2023 Geological & Geophysical Data Inventory

U.S. Outer Continental Shelf

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Acknowledgements: This report was developed in coordination with subject matter experts across the entire bureau, including significant contributions from BOEM regional Resource Evaluation offices.

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Office of Strategic Resources Resource Evaluation Division

Contents

Abbreviations	iv
Introduction	1
Permits, Data Acquisition, and Reimbursement	1
Geophysical Data Surveys	3
2-D Surveys	3
3-D Surveys	
4-D Surveys	3
AVO Surveys	3
4-C Surveys	4
High Resolution Data	4
Magnetic and Gravity Surveys	4
CSEM Surveys	4
Geological Data Collection	5
Bottom Sampling and Shallow Coring	5
Deep Stratigraphic	5
G&G Data Release	5
Analysis of Present BOEM Data Coverage on the OCS	F
Mileage/Blocks	5
Geological and Geophysical Exploration Permits	
Expenditures	
	4.0
Tables	10
Appendix	15
Alaska Region OCS Tables for Data Inventory, Permits Expenditures	
Atlantic Region OCS Tables for Data Inventory, Permits, Expenditures	
Gulf of Mexico Region OCS Tables for Data Inventory, Permits, Expenditures	
Pacific Region OCS Tables for Data Inventory, Permits, Expenditures	25

Figures

	Figure 1: Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas	7
Tab	oles	
	Table 1: Summary of Estimates of 2-D Seismic Miles in the BOEM Inventory Through FY 2023 by Planning Area (Rounded off to Nearest 1,000 Miles)	.9
	Table 2: Summary of BOEM-Purchased 2-D Seismic Data for FY 1968-2023	10
	Table 3: Summary of BOEM-Purchased 3-D Seismic Data for FY 1968-2023	10
	Table 4: Summary of BOEM's G&G Data Inventory, by Data Type and Region, FY 1968-2023	11
	Table 5: Total Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration by CY	12
	Table 6: Summary of G&G Data Expenditures by Data Type and Region, FY 1968-2023 (in nominal dollars)	13

Abbreviations

AVO Amplitude Variation with Offset

BOEM Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

BSEE Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

CDP Common Depth Point Seismic Data

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COST Continental Offshore Stratigraphic Test
CSEM Controlled Source Electromagnetic survey

CY Calendar Year

DOI Department of the Interior
DST Deep Stratigraphic Test (well)

FY Fiscal Year

G&G Geological and Geophysical

GOM Gulf of Mexico GRAV Gravity Data

HRD High-Resolution Data

MAG Magnetic Data

MMS Minerals Management Service

OBS Ocean Bottom Seismometers

OCS Outer Continental Shelf

OCSLA Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act

4-C Four Component Seismic Data
 2-D Two-Dimensional Seismic Data
 3-D Three-Dimensional Seismic Data
 4-D Four-Dimensional Seismic Data

Introduction

This report catalogs the current and historical geological and geophysical (G&G) data permitting activities and G&G data purchases of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM) Resource Evaluation Program. The report includes G&G data and information associated with both oil and gas activities and marine and strategic minerals activities, but does not include an inventory of G&G data associated with renewable energy activities.

BOEM's regulations (30 CFR § 551) govern the process for pre-lease G&G exploration for oil, gas, and sulphur resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Part 551 applies to both G&G exploration and scientific research. The purpose of these regulations is to prescribe when a permit or the filing of a notice is required to conduct G&G activities on the OCS, the operating procedures for conducting exploration activities, requirements for disclosing data and information, conditions for reimbursing permittees for certain costs, and other conditions under which exploration must be conducted. Similar regulations addressing pre-lease prospecting activities for minerals other than oil, gas, or sulphur can be found in 30 CFR § 580.

This report focuses primarily on the aggregation and summary of administrative data, such as the totals for permits issued, data acquired, and expenditures for these data. These items are influenced by a number of factors, including overall trends of oil and gas prices, access to OCS acreage, and the shift of industry investment to international and onshore opportunities.

This report tracks all data by fiscal year with the exception of permits issued, which is tracked by calendar year due to BOEM permit-issuance procedure. This report includes transactions through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, however, permitting data is included through December 31, 2023. All dollar amounts are reported in nominal United States dollar values and are not adjusted for inflation.

Permits, Data Acquisition, and Reimbursement

BOEM administers certain provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) through regulations found at Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). These regulations govern permitting, data acquisition and release, preleasing, and post-lease operations on the OCS.

For administrative and planning purposes, BOEM has established four OCS regions - Alaska, Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico (GOM) - comprised of 26 planning areas, as shown in Figure 1.

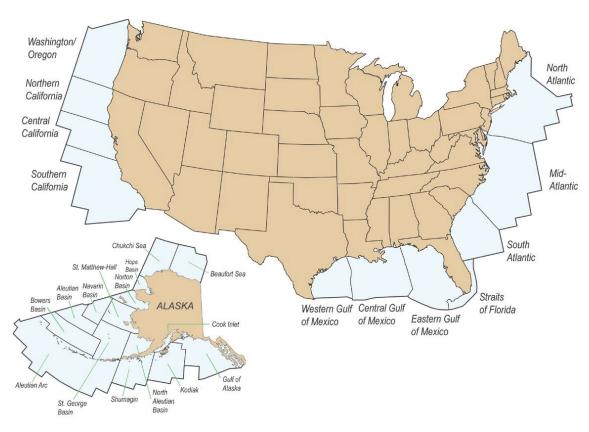


Figure 1: Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas

BOEM issues permits to industry to allow for the collection of pre-lease G&G data and approves the collection of post-lease G&G data to inform industry-submitted Exploration Plans and Development and Production Plans. These G&G permits, issued by the regional Offices of Resource Evaluation, set forth the specific requirements for each data-gathering activity. These requirements include the area where the data may be collected, the timing of the activity, approved equipment and methods, environmental mitigation measures, and other relevant information.

