

Mineral Revenues 1997

Report On Receipts From Federal And Indian Leases



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Report On Receipts From Federal And Indian Leases

Prepared by:

DiAnna Allen
Mitchell Parker
Hannah Price
Steve Rawlings
Claire Schaeffer
Larry Shoaff

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bruce Babbitt, Secretary

Land and Minerals Management
Bob Armstrong, Assistant Secretary

Minerals Management Service
Cynthia Quarterman, Director

Offshore Minerals Management Program
Carolita Kallaur, Associate Director

Royalty Management Program
Lucy Querques Denett, Associate Director



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If you would like additional copies of this report or if you have inquiries, please contact:

Minerals Management Service
Royalty Management Program, Mail Stop 3062
P.O. Box 25165
Denver, CO 80225-0165

Steve Rawlings
(303) 231-3230

Claire Schaeffer
(303) 231-3067

Mitchell Parker
(303) 231-3615

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Minerals Management Service

Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the royalty management staff of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 1997.

Royalty Management Initiatives in 1997

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act (RSFA) was signed on August 13, 1996, to improve the management of Federal mineral leases. The MMS completed a number of initiatives in 1997, including publication of rules addressing delegable royalty management functions to the States and payment designations for persons making royalty and other payments on behalf of operating rights owners or lease record title holders.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued progress on a reengineering initiative that was announced in April 1997. The initiative will identify customer needs and expectations and will design, develop, and implement new business processes, with supporting automated systems, for the 21st century.

The MMS Director established a royalty-in-kind (RIK) study team in 1997 to determine if, under the right conditions, RIK programs could generate additional revenues and be more efficient for government and industry. The team is pursuing three pilot programs in Wyoming and the Gulf of Mexico to demonstrate conclusively whether RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government.

The MMS continued to improve product valuation in 1997. Federal and Indian negotiated rulemaking committees worked throughout the year to review policies and procedures used to value oil and gas. Although a few major issues remain unresolved, the MMS is committed to working with industry, the States, and the Indian community to improve payment of royalties and to reduce administrative costs for all parties.

Revenue underpayment detection programs administered by RMP generated over \$76.5 million in Fiscal Year 1997. This included \$40.2 million in additional revenues and refund denials from collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs; \$21.3 million from comparisons of sales reported to the Auditing and Financial System with corresponding

production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System; and \$13.9 million in interest collections for late, insufficient, or erroneous mineral payments.

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1997

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases rose 22.3 percent, or over \$1.2 billion, from \$5.5 billion in 1996 to \$6.7 billion in 1997. The increase was attributed to a sharp rise in gas prices during the year and to significant bonus collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Federal and Indian gas royalties jumped 19.5 percent, or \$434.1 million, during the year. The U.S. Department of Energy reports that cold weather in October 1996 reduced underground natural gas storage inventories, resulting in a dramatic price increase through January of 1997. Although weather during January and February was significantly warmer than normal, prices remained high since gas inventories entered the peak heating season at such low levels. Prices jumped again in September through the first half of November due to unusually hot weather in the southern States that increased cooling demand, and cold weather in the northern tier of States that increased heating demand.

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands rose 7.1 percent, or \$106.2 million, from 1996 to 1997. The increase is primarily attributed to additional production in the Gulf of Mexico. New oil production began in the Ram-Powell Field in September 1997 and in the Troika Field in November 1997.

Federal and Indian coal royalties fell \$12.8 million in 1997. Nearly 90 percent of coal produced in the United States during the year was consumed by the electric utility sector. Coal prices to the utilities fell to an 18-year low in 1997 as a result of continued gains in mining productivity. The expected increase on coal prices from the effects of the Clean Air Act of 1990 have been more than offset by the productivity gains in recent years.

Bonus receipts from competitive lease sales rose 55 percent, or \$530.9 million, from \$965.7 million in 1996 to \$1.5 billion in 1997. Three offshore oil and gas lease sales accounted for over \$1.4 billion of that amount during the year.

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 Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service, Royalty Management Program distributes the report annually to congressional, Federal, State, Indian, and industry representatives. Many of the narratives, figures, and tables address current-year performance; however, 10 years of historical data are provided where appropriate as a service to our constituents.

Some information in this report necessarily includes estimated data that may change after publication. Numbers in parentheses 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 139 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 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, 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.

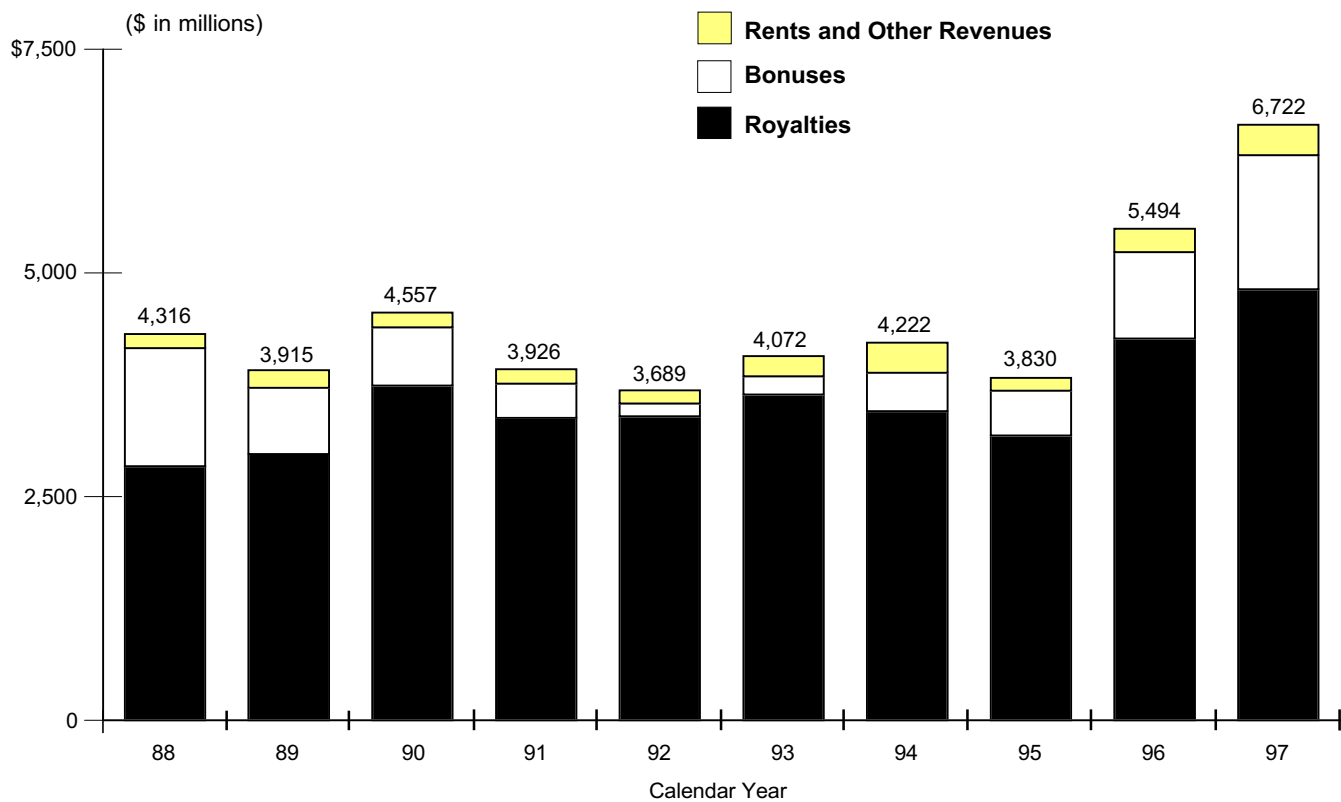


Figure 1. Revenues from Federal and Indian leases by source, 1988-97

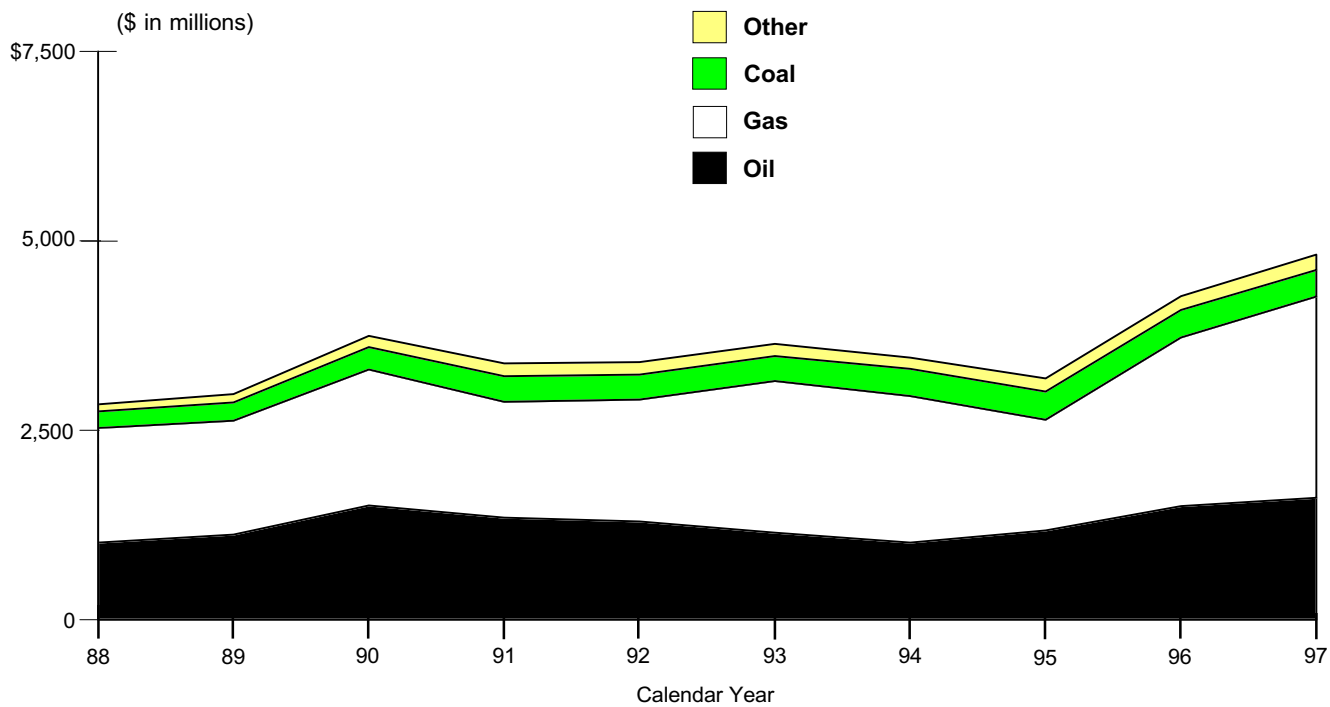


Figure 2. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases by commodity, 1988-97

Mineral Revenues Management in 1997

The Department of the Interior and the Minerals Management Service (MMS) are pleased to present the 1997 report on receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. Collections were up 22.3 percent, from \$5.5 billion in 1996 to \$6.7 billion in 1997 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase in revenues is attributed to two principal factors:

- Natural gas prices rose significantly in 1997. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that unusually cold weather in the fall of 1996 reduced gas inventories, which caused a dramatic increase in prices through January of 1997. Prices spiked again in September through the middle of November as a result of hot weather in the southern tier of States that increased cooling demand, and cool weather in the northern tier of states that increased heating demand. The increase in prices resulted in higher royalty collections during the year.
- Bonus collections from offshore oil and gas competitive lease sales rose 60.6 percent to \$1.4 billion in 1997. The growth is attributed to improved offshore technology and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 1997. The RMP pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve problems and to achieve its mission.

Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act

President Clinton signed the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act (RSFA) on August 13, 1996, to improve the management of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and Federal onshore mineral leases. The MMS has made significant progress in implementing RSFA. Over 20 outreach workshops have been conducted with State and industry representatives addressing specific provisions of the law. The MMS has completed the following initiatives:

- Publication of a final rule expanding the list of delegable royalty management functions to States;

- Publication of an interim final rule regarding payment designations for persons making royalty and other payments on behalf of operating rights owners or lease record title holders;
- Implementation of the repeal of section 10 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments (OCSLA) of 1978 addressing time limits on refunds;
- Streamlining of RMP billing and followup processes for production from oil and gas leases after September 1, 1996, to satisfy RSFA payment liability requirements;
- Modification of software to enable MMS to accept interest reports from companies and to begin payment of interest to companies who overpay royalties; and
- Development of software to report interest payments to all industry recipients on Internal Revenue Service Form 1099.

The MMS will publish at least six more regulations required by RSFA by the end of the year 2000. The RMP will continue consultations on a number of complex issues, including payment liability and appeals.

RMP Reengineering Project

Enactment of RSFA in August 1996 materially changed many historic RMP operating assumptions as well as some fundamental Federal oil and gas financial activities. Although immediate changes in processes and systems must be made to implement the law, it is apparent that longer term strategies, business processes, and aging systems must be addressed for RMP to be cost-effective and responsive to customer requirements.

The MMS announced on April 1, 1997, that an existing compliance reengineering effort would be expanded to a comprehensive reengineering of all RMP core business processes. A Program Reengineering Office was established within RMP to manage and coordinate the initiative. The MMS assembled a group of senior RMP managers and technicians with diverse skills and disciplines to administer the project.

The principal objective of the expanded initiative is to design, develop, and implement new core business processes, with supporting systems, for the 21st century. The systems and processes must be flexible and capable of meeting customer needs. The RMP will be guided by the following stretch goals in the development of new business practices:

- Provide revenue recipients with access to their funds within 24 hours of the due date; and
- Assure compliance with applicable laws, lease terms, and regulations for all leases in the shortest possible time, but no later than 3 years from the due date.

The RMP will pursue proactive communication to build consensus, obtain feedback and suggestions, and demonstrate progress in achieving goals. The MMS is committed to cost reduction and improved service in the royalty program.

Royalty-In-Kind Pilot Program

The Federal Government, under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and OCSLA, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties “in kind” (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to “in value” (money). The MMS conducted a pilot program in the Gulf of Mexico in 1995 to assess taking the Federal share of natural gas royalties “in kind” rather than “in value.” The 1996 [Final Report on the Royalty Gas Marketing Pilot](#) indicated that a loss of revenue resulted.

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 government and industry. The 1997 study further concluded that a mandatory across-the-board RIK program would reduce Federal and State royalty revenues. The MMS Director established an RIK Study Team in 1997 to study these issues. The team is pursuing the following initiatives based on the 1997 study recommendations:

- A 2- to 3-year RIK pilot program for oil from Federal onshore leases in Wyoming, beginning in October 1998;
- A 2- to 3-year RIK pilot program for gas from Federal offshore leases off the coast of Texas under the provisions of section 8(g) of the OCSLA Amendments of 1978, beginning at the end of 1998; and
- A 3-year RIK pilot program for gas from Federal offshore leases in the balance of the Gulf of Mexico, beginning in the Fall of 1999.

The 3-year program in the balance of the Gulf of Mexico will involve the largest production volumes and require a longer period to complete. 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 directly to other Federal agencies for consumption.

The three pilot programs are designed to demonstrate conclusively if RIK programs are viable options for the Federal Government. The following criteria have been established to evaluate the success of the three pilots:

- Improved simplicity, accuracy, and certainty for industry and the Federal Government;
- Revenue collections for the Federal Government and the States remain the same or are increased;
- Administrative costs for industry and the Federal Government are reduced; and
- The RIK program provisions are consistent with the terms of existing leases.

Automated Systems Initiatives

Information technology provides access to RMP information from individual workstations to enhance performance and productivity, and to support RMP program initiatives. A brief description of some of the systems initiatives in 1997 follows.

- **Network Enhancements.** Networks allow information to be shared among people. The goal of the RMP network is to ensure a reliable means to move information quickly and to permit growth to meet the changing requirements of a dynamic organization.

The RMP has completed the installation of its high-speed metropolitan area network that connects its offices in Denver and a wide-area network that connects remote RMP Compliance, Indian Royalty Assistance, Tribal, and State offices. The RMP network currently provides services to over 1,200 attached workstations.

All MMS employees, as well as participating State and Tribal representatives, have received state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment. The RMP has upgraded all personal computer workstations to Windows 95 and related desktop software, developed imaging and workflow applications, and enhanced database access. Internet and Intranet use has been expanded and enhanced.

- **Year 2000 Project.** When the year 2000 arrives, many computer programs will interpret the last two digits of the year "00" as the year 1900. Mainframe systems software, mainframe hardware, workstation vendor products, workstation hardware, and business applications may begin to fail as the year 2000 approaches. The RMP has assembled a team to identify and resolve potential concerns with date-related processing in hardware, systems software, and applications on both client/server and mainframe platforms. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1998. The RMP is committed to the successful operation of data applications and client/server applications in the year 2000 and beyond.
- **Document Integration System.** A document integration system has been introduced into the RMP work environment to improve access to information, reduce paperwork, and enhance individual productivity.
 - **Computer Output to Laser Disk (COLD) System.** This system provides for online storage of mainframe generated reports. Many reports generated by the mainframe computer are now automatically transferred to COLD where they are immediately accessible to employees through personal computers at their individual workstations. The information may then be printed, stored as text data, placed in word processing or spreadsheet applications, or routed to other employees through E-mail. The COLD system has been in operation since October 1995 and has the capacity to store up to 5 years of report information.
 - **Source Document Imaging System.** This system, employing an open standards based imaging system known as Viewstar, scans and stores all RMP source documents into electronic file folders or libraries. Employees and individuals authorized to use the system by RMP may access the source document libraries from their personal computer or through the Internet using a standard browser. The system has been in operation since July 1995.
 - **Workflow.** The Viewstar system provides the capability to develop complex workflow applications. The RMP has placed three workflow systems in operation: source document imaging, solid minerals document imaging and electronic storage, and the oil and gas payor information form. The RMP is developing new workflow systems involving oil and gas imaging and electronic storage, electronic Freedom of Information Act data, and exceptions information associated with RMP underpayment detection programs.
- **Solid Minerals Document Imaging and Electronic Storage Project.** A solid minerals document imaging and electronic storage project began in January 1997. The goal of the project is to provide RMP employees and clients at remote locations with immediate access to approximately 100,000 solid mineral source documents. The project involves the design and implementation of a system application using existing RMP technology to achieve the following results:
 - Allow immediate retrieval of source documents from the optical library via personal computers;
 - Provide maximum flexibility in document retrieval and use; and
 - Function as part of an integrated workflow process.
- **MMS Internet Page.** The MMS continues to enhance its Internet site on the World Wide Web (<http://www.mms.gov>) to provide current information to the public about MMS activities. The MMS home page expanded in 1997 to include press releases, statistical information, environmental studies information, oil and gas resource information, Federal Register notices, statutes and regulations governing MMS activities, policy documents, and appeals decisions. There are separate sub home page locations for RMP, the Offshore Minerals Management (OMM) Program, and OMM Regional Offices.

Indian Initiatives

The Department continues to emphasize its trust responsibilities in administering revenue collections from Indian mineral leases. The RMP increased efforts in 1997 to improve communications and the delivery of mineral services to Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

- **Indian Minerals Steering Committee.** The Department chartered the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) in January 1995. The IMSC is composed of members from the five Department bureaus that manage Indian mineral leases, as well as members from the Office of the Secretary. The MMS provided support to a number of IMSC initiatives during the year.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and MMS formed a training team to develop materials to educate the Indian community

about the royalty program. Under MMS leadership, the team developed materials to familiarize Indian mineral owners with lease administration and royalty processes, including a poster and slide presentation describing services provided by BIA, BLM, MMS, and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

The IMSC developed a training course for Department minerals managers entitled "Indian Trust Responsibilities and Federal Obligations." Ten RMP managers attended the initial course in Phoenix in December 1997. Future courses will be scheduled in Denver, Tulsa, and Washington, D.C.

The IMSC developed and sponsored a conference in September 1997 addressing the competitive nature of Indian mineral leases. The conference was designed to explore whether Indian mineral leases remain attractive to industry following recent legislation enacted to reduce administrative costs on Federal leases. The conference was attended by Tribal officials, individual Indian mineral owners, industry representatives, and officials with Federal agencies.

- **Office of Indian Royalty Assistance.** The RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA) is responsible for coordinating and communicating with Indian mineral lessors and for advocating action or change. Customer service is provided through offices located in Denver and Oklahoma City.

The RMP inaugurated a Royalty Internship Program in 1997. The program is designed to assist mineral-producing Tribes who are considering self-governance or self-determination contracts, or Tribes who want to become more familiar with royalty management. The program consists primarily of work assignments in one or more of the RMP operating divisions.

The OIRA has a lead role in RMP implementation of the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994. The OIRA met informally with two Tribes in 1997 to discuss their interest in assuming RMP functions. The OIRA further participated in a workgroup composed of officials with the Department, the Department of Health and Human Services, and selected Tribes to draft a self-determination procedural manual.

Product Valuation

The MMS continued to provide product valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1997.

- **Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** The Secretary of the Interior chartered the Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Federal Committee) on June 27, 1994, to review policies and procedures used to value natural gas. The Federal Committee included representatives from MMS, States, major oil and gas companies, large and small independent producers, and marketing firms.

The MMS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on November 6, 1995, containing the recommendations from the Federal Committee to improve and simplify the payment of royalties and to reduce administrative costs for both the Federal Government and industry. In February 1997, MMS completed a cost-benefit analysis that indicated that the Federal Committee consensus option would result in an annual loss of approximately \$20 million.

The MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register on April 22, 1997, withdrawing the proposed rule and requesting comments on new options to value Federal gas. Personnel from MMS met March 3-5, 1998, in Denver in a renewed effort to revise the existing gas valuation regulations based on comments and views expressed by interested constituents. The MMS remains committed to working with its constituents to explore alternative means to value natural gas.

- **Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** The MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register on February 7, 1995, to establish the Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Indian Committee). The goal of the Indian Committee was to publish regulations that would maximize royalty revenues for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish value.

The Indian Committee included representatives from MMS, BIA, Indian mineral owners, and the oil and gas industry. The Indian Committee agreed on a formula to value gas produced from Indian lands located in index zones using available public spot-market index prices and a factor for transportation. The price, derived from the formula, would be applied to the wellhead gas volume and would satisfy the gross proceeds and major portion calculations required by Indian lease terms.

The MMS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on September 23, 1996. The proposed rule represents recommendations from the Indian Committee and also contains two new forms for information collection on dual accounting and safety net values. The final comment period closed on April 4, 1997. The Indian Committee met on March 26, 1997, and did not

reach agreement on the rule's treatment of contract settlement proceeds. The MMS has conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the new rule. The MMS expects to publish a final rule in the Federal Register in 1998.

- **Revision of MMS Oil Royalty Valuation Rules.** The MMS remain committed to pursue effective oil valuation regulations on both Federal and Indian mineral lands.

Federal. The current MMS Federal oil valuation rules rely heavily on posted prices, particularly in non-arm's-length situations. A number of analysts believe, however, that posted prices now substantially understate market value. The MMS published a proposed Federal crude oil valuation rule in the Federal Register on January 24, 1997. The MMS conducted public meetings in 1997 to receive comments addressing the rule.

The MMS refined the proposal in a supplementary proposed rulemaking on July 3, 1997. The changes responded to concerns from small independent producers who believed the original rule was too restrictive in categorizing arm's-length sales. The producers contended that the original rule would require some legitimate arm's-length sales to be valued other than arm's-length, requiring the producers to pay index prices.

The MMS received a substantial number of comments on the January and July proposals. The MMS subsequently reopened the public comment period on September 22, 1997, requesting comments on alternative proposals before proceeding with the rulemaking. The MMS conducted seven public meetings across the country to solicit comments from interested constituents on the alternatives.

The MMS published a second Supplementary Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register on February 6, 1998, and scheduled five public meetings across the country to invite public comment on the proposal.

Oil royalty would continue to be measured by gross proceeds received by the lessee or its affiliate in true arm's-length transactions under the proposed Federal oil rule. For non-arm's-length transactions, value would be based on spot prices with appropriate location and quality adjustments, except in the Rocky Mountain region, where a new series of benchmarks would apply.

The oil and gas industry has unanimously opposed all of the proposals to amend the current regulations for the valuation of oil produced from Federal leases. The Congress has introduced legislation that would mandate

the Secretary to take all oil and natural gas production in-kind. Two similar versions of this legislation were introduced in early 1998. States generally have been supportive of the various valuation regulation proposals, however, and favor alternatives to posted prices for establishing the royalty value of crude oil. The Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1998 included language prohibiting MMS from publishing a final rule until October 1, 1998.

Indian. The MMS initially planned to develop an Indian oil valuation rule that was separate but comparable to the Federal rule. The MMS elected to develop an independent rule in 1997, however, for valuing oil produced from Indian leases, due to MMS trust responsibilities and the unique lease terms contained in Indian leases, particularly "major portion" provisions.

The MMS published a proposed Indian oil valuation rule in the Federal Register on February 12, 1998. The MMS conducted two public hearings to obtain comments on the rule in the spring. The Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1998 included language prohibiting MMS from publishing a final rule until October 1, 1998. The MMS has received written comments on the proposed oil valuation rule. After reviewing these comments, MMS will decide whether to publish a final rule or to publish another proposed rule.

- **Impact of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 636 on Transportation and Gas Marketing.** The MMS published a final regulation in the Federal Register on December 16, 1997, to clarify royalty implications of FERC Order 636. The proposed 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 and parking fees, and wheeling costs. Nondeductible marketing costs include long-term storage, aggregator fees, and intrahub title transfer fees.

The FERC issued Order 636 in April 1992 to enhance competition among suppliers and to improve the industry's ability to compete effectively for new markets. The Order mandated that interstate pipelines separate their sales and transportation services, negating the advantage that a particular pipeline company would have in the sale of its own gas as opposed to the gas of other suppliers.

Pipelines must provide open access transportation services equal in quality whether the gas is purchased directly from the pipeline company or from another

source. Each pipeline was required to complete restructuring of its services by November 1, 1993.

The rulemaking modified the gas valuation regulations in conjunction with the changes to the transportation allowance regulations. The MMS recognizes that certain lessee gas transportation arrangements result in financial transactions that are not directly associated with the gas value. Such transactions may not have royalty consequences. The rulemaking encourages lessees to request valuation guidance from MMS if the lessee is unsure if transactions result in additional royalty obligations.

The final rulemaking applies to both arm's-length and non-arm's-length situations for valuing gas production and calculating transportation allowances. The final rulemaking became effective February 1, 1998.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America and the American Petroleum Institute 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 the gas at the wellhead and unilaterally changes the terms of the oil and gas lease.

- Major Portion Initiatives.** Indian lease terms and valuation regulations require the value of gas to be the higher of either gross proceeds or the highest price paid or offered for a major portion of gas produced from a field or area. Major portion prices are calculated and compared with prices reported by payors. The RMP issues "Orders to Pay" for additional royalties where appropriate. A summary of major portion initiatives completed through Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 follows:

- Oklahoma Indian Allottees.** The RMP performed a major portion analysis for allotted Indian leases under the jurisdiction of the BIA Anadarko Area Office. The effort resulted in the collection of additional royalties from 130 payors for the period 1986-95. The RMP also calculated major portion prices for eastern Oklahoma for the period 1988-95. The RMP is currently pursuing the collection of additional royalties for these periods.
- Southern Ute Tribe and Allottees.** The RMP performed a major portion analysis for the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, resulting in the collection of additional royalties from 46 payors for the period 1987-91. The RMP performed a major portion analysis for the period 1984-86 and is currently

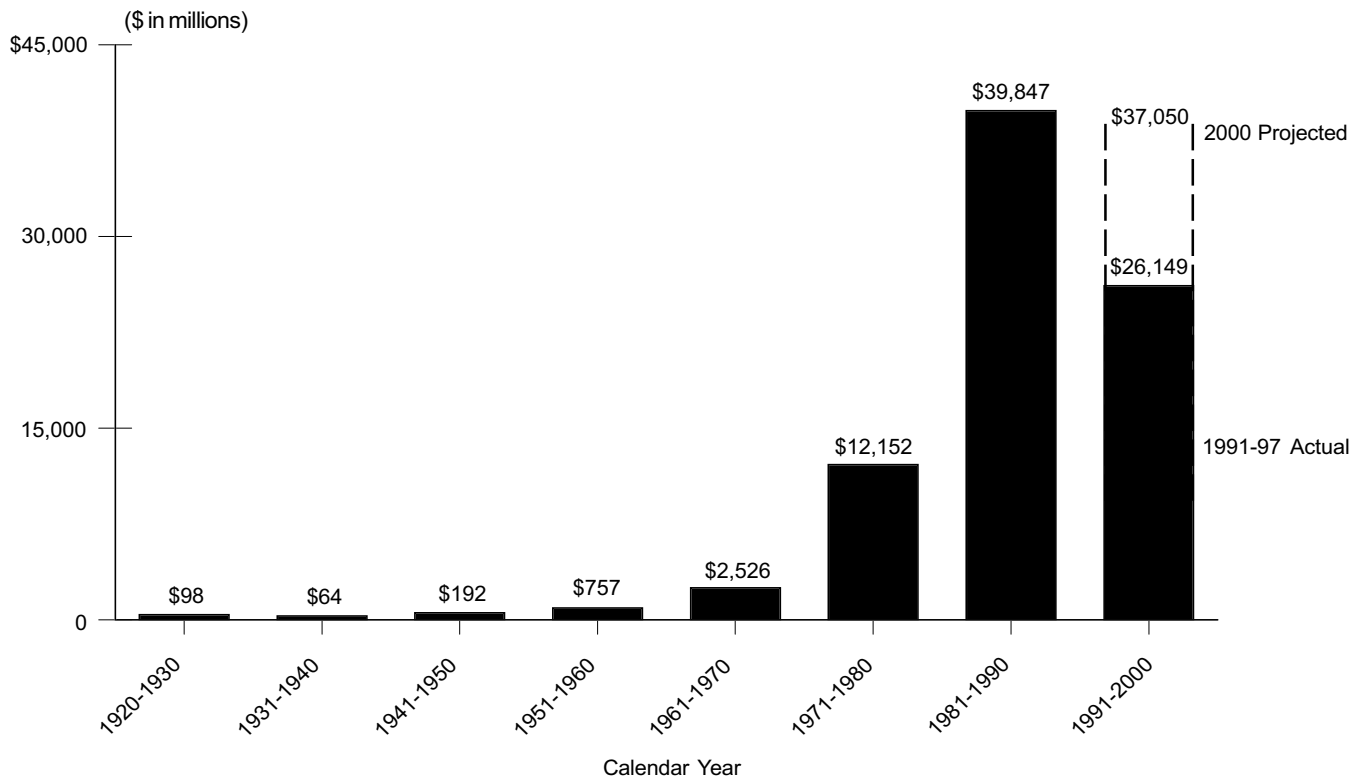


Figure 3. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1920-2000

performing a corresponding analysis for the period 1992-95. The RMP is assisting efforts of the Southern Ute Tribe to collect additional royalties for major portion analyses in various settlement negotiations.

- **Blackfoot Tribe and Allottees.** The RMP and representatives from the Blackfoot Tribe have agreed on a method to calculate major portion prices for the Blackfoot Reservation. Calculations are complete, and the effort resulted in the collection of additional royalties for the period 1986-94. The RMP is currently in the process of calculating major portion prices for the 1984-85 period as well as the 1995 period forward. The RMP is assisting efforts of the Blackfoot Tribe to collect additional royalties in settlement negotiations.
- **Navajo Nation.** The RMP and the Navajo Nation agreed on a method to calculate major portion prices for gas produced on Tribal leases for the period January 1987 through February 1989. Calculations are complete, and RMP collected additional royalties from 16 payors for the period. The Navajo Nation agreed to perform a major portion analysis for the period March 1989 through the current date.

- **Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.** The RMP calculated major portion prices for the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe involving both the Aneth and San Juan Basin Areas for the period 1987-95. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe approved the methodology, and RMP is pursuing the collection of additional royalties.
- **Northern Ute Indian Tribe.** The RMP and the Northern Ute Indian Tribe have agreed on a method to calculate major portion prices for Northern Ute Indian Tribal leases. The RMP calculated major portion prices and collected additional royalties for the period 1987-95.
- **Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes.** The RMP worked with members of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes to analyze the methodology used by the Tribes to calculate major portion prices for the period 1988-94. The RMP will continue to assist the efforts of the two Tribes to collect additional royalties for major portion analyses.
- **Geothermal Payor Handbook.** The RMP published a Geothermal Payor Handbook on February 20, 1997, providing a definitive explanation of valuation regulations that became effective January 1, 1992. The

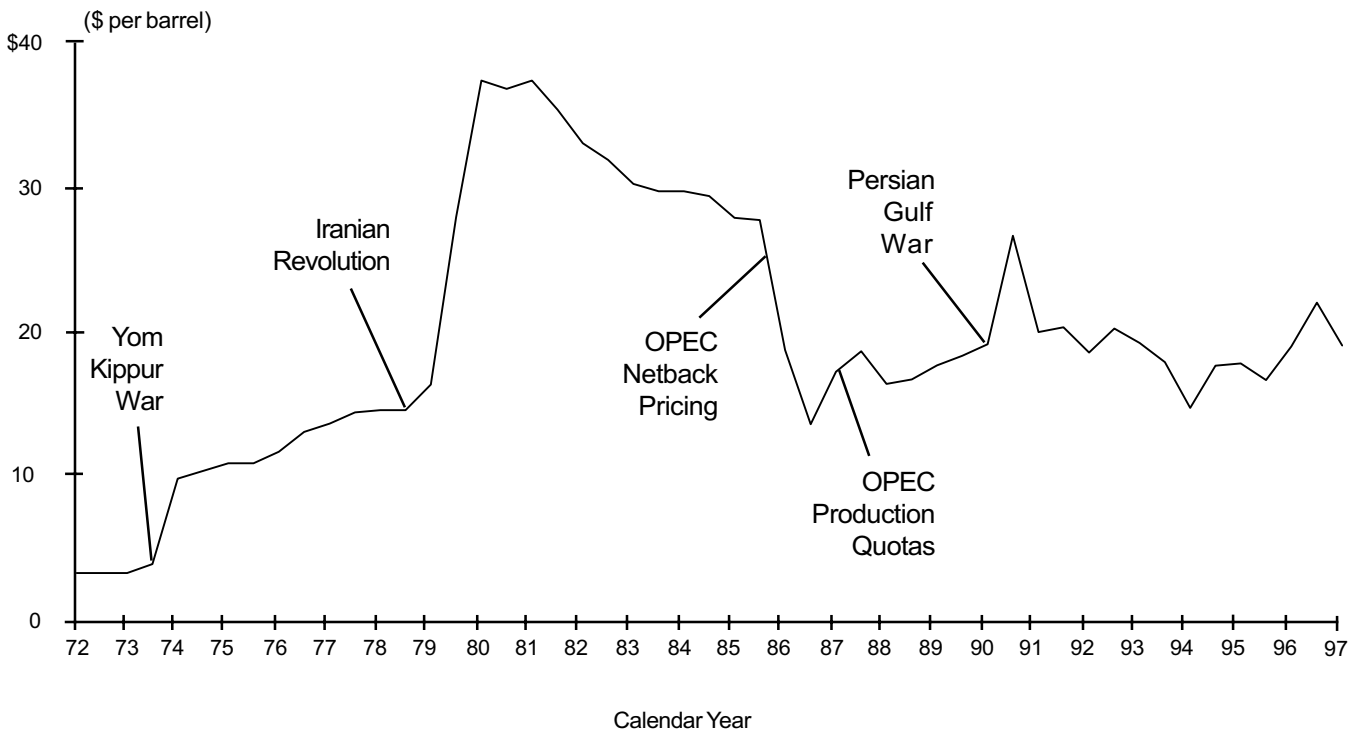


Figure 4. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-97 (Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

handbook further provides examples of different valuation situations.

- **Solid Minerals Payor Handbook.** The RMP published a revised issue of the Solid Minerals Payor Handbook on March 12, 1997. The handbook contains instructions on how to report and pay solid mineral royalties, and how to use the Solid Minerals Payor Information Form and the Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance. The handbook further provides valuation information for coal, sodium, phosphate, and other commodities.

Revenue Underpayment Detection Programs

Collections from audits, refund denials, and exception programs rose from \$72.9 million in FY 1996 to \$76.5 million in FY 1997 (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 1997 totaled nearly \$2 billion (table 1). A summary of program activity in FY 1997 follows.

- **Audit program.** Audit collections and refund denials by RMP auditors totaled \$30.6 million during the year. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State

and Indian Tribal audit efforts added another \$9.6 million. The collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of \$40.2 million in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).

The RMP maintained cooperative agreements that provided audit funding in FY 1997 to seven Indian Tribes and 10 States under the authority provided in sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Cooperative agreements under section 202 were in effect at the end of FY 1997 with the following Tribes:

- Blackfeet
- Jicarilla Apache
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone and Arapaho
- Southern Ute
- Ute
- Ute Mountain Ute

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 1997 with the following States:

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

Table 1. Revenues from principal Royalty Management Program underpayment detection programs, Fiscal Years 1982-97

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars									
	Audit Program	AFS/PAAS Exceptions	AFS Exceptions	Allowance Exceptions	AFS/PAAS Liquidated Damages	OCS Recoup.	Indian Recoup.	Improper Adjust.	Royalty Rate Monitor	Total
1982-87 . . .	\$ 403,605	\$ 15,730	\$ 18,041	\$ ---	\$ 11	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 437,387
1988 . . .	52,201	10,074	13,494	---	327	---	---	---	---	76,096
1989 . . .	107,416	12,506	16,939	---	114	---	---	---	---	136,975
1990 . . .	65,966	18,529	14,528	---	124	---	---	---	---	99,147
1991 . . .	97,003	20,204	11,251	---	477	---	---	---	---	128,935
1992 . . .	122,670	22,984	21,641	2,210	781	104	104	---	---	170,494
1993 . . .	140,493	24,644	22,559	721	913	708	199	168	---	190,405
1994 . . .	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 . . .	<u>40,160</u>	<u>21,340</u>	<u>13,870</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>76,522</u>
Total . . .	\$1,552,663	\$203,860	\$178,286	\$5,731	\$4,403	\$2,412	\$1,382	\$2,303	\$626	\$1,951,666

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

Revenues from comparisons of sales reported to AFS and corresponding production reported to PAAS totaled \$21.3 million in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).

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

Interest collections remained relatively stable at \$13.9 million in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).

- **Allowance exception processing.** All transportation and processing allowances deducted from royalties are

subject to RMP review. The MMS has continued to improve efforts to monitor these deductions from the inception of the first automated program in FY 1992.

- **Automated Allowance Tracking System.** This system reviewed oil and gas transportation and gas processing allowance forms filed by payors. The MMS Director placed a moratorium on filing violations in the first quarter of FY 1994; however, collections for bills issued before the moratorium resulted in \$595,000 in FY 1995 and \$26,000 in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).
- **Allowance Limit Exception Processing.** The RMP implemented this program in 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 1996. The RMP is developing a procedure to monitor collections resulting from exceptions detected by the program.

