



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

New Mexico Energy Revenues Soar to \$1.17 Billion Under Trump Administration

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), disbursed \$1.17 billion in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to New Mexico, the highest amount in the state’s history. This represents an increase of \$531 million from the previous year’s total. The increase is primarily attributed to increased oil production, expedited permitting, streamlined regulations, and increased demand during the year as the economy and exports have continued to expand.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million

- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have

increased by 300 percent since FY 2016, with the Permian Basin making up 50% of all APDs. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$641.1 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Wyoming

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), disbursed \$641.1 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Wyoming. This represents an increase of \$77.2 million from the previous year’s total. The increase is primarily attributed to increased oil production, expedited permitting, streamlined regulations, and increased demand during the year as the economy and exports have continued to expand.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“Energy production is a key driver for Wyoming’s economy. Increasing revenue is great news for our state and for the entire energy industry,” **said Senator John Barrasso**. “Republicans in Congress and the Trump administration have helped turn America into an energy-dominant nation. It’s important that we build on these encouraging numbers by continuing to cut red tape and eliminate unnecessary regulations that limit U.S. energy production.”

“I’m pleased these funds will be returned to Wyoming,” **said Senator Mike Enzi**. “This money will go back in our communities and can help pay for schools, transportation and public services people rely on.”

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenue.data.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOP's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$108.1 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Colorado

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$108.1 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Colorado from energy production on federal and American Indian-owned lands and offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“Revenue from America’s thriving energy sector continues to greatly improve the lives of millions of Coloradans. Colorado’s Third Congressional District is fortunate to have abundant renewable and traditional energy sources that have contributed to local communities by providing funding for recreation, roads and schools,” **said Congressman Scott Tipton**. “This historic growth in energy revenues will continue to foster an environment for the responsible development of natural resources and allow for future innovation leading to cleaner, reliable and affordable energy for all American families.”

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in

disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day

last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$101.3 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Louisiana

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$101.3 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Louisiana. This represents an increase of \$10.3 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“Louisiana is one of the top energy producers in the country, and these revenues generated from Gulf energy production will support critical coastal restoration in Louisiana,” **said Senator John Kennedy**. “The success of our energy production relies on maintaining a healthy and vibrant coastline in the Gulf of Mexico.”

“The Trump Administration’s support of American energy dominance has played an important role in the revenue Louisiana receives from energy produced off our coast,” **said Congressman Steve Scalise**. “Today’s announcement that we will receive more than \$100 million from oil revenue sharing is welcome news for Southeast Louisiana communities that rely on this money to restore our coast and fight coastal erosion. While this is welcome news, it also highlights the discrepancy between offshore and onshore revenue sharing and the need for coastal states to continue fighting for the same 50%

revenue sharing that the onshore states receive.”

“As a representative of one of the nation’s top energy-producing states, I have fought and will continue fighting tirelessly to ensure Louisiana receives its fair share of revenues from oil and gas production in the federal waters off our coast. We are grateful to the Trump Administration for prioritizing our state’s workers and recognizing our profound contributions to America’s energy dominance,” **said Congressman Mike Johnson**. “For far too long, excessive regulations from past administrations have crippled energy production and weakened our economy. This disbursement is a prime example of what can be achieved when we unleash pro-growth policies.”

“President Trump has taken historic action to unleash American energy production, reversing years of bad policy and regulatory overreach,” **said Congressman Clay Higgins**. “Louisiana understands the importance of the oil and gas industry, which employs thousands of families and provides the state with critical revenue. We’ll continue working with President Trump and his administration to promote American energy and the important revenue-sharing programs, like GOMESA, that benefit Louisiana.”

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value

added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenue.data.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects. The Department issued Secretary's Order 3355 in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$93.65 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to North Dakota

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$93.65 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to North Dakota. This represents an increase of \$40.4 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“These increased revenues are the result of our efforts with the administration to provide regulatory relief for energy production, including on federal lands,” **said Senator John Hoeven**. “By empowering the development of all of our nation’s abundant energy resources, we can help create good jobs for our citizens, ensure our country is energy secure and fund a wide range of priorities, like infrastructure, education, recreation and conservation.”

“President Trump’s energy dominance agenda works for North Dakota, and today’s announcement reflects that,” **said Senator Kevin Cramer**. “The dramatic increase in disbursements and revenue since President Trump took office demonstrates his Administration’s commitment to responsibly developing our natural resources.”

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenue.data.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$71.7 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Utah

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$71.7 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Utah. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“I’m pleased to see that energy disbursements are up again this year, with \$71.69 million being disbursed to my home state of Utah,” **Senator Mitt Romney said**. “These additional revenues are critical to our rural counties, as they support high-paying jobs and provide our counties a stream of income to pay for schools, roads, and public services. As the administration continues to support Utah’s role in America’s energy independence and responsible energy development, we will see the creation of more high-paying jobs and more revenue directed to our rural counties.”

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which

more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production

is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



Date: October 24, 2019
Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$65.1 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Texas

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$65.1 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Texas. This represents an increase of \$5 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million

- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenue.data.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to

complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOP's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$47.3 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to California

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$47.3 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to California. This represents an increase of \$2.4 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million

- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to

complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOP's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$34.0 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Alabama

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$34.0 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Alabama. This represents an increase of \$3.5 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million

- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to

complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOP's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



Date: October 24, 2019
Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$33.2 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Mississippi

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$33.2 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Mississippi. This represents an increase of \$4.5 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million

- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to

complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOP's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$30.0 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Montana

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$30.0 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Montana. This represents an increase of \$4.3 million from the previous year’s total. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“American energy production is driving our economy in Montana and the nation, creating good paying jobs and economic prosperity,” **said Senator Steve Daines**. “Our energy economy is critical for funding schools, public services, conservation and infrastructure priorities that are vital to Montana’s way of life. I’m thankful the Trump administration understands the importance of energy production and I look forward to continuing to work together to secure American energy dominance.”

