

The Economic Contributions of U.S. Offshore Energy Activities during Fiscal Year 2025

Author: Marine Minerals Administration - Economics Division

Report Date: August 2026

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	1
2. Oil and Gas Contribution Estimates.....	1
2.1. Summary of Oil and Gas Contribution Estimates.....	1
2.2. Oil and Gas Industry Spending	3
2.3. Oil and Gas Government OCS Revenues	3
2.4. Oil and Gas Industry Profits	4
3. Wind Energy Contribution Estimates	5
References Cited	5
Appendix A: Economic Contribution Trends	6
A.1. Oil and Gas Contributions.....	6
A.2. Wind Energy Contributions	6

1. Executive Summary

The Marine Minerals Administration (MMA) manages the energy and mineral resources in federal waters offshore Alaska, in the Gulf of America, and in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These activities support economic contributions, such as employment, throughout the United States. This report estimates the economic contributions of offshore oil/gas and wind energy activities during FY 2025, which are summarized in Table 1. There was insufficient information to estimate the economic contributions of other activities under the MMA’s purview.

Table 1: FY 2025 Offshore Energy Economic Contributions

MMA Program	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
Oil and Gas Program	245,000	17.78	58.24	29.88
Wind Energy Program	18,000	1.28	3.10	1.71
Totals	263,000	19.06	61.34	31.59

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.

2. Oil and Gas Contribution Estimates

2.1. Summary of Oil and Gas Contribution Estimates

MMA calculated the FY 2025 oil and gas contribution estimates using the Cumulative Impacts Model (CIM), which was developed through a research contract conducted by Industrial Economics, Inc (Price et al. 2020). MMA used similar methods for the economic contribution reports for FY 2018-2024.

The CIM estimates the economic contributions arising from three broad categories of activities:

- 1) **Industry Spending:** The spending by companies in the offshore oil and gas industry supply chain. This includes capital expenditures (e.g., platform construction and installation) and operational expenditures (e.g., operating existing platforms).
- 2) **Government Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Revenues:** The spending of revenues collected and disbursed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) due to offshore oil and gas activities. These revenues include:
 - Bonus bids (the initial payment by a successful bidder on a lease)
 - Rental payments (paid prior to oil and gas production on a lease)
 - Royalty payments (a percentage of oil and gas sales revenues)
- 3) **Industry Profits:** The spending arising from profits earned by offshore oil and gas companies. Industry profits lead to the following sub-categories of economic contributions:
 - Household spending of dividends
 - Federal and state taxes on dividends
 - Corporate tax revenue

For all three categories, MMA calculates the resulting employment, labor income, output, and value added; this includes direct, indirect, and induced contributions for all contribution types. Direct contributions arise from the initial spending effect; indirect contributions arise from the backfilling of supply chains; and induced contributions arise from the household spending of workers in the directly and indirectly affected industries. Table 2 presents MMA's FY 2025 oil and gas contribution estimates.

Table 2: FY 2025 Offshore Oil and Gas Economic Contributions

Impact Category	Category Totals	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
Industry Spending	25.73	155,000	11.02	39.55	19.44
Government OCS Revenues	5.76	47,000	3.77	10.33	5.78
Industry Profits	13.74	43,000	2.99	8.36	4.66
Totals	45.23	245,000	17.78	58.24	29.88

- Category totals, labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.