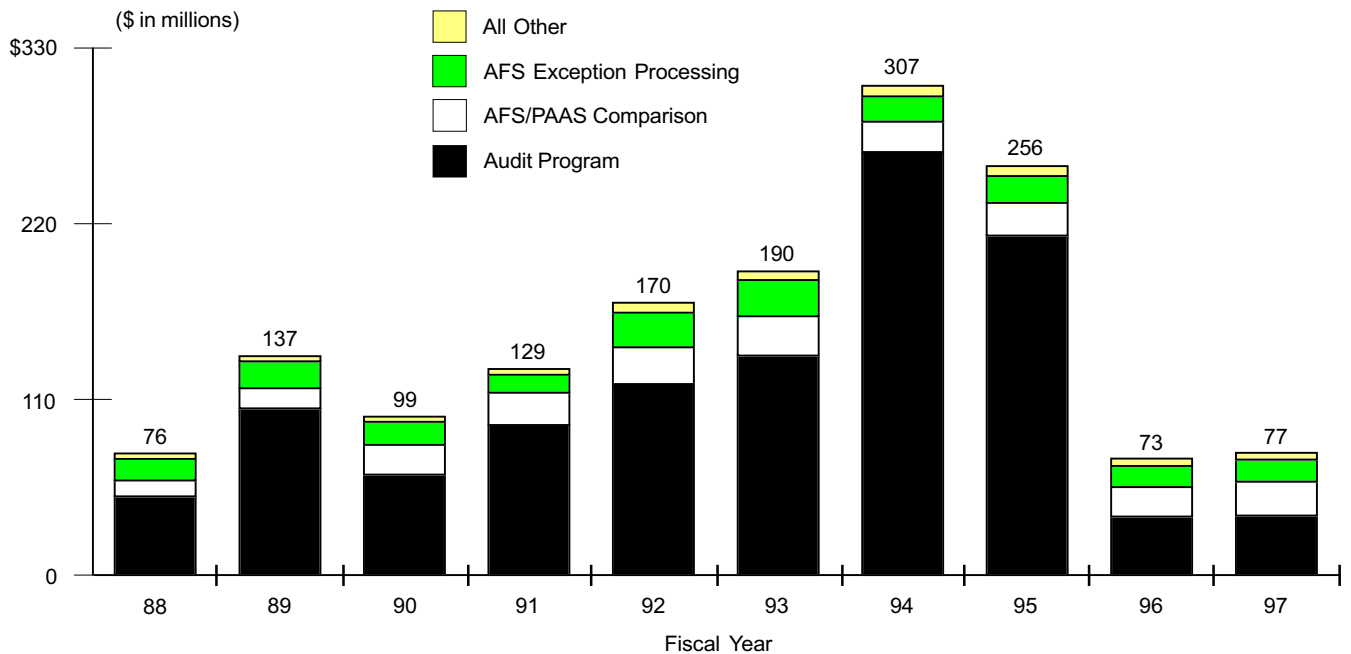


Figure 5. Revenues from RMP underpayment detection programs, FY 1988-97

- Liquidated damage assessments.** On October 1, 1995, RMP changed its assessment policy for late and incorrect reporting. Under the new policy, RMP no longer charges reporters for filing late royalty or production reports. In addition, reporters will normally not be charged for incorrect royalty and production reporting unless the overall average error rate RMP calculates for a given month exceeds the FY 1995 average error rate of approximately 3 percent. While assessments for late reporting will cease, RMP will continue to assess interest when payments are late.

Collections from late or erroneous reports through AFS generated \$2,000; collections from operators for late or erroneous production reports through PAAS totaled less than \$500 in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).

- OCS Lands Act Amendments** require a payor to file a request with RMP for recoupment or refund of an overpayment within 2 years of the original payment. Payors who take a recoupment without authorization are contacted by RMP and must explain the recoupment within 30 days. Failure to justify the recoupment results in an assessment to recover the unauthorized refund. Under the provisions of RSFA, payors will no longer be required to file a request for a recoupment with RMP. This provision applies to payment receipt dates after August 12, 1996. The RMP collected \$115,000 in FY 1997 from bills issued through August 12, 1996, and issued \$130,000 in credits, resulting in a net refund of \$15,000 during the year (table 1 and figure 5).

- Indian recoupments.** Payors who take a recoupment of an overpayment on an Indian lease cannot recoup more than 50 percent of the monthly revenue payment on an allotted lease or 100 percent of the monthly revenue payment on a Tribal lease. Collections from improper Indian recoupments fell from \$209,000 in FY 1996 to \$162,000 in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5). Payors reported more recoupments correctly in FY 1997, resulting in fewer assessments.

- Improper adjustments.** The RMP compares every credit line submitted by a payor with the most recent payment line. Payors who submit a credit line that does not match the original payment line must repay the credit amount. Collections from improper adjustments increased from \$542,000 in FY 1996 to \$823,000 in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).

- Royalty rate monitoring.** The RMP 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, RMP notifies the payor of the

error and allows 90 days to correct the mistake. The RMP bills payors for additional royalties based on the higher lease rate if the payor does not correct the error. The RMP collected \$154,000 from this effort in FY 1997 (table 1 and figure 5).

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases rose 22.3 percent, from \$5.5 billion in 1996 to \$6.7 billion in 1997 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase was due to a sharp rise in gas prices in 1997 and to additional collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales on the OCS.

Royalties were up 12.9 percent, or \$550.4 million, from 1996 to 1997. A significant increase in gas royalties was offset, in part, by a modest decline in coal royalties during the year (figures 1 and 2, and tables 2 and 3). Royalties are projected to generate over \$3.5 billion annually during the balance of the decade (figure 3).

Oil royalties rose 7.1 percent, from \$1.5 billion in 1996 to \$1.6 billion in 1997 (table 3 and figure 6). The rise in royalty revenues is primarily associated with increased oil production in the Gulf of Mexico in the Ram-Powell and Troika Fields.

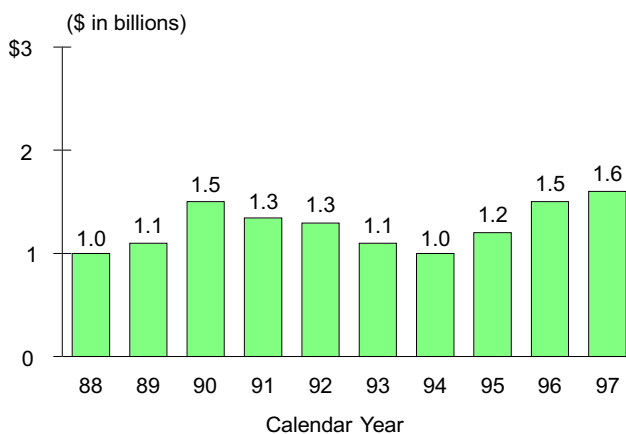


Figure 6. Oil royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1988-97

Gas royalties jumped 19.5 percent, from \$2.2 billion in 1996 to \$2.7 billion in 1997 (table 3 and figure 7). The DOE reports that unusually cold weather in October 1996 lowered underground storage levels, which caused a dramatic increase in prices through January 1997. Ironically, weather in January and February, the coldest months of the year, was warmer than normal. Prices remained high, however, since gas inventories entered the primary heating season at such low levels. Prices spiked again in September through

the first half of November as a result of unusually warm weather in the southeast and southwest that increased cooling demand and cold weather in the west, midwest, and northeast that increased heating demand. Injections at underground storage sites continued into the fall past their normal cutoff period to accommodate the demand. Prices fell in the last half of November and in December as the weather became more moderate and inventories appeared to be adequate for the peak heating season in 1998.

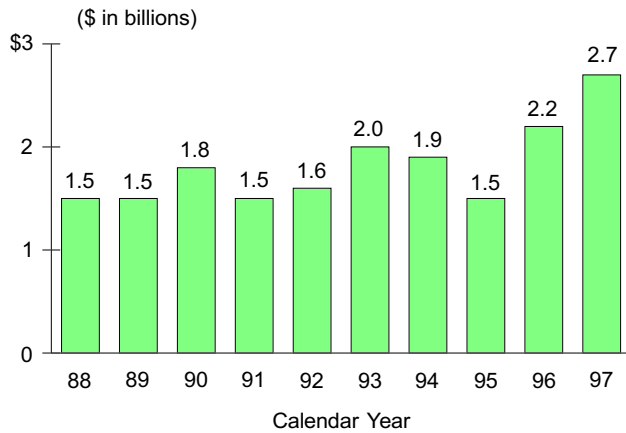


Figure 7. Gas royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1988-97

Coal royalties fell 3.5 percent, or \$12.8 million, from 1996 to 1997 (table 3 and figure 8).

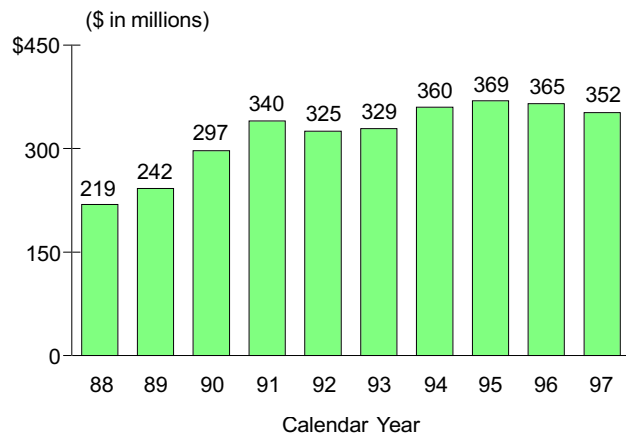


Figure 8. Coal royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1988-97

The electric utility sector consumed nearly 90 percent of the coal produced in the United States in 1997. Coal prices to electric utilities fell to their lowest level since 1979. Gains

in mining productivity resulted in a downward trend in coal prices in recent years. The expected increase in coal prices from the effects of the Clean Air Act of 1990 have been more than offset by the productivity gains.

Royalty collections from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 12.7 percent, or \$22.9 million, from \$180.4 million in 1996 to \$203.3 million in 1997 (table 3 and figure 9). Much of the increase was associated with carbon dioxide on Federal onshore lands and gas plant products on Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian lands.

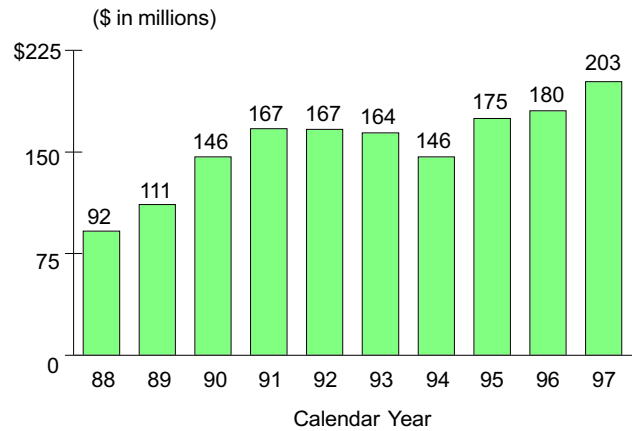


Figure 9. Other royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1988-97

Rent collections rose 34.9 percent, from \$197.1 million in 1996 to \$266 million in 1997. The increase was primarily attributed to additional oil and gas acreage resulting from recent competitive lease sales on Federal lands (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3).

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales jumped 55 percent, from \$965.7 million in 1996 to \$1.5 billion in 1997. Virtually all of the increase occurred as a result of three offshore oil and gas lease sales (tables 2, 3, and 20). The increase in offshore collections was due to advances in offshore technology and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf.

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, were up \$77.6 million, from \$62.4 million in 1996 to \$139.9 million in 1997. Significant increases were recorded on both Federal and Indian lands (tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States from inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-97

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1982-88					
Offshore Federal	\$21,861,610,025	\$ 340,594,011	\$17,166,923,891	\$ 57,781,638	\$ 39,426,909,565
Onshore Federal	5,941,132,415	305,522,869	409,399,237	35,360,452	6,691,414,973
Indian	<u>909,010,462</u>	<u>3,667,523</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>17,040,233</u>	<u>929,718,218</u>
Total	\$28,711,752,902	\$ 649,784,403	\$17,576,323,128	\$110,182,323	\$ 47,048,042,756
1989					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,151,389,563	\$ 79,247,653	\$ 645,617,410	\$ 38,890,914	\$ 2,915,145,540
Onshore Federal	703,271,378	64,582,840	93,490,354	14,596,315	875,940,887
Indian	<u>122,429,802</u>	<u>240,459</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,214,064</u>	<u>123,884,325</u>
Total	\$ 2,977,090,743	\$ 144,070,952	\$ 739,107,764	\$ 54,701,293	\$ 3,914,970,752
1990					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,684,799,523	\$ 79,339,130	\$ 584,301,918	\$ 19,298,248	\$ 3,367,738,819
Onshore Federal	906,932,447	62,054,404	63,619,572	3,920,033	1,036,526,456
Indian	<u>151,992,888</u>	<u>213,007</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>225,476</u>	<u>152,431,371</u>
Total	\$ 3,743,724,858	\$ 141,606,541	\$ 647,921,490	\$ 23,443,757	\$ 4,556,696,646
1991					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,355,516,849	\$ 78,115,402	\$ 338,856,549	\$ 20,677,698	\$ 2,793,166,498
Onshore Federal	881,093,217	58,196,111	42,288,326	4,609,484	986,187,138
Indian	<u>145,185,355</u>	<u>199,280</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>147,005,271</u>
Total	\$ 3,381,795,421	\$ 136,510,793	\$ 381,144,875	\$ 26,907,818	\$ 3,926,358,907
1992					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,377,178,820	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$ 39,743,046	\$ 2,561,405,652
Onshore Federal	865,437,216	36,977,532	58,185,736	9,552,915	970,153,399
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					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$137,727,059	\$ 2,856,913,823
Onshore Federal	922,173,970	34,667,064	77,106,385	13,227,103	1,047,174,522
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

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-97 (cont.)

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1994					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,403,114,323	\$ 39,866,586	\$ 331,367,072	\$140,936,824	\$ 2,915,284,805
Onshore Federal	892,722,601	32,890,789	97,454,815	121,800,924	1,144,869,129
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					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,206,739,815	\$ 87,323,860	\$ 414,007,620	\$ 15,682,654	\$ 2,723,753,949
Onshore Federal	829,922,509	33,818,519	87,027,906	10,331,443	961,100,377
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					
Offshore Federal	\$ 3,165,986,607	\$ 158,680,049	\$ 878,165,759	\$ 50,808,932	\$ 4,253,641,347
Onshore Federal	934,570,583	37,581,863	87,568,614	13,834,579	1,073,555,639
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
1997					
Offshore Federal	\$ 3,539,463,975	\$ 228,353,729	\$ 1,410,684,424	\$ 80,725,907	\$ 5,259,228,035
Onshore Federal	1,074,492,915	36,725,742	85,975,504	51,561,280	1,248,755,441
Indian	<u>205,226,131</u>	<u>938,093</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>7,638,934</u>	<u>213,803,158</u>
Total	\$ 4,819,183,021	\$ 266,017,564	\$ 1,496,659,928	\$139,926,121	\$ 6,721,786,634
1982-97					
Offshore Federal	\$45,298,732,330	\$1,191,005,919	\$21,981,176,864	\$602,272,920	\$69,073,188,033
Onshore Federal	13,951,749,251	703,017,733	1,102,116,449	278,794,528	16,035,677,961
Indian	<u>2,331,449,154</u>	<u>7,284,227</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>27,914,476</u>	<u>2,366,647,857</u>
Total	\$61,581,930,735	\$1,901,307,879	\$23,083,293,313	\$908,981,924	\$87,475,513,851

NOTE: The column titled "Other Revenues" was formerly titled "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in this column 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 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.

Indian "Rents" in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under "Other Revenues." Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" are now listed separately. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-97

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1982-88				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 720,748,473	\$155,611,698	\$ 876,360,171
Gas Royalties	12,052,657,089	1,986,601,057	249,810,911	14,289,069,057
Oil Royalties	9,672,207,844	2,848,499,617	457,567,313	12,978,274,774
Other Royalties	136,745,092	385,283,268	46,020,540	568,048,900
Rents	340,594,011	305,522,869	3,667,523	649,784,403
Bonuses	17,166,923,891	409,399,237	---	17,576,323,128
Other Revenues	<u>57,781,638</u>	<u>35,360,452</u>	<u>17,040,233</u>	<u>110,182,323</u>
Total	\$39,426,909,565	\$ 6,691,414,973	\$929,718,218	\$47,048,042,756
1989				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 194,541,835	\$ 47,677,927	\$ 242,219,762
Gas Royalties	1,300,193,995	176,414,932	24,632,980	1,501,241,907
Oil Royalties	818,591,495	263,056,653	40,835,885	1,122,484,033
Other Royalties	32,604,073	69,257,958	9,283,010	111,145,041
Rents	79,247,653	64,582,840	240,459	144,070,952
Bonuses	645,617,410	93,490,354	---	739,107,764
Other Revenues	<u>38,890,914</u>	<u>14,596,315</u>	<u>1,214,064</u>	<u>54,701,293</u>
Total	\$ 2,915,145,540	\$ 875,940,887	\$123,884,325	\$ 3,914,970,752
1990				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 236,067,011	\$ 60,791,496	\$ 296,858,507
Gas Royalties	1,539,364,756	225,489,863	29,750,975	1,794,605,594
Oil Royalties	1,090,953,312	362,642,855	52,207,285	1,505,803,452
Other Royalties	54,481,455	82,732,718	9,243,132	146,457,305
Rents	79,339,130	62,054,404	213,007	141,606,541
Bonuses	584,301,918	63,619,572	---	647,921,490
Other Revenues	<u>19,298,248</u>	<u>3,920,033</u>	<u>225,476</u>	<u>23,443,757</u>
Total	\$ 3,367,738,819	\$ 1,036,526,456	\$152,431,371	\$ 4,556,696,646

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-97 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1991				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 339,574,488
Gas Royalties	1,286,891,566	214,317,519	29,223,094	1,530,432,179
Oil Royalties	996,566,085	303,594,785	44,431,636	1,344,592,506
Other Royalties	72,059,198	86,489,709	8,647,341	167,196,248
Rents	78,115,402	58,196,111	199,280	136,510,793
Bonuses	338,856,549	42,288,326	---	381,144,875
Other Revenues	<u>20,677,698</u>	<u>4,609,484</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>26,907,818</u>
Total	\$2,793,166,498	\$ 986,187,138	\$147,005,271	\$3,926,358,907
1992				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 325,462,818
Gas Royalties	1,333,786,723	243,635,393	34,630,655	1,612,052,771
Oil Royalties	968,052,702	280,355,318	46,386,064	1,294,794,084
Other Royalties	75,339,395	81,902,575	9,461,608	166,703,578
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 Indian mineral leases in the United States from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-97 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1994				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 360,175,024
Gas Royalties	1,544,996,745	342,371,752	47,497,637	1,934,866,134
Oil Royalties	799,238,495	182,580,905	32,734,330	1,014,553,730
Other Royalties	58,879,083	76,499,333	11,116,506	146,494,922
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 Indian mineral leases in the United States from the inception of the Minerals Management Service, Calendar Years 1982-97 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	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
1982-97				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 3,134,147,110	\$ 721,918,380	\$ 3,856,065,490
Gas Royalties	25,794,307,071	4,585,504,972	626,900,179	31,006,712,222
Oil Royalties	18,741,485,619	5,103,318,365	845,789,112	24,690,593,096
Other Royalties	762,939,640	1,128,778,804	136,841,483	2,028,559,927
Rents	1,191,005,919	703,017,733	7,284,227	1,901,307,879
Bonuses.	21,981,176,864	1,102,116,449	---	23,083,293,313
Other Revenues	<u>602,272,920</u>	<u>278,794,528</u>	<u>27,914,476</u>	<u>908,981,924</u>
Total	\$69,073,188,033	\$16,035,677,961	\$2,366,647,857	\$87,475,513,851

NOTE: The "Other Revenues" column was formerly titled "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in this column 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 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.

Indian "Rents" in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under "Other Revenues." Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" are now listed separately. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 4. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-97

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties
Federal offshore	\$ ---	\$32,175,215,434	\$25,694,341,630	\$ 940,241,234
Federal onshore	3,304,790,257	5,905,597,275	8,797,693,848	1,545,374,658
Indian	<u>783,349,016</u>	<u>808,526,618</u>	<u>1,527,736,625</u>	<u>301,089,065</u>
Total	\$4,088,139,273	\$38,889,339,327	\$36,019,772,103	\$2,786,704,957

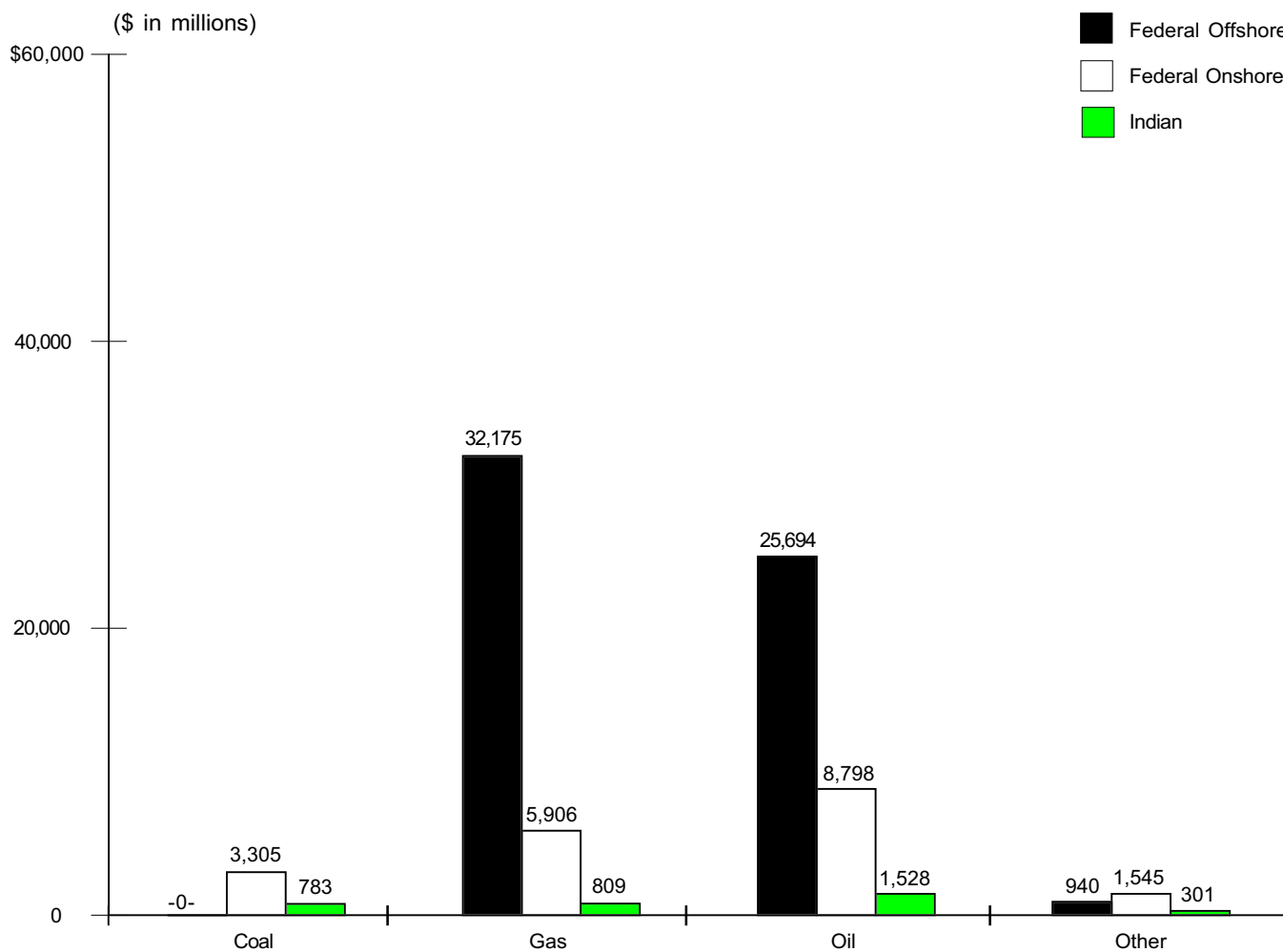


Figure 10. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-97

Table 4. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total Collections	
\$1,473,418,193	\$59,413,660,655	\$638,561,364	\$120,335,438,510	Federal offshore
703,017,733	1,789,729,349	278,794,528	22,324,997,648	Federal onshore
<u>7,284,227</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>27,914,476</u>	<u>3,455,900,027</u>	Indian
\$2,183,720,153	\$61,203,390,004	\$945,270,368	\$146,116,336,185	Total

NOTE: Offshore collection information is complete from the inception of the offshore program in 1953. Federal onshore and Indian royalty information is complete from the inception of the onshore program in 1920 and the Indian program in 1937. Information for Federal onshore and Indian rents, bonuses, and other revenues is not available for selected periods prior to 1982.

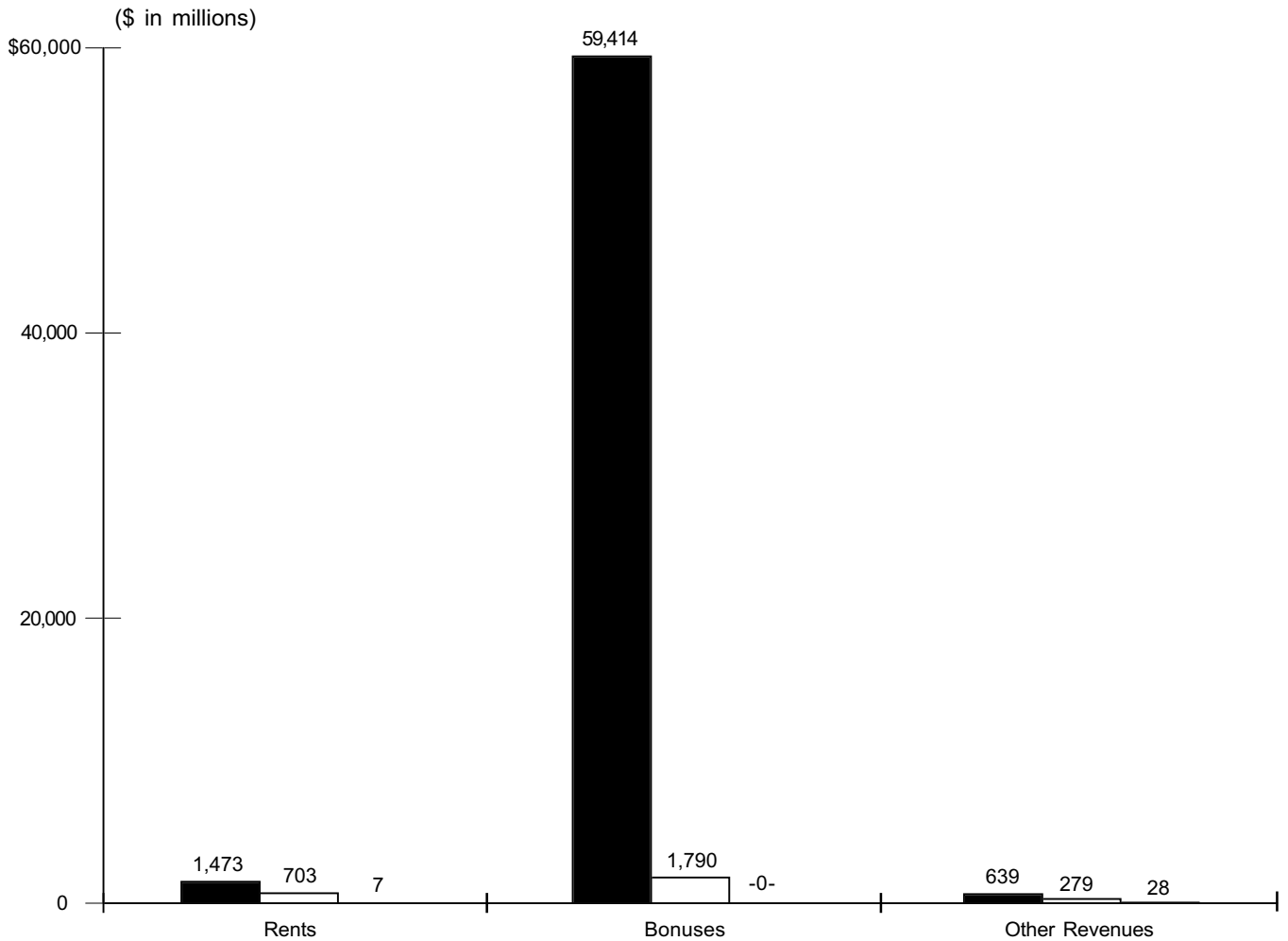


Figure 10. Summary of revenues collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

Table 5. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	281,526,265	\$ 158,127,554	\$ 8,916,169
Gas	7,286,734,560	17,927,036,584	2,657,964,734
Gas Lost	135,174	303,361	38,745
Gas Plant Products	2,965,655,190	1,032,889,785	118,365,908
Geothermal	16,681,318	184,536,321	20,799,765
Hot Water	7,636,466	50,340,318	5,037,690
Oil	611,263,179	11,414,280,940	1,605,762,863
Oil Lost	294	5,833	396
Sulfur	445,945	<u>11,096,489</u>	<u>129,394</u>
Total		\$ 30,778,617,185	\$ 4,417,015,664
Solid Minerals			
Coal	362,553,730	\$ 3,362,792,224	\$ 352,178,744
Copper	55,232	25,979,180	1,779,190
Lead	241,880	118,716,484	2,909,887
Limestone	205,955	992,610	34,108
Phosphate	4,630,695	80,782,370	4,040,417
Potash	1,420,842	128,147,803	2,308,243
Sand-Gravel	8,004,495	33,774,916	4,773,506
Sodium	5,221,338	378,807,078	20,472,559
Sulfur	2,267,523	124,428,592	10,325,282
Zinc	40,893	<u>28,411,210</u>	<u>976,461</u>
Total		\$ 4,282,832,467	\$ 399,798,397

Table 6. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	5,076,996,337	\$13,257,880,186	\$2,100,995,452
Gas Lost	68,996	207,747	26,348
Gas Plant Products	1,695,479,467	648,933,351	84,462,185
Oil	478,775,008	8,958,694,377	1,343,566,537
Sulfur	19,437	999,540	88,171
Total		\$22,866,715,201	\$3,529,138,693
Solid Minerals			
Sulfur	2,267,523	\$ 124,428,592	\$ 10,325,282

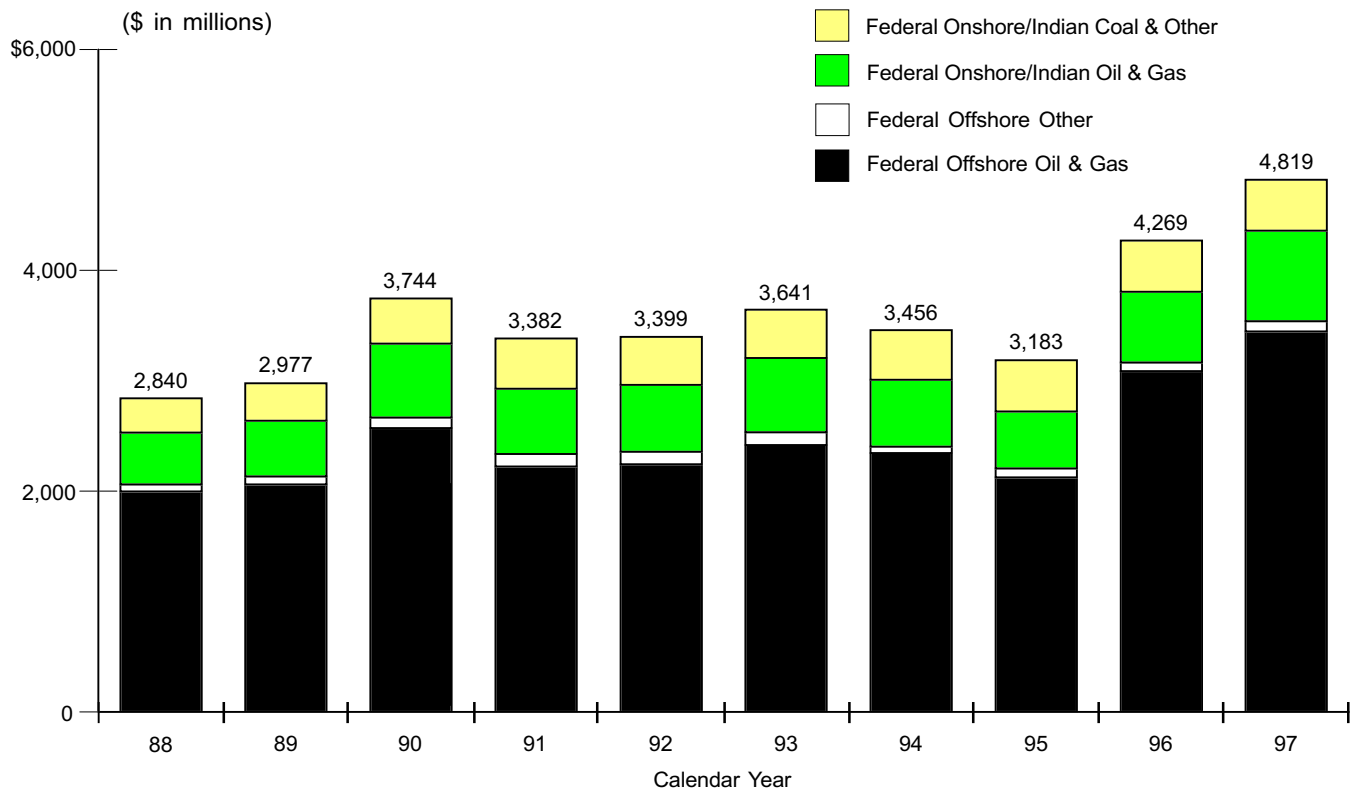


Figure 11. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1988-97

Table 7. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Carbon Dioxide	281,526,265	\$ 158,127,554	\$ 8,916,169
Gas	1,940,621,082	4,110,635,843	476,559,499
Gas Lost	51,951	83,798	10,475
Gas Plant Products	1,177,956,471	354,531,029	30,771,485
Geothermal	16,681,318	184,536,321	20,799,765
Hot Water	7,636,466	50,340,318	5,037,690
Oil	117,292,892	2,161,979,566	213,657,941
Oil Lost	269	5,356	327
Sulfur	426,467	<u>10,096,726</u>	<u>41,194</u>
Total		\$7,030,336,511	\$755,794,545
Solid Minerals			
Coal	330,270,324	\$2,815,478,557	\$285,552,110
Copper	17,887	10,438,710	340,347
Lead	241,880	118,716,484	2,909,887
Limestone	38,140	312,959	15,648
Phosphate	4,629,074	80,758,071	4,037,902
Potash	1,420,842	128,147,803	2,308,243
Sand-Gravel	2,470,087	10,884,449	521,105
Sodium	5,221,338	378,807,078	20,472,559
Zinc	40,893	<u>28,411,210</u>	<u>976,461</u>
Total		\$3,571,955,321	\$317,134,262

Table 8. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Fluid Minerals</i>			
Gas	269,117,141	\$558,520,555	\$ 80,409,783
Gas Lost	14,227	11,816	1,922
Gas Plant Products	92,219,252	29,425,405	3,132,238
Oil	15,195,279	293,606,997	48,538,385
Oil Lost	25	477	69
Sulfur	41	<u>223</u>	<u>29</u>
Total		\$881,565,473	\$132,082,426
<i>Solid Minerals</i>			
Coal	32,283,406	\$547,313,667	\$ 66,626,634
Copper	37,345	15,540,470	1,438,843
Limestone	167,815	679,651	18,460
Phosphate	1,621	24,299	2,515
Sand-Gravel	5,534,408	<u>22,890,467</u>	<u>4,252,401</u>
Total		\$586,448,554	\$ 72,338,853

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97

	1920-87	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Fluid Minerals						
Carbon Dioxide						
Sales Volume	644,404,988	192,344,887	212,922,740	244,911,932	227,533,767	231,746,815
Sales Value	\$ 361,976,081	\$ 120,080,713	\$ 163,780,626	\$ 216,777,894	\$ 208,375,516	\$ 188,277,299
Royalties	\$ 43,130,821	\$ 9,990,923	\$ 10,642,228	\$ 13,970,449	\$ 12,520,718	\$ 11,922,614
Gas						
Sales Volume	114,539,476,944	5,314,847,233	5,211,457,103	6,421,329,680	5,861,932,567	6,124,282,792
Sales Value	\$132,414,654,093	\$9,566,702,680	\$9,451,719,098	\$11,539,292,536	\$9,905,865,558	\$10,426,985,709
Royalties	\$ 20,656,857,984	\$ 1,514,838,178	\$ 1,501,241,907	\$ 1,794,605,594	\$ 1,530,432,179	\$ 1,612,052,771
Gas Lost						
Sales Volume	147,036,800	837,156	(7,167,586)	207,218	176,461	829,410
Sales Value	\$ 101,064,849	\$ 2,493,717	\$ (5,352,821)	\$ 154,487	\$ 414,703	\$ 1,584,258
Royalties	\$ 14,627,538	\$ 312,152	\$ (866,532)	\$ 34,855	\$ 86,228	\$ 207,583
Gas Plant Products						
Sales Volume	36,432,867,287	1,309,355,908	1,660,604,151	1,939,689,096	2,870,515,669	2,803,776,763
Sales Value	\$ 4,524,425,787	\$ 314,169,527	\$ 388,240,864	\$ 597,190,582	\$ 836,192,543	\$ 845,654,370
Royalties	\$ 387,836,756	\$ 33,955,668	\$ 43,371,852	\$ 67,838,982	\$ 92,338,200	\$ 91,828,525
Geothermal						
Sales Volume	65,680,797	11,786,273	12,865,596	31,423,876	28,645,164	25,830,940
Sales Value	\$ 494,743,632	\$ 100,136,451	\$ 110,901,439	\$ 145,138,000	\$ 117,905,893	\$ 148,592,327
Royalties	\$ 61,803,808	\$ 12,265,355	\$ 13,078,493	\$ 14,582,541	\$ 13,848,431	\$ 16,800,670
Hot Water						
Sales Volume	797,295	1,228,492	1,642,626	2,392,455	3,245,086	54,124
Sales Value	\$ 6,678,780	\$ 9,986,139	\$ 15,342,181	\$ 24,832,545	\$ 35,154,053	\$ 165,000
Royalties	\$ 731,591	\$ 980,688	\$ 1,532,938	\$ 2,459,797	\$ 3,546,164	\$ 5,646
Oil						
Sales Volume	16,622,740,700	476,533,156	453,345,362	485,679,172	462,998,420	502,543,457
Sales Value	\$154,507,540,611	\$6,949,033,549	\$7,661,624,711	\$10,238,740,533	\$9,051,067,248	\$ 8,843,487,088
Royalties	\$ 23,293,055,841	\$ 1,014,397,940	\$ 1,122,484,033	\$ 1,505,803,452	\$ 1,344,592,506	\$ 1,294,794,084
Oil Lost						
Sales Volume	210,428	442	29	974	908	362
Sales Value	\$ 2,243,727	\$ 5,344	\$ 689	\$ 15,254	\$ 19,102	\$ 7,534
Royalties	\$ 273,722	\$ 541	\$ 86	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,398	\$ 941
Salt						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 1,494,712	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Royalties	\$ 235,150	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	21,500,105	(5,196)	249,325	306,461	428,348	172,404
Sales Value	\$ 430,460,972	\$ 310,252	\$ 13,711,732	\$ 13,047,362	\$ 14,504,873	\$ 5,984,265
Royalties	\$ 47,574,601	\$ (137,671)	\$ 492,216	\$ 498,936	\$ 702,674	\$ 227,221

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97	
						Fluid Minerals
						Carbon Dioxide
234,612,068	106,665,113	215,213,684	265,811,340	281,526,265	2,857,693,599	Sales Volume
\$ 170,857,517	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 134,878,890	\$ 153,048,946	\$ 158,127,554	\$ 1,943,167,409	Sales Value
\$ 9,525,827	\$ 3,150,769	\$ 8,812,504	\$ 100,806	\$ 8,916,169	\$ 132,683,828	Royalties
						Gas
6,431,867,509	6,654,601,389	6,648,547,855	7,172,656,668	7,286,734,560	177,667,734,300	Sales Volume
\$13,235,246,698	\$13,035,124,698	\$9,940,769,350	\$14,827,623,199	\$17,927,036,584	\$252,271,020,203	Sales Value
\$ 1,999,819,793	\$ 1,934,866,134	\$1,462,764,791	\$ 2,223,895,262	\$ 2,657,964,734	\$ 38,889,339,327	Royalties
						Gas Lost
145,326	397,206	277,205	141,500	135,174	143,015,870	Sales Volume
\$ 411,428	\$ 637,755	\$ 404,958	\$ 293,242	\$ 303,361	\$ 102,409,937	Sales Value
\$ 51,705	\$ 91,142	\$ 56,217	\$ 37,722	\$ 38,745	\$ 14,677,355	Royalties
						Gas Plant Products
2,543,053,546	2,409,347,271	2,939,577,149	2,822,146,043	2,965,655,190	60,696,588,073	Sales Volume
\$ 736,776,965	\$ 625,430,960	\$ 808,481,162	\$ 885,492,289	\$ 1,032,889,785	\$ 11,594,944,834	Sales Value
\$ 88,903,072	\$ 66,324,818	\$ 87,877,265	\$ 95,680,731	\$ 118,365,908	\$ 1,174,321,777	Royalties
						Geothermal
24,473,650	16,830,861	11,909,089	16,230,142	16,681,318	262,357,706	Sales Volume
\$ 147,205,285	\$ 183,448,040	\$ 169,895,486	\$ 181,998,237	\$ 184,536,321	\$ 1,984,501,111	Sales Value
\$ 16,509,460	\$ 20,292,463	\$ 18,751,552	\$ 19,897,700	\$ 20,799,765	\$ 228,630,238	Royalties
						Hot Water
1,356,580	5,092,225	3,468,301	7,674,351	7,636,466	34,588,001	Sales Volume
\$ 5,131,206	\$ 36,837,076	\$ 30,331,632	\$ 55,181,488	\$ 50,340,318	\$ 269,980,418	Sales Value
\$ 513,189	\$ 3,783,731	\$ 3,033,164	\$ 5,541,847	\$ 5,037,690	\$ 27,166,445	Royalties
						Oil
503,991,361	502,282,608	543,556,814	573,811,719	611,263,179	21,738,745,948	Sales Volume
\$ 8,064,662,231	\$ 7,035,750,044	\$8,300,762,455	\$10,543,557,155	\$11,414,280,940	\$242,610,506,565	Sales Value
\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 1,014,553,730	\$1,176,250,348	\$ 1,499,523,768	\$ 1,605,762,863	\$ 36,019,772,103	Royalties
						Oil Lost
905	434	160	21	294	214,957	Sales Volume
\$ 25,091	\$ 6,688	\$ 2,463	\$ 374	\$ 5,833	\$ 2,332,099	Sales Value
\$ 4,164	\$ 830	\$ 301	\$ 46	\$ 396	\$ 285,345	Royalties
						Salt
---	---	---	---	---	4,765,679	Sales Volume
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Value
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 235,150	Royalties
						Sulfur
548,621	386,389	1,009,228	405,825	445,945	25,447,455	Sales Volume
\$ 11,332,671	\$ 4,519,792	\$ 25,591,489	\$ 13,155,708	\$ 11,096,489	\$ 543,715,605	Sales Value
\$ 417,323	\$ 53,656	\$ 433,550	\$ 106,516	\$ 129,394	\$ 50,498,416	Royalties

