AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3534, AS REPORTED
OFFERED BY MR. RAHALL OF WEST VIRGINIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
2     (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3     “Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act
4     of 2010”.
5     (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
6     this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—CREATION OF NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AGENCIES

Sec. 102. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.
Sec. 103. Office of Natural Resources Revenue.
Sec. 104. Ethics.
Sec. 105. References.
Sec. 106. Abolishment of Minerals Management Service.
Sec. 107. Conforming amendment.
Sec. 108. Outer Continental Shelf Safety and Environmental Advisory Board.

TITLE II—FEDERAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Subtitle A—Safety, Environmental, and Financial Reform of the Outer
Continental Shelf Lands Act

Sec. 201. Short title.
Sec. 203. National policy for the Outer Continental Shelf.
Sec. 204. Jurisdiction of laws on the Outer Continental Shelf.
Sec. 205. Outer Continental Shelf leasing standard.
Sec. 206. Leases, easements, and rights-of-way.
Sec. 207. Disposition of revenues.
Sec. 208. Exploration plans.
Sec. 209. Outer Continental Shelf leasing program.
Sec. 211. Safety regulations.
Sec. 212. Enforcement of safety and environmental regulations.
Sec. 213. Judicial review.
Sec. 214. Remedies and penalties.
Sec. 215. Uniform planning for Outer Continental Shelf.
Sec. 216. Oil and gas information program.
Sec. 217. Limitation on royalty-in-kind program.
Sec. 218. Restrictions on employment.
Sec. 219. Repeal of royalty relief provisions.
Sec. 220. Manning and buy- and build-American requirements.
Sec. 221. National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling.
Sec. 222. Coordination and consultation with affected State and local governments.
Sec. 223. Implementation.

Subtitle B—Royalty Relief for American Consumers

Sec. 241. Short title.
Sec. 242. Eligibility for new leases and the transfer of leases.
Sec. 243. Price thresholds for royalty suspension provisions.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS ROYALTY REFORM

Sec. 301. Amendments to definitions.
Sec. 302. Compliance reviews.
Sec. 303. Clarification of liability for royalty payments.
Sec. 304. Required recordkeeping.
Sec. 305. Fines and penalties.
Sec. 306. Interest on overpayments.
Sec. 307. Adjustments and refunds.
Sec. 308. Conforming amendment.
Sec. 309. Obligation period.
Sec. 310. Notice regarding tolling agreements and subpoenas.
Sec. 311. Appeals and final agency action.
Sec. 312. Assessments.
Sec. 313. Collection and production accountability.
Sec. 314. Natural gas reporting.
Sec. 315. Penalty for late or incorrect reporting of data.
Sec. 316. Required recordkeeping.
Sec. 317. Shared civil penalties.
Sec. 318. Applicability to other minerals.
Sec. 319. Entitlements.
Sec. 320. Limitation on royalty in-kind program.

TITLE IV—FULL FUNDING FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUNDS

Subtitle A—Land and Water Conservation Fund

Sec. 403. Permanent funding.

Subtitle B—National Historic Preservation Fund
Sec. 411. Permanent funding.

TITLE V—GULF OF MEXICO RESTORATION

Sec. 501. Gulf of Mexico restoration program.
Sec. 502. Gulf of Mexico long-term environmental monitoring and research program.
Sec. 503. Gulf of Mexico emergency migratory species alternative habitat program.

TITLE VI—COORDINATION AND PLANNING

Sec. 601. Regional coordination.
Sec. 602. Regional Coordination Councils.
Sec. 603. Regional strategic plans.
Sec. 604. Regulations and savings clause.
Sec. 605. Ocean Resources Conservation and Assistance Fund.
Sec. 606. Waiver.

TITLE VII—OIL SPILL ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Sec. 701. Short title.
Sec. 702. Repeal of and adjustments to limitation on liability.
Sec. 703. Evidence of financial responsibility for offshore facilities.
Sec. 704. Damages to human health.
Sec. 705. Clarification of liability for discharges from mobile offshore drilling units.
Sec. 706. Standard of review for damage assessment.
Sec. 707. Information on claims.
Sec. 708. Additional amendments and clarifications to Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
Sec. 709. Americanization of offshore operations in the Exclusive Economic Zone.
Sec. 710. Safety management systems for mobile offshore drilling units.
Sec. 711. Safety standards for mobile offshore drilling units.
Sec. 712. Operational control of mobile offshore drilling units.
Sec. 713. Single-hull tankers.
Sec. 714. Repeal of response plan waiver.
Sec. 715. National Contingency Plan.
Sec. 716. Tracking Database.
Sec. 717. Evaluation and approval of response plans; maximum penalties.
Sec. 718. Oil and hazardous substance cleanup technologies.
Sec. 719. Implementation of oil spill prevention and response authorities.
Sec. 720. Impacts to Indian Tribes and public service damages.
Sec. 721. Federal enforcement actions.
Sec. 722. Time required before electing to proceed with judicial claim or against the Fund.
Sec. 723. Authorized level of Coast Guard personnel.
Sec. 724. Clarification of memorandums of understanding.
Sec. 725. Build America requirement for offshore facilities.
Sec. 726. Oil spill response vessel database.
Sec. 727. Offshore sensing and monitoring systems.
Sec. 728. Oil and gas exploration and production.
Sec. 729. Leave retention authority.
Sec. 730. Authorization of appropriations.
TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 801. Repeal of certain taxpayer subsidized royalty relief for the oil and gas industry.
Sec. 802. Conservation fee.
Sec. 803. Leasing on Indian lands.
Sec. 804. Outer Continental Shelf State boundaries.
Sec. 805. Liability for damages to national wildlife refuges.
Sec. 806. Strengthening coastal State oil spill planning and response.
Sec. 807. Information sharing.
Sec. 808. Limitation on use of funds.
Sec. 809. Environmental review.
Sec. 810. Federal response to State proposals to protect State lands and waters.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “affected Indian tribe” means an Indian tribe that has federally reserved rights that are affirmed by treaty, statute, Executive order, Federal court order, or other Federal law in the area at issue.

(2) COASTAL STATE.—The term “coastal State” has the same meaning given the term “coastal state” in section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453).

(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of the Interior, except as the context indicates otherwise.

(4) FUNCTION.—The term “function”, with respect to a function of an officer, employee, or agent of the Federal Government, or of a Department, agency, office, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government, includes authorities, powers,
rights, privileges, immunities, programs, projects, activities, duties, and responsibilities.

(5) IMPORTANT ECOCLOGICAL AREA.—The term “important ecological area” means an area that contributes significantly to local or larger marine ecosystem health or is an especially unique or sensitive marine ecosystem.

(6) INDIAN LAND.—The term “Indian land” has the meaning given the term in section 502(a) of title V of Public Law 109–58 (25 U.S.C. 3501(2)).

(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the same meaning given the term “Indian tribe” has in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(8) MARINE ECOSYSTEM HEALTH.—The term “marine ecosystem health” means the ability of an ecosystem in ocean and coastal waters to support and maintain patterns, important processes, and productive, sustainable, and resilient communities of organisms, having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization resulting from the natural habitat of the region, such that it is capable of supporting a variety of activities and providing a complete range of ecological benefits. Such an eco-
system would be characterized by a variety of factors, including—

(A) a complete diversity of native species and habitat wherein each native species is able to maintain an abundance, population structure, and distribution supporting its ecological and evolutionary functions, patterns, and processes; and

(B) a physical, chemical, geological, and microbial environment that is necessary to achieve such diversity.

(9) MINERAL.—The term “mineral” has the same meaning that the term “minerals” has in section 2(q) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(q)).

(10) NONRENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term “nonrenewable energy resource” means oil and natural gas.

(11) OPERATOR.—The term “operator” means—

(A) the lessee; or

(B) a person designated by the lessee as having control or management of operations on the leased area or a portion thereof, who is—
(i) approved by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management; or

(ii) the holder of operating rights under an assignment of operating rights that is approved by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management.

(12) OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.—The term “Outer Continental Shelf” has the same meaning given the term “outer Continental Shelf” has in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.).

(13) REGIONAL OCEAN PARTNERSHIP.—The term “Regional Ocean Partnership” means voluntary, collaborative management initiatives developed and entered into by the Governors of two or more coastal States or created by an interstate compact for the purpose of addressing more than one ocean, coastal, or Great Lakes issue and to implement policies and activities identified under special area management plans under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) or other agreements developed and signed by the Governors.
(14) RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term “renewable energy resource” means each of the following:

(A) Wind energy.

(B) Solar energy.

(C) Geothermal energy.

(D) Biomass or landfill gas.

(E) Marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy, as that term is defined in section 632 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17211).

(15) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries” means the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce.

(16) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

(17) TERMS DEFINED IN OTHER LAW.—Each of the terms “Federal land”, “lease”, and “mineral leasing law” has the same meaning given the term under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), except that such terms shall also apply to all minerals and renewable energy resources in addition to oil and gas.
TITLE I—CREATION OF NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AGENCIES

SEC. 101. BUREAU OF ENERGY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

(a) Establishment.—There is established in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Energy and Resource Management (referred to in this section as the “Bureau”) to be headed by a Director of Energy and Resource Management (referred to in this section as the “Director”).

(b) Director.—

(1) Appointment.—The Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the basis of—

(A) professional background, demonstrated competence, and ability; and

(B) capacity to—

(i) administer the provisions of this Act; and

(ii) ensure that the fiduciary duties of the United States Government on behalf of the people of the United States, as they relate to development of nonrenewable and
renewable energy and mineral resources, are duly met.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), the Secretary shall carry out through the Bureau all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary relating to the administration of a comprehensive program of nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources management—

(A) on the Outer Continental Shelf, pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act as amended by this Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.);


(D) in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, pursuant to the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.);

(E) on any Federal land pursuant to any mineral leasing law; and

(F) pursuant to this Act and all other applicable Federal laws, including the administration and approval of all instruments and agreements required to ensure orderly, safe, and environmentally responsible nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources development activities.

(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Director shall promulgate and implement regulations for the proper issuance of leases for the exploration, development, and production of nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources, and for the issuance of permits under such leases, on the Outer Continental Shelf and for nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources managed by the Bureau of Land Management on the date of enactment of this Act, or any other Federal land management agency, including regulations relating to re-
source identification, access, evaluation, and utilization.

(3) **INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE.**—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall create an independent office within the Bureau that—

(i) shall report to the Director;

(ii) shall be programmatically separate and distinct from the leasing and permitting activities of the Bureau; and

(iii) shall—

(I) carry out the environmental studies program under section 20 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1346);

(II) conduct any environmental analyses necessary for the programs administered by the Bureau; and

(III) carry out other functions as deemed necessary by the Secretary.

