



Independent Statistics & Analysis
U.S. Energy Information
Administration

Sales of Fossil Fuels Produced from Federal and Indian Lands, FY 2003 through FY 2014

July 2015



This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views in this report therefore should not be construed as representing those of the Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

Contents

Sales of Fossil Fuels Produced from Federal and Indian Lands, FY 2003 through FY 2014	1
Summary.....	1
Sales from production on federal and Indian lands	4
Trends in federal and Indian lands production from FY 2003 through FY 2014.....	5
State/offshore trends	7
Data sources	10
Appendix	23
State/area maps	23

Tables

Table 1. Fossil fuel sales of production from federal lands, FY 2003-14	2
Table 2. Fossil fuel sales of production from Indian lands, FY 2003-14.....	3
Table 3. Sales of crude oil and lease condensate production from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14	16
Table 4. Sales of natural gas production from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14	16
Table 5. Sales of natural gas plant liquids production from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14.....	17
Table 6. Sales of coal from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14	17
Table 7. Sales of fossil fuel production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14	18
Table 8. Sales of crude oil and lease condensate production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14	19
Table 9. Sales of natural gas production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14.....	20
Table 10. Sales of natural gas plant liquids production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14	21
Table 11. Sales of coal production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14.....	22

Figures

Figure 1. Fossil fuel production on federal lands, FY 2003-14.....	6
Figure 2. Fossil fuel production on Indian lands, FY 2003-14	7
Figure 3. Onshore federal and Indian lands.....	8
Figure 4. Fossil fuel production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14.....	10
Figure 5. Crude oil production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14	12
Figure 6. Natural gas production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14	13
Figure 7. Natural gas liquids production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14	14
Figure 8. Coal production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14.....	15
Figure A1. Fossil fuel production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014.....	23
Figure A2. Changes in fossil fuels production (trillion Btu) on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14.....	24
Figure A3. Crude oil production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014	25
Figure A4. Changes in crude oil production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14	26
Figure A5. Natural gas production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014	27
Figure A6. Changes in natural gas production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14	28
Figure A7. Natural gas liquids production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014.....	29
Figure A8. Changes in natural gas liquids production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14.....	30
Figure A9. Coal production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014.....	31
Figure A10. Changes in coal production on federal and Indian lands by state, FY 2013-14.....	32

Sales of Fossil Fuels Produced from Federal and Indian Lands, FY 2003 through FY 2014

Summary

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that total sales of fossil fuels from production¹ on federal and Indian lands increased slightly (less than 0.2%) during fiscal year² (FY) 2014. Total fossil fuels production on federal lands decreased by 24 trillion British thermal units (Btu) in FY 2014 (Table 1), while total fossil fuels production on Indian lands increased by 52 trillion Btu (Table 2).

In FY 2014 (compared with FY 2013), crude oil and lease condensate production on federal and Indian lands increased 7%, natural gas production declined 7%, natural gas plant liquids production increased by 8%, and coal production increased slightly.

Land	Crude Oil and Lease Condensate	Natural Gas	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Coal	All Fossil Fuels
Federal	Up 37 mmbbl, +6%	Down 284 bcf, -7%	Up 9 mmbbl, +8%	Up 1 mmst, +0.2%	-24 trillion Btu, -0.2%
Indian	Up 10 mmbbl, +22%	Up 0.3 bcf, +0.1%	Up 0.6 mmbbl, +16%	Down 0.3 mmst, -1.6%	+52 trillion Btu, +5.7%

Notable developments in FY 2014 include:

- A 46.5 million barrel increase (7%) in oil production on federal and Indian lands, led by increases in the federal offshore Gulf of Mexico, North Dakota, and New Mexico
- A 284 billion cubic feet decline (-7%) in natural gas production, with most of that decrease in the federal offshore Gulf of Mexico and Wyoming

Breakdowns by state and area of the fuel production volumes on federal and Indian lands show that:

- The federal Gulf of Mexico produced 68% of the federal and Indian lands crude oil total in FY 2014
- Wyoming, the federal Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, and Colorado together represented 86% of total production of natural gas on federal and Indian lands in FY 2014
- Wyoming produced 80% of the coal on federal and Indian lands in FY 2014

EIA's estimates are based on data provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI) Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) and include sales of production from federal onshore and offshore lands, and from Indian lands.³ EIA summarizes total sales of fossil fuels produced on federal and Indian lands in common energy units (British thermal units, or Btu) to allow for aggregation across fuels, including crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas, natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), and coal (Tables 1 and 2). The data presented in this report update the data [previously reported by EIA](#)⁴ for FY 2003 through FY 2013.

The sales reported by ONRR are a reasonable proxy for marketed production for a fiscal year. Sales are assigned to the fiscal year in which the sales were made rather than when royalties were collected. They also include production leaving the lease that is exempt from royalty payments under various royalty relief programs.

¹ Throughout this report, the term *production* means sales from production.

² The U.S. government's fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30.

³ Includes offshore and onshore areas the federal government owns or administers, including American Indian lands.

⁴ Sales of Fossil Fuels Produced from Federal and Indian Lands, FY 2003 through FY 2013, EIA, June 2014, found at http://www.eia.gov/analysis/requests/archive/2013/pdf/eia-federalandsales_061914.pdf

Table 1. Fossil fuel sales of production from federal lands, FY 2003-14

Fiscal Year	Crude Oil and Lease Condensate			Natural Gas Plant Liquids ²			Natural Gas			Coal		Fossil Fuels		
	Million Barrels ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Million Barrels ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Billion Cubic Feet ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Million Short Tons ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total
2003	679	3,939	33.0%	93	347	14.7%	6,798	6,981	35.7%	436	8,960	40.6%	20,227	36.1%
2004	670	3,884	33.3%	104	386	15.7%	6,376	6,545	34.0%	451	9,226	41.0%	20,041	35.8%
2005	638	3,698	32.8%	96	358	14.7%	6,057	6,223	33.1%	447	9,110	39.6%	19,390	34.8%
2006	571	3,313	31.3%	85	315	13.8%	5,373	5,523	29.6%	429	8,715	37.2%	17,867	32.4%
2007	618	3,584	33.3%	103	383	16.1%	5,557	5,709	29.2%	443	9,017	38.6%	18,692	33.2%
2008	565	3,276	30.7%	103	382	15.5%	5,532	5,681	27.6%	483	9,771	41.6%	19,110	33.3%
2009	648	3,761	34.0%	93	342	13.8%	5,380	5,518	26.1%	462	9,260	41.5%	18,881	33.0%
2010	724	4,201	36.4%	131	482	17.6%	5,086	5,206	24.4%	457	9,188	42.8%	19,076	33.3%
2011	645	3,742	31.8%	131	481	16.6%	4,588	4,690	20.5%	447	9,016	41.1%	17,929	30.0%
2012	601	3,489	26.4%	130	478	14.9%	4,261	4,361	17.8%	442	8,924	42.1%	17,251	27.7%
2013	614	3,558	23.1%	108	402	11.7%	3,835	3,936	15.9%	401	8,103	40.3%	15,999	25.1%
2014	651	3,774	21.4%	117	434	11.3%	3,551	3,649	14.1%	402	8,118	40.8%	15,975	23.7%

¹Includes sales volumes for production from federal lands including all classes of land owned by the federal government, including acquired military, Outer Continental Shelf, and public lands.

²Includes only those quantities for which the royalties were paid on the basis of the value of the natural gas plant liquids produced. Additional quantities of natural gas plant liquids were produced; however, the royalties paid were based on the value of natural gas processed. These latter quantities are included with natural gas.

Notes: Total fossil fuels are the sum of crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas, and coal. In addition, the sales volumes are reported for the fiscal year in which the sales occurred as opposed to the date of the royalty payment. Volumes include fossil fuels for which royalties were paid, as well as those amounts exempt from royalty payments, such as additions to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Sources: **Physical Data:** U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, ONNR Statistical Information Site (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Btu Data: U.S. Energy Information Administration. Btu are calculated using average, calendar-year heat rates for production of each fossil fuel, as reported in the *Monthly Energy Review* (March 2015). The total Btu-content per fossil fuel is calculated by multiplying the physical data by the approximate heat content. The fossil fuel total is the sum of the total heat content for crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas, and coal.

Percent of Total: Percentages are calculated by dividing sales of production from federal by total U.S. production, then multiplying by 100. Fiscal year values for total U.S. production are the sum of October-September values from the *Monthly Energy Review* (March 2015) and reflect EIA's current data updates.

Table 2. Fossil fuel sales of production from Indian lands, FY 2003-14

Fiscal Year	Crude Oil and Lease Condensate			Natural Gas Plant Liquids ²			Natural Gas			Coal		Fossil Fuels		
	Million Barrels ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Million Barrels ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Billion Cubic Feet ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Million Short Tons ¹	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total	Trillion Btu	Percent of U.S. Total
2003	10	59	0.5%	2	6	0.3%	283	291	1.5%	30	616	2.8%	972	1.7%
2004	10	58	0.5%	2	7	0.3%	312	320	1.7%	33	667	3.0%	1,052	1.9%
2005	10	59	0.5%	2	7	0.3%	327	336	1.8%	34	698	3.0%	1,100	2.0%
2006	10	56	0.5%	2	8	0.3%	308	317	1.7%	29	593	2.5%	974	1.8%
2007	10	56	0.5%	3	10	0.4%	284	292	1.5%	27	558	2.4%	916	1.6%
2008	10	57	0.5%	3	11	0.4%	272	279	1.4%	26	527	2.2%	874	1.5%
2009	10	61	0.5%	3	10	0.4%	266	273	1.3%	26	521	2.3%	864	1.5%
2010	13	77	0.7%	3	11	0.4%	251	257	1.2%	22	435	2.0%	781	1.4%
2011	20	115	1.0%	3	12	0.4%	254	260	1.1%	22	444	2.0%	831	1.4%
2012	31	182	1.4%	4	13	0.4%	253	259	1.1%	19	383	1.8%	837	1.3%
2013	46	269	1.8%	4	14	0.4%	241	247	1.0%	19	387	1.9%	916	1.4%
2014	56	324	1.8%	4	16	0.4%	241	247	1.0%	19	380	1.9%	968	1.4%

¹Includes sales volumes for production from Indian lands.

²Includes only those quantities for which the royalties were paid on the basis of the value of the natural gas plant liquids produced. Additional quantities of natural gas plant liquids were produced; however, the royalties paid were based on the value of natural gas processed. These latter quantities are included with natural gas.

Notes: Total fossil fuels equals the sum of crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas, and coal. In addition, the sales volumes are reported for the fiscal year in which the sales occurred as opposed to the date of the royalty payment. Volumes include fossil fuels for which royalties were paid, as well as those amounts exempt from royalty payments, such as additions to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Sources: **Physical Data:** U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, ONNR Statistical Information Site (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Btu Data: U.S. Energy Information Administration. Btu are calculated using average, calendar-year heat rates for production of each fossil fuel, as reported in the *Monthly Energy Review* (March 2015). The total Btu-content per fossil fuel is calculated by multiplying the physical data by the approximate heat content. The fossil fuel total is the sum of the total heat content for crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas, and coal.

Percent of Total: Percentages are calculated by dividing sales of production from Indian lands by total U.S. production, then multiplying by 100. Fiscal year values for total U.S. production are the sum of October-September values from the *Monthly Energy Review* (March 2015) and reflect EIA's current data updates.

