

issue such an order or rule pursuant to this subsection, the President must find that such order or rule would—

- (1) be consistent with section 7425 of this title;
- (2) result in no significant increase in the consumption of energy;
- (3) not subject the ultimate consumer to significantly higher energy costs; and
- (4) not violate any contractual relationship between such source and any supplier or transporter of fuel to such source.

(d) Effect on authority of President to allocate coal or coal derivatives

Nothing in subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall affect the authority of the President or the Secretary of the Department of Energy to allocate coal or coal derivatives under any provision of law.

(e) Definitions

The terms “major fuel burning stationary source (or class or category thereof)” and “locally or regionally available coal or coal derivatives” shall have the meanings assigned to them for the purposes of section 7425 of this title.

(Pub. L. 94-163, title I, §107, as added Pub. L. 95-619, title VI, §661, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3285; amended Pub. L. 106-469, title VI, §605(b)(2), Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2043.)

AMENDMENTS

2000—Pub. L. 106-469 inserted section catchline.

§ 6216. Annual Home Heating Readiness Reports

(a) In general

On or before September 1 of each year, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Energy Information Agency, shall submit to Congress a Home Heating Readiness Report on the readiness of the natural gas, heating oil and propane industries to supply fuel under various weather conditions, including rapid decreases in temperature.

(b) Contents

The Home Heating Readiness Report shall include—

- (1) estimates of the consumption, expenditures, and average price per gallon of heating oil and propane and thousand cubic feet of natural gas for the upcoming period of October through March for various weather conditions, with special attention to extreme weather, and various regions of the country;
- (2) an evaluation of—
 - (A) global and regional crude oil and refined product supplies;
 - (B) the adequacy and utilization of refinery capacity;
 - (C) the adequacy, utilization, and distribution of regional refined product storage capacity;
 - (D) weather conditions;
 - (E) the refined product transportation system;
 - (F) market inefficiencies; and
 - (G) any other factor affecting the functional capability of the heating oil industry and propane industry that has the potential

to affect national or regional supplies and prices;

(3) recommendations on steps that the Federal, State, and local governments can take to prevent or alleviate the impact of sharp and sustained increases in the price of natural gas, heating oil, and propane; and

(4) recommendations on steps that companies engaged in the production, refining, storage, transportation of heating oil or propane, or any other activity related to the heating oil industry or propane industry, can take to prevent or alleviate the impact of sharp and sustained increases in the price of heating oil and propane.

(c) Information requests

The Secretary may request information necessary to prepare the Home Heating Readiness Report from companies described in subsection (b)(4) of this section.

(Pub. L. 94-163, title I, §108, as added Pub. L. 106-469, title VI, §605(a), Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2042.)

§ 6217. Scientific inventory of oil and gas reserves

(a) In general

The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, shall conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands. The inventory shall identify—

(1) the United States Geological Survey estimates of the oil and gas resources underlying these lands;

(2) the extent and nature of any restrictions or impediments to the development of the resources, including—

(A) impediments to the timely granting of leases;

(B) post-lease restrictions, impediments, or delays on development for conditions of approval, applications for permits to drill, or processing of environmental permits; and

(C) permits or restrictions associated with transporting the resources for entry into commerce; and

(3) the quantity of resources not produced or introduced into commerce because of the restrictions.

(b) Regular update

Once completed, the USGS resource estimates and the surface availability data as provided in subsection (a)(2) of this section shall be regularly updated and made publicly available.

(c) Inventory

The inventory shall be provided to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate within 2 years after November 9, 2000.

(d) Assessments

Using the inventory, the Secretary of Energy shall make periodic assessments of economically recoverable resources accounting for a range of parameters such as current costs, commodity prices, technology, and regulations.

(Pub. L. 106-469, title VI, § 604, Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2041; Pub. L. 109-58, title III, § 364(a), Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 723.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Energy Act of 2000, and not as part of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2005—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 109-58, § 364(a)(1)(A), struck out “reserve” before “estimates” and “and” after the semicolon.

Subsec. (a)(2), (3). Pub. L. 109-58, § 364(a)(1)(B), added pars. (2) and (3) and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “the extent and nature of any restrictions or impediments to the development of such resources.”