(B) CONSULTATION.—Studies and analyses carried out by the office created under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in appro-
appropriate and timely consultation with other relevant Federal agencies, including—

(i) the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement;

(ii) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(iii) the United States Geological Survey; and

(iv) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(4) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not carry out through the Bureau any function, power, or duty that is—

(A) required by section 102 to be carried out through Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; or

(B) required by section 103 to be carried out through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE DATA AND ANALYSES ON OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) PROGRAMS.—The Director shall develop and carry out programs for the collection, evaluation, assembly, analysis, and dissemina-
tion of data and information that is relevant to carrying out the duties of the Bureau, including studies under section 20 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1346).

(B) USE OF DATA AND INFORMATION.—
The Director shall, in carrying out functions pursuant to the Outer Continental Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), consider data and information referred to in subparagraph (A) which shall inform the management functions of the Bureau, and shall contribute to a broader coordination of development activities within the contexts of the best available science and marine spatial planning.

(2) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—In carrying out programs under this subsection, the Bureau shall—

(A) utilize the authorities of subsection (g) and (h) of section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344);

(B) cooperate with appropriate offices in the Department and in other Federal agencies;

(C) use existing inventories and mapping of marine resources previously undertaken by the Minerals Management Service, mapping un-
der taken by the United States Geological Survey and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, and information provided by the Department of Defense and other Federal and State agencies possessing relevant data; and

(D) use any available data regarding renewable energy potential, navigation uses, fisheries, aquaculture uses, recreational uses, habitat, conservation, and military uses of the Outer Continental Shelf.


SEC. 102. BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT.

(a) Establishment.—There is established in the Department a Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (referred to in this section as the “Bureau”) to be headed by a Director of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.
Enforcement (referred to in this section as the “Director”).

(b) DIRECTOR.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the basis of—

(A) professional background, demonstrated competence, and ability; and

(B) capacity to administer the provisions of this Act.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out through the Bureau all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary relating to the administration of safety and environmental enforcement activities related to nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources—

(A) on the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.);


(D) in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, pursuant to the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.); and

(E) pursuant to—

   (i) the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

   (ii) the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58);

   (iii) the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–185);

   (iv) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(v) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(vi) this Act; and

(vii) all other applicable Federal laws, including the authority to develop, promulgate, and enforce regulations to ensure the safe and environmentally sound exploration, development, and production of nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf and onshore federally managed lands.

(d) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the duties under this section, the Secretary’s authorities shall include—

(1) performing necessary oversight activities to ensure the proper application of environmental reviews, including those conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) by the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management in the performance of its duties under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.);

(2) suspending or prohibiting, on a temporary basis, any operation or activity, including production—
(A) on leases held on the Outer Continental Shelf, in accordance with section 5(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(1)); or

(B) on leases or rights-of-way held on Federal lands under any other minerals or energy leasing statute, in accordance with section 302(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(3) cancelling any lease, permit, or right-of-way—

(A) on the Outer Continental Shelf, in accordance with section 5(a)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(2)); or

(B) on onshore Federal lands, in accordance with section 302(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c));

(4) compelling compliance with applicable worker safety and environmental laws and regulations;

(5) requiring comprehensive safety and environmental management programs for persons engaged in activities connected with the exploration, develop-
ment, and production of energy or mineral re-

(6) developing and implementing regulations for
Federal employees to carry out any inspection or in-
vestigation to ascertain compliance with applicable
regulations, including health, safety, or environ-
mental regulations;

(7) collecting, evaluating, assembling, analyzing,
and publicly disseminating electronically data and
information that is relevant to inspections, failures,
or accidents involving equipment and systems used
for exploration and production of energy and min-
eral resources, including human factors associated
therewith;

(8) implementing the Offshore Technology Re-
search and Risk Assessment Program under section
21 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43
U.S.C. 1347);

(9) summoning witnesses and directing the pro-
duction of evidence;

(10) levying fines and penalties and disquali-
fying operators; and

(11) carrying out any safety, response, and re-
moval preparedness functions.

(e) Employees.—
(1) In General.—The Secretary shall ensure that the inspection force of the Bureau consists of qualified, trained employees who meet qualification requirements and adhere to the highest professional and ethical standards.

(2) Qualifications.—The qualification requirements referred to in paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be determined by the Secretary, subject to subparagraph (B); and

(B) shall include—

(i) three years of practical experience in oil and gas exploration, development, or production; or

(ii) a degree in an appropriate field of engineering from an accredited institution of higher learning.

(3) Assignment.—In assigning oil and gas inspectors to the inspection and investigation of individual operations, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the extent possible to their previous experience in the particular type of oil and gas operation in which such inspections are to be made.

(4) Training Academy.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a National Oil and Gas
Health and Safety Academy (referred to in this paragraph as the “Academy”) as an agency of the Department of the Interior.

(B) FUNCTIONS OF ACADEMY.—The Secretary, through the Academy, shall be responsible for—

(i) the initial and continued training of both newly hired and experienced oil and gas inspectors in all aspects of health, safety, environmental, and operational inspections;

(ii) the training of technical support personnel of the Bureau;

(iii) any other training programs for oil and gas inspectors, Bureau personnel, Department personnel, or other persons as the Secretary shall designate; and

(iv) certification of the successful completion of training programs for newly hired and experienced oil and gas inspectors.

(C) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In performing functions under this paragraph, and subject to clause (ii), the Secretary may enter into
cooperative educational and training agreements with educational institutions, related Federal academies, other Federal agencies, State governments, labor organizations, and oil and gas operators and related industries.

(ii) TRAINING REQUIREMENT.—Such training shall be conducted by the Academy in accordance with curriculum needs and assignment of instructional personnel established by the Secretary.

(D) USE OF DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL.—In performing functions under this subsection, the Secretary shall use, to the extent practicable, the facilities and personnel of the Department of the Interior. The Secretary may appoint or assign to the Academy such officers and employees as the Secretary considers necessary for the performance of the duties and functions of the Academy.

(5) ADDITIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall work with appropriate educational institutions, operators, and representatives of oil and gas workers to develop and maintain adequate pro-
grams with educational institutions and oil and
gas operators, that are designed—

(i) to enable persons to qualify for po-
sitions in the administration of this Act;
and

(ii) to provide for the continuing edu-
cation of inspectors or other appropriate
Departmental personnel.

(B) FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSIST-
ANCE.—The Secretary may provide financial
and technical assistance to educational institu-
tions in carrying out this paragraph.

SEC. 103. OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the
Department an Office of Natural Resources Revenue (re-
ferred to in this section as the “Office”) to be headed by
a Director of Natural Resources Revenue (referred to in
this section as the “Director”).

(b) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall be ap-
pointed by the President, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, on the basis of—

(A) professional competence; and

(B) capacity to—
(i) administer the provisions of this Act; and

(ii) ensure that the fiduciary duties of the United States Government on behalf of the American people, as they relate to development of nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resources, are duly met.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Director shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out, through the Office—

(A) all functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary and relating to the administration of the royalty and revenue management functions pursuant to—

(i) the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.);

(ii) the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.);

(iii) the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.);
(iv) the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.);

(v) the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.);

(vi) the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(vii) the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–185);

(viii) the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58);

(ix) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(x) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(xi) this Act and all other applicable Federal laws; and

(B) all functions, powers, and duties previously assigned to the Minerals Management Service (including the authority to develop, promulgate, and enforce regulations) regarding—
(i) royalty and revenue collection;
(ii) royalty and revenue distribution;
(iii) auditing and compliance;
(iv) investigation and enforcement of royalty and revenue regulations; and
(v) asset management for onshore and offshore activities.

(d) OVERSIGHT.—In order to provide transparency and ensure strong oversight over the revenue program, the Secretary shall—

(1) create within the Office an independent audit and oversight program responsible for monitoring the performance of the Office with respect to the duties and functions under subsection (c), and conducting internal control audits of the operations of the Office;

(2) facilitate the participation of those Indian tribes and States operating pursuant to cooperative agreements or delegations under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) on all of the management teams, committees, councils, and other entities created by the Office; and

(3) assure prior consultation with those Indian tribes and States referred to in paragraph (2) in the
formulation all policies, procedures, guidance, standards, and rules relating to the functions referred to in subsection (c).

SEC. 104. ETHICS.

(a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall certify annually that all Department of the Interior officers and employees having regular, direct contact with lessees and operators as a function of their official duties are in full compliance with all Federal employee ethics laws and regulations under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and part 2635 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and all guidance issued under subsection (b).

(b) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue supplementary ethics guidance for the employees for which certification is required under subsection (a).

SEC. 105. REFERENCES.

(a) BUREAU OF ENERGY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.—Any reference in any law, rule, regulation, directive, instruction, certificate, or other official document, in force immediately before the enactment of this Act—

(1) to the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 101 is deemed to refer and apply to the
Bureau of Energy and Resource Management established by section 101;

(2) to the Director of the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 101 is deemed to refer and apply to the Director of the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management;

(3) to any other position in the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 101 is deemed to refer and apply to that same or equivalent position in the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management;

(4) to the Bureau of Land Management that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 101 is deemed to refer and apply to the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management;

(5) to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 101 is deemed to refer and apply to the Director of the Bureau of Energy and Resource Management; and

(6) to any other position in the Bureau of Land Management that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 101 is deemed to
refer and apply to that same or equivalent position

(b) **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.**—Any reference in any law, rule, regulation, directive, instruction, certificate, or other official document in force immediately before the enactment of this Act—

(1) to the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 102 is deemed to refer and apply to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement established by section 102;

(2) to the Director of the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 102 is deemed to refer and apply to the Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement;

(3) to any other position in the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 102 is deemed to refer and apply to that same or equivalent position in the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement;

(4) to the Bureau of Land Management that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred
to in section 102 is deemed to refer and apply to the
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement;

(5) to the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
agement that pertains to any of the duties and au-
thorities referred to in section 102 is deemed to
refer and apply to the Director of the Bureau of
Safety and Environmental Enforcement; and

(6) to any other position in the Bureau of Land
Management that pertains to any of the duties and
authorities referred to in section 102 is deemed to
refer and apply to that same or equivalent position
in the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforce-
ment.

(e) Office of Natural Resources Revenue.—
Any reference in any law, rule, regulation, directive, or in-
struction, or certificate or other official document, in force
immediately prior to enactment—

(1) to the Minerals Management Service that
pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred
to in section 103 is deemed to refer and apply to the
Office of Natural Resources Revenue established by
section 103;

(2) to the Director of the Minerals Management
Service that pertains to any of the duties and au-
thorities referred to in section 103 is deemed to
refer and apply to the Director of Natural Resources Revenue; and

(3) to any other position in the Minerals Management Service that pertains to any of the duties and authorities referred to in section 103 is deemed to refer and apply to that same or equivalent position in the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

SEC. 106. ABOLISHMENT OF MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE.

(a) ABOLISHMENT.—The Minerals Management Service (in this section referred to as the “Service”) is abolished.

(b) COMPLETED ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Completed administrative actions of the Service shall not be affected by the enactment of this Act, but shall continue in effect according to their terms until amended, modified, superseded, terminated, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by an officer of the United States or a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(2) COMPLETED ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION DEFINED.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “completed administrative action” includes orders, determinations, rules, regulations, personnel actions,
permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, and privileges.