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-87	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Solid Minerals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,941,052,260	225,439,864	236,270,230	280,555,712	285,091,697	266,654,618
Sales Value	\$21,600,916,891	\$2,920,469,084	\$3,199,612,577	\$3,329,228,862	\$3,164,154,889	\$3,077,048,672
Royalties	\$ 888,946,442	\$ 219,487,512	\$ 242,219,762	\$ 296,858,507	\$ 339,574,488	\$ 325,462,818
Copper						
Sales Volume	700,881	87,268	123,164	93,651	78,504	90,119
Sales Value	\$ 244,241,463	\$ 45,303,771	\$ 72,156,596	\$ 52,504,374	\$ 37,230,413	\$ 40,623,483
Royalties	\$ 17,645,444	\$ 2,953,522	\$ 4,819,837	\$ 4,046,888	\$ 2,715,230	\$ 3,513,480
Fluorspar						
Sales Volume	338,629	809	---	---	---	3,496
Sales Value	\$ 23,207,434	\$ 134,745	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 719,288
Royalties	\$ 950,973	\$ 6,064	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 35,964
Lead						
Sales Volume	12,554,414	298,405	306,909	280,823	215,953	167,304
Sales Value	\$ 2,112,147,431	\$ 148,595,319	\$ 155,744,356	\$ 146,498,457	\$ 87,231,904	\$ 66,590,237
Royalties	\$ 101,287,490	\$ 4,355,667	\$ 4,537,409	\$ 4,687,289	\$ 2,106,367	\$ 1,508,671
Limestone						
Sales Volume	3,719,447	158,256	110,313	207,356	256,805	246,401
Sales Value	\$ 6,217,540	\$ 619,976	\$ 408,105	\$ 841,373	\$ 1,114,285	\$ 1,026,012
Royalties	\$ 313,350	\$ 21,409	\$ 13,239	\$ 29,417	\$ 42,659	\$ 35,241
Phosphate						
Sales Volume	141,431,013	7,079,484	6,019,045	5,835,241	6,208,786	6,471,017
Sales Value	\$ 893,903,835	\$ 67,683,409	\$ 82,181,599	\$ 85,007,005	\$ 83,777,319	\$ 101,349,199
Royalties	\$ 56,938,210	\$ 5,589,819	\$ 5,481,537	\$ 5,228,048	\$ 5,642,299	\$ 6,134,113
Potash						
Sales Volume	139,107,288	1,742,184	2,070,876	2,093,271	2,296,713	2,138,404
Sales Value	\$ 4,162,315,804	\$ 137,599,474	\$ 171,208,383	\$ 163,663,592	\$ 184,997,349	\$ 173,323,254
Royalties	\$ 161,453,615	\$ 2,998,652	\$ 3,676,552	\$ 3,528,856	\$ 3,918,421	\$ 3,779,921
Sand-Gravel						
Sales Volume	162,733,880	8,411,233	9,226,981	7,859,658	7,382,073	6,080,793
Sales Value	\$ 210,859,107	\$ 22,218,665	\$ 33,777,456	\$ 33,066,534	\$ 27,815,019	\$ 23,908,340
Royalties	\$ 19,316,561	\$ 2,802,972	\$ 3,455,490	\$ 3,774,180	\$ 3,133,178	\$ 3,032,148
Sodium						
Sales Volume	88,047,670	3,875,425	4,364,723	4,736,360	5,164,066	5,188,240
Sales Value	\$ 3,675,723,396	\$ 266,972,036	\$ 305,962,326	\$ 372,148,844	\$ 399,059,980	\$ 428,065,377
Royalties	\$ 169,284,100	\$ 13,434,654	\$ 15,220,634	\$ 18,450,761	\$ 19,705,923	\$ 21,111,230
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	---	887	162,012	734,449	854,126	1,046,948
Sales Value	\$ ---	\$ 104,753	\$ 17,497,256	\$ 91,967,724	\$ 95,704,777	\$ 67,503,963
Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 17,494	\$ 2,922,042	\$ 4,598,386	\$ 4,785,239	\$ 3,818,434
Uranium						
Sales Volume	35,681,320	---	144	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 832,241,221	\$ ---	\$ 8,224	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Royalties	\$ 112,718,513	\$ ---	\$ 1,027	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Zinc						
Sales Volume	1,571,915	61,409	55,010	60,422	44,409	50,214
Sales Value	\$ 339,463,515	\$ 29,169,699	\$ 44,042,264	\$ 36,503,735	\$ 21,917,981	\$ 26,997,843
Royalties	\$ 14,788,635	\$ 1,073,243	\$ 1,562,561	\$ 1,298,791	\$ 763,277	\$ 991,687

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97	
						Solid Minerals
						Coal
285,655,007	321,441,148	376,879,813	354,493,320	362,553,730	4,936,087,399	Sales Volume
\$3,129,392,646	\$3,410,169,599	\$3,453,241,344	\$3,451,790,806	\$3,362,792,224	\$54,098,817,594	Sales Value
\$ 328,991,951	\$ 360,175,024	\$ 369,295,252	\$ 364,948,773	\$ 352,178,744	\$ 4,088,139,273	Royalties
						Copper
206,569	143,935	77,229	66,413	55,232	1,722,965	Sales Volume
\$ 130,993,019	\$ 57,289,670	\$ 54,653,510	\$ 30,788,634	\$ 25,979,180	\$ 791,764,113	Sales Value
\$ 6,772,006	\$ 6,280,584	\$ 5,574,571	\$ 2,004,305	\$ 1,779,190	\$ 58,105,057	Royalties
						Fluorspar
3,847	1,939	1,594	2,328	---	352,642	Sales Volume
\$ 775,681	\$ 376,987	\$ 314,783	\$ 458,213	\$ ---	\$ 25,987,131	Sales Value
\$ 38,784	\$ 18,849	\$ 15,739	\$ 22,911	\$ ---	\$ 1,089,284	Royalties
						Lead
199,450	229,218	218,726	287,680	241,880	15,000,762	Sales Volume
\$ 57,246,709	\$ 81,522,051	\$ 97,091,084	\$ 154,014,802	\$ 118,716,484	\$ 3,225,398,834	Sales Value
\$ 961,706	\$ 1,987,424	\$ 2,723,500	\$ 4,629,377	\$ 2,909,887	\$ 131,694,787	Royalties
						Limestone
262,128	186,086	149,438	351,863	205,955	5,854,048	Sales Volume
\$ 1,093,503	\$ 799,369	\$ 666,567	\$ 1,778,655	\$ 992,610	\$ 15,557,995	Sales Value
\$ 32,328	\$ 23,280	\$ 23,804	\$ 60,431	\$ 34,108	\$ 629,266	Royalties
						Phosphate
6,864,488	6,254,698	5,562,085	5,604,139	4,630,695	201,960,691	Sales Volume
\$ 109,946,880	\$ 106,668,340	\$ 99,612,759	\$ 92,966,868	\$ 80,782,370	\$ 1,803,879,583	Sales Value
\$ 6,587,612	\$ 5,428,686	\$ 5,015,537	\$ 4,663,347	\$ 4,040,417	\$ 110,749,625	Royalties
						Potash
1,723,404	1,648,408	876,078	1,206,571	1,420,842	156,324,039	Sales Volume
\$ 137,891,972	\$ 133,076,516	\$ 77,430,929	\$ 105,094,288	\$ 128,147,803	\$ 5,574,749,364	Sales Value
\$ 3,011,669	\$ 2,861,493	\$ 1,766,449	\$ 2,056,433	\$ 2,308,243	\$ 191,360,304	Royalties
						Sand-Gravel
9,939,991	10,815,517	8,410,961	9,776,769	8,004,495	248,642,351	Sales Volume
\$ 27,895,035	\$ 29,774,009	\$ 33,815,711	\$ 38,791,892	\$ 33,774,916	\$ 515,696,684	Sales Value
\$ 3,973,802	\$ 4,006,933	\$ 4,241,855	\$ 5,079,399	\$ 4,773,506	\$ 57,590,024	Royalties
						Sodium
4,627,313	5,184,639	5,619,249	6,583,666	5,221,338	138,612,689	Sales Volume
\$ 361,171,340	\$ 381,268,530	\$ 426,317,140	\$ 512,947,154	\$ 378,807,078	\$ 7,508,443,201	Sales Value
\$ 17,843,353	\$ 18,901,510	\$ 21,107,731	\$ 25,943,941	\$ 20,472,559	\$ 361,476,396	Royalties
						Sulfur
1,723,782	2,604,039	2,043,500	1,927,255	2,267,523	13,364,521	Sales Volume
\$ 96,385,082	\$ 120,235,482	\$ 143,110,045	\$ 111,898,666	\$ 124,428,592	\$ 868,836,340	Sales Value
\$ 6,734,921	\$ 10,493,136	\$ 12,660,208	\$ 11,348,260	\$ 10,325,282	\$ 67,703,402	Royalties
						Uranium
16,058	---	---	---	---	35,697,522	Sales Volume
\$ 355,044	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 832,604,489	Sales Value
\$ 54,368	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 112,773,908	Royalties
						Zinc
49,050	53,571	57,905	58,836	40,893	2,103,634	Sales Volume
\$ 18,522,731	\$ 20,301,932	\$ 26,114,116	\$ 28,588,321	\$ 28,411,210	\$ 620,033,347	Sales Value
\$ 671,738	\$ 793,054	\$ 922,844	\$ 934,658	\$ 976,461	\$ 24,776,949	Royalties

Table 10. Summary of selected Calendar Year 1997 mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production

	U.S. Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Federal and Indian Total
Coal					
Sales Volume	1,089	---	330	33	363
% U.S. Total Production		---	30.3	3.0	33.3
Gas					
Sales Volume	19,900	5,077	1,941	269	7,287
% U.S. Total Production		25.5	9.8	1.4	36.6
Lead					
Sales Volume	494	---	242	---	242
% U.S. Total Production		---	49.0	---	49.0
Oil					
Sales Volume	2,355	479	117	15	611
% U.S. Total Production		20.3	5.0	0.6	25.9
Phosphate					
Sales Volume	47,730	---	4,629	2	4,631
% U.S. Total Production		---	9.7	---	9.7
Sodium					
Sales Volume	12,145	---	5,221	---	5,221
% U.S. Total Production		---	43.0	---	43.0

NOTE: 1997 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, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

Due to legal requirements following the consolidation of potash producers in the United States in 1997, the U.S. Geological Survey can no longer release total U.S. potash production figures to the general public.

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

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-97

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Coal			
1950-87	20,899	1,748	8.4
1988	950	225	23.7
1989	981	236	24.1
1990	1,029	281	27.3
1991	996	285	28.6
1992	998	267	26.8
1993	945	286	30.3
1994	1,034	322	31.1
1995	1,033	377	36.5
1996	1,064	354	33.3
1997	1,089	363	33.3
Total	31,018	4,744	15.3
Gas			
1950-87	610,372	112,489	18.4
1988	17,918	5,315	29.7
1989	18,095	5,211	28.8
1990	18,594	6,421	34.5
1991	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993	18,982	6,431	33.9
1994	19,710	6,655	33.8
1995	19,506	6,648	34.1
1996	19,751	7,172	36.3
1997	19,900	7,287	36.6
Total	800,072	175,616	22.0
Lead			
1950-87	14,738	8,896	60.4
1988	424	298	70.3
1989	453	307	67.8
1990	534	281	52.6
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
Total	19,281	11,342	58.8

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-97 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Oil			
1950-87	110,778	15,170	13.7
1988	2,971	477	16.1
1989	2,779	453	16.3
1990	2,685	485	18.1
1991	2,707	463	17.1
1992	2,617	502	19.2
1993	2,499	505	20.2
1994	2,432	502	20.6
1995	2,394	544	22.7
1996	2,360	574	24.3
1997	<u>2,355</u>	<u>611</u>	25.9
Total	136,577	20,286	14.9
Phosphate			
1950-87	1,226,691	131,049	10.7
1988	50,033	7,079	14.1
1989	54,914	6,019	11.0
1990	51,084	5,836	11.4
1991	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993	39,125	6,864	17.5
1994	45,305	6,255	13.8
1995	47,950	5,562	11.6
1996	50,045	5,604	11.2
1997	<u>47,730</u>	<u>4,631</u>	9.7
Total	1,717,664	191,579	11.2
Potash			
1950-87	141,700	115,665	81.6
1988	2,945	1,742	59.2
1989	3,088	2,071	67.1
1990	3,132	2,093	66.8
1991	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993	3,384	1,723	50.9
1994	3,120	1,648	52.8
1995	3,362	876	26.1
1996	3,185	1,207	37.9
1997	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	---
Total	171,398	131,460	76.7

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-97 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Sodium			
1950-87	156,644	80,888	51.6
1988	10,030	3,875	38.6
1989	10,290	4,365	42.4
1990	10,478	4,736	45.2
1991	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993	10,236	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	<u>12,145</u>	<u>5,221</u>	43.0
Total	264,527	131,452	49.7

NOTE: 1997 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. Due to legal requirements following the consolidation of potash producers in the United States in 1997, the U.S. Geological Survey can no longer release total U.S. potash production figures to the general public.

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

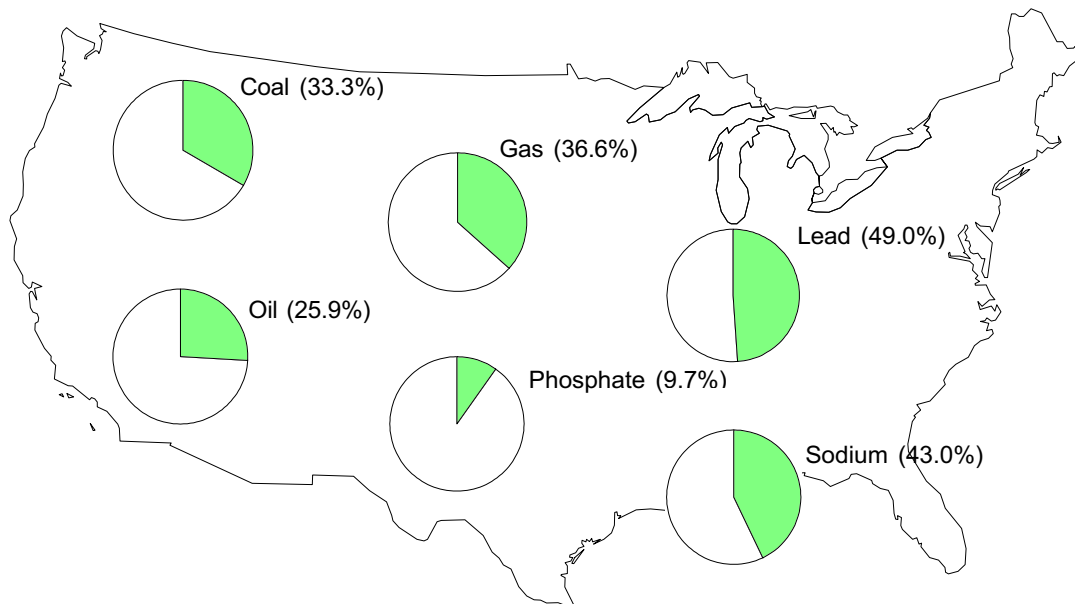


Figure 12. Federal and Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 1997

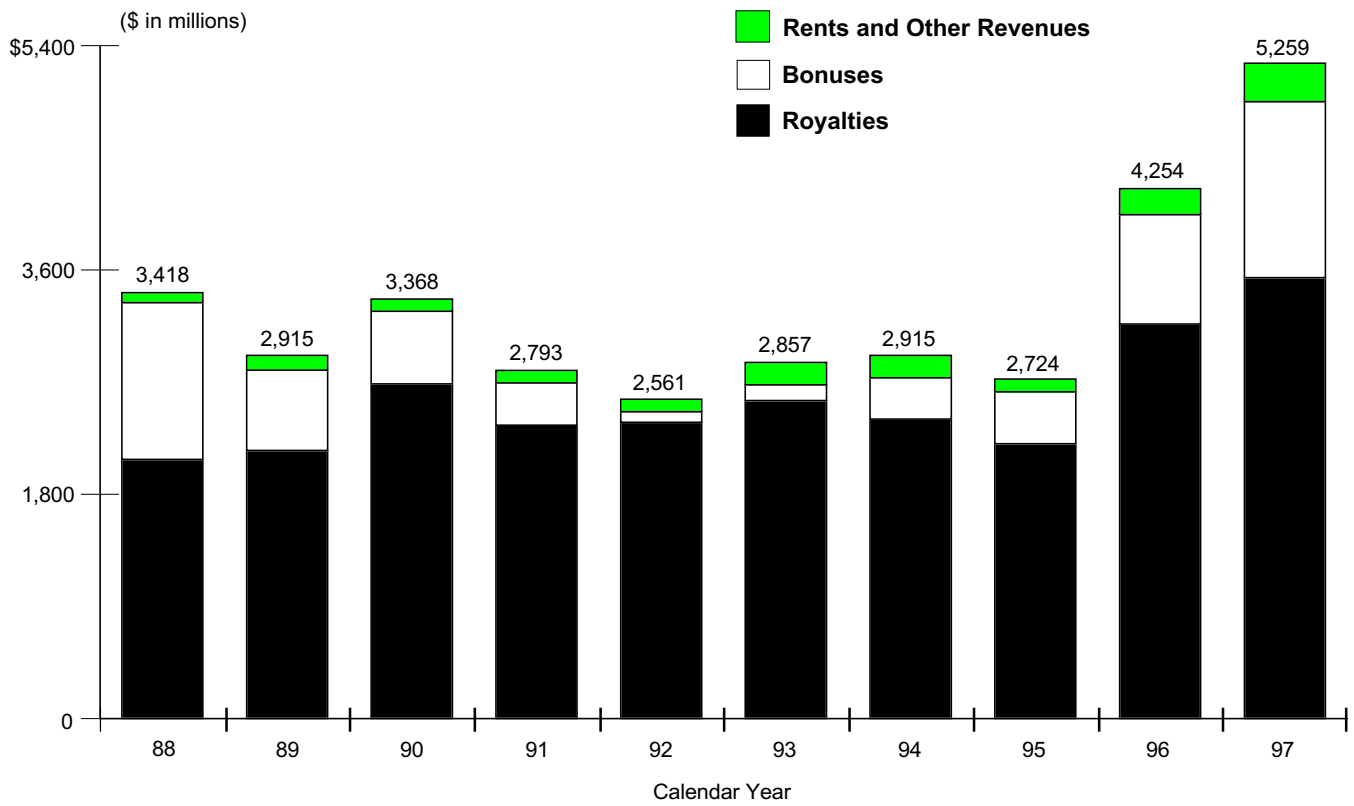


Figure 13. Revenues from OCS leases by source, 1988-97

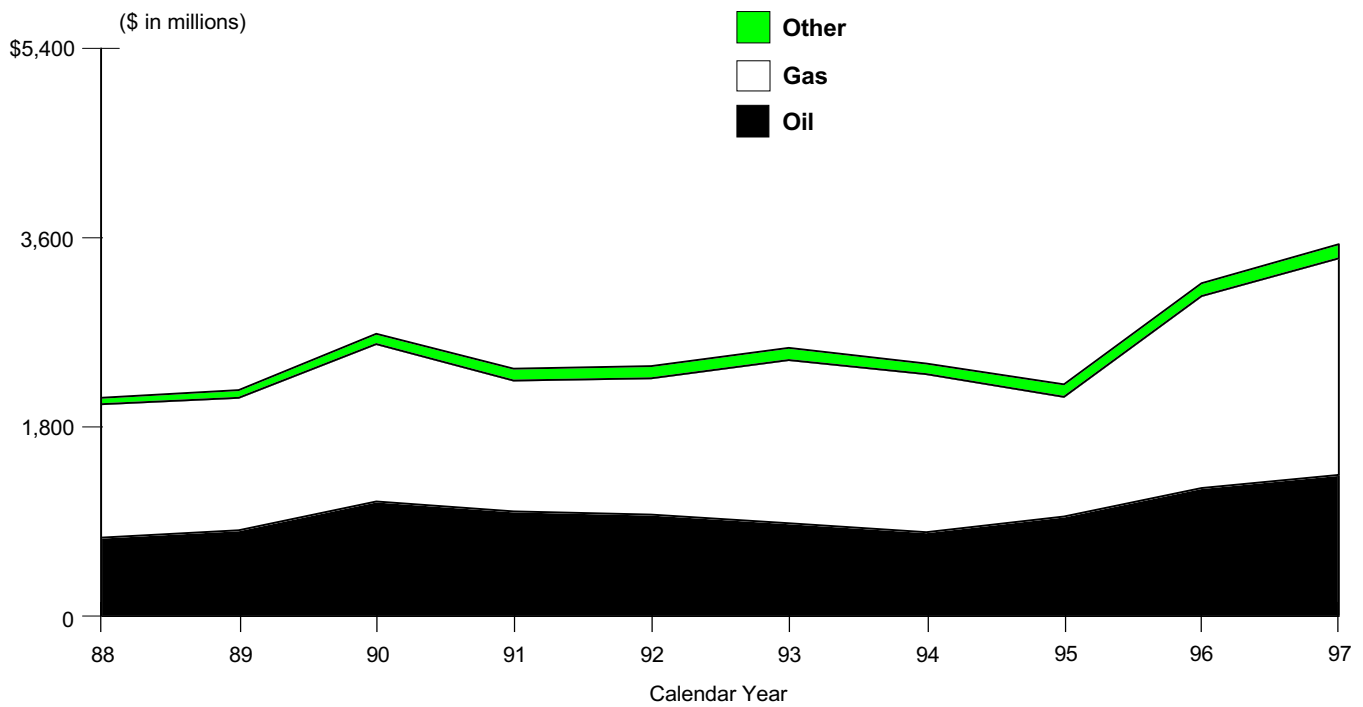


Figure 14. Royalties from OCS leases by commodity, 1988-97

Offshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues jumped 23.6 percent, or \$1 billion, in 1997 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 13). The increase was primarily due to higher gas prices and additional revenues collected from offshore oil and gas competitive lease sales. The \$5.3 billion in OCS revenues represented 78.2 percent of the \$6.7 billion cumulative revenues collected on all Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1997 (tables 2 and 3).

Total offshore royalties increased 11.8 percent, or \$373.5 million, from 1996 to 1997. Oil royalties rose by \$123.9 million while gas royalties jumped \$235.3 million. Royalties from other minerals were up \$14.3 million during the year. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 3 and figure 14).

Royalty rates for OCS resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing the 16.7 percent royalty rate. One exception involves net profit share leases (NPSL), introduced in the early 1980's. Under NPSL terms, payors must report the sales volume and sales value from a lease but do not owe a profit share payment until aggregate lease revenues exceed costs. In 1997, payors reported approximately 0.6 percent of oil and 0.7 percent of gas sales volumes from NPSL's on which profit share payments were not due. Although the percentage profit share extends up to 50 percent for existing

leases, no NPSL's reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 1997.

Oil sales volume from the OCS rose 9.3 percent, from 438 million barrels in 1996 to 478.8 million barrels in 1997. Much of the increase resulted from the start of new production in the Gulf of Mexico in the Ram-Powell Field in September 1997 and the Troika Field in November 1997. Oil royalties increased 10.2 percent, or \$123.9 million in 1997 (figure 15 and table 17). The additional royalties reflect the increase in production in the Gulf of Mexico.

Offshore natural gas sales volume increased 1 percent, or 52.6 million Mcf, from 1996 to 1997 (table 17). The majority of the increase occurred in the Gulf of Mexico with a modest addition on the California OCS (table 16). Offshore gas royalties jumped 12.6 percent, from \$1.9 billion in 1996 to \$2.1 billion in 1997 (figure 16 and table 17).

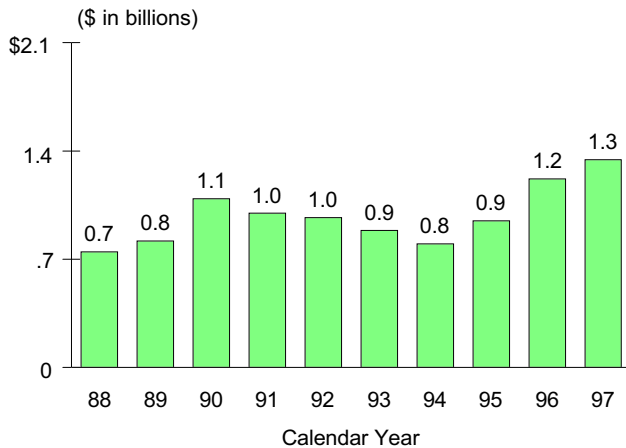


Figure 15. Federal offshore oil royalties, 1988-97

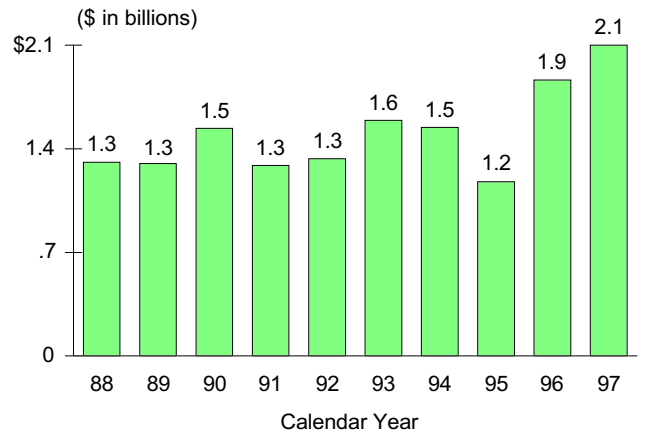


Figure 16. Federal offshore gas royalties, 1988-97

The U.S. Department of Energy advises that prices rose sharply from October 1996 through January 1997 as a result of unusually cold weather in the fall of 1996. Cold temperatures lowered underground storage levels prior to the peak heating season in January and February. Prices spiked again later in the year in September through the first half of November as a result of unusually warm weather in the southeast and

southwest that increased cooling demand. Cold weather in much of the rest of the Nation simultaneously increased heating demand.

Royalties from minerals other than oil and gas on the OCS rose 17.8 percent, from \$80.6 million in 1996 to \$94.9 million in 1997 (figure 17 and table 17). A significant increase in gas plant product royalties was offset, in part, by a moderate decline in sulfur royalties during the period. Royalties from gas lost, or gas that was flared or vented, remained stable.

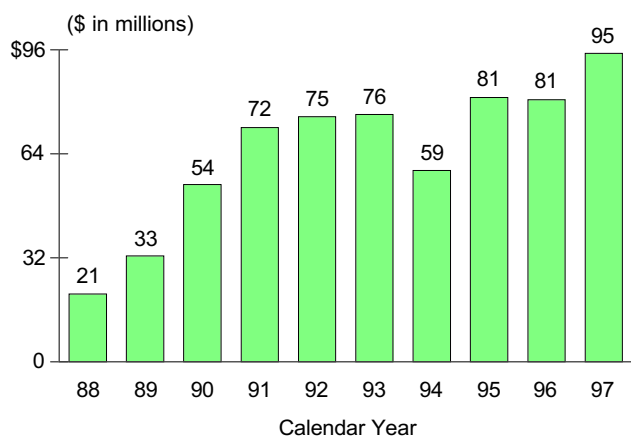


Figure 17. Federal offshore other royalties, 1988-97

Offshore oil royalties accounted for 83.7 percent of all oil royalties collected, while offshore gas royalties produced 79 percent of all gas royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and Indian lands in 1997 (table 3 and figure 18).

Rent collections rose from \$158.7 million in 1996 to \$228.4 million in 1997 (table 18). The increase reflects the

addition of new oil and gas acreage in the Gulf of Mexico as a result of recent competitive lease sales.

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

Bonus revenues from offshore competitive OCS oil and gas lease sales rose \$532.5 million, from \$878.2 million in 1996 to \$1.4 billion in 1997 (table 20 and figure 20). The growth in revenues is attributed to advances in three-dimensional seismology, innovations in horizontal drilling, improved underwater techniques, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. One sale was conducted on the Alaskan OCS, and two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 1997. No competitive lease sales have been conducted on the Atlantic OCS since 1983, nor 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, rose from \$50.8 million in 1996 to \$80.7 million in 1997. Significant increases were observed on the Alabama, California, and Louisiana OCS (table 21).

There were 7,359 offshore leases, licenses, and permits on 38 million acres under the supervision of the Department at the end of 1997 (tables 43 and 44). This included 1,858 producing or producible OCS oil and gas leases on 8.8 million acres (tables 37 and 38).

Table 12. Calendar Year 1997 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	5,076,996,337	\$13,257,880,186	\$2,100,995,452
Gas Lost	68,996	207,747	26,348
Gas Plant Products	1,695,479,467	648,933,351	84,462,185
Oil	478,775,008	8,958,694,377	1,343,566,537
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	---	---	---
Sulfur	2,286,960	<u>125,428,132</u>	<u>10,413,453</u>
Total		\$22,991,143,793	\$3,539,463,975

Table 13. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	125,929,930,745	\$197,886,341,045	\$32,175,215,434
Gas Lost	118,435,394	90,232,966	14,065,115
Gas Plant Products	31,807,882,325	6,837,636,970	812,700,218
Oil	11,571,403,071	160,492,764,907	25,694,341,630
Oil Lost	88,499	822,824	136,094
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	28,798,738	<u>1,267,928,576</u>	<u>113,164,295</u>
Total		\$366,577,149,481	\$58,809,798,298

Table 14. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	137,765,838	\$ 359,653,980	\$ 58,289,251
Gas Plant Products	2,542,089	925,425	98,316
Oil	26,638	197,390	32,721
Sulfur	23,064	1,010,582	88,519
Subtotal		\$ 361,787,377	\$ 58,508,807
Offshore Alaska			
Gas	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil	2,137	31,846	3,981
Subtotal		\$ 31,846	\$ 3,981
Offshore California			
Gas.....	40,722,084	\$ 100,133,706	\$ 15,608,045
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	20,155,834	8,643,147	405,032
Oil	58,279,489	803,065,319	125,761,928
Sulfur	(3,627)	(11,042)	(348)
Subtotal		\$ 911,831,130	\$ 141,774,657
Offshore Gulf of Mexico			
Gas	1,704,279	\$ 4,350,838	\$ 685,803
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	---	---	---
Oil	3,148	58,239	9,475
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 4,409,077	\$ 695,278
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	3,913,885,048	\$10,292,049,347	\$1,614,867,319
Gas Lost	68,996	207,747	26,348
Gas Plant Products	1,580,261,007	607,547,997	79,834,436
Oil	399,536,004	7,734,202,489	1,152,073,058
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	---	---	---
Sulfur	2,267,523	124,428,592	10,325,282
Subtotal		\$18,758,436,172	\$2,857,126,443
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	17,584,301	\$ 43,371,026	\$ 7,596,823
Oil	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 43,371,026	\$ 7,596,823

Table 14. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Texas			
Gas	965,334,787	\$ 2,458,321,289	\$ 403,948,211
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	92,520,537	31,816,782	4,124,401
Oil	20,927,592	421,139,094	65,685,374
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		<u>\$ 2,911,277,165</u>	<u>\$ 473,757,986</u>
Total		\$22,991,143,793	\$3,539,463,975

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 beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

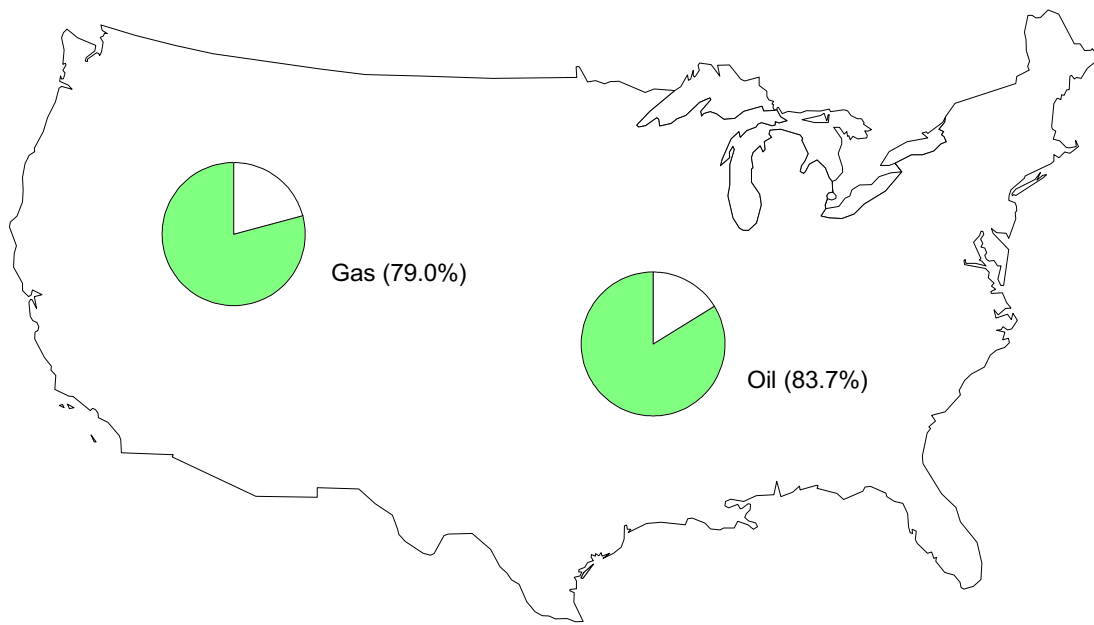


Figure 18. Federal offshore royalties as a percentage of total Federal and Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 1997

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	604,647,126	\$ 1,305,328,397	\$ 209,858,754
Gas Plant Products	3,730,607	1,247,731	123,185
Oil	115,983	1,132,511	175,576
Sulfur	72,836	2,816,178	209,843
Subtotal		\$ 1,310,524,817	\$ 210,367,358
Offshore Alaska			
Gas	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil	2,137	31,846	3,981
Subtotal		\$ 31,846	\$ 3,981
Offshore California			
Gas.....	665,699,913	\$ 1,569,671,162	\$ 260,757,537
Gas Lost	80,705	266,417	67,125
Gas Plant Products	167,920,205	55,504,568	2,397,771
Oil	876,544,603	10,365,570,769	1,823,108,673
Sulfur	18,080	84,512	4,435
Subtotal		\$ 11,991,097,428	\$ 2,086,335,541
Offshore Gulf of Mexico			
Gas.....	1,704,279	\$ 4,350,838	\$ 685,803
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	---	---	---
Oil	3,148	58,239	9,475
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 4,409,077	\$ 695,278
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	104,469,178,452	\$153,927,712,032	\$24,805,744,685
Gas Lost	115,733,623	86,010,588	13,339,217
Gas Plant Products	30,163,485,231	6,437,975,034	765,807,526
Oil	10,294,976,728	142,057,108,868	22,593,437,064
Oil Lost	83,969	758,487	125,398
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	28,707,822	1,265,027,886	112,950,017
Subtotal		\$303,776,015,088	\$48,291,579,419
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	30,019,475	\$ 69,574,714	\$ 11,739,061
Oil	453	7,094	1,182
Subtotal		\$ 69,581,808	\$ 11,740,243

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Texas			
Gas	20,158,681,500	\$ 41,009,703,902	\$ 6,886,429,594
Gas Lost	2,621,066	3,955,961	658,773
Gas Plant Products	1,472,746,282	342,909,637	44,371,736
Oil	399,760,019	8,068,855,580	1,277,605,679
Oil Lost	4,530	64,337	10,696
Subtotal		<u>\$ 49,425,489,417</u>	<u>\$ 8,209,076,478</u>
Total		\$366,577,149,481	\$58,809,798,298

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 beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

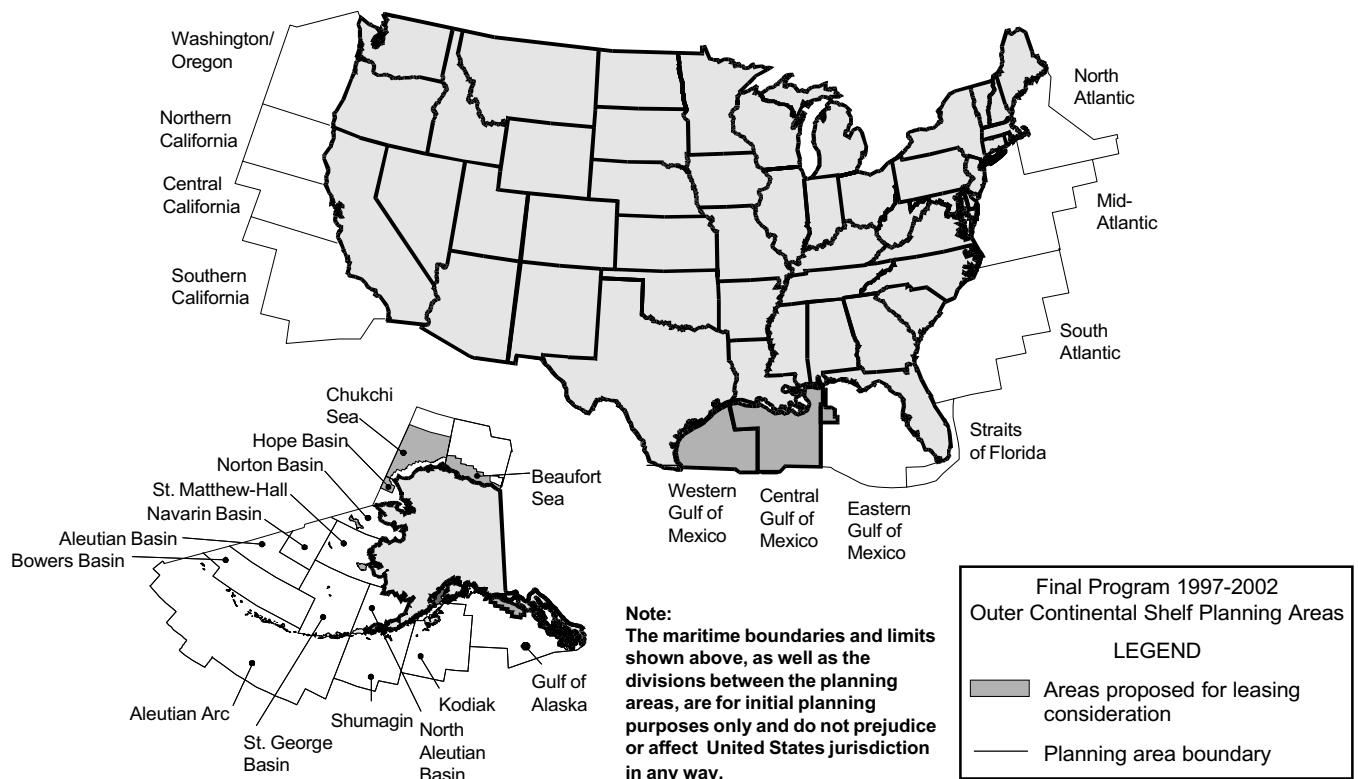


Fig. 19. Map of OCS regions in current OCS oil and gas leasing program

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97

<i>Offshore Alabama</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	67,280,071	121,995,233	18,743,011
1993	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
1994	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	<u>137,765,838</u>	<u>359,653,980</u>	<u>58,289,251</u>
Total	604,647,126	\$ 1,305,328,397	\$ 209,858,754
Oil			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	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	<u>26,638</u>	<u>197,390</u>	<u>32,721</u>
Total	115,983	\$ 1,132,511	\$ 175,576
Other			
1953-91	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	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	<u>1,936,007</u>	<u>186,835</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 4,063,909	\$ 333,028

