

Mineral Revenues 2000

Report On Receipts From Federal And American Indian Leases



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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the Minerals Revenue Management (MRM) staff of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued efforts to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 2000.

MRM Initiatives in 2000

The MRM continued efforts to reengineer core business processes with supporting systems for the 21st century. The plan groups over 50 key action elements into several major areas including the acquisition of information technology; changing regulations and information reporting requirements; modifying MRM's organizational structure; and proactive communication to build consensus and solicit suggestions. The MMS remains committed to cost reduction and improved services for all royalty management constituents.

The MMS continued work on four royalty-in-kind (RIK) initiatives: one in Wyoming and three in the Gulf of Mexico. The MMS issued the *RIK Road Map to the Future* in January 2001. This document presents a 3-year plan that will enable the RIK initiative to evolve from a pilot phase to an operational activity. Action elements in the document address the development of business processes, organizational structure, and automated systems support for future RIK activity.

The MMS continued efforts to improve product valuation through a careful review of policies and procedures used to value oil and gas on Federal and American Indian lands. Although a few major issues remain unresolved, the MMS is committed to working with industry, the States, and the American Indian community to improve payment of royalties and to reduce administrative costs for all parties.

Collections from MRM revenue underpayment detection programs were up 58.9 percent, from \$186.4 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 to \$296.1 million in FY 2000. This included \$218.9 million in revenues and refund denials from Federal, State, and American Indian audit programs; \$62.7 million from comparisons of sales reported to the Auditing and Financial System with corresponding production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System; and \$12.8 million in interest collections for late, insufficient, or erroneous payments.

Federal and American Indian Mineral Revenues in 2000

Revenues from Federal and American Indian leases rose 56.2 percent, from \$4.6 billion in 1999 to \$7.1 billion in 2000. The increase was attributed to higher oil and gas prices and to a higher volume of settlement payments. The \$7.1 billion in collections in 2000 represented the highest volume of receipts since 1984 when \$9.2 billion was collected.

Federal and American Indian oil royalties jumped 79.5 percent, or \$870.1 million, during the year. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut production in 2000 in an effort to stimulate prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that a diminished supply coupled with growing international demand caused prices to rise in November 2000 to their highest level since the Gulf war, nearly a decade earlier.

Royalties from natural gas on Federal and American Indian lands were up 50.3 percent, or \$1.1 billion, from 1999 to 2000. The DOE reports mild winter weather and low prices in recent years reduced gas exploration, development, and storage inventories. Demand accelerated in 2000 due to heavy summer power demands and a return to colder, more normal winter weather. The DOE advises that increased demand and lower supplies caused average spot prices for gas to more than double from 1999 to the end of 2000.

Federal and American Indian coal royalties were up 4.2 percent, or \$15.6 million, in 2000. The DOE advises that over 90 percent of coal produced in the United States during the year was consumed by the electric utility sector. Phase II emission requirements in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have led many utilities to switch to low sulfur coal, primarily produced in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming. Federal and American Indian coal sales volume rose 6.2 percent during the year. Royalties did not keep pace with the growth in sales volume since coal prices fell to a 21-year low in 2000 as a result of continued gains in mining productivity.

Bonus receipts from competitive lease sales rose 31.2 percent, from nearly \$439.3 million in 1999 to \$576.2 million in 2000. A \$192.5 million increase in Federal offshore bonus collections was offset, in part, by a \$55.7 million decline in Federal onshore bonus receipts.

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 Gem	Kilograms
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 product 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 process. The majority of offshore sulfur is produced using the Frasch mining method.

Copper reported in pounds and sulfur reported in long tons have been converted to short tons in this report.

Sodium product figures include sodium borate and carbonate compounds.

About This Report

The Mineral Revenues report provides information addressing royalty, rent, bonus, and other revenue receipts from Federal and American Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service, Minerals Revenue Management distributes the report annually to congressional, Federal, State, American 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 may include current-year collections and credits, and prior-year adjustments. All tables and figures are annotated to indicate calendar or fiscal year data.

The Appendix on page 141 provides factors to convert measurements to either English (inch-pound) units or the International System of Units (metric).

Mineral Lease Revenues

The report addresses four types of mineral lease revenues: bonuses, rents, minimum royalties, and royalties.

- **Bonuses.** Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.
- **Rents.** 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.
- **Minimum Royalties.** 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.

Minimum royalties are included under the entry “Other Revenues” in this report. “Other Revenues” includes settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments in addition to minimum royalties.

- **Royalties.** 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 volume of a commodity 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 that may be created by communitization and 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, cobalt, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet concession, garnet gem, garnet sands, gas lost, gas plant products, geothermal energy, gilsonite, gold, granite, gypsum, helium, hot water, iron ore, langbeinite, lead, leonardite, limestone, magnesium, molybdenum, nitrogen, oil lost, oil shale, phosphate, potash, potassium products, purge liquor, quartz crystals, salt, sand and gravel, scoria, silica sand, silver, soda ash, sodium products, 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.

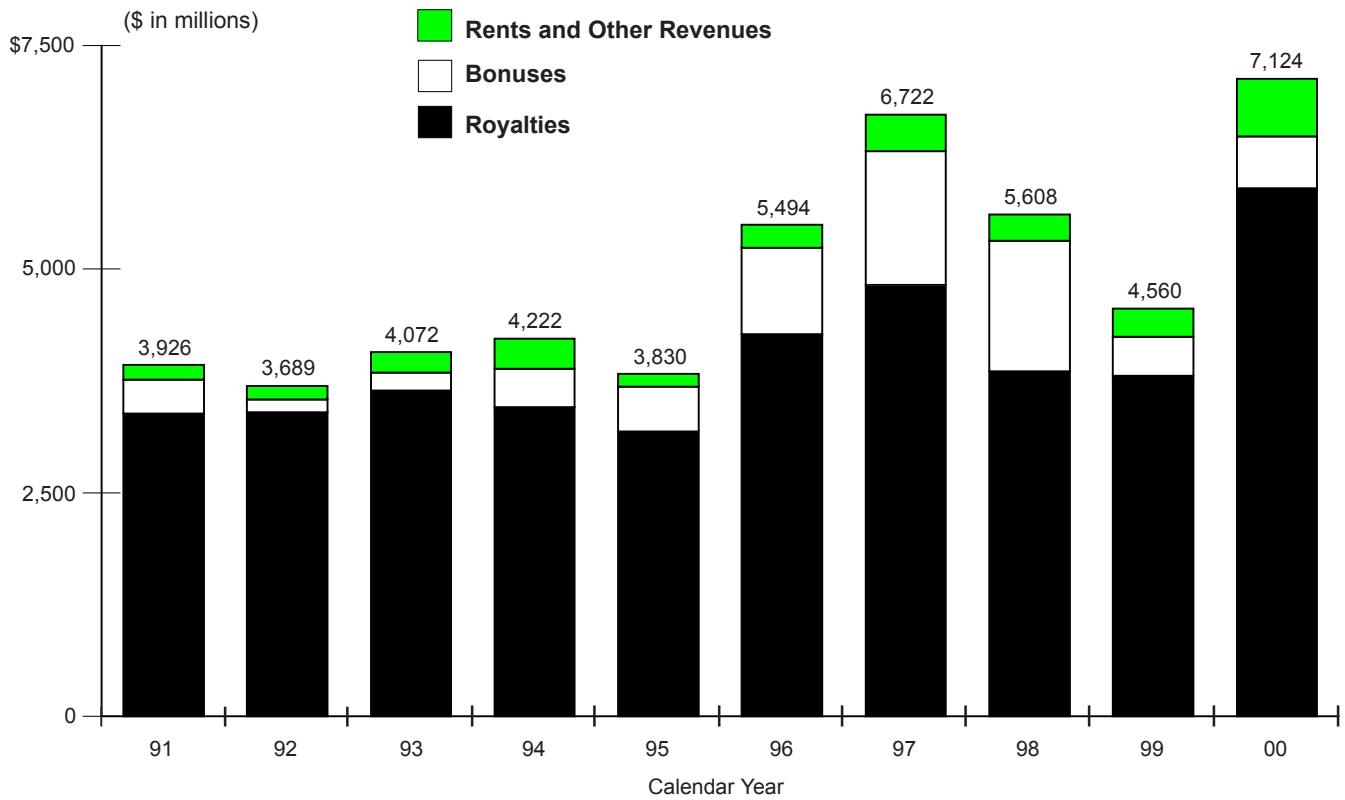


Figure 1. Revenues from Federal and American Indian leases by source, 1991-2000

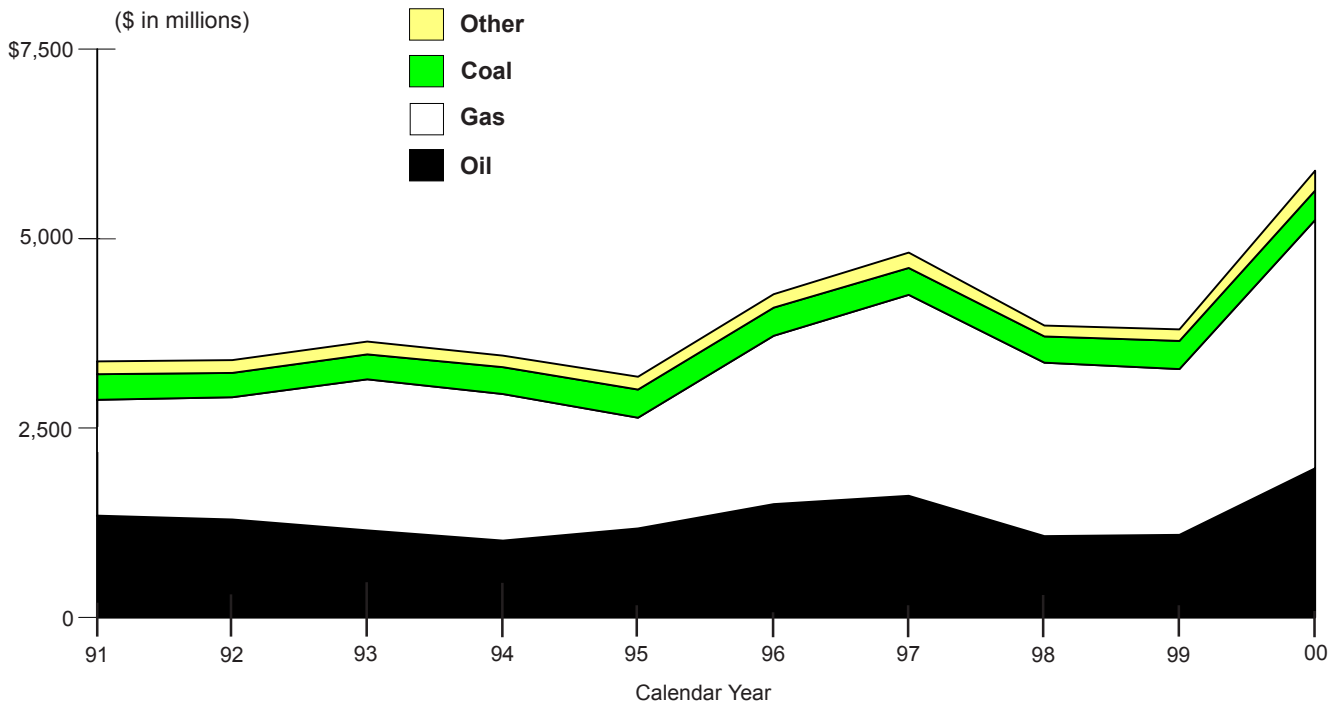


Figure 2. Royalties from Federal and American Indian leases by commodity, 1991-2000

Mineral Revenues Management in 2000

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is pleased to present the 2000 report on receipts from Federal and American Indian mineral leases. Collections were up 56.2 percent, from \$4.6 billion in 1999 to \$7.1 billion in 2000 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase in revenues is primarily attributed to higher oil and gas prices and a higher volume of settlement payments during the period.

The Minerals Revenue Management (MRM) continued efforts to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 2000. The MRM pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve issues and to achieve its mission.

Road Map to the 21st Century

The MMS is committed to reengineering new core business processes with supporting systems for the 21st century. The MRM published its business implementation plan in November 1998. The *Road Map to the 21st Century (Road Map)* placed MRM on a 3-year path for implementation of new business processes, realignment of organizational structure, and development of supporting automated systems. The *Road Map* groups over 50 key action elements into the following five major areas:

- Transforming future business processes into reality;
- Acquiring information technology solutions;
- Changing regulations and information-reporting requirements;
- Modifying organization structure, transition, and training; and
- Outreach and communication.

The MMS initiated and completed the procurement process for acquisition of information technology solutions to support MRM's future financial business processes. In September 1999, MMS made an award to Andersen Consulting, now Accenture, for the development and installation of a commercial off-the-shelf financial system, relational database management system, and related tools

and technologies. The award also included a component for operations and support of the financial system after its implementation.

Implementation of the *Road Map* proceeded on schedule during 2000. In October 2000, the former Royalty Management Program evolved into a new organizational structure and became known as MRM. The MRM is organized around two core business processes: Financial Management, designed to ensure the efficient collection and disbursement of revenues; and Compliance and Asset Management (CAM), designed to ensure that all revenues are accurately reported and paid and that the compliance status of all leases is known.

The reengineering teams continue to work with Accenture to design and implement a new financial system and CAM support system. The integrated systems include a financial module, a relational database environment, a data warehouse, a variety of technology tools, and a baseline CAM/data warehouse module. The MRM will enhance the data warehouse over a multi-year timeframe as new releases to the software are installed to support the new compliance process.

The MRM reengineered financial and CAM systems began operations in November 2001. The MRM will transition mission-critical legacy systems to entirely new applications, processes, and technologies emanating from the reengineering initiative. Virtually every aspect of operations will change, including every interface among MMS, Federal and State agencies, industry, and contractors, as well as reports, procedures, systems, and processes. The MRM's essential goal is to maintain mission-critical operations while accomplishing this complex transition.

As indicated above, the new financial system became operational in November 2001. The MRM completed the system general and detail designs from a list of over 800 user-defined business requirements. A significant percentage of development work and data mapping is complete, and data conversion programs have been written. The development effort includes converting over 18 years of data from current systems to a new financial database. The MRM is closely coordinating development activities with the Office of the Special Trustee and the Bureau of

Indian Affairs (BIA). When complete, the MRM will have proper systems interface with the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System and the Trust Fund Accounting System in support of the U.S. Department of the Interior Trust Management Improvement Project.

One of the most important and sensitive tasks completed before implementation of the new financial system was industry conversion. The MRM continues to increase communication efforts to provide as much information as possible to industry partners, individual companies, and industry organizations. These efforts include providing production and royalty reporter handbooks in compact disk formats by June 2001; conducting reporter training in several cities; providing testing capabilities for a few of the large reporters; providing a continual update to frequently asked questions; and corresponding with companies, as needed, as well as informational releases to industry associations.

Peregrine Systems, Incorporated (formerly Harbinger Corporation) continues to convert the remaining paper reporters to electronic media and consolidate the various electronic reporting approaches into a single, consistent, electronic data interchange reporting methodology using web-based options. Currently, MRM receives about 80 percent of royalty and production lines, and 95 percent of royalty payments electronically. With industry cooperation, MRM hopes to approach its long-term goal of 100 percent electronic reporting (except for a small number of financial hardship cases permitted by regulation) during 2002.

In September 2000, MRM awarded a contract to Accenture for the development of the CAM process support systems, including a data warehouse with full integration with the financial system, and a variety of compliance planning, control, surveillance, analytical, and case management tools. The new system began operations in November 2001. The Compliance Implementation Project Team is managing the CAM system design and implementation effort. This is a joint development team composed of MRM employees, State and Tribal representatives, and Accenture employees.

Work continued on four Operational Models (Models): Onshore Oil and Gas, Onshore Solid Minerals, Offshore Oil and Gas, and Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The Models were established to:

- Complete design and testing of future compliance and asset management processes;
- Develop a thorough understanding of information technology requirements;

- Determine, in concert with States and Tribes, delegation implications; and
- Address organizational and cultural issues.

The Models have proven effective in testing and refining the CAM process, developing the requirements for the automated support systems, and beginning the transition of MRM compliance personnel to the new operational process.

Upon successful transition to the CAM automated support system, MRM will perform compliance activities based on revenues expected from individual mineral properties, variations from expectations, targeting research and evaluations, targeted auditing, random auditing, and settlements. Resources have been dedicated to building property and company profiles and conducting audits of gas plants and transportation systems in support of the CAM operations.

The Models, which include representatives from MMS, States, and Tribes, are applying compliance and asset management processes in a live environment to subsets of the lease universe. The Models are working in close partnership with industry to produce the most efficient and effective compliance business processes for the future.

Royalty-In-Kind Pilot Programs

An MMS feasibility study in 1997 concluded that, under the right conditions, royalty-in-kind (RIK) programs could generate additional revenues and be more efficient for both government and industry. The MMS Director established the RIK Implementation Team in 1997 to study these issues. The team implemented the following four pilot programs based on the 1997 study recommendations:

- Crude oil in Wyoming;
- Natural gas in the Texas 8(g) zone of the Gulf of Mexico;
- Natural gas from Federal leases in non-8(g) areas throughout the Gulf of Mexico; and
- Crude oil from Federal leases in non-8(g) areas throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

Both the Wyoming and Texas 8(g) pilot programs are expected to last a minimum of 2 years. The Gulf of Mexico pilots are expected to last 3-4 years. All four pilot programs are expected to provide the foundation for the evolution of

RIK activity. The MMS has solicited participation from States affected by the pilot programs. The MMS is further evaluating the feasibility and efficiency of providing RIK production to other Federal agencies for consumption within the Federal Government.

The four pilot programs are designed to demonstrate conclusively if RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government and to determine the optimal means for implementation.

Evaluation of the impact on revenues and administrative costs for the Wyoming pilot was completed in March 2001. The draft pilot evaluation report has been circulated to the public for comment. Similar analyses of data from the later pilots will begin as sufficient information becomes available. Recurring pilot activities will be integrated into the MRM reengineering project to ensure that potential transitions of RIK pilot programs to long-term RIK programs will be successful.

A summary of the status of each of the four RIK pilot programs follows:

- **Crude Oil in Wyoming.** The MMS began taking oil under this program in October 1998. The oil was delivered to successful bidders under an Invitation for Bids (IFB) issued in July 1998 for production from Federal leases in Wyoming. A second IFB, offering RIK crude oil from both State of Wyoming and Federal leases beginning in April 1999, was developed in partnership with the State and issued January 4, 1999.

Additional IFB's have followed, including a sixth IFB issued in January 2001. The State has continued to participate actively with MMS in the Wyoming pilot. Contracts resulting from these sales have generally been for a 6 month term.

The MMS began to shift sale operations for Wyoming royalty crude oil to a more permanent location in MRM in early 2000. The MRM further began implementing new, concise reporting requirements for Wyoming royalty oil in April 2000.

- **Natural gas in the Texas 8(g) zone of the Gulf of Mexico.** Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a 27 percent share of revenues generated from the leasing of public lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State. These lands contain one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State. This pilot program

involves leases located in the 3-mile section 8(g) zone off the coast of Texas. The program commenced in December 1998 when MMS began taking natural gas for delivery to the General Services Administration (GSA) for use by Federal agencies.

The MMS is also exploring ways to market Federal and State natural gas production in a cost-effective manner pursuant to a Cooperative Agreement with the State of Texas General Land Office. Under the agreement, Federal royalty gas from the 8(g) zone is being marketed in a program of both monthly and seasonal term sales competitively on the open market.

- **Natural gas from Federal leases in non-8(g) areas throughout the Gulf of Mexico.** This pilot program involves significantly larger amounts of royalty production and larger numbers of leases than the other two pilots. The program is expected to run 3-4 years. The first offering in this pilot was under an IFB issued October 8, 1999. Successful bidders took production for a term of 4 months. Additional IFB's were subsequently issued with terms varying up to 1 year. The MMS may deliver natural gas to GSA for use by Federal agencies similar to the Texas 8(g) pilot.
- **Crude oil from Federal leases in non-8(g) areas throughout the Gulf of Mexico.** In August 2000, MMS announced the competitive public offering of RIK oil from 58 leases in the Gulf of Mexico. An award was made of 7,000 barrels per day of oil production for a 6 month term. In August 2001, three awards for crude oil were made for approximately 47,000 barrels/day from 18 properties in the Gulf of Mexico.

RIK Road Map to the Future

The MMS issued the *RIK Road Map to the Future* in January 2001. This document presents a 3-year plan that will enable the RIK initiative to evolve from a pilot phase to an operational activity. Action elements in the document address the development of business processes, organizational structure, and automated systems support for future MRM RIK activity.

Automated Systems Initiatives

Information technology provides access to MRM information from individual workstations to enhance performance, productivity, and support MRM program initiatives. Networks allow information to be shared among people. The MRM upgraded the Exchange/Outlook e-mail

system server sites to newer software and implemented Outlook Internet access. These improvements and additional services extend to MMS employees in Washington, D.C., Denver, Herndon, and New Orleans. The new services with attendant benefits have further been extended to Compliance, Indian Royalty Assistance, District, Tribal, and State offices.

The MRM upgraded dial-in hardware during the year. This will provide better security and faster access for remote location users. The MMS initiated planning for the conversion of telephone services from American Telephone and Telegraph to MCI, an operating unit of WorldCom, Inc. The conversion will include larger bandwidth circuits providing faster access to systems by MMS constituents.

All MRM audit site desktop software was enhanced for greater access speed by replacement of network interface cards. Access speed was increased in a ten-fold manner.

Improved Services to Tribes and Individual American Indian Mineral Owners

The Department continues to emphasize its trust responsibilities in administering revenue collections from American Indian mineral leases. The MRM continued efforts in 2000 to improve communications and the delivery of mineral services to Tribes and individual American Indian mineral owners (lessors of allotted leases).

The MMS continued its participation in the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC), which is composed of members from the five Department bureaus that manage American Indian mineral leases, as well as members from the Solicitor's Office and the Offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Secretaries. The IMSC members continued to address the following lease management issues in 2000:

- Fractionation, a problem involving multiple owners with increasingly smaller ownership percentages as a result of lease heirship in allotted mineral leases;
- Pre-leasing processes and requirements, including drainage of American Indian lands;
- Post-leasing problems, including off-lease measurement; and
- Management of a program to provide representatives from BIA, Bureau of Land Management, and MMS at a single location under one MMS manager in Farmington, New Mexico.

The Indian Oil and Gas CAM (Indian CAM), created in October 2000, incorporated the ongoing work of the former Office of Indian Royalty Assistance to provide coordination and communication with American Indian mineral lessors. The Indian CAM further provides valuation guidance and audit expertise for fluid minerals to Federal, American Indian, and industry representatives.

The Indian CAM is responsible for assuring compliance with lease terms and regulations, coordinating and communicating with American Indian mineral lessors, and for advocating action and change. Offices in Denver, Farmington, and Oklahoma City provide customer service. The Indian CAM fulfills its responsibilities through the following efforts:

- Aggressive lease term compliance;
- Active, recurring outreach in locations with American Indian minerals;
- Policy and regulatory development and review; and
- Development and implementation of American Indian royalty management initiatives.

Regulatory Initiatives

The MRM continued to provide guidance for fluid and solid minerals to Federal, State, American Indian, and industry representatives in 2000.

- **Indian Gas Valuation Regulations.** The MMS published a final rule in August 1999 with an effective date of January 1, 2000. On November 30, 1999, MMS published a Federal Register Notice providing lessees with additional information related to the valuation of American Indian gas produced from leases located in index zones. The MMS also sent a Dear Payor Letter dated December 1, 1999, to all American Indian payors addressing the new requirements of the Indian Gas Rule. This letter provided instructions for payors to calculate and report the gas value and to make a dual accounting election.

On January 11, 2000, MMS published a Federal Register Notice clarifying the Federal Register Notice dated November 30, 1999, concerning valuation of production when leases are excluded from index-based valuation. The MMS further published a Federal Register Notice on February 28, 2000, excluding Alabama-Coushatta Tribal leases from the index-based valuation method.

The MMS has submitted issue letters to all payors that pay on American Indian gas leases that are associated with an index zone and did not pay royalty at or above the monthly index zone price. The MRM mailed 182 variance letters in October 2000 for the production period extending from January-March 2000. The MMS mailed an additional 207 variance letters in December 2000 for the production period extending from January-June 2000.

The MMS calculated and published major portion prices and due dates in the Federal Register for the period January-December 2000 as required by the Indian Gas Rule. The major portion prices and due dates as well as the index price zones for January-June 2000 are listed on an MRM Internet site for industry and the American Indian community. The MMS is in the process of sending over 300 Orders to Pay for additional royalty to American Indian gas payors that have not paid royalties based on the major portion, index zone prices, or dual accounting for the year 2000.

- **Revision of MMS Oil Royalty Valuation Rules.** The MMS has published a final oil valuation rule for Federal lands and continues to pursue effective oil valuation regulations on American Indian lands.

Federal Oil Valuation Rule — In December 1995, MMS began an effort to revise the oil valuation rule due to the reliance of the existing rule on posted prices. Throughout the rulemaking process, MMS sought active participation from all interested constituents. A summary of MMS activities to determine a fair and reasonable valuation of oil follows: published eight separate notices in the Federal Register to solicit public comment; conducted twenty meetings and workshops in five States and the District of Columbia; received advice from five independent consultants to evaluate proposals; and conducted extensive discussions with members of Congress, numerous experts in the oil industry, and representatives from California, Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

The MMS published a final rule on March 15, 2000, with an effective date of June 1, 2000. On April 10, 2000, the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) sued the Department over the rule and its “duty to market” provisions. Industry has consistently objected to these provisions.

On June 13, 2000, MMS published a Federal Register Notice titled, *Approved Publications and Tables for Use in Applying Revised Royalty Valuation Regulations for*

Federal Oil. The Notice lists approved publications for establishing oil value under §206.104 of the revised Federal oil rule.

On June 20, 2000, MMS published another Federal Register Notice titled, *Market Centers for Use in Applying Revised Royalty Valuation Regulations for Federal Oil*. This Notice lists market centers for establishing oil value under §206.113 of the revised Federal oil rule.

The MMS provided industry training on the rule in various locations around the country in May 2000, and provided similar training at various locations for MMS and State compliance personnel in January and February 2001.

American Indian Oil Valuation Rule — The MMS initially planned to develop an American Indian oil valuation rule separate from the Federal rule, yet comparable in content. In 1997, MMS elected to develop an independent rule for valuing oil produced from American Indian leases due to MMS trust responsibilities and the unique lease terms contained in American Indian leases, particularly major portion provisions. The MMS convened a diverse group of American Indian representatives to solicit their views before drafting the rule.

The MMS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on February 12, 1998, that would require payors to use the higher of the following:

- The average of the five highest daily New York Mercantile Exchange settlement prices for production in the current month, adjusted for location and quality differences;
- The higher of the lessee’s or the affiliates’ arm’s-length gross proceeds, reduced by appropriate allowances; or
- A major portion value calculated by MMS after the reporting month. The major portion value would be the price at which 75 percent of the volume of oil, beginning with the lowest price, is bought or sold in the designated area. The designated area will normally be a reservation.

The MMS conducted public hearings in Albuquerque on March 26, 1998, and in Denver on April 1, 1998. The comment period closed on May 13, 1998. The MMS met with various American Indian representatives in December 1998 and January 1999 to discuss comments

received and to obtain their feedback on potential changes to the rule.

The language in Conference Report H.R. 4328 that prevented MMS from finalizing the Federal oil rule until October 1, 1999, also applied to the American Indian oil valuation rule. The subsequent extension of the moratorium to March 15, 2000, again applied to both the Federal and American Indian rules.

The MMS published a supplementary proposed rule on January 5, 2000, in response to earlier comments received. The supplementary proposal included changes to the way index prices would be applied and location differentials would be calculated. The MMS conducted an additional public workshop on February 8, 2000. The comment period on the supplementary proposed rule ended on March 20, 2000. The MMS has reviewed the comments received on the revised proposal.

Before publishing a final rule, the MMS waited for the Solicitor General's approval of the Federal Government's appeal in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

(FERC) Order 636 case regarding duty to market. That approval has been given and MMS plans to publish a final rule in 2002.

- **Amendment to Gas Allowance Regulations.** The MMS published a final regulation in the Federal Register on December 16, 1997, to clarify royalty implications of FERC Order 636 with an effective date of February 1, 1998. The regulation identifies which cost components or other charges are deductible, or related to transportation, and which costs are not deductible, or related to marketing. Deductible transportation costs include firm demand charges, commodity charges, banking fees, parking fees, and wheeling costs. Nondeductible marketing costs include long-term storage, aggregator fees, and intrahub title transfer fees. The final regulation applies to both arm's-length and non-arm's-length situations for valuing gas production and calculating transportation allowances.

The IPAA and the American Petroleum Institute (API) filed suit against the Department in March 1998. The suits allege that the rule is illegal because it requires lessees to pay royalties based on more than the value of

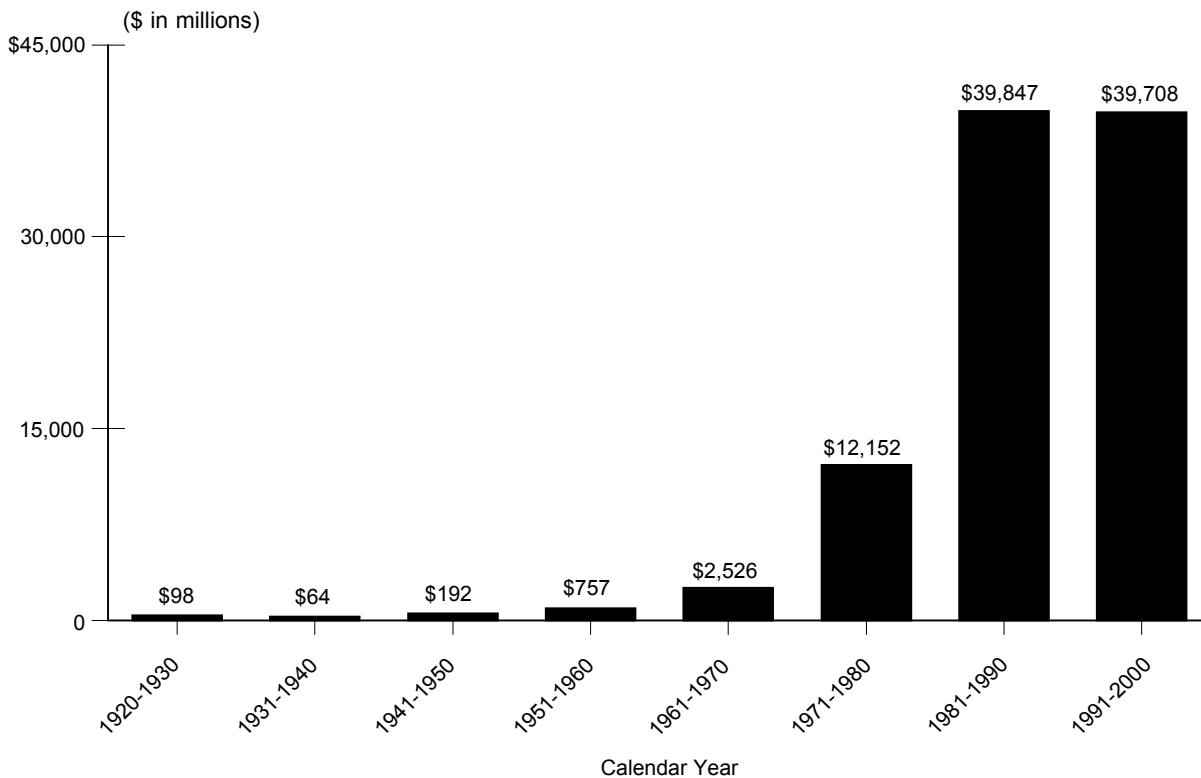


Figure 3. Royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1920-2000

the gas at the wellhead and unilaterally changes the terms of the oil and gas lease. Motion and cross motion summary judgments were filed in September and December 1998. Final simultaneous reply briefs were submitted February 11, 1999. On March 28, 2000, Federal District Court Judge Royce Lamberth (District of Columbia) ruled in favor of IPAA and API. On April 10, 2000, the United States filed a motion to alter or amend the judgment (clarification). The motion to alter or amend postponed the running of time for filing a notice of appeal. The Federal Government filed a notice of appeal within 60 days from the date of the motion.

The Federal Government’s motion to alter judgement was approved on September 1, 2000. The Federal Government filed an appeal to the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals and is awaiting final decision on the matter.

Revenue Underpayment Detection Programs

Collections from audits, refund denials, and exception programs rose 58.9 percent, from \$186.4 million in Fiscal

Year (FY) 1999 to \$296.1 million in FY 2000 (table 1 and figure 5). Cumulative collections from the inception of the first of the revenue underpayment detection programs in October 1981 through the end of FY 2000 totaled nearly \$2.6 billion (table 1). A summary of program activity in FY 2000 follows.

- **Audit Program.** Collections by MRM auditors for additional royalties, late-payment interest, and liquidated damages totaled \$170.7 million during the year. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State and American Indian Tribal audit efforts added another \$48.2 million. The collective Federal, State, and Tribal audit programs resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of over \$218.9 million (table 1 and figure 5).

The MRM maintained cooperative agreements that provided audit funding in FY 2000 to 7 American Indian Tribes and 10 States under the provisions of 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 2000 with the following Tribes:

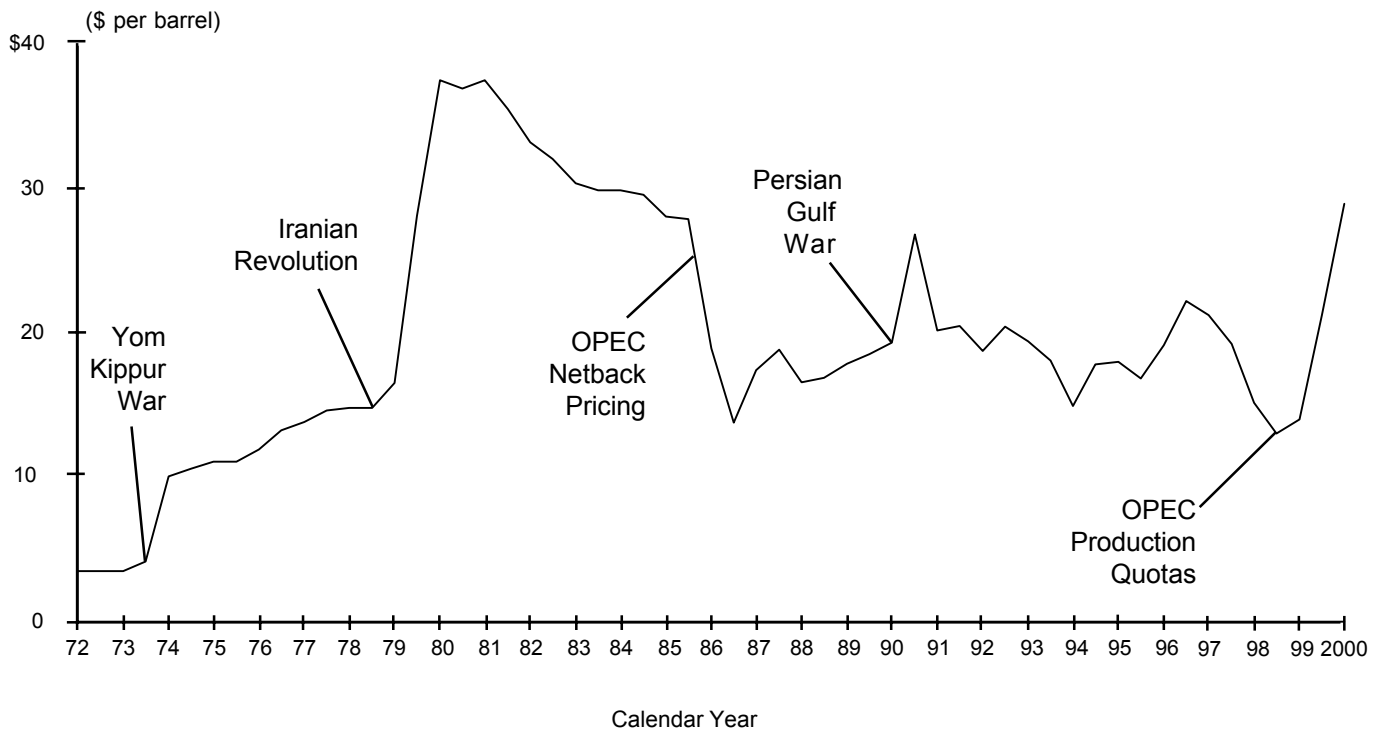


Figure 4. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-2000
(Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

- Blackfoot
- Jicarilla Apache
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone and Arapaho
- Southern Ute
- Northern Ute
- Ute Mountain Ute

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 2000 with the following States:

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

- **Auditing and Financial System/Production Accounting and Auditing System comparison.** The MRM continued to correct discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales volumes reported to the MRM Auditing and Financial System (AFS) by payors and sales/transfer volumes reported to the MRM Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) by lease and agreement operators.

Revenues from comparisons of sales reported to AFS and corresponding sales/transfer volumes

reported to PAAS rose 11.6 percent, or \$6.5 million, from \$56.2 million in FY 1999 to \$62.7 million in FY 2000 (table 1). The increase was due to automation and streamlining of work processes.

- **AFS Exceptions.** The AFS exceptions identification program promotes accurate and timely 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 and discrepancy collections totaled \$12.8 million in FY 2000 (table 1).
- **Allowance Exceptions.** All transportation and processing allowances deducted from royalties are subject to MRM review. The MRM has continued to improve efforts to monitor these deductions from the inception of the first automated program in FY 1992.

The MRM currently employs a sophisticated Allowance Limit Exception Processing (ALEP) program to analyze deductions. The MRM implemented ALEP in

Table 1. Revenues from principal Minerals Revenue Management underpayment detection programs, Fiscal Years 1982-2000

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars									
	Audit Program	AFS/PAAS Exceptions	AFS Exceptions	Allowance Exceptions	AFS/PAAS Liquidated Damages	OCS Recoup.	American Indian Recoup.	Improper Adjust.	Royalty Rate Monitor	Total
1982-90 . . .	\$ 629,188	\$ 56,839	\$ 63,002	\$ ---	\$ 576	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 749,605
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 . . .	267,787	19,174	15,836	2,179	884	447	186	190	---	306,683
1995 . . .	215,634	20,305	16,844	595	766	752	522	580	106	256,104
1996 . . .	39,728	18,370	13,283	---	4	416	209	542	366	72,918
1997 . . .	40,160	21,340	13,870	26	2	(15)	162	823	154	76,522
1998 . . .	84,920	32,725	16,169	545	---	3	329	2,057	274	137,022
1999 . . .	115,160	56,222	12,178	101	---	8	140	2,363	212	186,384
2000 . . .	<u>218,936</u>	<u>62,734</u>	<u>12,801</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>296,148</u>
Total . . .	\$ 1,971,679	\$ 355,541	\$ 219,434	\$ 6,756	\$ 4,403	\$ 2,433	\$ 2,404	\$ 7,177	\$ 1,393	\$ 2,571,220

the fourth quarter of FY 1994 to detect payors who exceed regulatory allowance limits. The automated program reviews royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits.

The program detected millions of dollars of allowance limit violations during the period March 1988 through FY 1997. The MRM developed a procedure to monitor collections resulting from exceptions detected by ALEP. The MRM collected \$379,000 in FY 2000 (table 1).

- Liquidated Damage Assessments.** On October 1, 1995, MRM changed its assessment policy for late and incorrect reporting. Under the new policy, MRM no longer charges reporters for filing late royalty or production reports. Although assessments for late reporting will cease, MRM will continue to assess interest when payments are late.

There were no collections from late payments through AFS in FY 2000 nor collections from operators for

late payment or erroneous production reports through PAAS during the year (table 1).

- OCS Recoupments.** Section 10 of the OCSLA required a payor to file a request with MRM for a recoupment of an overpayment within 2 years of the original payment. Payors who took a recoupment without authorization were contacted by MRM and were required to explain the recoupment within 30 days. Failure to respond to the notification or to justify the recoupment resulted in an assessment to recover the unauthorized amount.

Under the provisions of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act, payors will no longer be required to file a request for a recoupment with MRM. This provision will apply to payment receipt dates after August 12, 1996. Collections totaled \$10,000 in FY 2000 from bills issued through August 12, 1996 (table 1).

- American Indian Recoupments.** Payors who take a recoupment of an overpayment on an American Indian lease cannot recoup more than 50 percent of the monthly

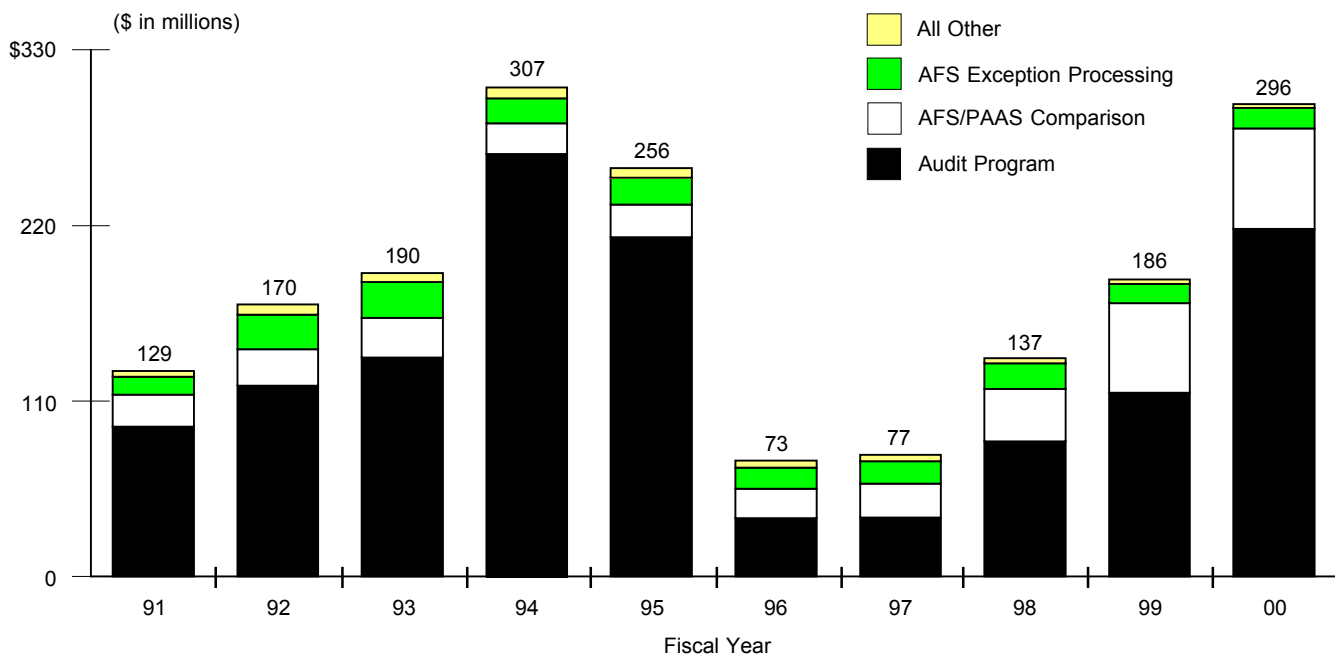


Figure 5. Revenues from Minerals Revenue Management underpayment detection programs, FY 1991-2000

revenue payment on an allotted lease or 100 percent of the monthly revenue payment on a Tribal lease. Collections from improper American Indian recoupments increased from \$140,000 in FY 1999 to \$553,000 in FY 2000 (table 1). The rise was primarily due to higher oil and gas prices and increased activity associated with American Indian leases.

- Improper Adjustments.** The MRM compares every credit line submitted by a payor with previous payment lines. Payors must have valid payments in order to take a credit adjustment. If payors take a credit that doesn't match previous payments, the adjustment is not valid and must be repaid. Collections from improper adjustments dropped from nearly \$2.4 million in FY 1999 to \$454,000 in FY 2000 (table 1). The decline in revenues is attributed to more efficient and accurate reporting practices by oil and gas payors.
- Royalty Rate Monitoring.** The MRM calculates a royalty rate from monthly sales information provided by payors. The calculated royalty rate is compared with the royalty rate in the lease. If the calculated rate from the payor is lower than the lease rate, MRM notifies the payor of the error and allows 90 days to correct the mistake. The MRM orders payors to pay additional royalties based on the higher lease rate if the payor does not correct the error.

Collections from this effort rose from \$212,000 in FY 1999 to \$281,000 in FY 2000 (table 1). Most of the receipts were attributed to incorrect reporting on Federal offshore leases.