Sales from production on federal and Indian lands

Federal lands

Coal represented 51% of fossil fuel sales from production on federal lands in FY 2014, measured in common Btu units, followed by crude oil and lease condensate (24%), natural gas (23%), and natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) (3%). Total fossil fuels sales from production on federal lands decreased slightly from 15,999 trillion Btu in FY 2013 to 15,975 trillion Btu in FY 2014 (Table 1). On federal lands (only) in FY 2014:

- Sales of crude oil⁵ from federal lands increased 6%, from 614 million barrels in FY 2013 to 651 million barrels in FY 2014. Federal offshore and onshore oil production increased by 5% and 9%, respectively (Table 3). Despite this increase, crude oil production from federal lands as a share of total U.S. crude oil production decreased from 23% in FY 2013 to 21% in FY 2014. This decrease in the federal lands share of total production was the result of the 16% increase in total U.S. crude oil production.⁶
- Sales of natural gas from federal lands decreased 7%, from 3,835 billion cubic feet in FY 2013 to 3,551 billion cubic feet in FY 2014. Both offshore (11%) and onshore volumes (6%) declined (Table 4). Natural gas production on federal lands dropped to 14% of the U.S. total in FY 2014 from 16% in FY 2013. The largest portion of the drop in natural gas production on federal lands was from declines in the Gulf of Mexico and Wyoming.
- Sales of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) produced on federal lands increased 8%, from 108 million barrels in FY 2013 to 117 million barrels in FY 2014. Both onshore (9%) and offshore volumes (7%) increased (Table 5). NGPL production from federal lands decreased from 12% to 11% of the U.S. total in FY 2014.
- Coal sales from production on federal lands increased slightly (0.2%) from 401 million short tons in FY 2013 to 402 million short tons in FY 2014 (Table 6). Coal produced on federal lands accounted for 41% of the U.S. total in FY 2014, up from 40% in FY 2013.

Indian Lands

Coal represented 39% of fossil fuel sales from production on Indian lands in FY 2014, measured in common Btu units, followed by crude oil (33%), natural gas (26%), and NGPL (2%). Total fossil fuels sales from production on Indian lands increased 6% from 916 trillion Btu in FY 2013 to 968 trillion Btu in FY 2014 (Table 2), as oil and NGPL production increased, natural gas production remained level, and coal production declined. On Indian lands (only) in FY 2014:

- Sales of crude oil produced on Indian lands increased 22%, increasing from 46 million barrels in FY 2013 to 56 million barrels in FY 2014 (Table 3). The increase in Indian lands oil production was attributable mostly to gains on tribal lands in North Dakota (Bakken formation) and, to a lesser extent, gains on tribal lands in New Mexico and Utah.
- Sales of natural gas from Indian lands remained at 241 billion cubic feet in FY 2014 (Table 4).

⁵ Throughout this report, the term *crude oil* includes lease condensate.

⁶ http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_crd_crpdn_adc_mbbldpd_a.htm.

- Sales of NGPL increased slightly and coal production decreased slightly on Indian lands in FY 2014, but these changes were negligible in the context of reported units (million short tons) in the tables of this report. Therefore, the production of NGPL and coal from Indian lands in FY 2014 matches that of FY 2013, 4 million barrels and 19 million short tons, respectively (Tables 5 and 6).

Trends in federal and Indian lands production from FY 2003 through FY 2014

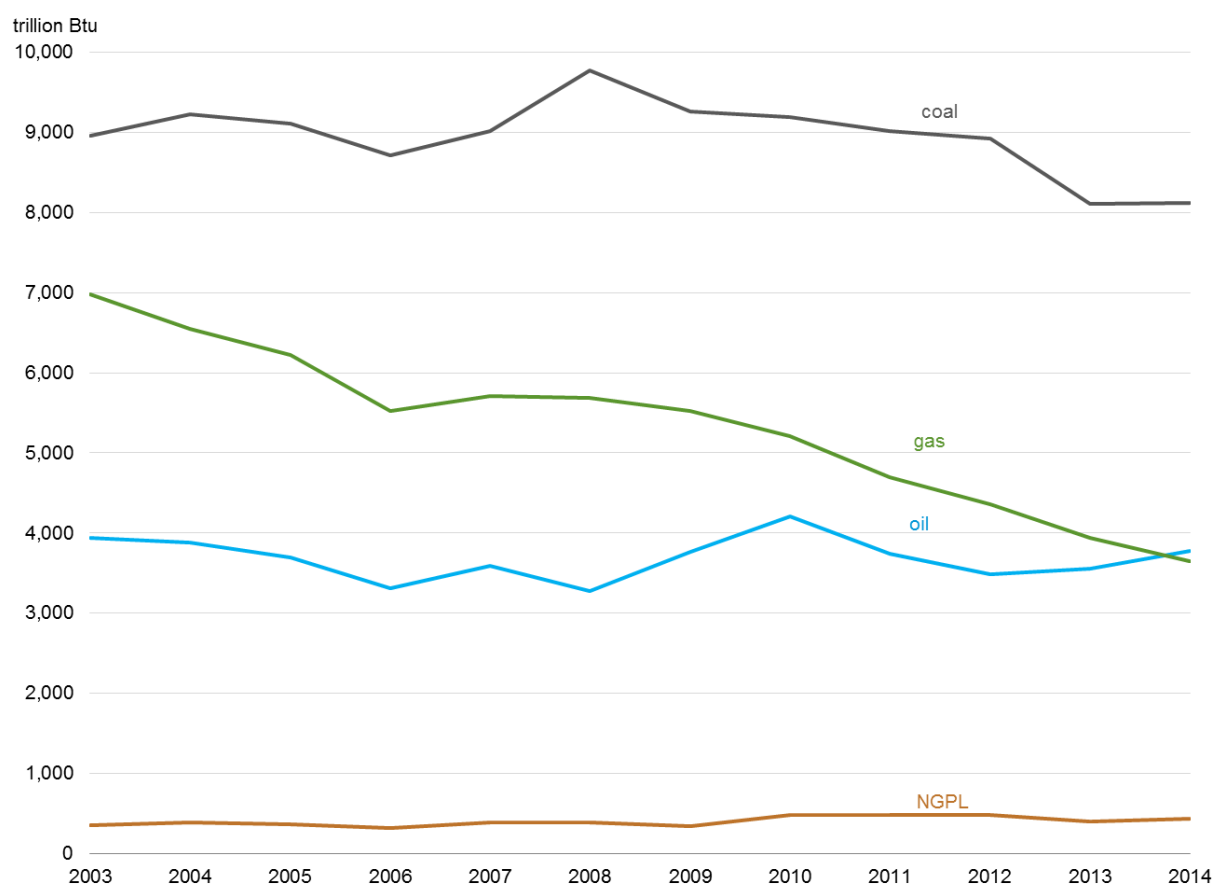
Overall fossil fuel production from federal lands generally declined between FY 2003 and FY 2014, down 21% in FY 2014 compared with FY 2003 (Table 1). This trend is primarily the result of a steady decline in federal offshore natural gas production between FY 2003 and FY 2014 and the 9% drop in coal production from federal lands from FY 2012 to FY 2013.

Conversely, overall fossil fuel production from Indian lands has risen since 2009 because of increasing crude oil and NGPL production. Total fossil fuels production on Indian lands in FY 2014 fell just short of surpassing the amount produced in FY 2003 (less than a 1% difference).

- Crude oil production from federal lands decreased 4% between FY 2003 and FY 2014 (Figure 1, Table 3). Production in the federal offshore declined 13% over that period, which outweighs the 49% increase in the federal onshore volumes over the same period. In FY 2014, the federal offshore still had the majority (77%) of total federal crude oil production, but its share declined compared with FY 2003 when it comprised 85% of all federal crude oil production.
- For the past six consecutive fiscal years, 2009-2014, oil production on Indian lands has increased (Figure 2). Between FY 2003 and FY 2014, oil production on Indian lands increased 460%.
- Natural gas production from federal lands has declined steadily, down 48% in FY 2014 from 2003 (Figure 1, Table 4). The once-larger federal offshore volumes declined every year through FY 2014, down 76% from FY 2003. That decrease was partially offset by the now-larger onshore volumes, which increased 9% over the same time period. This declining natural gas production from federal lands, coupled with increasing total U.S. natural gas production⁷, steadily reduced the federal lands share of total U.S. natural gas production.
- NGPL production from federal lands increased 26% between FY 2003 and FY 2014 (Figure 1, Table 5). Following the natural gas trend, the once-larger federal offshore NGPL volumes declined 6%, while the now-larger onshore NGPL volumes increased 64% over the same period. NGPL production on Indian lands in FY 2014 was 4 million barrels, and while this level is twice the amount produced from Indian lands in FY 2003, it is a small volume compared with what was produced on federal lands (117 million barrels) in FY 2014.
- Federal land coal production declined 8% between FY 2003 and FY 2014 (Figure 1, Table 6). Coal production on Indian lands declined 37% over the same period. U.S. total coal production was an estimated 1,072 million short tons in 2003 and declined to 997 million short tons in 2014 (a 7% decline). Coal production from federal and Indian lands totaled 421 million short tons (42% of the U.S. total) in FY 2014.

⁷ http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_prod_sum_dcu_NUS_a.htm.

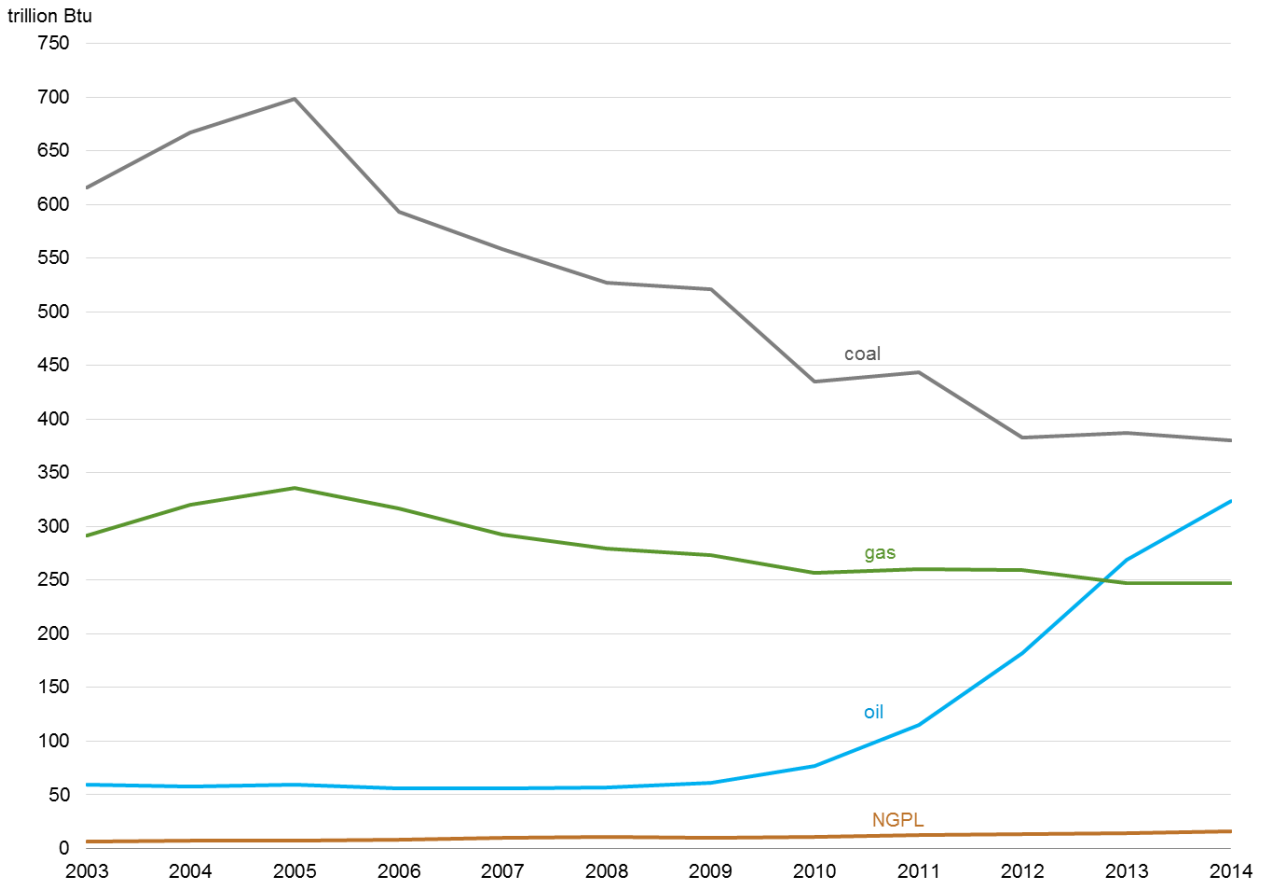
Figure 1. Fossil fuel production on federal lands, FY 2003-14



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. ONNR Statistical Information Site (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Total fossil fuel production from Indian lands increased each year since FY 2010. Increases in oil production have almost completely offset the decreases in coal production and natural gas production between FY 2003 and FY 2014 (Table 2). The annual totals are less than 1% different, but the FY 2003 level was slightly higher.