(c) PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—Subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and the officers of the Department of the Interior under this Act—

(1) pending proceedings in the Service, including notices of proposed rulemaking, and applications for licenses, permits, certificates, grants, and financial assistance, shall continue, notwithstanding the enactment of this Act or the vesting of functions of the Service in another agency, unless discontinued or modified under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such discontinuance or modification could have occurred if this Act had not been enacted; and

(2) orders issued in such proceedings, and appeals therefrom, and payments made pursuant to such orders, shall issue in the same manner and on the same terms as if this Act had not been enacted, and any such orders shall continue in effect until amended, modified, superseded, terminated, set aside, or revoked by an officer of the United States or a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.
(d) Pending Civil Actions.—Subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior or any officer of the Department of the Interior under this Act, pending civil actions shall continue notwithstanding the enactment of this Act, and in such civil actions, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if such enactment had not occurred.

(e) References.—References relating to the Service in statutes, Executive orders, rules, regulations, directives, or delegations of authority that precede the effective date of this Act are deemed to refer, as appropriate, to the Department, to its officers, employees, or agents, or to its corresponding organizational units or functions. Statutory reporting requirements that applied in relation to the Service immediately before the effective date of this Act shall continue to apply.

SEC. 107. Conforming Amendment.

Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.” and inserting the following new items:

“Director, Bureau of Energy and Resource Management, Department of the Interior.”
“Director, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior.

“Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior.”.

SEC. 108. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish, under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, an Outer Continental Shelf Safety and Environmental Advisory Board (referred to in this section as the “Board”), to provide the Secretary and the Directors of the bureaus established by this title with independent scientific and technical advice on safe and environmentally compliant nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resource exploration, development, and production activities.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) SIZE.—The Board shall consist of not more than 12 members, chosen to reflect a range of expertise in scientific, engineering, management, environmental, and other disciplines related to safe and environmentally compliant renewable and nonrenewable energy and mineral resource exploration, development, and production activities. The Secretary shall consult with the National Academy of Sciences and
the National Academy of Engineering to identify potential candidates for the Board.

(2) TERM.—The Secretary shall appoint Board members to staggered terms of not more than 4 years, and shall not appoint a member for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(3) BALANCE.—In appointing members to the Board, the Secretary shall ensure a balanced representation of industry- and nonindustry-related interests.

(c) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall appoint the Chair for the Board.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet not less than 3 times per year and, at least once per year, shall host a public forum to review and assess the overall safety and environmental performance of Outer Continental Shelf nonrenewable and renewable energy and mineral resource activities.

(e) OFFSHORE DRILLING SAFETY ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—As part of its duties under this section, the Board shall, by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section and every 5 years thereafter, submit to the Secretary a report that—
(1) assesses offshore oil and gas well control technologies, practices, voluntary standards, and regulations in the United States and elsewhere;

(2) assesses whether existing well control regulations issued by the Secretary under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) adequately protect public health and safety and the environment; and

(3) as appropriate, recommends modifications to the regulations issued under this Act to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety and the environment.

(f) REPORTS.—Reports of the Board shall be submitted to the Congress and made available to the public in electronically accessible form.

(g) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Board, other than full-time employees of the Federal Government, while attending meeting of the Board or while otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary or the Director while serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for individuals in the Government serving without pay.
TITLE II—FEDERAL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Subtitle A—Safety, Environmental, and Financial Reform of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 2010”.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

Section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) The term ‘safety case’ means a body of evidence that provides a basis for determining whether a system is adequately safe for a given application in a given operating environment.”.

SEC. 203. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

Section 3 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1332) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) the outer Continental Shelf is a vital national resource reserve held by the Federal Govern-
ment for the public, that should be managed in a manner that—

“(A) recognizes the need of the United States for domestic sources of energy, food, minerals, and other resources;

“(B) minimizes the potential impacts of development of those resources on the marine and coastal environment and on human health and safety; and

“(C) acknowledges the long-term economic value to the United States of the balanced and orderly management of those resources that safeguards the environment and respects the multiple values and uses of the outer Continental Shelf;”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking “should be” and inserting “shall be”, and striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(4) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7);

(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:
“(6) exploration, development, and production of energy and minerals on the outer Continental Shelf should be allowed only when those activities can be accomplished in a manner that minimizes—

“(A) harmful impacts to life (including fish and other aquatic life) and health;

“(B) damage to the marine, coastal, and human environments and to property; and

“(C) harm to other users of the waters, seabed, or subsoil; and”; and

(6) in paragraph (7) (as so redesignated), by—

(A) striking “should be” and inserting “shall be”;

(B) inserting “best available” after “using”; and

(C) striking “or minimize”.

SEC. 204. JURISDICTION OF LAWS ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

Section 4(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1333(a)(1)) is amended by—

(1) inserting “or producing or supporting production of energy from sources other than oil and gas” after “therefrom”;

(2) inserting “or transmitting such energy” after “transporting such resources”; and
(3) inserting “and other energy” after “That mineral.”

SEC. 205. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING STANDARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1334) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “The Secretary may at any time” and inserting “The Secretary shall”;

(2) in the second sentence of subsection (a), by adding after “provide for” the following: “operational safety, the protection of the marine and coastal environment, and”;

(3) in subsection (a), by inserting “and the Secretary of Commerce with respect to matters that may affect the marine and coastal environment” after “which may affect competition”;

(4) in clause (ii) of subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “a reasonable period of time” and inserting “30 days”;

(5) in subsection (a)(7), by inserting “in a manner that minimizes harmful impacts to the marine and coastal environment” after “lease area”;

(6) in subsection (a), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (7), redesignated, as so redesignated, by striking “and” after “energy” and inserting “and other energy” after “That mineral.”
nating paragraph (8) as paragraph (13), and inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) for independent third-party certification requirements of safety systems related to well control, such as blowout preventers;

“(9) for performance requirements for blowout preventers, including quantitative risk assessment standards, subsea testing, and secondary activation methods;

“(10) for independent third-party certification requirements of well casing and cementing programs and procedures;

“(11) for the establishment of mandatory safety and environmental management systems by operators on the Outer Continental Shelf;

“(12) for procedures and technologies to be used during drilling operations to minimize the risk of ignition and explosion of hydrocarbons;”;

(7) in subsection (a), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (13), as so redesignated, and inserting “; and”, and by adding at the end the following:

“(14) ensuring compliance with other applicable environmental and natural resource conservation laws.”; and
(8) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(k) DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE.—Any documents incorporated by reference in regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to this Act shall be made available to the public, free of charge, on a website maintained by the Secretary.

“(l) REGULATORY STANDARDS FOR BLOWOUT PREVENTERS, WELL DESIGN, AND CEMENTING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under this Act related to blowout preventers, well design, and cementing, the Secretary shall ensure that such regulations include the minimum standards included in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), unless, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, the Secretary determines that a standard required under this subsection would be less effective in ensuring safe operations than an available alternative technology or practice. Such regulations shall require independent third-party certification, pursuant to paragraph (5), of blowout preventers, well design, and cementing programs and procedures prior to the commencement of drilling operations. Such regulations shall also require re-certification by an independent third-party certifier, pursuant to para-
graph (5), of a blowout preventer upon any material modification to the blowout preventer or well design and of a well design upon any material modification to the well design.

“(2) BLOWOUT PREVENTERS.—Subject to paragraph (1), regulations issued under this Act for blowout preventers shall include at a minimum the following requirements:

“(A) Two sets of blind shear rams appropriately spaced to prevent blowout preventer failure if a drill pipe joint or drill tool is across one set of blind shear rams during a situation that threatens loss of well control.

“(B) Redundant emergency backup control systems capable of activating the relevant components of a blowout preventer, including when the communications link or other critical links between the drilling rig and the blowout preventer are destroyed or inoperable.

“(C) Regular testing of the emergency backup control systems, including testing during deployment of the blowout preventer.

“(D) As appropriate, remotely operated vehicle intervention capabilities for secondary control of all subsea blowout preventer functions,
including adequate hydraulic capacity to activate blind shear rams, casing shear rams, and other critical blowout preventer components.

“(3) WELL DESIGN.—Subject to paragraph (1), regulations issued under this Act for well design standards shall include at a minimum the following requirements:

“(A) In connection with the installation of the final casing string, the installation of at least two independent, tested mechanical barriers, in addition to a cement barrier, across each flow path between hydrocarbon bearing formations and the blowout preventer.

“(B) That wells shall be designed so that a failure of one barrier does not significantly increase the likelihood of another barrier’s failure.

“(C) That the casing design is appropriate for the purpose for which it is intended under reasonably expected wellbore conditions.

“(D) The installation and verification with a pressure test of a lockdown device at the time the casing is installed in the wellhead.

“(4) CEMENTING.—Subject to paragraph (1), regulations issued under this Act for cementing
standards shall include at a minimum the following requirements:

“(A) Adequate centralization of the casing to ensure proper distribution of cement.

“(B) A full circulation of drilling fluids prior to cementing.

“(C) The use of an adequate volume of cement to prevent any unintended flow of hydrocarbons between any hydrocarbon-bearing formation zone and the wellhead.

“(D) Cement bond logs for all cementing jobs intended to provide a barrier to hydrocarbon flow.

“(E) Cement bond logs or such other integrity tests as the Secretary may prescribe for cement jobs other than those identified in subparagraph (D).

“(5) INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY CERTIFIERS.—The Secretary shall establish appropriate standards for the approval of independent third-party certifiers capable of exercising certification functions for blowout preventers, well design, and cementing. For any certification required for regulations related to blowout preventers, well design, or cementing, the operator shall use a qualified inde-
pendent third-party certifier chosen by the Secretary. The costs of any certification shall be borne by the operator.

“(6) APPLICATION TO INSHORE WATERS; STATE IMPLEMENTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Requirements established under this subsection shall apply, as provided in subparagraph (B), to offshore drilling operations that take place on lands that are landward of the outer Continental Shelf and seaward of the line of mean high tide, and that the Secretary determines, based on criteria established by rule, could, in the event of a blowout, lead to extensive and widespread harm to public health and safety or the environment.

“(B) SUBMISSION OF STATE REGULATORY REGIME.—Any State may submit to the Secretary a plan demonstrating that the State’s regulatory regime for wells identified in subparagraph (A) establishes requirements for such wells that are comparable to, or alternative requirements providing an equal or greater level of safety than, those established under this section for wells on the outer Continental Shelf. The Secretary shall promptly de-
termine, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, whether a State’s regulatory regime meets the standard set forth in the preceding sentence. If the Secretary determines that a State’s regulatory regime does not meet such standard, the Secretary shall identify the deficiencies that are the basis for such determination and provide a reasonable period of time for the State to remedy the deficiencies. If the State does not do so within such reasonable period of time, the Secretary shall apply the requirements established under this section to offshore drilling operations described in subparagraph (A) that are located in such State, until such time as the Secretary determines that the deficiencies have been remedied.