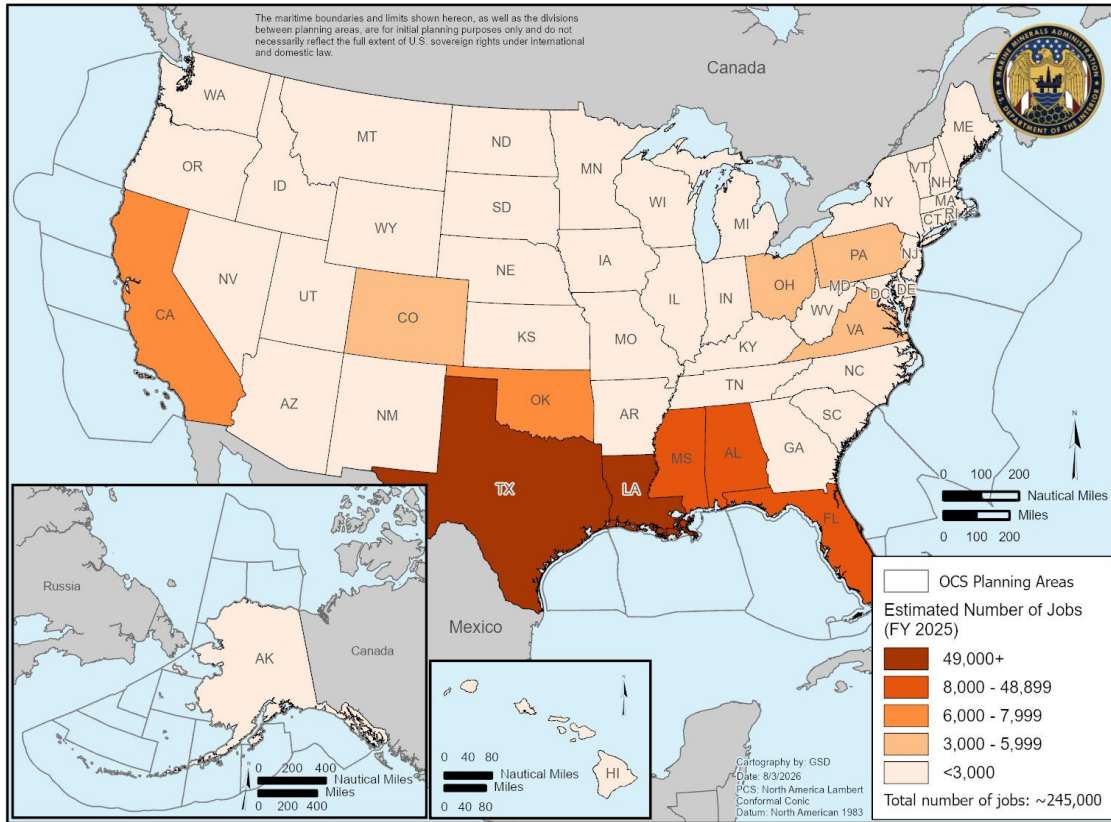
Table 3 shows the number of jobs supported by offshore oil and gas activities in FY 2025 for the 5 states with the highest numbers of jobs; these states all border the Gulf of America. Figure 1 displays the job estimates for all U.S. states.

Table 3: FY 2025 Offshore Oil and Gas Jobs by State

State	Employment
Texas	95,000
Louisiana	49,300
Mississippi	12,800
Florida	10,200
Alabama	8,700

- Employment is rounded to the nearest hundred jobs.

Figure 1: FY 2025 Offshore Oil and Gas Jobs by State



2.2. Oil and Gas Industry Spending

The CIM includes an Excel-based tool that translates data from MMA's Data Center (Marine Minerals Administration 2026) into scenario counts on a fiscal year basis. MMA used this scenario information to estimate that the offshore oil and gas industry spent approximately \$25.73 billion during FY 2025. The CIM estimates that \$21.21 billion of this spending occurred within the United States and thus contributed to the impact estimates. Table 4 presents the domestic direct, indirect, induced, and total impacts of offshore oil and gas industry spending.

Table 4: Industry Spending Contributions

Contribution Type	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
Direct	53,000	5.18	21.21	9.60
Indirect	48,000	3.26	10.04	5.16
Induced	53,000	2.58	8.29	4.68
Totals	155,000	11.02	39.55	19.44

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.
- Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

2.3. Oil and Gas Government OCS Revenues

OCS oil and gas activities raised \$5.76 billion of government OCS revenues in fiscal year 2025 (ONRR 2026a). ONRR collects and disburses OCS revenues to the Federal Treasury and to various state

governments, local governments, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Table 5 shows how the CIM categorizes disbursements when determining the contribution estimates. The CIM has tailored methods for computing the economic contributions associated with direct LWCF and HPF grants that occur within the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia; the other categories of spending by the LWCF and the HPF are included within Federal disbursements. Distributions to states and counties/parishes through the 8(g) and the GOMESA programs tend to occur close to the offshore activities that generated those revenues, while spending by the Federal government, the LWCF, and the HPF occur throughout the U.S. Table 6 shows the total contributions of government OCS revenues.

Table 5: FY 2025 CIM Disbursement Categories

Type	Disbursements
GOMESA	0.354
8(g)	0.006
LWCF grants	0.419
HPF grants	0.081
Federal Disbursements	4.90
Total	5.76

- Values are presented in billions of dollars.
- Sources: NPS (2025), NPS (2026), and ONRR (2026a)

Table 6: Contributions of Government OCS Revenues

Contribution Type	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
Direct	25,000	2.37	5.75	3.49
Indirect	9,000	0.68	2.37	1.00
Induced	13,000	0.72	2.21	1.29
Totals	47,000	3.77	10.33	5.78

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.