BOEM does not typically acquire G&G data directly. Instead, BOEM often obtains G&G data from lessees and permittees. By regulation, BOEM has access to certain permitted seismic data and information (such as processed, analyzed, or interpreted data) as soon as the data become available, and lessees and operators are required, upon request, to provide BOEM with data collected on their leases. For G&G data acquired by permit or on lease, BOEM reimburses permittees and lessees only for the cost of data reproduction. Should industry have data available in areas not under BOEM jurisdiction, e.g., state waters or adjacent foreign waters, and BOEM requests those data, BOEM pays a significantly higher "market price" for obtaining the information.

Geophysical Data Surveys

2-D Surveys

The two-dimensional (2-D) geophysical data in the BOEM inventory is common depth point (CDP) seismic information collected along a survey line. Also known as common midpoint or common reflection point data, the data are derived from a common location in the ocean sub-bottom where sound waves originating from a source near the ocean surface are reflected back to the surface. Table 1 shows estimates of the amount of 2-D data in the BOEM inventory in miles, by BOEM planning area.

Prior to the mid-1990s, most data were collected in 2-D. Since that time, most geophysical data collected and most of the data added to the BOEM inventory have been three-dimensional (3-D) seismic; this is especially true for GOM OCS data collection.

3-D Surveys

The evolution of 3-D seismic data and information in conjunction with the advancement of interactive computer workstations has made it possible to more closely define and assess the potential for oil and gas occurrence on the OCS, especially with regard to subsalt prospects. Compared with the results of 2-D surveys, 3-D information provides greater detail and delineation of the subsurface geologic conditions associated with the occurrence of hydrocarbons.

4-D Surveys

As 3-D seismic technology evolved, 3-D reflection techniques began to portray not only subsurface structure and stratigraphy but information about fluids within the subsurface as well. Three-dimensional seismic surveys that are shot over the same area at different times can now detect changes from one fluid or gas to another (where present), e.g., oil to water. Thus, time-lapse 3-D seismic surveys, known more commonly as 4-D seismic surveys, have been used to monitor fluid movement in producing reservoirs where changes in fluid content are imaged with seismic techniques over an interval of time. To date, the primary objectives of these surveys has been for managing reservoirs, determining where and how long to drain hydrocarbon-bearing areas, and monitoring gas injection or water flooding during enhanced recovery operations.

AVO Surveys

A specialized processing technique that can be used with both 2-D and 3-D seismic data is Amplitude Variation with Offset (AVO). AVO involves the variation in amplitude of a seismic reflection with the angle of incidence or source-geophone distance and is processed using the raw data gathered. AVO data are often used as

a direct hydrocarbon indicator.

4-C Surveys

Another type of data acquisition is 2-D or 3-D four component (4-C) surveys, which involves the recording of marine seismic data with ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) on the seafloor. Each OBS consists of a hydrophone recording pressure changes of passing P-waves, and three orthogonal geophones recording movement in three components of direction (x, y, and z axes) of passing shear waves (s-waves). Three dimensional 4-C is a recording of multiple parallel lines of seismometers achieved by recording seismic waves from each line simultaneously or in sequence by recording a line of geophones, moving the line a short distance and parallel to the previous line, and repeating the process.

High Resolution Data

Up until 1982, all BOEM regional offices directly acquired pre-lease, tract-specific, shallow hazards data, or high-resolution data (HRD). After BOEM established the area-wide leasing program in 1982, the detailed shallow hazards analysis function was shifted to the post-sale phase, and it is now the responsibility of the lessee to collect site-specific hazards data.

A company must obtain a G&G permit from BOEM to conduct a pre-lease hazards survey. Shallow hazards survey data and information are available to BOEM and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), as outlined in the applicable regulations and the terms of the permit or lease. These data are submitted to BOEM as part of the safety review process.

Magnetic and Gravity Surveys

Magnetic surveys measure the magnetic field or a component (such as the vertical component) at a series of different locations over an area of interest, usually to locate concentrations of magnetic anomalies or to determine depth to basement. Gravity surveys produce measurements of the gravitational field at a series of different locations over an area of interest and are used to identify density differences that may indicate different rock types. Gravity data are usually displayed as anomaly maps.

CSEM Surveys

Controlled Source Electromagnetic (CSEM) surveys are being conducted in areas of the GOM and elsewhere. Although not a new technology, it is a relatively new application for the deeper water OCS provinces. The data gathered from these surveys are often used in conjunction with seismic reflection data to generate direct recognition of hydrocarbon fluid resistivity in potential subsurface reservoirs.

Geological Data Collection

Bottom Sampling and Shallow Coring

In general, bottom samples are obtained by dropping a weighted tube to the ocean floor and recovering it with an attached wire line. Shallow coring (no deeper than 500 feet) is performed by both conventional rotary drilling equipment and by wireline deployment of pressure core systems to obtain a sample of the sediments of the shallow subsurface.

Deep Stratigraphic Tests

A deep stratigraphic test, as defined in 30 CFR § 551.1, means, "drilling that involves the penetration into the sea bottom of more than 500 feet (152 meters)." These wells are sometimes known as Continental Offshore Stratigraphic Test (COST) wells and are drilled primarily to gather geological information. Conversely, shallow test drilling, as defined in the same regulatory provision, means, "drilling into the sea bottom to depths less than those specified in the definition of a deep stratigraphic test." Three COST wells drilled on the OCS have encountered hydrocarbons: the COST B-3 (Atlantic Region), Point Conception No.1 (Pacific Region), and the Norton COST No. 2 (Alaska Region). A discussion of the deep stratigraphic test program is described in OCS Report MMS-90-0028.

G&G Data Release

BOEM's regulations at 30 CFR § 551.14(b)(1) and § 550.197 establish the release timeframes for proprietary G&G data and information. Pre-lease geophysical information is not released to the public for 25 years and raw geophysical data is held for 50 years before it is released to the public. The proprietary term for geological information is 10 years. The Minerals Management Service (MMS), a BOEM predecessor agency, first released geophysical data sets in 2001, which included data sets from southern Alaska, the Arctic, the Bering Sea, Southern California through Washington/Oregon, the North, Mid, and South Atlantic planning areas, and the Eastern, Central, and Western GOM. All geophysical data released by BOEM can be searched for and downloaded at the National Archive of Marine Seismic Surveys (NAMSS): https://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/NAMSS/.