“(m) RULEMAKING DOCKETS.—

“(1) Establishment.—Not later than the date of proposal of any regulation under this Act, the Secretary shall establish a publicly available rulemaking docket for such regulation.

“(2) Documents to be included.—The Secretary shall include in the docket—

“(A) all written comments and documentary information on the proposed rule received
from any person in the comment period for the rulemaking, promptly upon receipt by the Secretary;

“(B) the transcript of each public hearing, if any, on the proposed rule, promptly upon receipt from the person who transcribed such hearing; and

“(C) all documents that become available after the proposed rule is published and that the Secretary determines are of central relevance to the rulemaking, by as soon as possible after their availability.

“(3) PROPOSED AND DRAFT FINAL RULE AND ASSOCIATED MATERIAL.—The Secretary shall include in the docket—

“(A) each draft proposed rule submitted by the Secretary to the Office of Management and Budget for any interagency review process prior to proposal of such rule, all documents accompanying such draft, all written comments thereon by other agencies, and all written responses to such written comments by the Secretary, by no later than the date of proposal of the rule; and
“(B) each draft final rule submitted by the Secretary for such review process before issuance of the final rule, all such written comments thereon, all documents accompanying such draft, and all written responses thereto, by no later than the date of issuance of the final rule.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (g) of section 25 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1351), as redesignated by section 215(4) of this Act, is further amended by striking “paragraph (8) of section 5(a) of this Act” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (13) of section 5(a) of this Act”.

SEC. 206. LEASES, EASEMENTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) FINANCIAL ASSURANCE AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) REVIEW OF BOND AND SURETY AMOUNTS.—Not later than May 1, 2011, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall review the minimum financial responsibility requirements for leases issued under this section and shall ensure that any bonds or surety required are adequate to comply with the requirements of this Act or the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).
“(r) Periodic Fiscal Review and Report.—

“(1) In general.—Not later than 1 year after
the date of enactment of this subsection and every
3 years thereafter, the Secretary shall carry out a
review and prepare a report setting forth—

“(A)(i) the royalty and rental rates in-
cluded in new offshore oil and gas leases; and
“(ii) the rationale for the rates;
“(B) whether, in the view of the Secretary,
the royalty and rental rates described in sub-
paragraph (A) will yield a fair return to the
public while promoting the production of oil and
gas resources in a timely manner;
“(C)(i) the minimum bond or surety
amounts required pursuant to offshore oil and
gas leases; and
“(ii) the rationale for the minimum
amounts;
“(D) whether the bond or surety amounts
described in subparagraph (C) are adequate to
comply with subsection (q); and
“(E) whether the Secretary intends to
modify the royalty or rental rates, or bond or
surety amounts, based on the review.
“(2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out a review and preparing a report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide to the public an opportunity to participate.

“(3) REPORT DEADLINE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary completes a report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit copies of the report to—

“(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

“(s) COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF FISCAL SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall carry out a comprehensive review of all components of the Federal offshore oil and gas fiscal system, including requirements for—

“(A) bonus bids;

“(B) rental rates; and

“(C) royalties.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) CONTENTS; SCOPE.—A review under paragraph (1) shall include—
“(i) the information and analyses necessary to compare the offshore bonus bids, rents, and royalties of the Federal Government to the offshore bonus bids, rents, and royalties of other resource owners, including States and foreign countries; and

“(ii) an assessment of the overall offshore oil and gas fiscal system in the United States, as compared to foreign countries.

“(B) INDEPENDENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—In carrying out a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall convene and seek the advice of an independent advisory committee comprised of oil and gas and fiscal experts from States, Indian tribes, academia, the energy industry, and appropriate nongovernmental organizations.

“(3) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare a report that contains—

“(i) the contents and results of the review carried out under paragraph (1) for the period covered by the report; and
“(ii) any recommendations of the Secretary based on the contents and results of the review.

“(B) REPORT DEADLINE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary completes a report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit copies of the report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.”.

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL DILIGENCE.—Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATION OF RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP.—

“(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—No bid or request for a lease, easement, or right-of-way under this section, or for a permit to drill under section 11(d), may be submitted by any person unless the person certifies to the Secretary that the person (including any related person and any predecessor of such person or related person) meets each of the following requirements:
“(A) The person is meeting due diligence, safety, and environmental requirements on other leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

“(B) In the case of a person that is a responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, for purposes of section 1002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2702), the person has met all of its obligations under that Act to provide compensation for covered removal costs and damages.

“(C) In the 7-year period ending on the date of certification, the person, in connection with activities in the oil industry (including exploration, development, production, transportation by pipeline, and refining)—

“(i) was not found to have committed willful or repeated violations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) (including State plans approved under section 18(c) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 667(c))) at a rate that is higher than five times the rate determined by the Secretary to be the oil industry average for such violations for such period;
“(ii) was not convicted of a criminal violation for death or serious bodily injury;

“(iii) did not have more than 10 fatalities at its exploration, development, and production facilities and refineries as a result of violations of Federal or State health, safety, or environmental laws;

“(iv) was not assessed, did not enter into an agreement to pay, and was not otherwise required to pay, civil penalties and criminal fines for violations the person was found to have committed under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (including State programs approved under sections 402 and 404 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1342 and 1344)) in a total amount that is equal to more than $10,000,000; and

“(v) was not assessed, did not enter into an agreement to pay, and was not otherwise required to pay, civil penalties and criminal fines for violations the person was found to have committed under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) (including State plans approved under section
110 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7410) in a total amount that is equal to more than $10,000,000.

“(2) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Secretary determines that a certification made under paragraph (1) is false, the Secretary shall cancel any lease, easement, or right of way and shall revoke any permit with respect to which the certification was required under such paragraph.

“(3) DEFINITION OF RELATED PERSON.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘related person’ includes a parent, subsidiary, affiliate, member of the same controlled group, contractor, subcontractor, a person holding a controlling interest or in which a controlling interest is held, and a person with substantially the same board members, senior officers, or investors.”.

(c) ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.—Section 8(p) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(p)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “or” after “1501
et seq.), and by striking “or other applicable law,”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) use, for energy-related purposes, facilities currently or previously used for activities authorized under this Act, except that any oil and gas energy-related uses shall not be authorized in areas in which oil and gas preleasing, leasing, and related activities are prohibited by a moratorium.”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by striking “coordination” and inserting “in consultation”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (J)(ii), by inserting “a potential site for an alternative energy facility,” after “deepwater port,”.

(2) Noncompetitive Alternative Energy Lease Options.—Section 8(p)(3) of such Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(p)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) Competitive or Noncompetitive Basis.—Any lease, easement, right-of-way, or other authorization granted under paragraph (1) shall be issued on a competitive basis, unless—
“(A) the lease, easement, right-of-way, or other authorization relates to a project that meets the criteria established under section 388(d) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (43 U.S.C. 1337 note; Public Law 109–58);

“(B) the lease, easement, right-of-way, or other authorization—

“(i) is for the placement and operation of a meteorological or marine data collection facility; and

“(ii) has a term of not more than 5 years; or

“(C) the Secretary determines, after providing public notice of a proposed lease, easement, right-of-way, or other authorization, that no competitive interest exists.”.

(d) REVIEW OF IMPACTS OF LEASE SALES ON THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT BY SECRETARY.—

Section 8 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337) is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following:

“(9) At least 60 days prior to any lease sale, the Secretary shall request a review by the Secretary of Commerce of the proposed sale with respect to impacts on the marine and coastal environment. The
Secretary of Commerce shall complete and submit in writing the results of that review within 60 days after receipt of the Secretary of the Interior’s request. If the Secretary of Commerce makes specific recommendations related to a proposed lease sale to reduce impacts on the marine and coastal environment, and the Secretary rejects or modifies such recommendations, the Secretary shall provide in writing justification for rejecting or modifying such recommendations.”.

(e) Limitation on Lease Tract Size.—Section 8(b)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(b)(1)) is amended by striking “, unless the Secretary finds that a larger area is necessary to comprise a reasonable economic production unit”.

(f) Sulphur Leases.—Section 8(i) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(i)) is amended by striking “meet the urgent need” and inserting “allow”.

(g) Terms and Provisions.—Section 8(b) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(b)) is amended by striking “An oil and gas lease issued pursuant to this section shall” and inserting “An oil and gas lease may be issued pursuant to this section only if the Secretary determines that activities under the lease are
not likely to result in any condition described in section 5(a)(2)(A)(i), and shall”.

SEC. 207. DISPOSITION OF REVENUES.

Section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 9. DISPOSITION OF REVENUES.

“(a) GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d), all rentals, royalties, and other sums paid to the Secretary or the Secretary of the Navy under any lease on the outer Continental Shelf for the period from June 5, 1950, to date, and thereafter shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to miscellaneous receipts.

“(b) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—Effective for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter, $900,000,000 of the amounts referred to in subsection (a) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. These sums shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for carrying out the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 et seq.).

“(c) HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND.—Effective for fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter, $150,000,000 of the amounts referred to in subsection (a)
shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to the Historic Preservation Fund. These sums shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for carrying out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Fund Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

“(d) Ocean Resources Conservation and Assistance Fund.—Effective for each fiscal year 2011 and thereafter, 10 percent of the amounts referred to in subsection (a) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assistance Fund established by the Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act of 2010. These sums shall be available to the Secretary, subject to appropriation, for carrying out the purposes of section 605 of the Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act of 2010.

“(e) Savings Provision.—Nothing in this section shall decrease the amount any State shall receive pursuant to section 8(g) of this Act or section 105 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 note).”.

SEC. 208. EXPLORATION PLANS.

(a) Limitation on Harm From Agency Exploration.—Section 11(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340(a)(1)) is amended by striking
“which do not interfere with or endanger actual operations under any lease maintained or granted pursuant to this Act, and which are not unduly harmful to aquatic life in such area” and inserting “if a permit authorizing such activity is issued by the Secretary under subsection (g)”.

