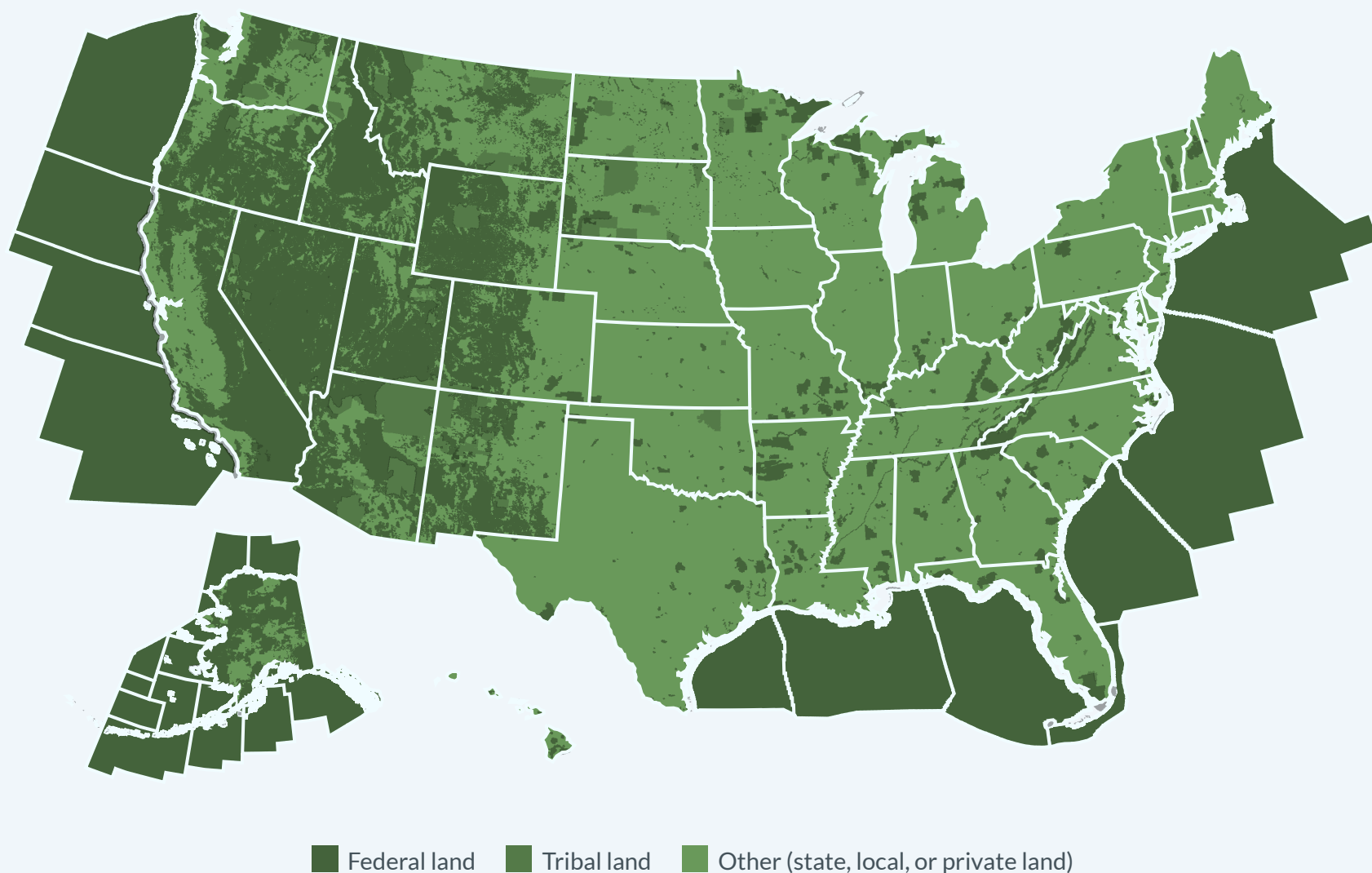


Explore data



Land ownership

Natural resource ownership, governance, and revenues are closely tied to land ownership. Federal land represents 27.4% of all U.S. land, mostly concentrated in western states.

USEITI data covers production, revenue, and disbursements for federal lands and waters, as well as nationwide production and economic impact.

Explore state or offshore data:

Choose location

▼

Explore data

▼

Production

The United States produces more [natural gas \(#all-production-natural-gas-mcf\)](#) and [oil \(#all-production-oil-bbl\)](#) than any other country, ranks second in the world for production of [coal \(#all-production-coal-short-tons\)](#) and renewable energy, and ranks third in the world for gold production. Learn more about [natural resource production in the U.S. \(/how-it-works/production/\)](#)

Energy production nationwide

2015

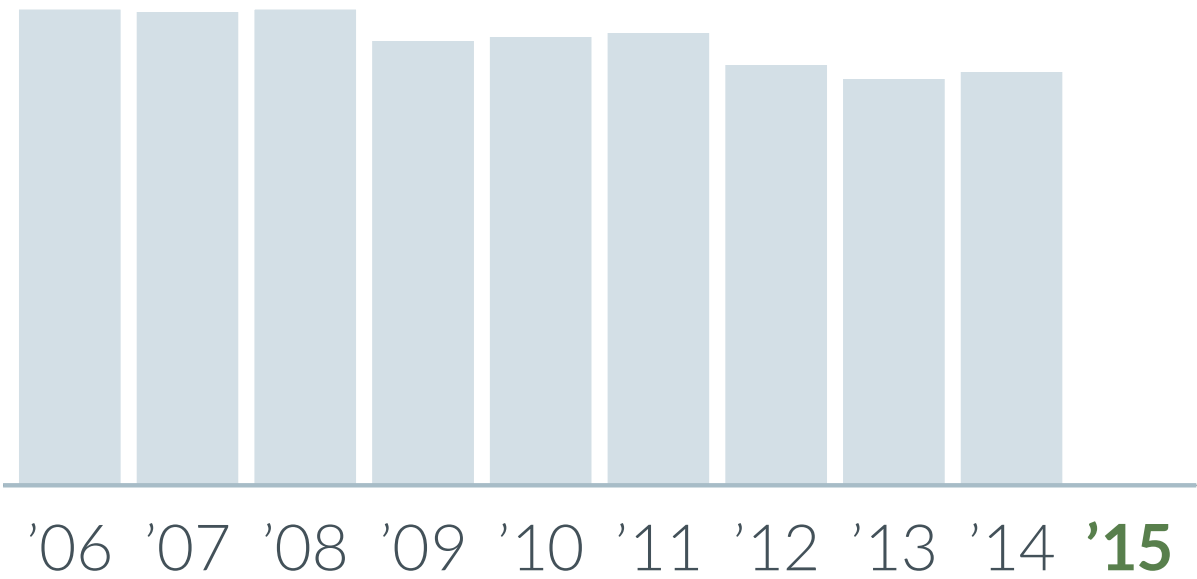


The Energy Information Administration collects data about all energy-related natural resources produced on federal, state, and privately owned lands and waters. This data does not include information about nonenergy mineral mining.

 [Data and documentation \(/downloads/#production-all\)](/downloads/#production-all)

COAL

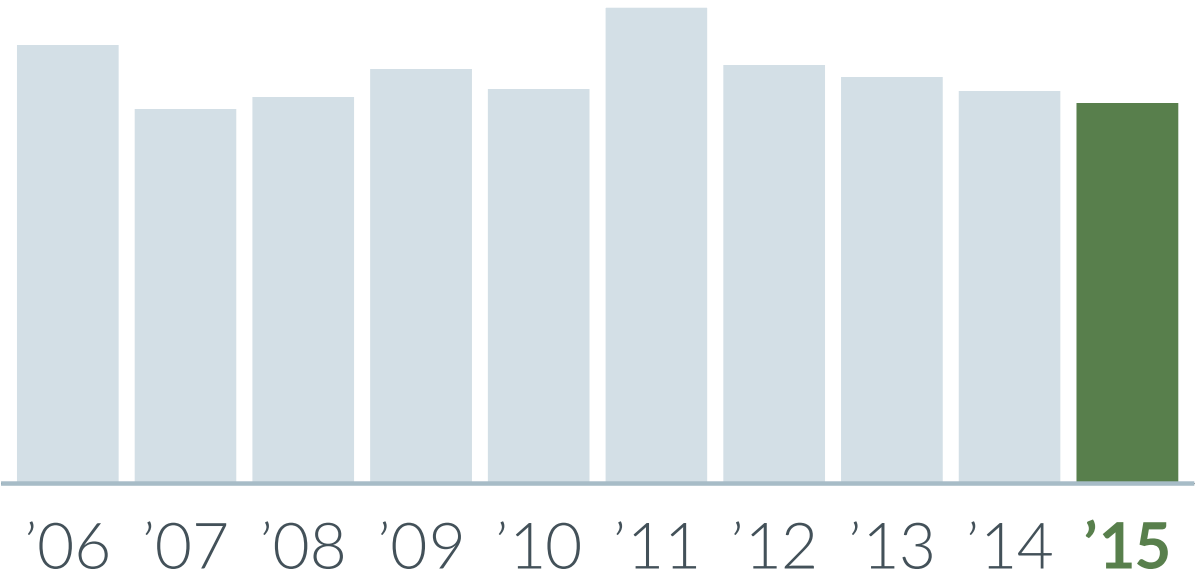
1b short tons



There is no data about production of coal in **2015**.

HYDROELECTRIC

300m megawatt hours

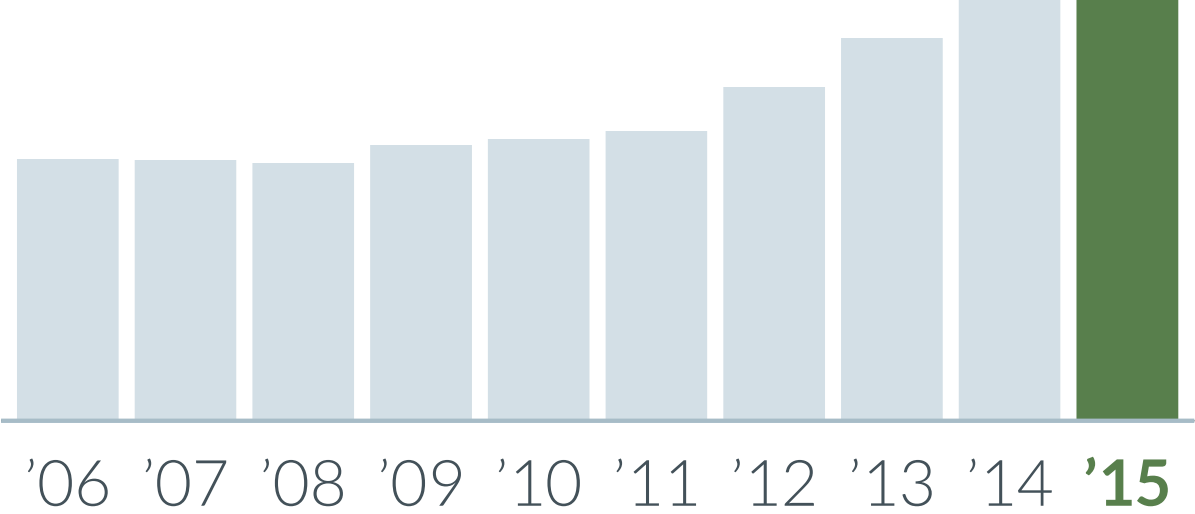


251,168,459 megawatt hours of hydroelectric energy were produced in 2015.

CRUDE OIL

4b barrels

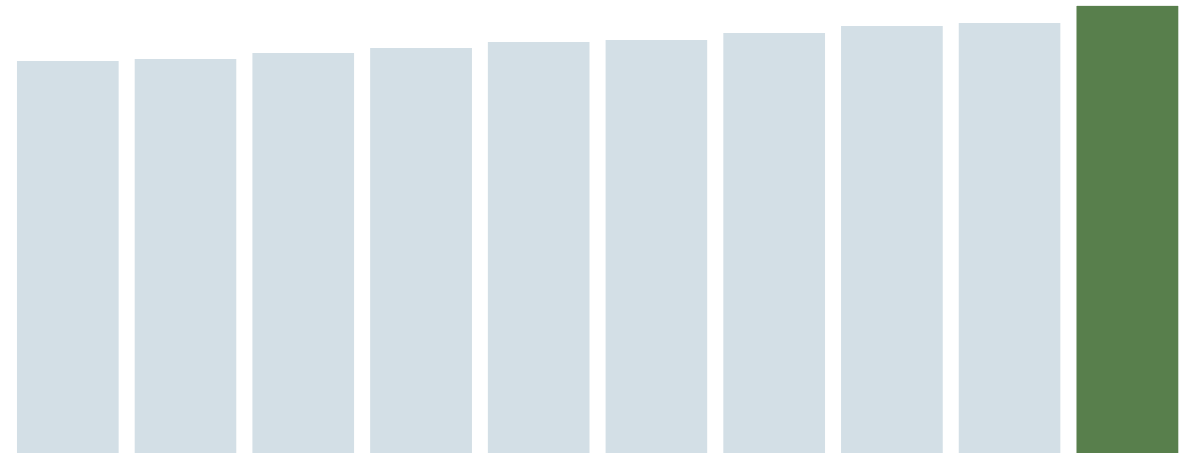




3,436,537,000 barrels of crude oil were produced in **2015**.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

20m megawatt hours

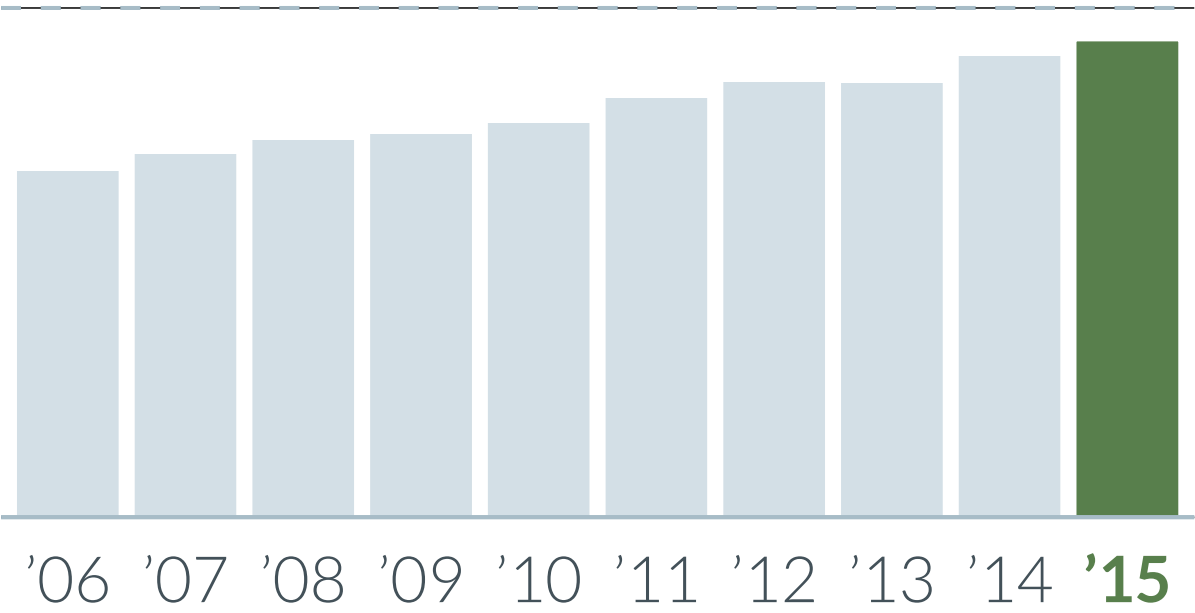




16,767,353 megawatt hours of geothermal energy were produced in **2015**.

NATURAL GAS

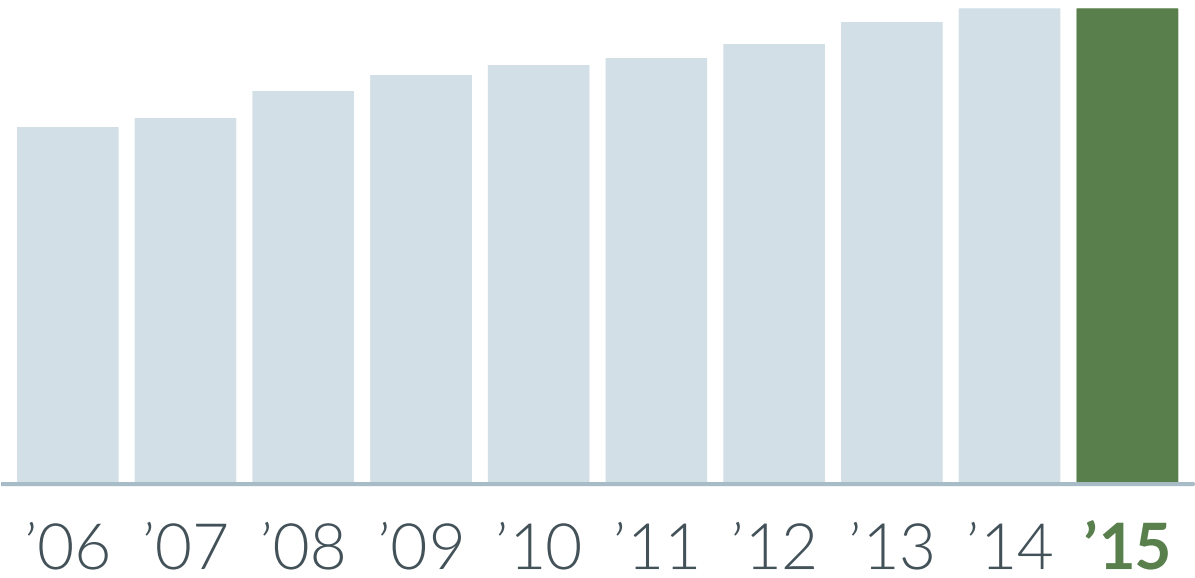
30b mcf



32,894,683,000 mcf of natural gas were produced in 2015.

OTHER BIOMASS

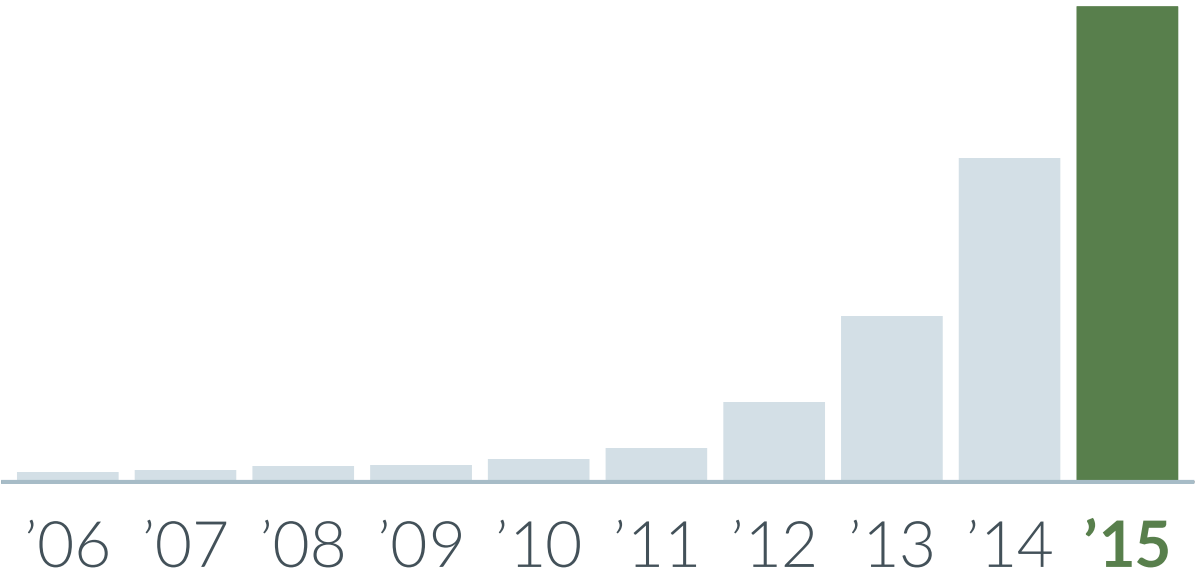
20m megawatt hours



21,832,597 megawatt hours of other biomass energy were produced in **2015**.

SOLAR

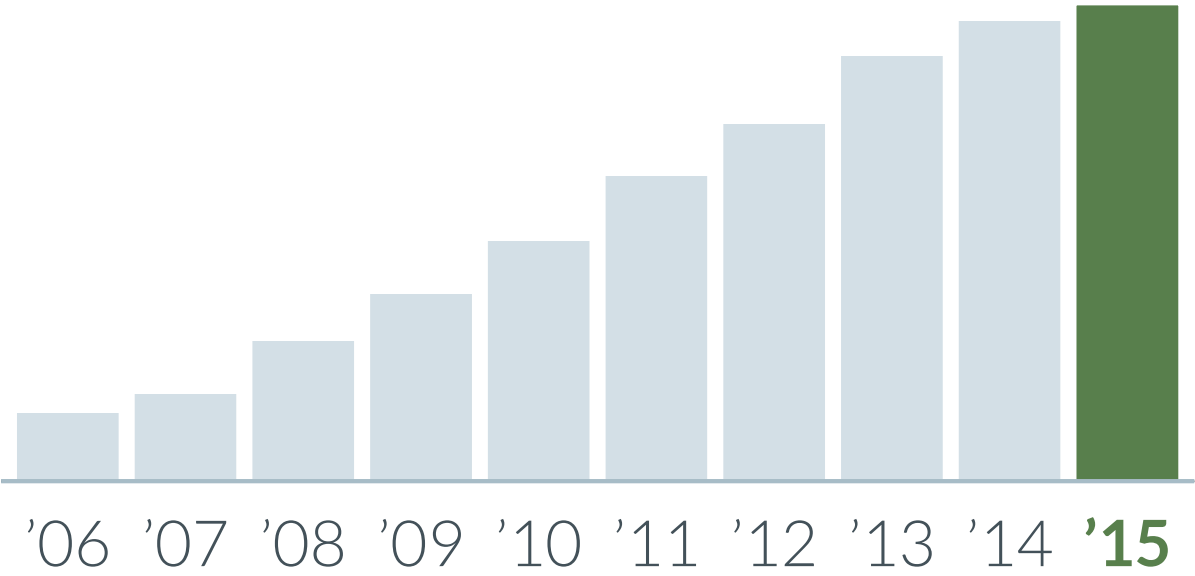
30m megawatt hours



26,472,935 megawatt hours of solar energy were produced in **2015**.

