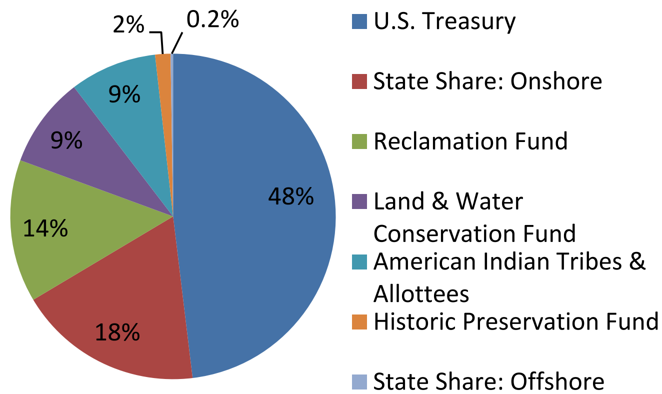
U.S. Department of the Interior

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

FY 2015 Disbursements

The revenue ONRR collects and disburses is a critical source of non-tax funding to states, American Indian tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, and to various federal accounts. This includes the U.S. Treasury, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Reclamation Fund, and the Historic Preservation Fund.

Allocation of ONRR Disbursements	
Fund	**FY 2015**
U.S. Treasury	$4,748,632,725
State Share: Onshore	$1,814,559,611
Reclamation Fund	$1,398,152,075
Land & Water Conservation Fund	$888,554,560
American Indian Tribes & Allottees	$852,729,351
Historic Preservation Fund	$150,000,000
State Share: Offshore	$24,587,440
Total [1)]	$9,877,215,761



Disbursement Recipients

Onshore

U.S. Treasury. Funds disbursed to the Treasury go to the General Fund, which is the federal government's basic operating fund. The General Fund pays for roughly two-thirds of all federal expenditures, including the US military, national parks, and schools.

States. Funds disbursed to states fall under the jurisdiction of each state, and each state determines how the funds will be used.

Reclamation. Established by Congress in 1902 to pay for Bureau of Reclamation projects, this fund supports the establishment of critical infrastructure projects like dams and power plants.

American Indian Tribes & Allottees. ONRR disburses 100% of revenue collected from resource extraction on American Indian lands back to the Indian tribes and individual Indian landowners.

Other. Certain onshore funds are directed back to the federal agencies that administer these lands (e.g., BLM, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and US Forest Service) to help cover the agencies' operational costs.

Offshore

U.S. Treasury. The majority of offshore revenue is also disbursed to the Treasury General Fund.

Land and Water Conservation Fund. This fund provides matching grants to states and local governments to buy and develop public outdoor recreation areas across the 50 states.

Historic Preservation Fund. This fund helps preserve US historical and archaeological sites and cultural heritage through grants to state and tribal historic preservation offices.

States. States receive federal Outer Continental Shelf revenue in two ways:

1. 27% of revenue from leases in the 8(g) Zone (the first three nautical miles of the Outer Continental Shelf) are shared with states; and
2. 37.5% of revenue from certain leases in the Gulf of Mexico are shared with Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Other. Certain offshore funds are directed back to the federal agencies that administer these lands (e.g., BOEM and BSEE) to help cover the agencies' operational costs.
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[1)] Please note, numbers may not add up due to rounding