(b) **Exploration Plan Review.**—Section 11(c) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340(c)), is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” before the first sentence;

(2) in paragraph (1)(A), as designated by the amendment made by paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) by striking “and the provisions of such lease” and inserting “the provisions of such lease, and other applicable environmental and natural resource conservation laws”; and

(B) by striking the fourth sentence and inserting the following:

“(B) The Secretary shall approve such plan, as submitted or modified, within 90 days after its submission and it is made publicly accessible by the Secretary, or within such additional time as the Secretary determines is necessary to complete any environmental, safety, or
other reviews, if the Secretary determines
that—

“(i) any proposed activity under such
plan is not likely to result in any condition
described in section 5(a)(2)(A)(i);

“(ii) the plan complies with other ap-
licable environmental or natural resource
conservation laws;

“(iii) in the case of geophysical sur-
veys, the applicant will use the best avail-
able technologies and methods to minimize
impacts on marine life; and

“(iv) the applicant has demonstrated
the capability and technology to respond
immediately and effectively to a worst-case
oil spill in real-world conditions in the area
of the proposed activity.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) If the Secretary requires greater than 90
days to review an exploration plan submitted pursu-
ant to any oil and gas lease issued or maintained
under this Act, then the Secretary may provide for
a suspension of that lease pursuant to section 5
until the review of the exploration plan is com-
pleted.”.
(c) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 11(c) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340(c), is amended by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) An exploration plan submitted under this subsection shall include, in the degree of detail that the Secretary may by regulation require—

“(A) a schedule of anticipated exploration activities to be undertaken;

“(B) a detailed and accurate description of equipment to be used for such activities, including—

“(i) a description of each drilling unit;

“(ii) a statement of the design and condition of major safety-related pieces of equipment, including independent third party certification of such equipment; and

“(iii) a description of any new technology to be used;

“(C) a map showing the location of each well to be drilled;

“(D) a scenario for the potential blowout of the well involving the highest potential volume of liquid hydrocarbons, along with a complete description of a response plan to both control the blowout and manage the accompanying
discharge of hydrocarbons, including the likelihood for surface intervention to stop the blow-out, the availability of a rig to drill a relief well, an estimate of the time it would take to drill a relief well, a description of other technology that may be used to regain control of the well or capture escaping hydrocarbons and the potential timeline for using that technology for its intended purpose, and the strategy, organization, and resources necessary to avoid harm to the environment and human health from hydrocarbons;

“(E) an analysis of the potential impacts of the worst-case-scenario discharge of hydrocarbons on the marine, coastal, and human environments for activities conducted pursuant to the proposed exploration plan; and

“(F) such other information deemed pertinent by the Secretary.”.

(d) DRILLING PERMITS.—Section 11(d) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340(d)) is amended by to read as follows:

“(d) DRILLING PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, by regulation, require that any lessee operating under
an approved exploration plan obtain a permit prior
to drilling any well in accordance with such plan,
and prior to any significant modification of the well
design as originally approved by the Secretary.

“(2) ENGINEERING REVIEW REQUIRED.—The
Secretary may not grant any drilling permit or
modification of the permit prior to completion of a
full engineering review of the well system, including
a determination that critical safety systems, includ-
ing blowout prevention, will utilize best available
technology and that blowout prevention systems will
include redundancy and remote triggering capability.

“(3) OPERATOR SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall not
grant any drilling permit or modification of the per-
mit prior to completion of a safety and environ-
mental management plan to be utilized by the oper-
ator during all well operations.”.

(e) EXPLORATION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.—Sec-
tion 11(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43
U.S.C. 1340(g)) is amended by—

(1) striking “shall be issued” and inserting
“may be issued”;
(2) inserting “and after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce,” after “in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary’’;

(3) striking the “and” at the end of paragraph (2);

(4) in paragraph (3) striking “will not be unduly harmful to” and inserting “is not likely to harm”;

(5) striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting a semicolon; and

(6) adding at the end the following:

“(4) the exploration will be conducted in accordance with other applicable environmental and natural resource conservation laws;

“(5) in the case of geophysical surveys, the applicant will use the best available technologies and methods to minimize impacts on marine life; and

“(6) in the case of drilling operations, the applicant has available oil spill response and clean-up equipment and technology that has been demonstrated to be capable of effectively remediating a worst-case release of oil.”.

(f) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF PLANS; DEEP-WATER PLAN; PLAN DISAPPROVAL.—Section 11 of the
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF PLANS.**—The Secretary shall treat the approval of an exploration plan, or a significant revision of such a plan, as an agency action requiring preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and shall require that such plan—

“(1) be based on the best available technology to ensure safety in carrying out both the drilling of the well and any oil spill response; and

“(2) contain a technical systems analysis of the safety of the proposed activity, the blowout prevention technology, and the blowout and spill response plans.

“(j) **DISAPPROVAL OF PLAN.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall disapprove the plan if the Secretary determines, because of exceptional geological conditions in the lease areas, exceptional resource values in the marine or coastal environment, or other exceptional circumstances, that—

“(A) implementation of the plan would probably cause serious harm or damage to life.
(including fish and other aquatic life), to prop-
erty, to any mineral deposits (in areas leased or
not leased), to the national security or defense,
or to the marine, coastal, or human environ-
ments;

“(B) the threat of harm or damage will
not disappear or decrease to an acceptable ex-
tent within a reasonable period of time; and

“(C) the advantages of disapproving the
plan outweigh the advantages of exploration.

“(2) CANCELLATION OF LEASE FOR DIS-
APPROVAL OF PLAN.—If a plan is disapproved under
this subsection, the Secretary may cancel such lease
in accordance with subsection (e)(1) of this sec-

SEC. 209. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING PROGRAM.

Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
(43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) in the second sentence by
striking “meet national energy needs” and inserting
“balance national energy needs and the protection of
the marine and coastal environment and all the re-
sources in that environment,”;

(2) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “considers”
and inserting “gives equal consideration to”;
(3) in subsection (a)(2)(A)—

(A) by striking “existing” and inserting “the best available scientific”; and

(B) by inserting “, including at least three consecutive years of data” after “information”;

(4) in subsection (a)(2)(D), by inserting “potential and existing sites of renewable energy installations,” after “deepwater ports,”;

(5) in subsection (a)(2)(H), by inserting “including the availability of infrastructure to support oil spill response” before the period;

(6) in subsection (a)(3), by—

(A) striking “to the maximum extent practicable,”;

(B) striking “obtain a proper balance between” and inserting “minimize”; and

(C) striking “damage,” and all that follows through the period and inserting “damage and adverse impacts on the marine, coastal, and human environments, and enhancing the potential for the discovery of oil and gas.”;

(7) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “environmental, marine, and energy” after “obtain”;

(8) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting “environmental, marine, and” after “interpret the”;
(9) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(10) by striking the period at the end of subsection (b)(4) and inserting a semicolon;

(11) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following:

“(5) provide technical review and oversight of exploration plans and a systems review of the safety of well designs and other operational decisions;

“(6) conduct regular and thorough safety reviews and inspections; and

“(7) enforce all applicable laws and regulations.”;

(12) in the first sentence of subsection (c)(1), by inserting “the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and” after “including”;

(13) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “The Secretary shall also submit a copy of such proposed program to the head of each Federal agency referred to in, or that otherwise provided suggestions under, paragraph (1).”;
(B) in the third sentence, by inserting “or head of a Federal agency” after “such Governor”; and

(C) in the fourth sentence, by inserting “or between the Secretary and the head of a Federal agency,” after “affected State,”;

(14) by redesignating subsection (c)(3) as subsection (c)(4) and by inserting before subsection (e)(4) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(3) At least 60 days prior to the publication of a proposed leasing program under this section, the Secretary shall request a review by the Secretary of Commerce of the proposed leasing program with respect to impacts on the marine and coastal environments. If the Secretary rejects or modifies any of the recommendations made by the Secretary of Commerce concerning the location, timing, or conduct of leasing activities under the proposed leasing program, the Secretary shall provide in writing justification for rejecting or modifying such recommendations.”.

(15) in the second sentence of subsection (d)(2), by inserting “, the head of a Federal agency,” after “Attorney General”;

(16) in subsection (g), by inserting after the first sentence the following: “Such information may
include existing inventories and mapping of marine
resources previously undertaken by the Department
of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmo-
ospheric Administration, information provided by the
Department of Defense, and other available data re-
arding energy or mineral resource potential, navi-
gation uses, fisheries, aquaculture uses, recreational
uses, habitat, conservation, and military uses on the
outer Continental Shelf.”; and

(17) by adding at the end the following new
subsection:

“(i) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary
shall carry out a program of research and development
to ensure the continued improvement of methodologies for
characterizing resources of the outer Continental Shelf
and conditions that may affect the ability to develop and
use those resources in a safe, sound, and environmentally
responsible manner. Such research and development ac-
tivities may include activities to provide accurate estimates
of energy and mineral reserves and potential on the Outer
Continental Shelf and any activities that may assist in fill-
ing gaps in environmental data needed to develop each
leasing program under this section.”. 
SEC. 210. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES.

(a) INFORMATION NEEDED FOR ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.—Section 20 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1346) is amended by striking so much as precedes “of any area” in subsection (a)(1) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES.

“(a)(1) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall conduct a study no less than once every three years”.

(b) IMPACTS OF DEEP WATER SPILLS.—Section 20 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1346) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as (d) through (g); and

(2) inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) The Secretary shall conduct research to identify and reduce data gaps related to impacts of deepwater hydrocarbon spills, including—

“(1) effects to benthic substrate communities and species;

“(2) water column habitats and species;

“(3) surface and coastal impacts from spills originating in deep waters; and

“(4) the use of dispersants.”.
SEC. 211. SAFETY REGULATIONS.

Section 21 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1347) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Upon the date of enactment of this section,” and inserting “Within 6 months after the date of enactment of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 2010 and every three years thereafter,”;

(2) in subsection (b) by—

(A) striking “for the artificial islands, installations, and other devices referred to in section 4(a)(1) of” and inserting “under”;

(B) striking “which the Secretary determines to be economically feasible”; and

(C) adding at the end “Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 2010 and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Outer Continental Shelf Safety and Environmental Advisory Board established under title I of the Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act of 2010, identify and publish an updated list of (1) the best available technologies for key areas of well design and operation, including blowout prevention and blowout...
and oil spill response and (2) technology needs for which the Secretary intends to identify best available technologies in the future.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) SAFETY CASE.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 2010, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations requiring a safety case be submitted along with each new application for a permit to drill on the outer Continental Shelf. Not later than 5 years after the date final regulations promulgated under this subsection go into effect, and not less than every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Engineering to conduct a study to assess the effectiveness of these regulations and to recommend improvements in their administration.

“(h) OFFSHORE TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND RISK ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program of research, development, and risk assessment to address technology and development issues associated with exploration for, and development and production of, energy and mineral resources on the outer Continental Shelf, with the pri-
mary purpose of informing its role relating to safety, environmental protection, and spill response.

“(2) Specific focus areas.—The program under this subsection shall include research and development related to—

“(A) risk assessment, using all available data from safety and compliance records both within the United States and internationally;

“(B) analysis of industry trends in technology, investment, and frontier areas;

“(C) reviews of best available technologies, including those associated with pipelines, blowout preventer mechanisms, casing, well design, and other associated infrastructure related to offshore energy development;

“(D) oil spill response and mitigation;

“(E) risk associated with human factors;

“(F) technologies and methods to reduce the impact of geophysical exploration activities on marine life; and

“(G) renewable energy operations.”.

SEC. 212. ENFORCEMENT OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS.