WIND

200m megawatt hours



190,927,009 megawatt hours of wind energy were produced in 2015.

WOOD-DERIVED FUEL

40m megawatt hours





42,358,324 megawatt hours of wood-derived fuel energy were produced in **2015**.

Production on federal land nationwide

2015

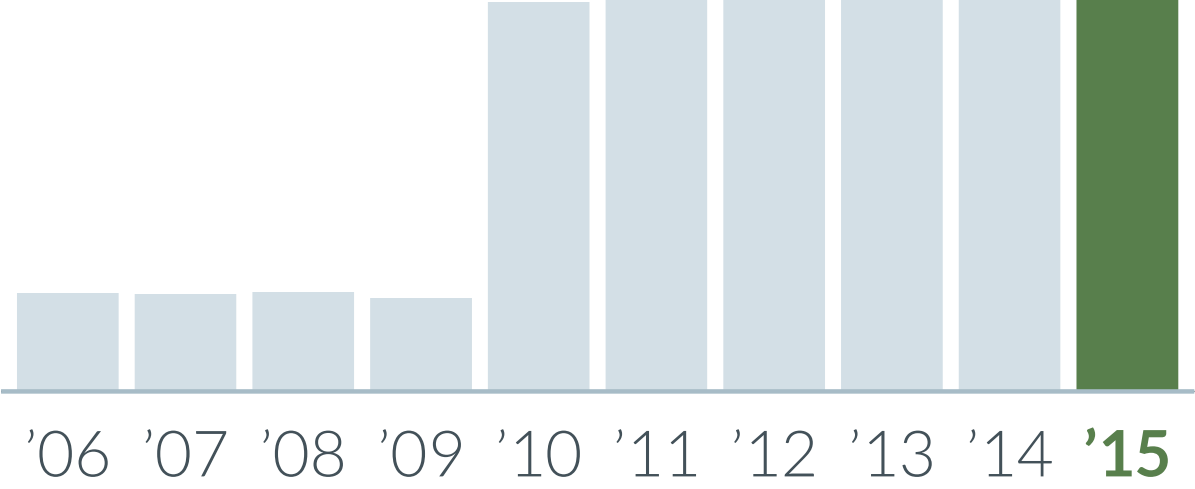
The Office of Natural Resources Revenue collects detailed data about natural resource production on federal lands and waters.

[Data and documentation \(/downloads/federal-production/\)](/downloads/federal-production/)

BORATE PRODUCTS

200k tons

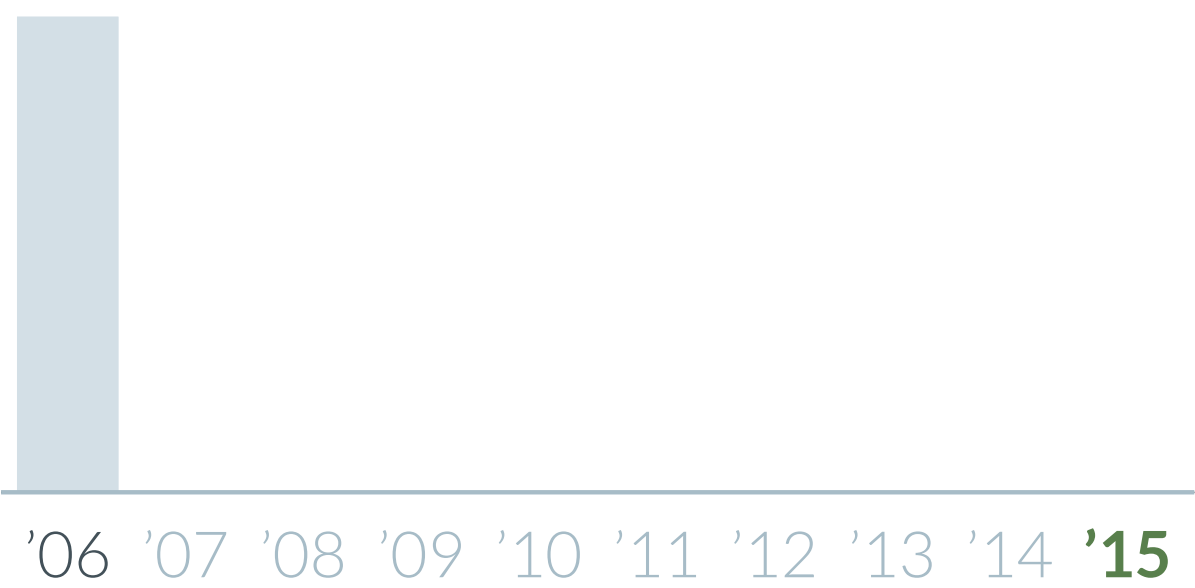




161,433 tons of borate products were produced on federal land in **2015**.

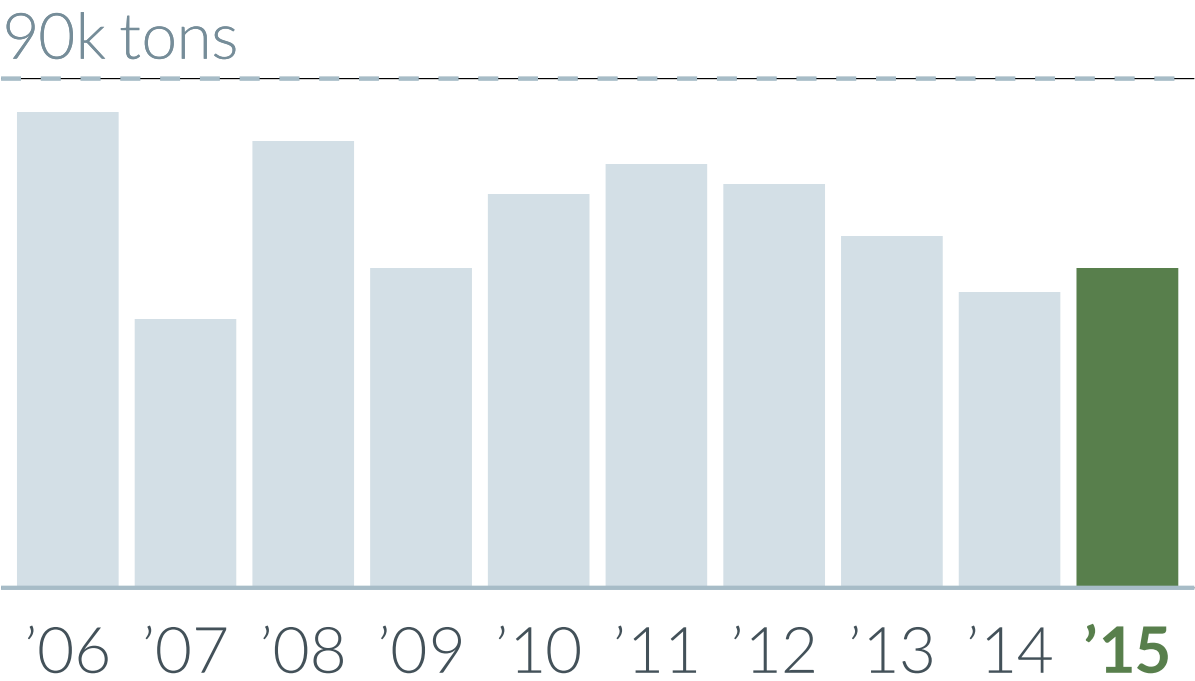
BRINE BARRELS

70k barrels

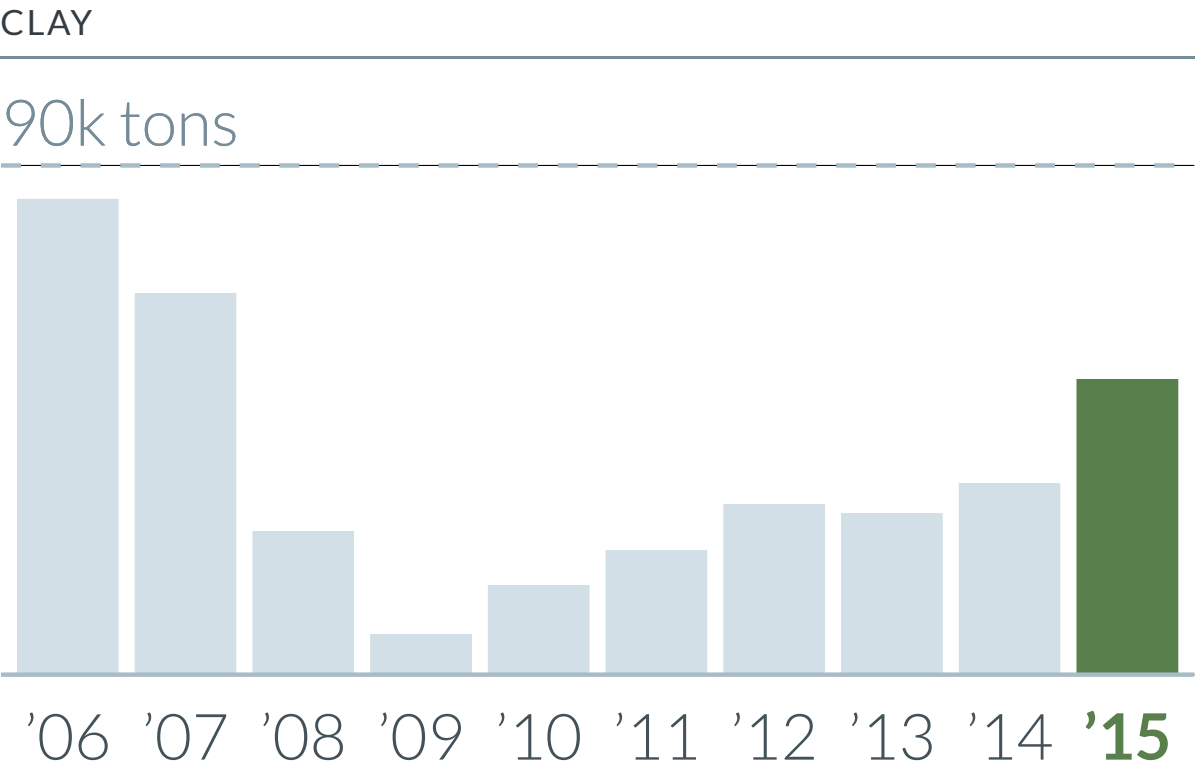


There is no data about production of brine barrels on federal land in **2015**.

BRINE PRODUCTS



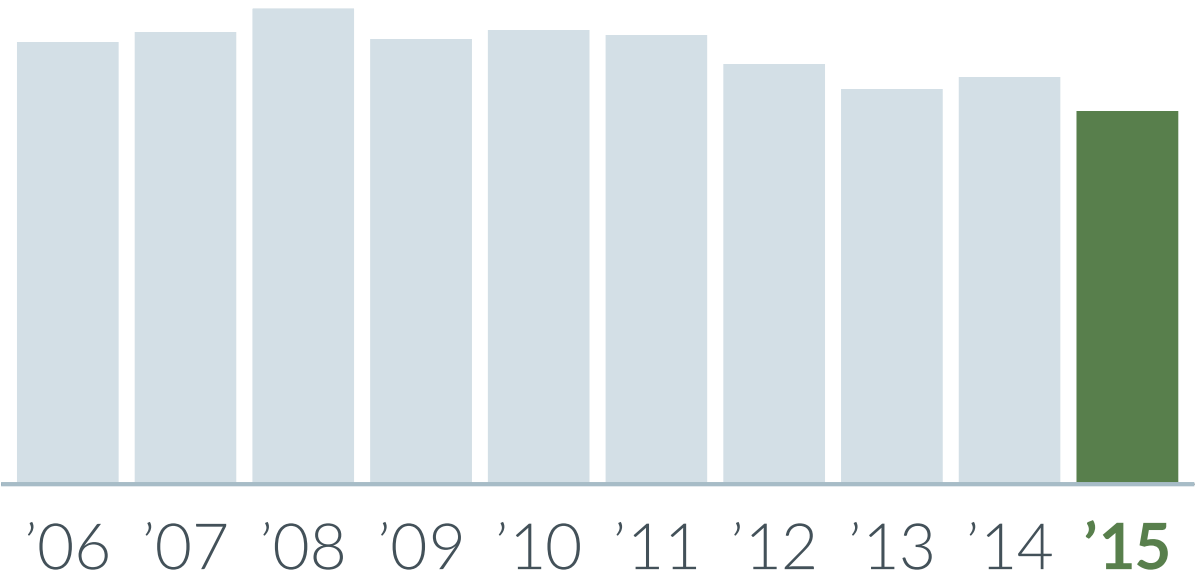
55,480 tons of brine products were produced on federal land in 2015.



51,791 tons of clay were produced on federal land in 2015.

COAL

500m tons



375,560,873 tons of coal were produced on federal land in **2015**.

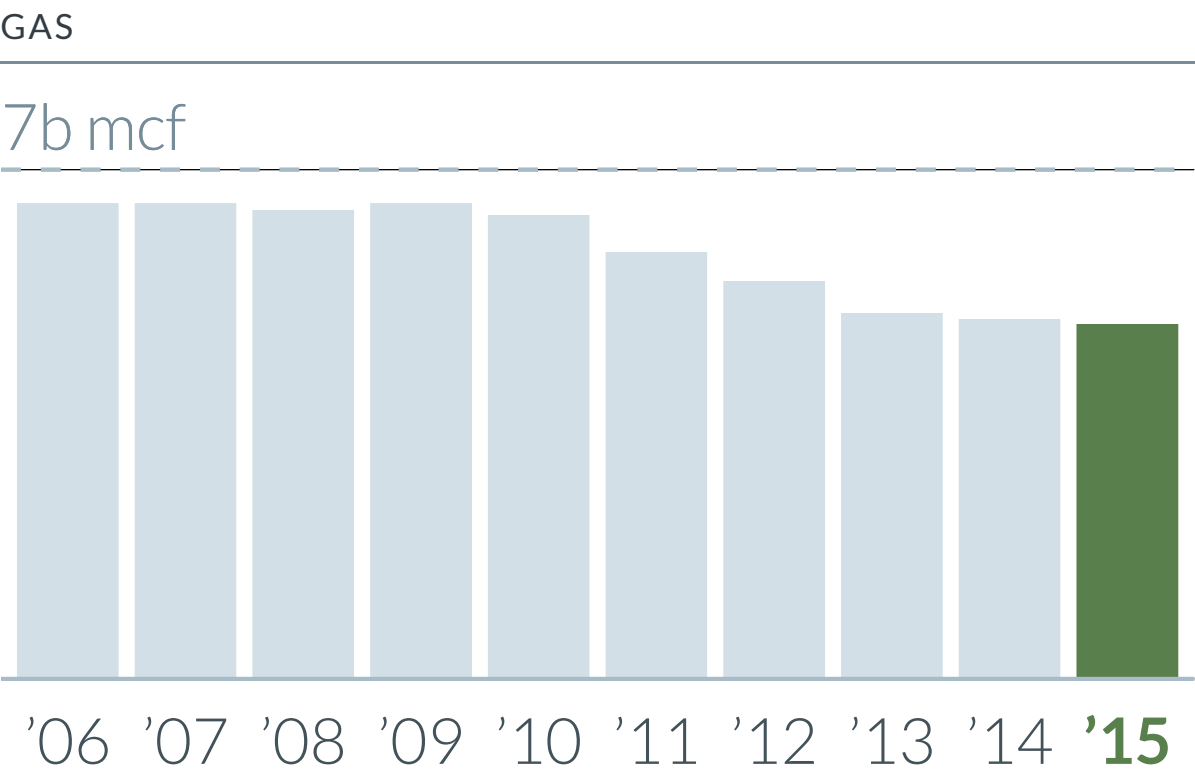
COPPER CONCENTRATE

30k tons





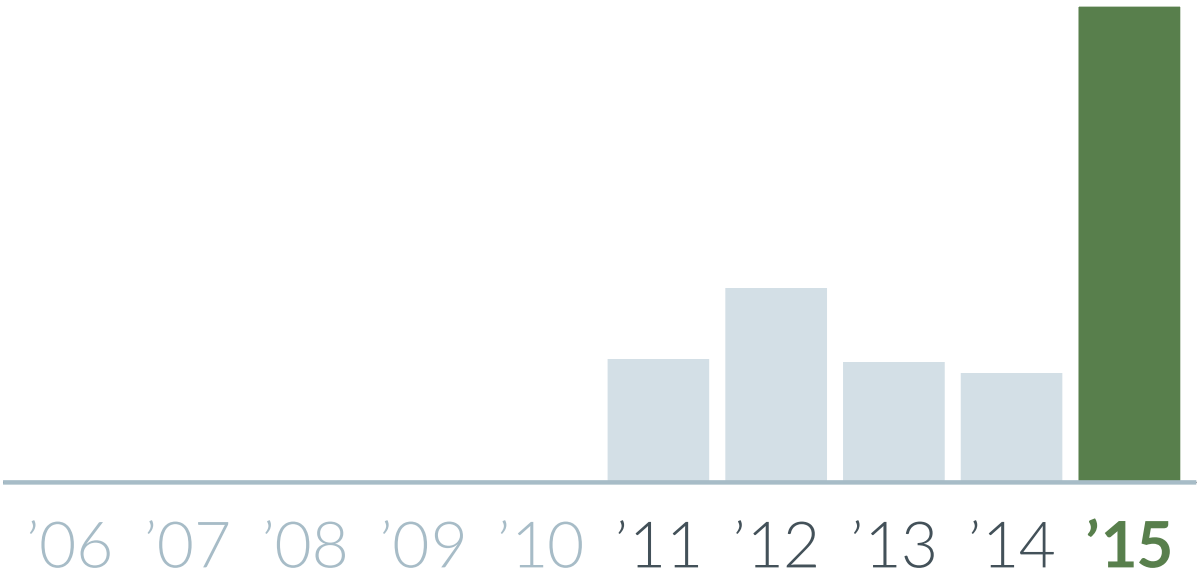
25,981 tons of copper concentrate were produced on federal land in 2015.



4,782,557,794 mcf of gas were produced on federal land in 2015.

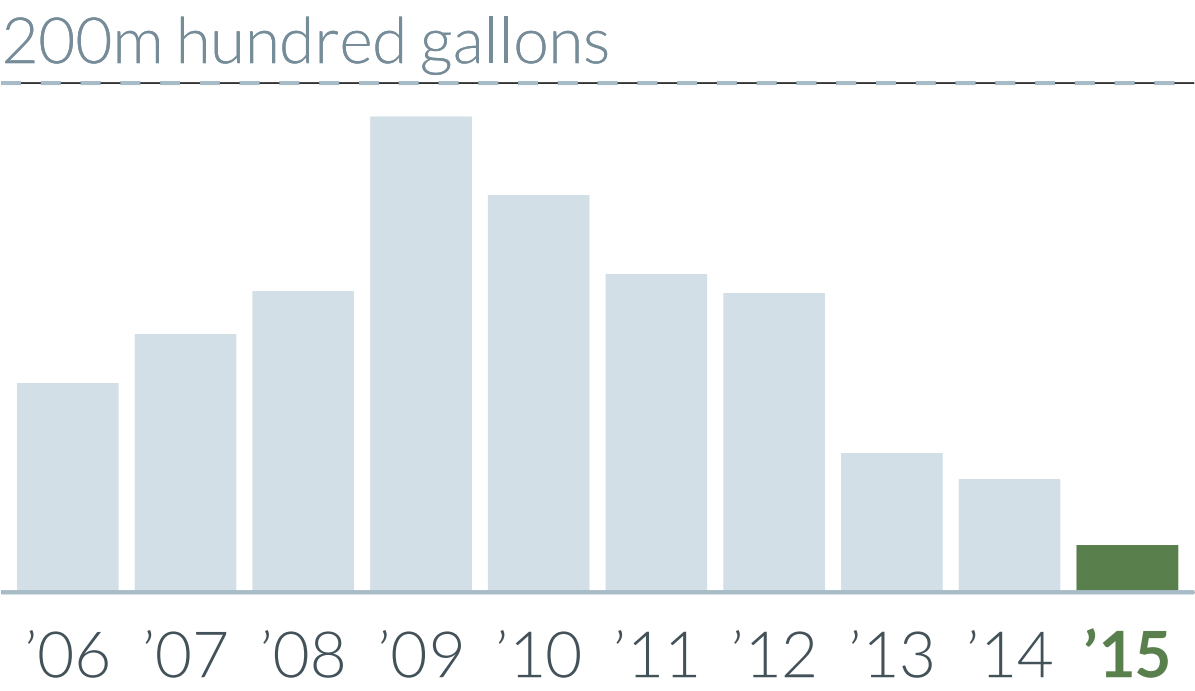
GEOTHERMAL (DIRECT USE)

300m million gallons



281,998,685 million gallons of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in 2015.