Federal and American Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases rose 56.2 percent, from \$4.6 billion in 1999 to \$7.1 billion in 2000 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase was primarily attributed to higher oil and gas prices and to a higher volume of settlement payments. The \$7.1 billion in collections in 2000 represented the highest volume of revenue receipts since 1984 when \$9.2 billion was collected.

Royalties were up 55 percent, or \$2.1 billion, from \$3.8 billion in 1999 to \$5.9 billion in 2000. Significant increases in oil, gas, and gas plant product royalties were supplemented by more modest increases in carbon dioxide, coal, and geothermal royalties during the period (figures 1 and 2, and tables 2 and 3).

Federal and American Indian oil royalties jumped 79.5 percent, or \$870.1 million, from \$1.1 billion in 1999 to

\$2 billion in 2000 (table 3 and figure 6). The increase was attributed to higher oil prices and to higher sales volumes on Federal and American Indian lands. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut production in 2000 to stimulate prices. The Federal Government released 30 million barrels from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) in September 2000 to alleviate low domestic inventories. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that a diminished supply coupled with growing international demand caused prices to rise in November 2000 to their highest level since the Gulf War, nearly a decade earlier.

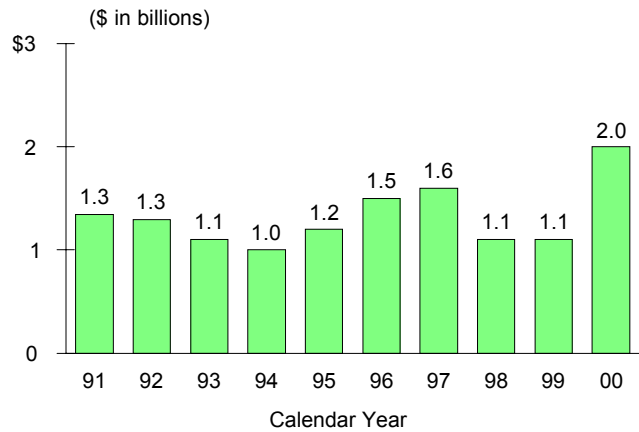


Figure 6. Oil royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1991-2000

The MRM continued efforts to replenish the SPR in 2000. The MRM took approximately 15 million barrels of oil in kind (a volume of the commodity) rather than in value (cash) for transfer to the SPR during the year. This equated to a little more than 100 million barrels in sales volume. No royalty oil was transferred from areas subject to revenue sharing with the States. There was consequently no effect on State revenues.

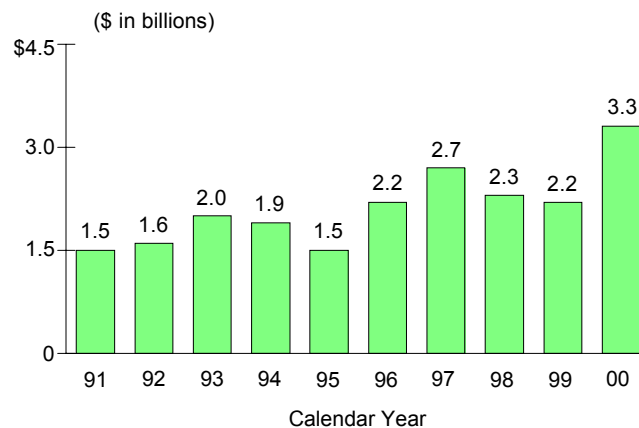


Figure 7. Gas royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1991-2000

Federal and American Indian gas royalties were up 50.3 percent, or \$1.1 billion, from \$2.2 billion in 1999 to \$3.3 billion in 2000 (table 3 and figure 7).

The DOE reports that mild winter weather and low prices in recent years reduced gas exploration, development, and storage inventories. Underground working gas storage levels at the end of 2000 were about 31 percent lower than 1 year ago. Demand accelerated in 2000 due to summer power demands, and a return to colder, more normal winter weather patterns. The DOE advises that increased demand and lower supplies caused average spot prices for gas to more than double from 1999 to the end of 2000.

The DOE reports that the electric power industry consumes over 90 percent of all coal in the United States. Phase II emission requirements in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have led many utilities to switch to low sulfur coal from western lands in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and Utah. Low sulfur coal reduces sulfur emissions by up to 85 percent in contrast with many types of eastern coal.

Coal sales volume on Federal and American Indian lands rose 6.2 percent, from 414.5 million short tons in 1999 to 440.2 million short tons in 2000. Much of the growth was in Wyoming where over 75 percent of all Federal and American Indian coal is produced. Wyoming sales volume increased 7.4 percent, from 310.6 million short tons in 1999 to 333.6 million short tons in 2000 (table 22). Most of the coal in Wyoming comes from the Powder River Basin which contains the nine largest coal mines in the United States.

Federal and American Indian coal royalties were up 4.2 percent, or \$15.6 million, from \$372.4 million in 1999 to \$388 million in 2000 (table 3 and figure 8).

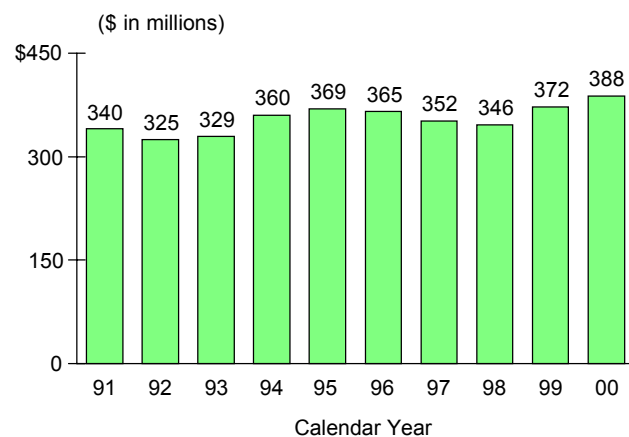


Figure 8. Coal royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1991-2000

The disparity between a 6.2 percent growth in sales volume and a 4.2 percent increase in royalties on Federal and American Indian lands is due to lower coal prices. Technology and economy-of-scale have produced gains in coal mining productivity averaging 6.2 percent per year since 1977. The coal mines of the northern Great Plains, with thick seams and low overburden ratios, produce higher labor productivity than many older eastern coal mining operations. Higher productivity has translated into lower prices in the coal industry for 21 consecutive years.

Royalty collections from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 71.3 percent, or \$109.8 million, from \$154 million in 1999 to \$263.8 million in 2000 (table 3 and figure 9). Royalties from gas plant products on Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian lands accounted for the majority of the increase.

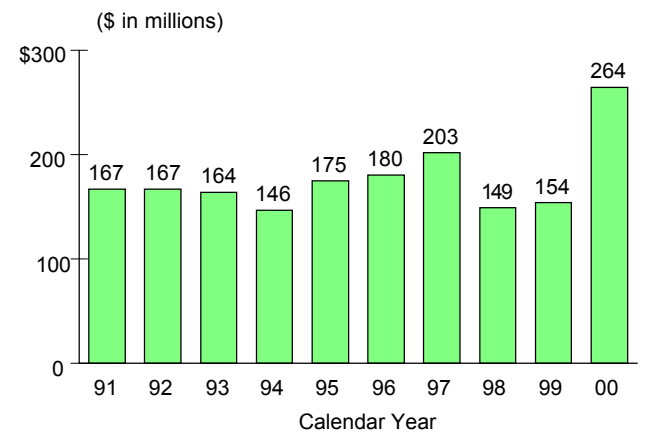


Figure 9. Other royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1991-2000

Rent collections were up 1.6 percent, from \$249 million in 1999 to \$253.1 million in 2000 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase reflects additional acreage in production as a result of a number of successful competitive lease sales for oil, gas, and coal in recent years.

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales rose 31.2 percent, from \$439.3 million in 1999 to \$576.2 million in 2000. A \$192.5 million increase in Federal offshore bonus receipts was offset, in part, by a \$55.7 million decline in Federal onshore bonus collections during the year (tables 2, 3, and 20).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, were up \$329.9 million from 1999 to 2000 (tables 2 and 3). The increase was primarily attributed to a higher volume of settlement payments on Federal and American Indian lands.

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-2000

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1982-91					
Federal Offshore	\$29,053,315,960	\$ 577,296,196	\$18,735,699,768	\$136,648,498	\$48,502,960,422
Federal Onshore	8,432,429,457	490,356,224	608,797,489	58,486,284	9,590,069,454
American Indian	<u>1,328,618,507</u>	<u>4,320,269</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>20,100,409</u>	<u>1,353,039,185</u>
Total	\$38,814,363,924	\$1,071,972,689	\$19,344,497,257	\$215,235,191	\$59,446,069,061
1992					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,377,178,820	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$ 39,743,046	\$ 2,561,405,652
Federal Onshore	865,437,216	36,977,532	58,185,736	9,552,915	970,153,399
American Indian	<u>156,397,215</u>	<u>161,205</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>157,763,628</u>
Total	\$ 3,399,013,251	\$ 96,837,548	\$ 142,970,711	\$ 50,501,169	\$ 3,689,322,679
1993					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$137,727,059	\$ 2,856,913,823
Federal Onshore	922,173,970	34,667,064	77,106,385	13,227,103	1,047,174,522
American Indian	<u>166,371,356</u>	<u>297,825</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>168,232,025</u>
Total	\$ 3,641,478,156	\$ 74,751,577	\$ 203,573,631	\$152,517,006	\$ 4,072,320,370
1994					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,403,114,323	\$ 39,866,586	\$ 331,367,072	\$140,936,824	\$ 2,915,284,805
Federal Onshore	892,722,601	32,890,789	97,454,815	121,800,924	1,144,869,129
American Indian	<u>160,252,886</u>	<u>167,163</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>162,203,510</u>
Total	\$ 3,456,089,810	\$ 72,924,538	\$ 428,821,887	\$264,521,209	\$ 4,222,357,444
1995					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,206,739,815	\$ 87,323,860	\$ 414,007,620	\$ 15,682,654	\$ 2,723,753,949
Federal Onshore	829,922,509	33,818,519	87,027,906	10,331,443	961,100,377
American Indian	<u>146,401,447</u>	<u>525,784</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>144,818,285</u>
Total	\$ 3,183,063,771	\$ 121,668,163	\$ 501,035,526	\$ 23,905,151	\$ 3,829,672,611
1996					
Federal Offshore	\$ 3,165,986,607	\$ 158,680,049	\$ 878,165,759	\$ 50,808,932	\$ 4,253,641,347
Federal Onshore	934,570,583	37,581,863	87,568,614	13,834,579	1,073,555,639
American Indian	<u>168,181,612</u>	<u>873,888</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(2,267,434)</u>	<u>166,788,066</u>
Total	\$ 4,268,738,802	\$ 197,135,800	\$ 965,734,373	\$ 62,376,077	\$ 5,493,985,052

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-2000 (cont.)

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1997					
Federal Offshore	\$ 3,539,463,975	\$ 228,353,729	\$ 1,410,684,424	\$ 80,725,907	\$ 5,259,228,035
Federal Onshore	1,074,492,915	36,725,742	85,975,504	51,561,280	1,248,755,441
American Indian	205,226,131	938,093	---	7,638,934	213,803,158
Total	\$ 4,819,183,021	\$ 266,017,564	\$ 1,496,659,928	\$ 139,926,121	\$ 6,721,786,634
1998					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,761,090,354	\$ 258,475,121	\$ 1,320,332,911	\$ (17,261,054)	\$ 4,322,637,332
Federal Onshore	921,381,531	39,219,712	134,181,853	5,080,148	1,099,863,244
American Indian	175,792,659	950,818	---	9,139,951	185,883,428
Total	\$ 3,858,264,544	\$ 298,645,651	\$ 1,454,514,764	\$ (3,040,955)	\$ 5,608,384,004
1999					
Federal Offshore	\$ 2,678,116,069	\$ 207,452,954	\$ 249,257,630	\$ 53,561,802	\$ 3,188,388,455
Federal Onshore	953,662,856	40,612,236	190,059,093	9,180,255	1,193,514,440
American Indian	172,283,343	930,431	---	5,075,548	178,289,322
Total	\$ 3,804,062,268	\$ 248,995,621	\$ 439,316,723	\$ 67,817,605	\$ 4,560,192,217
2000					
Federal Offshore	\$ 4,235,797,303	\$ 207,828,582	\$ 441,798,474	\$ 324,238,283	\$ 5,209,662,642
Federal Onshore	1,405,367,654	44,504,085	134,376,053	60,999,723	1,645,247,515
American Indian	255,644,639	726,339	---	12,481,681	268,852,659
Total	\$ 5,896,809,596	\$ 253,059,006	\$ 576,174,527	\$ 397,719,687	\$ 7,123,762,816
1982-2000					
Federal Offshore	\$ 54,973,736,056	\$ 1,864,762,576	\$ 23,992,565,879	\$ 962,811,951	\$ 81,793,876,462
Federal Onshore	17,232,161,292	827,353,766	1,560,733,448	354,054,654	19,974,303,160
American Indian	2,935,169,795	9,891,815	---	54,611,656	2,999,673,266
Total	\$ 75,141,067,143	\$ 2,702,008,157	\$ 25,553,299,327	\$ 1,371,478,261	\$ 104,767,852,888

NOTE: The "Other Revenues" column includes minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The decline in revenues in 1998 was again due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998. The increase in revenues in 2000 was due to a significant increase in settlement payments and to an increase in estimated oil and gas royalty payments by payors during a period of escalating oil and gas prices.

American Indian rents in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under other revenues. American Indian rents and other revenues are now listed separately. American Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-2000

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
1982-91				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 1,428,048,523	\$ 326,964,405	\$ 1,755,012,928
Gas Royalties	16,179,107,406	2,602,823,371	333,417,960	19,115,348,737
Oil Royalties	12,578,318,736	3,777,793,910	595,042,119	16,951,154,765
Other Royalties	295,889,818	623,763,653	73,194,023	992,847,494
Rents	577,296,196	490,356,224	4,320,269	1,071,972,689
Bonuses	18,735,699,768	608,797,489	---	19,344,497,257
Other Revenues	<u>136,648,498</u>	<u>58,486,284</u>	<u>20,100,409</u>	<u>215,235,191</u>
Total	\$48,502,960,422	\$9,590,069,454	\$1,353,039,185	\$59,446,069,061
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
Rents	59,698,811	36,977,532	161,205	96,837,548
Bonuses	84,784,975	58,185,736	---	142,970,711
Other Revenues	<u>39,743,046</u>	<u>9,552,915</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>50,501,169</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
Rents	39,786,688	34,667,064	297,825	74,751,577
Bonuses	126,467,246	77,106,385	---	203,573,631
Other Revenues	<u>137,727,059</u>	<u>13,227,103</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>152,517,006</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 American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-2000 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American 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
Rents	39,866,586	32,890,789	167,163	72,924,538
Bonuses	331,367,072	97,454,815	---	428,821,887
Other Revenues	<u>140,936,824</u>	<u>121,800,924</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>264,521,209</u>
Total	\$2,915,284,805	\$1,144,869,129	\$162,203,510	\$4,222,357,444
1995				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 369,295,252
Gas Royalties	1,177,842,219	250,267,428	34,655,144	1,462,764,791
Oil Royalties	947,632,252	193,319,176	35,298,920	1,176,250,348
Other Royalties	81,265,344	82,731,001	10,757,035	174,753,380
Rents	87,323,860	33,818,519	525,784	121,668,163
Bonuses	414,007,620	87,027,906	---	501,035,526
Other Revenues	<u>15,682,654</u>	<u>10,331,443</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>23,905,151</u>
Total	\$2,723,753,949	\$ 961,100,377	\$144,818,285	\$3,829,672,611
1996				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 301,884,902	\$ 63,063,871	\$ 364,948,773
Gas Royalties	1,865,740,523	309,896,180	48,258,559	2,223,895,262
Oil Royalties	1,219,671,224	232,421,696	47,430,848	1,499,523,768
Other Royalties	80,574,860	90,367,805	9,428,334	180,370,999
Rents	158,680,049	37,581,863	873,888	197,135,800
Bonuses	878,165,759	87,568,614	---	965,734,373
Other Revenues	<u>50,808,932</u>	<u>13,834,579</u>	<u>(2,267,434)</u>	<u>62,376,077</u>
Total	\$4,253,641,347	\$1,073,555,639	\$166,788,066	\$5,493,985,052

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-2000 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
1997				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 285,552,110	\$ 66,626,634	\$ 352,178,744
Gas Royalties	2,100,995,452	476,559,499	80,409,783	2,657,964,734
Oil Royalties	1,343,566,537	213,657,941	48,538,385	1,605,762,863
Other Royalties	94,901,986	98,723,365	9,651,329	203,276,680
Rents	228,353,729	36,725,742	938,093	266,017,564
Bonuses	1,410,684,424	85,975,504	---	1,496,659,928
Other Revenues	<u>80,725,907</u>	<u>51,561,280</u>	<u>7,638,934</u>	<u>139,926,121</u>
Total	\$5,259,228,035	\$1,248,755,441	\$213,803,158	\$6,721,786,634
1998				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 285,312,268	\$ 60,421,903	\$ 345,734,171
Gas Royalties	1,795,215,514	421,200,187	74,515,233	2,290,930,934
Oil Royalties	908,507,359	132,150,622	32,017,641	1,072,675,622
Other Royalties	57,367,481	82,718,454	8,837,882	148,923,817
Rents	258,475,121	39,219,712	950,818	298,645,651
Bonuses	1,320,332,911	134,181,853	---	1,454,514,764
Other Revenues	<u>(17,261,054)</u>	<u>5,080,148</u>	<u>9,139,951</u>	<u>(3,040,955)</u>
Total	\$4,322,637,332	\$1,099,863,244	\$185,883,428	\$5,608,384,004
1999				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 311,760,661	\$ 60,632,003	\$ 372,392,664
Gas Royalties	1,689,088,833	421,917,119	72,308,500	2,183,314,452
Oil Royalties	922,653,396	143,256,345	28,423,659	1,094,333,400
Other Royalties	66,373,840	76,728,731	10,919,181	154,021,752
Rents	207,452,954	40,612,236	930,431	248,995,621
Bonuses	249,257,630	190,059,093	---	439,316,723
Other Revenues	<u>53,561,802</u>	<u>9,180,255</u>	<u>5,075,548</u>	<u>67,817,605</u>
Total	\$3,188,388,455	\$1,193,514,440	\$178,289,322	\$4,560,192,217

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and American Indian mineral leases from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-2000 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Total
2000				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 329,566,786	\$ 58,383,154	\$ 387,949,940
Gas Royalties	2,451,875,964	703,996,214	124,684,429	3,280,556,607
Oil Royalties	1,642,700,114	263,850,192	57,888,348	1,964,438,654
Other Royalties	141,221,225	107,954,462	14,688,708	263,864,395
Rents	207,828,582	44,504,085	726,339	253,059,006
Bonuses	441,798,474	134,376,053	---	576,174,527
Other Revenues	<u>324,238,283</u>	<u>60,999,723</u>	<u>12,481,681</u>	<u>397,719,687</u>
Total	\$ 5,209,662,642	\$ 1,645,247,515	\$ 268,852,659	\$ 7,123,762,816
1982-2000				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 4,060,786,825	\$ 901,355,440	\$ 4,962,142,265
Gas Royalties	31,730,487,382	6,132,618,492	898,408,341	38,761,514,215
Oil Royalties	22,215,346,488	5,642,575,524	964,118,760	28,822,040,772
Other Royalties	1,027,902,186	1,396,180,451	171,287,254	2,595,369,891
Rents	1,864,762,576	827,353,766	9,891,815	2,702,008,157
Bonuses	23,992,565,879	1,560,733,448	---	25,553,299,327
Other Revenues	<u>962,811,951</u>	<u>354,054,654</u>	<u>54,611,656</u>	<u>1,371,478,261</u>
Total	\$81,793,876,462	\$19,974,303,160	\$ 2,999,673,266	\$104,767,852,888

NOTE: The "Other Revenues" column includes minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The decline in revenues in 1998 was again due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998. The increase in revenues in 2000 was due to a significant increase in settlement payments and to an increase in estimated oil and gas royalty payments by payors during a period of escalating oil and gas prices.

American Indian rents in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under other revenues. American Indian rents and other revenues are now listed separately. American Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 4. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties
Federal offshore	\$ ---	\$38,111,395,745	\$29,168,202,499	\$1,205,203,780
Federal onshore	4,231,429,972	7,452,710,795	9,336,951,007	1,812,776,305
American Indian	<u>962,786,076</u>	<u>1,080,034,780</u>	<u>1,646,066,273</u>	<u>335,534,836</u>
Total	\$5,194,216,048	\$46,644,141,320	\$40,151,219,779	\$3,353,514,921

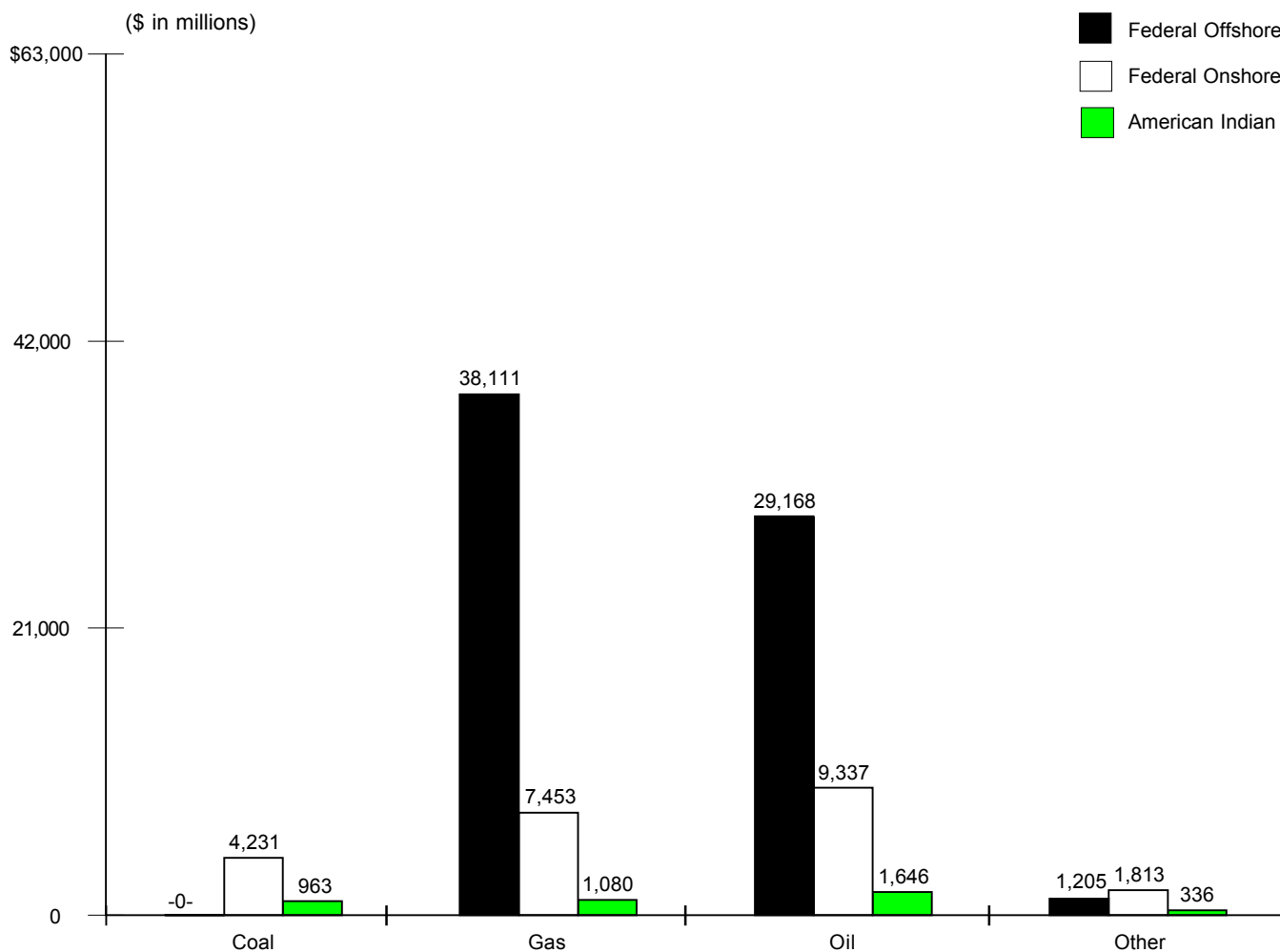


Figure 10. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000

Table 4. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total Collections	
\$2,147,174,850	\$61,425,049,670	\$ 999,100,395	\$133,056,126,939	Federal offshore
827,353,766	2,404,115,831	354,054,654	26,419,392,330	Federal onshore
<u>9,891,815</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>54,611,656</u>	<u>4,088,925,436</u>	American Indian
\$2,984,420,431	\$63,829,165,501	\$1,407,766,705	\$163,564,444,705	Total

NOTE: Offshore collection information is complete from the inception of the offshore program in 1953. Federal onshore and American Indian royalty information is complete from the inception of the onshore program in 1920 and the American Indian program in 1928. Information for Federal onshore and American Indian rents, bonuses, and other revenues is not available for selected periods prior to 1982.

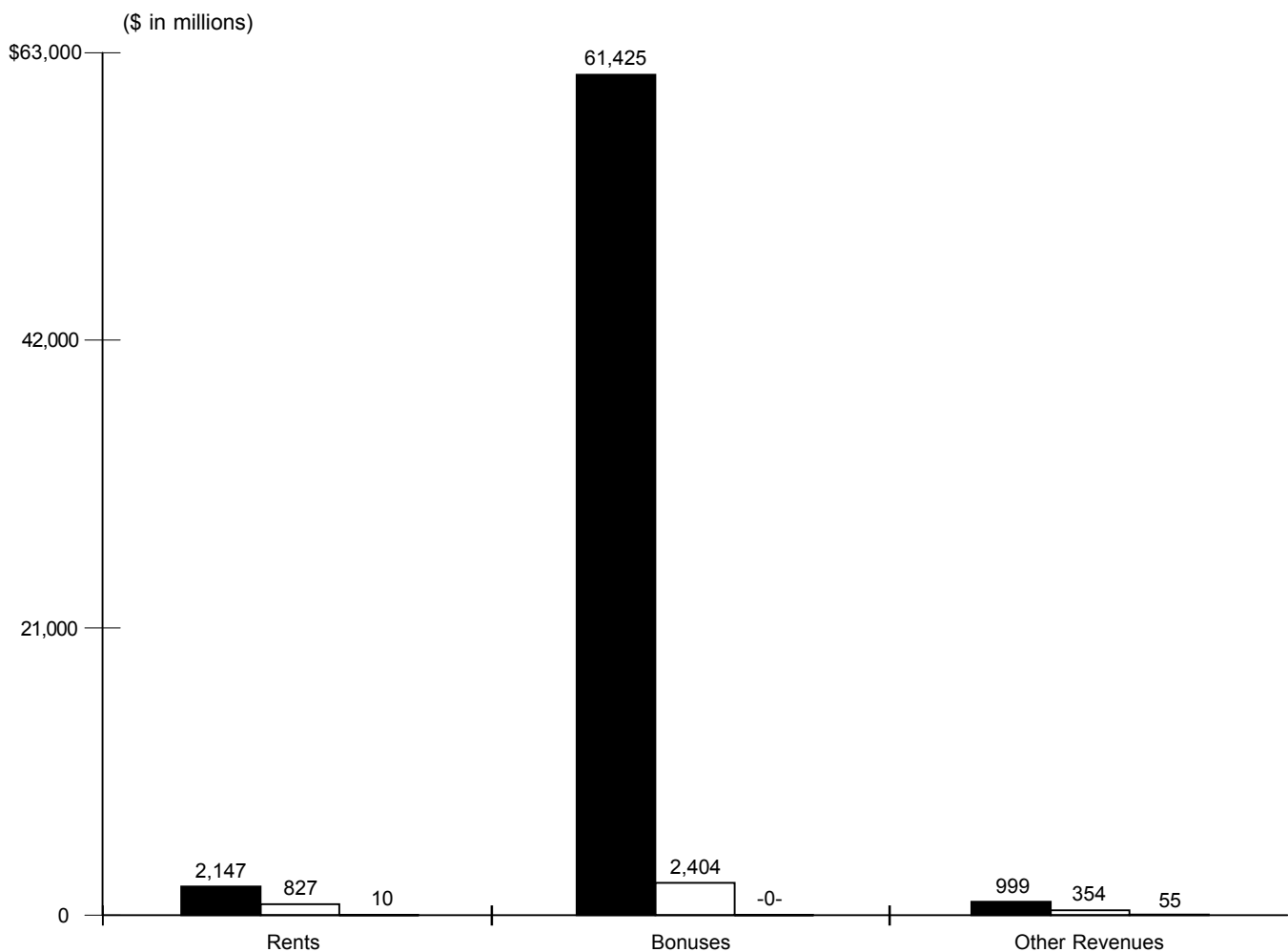


Figure 10. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

Table 5. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	277,051,730	\$ 166,662,293	\$ 9,997,755
Gas	7,139,295,001	22,673,003,232	3,280,556,607
Gas Lost	1,405,853	3,460,711	445,580
Gas Plant Products	3,733,181,678	1,698,978,856	194,883,732
Geothermal	29,722,127	128,242,303	14,785,091
Hot Water	5,637,003	12,902,774	1,290,278
Oil	689,167,172	14,674,875,252	1,964,438,654
Oil Lost	128	2,729	341
Sulfur	694,273	<u>13,049,461</u>	<u>161,881</u>
Total		\$39,371,177,611	\$5,466,559,919
Solid Minerals			
Coal	440,156,936	\$ 3,553,293,411	\$ 387,949,940
Copper	90,290	28,833,870	1,676,222
Lead	277,531	113,712,206	2,419,159
Limestone	22,402	194,898	9,741
Phosphate	5,918,543	94,039,568	4,701,979
Potash	1,353,423	128,953,295	2,594,093
Sand-Gravel	7,503,109	40,091,200	5,684,513
Sodium	5,844,116	313,053,037	17,398,251
Sulfur	1,069,492	51,814,588	3,805,049
Zinc	78,779	<u>41,817,832</u>	<u>1,314,628</u>
Total		\$ 4,365,803,905	\$ 427,553,575

Table 6. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	4,721,837,196	\$15,851,836,802	\$2,451,875,964
Gas Lost	1,263,275	3,158,217	402,306
Gas Plant Products	2,283,194,890	1,078,970,907	136,934,356
Oil	567,940,369	11,528,858,681	1,642,700,114
Sulfur	39,165	<u>1,153,068</u>	<u>79,514</u>
Total		\$28,463,977,675	\$4,231,992,254
Solid Minerals			
Sulfur	1,069,492	\$ 51,814,588	\$ 3,805,049

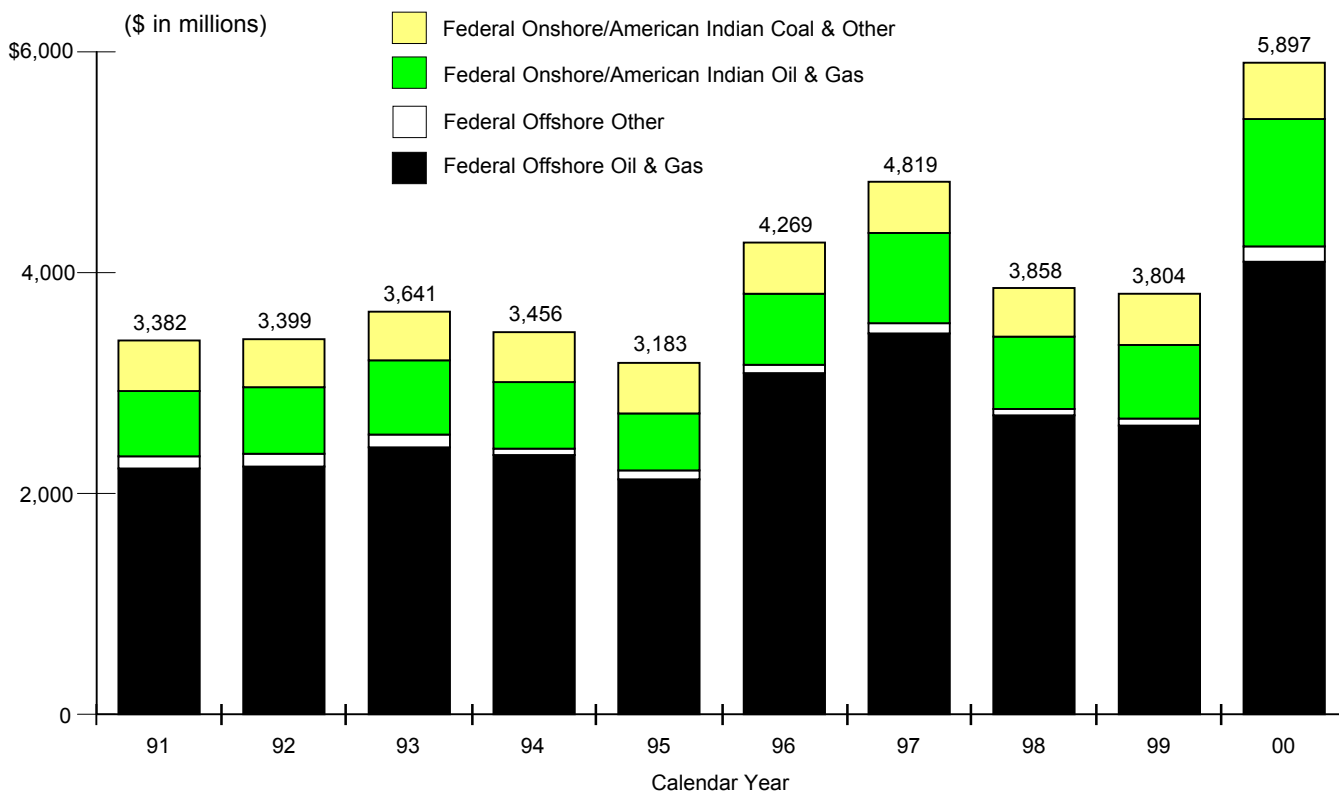


Figure 11. Royalties from Federal and American Indian leases, 1991-2000

Table 7. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	277,051,730	\$ 166,662,293	\$ 9,997,755
Gas	2,117,319,409	5,988,532,672	703,996,214
Gas Lost	11,359	25,217	3,152
Gas Plant Products	1,321,763,637	563,572,786	51,172,614
Geothermal	29,722,127	128,242,303	14,785,091
Hot Water	5,637,003	12,902,774	1,290,278
Oil	108,197,378	2,798,761,769	263,850,192
Oil Lost	103	2,281	285
Sulfur	655,031	<u>11,896,147</u>	<u>82,336</u>
Total		\$9,670,598,242	\$1,045,177,917
Solid Minerals			
Coal	411,838,698	\$3,063,521,112	\$ 329,566,786
Copper	10,189	4,830,677	141,754
Lead	277,531	113,712,206	2,419,159
Limestone	22,402	194,898	9,741
Phosphate	5,918,543	94,039,568	4,701,979
Potash	1,353,423	128,953,295	2,594,093
Sand-Gravel	724,398	3,477,110	434,639
Sodium	5,844,116	313,053,037	17,398,251
Zinc	78,779	<u>41,817,832</u>	<u>1,314,628</u>
Total		\$3,763,599,735	\$ 358,581,030

Table 8. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from American Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	300,138,396	\$ 832,633,758	\$ 124,684,429
Gas Lost	131,219	277,277	40,122
Gas Plant Products	128,223,151	56,435,163	6,776,762
Oil	13,029,425	347,254,802	57,888,348
Oil Lost	25	448	56
Sulfur	77	<u>246</u>	<u>31</u>
Total		\$1,236,601,694	\$ 189,389,748
Solid Minerals			
Coal	28,318,238	\$ 489,772,299	\$ 58,383,154
Copper	80,101	24,003,193	1,534,468
Limestone	---	---	---
Phosphate	---	---	---
Sand-Gravel	6,778,711	<u>36,614,090</u>	<u>5,249,874</u>
Total		\$ 550,389,582	\$ 65,167,496

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Fluid Minerals						
Carbon Dioxide						
Sales Volume	1,294,584,547	227,533,767	231,746,815	234,612,068	106,665,113	215,213,684
Sales Value	\$ 862,615,314	\$ 208,375,516	\$ 188,277,299	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 134,878,890
Royalties	\$ 77,734,421	\$ 12,520,718	\$ 11,922,614	\$ 9,525,827	\$ 3,150,769	\$ 8,812,504
Gas						
Sales Volume	131,487,110,960	5,861,932,567	6,124,282,792	6,431,867,509	6,654,601,389	6,648,547,855
Sales Value	\$162,972,368,407	\$9,905,865,558	\$10,426,985,709	\$13,235,246,698	\$13,035,124,698	\$9,940,769,350
Royalties	\$ 25,467,543,663	\$ 1,530,432,179	\$ 1,612,052,771	\$ 1,999,819,793	\$ 1,934,866,134	\$ 1,462,764,791
Gas Lost						
Sales Volume	140,913,588	176,461	829,410	145,326	397,206	277,205
Sales Value	\$ 98,360,232	\$ 414,703	\$ 1,584,258	\$ 411,428	\$ 637,755	\$ 404,958
Royalties	\$ 14,108,013	\$ 86,228	\$ 207,583	\$ 51,705	\$ 91,142	\$ 56,217
Gas Plant Products						
Sales Volume	41,342,516,442	2,870,515,669	2,803,776,763	2,543,053,546	2,409,347,271	2,939,577,149
Sales Value	\$ 5,824,026,760	\$ 836,192,543	\$ 845,654,370	\$ 736,776,965	\$ 625,430,960	\$ 808,481,162
Royalties	\$ 533,003,258	\$ 92,338,200	\$ 91,828,525	\$ 88,903,072	\$ 66,324,818	\$ 87,877,265
Geothermal						
Sales Volume	121,756,542	28,645,164	25,830,940	24,473,650	16,830,861	11,909,089
Sales Value	\$ 850,919,522	\$ 117,905,893	\$ 148,592,327	\$ 147,205,285	\$ 183,448,040	\$ 169,895,486
Royalties	\$ 101,730,197	\$ 13,848,431	\$ 16,800,670	\$ 16,509,460	\$ 20,292,463	\$ 18,751,552
Hot Water						
Sales Volume	6,060,868	3,245,086	54,124	1,356,580	5,092,225	3,468,301
Sales Value	\$ 56,839,645	\$ 35,154,053	\$ 165,000	\$ 5,131,206	\$ 36,837,076	\$ 30,331,632
Royalties	\$ 5,705,014	\$ 3,546,164	\$ 5,646	\$ 513,189	\$ 3,783,731	\$ 3,033,164
Oil						
Sales Volume	18,038,298,390	462,998,420	502,543,457	503,991,361	502,282,608	536,869,070
Sales Value	\$179,356,939,404	\$9,051,067,248	\$ 8,843,487,088	\$ 8,064,662,231	\$ 7,035,750,044	\$ 8,298,441,403
Royalties	\$ 26,935,741,266	\$ 1,344,592,506	\$ 1,294,794,084	\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 1,014,553,730	\$ 1,176,250,348
Oil Lost						
Sales Volume	211,873	908	362	905	434	160
Sales Value	\$ 2,265,014	\$ 19,102	\$ 7,534	\$ 25,091	\$ 6,688	\$ 2,463
Royalties	\$ 276,269	\$ 2,398	\$ 941	\$ 4,164	\$ 830	\$ 301
Salt						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 1,494,712	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Royalties	\$ 235,150	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	22,050,695	428,348	172,404	548,621	386,389	1,009,228
Sales Value	\$ 457,530,318	\$ 14,504,873	\$ 5,984,265	\$ 11,332,671	\$ 4,519,792	\$ 25,591,489
Royalties	\$ 48,428,082	\$ 702,674	\$ 227,221	\$ 417,323	\$ 53,656	\$ 433,550

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000	
						Fluid Minerals
						Carbon Dioxide
265,811,340	281,526,265	313,549,350	270,741,462	277,051,730	3,719,036,141	Sales Volume
\$ 153,048,946	\$ 158,127,554	\$ 183,591,495	\$ 152,986,552	\$ 166,662,293	\$ 2,446,407,749	Sales Value
\$ 100,806	\$ 8,916,169	\$ 11,176,342	\$ 9,138,746	\$ 9,997,755	\$ 162,996,671	Royalties
						Gas
7,172,656,668	7,286,734,560	7,037,483,209	7,240,692,643	7,139,295,001	199,085,205,153	Sales Volume
\$14,827,623,199	\$17,927,036,584	\$15,556,978,091	\$15,036,073,063	\$22,673,003,232	\$305,537,074,589	Sales Value
\$ 2,223,895,262	\$ 2,657,964,734	\$ 2,290,930,934	\$ 2,183,314,452	\$ 3,280,556,607	\$ 46,644,141,320	Royalties
						Gas Lost
141,500	135,174	2,392,489	1,475,538	1,405,853	148,289,750	Sales Volume
\$ 293,242	\$ 303,361	\$ 6,452,200	\$ 3,353,129	\$ 3,460,711	\$ 115,675,977	Sales Value
\$ 37,722	\$ 38,745	\$ 808,643	\$ 436,336	\$ 445,580	\$ 16,367,914	Royalties
						Gas Plant Products
2,822,146,043	2,965,655,190	2,514,824,530	2,794,105,135	3,733,181,678	69,738,699,416	Sales Volume
\$ 885,492,289	\$ 1,032,889,785	\$ 656,536,026	\$ 778,853,814	\$ 1,698,978,856	\$ 14,729,313,530	Sales Value
\$ 95,680,731	\$ 118,365,908	\$ 70,403,406	\$ 84,576,399	\$ 194,883,732	\$ 1,524,185,314	Royalties
						Geothermal
16,230,142	16,681,318	17,488,815	18,121,590	29,722,127	327,690,238	Sales Volume
\$ 181,998,237	\$ 184,536,321	\$ 169,669,582	\$ 74,956,560	\$ 128,242,303	\$ 2,357,369,556	Sales Value
\$ 19,897,700	\$ 20,799,765	\$ 18,076,526	\$ 8,550,365	\$ 14,785,091	\$ 270,042,220	Royalties
						Hot Water
7,674,351	7,636,466	1,017,494	8,602,109	5,637,003	49,844,607	Sales Volume
\$ 55,181,488	\$ 50,340,318	\$ 1,746,561	\$ 14,647,825	\$ 12,902,774	\$ 299,277,578	Sales Value
\$ 5,541,847	\$ 5,037,690	\$ 174,657	\$ 1,464,762	\$ 1,290,278	\$ 30,096,142	Royalties
						Oil
573,811,719	611,263,179	603,547,484	628,863,924	689,167,172	23,653,636,784	Sales Volume
\$10,543,557,155	\$11,414,280,940	\$ 7,797,213,537	\$ 8,074,204,468	\$14,674,875,252	\$273,154,478,770	Sales Value
\$ 1,499,523,768	\$ 1,605,762,863	\$ 1,072,675,622	\$ 1,094,333,400	\$ 1,964,438,654	\$ 40,151,219,779	Royalties
						Oil Lost
21	294	85,347	(84,881)	128	215,551	Sales Volume
\$ 374	\$ 5,833	\$ 720,118	\$ (716,090)	\$ 2,729	\$ 2,338,856	Sales Value
\$ 46	\$ 396	\$ 40,439	\$ (39,592)	\$ 341	\$ 286,533	Royalties
						Salt
---	---	---	---	---	4,765,679	Sales Volume
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Value
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 235,150	Royalties
						Sulfur
405,825	445,945	570,828	45,687	694,273	26,758,243	Sales Volume
\$ 13,155,708	\$ 11,096,489	\$ 15,121,706	\$ 755,868	\$ 13,049,461	\$ 572,642,640	Sales Value
\$ 106,516	\$ 129,394	\$ 311,386	\$ 123,675	\$ 161,881	\$ 51,095,358	Royalties

