

Section 8219, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §218, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3220; Pub. L. 99-412, title I, §102(g), Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 934, related to temporary programs.

Section 8220, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §219, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3220; Pub. L. 99-412, title I, §102(f), Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 933, related to Federal standby authority.

Section 8221, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §220, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3222; Pub. L. 96-294, title V, §§542(d), 550, June 30, 1980, 94 Stat. 742, 745, provided relationship to other laws.

Section 8222, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §221, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3223, authorized promulgation of rules.

Section 8223, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §222, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3223; Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5115(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1433, related to product standards.

Section 8224, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §223, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3223, authorized appropriations.

Section 8225, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §224, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3223, required report on energy conservation in apartment buildings.

Section 8226, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §225, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3224; Pub. L. 99-412, title I, §104(a), Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 939, provided for reports and dissemination of information.

Section 8227, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §226, as added Pub. L. 99-412, title I, §103(a), Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 935, related to alternative State plans.

Section 8228, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §227, as added Pub. L. 99-412, title I, §103(a), Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 937, related to waiver for regulated and nonregulated utilities.

Section 8229, Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §228, as added Pub. L. 99-412, title I, §105(a), Aug. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 941, provided that all authority, including authority to enforce any prohibitions, under this part would terminate June 30, 1989, except that such expiration would not affect any action or proceeding based upon an act committed prior to midnight June 30, 1989, and not finally determined by such date.

PART B—MISCELLANEOUS

§ 8231. Grants for energy conserving improvements; establishment of standards; authorization of appropriations

(1) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to make grants to finance energy conserving improvements (as defined in subparagraph (2) of the last paragraph of section 1703(a) of title 12) to projects which are financed with loans under section 1701q of title 12, or which are subject to mortgages insured under section 1715(d)(3) or section 1715z-1 of title 12. The Secretary shall make assistance available under this section on a priority basis to those projects which are in financial difficulty as a result of high energy costs. In carrying out the program authorized by this section, the Secretary shall issue regulations requiring that any grant made under this section shall be made only on the condition that the recipient of such grant shall take steps (prescribed by the Secretary) to assure that the benefits derived from such grants in terms of lower energy costs shall accrue to tenants in the form of lower rentals or to the Federal Government in the form of a lower operating subsidy if such a subsidy is being paid to such recipient.

(2) The Secretary shall establish minimum standards for energy conserving improvements to multifamily dwelling units to be assisted under this section.

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section not to exceed \$25,000,000.

(Pub. L. 95-619, title II, §251(b), Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3235; Pub. L. 105-388, §5(c)(3), Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3479.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Par. (1). Pub. L. 105-388 inserted closing parenthesis after “section 1703(a) of title 12” and substituted “accrue” for “accure”.

§ 8232. Residential energy efficiency standards study

(a) General authority

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Energy, and such other representatives of Federal, State, and local governments as the Secretary shall designate, conduct a study, utilizing the services of the National Institute of Building Sciences pursuant to appropriate contractual arrangements, for the purpose of determining the need for, the feasibility of, and the problems of requiring, by mandatory Federal action, that all residential dwelling units meet applicable energy efficient standards. The subjects to be examined shall include, but not be limited to, mandatory notification to purchasers, and policies to prohibit exchange or sale, of properties which do not conform to such standards.

(b) Specific factors

In conducting such study, the Secretary shall consider at least the following factors—

(1) the extent to which such requirement would protect a prospective purchaser from the uncertainty of not knowing the energy efficiency of the property he proposes to purchase;

(2) the extent to which such requirement would contribute to the Nation’s energy conservation goals;

(3) the extent to which such a requirement would affect the real estate, home building, and mortgage banking industries;

(4) the sanctions which might be necessary to make such a requirement effective and the administrative impediments there might be to enforcement of such sanctions;

(5) the possible impact on sellers and purchasers as a result of the implementation of mandatory Federal actions, taking into account the experience of the Federal Government in imposing mandatory requirements concerning the purchase and sale of real property as occurred under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 [12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.] and the Federal Disaster Protection Act of 1973;

(6) an analysis of the effect of such a requirement on the economy as a whole and on the Nation’s security as compared to the impact on the credit and housing markets caused by such a requirement;

(7) the effect of such a requirement on availability of credit in the housing industry;

(8) the extent to which the imposition of mandatory Federal requirements would temporarily reduce the number of residential