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Alaska</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	---	---	---
Total	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	<u>2,137</u>	<u>31,846</u>	<u>3,981</u>
Total	2,137	\$ 31,846	\$ 3,981
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
1997	N/A	---	---
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

<i>Offshore California</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-87	283,790,682	\$ 616,487,137	\$ 111,713,057
1988	34,570,638	92,648,015	15,086,166
1989	28,574,912	77,322,251	12,920,381
1990	38,531,764	107,345,547	17,822,908
1991	40,626,577	116,722,285	19,536,916
1992	40,873,660	111,075,007	18,325,587
1993	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
1994	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	<u>40,722,084</u>	<u>100,133,706</u>	<u>15,608,045</u>
Total	665,699,913	\$ 1,569,671,162	\$ 260,757,537
Oil			
1953-87	402,529,977	\$ 4,791,730,529	\$ 940,754,065
1988	32,615,118	322,221,171	53,723,584
1989	33,072,161	401,679,836	69,618,869
1990	33,312,719	540,919,648	94,552,896
1991	29,146,090	359,942,223	64,141,789
1992	41,222,801	475,004,760	71,952,589
1993	50,078,144	500,723,181	70,532,436
1994	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	<u>58,279,489</u>	<u>803,065,319</u>	<u>125,761,928</u>
Total	876,544,603	\$10,365,570,769	\$1,823,108,673
Other			
1953-87	N/A	\$ 1,282,598	\$ 159,013
1988	N/A	108,824	9,447
1989	N/A	679,216	48,216
1990	N/A	1,211,010	103,490
1991	N/A	2,319,136	187,910
1992	N/A	1,351,882	76,360
1993	N/A	8,126,456	202,481
1994	N/A	10,198,793	368,423
1995	N/A	13,902,653	604,101
1996	N/A	8,042,824	305,206
1997	N/A	<u>8,632,105</u>	<u>404,684</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 55,855,497	\$ 2,469,331

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Gulf of Mexico</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	<u>1,704,279</u>	<u>4,350,838</u>	<u>685,803</u>
Total	1,704,279	\$4,350,838	\$685,803
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
1997	<u>3,148</u>	<u>58,239</u>	<u>9,475</u>
Total	3,148	\$ 58,239	\$ 9,475
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
1997	N/A	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Louisiana</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-87	69,703,924,116	\$ 83,831,889,913	\$13,657,554,829
1988	3,096,881,628	5,705,494,358	919,994,644
1989	3,006,576,061	5,590,014,727	912,525,885
1990	3,706,324,044	6,914,198,999	1,116,561,923
1991	3,289,968,602	5,811,082,617	938,334,655
1992	3,338,101,447	5,903,755,520	952,478,988
1993	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
1994	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	<u>3,913,885,048</u>	<u>10,292,049,347</u>	<u>1,614,867,319</u>
Total	104,469,178,452	\$153,927,712,032	\$24,805,744,685
Oil			
1953-87	7,315,182,858	\$ 87,737,966,551	\$14,304,848,576
1988	261,936,530	4,086,676,490	632,688,293
1989	246,207,653	4,389,950,817	677,807,033
1990	264,670,535	5,853,558,285	905,427,960
1991	262,647,733	5,458,022,367	853,869,905
1992	288,918,208	5,405,365,602	825,715,275
1993	293,443,881	5,039,146,117	761,923,302
1994	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	<u>399,536,004</u>	<u>7,734,202,489</u>	<u>1,152,073,058</u>
Total	10,294,976,728	\$142,057,108,868	\$22,593,437,064
Other			
1953-87	N/A	\$ 2,642,113,088	\$ 284,633,983
1988	N/A	157,306,523	19,316,494
1989	N/A	243,639,283	30,762,803
1990	N/A	451,993,493	51,105,420
1991	N/A	600,250,114	67,188,354
1992	N/A	621,007,036	70,404,894
1993	N/A	579,095,327	70,950,595
1994	N/A	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	<u>732,184,336</u>	<u>90,186,066</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 7,791,194,188	\$ 892,397,670

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Mississippi</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
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	<u>17,584,301</u>	<u>43,371,026</u>	<u>7,596,823</u>
Total	30,019,475	\$ 69,574,714	\$ 11,739,061
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	453	7,094	1,182
1997	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	453	\$ 7,094	\$ 1,182
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
1997	N/A	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Texas</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-87	9,153,874,098	\$ 19,962,137,042	\$ 3,353,995,694
1988	1,178,422,561	2,147,898,236	375,221,062
1989	1,165,112,953	2,171,092,310	374,747,729
1990	1,348,075,361	2,436,768,679	404,979,925
1991	1,184,936,494	1,962,252,569	329,019,995
1992	1,239,389,547	2,028,031,701	344,239,137
1993	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
1994	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
Total	20,158,681,500	\$ 41,009,703,902	\$ 6,886,429,594
Oil			
1953-87	176,208,588	\$ 3,932,039,450	\$ 632,006,855
1988	26,115,776	406,007,277	61,042,482
1989	25,887,841	463,927,147	71,165,593
1990	26,439,927	586,059,755	90,972,456
1991	23,899,428	500,408,109	78,554,391
1992	23,582,162	439,238,026	70,375,096
1993	19,151,111	334,497,433	52,546,098
1994	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
Total	399,760,019	\$ 8,068,855,580	\$ 1,277,605,679
Other			
1953-87	N/A	\$ 65,835,873	\$ 8,408,308
1988	N/A	11,151,041	1,519,441
1989	N/A	14,377,118	1,793,054
1990	N/A	24,287,594	3,272,545
1991	N/A	35,275,907	4,682,934
1992	N/A	37,499,542	4,857,025
1993	N/A	37,167,899	4,935,545
1994	N/A	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
Total	N/A	\$ 346,929,935	\$ 45,041,205

Table 17. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-97

<i>Offshore Totals</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-87	79,141,588,896	\$ 104,410,514,092	\$ 17,123,263,580
1988	4,309,874,827	7,946,040,609	1,310,301,872
1989	4,200,263,926	7,838,429,288	1,300,193,995
1990	5,092,931,169	9,458,313,225	1,539,364,756
1991	4,515,531,673	7,890,057,471	1,286,891,566
1992	4,685,644,725	8,164,857,461	1,333,786,723
1993	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
1994	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	<u>5,076,996,337</u>	<u>13,257,880,186</u>	<u>2,100,995,452</u>
Total	125,929,930,745	\$ 197,886,341,045	\$ 32,175,215,434
Oil			
1953-87	7,893,921,423	\$ 96,461,736,530	\$ 15,877,609,496
1988	320,667,424	4,814,904,938	747,454,359
1989	305,167,655	5,255,557,800	818,591,495
1990	324,423,181	6,980,537,688	1,090,953,312
1991	315,693,251	6,318,372,699	996,566,085
1992	353,726,380	6,319,667,075	968,052,702
1993	362,675,766	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
1994	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	<u>478,775,008</u>	<u>8,958,694,377</u>	<u>1,343,566,537</u>
Total	11,571,403,071	\$ 160,492,764,907	\$ 25,694,341,630
Other			
1953-87	N/A	\$ 2,709,231,559	\$ 293,201,304
1988	N/A	168,566,388	20,845,382
1989	N/A	258,695,617	32,604,073
1990	N/A	477,492,097	54,481,455
1991	N/A	637,845,157	72,059,198
1992	N/A	659,867,924	75,339,395
1993	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
1994	N/A	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	<u>774,569,230</u>	<u>94,901,986</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 8,198,043,529	\$ 940,241,234

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-97

	1953-87	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	\$ 3,107,793	\$ 130,884	\$ 160,020	\$ 155,469	\$ 141,522	\$ 147,523
Alaska	50,649,328	16,915,379	18,708,334	15,255,133	15,243,423	7,374,262
Atlantic States	35,954,003	1,308,672	1,161,216	1,179,648	(676,985)	92,160
California	33,150,645	1,130,759	1,104,568	901,733	640,071	402,180
Florida	10,249,057	1,972,047	(14,825)	88,527	110,191	105,807
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	321,278,723	35,752,757	48,498,402	55,568,777	59,126,732	49,087,621
Mississippi	1,127,029	17,280	51,840	69,120	51,840	107,686
Oregon	3,759,021	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	99,463,821	5,640,007	9,578,098	6,120,723	3,478,608	2,381,572
Washington	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$560,138,500	\$62,867,785	\$79,247,653	\$79,339,130	\$78,115,402	\$59,698,811

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-97 (cont.)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1953-97	
\$ 319,721	\$ 740,244	\$ 999,444	\$ 570,027	\$ 577,227	\$ 7,049,874	Alabama
4,392,274	949,685	1,028,693	1,644,150	985,867	133,146,528	Alaska
---	312,839	432,521	1,015,687	497,664	41,277,425	Atlantic States
54,144	50,980	(64,148)	(26,465)	---	37,344,467	California
114,606	107,177	68,172	85,558	89,665	12,975,982	Florida
---	---	---	82,101,722	148,728,969	230,830,691	Gulf of Mexico
29,268,366	30,003,884	62,526,069	53,231,380	55,761,920	800,104,631	Louisiana
51,840	46,080	379,459	46,080	46,080	1,994,334	Mississippi
---	---	---	---	---	3,759,021	Oregon
5,585,737	7,655,697	21,953,650	20,011,910	21,666,337	203,536,160	Texas
---	---	---	---	---	1,399,080	Washington
\$39,786,688	\$39,866,586	\$87,323,860	\$158,680,049	\$228,353,729	\$1,473,418,193	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 beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

Table 19. Calendar Year 1997 bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by area

	Sale No.	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska					
Cook Inlet	149	6-11-97	2	9,766	\$ 253,965
Atlantic	No leasing activity since 1983				
Gulf of Mexico					
Central	166	3-5-97	1,001	5,234,895	810,843,418
Western	168	8-27-97	<u>777</u>	<u>4,392,513</u>	<u>599,587,041</u>
Subtotal			<u>1,778</u>	<u>9,627,408</u>	<u>1,410,430,459</u>
Pacific	No leasing activity since 1984				
Total			1,780	9,637,174	\$1,410,684,424

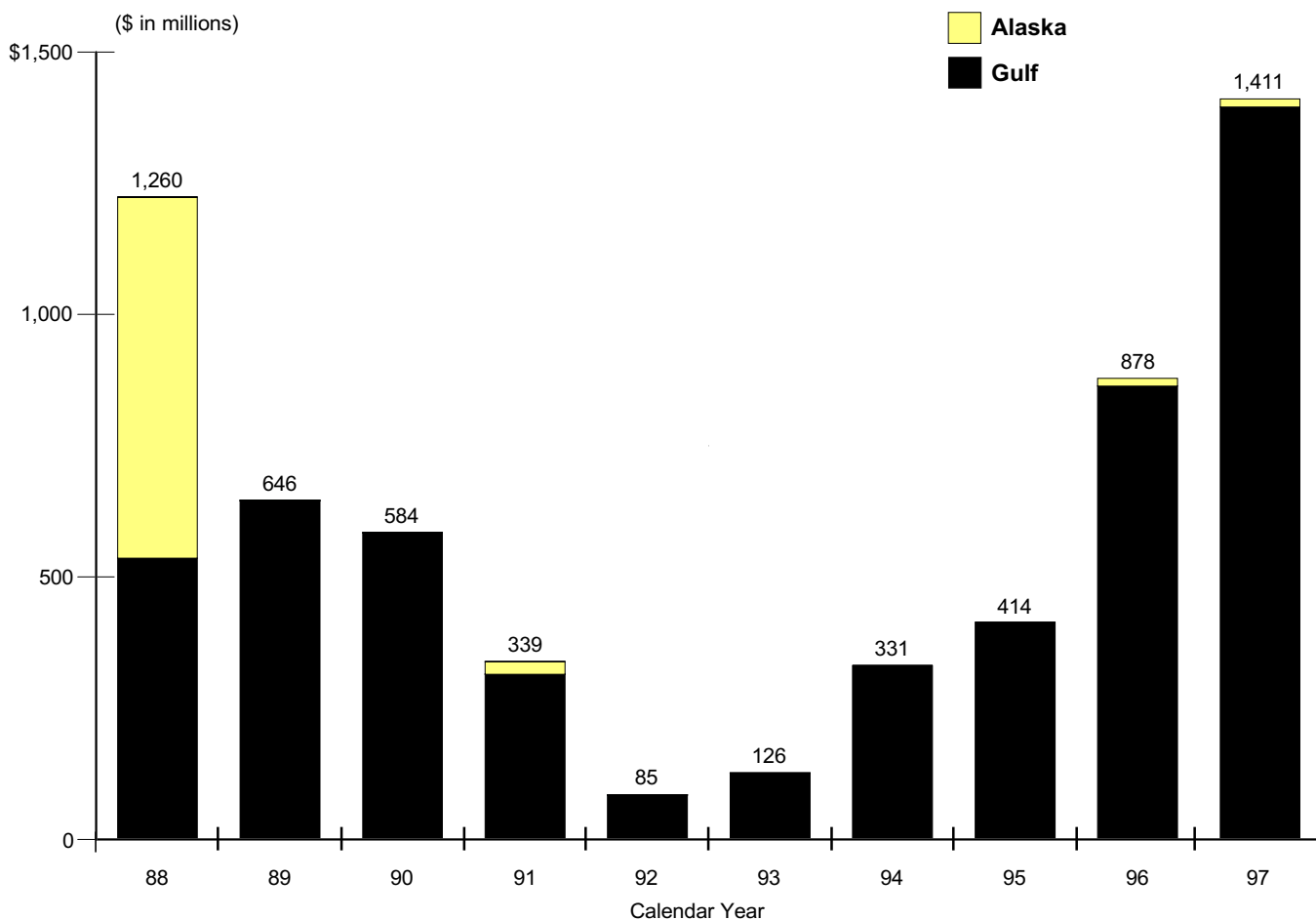


Figure 20. Bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by OCS region, 1988-97

Table 20. Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-97

	No. of Sales	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
1954*	3	114	486,870	\$ 140,969,005
1955.	1	121	402,567	108,528,726
1959	2	42	171,300	89,746,992
1960**	2	148	707,026	282,717,065
1962	3	420	1,929,177	489,481,061
1963	1	57	312,945	12,807,337
1964	2	124	613,524	95,874,327
1965*	1	50	72,000	33,740,309
1966	3	42	141,768	209,199,893
1967**	2	159	746,951	510,109,742
1968	3	197	934,164	1,346,487,097
1969*	3	40	114,282	111,660,685
1970	2	138	598,540	945,064,773
1971	1	11	37,222	96,304,523
1972	2	178	826,195	2,251,347,556
1973	2	187	1,032,570	3,082,462,611
1974	4	356	1,762,158	5,022,860,815
1975	4	321	1,679,877	1,088,133,152
1976	4	246	1,277,937	2,242,898,467
1977	2	211	1,100,734	1,568,564,745
1978	4	249	1,297,274	1,767,042,064
1979	6	351	1,767,443	5,078,861,692
1980	3	218	1,134,227	4,204,640,257
1981	7	430	2,265,537	6,652,980,897
1982	5	357	1,886,360	3,987,490,009
1983	8	1,251	6,587,823	5,749,016,369
1984	6	1,387	7,397,939	3,928,876,308
1985	3	681	3,573,554	1,557,650,714
1986	2	142	734,418	187,094,747
1987	2	640	3,447,809	497,247,006
1988***	7	1,621	8,838,943	1,259,548,738
1989	2	1,049	5,580,867	645,617,410
1990	2	825	4,263,446	584,301,918
1991	4	676	3,413,560	338,856,549
1992	2	204	1,020,919	84,784,975
1993	2	336	1,714,458	126,467,246
1994	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	<u>3</u>	<u>1,780</u>	<u>9,637,174</u>	<u>1,410,684,424</u>
Total	122	18,291	94,774,958	\$ 59,413,660,655

* 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 OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-97

	1957-87	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	\$ 187,215	\$ 209,011	\$ 191,949	\$ 252,089	\$ 248,742	\$ 1,691,097
Alaska	292,650	130,696	102,480	84,048	67,568	67,568
Atlantic States	73,728	---	---	---	---	---
California	2,656,765	646,162	526,300	551,205	441,400	997,354
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	60,539,119	8,727,373	26,261,190	16,028,740	15,444,167	33,533,897
Mississippi	15,594	32,874	15,594	49,731	49,731	67,011
Texas	<u>13,482,190</u>	<u>7,076,705</u>	<u>11,793,401</u>	<u>2,332,435</u>	<u>4,426,090</u>	<u>3,386,119</u>
Total	\$77,247,261	\$16,822,821	\$38,890,914	\$19,298,248	\$20,677,698	\$39,743,046

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-97 (cont.)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1957-97	
\$	(13,741)	\$ 129,294	\$ (679,998)	\$ 363,036	\$ 1,956,334	\$ 4,535,028	Alabama
	67,568	86,000	86,000	98,945	67,568	1,151,091	Alaska
	---	---	---	---	---	73,728	Atlantic States
	3,068,787	343,906	(1,176,725)	521,887	2,931,306	11,508,347	California
	---	---	---	2,317	38,000	40,317	Gulf of Mexico
	119,445,081	141,190,812	19,803,444	40,394,227	65,651,370	547,019,420	Louisiana
	299,731	280,911	90,589	(8,289)	244,210	1,137,687	Mississippi
	<u>14,859,633</u>	<u>(1,094,099)</u>	<u>(2,440,656)</u>	<u>9,436,809</u>	<u>9,837,119</u>	<u>73,095,746</u>	Texas
	\$137,727,059	\$140,936,824	\$15,682,654	\$50,808,932	\$80,725,907	\$638,561,364	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, and recoupments. 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.

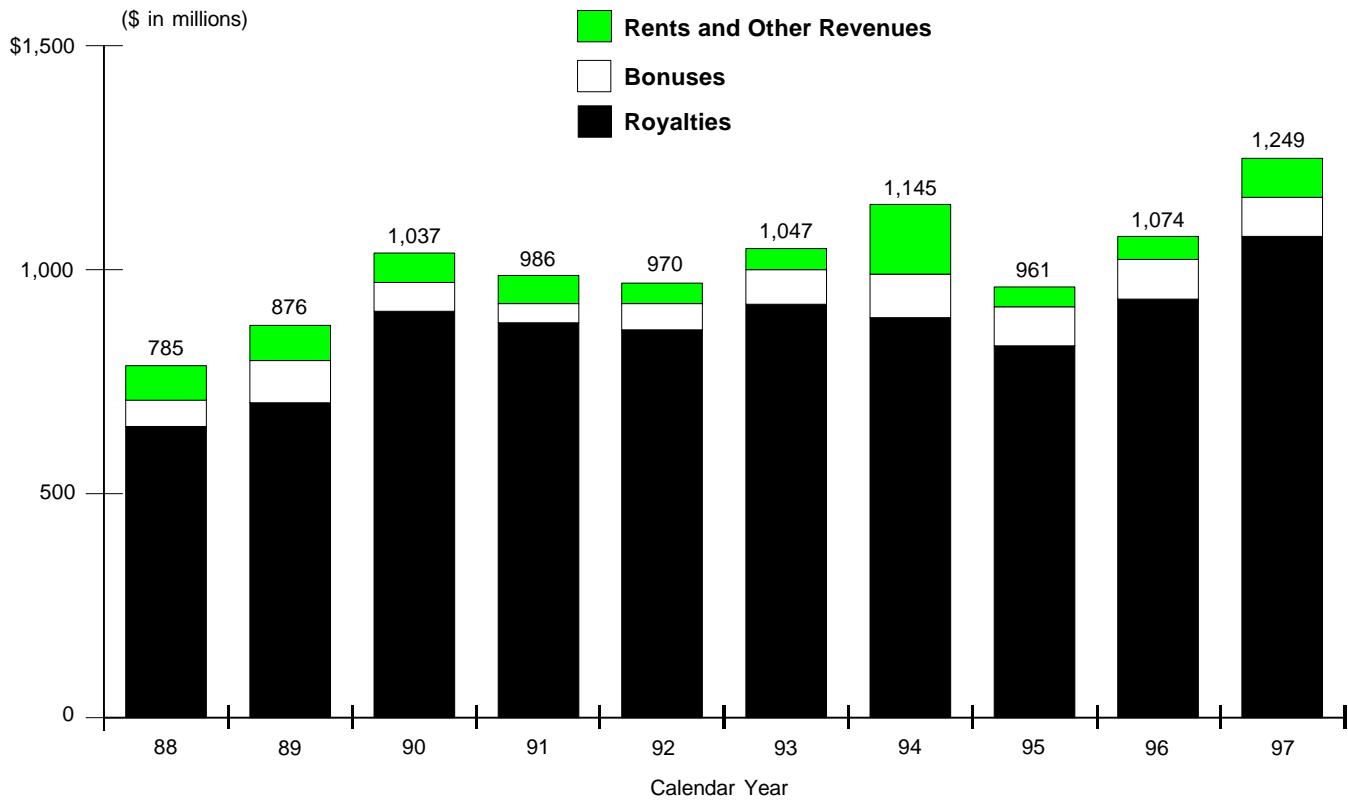


Figure 21. Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1988-97

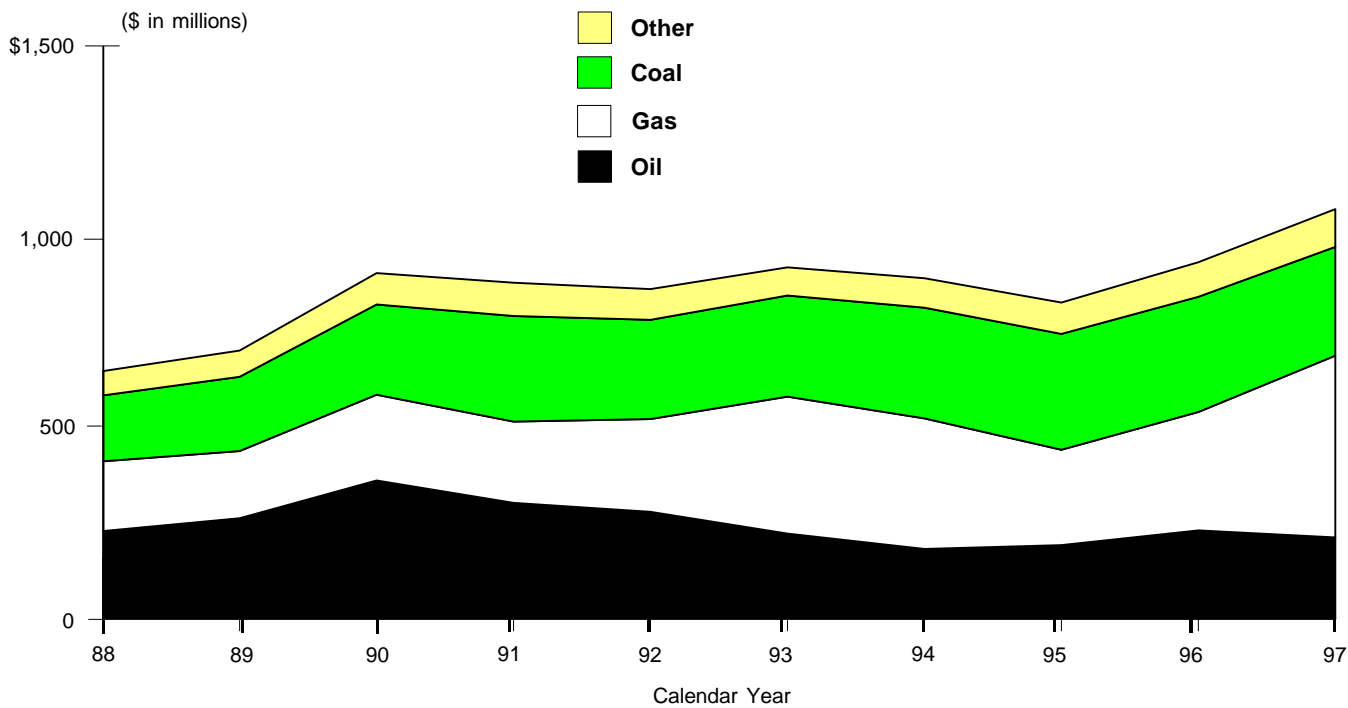


Figure 22. Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1988-97

Onshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues from Federal onshore lands rose 16.3 percent, or \$175.2 million, from 1996 to 1997 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 21). The increase was primarily due to additional natural gas royalty collections as a result of higher gas prices during the year.

Royalties comprised 86 percent of the revenues generated from onshore mineral leases in 1997. Cumulative Federal onshore royalties were up 15 percent, from \$934.6 million in 1996 to \$1.1 billion in 1997. A significant rise in gas royalties was offset, in part, by moderate declines in coal and oil royalties during the period (tables 2 and 3, and figure 22).

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands fell 3.5 percent, or 4.2 million barrels in 1997 while royalty revenues were down 8.1 percent, from \$232.4 million in 1996 to \$213.7 million in 1997 (table 22 and figure 23).

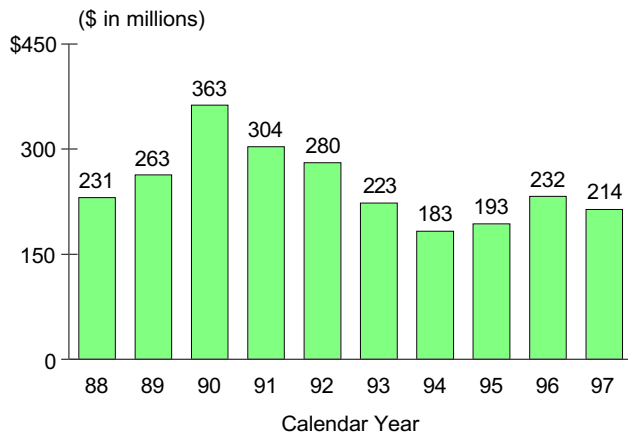


Figure 23. Federal onshore oil royalties, 1988-97

The decline in royalties is associated with the drop in oil production and prices on Federal onshore lands during the period. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that world oil prices tumbled by more than \$5.00 per barrel from January through April due to unusually warm weather. Prices climbed a dollar in May as demand for gasoline rose, but then settled back to about \$18 per barrel with the United Nations renewal of Iraqi oil sales. Average Federal onshore oil prices in 1997 remained below corresponding prices in 1996.

Onshore gas sales volume was up 2.2 percent, or nearly 40.9 million Mcf in 1997. Natural gas royalties jumped 53.8 percent, or \$166.7 million, from \$309.9 million in 1996 to \$476.6 million in 1997 (table 22 and figure 24).

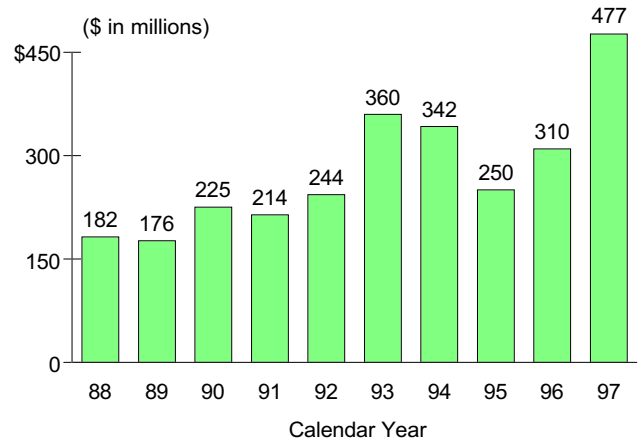


Figure 24. Federal onshore gas royalties, 1988-97

The DOE reports that cold weather in October 1996 reduced underground storage levels, which caused a dramatic increase in prices through the first month of 1997. Weather in January and February, the coldest months of the year, was warmer than normal. Gas inventories entered the peak heating season at low levels, however, which caused gas prices to remain high.

Hot weather, particularly in the southwest in September 1997, resulted in high electricity demand for cooling. Electric utility companies consume nearly 90 percent of all coal used in the United States. Coal deliveries to the southwest were often delayed due to complications that arose from the merger of the two largest railroads that serve the area. Gas was used in place of coal to meet the required utility demand. Cooler weather in the northern tier of States further strained gas inventories and caused prices to rise. Underground storage injections in the fall continued past their normal cutoff to accommodate the demand. Prices began to decline late in the year as the weather moderated and inventories were replenished for the peak winter heating season.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands remained stable at 330.3 million short tons in 1997. Coal royalties were down \$16.3 million, or 5.4 percent, during the same period (table 22 and figure 25). Coal production in the United States reached a record 1,089 million short tons in 1997. Coal prices to electric utilities fell to an 18-year low in 1997 as a result of gains in mining productivity. The decline in coal prices contributed to reduced royalty collections.

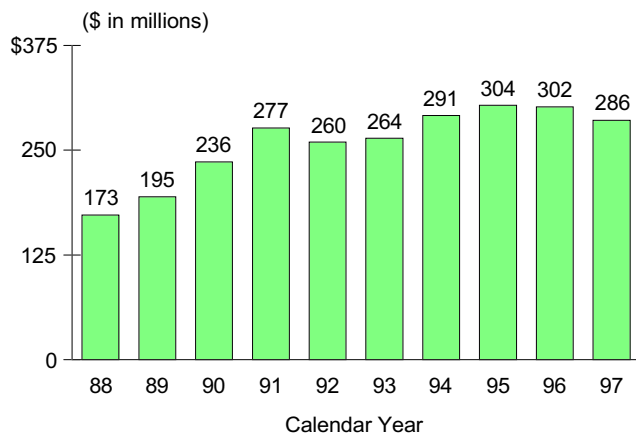


Figure 25. Federal onshore coal royalties, 1988-97

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 55.4 percent of coal royalties in 1997 (tables 22 and 23). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. Resource Data International of Boulder, Colorado, reports that 14 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in the southern Basin, including the seven largest mines in the Nation. Over 25 percent of all U.S. coal sales originate in the area.

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal rose 9.3 percent, from \$90.4 million in 1996 to \$98.7 million in 1997 (table 22 and figure 26). Significant increases in royalty revenues from carbon dioxide and gas plant products were offset, in part, by declines in royalties from lead, phosphate, and sodium. Gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 78.1 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 23).

Rent receipts fell 2.3 percent, or \$856,121, from 1996 to 1997. Significant increases in receipts in Mississippi and Montana were offset, in part, by declines in rent collections in Colorado, Nevada, and Utah (table 24).

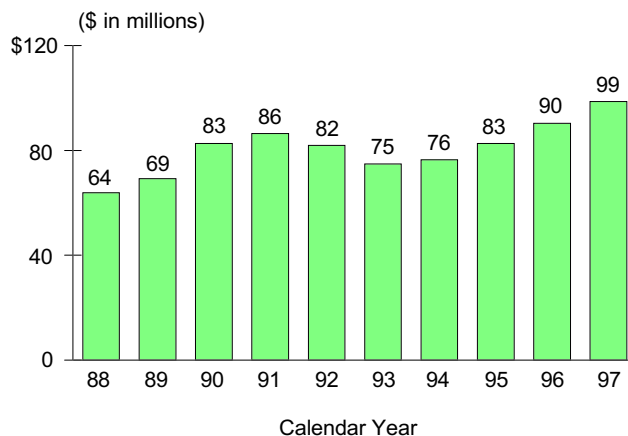


Figure 26. Federal onshore other royalties, 1988-97

Accepted bonus bids from all minerals rose \$27.8 million, from \$56 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 to \$83.9 million in FY 1997 (tables 25 and 26). Revenues in tables 25 and 26 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management. Accepted bonus bids include both revenues actually collected during the fiscal year and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments, for example, may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale.

Bonus revenues generated from oil and gas lease sales were up \$26.5 million, from \$32 million in FY 1996 to \$58.5 million in FY 1997 (table 26). Increases in bonus collections in Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming were offset, in part, by declines in Montana, South Dakota, and Utah.

Bonus revenues from coal sales rose \$2.2 million, from \$12.3 million in FY 1996 to \$14.5 million in FY 1997. Significant gains in coal bonus receipts in North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming were offset, in part, by declines in Colorado and Utah.

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, rose \$37.7 million, from \$13.8 million in 1996 to \$51.5 million in 1997. Notable increases in collections were recorded in California, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming. A decline in receipts was observed in New Mexico (table 27).

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity (table 22). The two States collectively received 75.1 percent of the \$569.4 million disbursed to 33 States in FY 1997 (table 34 and figure 39).

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Alabama						
Coal						
Sales Volume	3,368,187	7,188	38,375	49,377	183,813	3,646,940
Sales Value	\$ 81,221,886	\$ 329,671	\$ 1,535,007	\$ 2,314,737	\$ 8,658,593	\$ 94,059,894
Royalties	\$ 4,498,848	\$ 17,799	\$ 144,547	\$ 169,544	\$ 631,571	\$ 5,462,309
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,173,823	1,221,510	1,230,565	1,223,583	1,293,879	8,143,360
Sales Value	\$ 6,874,448	\$ 2,321,009	\$ 1,903,606	\$ 2,777,356	\$ 3,021,818	\$ 16,898,237
Royalties	\$ 815,196	\$ 269,561	\$ 218,022	\$ 326,081	\$ 378,409	\$ 2,007,269
Oil						
Sales Volume	958,767	84,732	159,063	155,639	99,948	1,458,149
Sales Value	\$ 10,577,286	\$ 1,230,777	\$ 2,478,088	\$ 2,998,252	\$ 1,910,486	\$ 19,194,889
Royalties	\$ 1,539,238	\$ 132,522	\$ 294,941	\$ 374,636	\$ 238,140	\$ 2,579,477
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 510,381	\$ 112,748	\$ 98,762	\$ 135,140	\$ 141,125	\$ 998,156
Royalties	\$ 42,865	\$ 5,695	\$ 5,550	\$ 7,358	\$ 7,151	\$ 68,619
Total Royalties	\$ 6,896,147	\$ 425,577	\$ 663,060	\$ 877,619	\$ 1,255,271	\$ 10,117,674
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	1,528,654,527	19,560,561	17,184,777	18,709,815	19,840,388	1,603,950,068
Sales Value	\$1,087,871,884	\$26,871,748	\$20,579,874	\$25,263,753	\$34,008,136	\$1,194,595,395
Royalties	\$ 139,747,841	\$ 3,445,850	\$ 2,647,927	\$ 3,213,394	\$ 4,346,917	\$ 153,401,929
Oil						
Sales Volume	214,386,526	1,100,759	862,246	936,021	612,846	217,898,398
Sales Value	\$1,242,010,622	\$16,504,533	\$14,527,766	\$17,364,249	\$12,099,887	\$1,302,507,057
Royalties	\$ 150,654,224	\$ 2,048,039	\$ 1,804,069	\$ 2,159,510	\$ 1,501,084	\$ 158,166,926
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 19,101,650	\$ 1,559,281	\$ 923,314	\$ (1,375,969)	\$ 649,116	\$ 20,857,392
Royalties	\$ 1,957,638	\$ 136,209	\$ 68,579	\$ (154,176)	\$ 72,826	\$ 2,081,076
Total Royalties	\$ 294,434,811	\$ 5,630,098	\$ 4,520,575	\$ 5,218,728	\$ 5,920,827	\$ 315,725,039

*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 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
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	\$ 8,007,769
Royalties	\$ 519,428	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 157	\$ 519,585
Total Royalties	\$ 556,979	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 157	\$ 557,136
Arkansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	131,650,589	10,682,660	10,828,186	10,244,570	9,530,071	172,936,076
Sales Value	\$ 225,195,461	\$ 19,897,965	\$ 16,513,915	\$ 20,137,483	\$ 22,100,628	\$ 303,845,452
Royalties	\$ 29,647,714	\$ 2,585,619	\$ 2,121,178	\$ 2,712,983	\$ 2,980,660	\$ 40,048,154
Oil						
Sales Volume	58,519	1,303	3,970	1,544	931	66,267
Sales Value	\$ 331,951	\$ 16,430	\$ 55,578	\$ 28,843	\$ 18,511	\$ 451,313
Royalties	\$ 44,493	\$ 2,054	\$ 6,947	\$ 3,605	\$ 2,314	\$ 59,413
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,288,423	\$ 32,080	\$ 54,714	\$ 110,492	\$ 122,186	\$ 2,607,895
Royalties	\$ 91,815	\$ 2,104	\$ 3,038	\$ 5,525	\$ 6,185	\$ 108,667
Total Royalties	\$ 29,784,022	\$ 2,589,777	\$ 2,131,163	\$ 2,722,113	\$ 2,989,159	\$ 40,216,234
California						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,257	---	---	---	---	1,257
Sales Value	\$ 3,190	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,190
Royalties	\$ 299	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 299
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,675,702,358	13,437,248	14,657,618	14,571,665	12,574,639	1,730,943,528
Sales Value	\$ 547,165,848	\$ 28,790,115	\$ 22,040,136	\$ 24,029,977	\$ 31,206,908	\$ 653,232,984
Royalties	\$ 89,853,782	\$ 2,839,614	\$ 2,836,489	\$ 2,564,484	\$ 3,571,351	\$ 101,665,720
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,520,127,415	18,759,045	26,729,426	21,008,522	19,010,756	1,605,635,164
Sales Value	\$7,795,887,591	\$191,771,001	\$272,244,319	\$318,123,197	\$296,613,546	\$8,874,639,654
Royalties	\$ 935,573,803	\$ 22,546,232	\$ 26,882,626	\$ 24,469,149	\$ 15,276,949	\$ 1,024,748,759
Other						
Sales Value	\$4,181,259,934	\$292,872,652	\$265,523,520	\$316,270,402	\$260,888,795	\$5,316,815,303
Royalties	\$ 282,232,033	\$ 25,148,022	\$ 22,359,403	\$ 26,419,452	\$ 24,363,689	\$ 380,522,599
Total Royalties	\$1,307,659,917	\$ 50,533,868	\$ 52,078,518	\$ 53,453,085	\$ 43,211,989	\$ 1,506,937,377