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Solid Minerals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,683,318,066	285,091,697	266,654,618	285,655,007	321,441,148	376,879,813
Sales Value	\$31,050,227,414	\$3,164,154,889	\$3,077,048,672	\$3,129,392,646	\$3,410,169,599	\$3,453,241,344
Royalties	\$ 1,647,512,223	\$ 339,574,488	\$ 325,462,818	\$ 328,991,951	\$ 360,175,024	\$ 369,295,252
Copper						
Sales Volume	1,004,964	78,504	90,119	206,569	143,935	77,229
Sales Value	\$ 414,206,204	\$ 37,230,413	\$ 40,623,483	\$ 130,993,019	\$ 57,289,670	\$ 54,653,510
Royalties	\$ 29,465,691	\$ 2,715,230	\$ 3,513,480	\$ 6,772,006	\$ 6,280,584	\$ 5,574,571
Fluorspar						
Sales Volume	339,438	---	3,496	3,847	1,939	1,594
Sales Value	\$ 23,342,179	\$ ---	\$ 719,288	\$ 775,681	\$ 376,987	\$ 314,783
Royalties	\$ 957,037	\$ ---	\$ 35,964	\$ 38,784	\$ 18,849	\$ 15,739
Lead						
Sales Volume	13,440,551	215,953	167,304	199,450	229,218	218,726
Sales Value	\$ 2,562,985,563	\$ 87,231,904	\$ 66,590,237	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 81,522,051	\$ 97,091,084
Royalties	\$ 114,867,855	\$ 2,106,367	\$ 1,508,671	\$ 961,706	\$ 1,987,424	\$ 2,723,500
Limestone						
Sales Volume	4,195,372	256,805	246,401	262,128	186,086	149,438
Sales Value	\$ 8,086,994	\$ 1,114,285	\$ 1,026,012	\$ 1,093,503	\$ 799,369	\$ 666,567
Royalties	\$ 377,415	\$ 42,659	\$ 35,241	\$ 32,328	\$ 23,280	\$ 23,804
Phosphate						
Sales Volume	160,364,783	6,208,786	6,471,017	6,864,488	6,254,698	5,562,085
Sales Value	\$ 1,128,775,848	\$ 83,777,319	\$ 101,349,199	\$ 109,946,880	\$ 106,668,340	\$ 99,612,759
Royalties	\$ 73,237,614	\$ 5,642,299	\$ 6,134,113	\$ 6,587,612	\$ 5,428,686	\$ 5,015,537
Potash						
Sales Volume	145,013,619	2,296,713	2,138,404	1,723,404	1,648,408	876,078
Sales Value	\$ 4,634,787,253	\$ 184,997,349	\$ 173,323,254	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 133,076,516	\$ 77,430,929
Royalties	\$ 171,657,675	\$ 3,918,421	\$ 3,779,921	\$ 3,011,669	\$ 2,861,493	\$ 1,766,449
Sand-Gravel						
Sales Volume	188,231,752	7,382,073	6,080,793	9,939,991	10,815,517	8,410,961
Sales Value	\$ 299,921,762	\$ 27,815,019	\$ 23,908,340	\$ 27,895,035	\$ 29,774,009	\$ 33,815,711
Royalties	\$ 29,349,203	\$ 3,133,178	\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,973,802	\$ 4,006,933	\$ 4,241,855
Sodium						
Sales Volume	101,024,178	5,164,066	5,188,240	4,627,313	5,184,639	5,619,249
Sales Value	\$ 4,620,806,602	\$ 399,059,980	\$ 428,065,377	\$ 361,171,340	\$ 381,268,530	\$ 426,317,140
Royalties	\$ 216,390,149	\$ 19,705,923	\$ 21,111,230	\$ 17,843,353	\$ 18,901,510	\$ 21,107,731
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	897,348	854,126	1,046,948	1,723,782	2,604,039	2,043,500
Sales Value	\$ 109,569,733	\$ 95,704,777	\$ 67,503,963	\$ 96,385,082	\$ 120,235,482	\$ 143,110,045
Royalties	\$ 7,537,922	\$ 4,785,239	\$ 3,818,434	\$ 6,734,921	\$ 10,493,136	\$ 12,660,208
Uranium						
Sales Volume	35,681,464	---	---	16,058	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 832,249,445	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 355,044	\$ ---	\$ ---
Royalties	\$ 112,719,540	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 54,368	\$ ---	\$ ---
Zinc						
Sales Volume	1,748,756	44,409	50,214	49,050	53,571	57,905
Sales Value	\$ 449,179,213	\$ 21,917,981	\$ 26,997,843	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 20,301,932	\$ 26,114,116
Royalties	\$ 18,723,230	\$ 763,277	\$ 991,687	\$ 671,738	\$ 793,054	\$ 922,844

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000	
						Solid Minerals
						Coal
354,493,320	362,553,730	371,099,522	414,464,380	440,156,936	6,161,808,237	Sales Volume
\$ 3,451,790,806	\$ 3,362,792,224	\$ 3,283,337,510	\$ 3,492,247,141	\$ 3,553,293,411	\$ 64,427,695,656	Sales Value
\$ 364,948,773	\$ 352,178,744	\$ 345,734,171	\$ 372,392,664	\$ 387,949,940	\$ 5,194,216,048	Royalties
						Copper
66,413	55,232	49,982	131,293	90,290	1,994,530	Sales Volume
\$ 30,788,634	\$ 25,979,180	\$ 13,975,999	\$ 31,853,578	\$ 28,833,870	\$ 866,427,560	Sales Value
\$ 2,004,305	\$ 1,779,190	\$ 702,570	\$ 1,608,282	\$ 1,676,222	\$ 62,092,131	Royalties
						Fluorspar
2,328	---	---	---	---	352,642	Sales Volume
\$ 458,213	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 25,987,131	Sales Value
\$ 22,911	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,089,284	Royalties
						Lead
287,680	241,880	251,929	275,318	277,531	15,805,540	Sales Volume
\$ 154,014,802	\$ 118,716,484	\$ 108,467,179	\$ 120,443,652	\$ 113,712,206	\$ 3,568,021,871	Sales Value
\$ 4,629,377	\$ 2,909,887	\$ 2,618,566	\$ 2,844,454	\$ 2,419,159	\$ 139,576,966	Royalties
						Limestone
351,863	205,955	103,009	3,840	22,402	5,983,299	Sales Volume
\$ 1,778,655	\$ 992,610	\$ 551,937	\$ 33,094	\$ 194,898	\$ 16,337,924	Sales Value
\$ 60,431	\$ 34,108	\$ 20,085	\$ 1,655	\$ 9,741	\$ 660,747	Royalties
						Phosphate
5,604,139	4,630,695	5,654,465	5,771,879	5,918,543	219,305,578	Sales Volume
\$ 92,966,868	\$ 80,782,370	\$ 102,634,940	\$ 94,121,338	\$ 94,039,568	\$ 2,094,675,429	Sales Value
\$ 4,663,347	\$ 4,040,417	\$ 5,131,880	\$ 4,702,869	\$ 4,701,979	\$ 125,286,353	Royalties
						Potash
1,206,571	1,420,842	1,263,589	1,355,869	1,353,423	160,296,920	Sales Volume
\$ 105,094,288	\$ 128,147,803	\$ 125,525,273	\$ 135,646,302	\$ 128,953,295	\$ 5,964,874,234	Sales Value
\$ 2,056,433	\$ 2,308,243	\$ 2,433,423	\$ 2,714,900	\$ 2,594,093	\$ 199,102,720	Royalties
						Sand-Gravel
9,776,769	8,004,495	10,052,854	9,706,561	7,503,109	275,904,875	Sales Volume
\$ 38,791,892	\$ 33,774,916	\$ 41,764,118	\$ 40,855,033	\$ 40,091,200	\$ 638,407,035	Sales Value
\$ 5,079,399	\$ 4,773,506	\$ 6,048,315	\$ 6,011,057	\$ 5,684,513	\$ 75,333,909	Royalties
						Sodium
6,583,666	5,221,338	5,012,178	5,642,565	5,844,116	155,111,548	Sales Volume
\$ 512,947,154	\$ 378,807,078	\$ 359,074,943	\$ 360,152,400	\$ 313,053,037	\$ 8,540,723,581	Sales Value
\$ 25,943,941	\$ 20,472,559	\$ 19,491,693	\$ 20,140,192	\$ 17,398,251	\$ 418,506,532	Royalties
						Sulfur
1,927,255	2,267,523	1,620,480	1,613,827	1,069,492	17,668,320	Sales Volume
\$ 111,898,666	\$ 124,428,592	\$ 86,504,919	\$ 90,954,745	\$ 51,814,588	\$ 1,098,110,592	Sales Value
\$ 11,348,260	\$ 10,325,282	\$ 7,769,180	\$ 7,900,516	\$ 3,805,049	\$ 87,178,147	Royalties
						Uranium
---	---	---	---	168,859	35,866,381	Sales Volume
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,892,964	\$ 836,497,453	Sales Value
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 291,532	\$ 113,065,440	Royalties
						Zinc
58,836	40,893	58,147	72,419	78,779	2,312,979	Sales Volume
\$ 28,588,321	\$ 28,411,210	\$ 31,414,428	\$ 37,674,462	\$ 41,817,832	\$ 730,940,069	Sales Value
\$ 934,658	\$ 976,461	\$ 1,033,200	\$ 1,168,131	\$ 1,314,628	\$ 28,292,908	Royalties

Table 10. Summary of selected Calendar Year 2000 mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production

	U.S. Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	American Indian	Federal and American Indian Total
Coal					
Sales Volume	1,075	---	412	28	440
% U.S. Total Production		---	38.3	2.6	40.9
Gas					
Sales Volume	20,074	4,722	2,117	300	7,139
% U.S. Total Production		23.5	10.5	1.5	35.5
Lead					
Sales Volume	493	---	278	---	278
% U.S. Total Production		---	56.4	---	56.4
Oil					
Sales Volume	2,125	568	108	13	689
% U.S. Total Production		26.7	5.1	0.6	32.4
Phosphate					
Sales Volume	42,549	---	5,919	---	5,919
% U.S. Total Production		---	13.9	---	13.9
Potash					
Sales Volume	2,866	---	1,353	---	1,353
% U.S. Total Production		---	47.2	---	47.2
Sodium					
Sales Volume	11,585	---	5,844	---	5,844
% U.S. Total Production		---	50.4	---	50.4

NOTE: 2000 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons. U.S. potash and sodium production estimates for 2000 have been rounded to within 100,000 tons to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Federal and American Indian totals are accurate.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Minerals Yearbook" and "Mineral Industry Surveys," U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and American Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-2000

	U.S. Total	Federal and American Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Coal			
1950-90	23,859	2,490	10.4
1991	996	285	28.6
1992	998	267	26.8
1993	945	286	30.3
1994	1,034	322	31.1
1995	1,033	377	36.5
1996	1,064	354	33.3
1997	1,090	363	33.3
1998	1,118	371	33.2
1999	1,100	414	37.6
2000	<u>1,075</u>	<u>440</u>	40.9
Total	34,312	5,969	17.4
Gas			
1950-90	664,979	129,436	19.5
1991	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993	18,982	6,431	33.9
1994	19,710	6,655	33.8
1995	19,506	6,648	34.1
1996	19,812	7,172	36.2
1997	19,866	7,287	36.7
1998	19,646	7,037	35.8
1999	19,596	7,240	36.9
2000	<u>20,074</u>	<u>7,139</u>	35.5
Total	859,415	197,032	22.9
Lead			
1950-90	16,149	9,782	60.6
1991	514	216	42.0
1992	438	167	38.1
1993	391	199	50.9
1994	400	229	57.3
1995	425	219	51.5
1996	470	288	61.3
1997	494	242	49.0
1998	530	252	47.5
1999	554	275	49.6
2000	<u>493</u>	<u>278</u>	56.4
Total	20,858	12,147	58.2

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-2000 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and American Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Oil			
1950-90	119,213	16,585	13.9
1991	2,707	463	17.1
1992	2,617	502	19.2
1993	2,499	505	20.2
1994	2,432	502	20.6
1995	2,394	537	22.4
1996	2,360	574	24.3
1997	2,355	611	25.9
1998	2,282	604	26.5
1999	2,147	629	29.3
2000	<u>2,125</u>	<u>689</u>	32.4
Total	143,131	22,201	15.5
Phosphate			
1950-90	1,382,722	149,983	10.8
1991	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993	39,125	6,864	17.5
1994	45,305	6,255	13.8
1995	47,950	5,562	11.6
1996	50,045	5,604	11.2
1997	50,596	4,631	9.2
1998	48,722	5,654	11.6
1999	44,754	5,772	12.9
2000	<u>42,549</u>	<u>5,919</u>	13.9
Total	1,856,555	208,924	11.3
Potash			
1950-90	150,865	121,571	80.6
1991	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993	3,384	1,723	50.9
1994	3,120	1,648	52.8
1995	3,362	876	26.1
1996	3,185	1,207	37.9
1997	3,196	1,421	44.5
1998	3,306	1,264	38.2
1999	2,756	1,356	49.2
2000	<u>2,866</u>	<u>1,353</u>	47.2
Total	183,522	136,854	74.6

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-2000 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and American Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Sodium			
1950-90	187,442	93,864	50.1
1991	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993	10,237	4,627	45.2
1994	10,602	5,185	48.9
1995	11,494	5,619	48.9
1996	11,581	6,584	56.9
1997	12,145	5,221	43.0
1998	11,464	5,012	43.7
1999	11,574	5,643	48.8
2000	<u>11,585</u>	<u>5,844</u>	50.4
Total	299,151	147,951	49.5

NOTE: 2000 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons. U.S. potash production estimates for the period 1997-2000 and U.S. sodium production estimates for the period 1998-2000 have been rounded to within 100,000 tons to avoid disclosing proprietary data. Federal and American Indian totals are accurate.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Minerals Yearbook" and "Mineral Industry Surveys," U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and American Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

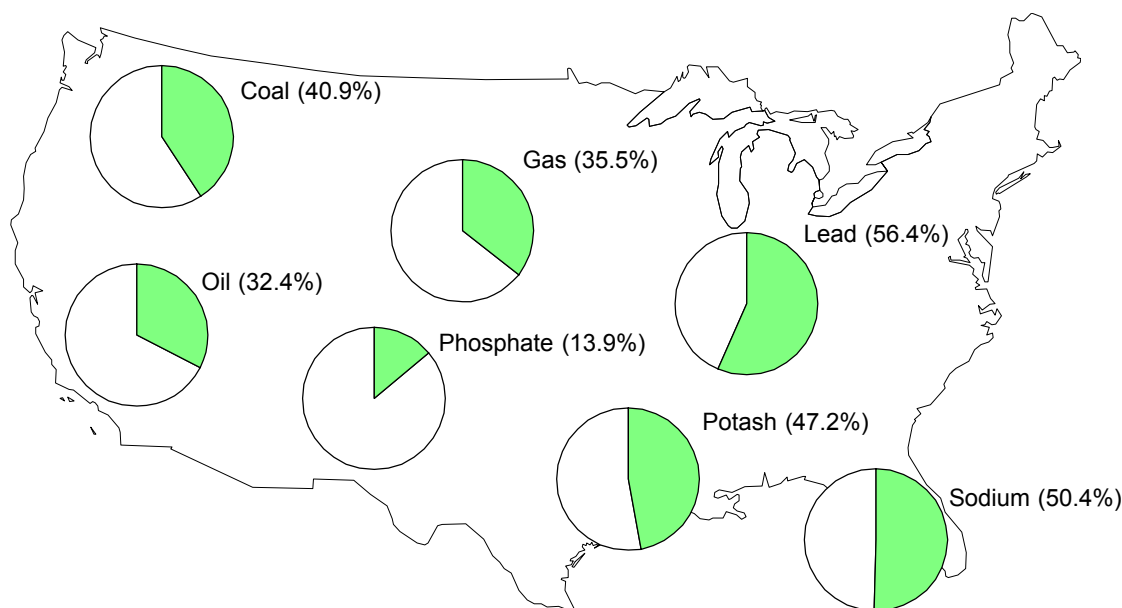


Figure 12. Federal and American Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 2000

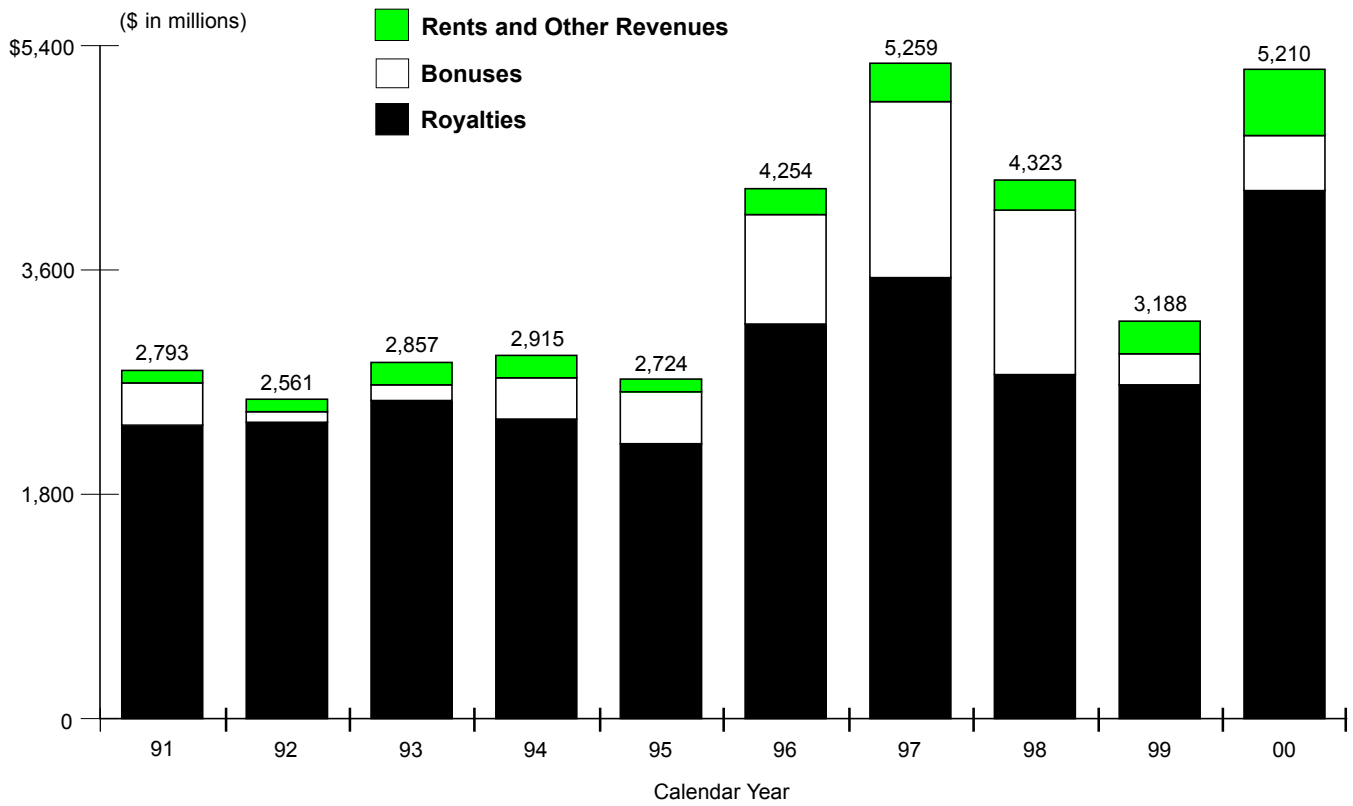


Figure 13. Revenues from Federal offshore leases by source, 1991-2000

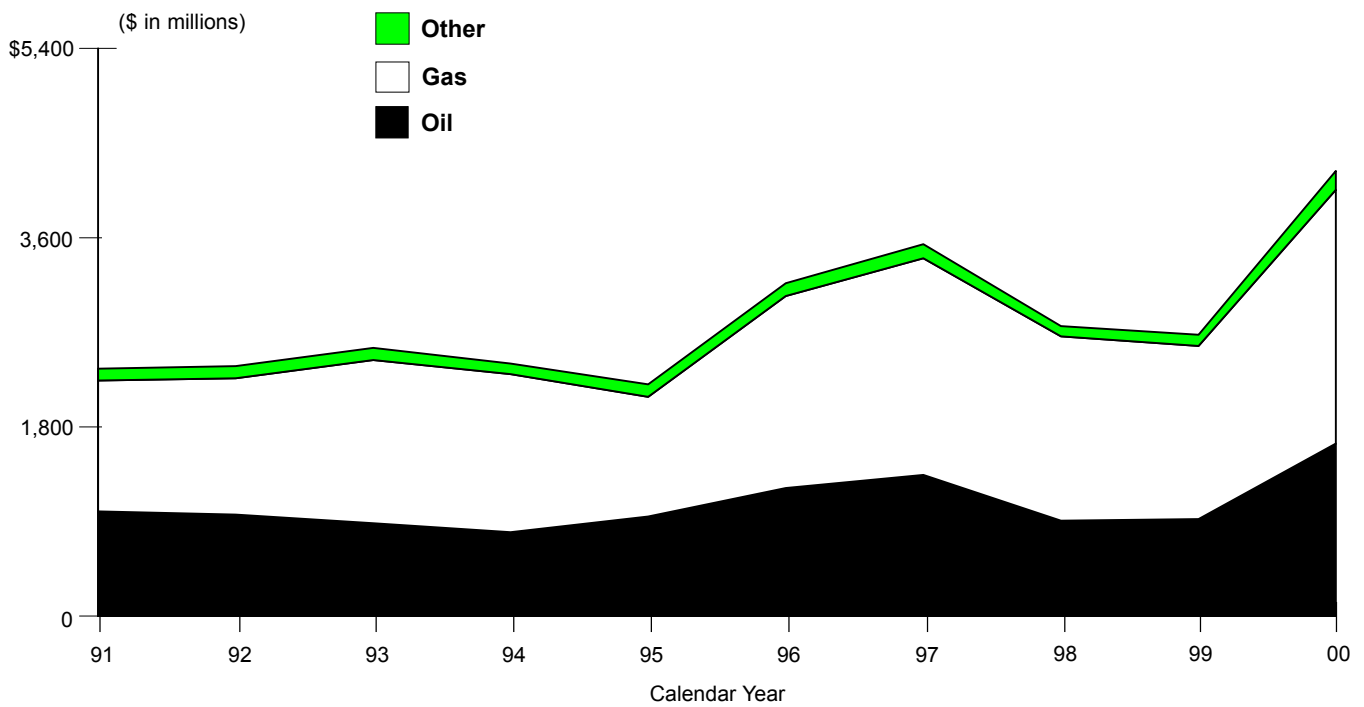


Figure 14. Royalties from Federal offshore leases by commodity, 1991-2000

Federal Offshore Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues jumped 63.4 percent, from \$3.2 billion in 1999 to \$5.2 billion in 2000 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 13). The increase was primarily due to higher oil and gas prices, and to additional revenues from bonuses and settlement payments. The \$5.2 billion represented 73.1 percent of the \$7.1 billion in revenues collected from all Federal and American Indian mineral leases in 2000 (tables 2 and 3).

Federal offshore royalties rose 58.2 percent, or \$1.6 billion, from 1999 to 2000. Oil royalties rose \$720 million, or 78 percent, during the period. Gas royalties were up \$762.8 million, or 45.2 percent. Revenues from other offshore commodities, including gas lost, gas plant products, and sulfur were up \$74.8 million (table 3). Offshore gas royalties accounted for 74.7 percent of all gas royalties collected, while offshore oil royalties totaled 83.6 percent of all royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and American Indian lands in 2000 (table 3 and figure 18).

Royalty rates for Federal offshore resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing a 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 2000, payors reported nearly 0.3 percent of oil and over 0.5 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 had reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 2000.

Federal offshore oil sales volume rose 10.6 percent, from 513.3 million barrels in 1999 to 567.9 million barrels in 2000 (table 17). The increase was associated with the development of deep water properties in the Gulf of Mexico. This is due, in part, to the development of new technologies reducing operational costs and risks, as well as the discovery of reservoirs with high production potential. A number of new deep water fields went into production in 2000, including the Black Widow, Conger, Diana, Europa, Hoover, Marlin, North Gemini, Pluto/Blood Sweat and Tears, Northwestern, and Petronius Fields

Over 35 producing fields are now located in deepwater, generating over half of the daily oil production in the Gulf of Mexico. The increase in oil sales volume in the Gulf of Mexico was offset, in part, by a decline in sales volume in offshore California. A pipeline from the Eureka to the Elly platform was shut in during 2000, reducing production in the Beta Field by two-thirds. The Santa Ynez Unit consists of three fields: Hondo, Pescado, and Sacate. There has been limited drilling on the Hondo and Pescado Fields in recent years.

Minerals Revenue Management (MRM) continued efforts to replenish the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The MRM took approximately 15 million barrels in kind in 2000. This equated to a little more than 100 million barrels in sales volume. No royalty oil was transferred from areas subject to revenue sharing with the States. There was no effect on State revenues.

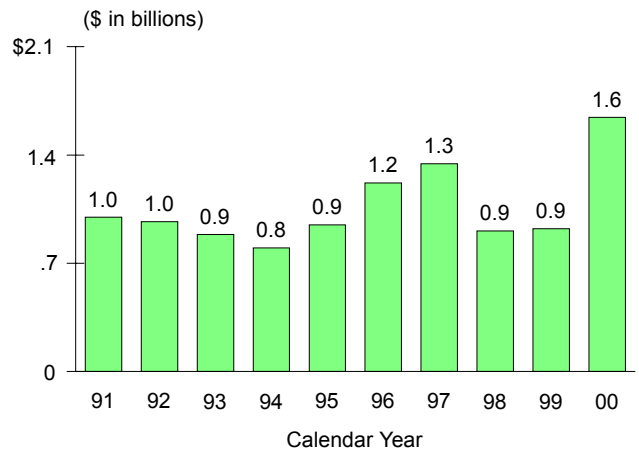


Figure 15. Federal offshore oil royalties, 1991-2000

Oil royalties from Federal offshore lands rose 78 percent, from \$922.7 million in 1999 to \$1.6 billion in 2000 (figure 15 and table 17). The increase was due to sharply higher oil prices during the year following cuts in production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The DOE reports that sustained demand and low inventories caused oil prices to rise in November 2000 to their highest level since the Gulf War nearly a decade earlier.

Offshore natural gas sales volume fell 5.4 percent, or 270.5 million Mcf in 2000; however, gas royalties rose

dramatically from \$1.7 billion in 1999 to \$2.5 billion in 2000, or 45.2 percent (figure 16 and table 17). The DOE reports that mild winter weather and low prices in recent years discouraged gas exploration and development, reducing supplies. Demand accelerated in 2000 due to a return to more normal summer and winter weather patterns. The combination of diminished supplies and increased demand caused spot prices for gas to more than double from the end of 1999 to the end of 2000. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 12 and figure 14).

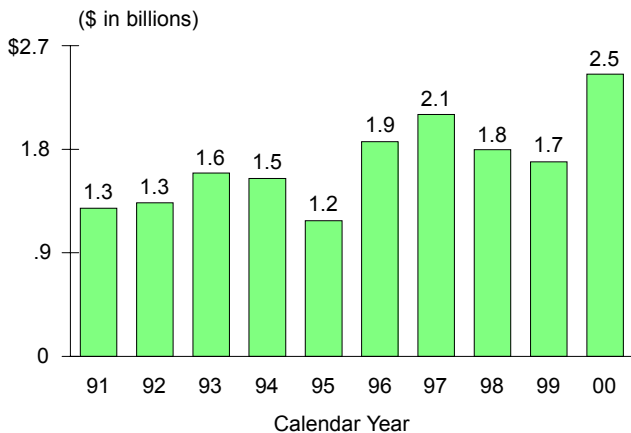


Figure 16. Federal offshore gas royalties, 1991-2000

Royalties from Federal offshore minerals other than oil and gas more than doubled, from \$66.4 million in 1999 to \$141.2 million in 2000 (figure 17 and table 17).

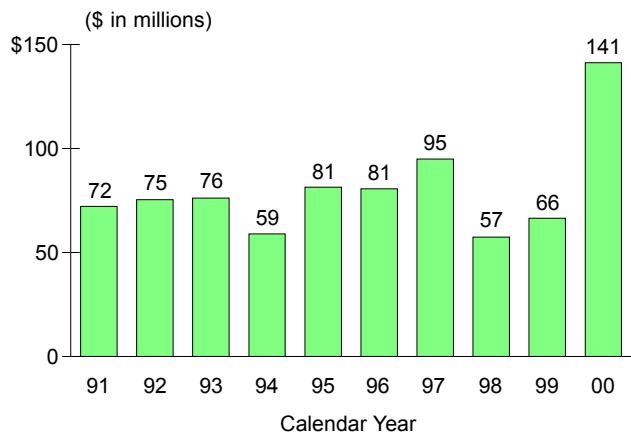


Figure 17. Federal offshore other royalties, 1991-2000

A significant increase in royalties from gas plant products was offset, in part, by declines in revenues

from sulfur and gas lost, or gas that was flared or vented.

Rent collections remained stable at \$207.8 million in 2000 (table 18). Lease numbers and acreage remained similar to 1999 levels (table 44).

The Minerals Management Service divides the OCS into four regions for lease administration: Alaska, Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific. The regions are then divided into multiple planning areas. The Atlantic region is currently administered by the Gulf of Mexico Office in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Bonus revenues from offshore competitive oil and gas lease sales jumped 77.2 percent, from \$249.3 million in 1999 to \$441.8 million in 2000 (table 20 and figure 20). The dramatic increase in oil and gas prices stimulated a resurgent interest in offshore competitive lease sales.

Two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in March and August of 2000. No competitive lease sales have been conducted on the Alaska OCS since 1998, on the Atlantic OCS since 1983, or on the Pacific OCS since 1984 (table 19 and figure 20).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments jumped from \$53.6 million in 1999 to \$324.2 million in 2000 (table 21). Much of the increase was attributed to an increased volume of settlement payments.

There were 7,509 Federal offshore producing and nonproducing leases on 39.4 million acres under the supervision of the Department at the end of 2000 (tables 43 and 44). This included 1,833 producing or producible Federal offshore oil and gas leases on 8.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38).

Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

Table 12. Calendar Year 2000 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)	4,721,837,196	\$15,851,836,802	\$2,451,875,964
Gas Lost (Mcf)	1,263,275	3,158,217	402,306
Gas Plant Products (gallons)	2,283,194,890	1,078,970,907	136,934,356
Oil (barrels)	567,940,369	11,528,858,681	1,642,700,114
Oil Lost (barrels)	---	---	---
Salt (short tons)	---	---	---
Sulfur (short tons)	1,108,657	<u>52,967,656</u>	<u>3,884,563</u>
Total		\$28,515,792,263	\$4,235,797,303

NOTE: Royalty collections from oil from offshore lands in the Gulf of Mexico began declining in April of Calendar Year (CY) 1999. The Minerals Revenue Management (MRM) is taking oil royalties in kind (a volume of the commodity) rather than in value (cash) to replenish the Department of Energy Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The MRM took approximately 14 million barrels in kind in CY 1999 and an additional 15 million barrels in CY 2000. This equated to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume in CY 1999 and a little more than 100 million barrels in sales volume in CY 2000. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, the payors do not report sales value or royalty value for the leases. This materially reduces oil sales value and oil royalty value in the table for affected States and areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

Table 13. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)	140,479,519,586	\$ 235,982,251,147	\$ 38,111,395,745
Gas Lost (Mcf)	123,398,258	102,911,824	15,677,004
Gas Plant Products (gallons)	37,079,953,076	8,798,750,126	1,056,244,845
Oil (barrels)	13,129,316,362	184,722,462,507	29,168,202,499
Oil Lost (barrels)	88,499	822,824	136,094
Salt (short tons)	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur (short tons)	33,248,094	<u>1,502,048,829</u>	<u>132,970,325</u>
Total		\$ 431,110,669,450	\$ 68,484,802,024

Table 14. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
Alabama	92,027,650	\$ 308,696,101	\$ 50,346,541
Alaska	---	---	---
California	36,371,078	154,974,227	25,371,372
Gulf of Mexico	46,304,952	159,251,650	12,395,608
Louisiana	3,661,344,611	12,369,222,812	1,887,395,837
Mississippi	20,756,164	66,316,028	11,004,899
Texas	865,032,741	2,793,375,984	465,361,707
Subtotal	4,721,837,196	\$15,851,836,802	\$2,451,875,964
Gas Lost (Mcf)			
California	(10,769)	\$ (23,155)	\$ (3,860)
Louisiana	1,274,044	3,181,372	406,166
Texas	---	---	---
Subtotal	1,263,275	\$ 3,158,217	\$ 402,306
Gas Plant Products (gallons)			
Alabama	71,660,042	\$ 27,689,693	\$ 3,663,796
California	29,219,081	14,116,941	1,271,355
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---
Louisiana	2,150,280,483	1,021,918,276	130,068,080
Texas	32,035,284	15,245,997	1,931,125
Subtotal	2,283,194,890	\$ 1,078,970,907	\$ 136,934,356
Oil (barrels)			
Alabama	36,067	\$ 543,665	\$ 90,454
Alaska	---	---	---
California	36,094,307	755,330,003	108,836,818
Gulf of Mexico	793,398	24,445,875	1,431,444
Louisiana	514,137,285	10,311,369,485	1,461,302,753
Mississippi	---	---	---
Texas	16,879,312	437,169,653	71,038,645
Subtotal	567,940,369	\$11,528,858,681	\$1,642,700,114
Oil Lost (barrels)			
Louisiana	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Texas	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Salt (short tons)			
Louisiana	---	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 14. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Sulfur (short tons)			
Alabama	34,292	\$ 1,146,026	\$ 79,305
California	4,873	7,042	209
Louisiana	<u>1,069,492</u>	<u>51,814,588</u>	<u>3,805,049</u>
Subtotal	1,108,657	\$ 52,967,656	\$ 3,884,563
Total		\$28,515,792,263	\$4,235,797,303

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

Royalty collections from oil from offshore lands in the Gulf of Mexico began declining in April of Calendar Year (CY) 1999. The Minerals Revenue Management (MRM) is taking oil royalties in kind (a volume of the commodity) rather than in value (cash) to replenish the Department of Energy Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The MRM took approximately 14 million barrels in kind in CY 1999 and an additional 15 million barrels in CY 2000. This equated to approximately 100 million barrels in sales volume in CY 1999 and a little more than 100 million barrels in sales volume in CY 2000. The payors report sales volume for the leases; however, the payors do not report sales value or royalty value for the leases. This materially reduces oil sales value and oil royalty value in the table for affected States and areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

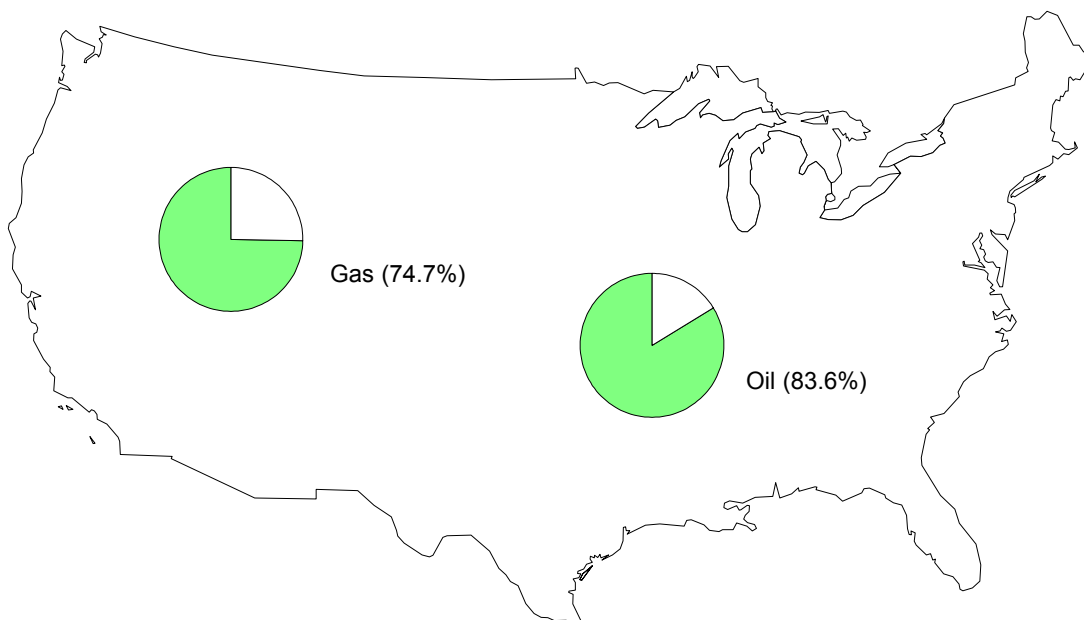


Figure 18. Federal offshore royalties as a percentage of total Federal and American Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 2000

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
Alabama	948,437,579	\$ 2,190,235,733	\$ 352,439,255
Alaska	---	---	---
California	765,763,632	1,882,697,986	310,214,861
Gulf of Mexico	67,565,162	209,948,746	17,120,826
Louisiana	115,906,933,475	183,946,153,839	29,432,314,991
Mississippi	85,373,840	211,213,234	35,217,672
Texas	<u>22,705,445,898</u>	<u>47,542,001,609</u>	<u>7,964,088,140</u>
Subtotal	140,479,519,586	\$235,982,251,147	\$38,111,395,745
Gas Lost (Mcf)			
California	91,519	\$ 289,586	\$ 70,986
Louisiana	120,685,673	98,666,277	14,947,245
Texas	<u>2,621,066</u>	<u>3,955,961</u>	<u>658,773</u>
Subtotal	123,398,258	\$ 102,911,824	\$ 15,677,004
Gas Plant Products (gallons)			
Alabama	109,884,740	\$ 40,240,796	\$ 5,303,539
California	255,815,094	87,971,836	4,714,074
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---
Louisiana	35,052,400,753	8,271,840,812	994,763,084
Texas	<u>1,661,852,489</u>	<u>398,696,682</u>	<u>51,464,148</u>
Subtotal	37,079,953,076	\$ 8,798,750,126	\$ 1,056,244,845
Oil (barrels)			
Alabama	193,309	\$ 1,981,922	\$ 316,913
Alaska	2,137	31,846	3,981
California	995,346,242	11,906,449,660	2,038,545,646
Gulf of Mexico	803,298	24,616,723	1,459,146
Louisiana	11,676,371,368	163,748,247,260	25,695,559,091
Mississippi	453	7,094	1,182
Texas	<u>456,599,555</u>	<u>9,041,128,002</u>	<u>1,432,316,540</u>
Subtotal	13,129,316,362	\$184,722,462,507	\$29,168,202,499
Oil Lost (barrels)			
Louisiana	83,969	\$ 758,487	\$ 125,398
Texas	<u>4,530</u>	<u>64,337</u>	<u>10,696</u>
Subtotal	88,499	\$ 822,824	\$ 136,094
Salt (short tons)			
Louisiana	5,915,959	\$ 1,422,193	\$ 175,512

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Sulfur (short tons)			
Alabama	208,355	\$ 7,665,302	\$ 540,730
California	28,118	81,389	4,833
Louisiana	<u>33,011,621</u>	<u>1,494,302,138</u>	<u>132,424,762</u>
Subtotal	33,248,094	\$ 1,502,048,829	\$ 132,970,325
Total		\$431,110,669,450	\$68,484,802,024

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

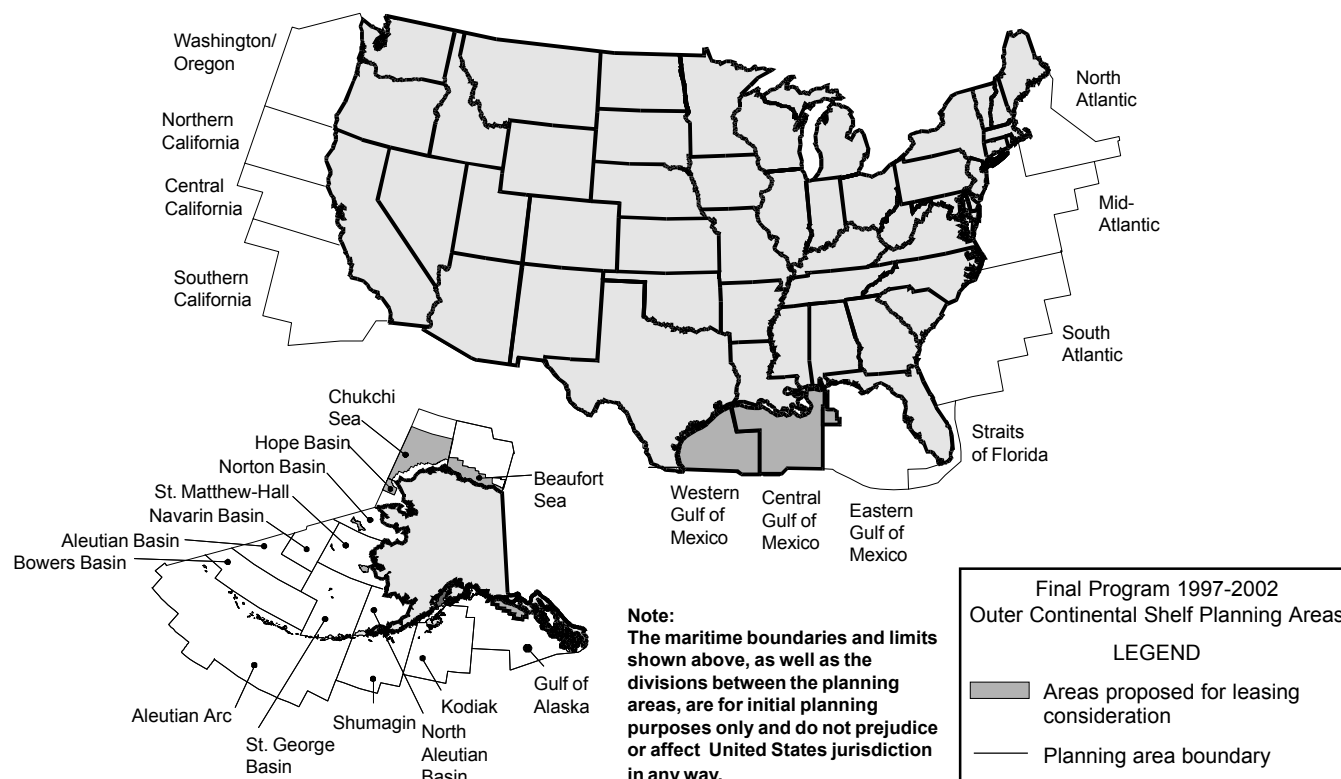


Figure 19. Map of Federal offshore regions in current oil and gas leasing program

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000

<i>Alabama</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-92	67,280,071	\$ 121,995,233	\$ 18,743,011
1993	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
1994	102,295,379	207,700,582	33,287,070
1995	108,695,954	174,665,774	27,469,371
1996	112,048,651	273,898,942	44,278,290
1997	137,765,838	359,653,980	58,289,251
1998	128,832,522	304,098,325	49,440,038
1999	122,930,281	272,112,910	42,793,922
2000	<u>92,027,650</u>	<u>308,696,101</u>	<u>50,346,541</u>
Total	948,437,579	\$ 2,190,235,733	\$ 352,439,255
Oil (barrels)			
1953-92	3,209	\$ 58,687	\$ 9,742
1993	2,630	44,002	3,837
1994	46,112	569,020	90,730
1995	18,088	130,067	19,039
1996	19,306	133,345	19,507
1997	26,638	197,390	32,721
1998	18,347	137,207	22,799
1999	22,912	168,539	28,084
2000	<u>36,067</u>	<u>543,665</u>	<u>90,454</u>
Total	193,309	\$ 1,981,922	\$ 316,913
Other			
1953-92	N/A	\$ 9,464	\$ 1,116
1993	N/A	9,407	533
1994	N/A	164,593	13,747
1995	N/A	753,609	70,559
1996	N/A	1,190,829	60,238
1997	N/A	1,936,007	186,835
1998	N/A	2,062,474	171,309
1999	N/A	12,943,996	1,596,831
2000	N/A	<u>28,835,719</u>	<u>3,743,101</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 47,906,098	\$ 5,844,269

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

Alaska	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	---	---	---
1998	---	---	---
1999	---	---	---
2000	---	---	---
Total	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil (barrels)			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	2,137	31,846	3,981
1998	---	---	---
1999	---	---	---
2000	---	---	---
Total	2,137	\$ 31,846	\$ 3,981
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
1997	N/A	---	---
1998	N/A	---	---
1999	N/A	---	---
2000	N/A	---	---
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

<i>California</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-90	385,467,996	\$ 893,802,950	\$ 157,542,512
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	41,679,064	100,051,242	13,375,225
1995	36,425,501	62,967,836	9,205,331
1996	37,822,941	68,841,548	10,303,944
1997	40,722,084	100,133,706	15,608,045
1998	26,431,191	60,476,670	9,264,381
1999	37,261,450	97,575,927	14,821,571
2000	36,371,078	154,974,227	25,371,372
Total	765,763,632	\$ 1,882,697,986	\$ 310,214,861
Oil (barrels)			
1953-90	501,529,975	\$ 6,056,551,184	\$1,158,649,414
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	57,229,464	530,007,444	78,969,744
1995	71,254,440	778,309,571	117,443,113
1996	67,804,200	861,967,087	135,657,660
1997	58,279,489	803,065,319	125,761,928
1998	40,636,231	343,170,681	48,547,803
1999	42,071,101	442,378,207	58,052,352
2000	36,094,307	755,330,003	108,836,818
Total	995,346,242	\$11,906,449,660	\$2,038,545,646
Other			
1953-90	N/A	\$ 3,281,648	\$ 320,166
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	10,198,793	368,423
1995	N/A	13,902,653	604,101
1996	N/A	8,042,824	305,206
1997	N/A	8,632,105	404,684
1998	N/A	10,413,359	525,879
1999	N/A	7,973,127	526,979
2000	N/A	14,100,828	1,267,704
Total	N/A	\$ 88,342,811	\$ 4,789,893