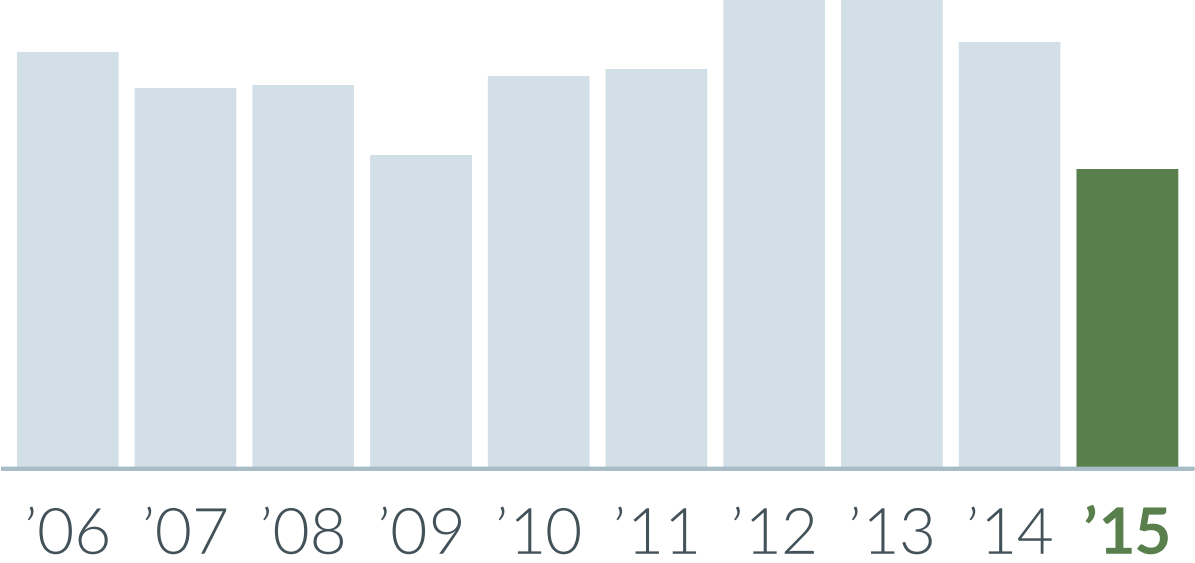
GEOTHERMAL (DIRECT USE)



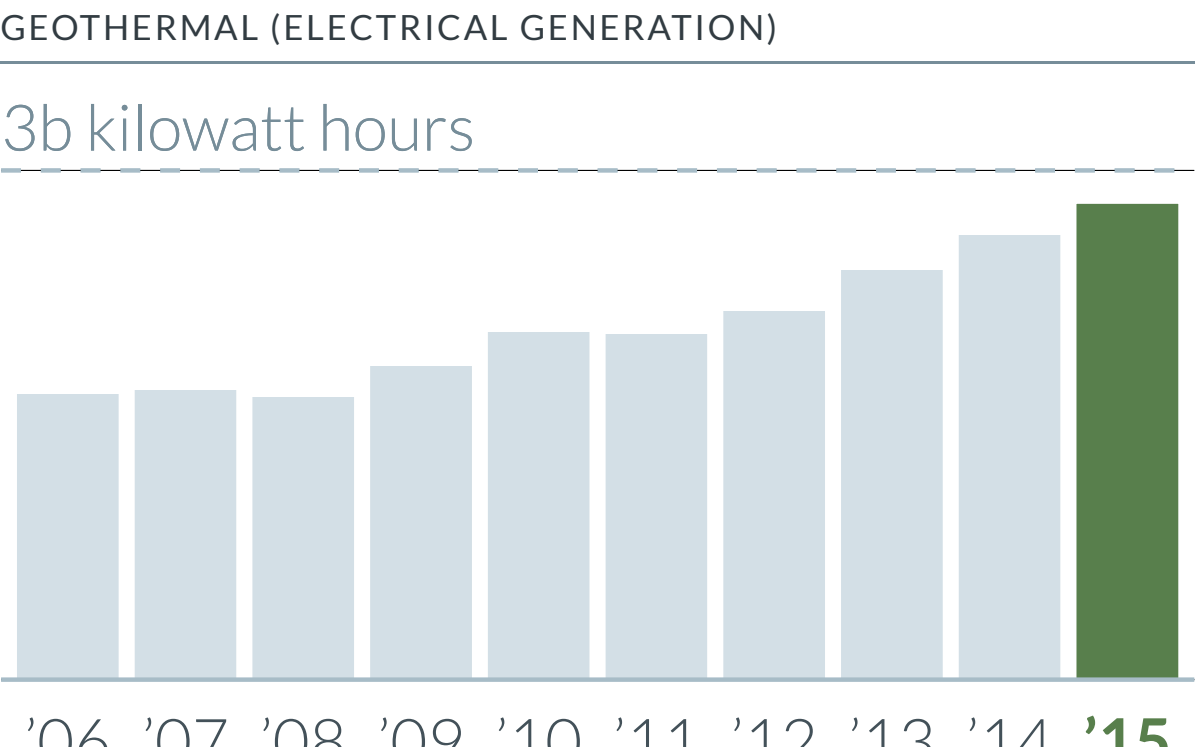
19,439,305 hundred gallons of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in 2015.

GEOTHERMAL (DIRECT USE)





170,924 million BTUs of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in **2015**.

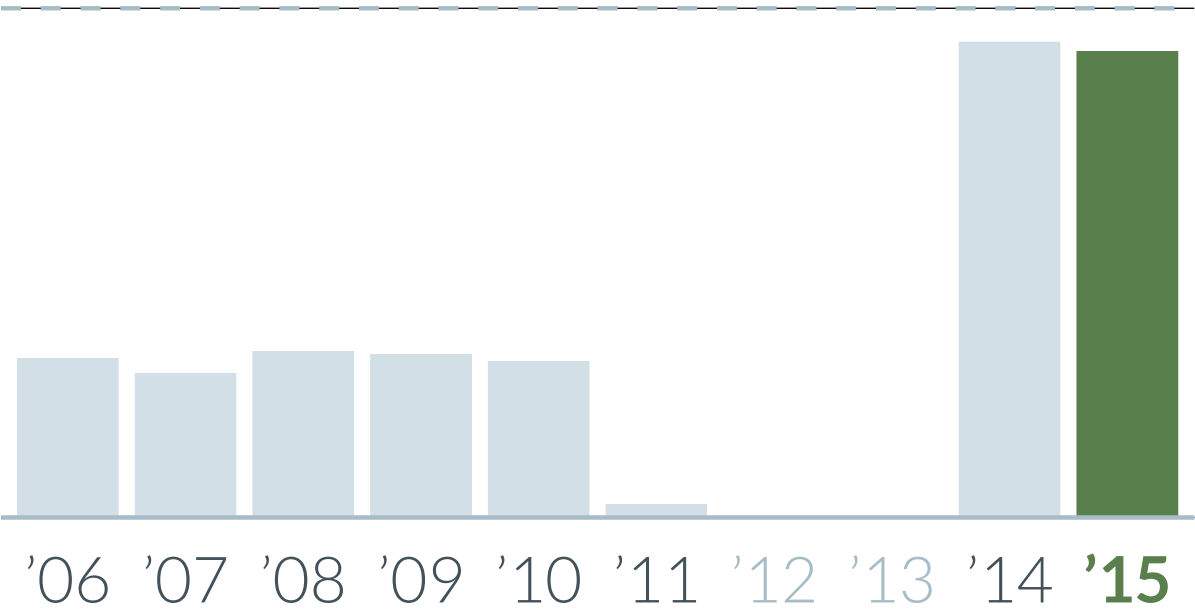


'06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15

2,805,035,112 kilowatt hours of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in 2015.

GEOHERMAL (ELECTRICAL GENERATION)

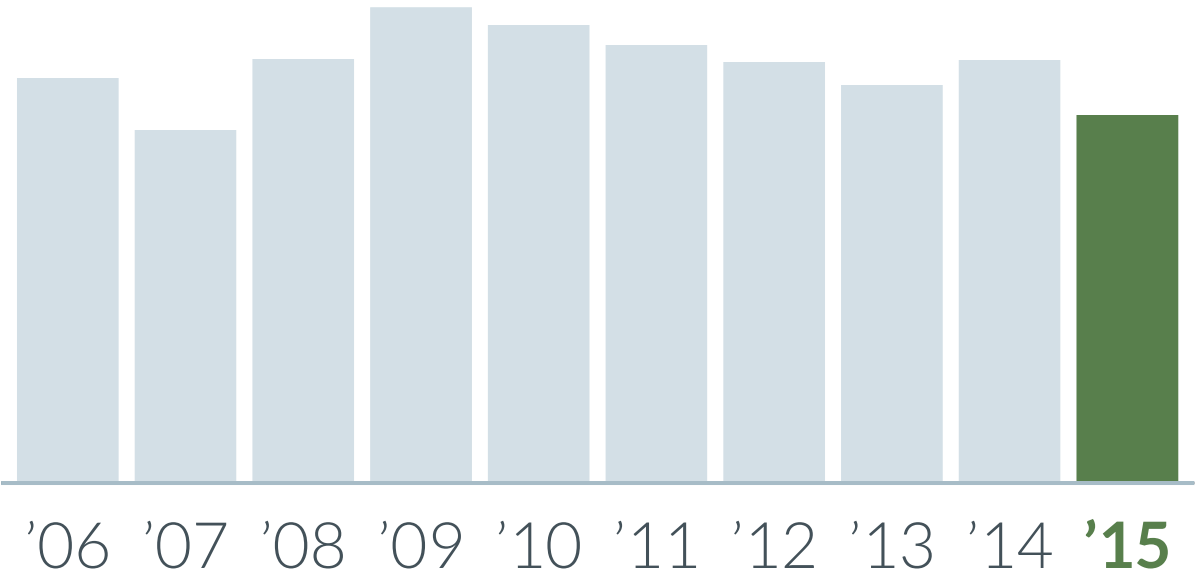
700k units



666,434 units of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in **2015**.

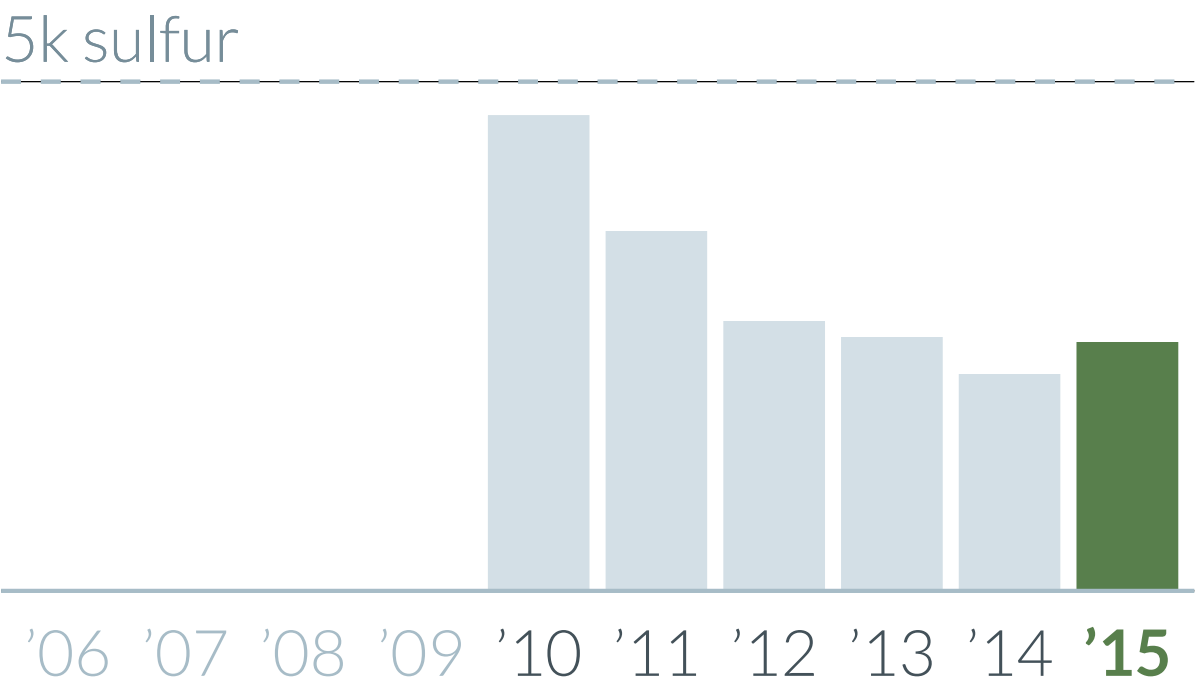
GEOTHERMAL (ELECTRICAL GENERATION)

3b thousand pounds



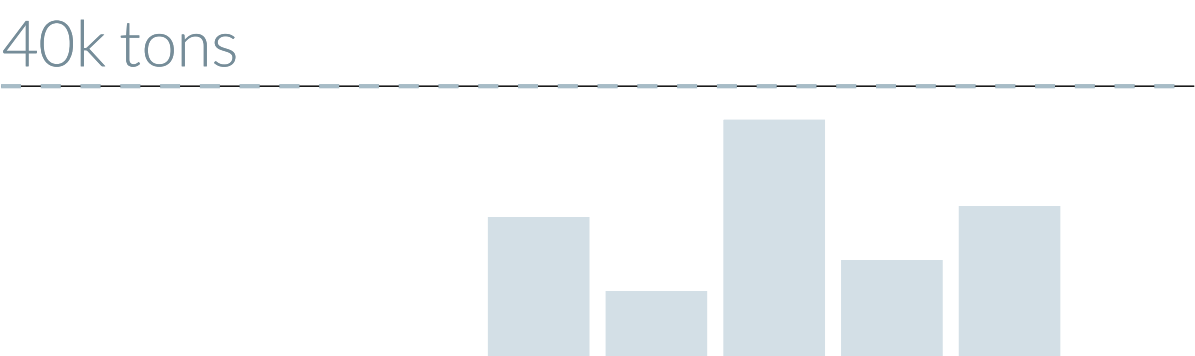
2,181,931,815 thousand pounds of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in **2015**.

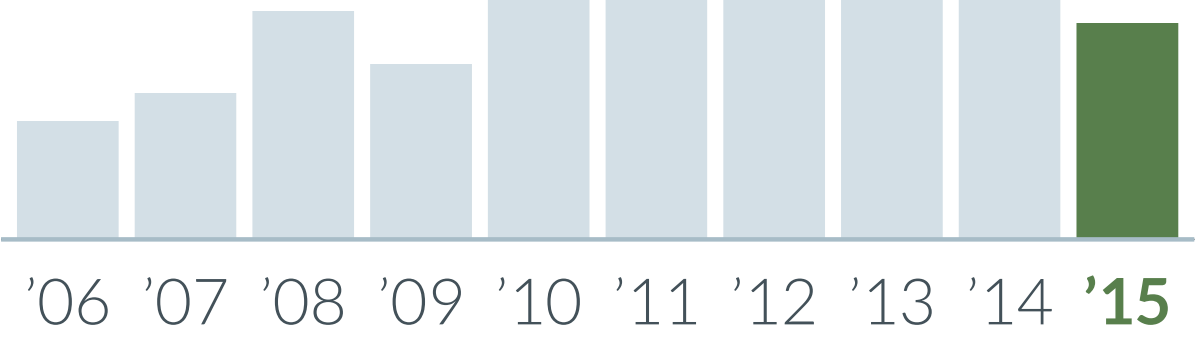
GEO THERMAL (SULFUR)



2,401 sulfur of geothermal energy were produced on federal land in 2015.

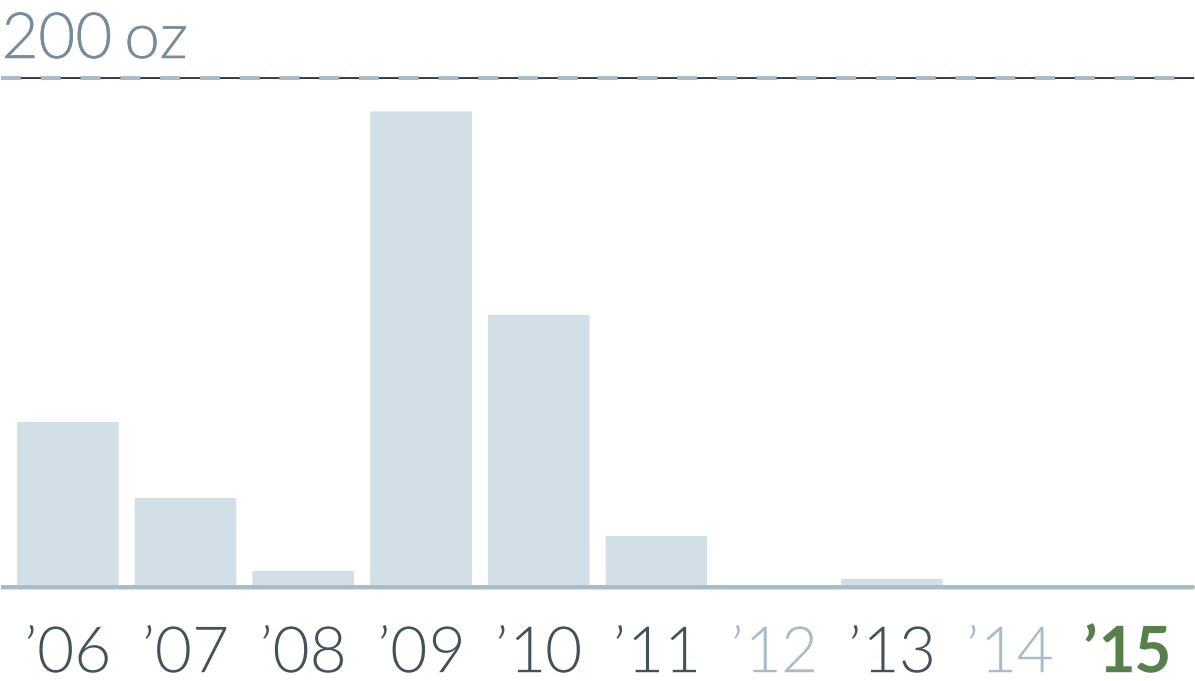
GILSONITE





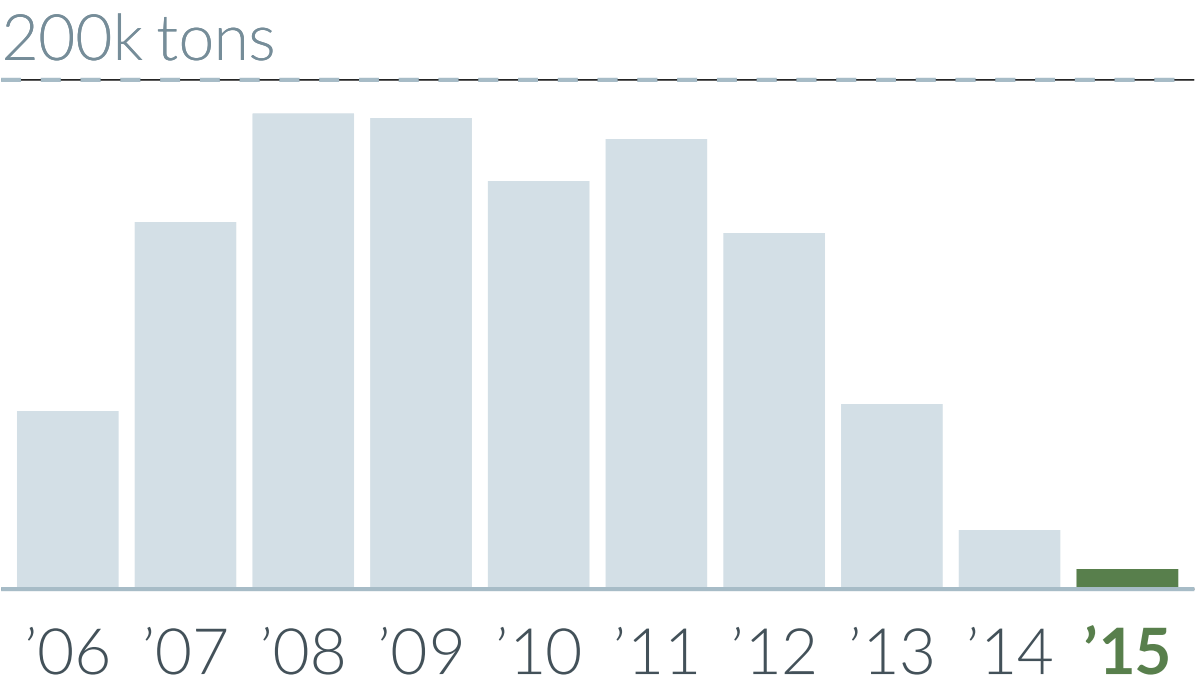
16,078 tons of gilsonite were produced on federal land in **2015**.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTS



There is no data about production of gold and silver products on federal land in **2015**.

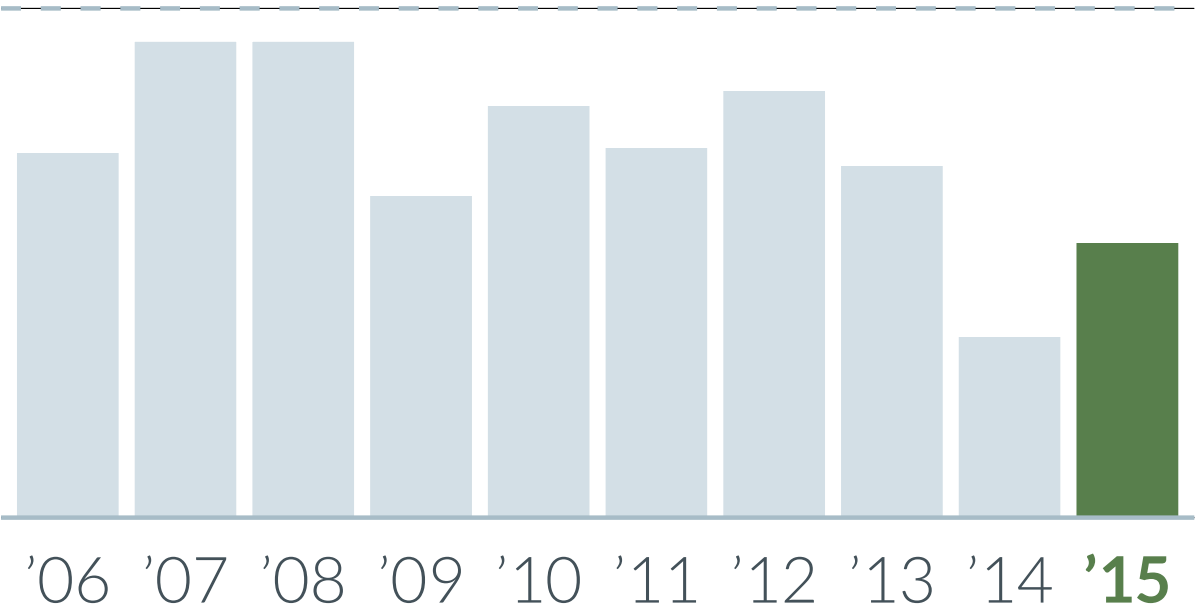
HARDROCK PRODUCTS



7,632 tons of hardrock products were produced on federal land in 2015.