Analysis of BOEM Data Coverage on the OCS

Mileage/Blocks

BOEM has amassed a large inventory of both 2-D and 3-D seismic data. Table 1 shows the coverage of 2-D seismic data, by region and planning area, that BOEM purchased through FY 2023. Tables 2 and 3 summarize the total amount of 2-D and 3-D data for all planning areas purchased annually through FY 2023. Figure 2 provides an illustrative representation of the data listed in Tables 2 and 3. Table 4

summarizes BOEM data inventory by type and by region through FY 2023. As noted in Table 4, BOEM currently has 409,399 blocks of 3-D seismic data and approximately 3.4 million line-miles of conventional 2-D seismic information. The additions to the BOEM inventory in FY 2023 represent an 8.5% increase in the cumulative 3-D seismic data inventory and no change in the cumulative 2-D seismic data inventory. Each block of 3-D data coverage typically provides a more detailed view of the subsurface than a 2-D seismic line-mile.

Note that while BOEM reports 31,950 OCS blocks of new 3-D seismic data purchased in FY 2023 (Table 3), the true coverage of new reflection seismic data is only approximately 6,000 OCS blocks. BOEM received 75 unique 3-D seismic surveys in FY 2023 with aerial coverage of anywhere from several OCS blocks to several hundred OCS blocks, where each survey can contain between one to over 20 types of data volumes. In a case where there are 20 data volumes from a single survey over a single OCS block, BOEM reports that as 20 OCS blocks of data. The most common data volume types received in FY 2023 were pre- and post-stack depth migration; pre- and post-stack time migration; near, mid-, and far stacks for AVO; 3-D Kirchhoff pre-stack depth migration; reverse time migration; and velocity models.

BOEM has not purchased all the permit data shot and recorded by industry, primarily due to poor data quality or the redundancy in available data sets. Since the early 1990s, the volume of 3-D seismic data has increased in concert with the development and use of interactive computer workstations. For some areas where BOEM previously obtained 2-D or 3-D seismic information, BOEM continues to purchase new information as a result of the use of state-of-the-art acquisition methods and modern processing techniques, particularly for depth migration in subsalt areas of the GOM.

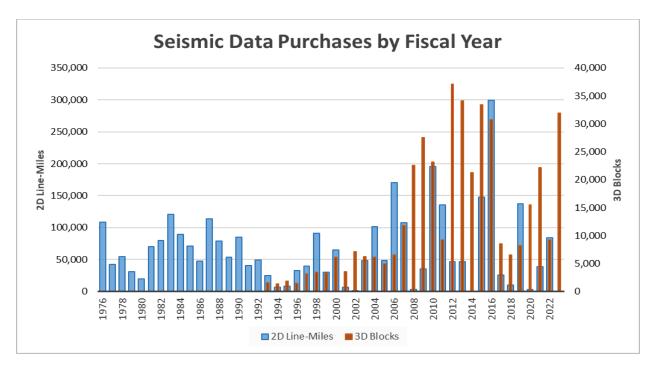


Figure 2: Seismic Data Purchases by Fiscal Year

Geological and Geophysical (G&G) Exploration Permits

Table 5 provides a summary of G&G exploration permitting for the OCS since 1960, with a differentiation between geological permits and geophysical permits from 1969 to 2023. Figure 3 displays the permitting data by calendar year and shows a steady decline over the past 40 years, from over 500 permits in Calendar Year (CY) 1983 to 46 in CY 2023. The greatest number of permits issued in one year was 574 in 1983, during which time significant exploration activity was occurring in all four OCS regions.

Tables A-2, A-5, A-8, and A-11 show total permits issued by OCS Region. The GOM Region has granted 84 percent of all BOEM permits issued, followed by the Alaska Region with eight percent, the Pacific Region with six percent, and the Atlantic Region with two percent. The regional differences can be attributed to factors such as leasing moratoria, operating conditions (e.g., arctic ice), the discovery of new hydrocarbon plays, and the presence of existing infrastructure.

Since 1969, approximately 94 percent of the permits issued have been for geophysical exploration, with geological exploration permits accounting for only five percent. Non-energy permits also account for just over a half of a percent of all permits. While the total number of 3-D seismic permits (including 4-D) issued only comprises 12 percent of all permits issued, over the past 10 years, 3-D permits (including 4-D) have comprised 41 percent of all geophysical permits issued. Permits for deep stratigraphic test wells or COST wells comprise about six percent of all geological permits issued.

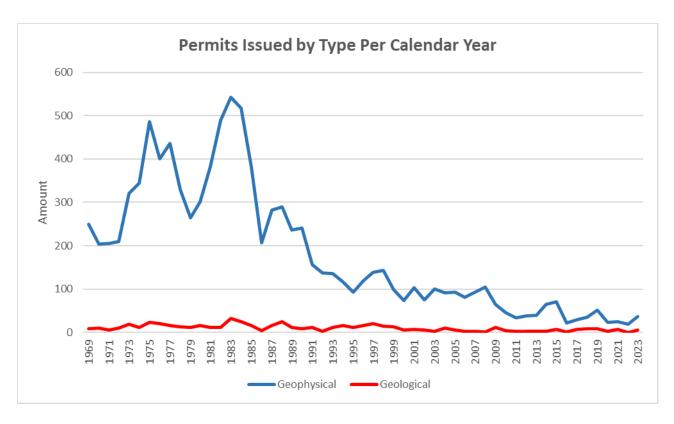


Figure 3: Permits Issued by Type per Calendar Year

Expenditures

Under 30 CFR § 551.13(a), BOEM can purchase OCS G&G data for the cost of data reproduction. As a result, BOEM purchases large amounts of data at costs much lower than market price.

BSEE's Acquisition Operations recently conducted a market survey and an analysis of occupational categories and associated labor rates. After conducting its analysis, BSEE assessed an appropriate reimbursement rate of \$4.00 to \$5.00 per gigabyte of G&G data beginning in FY 2021. BSEE's prior assessment (after conducting a market survey in December 2015) resulted in a reimbursement rate of \$2/gigabyte for all G&G data. Prior to 2015, BSEE was using a reimbursement rate of \$20.48/gigabyte rate for G&G data.