- Crude oil production from Indian lands increased 460% from 10 million barrels in FY 2003 to 56 million barrels in FY 2014. Almost all of this increase took place since FY 2010 (Figure 2, Table 3), and mostly in North Dakota (primarily the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in the western part of the state, part of the Bakken/Three Forks tight oil play).
- Natural gas production and coal production from Indian lands declined between FY 2003 and FY 2014 by 15% and 37%, respectively. Except for a small deviation in FY 2011, natural gas and coal production have steadily declined since FY 2005 (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Fossil fuel production on Indian lands, FY 2003-14

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. “ONNR Statistical Information Site” (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

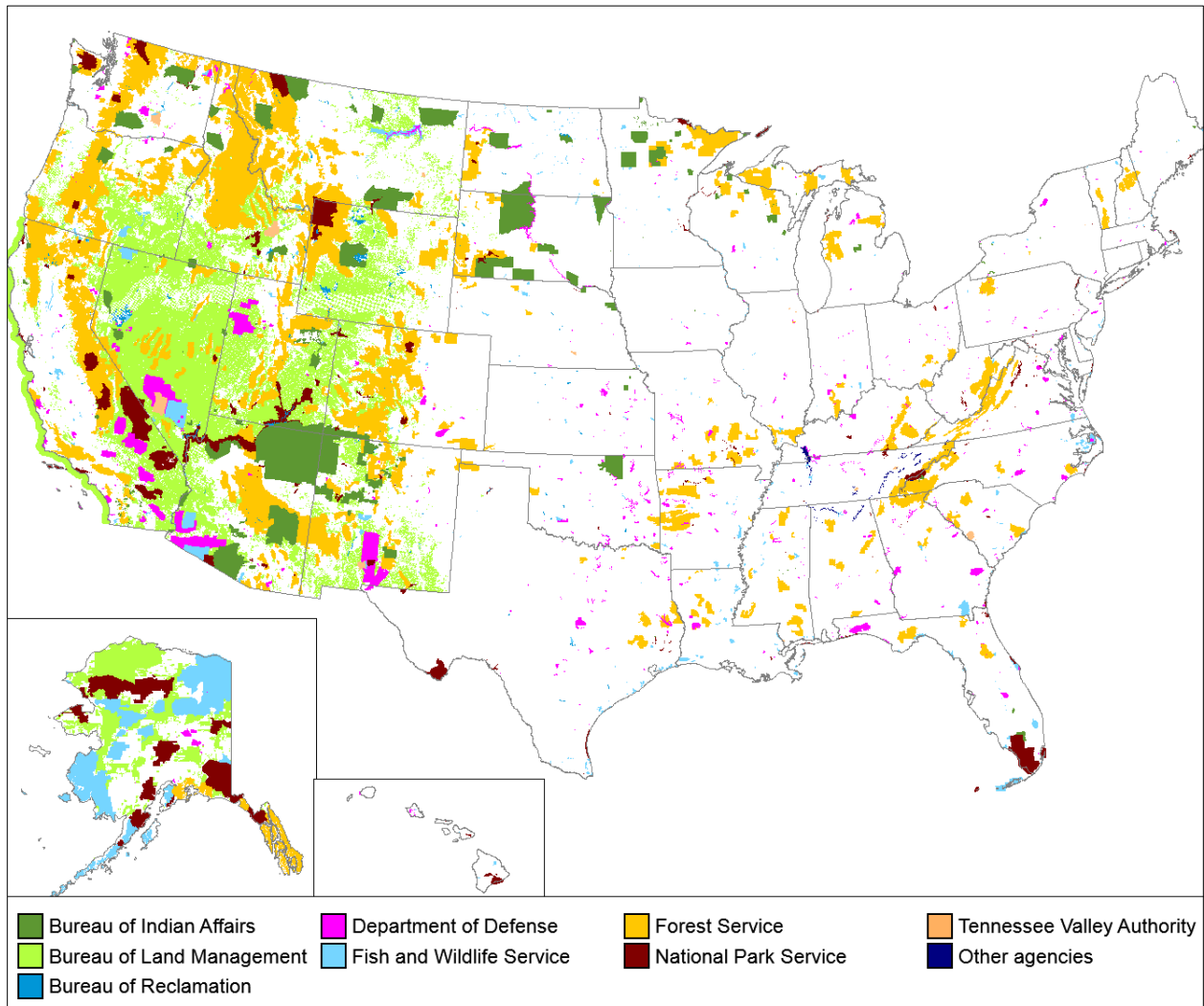
State/offshore trends

The federal government owns nearly 650 million acres of land—almost 30% of the land area of the United States (Figure 3). Four agencies—the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture—administer about 95% of those federally owned lands.^{8,9}

⁸ Federal Land Ownership: Current Acquisition and Disposal Authorities, Congressional Research Service, December 13, 2012, found at <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34273.pdf>.

⁹ Maps of the various kinds of federal lands can be seen at <http://nationalatlas.gov/printable/fedlands.html>.

Figure 3. Onshore federal and Indian lands



Source: Produced by U.S. Energy Information Administration from Federal Lands and Bureau of Indian Affairs map layers at <http://nationalatlas.gov/maplayers.html?openChapters=chpbound#chpbound>

Most production of fossil fuels from federal and Indian lands falls under the purview of BLM. BLM manages 248 million acres and is responsible for 700 million acres of subsurface mineral resources.¹⁰

Federal land ownership is heavily concentrated in 12 western states:

- 62% of Alaska is federally owned.

¹⁰ Federal Land Ownership: Overview and Data, Congressional Research Service, February 8, 2012, found at <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42346.pdf>.

- 47% of the 11 western states¹¹ in the Lower 48 states is federally owned. In calendar year 2013, those 11 western states represented approximately 20% of total U.S. reserves of crude oil and lease condensate and 23% of total U.S. reserves of wet natural gas.¹² Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico are the leading states producing fossil fuels from federal and Indian lands.
- Only 4% of the total area of all the other states combined is federally owned.

Indian lands are primarily in the western United States, with concentrations in the four corners region of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah; North and South Dakota; and a few other states (Figure 3).

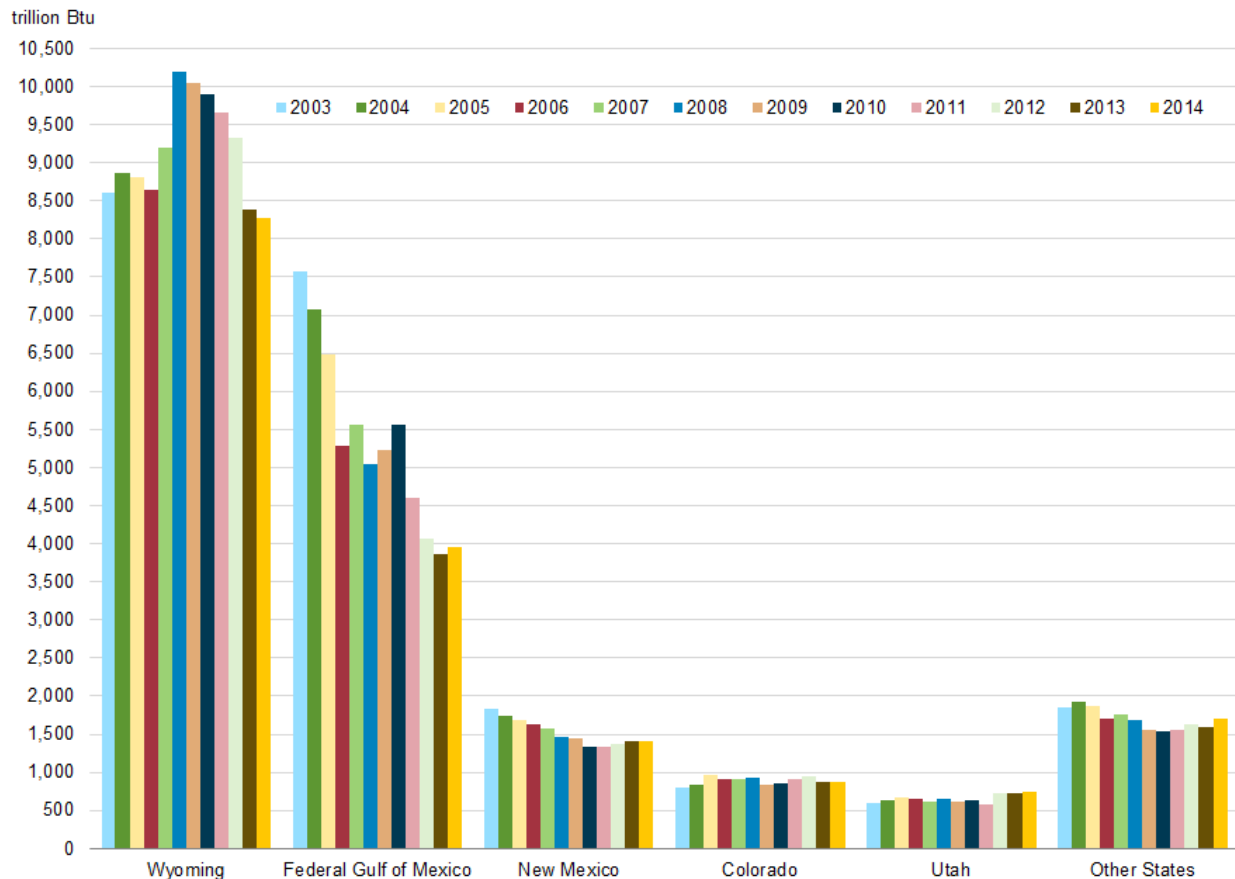
Figures 4 through 8 provide summary information for production from federal and Indian lands for leading states and offshore areas. Complete state-level data on production from federal and Indian lands are provided in Tables 7 through 11.¹³ The relative and absolute contribution of each state and offshore region in federal and Indian lands production varies significantly across fuels. Some notable observations include:

- Wyoming and the federal Gulf of Mexico together produced 72% of the federal and Indian lands fossil fuels total in FY 2014 (Table 7, Figure 4). New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah were the next largest production states.
- The federal Gulf of Mexico produced 67% of the federal and Indian lands crude oil total in FY 2014 (Figure 5, Table 8). New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming were the next largest crude oil producers on federal and Indian lands.
- Wyoming, the federal Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, and Colorado together represented 86% of total production of natural gas on federal and Indian lands in FY 2014 (Figure 6, Table 9).
- The federal Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, and Wyoming together produced 82% of NGPL from federal and Indian lands NGPL in FY 2014 (Figure 7, Table 10).
- Production of coal on federal and Indian lands is dominated by Wyoming, which accounted for 80% of the total in FY 2014 (Figure 8, Table 11). Montana, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico were the next biggest coal producers on federal and Indian lands. In FY 2014, coal production in Montana increased by 3 million short tons, and New Mexico production decreased by 2 million short tons.