LANGBEINITE

1m tons

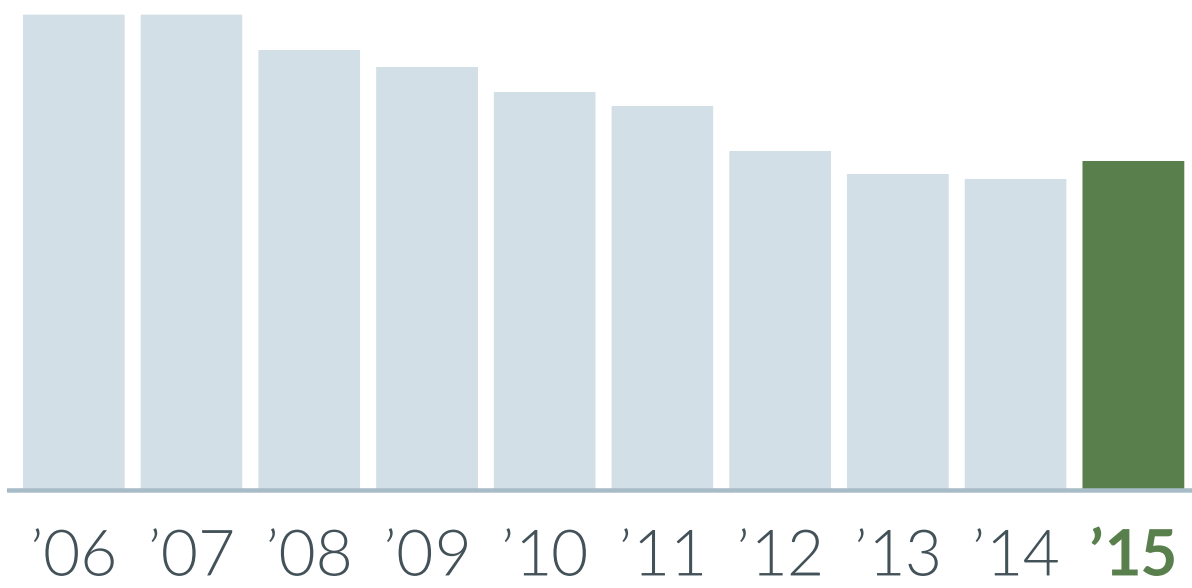


553,269 tons of langbeinite were produced on federal land in 2015.

LEAD CONCENTRATE

200k tons

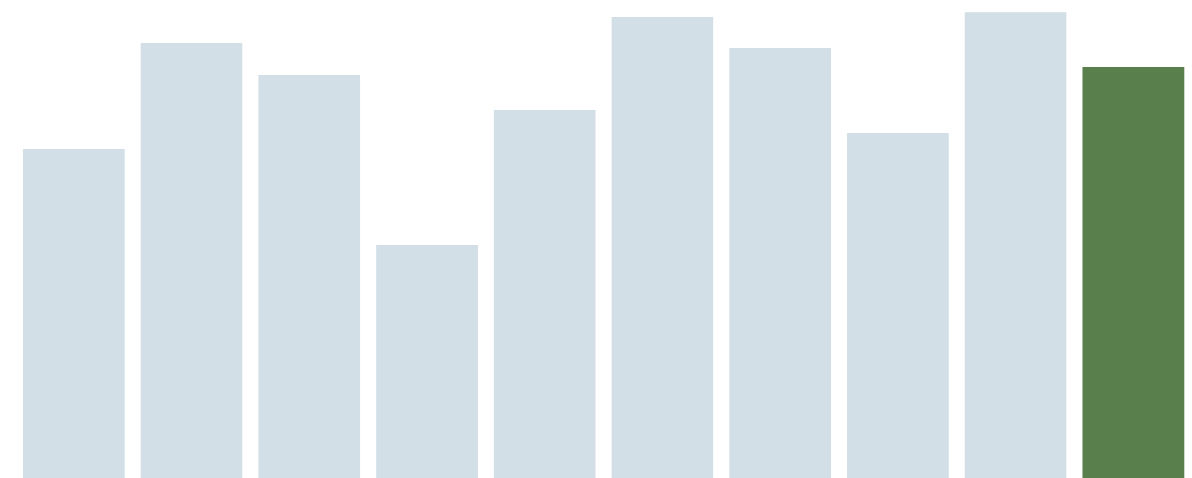
200k tons



152,928 tons of lead concentrate were produced on federal land in **2015**.

MURIATE OF POTASH-GRANULAR

500k tons

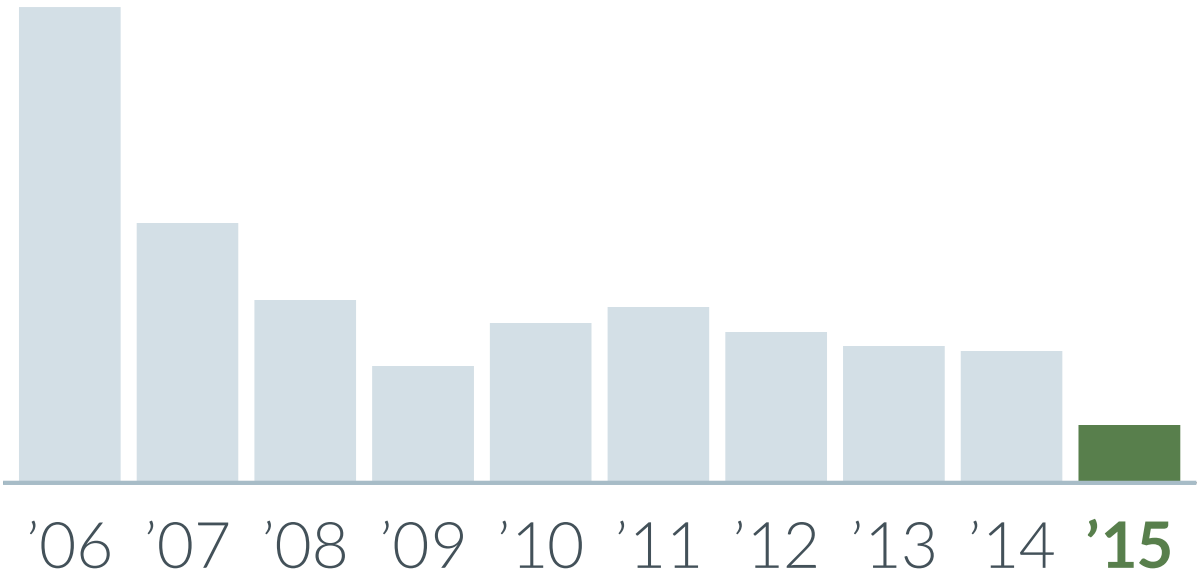


'06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 **'15**

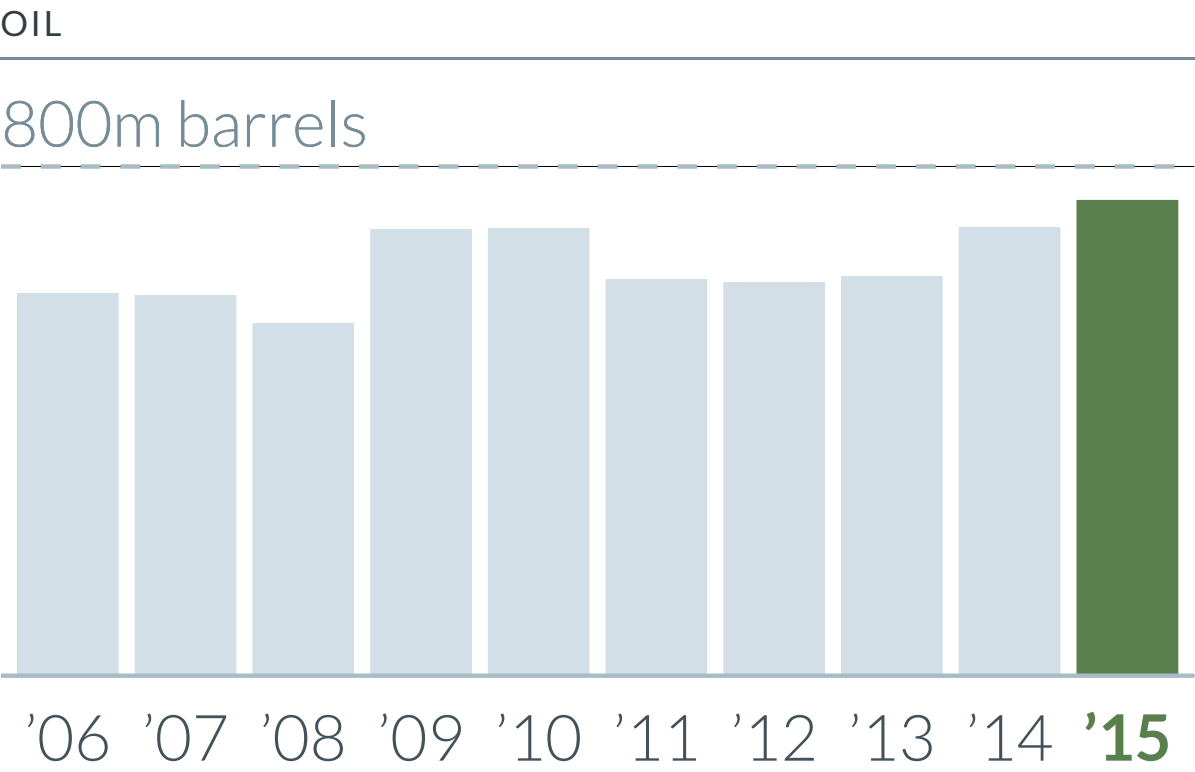
406,045 tons of muriate of potash-granular were produced on federal land in **2015**.

MURIATE OF POTASH-STANDARD

500k tons



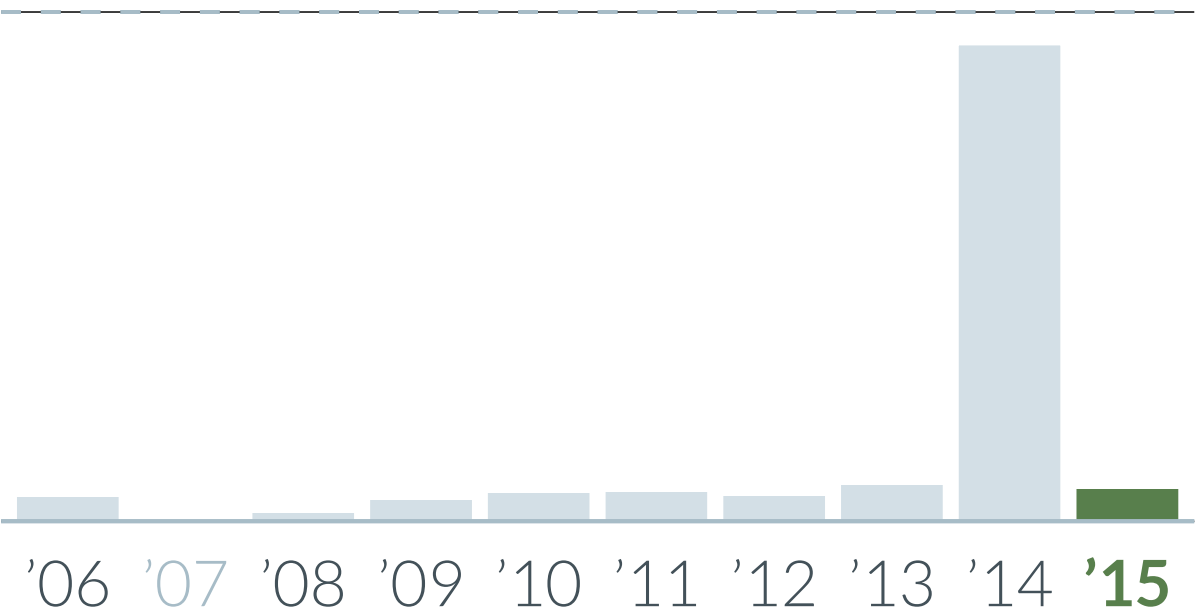
55,777 tons of muriate of potash-standard were produced on federal land in **2015**.



755,158,065 barrels of oil were produced on federal land in **2015**.

OTHER COAL PRODUCTS

100k tons



9,375 tons of other coal products were produced on federal land in 2015.

PHOSPHATE RAW ORE

6m tons

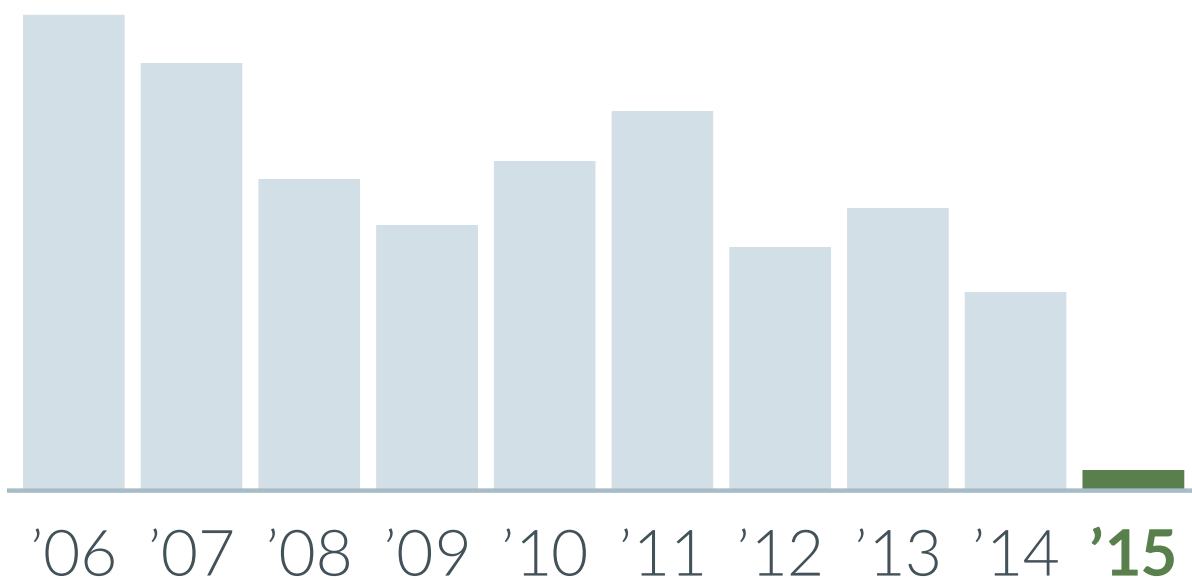




4,950,170 tons of phosphate raw ore were produced on federal land in **2015**.

POTASH

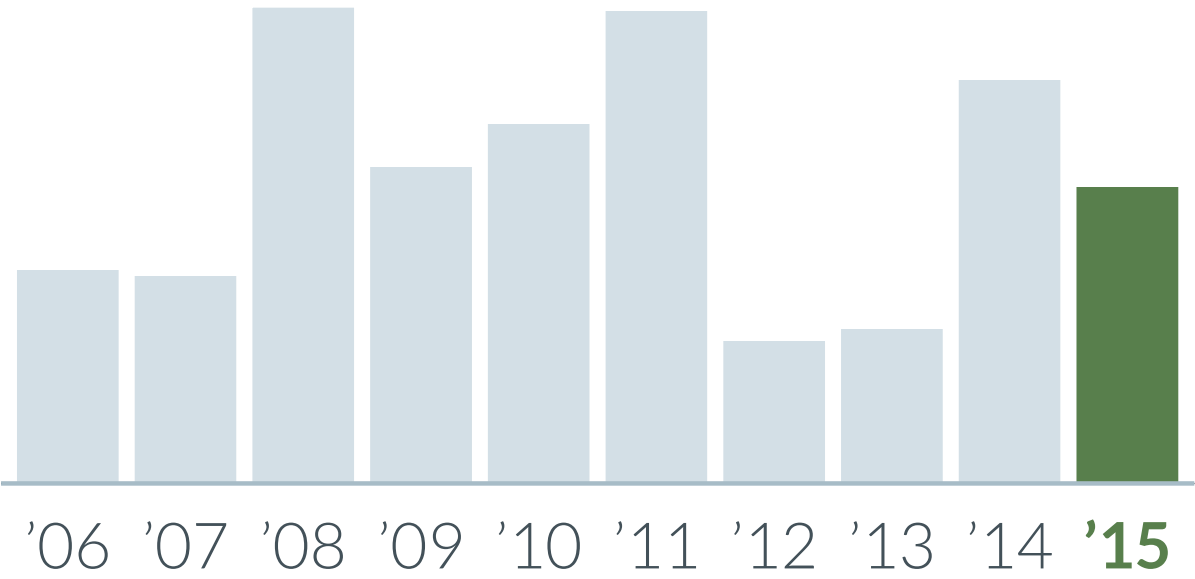
500k tons



21,201 tons | of potash were produced on federal land in **2015**.

POTASSIUM PRODUCTS

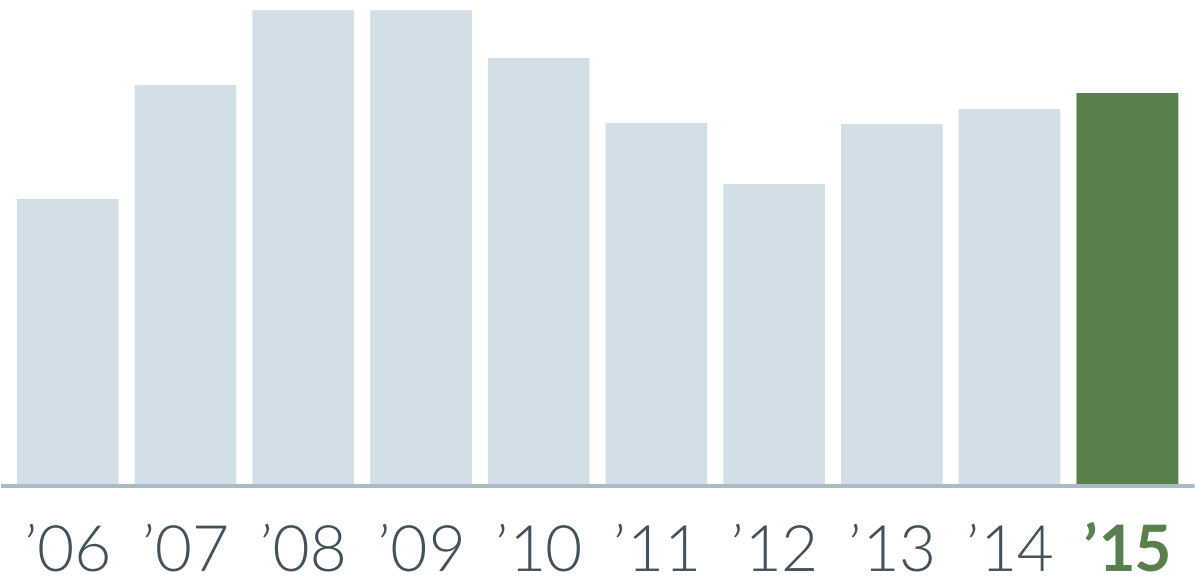
600k tons



330,910 tons of potassium products were produced on federal land in **2015**.

PURGE LIQUOR

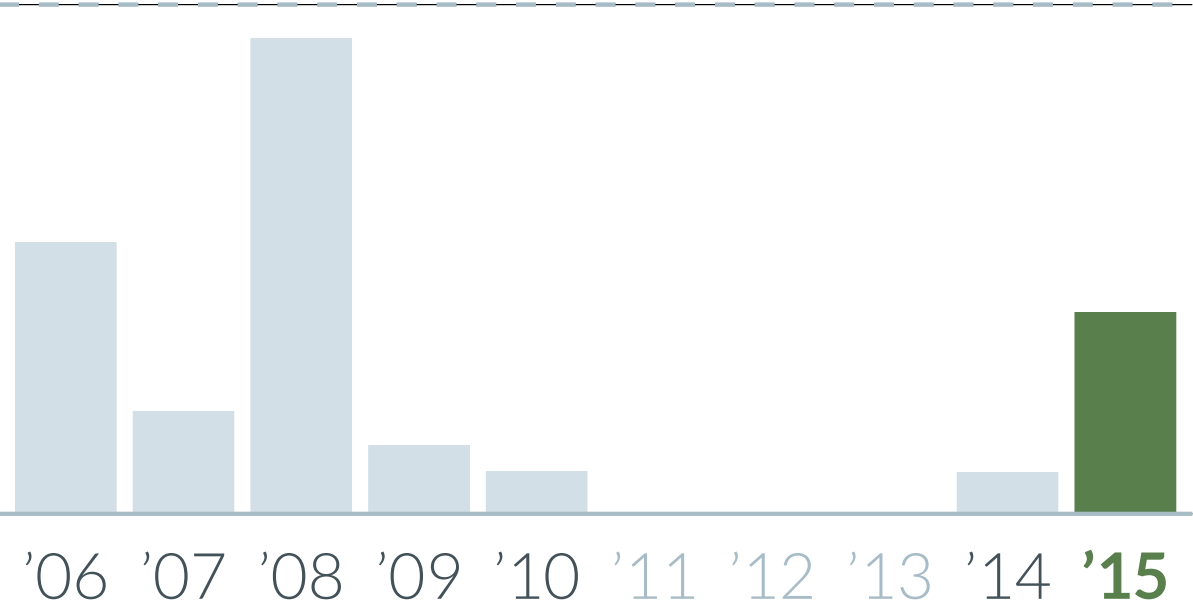
100k tons - equivalent



95,877 tons - equivalent of purge liquor were produced on federal land in **2015**.