Table 6 shows the total expenditures for G&G data since 1968 for those data presented in Table 4, including the distribution of G&G data expenditures by region. The GOM and Alaska regions have the largest portion of the expenditures with 40 and 37 percent, respectively. The Alaska Region has over twice the offshore area of the other three regions combined. The GOM Region, with over 95 percent of OCS oil and gas production, represents the largest database of G&G data. The Atlantic Region (14 percent) and the Pacific Region (9 percent) are comparable in terms of expenditures, although this difference is primarily due to the purchases of high-resolution data in the Atlantic (see Table 6). The Pacific Region has the smallest

expenditures for G&G data because much of the OCS offshore California, Washington, and Oregon was under moratoria from the 1980s to 2008. No new oil and gas leasing has occurred in the Pacific Region since 1984 nor in the Atlantic Region since 1983.

Overall, the early to mid-1980s saw a dramatic increase in G&G data expenditures by BOEM, as more reprocessed data were acquired to address area-wide leasing and a more aggressive proposed OCS leasing schedule. Due to regulatory changes in reimbursement procedures in 1986, the cost per mile dropped dramatically. This change coupled with a generally less-aggressive leasing schedule and new exploration opportunities worldwide has led to a steady decrease in total expenditures from the 1980s to the present.

Table 1. Summary of Estimates of 2-D Seismic Line Miles in the BOEM Inventory Through FY 2023 by Planning Area (Rounded to Nearest 1,000 Miles)

Planning Area	Estimated Mileage
Alaska	
Gulf of Alaska Cook Inlet Kodiak Shumagin North Aleutian St. George Basin Aleutian Arc Bowers Basin Aleutian Basin St. Matthew-Hall Norton Basin Navarin Basin Hope Basin Chukchi Sea Beaufort Sea Total	36,000 23,000 23,000 10,000 43,000 50,000 < 500 <1,000 <1,000 10,000 25,000 55,000 9,000 141,000 88,000 515,000
Atlantic	
North Atlantic Mid-Atlantic South Atlantic Straits of Florida Total	146,000 95,000 76,000 <u>11,000</u> 328,000
Gulf of Mex	rico
Eastern GOM Central GOM Western GOM Total	269,000 1,522,000 <u>656,000</u> 2,447,000
Pacific	
Southern CA Central CA Northern CA Wash./Oregon Total	85,000 21,000 19,000 <u>8,000</u> 133,000

Table 2. Summary of BOEM-Purchased 2-D Seismic Data for FY 1968-2023

Table 3. Summary of BOEM-Purchased 3-D Seismic Data for FY 1968-2023

FY	Total Miles
1968-1979	507,459
	19,400
1980	69,904
1981	79,961
1982 1983	120,743
	89,853
1984 1985	71,521
1986	47,287
1987	113,680
1988	78,920
1989	53,494
1990	85,280
1990	40,513
1992	49,191
1993	25,482
1994	7,138
1995	8,930
1996	33,296
1997	39,682
1998	90,981
1999	30,135
2000	64,710
2001	6,668
2002	1,506
2003	48,154
2004	101,282
2005	48,829
2006	170,379
2007	108,080
2008	2,953
2009	35,130
2010	195,487
2011	135,884
2012	46,923
2013	46,694
2014	248
2015	147,555
2016	299,028
2017	26,318
2018	10,061
2019	137,695
2020	3,719
2021	38,851
2022	84,595
2023	0
Total	3,423,599

FY	Total OCS Blocks
1968-1992	0
1993	1,563
1994	1,420
1995	1,826
1996	1,470
1997	3,129
1998	3,460
1999	3,226
2000	6,161
2001 2002	3,602 7,182
2002	6,272
2003	6,193
2005	4,996
2006	6,495
2007	11,855
2008	22,606
2009	27,547
2010	23,137
2011	9,259
2012	37,092
2013	34,132
2014	21,294
2015	33,427
2016 2017	30,764 8,566
2018	5,686
2019	8,218
2020	15,450
2021	22,145
2022	9,276
2023	31,950
Total	409,399

Table 4. Summary of BOEM's G&G Data Inventory, by Data Type and Region, FY 1968-2023

Data Type	Region	Mileage*
2-D Seismic	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	515,233 328,513 2,446,990 132,863 3,423,599
High Resolution	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	59,855 49,509 176,693 <u>30,582</u> 316,639
CDP Interpretations	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	84,683 104,665 293,925 <u>42,365</u> 465,774
Gravity and Magnetics	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	404,599 15,783 856,253 110,150 1,386,785
3-D Seismic	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	1,210 0 408,137 <u>52</u> 409,399
3-D/4-C	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	0 0 9,005 <u>0</u> 9,005
3D-AVO	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	81 0 47,424 0 47,505
Deep Stratigraphic Tests	Alaska Atlantic Gulf of Mexico Pacific Total	14 5 14 <u>2</u> 35

^{(*3-}D seismic, 3-D/4-C data, and AVO are measured in OCS blocks and Deep Stratigraphic Test units are wells drilled.)