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	229,748,979	15,473,926	18,916,944	18,765,590	22,264,286	305,169,725
Sales Value	\$4,292,165,060	\$357,276,193	\$349,725,830	\$379,452,858	\$453,164,797	\$5,831,784,738
Royalties	\$ 288,325,849	\$ 30,730,514	\$ 24,612,602	\$ 28,560,925	\$ 33,460,092	\$ 405,689,982
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,755,706,112	78,510,699	72,002,786	76,311,232	82,487,947	2,065,018,776
Sales Value	\$1,687,932,689	\$132,316,771	\$ 93,548,495	\$106,526,711	\$172,410,734	\$2,192,735,400
Royalties	\$ 202,018,256	\$ 15,655,759	\$ 10,737,962	\$ 12,652,064	\$ 20,409,735	\$ 261,473,776
Oil						
Sales Volume	561,536,838	6,883,882	6,753,428	6,606,337	5,896,882	587,677,367
Sales Value	\$4,332,965,289	\$110,605,180	\$117,243,837	\$133,946,689	\$122,871,587	\$4,817,632,582
Royalties	\$ 694,017,011	\$ 15,781,628	\$ 16,048,151	\$ 17,927,822	\$ 16,056,148	\$ 759,830,760
Other						
Sales Value	\$1,472,357,583	\$ 54,652,904	\$142,352,086	\$170,294,352	\$171,932,451	\$2,011,589,376
Royalties	\$ 116,523,408	\$ 3,550,684	\$ 9,670,814	\$ 1,310,006	\$ 10,171,441	\$ 141,226,353
Total Royalties	\$1,300,884,524	\$ 65,718,585	\$ 61,069,529	\$ 60,450,817	\$ 80,097,416	\$1,568,220,871
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	236,502	20,999	12,045	14,395	11,207	295,148
Sales Value	\$ 4,170,960	\$ 302,048	\$ 195,285	\$ 272,524	\$ 210,234	\$ 5,151,051
Royalties	\$ 523,294	\$ 37,756	\$ 24,411	\$ 34,065	\$ 26,279	\$ 645,805
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 38,354,307	\$ 1,857,335	\$ 2,398,190	\$ 504,970	\$ ---	\$ 43,114,802
Royalties	\$ 1,929,225	\$ 92,867	\$ 139,635	\$ 29,377	\$ ---	\$ 2,191,104
Total Royalties	\$ 2,452,519	\$ 130,623	\$ 164,046	\$ 63,442	\$ 26,279	\$ 2,836,909
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 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Idaho						
Coal						
Sales Volume	31,574	---	---	---	---	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,228
Other						
Sales Value	\$989,223,923	\$99,704,276	\$96,610,138	\$92,053,905	\$80,758,071	\$1,358,350,313
Royalties	\$ 54,069,828	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 4,830,511	\$ 4,603,403	\$ 4,037,902	\$ 72,529,407
Total Royalties	\$ 54,077,056	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 4,830,511	\$ 4,603,403	\$ 4,037,902	\$ 72,536,635
Illinois						
Coal						
Sales Volume	24,170	---	---	---	---	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,138	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 3,138
Oil						
Sales Volume	240,968	105,318	53,677	51,088	36,939	487,990
Sales Value	\$ 4,367,144	\$ 1,596,904	\$ 892,571	\$ 1,000,619	\$ 726,437	\$ 8,583,675
Royalties	\$ 574,591	\$ 201,828	\$ 104,709	\$ 116,764	\$ 77,635	\$ 1,075,527
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 26,584,755	\$ 514,020	\$ 423,303	\$ 649,438	\$ ---	\$ 28,171,516
Royalties	\$ 1,129,610	\$ 25,701	\$ 21,165	\$ 32,472	\$ ---	\$ 1,208,948
Total Royalties	\$ 1,707,339	\$ 227,529	\$ 125,874	\$ 149,236	\$ 77,635	\$ 2,287,613
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 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Kansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	490,548,161	19,867,408	17,496,846	18,784,254	19,161,374	565,858,043
Sales Value	\$ 273,074,779	\$31,050,331	\$21,637,926	\$30,267,987	\$40,109,285	\$ 396,140,308
Royalties	\$ 34,781,980	\$ 3,902,313	\$ 2,689,627	\$ 3,790,890	\$ 5,002,033	\$ 50,166,843
Oil						
Sales Volume	19,105,165	414,117	365,579	352,716	313,777	20,551,354
Sales Value	\$ 153,690,909	\$ 6,106,689	\$ 5,992,462	\$ 6,782,158	\$ 6,280,443	\$ 178,852,661
Royalties	\$ 20,673,936	\$ 810,916	\$ 725,989	\$ 764,094	\$ 648,379	\$ 23,623,314
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,802,405	\$ 761,077	\$ 1,505,564	\$ 1,818,481	\$ 2,086,544	\$ 11,974,071
Royalties	\$ 621,426	\$ 72,765	\$ 144,121	\$ 180,245	\$ 209,967	\$ 1,228,524
Total Royalties	\$ 56,077,342	\$ 4,785,994	\$ 3,559,737	\$ 4,735,229	\$ 5,860,379	\$ 75,018,681
Kentucky						
Coal						
Sales Volume	4,179,662	100,615	215,391	249,333	506,389	5,251,390
Sales Value	\$ 56,315,260	\$ 2,708,834	\$ 5,164,667	\$ 5,998,568	\$12,765,063	\$ 82,952,392
Royalties	\$ 3,162,967	\$ 176,527	\$ 302,741	\$ 268,385	\$ 770,371	\$ 4,680,991
Gas						
Sales Volume	4,665,643	314,959	247,951	290,505	261,982	5,781,040
Sales Value	\$ 9,760,937	\$ 591,996	\$ 420,051	\$ 600,299	\$ 589,399	\$ 11,962,682
Royalties	\$ 1,213,939	\$ 72,927	\$ 51,769	\$ 74,757	\$ 73,636	\$ 1,487,028
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,057,616	20,911	16,505	6,940	12,784	3,114,756
Sales Value	\$ 11,405,260	\$ 323,617	\$ 274,797	\$ 127,046	\$ 250,720	\$ 12,381,440
Royalties	\$ 1,660,995	\$ 8,828	\$ 5,924	\$ 3,933	\$ 4,832	\$ 1,684,512
Total Royalties	\$ 6,037,901	\$ 258,282	\$ 360,434	\$ 347,075	\$ 848,839	\$ 7,852,531
Louisiana						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,601,786,869	18,385,533	22,153,846	25,150,071	22,318,194	1,689,794,513
Sales Value	\$ 561,321,777	\$35,490,342	\$35,464,264	\$58,842,219	\$58,556,770	\$ 749,675,372
Royalties	\$ 79,550,890	\$ 5,025,546	\$ 4,578,800	\$ 7,316,223	\$ 7,315,014	\$ 103,786,473
Oil						
Sales Volume	164,399,735	1,110,588	902,129	1,220,163	677,720	168,310,335
Sales Value	\$ 936,310,682	\$16,394,855	\$15,466,780	\$23,425,054	\$14,233,984	\$1,005,831,355
Royalties	\$ 110,386,502	\$ 1,810,540	\$ 1,699,204	\$ 2,599,661	\$ 1,653,813	\$ 118,149,720
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 105,347,685	\$ 2,848,074	\$ 4,105,100	\$ 4,532,544	\$ 8,111,570	\$ 124,944,973
Royalties	\$ 15,157,762	\$ 262,888	\$ 366,147	\$ 369,541	\$ 710,873	\$ 16,867,211
Total Royalties	\$ 205,095,154	\$ 7,098,974	\$ 6,644,151	\$10,285,425	\$ 9,679,700	\$ 238,803,404

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
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	39,697,479	5,121,036	5,409,956	5,845,068	5,893,947	61,967,486
Sales Value	\$89,526,953	\$12,886,300	\$11,407,327	\$14,300,153	\$15,598,299	\$143,719,032
Royalties	\$10,818,212	\$ 1,601,117	\$ 1,392,607	\$ 1,774,088	\$ 1,920,063	\$ 17,506,087
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,711,295	88,581	111,306	86,182	74,111	3,071,475
Sales Value	\$42,005,099	\$ 1,151,622	\$ 1,888,933	\$ 1,681,689	\$ 1,513,689	\$ 48,241,032
Royalties	\$ 5,582,818	\$ 141,895	\$ 223,080	\$ 201,359	\$ 179,636	\$ 6,328,788
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,716,308	\$ (783,276)	\$ 880,651	\$ 433,526	\$ 544,169	\$ 5,791,378
Royalties	\$ 509,754	\$ (57,408)	\$ 77,935	\$ 37,032	\$ 45,246	\$ 612,559
Total Royalties	\$16,910,784	\$ 1,685,604	\$ 1,693,622	\$ 2,012,479	\$ 2,144,945	\$ 24,447,434
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$34,710,008	\$ 258,804	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 34,968,812
Royalties	\$ 1,320,707	\$ 9,466	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,330,173
Total Royalties	\$ 1,320,707	\$ 9,466	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,330,173

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Mississippi						
Gas						
Sales Volume	94,121,368	1,090,176	239,410	649,458	639,858	96,740,270
Sales Value	\$ 77,877,946	\$ 2,361,997	\$ 403,142	\$ 1,502,418	\$ 1,720,395	\$ 83,865,898
Royalties	\$ 10,349,120	\$ 272,973	\$ 52,227	\$ 189,313	\$ 218,460	\$ 11,082,093
Oil						
Sales Volume	56,895,769	564,216	594,119	739,436	885,034	59,678,574
Sales Value	\$ 395,032,392	\$ 8,295,601	\$ 8,961,454	\$ 13,056,514	\$ 14,608,085	\$ 439,954,046
Royalties	\$ 48,900,067	\$ 1,018,732	\$ 1,103,998	\$ 1,514,315	\$ 1,485,865	\$ 54,022,977
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 496,015	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 23,691	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 23,691
Total Royalties	\$ 59,272,878	\$ 1,291,705	\$ 1,156,225	\$ 1,703,628	\$ 1,704,325	\$ 65,128,761
Missouri						
Other						
Sales Value	\$3,256,492,240	\$111,271,442	\$135,876,103	\$192,596,164	\$157,566,404	\$3,853,802,353
Royalties	\$ 127,917,729	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 4,121,090	\$ 5,868,744	\$ 4,226,695	\$ 145,268,487
Total Royalties	\$ 127,917,729	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 4,121,090	\$ 5,868,744	\$ 4,226,695	\$ 145,268,487
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	373,404,855	30,614,717	28,038,058	24,816,378	24,501,632	481,375,640
Sales Value	\$4,099,809,375	\$339,668,336	\$314,577,643	\$282,031,013	\$260,189,439	\$5,296,275,806
Royalties	\$ 323,501,436	\$ 41,959,365	\$ 38,419,606	\$ 32,935,987	\$ 32,213,772	\$ 469,030,166
Gas						
Sales Volume	424,688,755	11,331,034	10,856,326	13,976,481	12,360,305	473,212,901
Sales Value	\$ 378,833,083	\$ 20,879,235	\$ 18,958,994	\$ 24,641,406	\$ 25,926,942	\$ 469,239,660
Royalties	\$ 43,465,132	\$ 2,616,623	\$ 2,360,704	\$ 2,996,141	\$ 3,149,813	\$ 54,588,413
Oil						
Sales Volume	309,461,153	2,868,404	2,719,877	2,845,614	2,941,095	320,836,143
Sales Value	\$2,185,431,577	\$ 36,329,506	\$ 38,170,344	\$ 48,490,033	\$ 49,510,362	\$2,357,931,822
Royalties	\$ 264,328,967	\$ 3,966,444	\$ 4,252,832	\$ 5,253,148	\$ 5,535,655	\$ 283,337,046
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 122,321,964	\$ 3,464,263	\$ 1,430,395	\$ 1,680,184	\$ 1,370,069	\$ 130,266,875
Royalties	\$ 5,904,640	\$ 204,084	\$ 92,770	\$ 130,787	\$ 106,989	\$ 6,439,270
Total Royalties	\$ 637,200,175	\$ 48,746,516	\$ 45,125,912	\$ 41,316,063	\$ 41,006,229	\$ 813,394,895

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Nebraska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	---	---	---	---	11,167,971
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,441,941
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,225,557
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,428,163	69,720	64,558	74,397	61,441	2,698,279
Sales Value	\$ 44,571,213	\$ 1,025,568	\$ 1,024,422	\$ 1,440,446	\$ 1,170,118	\$ 49,231,767
Royalties	\$ 5,569,383	\$ 127,923	\$ 127,761	\$ 180,805	\$ 144,236	\$ 6,150,108
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 368,013
Total Royalties	\$ 7,162,953	\$ 127,923	\$ 127,761	\$ 180,805	\$ 144,236	\$ 7,743,678
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	38,209,150	1,686,434	1,272,002	1,178,031	909,766	43,255,383
Sales Value	\$481,775,777	\$18,457,876	\$15,581,713	\$17,711,093	\$14,176,572	\$547,703,031
Royalties	\$ 61,360,085	\$ 2,337,731	\$ 1,966,375	\$ 2,196,542	\$ 1,700,839	\$ 69,561,572
Other						
Sales Value	\$226,086,274	\$57,143,792	\$59,286,740	\$66,953,336	\$63,034,047	\$472,504,189
Royalties	\$ 16,222,537	\$ 5,297,841	\$ 5,267,344	\$ 5,963,593	\$ 5,816,988	\$ 38,568,303
Total Royalties	\$ 77,583,807	\$ 7,635,572	\$ 7,233,719	\$ 8,160,135	\$ 7,517,827	\$108,131,060

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	89,237,782	6,465,599	6,242,364	5,861,991	6,029,029	113,836,765
Sales Value	\$ 1,693,976,137	\$ 183,233,639	\$ 183,915,920	\$ 169,569,454	\$ 182,388,571	\$ 2,413,083,721
Royalties	\$ 177,670,689	\$ 22,910,454	\$ 22,036,406	\$ 20,844,809	\$ 22,154,041	\$ 265,616,399
Gas						
Sales Volume	20,821,914,684	991,610,488	953,067,533	1,060,741,088	1,047,062,015	24,874,395,808
Sales Value	\$19,640,716,289	\$1,584,866,627	\$1,115,198,729	\$1,464,283,625	\$2,266,876,935	\$26,071,942,205
Royalties	\$ 2,421,281,195	\$ 182,398,995	\$ 127,142,234	\$ 164,810,087	\$ 259,894,538	\$ 3,155,527,049
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,298,801,357	27,832,223	27,613,704	31,408,809	30,949,781	1,416,605,874
Sales Value	\$10,634,891,588	\$ 423,675,355	\$ 460,199,304	\$ 629,703,513	\$ 620,806,571	\$12,769,276,331
Royalties	\$ 1,303,268,903	\$ 45,135,052	\$ 47,275,841	\$ 63,176,117	\$ 60,726,862	\$ 1,519,582,775
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,721,838,891	\$ 312,769,371	\$ 247,754,086	\$ 338,501,161	\$ 418,523,976	\$ 8,039,387,485
Royalties	\$ 294,125,507	\$ 16,236,284	\$ 14,642,421	\$ 19,684,317	\$ 24,456,691	\$ 369,145,220
Total Royalties	\$ 4,196,346,294	\$ 266,680,785	\$ 211,096,902	\$ 268,515,330	\$ 367,232,132	\$ 5,309,871,443
New York						
Gas						
Sales Volume	104,739	28,091	58,810	26,388	20,554	238,582
Sales Value	\$ 241,081	\$ 69,276	\$ 124,278	\$ 61,633	\$ 60,805	\$ 557,073
Royalties	\$ 30,136	\$ 8,660	\$ 15,531	\$ 7,680	\$ 7,601	\$ 69,608
Total Royalties	\$ 30,136	\$ 8,660	\$ 15,531	\$ 7,680	\$ 7,601	\$ 69,608
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 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	86,797,587	1,695,918	2,055,226	1,835,184	3,312,647	95,696,562
Sales Value	\$ 556,630,133	\$ 11,162,857	\$ 16,457,010	\$ 15,376,728	\$ 29,616,267	\$ 629,242,995
Royalties	\$ 50,198,223	\$ 760,624	\$ 891,418	\$ 1,012,891	\$ 1,182,506	\$ 54,045,662
Gas						
Sales Volume	192,235,173	7,480,324	6,329,584	7,782,665	5,791,584	219,619,330
Sales Value	\$ 321,353,274	\$ 9,576,679	\$ 7,150,263	\$ 8,989,017	\$ 8,973,834	\$ 356,043,067
Royalties	\$ 38,540,171	\$ 1,172,536	\$ 868,214	\$ 1,048,918	\$ 1,091,601	\$ 42,721,440
Oil						
Sales Volume	196,197,274	5,737,842	5,274,557	5,808,925	5,909,916	218,928,514
Sales Value	\$ 3,827,246,612	\$ 81,986,432	\$ 83,091,667	\$ 109,379,591	\$ 112,932,066	\$ 4,214,636,368
Royalties	\$ 460,942,631	\$ 9,989,927	\$ 9,976,595	\$ 13,050,199	\$ 14,068,279	\$ 508,027,631
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 104,061,291	\$ 1,285,810	\$ 1,137,781	\$ 2,443,269	\$ 854,640	\$ 109,782,791
Royalties	\$ 8,429,403	\$ 122,637	\$ 84,435	\$ 170,354	\$ 91,388	\$ 8,898,217
Total Royalties	\$ 558,110,428	\$ 12,045,724	\$ 11,820,662	\$ 15,282,362	\$ 16,433,774	\$ 613,692,950
Ohio						
Coal						
Sales Volume	489,461	---	---	---	---	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 89,459
Gas						
Sales Volume	8,933,616	862,189	913,173	779,793	842,477	12,331,248
Sales Value	\$ 9,673,265	\$ 2,127,576	\$ 2,168,641	\$ 1,890,894	\$ 2,177,653	\$ 18,038,029
Royalties	\$ 1,185,371	\$ 265,530	\$ 259,813	\$ 225,782	\$ 259,183	\$ 2,195,679
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,070,426	54,129	34,712	26,027	35,914	1,221,208
Sales Value	\$ 7,506,603	\$ 892,205	\$ 581,044	\$ 480,077	\$ 648,267	\$ 10,108,196
Royalties	\$ 988,169	\$ 98,334	\$ 60,276	\$ 38,702	\$ 42,700	\$ 1,228,181
Total Royalties	\$ 2,262,999	\$ 363,864	\$ 320,089	\$ 264,484	\$ 301,883	\$ 3,513,319

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	11,010,393	1,050,832	520,795	769,297	576,674	13,927,991
Sales Value	\$203,786,263	\$31,002,119	\$15,856,469	\$26,221,224	\$16,812,850	\$293,678,925
Royalties	\$ 8,982,254	\$ 1,011,297	\$ 645,440	\$ 746,551	\$ 461,214	\$ 11,846,756
Gas						
Sales Volume	476,861,619	17,220,139	18,348,118	17,058,634	17,875,193	547,363,703
Sales Value	\$568,941,640	\$31,076,555	\$26,342,892	\$32,851,471	\$41,499,187	\$700,711,745
Royalties	\$ 70,089,473	\$ 3,936,725	\$ 3,311,817	\$ 4,102,718	\$ 5,199,831	\$ 86,640,564
Oil						
Sales Volume	18,682,337	236,395	186,662	203,345	248,354	19,557,093
Sales Value	\$131,691,017	\$ 3,470,788	\$ 3,147,201	\$ 3,968,299	\$ 4,860,963	\$147,138,268
Royalties	\$ 15,532,202	\$ 396,326	\$ 344,077	\$ 417,432	\$ 511,429	\$ 17,201,466
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40,187,345	\$ 579,260	\$ 175,334	\$ 206,230	\$ 191,119	\$ 41,339,288
Royalties	\$ 916,938	\$ 71,791	\$ 15,373	\$ 21,501	\$ 21,588	\$ 1,047,191
Total Royalties	\$ 95,520,867	\$ 5,416,139	\$ 4,316,707	\$ 5,288,202	\$ 6,194,062	\$116,735,977
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	3,453,917	94,739	109,411	92,181	143,693	3,893,941
Sales Value	\$ 2,007,761	\$ 176,974	\$ 207,968	\$ 198,005	\$ 214,103	\$ 2,804,811
Royalties	\$ 227,395	\$ 22,366	\$ 26,375	\$ 25,134	\$ 27,378	\$ 328,648
Oil						
Sales Volume	16,336	---	263	8,020	2,654	27,273
Sales Value	\$ 286,290	\$ ---	\$ 4,776	\$ 147,536	\$ 50,054	\$ 488,656
Royalties	\$ 35,666	\$ ---	\$ 597	\$ 12,283	\$ 326	\$ 48,872
Total Royalties	\$ 263,061	\$ 22,366	\$ 26,972	\$ 37,417	\$ 27,704	\$ 377,520

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
South Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 118,542	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 118,542
Royalties	\$ 5,927	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 5,927
Total Royalties	\$ 5,927	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 5,927
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	41,435	---	---	---	---	41,435
Sales Value	\$ 69,381	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 69,381
Royalties	\$ 7,119	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 7,119
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,900,375	299,153	257,642	351,322	304,505	5,112,997
Sales Value	\$ 8,148,959	\$ 426,058	\$ 335,722	\$ 374,329	\$ 527,487	\$ 9,812,555
Royalties	\$ 883,604	\$ 51,580	\$ 40,765	\$ 44,020	\$ 65,095	\$ 1,085,064
Oil						
Sales Volume	6,082,088	326,157	261,018	262,706	225,314	7,157,283
Sales Value	\$117,067,578	\$4,287,359	\$3,974,046	\$4,615,073	\$4,332,758	\$134,276,814
Royalties	\$ 14,392,164	\$ 543,064	\$ 477,994	\$ 569,417	\$ 533,508	\$ 16,516,147
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 323,312	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 37,483	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 37,483
Total Royalties	\$ 15,320,370	\$ 594,644	\$ 518,759	\$ 613,437	\$ 598,603	\$ 17,645,813
Tennessee						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,162	60	540	427	173	2,362
Sales Value	\$ 2,098	\$ 115	\$ 864	\$ 768	\$ 256	\$ 4,101
Royalties	\$ 262	\$ 14	\$ 108	\$ 96	\$ 33	\$ 513
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 4,452
Total Royalties	\$ 4,714	\$ 14	\$ 108	\$ 96	\$ 33	\$ 4,965

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	116,839,334	47,288,875	69,822,183	79,428,239	67,096,761	380,475,392
Sales Value	\$ 112,658,005	\$ 84,272,439	\$ 103,898,423	\$ 163,165,743	\$ 164,905,775	\$ 628,900,385
Royalties	\$ 12,867,408	\$ 10,277,070	\$ 12,672,090	\$ 19,407,020	\$ 20,020,801	\$ 75,244,389
Oil						
Sales Volume	10,094,715	323,678	408,339	644,019	698,298	12,169,049
Sales Value	\$ 98,998,160	\$ 4,946,507	\$ 6,839,219	\$ 12,074,367	\$ 13,779,840	\$ 136,638,093
Royalties	\$ 12,394,220	\$ 562,486	\$ 794,559	\$ 1,420,240	\$ 1,457,408	\$ 16,628,913
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 13,279,726	\$ 708,611	\$ 1,089,950	\$ 1,676,006	\$ 1,336,535	\$ 18,090,828
Royalties	\$ 907,223	\$ 74,986	\$ 132,018	\$ 193,607	\$ 167,330	\$ 1,475,164
Total Royalties	\$ 26,168,851	\$ 10,914,542	\$ 13,598,667	\$ 21,020,867	\$ 21,645,539	\$ 93,348,466
Utah						
Coal						
Sales Volume	307,435,717	22,138,833	23,577,179	26,403,884	23,886,795	403,442,408
Sales Value	\$5,602,746,158	\$486,256,622	\$546,283,017	\$582,264,498	\$507,480,897	\$7,725,031,192
Royalties	\$ 267,491,630	\$ 33,993,292	\$ 37,691,167	\$ 39,456,175	\$ 34,635,367	\$ 413,267,631
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,081,120,088	67,266,594	51,547,073	59,903,175	61,060,581	1,320,897,511
Sales Value	\$1,143,716,553	\$120,702,382	\$71,715,773	\$81,132,525	\$124,134,019	\$1,541,401,252
Royalties	\$ 140,999,420	\$ 13,838,750	\$ 7,825,267	\$ 8,785,977	\$ 14,279,331	\$ 185,728,745
Oil						
Sales Volume	279,137,198	3,179,306	3,878,921	4,760,131	4,626,115	295,581,671
Sales Value	\$2,345,557,792	\$ 46,541,651	\$ 65,988,509	\$ 92,667,274	\$ 83,458,090	\$2,634,213,316
Royalties	\$ 292,094,363	\$ 4,868,236	\$ 6,980,308	\$ 9,661,290	\$ 8,748,356	\$ 322,352,553
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 231,249,199	\$ 11,245,586	\$ 12,127,667	\$ 13,891,863	\$ 12,996,547	\$ 281,510,862
Royalties	\$ 17,670,291	\$ 618,235	\$ 783,988	\$ 898,892	\$ 937,032	\$ 20,908,438
Total Royalties	\$ 718,255,704	\$ 53,318,513	\$ 53,280,730	\$ 58,802,334	\$ 58,600,086	\$ 942,257,367

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Virginia						
Coal						
Sales Volume	48,696	---	---	---	---	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 115,833
Gas						
Sales Volume	989,059	611,436	509,414	512,017	408,982	3,030,908
Sales Value	\$ 2,117,448	\$ 1,237,590	\$ 817,086	\$ 1,198,772	\$ 1,092,420	\$ 6,463,316
Royalties	\$ 267,142	\$ 156,245	\$ 103,129	\$ 151,412	\$ 138,245	\$ 816,173
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,471,542	\$ 107,409	\$ 275,576	\$ 596,904	\$ 312,959	\$ 10,764,390
Royalties	\$ 343,568	\$ 5,370	\$ 13,779	\$ 29,845	\$ 15,648	\$ 408,210
Total Royalties	\$ 726,543	\$ 161,615	\$ 116,908	\$ 181,257	\$ 153,893	\$ 1,340,216
Washington						
Coal						
Sales Volume	9,326,095	280,398	426,643	570,668	947,003	11,550,807
Sales Value	\$ 179,788,254	\$ 6,796,617	\$ 9,323,994	\$ 16,946,521	\$ 24,122,456	\$ 236,977,842
Royalties	\$ 4,733,353	\$ 502,197	\$ 658,644	\$ 1,233,841	\$ 1,723,179	\$ 8,851,214
Total Royalties	\$ 4,733,353	\$ 502,197	\$ 658,644	\$ 1,233,841	\$ 1,723,179	\$ 8,851,214
West Virginia						
Gas						
Sales Volume	49,535,781	601,164	698,224	820,837	1,351,214	53,007,220
Sales Value	\$ 38,551,293	\$ 1,297,866	\$ 1,131,686	\$ 2,074,107	\$ 4,146,502	\$ 47,201,454
Royalties	\$ 4,886,831	\$ 162,042	\$ 141,464	\$ 259,273	\$ 514,635	\$ 5,964,245
Oil						
Sales Volume	20,314	16,418	1,900	7,714	36,031	82,377
Sales Value	\$ 378,451	\$ 256,736	\$ 33,004	\$ 149,192	\$ 623,498	\$ 1,440,881
Royalties	\$ 47,306	\$ 32,092	\$ 4,126	\$ 18,649	\$ 77,938	\$ 180,111
Total Royalties	\$ 4,934,137	\$ 194,134	\$ 145,590	\$ 277,922	\$ 592,573	\$ 6,144,356

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-97 (cont.)

	1920-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97
Wyoming						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,843,665,693	214,691,710	268,483,700	248,866,650	248,062,056	2,823,769,809
Sales Value	\$ 16,600,195,434	\$ 1,433,629,577	\$ 1,478,211,828	\$ 1,450,325,503	\$ 1,320,279,624	\$ 22,282,641,966
Royalties	\$ 991,590,017	\$ 159,208,542	\$ 178,202,333	\$ 176,655,794	\$ 158,319,997	\$ 1,663,976,683
Gas						
Sales Volume	8,296,097,426	475,667,234	464,496,452	486,492,591	552,300,766	10,275,054,469
Sales Value	\$ 9,657,576,198	\$ 794,613,966	\$ 607,590,455	\$ 649,145,526	\$ 1,090,777,553	\$ 12,799,703,698
Royalties	\$ 1,191,579,127	\$ 91,793,337	\$ 68,173,309	\$ 73,417,645	\$ 125,695,136	\$ 1,550,658,554
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,584,140,799	47,755,662	43,297,135	43,127,558	43,015,278	3,761,336,432
Sales Value	\$ 29,031,855,292	\$ 654,914,620	\$ 669,046,019	\$ 809,395,033	\$ 784,292,798	\$ 31,949,503,762
Royalties	\$ 3,574,627,240	\$ 69,982,320	\$ 72,133,786	\$ 86,257,959	\$ 82,959,331	\$ 3,885,960,636
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,706,439,874	\$ 358,216,904	\$ 424,036,420	\$ 481,693,106	\$ 403,467,079	\$ 6,373,853,383
Royalties	\$ 247,927,955	\$ 16,497,120	\$ 19,890,885	\$ 24,565,930	\$ 23,257,579	\$ 332,139,469
Total Royalties	\$ 6,005,724,339	\$ 337,481,319	\$ 338,400,313	\$ 360,897,328	\$ 390,232,043	\$ 7,432,735,342
Onshore Federal Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,977,208,414	292,519,736	348,514,675	328,188,352	330,270,324	4,276,701,501
Sales Value	\$ 33,502,833,589	\$ 2,852,064,465	\$ 2,921,051,385	\$ 2,930,501,104	\$ 2,815,478,557	\$ 45,021,929,100
Royalties	\$ 2,122,477,730	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 301,884,902	\$ 285,552,110	\$ 3,304,790,257
Gas						
Sales Volume	38,817,544,998	1,788,553,310	1,738,466,424	1,899,746,059	1,940,621,082	46,184,931,873
Sales Value	\$ 36,459,755,955	\$ 2,943,901,912	\$ 2,179,560,510	\$ 2,714,256,177	\$ 4,110,635,843	\$ 48,408,110,397
Royalties	\$ 4,526,502,416	\$ 342,371,752	\$ 250,267,428	\$ 309,896,180	\$ 476,559,499	\$ 5,905,597,275
Oil						
Sales Volume	8,288,062,104	119,240,819	121,577,141	121,534,279	117,292,892	8,767,707,235
Sales Value	\$ 63,836,028,664	\$ 1,631,083,860	\$ 1,787,903,138	\$ 2,249,028,361	\$ 2,161,979,566	\$ 71,666,023,589
Royalties	\$ 7,975,714,130	\$ 182,580,905	\$ 193,319,176	\$ 232,421,696	\$ 213,657,941	\$ 8,797,693,848
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 22,328,752,132	\$ 1,311,182,423	\$ 1,398,065,394	\$ 1,685,665,504	\$ 1,584,890,537	\$ 28,308,555,990
Royalties	\$ 1,197,053,154	\$ 76,499,333	\$ 82,731,001	\$ 90,367,805	\$ 98,723,365	\$ 1,545,374,658
Total Royalties	\$ 15,821,747,430	\$ 892,722,601	\$ 829,922,509	\$ 934,570,583	\$ 1,074,492,915	\$ 19,553,456,038

Table 23. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Carbon Dioxide			
Colorado	242,435,007	\$ 145,940,185	\$ 8,382,060
New Mexico	12,375,277	4,830,768	599,934
Wyoming	26,715,981	7,356,601	(65,825)
Subtotal	<u>281,526,265</u>	<u>\$ 158,127,554</u>	<u>\$ 8,916,169</u>
Clay			
Alabama	62,092	\$ 124,184	\$ 4,965
Coal			
Alabama	183,813	\$ 8,658,593	\$ 631,571
Colorado	22,264,286	453,164,797	33,460,092
Kentucky	506,389	12,765,063	770,371
Montana	24,501,632	260,189,439	32,213,772
New Mexico	6,029,029	182,388,571	22,154,041
North Dakota	3,312,647	29,616,267	1,182,506
Oklahoma	576,674	16,812,850	461,214
Utah	23,886,795	507,480,897	34,635,367
Washington	947,003	24,122,456	1,723,179
Wyoming	<u>248,062,056</u>	<u>1,320,279,624</u>	<u>158,319,997</u>
Subtotal	<u>330,270,324</u>	<u>\$2,815,478,557</u>	<u>\$285,552,110</u>
Copper			
Missouri	17,887	\$ 10,438,710	\$ 340,347
Gas			
Alabama	1,293,879	\$ 3,021,818	\$ 378,409
Alaska	19,840,388	34,008,136	4,346,917
Arkansas	9,530,071	22,100,628	2,980,660
California	12,574,639	31,206,908	3,571,351
Colorado	82,487,947	172,410,734	20,409,735
Kansas	19,161,374	40,109,285	5,002,033
Kentucky	261,982	589,399	73,636
Louisiana	22,318,194	58,556,770	7,315,014
Michigan	5,893,947	15,598,299	1,920,063
Mississippi	639,858	1,720,395	218,460
Montana	12,360,305	25,926,942	3,149,813
New Mexico	1,047,062,015	2,266,876,935	259,894,538
New York	20,554	60,805	7,601
North Dakota	5,791,584	8,973,834	1,091,601
Ohio	842,477	2,177,653	259,183

Table 23. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (cont.)			
Oklahoma	17,875,193	\$ 41,499,187	\$ 5,199,831
Pennsylvania	143,693	214,103	27,378
South Dakota	304,505	527,487	65,095
Tennessee	173	256	33
Texas	67,096,761	164,905,775	20,020,801
Utah	61,060,581	124,134,019	14,279,331
Virginia	408,982	1,092,420	138,245
West Virginia	1,351,214	4,146,502	514,635
Wyoming	<u>552,300,766</u>	<u>1,090,777,553</u>	<u>125,695,136</u>
Subtotal	1,940,621,082	\$ 4,110,635,843	\$ 476,559,499
Gas Lost			
California	51,161	\$ 82,375	\$ 10,297
Colorado	343	753	94
New Mexico	<u>447</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>84</u>
Subtotal	51,951	\$ 83,798	\$ 10,475
Gas Plant Products			
Alabama	587	\$ 287	\$ 101
Alaska	1,399,558	649,116	72,826
Arkansas	2,834	999	125
California	3,212,032	1,413,556	131,012
Colorado	47,967,272	16,429,382	1,311,130
Kansas	4,827,138	2,086,289	209,935
Louisiana	20,539,934	8,111,570	710,873
Michigan	1,382,395	544,169	45,246
Montana	2,903,545	1,350,393	106,209
New Mexico	695,037,533	221,306,685	20,284,379
North Dakota	2,007,419	823,987	87,633
Oklahoma	556,545	191,119	21,588
Texas	3,481,412	1,336,535	167,330
Utah	22,716,263	7,914,079	625,048
Wyoming	<u>371,922,004</u>	<u>92,372,863</u>	<u>6,998,050</u>
Subtotal	1,177,956,471	\$ 354,531,029	\$ 30,771,485
Geothermal			
California	13,634,163	\$ 130,595,267	\$ 15,324,736
Nevada	2,271,730	52,116,524	5,292,576
Utah	<u>775,425</u>	<u>1,824,530</u>	<u>182,453</u>
Subtotal	16,681,318	\$ 184,536,321	\$ 20,799,765

Table 23. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gilsonite			
Utah	2,803	\$ 724,863	\$ 53,360
Helium			
Kansas	1,214	\$ 255	\$ 32
Hot Water			
California	7,621,159	\$ 50,299,651	\$ 5,033,624
Nevada	8,704	33,074	3,307
New Mexico	6,603	7,593	759
Subtotal	7,636,466	\$ 50,340,318	\$ 5,037,690
Langbeinite			
New Mexico	785,963	\$ 66,490,024	\$ 1,329,801
Lead			
Missouri	241,880	\$118,716,484	\$ 2,909,887
Limestone			
Virginia	38,140	\$ 312,959	\$ 15,648
Magnesium			
Utah	32,081	\$ 444,841	\$ 13,344
Nitrogen			
North Dakota	118,245	\$ 23,649	\$ 2,892
Wyoming	27,002	125,139	13,428
Subtotal	145,247	\$ 148,788	\$ 16,320
Oil			
Alabama	99,948	\$ 1,910,486	\$ 238,140
Alaska	612,846	12,099,887	1,501,084
Arkansas	931	18,511	2,314
California	19,010,756	296,613,546	15,276,949
Colorado	5,896,882	122,871,587	16,056,148
Florida	11,207	210,234	26,279
Illinois	36,939	726,437	77,635
Kansas	313,777	6,280,443	648,379
Kentucky	12,784	250,720	4,832
Louisiana	677,720	14,233,984	1,653,813

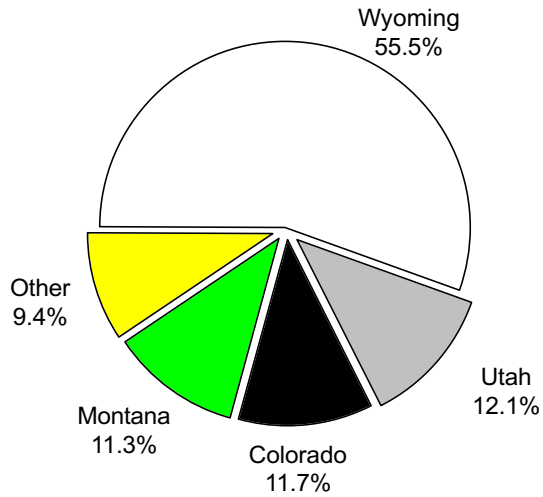
Table 23. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Oil (cont.)			
Michigan	74,111	\$ 1,513,689	\$ 179,636
Mississippi	885,034	14,608,085	1,485,865
Montana	2,941,095	49,510,362	5,535,655
Nebraska	61,441	1,170,118	144,236
Nevada	909,766	14,176,572	1,700,839
New Mexico	30,949,781	620,806,571	60,726,862
North Dakota	5,909,916	112,932,066	14,068,279
Ohio	35,914	648,267	42,700
Oklahoma	248,354	4,860,963	511,429
Pennsylvania	2,654	50,054	326
South Dakota	225,314	4,332,758	533,508
Texas	698,298	13,779,840	1,457,408
Utah	4,626,115	83,458,090	8,748,356
West Virginia	36,031	623,498	77,938
Wyoming	43,015,278	784,292,798	82,959,331
Subtotal	117,292,892	\$2,161,979,566	\$213,657,941
Oil Lost			
Colorado	233	\$ 4,574	\$ 229
New Mexico	36	782	98
Subtotal	269	\$ 5,356	\$ 327
Phosphate			
Idaho	4,629,074	\$ 80,758,071	\$ 4,037,902
Potash			
California	10,273	\$ 1,263,918	\$ 55,946
New Mexico	1,386,939	124,957,878	2,194,488
Utah	23,630	1,926,007	57,809
Subtotal	1,420,842	\$ 128,147,803	\$ 2,308,243
Purge Liquor			
Wyoming	37,747	\$ 878,802	\$ 50,237
Quartz Crystals			
Arkansas	58,319	\$ 121,187	\$ 6,060
Sand and Gravel			
Nevada	2,470,087	\$ 10,884,449	\$ 521,105

Table 23. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

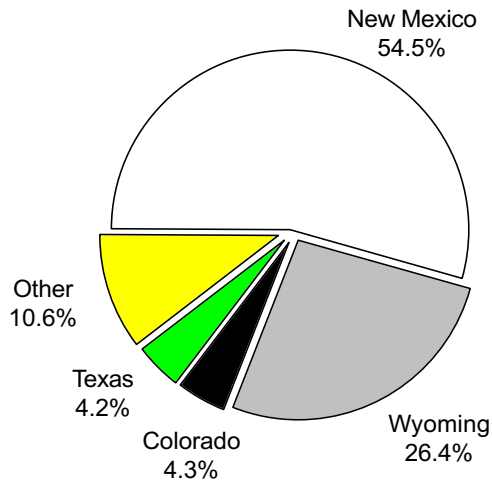
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Sodium			
Arizona	95	\$ 3,135	\$ 157
California	982,154	76,618,953	3,777,320
Colorado	66,964	9,557,557	477,928
New Mexico	361,386	908,586	46,177
Utah	30,481	160,633	4,819
Wyoming	<u>3,780,258</u>	<u>291,558,214</u>	<u>16,166,158</u>
Subtotal	5,221,338	\$ 378,807,078	\$ 20,472,559
Sulfur			
Alabama	390	\$ 16,654	\$ 2,085
California	2,536	17,040	852
Montana	1,480	19,676	780
New Mexico	1,028	20,990	971
North Dakota	1,100	7,004	863
Utah	362	1,594	199
Wyoming	<u>419,571</u>	<u>10,013,768</u>	<u>35,444</u>
Subtotal	426,467	\$ 10,096,726	\$ 41,194
Trona Ore			
California	18,566	\$ 598,035	\$ 29,902
Wyoming	<u>17,953</u>	<u>1,161,692</u>	<u>60,087</u>
Subtotal	36,519	\$ 1,759,727	\$ 89,989
Zinc			
Missouri	40,893	\$ 28,411,210	\$ 976,461
Total		\$10,672,984,503	\$1,074,492,915

NOTE: One of the principal payors reporting on carbon dioxide in Wyoming claimed a recoupment in 1997 against prior year royalty payments. The recoupment is based on the difference between actual and estimated allowances. The payor underestimated allowances in 1996 and corrected the problem in September 1997. Although carbon dioxide production occurred in 1997, resulting in positive sales volume and sales value, the recoupment claimed for prior year royalty payments resulted in a net refund to the payor during the year.