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

<i>Gulf of Mexico</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	1,704,279	4,350,838	685,803
1998	7,597,644	18,631,594	2,006,822
1999	11,958,287	27,714,664	2,032,593
2000	<u>46,304,952</u>	<u>159,251,650</u>	<u>12,395,608</u>
Total	67,565,162	\$209,948,746	\$17,120,826
Oil (barrels)			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	3,148	58,239	9,475
1998	6,700	111,795	18,098
1999	52	814	129
2000	<u>793,398</u>	<u>24,445,875</u>	<u>1,431,444</u>
Total	803,298	\$ 24,616,723	\$ 1,459,146
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
1997	N/A	---	---
1998	N/A	---	---
1999	N/A	---	---
2000	N/A	---	---
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

<i>Louisiana</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-90	79,513,705,849	\$102,041,597,997	\$16,606,637,281
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	3,492,406,762	7,392,495,136	1,156,632,134
1995	3,636,067,997	5,843,343,792	905,009,984
1996	3,898,234,094	9,252,276,099	1,455,013,568
1997	3,913,885,048	10,292,049,347	1,614,867,319
1998	3,789,387,595	8,954,569,251	1,398,638,647
1999	3,987,022,817	8,694,649,744	1,340,535,822
2000	<u>3,661,344,611</u>	<u>12,369,222,812</u>	<u>1,887,395,837</u>
Total	115,906,933,475	\$183,946,153,839	\$29,432,314,991
Oil (barrels)			
1953-90	8,087,997,576	\$102,068,152,143	\$16,520,771,862
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	293,077,191	4,392,199,355	676,173,705
1995	320,255,087	5,225,775,202	783,899,585
1996	349,101,048	6,734,245,593	1,019,010,372
1997	399,536,004	7,734,202,489	1,152,073,058
1998	415,865,901	5,612,293,452	815,259,590
1999	451,391,454	5,767,475,455	825,559,684
2000	<u>514,137,285</u>	<u>10,311,369,485</u>	<u>1,461,302,753</u>
Total	11,676,371,368	\$163,748,247,260	\$25,695,559,091
Other			
1953-90	N/A	\$ 3,495,052,387	\$ 385,818,700
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	489,680,521	56,147,263
1995	N/A	649,782,579	75,966,222
1996	N/A	624,141,888	75,735,576
1997	N/A	732,184,336	90,186,066
1998	N/A	461,447,809	53,604,277
1999	N/A	537,433,674	62,154,759
2000	N/A	<u>1,076,914,236</u>	<u>134,279,295</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 9,866,989,907	\$ 1,142,436,001

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

<i>Mississippi</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	6,432,489	13,520,396	2,042,599
1995	2,561,323	4,072,503	680,108
1996	3,441,362	8,610,789	1,419,531
1997	17,584,301	43,371,026	7,596,823
1998	15,531,966	35,800,358	5,934,236
1999	19,066,235	39,522,134	6,539,476
2000	<u>20,756,164</u>	<u>66,316,028</u>	<u>11,004,899</u>
Total	85,373,840	\$211,213,234	\$35,217,672
Oil (barrels)			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	453	7,094	1,182
1997	---	---	---
1998	---	---	---
1999	---	---	---
2000	---	---	---
Total	453	\$ 7,094	\$ 1,182
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
1997	N/A	---	---
1998	N/A	---	---
1999	N/A	---	---
2000	N/A	---	---
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

Texas	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-90	12,845,484,973	\$ 26,717,896,267	\$ 4,508,944,410
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	1,014,204,135	2,038,747,553	339,659,717
1995	908,520,050	1,421,720,754	235,477,425
1996	972,873,759	2,163,900,564	354,725,190
1997	965,334,787	2,458,321,289	403,948,211
1998	867,606,779	2,000,886,448	329,931,390
1999	814,124,878	1,738,035,275	282,365,449
2000	865,032,741	2,793,375,984	465,361,707
Total	22,705,445,898	\$ 47,542,001,609	\$ 7,964,088,140
Oil (barrels)			
1953-90	254,652,132	\$ 5,388,033,629	\$ 855,187,386
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	19,121,540	279,327,650	44,004,316
1995	17,347,391	293,522,422	46,270,515
1996	21,078,663	412,689,217	64,982,503
1997	20,927,592	421,139,094	65,685,374
1998	20,128,157	285,470,824	44,659,069
1999	19,832,067	249,631,945	39,013,147
2000	16,879,312	437,169,653	71,038,645
Total	456,599,555	\$ 9,041,128,002	\$ 1,432,316,540
Other			
1953-90	N/A	\$ 115,651,626	\$ 14,993,348
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	18,929,040	2,349,650
1995	N/A	37,248,210	4,624,462
1996	N/A	33,340,929	4,473,840
1997	N/A	31,816,782	4,124,401
1998	N/A	24,096,854	3,066,016
1999	N/A	16,444,194	2,095,271
2000	N/A	15,245,997	1,931,125
Total	N/A	\$ 402,716,980	\$ 52,133,617

Table 17. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from Federal offshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000

Totals	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf)			
1953-90	92,744,658,818	\$129,653,297,214	\$21,273,124,203
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	4,657,017,829	9,752,514,909	1,544,996,745
1995	4,692,270,825	7,506,770,659	1,177,842,219
1996	5,024,420,807	11,767,527,942	1,865,740,523
1997	5,076,996,337	13,257,880,186	2,100,995,452
1998	4,835,387,697	11,374,462,646	1,795,215,514
1999	4,992,363,948	10,869,610,654	1,689,088,833
2000	<u>4,721,837,196</u>	<u>15,851,836,802</u>	<u>2,451,875,964</u>
Total	140,479,519,586	\$235,982,251,147	\$38,111,395,745
Oil (barrels)			
1953-90	8,844,179,683	\$113,512,736,956	\$18,534,608,662
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	369,474,307	5,202,103,469	799,238,495
1995	408,875,006	6,297,737,262	947,632,252
1996	438,003,670	8,009,042,336	1,219,671,224
1997	478,775,008	8,958,694,377	1,343,566,537
1998	476,655,336	6,241,183,959	908,507,359
1999	513,317,586	6,459,654,960	922,653,396
2000	<u>567,940,369</u>	<u>11,528,858,681</u>	<u>1,642,700,114</u>
Total	13,129,316,362	\$184,722,462,507	\$29,168,202,499
Other			
1953-90	N/A	\$ 3,613,985,661	\$ 401,132,214
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	518,972,947	58,879,083
1995	N/A	701,687,051	81,265,344
1996	N/A	666,716,470	80,574,860
1997	N/A	774,569,230	94,901,986
1998	N/A	498,020,496	57,367,481
1999	N/A	574,794,991	66,373,840
2000	N/A	<u>1,135,096,780</u>	<u>141,221,225</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 10,405,955,796	\$ 1,205,203,780

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000

	1953-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	\$ 3,554,166	\$ 141,522	\$ 147,523	\$ 319,721	\$ 740,244	\$ 999,444
Alaska	101,528,174	15,243,423	7,374,262	4,392,274	949,685	1,028,693
Atlantic States	39,603,539	(676,985)	92,160	---	312,839	432,521
California	36,287,705	640,071	402,180	54,144	50,980	(64,148)
Florida	12,294,806	110,191	105,807	114,606	107,177	68,172
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	461,098,659	59,126,732	49,087,621	29,268,366	30,003,884	62,526,069
Mississippi	1,265,269	51,840	107,686	51,840	46,080	379,459
Oregon	3,759,021	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	120,802,649	3,478,608	2,381,572	5,585,737	7,655,697	21,953,650
Washington	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$781,593,068	\$78,115,402	\$59,698,811	\$39,786,688	\$39,866,586	\$87,323,860

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1953-2000 (cont.)

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1953-2000	
\$ 570,027	\$ 577,227	\$ 417,498	\$ 151,150	\$ 116,590	\$ 7,735,112	Alabama
1,644,150	985,867	2,004,222	1,369,389	1,225,550	137,745,689	Alaska
1,015,687	497,664	442,368	331,776	147,456	42,199,025	Atlantic States
(26,465)	---	---	2,049	443,650	37,790,166	California
85,558	89,665	34,701	30,346	34,655	13,075,684	Florida
82,101,722	148,728,969	181,562,967	147,688,060	155,908,505	715,990,223	Gulf of Mexico
53,231,380	55,761,920	51,518,286	40,463,226	32,996,918	925,083,061	Louisiana
46,080	46,080	382,231	238,240	238,240	2,853,045	Mississippi
---	---	---	---	---	3,759,021	Oregon
20,011,910	21,666,337	22,112,848	17,178,718	16,717,018	259,544,744	Texas
---	---	---	---	---	1,399,080	Washington
\$158,680,049	\$228,353,729	\$258,475,121	\$207,452,954	\$207,828,582	\$2,147,174,850	Total

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico employ American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard State Codes for offshore lands. These include both State areas identified by API and a general entry, "Gulf of Mexico," for areas beyond the standard API State areas. Revenues from leases issued before 1996 that were previously identified with a particular State area continue to be listed under that State in this report.

Table 19. Calendar Year 2000 bonuses paid on lease sales of Federal offshore oil and gas tracts by area

	Sale Number	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska	No leasing activity since 1998				
Atlantic	No leasing activity since 1983				
Gulf of Mexico					
Central	175	March 15, 2000	334	1,709,289	\$292,771,205
Western	177	August 23, 2000	<u>219</u>	<u>1,210,631</u>	<u>149,027,269</u>
Subtotal			553	2,919,920	\$441,798,474
Pacific	No leasing activity since 1984				
Total			553	2,919,920	\$441,798,474

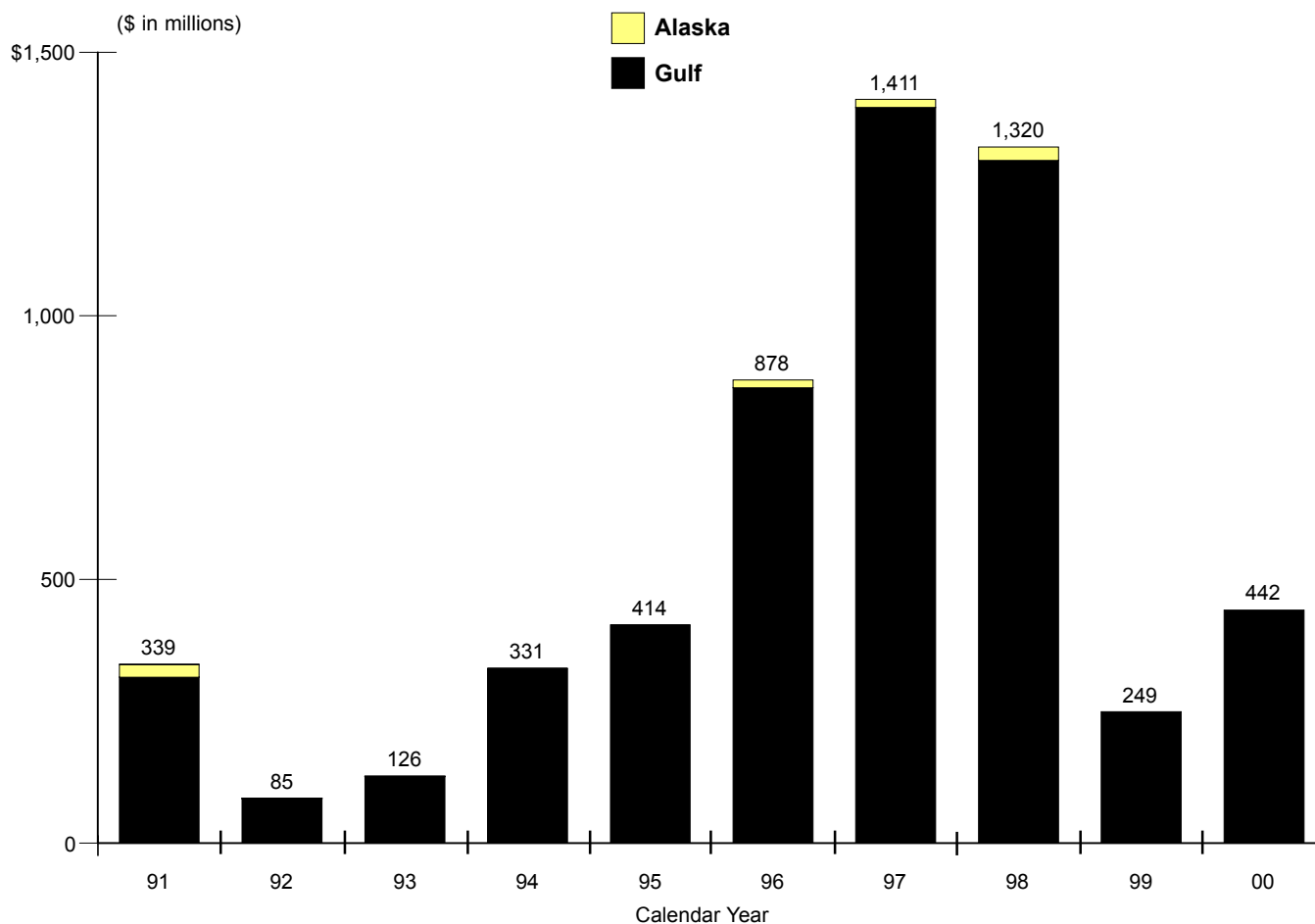


Figure 20. Bonuses paid on lease sales of Federal offshore oil and gas tracts by region, 1991-2000

Table 20. Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of Federal offshore oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-2000

	Number 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	2	560	2,775,014	331,367,072
1995	2	835	4,341,665	414,007,620
1996	3	1,537	8,148,721	878,165,759
1997	3	1,780	9,637,174	1,410,684,424
1998	3	1,157	6,341,802	1,320,332,911
1999	2	333	1,774,838	249,257,630
2000	<u>2</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>2,919,920</u>	<u>441,798,474</u>
Total	129	20,334	105,811,518	\$61,425,049,670

* Sales include one sulfur lease.

** Sales include one salt lease.

*** Sales include one salt and sulfur lease.

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1957-2000

	1957-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	\$ 840,264	\$ 248,742	\$ 1,691,097	\$ (13,741)	\$ 129,294	\$ (679,998)
Alaska	609,874	67,568	67,568	67,568	86,000	86,000
Atlantic States	73,728	---	---	---	---	---
California	4,380,432	441,400	997,354	3,068,787	343,906	(1,176,725)
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	111,556,422	15,444,167	33,533,897	119,445,081	141,190,812	19,803,444
Mississippi	113,793	49,731	67,011	299,731	280,911	90,589
Texas	34,684,731	4,426,090	3,386,119	14,859,633	(1,094,099)	(2,440,656)
Virginia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	\$152,259,244	\$20,677,698	\$39,743,046	\$137,727,059	\$140,936,824	\$15,682,654

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from Federal offshore leases, Calendar Years 1957-2000 (cont.)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1957-99	
\$	363,036	\$ 1,956,334	\$ (1,436,237)	\$ 1,453,059	\$ 1,867,528	\$ 6,419,378	Alabama
	98,945	67,568	94,178	49,136	49,405	1,343,810	Alaska
	---	---	---	---	---	73,728	Atlantic States
	521,887	2,931,306	6,398,459	1,194,232	12,554,745	31,655,783	California
	2,317	38,000	576,189	96,921	1,582,691	2,296,118	Gulf of Mexico
	40,394,227	65,651,370	(14,452,431)	49,219,184	249,743,784	831,529,957	Louisiana
	(8,289)	244,210	(116,311)	49,721	263,987	1,335,084	Mississippi
	9,436,809	9,837,119	(8,522,901)	1,499,549	58,176,143	124,248,537	Texas
	---	---	198,000	---	---	198,000	Virginia
	\$50,808,932	\$80,725,907	\$(17,261,054)	\$53,561,802	\$324,238,283	\$999,100,395	Total

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995. The decline in revenues in 1998 was again due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998. The increase in revenues in 2000 was due to a significant increase in settlement payments and to an increase in estimated oil and gas royalty payments by payors during a period of escalating oil and gas prices.

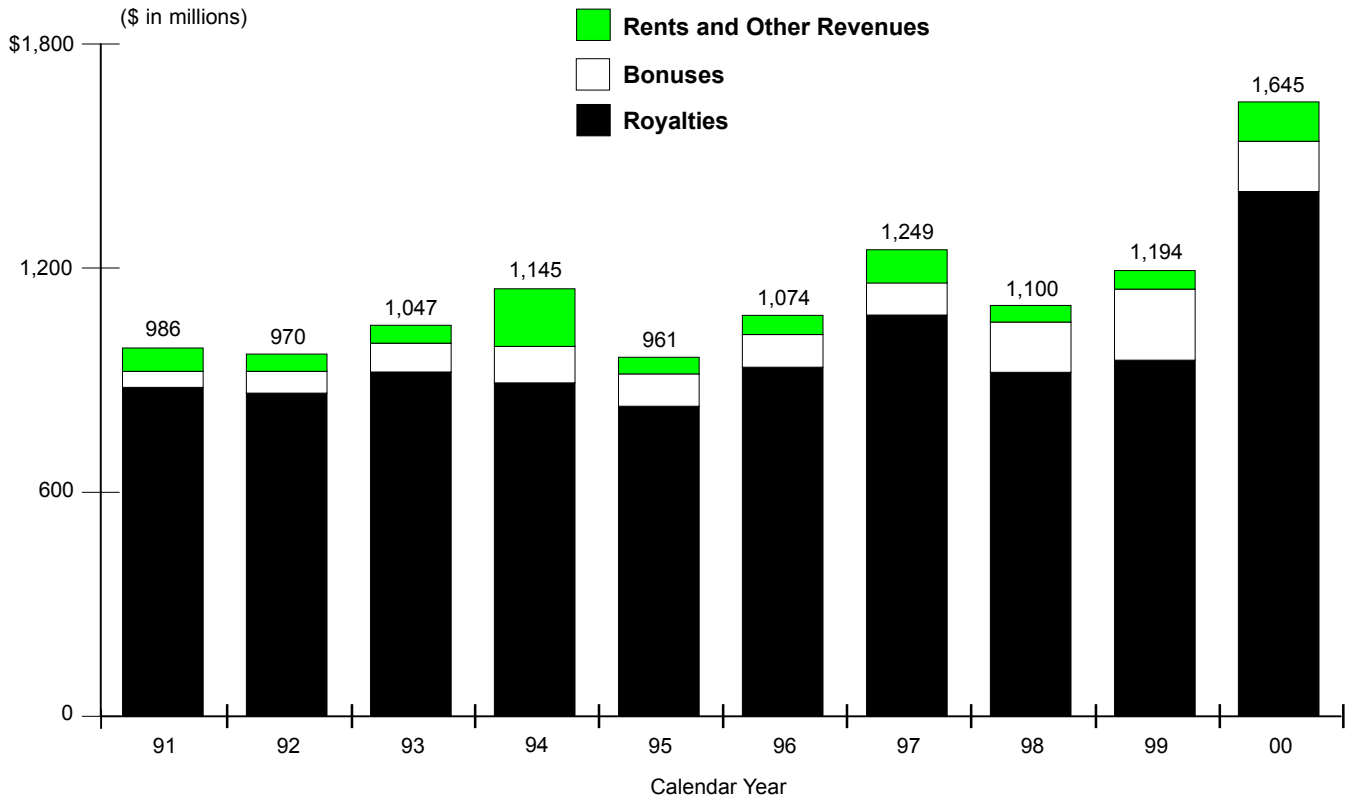


Figure 21. Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1991-2000

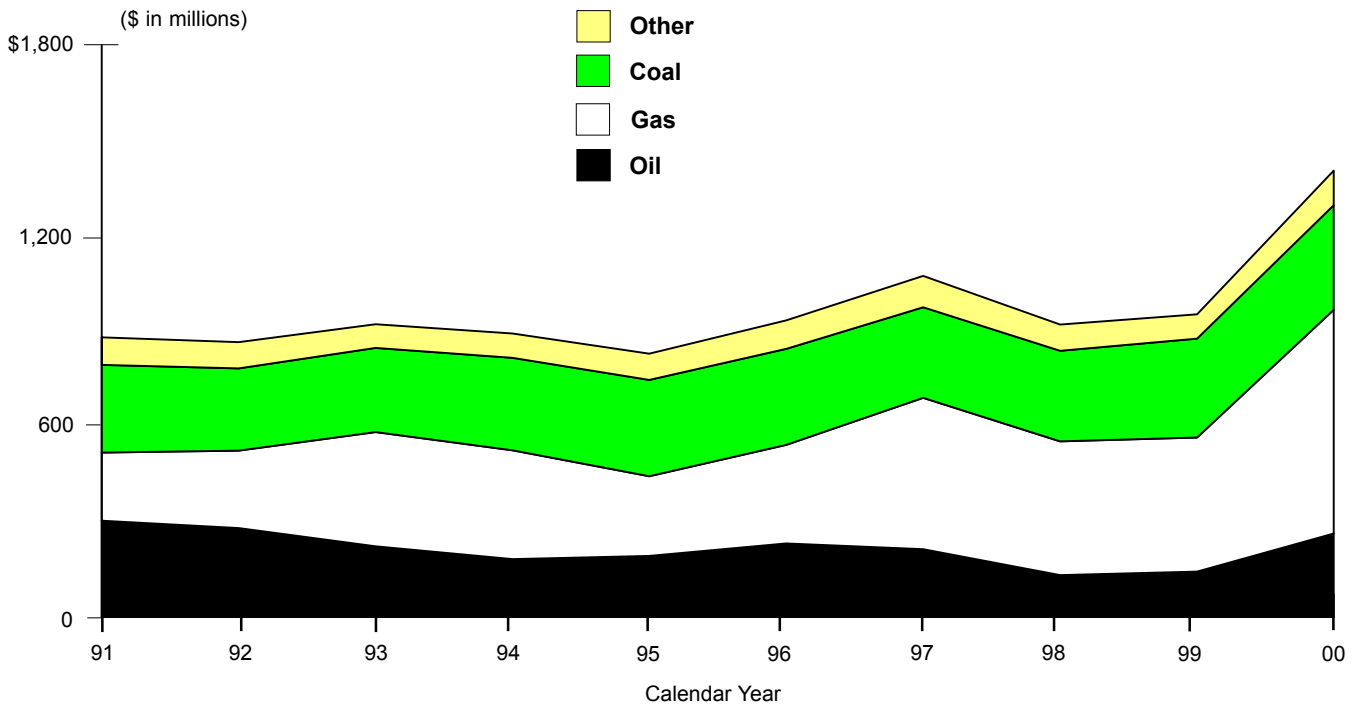


Figure 22. Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1991-2000

Federal Onshore Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues from Federal onshore lands rose 37.8 percent, or \$451.7 million, from \$1.2 billion in 1999 to \$1.6 billion in 2000 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 21). The growth was primarily attributed to a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas royalties, and to a higher volume of settlement payments.

Royalties comprised 85.4 percent of the revenues generated from Federal onshore mineral leases in 2000. Cumulative onshore royalties jumped 47.4 percent, from \$953.7 million in 1999 to \$1.4 billion in 2000 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 22). Significant increases in coal, geothermal, gas, gas plant products, and oil royalties were offset, in part, by declines in lead and sodium royalties during the period.

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands rose 4.1 percent, or 4.3 million barrels; however, oil royalties soared 84.2 percent, from \$143.3 million in 1999 to \$263.9 million in 2000 (table 22 and figure 23).

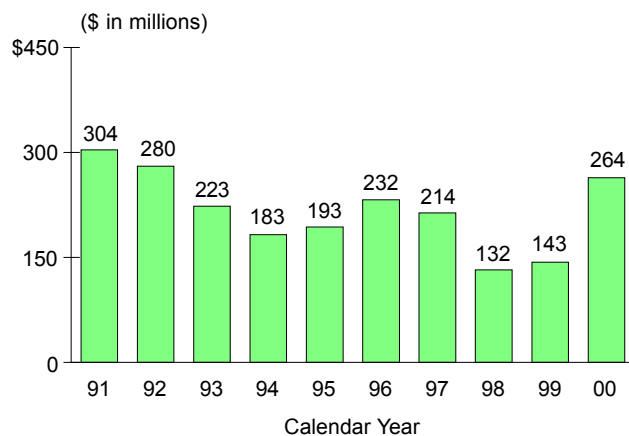


Figure 23. Federal onshore oil royalties, 1991-2000

The increase in crude oil royalties is attributed to a decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce oil production in 2000 in an effort to stimulate international oil prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that sustained international demand and low inventories caused oil prices to rise by November 2000 to their highest level since the Gulf War in 1990.

Federal onshore gas sales volume was up 8.2 percent, or 160 million Mcf in 2000. Gas royalties vaulted upward 66.9 percent, from \$421.9 million in 1999 to \$704 million in 2000 (table 22 and figure 24).

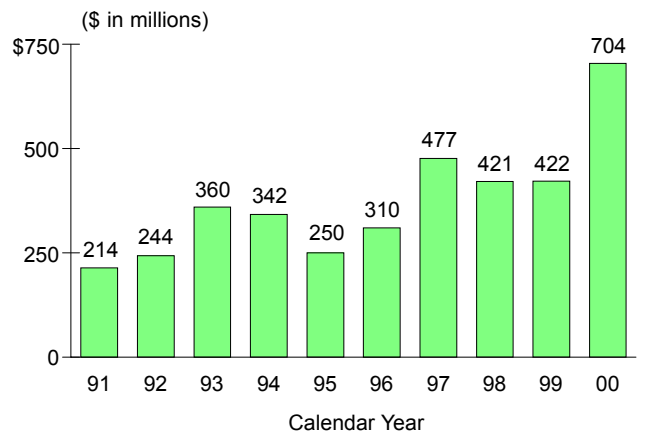


Figure 24. Federal onshore gas royalties, 1991-2000

The growth in royalties was primarily the result of higher gas prices. The DOE reports that mild winter weather and low natural gas prices in recent years contributed to a decline in gas exploration and development and an attendant reduction in storage inventories. Increased demand for air conditioning from the gas-fired electricity sector further reduced gas supplies during the summer months. Seasonal heating requirements with the advent of more normal winter weather aggravated the shortages in the latter part of the year. The DOE reports that increased demand coupled with lower supplies caused average gas spot prices to soar, more than doubling from 1999 to the end of 2000.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands rose 6.3 percent, or 24.5 million short tons, in 2000. Coal royalties rose 5.7 percent, from \$311.8 million in 1999 to \$329.6 million in 2000 (table 22 and figure 25). The variance between the growth in sales volume and the increase in coal royalties is due to the sustained decline in coal prices that began nearly two decades ago. DOE reports that the current trend in the coal mining industry is to close smaller, marginal mines in favor of larger, more efficient mining operations. Advances in technology and an emphasis on economy-of-scale have produced gains in coal mining productivity that have averaged 6.2 percent per year since 1977. These gains have

resulted in a downward trend in coal prices. Coal prices to the electricity sector fell to a 21-year low in 2000. The electricity sector consumes over 90 percent of the coal produced in the United States.

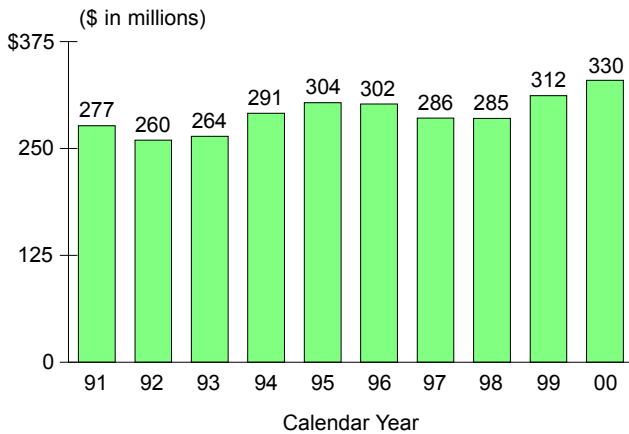


Figure 25. Federal onshore coal royalties, 1991-2000

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 65.2 percent of coal royalties in 2000 (tables 22 and 23). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. RDI Consulting, a unit of Platts located in Boulder, Colorado, reports that 14 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in this Basin, including the 9 largest mines in the Nation. Nearly one third of all U.S. coal sales originate in the area.

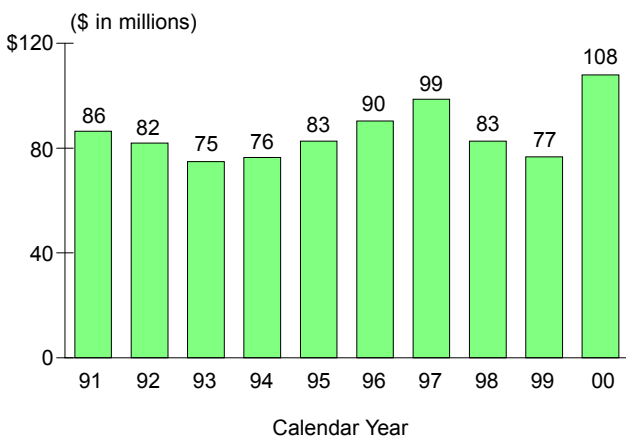


Figure 26. Federal onshore other royalties, 1991-2000

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal increased 40.7 percent, or \$31.3 million, from

\$76.7 million in 1999 to \$108 million in 2000 (table 22 and figure 26). Significant increases in royalty revenues from carbon dioxide, gas plant products, and geothermal were offset, in part, by declines in lead and sodium. Gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 78.4 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 23).

Rent receipts increased 9.6 percent, or \$3.9 million, from 1999 to 2000. Significant increases were observed in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (table 24).

Accepted bonus bids from all minerals dropped from \$327.6 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 to \$69 million in FY 2000 (tables 25 and 26). Revenues in tables 25 and 26 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 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.

Collections from oil and gas lease sales declined from \$169.6 million in FY 1999 to \$52.3 million in FY 2000 (table 26). Collections from competitive coal lease sales fell from \$158.1 million in FY 1999 to \$16.7 million in FY 2000. Much of the decline occurred in Wyoming. Wyoming BLM officials offered unusually large parcels for bid in FY 1999. The size of lease offering in FY 2000 fell back to more historic levels.

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, rose \$51.8 million, from \$9.2 million in 1999 to \$61 million in 2000 (table 27). Much of the increase was attributed to a higher volume of settlement payments.

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity. The two States collectively received 74.7 percent of the \$735.1 million disbursed to 35 States in FY 2000 (table 34 and figure 39).

There were 51,265 leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 37.5 million acres under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior at the end of 2000 (tables 45 and 46). This included 20,219 producing or producible oil and gas leases on 11 million acres (tables 37 and 38).

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Alabama						
Coal						
Sales Volume	3,463,127	183,813	442,007	684,136	285,385	5,058,468
Sales Value	\$ 85,401,301	\$ 8,658,593	\$ 20,743,373	\$ 31,648,188	\$ 13,898,424	\$ 160,349,879
Royalties	\$ 4,830,738	\$ 631,571	\$ 1,519,784	\$ 2,342,573	\$ 1,028,181	\$ 10,352,847
Gas						
Sales Volume	6,849,481	1,293,879	1,074,681	948,326	851,734	11,018,101
Sales Value	\$ 13,876,419	\$ 3,021,818	\$ 1,947,418	\$ 1,919,002	\$ 2,538,435	\$ 23,303,092
Royalties	\$ 1,628,860	\$ 378,409	\$ 244,180	\$ 237,972	\$ 316,744	\$ 2,806,165
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,358,201	99,948	78,260	79,312	77,643	1,693,364
Sales Value	\$ 17,284,403	\$ 1,910,486	\$ 1,004,262	\$ 1,077,939	\$ 2,139,743	\$ 23,416,833
Royalties	\$ 2,341,337	\$ 238,140	\$ 125,035	\$ 134,074	\$ 265,725	\$ 3,104,311
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 857,031	\$ 141,125	\$ 165,918	\$ 169,600	\$ 160,925	\$ 1,494,599
Royalties	\$ 61,468	\$ 7,151	\$ 8,041	\$ 8,380	\$ 10,282	\$ 95,322
Total Royalties	\$ 8,862,403	\$ 1,255,271	\$ 1,897,040	\$ 2,722,999	\$ 1,620,932	\$ 16,358,645
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	1,584,109,680	19,840,388	15,385,575	19,478,309	20,120,750	1,658,934,702
Sales Value	\$ 1,160,587,259	\$ 34,008,136	\$ 26,368,756	\$ 26,963,607	\$ 32,200,463	\$ 1,280,128,221
Royalties	\$ 149,055,012	\$ 4,346,917	\$ 3,355,447	\$ 3,443,008	\$ 4,098,291	\$ 164,298,675
Oil						
Sales Volume	217,285,552	612,846	500,470	403,235	350,518	219,152,621
Sales Value	\$ 1,290,407,170	\$ 12,099,887	\$ 6,884,103	\$ 6,063,353	\$ 9,527,121	\$ 1,324,981,634
Royalties	\$ 156,665,842	\$ 1,501,084	\$ 852,085	\$ 747,907	\$ 1,181,931	\$ 160,948,849
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 20,208,276	\$ 649,116	\$ 174,713	\$ 961,903	\$ 1,037,907	\$ 23,031,915
Royalties	\$ 2,008,250	\$ 72,826	\$ 20,983	\$ 112,738	\$ 123,982	\$ 2,338,779
Total Royalties	\$ 309,804,212	\$ 5,920,827	\$ 4,228,515	\$ 4,303,653	\$ 5,404,204	\$ 329,661,411

*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 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
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	\$ 3,135	\$ 15,444	\$ 7,953	\$ 20,889	\$ 8,052,055
Royalties	\$ 519,428	\$ 157	\$ 772	\$ 398	\$ 1,044	\$ 521,799
Total Royalties	\$ 556,979	\$ 157	\$ 772	\$ 398	\$ 1,044	\$ 559,350
Arkansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	163,406,005	9,530,071	9,307,507	7,805,418	9,102,782	199,151,783
Sales Value	\$ 281,744,824	\$ 22,100,628	\$ 19,455,700	\$ 16,102,307	\$ 29,199,475	\$ 368,602,934
Royalties	\$ 37,067,494	\$ 2,980,660	\$ 2,620,988	\$ 2,137,837	\$ 3,903,768	\$ 48,710,747
Oil						
Sales Volume	65,336	931	466	329	201	67,263
Sales Value	\$ 432,802	\$ 18,511	\$ 6,235	\$ 4,369	\$ 5,143	\$ 467,060
Royalties	\$ 57,099	\$ 2,314	\$ 779	\$ 546	\$ 643	\$ 61,381
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,485,709	\$ 122,186	\$ 43,240	\$ 21,815	\$ 50,358	\$ 2,723,308
Royalties	\$ 102,482	\$ 6,185	\$ 2,162	\$ 1,091	\$ 2,518	\$ 114,438
Total Royalties	\$ 37,227,075	\$ 2,989,159	\$ 2,623,929	\$ 2,139,474	\$ 3,906,929	\$ 48,886,566
California						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,257	---	---	---	---	1,257
Sales Value	\$ 3,190	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,190
Royalties	\$ 299	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 299
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,718,368,889	12,574,639	8,640,104	6,004,894	6,284,810	1,751,873,336
Sales Value	\$ 622,026,076	\$ 31,206,908	\$ 20,680,300	\$ 13,448,904	\$ 21,532,088	\$ 708,894,276
Royalties	\$ 98,094,369	\$ 3,571,351	\$ 2,299,886	\$ 1,962,220	\$ 3,261,428	\$ 109,189,254
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,579,936,664	19,010,756	22,642,175	18,152,817	23,317,365	1,663,059,777
Sales Value	\$8,575,705,056	\$296,613,546	\$225,774,120	\$201,679,262	\$522,028,271	\$9,821,800,255
Royalties	\$1,009,471,810	\$ 15,276,949	\$ 11,818,536	\$ 12,655,262	\$ 26,069,753	\$1,075,292,310
Other						
Sales Value	\$5,055,926,508	\$260,888,795	\$203,923,585	\$142,603,245	\$191,583,852	\$5,854,925,985
Royalties	\$ 356,158,910	\$ 24,363,689	\$ 17,653,187	\$ 12,090,083	\$ 17,735,376	\$ 428,001,245
Total Royalties	\$1,463,725,388	\$ 43,211,989	\$ 31,771,609	\$ 26,707,565	\$ 47,066,557	\$1,612,483,108

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	282,905,439	22,264,286	23,093,477	23,058,955	21,294,415	372,616,572
Sales Value	\$ 5,378,619,941	\$ 453,164,797	\$ 426,876,308	\$ 423,823,594	\$ 401,606,031	\$ 7,084,090,671
Royalties	\$ 372,229,890	\$ 33,460,092	\$ 35,241,221	\$ 36,787,888	\$ 32,892,898	\$ 510,611,989
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,982,530,829	82,487,947	77,346,748	70,406,229	74,707,924	2,287,479,677
Sales Value	\$ 2,020,324,666	\$ 172,410,734	\$ 149,736,651	\$ 135,543,109	\$ 207,449,160	\$ 2,685,464,320
Royalties	\$ 241,064,041	\$ 20,409,735	\$ 17,375,321	\$ 15,786,157	\$ 24,533,080	\$ 319,168,334
Oil						
Sales Volume	581,780,485	5,896,882	5,301,723	4,759,990	4,661,895	602,400,975
Sales Value	\$ 4,694,760,995	\$ 122,871,587	\$ 78,270,063	\$ 75,289,006	\$ 132,250,675	\$ 5,103,442,326
Royalties	\$ 743,774,612	\$ 16,056,148	\$ 10,103,807	\$ 9,321,730	\$ 16,075,111	\$ 795,331,408
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 1,839,656,925	\$ 171,932,451	\$ 192,635,337	\$ 168,331,298	\$ 183,438,344	\$ 2,555,994,355
Royalties	\$ 131,054,912	\$ 10,171,441	\$ 11,764,127	\$ 10,426,111	\$ 12,023,378	\$ 175,439,969
Total Royalties	\$ 1,488,123,455	\$ 80,097,416	\$ 74,484,476	\$ 72,321,886	\$ 85,524,467	\$ 1,800,551,700
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	283,941	11,207	9,428	8,331	11,235	324,142
Sales Value	\$ 4,940,817	\$ 210,234	\$ 134,506	\$ 100,695	\$ 284,164	\$ 5,670,416
Royalties	\$ 619,526	\$ 26,279	\$ 16,813	\$ 12,579	\$ 35,520	\$ 710,717
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 43,114,802	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 43,114,802
Royalties	\$ 2,191,104	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,191,104
Total Royalties	\$ 2,810,630	\$ 26,279	\$ 16,813	\$ 12,579	\$ 35,520	\$ 2,901,821
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 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Idaho						
Coal						
Sales Volume	31,574	---	---	---	---	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,228
Other						
Sales Value	\$1,277,592,242	\$80,758,071	\$102,629,660	\$94,121,338	\$94,039,568	\$1,649,140,879
Royalties	\$ 68,491,505	\$ 4,037,902	\$ 5,131,484	\$ 4,702,869	\$ 4,701,979	\$ 87,065,739
Total Royalties	\$ 68,498,733	\$ 4,037,902	\$ 5,131,484	\$ 4,702,869	\$ 4,701,979	\$ 87,072,967
Illinois						
Coal						
Sales Volume	24,170	---	---	---	---	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,138	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,138
Oil						
Sales Volume	451,051	36,939	54,107	78,851	66,492	687,440
Sales Value	\$ 7,857,238	\$ 726,437	\$ 730,179	\$ 1,064,046	\$ 1,694,420	\$ 12,072,320
Royalties	\$ 997,892	\$ 77,635	\$ 86,306	\$ 124,137	\$ 195,458	\$ 1,481,428
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 28,171,516	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 28,171,516
Royalties	\$ 1,208,948	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,208,948
Total Royalties	\$ 2,209,978	\$ 77,635	\$ 86,306	\$ 124,137	\$ 195,458	\$ 2,693,514
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 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Kansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	546,696,669	19,161,374	17,662,565	15,888,248	14,098,883	613,507,739
Sales Value	\$ 356,031,023	\$ 40,109,285	\$ 33,806,015	\$ 27,253,006	\$ 37,792,133	\$ 494,991,462
Royalties	\$ 45,164,810	\$ 5,002,033	\$ 4,215,380	\$ 3,373,084	\$ 4,687,429	\$ 62,442,736
Oil						
Sales Volume	20,237,577	313,777	238,628	179,529	172,176	21,141,687
Sales Value	\$ 172,572,218	\$ 6,280,443	\$ 3,305,515	\$ 2,624,663	\$ 4,815,730	\$ 189,598,569
Royalties	\$ 22,974,935	\$ 648,379	\$ 349,988	\$ 275,264	\$ 487,007	\$ 24,735,573
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,887,527	\$ 2,086,544	\$ 1,076,413	\$ 1,797,819	\$ 3,223,827	\$ 18,072,130
Royalties	\$ 1,018,557	\$ 209,967	\$ 98,771	\$ 161,479	\$ 358,376	\$ 1,847,150
Total Royalties	\$ 69,158,302	\$ 5,860,379	\$ 4,664,139	\$ 3,809,827	\$ 5,532,812	\$ 89,025,459
Kentucky						
Coal						
Sales Volume	4,745,001	506,389	54,980	20,121	71,651	5,398,142
Sales Value	\$ 70,187,329	\$ 12,765,063	\$ 1,457,964	\$ 559,372	\$ 1,899,028	\$ 86,868,756
Royalties	\$ 3,910,620	\$ 770,371	\$ 99,445	\$ 38,901	\$ 116,725	\$ 4,936,062
Gas						
Sales Volume	5,519,058	261,982	304,539	282,119	263,297	6,630,995
Sales Value	\$ 11,373,283	\$ 589,399	\$ 686,698	\$ 613,086	\$ 901,509	\$ 14,163,975
Royalties	\$ 1,413,392	\$ 73,636	\$ 84,914	\$ 76,531	\$ 112,562	\$ 1,761,035
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,101,972	12,784	10,600	10,082	11,057	3,146,495
Sales Value	\$ 12,130,720	\$ 250,720	\$ 146,109	\$ 150,843	\$ 298,779	\$ 12,977,171
Royalties	\$ 1,679,680	\$ 4,832	\$ 2,811	\$ 2,840	\$ 4,125	\$ 1,694,288
Total Royalties	\$ 7,003,692	\$ 848,839	\$ 187,170	\$ 118,272	\$ 233,412	\$ 8,391,385
Louisiana						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,667,476,319	22,318,194	20,500,602	14,770,750	13,015,772	1,738,081,637
Sales Value	\$ 691,118,602	\$ 58,556,770	\$ 46,147,076	\$ 31,788,629	\$ 39,791,553	\$ 867,402,630
Royalties	\$ 96,471,459	\$ 7,315,014	\$ 5,902,643	\$ 4,451,879	\$ 5,541,015	\$ 119,682,010
Oil						
Sales Volume	167,632,615	677,720	1,062,502	1,033,316	872,275	171,278,428
Sales Value	\$ 991,597,371	\$ 14,233,984	\$ 15,399,827	\$ 14,718,631	\$ 20,442,298	\$ 1,056,392,111
Royalties	\$ 116,495,907	\$ 1,653,813	\$ 1,847,030	\$ 1,833,283	\$ 2,389,709	\$ 124,219,742
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 116,833,403	\$ 8,111,570	\$ 4,058,946	\$ 5,099,854	\$ 1,849,101	\$ 135,952,874
Royalties	\$ 16,156,338	\$ 710,873	\$ 355,980	\$ 593,798	\$ 225,853	\$ 18,042,842
Total Royalties	\$ 229,123,704	\$ 9,679,700	\$ 8,105,653	\$ 6,878,960	\$ 8,156,577	\$ 261,944,594