¹¹ Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California.

¹² U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserves, 2013, Tables 6 and 10, EIA, December 2014, found at <http://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/crudeoilreserves/>.

¹³ The Appendix presents information from these tables in the form of maps of the latest state-level production levels and changes.

Figure 4. Fossil fuel production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONRR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Data sources

U.S. Department of Interior program offices continually collect sales and royalty payment data on fossil fuel sales of production from federal and Indian lands. Near the end of the first quarter of each calendar year, ONRR issues the sales data it collected for the previous sales year. Sales are assigned to the fiscal year in which they occur, not necessarily the same year royalties were collected. Audits conducted by ONRR result in revisions to data previously reported.

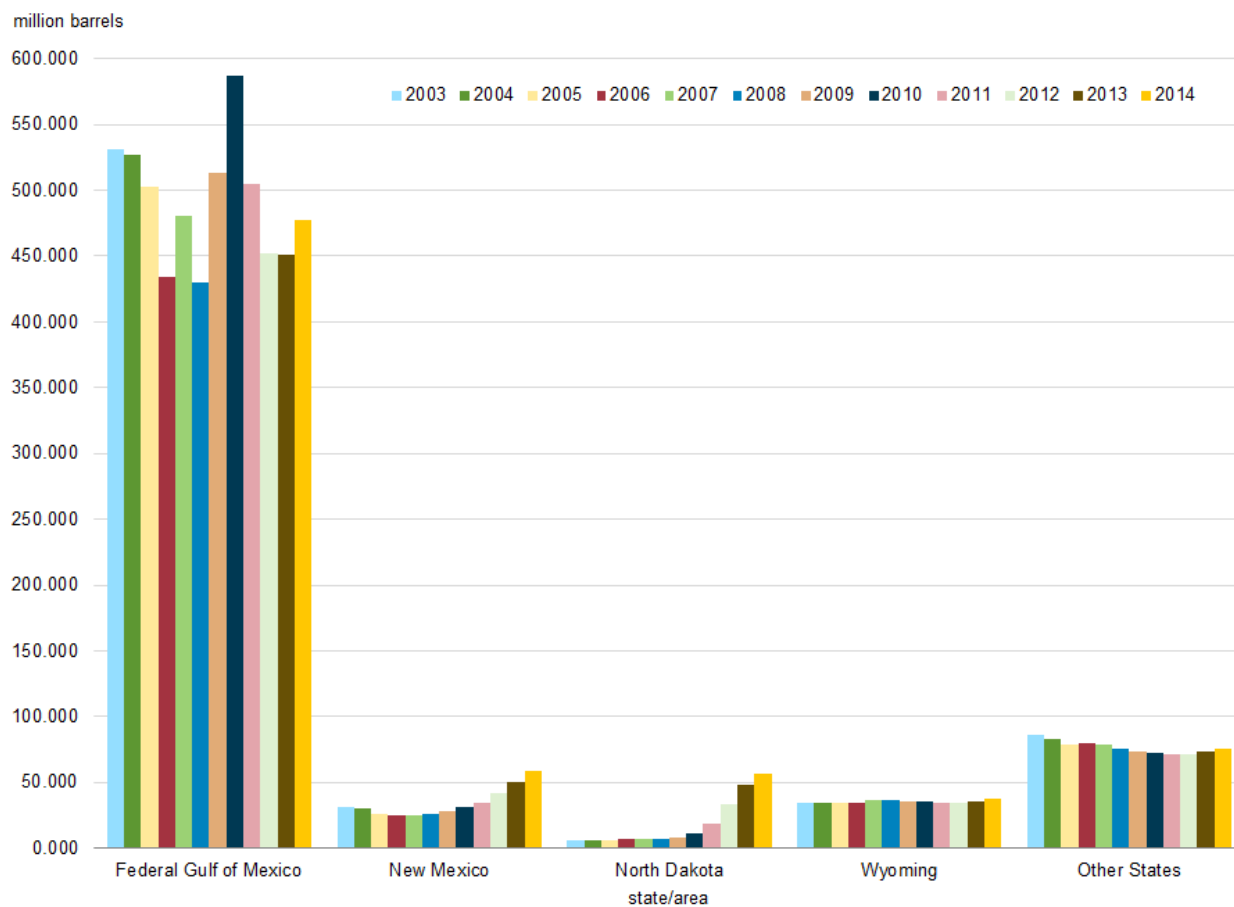
This report is based on information reported to and processed by ONRR as of March 31, 2015. ONRR updates the data values it reports for prior years. The recently updated data provided by ONRR for FY 2003 through FY 2014 generally fall within 2% of the volumes EIA reported previously, although updates for some NGPL volumes slightly exceeded that threshold (e.g., FY 2013 NGPL production volume was revised upward 3.3% in May 2013).

Additional data, background information, and discussions of methodology and key drivers contributing to trends in sales from production on federal lands during the FY 2003 through FY 2013 period are available in [Sales of Fossil Fuels Produced on Federal and Indian Lands, FY 2003 through 2013](#) and on the [ONRR website](#).

The following table shows the fuels (commodities) listed on the ONRR website and the associated products, which were included in this report:

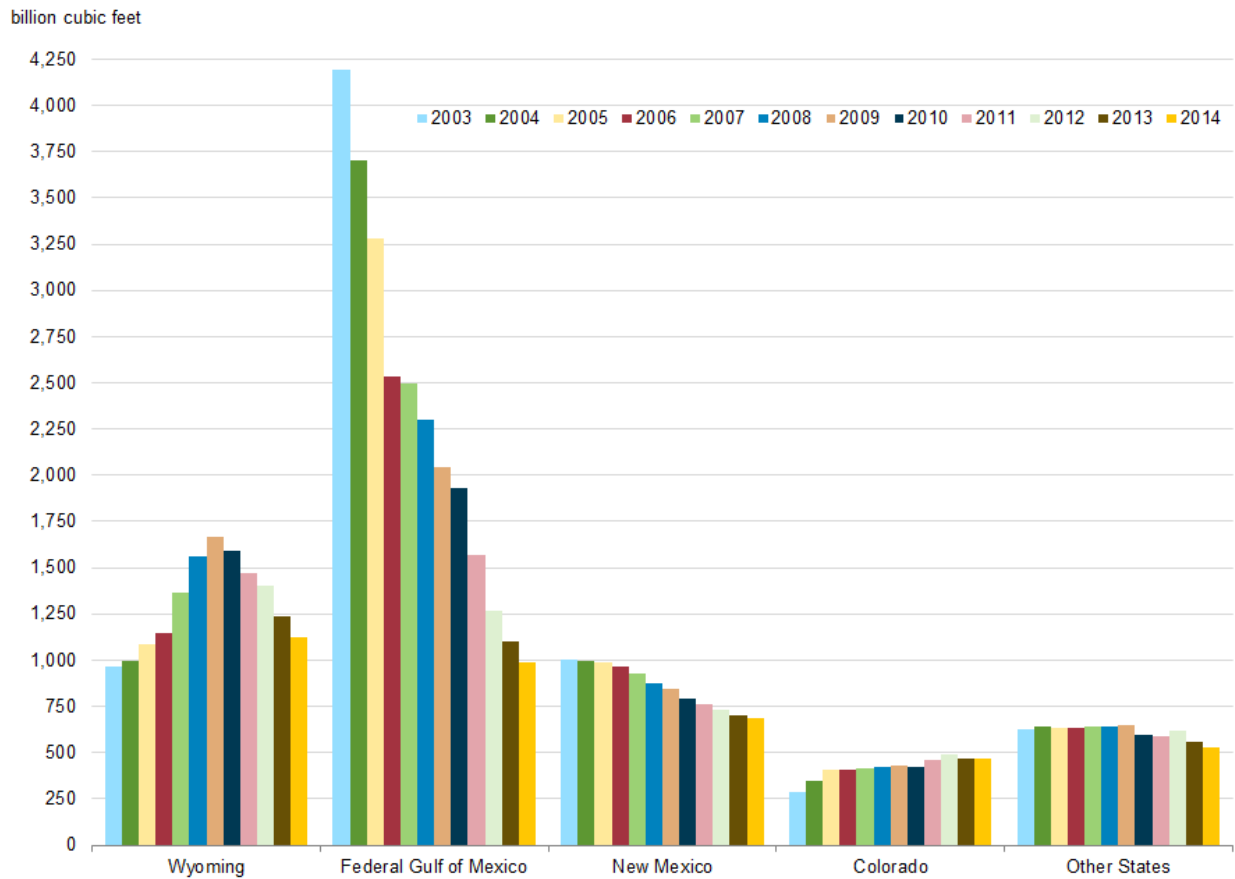
Fuel (commodity)	Product
Coal	Coal
	Coal-Bituminous-Raw
Natural Gas	Coal Bed Methane
	Flash Gas
	Fuel Gas
	Gas Lost - Flared or Vented
	Processed (Residue) Gas
	Unprocessed (Wet) Gas
	Gas Plant Products
NGPL	Condensate
	Drip or Scrubber Condensate
	Fuel Oil
	Inlet Scrubber
	Oil
	Oil Lost
	Other Liquid Hydrocarbons

Figure 5. Crude oil production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14



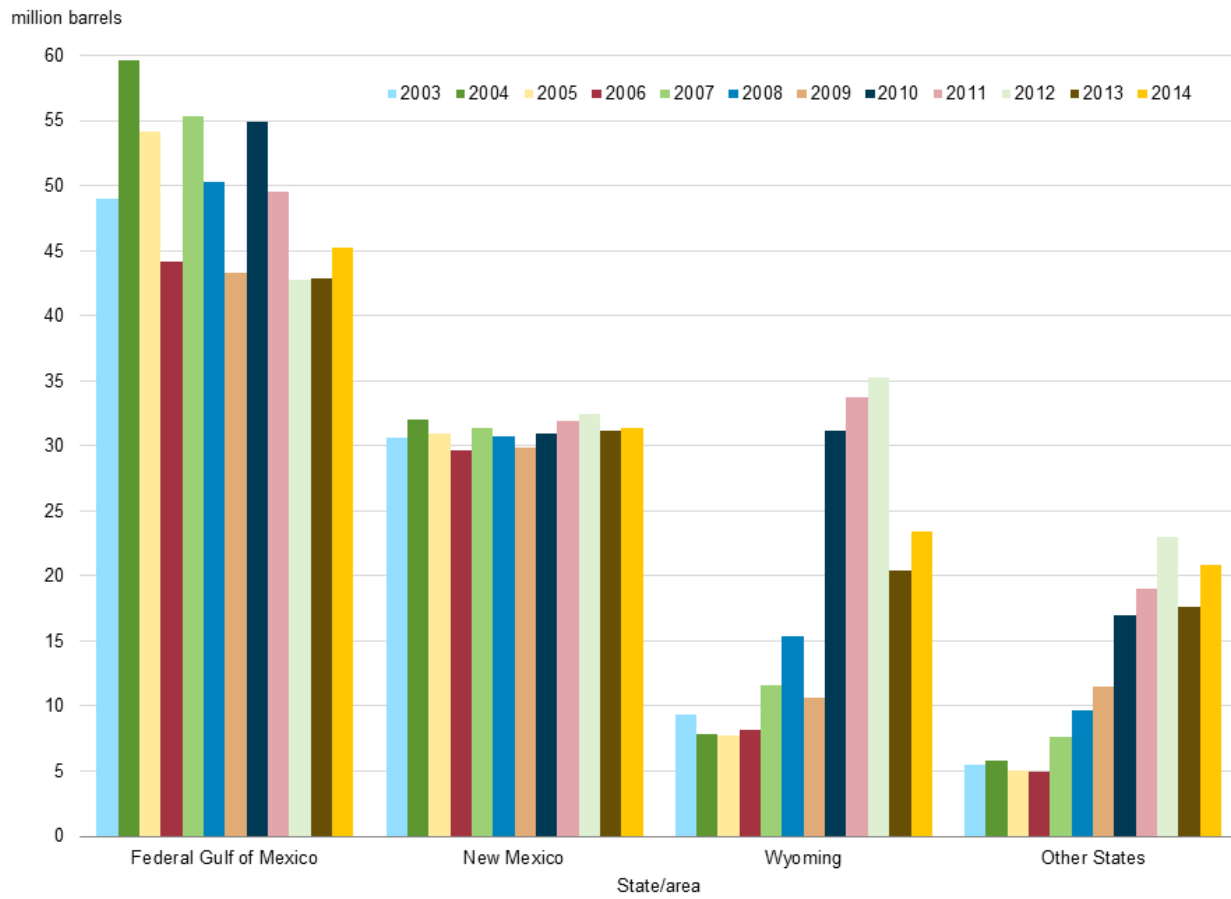
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure 6. Natural gas production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14



