



The United States Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative



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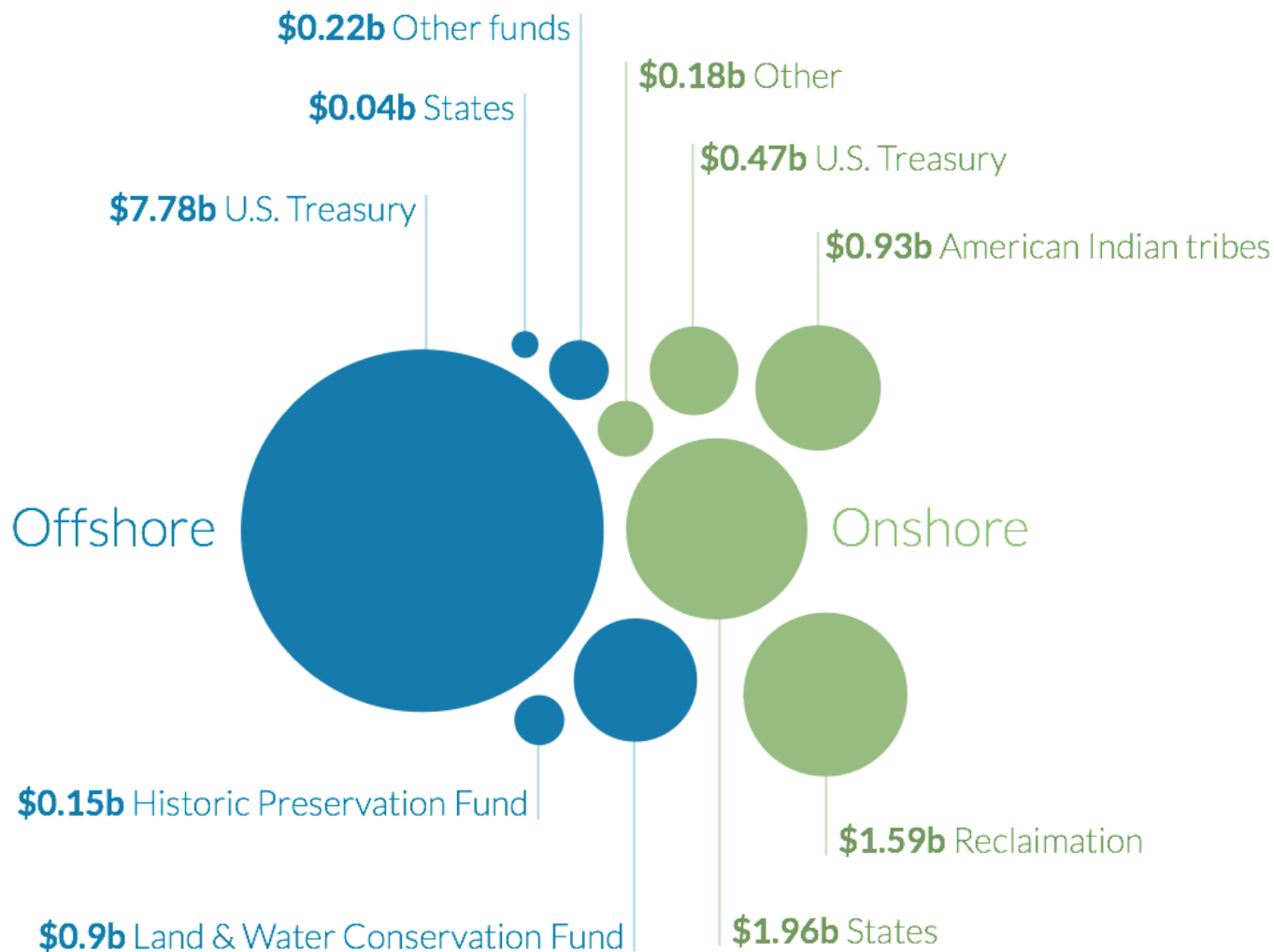
Disbursements

Once collected, the federal government distributes revenue from natural resource extraction for public use in a variety of ways.

Federal corporate income taxes go to the General Fund of the Treasury, and Congress determines how to allocate these resources each year through the appropriations process.

Other revenue from extraction on federal lands goes to many different funds and entities. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, ONRR disbursed \$14.187 billion in DOI revenue. The recipient of these funds depends on whether the revenue is from onshore or offshore extraction.

Federal revenue disbursements by fund (2013)



Onshore revenue

In FY 2013, ONRR disbursed \$5.141 billion in revenue from natural resource extraction.¹

Recipient	Amount	Percent of onshore disbursements
Treasury Funds disbursed to the Treasury go to the General Fund, which pays for roughly two-thirds of all federal expenditures, including the military, national parks, and schools.	\$470 million	9%
Reclamation Fund Established by Congress in 1902 to pay for Bureau of Reclamation projects, this fund supports the critical infrastructure projects like dams and power	\$1.592 billion	31%

plants.

States	\$1.964 billion	38%
Funds disbursed to states fall under the jurisdiction of each state, and each state determines how the funds will be used.		
Indian Tribes	\$933 million	18%
ONRR disburses 100% of revenue collected from resource extraction on American Indian lands back to the Indian tribes and individual Indian landowners.		
Other	\$182 million	4%
Certain onshore funds are directed back to the federal agencies that administer these lands (e.g., BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Service) to help cover operational costs. The Ultra-Deepwater Research Program and the Mescal Settlement Agreement also receive \$50 million each.		

In addition to the funds ONRR disbursed, OSMRE disbursed over \$322 million from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund in FY 2013 to 24 states and three tribes. The Crow Tribe received \$1.7 million, the Hopi tribe \$1.3 million, and the Navajo tribe \$6.8 million. States and tribes use these funds to reclaim mine lands abandoned from mining operations prior to 1977.

Offshore revenue

In FY 2013, ONRR disbursed \$9.046 billion in revenue from natural resource extraction on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Recipient	Amount	Percent of offshore disbursements
Treasury	\$7.781 billion	86%
Funds disbursed to the Treasury go to the General Fund, which pays for roughly two-thirds of all federal expenditures, including the military, national parks, and schools.		
Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$896 million	10%
This fund provides matching grants to states and local governments to buy		

and develop public outdoor recreation areas across the 50 states.

States

States receive federal Outer Continental Shelf revenue in two ways: 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 37.5% of revenue from certain leases in the Gulf of Mexico are shared with Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

\$41 million <1%

Historic Preservation Fund

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

\$150 million 2%

Other

Certain offshore funds are directed back to the federal agencies that administer these lands (e.g., BOEM and BSEE) to help cover operational costs.

\$215 million 2%

Data

Download fiscal year data:

 [Data and documentation](#)

Notes

1. [ONRR Statistical Information Report Tool](#) ↩