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Maine						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,711	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9,711
Royalties	\$ 818	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 818
Total Royalties	\$ 818	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 818
Maryland						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,863,073	---	---	---	---	3,863,073
Sales Value	\$ 1,103,355	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,103,355
Royalties	\$ 138,659	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 138,659
Total Royalties	\$ 138,659	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 138,659
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	56,073,539	5,893,947	5,060,924	5,041,639	3,930,085	76,000,134
Sales Value	\$128,120,733	\$15,598,299	\$11,230,258	\$10,928,110	\$12,310,430	\$178,187,830
Royalties	\$ 15,586,024	\$ 1,920,063	\$ 1,377,561	\$ 1,353,519	\$ 1,527,068	\$ 21,764,235
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,997,364	74,111	100,091	73,997	51,249	3,296,812
Sales Value	\$ 46,727,343	\$ 1,513,689	\$ 1,380,488	\$ 1,123,700	\$ 1,384,625	\$ 52,129,845
Royalties	\$ 6,149,152	\$ 179,636	\$ 171,161	\$ 134,457	\$ 170,892	\$ 6,805,298
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,247,209	\$ 544,169	\$ 348,687	\$ 219,882	\$ 448,524	\$ 6,808,471
Royalties	\$ 567,313	\$ 45,246	\$ 30,847	\$ 24,089	\$ 56,056	\$ 723,551
Total Royalties	\$ 22,302,489	\$ 2,144,945	\$ 1,579,569	\$ 1,512,065	\$ 1,754,016	\$ 29,293,084
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 34,968,812	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 34,968,812
Royalties	\$ 1,330,173	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,330,173
Total Royalties	\$ 1,330,173	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,330,173

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Mississippi						
Gas						
Sales Volume	96,100,412	639,858	1,319,146	1,225,278	643,708	99,928,402
Sales Value	\$ 82,145,503	\$ 1,720,395	\$ 2,950,134	\$ 2,697,244	\$ 2,045,924	\$ 91,559,200
Royalties	\$ 10,863,633	\$ 218,460	\$ 363,741	\$ 340,579	\$ 257,620	\$ 12,044,033
Oil						
Sales Volume	58,793,540	885,034	678,914	473,100	652,982	61,483,570
Sales Value	\$ 425,345,961	\$ 14,608,085	\$ 7,215,125	\$ 6,959,380	\$ 15,730,811	\$ 469,859,362
Royalties	\$ 52,537,112	\$ 1,485,865	\$ 833,440	\$ 768,491	\$ 1,701,987	\$ 57,326,895
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 496,015	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 23,691	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 23,691
Total Royalties	\$ 63,424,436	\$ 1,704,325	\$ 1,197,181	\$ 1,109,070	\$ 1,959,607	\$ 69,394,619
Missouri						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,696,235,949	\$ 157,566,404	\$ 144,324,280	\$ 162,129,220	\$ 160,369,376	\$ 4,320,625,229
Royalties	\$ 141,041,792	\$ 4,226,695	\$ 3,787,390	\$ 4,133,456	\$ 3,875,974	\$ 157,065,307
Total Royalties	\$ 141,041,792	\$ 4,226,695	\$ 3,787,390	\$ 4,133,456	\$ 3,875,974	\$ 157,065,307
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	456,874,008	24,501,632	19,060,891	18,947,842	23,263,953	542,648,326
Sales Value	\$ 5,036,086,367	\$ 260,189,439	\$ 206,452,677	\$ 209,612,094	\$ 207,267,305	\$ 5,919,607,882
Royalties	\$ 436,816,394	\$ 32,213,772	\$ 25,806,586	\$ 25,865,404	\$ 25,667,032	\$ 546,369,188
Gas						
Sales Volume	460,852,596	12,360,305	13,981,792	14,142,356	15,763,336	517,100,385
Sales Value	\$ 443,312,718	\$ 25,926,942	\$ 30,167,870	\$ 30,838,819	\$ 42,679,982	\$ 572,926,331
Royalties	\$ 51,438,600	\$ 3,149,813	\$ 3,625,737	\$ 3,739,156	\$ 5,147,051	\$ 67,100,357
Oil						
Sales Volume	317,895,048	2,941,095	2,709,776	2,927,660	2,925,982	329,399,561
Sales Value	\$ 2,308,421,460	\$ 49,510,362	\$ 34,390,827	\$ 40,844,195	\$ 77,407,804	\$ 2,510,574,648
Royalties	\$ 277,801,391	\$ 5,535,655	\$ 3,792,270	\$ 4,368,933	\$ 8,314,594	\$ 299,812,843
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 128,896,806	\$ 1,370,069	\$ 1,345,414	\$ 1,405,956	\$ 2,095,040	\$ 135,113,285
Royalties	\$ 6,332,281	\$ 106,989	\$ 118,262	\$ 86,483	\$ 136,930	\$ 6,780,945
Total Royalties	\$ 772,388,666	\$ 41,006,229	\$ 33,342,855	\$ 34,059,976	\$ 39,265,607	\$ 920,063,333

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Nebraska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	---	---	4,541	---	11,172,512
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 8,400	\$ ---	\$ 7,450,341
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,050	\$ ---	\$ 1,226,607
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,636,838	61,441	68,728	57,109	54,466	2,878,582
Sales Value	\$ 48,061,649	\$ 1,170,118	\$ 878,008	\$ 787,885	\$ 1,418,436	\$ 52,316,096
Royalties	\$ 6,005,872	\$ 144,236	\$ 105,976	\$ 97,828	\$ 172,723	\$ 6,526,635
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 368,013
Total Royalties	\$ 7,599,442	\$ 144,236	\$ 105,976	\$ 98,878	\$ 172,723	\$ 8,121,255
Nevada						
Coal						
Sales Volume	141	---	---	---	---	141
Sales Value	\$ 207	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 207
Royalties	\$ 133	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 133
Gas						
Sales Volume	6,475	---	---	---	---	6,475
Sales Value	\$ 8,418	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 8,418
Royalties	\$ 1,052	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,052
Oil						
Sales Volume	42,345,617	909,766	914,324	674,206	622,724	45,466,637
Sales Value	\$533,526,459	\$14,176,572	\$ 8,446,817	\$ 8,501,001	\$14,121,766	\$578,772,615
Royalties	\$ 67,860,733	\$ 1,700,839	\$ 982,412	\$ 1,013,574	\$ 1,668,153	\$ 73,225,711
Other						
Sales Value	\$409,470,142	\$63,034,047	\$52,323,699	\$18,435,868	\$18,415,901	\$561,679,657
Royalties	\$ 32,751,315	\$ 5,816,988	\$ 4,729,316	\$ 1,356,808	\$ 1,928,518	\$ 46,582,945
Total Royalties	\$100,613,233	\$ 7,517,827	\$ 5,711,728	\$ 2,370,382	\$ 3,596,671	\$119,809,841

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	107,807,736	6,029,029	5,025,422	7,043,054	7,361,782	133,267,023
Sales Value	\$ 2,230,695,150	\$ 182,388,571	\$ 132,250,816	\$ 149,566,717	\$ 169,996,699	\$ 2,864,897,953
Royalties	\$ 243,462,358	\$ 22,154,041	\$ 16,250,837	\$ 17,349,022	\$ 21,069,036	\$ 320,285,294
Gas						
Sales Volume	23,827,333,793	1,047,062,015	1,027,706,761	1,055,835,915	1,105,657,843	28,063,596,327
Sales Value	\$23,805,065,270	\$2,266,876,935	\$1,940,131,854	\$1,922,469,634	\$3,147,906,328	\$33,082,450,021
Royalties	\$ 2,895,632,511	\$ 259,894,538	\$ 219,877,353	\$ 220,166,912	\$ 368,261,578	\$ 3,963,832,892
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,385,656,093	30,949,781	27,539,865	27,366,600	28,140,239	1,499,652,578
Sales Value	\$12,148,469,760	\$ 620,806,571	\$ 381,969,628	\$ 407,205,457	\$ 788,271,012	\$14,346,722,428
Royalties	\$ 1,458,855,913	\$ 60,726,862	\$ 36,890,848	\$ 39,641,045	\$ 75,668,892	\$ 1,671,783,560
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 7,620,863,509	\$ 418,523,976	\$ 372,756,629	\$ 431,066,834	\$ 560,672,392	\$ 9,403,883,340
Royalties	\$ 344,688,529	\$ 24,456,691	\$ 17,731,283	\$ 22,542,251	\$ 38,417,920	\$ 447,836,674
Total Royalties	\$ 4,942,639,311	\$ 367,232,132	\$ 290,750,321	\$ 299,699,230	\$ 503,417,426	\$ 6,403,738,420
New York						
Gas						
Sales Volume	218,028	20,554	25,199	36,013	23,392	323,186
Sales Value	\$ 496,268	\$ 60,805	\$ 70,963	\$ 88,560	\$ 80,458	\$ 797,054
Royalties	\$ 62,007	\$ 7,601	\$ 8,846	\$ 11,037	\$ 10,037	\$ 99,528
Total Royalties	\$ 62,007	\$ 7,601	\$ 8,846	\$ 11,037	\$ 10,037	\$ 99,528
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 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	92,383,915	3,312,647	2,476,105	2,223,304	2,903,561	103,299,532
Sales Value	\$ 599,626,728	\$ 29,616,267	\$ 21,879,937	\$ 21,588,278	\$ 26,211,288	\$ 698,922,498
Royalties	\$ 52,863,156	\$ 1,182,506	\$ 1,163,685	\$ 1,040,555	\$ 1,170,258	\$ 57,420,160
Gas						
Sales Volume	213,827,746	5,791,584	4,992,041	4,097,918	6,147,737	234,857,026
Sales Value	\$ 347,069,233	\$ 8,973,834	\$ 6,913,212	\$ 5,820,533	\$ 14,265,903	\$ 383,042,715
Royalties	\$ 41,629,839	\$ 1,091,601	\$ 847,344	\$ 717,430	\$ 1,741,296	\$ 46,027,510
Oil						
Sales Volume	213,018,598	5,909,916	6,281,171	5,815,798	6,011,286	237,036,769
Sales Value	\$ 4,101,704,302	\$ 112,932,066	\$ 82,630,596	\$ 83,016,283	\$ 162,403,230	\$ 4,542,686,477
Royalties	\$ 493,959,352	\$ 14,068,279	\$ 10,183,825	\$ 10,366,199	\$ 20,789,879	\$ 549,367,534
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 108,928,151	\$ 854,640	\$ 91,518	\$ 520,142	\$ 965,145	\$ 111,359,596
Royalties	\$ 8,806,829	\$ 91,388	\$ 2,271	\$ 44,913	\$ 96,696	\$ 9,042,097
Total Royalties	\$ 597,259,176	\$ 16,433,774	\$ 12,197,125	\$ 12,169,097	\$ 23,798,129	\$ 661,857,301
Ohio						
Coal						
Sales Volume	489,461	---	---	---	---	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 89,459
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,488,771	842,477	619,199	618,593	566,605	14,135,645
Sales Value	\$ 15,860,376	\$ 2,177,653	\$ 1,657,523	\$ 1,529,740	\$ 1,931,058	\$ 23,156,350
Royalties	\$ 1,936,496	\$ 259,183	\$ 205,819	\$ 187,801	\$ 223,745	\$ 2,813,044
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,185,294	35,914	30,112	32,643	29,358	1,313,321
Sales Value	\$ 9,459,929	\$ 648,267	\$ 414,081	\$ 475,002	\$ 739,450	\$ 11,736,729
Royalties	\$ 1,185,481	\$ 42,700	\$ 20,285	\$ 21,527	\$ 34,080	\$ 1,304,073
Total Royalties	\$ 3,211,436	\$ 301,883	\$ 226,104	\$ 209,328	\$ 257,825	\$ 4,206,576

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	13,351,317	576,674	694,889	575,098	725,003	15,922,981
Sales Value	\$276,866,075	\$16,812,850	\$20,925,495	\$16,199,635	\$21,010,552	\$351,814,607
Royalties	\$ 11,385,542	\$ 461,214	\$ 537,338	\$ 441,447	\$ 606,604	\$ 13,432,145
Gas						
Sales Volume	529,488,510	17,875,193	14,388,192	13,799,354	14,071,285	589,622,534
Sales Value	\$659,212,558	\$41,499,187	\$31,174,637	\$26,840,803	\$40,648,192	\$799,375,377
Royalties	\$ 81,440,733	\$ 5,199,831	\$ 3,843,338	\$ 3,354,704	\$ 5,042,398	\$ 98,881,004
Oil						
Sales Volume	19,308,739	248,354	184,673	184,943	210,708	20,137,417
Sales Value	\$142,277,305	\$ 4,860,963	\$ 2,524,881	\$ 2,623,346	\$ 5,103,093	\$157,389,588
Royalties	\$ 16,690,037	\$ 511,429	\$ 273,975	\$ 277,113	\$ 503,776	\$ 18,256,330
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 41,148,169	\$ 191,119	\$ 172,941	\$ 164,354	\$ 448,139	\$ 42,124,722
Royalties	\$ 1,025,603	\$ 21,588	\$ 19,762	\$ 18,931	\$ 53,333	\$ 1,139,217
Total Royalties	\$ 110,541,915	\$ 6,194,062	\$ 4,674,413	\$ 4,092,195	\$ 6,206,111	\$ 131,708,696
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	3,750,248	143,693	106,394	120,814	134,490	4,255,639
Sales Value	\$ 2,590,708	\$ 214,103	\$ 187,943	\$ 227,049	\$ 293,451	\$ 3,513,254
Royalties	\$ 301,270	\$ 27,378	\$ 23,619	\$ 28,225	\$ 36,741	\$ 417,233
Oil						
Sales Volume	24,619	2,654	1,764	1,150	1,404	31,591
Sales Value	\$ 438,602	\$ 50,054	\$ 26,586	\$ 15,664	\$ 32,591	\$ 563,497
Royalties	\$ 48,546	\$ 326	\$ 246	\$ 192	\$ 448	\$ 49,758
Total Royalties	\$ 349,816	\$ 27,704	\$ 23,865	\$ 28,417	\$ 37,189	\$ 466,991

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
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	4,808,492	304,505	358,779	338,115	317,581	6,127,472
Sales Value	\$ 9,285,068	\$ 527,487	\$ 573,971	\$ 517,732	\$ 719,531	\$ 11,623,789
Royalties	\$ 1,019,969	\$ 65,095	\$ 69,870	\$ 63,678	\$ 87,832	\$ 1,306,444
Oil						
Sales Volume	6,931,969	225,314	214,305	197,075	185,682	7,754,345
Sales Value	\$129,944,056	\$4,332,758	\$2,862,351	\$2,672,357	\$5,061,780	\$144,873,302
Royalties	\$ 15,982,639	\$ 533,508	\$ 358,166	\$ 334,281	\$ 632,958	\$ 17,841,552
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 323,312	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 37,483	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 37,483
Total Royalties	\$ 17,047,210	\$ 598,603	\$ 428,036	\$ 397,959	\$ 720,790	\$ 19,192,598
Tennessee						
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,189	173	---	58	---	2,420
Sales Value	\$ 3,845	\$ 256	\$ ---	\$ 79	\$ ---	\$ 4,180
Royalties	\$ 480	\$ 33	\$ ---	\$ 10	\$ ---	\$ 523
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 4,452
Total Royalties	\$ 4,932	\$ 33	\$ ---	\$ 10	\$ ---	\$ 4,975

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	313,378,631	67,096,761	45,151,534	31,761,249	31,096,413	488,484,588
Sales Value	\$ 463,994,610	\$ 164,905,775	\$ 99,854,455	\$ 68,288,035	\$ 107,701,215	\$ 904,744,090
Royalties	\$ 55,223,588	\$ 20,020,801	\$ 12,073,115	\$ 8,230,489	\$ 13,298,548	\$ 108,846,541
Oil						
Sales Volume	11,470,751	698,298	586,278	390,442	419,731	13,565,500
Sales Value	\$ 122,858,253	\$ 13,779,840	\$ 7,381,222	\$ 5,423,329	\$ 11,250,244	\$ 160,692,888
Royalties	\$ 15,171,505	\$ 1,457,408	\$ 848,576	\$ 690,850	\$ 1,415,018	\$ 19,583,357
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 16,754,293	\$ 1,336,535	\$ 941,220	\$ 779,160	\$ 1,303,651	\$ 21,114,859
Royalties	\$ 1,307,834	\$ 167,330	\$ 116,808	\$ 96,637	\$ 162,540	\$ 1,851,149
Total Royalties	\$ 71,702,927	\$ 21,645,539	\$ 13,038,499	\$ 9,017,976	\$ 14,876,106	\$ 130,281,047
Utah						
Coal						
Sales Volume	379,555,613	23,886,795	24,273,905	22,904,713	20,715,185	471,336,211
Sales Value	\$ 7,217,550,295	\$ 507,480,897	\$ 510,670,233	\$ 477,492,630	\$ 442,613,156	\$ 9,155,807,211
Royalties	\$ 378,632,264	\$ 34,635,367	\$ 35,311,293	\$ 31,520,284	\$ 28,768,082	\$ 508,867,290
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,259,836,930	61,060,581	67,226,125	97,838,536	80,623,705	1,566,585,877
Sales Value	\$ 1,417,267,233	\$ 124,134,019	\$ 133,696,697	\$ 151,771,085	\$ 238,379,988	\$ 2,065,249,022
Royalties	\$ 171,449,414	\$ 14,279,331	\$ 15,605,704	\$ 17,829,522	\$ 28,104,378	\$ 247,268,349
Oil						
Sales Volume	290,955,556	4,626,115	5,023,287	4,017,966	3,560,636	308,183,560
Sales Value	\$ 2,550,755,226	\$ 83,458,090	\$ 60,040,200	\$ 53,776,449	\$ 90,790,422	\$ 2,838,820,387
Royalties	\$ 313,604,197	\$ 8,748,356	\$ 5,814,532	\$ 5,324,102	\$ 9,176,091	\$ 342,667,278
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 268,514,315	\$ 12,996,547	\$ 14,087,156	\$ 12,999,239	\$ 16,413,379	\$ 325,010,636
Royalties	\$ 19,971,406	\$ 937,032	\$ 853,070	\$ 732,746	\$ 875,641	\$ 23,369,895
Total Royalties	\$ 883,657,281	\$ 58,600,086	\$ 57,584,599	\$ 55,406,654	\$ 66,924,192	\$ 1,122,172,812

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Virginia						
Coal						
Sales Volume	48,696	---	---	---	---	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 115,833
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,621,926	408,982	379,443	319,488	459,289	4,189,128
Sales Value	\$ 5,370,896	\$ 1,092,420	\$ 850,110	\$ 684,275	\$ 1,477,728	\$ 9,475,429
Royalties	\$ 677,928	\$ 138,245	\$ 106,257	\$ 86,413	\$ 184,210	\$ 1,193,053
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 10,451,431	\$ 312,959	\$ 236,618	\$ 33,094	\$ 194,898	\$ 11,229,000
Royalties	\$ 392,562	\$ 15,648	\$ 11,831	\$ 1,655	\$ 9,741	\$ 431,437
Total Royalties	\$ 1,186,323	\$ 153,893	\$ 118,088	\$ 88,068	\$ 193,951	\$ 1,740,323
Washington						
Coal						
Sales Volume	10,603,804	947,003	601,385	1,351,028	1,644,330	15,147,550
Sales Value	\$ 212,855,386	\$ 24,122,456	\$ 16,044,926	\$ 40,053,611	\$ 46,382,245	\$ 339,458,624
Royalties	\$ 7,128,035	\$ 1,723,179	\$ 1,150,777	\$ 2,923,324	\$ 3,358,547	\$ 16,283,862
Total Royalties	\$ 7,128,035	\$ 1,723,179	\$ 1,150,777	\$ 2,923,324	\$ 3,358,547	\$ 16,283,862
West Virginia						
Gas						
Sales Volume	51,656,006	1,351,214	1,046,185	1,180,030	811,112	56,044,547
Sales Value	\$ 43,054,952	\$ 4,146,502	\$ 2,606,979	\$ 2,436,050	\$ 2,268,043	\$ 54,512,526
Royalties	\$ 5,449,610	\$ 514,635	\$ 317,445	\$ 299,155	\$ 275,898	\$ 6,856,743
Oil						
Sales Volume	46,346	36,031	21,921	11,882	10,078	126,258
Sales Value	\$ 817,383	\$ 623,498	\$ 281,182	\$ 185,694	\$ 216,702	\$ 2,124,459
Royalties	\$ 102,173	\$ 77,938	\$ 35,147	\$ 23,212	\$ 27,088	\$ 265,558
Total Royalties	\$ 5,551,783	\$ 592,573	\$ 352,592	\$ 322,367	\$ 302,986	\$ 7,122,301

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

	1920-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000
Wyoming						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,575,707,753	248,062,056	266,442,898	310,579,555	333,573,433	3,734,365,695
Sales Value	\$ 20,962,362,342	\$ 1,320,279,624	\$ 1,424,743,314	\$ 1,631,042,634	\$ 1,732,636,384	\$ 27,071,064,298
Royalties	\$ 1,505,656,686	\$ 158,319,997	\$ 168,231,302	\$ 193,451,263	\$ 214,889,423	\$ 2,240,548,671
Gas						
Sales Volume	9,722,753,703	552,300,766	587,831,123	595,382,747	718,626,876	12,176,895,215
Sales Value	\$ 11,708,926,145	\$ 1,090,777,553	\$ 1,108,559,975	\$ 1,172,942,883	\$ 2,004,419,625	\$ 17,085,626,181
Royalties	\$ 1,424,963,418	\$ 125,695,136	\$ 126,755,679	\$ 134,038,751	\$ 233,343,497	\$ 2,044,796,481
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,718,321,154	43,015,278	37,330,002	36,995,847	35,779,996	3,871,442,277
Sales Value	\$ 31,165,210,964	\$ 784,292,798	\$ 435,998,476	\$ 529,803,595	\$ 931,343,459	\$ 33,846,649,292
Royalties	\$ 3,803,001,305	\$ 82,959,331	\$ 46,636,573	\$ 55,086,919	\$ 96,868,631	\$ 4,084,552,759
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,970,386,304	\$ 403,467,079	\$ 340,724,682	\$ 317,711,777	\$ 416,651,961	\$ 7,448,941,803
Royalties	\$ 308,881,890	\$ 23,257,579	\$ 20,282,107	\$ 19,593,815	\$ 27,158,325	\$ 399,173,716
Total Royalties	\$ 7,042,503,299	\$ 390,232,043	\$ 361,905,661	\$ 402,170,748	\$ 572,259,876	\$ 8,769,071,627
Onshore Federal Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	3,946,431,177	330,270,324	342,165,959	387,387,806	411,838,698	5,418,093,964
Sales Value	\$ 42,206,450,543	\$ 2,815,478,557	\$ 2,782,045,043	\$ 3,001,586,753	\$ 3,063,521,112	\$ 53,869,082,008
Royalties	\$ 3,019,238,147	\$ 285,552,110	\$ 285,312,268	\$ 311,760,661	\$ 329,566,786	\$ 4,231,429,972
Gas						
Sales Volume	44,244,310,791	1,940,621,082	1,920,415,158	1,957,326,937	2,117,319,409	52,179,993,377
Sales Value	\$ 44,297,474,554	\$ 4,110,635,843	\$ 3,669,455,195	\$ 3,651,720,681	\$ 5,988,532,672	\$ 61,717,818,945
Royalties	\$ 5,429,037,776	\$ 476,559,499	\$ 421,200,187	\$ 421,917,119	\$ 703,996,214	\$ 7,452,710,795
Oil						
Sales Volume	8,643,726,599	117,292,892	111,583,570	103,926,210	108,197,378	9,084,726,649
Sales Value	\$ 69,501,722,971	\$ 2,161,979,566	\$ 1,358,095,387	\$ 1,446,186,144	\$ 2,798,761,769	\$ 77,266,745,837
Royalties	\$ 8,584,035,907	\$ 213,657,941	\$ 132,150,622	\$ 143,256,345	\$ 263,850,192	\$ 9,336,951,007
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 26,723,665,453	\$ 1,584,890,537	\$ 1,432,076,100	\$ 1,358,580,351	\$ 1,653,383,177	\$ 32,752,595,618
Royalties	\$ 1,446,651,293	\$ 98,723,365	\$ 82,718,454	\$ 76,728,731	\$ 107,954,462	\$ 1,812,776,305
Total Royalties	\$ 18,478,963,123	\$ 1,074,492,915	\$ 921,381,531	\$ 953,662,856	\$ 1,405,367,654	\$ 22,833,868,079

Table 23. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Carbon Dioxide (Mcf)			
Colorado	238,272,154	\$ 153,331,148	\$ 9,447,694
New Mexico	9,287,109	4,309,330	538,859
Wyoming	<u>29,492,467</u>	<u>9,021,815</u>	<u>11,202</u>
Subtotal	277,051,730	\$ 166,662,293	\$ 9,997,755
Clay (short tons)			
Alabama	49,034	\$ 110,327	\$ 3,923
Utah	<u>44,475</u>	<u>133,426</u>	<u>6,671</u>
Subtotal	93,509	\$ 243,753	\$ 10,594
Coal (short tons)			
Alabama	285,385	\$ 13,898,424	\$ 1,028,181
Colorado	21,294,415	401,606,031	32,892,898
Kentucky	71,651	1,899,028	116,725
Montana	23,263,953	207,267,305	25,667,032
New Mexico	7,361,782	169,996,699	21,069,036
North Dakota	2,903,561	26,211,288	1,170,258
Oklahoma	725,003	21,010,552	606,604
Utah	20,715,185	442,613,156	28,768,082
Washington	1,644,330	46,382,245	3,358,547
Wyoming	<u>333,573,433</u>	<u>1,732,636,384</u>	<u>214,889,423</u>
Subtotal	411,838,698	\$3,063,521,112	\$329,566,786
Cobalt (short tons)			
Missouri	18	\$ 8,661	\$ 433
Copper (short tons)			
Missouri	10,189	\$ 4,830,677	\$ 141,754
Gas (Mcf)			
Alabama	851,734	\$ 2,538,435	\$ 316,744
Alaska	20,120,750	32,200,463	4,098,291
Arkansas	9,102,782	29,199,475	3,903,768
California	6,284,810	21,532,088	3,261,428
Colorado	74,707,924	207,449,160	24,533,080
Kansas	14,098,883	37,792,133	4,687,429
Kentucky	263,297	901,509	112,562
Louisiana	13,015,772	39,791,553	5,541,015
Michigan	3,930,085	12,310,430	1,527,068
Mississippi	643,708	2,045,924	257,620
Montana	15,763,336	42,679,982	5,147,051

Table 23. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (Mcf) (cont.)			
New Mexico	1,105,657,843	\$3,147,906,328	\$368,261,578
New York	23,392	80,458	10,037
North Dakota	6,147,737	14,265,903	1,741,296
Ohio	566,605	1,931,058	223,745
Oklahoma	14,071,285	40,648,192	5,042,398
Pennsylvania	134,490	293,451	36,741
South Dakota	317,581	719,531	87,832
Texas	31,096,413	107,701,215	13,298,548
Utah	80,623,705	238,379,988	28,104,378
Virginia	459,289	1,477,728	184,210
West Virginia	811,112	2,268,043	275,898
Wyoming	718,626,876	2,004,419,625	233,343,497
Subtotal	2,117,319,409	\$5,988,532,672	\$703,996,214
Gas Lost (Mcf)			
California	11,359	\$ 25,217	\$ 3,152
Gas Plant Products (gallons)			
Alabama	121,287	\$ 42,349	\$ 5,327
Alaska	1,625,619	1,037,907	123,982
California	1,336,026	674,952	77,788
Colorado	33,011,773	16,507,293	1,895,824
Kansas	7,466,136	3,223,439	358,328
Louisiana	3,402,272	1,849,101	225,853
Michigan	1,062,406	448,524	56,056
Montana	3,262,868	2,089,473	136,688
New Mexico	846,757,494	362,081,385	33,925,486
North Dakota	2,216,750	946,744	94,688
Oklahoma	1,071,218	447,867	53,299
Texas	3,178,683	1,303,651	162,540
Utah	20,788,688	9,242,151	407,887
Wyoming	396,462,417	163,677,950	13,648,868
Subtotal	1,321,763,637	\$ 563,572,786	\$ 51,172,614
Geothermal (mBtu)			
California	25,672,651	\$ 111,276,823	\$ 13,088,543
Nevada	3,129,494	14,896,392	1,489,639
Utah	919,982	2,069,088	206,909
Subtotal	29,722,127	\$ 128,242,303	\$ 14,785,091

Table 23. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Gilsonite (short tons)</i>			
Utah	14,195	\$ 2,851,766	\$ 190,665
<i>Hot Water (gallons)</i>			
California	5,616,953	\$ 12,847,647	\$ 1,284,765
Nevada	9,443	42,399	4,240
New Mexico	10,607	12,728	1,273
Subtotal	5,637,003	\$ 12,902,774	\$ 1,290,278
<i>Langbeinite (short tons)</i>			
New Mexico	724,446	\$ 64,607,977	\$ 1,292,160
<i>Lead (short tons)</i>			
Missouri	277,531	\$113,712,206	\$ 2,419,159
<i>Limestone (short tons)</i>			
Virginia	22,402	\$ 194,898	\$ 9,741
<i>Magnesium (short tons)</i>			
Utah	47,928	\$ 574,939	\$ 17,249
<i>Nitrogen (Mcf)</i>			
North Dakota	47,065	\$ 9,414	\$ 1,154
<i>Oil (barrels)</i>			
Alabama	77,643	\$ 2,139,743	\$ 265,725
Alaska	350,518	9,527,121	1,181,931
Arkansas	201	5,143	643
California	23,317,365	522,028,271	26,069,753
Colorado	4,661,895	132,250,675	16,075,111
Florida	11,235	284,164	35,520
Illinois	66,492	1,694,420	195,458
Kansas	172,176	4,815,730	487,007
Kentucky	11,057	298,779	4,125
Louisiana	872,275	20,442,298	2,389,709
Michigan	51,249	1,384,625	170,892
Mississippi	652,982	15,730,811	1,701,987
Montana	2,925,982	77,407,804	8,314,594
Nebraska	54,466	1,418,436	172,723
Nevada	622,724	14,121,766	1,668,153

Table 23. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Oil (barrels) (cont.)</i>			
New Mexico	28,140,239	\$ 788,271,012	\$ 75,668,892
North Dakota	6,011,286	162,403,230	20,789,879
Ohio	29,358	739,450	34,080
Oklahoma	210,708	5,103,093	503,776
Pennsylvania	1,404	32,591	448
South Dakota	185,682	5,061,780	632,958
Texas	419,731	11,250,244	1,415,018
Utah	3,560,636	90,790,422	9,176,091
West Virginia	10,078	216,702	27,088
Wyoming	<u>35,779,996</u>	<u>931,343,459</u>	<u>96,868,631</u>
Subtotal	108,197,378	\$2,798,761,769	\$263,850,192
<i>Oil Lost (barrels)</i>			
Kansas	24	\$ 388	\$ 48
New Mexico	68	1,621	203
Oklahoma	<u>11</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>34</u>
Subtotal	103	\$ 2,281	\$ 285
<i>Phosphate (short tons)</i>			
Idaho	5,918,543	\$ 94,039,568	\$ 4,701,979
<i>Potash (short tons)</i>			
New Mexico	1,339,172	\$ 127,450,677	\$ 2,549,014
Utah	<u>14,251</u>	<u>1,502,618</u>	<u>45,079</u>
Subtotal	1,353,423	\$ 128,953,295	\$ 2,594,093
<i>Purge Liquor (short tons)</i>			
Wyoming	63,697	\$ 1,149,960	\$ 68,726
<i>Quartz Crystals (pounds)</i>			
Arkansas	11,119	\$ 50,358	\$ 2,518
<i>Sand and Gravel (short tons)</i>			
Nevada	724,398	\$ 3,477,110	\$ 434,639
<i>Sodium (short tons)</i>			
Arizona	633	\$ 20,889	\$ 1,044
California	931,493	66,755,494	3,280,942
Colorado	102,402	13,599,903	679,860

Table 23. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Sodium (short tons) (cont.)			
New Mexico	1,228,512	\$ 2,173,957	\$ 108,439
Utah	4,651	39,391	1,181
Wyoming	<u>3,576,425</u>	<u>230,463,403</u>	<u>13,326,785</u>
Subtotal	5,844,116	\$ 313,053,037	\$ 17,398,251
Sulfur (short tons)			
Alabama	251	\$ 8,249	\$ 1,032
California	4,165	3,719	186
Montana	672	5,567	242
New Mexico	4,145	34,717	2,486
North Dakota	5,792	8,987	854
Wyoming	<u>640,006</u>	<u>11,834,908</u>	<u>77,536</u>
Subtotal	655,031	\$ 11,896,147	\$ 82,336
Trona Ore (short tons)			
Wyoming	9,016	\$ 503,925	\$ 25,208
Zinc (short tons)			
Missouri	78,779	\$ 41,817,832	\$ 1,314,628
Total		\$13,504,198,730	\$1,405,367,654

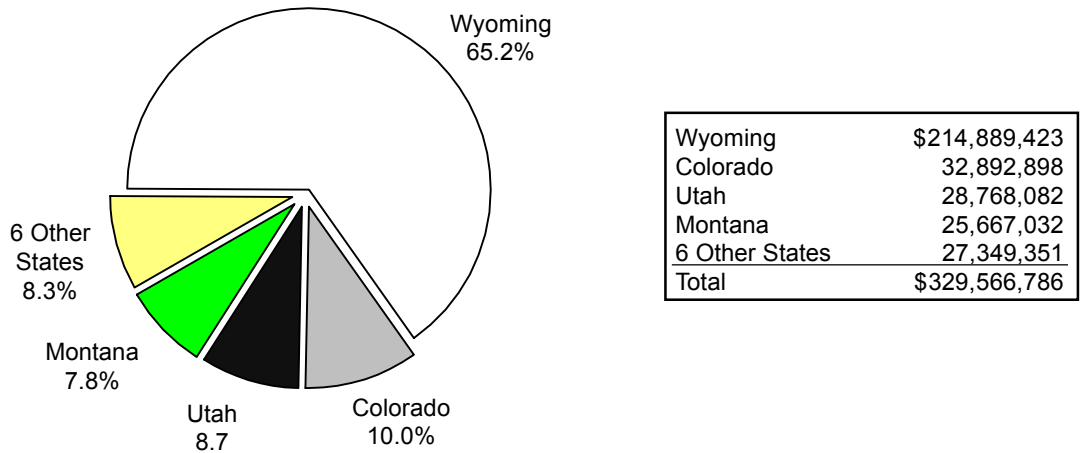


Figure 27. Federal onshore coal royalties by State, Calendar Year 2000

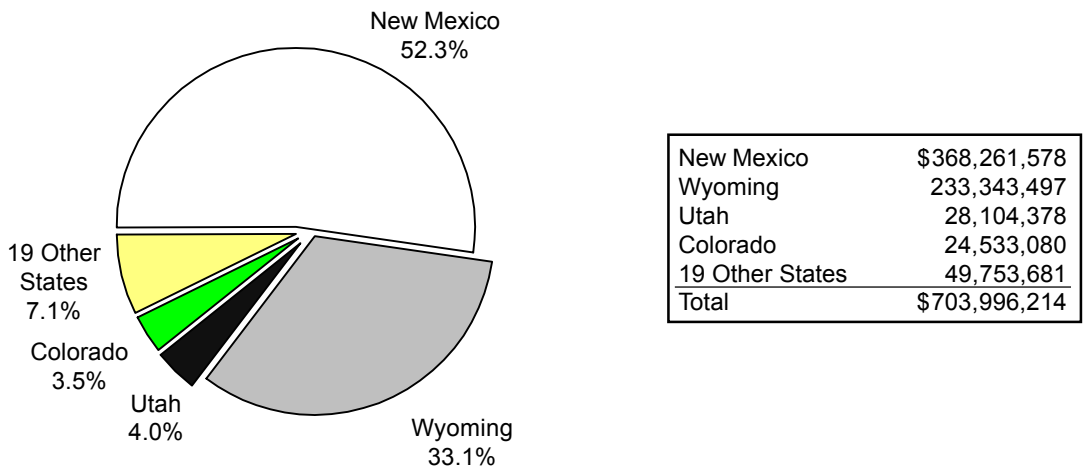


Figure 28. Federal onshore gas royalties by State, Calendar Year 2000

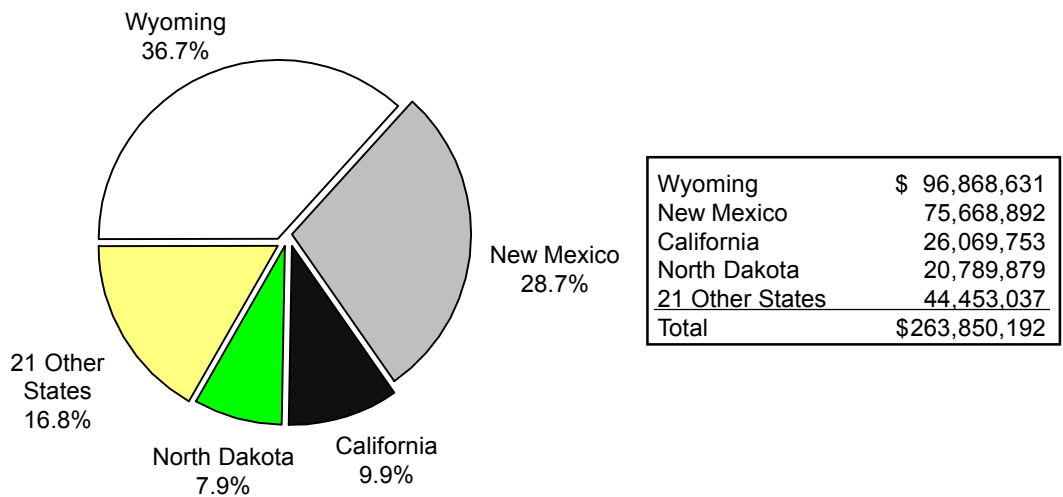


Figure 29. Federal onshore oil royalties by State, Calendar Year 2000

Table 24. Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-2000

	1985-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1985-2000
Alabama	\$ 2,177,647	\$ 82,053	\$ 45,329	\$ 21,053	\$ 42,959	\$ 2,369,041
Alaska	20,779,322	12,146	10,895	3,345,558	3,400,282	27,548,203
Arizona	6,389,418	67,947	155,441	128,607	141,291	6,882,704
Arkansas	7,676,093	188,211	362,483	372,349	387,522	8,986,658
California	15,159,906	372,915	424,134	398,028	481,166	16,836,149
Colorado	70,837,358	3,358,493	3,934,934	3,656,614	4,392,889	86,180,288
Florida	2,540,999	12,319	3,847	2,627	6,219	2,566,011
Georgia	101,024	---	(1,089)	---	---	99,935
Idaho	7,572,046	19,771	7,875	14,167	(14,604)	7,599,255
Illinois	65,816	7,872	516	(287)	2,748	76,665
Indiana	3,781	---	---	---	---	3,781
Iowa	1,635	---	---	---	---	1,635
Kansas	410,671	15,169	9,764	16,335	24,754	476,693
Kentucky	411,019	20,070	20,321	9,031	13,347	473,788
Louisiana	3,061,110	443,056	433,854	266,952	269,871	4,474,843
Maryland	16,530	496	496	496	496	18,514
Michigan	4,236,283	70,246	176,089	133,069	62,218	4,677,905
Minnesota	106,286	2,335	1,828	1,828	2,705	114,982
Mississippi	6,629,130	663,461	786,150	664,445	616,982	9,360,168
Missouri	75,805	166,122	2,163	1,515	(76,907)	168,698
Montana	47,405,409	2,032,716	2,214,224	2,374,091	2,717,170	56,743,610
Nebraska	684,539	6,499	5,312	840	2,364	699,554
Nevada	84,597,132	3,376,982	2,836,032	2,072,350	2,197,755	95,080,251
New Mexico	60,433,498	3,063,774	3,083,294	2,783,890	3,070,259	72,434,715
New York	67,073	---	---	---	---	67,073
North Carolina	119,631	---	---	---	---	119,631
North Dakota	6,150,968	784,611	877,873	710,432	775,083	9,298,967
Ohio	293,146	30,698	26,927	14,440	15,554	380,765
Oklahoma	4,542,066	376,909	246,037	253,929	260,273	5,679,214
Oregon	10,877,724	145,204	110,483	86,116	107,116	11,326,643
Pennsylvania	18,459	1,124	1,130	1,127	11	21,851
South Carolina	23,541	---	---	---	---	23,541
South Dakota	5,622,716	365,528	323,698	195,068	307,904	6,814,914
Tennessee	72,337	---	---	---	---	72,337
Texas	3,383,954	314,093	360,759	339,389	378,112	4,776,307
Utah	81,616,789	4,355,777	4,538,833	4,215,493	4,395,183	99,122,075
Virginia	2,135,323	3,957	2,017	1,398	8,480	2,151,175
Washington	4,130,703	44,763	21,349	68,649	134,694	4,400,158
West Virginia	2,601,237	83,391	65,201	113,525	139,581	3,002,935
Wisconsin	425,914	474	426	180	---	426,994
Wyoming	<u>202,837,953</u>	<u>16,236,560</u>	<u>18,131,087</u>	<u>18,348,932</u>	<u>20,240,608</u>	<u>275,795,140</u>
Total	\$666,291,991	\$36,725,742	\$39,219,712	\$40,612,236	\$44,504,085	\$827,353,766

NOTE: Fluctuations in rents from one year to another may be due to lease additions, lease terminations, estimated rent payments, and recoupments.

Table 25. Fiscal Year 2000 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				New Mexico			
Oil and Gas	1	300	\$ 602	Oil and Gas	255	172,837	\$ 17,712,299
Arkansas				North Dakota			
Oil and Gas	8	1,602	400	Oil and Gas	39	18,344	488,744
California				Ohio			
Oil and Gas	29	16,209	272,729	Oil and Gas	4	1,386	4,498
Colorado				Oklahoma			
Coal	1	3,211	10,334,186	Oil and Gas	20	7,552	1,116,494
Oil and Gas	273	236,344	2,419,727	South Dakota			
Kansas				Oil and Gas	35	53,217	103,450
Oil and Gas	5	1,154	17,285	Texas			
Kentucky				Oil and Gas	7	1,441	163,026
Oil and Gas	13	1,143	3,403	Utah			
Louisiana				Oil and Gas	123	168,045	493,160
Oil and Gas	3	322	400	Virginia			
Mississippi				Oil and Gas	4	5,805	11,212
Oil and Gas	53	23,389	68,926	Washington			
Montana				Oil and Gas	23	23,454	71,139
Coal	1	1,401	4,416,000	West Virginia			
Oil and Gas	303	260,890	1,545,061	Oil and Gas	20	34,358	136,568
Nebraska				Wyoming			
Oil and Gas	3	503	1,010	Coal	2	5,206	1,957,456
Nevada				Oil and Gas	<u>1,073</u>	<u>847,977</u>	<u>27,637,716</u>
Oil and Gas	17	10,247	21,213	Total	2,315	1,896,337	\$68,996,704

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 25 and 26 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 2000 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) 2000. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 2000 in tables 25 and 26 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 2000 in tables 2 and 3.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 26. Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-2000

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954-62 ...	352,572	\$ 24,809,054	158,512	\$ 4,540,369	511,084	\$ 29,349,423
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 ...	2,147,415	41,430,784	6,879	4,954,028	2,154,294	46,384,812
1995 ...	2,394,854	47,339,046	13,159	26,035,179	2,408,013	73,374,225
1996 ...	1,589,795	31,979,336	28,279	24,051,992	1,618,074	56,031,328
1997 ...	2,265,452	58,494,833	28,891	25,371,987	2,294,343	83,866,820
1998 ...	2,480,035	77,214,000	20,140	140,529,695	2,500,175	217,743,695
1999 ...	2,952,007	169,590,322	4,100	158,055,761	2,956,107	327,646,083
2000 ...	1,886,519	52,289,062	9,818	16,707,642	1,896,337	68,996,704
Total ...	31,108,980	\$1,214,397,442	1,475,009	\$1,189,718,389	32,583,989	\$2,404,115,831

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 27. Summary of other revenues by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-2000

	1985-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1985-2000
Alabama	\$ 42,202	\$ (5,003)	\$ (43,560)	\$ 148,320	\$ 28,243	\$ 170,202
Alaska	320,433	85,742	(29,954)	(29,560)	54,006	400,667
Arizona	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083
Arkansas	505,374	44,664	179,115	(11,155)	188,201	906,199
California	1,317,462	4,348,436	1,805,528	2,416,994	1,589,597	11,478,017
Colorado	12,946,310	3,529,931	169,443	1,871,941	5,501,482	24,019,107
Florida	35,463	1,971	1,971	1,889	2,173	43,467
Georgia	2,397	218	1,518	218	218	4,569
Idaho	835,375	417,897	87,261	105,328	89,680	1,535,541
Illinois	18,262	171	687	1,867	(1,673)	19,314
Kansas	1,015,760	(7,401)	101,898	23,531	164,174	1,297,962
Kentucky	278,336	23,908	22,487	31,044	21,924	377,699
Louisiana	1,583,525	132,203	(376,765)	69,848	854,236	2,263,047
Maryland	85,718	10,386	9,478	9,621	13,684	128,887
Michigan	138,791	86,199	13,302	6,457	(59,675)	185,074
Minnesota	603,220	48,660	48,660	48,660	48,660	797,860
Mississippi	92,275	21,101	5,321	41,536	147,035	307,268
Missouri	89,211	20,226	15,393	13,852	18,832	157,514
Montana	11,361,026	4,009,400	1,003,555	406,285	3,433,364	20,213,630
Nebraska	106,951	19,727	18,401	23,947	37,172	206,198
Nevada	4,255,294	(270,344)	14,660	27,267	90,977	4,117,854
New Mexico	29,790,567	6,566,106	(1,050,709)	10,139,871	22,624,895	68,070,730
New York	1,000	348	---	---	---	1,348
North Carolina ..	4,266	474	474	474	474	6,162
North Dakota ...	4,524,255	9,089,014	59,621	77,854	929,237	14,679,981
Ohio	27,923	2,391	(289)	4,278	1,789	36,092
Oklahoma	2,212,322	58,744	125,410	111,930	118,210	2,626,616
Pennsylvania ...	119,169	17,726	21,682	19,914	23,592	202,083
South Dakota ...	133,233	9,802	22,759	98,873	44,289	308,956
Tennessee	620	---	---	---	---	620
Texas	165,815	22,578	73,582	61,282	256,854	580,111
Utah	13,677,388	1,071,714	889,977	901,105	2,477,521	19,017,705
Virginia	65,233	4,836	500	4,557	4,288	79,414
Washington	8,470	---	---	---	---	8,470
West Virginia ...	1,212,043	295,340	173,211	151,676	145,223	1,977,493
Wyoming	139,655,476	21,904,115	1,715,531	(7,599,449)	22,151,041	177,826,714
Total	\$227,233,248	\$51,561,280	\$ 5,080,148	\$ 9,180,255	\$60,999,723	\$354,054,654

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by State from Federal onshore mineral leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1997 was due to a higher volume of settlement payments. The decline in revenues in 1998 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated oil and gas royalty payments. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when oil and gas prices fell in 1998. The increase in 2000 was due to a higher volume of settlement payments.