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109-58, § 364(a)(2), substituted “resource” for “reserve” and “publicly” for “publically”.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109-58, § 364(a)(3), added subsec. (d) and struck out heading and text of former subsec. (d). Text read as follows: “There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement this section.”

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Resources of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Natural Resources of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007.

PART B—STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

§ 6231. Congressional finding and declaration of policy

(a) The Congress finds that the storage of substantial quantities of petroleum products will diminish the vulnerability of the United States to the effects of a severe energy supply interruption, and provide limited protection from the short-term consequences of interruptions in supplies of petroleum products.

(b) It is the policy of the United States to provide for the creation of a Strategic Petroleum Reserve for the storage of up to 1 billion barrels of petroleum products to reduce the impact of disruptions in supplies of petroleum products, to carry out obligations of the United States under the international energy program, and for other purposes as provided for in this chapter.

(Pub. L. 94-163, title I, § 151, Dec. 22, 1975, 89 Stat. 881; Pub. L. 106-469, title I, § 103(4), Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2029.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 94-163, Dec. 22, 1975, 89 Stat. 871, as amended, known as the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 6201 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2000—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106-469 amended subsec. (b) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (b) read as follows: “It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to provide for the creation of a Strategic Petroleum Reserve for the storage of up to 1 billion barrels of petroleum products, but not less than 150 million barrels of petroleum products by the end of the 3-year period which begins on December 22, 1975, for the purpose of reducing the impact of disruptions in supplies of petroleum products or to carry out obligations of the United States under the international energy

program. It is further declared to be the policy of the United States to provide for the creation of an Early Storage Reserve, as part of the Reserve, for the purpose of providing limited protection from the impact of near-term disruptions in supplies of petroleum products or to carry out obligations of the United States under the international energy program.”

STUDY OF A STRATEGIC ETHANOL RESERVE

Pub. L. 99-198, title XVII, § 1778, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1659, provided that:

“(a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study of the cost effectiveness, the economic benefits, and the feasibility of establishing, maintaining, and utilizing a Strategic Ethanol Reserve relative to the existing Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

“(b) The study shall be completed within one year after the enactment of this section [Dec. 23, 1985] and shall include, among other considerations—

“(1) the benefits and losses related to the U.S. economy, farm income, employment, government commodity programs, and the trade deficit of utilizing a Strategic Ethanol Reserve, as opposed to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; and

“(2) the savings from storing ethanol as opposed to storing the amount of CCC-held grain necessary to produce the ethanol.

“(c) If the study shows that the Strategic Ethanol Reserve is cost effective, beneficial to the U.S. economy, and feasible in comparison with the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the Secretary of Agriculture may establish, maintain, and utilize a Strategic Ethanol Reserve.”

ADDITIONAL CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 97-35, title X, § 1032, Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 618, provided that: “The Congress finds that—

“(1) the Strategic Petroleum Reserve should be considered a national security asset; and

“(2) enlarging the capacity and filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve should be accelerated (to the extent technically and economically practicable) to take advantage of any increased availability of crude oil in the world market from time to time.”

§ 6232. Definitions

As used in this part and part C of this subchapter:

(1) Repealed. Pub. L. 106-469, title I, § 103(5)(A), Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2029.

(2) The term “importer” means any person who owns, at the first place of storage, any petroleum product imported into the United States.

(3) Repealed. Pub. L. 106-469, title I, § 103(5)(A), Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2029.

(4) The term “interest in land” means any ownership or possessory right with respect to real property, including ownership in fee, an easement, a leasehold, and any subsurface or mineral rights.

(5) The term “readily available inventories” means stocks and supplies of petroleum products which can be distributed or used without affecting the ability of the importer or refiner to operate at normal capacity; such term does not include minimum working inventories or other unavailable stocks.

(6) The term “refiner” means any person who owns, operates, or controls the operation of any refinery.

(7) Repealed. Pub. L. 106-469, title I, § 103(5)(A), Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2029.

(8) The term “related facility” means any necessary appurtenance to a storage facility,