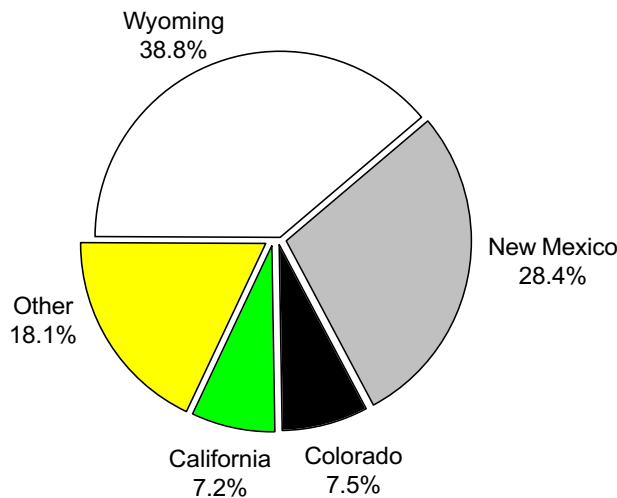
Wyoming	\$158,319,997
Utah	34,635,367
Colorado	33,460,092
Montana	32,213,772
Other	26,922,882
Total	\$285,552,110

Figure 27. Federal onshore coal royalties by State, Calendar Year 1997



New Mexico	\$259,894,538
Wyoming	125,695,136
Colorado	20,409,735
Texas	20,020,801
Other	50,539,289
Total	\$476,559,499

Figure 28. Federal onshore gas royalties by State, Calendar Year 1997



Wyoming	\$ 82,959,331
New Mexico	60,726,862
Colorado	16,056,148
California	15,276,949
Other	38,638,651
Total	\$213,657,941

Figure 29. Federal onshore oil royalties by State, Calendar Year 1997

Table 24. Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-97

	1985-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1985-97
Alabama	\$ 1,781,825	\$ 144,721	\$ 119,194	\$ 131,907	\$ 82,053	\$ 2,259,700
Alaska	20,578,108	75,555	79,005	46,654	12,146	20,791,468
Arizona	6,021,310	143,965	104,142	120,001	67,947	6,457,365
Arkansas	7,062,826	222,377	186,098	204,792	188,211	7,864,304
California	13,835,739	498,049	384,526	441,592	372,915	15,532,821
Colorado	60,761,475	3,228,768	3,117,022	3,730,093	3,358,493	74,195,851
Florida	2,426,165	56,473	43,354	15,007	12,319	2,553,318
Georgia	101,024	---	---	---	---	101,024
Idaho	7,489,819	61,136	5,699	15,392	19,771	7,591,817
Illinois	36,094	4,664	12,727	12,331	7,872	73,688
Indiana	2,936	15	415	415	---	3,781
Iowa	1,635	---	---	---	---	1,635
Kansas	345,538	20,002	23,579	21,552	15,169	425,840
Kentucky	324,504	29,487	28,090	28,938	20,070	431,089
Louisiana	1,956,525	335,101	373,264	396,220	443,056	3,504,166
Maryland	15,042	496	496	496	496	17,026
Michigan	3,909,563	153,398	115,897	57,425	70,246	4,306,529
Minnesota	93,246	900	35,071	(22,931)	2,335	108,621
Mississippi	5,377,961	429,009	418,426	403,734	663,461	7,292,591
Missouri	91,968	16,316	60,616	(93,095)	166,122	241,927
Montana	43,774,421	766,029	1,119,851	1,745,108	2,032,716	49,438,125
Nebraska	636,832	17,652	14,089	15,966	6,499	691,038
Nevada	70,033,881	5,769,184	4,582,157	4,211,910	3,376,982	87,974,114
New Mexico	52,425,526	2,606,661	2,456,895	2,944,416	3,063,774	63,497,272
New York	67,073	---	---	---	---	67,073
North Carolina	114,077	3,424	2,130	---	---	119,631
North Dakota	4,616,826	404,003	477,936	652,203	784,611	6,935,579
Ohio	196,202	24,051	33,588	39,305	30,698	323,844
Oklahoma	3,683,558	184,616	240,742	433,150	376,909	4,918,975
Oregon	10,703,842	107,749	(69,542)	135,675	145,204	11,022,928
Pennsylvania	15,188	1,017	1,127	1,127	1,124	19,583
South Carolina	20,058	2,373	555	555	---	23,541
South Dakota	4,954,247	185,604	211,510	271,355	365,528	5,988,244
Tennessee	72,084	253	---	---	---	72,337
Texas	2,386,998	282,450	316,163	398,343	314,093	3,698,047
Utah	68,259,974	4,335,627	4,328,797	4,692,391	4,355,777	85,972,566
Virginia	2,016,011	90,361	40,166	(11,215)	3,957	2,139,280
Washington	4,087,811	2,448	20,078	20,366	44,763	4,175,466
West Virginia	2,177,031	78,586	261,951	83,669	83,391	2,684,628
Wisconsin	417,662	1,638	3,197	3,417	474	426,388
Wyoming	<u>159,128,215</u>	<u>12,606,631</u>	<u>14,669,508</u>	<u>16,433,599</u>	<u>16,236,560</u>	<u>219,074,513</u>
Total	\$562,000,820	\$32,890,789	\$33,818,519	\$37,581,863	\$36,725,742	\$703,017,733

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

Table 25. Fiscal Year 1997 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			
Coal	1	40	\$ 1,640	Oil and Gas	467	305,811	\$ 18,009,828
Oil and Gas	2	335	73,950	North Dakota			
Arkansas				Coal	4	797	71,800
Oil and Gas	71	26,377	32,179	Oil and Gas	296	114,788	5,715,920
California				Oklahoma			
Oil and Gas	38	18,920	597,213	Coal	1	2,140	251,816
Colorado				Oil and Gas	62	11,695	2,288,272
Oil and Gas	237	192,155	4,237,485	South Dakota			
Kansas				Oil and Gas	59	41,732	195,144
Oil and Gas	1	80	160	Texas			
Louisiana				Oil and Gas	35	35,522	520,461
Oil and Gas	14	5,687	330,509	Utah			
Michigan				Coal	1	2,299	5,127,200
Oil and Gas	23	10,211	61,936	Gilsonite	1	40	40
Mississippi				Oil and Gas	190	207,159	2,489,204
Oil and Gas	100	37,099	1,504,216	Sodium	8	15,366	35,430
Montana				Washington			
Oil and Gas	162	77,963	865,873	Oil and Gas	11	8,525	17,054
Nevada				Wyoming			
Oil and Gas	89	124,608	809,819	Coal	1	617	9,054,600
				Oil and Gas	1,335	1,046,785	20,745,610
				Sodium	6	7,592	10,829,461
				Total	3,215	2,294,343	\$ 83,866,820

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 25 and 26 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 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) 1997. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 1997 in tables 25 and 26 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 1997 in tables 2 and 3.

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

Table 26. Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-97

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954-59 . . .	270,448	\$ 4,685,364	79,394	\$ 3,174,974	349,842	\$ 7,860,338
1960 . . .	21,947	668,865	11,748	111,291	33,695	780,156
1961 . . .	27,466	12,395,374	25,863	1,030,725	53,329	13,426,099
1962 . . .	32,711	7,059,451	41,507	223,379	74,218	7,282,830
1963 . . .	53,124	2,089,236	54,244	475,288	107,368	2,564,524
1964 . . .	20,335	649,918	32,290	1,112,824	52,625	1,762,742
1965 . . .	46,572	1,805,432	30,009	1,072,714	76,581	2,878,146
1966 . . .	35,453	572,837	48,979	1,071,869	84,432	1,644,706
1967 . . .	61,665	764,296	47,606	936,656	109,271	1,700,952
1968 . . .	71,505	972,523	95,303	3,102,240	166,808	4,074,763
1969 . . .	36,969	754,543	---	---	36,969	754,543
1970 . . .	38,724	478,890	18,493	370,395	57,217	849,285
1971 . . .	52,102	1,163,136	28,706	7,627,114	80,808	8,790,250
1972 . . .	88,326	1,117,543	---	---	88,326	1,117,543
1973 . . .	89,315	2,203,370	133	33,635	89,448	2,237,005
1974 . . .	65,247	2,295,623	24,493	449,192,426	89,740	451,488,049
1975 . . .	112,401	8,202,991	362	3,618	112,763	8,206,609
1976 . . .	74,616	4,934,208	---	---	74,616	4,934,208
1977 . . .	80,529	7,820,947	---	---	80,529	7,820,947
1978 . . .	76,438	12,705,965	574	31,380	77,012	12,737,345
1979 . . .	62,447	7,597,171	6,475	816,008	68,922	8,413,179
1980 . . .	71,623	22,048,947	9,897	933,369	81,520	22,982,316
1981 . . .	126,070	103,314,389	60,034	25,358,616	186,104	128,673,005
1982 . . .	991,186	95,304,216	352,510	29,966,642	1,343,696	125,270,858
1983 . . .	131,702	31,150,106	173,694	30,958,099	305,396	62,108,205
1984 . . .	394,264	49,484,379	17,955	584,422	412,219	50,068,801
1985 . . .	517,612	47,367,665	4,444	227,094	522,056	47,594,759
1986 . . .	353,055	26,643,088	38,420	3,565,974	391,475	30,209,062
1987 . . .	211,488	33,345,494	6,333	1,407,220	217,821	34,752,714
1988 . . .	1,913,023	51,208,738	75,408	3,523,373	1,988,431	54,732,111
1989 . . .	2,831,737	62,847,022	26,963	16,746,107	2,858,700	79,593,129
1990 . . .	1,723,845	49,363,154	3,648	1,709,099	1,727,493	51,072,253
1991 . . .	1,845,365	41,493,134	10,224	8,061,021	1,855,589	49,554,155
1992 . . .	1,118,816	18,804,174	26,764	3,898,016	1,145,580	22,702,190
1993 . . .	1,744,777	22,747,870	11,270	196,686,517	1,756,047	219,434,387
1994 . . .	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
Total . . .	23,790,419	\$ 915,304,058	1,440,951	\$ 874,425,291	25,231,370	\$1,789,729,349

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

Table 27. Summary of other revenues by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-97

	1985-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1985-97
Alabama	\$ 145,981	\$ 21,985	\$ 25,797	\$ (151,561)	\$ (5,003)	\$ 37,199
Alaska	14,156	478,152	(196,652)	24,777	85,742	406,175
Arizona	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083
Arkansas	321,417	133,281	10,145	40,531	44,664	550,038
California	(2,095,687)	1,631,435	1,314,934	466,780	4,348,436	5,665,898
Colorado	7,564,735	1,161,621	1,775,766	2,444,188	3,529,931	16,476,241
Florida	22,693	4,933	5,946	1,891	1,971	37,434
Georgia	1,962	217	---	218	218	2,615
Idaho	535,776	78,872	110,797	109,930	417,897	1,253,272
Illinois	12,806	1,795	1,350	2,311	171	18,433
Kansas	231,426	48,226	720,783	15,325	(7,401)	1,008,359
Kentucky	147,071	23,169	24,823	83,273	23,908	302,244
Louisiana	127,756	1,008,978	72,700	374,091	132,203	1,715,728
Maryland	53,588	10,172	9,654	12,304	10,386	96,104
Michigan	23,801	18,271	10,448	86,271	86,199	224,990
Minnesota	451,834	54,066	48,660	48,660	48,660	651,880
Mississippi	144,126	(66,072)	15,111	(890)	21,101	113,376
Missouri	201,960	(24,209)	(109,940)	21,400	20,226	109,437
Montana	3,997,592	6,321,938	664,041	377,455	4,009,400	15,370,426
Nebraska	53,211	17,460	12,222	24,058	19,727	126,678
Nevada	85,971	4,341,874	17,012	(189,563)	(270,344)	3,984,950
New Mexico	17,270,222	2,208,365	2,375,679	7,936,301	6,566,106	36,356,673
New York	1,000	---	---	---	348	1,348
North Carolina	2,844	474	474	474	474	4,740
North Dakota	320,322	4,180,102	587,383	(563,552)	9,089,014	13,613,269
Ohio	22,033	1,892	2,078	1,920	2,391	30,314
Oklahoma	2,067,861	119,795	(91,569)	116,235	58,744	2,271,066
Pennsylvania	55,940	22,989	16,427	23,813	17,726	136,895
South Dakota	110,586	3,973	6,303	12,371	9,802	143,035
Tennessee	620	---	---	---	---	620
Texas	94,247	(573)	44,247	27,894	22,578	188,393
Utah	6,046,776	5,740,981	747,453	1,142,178	1,071,714	14,749,102
Virginia	29,180	2,943	1,926	31,184	4,836	70,069
Washington	8,470	---	---	---	---	8,470
West Virginia	787,976	133,450	173,608	117,009	295,340	1,507,383
Wyoming	42,403,967	94,120,369	1,933,837	1,197,303	21,904,115	161,559,591
Total	\$81,266,302	\$121,800,924	\$10,331,443	\$13,834,579	\$51,561,280	\$278,794,528

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 1994 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.

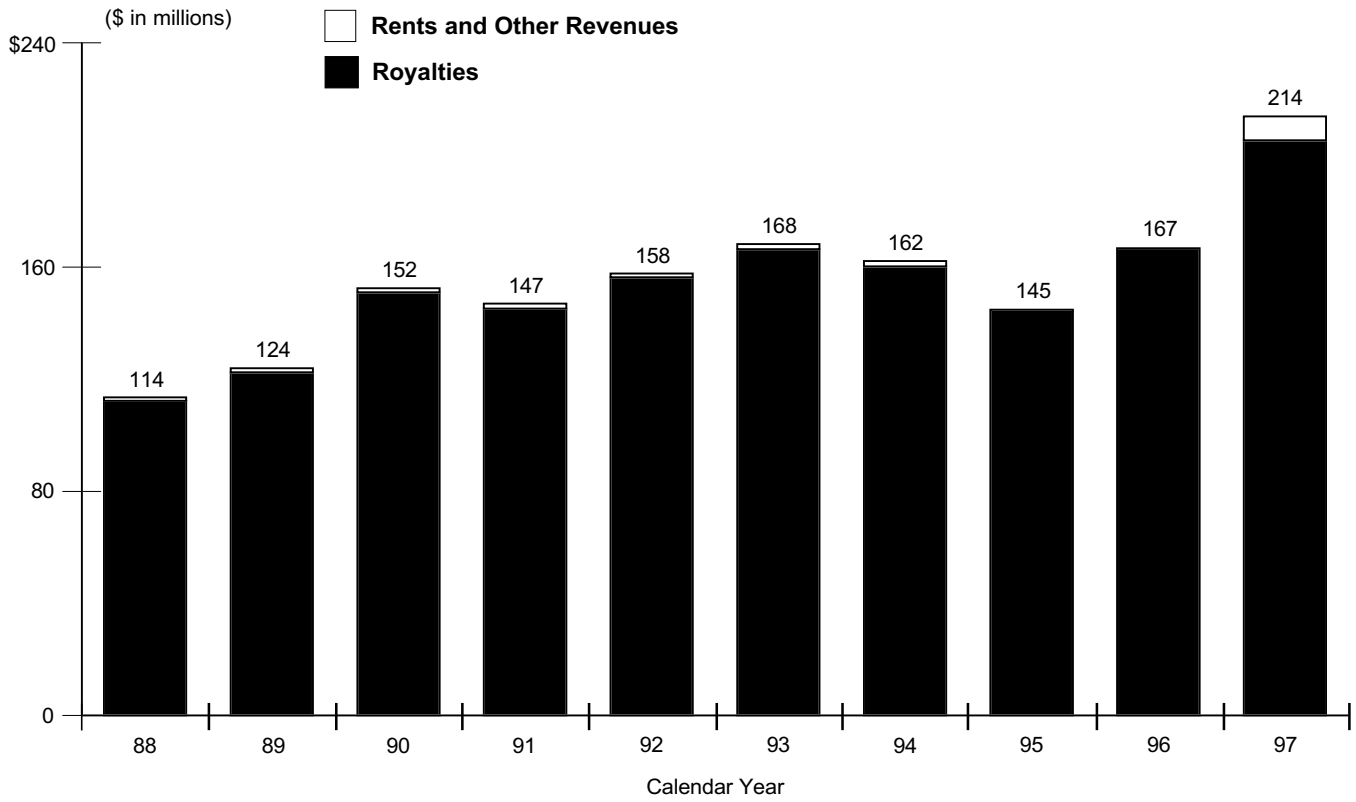


Figure 30. Revenues from Indian leases by source, 1988-97

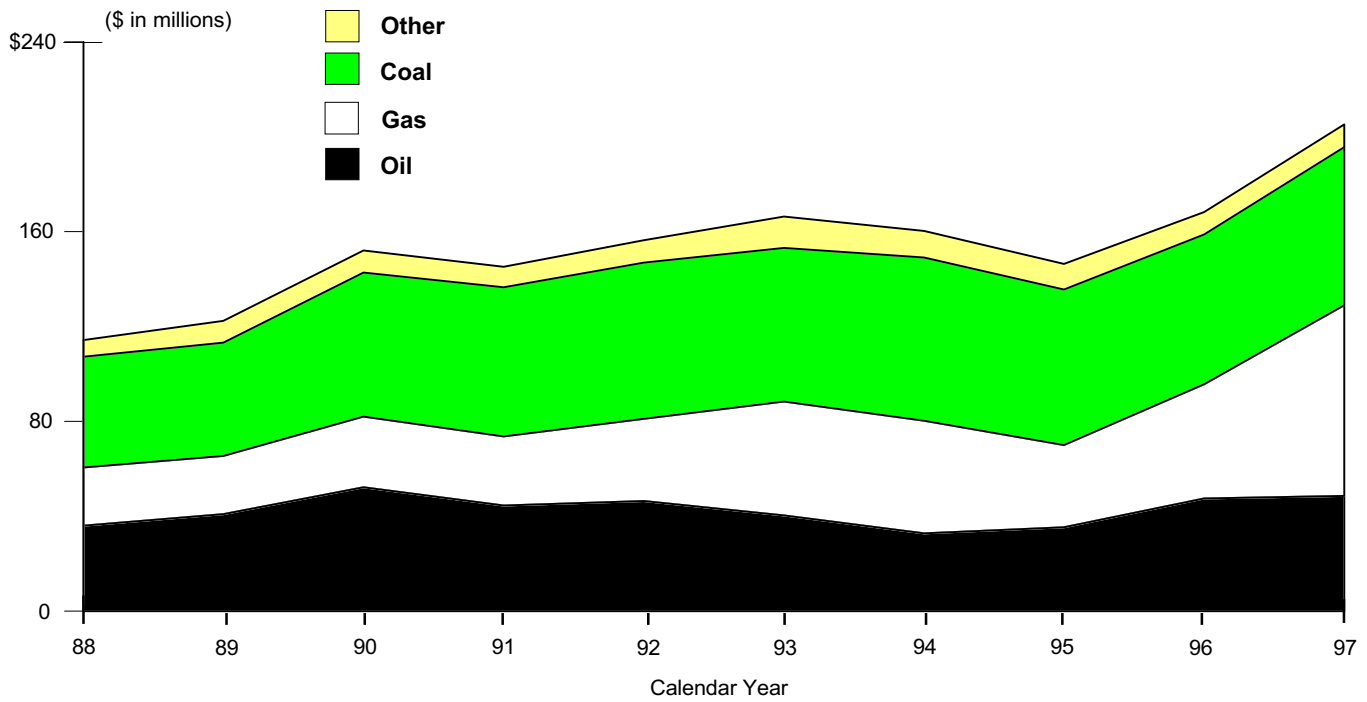


Figure 31. Royalties from Indian leases by commodity, 1988-97

Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, and other revenues on Indian lands were up 28.2 percent, from \$166.8 million in 1996 to \$213.8 million in 1997 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 30). The increase was attributed to a significant rise in gas prices during the year that resulted in additional royalty collections. Indian revenues addressed in this report exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska and the Osage Nation, which collect their own revenues.

Indian mineral royalties rose 22 percent, from \$168.2 million in 1996 to \$205.2 million in 1997 (tables 2, 3, and 28, and figures 30 and 31). The significant increase in gas royalties was offset, in part, by a moderate decline in copper and sand and gravel royalties during the year.

Indian oil sales volume was up 6.5 percent while Indian oil royalties rose 2.3 percent, from \$47.4 million in 1996 to \$48.5 million in 1997 (table 28 and figure 32). The growth in royalties is a result of increased production on Indian lands in Oklahoma and Texas.

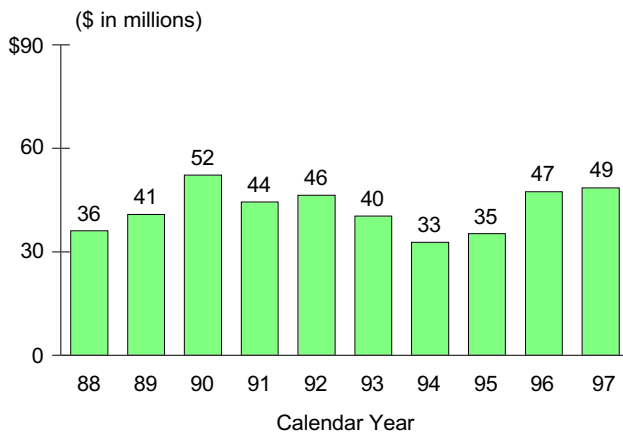


Figure 32. Indian oil royalties, 1988-97

Indian gas sales volume rose 8.3 percent during the year; however, gas royalties were up 66.6 percent, from \$48.3 million in 1996 to \$80.4 million in 1997 (table 28 and figure 33). The U.S. Department of Energy reports that gas prices reached a peak in January 1997 as a result of unusually cold weather in the fall of 1996. Prices spiked again in September following hot weather in the Southwest that materially increased heating demand from electric utilities. Many of the utilities converted to gas due to coal

delivery problems associated with a merger of the two large railroads that serve the area. Prices fell later in the fall with moderate weather and adequate inventories for the peak heating season.

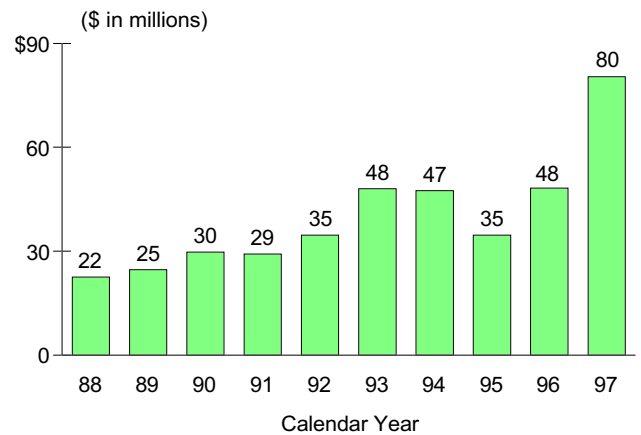


Figure 33. Indian gas royalties, 1988-97

Indian coal sales volume jumped 22.7 percent while coal royalties increased 5.7 percent, from \$63.1 million in 1996 to \$66.6 million in 1997 (table 28 and figure 34). The disparity between the increase in sales volume and royalties is due to the decline in coal prices as a result of recent gains in mining productivity. Coal royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 28 and 29, and figure 31).

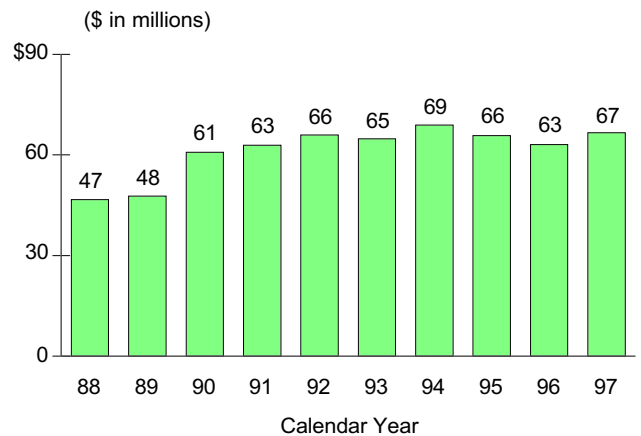


Figure 34. Indian coal royalties, 1988-97

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 2.4 percent, from \$9.4 million in 1996 to \$9.7 million in 1997 (table 28 and figure 35). Significant gains in royalties from gas plant products and gypsum were offset, in part, by declines in copper and sand and gravel.

Indian rents increased from \$873,888 in 1996 to \$938,093 in 1997. A series of recoupments created a net refund of \$2.3 million in other revenues in 1996. Collections from other revenues rose to \$7.6 million in 1997 (tables 2 and 3). Other revenues include settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 4,003 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.1 million acres on Indian lands in 1997 (tables 45 and 46). This number includes 3,727 producing or producible Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38). The figure further includes six coal leases on 115,630 acres

(tables 39 and 40) and 38 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 14,957 acres (tables 41 and 42).

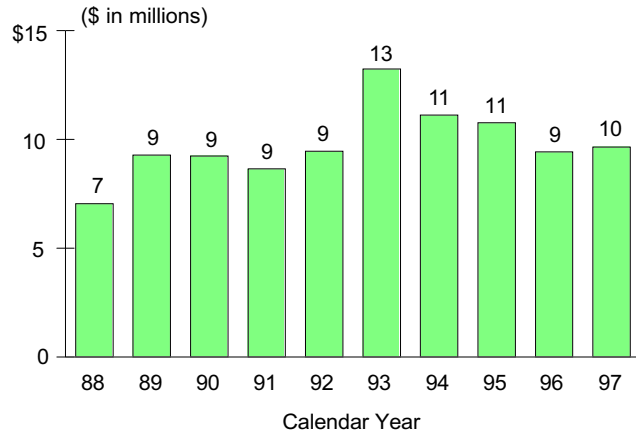


Figure 35. Indian other royalties, 1988-97

Principal Indian Tribes Served by the Minerals Management Service

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

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

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
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	231,421,484	12,263,813	12,249,420	12,184,822	12,152,262	280,271,801
Sales Value	\$3,230,235,176	\$262,693,707	\$258,409,920	\$274,794,525	\$267,106,711	\$4,293,240,039
Royalties	\$ 235,099,178	\$ 32,838,562	\$ 32,301,238	\$ 33,226,179	\$ 32,293,201	\$ 365,758,358
Gas						
Sales Volume	13,705,064	554,382	1,967,104	338,685	357,463	16,922,698
Sales Value	\$ 3,461,386	\$ 537,628	\$ 1,440,917	\$ 416,783	\$ 831,501	\$ 6,688,215
Royalties	\$ 460,935	\$ 149,355	\$ 253,614	\$ 81,493	\$ 156,420	\$ 1,101,817
Oil						
Sales Volume	19,992,222	83,045	78,818	94,049	83,463	20,331,597
Sales Value	\$ 123,938,704	\$ 1,289,875	\$ 1,316,376	\$ 1,932,548	\$ 1,628,013	\$ 130,105,516
Royalties	\$ 20,161,758	\$ 195,098	\$ 152,170	\$ 328,650	\$ 269,788	\$ 21,107,464
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 617,221,451	\$ 53,308,441	\$ 53,261,240	\$ 32,756,300	\$ 27,008,152	\$ 783,555,584
Royalties	\$ 60,555,712	\$ 6,740,749	\$ 6,743,051	\$ 3,638,413	\$ 3,204,757	\$ 80,882,682
Total Royalties	\$ 316,277,583	\$ 39,923,764	\$ 39,450,073	\$ 37,274,735	\$ 35,924,166	\$ 468,850,321
California						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 59,338,709	\$ 4,888,550	\$ 3,377,938	\$ 7,077,362	\$ 5,397,326	\$ 80,079,885
Royalties	\$ 6,618,536	\$ 761,295	\$ 531,480	\$ 1,135,139	\$ 1,319,690	\$ 10,366,140
Total Royalties	\$ 6,618,536	\$ 761,295	\$ 531,480	\$ 1,135,139	\$ 1,319,690	\$ 10,366,140

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97 (cont.)

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,659	---	---	---	---	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	---	---	---	---	\$ 198
Gas						
Sales Volume	822,349,519	111,633,339	114,480,481	133,443,161	156,478,153	1,338,384,653
Sales Value	\$ 768,053,791	\$ 160,984,715	\$ 112,328,467	\$ 141,613,351	\$ 297,094,292	\$ 1,480,074,616
Royalties	\$ 97,296,453	\$ 21,195,219	\$ 14,228,833	\$ 18,471,467	\$ 41,766,558	\$ 192,958,530
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,504,028	201,999	230,713	155,018	150,919	6,242,677
Sales Value	\$ 63,831,641	\$ 3,336,771	\$ 3,881,639	\$ 3,001,158	\$ 3,036,631	\$ 77,087,840
Royalties	\$ 9,993,381	\$ 528,717	\$ 620,181	\$ 464,451	\$ 461,082	\$ 12,067,812
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,966,902	\$ 1,494,120	\$ (50,557)	\$ 1,671,000	\$ (272,609)	\$ 8,808,856
Royalties	\$ 780,422	\$ 210,533	\$ 15,413	\$ 200,928	\$ (14,111)	\$ 1,193,185
Total Royalties	\$ 108,070,454	\$ 21,934,469	\$ 14,864,427	\$ 19,136,846	\$ 42,213,529	\$ 206,219,725
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	\$ 321,260,732	\$ 3,045,220	\$ 604,431	\$ 409,314	\$ 24,299	\$ 325,343,996
Royalties	\$ 32,594,092	\$ 244,480	\$ 45,391	\$ 30,699	\$ 2,515	\$ 32,917,177
Total Royalties	\$ 32,594,092	\$ 244,480	\$ 45,391	\$ 30,699	\$ 2,515	\$ 32,917,177

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97 (cont.)

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	23,806	50	---	---	---	23,856
Sales Value	\$ 23,441	\$ 141	---	---	---	\$ 23,582
Royalties	\$ 2,874	\$ 18	---	---	---	\$ 2,892
Oil						
Sales Volume	48,472	627	427	749	511	50,786
Sales Value	\$ 531,480	\$ 9,780	\$ 7,390	\$ 14,983	\$ 10,046	\$ 573,679
Royalties	\$ 72,269	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,967	\$ 1,353	\$ 77,916
Total Royalties	\$ 75,143	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,967	\$ 1,353	\$ 80,808
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 178,461	---	---	---	---	\$ 178,461
Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Total Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	60,284,772	4,133,947	4,468,127	4,681,254	6,093,862	79,661,962
Sales Value	\$474,191,543	\$23,726,452	\$25,943,606	\$27,284,017	\$34,305,902	\$585,451,520
Royalties	\$ 30,948,275	\$ 1,979,487	\$ 2,037,249	\$ 2,139,868	\$ 2,790,151	\$ 39,895,030
Gas						
Sales Volume	34,845,734	1,591,450	1,586,716	1,293,984	1,547,119	40,865,003
Sales Value	\$ 41,387,568	\$ 2,497,036	\$ 2,342,285	\$ 1,782,615	\$ 2,483,580	\$ 50,493,084
Royalties	\$ 6,133,803	\$ 378,055	\$ 350,749	\$ 269,978	\$ 370,180	\$ 7,502,765
Oil						
Sales Volume	96,967,744	891,802	851,205	798,217	730,525	100,239,493
Sales Value	\$652,151,848	\$12,256,942	\$13,154,167	\$15,175,206	\$13,615,274	\$706,353,437
Royalties	\$ 90,302,641	\$ 1,866,154	\$ 2,024,169	\$ 2,261,140	\$ 2,101,290	\$ 98,555,394
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 17,568,869	\$ 28,611	\$ 123,627	\$ 55,065	\$ 69,302	\$ 17,845,474
Royalties	\$ 1,049,765	\$ 2,373	\$ 9,132	\$ 3,094	\$ 4,507	\$ 1,068,871
Total Royalties	\$128,434,484	\$ 4,226,069	\$ 4,421,299	\$ 4,674,080	\$ 5,266,128	\$147,022,060

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97 (cont.)

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
Nevada						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 15,097,969	\$ 2,077,017	\$ 2,188,615	\$ 2,323,296	\$ 2,392,784	\$ 24,079,681
Royalties	\$ 1,330,538	\$ 180,857	\$ 179,074	\$ 196,223	\$ 191,920	\$ 2,078,612
Total Royalties	\$ 1,330,538	\$ 180,857	\$ 179,074	\$ 196,223	\$ 191,920	\$ 2,078,612
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	242,408,576	12,523,652	11,647,591	9,438,892	14,037,282	290,055,993
Sales Value	\$3,176,242,363	\$271,684,975	\$247,836,433	\$219,211,160	\$245,901,054	\$4,160,875,985
Royalties	\$ 251,961,607	\$ 34,086,364	\$ 31,351,861	\$ 27,697,824	\$ 31,543,282	\$ 376,640,938
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,864,569,728	49,858,019	51,919,128	56,776,248	51,073,506	2,074,196,629
Sales Value	\$1,624,198,137	\$ 90,705,496	\$ 74,253,224	\$111,382,644	\$126,902,820	\$2,027,442,321
Royalties	\$ 210,424,443	\$ 11,427,787	\$ 9,327,739	\$ 13,899,521	\$ 15,727,346	\$ 260,806,836
Oil						
Sales Volume	114,072,882	1,042,839	980,395	1,022,626	893,981	118,012,723
Sales Value	\$ 877,036,086	\$ 15,815,422	\$ 16,636,428	\$ 19,726,716	\$ 17,936,648	\$ 947,151,300
Royalties	\$ 121,916,767	\$ 2,225,598	\$ 2,343,909	\$ 2,838,269	\$ 2,590,053	\$ 131,914,596
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 763,171,183	\$ 13,647,454	\$ 15,722,906	\$ 23,762,467	\$ 26,317,731	\$ 842,621,741
Royalties	\$ 109,954,122	\$ 2,374,171	\$ 2,486,187	\$ 3,185,004	\$ 3,488,264	\$ 121,487,748
Total Royalties	\$ 694,256,939	\$ 50,113,920	\$ 45,509,696	\$ 47,620,618	\$ 53,348,945	\$ 890,850,118
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,921	---	---	---	---	2,921
Sales Value	\$ 8,834	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,834
Royalties	\$ 540	---	---	---	---	\$ 540
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,632,191	101,854	201,341	187,924	184,032	12,307,342
Sales Value	\$ 2,553,196	\$ 109,691	\$ 235,204	\$ 281,975	\$ 310,697	\$ 3,490,763
Royalties	\$ 339,364	\$ 15,770	\$ 30,093	\$ 38,077	\$ 39,987	\$ 463,291
Oil						
Sales Volume	10,065,574	127,664	132,561	87,643	76,948	10,490,390
Sales Value	\$ 65,977,490	\$ 1,859,620	\$ 2,059,749	\$ 1,617,684	\$ 1,446,348	\$ 72,960,891
Royalties	\$ 9,077,816	\$ 273,129	\$ 304,543	\$ 239,951	\$ 215,186	\$ 10,110,625
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,670,392	\$ 65,976	\$ 39,591	\$ 85,777	\$ 127,666	\$ 5,989,402
Royalties	\$ 453,809	\$ 5,623	\$ 1,936	\$ 8,130	\$ 12,136	\$ 481,634
Total Royalties	\$ 9,871,529	\$ 294,522	\$ 336,572	\$ 286,158	\$ 267,309	\$ 11,056,090

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97 (cont.)

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
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	1,144,698,819	25,695,691	25,726,029	26,054,670	24,272,576	1,246,447,785
Sales Value	\$1,326,908,089	\$49,452,288	\$36,846,849	\$47,047,589	\$50,361,740	\$1,510,616,555
Royalties	\$ 174,753,540	\$ 8,600,735	\$ 6,098,347	\$ 7,897,760	\$ 8,516,235	\$ 205,866,617
Oil						
Sales Volume	382,124,027	1,855,168	1,589,152	1,695,337	1,846,657	389,110,341
Sales Value	\$2,058,017,339	\$27,932,553	\$26,271,616	\$33,787,457	\$37,574,382	\$2,183,583,347
Royalties	\$ 265,716,968	\$ 4,100,508	\$ 3,893,532	\$ 5,140,661	\$ 5,637,163	\$ 284,488,832
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 337,989,776	\$ 1,914,725	\$ 1,810,530	\$ 2,787,119	\$ 2,621,886	\$ 347,124,036
Royalties	\$ 26,451,419	\$ 234,409	\$ 274,085	\$ 300,082	\$ 360,223	\$ 27,620,218
Total Royalties	\$ 467,972,704	\$12,935,652	\$10,265,964	\$13,338,503	\$14,513,621	\$ 519,026,444
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	15,876	---	---	---	---	15,876
Sales Value	\$ 72,302	---	---	---	---	\$ 72,302
Royalties	\$ 3,175	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,175
Oil						
Sales Volume	117,966	4,161	4,235	3,843	2,119	132,324
Sales Value	\$ 1,784,545	\$ 43,656	\$ 50,597	\$ 55,990	\$ 34,395	\$ 1,969,183
Royalties	\$ 323,587	\$ 8,731	\$ 10,119	\$ 11,198	\$ 6,879	\$ 360,514
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,950,624	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,950,624
Royalties	\$ 474,609	---	---	---	---	\$ 474,609
Total Royalties	\$ 801,371	\$ 8,731	\$ 10,119	\$ 11,198	\$ 6,879	\$ 838,298

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97 (cont.)

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	8,329,380	2,413,648	2,172,808	6,144,900	13,948,153	33,008,889
Sales Value	\$ 14,789,810	\$ 4,890,066	\$ 3,570,860	\$ 14,312,551	\$ 38,328,763	\$ 75,892,050
Royalties	\$ 2,701,388	\$ 947,969	\$ 694,711	\$ 2,781,585	\$ 7,139,186	\$ 14,264,839
Oil						
Sales Volume	628,992	224,654	160,698	459,977	1,078,564	2,552,885
Sales Value	\$ 12,455,781	\$ 3,534,374	\$ 2,759,779	\$ 9,604,187	\$ 22,242,551	\$ 50,596,672
Royalties	\$ 2,344,594	\$ 693,289	\$ 540,973	\$ 1,871,158	\$ 4,341,830	\$ 9,791,844
Other						
Sales Value	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,107,646	\$ 3,107,646
Royalties	---	---	---	---	\$ 448,002	\$ 448,002
Total Royalties	\$ 5,045,982	\$ 1,641,258	\$ 1,235,684	\$ 4,652,743	\$ 11,929,018	\$ 24,504,685
Utah						
Gas						
Sales Volume	327,009,523	7,701,682	5,989,236	8,823,728	6,937,063	356,461,232
Sales Value	\$ 341,378,516	\$ 15,328,373	\$ 8,819,867	\$ 13,341,919	\$ 17,549,267	\$ 396,417,942
Royalties	\$ 52,461,175	\$ 2,400,349	\$ 1,355,914	\$ 2,146,014	\$ 2,683,784	\$ 61,047,236
Oil						
Sales Volume	450,485,253	7,290,508	7,167,286	7,949,683	8,299,273	481,192,003
Sales Value	\$4,016,582,366	\$114,710,491	\$123,368,906	\$160,262,239	\$163,392,769	\$4,578,316,771
Royalties	\$ 608,119,330	\$ 18,776,066	\$ 19,960,287	\$ 25,968,691	\$ 25,754,218	\$ 698,578,592
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 189,676,372	\$ 2,184,483	\$ 2,655,194	\$ 3,789,079	\$ 3,793,180	\$ 202,098,308
Royalties	\$ 13,494,469	\$ 227,236	\$ 251,181	\$ 393,642	\$ 389,910	\$ 14,756,438
Total Royalties	\$ 674,074,974	\$ 21,403,651	\$ 21,567,382	\$ 28,508,347	\$ 28,827,912	\$ 774,382,266
Washington						
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,939	---	---	---	---	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	---	---	---	---	\$ 146
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 52,176,044	\$ 857,249	\$ 1,604,614	\$ 2,450,013	\$ 743,750	\$ 57,831,670
Royalties	\$ 5,487,450	\$ 128,150	\$ 213,364	\$ 329,624	\$ 164,980	\$ 6,323,568
Total Royalties	\$ 5,487,596	\$ 128,150	\$ 213,364	\$ 329,624	\$ 164,980	\$ 6,323,714

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-97 (cont.)