2.4. Oil and Gas Industry Profits

Profits are defined as total oil and gas sales revenues minus expenses. MMA estimates that FY 2025 OCS oil and gas activities led to \$13.74 billion in profits. These profits can lead to economic contributions from shareholders spending the resulting dividends, and from federal and state taxation of dividends and profits. Table 7 presents the contributions of offshore oil and gas industry profits.

Table 7: Profit Contributions

Contribution Type	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
Direct	25,000	1.90	4.79	2.87
Indirect	8,000	0.56	1.89	0.83
Induced	10,000	0.53	1.68	0.96
Totals	43,000	2.99	8.36	4.66

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.

3. Wind Energy Contribution Estimates

In FY 2025, no offshore wind lease sales were held. However, due to payment timing, revenues from sales late in FY 2024 are included in the FY 2025 estimates. The table below displays the aggregated estimates of contributions from offshore wind energy.

Table 8: FY 2025 Wind Energy Contributions

Impact Category	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
Industry Spending	17,000	1,215	2,928	1,609
Government Revenues	700	61	173	97
Totals	17,700	1,277	3,101	1,705

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in millions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and rounded to the nearest hundred jobs.
- Individual figures may not sum to the total due to rounding.
- The government collected over \$11.4 million in rental revenue and operating fees from offshore wind energy activities during FY 2025. Source: ONRR (2026b).

MMA estimated that \$1.74 billion in domestic spending occurred in FY 2025 for commercial projects on active leases. This consisted of the following spending:

- \$138 million for geotechnical and geophysical surveys
- \$156 million for project management
- \$1,342 million for construction and developer infrastructure investments
- \$106 million for permitting

Offshore wind leasing activities also led to nearly \$97.4 million in government OCS revenues in FY 2025, including bonus bids from two sales in FY 2024. Additional revenues received were from operating fee payments from two projects and rental payments and easement fees on existing leases. These revenues accrued to the Federal government.

References Cited

Marine Minerals Administration. 2026. [MMA Data Center](#).

National Parks Service. 2025. [New Secretary's Order Strengthens Outdoor Access and Recreation](#).

National Parks Service. 2026. HPF grants. Email communication with Megan Brown on July 16, 2026.

Price, Jason C., Mark Ewen, Henrik Isom, Jacob Ebersole, and Jacob Lehr. 2020. [Cumulative Impacts Model and Lifecycle Impacts Model for Assessing Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Offshore Oil and Gas Activities](#). New Orleans (LA): US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. 108 p. Contract No.: M17PC00016. Report No.: OCS Study BOEM 2020-032.

ONRR. 2026a. [Onshore and offshore revenue dataset](#).

ONRR. 2026b. [Revenue data by Fiscal Year, Land type, Revenue type, State/Offshore Region, and commodity](#).

Appendix A: Economic Contribution Trends

This appendix compares MMA's economic contributions in FY 2025 to those in prior years.

A.1. Oil and Gas Contributions

Table 9 shows the contributions of offshore oil and gas activities since FY 2018 (when MMA, then BOEM, began using the CIM). The most notable pattern was a decline in offshore oil and gas contributions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 9: Offshore Oil and Gas Contributions by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
2025	245,000	17.78	58.24	29.88
2024	250,000	18.31	59.46	30.83
2023	261,000	19.06	62.19	32.22
2022	246,000	18.02	58.11	30.17
2021	205,000	14.82	48.88	24.99
2020	176,000	11.94	38.10	20.65
2019	277,000	18.79	59.08	32.33
2018	271,000	17.95	57.87	30.68

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.

A.2. Wind Energy Contributions

Table 10 shows the contributions of offshore wind activities since FY 2019 (when MMA, then BOEM began estimating these contributions). The contributions of offshore wind were particularly high in FY 2022 due to the substantial government revenues received from the New York Bight and Carolina Long Bay lease sales.

Table 10: Offshore Wind Contributions by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Value Added
2025	18,000	1.28	3.10	1.71
2024	16,000	1.18	2.85	1.58
2023	15,000	1.17	2.91	1.64
2022	41,000	3.49	9.50	5.34
2021	5,000	0.43	1.00	0.57
2020	4,000	0.34	0.74	0.43
2019	7,000	0.59	1.43	0.84

- Labor income, output, and value added are presented in billions of dollars.
- Employment is presented in number of jobs and is rounded to the nearest thousand jobs.