Table 5. Total Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration by CY

Year	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
1960-1969	2,611	249	9	0	0	0	0
1970-1979	3,339	3,201	138	18	0	0	0
1980	318	302	16	1	0	0	0
1981	394	383	11	0	0	0	0
1982	502	490	12	3	0	0	0
1983	574	542	32	1	16	0	0
1984	543	518	25	0	18	0	0
1985	398	382	16	0	38	0	0
1986	211	207	4	0	32	0	0
1987	298	282	16	0	42	0	0
1988	313	289	24	0	45	0	0
1989	249	237	12	1	47	0	0
1990	251	241	9	0	57	1	0
1991	170	156	12	0	45	2	0
1992	141	137	3	0	53	1	0
1993	147	135	11	0	70	1	0
1994	133	117	16	0	53	0	0
1995	104	92	11	0	50	1	0
1996	136	120	16	0	59	0	0
1997	159	139	20	0	69	0	1
1998	157	143	14	0	59	0	1
1999	111	98	13	0	44	0	0
2000	80	73	5	0	32	2	0
2001	110	103	7	0	33	0	0
2002	80	75	5	0	20	0	3
2003	107	100	3	0	29	4	2
2004	103	91	10	0	21	2	0
2005	101	93	6	0	25	2	0
2006	87	82	2	0	24	3	0
2007	95	92	2	0	32	1	0
2008	112	104	1	2	23	7	0
2009	84	64	12	4	9	8	1
2010	55	46	4	0	8	5	1
2011	42	33	3	0	19	6	0
2012	44	38	2	0	20	4	4
2013	47	40	2	0	15	5	4
2014	68 77	65 70	3	0	22	0	3
2015	77	70	7	0	15	0	4
2016	24	22	1	0	22	1	0
2017	37	29	7	1	8	1	1
2018	43	35 53	8	0	12	0	3
2019	66	52	9	0	21	5	3
2020	28	23	3	0	7	2	5
2021	31	24	7	0	2	0	5
2022 2023	20 46	18 37	0 5	0 1	5 6	2 4	3 5
Total	12,846	9,869	554	32	1,227	70	49

A=Total Number of Geological, Geophysical, and Strategic Minerals Permits Issued; B=Number of Geophysical Permits Issued; C=Number of Geological Permits Issued; D=Number of Geological Permits Issued for Deep Stratigraphic Tests; E=Number of Geophysical Permits Issued for 3-D Seismic Data; F=Number of Permits Issued for Strategic (Nonenergy) Minerals; G=Number of Permits Issued for 4-D Seismic Data

Table 6. Summary of G&G Data Expenditures by Data Type and Region, FY 1968-2023 (in nominal dollars)

Data Type	Region	Expenditures (\$)
	Alaska	
2-D Seismic High Resolution CDP Interpretations Gravity and Magnetics 3-D Seismic 3-D/4-C AVO Total		41,052,227 11,125,798 439,793 1,027,238 1,511,327 0 28,048 55,184,431
	Atlantic	
2-D Seismic High Resolution CDP Interpretations Gravity and Magnetics 3-D Seismic 3-D/4-C AVO Total		11,774,315 9,751,232 242,774 2,902 0 0 21,771,223
Gu	If of Mexico)
2-D Seismic High Resolution CDP Interpretations Gravity and Magnetics 3-D Seismic (ex. AVO) 3-D/4-C AVO Total		32,300,504 12,740,402 1,096,580 892,671 12,851,900 3,402 402,121 60,287,580
	Pacific	
2-D Seismic High Resolution CDP Interpretations Gravity and Magnetics 3-D Seismic 3-D/4-C AVO Total		9,563,176 3,696,394 72,175 534,363 27,925 0 0 13,894,033

Detailed annual expenditures, by region, are shown in Tables A-3, A-6, A-9, and A-12.

Appendix

	Alaska Region OCS
A-1	Summary of G&G Data Inventory for Alaska by FY
A-2	Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in Alaska by CY17
A-3	Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for Alaska (in nominal dollars)
	Atlantic Region OCS
A-4	Summary of G&G Data Inventory for the Atlantic by FY19
A-5	Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in the Atlantic by CY20
A-6	Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for the Atlantic (in nominal dollars)21
	Gulf of Mexico Region OCS
A-7	Summary of G&G Data Inventory for the Gulf of Mexico by FY
A-8	Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in the Gulf of Mexico by CY23
A-9	Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for the Gulf of Mexico (in nominal dollars)
	Pacific Region OCS
A-10	Summary of G&G Data Inventory for the Pacific by FY
A-11	Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in the Pacific by CY
A-12	Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G data by FY for the Pacific (in nominal dollars)

Table A-1. Summary of G&G Data Inventory for Alaska by FY

Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretations	Grav/Mag	3-D*	3D-AVO	DST
1968-1979	157,105	35,681	84,683	141,270	0	0	0
1980	10,109	7,703	0	0	0	0	1
1981	35,430	4,590	0	14,969	0	0	0
1982	16,624	0	0	0	0	0	2
1983	51,903	0	0	0	0	0	2
1984	30,961	7,904	0	5,850	0	0	0
1985	30,270	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	21,603	1,600	0	0	0	0	0
1987	49,532	470	0	80,826	0	0	0
1988	14,963	1,741	0	0	0	0	0
1989	3,136	166	0	9,543	0	0	0
1990	8,557	0	0	11,046	0	0	0
1991	3,964	0	0	1,500	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	1,893	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	2,422	0	0	102,845	0	0	0
1995	737	0	0	3,000	0	0	0
1996	315	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	382	0	0	0	3*	0	0
1998	273	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	7*	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	12*	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	11*	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	32,281	0	0	1,915	204	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	315	66*	0
2011	486	0	0	0	227	15*	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	3,662	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	2,253	0	0	0
2019	35,488	0	0	5,982	9	0	0
2020	1,410	0	0	0	174	0	Ō
2021	1,474	0	0	23,600	0	0	0
2022	253	0	0	0	174	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	515,233	59,855	84,683	404,599	1210*	81*	14

^{*} Purchases for 3-D seismic data are measured in OCS blocks; all other purchases in this table are measured in miles. The DST dates are assigned based upon completion dates and are measured in terms of wells completed.