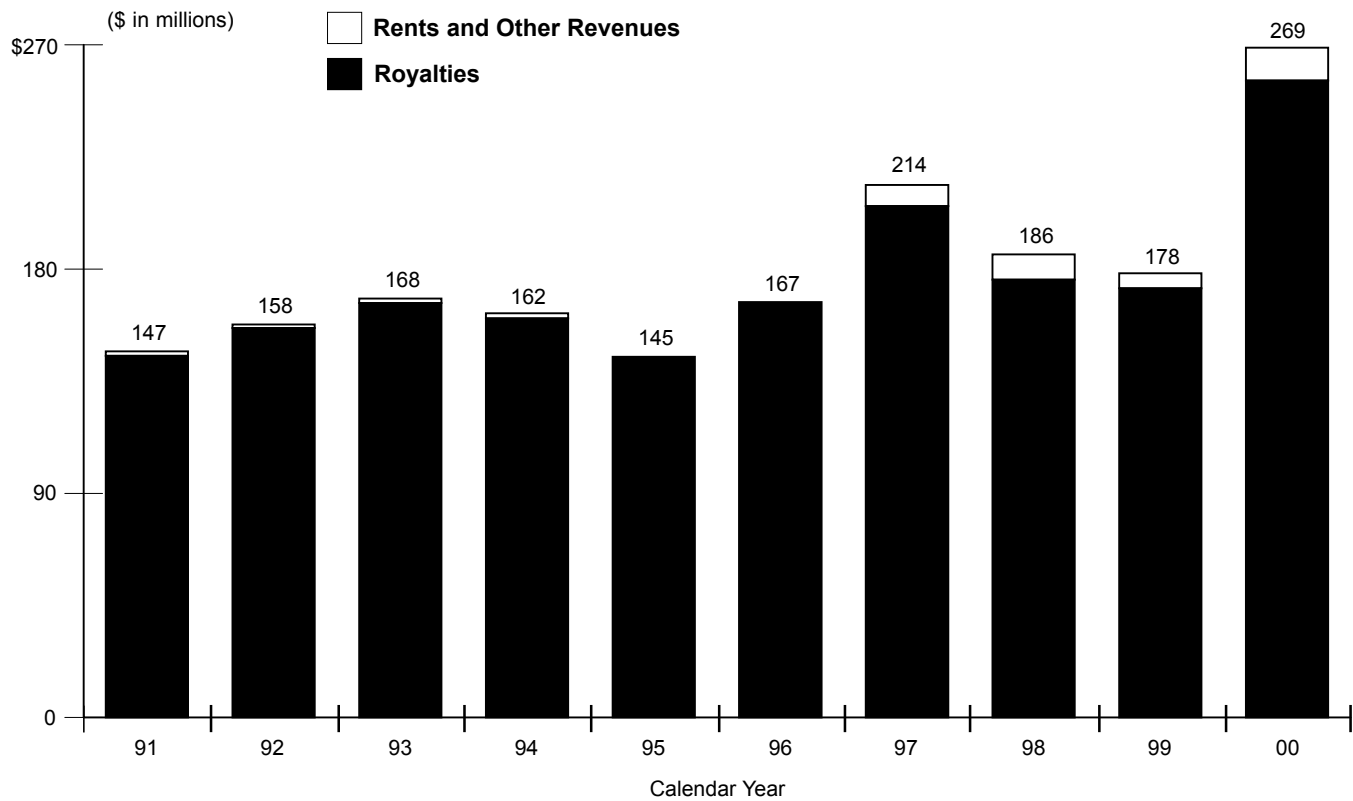


Figure 30. Revenues from American Indian leases by source, 1991-2000

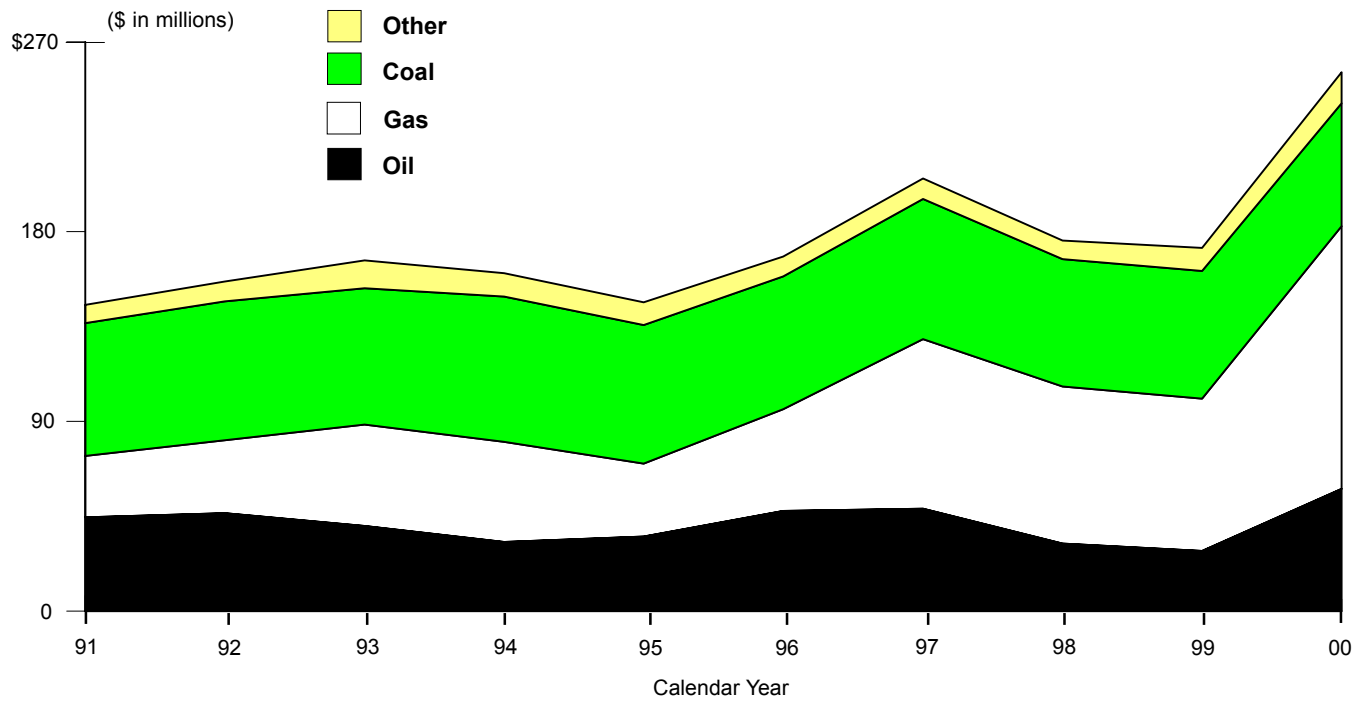


Figure 31. Royalties from American Indian leases by commodity, 1991-2000

American Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, and other revenues on American Indian lands were up 50.8 percent, from \$178.3 million in 1999 to \$268.9 million in 2000 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 30). The increase was attributed primarily to higher oil and gas prices during the year. American Indian revenues addressed in this report exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska, and the Osage Nation which collects its own revenues.

American Indian royalties jumped 48.4 percent, from \$172.3 million in 1999 to \$255.6 million in 2000 (tables 2, 3, and 28, and figures 30 and 31). Significant increases in gas, gas plant products, and oil royalties were offset, in part, by a decline in coal and sand and gravel royalties during the year.

American Indian oil sales volume rose 12.1 percent, from 11.6 million barrels in 1999 to 13 million barrels in 2000. Oil royalties doubled, from \$28.4 million in 1999 to \$57.9 million in 2000 (table 28 and figure 32).

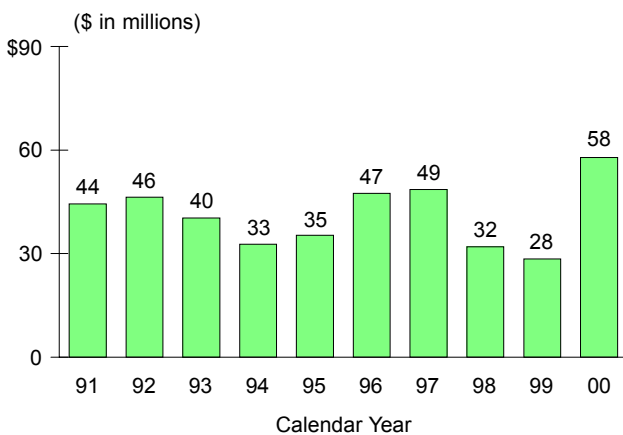


Figure 32. American Indian oil royalties, 1991-2000

Domestic oil prices are materially influenced by actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The increase in oil royalties in 2000 is a function of production cutbacks by OPEC designed to stimulate prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that continued strong petroleum demand coupled with diminished international supplies caused oil prices to rise to their highest level in the past 10 years.

American Indian natural gas sales volume rose 3.1 percent in 2000 while gas royalties soared 72.4 percent, from \$72.3 million in 1999 to \$124.7 million in 2000 (table 28 and figure 33). Gas royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the American Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 28 and 29, and figure 31).

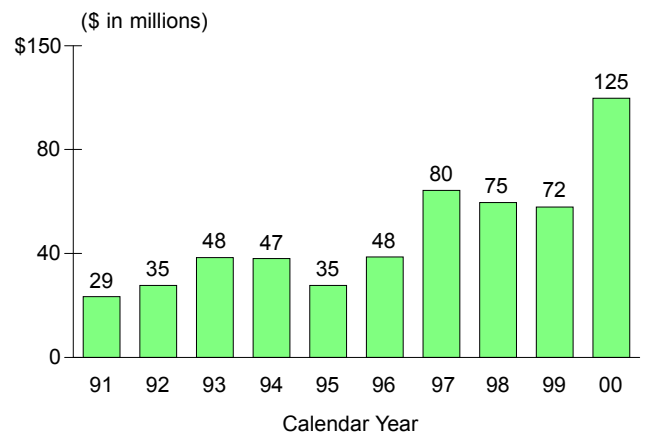


Figure 33. American Indian gas royalties, 1991-2000

The increase in gas royalties was due to accelerating demand for both gas-fueled cooling and heating during a period when supplies have been eroded by declining gas exploration and development. The DOE reports that unusually mild weather in recent years and lower prices discouraged natural gas production. Underground working gas storage levels at the end of 2000 were about 31 percent lower than at the end of 1999.

American Indian coal sales volume was up 4.6 percent, or 1.2 million short tons; however, coal royalties fell 3.7 percent, from \$60.6 million in 1999 to \$58.4 million in 2000 (table 28 and figure 34). The decline in royalties is attributed to falling coal prices.

The electric power industry consumes over 90 percent of coal produced in the United States. Coal prices to this sector fell to a 21-year low in 2000. The decline in prices is due to gains in mining productivity associated with advances in technology and an emphasis on economy-of-scale where smaller, less efficient mines have been closed in favor of larger, more efficient mining operations.

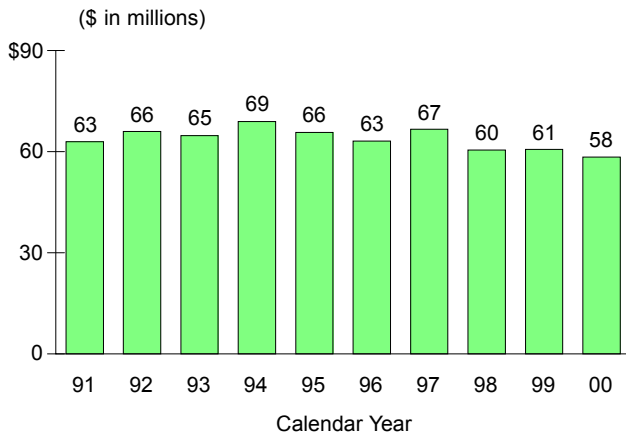


Figure 34. American Indian coal royalties, 1991-2000

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal jumped 34.5 percent, from \$10.9 million in 1999 to \$14.7 million in 2000 (table 28 and figure 35). Increases in copper, gas lost, gas plant products, gypsum and uranium royalties were offset, in part, by declines in royalties from sand and gravel. Uranium royalty collections were the result of an audit.

American Indian rents totaled \$726,339 in 2000. Collections from other revenues were up \$7.4 million during the year as a result of an increased volume of settlement payments (tables 2 and 3).

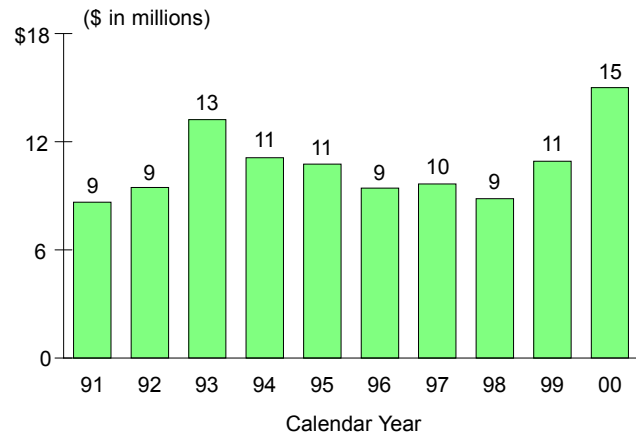


Figure 35. American Indian other royalties, 1991-2000

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 3,772 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.3 million acres on American Indian lands at the end of 2000 (tables 45 and 46).

This number includes 3,625 producing or producible American Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38). The figure further includes 6 coal leases on 115,630 acres (tables 39 and 40) and 23 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 6,952 acres (tables 41 and 42).

Principal American Indian Tribes Served by the Minerals Management Service

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

NOTE: The American 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 American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
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	268,119,539	12,152,262	11,369,978	14,011,682	13,351,001	319,004,462
Sales Value	\$4,026,133,328	\$267,106,711	\$260,659,009	\$305,084,973	\$285,546,918	\$5,144,530,939
Royalties	\$ 333,465,157	\$ 32,293,201	\$ 32,582,376	\$ 38,552,380	\$ 35,782,776	\$ 472,675,890
Gas						
Sales Volume	16,565,235	357,463	339,889	471,954	260,904	17,995,445
Sales Value	\$ 5,856,714	\$ 831,501	\$ 609,310	\$ 738,162	\$ 616,602	\$ 8,652,289
Royalties	\$ 945,397	\$ 156,420	\$ 114,071	\$ 133,621	\$ 124,439	\$ 1,473,948
Oil						
Sales Volume	20,248,134	83,463	80,272	110,015	56,313	20,578,197
Sales Value	\$ 128,477,503	\$ 1,628,013	\$ 1,064,062	\$ 1,748,020	\$ 1,559,143	\$ 134,476,741
Royalties	\$ 20,837,676	\$ 269,788	\$ 179,553	\$ 293,346	\$ 263,622	\$ 21,843,985
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 756,547,432	\$ 27,008,152	\$ 25,934,211	\$ 43,948,747	\$ 36,312,124	\$ 889,750,666
Royalties	\$ 77,677,925	\$ 3,204,757	\$ 3,095,694	\$ 4,172,530	\$ 3,572,317	\$ 91,723,223
Total Royalties	\$ 432,926,155	\$ 35,924,166	\$ 35,971,694	\$ 43,151,877	\$ 39,743,154	\$ 587,717,046
California						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 74,682,559	\$ 5,397,326	\$ 6,799,058	\$ 8,121,321	\$ 10,223,188	\$ 105,223,452
Royalties	\$ 9,046,450	\$ 1,319,690	\$ 1,279,565	\$ 1,521,978	\$ 1,404,393	\$ 14,572,076
Total Royalties	\$ 9,046,450	\$ 1,319,690	\$ 1,279,565	\$ 1,521,978	\$ 1,404,393	\$ 14,572,076

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000 (cont.)

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,659	---	---	---	---	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 198
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,181,906,500	156,478,153	171,444,169	176,677,883	185,123,356	1,871,630,061
Sales Value	\$1,182,980,324	\$297,094,292	\$284,840,074	\$285,963,128	\$470,858,480	\$2,521,736,298
Royalties	\$ 151,191,972	\$ 41,766,558	\$ 39,652,100	\$ 37,566,416	\$ 68,911,289	\$ 339,088,335
Oil						
Sales Volume	6,091,758	150,919	113,481	94,054	88,132	6,538,344
Sales Value	\$ 74,051,209	\$ 3,036,631	\$ 1,624,214	\$ 1,336,563	\$ 2,272,617	\$ 82,321,234
Royalties	\$ 11,606,730	\$ 461,082	\$ 247,672	\$ 202,112	\$ 337,623	\$ 12,855,219
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,081,465	\$ (272,609)	\$ 490,174	\$ 829,809	\$ 1,794,911	\$ 11,923,750
Royalties	\$ 1,207,296	\$ (14,111)	\$ 37,234	\$ 97,147	\$ 200,155	\$ 1,527,721
Total Royalties	\$ 164,006,196	\$ 42,213,529	\$ 39,937,006	\$ 37,865,675	\$ 69,449,067	\$ 353,471,473
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	\$ 325,319,697	\$ 24,299	\$ 5,280	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 325,349,276
Royalties	\$ 32,914,662	\$ 2,515	\$ 396	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 32,917,573
Total Royalties	\$ 32,914,662	\$ 2,515	\$ 396	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 32,917,573

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000 (cont.)

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	23,856	---	---	---	---	23,856
Sales Value	\$ 23,582	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 23,582
Royalties	\$ 2,892	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,892
Oil						
Sales Volume	50,275	511	384	423	662	52,255
Sales Value	\$ 563,633	\$ 10,046	\$ 5,221	\$ 5,958	\$ 18,264	\$ 603,122
Royalties	\$ 76,563	\$ 1,353	\$ 691	\$ 831	\$ 2,426	\$ 81,864
Total Royalties	\$ 79,455	\$ 1,353	\$ 691	\$ 831	\$ 2,426	\$ 84,756
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 178,461	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 178,461
Royalties	\$ 6,455	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 6,455
Total Royalties	\$ 6,455	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 6,455
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	73,568,100	6,093,862	6,958,887	3,783,418	7,101,555	97,505,822
Sales Value	\$551,145,618	\$34,305,902	\$41,157,599	\$24,057,368	\$50,010,752	\$700,677,239
Royalties	\$ 37,104,879	\$ 2,790,151	\$ 3,134,896	\$ 1,889,866	\$ 3,402,663	\$ 48,322,455
Gas						
Sales Volume	39,317,884	1,547,119	1,463,446	1,697,003	1,663,205	45,688,657
Sales Value	\$ 48,009,504	\$ 2,483,580	\$ 2,430,909	\$ 2,629,565	\$ 3,906,561	\$ 59,460,119
Royalties	\$ 7,132,585	\$ 370,180	\$ 362,075	\$ 399,720	\$ 597,179	\$ 8,861,739
Oil						
Sales Volume	99,508,968	730,525	779,845	662,162	642,244	102,323,744
Sales Value	\$692,738,163	\$13,615,274	\$ 9,651,309	\$ 8,987,290	\$16,786,110	\$741,778,146
Royalties	\$ 96,454,104	\$ 2,101,290	\$ 1,489,169	\$ 1,393,403	\$ 2,550,800	\$103,988,766
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 17,776,172	\$ 69,302	\$ 106,707	\$ 374,013	\$ 239,662	\$ 18,565,856
Royalties	\$ 1,064,364	\$ 4,507	\$ 10,701	\$ 60,553	\$ 31,458	\$ 1,171,583
Total Royalties	\$141,755,932	\$ 5,266,128	\$ 4,996,841	\$ 3,743,542	\$ 6,582,100	\$162,344,543

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000 (cont.)

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
Nevada						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 21,686,897	\$ 2,392,784	\$ 2,892,115	\$ 1,691,122	\$ 2,272,577	\$ 30,935,495
Royalties	\$ 1,886,692	\$ 191,920	\$ 257,718	\$ 168,320	\$ 258,782	\$ 2,763,432
Total Royalties	\$ 1,886,692	\$ 191,920	\$ 257,718	\$ 168,320	\$ 258,782	\$ 2,763,432
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	276,018,711	14,037,282	10,604,698	9,281,474	7,865,682	317,807,847
Sales Value	\$3,914,974,931	\$245,901,054	\$199,475,859	\$161,518,047	\$154,214,629	\$4,676,084,520
Royalties	\$ 345,097,656	\$ 31,543,282	\$ 24,704,631	\$ 20,189,757	\$ 19,197,715	\$ 440,733,041
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,023,123,123	51,073,506	53,608,148	56,440,619	56,427,752	2,240,673,148
Sales Value	\$1,900,539,501	\$126,902,820	\$112,875,796	\$110,135,409	\$180,190,775	\$2,430,644,301
Royalties	\$ 245,079,490	\$ 15,727,346	\$ 14,925,678	\$ 14,207,310	\$ 24,284,111	\$ 314,223,935
Oil						
Sales Volume	117,118,742	893,981	767,348	740,683	722,257	120,243,011
Sales Value	\$ 929,214,652	\$ 17,936,648	\$ 10,637,839	\$ 10,173,895	\$ 18,255,078	\$ 986,218,112
Royalties	\$ 129,324,543	\$ 2,590,053	\$ 1,507,723	\$ 1,414,953	\$ 2,509,569	\$ 137,346,841
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 816,304,010	\$ 26,317,731	\$ 19,028,681	\$ 23,829,559	\$ 52,695,785	\$ 938,175,766
Royalties	\$ 117,999,484	\$ 3,488,264	\$ 2,917,326	\$ 3,344,835	\$ 6,509,901	\$ 134,259,810
Total Royalties	\$ 837,501,173	\$ 53,348,945	\$ 44,055,358	\$ 39,156,855	\$ 52,501,296	\$1,026,563,627
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,921	---	---	---	---	2,921
Sales Value	\$ 8,834	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 8,834
Royalties	\$ 540	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 540
Gas						
Sales Volume	12,123,310	184,032	156,959	194,613	341,136	13,000,050
Sales Value	\$ 3,180,066	\$ 310,697	\$ 250,267	\$ 193,884	\$ 554,811	\$ 4,489,725
Royalties	\$ 423,304	\$ 39,987	\$ 32,802	\$ 25,097	\$ 74,379	\$ 595,569
Oil						
Sales Volume	10,413,442	76,948	86,361	71,872	76,586	10,725,209
Sales Value	\$ 71,514,543	\$ 1,446,348	\$ 1,113,475	\$ 1,084,225	\$ 2,062,230	\$ 77,220,821
Royalties	\$ 9,895,439	\$ 215,186	\$ 163,241	\$ 158,946	\$ 299,382	\$ 10,732,194
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,861,736	\$ 127,666	\$ 139,620	\$ 333,789	\$ 852,981	\$ 7,315,792
Royalties	\$ 469,498	\$ 12,136	\$ 10,866	\$ 17,398	\$ 61,936	\$ 571,834
Total Royalties	\$ 10,788,781	\$ 267,309	\$ 206,909	\$ 201,441	\$ 435,697	\$ 11,900,137

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000 (cont.)

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
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	1,222,175,209	24,272,576	22,467,224	19,132,904	19,004,489	1,307,052,402
Sales Value	\$1,460,254,815	\$50,361,740	\$45,626,314	\$40,518,731	\$59,111,558	\$1,655,873,158
Royalties	\$ 197,350,382	\$ 8,516,235	\$ 7,820,074	\$ 7,126,416	\$10,465,800	\$ 231,278,907
Oil						
Sales Volume	387,263,684	1,846,657	1,536,002	1,328,793	1,353,707	393,328,843
Sales Value	\$2,146,008,965	\$37,574,382	\$21,177,999	\$19,696,794	\$35,457,008	\$2,259,915,148
Royalties	\$ 278,851,669	\$ 5,637,163	\$ 3,264,766	\$ 2,968,737	\$ 5,323,948	\$ 296,046,283
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 344,502,150	\$ 2,621,886	\$ 1,698,392	\$ 1,617,906	\$ 2,872,389	\$ 353,312,723
Royalties	\$ 27,259,995	\$ 360,223	\$ 224,839	\$ 255,485	\$ 477,622	\$ 28,578,164
Total Royalties	\$ 504,512,823	\$14,513,621	\$11,309,679	\$10,350,638	\$16,267,370	\$ 556,954,131
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	15,876	---	---	---	---	15,876
Sales Value	\$ 72,302	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 72,302
Royalties	\$ 3,175	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,175
Oil						
Sales Volume	130,205	2,119	1,238	4,331	4,064	141,957
Sales Value	\$ 1,934,788	\$ 34,395	\$ 7,940	\$ 43,630	\$ 90,827	\$ 2,111,580
Royalties	\$ 353,635	\$ 6,879	\$ 1,588	\$ 8,726	\$ 18,165	\$ 388,993
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,950,624	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 5,950,624
Royalties	\$ 474,609	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 474,609
Total Royalties	\$ 831,419	\$ 6,879	\$ 1,588	\$ 8,726	\$ 18,165	\$ 866,777

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000 (cont.)

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	19,060,736	13,948,153	11,674,483	11,767,158	8,385,988	64,836,518
Sales Value	\$ 37,563,287	\$ 38,328,763	\$ 27,433,906	\$ 26,634,674	\$ 30,029,273	\$ 159,989,903
Royalties	\$ 7,125,653	\$ 7,139,186	\$ 5,326,263	\$ 5,077,195	\$ 5,830,227	\$ 30,498,524
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,474,321	1,078,564	810,939	590,847	390,080	4,344,751
Sales Value	\$ 28,354,121	\$ 22,242,551	\$ 11,876,887	\$ 9,534,226	\$ 11,153,835	\$ 83,161,620
Royalties	\$ 5,450,014	\$ 4,341,830	\$ 2,326,832	\$ 1,857,259	\$ 2,186,607	\$ 16,162,542
Other						
Sales Value	\$ ---	\$ 3,107,646	\$ 4,583,878	\$ 6,094,724	\$ 7,543,441	\$ 21,329,689
Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 448,002	\$ 619,054	\$ 822,992	\$ 1,020,493	\$ 2,910,541
Total Royalties	\$ 12,575,667	\$ 11,929,018	\$ 8,272,149	\$ 7,757,446	\$ 9,037,327	\$ 49,571,607
Utah						
Gas						
Sales Volume	349,524,169	6,937,063	6,278,520	6,851,743	9,823,440	379,414,935
Sales Value	\$ 378,868,675	\$ 17,549,267	\$ 14,058,760	\$ 15,810,191	\$ 33,038,079	\$ 459,324,972
Royalties	\$ 58,363,452	\$ 2,683,784	\$ 2,091,158	\$ 2,430,418	\$ 5,227,288	\$ 70,796,100
Oil						
Sales Volume	472,892,730	8,299,273	9,022,246	6,000,979	7,124,690	503,339,918
Sales Value	\$ 4,414,924,002	\$ 163,392,769	\$ 120,678,887	\$ 89,696,087	\$ 192,014,577	\$ 4,980,706,322
Royalties	\$ 672,824,374	\$ 25,754,218	\$ 18,852,113	\$ 14,706,913	\$ 30,914,553	\$ 763,052,171
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 198,305,128	\$ 3,793,180	\$ 1,384,938	\$ 1,621,640	\$ 3,953,652	\$ 209,058,538
Royalties	\$ 14,366,528	\$ 389,910	\$ 130,838	\$ 185,666	\$ 482,152	\$ 15,555,094
Total Royalties	\$ 745,554,354	\$ 28,827,912	\$ 21,074,109	\$ 17,322,997	\$ 36,623,993	\$ 849,403,365
Washington						
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,939	---	---	---	---	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 146
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 57,087,920	\$ 743,750	\$ 1,403,528	\$ 1,683,196	\$ 5,846,764	\$ 66,765,158
Royalties	\$ 6,158,588	\$ 164,980	\$ 237,185	\$ 253,659	\$ 592,573	\$ 7,406,985
Total Royalties	\$ 6,158,734	\$ 164,980	\$ 237,185	\$ 253,659	\$ 592,573	\$ 7,407,131

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from American Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1928-2000 (cont.)

	1928-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	1928-2000
Wisconsin						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,271
Total Royalties	\$ 3,271	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,271
Wyoming						
Gas						
Sales Volume	419,654,024	14,319,076	14,247,516	17,767,881	19,108,126	485,096,623
Sales Value	\$ 400,731,299	\$ 24,657,895	\$ 24,934,914	\$ 32,117,984	\$ 54,327,619	\$ 536,769,711
Royalties	\$ 60,495,021	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 4,191,012	\$ 5,342,307	\$ 9,169,717	\$ 83,208,144
Oil						
Sales Volume	269,243,416	2,032,319	2,110,462	2,015,969	2,570,690	277,972,856
Sales Value	\$ 1,670,278,126	\$ 32,689,940	\$ 20,096,358	\$ 26,056,676	\$ 67,585,113	\$ 1,816,706,213
Royalties	\$ 253,517,071	\$ 7,159,543	\$ 3,984,293	\$ 5,418,433	\$ 13,481,653	\$ 283,560,993
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,943,798	\$ 865,888	\$ 120,006	\$ 138,435	\$ 533,505	\$ 10,601,632
Royalties	\$ 856,816	\$ 78,536	\$ 16,466	\$ 18,618	\$ 76,926	\$ 1,047,362
Total Royalties	\$ 314,868,908	\$ 11,248,166	\$ 8,191,771	\$ 10,779,358	\$ 22,728,296	\$ 367,816,499
American Indian Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	627,102,492	32,283,406	28,933,563	27,076,574	28,318,238	743,714,273
Sales Value	\$ 8,529,574,827	\$ 547,313,667	\$ 501,292,467	\$ 490,660,388	\$ 489,772,299	\$ 10,558,613,648
Royalties	\$ 716,722,382	\$ 66,626,634	\$ 60,421,903	\$ 60,632,003	\$ 58,383,154	\$ 962,786,076
Gas						
Sales Volume	5,283,754,541	269,117,141	281,680,354	291,001,758	300,138,396	6,425,692,190
Sales Value	\$ 5,418,048,206	\$ 558,520,555	\$ 513,060,250	\$ 514,741,728	\$ 832,633,758	\$ 7,837,004,497
Royalties	\$ 728,116,835	\$ 80,409,783	\$ 74,515,233	\$ 72,308,500	\$ 124,684,429	\$ 1,080,034,780
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,384,440,363	15,195,279	15,308,578	11,620,128	13,029,425	1,439,593,773
Sales Value	\$ 10,158,111,072	\$ 293,606,997	\$ 197,934,191	\$ 168,363,364	\$ 347,254,802	\$ 11,165,270,426
Royalties	\$ 1,479,198,240	\$ 48,538,385	\$ 32,017,641	\$ 28,423,659	\$ 57,888,348	\$ 1,646,066,273
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,642,719,784	\$ 72,197,001	\$ 64,586,588	\$ 90,284,261	\$ 125,140,979	\$ 2,994,928,613
Royalties	\$ 291,437,736	\$ 9,651,329	\$ 8,837,882	\$ 10,919,181	\$ 14,688,708	\$ 335,534,836
Total Royalties	\$ 3,215,475,193	\$ 205,226,131	\$ 175,792,659	\$ 172,283,343	\$ 255,644,639	\$ 4,024,421,965

Table 29. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from American Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Coal (short tons)			
Arizona	13,351,001	\$285,546,918	\$ 35,782,776
Montana	7,101,555	50,010,752	3,402,663
New Mexico	<u>7,865,682</u>	<u>154,214,629</u>	<u>19,197,715</u>
Subtotal	28,318,238	\$489,772,299	\$ 58,383,154
Copper (short tons)			
Arizona	80,101	\$ 24,003,193	\$ 1,534,468
Gas (Mcf)			
Arizona	260,904	\$ 616,602	\$ 124,439
Colorado	185,123,356	470,858,480	68,911,289
Montana	1,663,205	3,906,561	597,179
New Mexico	56,427,752	180,190,775	24,284,111
North Dakota	341,136	554,811	74,379
Oklahoma	19,004,489	59,111,558	10,465,800
Texas	8,385,988	30,029,273	5,830,227
Utah	9,823,440	33,038,079	5,227,288
Wyoming	<u>19,108,126</u>	<u>54,327,619</u>	<u>9,169,717</u>
Subtotal	300,138,396	\$832,633,758	\$124,684,429
Gas Lost (Mcf)			
Montana	51,748	\$ 146,311	\$ 18,289
New Mexico	<u>79,471</u>	<u>130,966</u>	<u>21,833</u>
Subtotal	131,219	\$ 277,277	\$ 40,122
Gas Plant Products (gallons)			
Arizona	468,951	\$ 203,372	\$ 41,299
Colorado	2,729,727	1,378,855	154,888
Montana	199,211	93,351	13,169
New Mexico	91,018,578	39,118,927	4,476,640
North Dakota	1,656,521	852,735	61,905
Oklahoma	6,520,559	2,857,242	470,711
Texas	16,842,734	7,543,441	1,020,493
Utah	7,762,960	3,853,735	460,731
Wyoming	<u>1,023,910</u>	<u>533,505</u>	<u>76,926</u>
Subtotal	128,223,151	\$ 56,435,163	\$ 6,776,762
Gypsum (short tons)			
New Mexico	774,520	\$ 3,098,080	\$ 779,837

Table 29. Calendar Year 2000 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from American Indian mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Oil (barrels)</i>			
Arizona	56,313	\$ 1,559,143	\$ 263,622
Colorado	88,132	2,272,617	337,623
Michigan	662	18,264	2,426
Montana	642,244	16,786,110	2,550,800
New Mexico	722,257	18,255,078	2,509,569
North Dakota	76,586	2,062,230	299,382
Oklahoma	1,353,707	35,457,008	5,323,948
South Dakota	4,064	90,827	18,165
Texas	390,080	11,153,835	2,186,607
Utah	7,124,690	192,014,577	30,914,553
Wyoming	2,570,690	67,585,113	13,481,653
Subtotal	13,029,425	\$ 347,254,802	\$ 57,888,348
<i>Oil Lost (barrels)</i>			
New Mexico	24	\$ 443	\$ 55
Oklahoma	1	5	1
Subtotal	25	\$ 448	\$ 56
<i>Sand and Gravel (short tons)</i>			
Arizona	2,508,009	\$ 11,286,041	\$ 1,980,524
California	1,467,623	10,223,188	1,404,393
Colorado	83,211	416,056	45,267
Nevada	505,017	2,272,577	258,782
New Mexico	1,597,839	10,347,369	1,231,536
Oklahoma	13,019	15,142	6,910
Utah	39,493	99,917	21,421
Washington	564,500	1,953,800	301,041
Subtotal	6,778,711	\$ 36,614,090	\$ 5,249,874
<i>Silica Sand (short tons)</i>			
Arizona	36,423	\$ 819,518	\$ 16,026
<i>Sulfur (short tons)</i>			
North Dakota	77	\$ 246	\$ 31
<i>Uranium (short tons)</i>			
Washington	168,859	\$ 3,892,964	\$ 291,532
Total		\$1,794,801,838	\$255,644,639

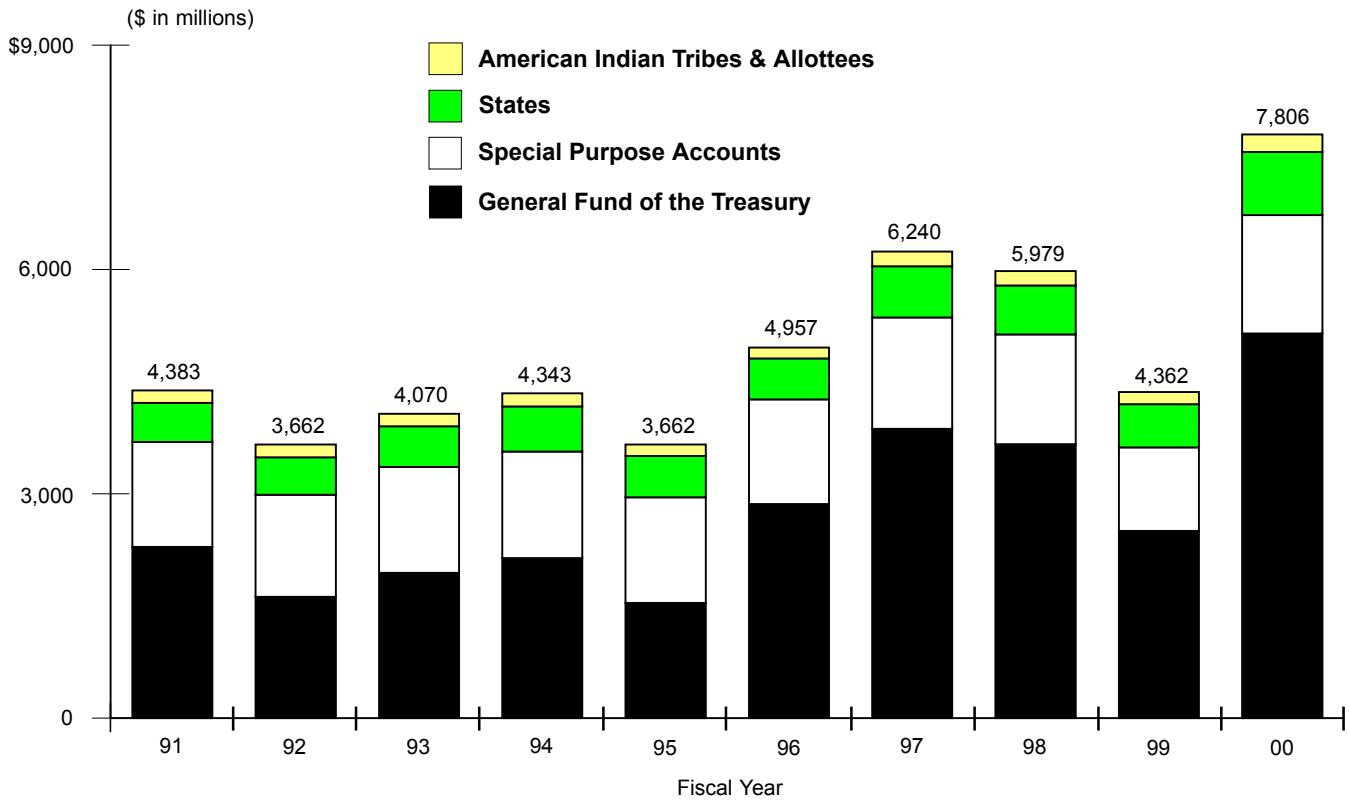


Figure 36. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and American Indian leases, Fiscal Years 1991-2000

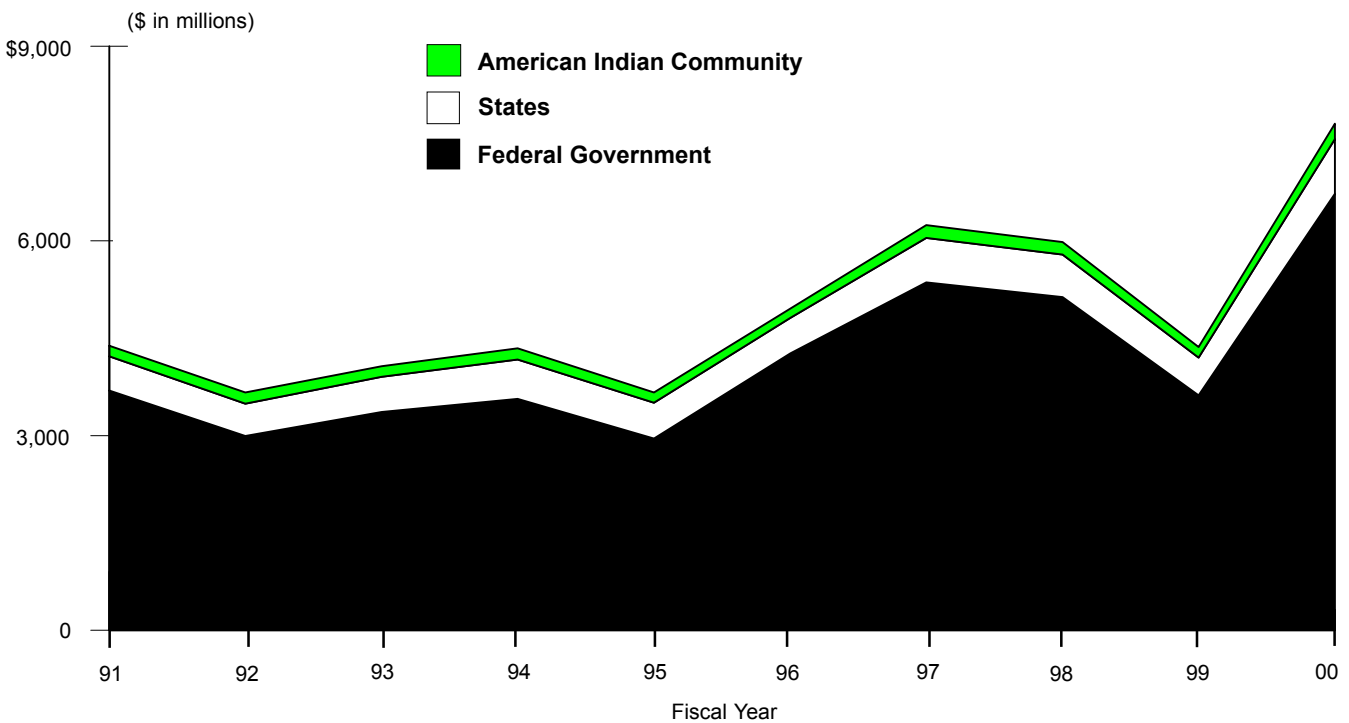


Figure 37. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, to the American Indian Community, States, and the Federal Government, Fiscal Years 1991-2000

Distribution of Federal and American Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 2000 from mineral leases 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 bonuses and rents from nonproducing American Indian leases to the appropriate American Indian Tribes and allotted tract mineral owners. The Minerals Management Service (MMS) deposits mineral royalties and rents collected from producing American Indian leases in accounts administered by the Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM) where they are invested and subsequently distributed to American Indian Tribes and individual American Indian lessors by BIA.

The General Fund of the Treasury received 66 percent, or \$5.1 billion, of all mineral revenues distributed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2000. Payments associated with three special-purpose Federal accounts amounted to \$1.6 billion, or 20.2 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$843.5 million, or 10.8 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. American Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 3 percent, or \$235.6 million, during the fiscal year (table 31 and figure 38).

Royalty payments are generally due on the last day of the month following the month of production, unless that day falls on a weekend or holiday. Payments are then due on the first business day of the following month. 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 MMS administers mineral leases from different land categories. Legislation and regulations govern formulas for the disbursement of revenues from these leases (table 30).

Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues from Federal offshore mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury through miscellaneous receipts. Under other applicable laws, MMS transferred \$892 million to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in FY 2000. Legislation authorizing

resumption of the \$150 million annual funding for the National Historic Preservation Fund was passed in FY 2000 (table 31 and figure 38).

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 containing 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 into 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 provides for the following distribution of section 8(g) revenues to the States:

- Disbursement of escrow funds during 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 (table 30).

Congress passed Public Law 100-202 permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988. The U.S. Supreme Court appointed a Special Master to review the Beaufort Sea dispute. The review was conducted over a 10-year period. A final ruling was issued in FY 2000. The State of Alaska received a payment of principal and interest totaling \$5,470,957. The Federal Government received \$441,657,000 in principal and \$1,351,527,000 in interest. Half of the Federal share of principal and interest was directed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining half was directed to the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund as a one-time payment in FY 2000. That amount is

reflected under disbursements to the Treasury in this report (table 31).

Public Domain Lands

The majority of Federal lands are in the public domain. Under section 35 of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. 191, States other than Alaska receive 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses collected from any public domain leases located within their respective boundaries. Forty percent of remaining mineral revenues is deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Alaska receives 90 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses paid for mineral production on public domain leases in Alaska. The State also receives 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses generated from the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (table 30).

Acquired Lands

The MMS collects all royalties, rents, and bonuses from leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, 30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*, on behalf of a number of Federal agencies. Revenues are disbursed according to laws applicable to the lands (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from leases on acquired lands 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 where the forest is located (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral revenues from leases on acquired lands within a national grassland administered by USDA is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the county in which the grassland is located (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from acquired Flood Control Act lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is distributed to the State in which the lease is located. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Mineral revenues derived from leases on acquired National Wildlife Refuge lands are shared with the county in which the lease is located, according to one of three alternative formulas prescribed by statute. The remainder is deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

All mineral receipts generated from leases on acquired reclamation project lands are paid to the Reclamation Fund (table 30).

Mineral revenues collected from leases on acquired military lands issued before 1981 are deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Revenues collected from leases issued beginning January 1, 1981, are disbursed in the same manner as revenues from public domain leases (table 30).

Receipts from other acquired lands are deposited in a general Treasury account (table 30).

The COE and USDA distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of FY 1992. The MMS assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA beginning in FY 1993. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands (table 32).

American Indian Lands

The BIA collects bonuses and rents from nonproducing leases. The MMS disburses mineral royalties and rents from producing American Indian Tribal and allotted leases to OTFM. The BIA subsequently makes disbursements to Tribes and to individual American Indian lessors, 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.
- The BIA has authorized payors to make direct payments to selected individual American Indian lessors.
- The Osage Nation manages all mineral leases on its Tribal lands and collects its own revenues.
- Solid mineral royalties are paid directly to the applicable Tribes or to a designated BIA office.

Alaska Native Lands

Payments to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska on behalf of Alaskan Natives for the interests the region holds in several former Federal leases, are made directly by lease payors to the corporation.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases

<i>Outer Continental Shelf Lands</i>	
Special-Purpose Accounts	<p>\$150 million per year to the Historic Preservation Fund. Legislation authorizing the disbursement of revenue to the fund expired in FY 1997. Revenues were erroneously disbursed to the fund in FY 1998 and recouped in FY 1999. Legislation authorizing resumption of the \$150 million annual funding was passed in FY 2000.</p> <p>Up to \$900 million per year to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</p>
States	<p>Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, provides for the following distribution of revenues to the States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
U.S. Treasury	<p>The balance of revenues are directed to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.</p>
<i>Public Domain Lands Other Than Alaska</i>	
Special-Purpose Accounts	40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.
States	50 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
U.S. Treasury	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Public Domain Lands - Alaska</i>	
States	90 percent to the State of Alaska.
U.S. Treasury	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases (cont.)

Public Domain Lands - National Petroleum Reserve Alaska

States 50 percent to the State of Alaska.

U.S. Treasury 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Forests

States 25 percent to the State(s) in which the forest is located.

U.S. Treasury 75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Grasslands

Counties 25 percent to the county in which the grassland is located.

U.S. Treasury 75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Flood Control Act Lands Administered by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

States 75 percent to the State in which the lease is located.

U.S. Treasury 25 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Wildlife Refuges

Counties Revenues disbursed according to one of three alternative formulas prescribed by statute.

U.S. Treasury Remainder to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and American Indian mineral leases (cont.)

Acquired Reclamation Project Lands Administered by the Bureau of Reclamation**Special-Purpose Accounts** 100 percent to the Reclamation Fund.***Acquired Military Lands - Leases Issued Before 1981*****U.S. Treasury** 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.***Acquired Military Lands - Leases Issued Beginning January 1, 1981*****Special-Purpose Accounts** 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.**States** 50 percent to the State in which the lease is located.**U.S. Treasury** 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.***Acquired Lands - Other*****U.S. Treasury** 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.***Alaska Native Lands - Cook Inlet Region, Inc.*****Alaskan Natives** 100 percent of Alaskan Native shares to Cook Inlet Region, Inc.***American Indian Lands*****American Indian Tribes and Allottees** 100 percent to American Indian Tribes and allottees.

Table 31. Disbursement of Federal and American Indian mineral lease revenues from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Fiscal Years 1982-2000

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars						Total
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	American Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	
1982-85 ..	\$ 600,000	\$ 3,214,343	\$ 1,658,135	\$ 697,011	\$ 2,155,602	\$25,650,608	\$ 33,975,699
1986	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,632	4,983,055	7,741,400
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	767,621	2,627,721	4,847,959
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	543,717	1,945,730	4,070,425
1994	150,000	862,208	410,751	172,132	606,510	2,141,755	4,343,356
1995	150,000	896,987	367,284	153,319	553,012	1,541,048	3,661,650
1996	150,000	896,906	350,264	145,791	547,625	2,866,509	4,957,095
1997	150,000	896,979	442,834	196,462	685,554	3,867,865	6,239,694
1998	150,000	896,978	421,149	191,484	656,225	3,663,532	5,979,368
1999	(150,000)	898,978	368,604	163,493	576,878	2,504,053	4,362,006
2000	150,000	892,021	537,710	235,646	843,546	5,147,394	7,806,317
Total ..	\$2,550,000	\$16,273,413	\$7,233,875	\$3,066,166	\$12,323,587	\$68,995,611	\$110,442,652

NOTE: The annual funding authorization of \$150 million for the National Historic Preservation Fund (NHPF) expired at the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1997. A transfer of \$150 million was erroneously made to the NHPF in September of FY 1998. That transfer was recouped in February of FY 1999. Legislation authorizing resumption of the \$150 million annual funding for NHPF was passed in FY 2000.

The U.S. Treasury figure in FY 2000 includes a one-time disbursement of \$896.6 million to the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund.

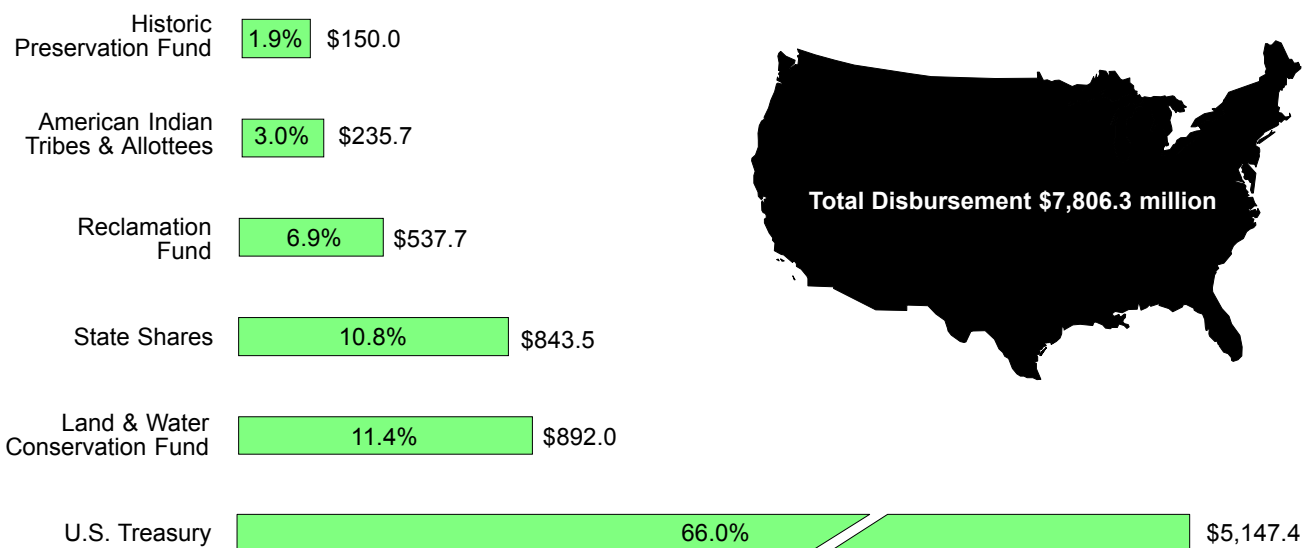


Figure 38. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and American Indian leases, Fiscal Year 2000

Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-2000

	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	---	13,994,072
1995	---	18,675,702
1996	---	15,648,918
1997	---	22,769,532
1998	---	22,894,640
1999	---	11,752,578
2000	---	20,943,242
Total	\$14,460,925	\$556,443,720

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.

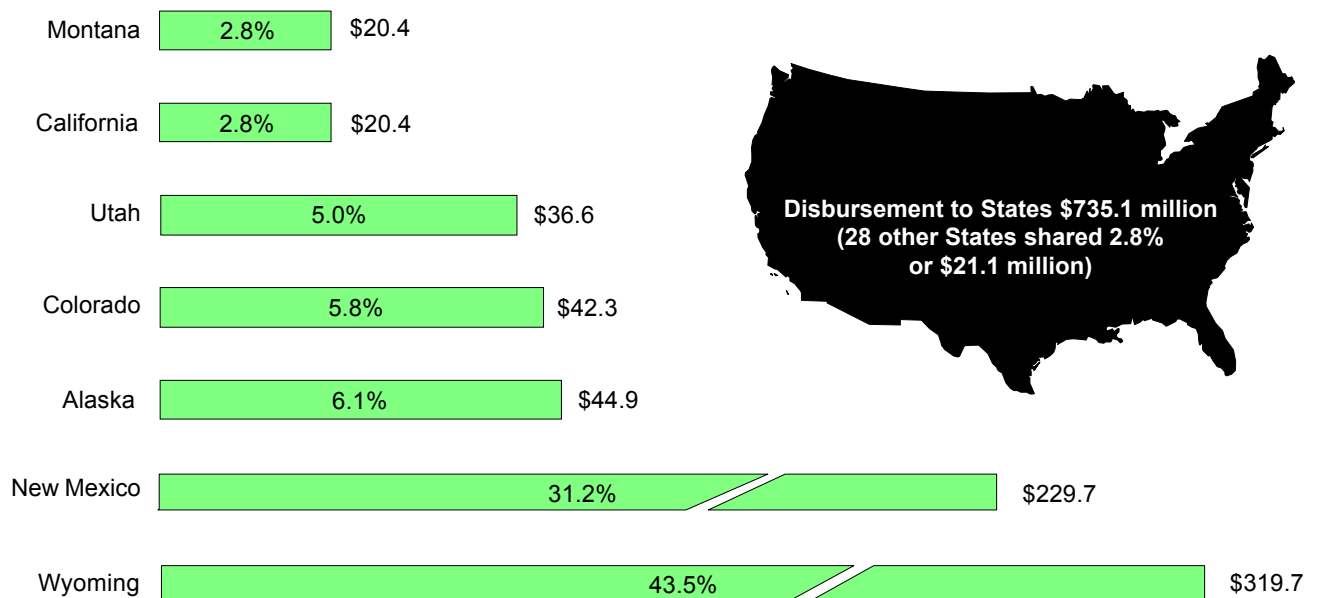


Figure 39. Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 2000

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 2000

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Alabama					
Offshore	\$ ---	\$11,025,201	\$ 23,771	\$1,260,872	\$12,309,844
Onshore	<u>514,090</u>	<u>145,251</u>	<u>51,924</u>	<u>3,504</u>	<u>714,769</u>
Total	514,090	11,170,452	75,695	1,264,376	13,024,613
Alaska					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	---	<u>3,344,693</u>	<u>1,350,384</u>	<u>158,696</u>	<u>4,853,773</u>
Total	---	3,344,693	1,350,384	158,696	4,853,773
Arizona					
Onshore	---	---	---	522	522
Arkansas					
Onshore	---	1,029,703	701	524	1,030,928
California					
Offshore	---	122,767	2,264,004	21,387	2,408,158
Onshore	---	<u>853,670</u>	<u>12,257,743</u>	<u>5,755,206</u>	<u>18,866,619</u>
Total	---	976,437	14,521,747	5,776,593	21,274,777
Colorado					
Onshore	16,217,201	9,729,914	7,026,990	5,738,507	38,712,612
Florida					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho					
Onshore	---	---	---	2,484,679	2,484,679
Illinois					
Onshore	---	---	121,734	---	121,734
Kansas					
Onshore	---	1,041,369	97,397	116,553	1,255,319
Kentucky					
Onshore	611	31,623	500	2	32,736
Louisiana					
Offshore	---	1,519,447	4,050,882	265,630	5,835,959
Onshore	---	<u>347,618</u>	<u>475,502</u>	<u>54,108</u>	<u>877,228</u>
Total	---	1,867,065	4,526,384	319,738	6,713,187

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 2000 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
					Alabama
\$ 13,204	\$ ---	\$ 1,342,501	\$ ---	\$13,665,549	Offshore
11,966	150	20,006	(85,767)	661,124	Onshore
<u>25,170</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1,362,507</u>	<u>(85,767)</u>	<u>14,326,673</u>	Total
					Alaska
269,265	---	13,400,000	---	13,669,265	Offshore
5,336	40,298,622	242,737	(465,718)	44,934,750	Onshore
<u>274,601</u>	<u>40,298,622</u>	<u>13,642,737</u>	<u>(465,718)</u>	<u>58,604,015</u>	Total
					Arizona
64,235	856	28,102	(2,779)	90,936	Onshore
					Arkansas
130,808	9,047	8,091	(48,374)	1,130,500	Onshore
					California
15,435	---	29,471,687	---	31,895,280	Offshore
244,687	466,415	1,602,607	(762,318)	20,418,010	Onshore
<u>260,122</u>	<u>466,415</u>	<u>31,074,294</u>	<u>(762,318)</u>	<u>52,313,290</u>	Total
					Colorado
1,934,196	1,309,974	2,679,852	(2,316,312)	42,320,322	Onshore
					Florida
482	---	---	---	482	Offshore
1,596	2,018	1,027	(73)	4,568	Onshore
<u>2,078</u>	<u>2,018</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>5,050</u>	Total
					Georgia
---	---	55	---	55	Onshore
					Idaho
(4,247)	---	43,910	(136,380)	2,387,962	Onshore
					Illinois
346	---	(28)	(9,693)	112,359	Onshore
					Kansas
8,015	13,445	8,226	(52,112)	1,232,893	Onshore
					Kentucky
(1,008)	94	15,188	(2,961)	44,049	Onshore
					Louisiana
321,695	1,268,244	15,254,978	---	22,680,876	Offshore
74,916	35,375	93,778	(56,567)	1,024,730	Onshore
<u>396,611</u>	<u>1,303,619</u>	<u>15,348,756</u>	<u>(56,567)</u>	<u>23,705,606</u>	Total

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 2000 (cont.)

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Michigan					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 459,542	\$ 39,288	\$ 22,527	\$ 521,357
Minnesota					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi					
Offshore	---	312,156	---	---	312,156
Onshore	---	90,634	357,866	---	448,500
Total	---	402,790	357,866	---	760,656
Missouri					
Onshore	---	---	---	895,280	895,280
Montana					
Onshore	11,456,633	1,907,728	3,618,475	72,647	17,055,483
Nebraska					
Onshore	---	---	11,748	---	11,748
Nevada					
Onshore	---	---	794,179	821,491	1,615,670
New Mexico					
Onshore	6,643,913	153,502,865	33,917,200	17,511,014	211,574,992
North Carolina					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota					
Onshore	515,858	233,293	3,346,387	13,098	4,108,636
Ohio					
Onshore	---	130,463	16,050	---	146,513
Oklahoma					
Onshore	---	1,412,363	196,787	16,358	1,625,508
Oregon					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania					
Onshore	---	19,312	103	---	19,415
South Dakota					
Onshore	---	40,035	285,851	---	325,886

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 2000 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ 38,364	\$ (2)	\$ 489	\$ (24,075)	\$ 536,133	Michigan Onshore
606	---	12,090	(370)	12,326	Minnesota Onshore
51,269	---	208,108	---	571,533	Mississippi Offshore
<u>142,825</u>	<u>39,365</u>	<u>44,238</u>	<u>(14,271)</u>	<u>660,657</u>	Onshore
194,094	39,365	252,346	(14,271)	1,232,190	Total
164	---	5,098	(32,295)	868,247	Missouri Onshore
1,150,352	818,935	2,415,876	(1,039,174)	20,401,472	Montana Onshore
505	343	1,627	(486)	13,737	Nebraska Onshore
1,048,142	12,901	128,902	(138,228)	2,667,387	Nevada Onshore
1,447,299	8,011,546	14,326,167	(5,627,844)	229,732,160	New Mexico Onshore
---	---	119	---	119	North Carolina Onshore
91,062	20,145	167,143	(154,021)	4,232,965	North Dakota Onshore
2,616	1,928	830	(10,488)	141,399	Ohio Onshore
35,740	110,882	64,019	(88,257)	1,747,892	Oklahoma Onshore
36,179	---	14,651	(3,210)	47,620	Oregon Onshore
291	11	1,933	(2,108)	19,542	Pennsylvania Onshore
120,557	52,136	63,983	(16,715)	545,847	South Dakota Onshore

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 2000 (cont.)

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Tennessee					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Texas					
Offshore	---	11,447,979	830,300	55,707	12,333,986
Onshore	---	138,299	372,215	6,006	516,520
Total	---	11,586,278	1,202,515	61,713	12,850,506
Utah					
Onshore	14,845,548	12,317,619	3,981,684	378,577	31,523,428
Virginia					
Onshore	---	58,121	---	1,100	59,221
Washington					
Onshore	1,675,449	---	---	---	1,675,449
West Virginia					
Onshore	---	129,273	28,466	29	157,768
Wisconsin					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming					
Onshore	<u>101,508,525</u>	<u>99,121,231</u>	<u>44,003,016</u>	<u>12,705,520</u>	<u>257,338,292</u>
Offshore Total	\$ ---	\$ 24,427,550	\$ 7,168,957	\$ 1,603,596	\$ 33,200,103
Onshore Total	<u>\$153,377,828</u>	<u>\$286,084,619</u>	<u>\$112,352,190</u>	<u>\$46,755,948</u>	<u>\$598,570,585</u>
Offshore and Onshore Total	\$153,377,828	\$310,512,169	\$119,521,147	\$48,359,544	\$631,770,688

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 2000 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 6,582	\$ ---	\$ 6,582	Tennessee Onshore
220,963	43,553	13,387,214	---	25,985,716	Texas Offshore
<u>117,111</u>	<u>73,217</u>	<u>26,689</u>	<u>(15,651)</u>	<u>717,886</u>	Onshore
<u>338,074</u>	<u>116,770</u>	<u>13,413,903</u>	<u>(15,651)</u>	<u>26,703,602</u>	Total
2,139,470	3,443,341	1,372,168	(1,853,792)	36,624,615	Utah Onshore
1,348	31,295	14,588	(4,368)	102,084	Virginia Onshore
52,973	25,714	(140)	(56,158)	1,697,838	Washington Onshore
43,043	40,274	60,154	(11,826)	289,413	West Virginia Onshore
---	---	---	---	---	Wisconsin Onshore
<u>10,080,262</u>	<u>45,151,141</u>	<u>14,484,474</u>	<u>(7,405,667)</u>	<u>319,648,502</u>	Wyoming Onshore
\$ 892,313	\$ 1,311,797	\$ 73,064,488	\$ ---	\$ 108,468,701	Offshore Total
<u>\$19,019,755</u>	<u>\$ 99,969,168</u>	<u>\$ 37,955,231</u>	<u>\$(20,438,058)</u>	<u>\$735,076,681</u>	Onshore Total
\$19,912,068	\$101,280,965	\$111,019,719	\$(20,438,058)	\$843,545,382	Offshore and Onshore Total

NOTE: The offshore royalty subtotal in table 33 includes only production royalties for oil, gas, and other commodities. Offshore minimum royalties in table 33 are listed under "Other Revenues." Offshore royalty figures in table 35 include both production royalties and minimum royalties. The offshore royalty figures in table 35 will subsequently not equal the offshore royalty subtotals in table 33.

As indicated, "Other Revenues" in table 33 includes minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments.

"Net Receipts Sharing" represents administrative costs withheld from State distributions under the provisions of Public Law 103-66. Public Law 106-393, signed by the President on October 30, 2000, repealed net receipts sharing. No further administrative costs were withheld from payments to States beginning in October 2000, the first month of Fiscal Year 2001.

Table 34. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-2000

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	\$ 3,277	\$ 129	\$ 996	\$ 808	\$ 296	\$ 442
Alaska	310,768	9,953	7,745	6,940	5,377	4,584
Arizona	25,988	173	124	97	94	112
Arkansas	35,738	2,109	2,556	1,538	1,201	832
California	498,273	27,936	24,311	22,084	21,544	25,467
Colorado	634,495	57,944	44,558	35,916	34,372	35,576
Florida	1,291	49	79	102	81	87
Idaho	44,729	1,893	1,625	2,237	2,509	2,361
Illinois	---	---	---	191	207	94
Kansas	15,121	921	1,113	1,325	1,057	871
Kentucky	---	---	---	87	70	73
Louisiana	13,097	328	376	782	532	728
Michigan	2,345	669	764	698	753	885
Minnesota*	12	---	---	2	25	17
Mississippi	10,343	115	10	739	486	577
Missouri	---	---	---	475	599	1,013
Montana	301,455	23,227	18,998	22,378	23,995	24,623
Nebraska	2,580	---	---	---	6	14
Nevada	119,266	9,228	7,957	8,316	7,542	8,136
New Mexico	1,715,142	107,844	102,594	135,117	143,174	119,203
North Carolina	---	---	---	1	1	1
North Dakota	83,647	5,977	5,199	3,325	2,505	2,490
Ohio*	21	3	3	351	207	243
Oklahoma	30,949	1,716	1,243	2,778	1,970	1,842
Oregon	16,981	260	131	83	56	48
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	20	18	22
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	1	2
South Dakota	14,668	592	509	483	348	800
Tennessee*	13	---	---	1	---	---
Texas*	164	22	97	350	515	455
Utah	504,486	32,255	32,062	31,195	31,074	31,106
Virginia	76	19	19	151	118	89
Washington	4,189	231	887	458	123	371
West Virginia	28	---	---	264	261	197
Wisconsin*	2	---	---	2	---	1
Wyoming	<u>2,484,909</u>	<u>196,931</u>	<u>178,518</u>	<u>186,956</u>	<u>242,066</u>	<u>214,182</u>
Total	\$6,874,053	\$480,524	\$432,474	\$466,250	\$523,183	\$477,544

Table 34. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-2000 (cont.)

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1920-2000	
\$ 197	\$ 599	\$ 988	\$ 1,420	\$ 661	\$ 9,813	Alabama
4,670	5,515	4,445	3,932	44,935	408,864	Alaska
41	69	184	86	91	27,059	Arizona
920	1,000	1,232	820	1,130	49,076	Arkansas
26,015	20,336	19,931	12,037	20,418	718,352	California
34,563	37,424	43,297	37,427	42,320	1,037,892	Colorado
27	4	5	1	5	1,731	Florida
2,159	2,211	2,466	2,684	2,388	67,262	Idaho
79	68	44	107	112	902	Illinois
1,094	1,329	1,244	825	1,233	26,133	Kansas
112	123	169	46	44	724	Kentucky
943	817	996	1,276	1,025	20,900	Louisiana
702	712	540	418	536	9,022	Michigan
6	13	12	12	12	111	Minnesota*
551	952	1,122	413	661	15,969	Mississippi
1,205	1,273	861	1,080	868	7,374	Missouri
20,271	20,379	21,960	17,012	20,401	514,699	Montana
14	16	10	8	14	2,662	Nebraska
5,759	5,707	4,908	2,190	2,667	181,676	Nevada
118,596	188,840	167,928	135,008	229,732	3,163,178	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	3	North Carolina
2,370	3,894	4,646	2,387	4,233	120,673	North Dakota
165	153	157	118	141	1,562	Ohio*
1,720	2,144	814	518	1,748	47,442	Oklahoma
66	45	98	39	48	17,855	Oregon
22	21	18	23	20	164	Pennsylvania
---	---	---	---	---	3	South Carolina
634	566	353	267	546	19,766	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	7	21	Tennessee*
648	637	442	288	718	4,336	Texas*
34,116	34,317	32,621	29,982	36,625	829,839	Utah
90	85	72	49	102	870	Virginia
468	818	674	923	1,698	10,840	Washington
197	327	282	174	289	2,019	West Virginia
1	1	---	---	---	7	Wisconsin*
<u>199,333</u>	<u>239,027</u>	<u>237,180</u>	<u>231,454</u>	<u>319,649</u>	<u>4,730,205</u>	Wyoming
\$457,754	\$569,422	\$549,699	\$483,024	\$735,077	\$12,049,004	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, rents, 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 103-66. 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, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 35. Distribution of Federal offshore rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-2000

	1986-97	1998	1999	2000	1986-2000
Alabama					
Bonuses	\$ 943,756	\$ 209,450	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,153,206
Rents	532,799	11,561	19,557	13,204	577,121
Royalties	47,095,416	12,994,858	9,999,278	12,952,345	83,041,897
Section 8(g) Escrow	66,000,000	---	---	---	66,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>4,200,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>6,300,000</u>
Total	\$118,771,971	\$13,915,869	\$10,718,835	\$13,665,549	\$157,072,224
Alaska					
Bonuses	\$ 2,264,532	\$ 3,138	\$ 1,092,168	\$ ---	\$ 3,359,838
Rents	3,167,083	114,893	203,781	212,464	3,698,221
Royalties	136,324	8,683	8,683	---	153,690
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	3,589,586	33,472	10,215	56,801	3,690,074
Section 8(g) Escrow	51,000,000	---	---	---	51,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>80,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>120,600,000</u>
Total	\$463,457,525	\$13,560,186	\$14,714,847	\$13,669,265	\$505,401,823
California					
Bonuses	\$ 9	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9
Rents	793,312	---	---	15,435	808,747
Royalties	34,580,774	2,268,702	1,237,237	2,979,845	41,066,558
Section 8(g) Escrow	338,000,000	---	---	---	338,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>173,400,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>260,100,000</u>
Total	\$546,774,095	\$31,168,702	\$30,137,237	\$31,895,280	\$639,975,314
Florida					
Bonuses	\$ 2,216,037	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,216,037
Rents	163,129	1,775	1,872	482	167,258
Royalties	---	---	---	---	---
Section 8(g) Escrow	30,000	---	---	---	30,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$ 2,409,166	\$ 1,775	\$ 1,872	\$ 482	\$ 2,413,295

Table 35. Distribution of Federal offshore rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-2000 (cont.)

	1986-97	1998	1999	2000	1986-2000
Louisiana					
Bonuses	\$ 36,587,292	\$ 1,744,928	\$ 241,659	\$ 1,268,244	\$ 39,842,123
Rents	4,567,223	412,229	357,379	321,695	5,658,526
Royalties	165,499,459	9,621,860	6,284,879	12,690,937	194,097,135
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	572,000,000	---	---	---	572,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>50,400,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>75,600,000</u>
Total	\$ 829,053,974	\$ 20,179,017	\$15,283,917	\$ 22,680,876	\$ 887,197,784
Mississippi					
Bonuses	\$ 28,123	\$ 746,856	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 774,979
Rents	135,777	16,445	51,168	51,269	254,659
Royalties	1,436,376	662,354	326,968	320,264	2,745,962
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	14,000,000	---	---	---	14,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>1,173,787</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>1,773,787</u>
Total	\$ 16,774,063	\$ 1,625,655	\$ 578,136	\$ 571,533	\$ 19,549,387
Texas					
Bonuses	\$ 18,734,344	\$ 1,885,989	\$ 953,569	\$ 43,553	\$ 21,617,455
Rents	3,306,284	316,545	234,322	220,963	4,078,114
Royalties	137,863,975	10,472,038	7,830,863	12,321,200	168,488,076
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	382,000,000	---	---	---	382,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>80,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>120,600,000</u>
Total	\$ 622,304,603	\$ 26,074,572	\$22,418,754	\$ 25,985,716	\$ 696,783,645
Totals					
Bonuses	\$ 60,774,093	\$ 4,590,361	\$ 2,287,396	\$ 1,311,797	\$ 68,963,647
Rents	12,665,607	873,448	868,079	835,512	15,242,646
Royalties	386,612,324	36,028,495	25,687,908	41,264,591	489,593,318
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	3,589,586	33,472	10,215	56,801	3,690,074
Section 8(g) Escrow ...	1,423,030,000	---	---	---	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>389,973,787</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>584,973,787</u>
Total	\$2,599,545,397	\$106,525,776	\$93,853,598	\$108,468,701	\$2,908,393,472

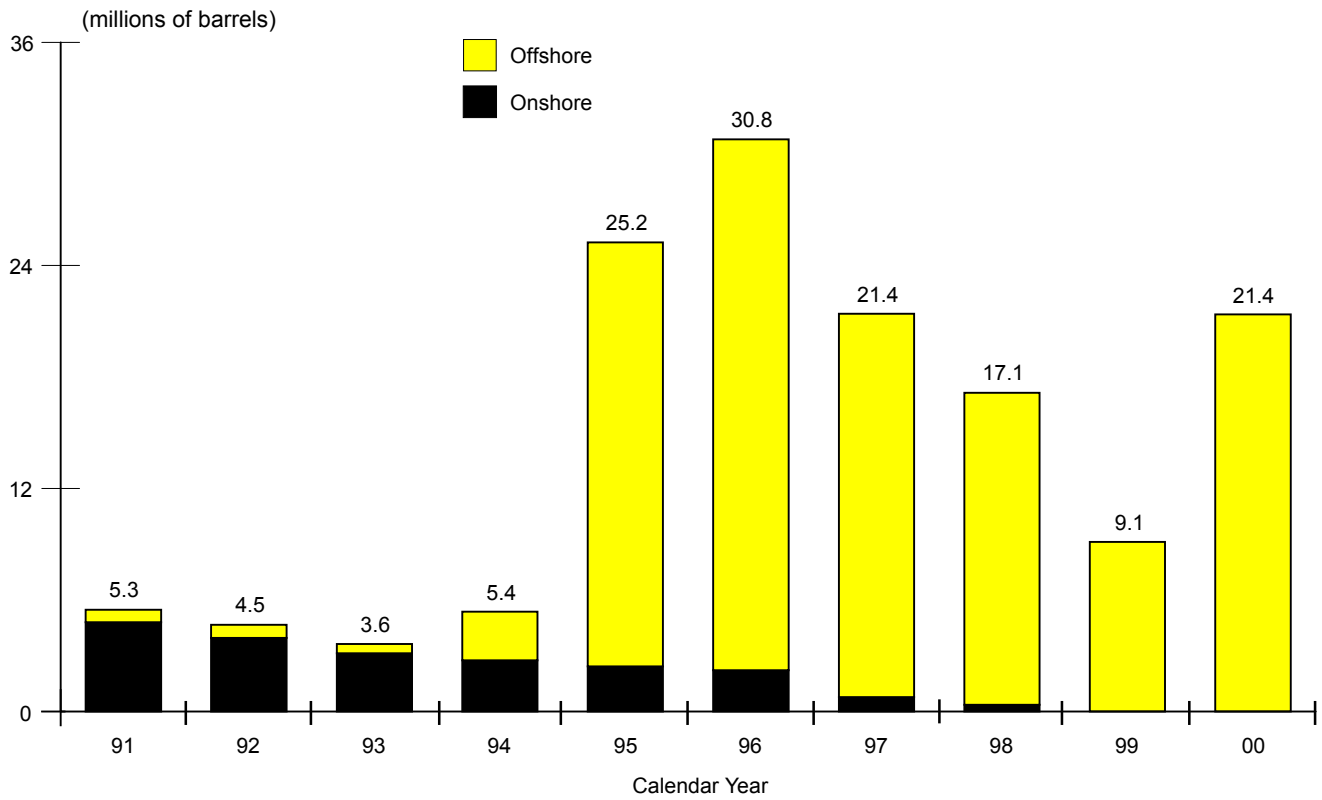


Figure 40. Small refiner program royalty-in-kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1991-2000

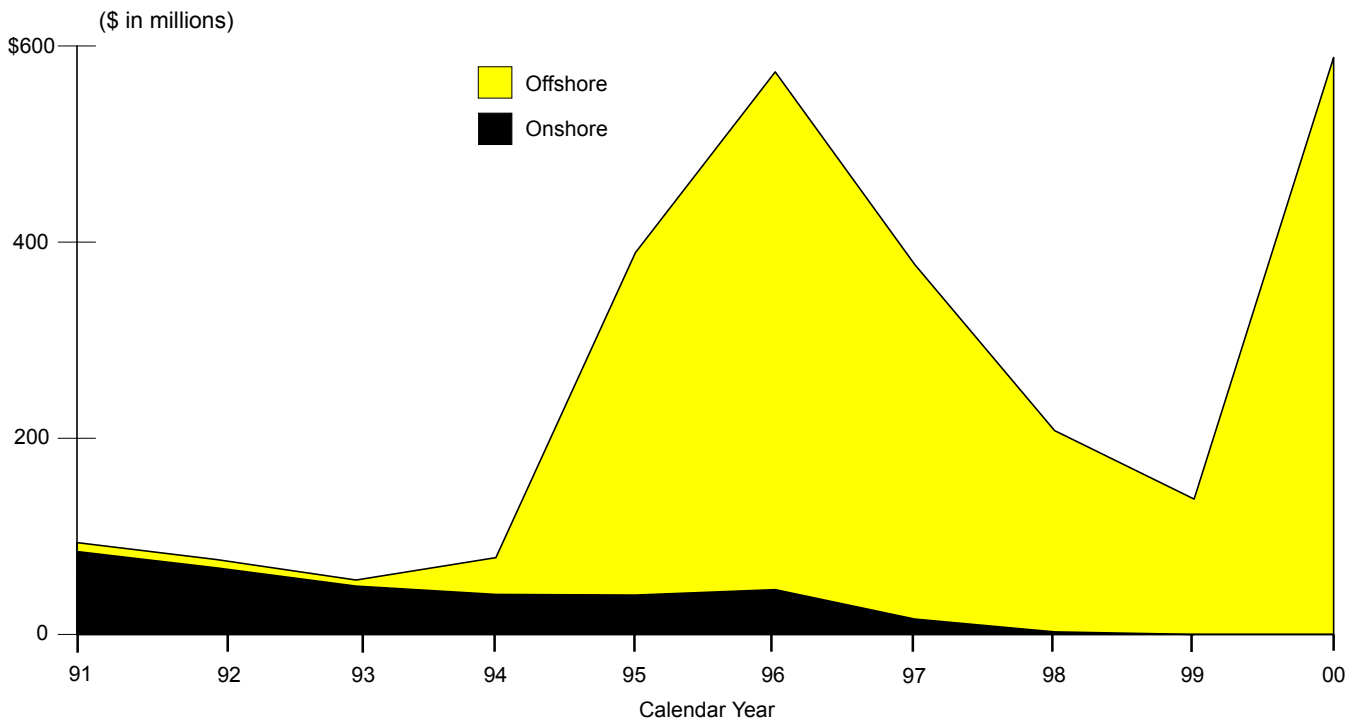


Figure 41. Small refiner program royalty-in-kind oil royalties by land category, 1991-2000

Royalty-In-Kind

The Federal Government, under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) of 1953, 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 Minerals Management Service (MMS) may either transfer the volume of oil or gas commodity taken in kind to Federal agencies for internal use or sell the commodity on the open market to generate revenue. Revenues received from the sale of royalty oil or gas in this report are referred to as royalties. The MMS operated three royalty-in-kind (RIK) programs in 2000:

- The MMS continued a small refiner RIK program to sell crude oil to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices.

- The MMS also conducted four pilot programs to determine if additional RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government and industry.
- The MMS signed an agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to transfer royalty oil to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

A summary of RIK programs follows.

Small Refiner RIK Program

The Secretary of the Interior, exercising discretionary authority, has historically determined that certain small oil refiners do not have access to a secure supply of crude. The

Table 36. Summary of small refiner program royalty-in-kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-2000

	Federal Onshore		Federal Offshore		Total Onshore/Offshore	
	Barrels Sold	Royalties	Barrels Sold	Royalties	Barrels Sold	Royalties
1976-90	111,466,087	\$1,888,118,449	206,653,996	\$3,589,468,588	318,120,083	\$5,477,587,037
1991	4,614,966	84,417,375	674,113	9,050,729	5,289,079	93,468,104
1992	3,783,823	67,841,891	713,272	8,537,273	4,497,095	76,379,164
1993	3,137,345	49,324,662	505,386	5,965,712	3,642,731	55,290,374
1994	2,749,327	40,801,627	2,617,358	37,327,546	5,366,685	78,129,173
1995	2,433,932	40,239,692	22,796,553	348,809,963	25,230,485	389,049,655
1996	2,223,615	45,651,963	28,559,249	527,945,318	30,782,864	573,597,281
1997	775,786	15,736,650	20,615,357	361,375,586	21,391,143	377,112,236
1998	155,844	2,674,042	16,985,740	205,154,707	17,141,584	207,828,749
1999	---	---	9,120,152	138,030,501	9,120,152	138,030,501
2000	---	---	21,367,993	588,154,033	21,367,993	588,154,033
Total	131,340,725	\$2,234,806,351	330,609,169	\$5,819,819,956	461,949,894	\$8,054,626,307

Federal Government may direct Federal lessees to pay their royalty shares in crude oil, rather than in value as cash. Pursuant to these determinations and associated regulations, MMS has sold RIK oil from the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), Pacific OCS, and onshore leases to eligible small refiners. Contracts with the refiners are usually made for a period of 6 months to 1 year.

There were no onshore small refiner RIK contracts in effect during 2000 (table 36, and figures 40 and 41). The last remaining onshore RIK contract was terminated by the refiner in July 1998. The MMS does not foresee any onshore lease sales for small refiners in 2001.

Two Pacific and three Gulf of Mexico offshore small refiner RIK contracts were awarded in 2000 and remained in effect throughout the year by original term or extension of the contracts. All five contracts were further extended into 2001. New procedures enacted during the year added significant improvements to the administration, pricing, and accounting for deliveries to small refiners. Introduction of market-based pricing into the contracts permitted MMS to eliminate the historical service fees charged to small refiners for administrative costs.

The small refiners collectively purchased 21.4 million barrels of RIK crude in 2000, up 134.3 percent or 12.2 million barrels from 1999. Royalties jumped from \$138 million in 1999 to \$588.2 million in 2000 as a result of higher crude oil prices (table 36, and figures 40 and 41).

Under a 1999 Determination of Need analysis conducted by MMS, small refiners reiterated their need for greater access to oil under the Small Refiner Program. The MMS responded to this need by holding both the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico small refiner sales in 2000. Total small refiner RIK crude, with a royalty of \$588.2 million, represented approximately 29.9 percent of the oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 2000 (tables 3 and 36).

RIK Pilot Programs

An MMS Feasibility Study in 1997 concluded that, under the right conditions, RIK programs could generate additional revenues and be more efficient for government and industry. The MMS Director established an RIK Implementation Team in 1997 to study these issues. The team, based on the 1997 study recommendations, implemented the following three RIK pilot programs:

- Crude oil in Wyoming;
- Natural gas in the Texas 8(g) zone of the Gulf of Mexico; and
- Natural gas from Federal leases Gulf of Mexico-wide.

A fourth pilot program involving unrestricted crude oil sales in the Gulf of Mexico was introduced in 2000.

The MMS has solicited participation from States affected by the pilot programs. The MMS further evaluated the feasibility of providing RIK production directly to other Federal agencies for consumption during 2000.

A summary of the status of each of the four RIK pilot programs follows:

- **Crude Oil in Wyoming.** The MMS began taking oil under this program in October 1998. During 2000, MMS expanded its RIK crude oil sales activities in Wyoming in partnership with State officials.

While concluding the third RIK sale under the pilot for delivery of over 3,000 barrels per day, MMS and the State held the fourth sale of Federal and State crude oil in February 2000. Six-month contracts were awarded to five successful bidders for deliveries commencing April 1, 2000. Total deliveries under that sale exceeded 5,000 barrels per day from more than 100 properties.

In July 2000, the fifth sale was held, for deliveries beginning October 1, 2000 and ending March 31, 2001. Contracts were awarded to four successful bidders for over 6,000 barrels per day from approximately 280 properties.

Collective purchases of 2000 Wyoming RIK crude oil rose 524,246 barrels, from 978,392 barrels in 1999 to 1.5 million barrels in 2000. Royalties increased by \$24.1 million, from \$15.9 million in 1999 to \$40 million in 2000.

- **Natural Gas in the Texas 8(g) Zone of the Gulf of Mexico.** Section 8(g) of the OCSLA Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a 27 percent share of revenues generated from the leasing of public lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State. These lands contain one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State.

The pilot program involved leases located in the 3-mile section 8(g) zone off the coast of Texas. The

program commenced in December 1998 when MMS began taking natural gas for delivery to the General Services Administration (GSA) for use by Federal agencies.

Under the Cooperative Agreement with the State of Texas General Land Office, Federal royalty gas from the 8(g) zone was marketed in a program of monthly competitive sales on the open market. Contract terms for successful bidders were usually for 30 days.

The MMS took 18.1 million Mcf of Texas 8(g) natural gas in kind during 2000, and sold the gas to generate royalties of \$65 million. Of this amount, 1.3 Mcf valued at \$4.9 million was sold to GSA.

- **Natural Gas from Federal Leases Gulf of Mexico-wide.** This pilot program in the non-8(g) areas of the Gulf of Mexico was fully underway in 2000. Various sales were held throughout the year for both short term monthly contracts and longer-term heating and cooling season contracts. Contracts included packages for both firm “base load” demands and variable “swing loads” to meet customer needs. The MMS also engaged in an exchange auction with a major aggregator of natural gas for redelivery of gas to downstream market pools for sale. A portion of RIK sales was also earmarked for GSA for use in Federal facilities.

The Federal Gulf of Mexico pilot involved significantly greater amounts of royalty production and a greater number of leases than the 8(g) pilot. During 2000, MMS sold 71.3 million Mcf of gas from non-8(g) lands and received revenues of \$260 million. Of that amount, 255,000 Mcf were sold to GSA with a value of \$982,000.

- **Unrestricted Crude Oil Sales in the Gulf of Mexico.** Recognizing a need to expand the sales of crude oil in the Gulf of Mexico, MMS created a fourth pilot late in 2000 open to bidders within and outside of the small refiner community. The first sale under this pilot was held with an Invitation for Bid in August 2000. A contract was awarded to one successful bidder for approximately 7,000 barrels per day for a 6-month term beginning with November production. Royalties

totaled \$18 million during the 2 months in 2000 when this contract was in effect.

Total revenues received for RIK oil and gas sales in 2000 were \$971.1 million. Evaluations of the later pilots will begin in 2001.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The MMS has an agreement with DOE to transfer royalty oil to replenish the SPR. The effort is designed to enhance national energy security. The MMS transferred over 28 million barrels of royalty oil to the SPR in lieu of receiving royalties in value (cash). The DOE will use the production to replace oil sold from SPR in 1996 and 1997.

The initiative was conducted in two phases:

- Phase one began in April 1999 when four large crude oil-producing companies in the Gulf of Mexico began deliveries under negotiated agreements. Over 5 million barrels of royalty oil were transferred to DOE during this phase.
- Phase two expanded the initiative to include more Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico. The DOE and MMS held an auction offering royalty oil to bidders for delivery of oil meeting SPR specifications at specified sites. Deliveries of royalty oil under this phase began in August 1999 and continued throughout 2000 until the full 28 million barrels were transferred to DOE contractors. The project was completed in December 2000 with the exception of balancing reconciliation for one of the supplying leases.

Approximately 15 million barrels of royalty oil were delivered to DOE contractors during phase two in 2000. This equated to a little more than 100 million barrels in sales volume in 2000. Sales volumes for the leases are reported by payors and are included in offshore tables in other chapters of this report; however, there are no sales values or royalty values to report or include in those tables.