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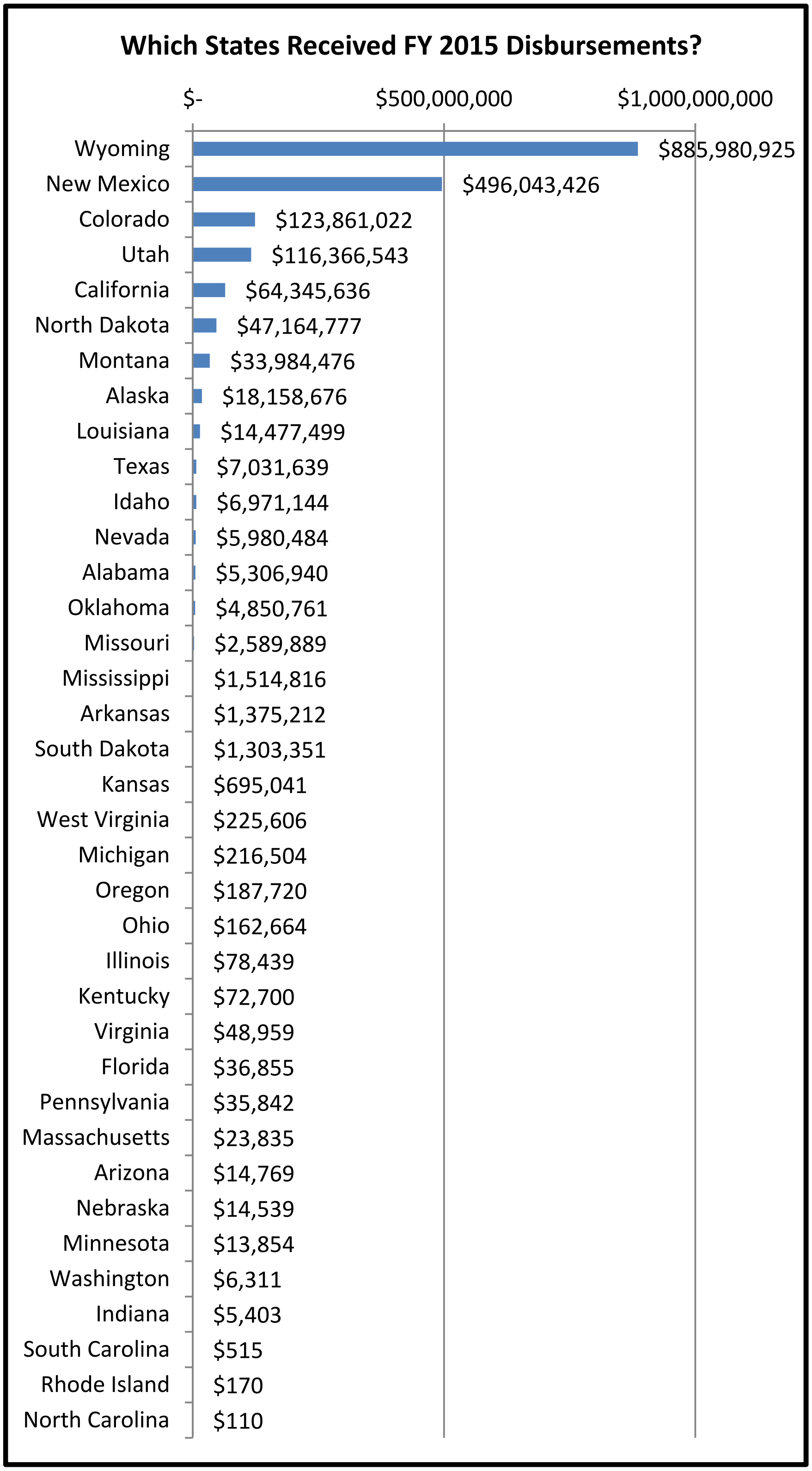

More than $1.8 billion of the FY 2015 energy revenues was disbursed to 37 states, as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and solid mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The top states receiving FY 2015 revenues were Wyoming ($886 million), New Mexico ($496 million), Colorado ($123 million), Utah ($116 million), and California ($64 million).

Included in the state disbursements is $3.8 million sent directly to 36 counties in eight states (California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) from geothermal energy production.

State disbursements also include $2.4 million to four coastal states and 42 eligible political subdivisions (counties and parishes) under provisions of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA).

GOMESA revenues are disbursed: 50% to the U.S. Treasury and 12.5% to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the month following the month of receipt, and 37.5% to States and coastal political subdivisions in the Fiscal Year following the Fiscal Year of receipt.