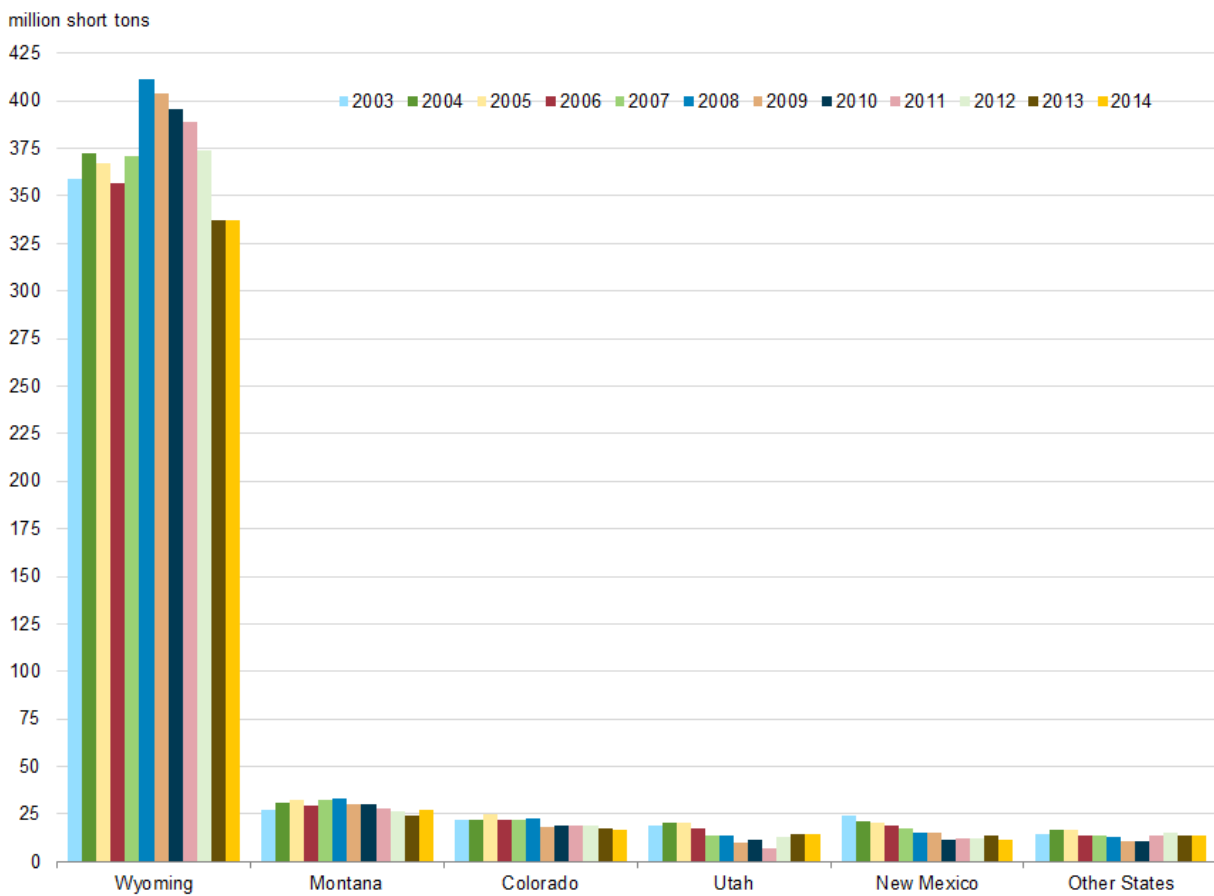
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure 7. Natural gas liquids production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure 8. Coal production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 3. Sales of crude oil and lease condensate production from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14

million barrels

Fiscal Year	Offshore Federal	Onshore Federal	Total Federal	Indian Lands
2003	579	100	679	10
2004	572	97	670	10
2005	541	96	638	10
2006	471	100	571	10
2007	514	104	618	10
2008	462	103	565	10
2009	544	105	649	10
2010	616	108	724	13
2011	532	113	645	20
2012	476	125	601	31
2013	476	137	614	46
2014	502	149	651	56

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Onshore federal excludes volumes on Indian lands. Offshore federal only includes areas in federal waters.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 4. Sales of natural gas production from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14

billion cubic feet

Fiscal Year	Offshore Federal	Onshore Federal	Total Federal	Indian Lands
2003	4,522	2,276	6,798	283
2004	4,025	2,351	6,376	312
2005	3,523	2,534	6,057	327
2006	2,754	2,619	5,373	308
2007	2,700	2,857	5,557	284
2008	2,483	3,049	5,532	272
2009	2,213	3,167	5,380	266
2010	2,080	3,006	5,086	251
2011	1,692	2,896	4,588	254
2012	1,374	2,887	4,261	253
2013	1,198	2,637	3,835	241
2014	1,069	2,482	3,551	241

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Onshore federal excludes volumes on Indian lands. Offshore federal only includes areas in federal waters.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 5. Sales of natural gas plant liquids production from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14

million barrels

Fiscal Year	Offshore Federal	Onshore Federal	Total Federal	Indian Lands
2003	51	42	93	2
2004	62	41	104	2
2005	56	40	96	2
2006	46	39	85	2
2007	59	44	103	3
2008	53	50	103	3
2009	45	47	93	3
2010	58	73	131	3
2011	52	79	131	3
2012	45	85	130	4
2013	45	63	108	4
2014	48	69	117	4

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. Onshore federal excludes volumes on Indian lands. Offshore federal only includes areas in federal waters.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 6. Sales of coal from federal and Indian lands, FY 2003-14

million short tons

Fiscal Year	Federal	Indian Lands
2003	436	30
2004	451	33
2005	447	34
2006	429	29
2007	443	27
2008	483	26
2009	462	26
2010	457	22
2011	447	22
2012	442	19
2013	401	19
2014	402	19

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 7. Sales of fossil fuel production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14

trillion Btu

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	75	57	51	47	40	42	60	88	86	71	46	29
Alaska	61	66	68	52	32	28	27	23	21	19	18	21
Arizona	258	273	280	193	180	162	157	154	164	163	167	158
Arkansas	7	8	10	10	10	11	15	18	14	13	11	11
California	141	125	124	139	146	129	116	115	121	125	121	119
Colorado	785	842	960	906	905	931	846	868	917	952	875	877
Florida	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	12	11	11	12	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	6
Kentucky	0	-	-	6	18	8	4	1	3	5	6	-
Louisiana	225	245	188	164	167	162	146	127	116	111	106	88
Michigan	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1
Mississippi	19	19	18	16	16	17	14	13	13	12	12	10
Montana	612	684	722	661	723	727	662	659	612	576	515	580
Nebraska	0	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Mexico	1,823	1,750	1,696	1,627	1,570	1,474	1,447	1,333	1,339	1,365	1,408	1,403
New York	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	70	92	88	111	121	126	77	83	165	291	387	469
Offshore Gulf	7,570	7,086	6,484	5,289	5,553	5,046	5,235	5,587	4,713	4,078	3,907	3,949
Offshore Pacific	170	156	145	144	138	131	129	123	107	92	98	97
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Oklahoma	56	57	56	57	59	57	60	60	63	63	62	63
Pennsylvania	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Texas	119	113	90	87	87	67	64	49	54	76	62	50
Utah	586	637	677	654	621	647	622	632	570	734	733	738
Virginia	0	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Wyoming	8,596	8,863	8,813	8,653	9,197	10,198	10,048	9,908	9,665	9,331	8,369	8,270
Total	21,200	21,096	20,493	18,841	19,607	19,984	19,748	19,859	18,760	18,091	16,915	16,944

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>)

Table 8. Sales of crude oil and lease condensate production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14

million barrels

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	4	5	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	23	21	21	23	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19
Colorado	4	4	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5
Florida	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	13	13	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	32	30	26	25	25	26	28	31	35	42	51	59
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	12	19	34	48	57
Offshore Gulf	531	527	502	435	480	430	513	587	505	452	451	477
Offshore Pacific	23	22	20	20	19	19	19	18	16	14	15	15
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Utah	10	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	24
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	34	34	34	35	36	36	35	35	35	35	36	38
Total	689	680	648	581	628	575	659	738	665	633	660	706

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 9. Sales of natural gas production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14

billion cubic feet

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	71	53	48	44	36	34	30	32	27	20	21	20
Alaska	35	37	40	35	28	25	24	20	16	16	13	13
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Arkansas	7	8	9	10	10	10	15	18	14	12	11	10
California	6	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	10	13	8	8
Colorado	290	348	406	404	412	424	431	425	461	487	469	465
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	4	4
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	140	161	132	116	111	108	96	79	72	66	61	49
Michigan	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Mississippi	15	16	15	13	14	15	12	11	11	10	9	8
Montana	22	26	30	34	34	33	31	27	23	18	14	13
Nebraska	0	-	1	2	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1,005	997	986	966	926	875	848	792	760	735	704	688
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	9	10	15	22	31
Offshore Gulf	4,194	3,706	3,277	2,533	2,495	2,304	2,046	1,934	1,569	1,270	1,103	986
Offshore Pacific	32	27	25	26	25	21	20	20	15	12	12	11
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	32	32	32	35	33	33	38	39	40	41	38	39
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	108	102	80	76	75	58	57	43	47	69	56	45
Utah	135	147	188	209	243	270	300	280	289	315	290	274
Virginia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	964	997	1,083	1,144	1,366	1,563	1,670	1,590	1,468	1,406	1,238	1,125
Total	7,081	6,688	6,383	5,681	5,841	5,804	5,646	5,337	4,843	4,514	4,076	3,792

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONRR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 10. Sales of natural gas plant liquids production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14

million barrels

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	9	11	6	7
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
Louisiana	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	31	32	31	30	31	31	30	31	32	32	31	31
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Offshore Gulf	49	60	54	44	55	50	43	55	50	43	43	45
Offshore Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	7	8
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	9	8	8	8	12	15	11	31	34	35	20	23
Total	94	105	98	87	106	106	95	134	134	133	112	121

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Table 11. Sales of coal production from federal and Indian lands by state/area, FY 2003-14

million short tons

State	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	13	13	14	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	22	22	25	22	22	23	18	19	19	19	17	17
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	28	31	33	30	33	33	30	30	28	27	24	27
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	24	21	20	19	17	15	15	11	12	12	14	12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	0	2	4	4	5
Offshore Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offshore Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	19	21	20	18	14	14	10	11	7	13	14	14
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	359	372	367	356	371	411	404	396	389	374	337	337
Total	466	484	482	458	471	509	488	478	470	461	420	421