It is important to note that no royalty oil will be transferred to SPR from any State’s 8(g) area. There will consequently be no effect on State 8(g) revenues.

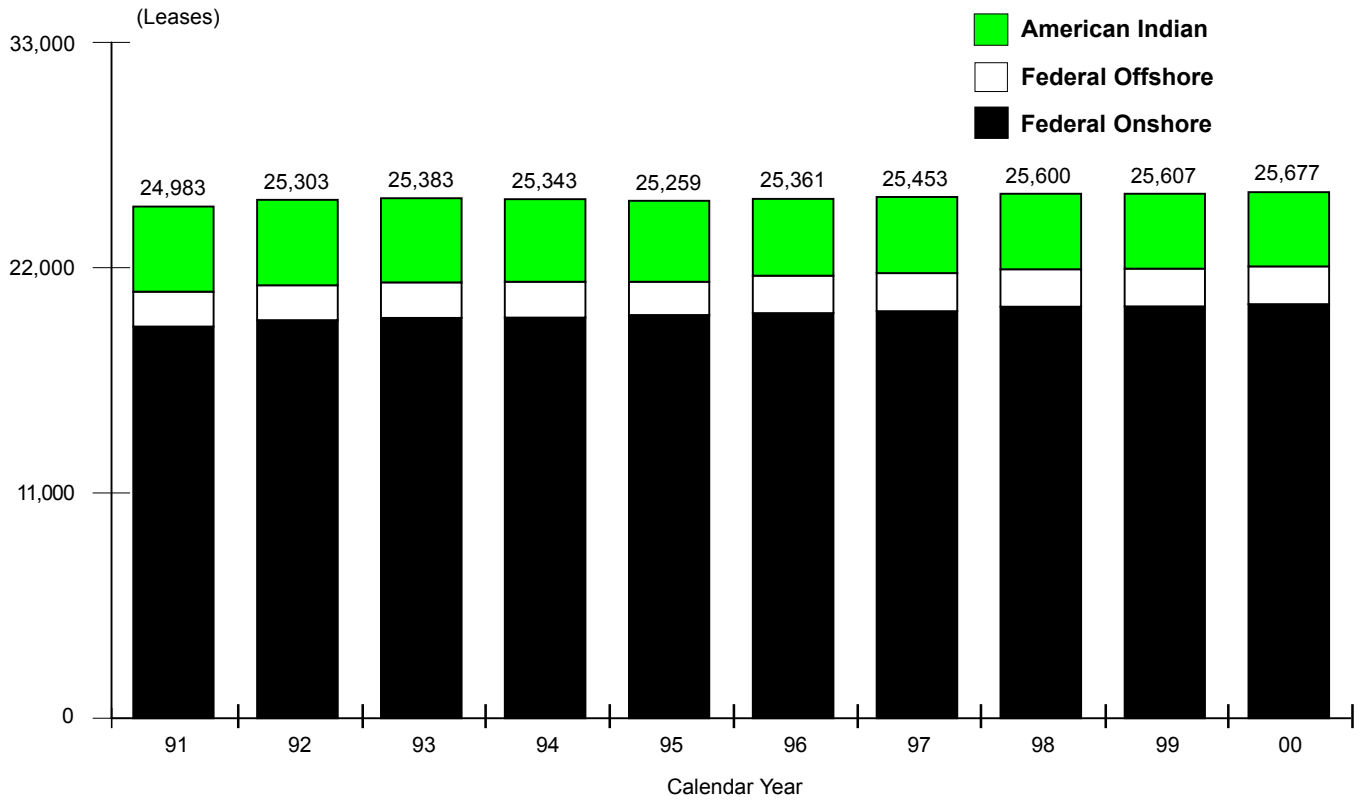


Figure 42. Producing and producible Federal and American Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1991-2000

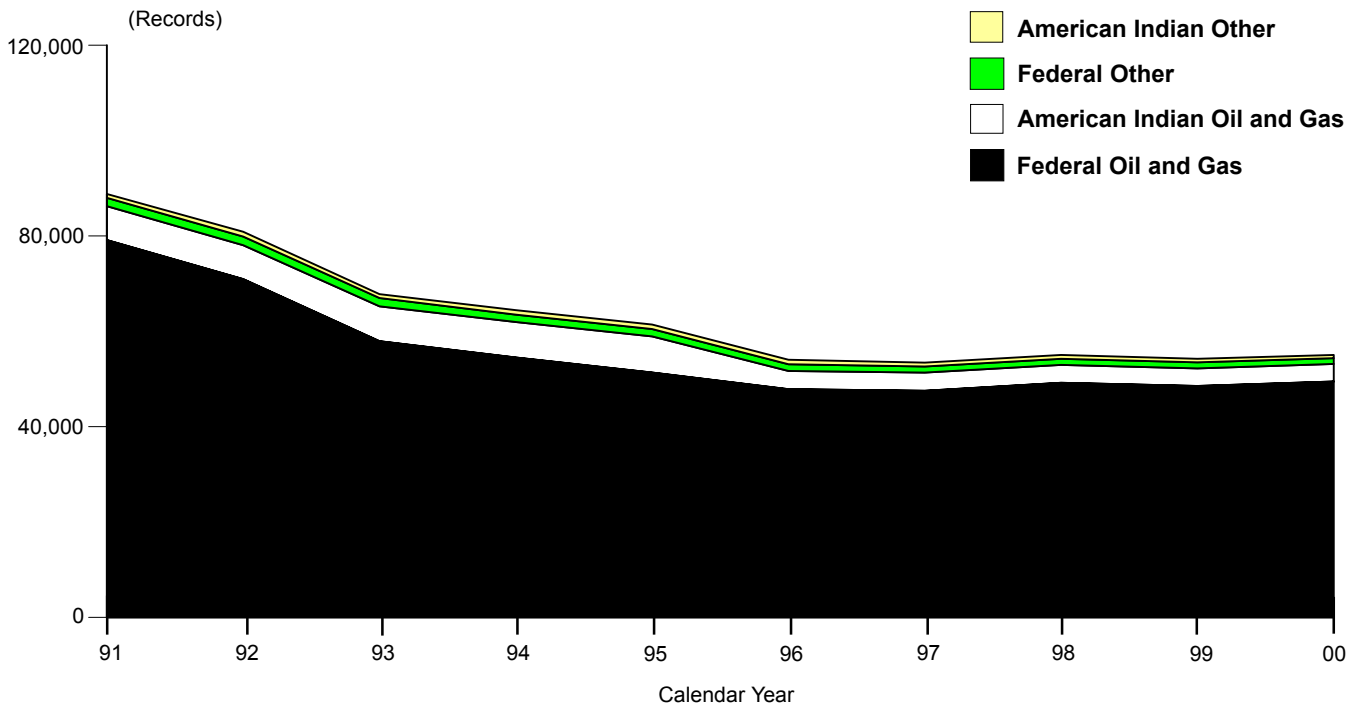


Figure 43. Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, 1991-2000

Lease Management

Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,677 producing and producible Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and American Indian oil and gas leases on 21.4 million acres at the end of 2000. These numbers represent a net increase of 70 leases on 38,411 acres over corresponding totals during 1999 (tables 37 and 38, and figure 42). The increase is due to recent Federal onshore oil and gas competitive lease sales.

There were eight fewer producing or producible oil and gas leases on Federal offshore lands in 2000. Offshore producible acreage fell by 4,662 acres during the year (table 38 and figure 42).

Federal onshore lands experienced a net increase of 111 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 2000. Federal onshore producible acreage rose by 52,101 acres as a result of increased interest in competitive oil and gas lease sales during a period of escalating oil and gas prices (table 38 and figure 42).

American Indian lands continued a gradual 9-year decline with a net decrease of 33 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 2000. Acreage fell by 9,028 acres during the period (table 38 and figure 42).

Coal Leases

Federal and American Indian lands contained 134 producing coal leases on 402,687 acres at the end of 2000. These numbers represent a net decline of six leases; however, acreage increased by 19,569 acres as a result of the termination of a few leases with relatively small acreage and the addition of several new properties with significantly larger acreage during the year (tables 39 and 40, and figure 44).

American Indian coal leases and acreage in production remained stable over the 2-year period (tables 39 and 40, and figure 44). The number of Federal onshore producing coal leases fell in Colorado, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Washington. The decline in Colorado was particularly significant, falling from 31 leases on 48,941 acres in 1999 to 25 leases on 49,897 acres in 2000. The decline was offset, in part, by an increase in producing coal leases in North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and American Indian lands contained 196 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 246,153 acres at the end of 2000. These numbers represent a net addition of 22 leases, but a net decline of 279 acres over corresponding totals in 1999 (tables 41 and 42). The decline in acreage was primarily associated with the termination or relinquishment of a number of American Indian leases with particularly large acreage.

Federal onshore lands produced a net increase of 26 leases on 16,658 acres during the year (table 42). Increases in leases and acreage were recorded with quartz crystals in Arkansas and sodium in California. The increase in sodium leases and acreage in California was particularly significant. The increases were offset, in part, by declines in leases and acreage associated with sand and gravel in Nevada; langbeinite, potash, and sodium in New Mexico; and clay in Utah.

American Indian lands recorded a net decline of four leases on 16,937 acres from 1999 to 2000 (table 42). The decline in leases and acreage is attributable to copper in Arizona, limestone in Oklahoma, and sand and gravel in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Utah. The decline was partially offset by an additional sand and gravel lease in New Mexico.

Lease Records

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 55,037 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and American Indian onshore lands at the end of 2000. This included 53,745 oil and gas records and 1,292 coal and other minerals records (figure 43, and tables 45 and 46).

The Department further administered 7,509 producing and nonproducing mineral leases on Federal offshore lands at the end of 2000. This included 7,503 oil and gas leases and six sulfur leases. The number of producing and nonproducing Federal offshore leases fell 3.1 percent, from 7,747 leases in 1999 to 7,503 leases in 2000 (tables 43 and 44, and figure 45). The decline is associated with the termination of a number of leases in Alaska, the Atlantic States area, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Table 37. Producing and producible Federal and American Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 2000

<i>Onshore</i>	Federal Onshore		American Indian Onshore		Total Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	24	13,822	---	---	24	13,822
Alaska	35	61,618	1	2,560	36	64,178
Arizona	---	---	15	69,096	15	69,096
Arkansas	192	90,092	---	---	192	90,092
California	323	77,478	---	---	323	77,478
Colorado	2,031	1,373,067	162	520,380	2,193	1,893,447
Florida	3	3,476	---	---	3	3,476
Illinois	8	1,581	---	---	8	1,581
Kansas	446	122,597	---	---	446	122,597
Kentucky	61	35,481	---	---	61	35,481
Louisiana	223	79,222	---	---	223	79,222
Maryland	2	34,941	---	---	2	34,941
Michigan	67	78,740	3	60	70	78,800
Mississippi	94	44,245	---	---	94	44,245
Missouri	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	1,327	777,962	429	105,511	1,756	883,473
Nebraska	25	37,275	---	---	25	37,275
Nevada	37	23,124	---	---	37	23,124
New Mexico	6,014	3,439,203	450	550,148	6,464	3,989,351
New York	4	1,009	---	---	4	1,009
North Dakota	546	315,886	26	5,083	572	320,969
Ohio	167	30,472	---	---	167	30,472
Oklahoma	825	124,534	1,754	147,734	2,579	272,268
Pennsylvania	60	24,680	---	---	60	24,680
South Dakota	75	34,617	1	160	76	34,777
Tennessee	7	2,446	---	---	7	2,446
Texas	198	106,680	9	3,998	207	110,678
Utah	1,219	890,369	712	238,691	1,931	1,129,060
Virginia	15	11,119	---	---	15	11,119
West Virginia	159	149,693	---	---	159	149,693
Wyoming	6,031	2,976,029	63	41,929	6,094	3,017,958
Onshore Subtotal	20,219	10,961,658	3,625	1,685,350	23,844	12,647,008
					Total Offshore	
					No.	Acres
Alaska					4	20,481
California					43	217,668
Gulf of Mexico						
Central					1,423	6,536,886
Eastern					1	5,760
Western					362	1,924,709
Offshore Subtotal					1,833	8,705,504
					Total Onshore/Offshore	
					No.	Acres
Producing and Producing Federal and American Indian Oil and Gas Leases					25,677	21,352,512

Table 38. Producing and producible Federal and American Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1991-2000

	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
1991			1996		
Federal offshore ...	1,710	7,955,254	Federal offshore ...	1,837	8,669,194
Federal onshore ...	19,115	10,635,862	Federal onshore ...	19,770	10,732,949
American Indian ...	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,754</u>	<u>1,687,147</u>
Total	24,983	20,197,086	Total	25,361	21,089,290
1992			1997		
Federal offshore ...	1,709	7,968,814	Federal offshore ...	1,858	8,812,141
Federal onshore ...	19,428	10,710,890	Federal onshore ...	19,868	10,794,839
American Indian ...	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,727</u>	<u>1,656,375</u>
Total	25,303	20,390,702	Total	25,453	21,263,355
1993			1998		
Federal offshore ...	1,731	8,098,980	Federal offshore ...	1,823	8,639,891
Federal onshore ...	19,543	10,677,476	Federal onshore ...	20,088	10,921,663
American Indian ...	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,708,028</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,689</u>	<u>1,651,672</u>
Total	25,383	20,484,484	Total	25,600	21,213,226
1994			1999		
Federal offshore ...	1,751	8,214,508	Federal offshore ...	1,841	8,710,166
Federal onshore ...	19,555	10,651,011	Federal onshore ...	20,108	10,909,557
American Indian ...	<u>4,037</u>	<u>1,729,492</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,658</u>	<u>1,694,378</u>
Total	25,343	20,595,011	Total	25,607	21,314,101
1995			2000		
Federal offshore ...	1,631	8,042,430	Federal offshore ...	1,833	8,705,504
Federal onshore ...	19,678	10,698,890	Federal onshore ...	20,219	10,961,658
American Indian ...	<u>3,950</u>	<u>1,731,423</u>	American Indian ...	<u>3,625</u>	<u>1,685,350</u>
Total	25,259	20,472,743	Total	25,677	21,352,512

Table 39. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 2000

	Federal		American Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	1	1,609	---	---	1	1,609
Arizona	---	---	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado	25	49,897	---	---	25	49,897
Kentucky	1	820	---	---	1	820
Montana	14	29,408	1	14,746	15	44,154
New Mexico	6	13,760	2	36,026	8	49,786
North Dakota	6	4,358	---	---	6	4,358
Oklahoma	4	9,970	---	---	4	9,970
Utah	23	49,800	---	---	23	49,800
Washington	1	280	---	---	1	280
Wyoming	<u>47</u>	<u>127,155</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>127,155</u>
Total	128	287,057	6	115,630	134	402,687

Table 40. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1991-2000

	Federal		American Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
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
1995	143	296,178	6	123,517	149	419,695
1996	134	275,910	6	115,630	140	391,540
1997	158	305,430	6	115,630	164	421,060
1998	151	289,722	6	115,630	157	405,352
1999	134	267,351	6	115,767	140	383,118
2000	128	287,057	6	115,630	134	402,687

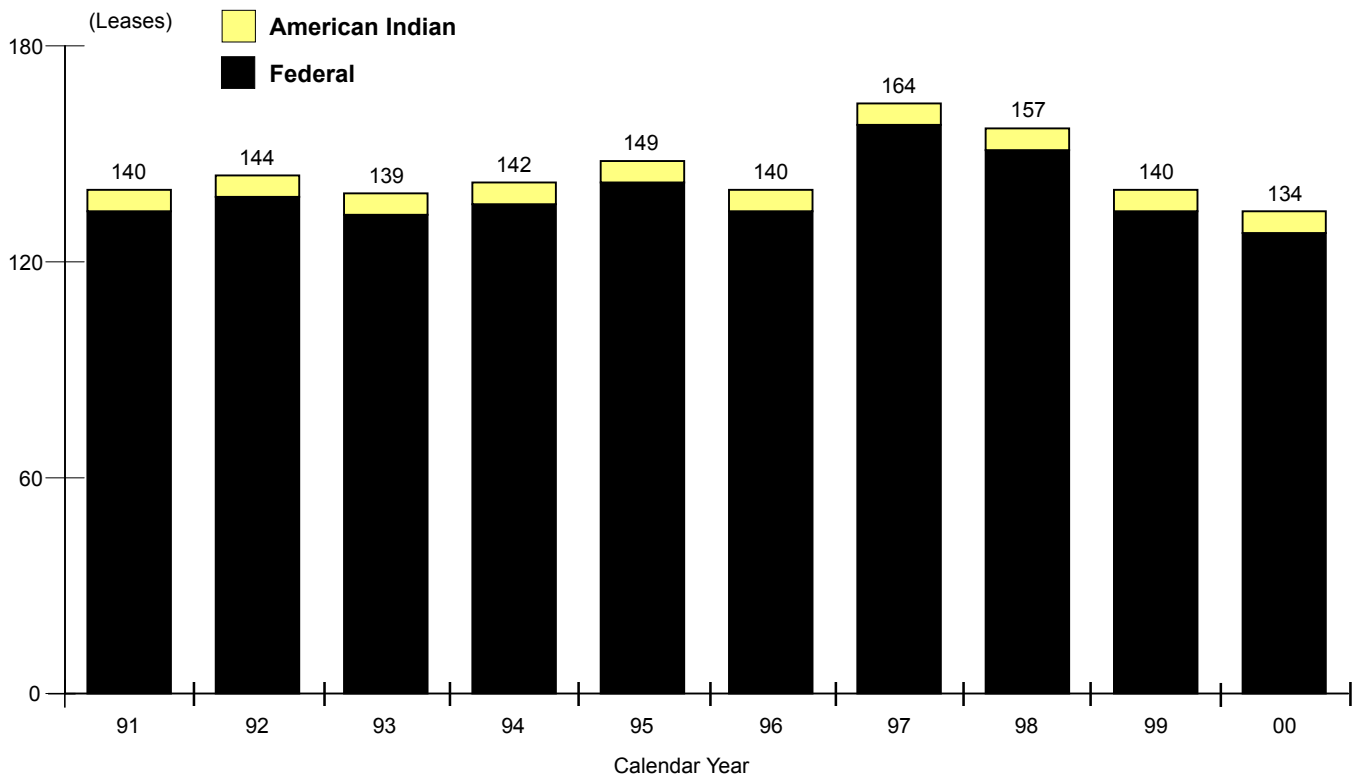


Figure 44. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore coal leases, 1991-2000

Table 41. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 2000

	Federal		American Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama						
Clay	1	40	---	---	1	40
Arizona						
Copper	---	---	2	2,554	2	2,554
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	137	1	137
Silica Sand	---	---	1	640	1	640
Sodium	1	4	---	---	1	4
Arkansas						
Quartz Crystals	4	402	---	---	4	402
California						
Geothermal	23	26,035	---	---	23	26,035
Sand-Gravel	---	---	2	1,295	2	1,295
Sodium	31	43,152	---	---	31	43,152
Colorado						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	24	1	24
Sodium	1	2,560	---	---	1	2,560
Idaho						
Phosphate	4	4,479	---	---	4	4,479
Missouri						
Cobalt/Copper/Lead/Zinc	12	27,085	---	---	12	27,085
Nevada						
Geothermal	28	26,615	---	---	28	26,615
Sand-Gravel	2	640	1	264	3	904
New Mexico						
Gypsum	---	---	2	815	2	815
Hot Water	3	2,940	---	---	3	2,940
Potash	11	15,726	---	---	11	15,726
Potash/Langbeinite	11	20,336	---	---	11	20,336
Potash/Sodium	2	4,996	---	---	2	4,996
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	956	5	956
Sodium	1	40	---	---	1	40
Oklahoma						
Limestone	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sand-Gravel	---	---	2	88	2	88
Utah						
Clay	1	160	---	---	1	160
Geothermal	6	11,558	---	---	6	11,558
Gilsonite	5	1,146	---	---	5	1,146
Potash/Magnesium/Sodium ..	10	24,700	---	---	10	24,700
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	40	1	40

Table 41. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 2000 (cont.)

	Federal		American Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Virginia						
Limestone	1	355	---	---	1	355
Washington						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	139	5	139
Wyoming						
Purge Liquor/Sodium/Trona ..	7	11,816	---	---	7	11,816
Sodium/Trona	2	2,583	---	---	2	2,583
Sodium	<u>6</u>	<u>11,833</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11,833</u>
Total	173	239,201	23	6,952	196	246,153

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

Table 42. Producing Federal and American Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1991-2000

	Federal		American Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
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
1995	148	232,799	52	19,008	200	251,807
1996	143	231,620	45	17,516	188	249,136
1997	141	225,920	38	14,957	179	240,877
1998	142	222,119	31	27,470	173	249,589
1999	147	222,543	27	23,889	174	246,432
2000	173	239,201	23	6,952	196	246,153

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

Table 43. Summary by area of Federal offshore producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as of December 31, 2000

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska	82	297,152	---	---	82	297,152
Atlantic States	---	---	---	---	---	---
California	79	400,506	---	---	79	400,506
Gulf of Mexico						
Central	4,749	24,160,122	6	19,966	4,755	24,180,088
Eastern	146	840,960	---	---	146	840,960
Western	<u>2,447</u>	<u>13,700,626</u>	---	---	<u>2,447</u>	<u>13,700,626</u>
Subtotal	7,342	38,701,708	6	19,966	7,348	38,721,674
Total	7,503	39,399,366	6	19,966	7,509	39,419,332

NOTE: All leases in the Atlantic area were relinquished in 2000.

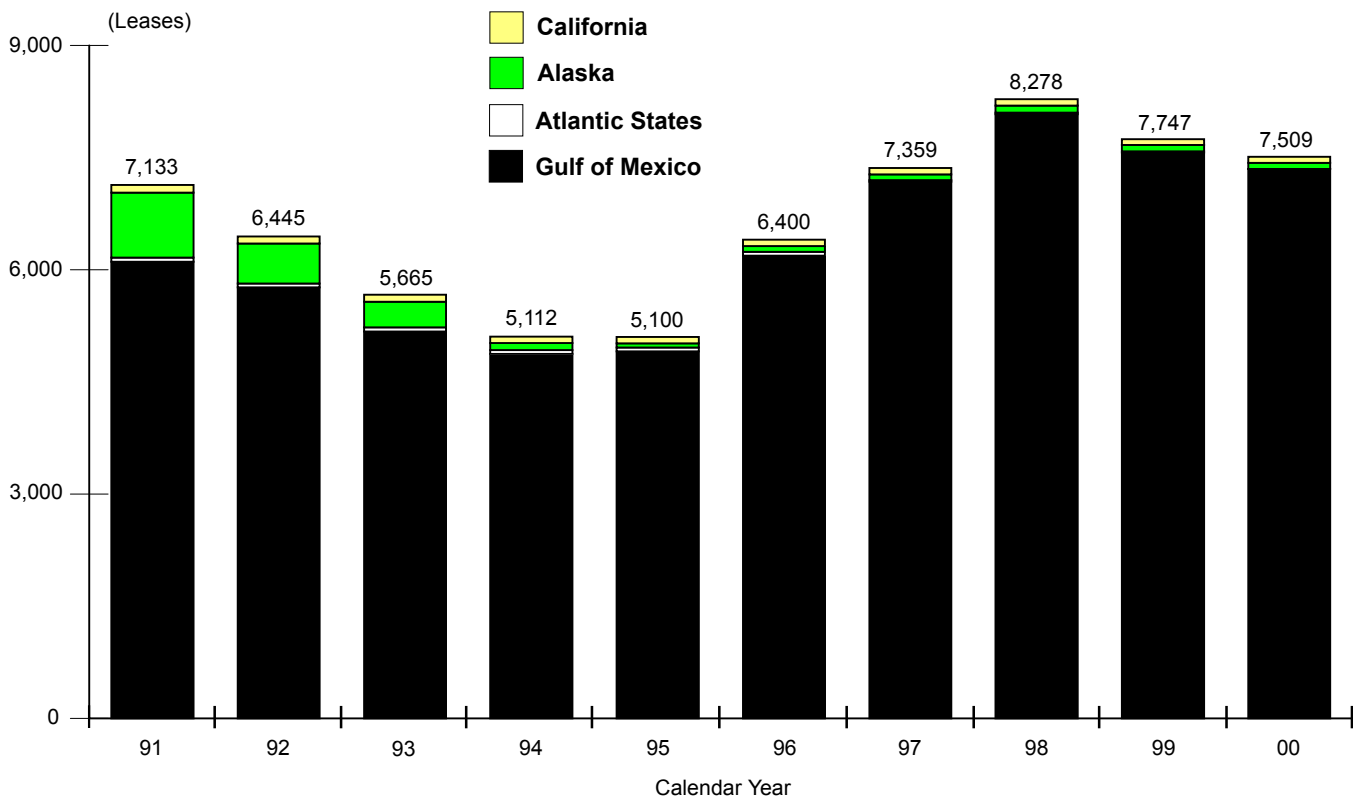


Figure 45. Federal offshore oil, gas, and other mineral leases, 1991-2000

Table 44. Summary of Federal offshore producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior, as of December 31, 1991-2000

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
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
1995	5,095	25,997,641	5	18,454	5,100	26,016,095
1996	6,394	32,790,763	6	19,966	6,400	32,810,729
1997	7,353	37,955,278	6	19,966	7,359	37,975,244
1998	8,272	43,163,156	6	19,966	8,278	43,183,122
1999	7,741	40,561,593	6	19,966	7,747	40,581,559
2000	7,503	39,399,366	6	19,966	7,509	39,419,332

Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 2000

	Oil and Gas						Total Oil and Gas	
	Public		Acquired		American Indian		Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	31	6,739	47	25,835	---	---	78	32,574
Alaska	170	935,783	1	400	2	2,720	173	938,903
Arizona	50	89,737	3	4,973	15	69,096	68	163,806
Arkansas	229	209,976	498	313,130	---	---	727	523,106
California	555	236,458	26	3,935	---	---	581	240,393
Colorado	4,385	3,523,971	183	77,841	165	527,201	4,733	4,129,013
Florida	3	162	11	13,577	---	---	14	13,739
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	26	23,722	---	---	---	---	26	23,722
Illinois	---	---	11	6,592	---	---	11	6,592
Indiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	106	23,068	359	99,529	---	---	465	122,597
Kentucky	---	---	82	41,192	---	---	82	41,192
Louisiana	123	18,421	487	226,464	---	---	610	244,885
Maryland	---	---	4	34,941	---	---	4	34,941
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	161	85,509	141	62,539	3	60	305	148,108
Minnesota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	34	5,455	1,029	462,936	---	---	1,063	468,391
Missouri	1	200	---	---	---	---	1	200
Montana	3,188	3,194,265	411	311,301	443	107,891	4,042	3,613,457
Nebraska	20	35,537	10	1,738	---	---	30	37,275
Nevada	851	1,076,632	---	---	---	---	851	1,076,632
New Mexico	8,928	5,209,871	38	13,274	460	610,753	9,426	5,833,898
New York	---	---	4	1,009	---	---	4	1,009
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	589	210,047	965	539,777	32	5,920	1,586	755,744
Ohio	1	50	197	41,542	---	---	198	41,592
Oklahoma	744	83,572	461	161,885	1,764	148,603	2,969	394,060
Oregon	13	37,051	6	18,080	---	---	19	55,131
Pennsylvania	---	---	74	24,680	---	---	74	24,680
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	232	198,450	34	29,390	1	160	267	228,000
Tennessee	---	---	20	33,747	---	---	20	33,747
Texas	---	---	513	363,759	9	3,998	522	367,757
Utah	3,339	3,219,102	77	52,610	747	272,759	4,163	3,544,471
Virginia	---	---	37	35,802	---	---	37	35,802
Washington	55	67,116	12	12,108	---	---	67	79,224
West Virginia	---	---	271	179,323	---	---	271	179,323
Wisconsin	---	---	1	521	---	---	1	521
Wyoming	19,949	13,934,392	239	104,889	69	44,261	20,257	14,083,542
Total	43,783	32,425,286	6,252	3,299,319	3,710	1,793,422	53,745	37,518,027

Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 2000 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals		American Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
5	9,548	2	80	---	---	7	9,628	85	42,202	Alabama
2	5,148	---	---	---	---	2	5,148	175	944,051	Alaska
1	4	---	---	18	324,899	19	324,903	87	488,709	Arizona
---	---	9	674	---	---	9	674	736	523,780	Arkansas
133	156,256	3	839	4	2,833	140	159,928	721	400,321	California
87	185,752	---	---	2	48	89	185,800	4,822	4,314,813	Colorado
6	964	---	---	---	---	6	964	20	14,703	Florida
---	---	3	577	---	---	3	577	3	577	Georgia
89	40,665	6	553	1	160	96	41,378	122	65,100	Idaho
---	---	6	1,127	---	---	6	1,127	17	7,719	Illinois
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Indiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	465	122,597	Kansas
4	3,503	---	---	---	---	4	3,503	86	44,695	Kentucky
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	610	244,885	Louisiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	34,941	Maryland
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Massachusetts
---	---	4	4,608	---	---	4	4,608	309	152,716	Michigan
---	---	6	8,677	---	---	6	8,677	6	8,677	Minnesota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,063	468,391	Mississippi
---	---	44	38,598	---	---	44	38,598	45	38,798	Missouri
35	106,256	2	236	3	44,238	40	150,730	4,082	3,764,187	Montana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	37,275	Nebraska
156	218,616	---	---	2	528	158	219,144	1,009	1,295,776	Nevada
149	216,902	---	---	17	86,438	166	303,340	9,592	6,137,238	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1,009	New York
---	---	1	158	---	---	1	158	1	158	North Carolina
14	14,419	---	---	---	---	14	14,419	1,600	770,163	North Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	198	41,592	Ohio
18	36,848	---	---	3	12,888	21	49,736	2,990	443,796	Oklahoma
57	53,241	---	---	---	---	57	53,241	76	108,372	Oregon
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74	24,680	Pennsylvania
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	South Carolina
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	267	228,000	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	33,747	Tennessee
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	522	367,757	Texas
189	309,777	21	6,618	3	280	213	316,675	4,376	3,861,146	Utah
---	---	1	355	---	---	1	355	38	36,157	Virginia
2	521	---	---	9	781	11	1,302	78	80,526	Washington
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	271	179,323	West Virginia
---	---	2	919	---	---	2	919	3	1,440	Wisconsin
171	384,319	2	560	---	---	173	384,879	20,430	14,468,421	Wyoming
1,118	1,742,739	112	64,579	62	473,093	1,292	2,280,411	55,037	39,798,438	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 45 and 46 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most Federal onshore coal mining is conducted on public lands. American Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under American Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and American Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1991-2000

	Public		Oil and Gas				Total Oil and Gas Onshore	
			Acquired		American Indian			
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
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
1995 . . .	45,474	33,160,024	6,462	3,472,604	7,611	2,434,559	59,547	39,067,187
1996 . . .	42,624	30,524,913	6,031	3,158,371	3,802	1,747,487	52,457	35,430,771
1997 . . .	42,031	30,331,827	6,098	3,189,869	3,789	1,743,591	51,918	35,265,287
1998 . . .	43,386	31,335,233	6,424	3,433,288	3,747	1,754,152	53,557	36,522,673
1999 . . .	42,805	31,564,502	6,306	3,333,335	3,715	1,792,686	52,826	36,690,523
2000 . . .	43,783	32,425,286	6,252	3,299,319	3,710	1,793,422	53,745	37,518,027

Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior on Federal and American Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1991-2000 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals		American Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
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
1,377	2,166,651	137	100,976	145	181,664	1,659	2,449,291	61,206	41,516,478	... 1995
1,300	2,107,400	124	93,593	150	180,469	1,574	2,381,462	54,031	37,812,233	... 1996
1,218	1,977,004	93	66,846	214	393,107	1,525	2,436,957	53,443	37,702,244	... 1997
1,197	1,945,837	89	63,146	215	387,153	1,501	2,396,136	55,058	38,918,809	... 1998
1,165	1,859,432	98	54,543	121	167,503	1,384	2,081,478	54,210	38,772,001	... 1999
1,118	1,742,739	112	64,579	62	473,093	1,292	2,280,411	55,037	39,798,438	... 2000

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 45 and 46 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most Federal onshore coal mining is conducted on public lands. American Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under American Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and American Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms

<i>Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Leases on Federal Offshore Lands</i>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Flat rates of 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production. Variable rates of 16 2/3% or more in amount or value of production, depending on lease sale. Net profit share rates as specified in lease sale. See Title 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 260 - Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 to \$5 per acre. Minimum royalty \$3 to \$5 per acre after discovery. Rent \$10 per acre for drainage sales. Minimum royalty \$10 per acre for drainage sales.
Duration of Lease	5 to 10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. 8 and 10 years in depths of 400 meters or more.
Size of Lease	2,500 to 5,760 acres, or equivalent hectares, unless a larger area is needed for a production unit.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$50,000. Area: depending on development, up to \$3,000,000.
<i>Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Competitive Leases</i>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Leases issued from 5-3-45 to 12-22-87: oil 12 1/2% to 25% and gas 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production, depending on production per well per day for the calendar month. Leases issued after 12-22-87: flat rate of 12 1/2% in amount or value of production. See 43 CFR 3103.3 - Royalties, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$0.25 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. See 43 CFR 3103.2 - Rentals, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Duration of Lease	10 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.

Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)***Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Noncompetitive Leases***

Customary Royalty Rate	12 1/2% in amount or value of production. See 43 CFR 3103.3 - Royalties, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$0.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 2-1-77: \$0.50 per acre. Leases issued 2-1-77 through 12-22-87: \$1 to \$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. See 43 CFR 3103.2 - Rentals, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
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.

Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Leases Subject to Appropriation Act of 1981

Customary Royalty Rate	Not set by law—now 16 2/3%.
Annual Rent and 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 per lease, or \$300,000 National Petroleum Reserve-wide.

Oil and Gas Leases on American Indian Lands

Customary Royalty Rate	Varies. Generally, new leases provide for 16 2/3% or more in amount or value of production. Leases before 1982 are generally 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1.25 to \$30 per acre.
Duration of Lease	Primary term is 5 years or less.
Size of Lease	Under the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982, varies for the entire reservation from a fraction of an acre to over 200,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. State: \$75,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)***Coal Leases on Federal Lands: Leases Issued Through August 4, 1976***

Customary Royalty Rate	\$0.15 per ton underground and \$0.175 per ton surface mines.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalty payments for the lease year. Minimum royalty: 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 the United States 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, plus 2 years' rent obligation.

Coal Leases on Federal Lands: Leases Issued or Readjusted After August 4, 1976

Customary Royalty Rate	Readjusted and new leases: 8% of value of production for underground mines and 12 1/2% of value of production for surface mines.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre not credited against royalty payments. Lease filing fee: \$250. Transfer fee: \$50.
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 the United States.
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, plus 2 years' rent obligation.

Coal Leases on American Indian Lands

Customary Royalty Rate	Varies according to lease terms and amendments.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies. Average rent \$2 per acre. Advance royalty varies.
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.

Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)***Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Asphalt Leases***

Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms, but not less than \$0.25 per ton.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: year 1, \$0.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$0.50 per acre; beginning year 6, \$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.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Geothermal Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	10% to 15% of value of geothermal fluids and not more than 5% of value of any by-product, including commercially demineralized water, unless otherwise provided in Section 1 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.
Annual Rent and 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.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Gilsonite Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	12 1/2% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$0.50 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.

Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)***Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Other Hardrock Mineral Leases***

Customary Royalty Rate	5% of value of production (concentrate).
Annual Rent and 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.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Oil Shale Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$0.50 per acre. Minimum royalty per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Per lease terms.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Per lease terms.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Potassium, Sodium, or Phosphate Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	Ranges from 2% to 8% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: year 1, \$0.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$0.50 per acre; beginning year 6, \$1 per acre 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.

Table 47. General Federal and American Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

<i>Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Sulfur Leases</i>	
Customary Royalty Rate	12 1/2% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: \$0.50 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.
 <i>Other Mineral Leases on Federal and American Indian Lands: Chat, Garnet, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Limestone, Sand and Gravel, and Other Solid Mineral Leases</i>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies by commodity and lease terms. Ranges from \$0.50 to \$5 per unit for chat, gypsum, and sand and gravel. Some leases are subject to ad valorem royalty rates.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1 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.
 <i>Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Utah State Leases Conveyed to the U.S.</i>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies from 2% to 10% depending upon commodity. Commodities include coal, hardrock (metalliferous), gypsum, gemstone (non-precious), fossils, limestone, and common clay.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per acre Minimum royalty: \$5.00 per acre through year 10, then \$3.00 per acre.
Duration of Lease	For leases, primary term is 10 years subject to readjustment per lease terms; State Exploration Agreement with Option to Lease is 5 years.
Size of Lease	Limited to not more than 2,560 acres or 4 sections.
Bonding Requirements	Project bond (lease) not less than \$5,000; Statewide blanket bond minimum \$80,000.

NOTE: Lease terms may be extended or modified for various reasons as authorized by regulation. A \$75 fee is required to file, transfer, or assign an American Indian lease. A comparable fee is required to file, transfer, or assign certain other lease commodities.

Glossary

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

ALEP — Allowance Limit Exception Processing. An automated program developed by the Minerals Management Service that employs royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits.

Allowance — An allowable deduction from value for royalty purposes.

American Indian allotment — An allocation of a parcel of public lands or American Indian reservation lands to an American Indian for individual use. Revenue from mineral production from leases on American Indian allotments is paid to the individual American Indian allottee. See **American Indian allottee**.

American Indian allottee — Any American Indian who holds title to land or an interest in land subject to Federal restrictions against alienation. See **American Indian allotment**.

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

Barrel — 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 American Indian and Alaskan Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the Federal Government.

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.

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

CAM — Compliance and Asset Management. A function within Minerals Revenue Management designed to ensure that all mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. The function is further responsible for ensuring that the compliance status of all Federal and American Indian leases is known. The function is divided within Minerals Revenue Management into two principal organizations: Offshore CAM and Onshore CAM.

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. COE 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 Federal onshore 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 Federal Government offers leases of certain Outer Continental Shelf tracts by competitive sealed bid. The bids are received, announced, and recorded, and the lease is generally issued to the highest bidder. 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. DOE 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.

Explanation of payment — A series of detailed financial reports produced by Minerals Revenue Management, mailed twice each month to American Indian Tribes and once each month to States. The reports for American Indian allottees are produced and distributed twice each month by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with information supplied by Minerals Revenue Management. The reports address the source and nature of mineral revenue disbursements.

Federal land — All land and interests in land owned by the Federal Government, including Outer Continental Shelf, public domain, acquired, and military lands.

Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 — An act to ensure that royalties from oil and gas produced from Federal and American Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf are properly collected and accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

FERC — Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent agency created through the Department of Energy Organization Act in 1977. FERC 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.

FY — Fiscal year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government recognizes a fiscal year that begins October 1 of one year and ends September 30 of the following year.

Gas plant products — Natural gas liquids and other products such as carbon dioxide and sulfur recovered from

processing raw natural gas. Finished natural gas liquids are processed through a fractionation plant. Gas plant products include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentane, and other finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants. Finished petroleum products include motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and other miscellaneous products.

Geothermal resource — Hot water, steam, by-products, and associated energy extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust. Geothermal resources are used in turbine generators to produce electricity. The resource may also be used to provide process heat for agricultural, industrial, and space heating applications.

GSA — General Services Administration. One of three Federal central management agencies in the Federal Government (the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of Management and Budget are the two other agencies within this function). GSA provides policy leadership and administers space, supplies, and services to enable Federal employees to accomplish their missions.

IFB — Invitation for Bids. A request for prospective bidders to submit sealed bids in accordance with a clear, accurate, and complete requirement which promotes maximum competition.

IMSC — Indian Minerals Steering Committee. A senior policy forum established by the Department of the Interior to improve the management of American Indian minerals. The forum is composed of officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, Office of Surface Mining, and the Office of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Indian CAM — Indian Oil and Gas CAM. An organization within the Minerals Revenue Management Onshore CAM designed to ensure that all American Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. The organization is further responsible for ensuring that the compliance status of all American Indian leases is known.

IPAA — Independent Petroleum Association of America. A national trade association representing oil and natural gas exploration and production companies in the United States. The membership ranges from large public companies to small, privately held businesses.

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 for a specified period of time over a given area.

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.

Mcf — Thousand cubic feet.

Mineral — Naturally-occurring organic or inorganic substances with characteristics and uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws. Minerals may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended — An act, with subsequent amendments, that promotes the production of coal, gas, oil, oil shale, phosphate, potassium, and sodium on Federal public lands. The Act establishes procedures to explore and develop each of these minerals and specifies terms and conditions for issuing permits and leases. Rental and royalty terms are specified for each mineral, and general conditions are established for pipeline right-of-way, lease diligence, royalty disposition, and holding restrictions. The Act requires sharing royalty revenues with the States. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to initiate rules and regulations to implement and enforce the Act.

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

MMS — Minerals Management Service. A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior that administers Offshore Minerals Management and Minerals Revenue Management. Offshore Minerals Management is responsible for the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program and for ensuring that exploration and production of the Nation's offshore mineral resources is conducted in a safe manner with concern for the environment. Minerals Revenue Management is responsible for the accurate and timely determination, collection, and distribution of royalties from Federal and American Indian lands and bonuses and rents from Federal lands.

Models — Four Operational Models. The Minerals Revenue Management established the following four Operational Models under the reengineering project: Onshore Oil and Gas, Onshore Solid Minerals, Offshore Oil and Gas, and Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The Models were established to complete the design and testing of future

business processes; develop an understanding of information technology requirements; determine delegation implications with States and Tribes; and address organizational and cultural issues.

MRM — Minerals Revenue Management. See **MMS**.

NHPF — National Historic Preservation Fund. A fund, currently administered by the National Park Service, designed to expand and accelerate historic preservation plans and activities. NHPF provides revenues for matching grants-in-aid to States and local governments and funds the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Offshore mineral leasing provides 100 percent of fund revenues.

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**.

NPSL — Net profit share lease. An Outer Continental Shelf lease that provides for payment to the United States of a percentage share of the net profits for production of oil and gas from 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 seaward and outside the area of lands beneath navigable waters. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline 3 nautical miles into the Arctic Ocean, 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 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and western Florida.

OCSLA — Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.* An act that establishes procedures for U.S. jurisdiction over Outer Continental Shelf lands and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue exploration permits and mineral leases for oil, gas, sulfur, and other mineral resources on those lands. The Secretary is authorized to implement alternative bidding systems, including net profit share leases, to promote development of marginal oil and gas deposits. Significant amendments were enacted into the original law in 1978 and 1985. See **NPSL**.

Office of Special Trustee for American Indians — An office created by the American Indian Trust Management Reform Act of 1994 to address American Indian trust

fund accounting and asset management problems. The Act requires the Special Trustee to provide oversight of reforms within the Department of the Interior, including development of policies, procedures, and systems.

OPEC — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. A cartel whose current members include: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operator — The individual, partnership, firm, or corporation having control or management of operations on a leased area or a portion thereof. The operator may be the lessee, designated agent of the lessee, a holder of rights under an approved operation agreement, or an agent of an operating rights holder.

OTFM — Office of Trust Funds Management. An office within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for the management and investment of Tribal and American Indian trust funds for the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians. See **Office of Special Trustee for American Indians**.

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 during the primary lease term for the right to use the land or resources for purposes established in the lease.

RIK — Royalty-in-kind. A program operated under the provisions of 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). Under the oil RIK program, the Government sells oil at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices. The MMS continues work on four RIK initiatives: one in Wyoming and three in the Gulf of Mexico.

Road Map — Road Map to the 21st Century. The Minerals Revenue Management initiated a reengineering project to design, develop, and implement new core business processes, with supporting systems, for the 21st century. The *Road Map*, published in November 1998, provided a 3-year path for implementation of new business processes, realignment of organizational structure, and development of supporting automated systems to complete the project.

Royalty — Payment, in value (money) or in kind (a volume of the commodity), of a stated proportionate interest in production from mineral deposits by the lessees to the lessor. The royalty rate 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 value — The proceeds received for the sale of a mineral.

Sales volume — The volume of mineral production measured at the royalty settlement point determined by the Bureau of Land Management for onshore production and the Minerals Management Service for offshore production.

SPR — Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Petroleum stocks maintained by the Department of Energy for use during periods of major supply disruptions.

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 Treasury 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 National Forest and National Grassland systems are part of the Department of Agriculture.

Appendix

Inch-Pound/Metric Conversion

Measurements in this report use English (inch-pound) units. Federal and industry organizations are moving toward International System Units, often referred to as metric units. This appendix 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.)

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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 American 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 **Minerals Revenue Management Program** meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely and accurate collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to American 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.