Table A-2. Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in Alaska by CY

				•		
Year	Α	В	С	D	E	F
1960-1969	106	28	3	0	0	0
1970-1979	389	36	4	0	0	0
1980	41	36	5	1	0	0
1981	54	49	5	0	0	0
1982	85	79	6	3	0	0
1983	103	80	23	1	Ö	Ö
1984	70	62	8	0	Ö	Ö
1985	63	56	7	Ö	Ö	Ö
1986	18	17	1	Ö	Ö	Ő
1987	18	14	4	Ö	Ö	Ö
1988	13	9	4	0	0	0
1989	17	14	3	0	0	0
1990	19	15	3	0	0	1
1991	7	4	1	0	0	2
1992	7	6	0	0	0	1
1993	11	10	0	0	2	1
1994	3	3	0	0	1	0
1995	3 1	1	0	0	1	0
1996	6	6	0	0	5	0
1997	5	4	1	0	0	0
1998	2	2	0	0	2	0
1999	2	2	0	0	2	0
2000	1	1	0	0	1	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	1	0	0	0	0
2003	1	1	0	0	0	0
2004	1	1	0	0	1	0
2005	1	1	0	0	1	0
2006	4	4	0	0	3	0
2007	5	4	1	0	3	0
2008	4	4	0	0	4	0
2009	1	1	0	0	1	0
2010	2	2	0	0	1	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	2	1	0	0	0	1
2013	1	1	0	0	0	0
2014	3	3	0	0	3	0
2015	1	1	0	0	1	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	1	0	0	0	0
2019	1	1	0	0	1	0
2020	1	1	0	0	1	0
2021	1	1	0	0	1	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,072	884	107	14	35	6

A=Total Number of Geological, Geophysical, and Strategic Minerals Permits; B=Number of Geophysical Permits; C=Number of Geological Permits; D=Number of Geological Permits Issued for Deep Stratigraphic Tests; E=Number of Geophysical Permits Issued for 3-D Seismic Data; F=Number of Permits Issued for Strategic (Nonenergy) Minerals.

Table A-3. Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for Alaska (in nominal dollars)

			nominal d	Oliai S)			
Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretations	Grav/Mag	3-D	3D-AVO	DST
1968-1979	9,840,107	3,774,474	439,793	590,792	0	0	0
1980	1,086,423	5,789,936	0	Ô	0	0	0
1981	5,231,130	1,531,458	0	69,286	0	0	0
1982	1,817,736	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	5,673,514	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	4,118,626	19,238	Ö	27,072	Ö	Ö	Ö
1985	3,669,129	0	Ö	0	Ö	Ö	Ö
1986	2,780,556	950	Ö	Ŏ	Ö	Ö	Ö
1987	2,301,780	400	Ö	249,951	Ö	Ö	Ö
1988	1,339,007	3,425	Ö	0	0	0	Ö
1989	347,872	5, 42 5	0	21,851	0	0	0
1909			0	51,681	0	0	0
	832,476	0					
1991	518,613	0	0	15,573	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	139,117	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	579,129	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	167,170	0	0	750	0	0	0
1996	113,071	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	195,855	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	192,947	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	358,155	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	348,073	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	762,911	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	2,329	0	0	152	29,226	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	9,401	Ö	0
2009	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	392	Ö	Ö
2010	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ŏ	3,106	28,048	Ő
2011	2	0	0	0	63	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0					U
2015	1,574	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	130	0	0	0
2019	8,260	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	665	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	264	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	94,875	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$41,052,227	\$11,125,798	\$439,793	\$1,027,238		\$28,048	\$0

Table A-4. Summary of G&G Data Purchases for the Atlantic by FY

Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretations	Grav/Mag	3-D*	DST	
1968-1979	109,359	31,707	44,801	15,783	0	5	
1980	585	10,660	0	0	0	0	
1981	9,950	7,142	0	0	0	0	
1982	19,074	Ô	0	0	0	0	
1983	30,077	0	0	0	0	0	
1984	9,386	0	0	0	0	0	
1985	1,640	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	424	0	0	0	0	0	
1987	2,356	0	0	0	0	0	
1988	827	0	0	0	0	0	
1989	2,730	0	0	0	0	0	
1990	31	0	0	0	0	0	
1991	1,042	0	0	0	0	0	
1992	2,377	0	0	0	0	0	
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	23,109	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2008	969	0	0	0	0	0	
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	10,061	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	102,207	0	59,864	0	0	0	
2020	2,309	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	328,513	49,509	104,665	15,783	0	5	

^{*} Purchases for 3-D seismic data are measured in OCS blocks; all other purchases, in this table are measured in miles. The DST dates are assigned based upon completion dates and are measured in terms of wells completed.

Table A-5. Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in the Atlantic by CY

Year	Α	В	С	D	E	F
1960-1969	52	7				
1970-1979	128	110	18	5	0	0
1980	15	15	0	0	0	0
1981	17	16	1	0	0	0
1982	11	11	0	0	0	0
1983	10	10	0	0	0	0
1984	6	6	0	0	0	0
1985	2	1	1	0	0	0
1986	3	2	1	0	0	0
1987	2	0	2	0	0	0
1988	4	4	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	1	1	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	0	0	0	0	1
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2	1	1	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	0	0	0	0	1
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	2	0	0	0	0	2 2
2005	2	0	0	0	0	2
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	1	0	0	0	0	1
2008	2	0	0	0	0	2
2009	2	0	0	0	0	2
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	5	0	0	0	0	5 2 3
2012	2	0	0	0	0	2
2013	3	0	0	0	0	3
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	2	0	1	0	0	1
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	4	1	0	0	0	3
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	2	0	0	0	0	2 3
2023	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	285	185	25	5	0	30

Dashed lines = Individual breakouts not established; A=Total Number of Geological, Geophysical, and Strategic Minerals Permits; B=Number of Geophysical Permits; C=Number of Geological Permits; D=Number of Geological Permits Issued for Deep Stratigraphic Tests; E=Number of Geophysical Permits Issued for 3-D Seismic Data; F=Number of Permits Issued for Strategic (Nonenergy) Minerals.