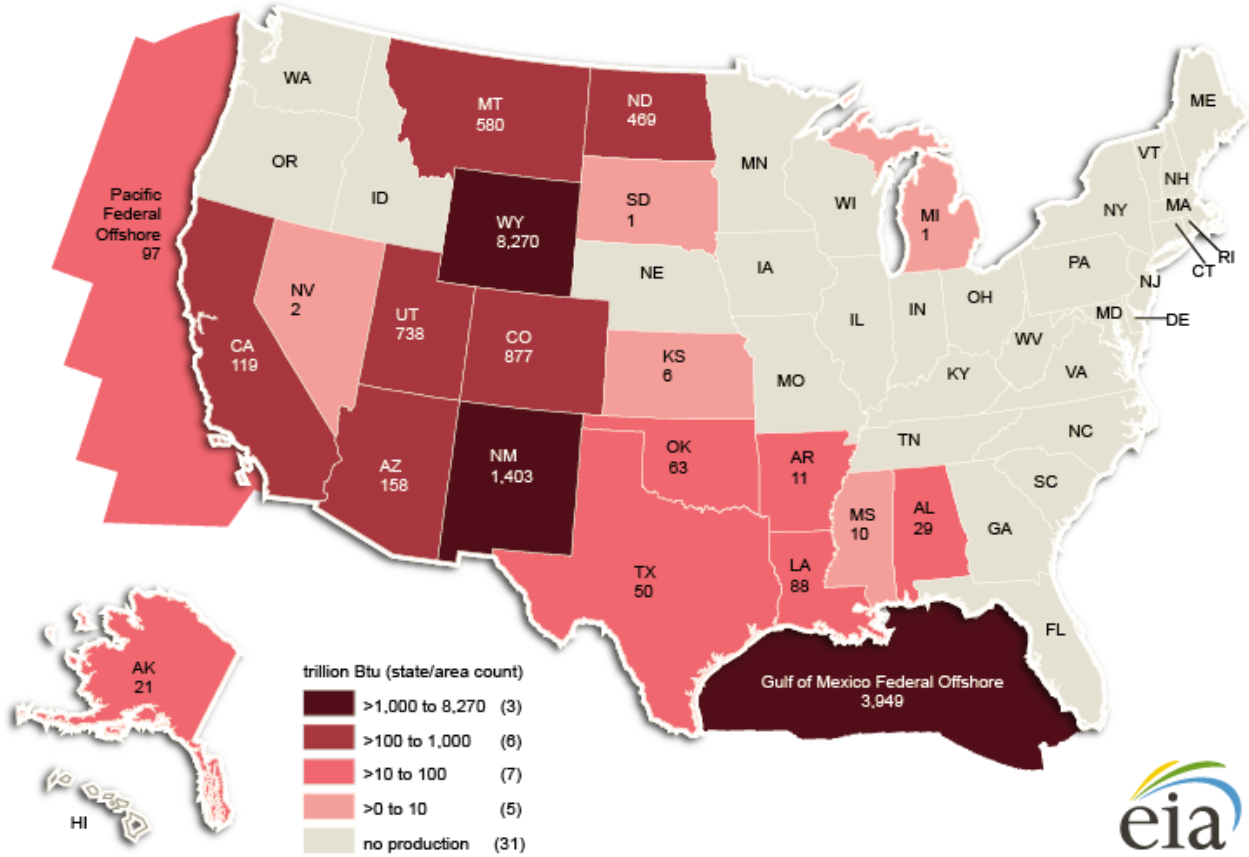
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Map Appendix

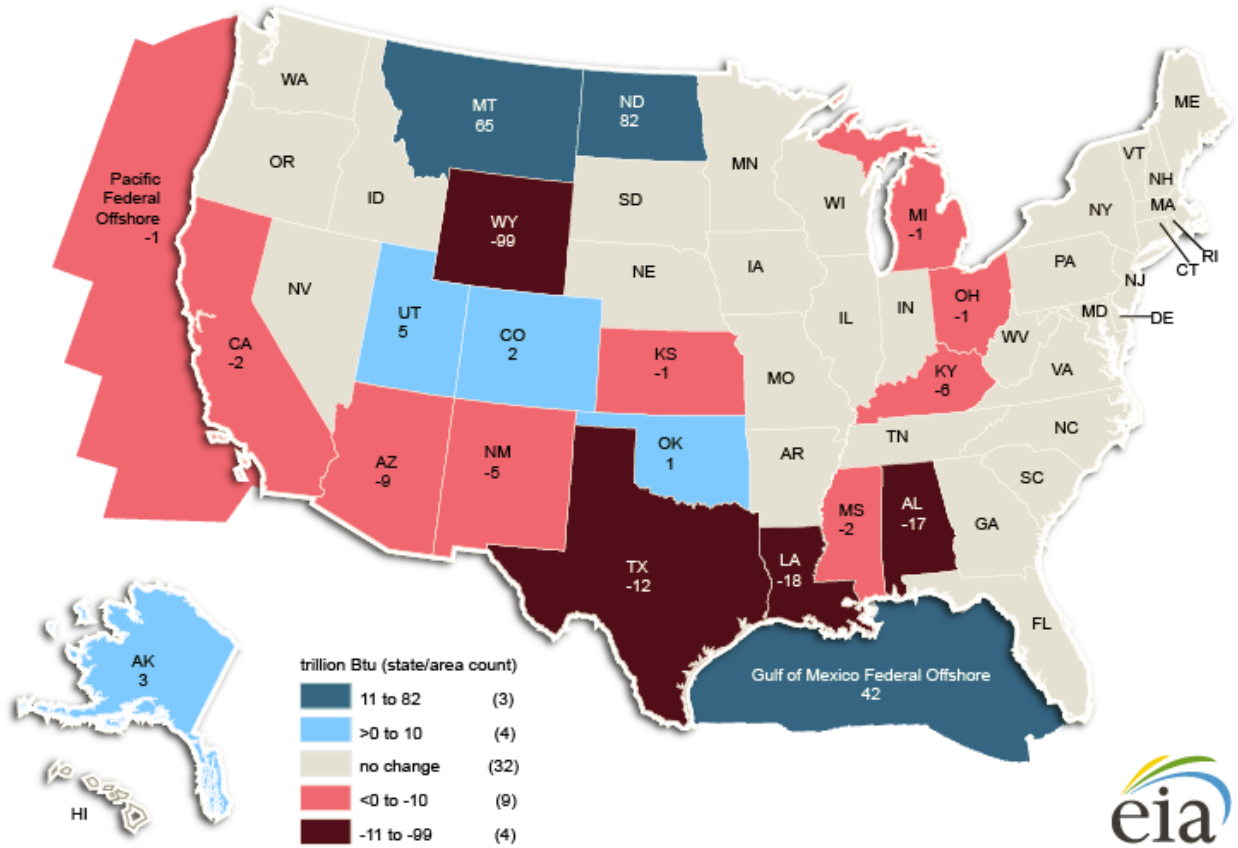
State/area maps

Figure A1. Fossil fuel production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014



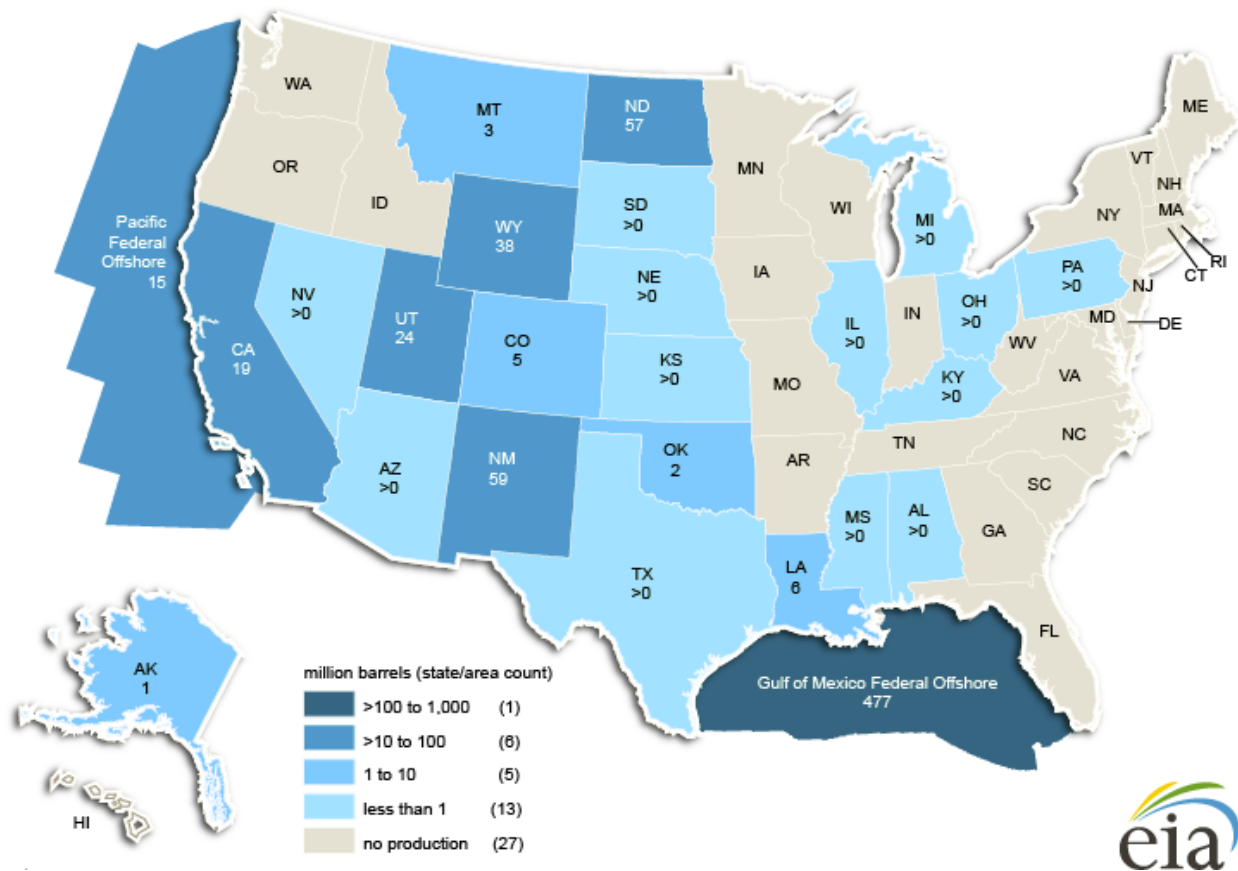
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A2. Changes in fossil fuels production (trillion Btu) on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14