QUARTZ CRYSTAL

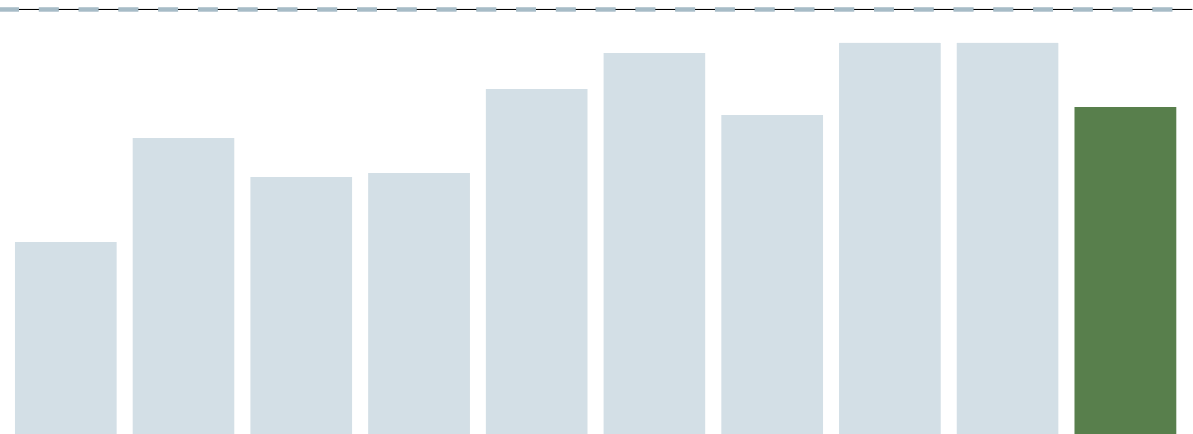
10k tickets/pounds

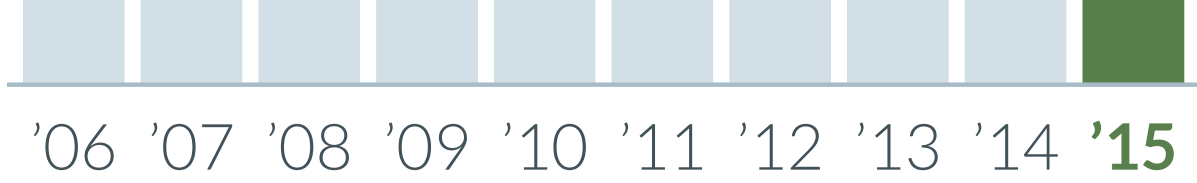


4,701 tickets/pounds of quartz crystal were produced on federal land in **2015**.

SALT

900k tons

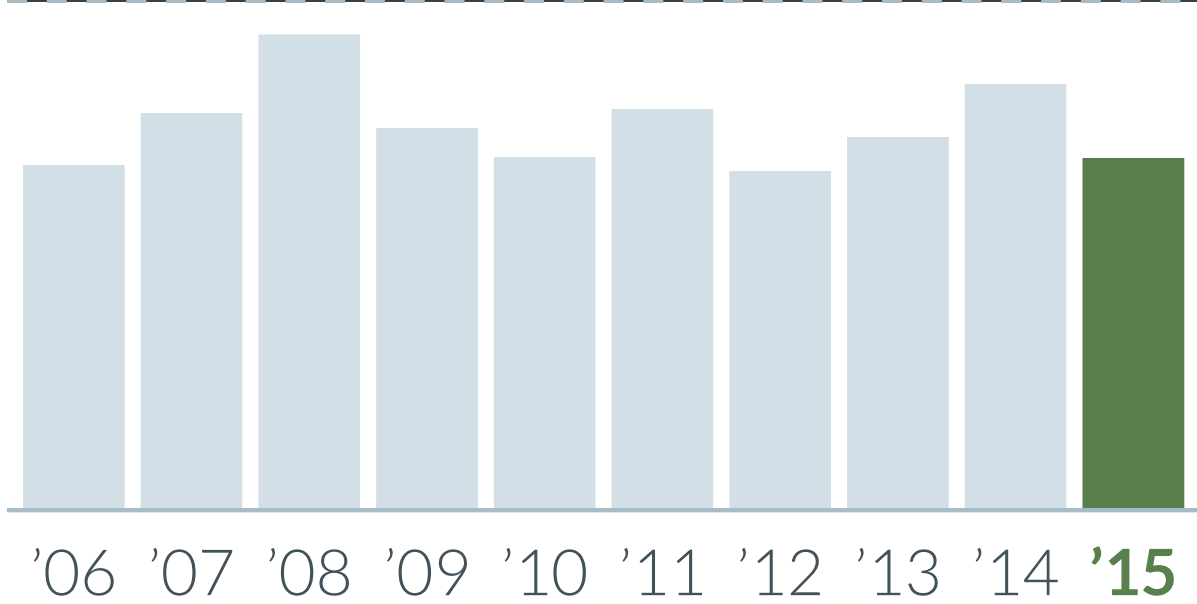




764,801 tons of salt were produced on federal land in **2015**.

SODA ASH

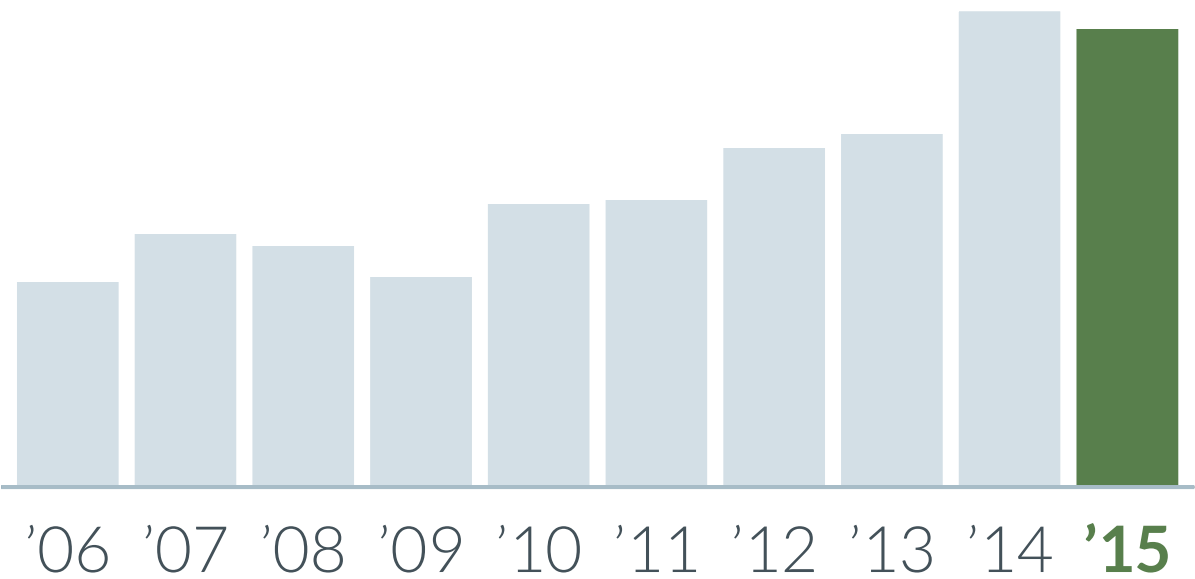
8m tons



5,690,058 tons of soda ash were produced on federal land in 2015.

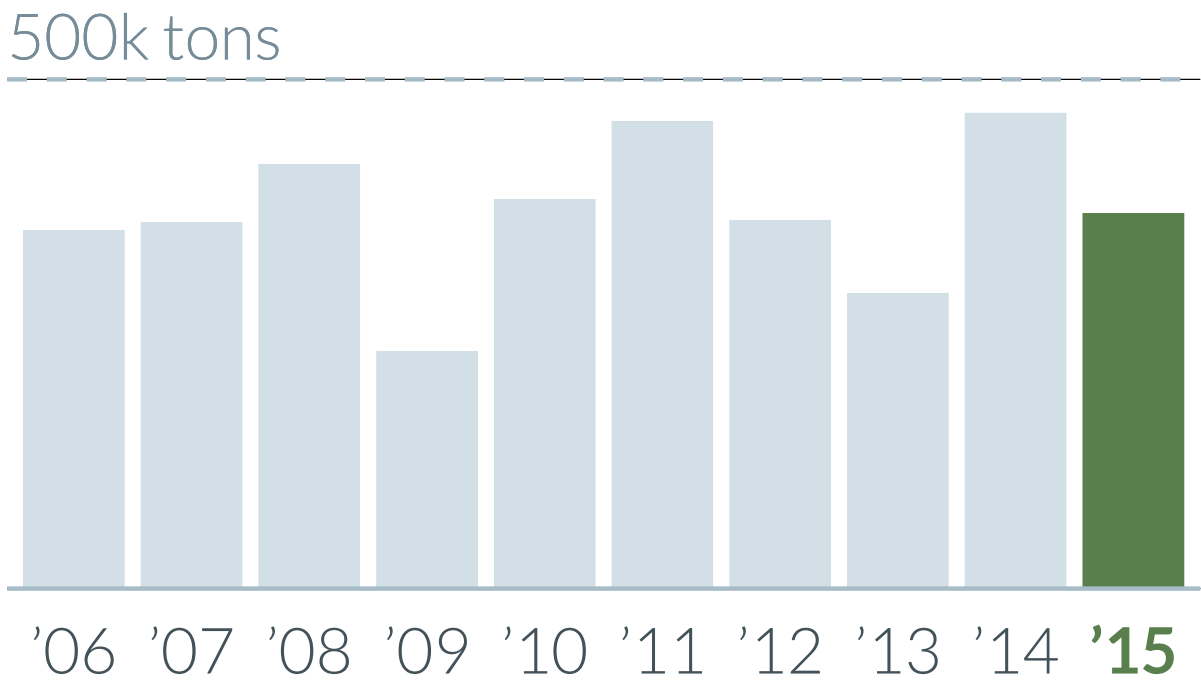
SODIUM BI-CARBONATE

300k tons



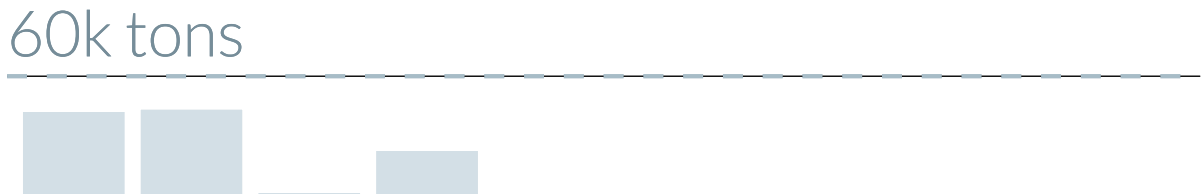
292,402 tons of sodium bi-carbonate were produced on federal land in 2015

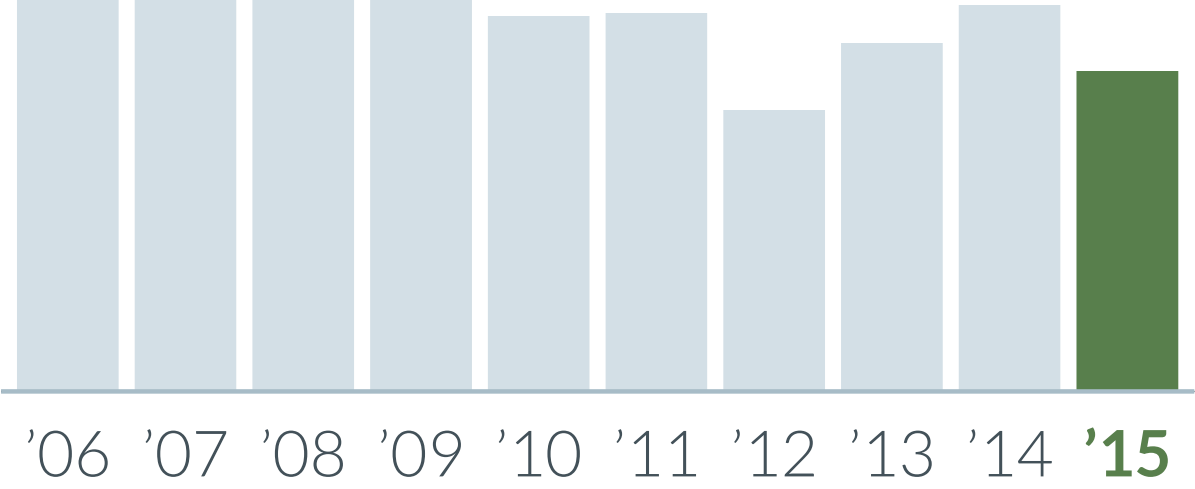
SODIUM PRODUCTS



379,209 tons of sodium products were produced on federal land in **2015**.

ZINC CONCENTRATE





37,193 tons of zinc concentrate were produced on federal land in **2015**.

Data withheld

Production volume was withheld for the following products:

- Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate ('06-'15)
- Borax-Anhydrous ('11)
- Borax-Decahydrate ('06-'15)
- Borax-Pentahydrate ('06-'15)

Show all 22 products

Revenue

Companies pay a wide range of fees, rates, and taxes to extract natural resources in the United States. The types and amounts of payments differ, depending on [who owns the natural resources \(/how-it-works/ownership/\)](#).

Natural resource extraction can lead to federal revenue in two ways: non-tax revenue and tax revenue. Most USEITI data is about non-tax revenue from extractive industry activities on federal land.

Revenue from extraction on federal land

When companies extract natural resources on federal lands and waters, they pay royalties, rents, bonuses, and other fees, much like they would to any landowner. This non-tax revenue is collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).

For details about the laws and policies that govern how rights are awarded to companies and what they pay to extract natural resources on federal land: [coal \(/how-it-works/coal/\)](#), [oil and gas \(/how-it-works/onshore-oil-gas/\)](#), [renewable resources \(/how-it-works/onshore-renewables/\)](#), and [hardrock minerals \(/how-it-works/minerals/\)](#).

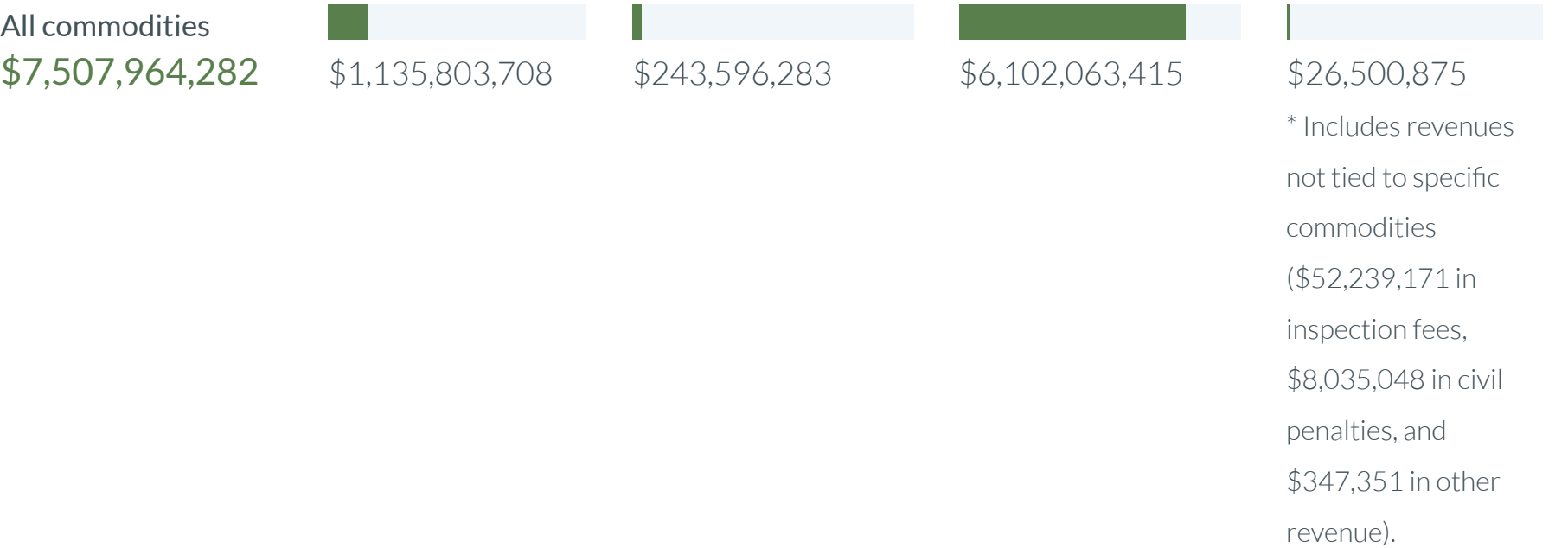
The federal government collects different kinds of fees at each phase of natural resource extraction. This chart shows how much federal revenue ONRR collected in 2015 for production or potential production of natural resources on federal land, broken down by phase of production.

 [Data and documentation \(/downloads/federal-revenue-by-location/\)](#)

Commodity	1. Securing rights	2. Before production	3. During production	Other revenue
-----------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------



ALL COMMODITIES



Commodity	1. Securing rights	2. Before production	3. During production	Other revenue
	Companies pay bonuses or other fees to secure rights to	Companies pay rent on federal land while exploring for resources	Companies pay royalties after production begins	Minimum or estimated royalties, settlements, and

	rights to resources on federal land	resources		settlements, and interest payments
--	---	-----------	--	---------------------------------------

OIL AND GAS

Oil & Gas				
\$6,159,534,275	\$682,107,972	\$237,555,805	Oil \$4,002,619,661 Gas \$1,099,503,268 NGL \$179,137,529	\$-41,389,960
Offshore	Bonus: The amount offered by the highest bidder	\$7 or \$11 annual rent per acre, increasing over time up to \$44 per acre in some cases	12.5%, 16.67%, or 18.75% of production value	
Onshore	Bonus: The amount offered by the highest bidder	\$1.50 annual rent per acre for 5 years \$2 annual rent per acre thereafter	12.5% of production value	

COAL

Coal				
\$1,131,925,660	\$453,264,014	\$1,347,056	\$671,453,229	\$5,861,362
	Bonus: The amount offered by the highest bidder	\$3 annual rent per acre	Surface mining: 12.5% of production value + \$0.28 per ton in AML fees Subsurface mining: 8% of production value + \$0.12 per ton in AML fees	

GEOHERMAL

Geothermal energy				
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Geothermal energy				
\$14,014,431	\$0	\$1,737,839	\$11,986,017	\$290,575
Competitive leasing	Nomination fee: \$110 per nomination + \$0.11 per acre Bonus: The amount offered by the highest bidder \$160 processing fee	\$2 per acre for the first year \$3 annual rent per acre for years 2-10 \$5 annual rent per acre thereafter	Electricity sales: 1.75% of gross proceeds for 10 years, then 3.5% Arm's length sales: 10% of gross proceeds from contract multiplied by lease royalty rate More about geothermal rates (/downloads/federal-revenue-by-location/#note-geothermal-rate-details)	
Noncompetitive leasing	Lease: \$410 payment	\$1 annual rent per acre for 10 years \$5 annual rent per acre thereafter		

OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY

Wind				
\$3,245,090	\$431,482	\$2,804,843	\$0	\$8,765
Competitive leasing	Bonus: The amount offered by the highest bidder	\$3 annual rent per acre	2% of anticipated value of wind energy produced (unless otherwise specified)	
Noncompetitive leasing	Acquisition fee: \$0.25 per acre			

OTHER PRODUCTS

Hardrock Acquired lands	\$6,500 prospecting permit fee	\$37 annual rent per acre + \$0.50 annual prospecting fee per acre	Royalty rates are determined by leasing officers on an individual case basis (no minimums apply)	
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ALL COMMODITIES

All commodities				
\$7,507,964,282	\$1,135,803,708	\$243,596,283	\$6,102,063,415	\$26,500,875

* Includes revenues not tied to specific commodities (\$52,239,171 in inspection fees, \$8,035,048 in civil penalties, and \$347,351 in other revenue).

OTHER REVENUE STREAMS

Hardrock mining on public domain lands	Federal revenue from hardrock mining on public domain land occurs through the claim-staking process and is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It is not included here, because the dataset does not have state-level data. Learn more about hardrock mining on federal land (/how-it-works/minerals/) .
Onshore solar and wind energy	Federal revenue from onshore renewable energy generation on federal land is not included here, because that dataset, from BLM, does not have state-level data. Learn more about onshore renewables on federal land (/how-it-works/onshore-renewables/) . To see how much was collected nationwide for all revenue types, including BLM revenues, see federal revenue by company (/explore/federal-revenue-by-company/) .