Table A-6. Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for the Atlantic (in nominal dollars)

Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretation	Grav/Mag	3-D	DST
1968-1979	1,449,396	4,229,580	55,274	2,902	0	0
1980	51,096	4,278,448	0	0	0	0
1981	179,682	1,243,204	0	0	0	0
1982	1,882,723	0	0	0	0	0
1983	1,718,584	0	0	0	0	0
1984	1,500,298	0	0	0	0	0
1985	287,135	0	0	0	0	0
1986	87,307	0	0	0	0	0
1987	438,792	0	0	0	0	0
1988	71,510	0	0	0	0	0
1989	120,042	0	0	0	0	0
1990	150	0	0	0	0	0
1991	2,790	0	0	0	0	0
1992	1,933	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	1,080,000	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	156,100	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	307,629	0	0	0	0	0
2019	2,092,983	0	187,500	0	0	0
2020	346,165	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$11,774,315	\$9,751,232	\$242,774	\$2,902	\$0	\$0

Table A-7. Summary of G&G Data Purchases for the Gulf of Mexico by FY

Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretations	Grav/Mag	3-D (AII)*	3-D/4-C*	3D-AVO*	DST
1968-1979	192,286	129,328	139,418	75,942	0	0	0	2
1980	4,758	15,940	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	16,454	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	28,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	26,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	40,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	31,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	22,616	Ö	0	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1987	43,073	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1988	56,265	Ö	0	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1989	43,121	Ö	ŏ	Ö	Ö	Ő	ő	1
1990	76,692	0	Ŏ	Ö	ŏ	0	Ő	Ö
1991	35,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	46,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	23,589	0	0	0	1,563	0	0	0
1993		_		_		0	0	_
	4,416	0	0	0 0	1,420	-	0	0
1995	8,193	0	0		1,826	0	-	0
1996	32,797	0	0	0	1,458	0	0	0
1997	39,300	0	0	0	3,105	0	0	0
1998	90,708	0	0	178,305	3,452	0	0	0
1999	30,135	0	0	52,000	3,219	0	0	0
2000	64,710	0	0	284,084	6,138	0	0	0
2001	6,668	0	0	0	3,602	0	0	0
2002	1,506	0	0	0	7,171	0	0	0
2003	25,045	0	0	0	6,272	0	1,492	0
2004	101,282	0	0	0	6,193	37	67	0
2005	48,829	0	0	0	4,996	0	0	0
2006	170,379	0	0	0	6,495	0	0	0
2007	75,799	0	0	0	11,651	0	0	0
2008	1,984	0	0	79,082	22,552	0	0	0
2009	35,130	0	0	0	27,527	0	0	10
2010	195,487	0	0	0	22,822	0	0	0
2011	135,398	0	0	0	9,032	0	0	0
2012	46,923	0	0	0	37,092	3,846	0	0
2013	46,694	0	0	0	34,132	420	0	0
2014	248	0	0	0	21,294	3,651	1,896	0
2015	143,893	0	0	3,175	33,427	541	3,248	0
2016	299,028**	0	0	0	30,764	0	9,095	0
2017	26,318	0	0	0	8,566	0	1,990	1
2018	0	30,825	154,507	Ö	5,686	164	2,935	Ö
2019	0	19	0	183,665	8,209	0	4,477	0
2020	Ö	15	Ö	0	15,276	Ö	6,125	Ö
2021	37,377	0	Ŏ	Ö	22,145	274	9,340	Ö
2022	84,320	66	Ŏ	Ö	9,102	72	2,336	Ö
2023	0	0	Ö	Ő	31,950	0	4,423	Ö
Total	2,446,990	176,693	293,925	856,253	408,137	9,005	47,424	14

^{*}Purchases for 3-D seismic, 3-D/4-C data, and AVO data are measured in OCS blocks; all other purchases, in this table are measured in miles. The DST dates are assigned based upon completion dates and are measured in terms of wells completed. The 3-D seismic category includes all 3-D seismic including 4-C and 3-D AVO.

^{**}High figure is due to purchase of reprocessed old data that is purchased at full price.

Table A-8. Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in the Gulf of Mexico by CY

				•			•
Year	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
1960-1969	2,278	204	3	0	0	0	0
1970-1979	2,601	2,544	57	2	0	0	0
1980	231	225	6	0	0	0	0
1981	283	280	3	0	0	0	0
1982	344	341	3	0	0	0	0
1983	416	416	0	0	16	0	0
1984	411	408	3	0	18	0	0
1985	300	295	5	0	38	0	0
1986	170	169	1	0	32	0	0
1987	258	252	6	0	42	0	0
1988	263	251	12	0	45	0	0
1989	232	223	9	1	47	0	0
1990	227	222	5	0	57	0	0
1991	163	152	11	0	45	0	0
1992	134	131	3	0	53	0	0
1993	136	125	11	0	68	0	0
1994	130	114	16	0	52	0	0
1995	102	91	11	0	49	0	0
1996	130	114	16	0	54	0	0
1997	152	134	18	0	69	0	1
1998	155	141	14	0	57	0	1
1999	109	96	13	0	42	0	0
2000	78	72	5	0	31	1	0
2001	110	103	7	0	33	0	0
2002	79	74	5	0	20	0	3
2003	106	99	3	0	28	4	2
2004	100	90	10	0	14	0	0
2005	98	92	6	0	24	0	0
2006	82 89	77 88	2	0	21	3	0
2007			1	0	29	0	0
2008 2009	106 81	100 63	1 12	2 0	19	5 6	0 5
2009	53	44	4	0	8 7	5	5 1
2010	33 37	33	3	0	, 19	1	0
2011	40	33 37	2	0	20	1	4
2013	43	39	2	0	20 15	2	4
2014	65	62	3	0	19	0	3
2015	76	69	7	0	15	0	4
2016	22	22	Ó	0	22	0	0
2017	37	29	7	0	8	1	1
2018	42	34	8	0	12	Ö	
2019	61	50	9	0	20	2	3 3 5 5 3
2020	27	22	3	0	6	2	5
2021	30	23	7	0	1	0	5
2022	18	18	0	Ö	5	0	3
2023	43	37	5	1	6	1	5
Total	10,748	8,305	338	6	1,186	34	53
-							

A=Total Number of Geological, Geophysical, and Strategic Minerals Permits; B=Number of Geophysical Permits; C=Number of Geological Permits; D=Number of Geological Permits Issued for Deep Stratigraphic Tests; E=Number of Geophysical Permits Issued for 3-D Seismic Data; F=Number of Permits Issued for Strategic (Nonenergy) Minerals; G=Number of Permits Issued for 4-D Seismic Data.