(a) In general.—Section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1348) is amended—
(1) by amending subsection (c) to read as fol-

lows:

“(c) INSPECTIONS.—The Secretary and the Secretary
of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating
shall individually, or jointly if they so agree, promulgate
regulations to provide for—

“(1) scheduled onsite inspection, at least once a
year, of each facility on the outer Continental Shelf
which is subject to any environmental or safety regu-
lation promulgated pursuant to this Act, which in-
spection shall include all safety equipment designed
to prevent or ameliorate blowouts, fires, spillages, or
other major accidents;

“(2) scheduled onsite inspection, at least once a
month, of each facility on the outer Continental
Shelf engaged in drilling operations and which is
subject to any environmental or safety regulation
promulgated pursuant to this Act, which inspection
shall include validation of the safety case required
for the facility under section 21(g) and identifica-
tions of deviations from the safety case, and shall in-
clude all safety equipment designed to prevent or
ameliorate blowouts, fires, spillages, or other major
accidents;
“(3) periodic onsite inspection without advance notice to the operator of such facility to assure compliance with such environmental or safety regulations; and

“(4) periodic audits of each required safety and environmental management plan, and any associated safety case, both with respect to their implementation at each facility on the outer Continental Shelf for which such a plan or safety case is required and with respect to onshore management support for activities at such a facility.”;

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by striking “each major fire and each major oil spillage” and inserting “each major fire, each major oil spillage, each loss of well control, and any other accident that presented a serious risk to human or environmental safety”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, as a condition of the lease or permit”; and

(3) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “as a condition of the lease or permit”;
(4) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following: “Any such allegation from any employee of the lessee or any subcontractor of the lessee shall be investigated by the Secretary.”;

(5) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “recognized” and inserting “uncontrolled”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) INFORMATION ON CAUSES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.—For any incident investigated under this section, the Secretary shall promptly make available to all lessees and the public technical information about the causes and corrective actions taken. All data and reports related to any such incident shall be maintained in a data base available to the public.

“(h) OPERATOR’S ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—

“(1) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall require all operators of all new and existing drilling and production operations to annually certify that their operations are being conducted in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

“(2) Each certification shall include, but, not be limited to, statements that verify the operator has—
“(A) examined all well control system equipment (both surface and subsea) being used to ensure that it has been properly maintained and is capable of shutting in the well during emergency operations;

“(B) examined and conducted tests to ensure that the emergency equipment has been function-tested and is capable of addressing emergency situations;

“(C) reviewed all rig drilling, casing, cementing, well abandonment (temporary and permanent), completion, and workover practices to ensure that well control is not compromised at any point while emergency equipment is installed on the wellhead;

“(D) reviewed all emergency shutdown and dynamic positioning procedures that interface with emergency well control operations; and

“(E) taken the necessary steps to ensure that all personnel involved in well operations are properly trained and capable of performing their tasks under both normal drilling and emergency well control operations.

“(i) CEO STATEMENT.—The Secretary shall not approve any application for a permit to drill a well under
this Act unless such application is accompanied by a state-
ment in which the chief executive officer of the applicant
attests, in writing, that—

“(1) the applicant is in compliance with all ap-
licable environmental and natural resource con-
servation laws;

“(2) the applicant has the capability and tech-
nology to respond immediately and effectively to a
worst-case oil spill in real-world conditions in the
area of the proposed activity under the permit;

“(3) the applicant has an oil spill response plan
that ensures that the applicant has the capacity to
promptly control and stop a blowout in the event
that well control measures fail;

“(4) the blowout preventer to be used during
the drilling of the well has redundant systems to
prevent or stop a blowout for all foreseeable blowout
scenarios and failure modes;

“(5) the well design is safe; and

“(6) the applicant has the capability to expedi-
tiously begin and complete a relief well if necessary
in the event of a blowout.

“(j) THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION.—All operators
that modify or upgrade any emergency equipment placed
on any operation to prevent blow-outs or other well control
events, shall have an independent third party conduct a
detailed physical inspection and design review of such
equipment within 30 days of its installation. The inde-
pendent third party shall certify that the equipment will
operate as originally designed and any modifications or
upgrades conducted after delivery have not compromised
the design, performance, or functionality of the equip-
ment. Failure to comply with this subsection shall result
in suspension of the lease.”.

(b) APPLICATION.—Section 22(i) of the Outer Con-}
nontinental Shelf Lands Act, as added by the amendments
made by subsection (a), shall apply to approvals of appli-
cations for a permit to drill that are submitted after the
end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of enact-
ment of this Act.

SEC. 213. JUDICIAL REVIEW.
Section 23(c)(3) of the Outer Continental Shelf
Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1349(c)(3)) is amended by striking
“sixty” and inserting “90”.

SEC. 214. REMEDIES AND PENALTIES.
(a) CIVIL PENALTY, GENERALLY.—Section 24(b) of
the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
1350(b)) is amended to read as follows:
“(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any per-
son who fails to comply with any provision of this Act,
or any term of a lease, license, or permit issued pursuant to this Act, or any regulation or order issued under this Act, shall be liable for a civil administrative penalty of not more than $75,000 for each day of the continuance of such failure. The Secretary may assess, collect, and compromise any such penalty. No penalty shall be assessed until the person charged with a violation has been given an opportunity for a hearing. The Secretary shall, by regulation at least every 3 years, adjust the penalty specified in this paragraph to reflect any increases in the Consumer Price Index (all items, United States city average) as prepared by the Department of Labor.

“(2) If a failure described in paragraph (1) constitutes or constituted a threat of harm or damage to life (including fish and other aquatic life), property, any mineral deposit, or the marine, coastal, or human environment, a civil penalty of not more than $150,000 shall be assessed for each day of the continuance of the failure.”.

(b) KNOWING AND WILLFUL VIOLATIONS.—Section 24(c) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1350(c)) is amended in paragraph (4) by striking “$100,000” and inserting “$10,000,000”.

(e) OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF CORPORATIONS.—Section 24(d) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
(43 U.S.C. 1350(d)) is amended by inserting “, or with willful disregard,” after “knowingly and willfully”.

SEC. 215. UNIFORM PLANNING FOR OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

Section 25 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1351) is amended—

(1) by striking “other than the Gulf of Mexico,” in each place it appears;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (5), redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (11), and inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

“(6) a detailed and accurate description of equipment to be used for the drilling of wells pursuant to activities included in the development and production plan, including—

“(A) a description of the drilling unit or units;

“(B) a statement of the design and condition of major safety-related pieces of equipment, including independent third-party certification of such equipment; and

“(C) a description of any new technology to be used;
“(7) a scenario for the potential blowout of each well to be drilled as part of the plan involving the highest potential volume of liquid hydrocarbons, along with a complete description of a response plan to both control the blowout and manage the accompanying discharge of hydrocarbons, including the likelihood for surface intervention to stop the blowout, the availability of a rig to drill a relief well, an estimate of the time it would take to drill a relief well, a description of other technology that may be used to regain control of the well or capture escaping hydrocarbons and the potential timeline for using that technology for its intended purpose, and the strategy, organization, and resources necessary to avoid harm to the environment and human health from hydrocarbons;

“(8) an analysis of the potential impacts of the worst-case-scenario discharge on the marine and coastal environments for activities conducted pursuant to the proposed development and production plan;

“(9) a comprehensive survey and characterization of the coastal or marine environment within the area of operation, including bathymetry, currents and circulation patterns within the water column,
and descriptions of benthic and pelagic environments;

“(10) a description of the technologies to be deployed on the facilities to routinely observe and monitor in real time the marine environment throughout the duration of operations, and a description of the process by which such observation data and information will be made available to Federal regulators and to the System established under section 12304 of Public Law 111–11 (33 U.S.C. 3603); and”;

(3) in subsection (e), by striking so much as precedes paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(e)(1) The Secretary shall treat the approval of a development and production plan, or a significant revision of a development and production plan, as an agency action requiring preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).”;

(4) by striking subsections (g) and (l), and redesignating subsections (h) through (k) as subsections (g) through and (j); and

(5) in subsection (g), as so redesignated, by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs
(3) and (4), respectively, and inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) The Secretary shall not approve a development and production plan, or a significant revision to such a plan, unless—

“(A) the plan is in compliance with all other applicable environmental and natural resource conservation laws; and

“(B) the applicant has available oil spill response and clean-up equipment and technology that has been demonstrated to be capable of effectively remediating the projected worst-case release of oil from activities conducted pursuant to the development and production plan.”.

SEC. 216. OIL AND GAS INFORMATION PROGRAM.

Section 26(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1352(a)(1)) is amended by—

(1) striking the period at the end of subparagraph (A) and inserting, “, provided that such data shall be transmitted in electronic format either in real-time or as quickly as practicable following the generation of such data.”; and

(2) striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:
“(C) Lessees engaged in drilling operations shall provide to the Secretary—

“(i) all daily reports generated by the lessee, or any daily reports generated by contractors or subcontractors engaged in or supporting drilling operations on the lessee’s lease, no more than 24 hours after the end of the day for which they should have been generated;

“(ii) documentation of blowout preventer maintenance and repair, and any changes to design specifications of the blowout preventer, within 24 hours after such activity; and

“(iii) prompt or real-time transmission of the electronic log from a blowout preventer control system.”.

SEC. 217. LIMITATION ON ROYALTY-IN-KIND PROGRAM.

Section 27(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1353(a)) is amended by striking the period at the end of paragraph (1) and inserting “, except that the Secretary shall not conduct a regular program to take oil and gas lease royalties in oil or gas.”.
SEC. 218. RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT.

Section 29 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1355) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “SEC. 29” and all that follows through “No full-time” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 29. RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No full-time”; and

(B) by striking “, and who was at any time during the twelve months preceding the termination of his employment with the Department compensated under the Executive Schedule or compensated at or above the annual rate of basic pay for grade GS–16 of the General Schedule”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or advise” after “represent”;  

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “with the intent to influence, make” and inserting “act with the intent to influence, directly or indirectly, or make”; and

(C) in the matter following subparagraph (C)—
(i) by inserting “inspection or enforcement action,” before “or other particular matter”; and
(ii) by striking “or” at the end;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or advise” after “represent”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “with the intent to influence, make” and inserting “act with the intent to influence, directly or indirectly, or make”; and

(C) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) during the 2-year period beginning on the date on which the employment of the officer or employee ceased at the Department, accept employment or compensation from any party that has a direct and substantial interest—

“(A) that was pending under the official responsibility of the officer or employee as an officer at any point during the 2-year period preceding the date of termination of the responsibility; or

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) during the 2-year period beginning on the date on which the employment of the officer or employee ceased at the Department, accept employment or compensation from any party that has a direct and substantial interest—

“(A) that was pending under the official responsibility of the officer or employee as an officer at any point during the 2-year period preceding the date of termination of the responsibility; or
“(B) in which the officer or employee participated personally and substantially as an officer or employee of the Department.

“(b) PRIOR DEALINGS.—No full-time officer or employee of the Department of the Interior who directly or indirectly discharged duties or responsibilities under this Act shall participate personally and substantially as a Federal officer or employee, through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise, in a proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, inspection, enforcement action, or other particular matter in which, to the knowledge of the officer or employee—

“(1) the officer or employee or the spouse, minor child, or general partner of the officer or employee has a financial interest;

“(2) any organization in which the officer or employee is serving as an officer, director, trustee, general partner, or employee has a financial interest;

“(3) any person or organization with whom the officer or employee is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment has a financial interest; or
“(4) any person or organization in which the officer or employee has, within the preceding 1-year period, served as an officer, director, trustee, general partner, agent, attorney, consultant, contractor, or employee.