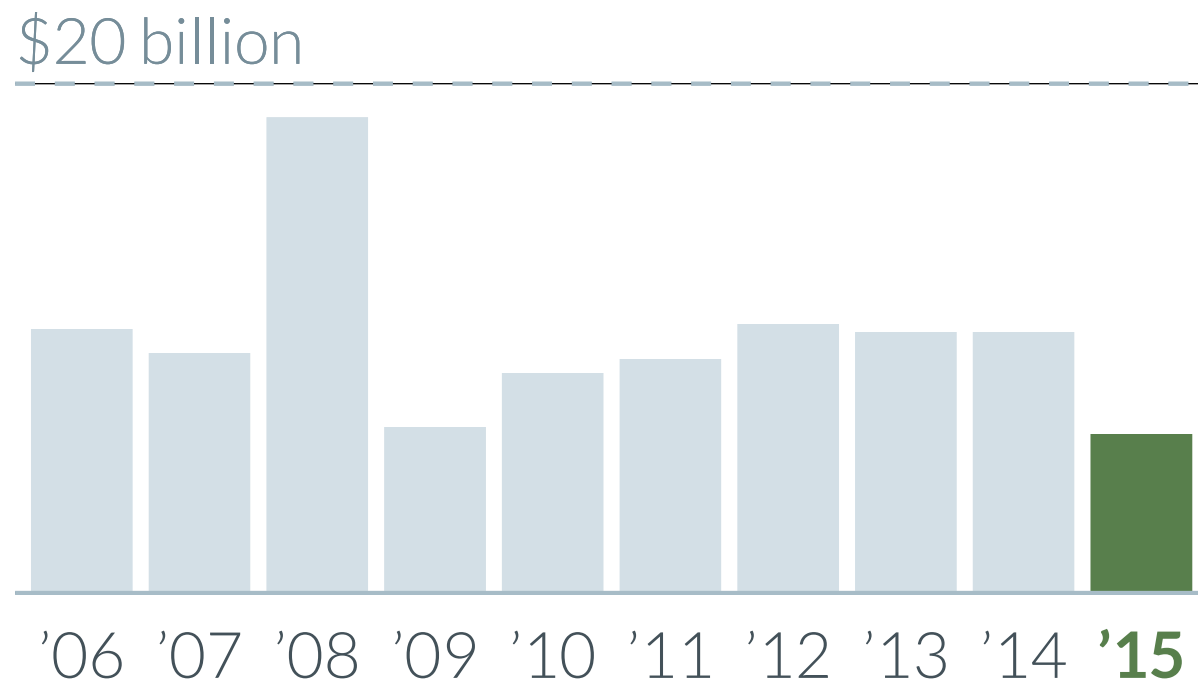
Federal revenue trends by resource

2015

▼

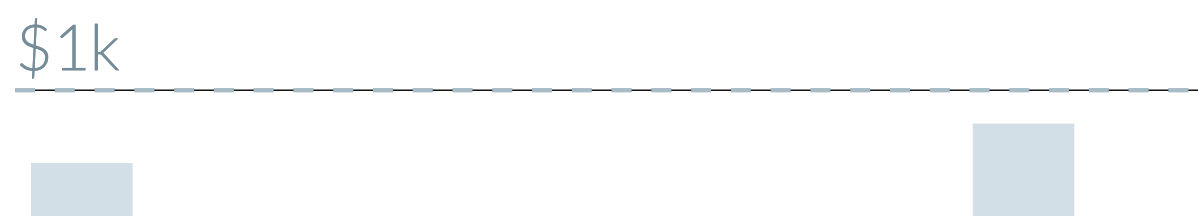
Non-tax revenue collected by ONRR often depends on what resources are available on federal land, as well as the laws and regulations about extraction of each resource.

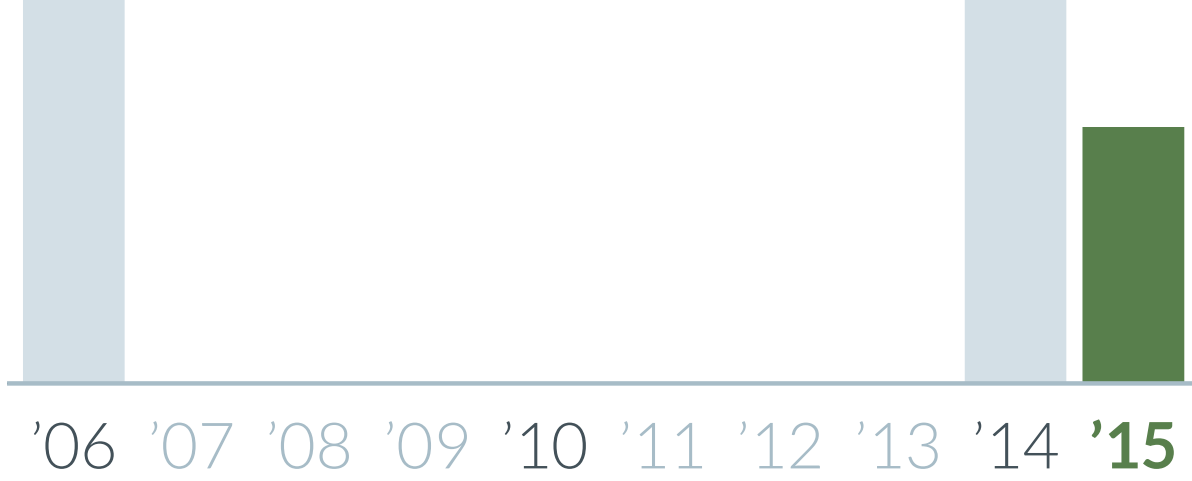
ALL COMMODITIES



Companies paid **\$7,507,964,282** to produce all commodities on federal land in **2015**.

ASPHALT

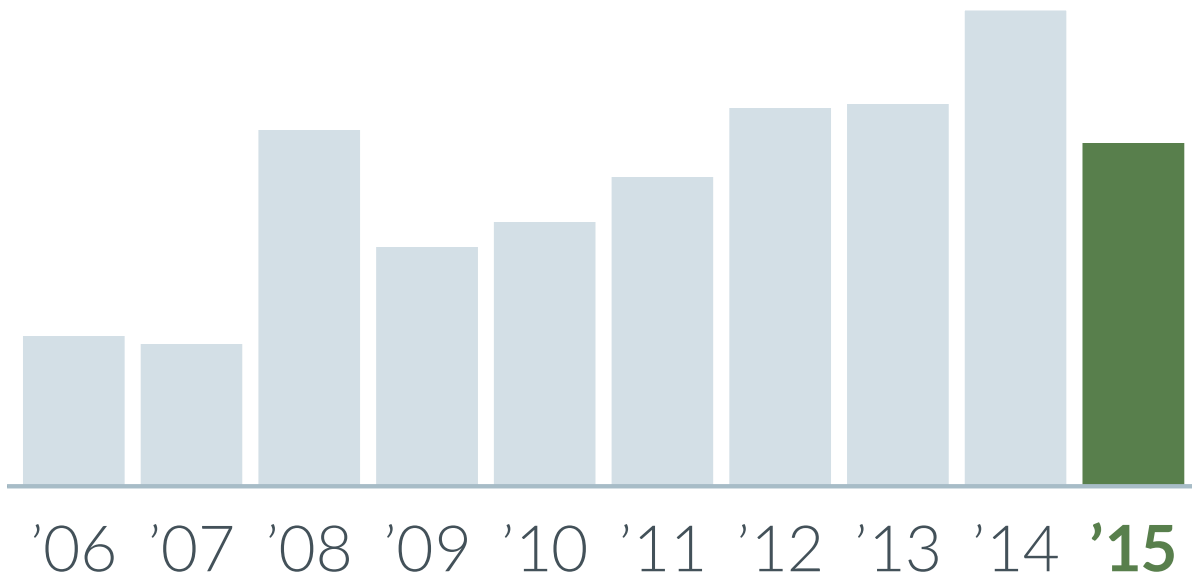




Companies paid **\$564** to produce asphalt on federal land in **2015**.

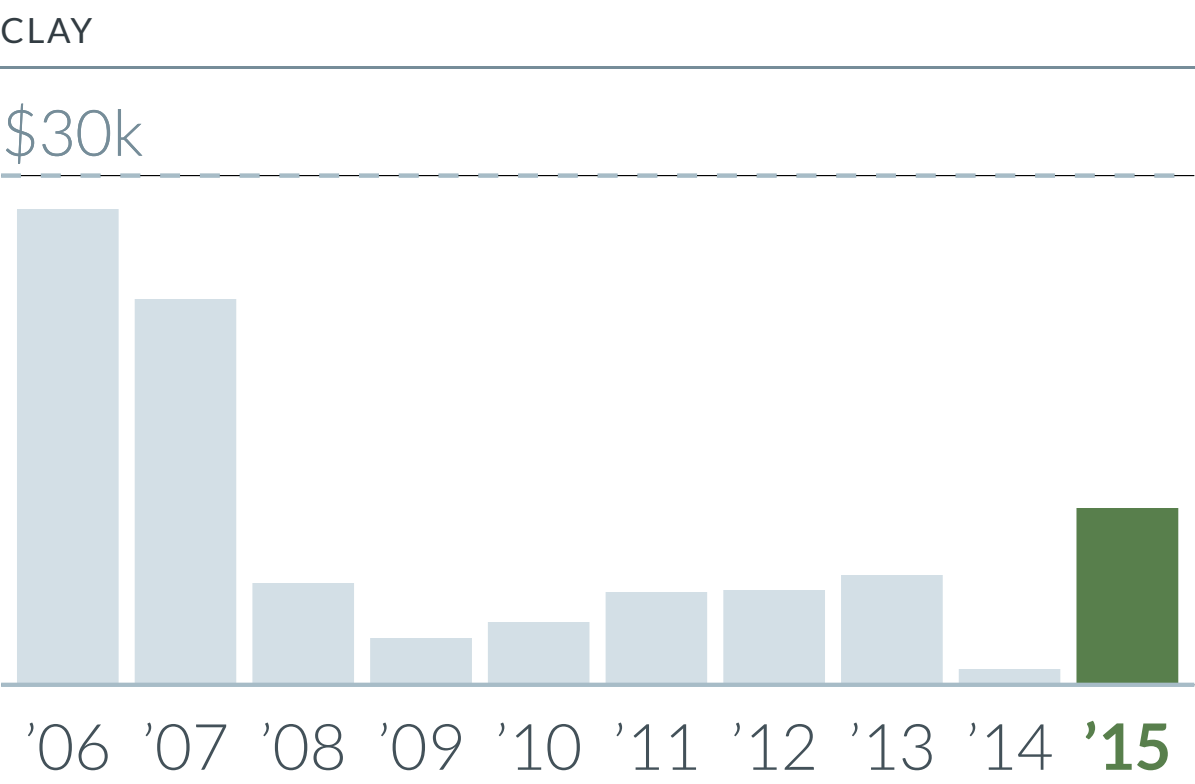
CARBON DIOXIDE

\$80 million

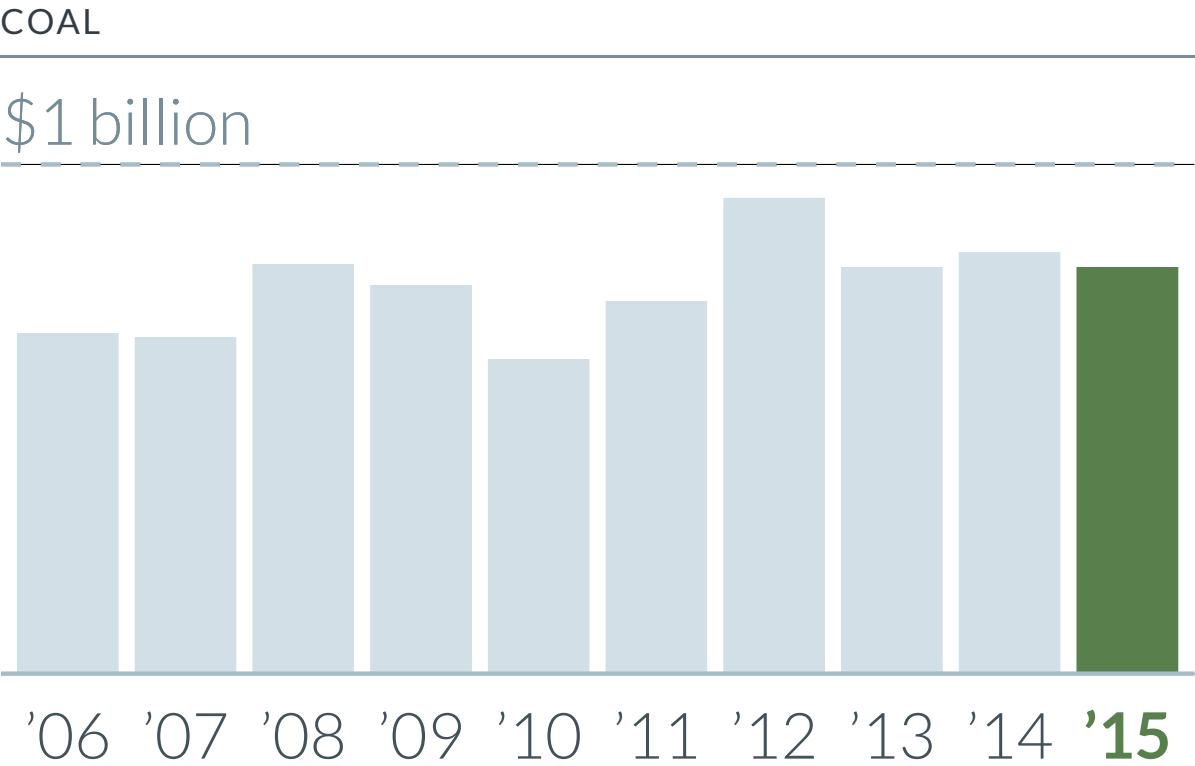


CLAY

Companies paid **\$56,964,833** to produce carbon dioxide on federal land in **2015**.



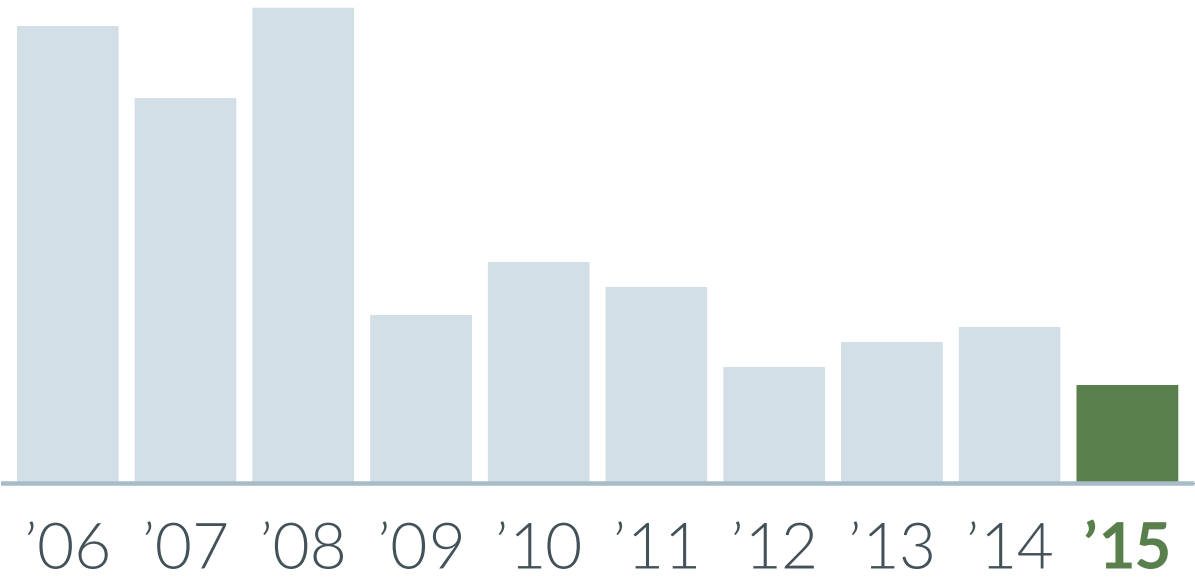
Companies paid **\$8,700** to produce clay on federal land in **2015**.



Companies paid **\$1,131,925,660** to produce coal on federal land in **2015**.

GAS

\$6 billion



Companies paid **\$1,099,725,438** to produce gas on federal land in **2015**.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

\$50 million

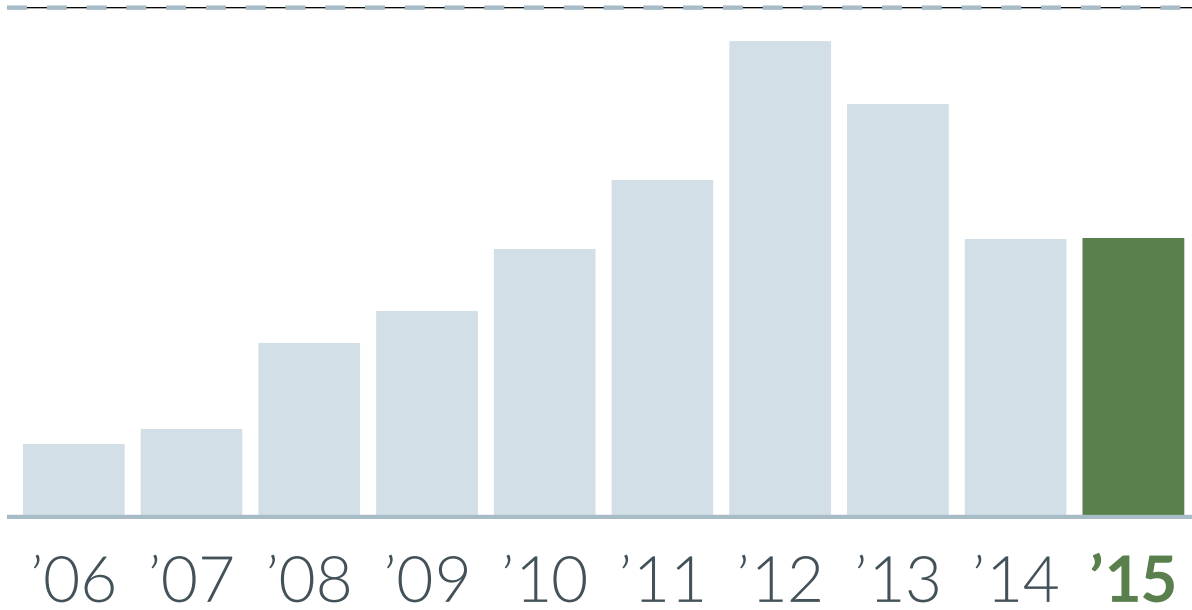




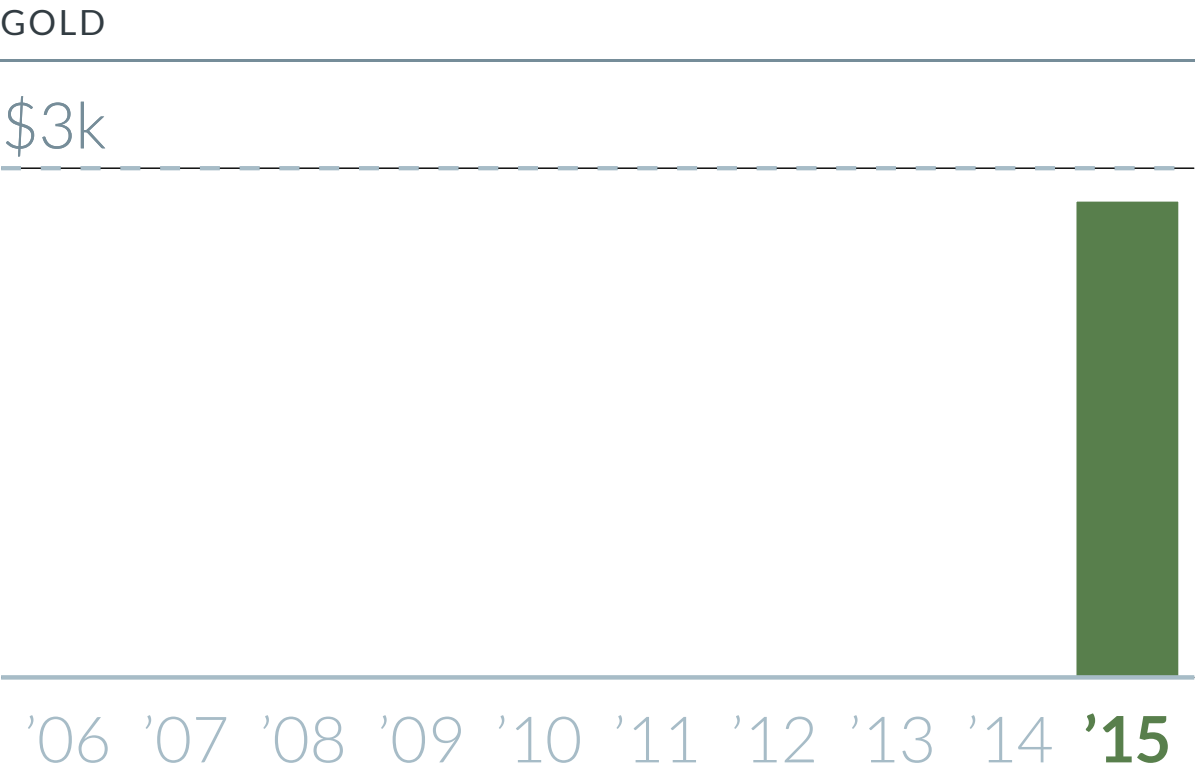
Companies paid **\$14,014,431** to produce geothermal energy on federal land in **2015**.

GILSONITE

\$4 million

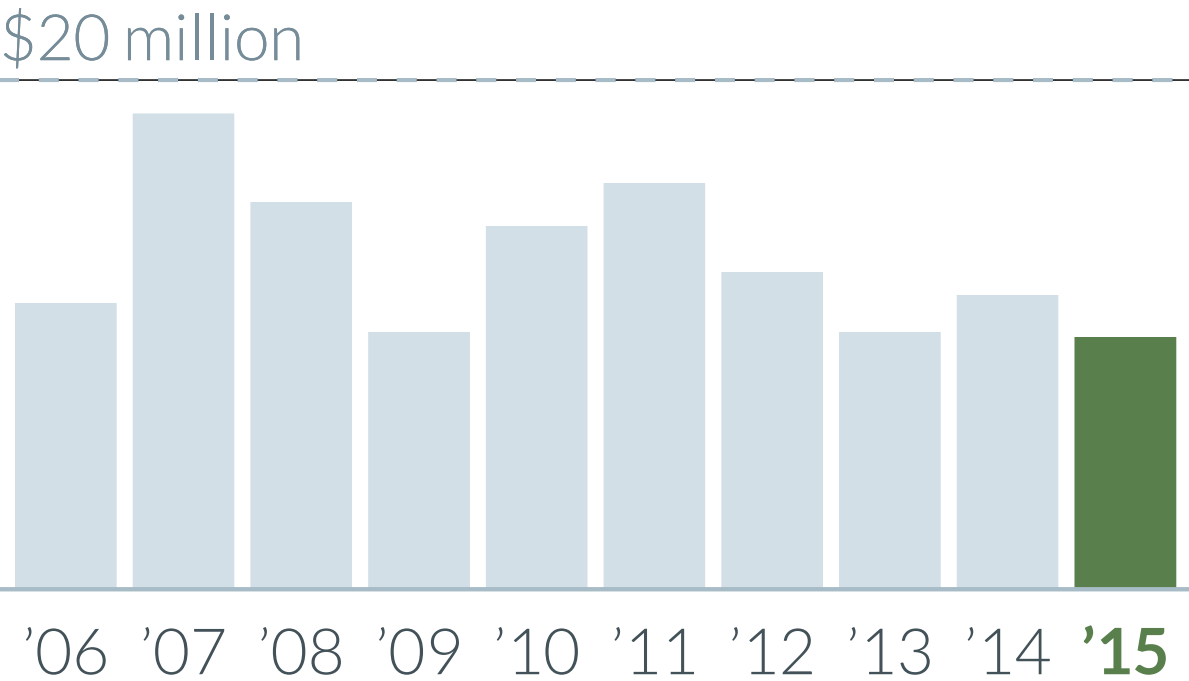


Companies paid **\$1,958,982** to produce gilsonite on federal land in **2015**.