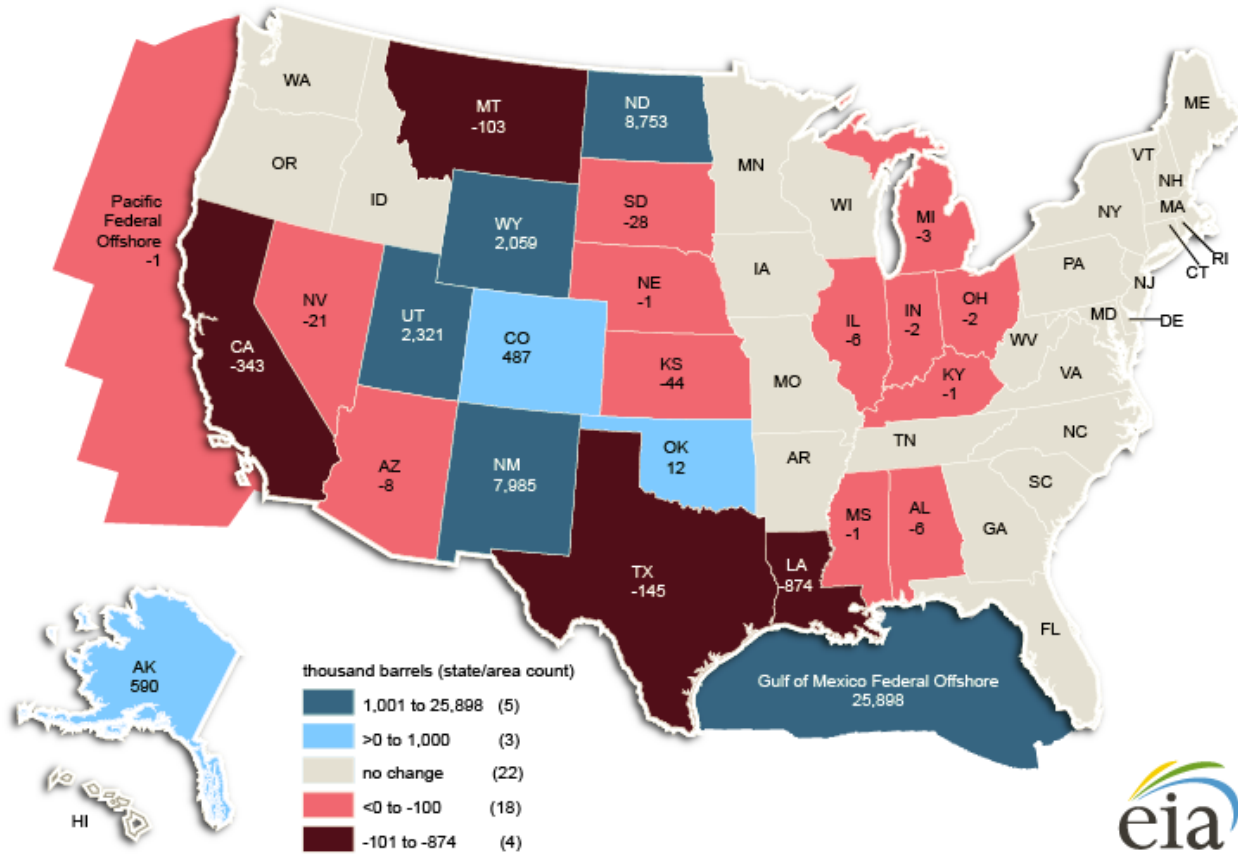
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A3. Crude oil production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014



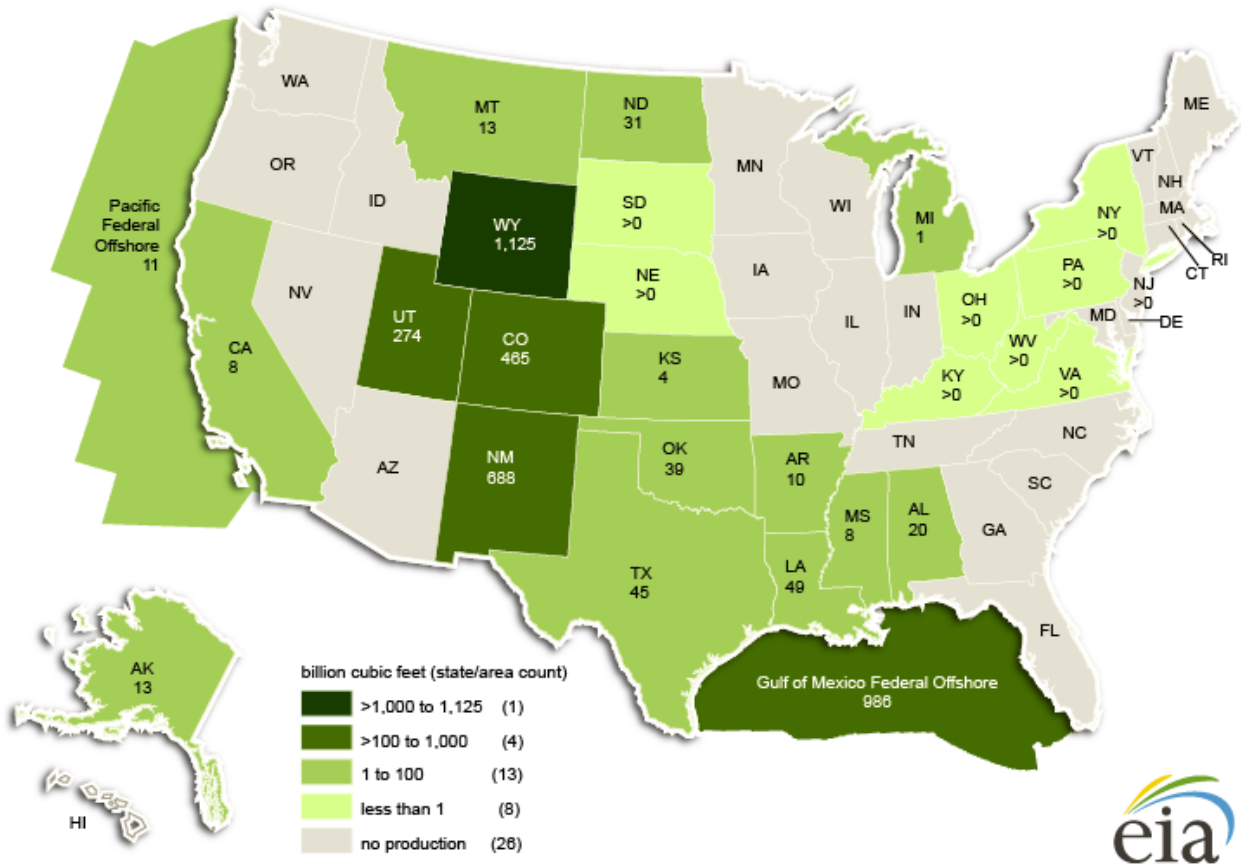
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A4. Changes in crude oil production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14



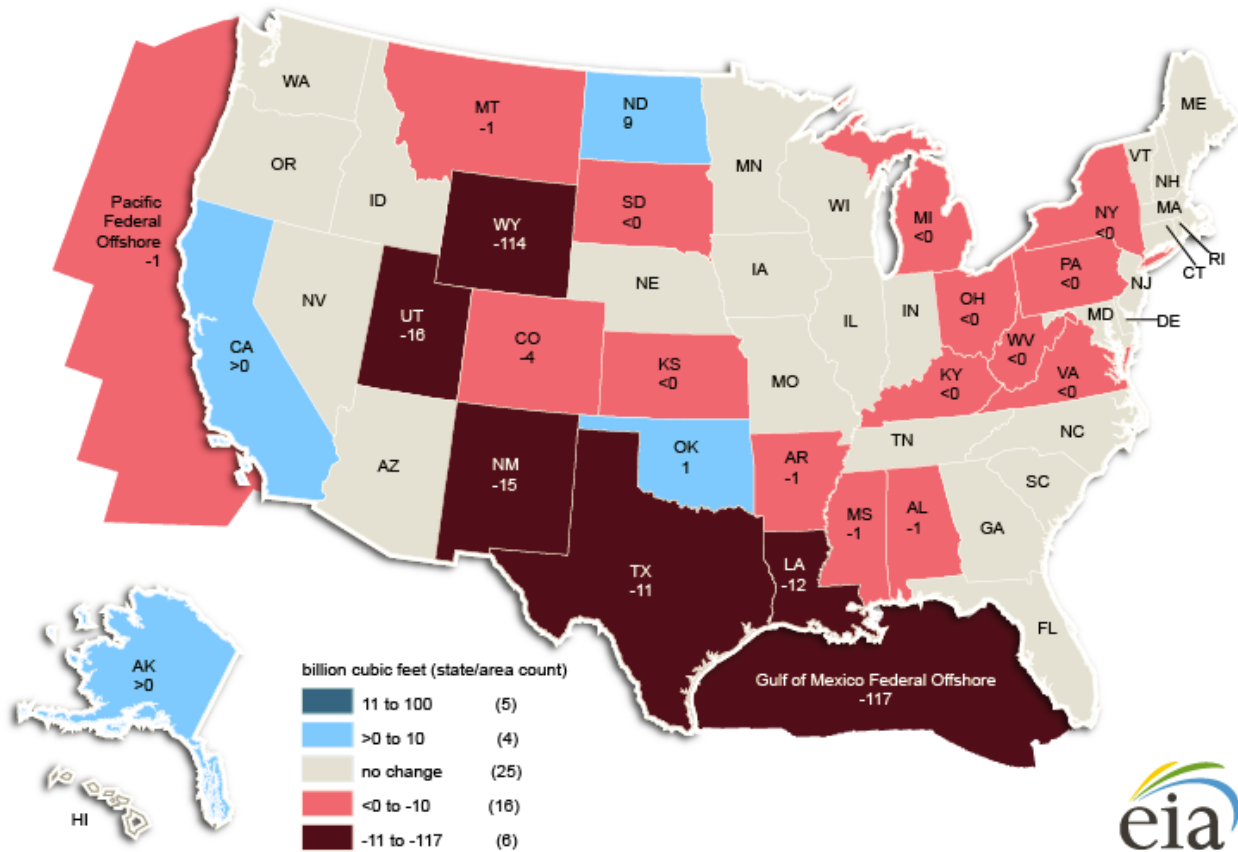
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A5. Natural gas production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014



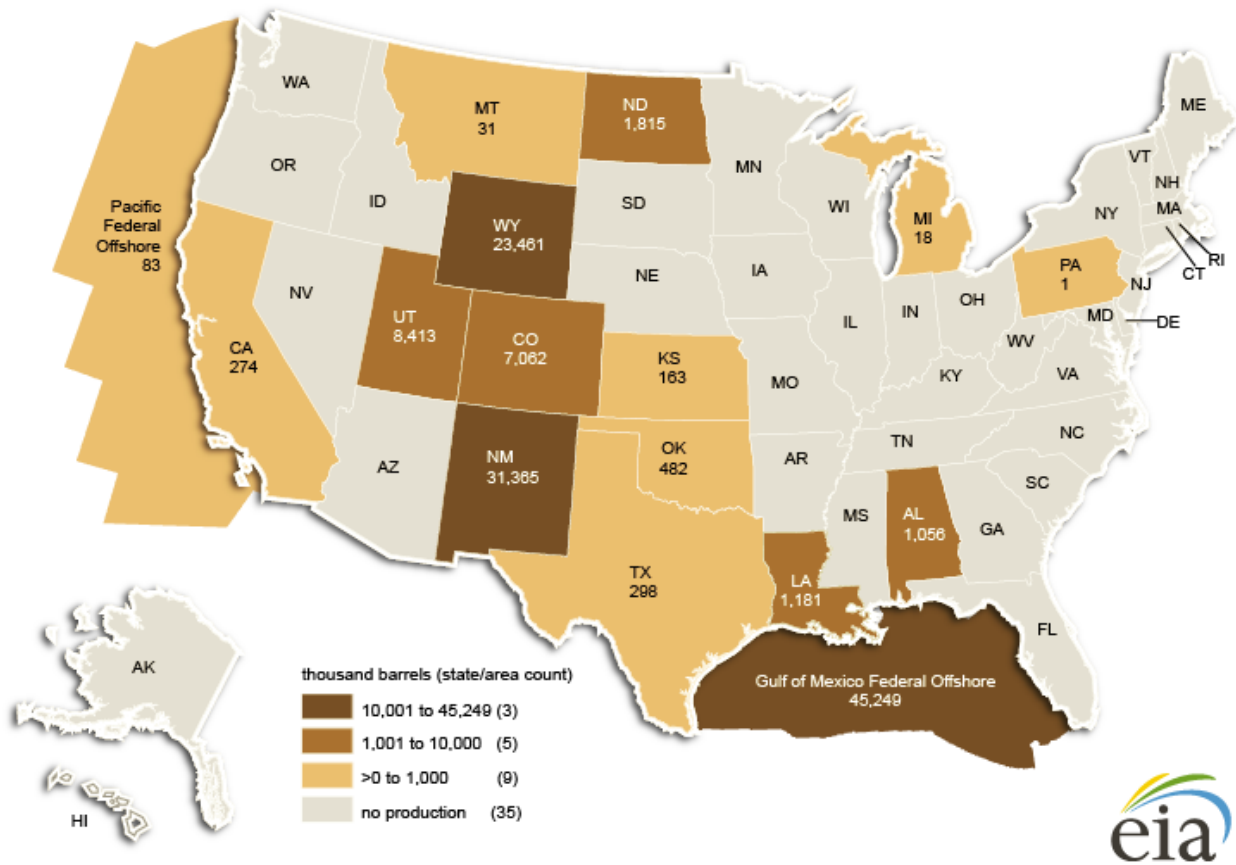
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A6. Changes in natural gas production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14