	1937-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1937-97
Wisconsin						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271
Total Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271
Wyoming						
Gas						
Sales Volume	380,979,624	9,480,135	13,767,763	15,426,502	14,319,076	433,973,100
Sales Value	\$ 356,268,695	\$ 14,202,443	\$ 14,600,508	\$ 15,659,653	\$ 24,657,895	\$ 425,389,194
Royalties	\$ 53,124,833	\$ 2,382,380	\$ 2,315,144	\$ 2,672,664	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 64,505,108
Oil						
Sales Volume	263,482,596	1,845,015	1,909,177	2,006,628	2,032,319	271,275,735
Sales Value	\$ 1,582,581,197	\$ 21,773,231	\$ 25,615,408	\$ 40,308,290	\$ 32,689,940	\$ 1,702,968,066
Royalties	\$ 235,698,609	\$ 4,065,760	\$ 5,447,990	\$ 8,304,712	\$ 7,159,543	\$ 260,676,614
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,450,322	\$ 157,799	\$ 160,452	\$ 175,225	\$ 865,888	\$ 9,809,686
Royalties	\$ 836,089	\$ 6,630	\$ 6,741	\$ 7,356	\$ 78,536	\$ 935,352
Total Royalties	\$ 289,659,531	\$ 6,454,770	\$ 7,769,875	\$ 10,984,732	\$ 11,248,166	\$ 326,117,074
Indian Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	543,510,974	28,921,412	28,365,138	26,304,968	32,283,406	659,385,898
Sales Value	\$ 6,917,990,032	\$ 558,105,134	\$ 532,189,959	\$ 521,289,702	\$ 547,313,667	\$ 9,076,888,494
Royalties	\$ 519,063,750	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 63,063,871	\$ 66,626,634	\$ 783,349,016
Gas						
Sales Volume	4,608,423,883	209,030,250	217,810,606	248,489,802	269,117,141	5,552,871,682
Sales Value	\$ 4,479,063,068	\$ 338,707,877	\$ 254,438,181	\$ 345,839,080	\$ 558,520,555	\$ 5,976,568,761
Royalties	\$ 597,705,495	\$ 47,497,637	\$ 34,655,144	\$ 48,258,559	\$ 80,409,783	\$ 808,526,618
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,343,494,444	13,567,482	13,104,667	14,273,770	15,195,279	1,399,635,642
Sales Value	\$ 9,454,939,844	\$ 202,562,715	\$ 215,122,055	\$ 285,486,458	\$ 293,606,997	\$ 10,451,718,069
Royalties	\$ 1,363,734,142	\$ 32,734,330	\$ 35,298,920	\$ 47,430,848	\$ 48,538,385	\$ 1,527,736,625
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,400,209,541	\$ 83,669,645	\$ 81,498,581	\$ 77,342,017	\$ 72,197,001	\$ 2,714,916,785
Royalties	\$ 260,135,861	\$ 11,116,506	\$ 10,757,035	\$ 9,428,334	\$ 9,651,329	\$ 301,089,065
Total Royalties	\$ 2,740,639,248	\$ 160,252,886	\$ 146,401,447	\$ 168,181,612	\$ 205,226,131	\$ 3,420,701,324

Table 29. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Chat			
Oklahoma	155,321	\$ 159,923	\$ 46,769
Coal			
Arizona	12,152,262	\$267,106,711	\$32,293,201
Montana	6,093,862	34,305,902	2,790,151
New Mexico	14,037,282	245,901,054	31,543,282
Subtotal	32,283,406	\$547,313,667	\$66,626,634
Copper			
Arizona	37,345	\$ 15,540,470	\$ 1,438,843
Gas			
Arizona	357,463	\$ 831,501	\$ 156,420
Colorado	156,478,153	297,094,292	41,766,558
Montana	1,547,119	2,483,580	370,180
New Mexico	51,073,506	126,902,820	15,727,346
North Dakota	184,032	310,697	39,987
Oklahoma	24,272,576	50,361,740	8,516,235
Texas	13,948,153	38,328,763	7,139,186
Utah	6,937,063	17,549,267	2,683,784
Wyoming	14,319,076	24,657,895	4,010,087
Subtotal	269,117,141	\$558,520,555	\$80,409,783
Gas Lost			
Arizona	426	\$ 963	\$ 120
Colorado	13,731	10,695	1,782
New Mexico	70	158	20
Subtotal	14,227	\$ 11,816	\$ 1,922
Gas Plant Products			
Arizona	202,239	\$ 80,424	\$ 9,670
Colorado	(809,461)	(315,348)	(20,866)
Montana	174,589	69,302	4,507
New Mexico	64,932,281	20,508,963	1,989,651
North Dakota	326,395	127,443	12,107
Oklahoma	5,872,684	1,766,190	287,942
Texas	11,971,138	3,107,646	448,002
Utah	7,535,746	3,214,897	322,689
Wyoming	2,013,641	865,888	78,536
Subtotal	92,219,252	\$ 29,425,405	\$ 3,132,238
Gypsum			
New Mexico	693,041	\$ 2,756,092	\$ 748,030

Table 29. Calendar Year 1997 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Limestone			
Oklahoma	167,815	\$ 679,651	\$ 18,460
Molybdenum			
Arizona	(21)	\$ (47,170)	\$ (4,719)
Oil			
Arizona	83,463	\$ 1,628,013	\$ 269,788
Colorado	150,919	3,036,631	461,082
Michigan	511	10,046	1,353
Montana	730,525	13,615,274	2,101,290
New Mexico	893,981	17,936,648	2,590,053
North Dakota	76,948	1,446,348	215,186
Oklahoma	1,846,657	37,574,382	5,637,163
South Dakota	2,119	34,395	6,879
Texas	1,078,564	22,242,551	4,341,830
Utah	8,299,273	163,392,769	25,754,218
Wyoming	<u>2,032,319</u>	<u>32,689,940</u>	<u>7,159,543</u>
Subtotal	15,195,279	\$ 293,606,997	\$ 48,538,385
Oil Lost			
Colorado	13	\$ 243	\$ 30
Oklahoma	<u>12</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>39</u>
Subtotal	25	\$ 477	\$ 69
Phosphate			
Idaho	1,621	\$ 24,299	\$ 2,515
Sand and Gravel			
Arizona	2,331,640	\$ 10,678,117	\$ 1,746,071
California	1,124,030	5,397,326	1,319,690
Colorado	9,086	31,801	4,943
Nevada	509,318	2,392,784	191,920
New Mexico	1,041,515	3,052,518	750,563
Oklahoma	14,150	15,888	7,013
Utah	151,866	578,283	67,221
Washington	<u>352,803</u>	<u>743,750</u>	<u>164,980</u>
Subtotal	5,534,408	\$ 22,890,467	\$ 4,252,401
Silica Sand			
Arizona	33,572	\$ 755,348	\$ 14,772
Sulfur			
North Dakota	41	\$ 223	\$ 29
Total		\$1,471,638,220	\$ 205,226,131

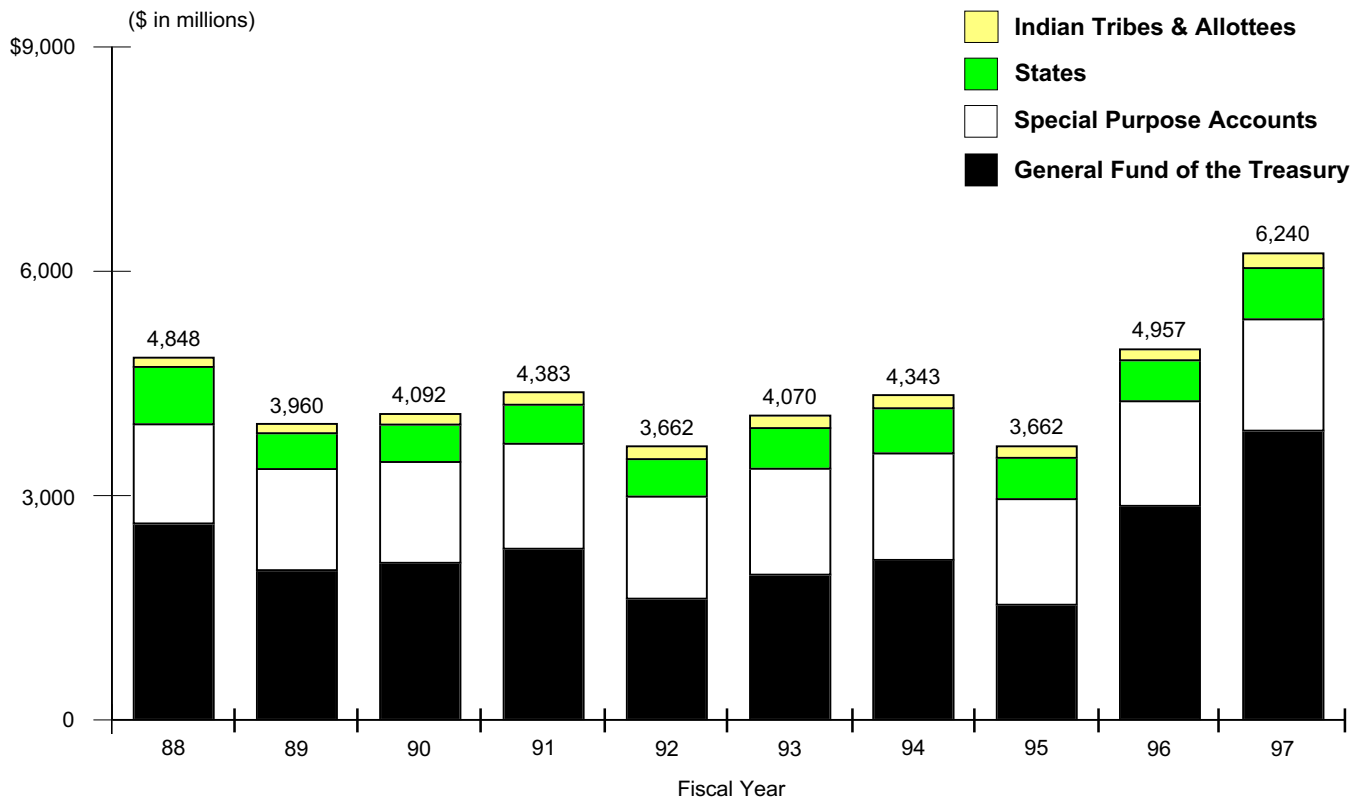


Figure 36. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Years 1988-97

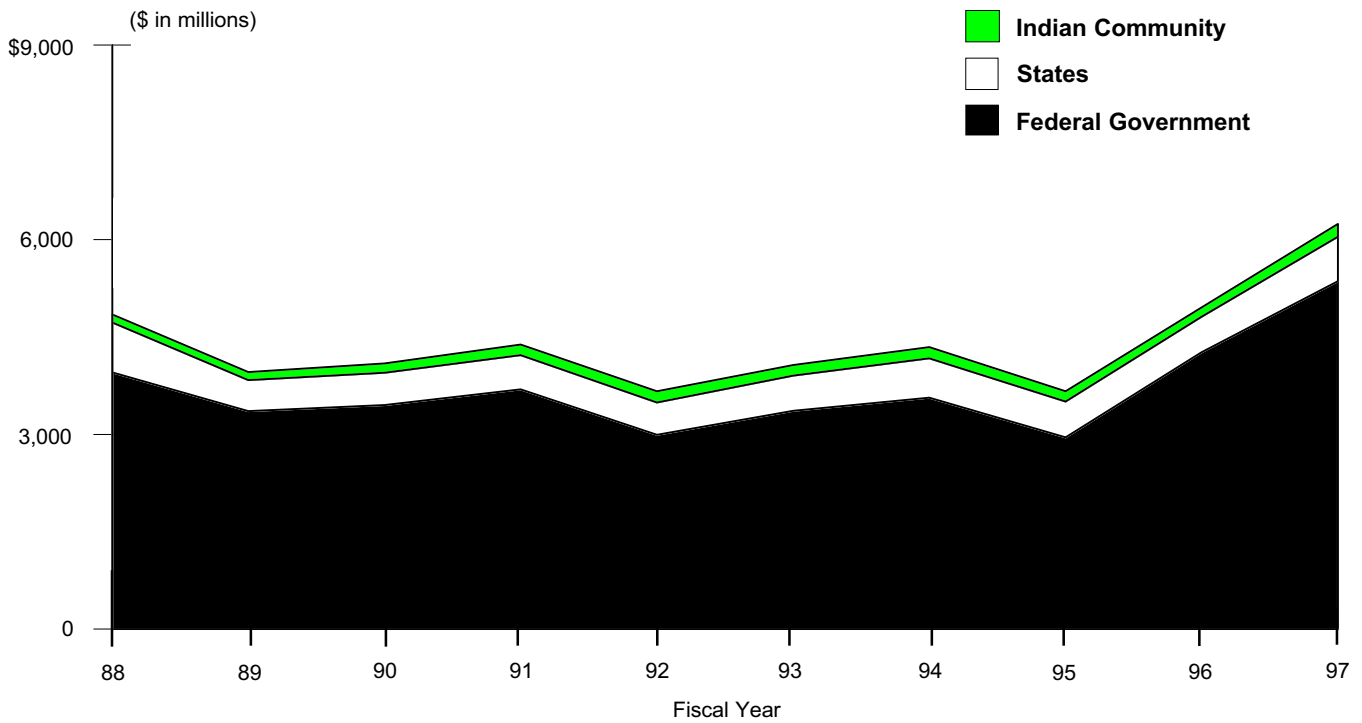


Figure 37. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, to the Indian Community, States, and the Federal Government, Fiscal Years 1988-97

Distribution of Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 1997 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 Indian leases to the appropriate Indian Tribes and allottees. Formulas for these disbursements are governed by legislation and regulations (table 30).

The General Fund of the Treasury received 62 percent, or \$3.9 billion, of all revenues in Fiscal Year (FY) 1997. Payments to three special-purpose accounts amounted to \$1.5 billion, or 23.9 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$685.6 million, or 11 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 3.1 percent, or \$196.5 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 1983, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has generally disbursed mineral revenues derived from leases on public domain lands and shared with the States in the month following receipt of the payment. Disbursements are made under the provisions of section 104 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) which amended the revenue disbursement provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), 30 U.S.C. 191. 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. Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues totaling \$569.4 million were distributed to 33 States from Federal onshore lands in FY 1997 (tables 33 and 34, and figure 39).

The MMS deposits Indian revenues in accounts administered by the Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM) where they are invested and subsequently distributed to Indian Tribes and allottees by BIA.

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, specified amounts from total offshore revenues are transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the National Historic Preservation Fund. Transfers to maintain the Land and Water Conservation Fund's annual authorization of \$900 million totaled \$897 million in FY 1997. Transfers to the National Historic Preservation Fund equaled \$150 million during the year (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 in an escrow fund beginning in August 1979. Revenues from the Beaufort Sea in Alaska were placed in a second escrow fund under section 7, beginning in December 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of "fair and equitable" in the OCSLA Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The law 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 a second law, Public Law 100-202, permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988.

Over \$116.1 million in OCS royalties and escrow funds was released to seven States in FY 1997 under the provisions of the OCSLA Amendments of 1985 (tables 33 and 35).

Public Domain Lands

The majority of Federal lands are in the public domain. Under section 35 of MLA, 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 through miscellaneous receipts (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 in which the lease 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 lease 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).

Indian Lands

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

- Oil and gas payments to four Tribes—the Jicarilla Apache, the Blackfeet, the Navajo, and the Southern Ute—are made directly by the lease payor to financial institutions contracted by the Tribes to receive their mineral payments.
- The BIA has authorized payors to make direct payments to selected individual Indian allottees.
- 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 Indian mineral leases

<i>Outer Continental Shelf Lands</i>	
Special-Purpose Accounts	\$150 million per year to the Historic Preservation Fund. Up to \$900 million per year to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
States	Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, provides for the following distribution of revenues to the States: <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	The balance of revenues are directed to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
<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 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 in which the lease 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 lease 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 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.

Indian Lands

Indian Tribes and Allottees 100 percent to Indian Tribes and allottees.

Table 31. Disbursement of Federal and Indian mineral lease revenues, Fiscal Years 1982-97

	Revenues in Thousands of Dollars						
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	Total
1982	\$ 150,000	\$ 825,950	\$ 435,688	\$ 203,000	\$ 609,660	\$ 5,476,020	\$ 7,700,318
1983	150,000	814,693	391,891	169,600	454,359	9,582,227	11,562,770
1984	150,000	789,421	414,868	163,932	542,646	5,848,044	7,908,911
1985	150,000	784,279	415,688	160,479	548,937	4,744,317	6,803,700
1986	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,632	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	767,623	2,627,721	4,847,961
1989	150,000	862,761	337,865	121,954	480,272	2,006,837	3,959,689
1990	150,000	843,765	353,708	141,086	501,207	2,102,576	4,092,342
1991	150,000	885,000	368,474	164,310	524,207	2,291,085	4,383,076
1992	150,000	887,926	328,081	170,378	500,866	1,624,864	3,662,115
1993	150,000	900,000	366,593	164,385	543,717	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
Total . .	\$2,400,000	\$13,585,436	\$5,906,412	\$2,475,543	\$10,246,940	\$57,680,632	\$92,294,963

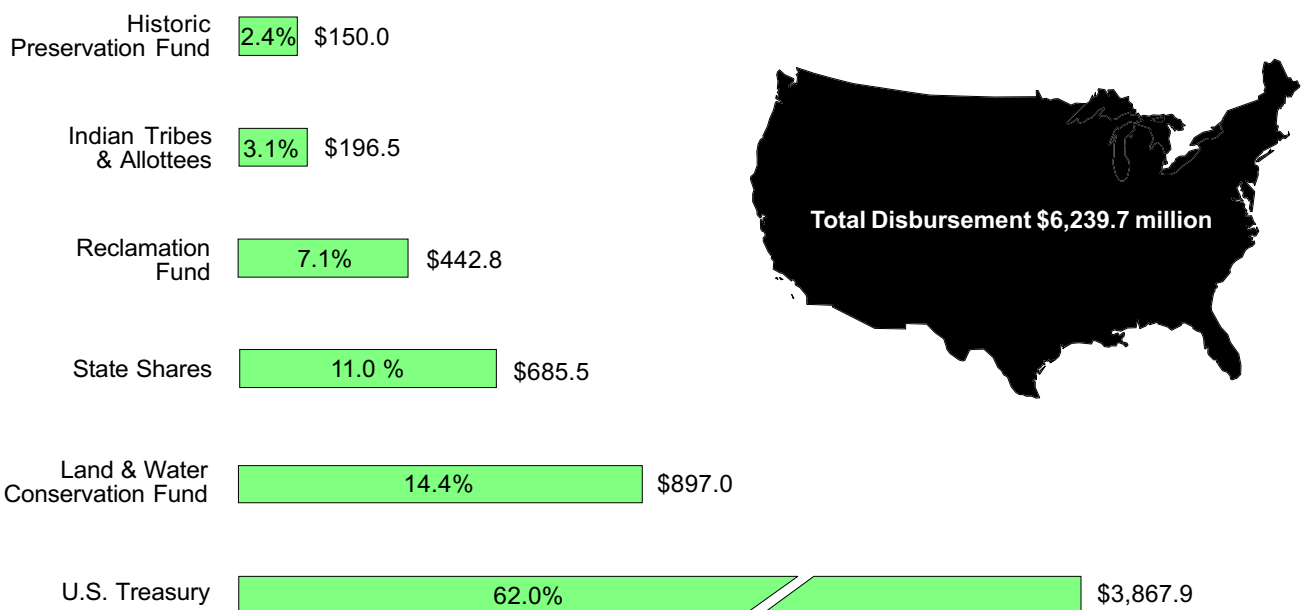


Figure 38. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Year 1997

Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-97

	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
Total	\$14,460,925	\$ 500,853,260

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.

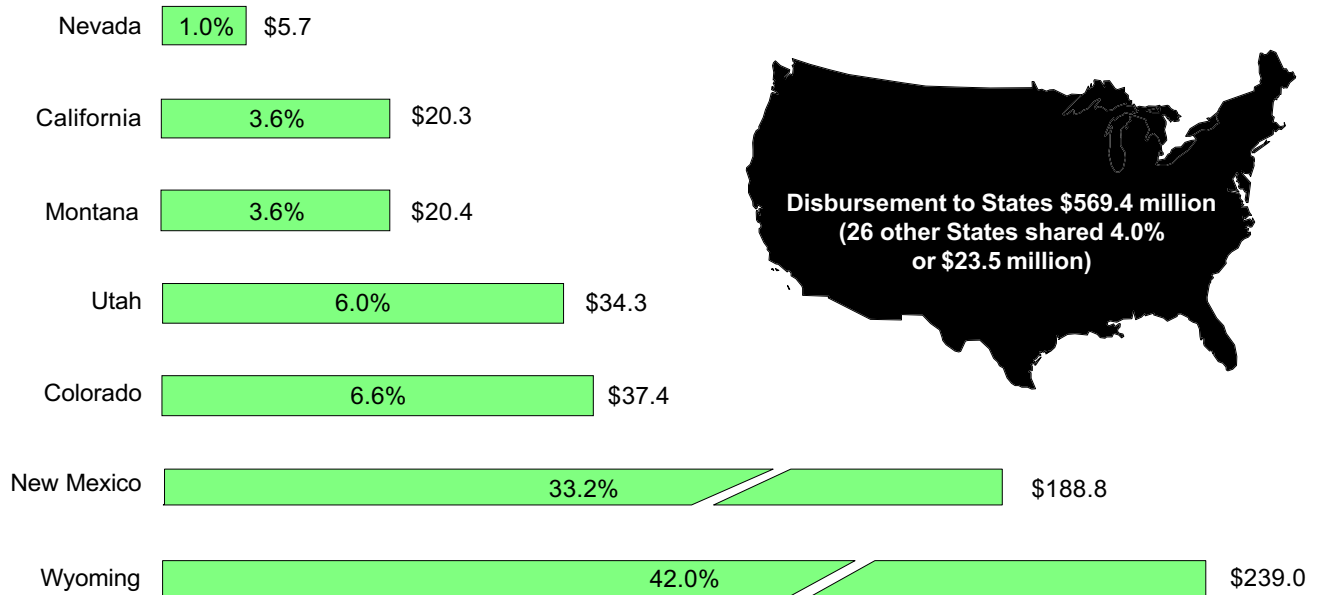


Figure 39. Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 1997

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1997

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Alabama					
Offshore	\$ ---	\$12,681,017	\$ 5,558	\$ 35,466	\$12,722,041
Onshore	332,169	135,666	67,768	1,219	536,822
Total	332,169	12,816,683	73,326	36,685	13,258,863
Alaska					
Offshore	---	---	8,683	---	8,683
Onshore	---	3,781,031	2,244,474	(82,734)	5,942,771
Total	---	3,781,031	2,253,157	(82,734)	5,951,454
Arizona					
Onshore	---	---	---	78	78
Arkansas					
Onshore	---	904,693	2,520	1,780	908,993
California					
Offshore	---	64,572	3,592,212	23,039	3,679,823
Onshore	---	1,416,945	7,586,334	12,004,031	21,007,310
Total	---	1,481,517	11,178,546	12,027,070	24,687,133
Colorado					
Onshore	16,341,217	9,497,249	8,683,041	574,464	35,095,971
Florida					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	---
Georgia					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho					
Onshore	---	---	---	2,104,422	2,104,422
Illinois					
Onshore	---	---	72,995	---	72,995
Kansas					
Onshore	---	1,235,888	127,232	54,934	1,418,054
Kentucky					
Onshore	83,513	26,522	849	8	110,892
Louisiana					
Offshore	---	9,772,890	1,921,969	160,595	11,855,454
Onshore	---	248,444	400,019	36,059	684,522
Total	---	10,021,334	2,321,988	196,654	12,539,976

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1997 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
					Alabama
\$ 16,480	\$ ---	\$ 700,000	\$ ---	\$ 13,438,521	Offshore
33,370	41,178	(1,341)	(11,127)	598,902	Onshore
<u>49,850</u>	<u>41,178</u>	<u>698,659</u>	<u>(11,127)</u>	<u>14,037,423</u>	Total
					Alaska
3,348,012	574,255	13,400,000	---	17,330,950	Offshore
14,259	---	123,388	(565,035)	5,515,383	Onshore
<u>3,362,271</u>	<u>574,255</u>	<u>13,523,388</u>	<u>(565,035)</u>	<u>22,846,333</u>	Total
					Arizona
48,751	160	21,557	(1,258)	69,288	Onshore
					Arkansas
82,843	46,479	16,461	(54,904)	999,872	Onshore
					California
(2,932)	---	28,918,753	---	32,595,644	Offshore
173,206	299,182	501,302	(1,645,482)	20,335,518	Onshore
<u>170,274</u>	<u>299,182</u>	<u>29,420,055</u>	<u>(1,645,482)</u>	<u>52,931,162</u>	Total
					Colorado
1,698,643	2,344,345	475,084	(2,190,443)	37,423,600	Onshore
					Florida
11,962	---	---	---	11,962	Offshore
3,861	---	1,870	(1,361)	4,370	Onshore
<u>15,823</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>(1,361)</u>	<u>16,332</u>	Total
					Georgia
---	---	109	---	109	Onshore
					Idaho
(313)	8,584	234,346	(136,339)	2,210,700	Onshore
					Illinois
2,014	---	188	(7,269)	67,928	Onshore
					Kansas
5,659	80	(26,221)	(68,490)	1,329,082	Onshore
					Kentucky
3,770	856	12,016	(4,894)	122,640	Onshore
					Louisiana
686,051	5,689,689	8,400,000	---	26,631,194	Offshore
93,643	74,543	7,153	(42,532)	817,329	Onshore
<u>779,694</u>	<u>5,764,232</u>	<u>8,407,153</u>	<u>(42,532)</u>	<u>27,448,523</u>	Total

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1997 (cont.)

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Michigan					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 620,535	\$ 62,743	\$ 16,829	\$ 700,107
Minnesota					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi					
Offshore	---	518,628	---	---	518,628
Onshore	---	66,558	408,019	---	474,577
Total	---	585,186	408,019	---	993,205
Missouri					
Onshore	---	---	---	1,301,051	1,301,051
Montana					
Onshore	16,200,654	1,233,861	2,581,422	70,592	20,086,529
Nebraska					
Onshore	---	---	13,980	---	13,980
Nevada					
Onshore	---	---	976,338	3,037,050	4,013,388
New Mexico					
Onshore	11,149,109	122,291,582	31,864,464	12,497,465	177,802,620
North Carolina					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota					
Onshore	637,117	196,774	2,498,512	18,337	3,350,740
Ohio					
Onshore	---	142,267	21,644	---	163,911
Oklahoma					
Onshore	135,312	1,513,650	197,621	11,792	1,858,375
Oregon					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania					
Onshore	---	18,982	2,537	---	21,519
South Dakota					
Onshore	---	34,795	280,984	---	315,779

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1997 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ 15,852	\$ 16,975	\$ 21,231	\$ (42,150)	\$ 712,015	Michigan Onshore
584	---	12,750	(182)	13,152	Minnesota Onshore
4,587	---	200,000	---	723,215	Mississippi Offshore
124,770	372,631	(833)	(18,738)	952,407	Onshore
129,357	372,631	199,167	(18,738)	1,675,622	Total
1,021	---	8,191	(36,895)	1,273,368	Missouri Onshore
897,408	480,323	219,082	(1,304,810)	20,378,532	Montana Onshore
1,061	---	1,767	(899)	15,909	Nebraska Onshore
1,745,214	379,718	(58,527)	(373,207)	5,706,586	Nevada Onshore
1,441,593	9,133,745	6,407,284	(5,944,818)	188,840,424	New Mexico Onshore
---	---	119	(4)	115	North Carolina Onshore
100,073	368,427	225,799	(151,494)	3,893,545	North Dakota Onshore
3,274	107	652	(15,203)	152,741	Ohio Onshore
96,292	247,420	54,274	(112,754)	2,143,607	Oklahoma Onshore
45,380	---	3,972	(3,899)	45,453	Oregon Onshore
282	---	1,419	(1,950)	21,270	Pennsylvania Onshore
155,308	131,189	4,050	(40,814)	565,512	South Dakota Onshore

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1997 (cont.)

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Tennessee					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 33	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 33
Texas					
Offshore	---	10,178,832	379,705	90,894	10,649,431
Onshore	---	85,445	429,089	30,863	545,397
Total	---	10,264,277	808,794	121,757	11,194,828
Utah					
Onshore	19,192,279	6,912,311	4,443,359	512,917	31,060,866
Virginia					
Onshore	---	82,888	---	5,690	88,578
Washington					
Onshore	827,542	---	---	---	827,542
West Virginia					
Onshore	---	212,354	36,027	152	248,533
Wisconsin					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming					
Onshore	<u>82,912,393</u>	<u>57,268,398</u>	<u>42,175,547</u>	<u>12,900,483</u>	<u>195,256,821</u>
Offshore Total	\$ ---	\$ 33,215,939	\$ 5,908,127	\$ 309,994	\$ 39,434,060
Onshore Total	<u>\$147,811,305</u>	<u>\$207,926,871</u>	<u>\$105,177,518</u>	<u>\$45,097,482</u>	<u>\$506,013,176</u>
Offshore and Onshore Total	\$147,811,305	\$241,142,810	\$111,085,645	\$45,407,476	\$545,447,236

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1997 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ (7)	\$ 26	Tennessee Onshore
227,346	1,098,845	13,425,130	---	25,400,752	Texas Offshore
84,360	28,522	15,370	(36,467)	637,182	Onshore
<u>311,706</u>	<u>1,127,367</u>	<u>13,440,500</u>	<u>(36,467)</u>	<u>26,037,934</u>	Total
2,164,298	2,640,990	602,746	(2,151,410)	34,317,490	Utah Onshore
(3,875)	---	8,237	(7,807)	85,133	Virginia Onshore
10,759	8,890	10	(29,297)	817,904	Washington Onshore
21,683	---	70,632	(14,313)	326,535	West Virginia Onshore
460	---	100	(28)	532	Wisconsin Onshore
<u>7,811,873</u>	<u>36,954,176</u>	<u>6,020,850</u>	<u>(7,016,230)</u>	<u>239,027,490</u>	Wyoming Onshore
\$ 4,291,506	\$ 7,362,789	\$65,043,883	\$ ---	\$ 116,132,238	Offshore Total
<u>\$16,877,376</u>	<u>\$53,578,520</u>	<u>\$14,985,087</u>	<u>\$(22,032,510)</u>	<u>\$ 569,421,649</u>	Onshore Total
\$21,168,882	\$60,941,309	\$80,028,970	\$(22,032,510)	\$ 685,553,887	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 include 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.

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 1920-97

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-87	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	\$ 1,976	\$ 89	\$ 221	\$ 991	\$ 129	\$ 996
Alaska	285,249	8,042	9,429	8,048	9,953	7,745
Arizona	25,186	386	242	174	173	124
Arkansas	26,570	517	7,775	876	2,109	2,556
California	419,752	25,526	24,412	28,583	27,936	24,311
Colorado	534,347	31,176	32,616	36,356	57,944	44,558
Florida	1,045	4	186	56	49	79
Idaho	38,485	2,340	1,935	1,969	1,893	1,625
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	12,136	929	830	1,226	921	1,113
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	11,558	545	452	542	328	376
Michigan	780	173	668	724	669	764
Minnesota*	10	2	---	---	---	---
Mississippi	10,079	104	74	86	115	10
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montana	235,111	26,068	19,958	20,318	23,227	18,998
Nebraska	2,182	156	115	127	---	---
Nevada	94,430	6,266	9,287	9,283	9,228	7,957
New Mexico	1,435,018	91,698	88,306	100,120	107,844	102,594
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	67,859	5,738	4,985	5,065	5,977	5,199
Ohio*	3	---	5	13	3	3
Oklahoma	25,599	1,621	1,912	1,817	1,716	1,243
Oregon	15,754	565	291	371	260	131
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	12,482	822	669	695	592	509
Tennessee*	13	---	---	---	---	---
Texas*	37	8	5	114	22	97
Utah	387,523	30,624	53,035	33,304	32,255	32,062
Virginia	18	18	20	20	19	19
Washington	3,594	232	208	155	231	887
West Virginia	28	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin*	1	1	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	<u>1,944,064</u>	<u>163,908</u>	<u>175,786</u>	<u>201,151</u>	<u>196,931</u>	<u>178,518</u>
Total	\$5,590,889	\$397,558	\$433,422	\$452,184	\$480,524	\$432,474

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 1920-97 (cont.)

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1920-97	
\$ 808	\$ 296	\$ 442	\$ 197	\$ 599	\$ 6,744	Alabama
6,940	5,377	4,584	4,670	5,515	355,552	Alaska
97	94	112	41	69	26,698	Arizona
1,538	1,201	832	920	1,000	45,894	Arkansas
22,084	21,544	25,467	26,015	20,336	665,966	California
35,916	34,372	35,576	34,563	37,424	914,848	Colorado
102	81	87	27	4	1,720	Florida
2,237	2,509	2,361	2,159	2,211	59,724	Idaho
191	207	94	79	68	639	Illinois
1,325	1,057	871	1,094	1,329	22,831	Kansas
87	70	73	112	123	465	Kentucky
782	532	728	943	817	17,603	Louisiana
698	753	885	702	712	7,528	Michigan
2	25	17	6	13	75	Minnesota*
739	486	577	551	952	13,773	Mississippi
475	599	1,013	1,205	1,273	4,565	Missouri
22,378	23,995	24,623	20,271	20,379	455,326	Montana
---	6	14	14	16	2,630	Nebraska
8,316	7,542	8,136	5,759	5,707	171,911	Nevada
135,117	143,174	119,203	118,596	188,840	2,630,510	New Mexico
1	1	1	---	---	3	North Carolina
3,325	2,505	2,490	2,370	3,894	109,407	North Dakota
351	207	243	165	153	1,146	Ohio*
2,778	1,970	1,842	1,720	2,144	44,362	Oklahoma
83	56	48	66	45	17,670	Oregon
20	18	22	22	21	103	Pennsylvania
---	1	2	---	---	3	South Carolina
483	348	800	634	566	18,600	South Dakota
1	---	---	---	---	14	Tennessee*
350	515	455	648	637	2,888	Texas*
31,195	31,074	31,106	34,116	34,317	730,611	Utah
151	118	89	90	85	647	Virginia
458	123	371	468	818	7,545	Washington
264	261	197	197	327	1,274	West Virginia
2	---	1	1	1	7	Wisconsin*
<u>186,956</u>	<u>242,066</u>	<u>214,182</u>	<u>199,333</u>	<u>239,027</u>	<u>3,941,922</u>	Wyoming
\$466,250	\$523,183	\$477,544	\$457,754	\$569,422	\$10,281,204	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, Department of the Interior.

Table 35. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-97

	1986-94	1995	1996	1997	1986-97
Alabama					
Bonuses	\$ 819,374	\$ ---	\$ 124,382	\$ ---	\$ 943,756
Rents	485,299	11,819	19,201	16,480	532,799
Royalties	17,371,028	6,822,431	10,179,916	12,722,041	47,095,416
Section 8(g) Escrow	66,000,000	---	---	---	66,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>2,520,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>4,200,000</u>
Total	\$ 87,195,701	\$ 7,324,250	\$10,813,499	\$13,438,521	\$ 118,771,971
Alaska					
Bonuses	\$ 1,690,277	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 574,255	\$ 2,264,532
Rents	2,940,064	49,058	40,235	137,726	3,167,083
Royalties	17,493	8,882	101,266	8,683	136,324
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	367,479	6,553	6,553	3,210,286	3,590,871
Section 8(g) Escrow	51,000,000	---	---	---	51,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>48,240,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>80,400,000</u>
Total	\$427,155,313	\$ 9,444,493	\$ 9,528,054	\$17,330,950	\$463,458,810
California					
Bonuses	\$ 9	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9
Rents	795,109	1,564	(429)	(2,932)	793,312
Royalties	20,985,858	5,160,390	4,735,950	3,698,576	34,580,774
Section 8(g) Escrow	338,000,000	---	---	---	338,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>104,040,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>28,900,000</u>	<u>173,400,000</u>
Total	\$463,820,976	\$25,391,954	\$24,965,521	\$32,595,644	\$546,774,095
Florida					
Bonuses	\$ 2,216,037	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,216,037
Rents	129,779	11,194	10,194	11,962	163,129
Royalties	---	---	---	---	---
Section 8(g) Escrow	30,000	---	---	---	30,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$ 2,375,816	\$ 11,194	\$ 10,194	\$ 11,962	\$ 2,409,166

Table 35. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-97 (cont.)