Companies paid **\$2,604** to produce gold on federal land in **2015**.

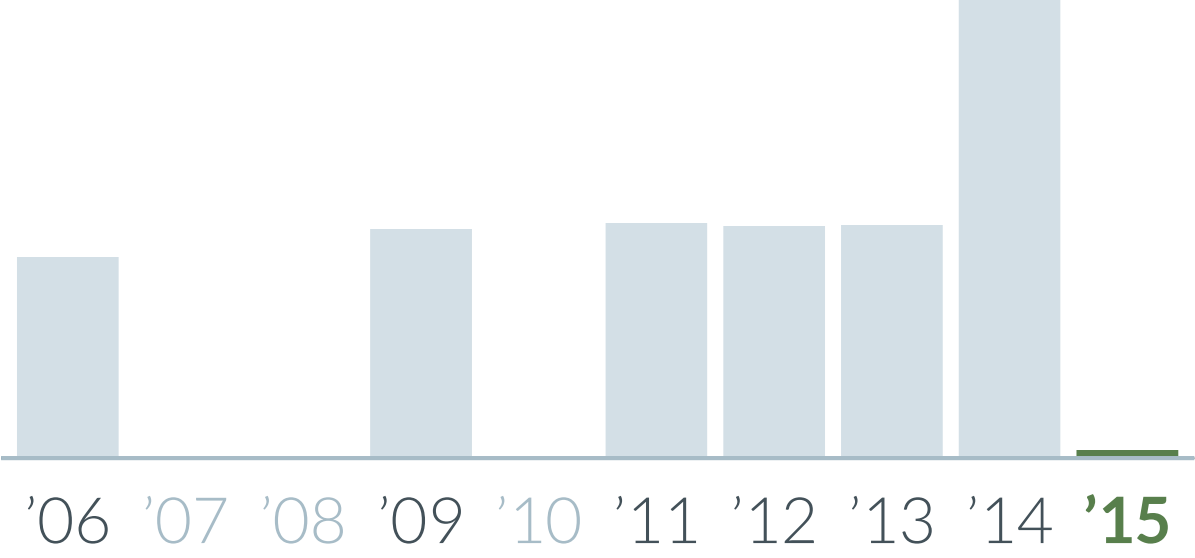
HARDROCK MINERALS



Companies paid **\$9,306,593** to produce hardrock minerals on federal land in **2015**.

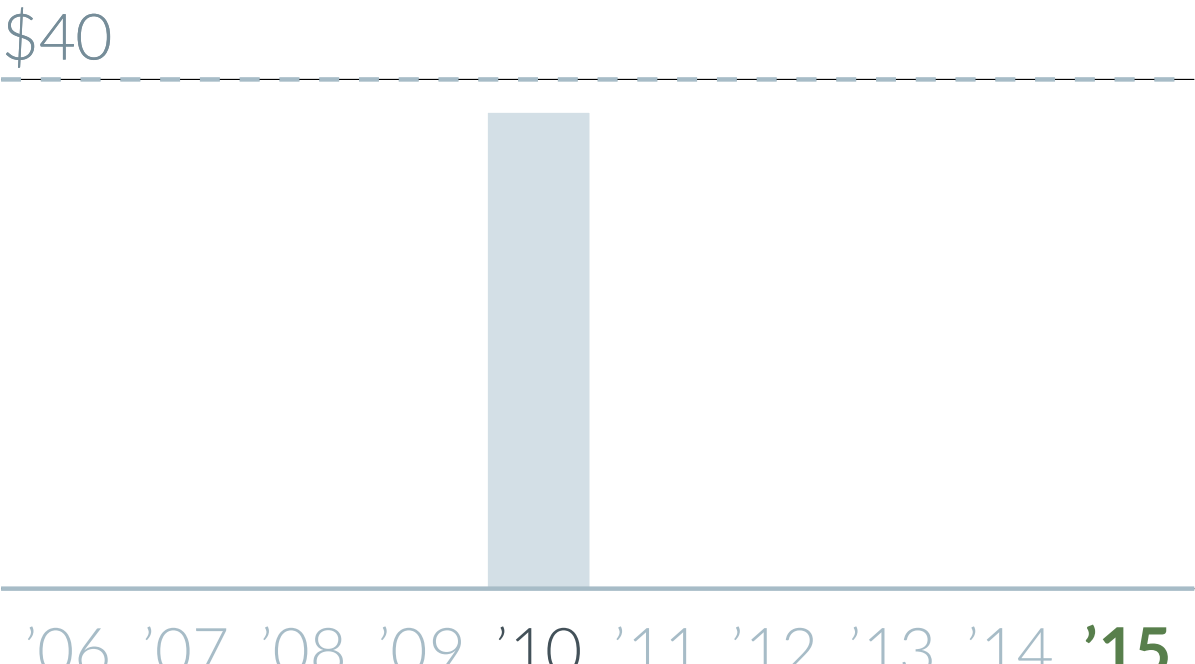
HELIUM

\$3k



Companies paid **-\$2,586** to produce helium on federal land in **2015**.

LIMESTONE

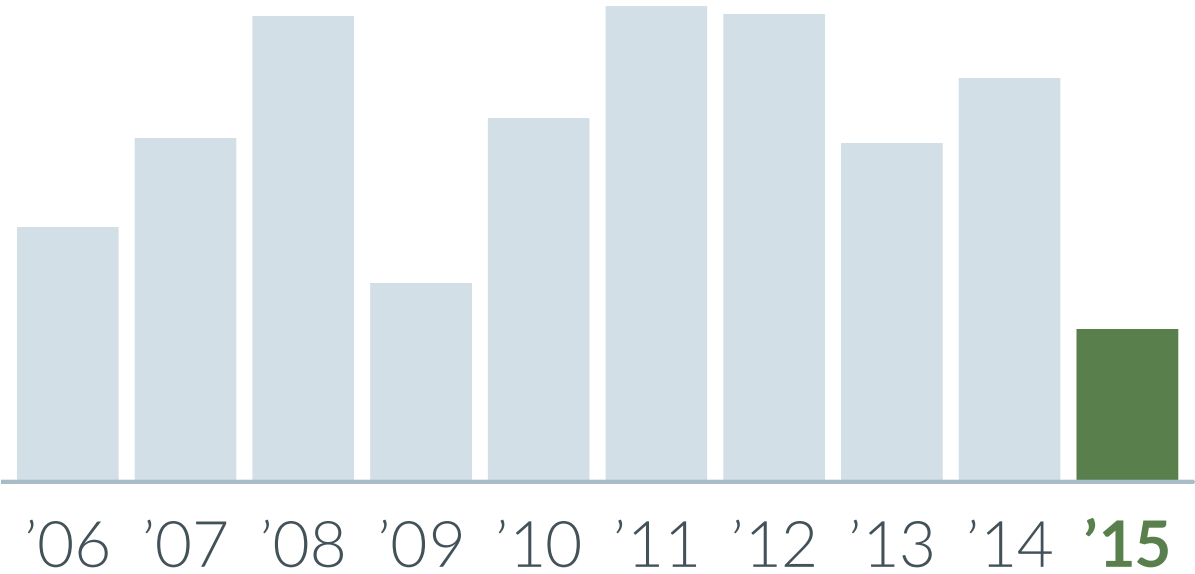


'06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15

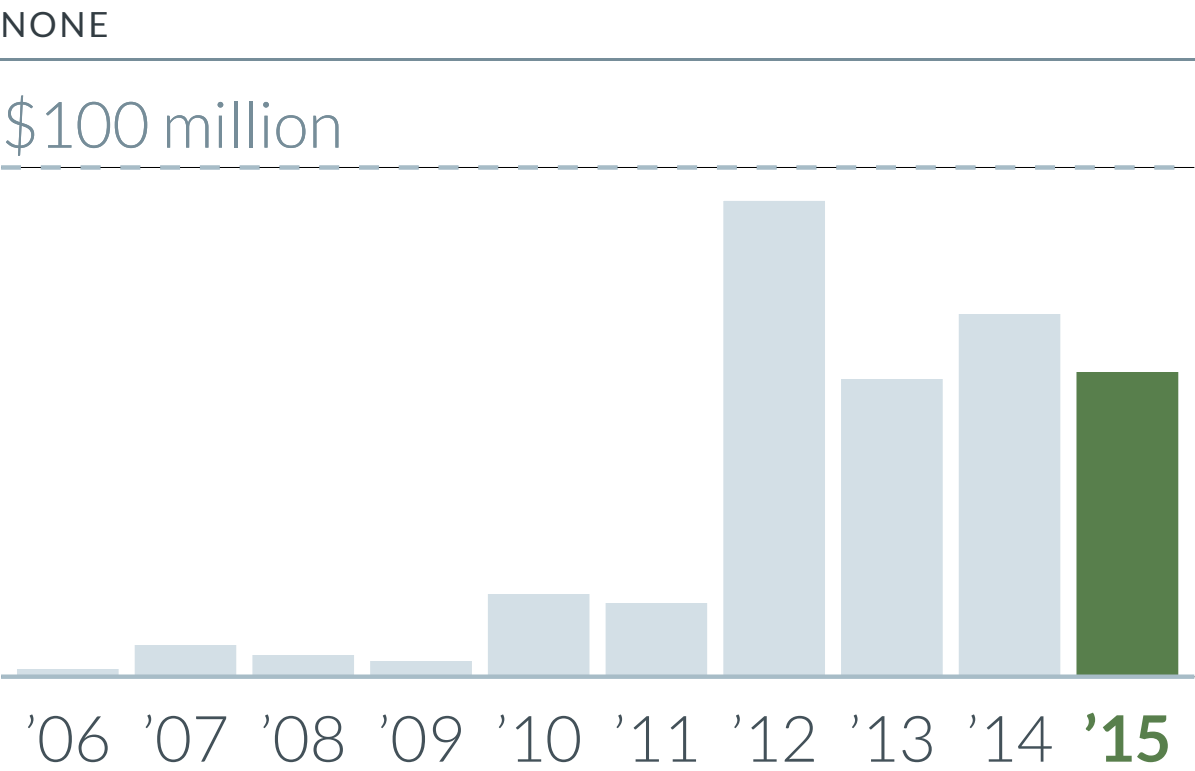
There is no data about revenue from production of limestone on federal land in **2015**.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

\$600 million



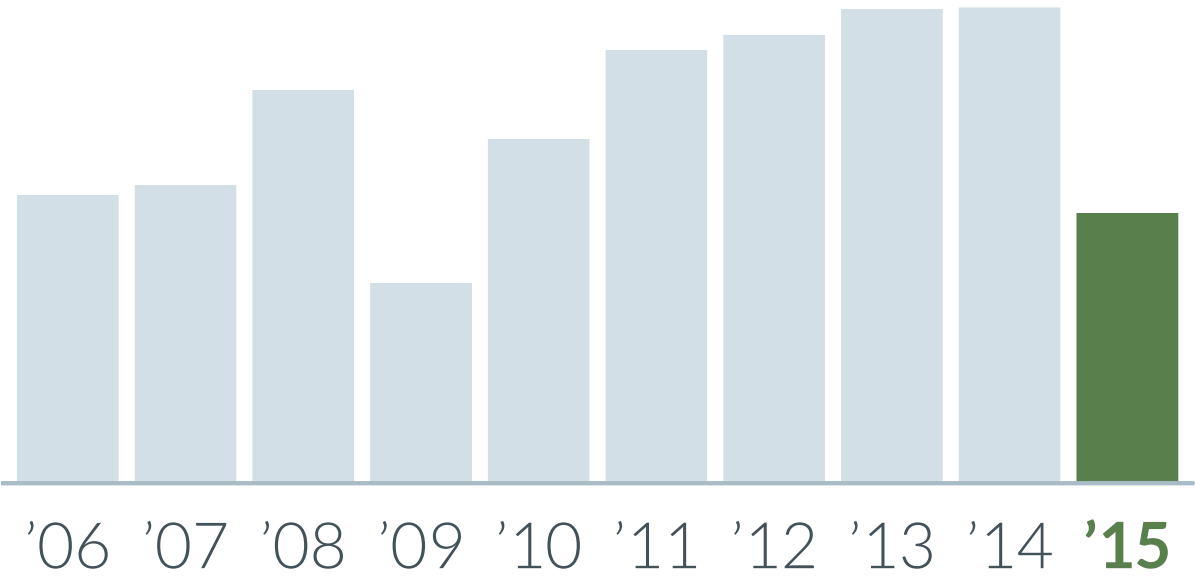
Companies paid **\$179,655,789** to produce natural gas liquids on federal land in **2015**.



Companies paid **\$60,621,570** to produce none on federal land in **2015**.

OIL

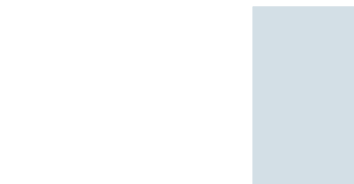
\$8 billion

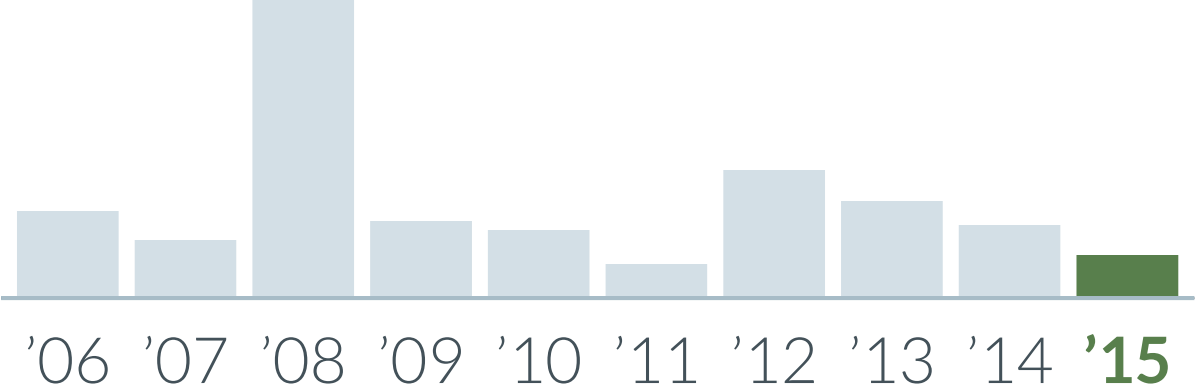


Companies paid **\$4,008,214,842** to produce oil on federal land in **2015**.

OIL & GAS (NON-ROYALTY)

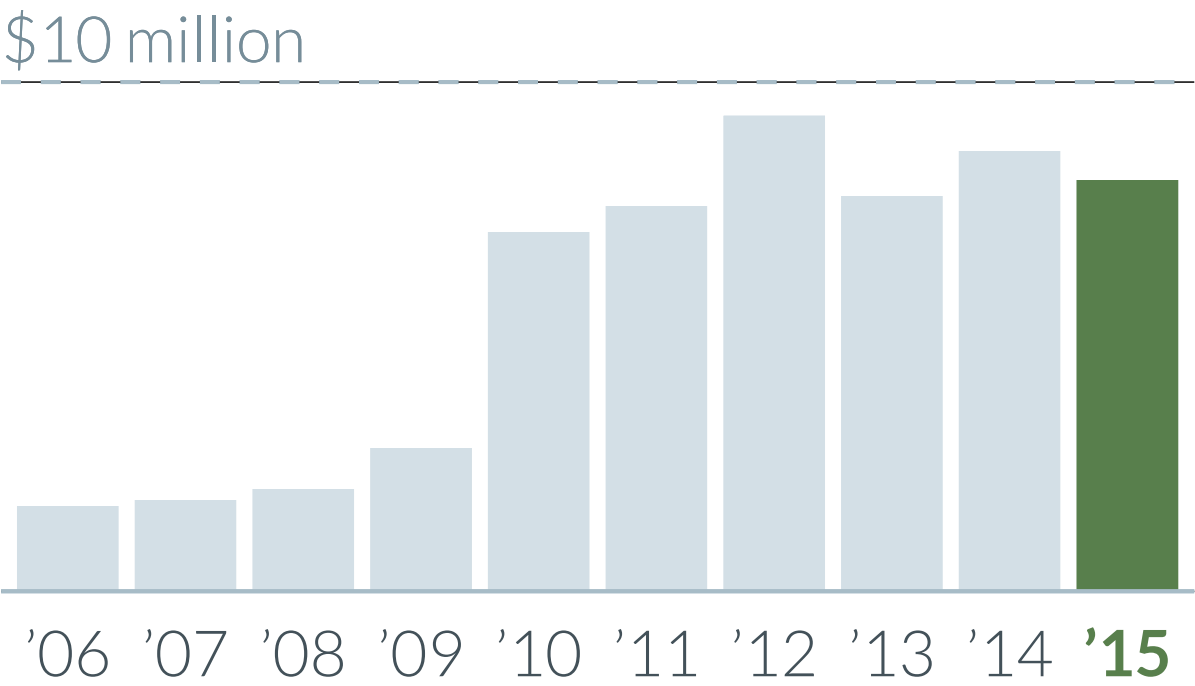
\$10 billion





Companies paid **\$871,938,206** to produce oil & gas (non-royalty) on federal land in **2015**.

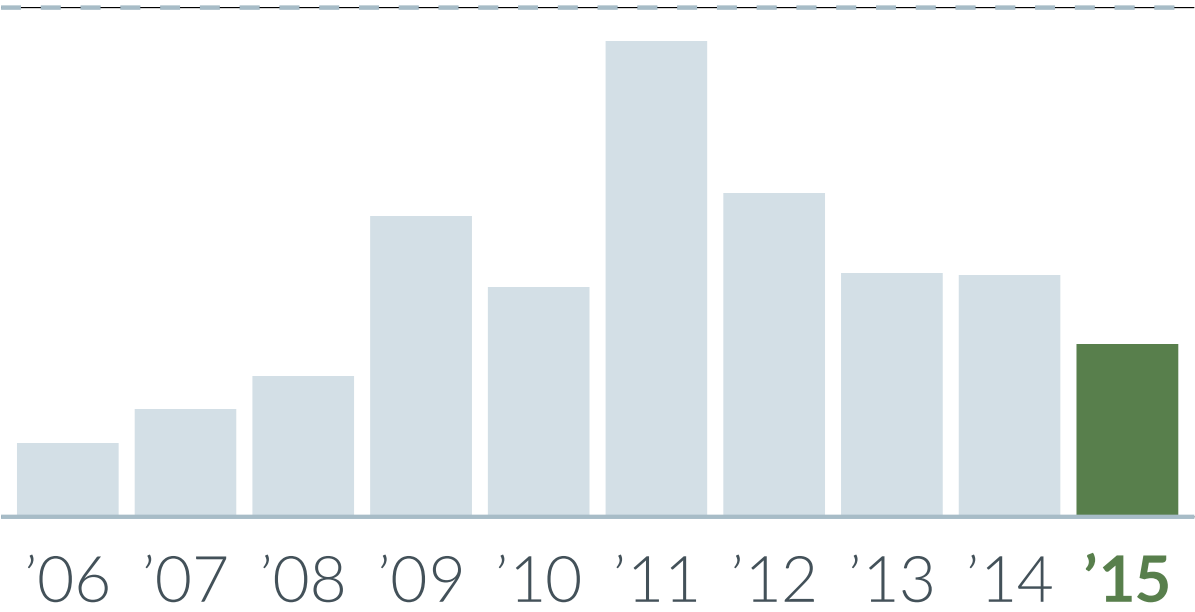
PHOSPHATE



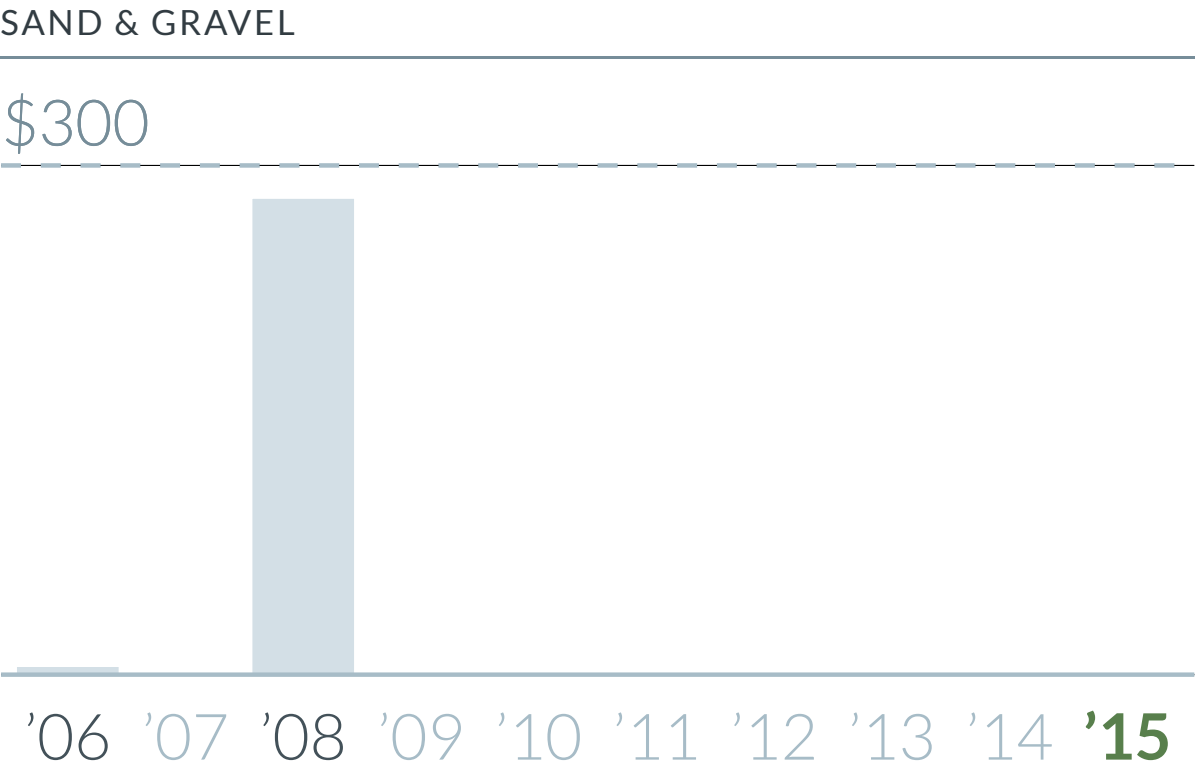
Companies paid **\$10,659,910** to produce phosphate on federal land in **2015**.