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenue.data.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.



U.S. Department of the Interior

NEWS RELEASE

Date: October 24, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Disburses \$25.9 Million in FY 2019 Energy Revenues to Alaska

Revenues going back to the state will fund critical educational and infrastructure improvements, land and water conservation projects

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt announced today that Interior’s Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) disbursed \$25.9 million in Fiscal Year 2019 energy revenues to Alaska. The funds are derived from energy produced on federal and Indian lands, as well as U.S. offshore areas.

“The President believes we can appropriately develop our natural resources and be great stewards of conservation,” **said Secretary Bernhardt**. “The disbursements paid to states and Tribes from energy development revenues go right back to the communities where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements, and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs.”

Total revenues collected last year increased by 31 percent to approximately \$12 billion, continuing a successful upward trend for the Trump Administration. Often the second-highest generator of federal income following taxes, energy revenue disbursements are a critical source of funding to states, American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, as well as to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Reclamation Fund, Historic Preservation Fund and the U.S. Treasury.

“I’m glad that revenues from development on federal lands in Alaska are coming in to support our state. I hope and expect these revenues will continue to grow as responsible development in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and other federal areas move forward. \$11.69 billion is a tremendous return for our country, and I thank the Trump administration for advancing solid policies that are making the U.S. a global energy production leader and driving revenue growth,” **Senator Lisa Murkowski said**.

ONRR disbursed almost \$2.44 billion of the FY 2019 energy revenues to 35 states as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas and mineral production on federal lands within their borders and from offshore oil and gas tracts in federal waters adjacent to their shores. The increase in disbursements is primarily attributed to higher production volumes in both oil and natural gas, which

more than offset the marginal price decrease, creating an overall increase in ONRR disbursements.

The top states receiving FY 2019 revenues were:

- **New Mexico** \$1.17 billion
- **Wyoming** \$641.11 million
- **Colorado** \$108.05 million
- **Louisiana** \$101.33 million
- **North Dakota** \$93.65 million
- **Utah** \$71.69 million
- **Texas** \$65.12 million
- **California** \$47.27 million
- **Alabama** \$34.04 million
- **Mississippi** \$33.18 million
- **Montana** \$29.99 million
- **Alaska** \$25.91 million

The more than \$1 billion disbursed to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners is more than double the disbursements paid in FY 2016. The revenues disbursed to the 33 federally recognized American Indian tribes and approximately 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners represent 100 percent of the revenues received from energy and mineral production activities on Indian lands. Tribes use these revenues to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives.

In evaluating the overall impact of energy development on public lands, the Department of the Interior (Department) released an [economic impact report](#) for FY 2018. From the report, oil and gas produced from Department-managed public lands and waters supported an estimated \$85.4 billion in value added, \$139 billion in economic output, and 607,000 jobs. Coal produced from Department-managed public lands supported an estimated \$6.5 billion in value added, \$11.5 billion in economic output, and 36,000 jobs.

All federal, non-renewable energy revenues are collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited and disbursed by ONRR from energy and mineral leases and other monies owed for the use of public resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federal and American Indian lands. Since 1982, ONRR has disbursed more than \$314.7 billion in mineral leasing revenues. ONRR makes most disbursements on a monthly basis from the royalties, rents and bonuses it collects from energy and mineral companies operating on federal lands and waters.

A complete list of states receiving revenues and FY 2019 disbursement data will be available on the Natural Resources Revenue Data portal located at <https://revenuedata.doi.gov>.

Energy accomplishments under the Trump Administration

In looking at all production sources, the United States is now the world leader in oil and natural gas production with crude oil production having reached a record high last year and is projected to reach another record high this year. Crude oil exports reached a record average of 2 million barrels per day last year, and have averaged a record 2.8 million barrels per day so far this year. Natural gas production

is on pace to set a record high in 2019, which would be the third straight year of record production, and in 2018, coal exports reached their highest level in 5 years.

Removing burdensome and unnecessary regulations have spurred economic growth across the country, and consequently, applications for permits to drill (APD), which allow for drilling on public lands, have increased by 300 percent since FY 2016. Even with this significant increase, the Department has implemented processes to streamline the application and approval process. The time needed to complete an APD under the previous administration took an average of 257 days, while it now takes 108 days to complete the processing.

From these changes and many others, energy development continues to flourish, but it is important to note that the production has taken place using the least amount of public acreage since this data was collected in 1985.

The growth of the energy sector is in part attributable to policy changes made under President Trump's leadership. The Department has made several policy and administrative changes, directly supporting responsible energy development on public lands in accordance with President Trump's [Executive Order 13807: Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects](#). The Department issued [Secretary's Order 3355](#) in accordance with this executive order, which implemented a new, streamlined process for infrastructure and energy projects.

The Order requires that environmental impact statement (EIS) documents be completed in one year and in less than 150 pages with exceptions for those that are unusually complex or in coordination with other Federal agencies. Additionally, to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing any science, quality, or legal sufficiency, the Department's Solicitor's Office is involved in each EIS from day one, and DOI's Bureaus review each EIS in a concurrent briefing format rather than linearly. This has reduced EIS timelines by nearly a year per project.

###

The [Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965](#) invests in projects that help strengthen communities, preserve American history and protect national endowments of lands and waters. The [Reclamation Fund](#), which Congress established in 1902, funds the development of irrigation projects on arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. The [Historic Preservation Fund](#) provides [matching grants](#) to state and Tribal historic preservation offices to pay for surveys of historic resources, training, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and preservation grants to local jurisdictions.