“(c) GIFTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES.—No full-time officer or employee of the Department of the Interior who directly or indirectly discharges duties or responsibilities under this Act shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or accept any gift in violation of subpart B of part 2635 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

“(d) PENALTY.—Any person that violates subsection (a) or (b) shall be punished in accordance with section 216 of title 18, United States Code.”.

SEC. 219. REPEAL OF ROYALTY RELIEF PROVISIONS.

(a) REPEAL OF PROVISIONS OF ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005.—The following provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58) are repealed:

(1) Section 344 (42 U.S.C. 15904; relating to incentives for natural gas production from deep wells in shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico).

(2) Section 345 (42 U.S.C. 15905; relating to royalty relief for deep water production in the Gulf of Mexico).
(b) **Repeal of Provisions Relating to Planning Areas Offshore Alaska.**—Section 8(a)(3)(B) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(B)) is amended by striking “and in the Planning Areas offshore Alaska”.

**SEC. 220. Manning and Buy- and Build-American Requirements.**

Section 30 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1356) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “shall issue regulations which” and inserting “shall issue regulations that shall be supplemental to and complementary with and under no circumstances a substitution for the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States extended to the subsoil and seabed of the outer Continental Shelf pursuant to section 4(a)(1) of this Act, except insofar as such laws would otherwise apply to individuals who have extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, or business, which has been demonstrated by sustained national or international acclaim, and that”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **Buy and Build American.**—It is the intention of the Congress that this Act, among other things, result
in a healthy and growing American industrial, manufac-
turing, transportation, and service sector employing the
vast talents of America’s workforce to assist in the devel-
opment of energy from the outer Continental Shelf. More-
over, the Congress intends to monitor the deployment of
personnel and material on the outer Continental Shelf to
courage the development of American technology and
manufacturing to enable United States workers to benefit
from this Act by good jobs and careers, as well as the
establishment of important industrial facilities to support
expanded access to American resources.”

SEC. 221. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE BP DEEPWATER
HORIZON OIL SPILL AND OFFSHORE DRILL-
ING.

(a) TECHNICAL EXPERTISE.—

(1) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING AND
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—The National
Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill
and Offshore Drilling established under Executive
Order No. 13543 of May 21, 2010 (referred to in
this section as the “Commission”) shall consult reg-
ularly, and in any event no less frequently than once
per month, with the engineering and technology ex-
perts who are conducting the “Analysis of Causes of
the Deepwater Horizon Explosion, Fire, and Oil
Spill to Identify Measures to Prevent Similar Accidents in the Future” for the National Academy of Engineering and the National Research Council.

(2) Other technical experts.—The Commission also shall consult with other United States citizens with experience and expertise in such areas as—

(A) engineering;
(B) environmental compliance;
(C) health and safety law (particularly oil spill legislation);
(D) oil spill insurance policies;
(E) public administration;
(F) oil and gas exploration and production;
(G) environmental cleanup;
(H) fisheries and wildlife management;
(I) marine safety; and
(J) human factors affecting safety.

(3) Commission staff and technical expertise.—The Commission shall retain, as either a full-time employee or a contractor, one or more science and technology expert-advisors with experience and expertise in petroleum engineering, rig safety, or drilling.

(b) Subpoenas.—
(1) **SUBPOENA POWER.**—The Commission may issue subpoenas in accordance with this subsection to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, correspondence, memoranda, and other documents.

(2) **ISSUANCE.**—

(A) **AUTHORIZATION.**—A subpoena may be issued under this subsection only by—

(i) agreement of the Co-Chairs of the Commission; or

(ii) the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Commission.

(B) **JUSTICE DEPARTMENT COORDINATION.**—

(i) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Commission shall notify the Attorney General or the Attorney General’s designee of the Commission’s intent to issue a subpoena under this subsection, the identity of the recipient, and the nature of the testimony, documents, or other evidence (described in subparagraph (A)) sought before issuing such a subpoena. The form and content of such notice shall be set forth in the guidelines issued under clause (iv).
(ii) CONDITIONS FOR OBJECTION TO
issuance.—The Commission may not
issue a subpoena under authority of this
Act if the Attorney General objects to the
issuance of the subpoena on the basis that
the subpoena is likely to interfere with
any—

(I) Federal or State criminal in-
vestigation or prosecution;

(II) pending investigation under
sections 3729 through 3732 of title
31, United States Code (commonly
known as the “Civil False Claims
Act”);

(III) pending investigation under
any other Federal statute providing
for civil remedies; or

(IV) civil litigation to which the
United States or any of its agencies is
or is likely to be a party.

(iii) NOTIFICATION OF OBJECTION.—
The Attorney General or relevant United
States Attorney shall notify the Commis-
sion of an objection raised under this sub-
paragraph without unnecessary delay and
as set forth in the guidelines issued under clause (iv).

(iv) GUIDELINES.—As soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, after consultation with the Commission, shall issue guidelines to carry out this paragraph.

(C) SIGNATURE AND SERVICE.—A subpoena issued under this subsection may be

(i) issued under the signature of either Co-Chair of the Commission or any member designated by a majority of the Commission; and

(ii) served by any person designated by the Co-Chairs or a member designated by a majority of the Commission.

(3) ENFORCEMENT.—

(A) REQUIRED PROCEDURES.—In the case of contumacy of any person issued a subpoena under this subsection or refusal by such person to comply with the subpoena, the Commission may request the Attorney General to seek enforcement of the subpoena. Upon such request, the Attorney General may seek enforcement of
the subpoena in a court described in subparagraph (B). The court in which the Attorney General seeks enforcement of the subpoena may issue an order requiring the subpoenaed person to appear at any designated place to testify or to produce documentary or other evidence described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2), and may punish any failure to obey the order as a contempt of that court.

(B) JURISDICTION FOR ENFORCEMENT.—

Any United States district court for a judicial district in which a person issued a subpoena under this subsection resides, is served, or may be found, or where the subpoena is returnable, upon application of the Attorney General, shall have jurisdiction to enforce the subpoena as provided in subparagraph (A).

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall develop recommendations for—

(A) improvements to Federal laws, regulations, and industry practices applicable to offshore drilling that would—
(i) ensure the effective oversight, inspection, monitoring, and response capabilities; and

(ii) protect the environment and natural resources; and

(B) organizational or other reforms of Federal agencies or processes, including the creation of new agencies, as necessary, to ensure that the improvements described in paragraph (1) are implemented and maintained.

(2) GOALS.—In developing recommendations under paragraph (1), the Commission shall ensure that the following goals are met:

(A) Ensuring the safe operation and maintenance of offshore drilling platforms or vessels.

(B) Protecting the overall environment and natural resources surrounding ongoing and potential offshore drilling sites.

(C) Developing and maintaining Federal agency expertise on the safe and effective use of offshore drilling technologies, including technologies to minimize the risk of release of oil from offshore drilling platforms or vessels.

(D) Encouraging the development and implementation of efficient and effective oil spill
response techniques and technologies that minimize or eliminate any adverse effects on natural resources or the environment that result from response activities.

(E) Ensuring that the Federal agencies regulating offshore drilling are staffed with, and managed by, career professionals, who are—

(i) permitted to exercise independent professional judgments and make safety the highest priority in carrying out their responsibilities;

(ii) not subject to undue influence from regulated interests or political appointees; and

(iii) subject to strict regulation to prevent improper relationships with regulated interests and to eliminate real or perceived conflicts of interests.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—In coordination with its final public report to the President, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report containing the recommendations developed under paragraph (1).
SEC. 222. COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 19 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1345) is amended—

(1) by inserting “exploration plan or” before “development and production plan” in each place it appears; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary shall accept recommendations of the Governor and may accept recommendations of the executive of any affected local government if the Secretary determines, after having provided the opportunity for consultation, that they provide for a reasonable balance between the national interest and the well-being of the citizens of the affected State. For purposes of this subsection, a determination of the national interest shall be based on the desirability of obtaining oil and gas supplies in a balanced manner and on protecting coastal and marine ecosystems and the economies dependent on those ecosystems. The Secretary shall provide an explanation to the Governor, in writing, of the reasons for his determination to accept or reject such Governor’s recommendations, or to implement any alternative identified in consultation with the Governor.”.
SEC. 223. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) NEW LEASES.—The provisions of this title and title VII shall apply to any lease that is issued under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) after the effective date of this Act.

(b) EXISTING LEASES.—For all leases that were issued under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) that are in effect on the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall take action, consistent with the terms of those leases, to apply the requirements of this title and title VII to those leases. Such action may include, but is not limited to, promulgating regulations, renegotiating such existing leases, conditioning future leases on bringing such existing leases into full or partial compliance with this title and title VII, or taking any other actions authorized by law.

Subtitle B—Royalty Relief for American Consumers

SEC. 241. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Royalty Relief for American Consumers Act of 2010”.

SEC. 242. ELIGIBILITY FOR NEW LEASES AND THE TRANSFER OF LEASES.

(a) ISSUANCE OF NEW LEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not issue any new lease that authorizes the production
of oil or natural gas under the Outer Continental
Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) to a per-
sion described in paragraph (2) unless the person has
renegotiated each covered lease with respect to which
the person is a lessee, to modify the payment re-
sponsibilities of the person to require the payment of
royalties if the price of oil and natural gas is greater
than or equal to the price thresholds described in
clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
1337(a)(3)(C)).

(2) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person referred
to in paragraph (1) is a person that—

(A) is a lessee that—

(i) holds a covered lease on the date
on which the Secretary considers the
issuance of the new lease; or

(ii) was issued a covered lease before
the date of enactment of this Act, but
transferred the covered lease to another
person or entity (including a subsidiary or
affiliate of the lessee) after the date of en-
actment of this Act; or
(B) any other person that has any direct or indirect interest in, or that derives any benefit from, a covered lease.

(3) MULTIPLE LESSEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), if there are multiple lessees that own a share of a covered lease, the Secretary may implement separate agreements with any lessee with a share of the covered lease that modifies the payment responsibilities with respect to the share of the lessee to include price thresholds that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)).

(B) TREATMENT OF SHARE AS COVERED LEASE.—Beginning on the effective date of an agreement under subparagraph (A), any share subject to the agreement shall not constitute a covered lease with respect to any lessees that entered into the agreement.

(b) TRANSFERS.—A lessee or any other person who has any direct or indirect interest in, or who derives a benefit from, a lease shall not be eligible to obtain by sale or other transfer (including through a swap, spinoff, serv-
icing, or other agreement) any covered lease, the economic
benefit of any covered lease, or any other lease for the
production of oil or natural gas in the Gulf of Mexico
under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
1331 et seq.), unless the lessee or other person has—

(1) renegotiated each covered lease with respect
to which the lessee or person is a lessee, to modify
the payment responsibilities of the lessee or person
to include price thresholds that are equal to or less
than the price thresholds described in clauses (v)
through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Con-
tinental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C));
or

(2) entered into an agreement with the Sec-
retary to modify the terms of all covered leases of
the lessee or other person to include limitations on
royalty relief based on market prices that are equal
to or less than the price thresholds described in
clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
1337(a)(3)(C)).