Table A-9. Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for the Gulf of Mexico (in nominal dollars)

Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretations	Grav/Mag	3-D	DST
1968-1979	8,146,798	8,770,344	856,526	514,734	0	0
1980	388,329	3,926,990	0	0	0	0
1981	939,506	31,805	0	0	0	0
1982	2,936,727	0	0	0	0	0
1983	3,678,684	0	0	0	0	0
1984	3,999,326	0	0	0	0	0
1985	2,768,574	0	0	0	0	0
1986	1,600,031	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1,824,927	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1,075,515	0	0	0	0	0
1989	885,748	0	0	0	0	0
1990	704,670	0	0	0	0	0
1991	289,266	0	0	0	0	0
1992	376,893	0	0	0	0	0
1993	200,407	0	0	0	537,908	0
1994	26,946	0	0	0	647,592	0
1995	21,535	0	0	0	592,223	0
1996	1,151,587	0	0	0	526,471	0
1997	44,103	0	0	0	1,150,050	0
1998	96,771	0	0	12,000	1,289,773	0
1999	42,227	0	0	3,000	1,154,577	0
2000	83,359	0	0	10,070	1,816,038	0
2001	457,463	0	0	0	729,196	0
2002	3,185	0	0	0	341,756	0
2003	24,902	0	0	Ō	288,443	Ō
2004	185,470	0	0	0	283,346	0
2005	10,445	0	0	Ō	216,934	Ō
2006	29,071	0	0	0	281,331	0
2007	10,126	Ö	Ö	Ö	429,173	Ö
2008	965	0	0	9,679	628,018	Ö
2009	217,613	Ö	Ö	0	507,389	Ö
2010	16,170	Ö	Ö	Ö	341,090	Ö
2011	15,307	0	0	Ö	155,123	0
2012	2,672	Ö	Ö	Ö	134,734	Ö
2013	7,146	0	0	Ö	256,756	Ö
2014	300	Ö	0	Ö	172,454	0
2015	5,935	Ö	Ŏ	Ö	430,741	Ö
2016	5,922	Ö	Ö	Ö	56,485	Ö
2017	3,292	6,092	Ŏ	Ö	60,108	Ö
2018	0	4,695	240,054	Ö	29,188	Ö
2019	Ö	476	0	343,188	49,421	Ö
2020	Ö	0	0	0	60,910	Ö
2021	22,591	0	Ő	Ö	49,735	0
2022	0	Ö	Ő	0	2,715	0
2023	Ő	0	Ö	Ö	37,745	Ö
Total	\$32,300,504	\$12,740,402	\$1,096,580	\$892,671	\$13,257,423	\$0

24

Table A-10. Summary of G&G Data Inventory for the Pacific by FY

Year	2-D	HRD	Interpretations	Grav/Mag	3-D*	DST
1968-1979	42,709	26,112	42,365	93,438	0	2
1980	3,948	4,470	0	0	0	0
1981	8,070	0	0	3,662	0	0
1982	15,563	0	0	13,050	0	0
1983	12,473	0	0	0	0	0
1984	8,678	0	0	0	0	0
1985	8,181	0	0	0	0	0
1986	2,644	Ö	Ö	Ō	Ö	Ö
1987	18,719	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1988	6,865	Ō	Ō	0	Ö	0
1989	4,507	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1990	0	Ö	ő	Ö	ő	0
1991	0	Ö	Ŏ	Ö	ŏ	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	300	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	184	0	0	0	12	0
1990	0	0	0	0	21	0
1997	0	0	0	0	8	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	11	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	22	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	132,863	30,582	42,365	110,150	52	2

^{*} Purchases for 3-D seismic data are measured in OCS blocks; all other purchases in this table are measured in line miles. The DST dates are assigned based upon completion dates and are measured in wells completed.

Table A-11. Number of Permits Issued for G&G Exploration in the Pacific by CY

Year	Α	В	С	D	E	F
1960-1969	175	10	3	0	0	0
1970-1979	221	190	31	0	0	0
1980	31	6	5	0	0	0
1981	40	38	2	0	0	0
1982	62	59	3	0	0	0
1983	45	36	9	0	0	0
1984	56	42	14	0	0	0
1985	33	30	3	0	0	0
1986	20	19	1	0	0	0
1987	20	16	4	0	0	0
1988	33	25	8	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4	3	1	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1993	Ö	Ö	Ő	Ö	Ö	Ő
1994	0	Ö	Ő	Ö	Ö	Ő
1995	0	Ö	Ő	Ö	Ö	Ő
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996						
	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	1	1	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	741	495	84	2	0	0

A=Total Number of Geological, Geophysical, and Strategic Minerals Permits; B=Number of Geophysical Permits; C=Number of Geological Permits; D=Number of Geological Permits Issued for Deep Stratigraphic Tests; E=Number of Geophysical Permits Issued for 3-D Seismic Data; F=Number of Permits Issued for Strategic (Nonenergy) Minerals

Table A-12. Summary of Expenditures by BOEM for G&G Data by FY for the Pacific (in nominal dollars)

Year	2-D HRD Interpretation		ns Grav/Mag	3-D	DST	
1968-1979	1,857,168	2,597,440	72,175	444,984	0	0
1980	249,048	1,098,954	0	Ó	0	0
1981	689,372	0	0	20,029	0	0
1982	1,918,891	0	0	69,350	0	0
1983	1,309,608	0	0	0	0	0
1984	1,262,030	0	0	0	0	0
1985	848,777	Ō	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1986	356,700	Ō	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
1987	921,422	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	0
1988	93,748	Ő	Ö	Ö	Ö	0
1989	44,273	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0					
1993		0 0	0	0	0	0
1994	443		0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1,714	0	0	0	10,452	0
1997	0	0	0	0	13,479	0
1998	0	0	0	0	3,344	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	650	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	Ō	0
2012	0	0	0	0	Ō	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	Ö	Ō	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
2015	0	Ō	Ō	Ö	Ö	Ö
2016	Ö	Ő	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
2017	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	0
2018	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	0
2019	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	9,982	0	0	0	0	0
2022	9,962	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$9,563,176	\$3,696,394	\$72,175	\$534,363	\$27,925	\$0



The Department of the Interior Mission

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.