POTASSIUM

\$50 million



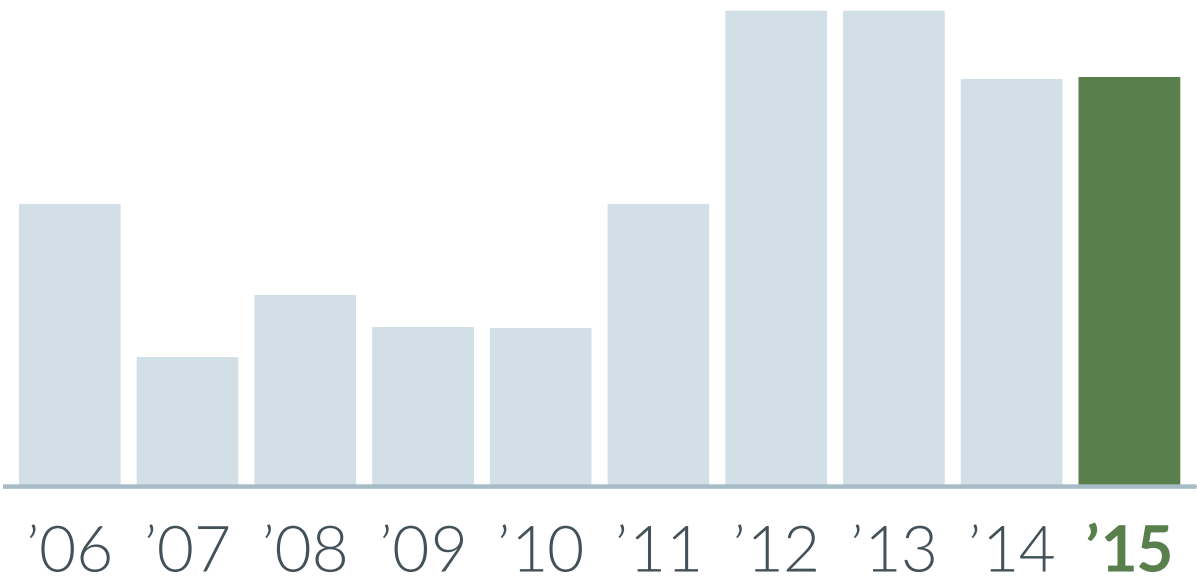
Companies paid **\$15,396,376** to produce potassium on federal land in **2015**.



There is no data about revenue from production of sand & gravel on federal land in **2015**.

SODIUM

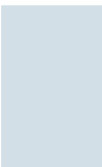
\$60 million

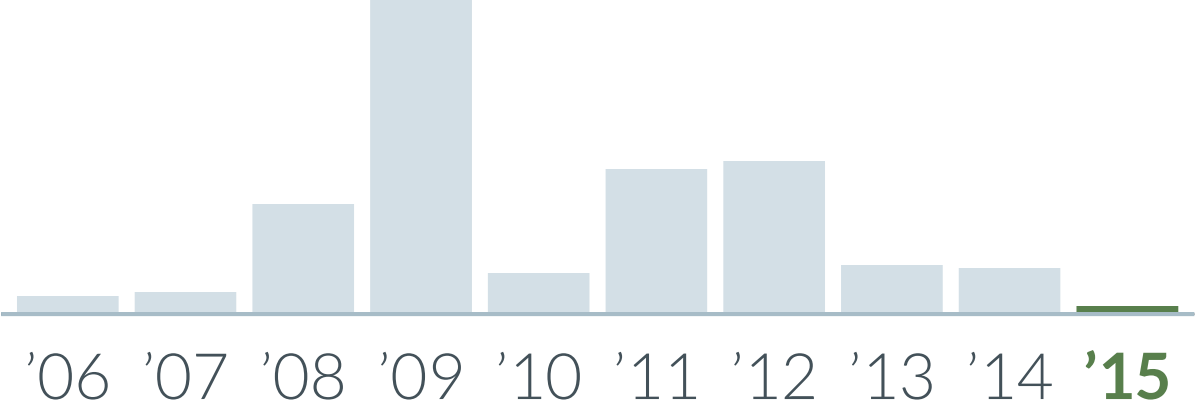


Companies paid **\$44,547,669** to produce sodium on federal land in **2015**.

SULFUR

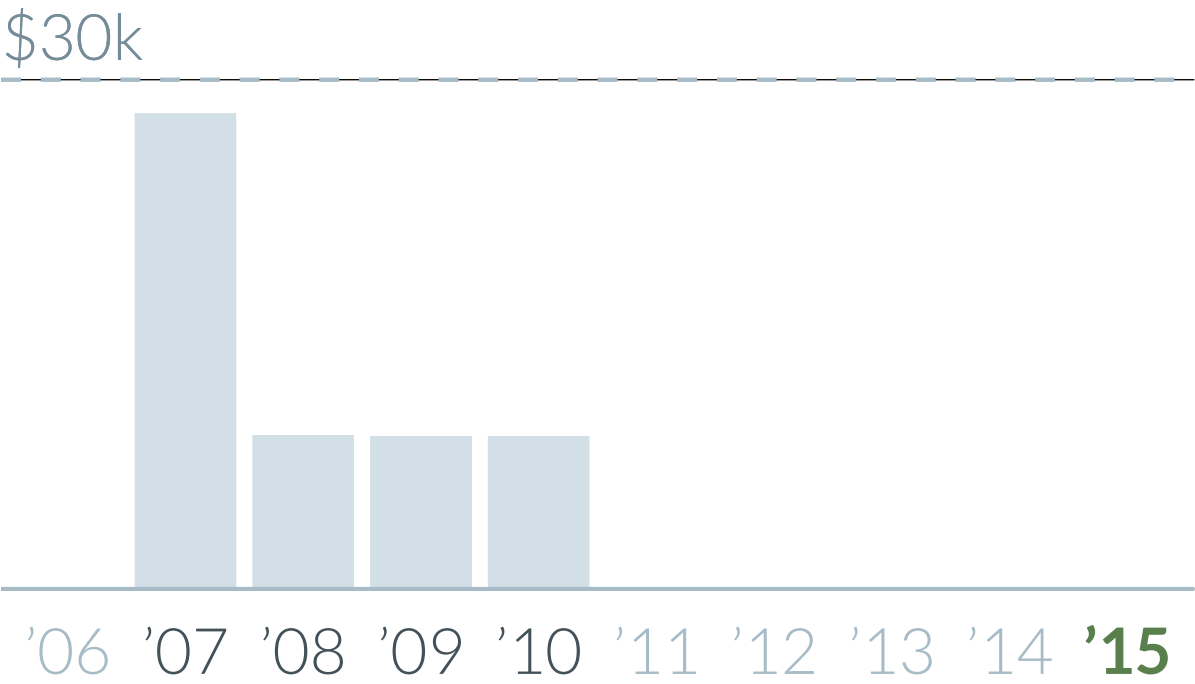
\$7 million





Companies paid **-\$220,388** to produce sulfur on federal land in **2015**.

TAR SANDS

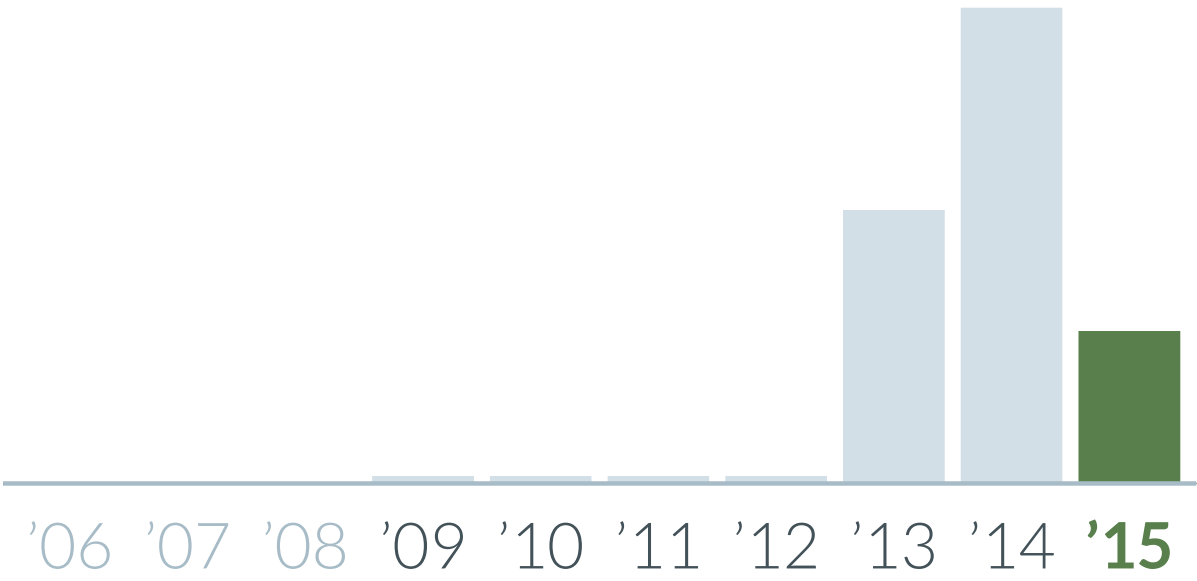




There is no data about revenue from production of tar sands on federal land in **2015**.

WIND

\$10 million



Companies paid **\$3,245,090** to produce wind on federal land in **2015**.

Federal tax revenue

Individuals and corporations (specifically C-corporations) pay income taxes to the IRS. Depending on company income, federal corporate income tax rates can range from 15–35%. Public policy provisions, such as tax expenditures, can decrease corporate income tax and other revenue payments in order to promote other policy goals.

Learn more about [revenue from extraction on all lands and waters \(/how-it-works/revenues/#all-lands-and-waters\)](#).

Federal disbursements

After collecting revenue from natural resource extraction, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) distributes that money to different agencies, funds, and local governments for public use. This process is called “disbursement.”

 [Data and documentation \(/downloads/disbursements/\)](#)

In 2015, ONRR disbursed a total of **\$9,877,215,761**.

Fund	All funds	From onshore revenue	From offshore revenue
General Fund of the Treasury			

The federal government’s basic operating fund pays for roughly two-thirds of all federal expenditures, including the military, national parks, and schools.	\$4,395,372,101	\$431,434,049	\$3,963,938,052
States Funds disbursed to states fall under the jurisdiction of each state, and each state determines how the funds will be used.	\$1,839,147,051	\$1,814,559,611	\$24,587,440
Reclamation fund Supports the establishment of critical infrastructure projects like dams and power plants.	\$1,398,152,075	\$1,398,152,075	\$0
Land and Water Conservation Fund Provides matching grants to states and local governments to buy and develop public outdoor recreation areas across the 50 states. See below for more information about this fund.	\$888,554,560	\$0	\$888,554,560
American Indian tribes ONRR disburses 100% of revenue collected from resource extraction on American Indian lands back to the Indian tribes and individual Indian landowners.	\$852,729,351	\$852,729,351	\$0
Other funds Some funds are directed back to federal agencies that administer these lands to help cover operational costs. The Ultra-Deepwater Research Program and the Mescal Settlement Agreement also receive \$50 million each.	\$353,260,623	\$152,520,695	\$200,739,929
Historic Preservation Fund Helps preserve US historical and archaeological sites and cultural heritage through grants to state and tribal historic preservation offices. See below for more information about this fund.	\$150,000,000	\$0	\$150,000,000

Land and Water Conservation Fund

ONRR disburses revenue to the [Land and Water Conservation Fund](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/index.htm) (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/index.htm>) (LWCF) according to federal law. However, these funds are subject to congressional appropriations. Some of the money disbursed from ONRR to the fund is spent on LWCF projects, but some of it ultimately goes to other expenditures. The fund is authorized to receive and disburse \$900 million each year, but congressional appropriations to LWCF projects have been limited to between \$149 million and \$573 million each year since 1999.

To see how much was disbursed to states, sub-funds, and other projects each year, see the following datasets:

- [American Battlefield Protection Program, 2011-2015 data \(TSV\)](#) (</data/disbursements/lwcf/abpp.tsv>): Details about the location, acreage, and grant amounts of each battlefield funded through the [American Battlefield Protection Program](https://www.nps.gov/abpp/index.htm) (<https://www.nps.gov/abpp/index.htm>), a National Parks Service program that preserves the land where historic American battles were fought.
- [Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, 2011-2015 data \(TSV\)](#) (</data/disbursements/lwcf/cescf.tsv>): List of individual projects and locations funded through the [Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund\(\)](#), a [Fish and Wildlife Service](https://www.fws.gov/) (<https://www.fws.gov/>) program for conservation planning and acquisition of vital habitat for threatened and endangered species.
- [State and local grants, 2011-2016 data \(TSV\)](#) (</data/disbursements/lwcf/grants.tsv>): Details about the location, amount, and purpose of all Land and Water Conservation Fund grants to state and local governments.
- [Land acquisitions, 2011-2016 data \(TSV\)](#) (</data/disbursements/lwcf/land-acquisition.tsv>): Details about the location, budget, acreage, and purpose of each federal land acquisition funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Historic Preservation Fund

Like the LWCF, money in the Historic Preservation Fund is subject to congressional appropriations. Some of it is spent on historic preservation projects, but some of it

ultimately goes to other expenditures. The fund is authorized to receive and disburse \$150 million each year, but annual appropriations have declined from \$94 million to less than \$60 million since 2001.

To see how much was disbursed to each state for preservation projects (including Hurricane Sandy recovery funds), see [Historic Preservation grants, 2011-2014 \(TSV\)](#).
[\(/data/disbursements/historic-preservation.tsv\)](#).

Economic impact

Gross domestic product (GDP)

2015

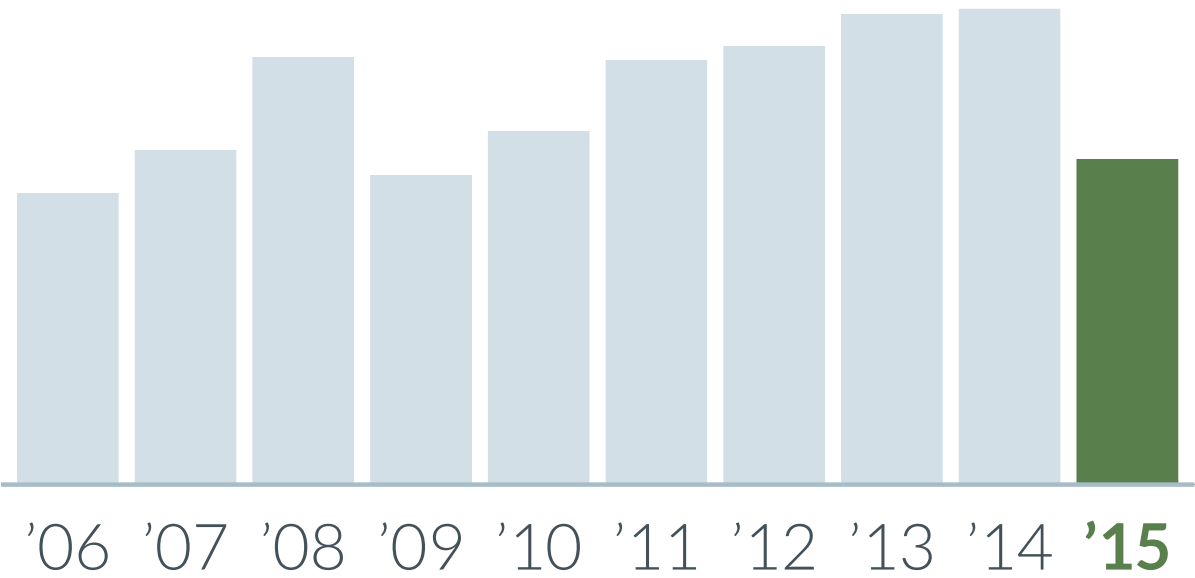
▼

Data about gross domestic product comes from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

[Data and documentation \(/downloads/#gdp\)](#)

GDP (DOLLARS)

\$500 billion



In **2015**, extractive industries accounted for **\$304,888,000,000** , or 1.7% of GDP.

Wage and salary jobs

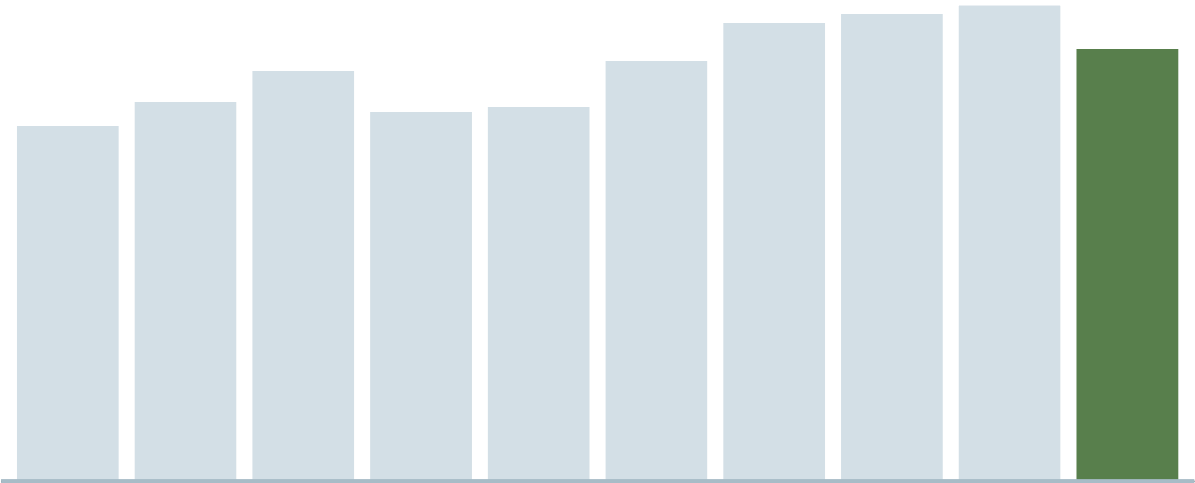
2015 

Wage and salary data, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, describes the number of people employed in natural resource extraction that receive wages or salaries from companies.

 [Data and documentation \(/downloads/#jobs\)](/downloads/#jobs)

WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

900k jobs



'06 '07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '**'15**

In **2015**, there were **751,631** jobs in the extractive industries, and they accounted for <1% of nationwide jobs.

Self-employment

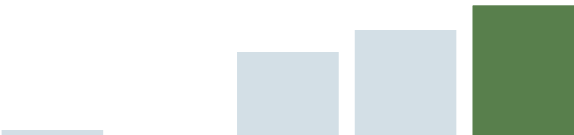
2014 

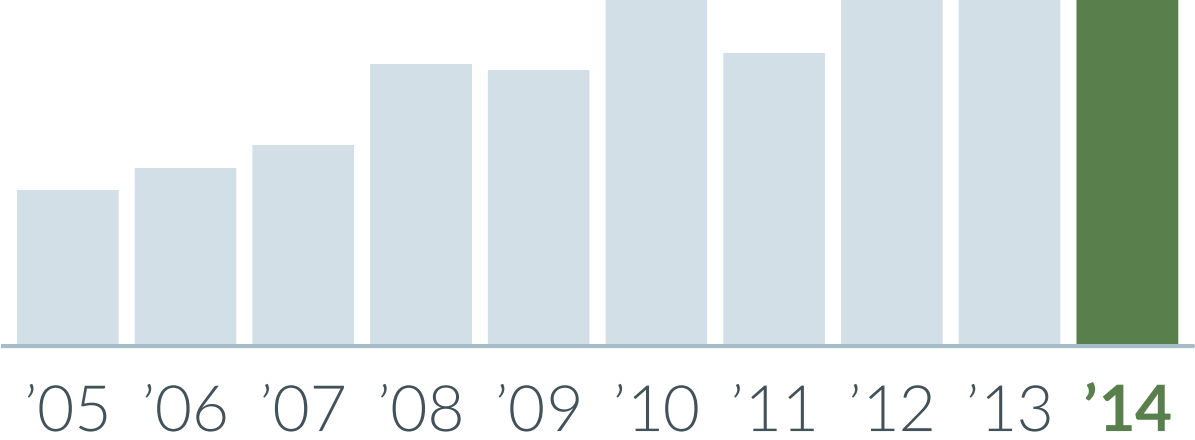
Self-employment data, from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, describes people who work in natural resource extraction, but don't receive wages or salaries because they own their own companies.

 [Data and documentation \(/downloads/#jobs\)](/downloads/#jobs)

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

900k jobs





In **2014**, there were **855,000** self-employed people working in the extractive industries.