	1986-94	1995	1996	1997	1986-97
Louisiana					
Bonuses	\$ 25,341,201	\$ 890,002	\$ 4,666,400	\$ 5,689,689	\$ 36,587,292
Rents	3,333,514	255,213	292,445	686,051	4,567,223
Royalties	133,347,892	8,012,718	12,283,395	11,855,454	165,499,459
Section 8(g) Escrow	572,000,000	---	---	---	572,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>30,240,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>8,400,000</u>	<u>50,400,000</u>
Total	\$ 764,262,607	\$ 15,037,933	\$ 23,122,240	\$ 26,631,194	\$ 829,053,974
Mississippi					
Bonuses	\$ 28,123	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 28,123
Rents	122,016	4,587	4,587	4,587	135,777
Royalties	389,256	127,258	401,234	518,628	1,436,376
Section 8(g) Escrow	14,000,000	---	---	---	14,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>720,000</u>	<u>113,787</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>1,173,787</u>
Total	\$ 15,259,395	\$ 245,632	\$ 545,821	\$ 723,215	\$ 16,774,063
Texas					
Bonuses	\$ 15,081,101	\$ 477,685	\$ 2,076,713	\$ 1,098,845	\$ 18,734,344
Rents	2,229,486	640,452	209,000	227,346	3,306,284
Royalties	110,455,683	7,514,147	9,219,584	10,674,561	137,863,975
Section 8(g) Escrow	382,000,000	---	---	---	382,000,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>48,240,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>13,400,000</u>	<u>80,400,000</u>
Total	\$ 558,006,270	\$ 18,012,284	\$ 20,885,297	\$ 25,400,752	\$ 622,304,603
OCS Totals					
Bonuses	\$ 45,176,122	\$ 1,367,687	\$ 6,867,495	\$ 7,362,789	\$ 60,774,093
Rents	10,035,267	973,887	575,233	1,081,220	12,665,607
Royalties	282,567,210	27,645,826	36,921,345	39,477,943	386,612,324
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	367,479	6,553	6,553	3,210,286	3,590,871
Section 8(g) Escrow	1,423,030,000	---	---	---	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments ..	<u>234,000,000</u>	<u>45,473,787</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>389,973,787</u>
Total	\$ 2,318,076,078	\$ 75,467,740	\$ 89,870,626	\$ 116,132,238	\$ 2,599,546,682

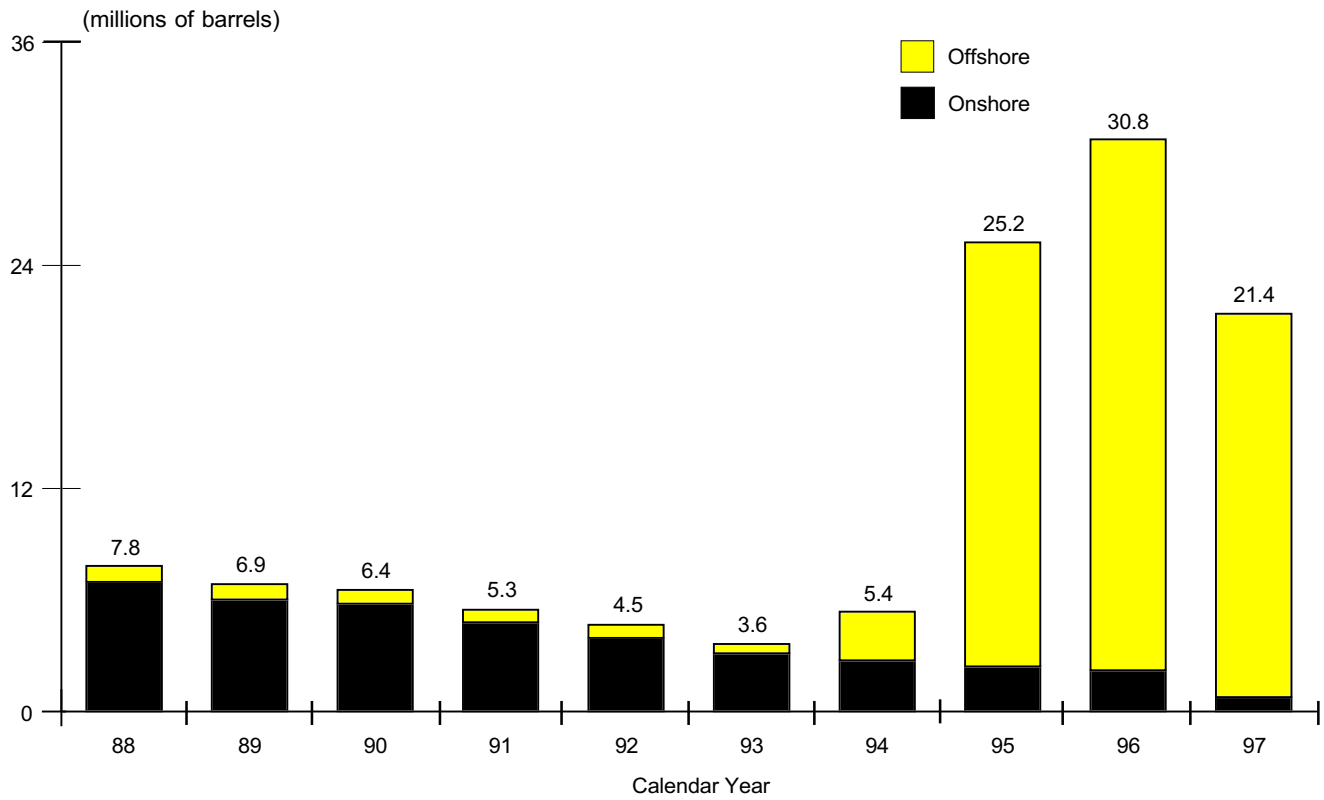


Figure 40. Royalty-in-kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1988-97

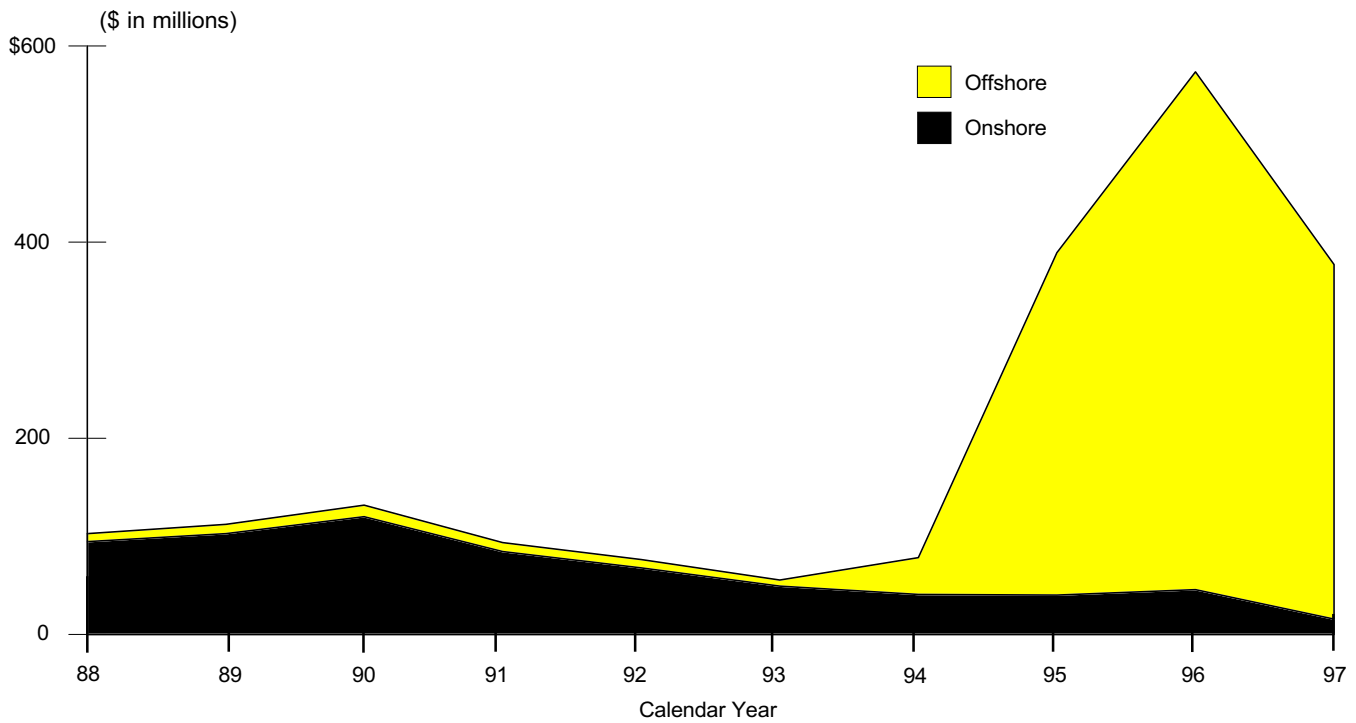


Figure 41. Royalty-in-kind oil royalty value by land category, 1988-97

Royalty-In-Kind

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

Four onshore RIK contracts were in effect at the beginning of 1997. Three refiners elected to terminate their contracts during the course of the year. Collective purchases by the onshore refiners fell 65.1 percent, from 2.2 million barrels in 1996 to 775,786 barrels in 1997 as a result of the terminations. The royalty value of the purchases fell a

corresponding 65.5 percent, from \$45.7 million in 1996 to \$15.7 million in 1997 (table 36, and figures 40 and 41).

One Pacific and nine Gulf of Mexico offshore RIK contracts were in effect at the beginning of 1997. Three Gulf refiners terminated their contracts during the course of the year. The offshore refiners collectively purchased 20.6 million barrels of RIK crude in 1997, down 27.8 percent or 7.9 million barrels from 1997. The royalty value of the purchases fell \$166.5 million, from \$527.9 million in 1996 to \$361.4 million in 1997 (table 36, and figures 40 and 41). The decline in offshore barrels and royalty value is primarily attributed to the contract terminations during the year.

The sustained decline in interest in both the onshore and offshore RIK programs is associated with the continued availability of low-priced crude oil on both foreign and domestic markets.

Total RIK crude, with a royalty value of \$377.1 million, represented approximately 23.5 percent of the oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 1997 (tables 3 and 36).

Table 36. Summary of royalty-in-kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-97

	Federal Onshore		Federal Offshore		Total RIK Oil	
	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value
1976-87	92,800,476	\$1,570,595,565	204,239,087	\$3,560,676,571	297,039,563	\$5,131,272,136
1988	6,971,723	94,646,941	861,027	7,951,951	7,832,750	102,598,892
1989	6,051,763	102,862,603	820,300	9,295,589	6,872,063	112,158,192
1990	5,642,125	120,013,340	733,582	11,544,477	6,375,707	131,557,817
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
Total	131,184,881	\$2,232,132,309	283,135,284	\$4,888,480,715	414,320,165	\$7,120,613,024

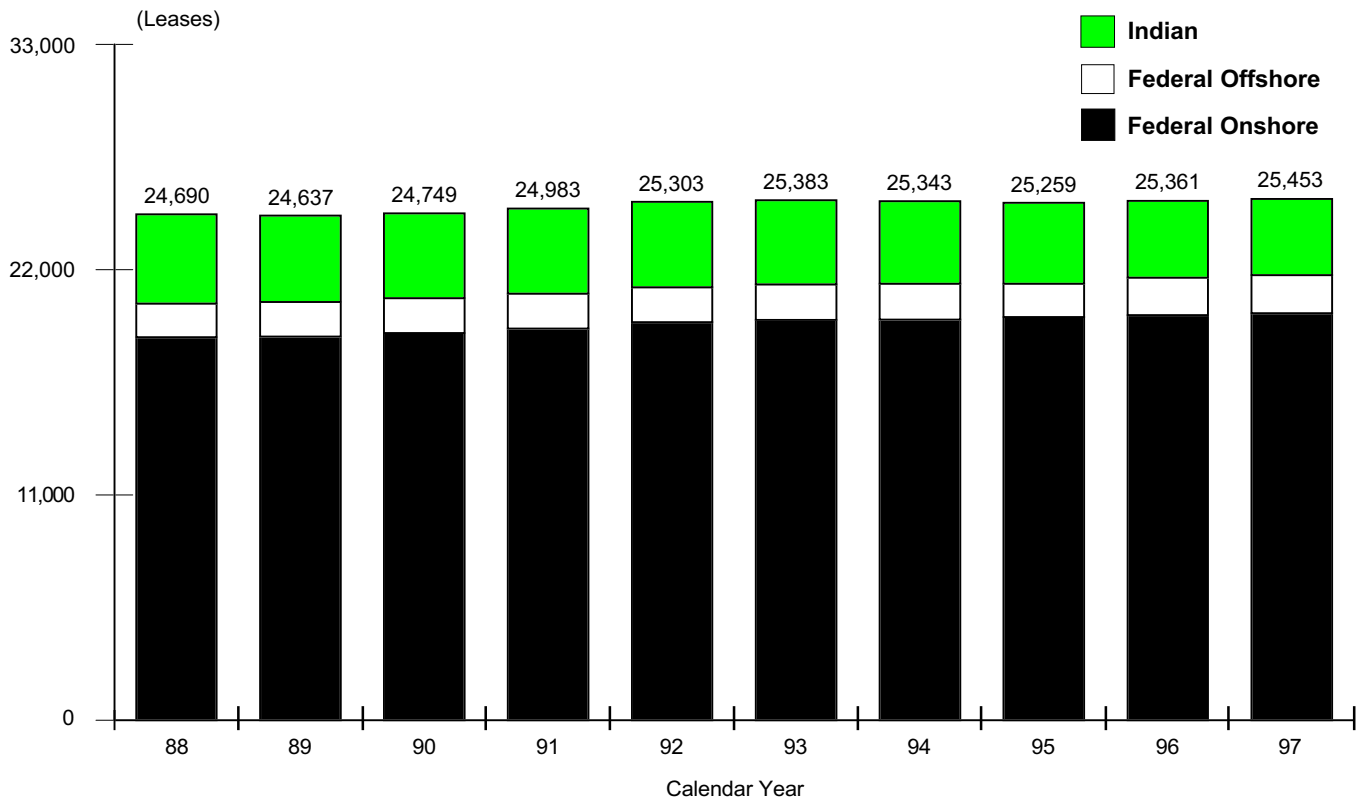


Figure 42. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1988-97

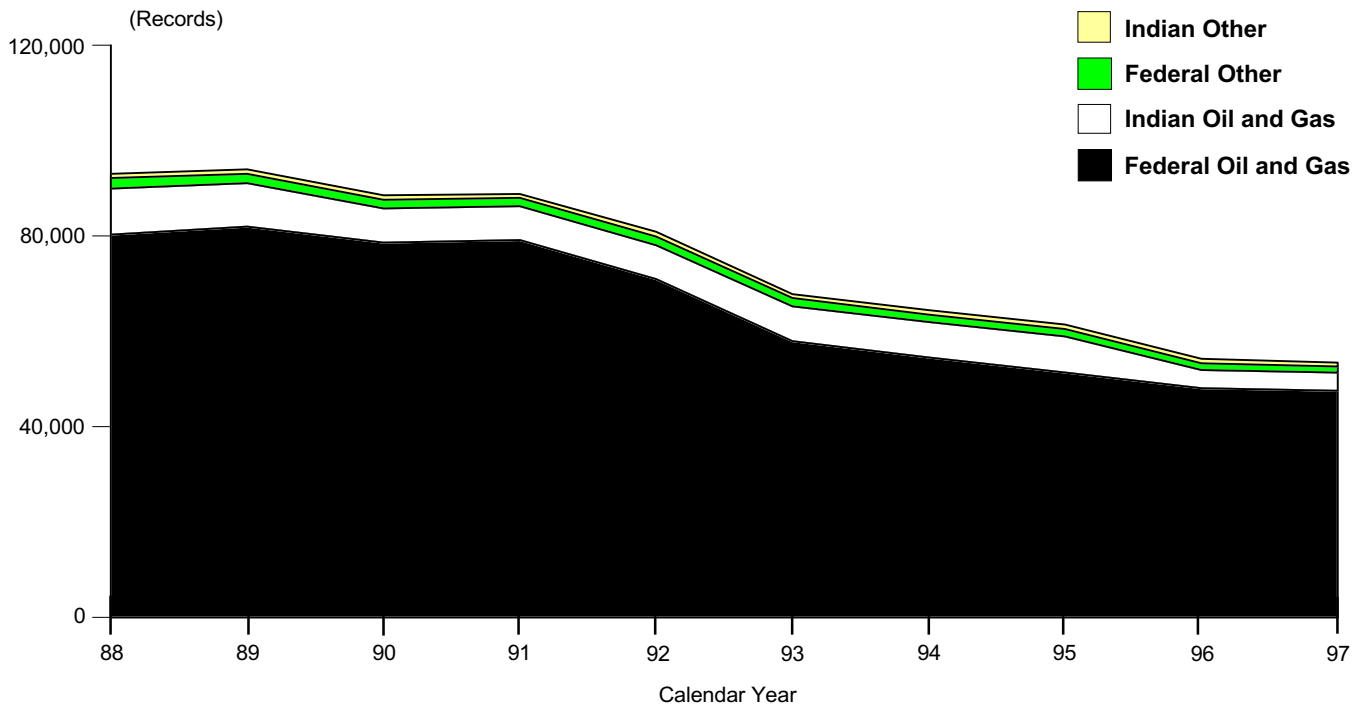


Figure 43. Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian onshore lands, 1988-97

Lease Management

Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,453 producing and producible Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian oil and gas leases on 21.3 million acres at the end of 1997. These numbers represent a net increase of 92 leases and 174,065 acres over corresponding totals during 1996 (tables 37 and 38, and figure 42).

Federal offshore lands generated a net increase of 21 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1997. Offshore producible land rose 142,947 acres during the year (table 38 and figure 42.)

Federal onshore lands experienced a net increase of 98 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1997. Federal onshore producible land rose 61,890 acres from 1996 to 1997 (table 38 and figure 42).

In contrast, Indian lands produced a net decline of 27 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1997. Indian oil and gas acreage fell 30,772 acres during the period (table 38 and figure 42).

Coal Leases

Federal and Indian lands contained 164 producing coal leases on 421,060 acres at the end of 1997. These numbers represent a net increase of 24 leases on 28,520 acres over corresponding totals in 1996 (tables 39 and 40, and figure 44).

Indian coal leases and acreage in production remained stable during the 2-year period (table 40 and figure 44). The number of Federal onshore producing leases increased in Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

in 1997. There were fewer producing coal leases in Montana and Oklahoma during the year.

Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and Indian lands contained 179 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 240,877 acres at the end of 1997. These numbers represent a net decline of nine leases and a reduction of 8,259 acres over corresponding totals in 1996 (tables 41 and 42).

Federal onshore lands produced a net decline of 2 leases and 5,700 acres during the year (table 42). Declines in leases were recorded with phosphate in Florida, garnet in Idaho, fluorspar and zinc in Illinois, hot water and langbeinite in New Mexico, and clay and sodium in Wyoming. The declines were offset, in part, by increases in leases with sodium in Arizona, sand and gravel in Nevada, potash and sodium in New Mexico, and gilsonite in Utah.

Indian lands produced a net decline of seven leases in 1997. Indian land in production fell by 2,559 acres during the year (table 42). Leases declined with molybdenum in Arizona, sand and gravel in California and New Mexico, phosphate in Idaho, and granite in Washington. Additional leases were recorded for gypsum in New Mexico, and for sand and gravel in Oklahoma, Utah, and Washington.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 53,443 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian lands at the end of 1997. This included 51,918 oil and gas records and 1,525 coal and other mineral records. The total number of mineral records fell 1.1 percent from 1996 to 1997 due, in part, to the termination of a number of inactive leases (figure 43, and tables 45 and 46).

Table 37. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1997

<i>Onshore Lands</i>	<u>Federal Onshore</u>		<u>Indian Onshore</u>		<u>Total Onshore</u>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	24	13,823	---	---	24	13,823
Alaska	35	61,618	1	2,560	36	64,178
Arizona	---	---	15	69,096	15	69,096
Arkansas	187	92,807	---	---	187	92,807
California	341	76,376	---	---	341	76,376
Colorado	2,023	1,378,416	159	517,452	2,182	1,895,868
Florida	3	3,476	---	---	3	3,476
Illinois	5	964	---	---	5	964
Kansas	450	123,734	---	---	450	123,734
Kentucky	58	33,131	---	---	58	33,131
Louisiana	186	59,127	---	---	186	59,127
Maryland	2	34,941	---	---	2	34,941
Michigan	66	78,620	3	60	69	78,680
Mississippi	111	55,337	---	---	111	55,337
Missouri	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	1,316	774,926	428	100,006	1,744	874,932
Nebraska	26	37,825	---	---	26	37,825
Nevada	40	24,084	---	---	40	24,084
New Mexico	5,954	3,420,469	448	508,112	6,402	3,928,581
New York	4	1,009	---	---	4	1,009
North Dakota	532	325,426	28	5,544	560	330,970
Ohio	157	23,513	---	---	157	23,513
Oklahoma	817	126,336	1,781	151,550	2,598	277,886
Pennsylvania	60	26,728	---	---	60	26,728
South Dakota	78	49,087	1	160	79	49,247
Tennessee	7	2,446	---	---	7	2,446
Texas	189	85,680	9	3,998	198	89,678
Utah	1,159	861,789	780	253,956	1,939	1,115,745
Virginia	14	10,981	---	---	14	10,981
West Virginia	159	149,674	---	---	159	149,674
Wyoming	<u>5,864</u>	<u>2,862,296</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>43,881</u>	<u>5,938</u>	<u>2,906,177</u>
Onshore Subtotal	19,868	10,794,839	3,727	1,656,375	23,595	12,451,214
					<u>Total Offshore</u>	
					No.	Acres
<i>Offshore Lands</i>						
Alaska OCS Area					6	31,867
California OCS Area					43	217,668
Gulf of Mexico OCS Area						
Central OCS Area					1,433	6,550,858
Eastern OCS Area					---	---
Western OCS Area					<u>376</u>	<u>2,011,748</u>
Offshore Subtotal					1,858	8,812,141
					<u>Total Onshore/Offshore</u>	
					No.	Acres
Producing and Producing Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases					25,453	21,263,355

Table 38. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1988-97

	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
1988			1993		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,644	7,685,875	Offshore Federal . . .	1,731	8,098,980
Onshore Federal . . .	18,697	10,991,646	Onshore Federal . . .	19,543	10,677,476
Indian	<u>4,349</u>	<u>1,600,469</u>	Indian	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,708,028</u>
Total	24,690	20,277,990	Total	25,383	20,484,484
1989			1994		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,685	7,889,966	Offshore Federal . . .	1,751	8,214,508
Onshore Federal . . .	18,729	10,874,641	Onshore Federal . . .	19,555	10,651,011
Indian	<u>4,223</u>	<u>1,565,123</u>	Indian	<u>4,037</u>	<u>1,729,492</u>
Total	24,637	20,329,730	Total	25,343	20,595,011
1990			1995		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,714	8,038,529	Offshore Federal . . .	1,631	8,042,430
Onshore Federal . . .	18,898	10,609,663	Onshore Federal . . .	19,678	10,698,890
Indian	<u>4,137</u>	<u>1,607,407</u>	Indian	<u>3,950</u>	<u>1,731,423</u>
Total	24,749	20,255,599	Total	25,259	20,472,743
1991			1996		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,710	7,955,254	Offshore Federal . . .	1,837	8,669,194
Onshore Federal . . .	19,115	10,635,862	Onshore Federal . . .	19,770	10,732,949
Indian	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>	Indian	<u>3,754</u>	<u>1,687,147</u>
Total	24,983	20,197,086	Total	25,361	21,089,290
1992			1997		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,709	7,968,814	Offshore Federal . . .	1,858	8,812,141
Onshore Federal . . .	19,428	10,710,890	Onshore Federal . . .	19,868	10,794,839
Indian	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>	Indian	<u>3,727</u>	<u>1,656,375</u>
Total	25,303	20,390,702	Total	25,453	21,263,355

Table 39. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1997

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	1	1,610	---	---	1	1,610
Arizona	---	---	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado	35	58,248	---	---	35	58,248
Kentucky	3	2,413	---	---	3	2,413
Montana	12	26,996	1	14,746	13	41,742
New Mexico	7	11,773	2	36,026	9	47,799
North Dakota	4	5,735	---	---	4	5,735
Oklahoma	5	8,193	---	---	5	8,193
Utah	43	60,585	---	---	43	60,585
Washington	1	241	---	---	1	241
Wyoming	<u>47</u>	<u>129,636</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>129,636</u>
Total	158	305,430	6	115,630	164	421,060

Table 40. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1988-97

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1988	119	224,579	7	155,918	126	380,497
1989	126	235,975	8	156,141	134	392,116
1990	128	255,586	6	115,630	134	371,216
1991	134	273,408	6	113,194	140	386,602
1992	138	279,785	6	123,998	144	403,783
1993	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028
1994	136	276,650	6	123,517	142	400,167
1995	142	294,568	6	123,517	148	418,085
1996	134	275,910	6	115,630	140	391,540
1997	158	305,430	6	115,630	164	421,060

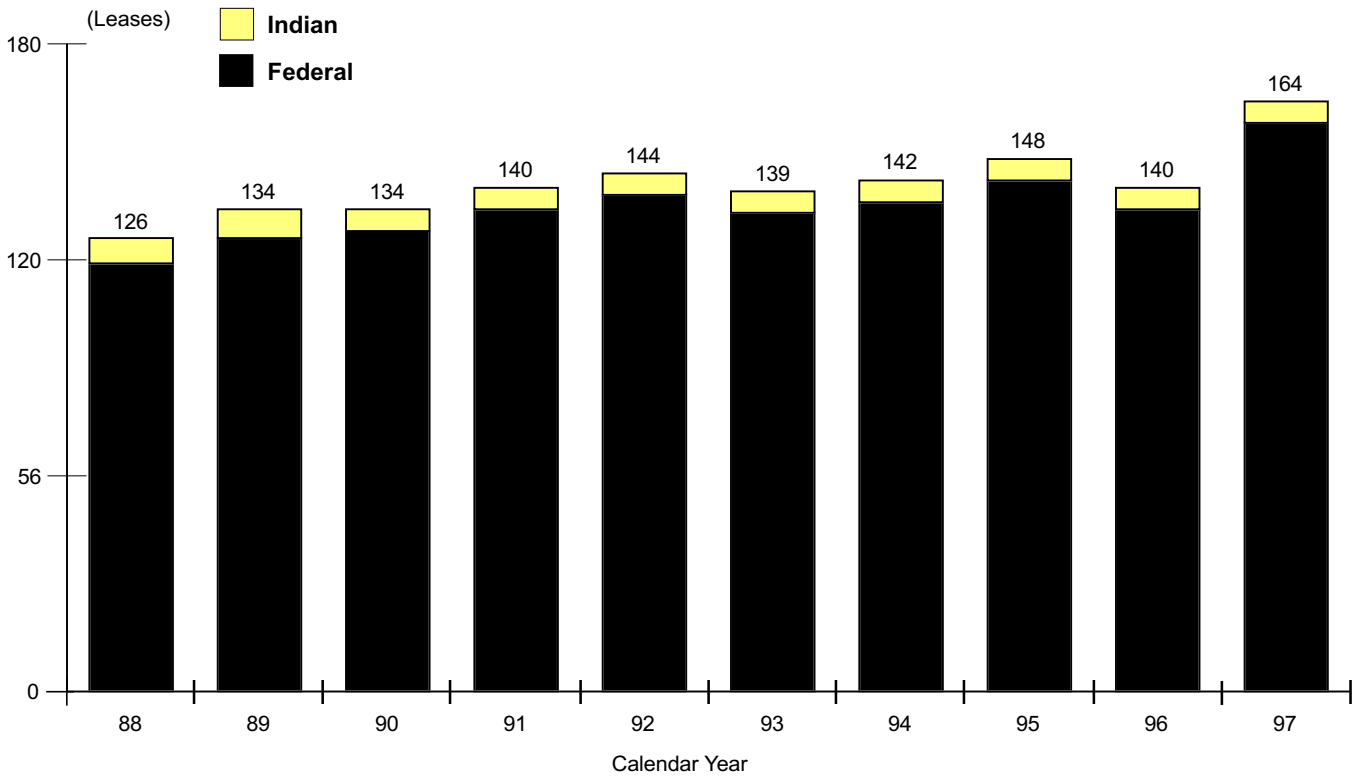


Figure 44. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases, 1988-97

Table 41. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1997

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama						
Clay	1	40	---	---	1	40
Arizona						
Copper	---	---	3	6,734	3	6,734
Sand-Gravel	---	---	3	237	3	237
Silica Sand	---	---	1	640	1	640
Sodium	1	4	---	---	1	4
Arkansas						
Quartz Crystals	3	320	---	---	3	320
California						
Geothermal	22	23,481	---	---	22	23,481
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	1,288	1	1,288
Sodium	1	15,109	---	---	1	15,109
Colorado						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	24	1	24
Sodium	1	2,483	---	---	1	2,483
Idaho						
Phosphate	4	4,759	9	3,802	13	8,561
Missouri						
Copper/Lead/Zinc	11	26,738	---	---	11	26,738
Nevada						
Geothermal	27	28,944	---	---	27	28,944
Sand-Gravel	3	1,420	1	100	4	1,520
New Mexico						
Gypsum	---	---	2	815	2	815
Hot Water	3	2,940	---	---	3	2,940
Langbeinite	1	1,767	---	---	1	1,767
Potash	24	45,090	---	---	24	45,090
Sand-Gravel	---	---	3	513	3	513
Sodium	5	6,389	---	---	5	6,389
Oklahoma						
Chat	---	---	2	230	2	230
Limestone	---	---	1	18	1	18
Sand-Gravel	---	---	3	145	3	145
Utah						
Geothermal	6	11,559	---	---	6	11,559
Gilsonite	2	718	---	---	2	718
Potash/Magnesium/Sodium ..	10	24,700	---	---	10	24,700
Sand-Gravel	---	---	2	240	2	240

Table 41. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1997 (cont.)

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Virginia						
Limestone	1	355	---	---	1	355
Washington						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	6	171	6	171
Wyoming						
Sodium	15	29,104	---	---	15	29,104
Total	141	225,920	38	14,957	179	240,877

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

Table 42. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1988-97

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1988	128	210,942	43	19,267	171	230,209
1989	173	336,159	42	14,564	215	350,723
1990	175	338,547	47	12,265	222	350,812
1991	181	348,967	50	16,370	231	365,337
1992	198	358,184	58	18,001	256	376,185
1993	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861
1994	149	232,055	53	17,685	202	249,740
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

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

Table 43. Summary by area of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1997

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska	78	313,670	---	---	78	313,670
Atlantic States	25	142,330	---	---	25	142,330
California	83	423,345	---	---	83	423,345
Gulf of Mexico						
Central	4,900	24,477,322	6	19,966	4,906	24,497,288
Eastern	150	864,000	---	---	150	864,000
Western	<u>2,117</u>	<u>11,734,611</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>2,117</u>	<u>11,734,611</u>
Subtotal	7,167	37,075,933	6	19,966	7,173	37,095,899
Total	7,353	37,955,278	6	19,966	7,359	37,975,244

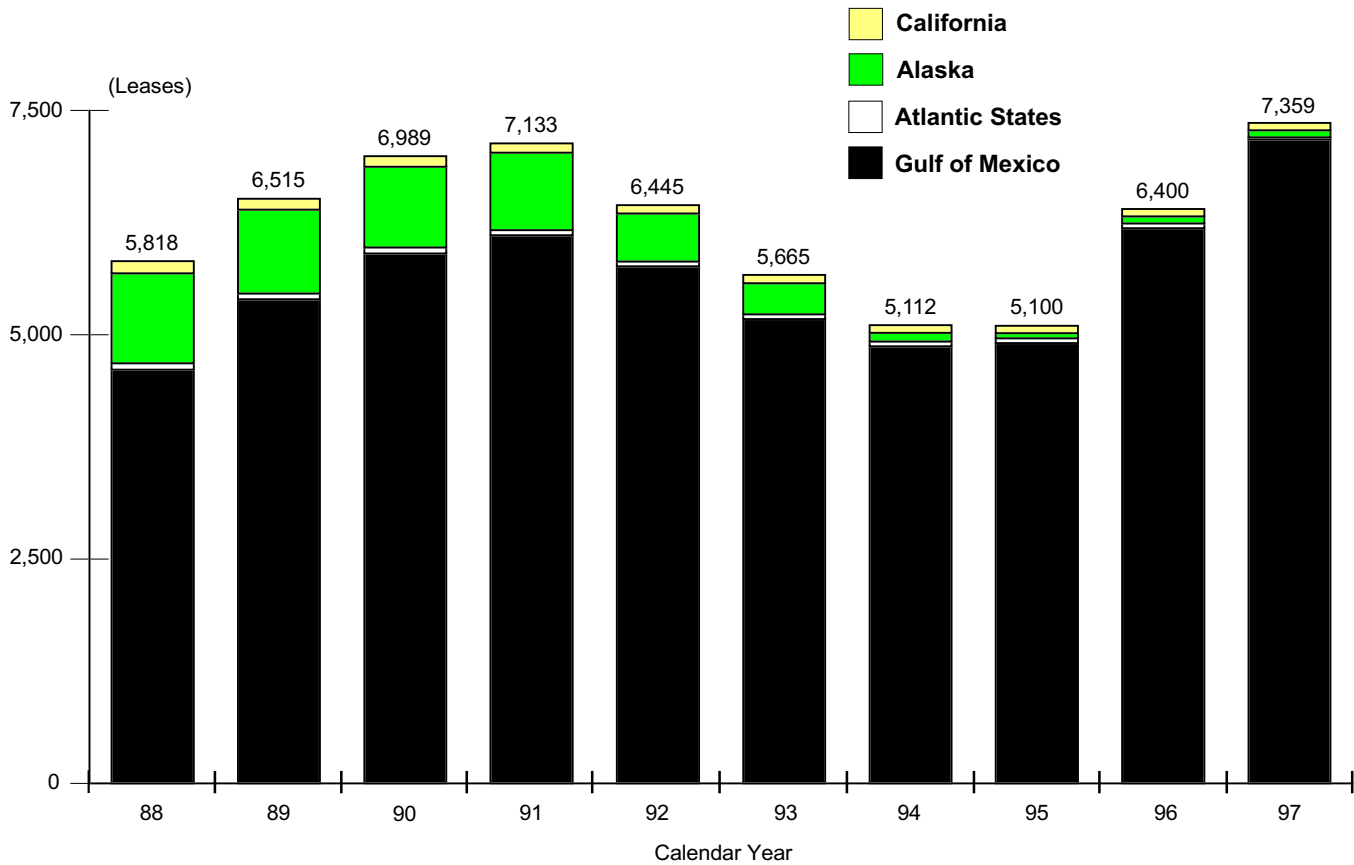


Figure 45. Oil, gas, and other mineral leases on the OCS, 1988-97

Table 44. Summary of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1988-97

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1988	5,801	29,434,977	17	148,774	5,818	29,583,751
1989	6,498	33,273,059	17	148,774	6,515	33,421,833
1990	6,972	35,733,664	17	148,774	6,989	35,882,438
1991	7,121	36,826,386	12	92,865	7,133	36,919,251
1992	6,435	32,959,376	10	81,119	6,445	33,040,495
1993	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240
1994	5,105	25,764,899	7	23,247	5,112	25,788,146
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

Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1997

	Oil and Gas						Total Oil and Gas	
	Public		Acquired		Indian		Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	32	9,148	128	51,817	---	---	160	60,965
Alaska	44	70,608	1	400	2	2,720	47	73,728
Arizona	35	58,992	6	10,396	15	69,096	56	138,484
Arkansas	189	95,081	407	243,314	---	---	596	338,395
California	540	180,905	24	3,976	---	---	564	184,881
Colorado	4,219	3,256,634	203	77,106	163	527,046	4,585	3,860,786
Florida	6	408	30	23,843	---	---	36	24,251
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	5	6,374	---	---	---	---	5	6,374
Illinois	---	---	13	6,743	---	---	13	6,743
Indiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	121	40,723	329	83,011	---	---	450	123,734
Kentucky	---	---	65	39,921	---	---	65	39,921
Louisiana	121	18,492	550	294,598	---	---	671	313,090
Maryland	---	---	5	34,941	---	---	5	34,941
Massachusetts	---	---	1	241	---	---	1	241
Michigan	58	33,491	204	59,300	3	60	265	92,851
Minnesota	---	---	2	280	---	---	2	280
Mississippi	33	3,735	969	423,531	---	---	1,002	427,266
Missouri	---	---	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	3,031	2,806,950	350	254,473	442	102,622	3,823	3,164,045
Nebraska	23	33,767	12	4,058	---	---	35	37,825
Nevada	1,383	2,221,579	---	---	---	---	1,383	2,221,579
New Mexico	8,763	5,274,758	38	13,139	457	558,538	9,258	5,846,435
New York	---	---	5	1,644	---	---	5	1,644
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	599	220,728	990	575,100	36	7,288	1,625	803,116
Ohio	1	50	222	51,259	---	---	223	51,309
Oklahoma	754	84,117	418	197,348	1,795	153,294	2,967	434,759
Oregon	8	15,058	8	24,073	---	---	16	39,131
Pennsylvania	---	---	75	26,728	---	---	75	26,728
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	292	251,361	36	29,994	1	160	329	281,515
Tennessee	---	---	20	33,817	---	---	20	33,817
Texas	---	---	467	336,317	9	3,998	476	340,315
Utah	3,367	3,325,127	26	4,885	788	274,016	4,181	3,604,028
Virginia	---	---	35	40,053	---	---	35	40,053
Washington	14	11,445	3	3,344	---	---	17	14,789
West Virginia	---	---	257	149,674	---	---	257	149,674
Wisconsin	1	203	5	8,321	---	---	6	8,524
Wyoming	18,392	12,312,093	193	82,024	78	44,753	18,663	12,438,870
Total	42,031	30,331,827	6,098	3,189,869	3,789	1,743,591	51,918	35,265,287

Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1997 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals Acquired		Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
5	10,508	1	40	---	---	6	10,548	166	71,513	Alabama
3	5,198	---	---	---	---	3	5,198	50	78,926	Alaska
1	4	---	---	13	97,555	14	97,559	70	236,043	Arizona
---	---	6	537	---	---	6	537	602	338,932	Arkansas
137	167,919	2	119	5	1,393	144	169,431	708	354,312	California
113	253,499	---	---	1	24	114	253,523	4,699	4,114,309	Colorado
5	922	1	40	---	---	6	962	42	25,213	Florida
---	---	1	218	---	---	1	218	1	218	Georgia
94	44,319	13	6,191	50	7,186	157	57,696	162	64,070	Idaho
---	---	3	238	---	---	3	238	16	6,981	Illinois
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Indiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	123,734	Kansas
5	4,334	---	---	---	---	5	4,334	70	44,255	Kentucky
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	671	313,090	Louisiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	34,941	Maryland
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	241	Massachusetts
---	---	4	3,200	---	---	4	3,200	269	96,051	Michigan
2	468	3	5,639	---	---	5	6,107	7	6,387	Minnesota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,002	427,266	Mississippi
---	---	42	40,202	---	---	42	40,202	43	40,402	Missouri
35	96,728	---	---	5	15,076	40	111,804	3,863	3,275,849	Montana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	37,825	Nebraska
159	225,737	---	---	1	560	160	226,297	1,543	2,447,876	Nevada
153	223,237	---	---	66	262,488	219	485,725	9,477	6,332,160	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1,644	New York
---	---	1	158	---	---	1	158	1	158	North Carolina
18	25,417	---	---	---	---	18	25,417	1,643	828,533	North Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	223	51,309	Ohio
25	46,093	---	---	26	4,228	51	50,321	3,018	485,080	Oklahoma
71	66,846	---	---	---	---	71	66,846	87	105,977	Oregon
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	26,728	Pennsylvania
---	---	1	1,109	---	---	1	1,109	1	1,109	South Carolina
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	329	281,515	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	33,817	Tennessee
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	476	340,315	Texas
208	406,527	---	---	2	240	210	406,767	4,391	4,010,795	Utah
---	---	1	355	---	---	1	355	36	40,408	Virginia
2	521	---	---	14	2,137	16	2,658	33	17,447	Washington
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	257	149,674	West Virginia
---	---	11	5,680	---	---	11	5,680	17	14,204	Wisconsin
182	398,727	3	3,120	31	2,220	216	404,067	18,879	12,842,937	Wyoming
1,218	1,977,004	93	66,846	214	393,107	1,525	2,436,957	53,443	37,702,244	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. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

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

Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1988-97

	Public		Oil and Gas				Total Oil and Gas	
	Acquired		Indian		Onshore			
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1988	72,764	60,928,819	8,064	5,946,917	9,696	3,447,994	90,524	70,323,730
1989	73,266	61,469,693	8,878	6,210,647	9,119	3,587,979	91,263	71,268,319
1990	70,171	57,750,686	9,016	5,899,476	7,159	2,833,786	86,346	66,483,948
1991	70,910	54,016,432	8,793	5,272,419	7,125	2,666,711	86,828	61,955,562
1992	62,305	46,988,872	8,857	4,920,324	7,088	2,283,097	78,250	54,192,293
1993	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079	65,851	44,134,458
1994	48,102	35,762,415	6,995	3,716,707	7,443	2,384,998	62,540	41,864,120
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

Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1988-97 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals				Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	Acquired		Indian		No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
		No.	Acres	No.	Acres					
1,953	3,000,797	218	205,157	281	235,135	2,452	3,441,089	92,976	73,764,819	... 1988
1,775	2,647,295	179	174,403	317	454,472	2,271	3,276,170	93,534	74,544,489	... 1989
1,673	2,489,233	177	165,462	280	468,590	2,130	3,123,285	88,476	69,607,233	... 1990
1,562	2,302,414	179	158,322	233	390,915	1,974	2,851,651	88,802	64,807,213	... 1991
1,582	2,359,136	196	200,643	228	388,759	2,006	2,948,538	80,256	57,140,831	... 1992
1,524	2,184,990	168	175,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	... 1993
1,428	2,059,618	135	115,239	123	178,884	1,686	2,353,741	64,226	44,217,861	... 1994
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

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. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

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

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms***Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Leases on Federal Offshore Lands***

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.

Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Competitive Leases

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	Leases issued prior to 10-24-92: 5 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. Leases issued beginning 10-24-92: 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 Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)***Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Non-Competitive 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.

Oil and Gas Leases on 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 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.

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.

Coal Leases on 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 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 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 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 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.

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

Glossary

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 Indian lands.

Allowance— An allowable deduction from value for royalty purposes.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Business Information System— A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service. The Business Information System is an enhanced version of the former State and Tribal Support System and is compatible with the post-Business Systems Planning

Implementation architecture. The Business Information System provides States, Indian Tribes, and other Federal agencies with access to Auditing and Financial System data and selected Production Accounting and Auditing System data.

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.

COLD— Computer output on laser disk. An automated process that copies mainframe reports to optical storage and allows users to access and manipulate the reports and data online as soon as they are produced.

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 lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding following publication of the offer of the lands for lease. The lease is issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction. 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.

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

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

Federal Committee — Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, States, and industry to develop proposals to improve and simplify the valuation and payment of royalties from natural gas produced from Federal leases.

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

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.

FOGRMA — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, 30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq. Public Law 97-451 enacted to

ensure that royalties from oil and gas produced from Federal and Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf are properly collected and accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

FY — Fiscal year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government 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.

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

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

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

Indian Committee — Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian mineral owners, and industry. The committee was established to develop proposals that will maximize royalty revenues from natural gas for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish values. The proposals will further satisfy industry concerns by clarifying and reducing information requirements to compute royalty in an accurate, timely manner.

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

Minimum royalty — An annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments are no longer required in that lease year.

MLA — Mineral Lands 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.

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

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

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

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

OMM — Offshore Minerals Management. A program administered by the Minerals Management Service responsible for the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program and for ensuring that exploration and production of the Nation's offshore mineral resources are conducted in a safe manner with concern for the environment.

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 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.

Report month — The month in which the Minerals Management Service receives production, sales, or royalty reports from operators and lessees.

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" (money). 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. In addition, the Minerals Management Service initiated three RIK pilot programs in 1998, entering into contracts to sell selected Wyoming oil and selected Gulf of Mexico natural gas by competitive bid to gas marketers. The pilot was designed to reduce the administrative burden for both industry and the Government.

RMP — Royalty Management Program. **See MMS.**

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.

Royalty Management Program Query System. — A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service providing online access to historical royalty and reference data through a client/server environment. The system provides access to standard reports, graphs, customized queries and reports designed by individual clients, and other systems applications.

RSFA — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act, 110 Stat. 1700. Public Law 104-185 enacted to amend the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and revise Minerals Management Service procedures in several respects.

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.

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

Treasury — U.S. Department of the Treasury. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the financial resources of the United States. The 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 Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.

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

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