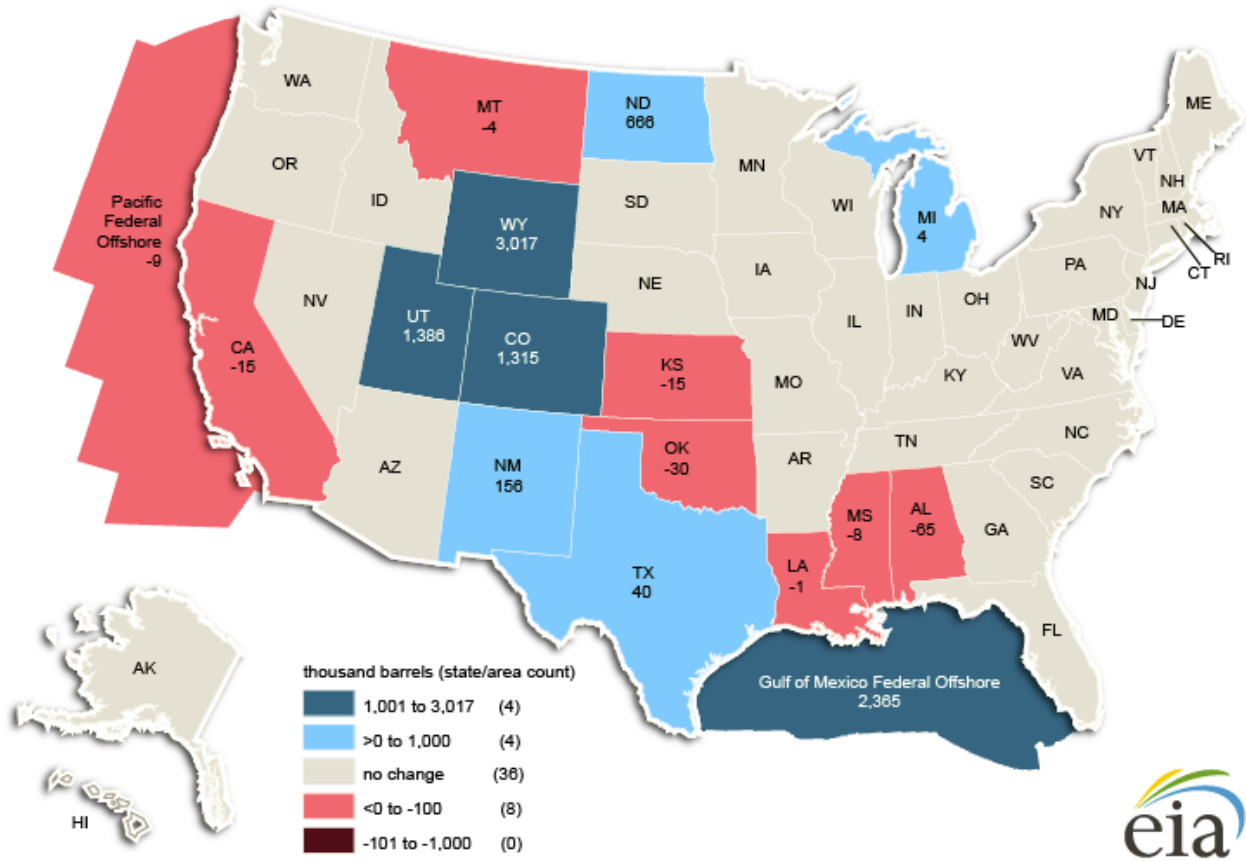
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONRR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A7. Natural gas liquids production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014



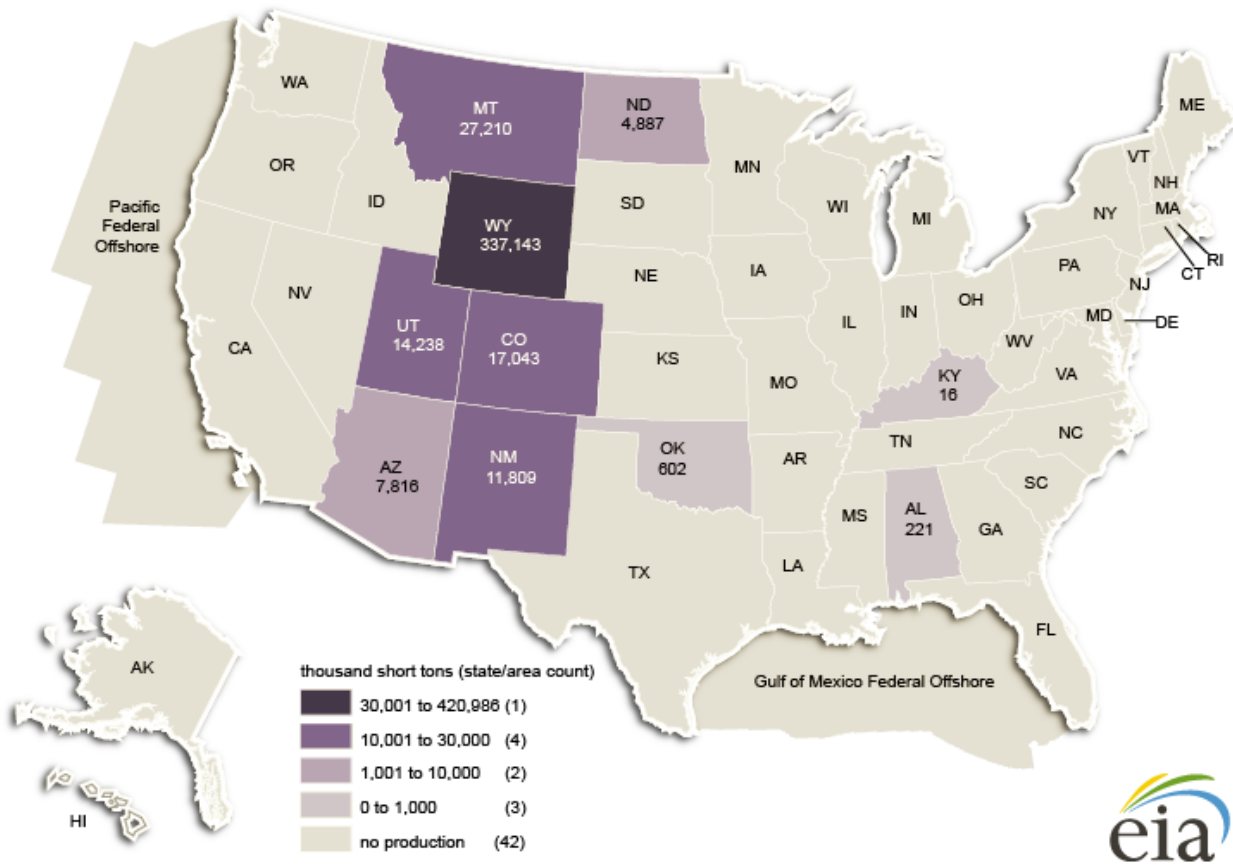
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A8. Changes in natural gas liquids production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2013-14



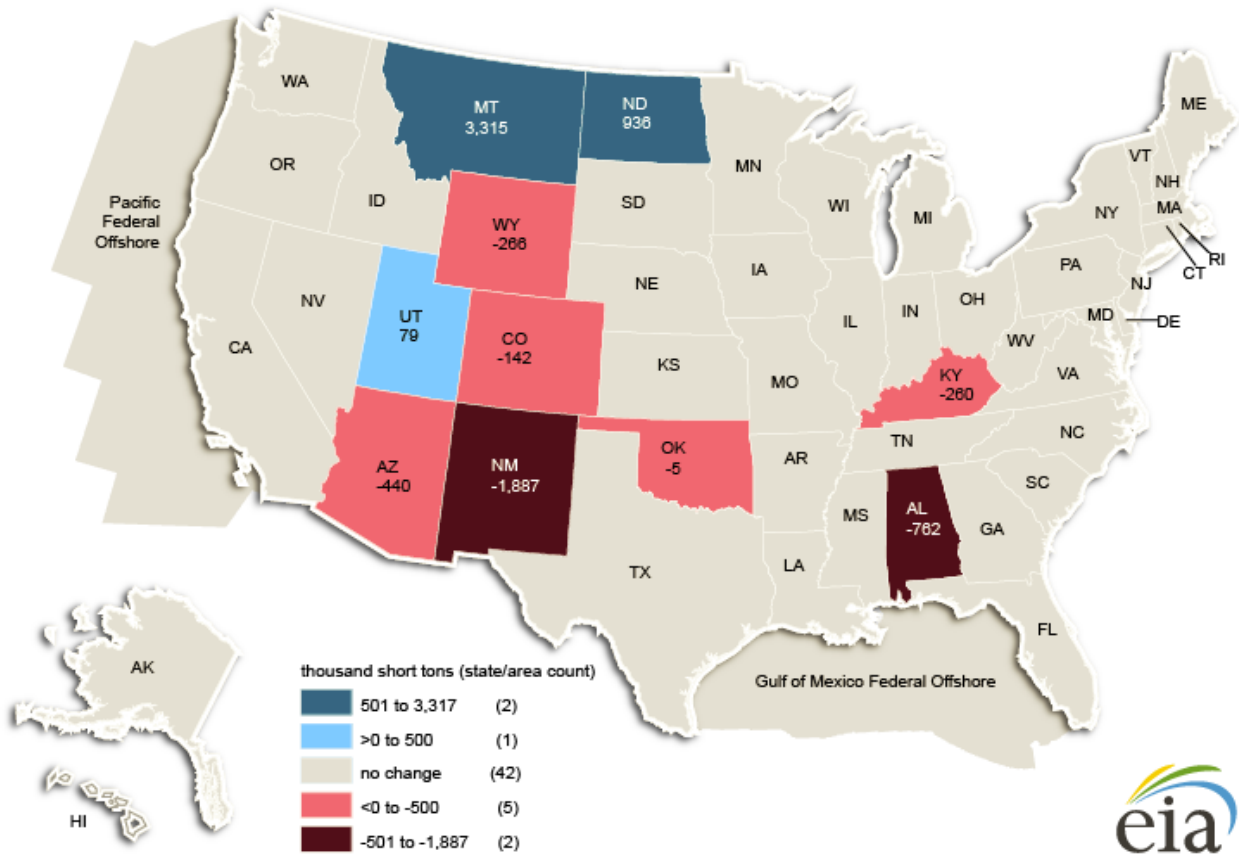
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A9. Coal production on federal and Indian lands, FY 2014



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).

Figure A10. Changes in coal production on federal and Indian lands by state, FY 2013-14



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration based on U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue. "ONNR Statistical Information Site" (<http://statistics.onrr.gov>).