(c) USE OF AMOUNTS FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION.—
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts
received by the United States as rentals or royalties under
covered leases shall be deposited in the Treasury and used
for Federal budget deficit reduction or, if there is no Federal budget deficit, for reducing the Federal debt in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) COVERED LEASE.—The term “covered lease” means a lease for oil or gas production in the Gulf of Mexico that is—

(A) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) issued by the Department of the Interior under section 304 of the Outer Continental Shelf Deep Water Royalty Relief Act (43 U.S.C. 1337 note; Public Law 104-58); and

(C) not subject to limitations on royalty relief based on market price that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)).

(2) LESSEE.—The term “lessee” includes any person or other entity that controls, is controlled by, or is in or under common control with, a lessee.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.
SEC. 243. PRICE THRESHOLDS FOR ROYALTY SUSPENSION PROVISIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior shall agree to a request by any lessee to amend any lease issued for any Central and Western Gulf of Mexico tract in the period of January 1, 1996, through November 28, 2000, to incorporate price thresholds applicable to royalty suspension provisions, that are equal to or less than the price thresholds described in clauses (v) through (vii) of section 8(a)(3)(C) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(3)(C)). Any amended lease shall impose the new or revised price thresholds effective October 1, 2010. Existing lease provisions shall prevail through September 30, 2010.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS ROYALTY REFORM

SEC. 301. AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1702) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking the semicolon and inserting “including but not limited to the Act of October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741); the Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437); the Act of April 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 301); the Act of February 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); and all Acts heretofore or hereafter...
enacted that are amendatory of or supplementary to any of the foregoing Acts;”;

(2) in paragraph (20)(A), by striking “Provided, That” and all that follows through “subject of the judicial proceeding”;

(3) in paragraph (20)(B), by striking “(with written notice to the lessee who designated the designee)”;

(4) in paragraph (23)(A), by striking “(with written notice to the lessee who designated the designee)”;

(5) by striking paragraph (24) and inserting the following:

“(24) ‘designee’ means a person who pays, offsets, or credits monies, makes adjustments, requests and receives refunds, or submits reports with respect to payments a lessee must make pursuant to section 102(a);”;

(6) in paragraph (25)(B)—

(A) by striking “(subject to the provisions of section 102(a) of this Act)” and

(B) in clause (ii) by striking the matter after subclause (IV) and inserting the following:

“that arises from or relates to any lease, easement, right-of-way, permit, or other agreement regardless of form ad-
ministered by the Secretary for, or any mineral leasing law related to, the exploration, production, and development of oil and gas or other energy resource on Federal lands or the Outer Continental Shelf.”.

(7) in paragraph (29), by inserting “or permit” after “lease”; and

(8) by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (32), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (33) and inserting a semicolon, and by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(34) ‘compliance review’ means a full-scope or a limited-scope examination of a lessee’s lease accounts to compare one or all elements of the royalty equation (volume, value, royalty rate, and allowances) against anticipated elements of the royalty equation to test for variances; and

“(35) ‘marketing affiliate’ means an affiliate of a lessee whose function is to acquire the lessee’s production and to market that production.”.

SEC. 302. COMPLIANCE REVIEWS.

Section 101 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1711) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:
“(d) The Secretary may, as an adjunct to audits of
accounts for leases, utilize compliance reviews of accounts.
Such reviews shall not constitute nor substitute for audits
of lease accounts. Any disparity uncovered in such a com-
pliance review shall be immediately referred to a program
auditor. The Secretary shall, before completion of a com-
pliance review, provide notice of the review to designees
whose obligations are the subject of the review.”.

SEC. 303. CLARIFICATION OF LIABILITY FOR ROYALTY PAY-
MENTS.

Section 102(a) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty
Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1712(a)) is amended
to read as follows:

“(a) In order to increase receipts and achieve effec-
tive collections of royalty and other payments, a lessee who
is required to make any royalty or other payment under
a lease, easement, right-of-way, permit, or other agree-
ment, regardless of form, or under the mineral leasing
laws, shall make such payment in the time and manner
as may be specified by the Secretary or the applicable dele-
gated State. Any person who pays, offsets, or credits mon-
ies, makes adjustments, requests and receives refunds, or
submits reports with respect to payments the lessee must
make is the lessee’s designee under this Act. Notwith-
standing any other provision of this Act to the contrary,
a designee shall be liable for any payment obligation of
any lessee on whose behalf the designee pays royalty under
the lease. The person owning operating rights in a lease
and a person owning legal record title in a lease shall be
liable for that person’s pro rata share of payment obliga-
tions under the lease.”.

SEC. 304. REQUIRED RECORDKEEPING.

Section 103(b) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty
Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1712(a)) is amended
by striking “6” and inserting “7”.

SEC. 305. FINES AND PENALTIES.

Section 109 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Man-
agement Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1719) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a) in the matter following
paragraph (2), by striking “$500” and inserting
“$1,000”;
(2) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by inserting “(i)”
after “such person”, and by striking the period at
the end and inserting “; and (ii) has not received no-
tice, pursuant to paragraph (1), of more than two
prior violations in the current calendar year.”;
(3) in subsection (b), by striking “$5,000” and
inserting “$10,000”;
(4) in subsection (c)—
(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “; or” and inserting “, including any failure or refusal to promptly tender requested documents;”;

(B) in the text following paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “$10,000” and inserting “$20,000”; and

(ii) by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) knowingly or willfully fails to make any royalty payment in the amount or value as specified by statute, regulation, order, or terms of the lease; or

“(5) fails to correctly report and timely provide operations or financial records necessary for the Secretary or any authorized designee of the Secretary to accomplish lease management responsibilities,’”;

(5) in subsection (d), by striking “$25,000” and inserting “$50,000”;

(6) in subsection (h), by striking “by registered mail” and inserting “a common carrier that provides proof of delivery”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following subsection:
“(m)(1) Any determination by the Secretary or a designee of the Secretary that a person has committed a violation under subsection (a), (c), or (d)(1) shall toll any applicable statute of limitations for all oil and gas leases held or operated by such person, until the later of—

“(A) the date on which the person corrects the violation and certifies that all violations of a like nature have been corrected for all of the oil and gas leases held or operated by such person; or

“(B) the date a final, nonappealable order has been issued by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction.

“(2) A person determined by the Secretary or a designee of the Secretary to have violated subsection (a), (c), or (d)(1) shall maintain all records with respect to the person’s oil and gas leases until the later of—

“(A) the date the Secretary releases the person from the obligation to maintain such records; and

“(B) the expiration of the period during which the records must be maintained under section 103(b).”.

SEC. 306. INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS.

Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721) is amended—
(1) by amending subsections (h) and (i) to read as follows:

“(h) Interest shall not be allowed nor paid nor credited on any overpayment, and no interest shall accrue from the date such overpayment was made.

“(i) A lessee or its designee may make a payment for the approximate amount of royalties (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the ‘estimated payment’) that would otherwise be due for such lease by the date royalties are due for that lease. When an estimated payment is made, actual royalties are payable at the end of the month following the month in which the estimated payment is made. If the estimated payment was less than the amount of actual royalties due, interest is owed on the underpaid amount. If the lessee or its designee makes a payment for such actual royalties, the lessee or its designee may apply the estimated payment to future royalties. Any estimated payment may be adjusted, recouped, or reinstated by the lessee or its designee provided such adjustment, recoupment, or reinstatement is made within the limitation period for which the date royalties were due for that lease.’’;

(2) by striking subsection (j); and

(3) in subsection (k)(4)—
(A) by striking “or overpaid royalties and associated interest”; and

(B) by striking “, refunded, or credited”.

SEC. 307. ADJUSTMENTS AND REFUNDS.

Section 111A of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting “(A)” after “(3)”, and by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

“(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), no adjustment may be made with respect to an obligation that is the subject of an audit or compliance review after completion of the audit or compliance review, respectively, unless such adjustment is approved by the Secretary or the applicable delegated State, as appropriate.

“(C) If an overpayment is identified during an audit, the Secretary shall allow a credit in the amount of the overpayment.”;

(2) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) by striking “six” and inserting “four”; and
(B) by striking “shall” the second place it appears and inserting “may”; and
(3) in subsection (b)(1) by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting “; and”, and by adding at the end the following:
“(E) is made within the adjustment period for that obligation.”.

SEC. 308. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 114 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 is repealed.

SEC. 309. OBLIGATION PERIOD.

Section 115(c) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1724(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
“(3) ADJUSTMENTS.—In the case of an adjustment under section 111A(a) in which a recoupment by the lessee results in an underpayment of an obligation, for purposes of this Act the obligation becomes due on the date the lessee or its designee makes the adjustment.”.
SEC. 310. NOTICE REGARDING TOLLING AGREEMENTS AND SUBPOENAS.

(a) TOLLING AGREEMENTS.—Section 115(d)(1) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1724(d)(1)) is amended by striking “(with notice to the lessee who designated the designee)”. 

(b) SUBPOENAS.—Section 115(d)(2)(A) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1724(d)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “(with notice to the lessee who designated the designee, which notice shall not constitute a subpoena to the lessee)”. 

SEC. 311. APPEALS AND FINAL AGENCY ACTION.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 115(h) the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1724(h)) are amended by striking “33” each place it appears and inserting “48”.

SEC. 312. ASSESSMENTS.

Section 116 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1724) is repealed.

SEC. 313. COLLECTION AND PRODUCTION ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) PILOT PROJECT.—Within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a pilot project with willing operators of oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf that assesses the costs and benefits of automatic transmission of oil and gas volume
and quality data produced under Federal leases on the Outer Continental Shelf in order to improve the production verification systems used to ensure accurate royalty collection and audit.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on findings and recommendations of the pilot project within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 314. NATURAL GAS REPORTING.

The Secretary shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, implement the steps necessary to ensure accurate determination and reporting of BTU values of natural gas from all Federal oil and gas leases to ensure accurate royalty payments to the United States. Such steps shall include, but not be limited to—

(1) establishment of consistent guidelines for onshore and offshore BTU information from gas producers;

(2) development of a procedure to determine the potential BTU variability of produced natural gas on a by-reservoir or by-lease basis;

(3) development of a procedure to adjust BTU frequency requirements for sampling and reporting on a case-by-case basis;
(4) systematic and regular verification of BTU information; and

(5) revision of the “MMS–2014” reporting form to record, in addition to other information already required, the natural gas BTU values that form the basis for the required royalty payments.

SEC. 315. PENALTY FOR LATE OR INCORRECT REPORTING OF DATA.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall issue regulations by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act that establish a civil penalty for late or incorrect reporting of data under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(b) Amount.—The amount of the civil penalty shall be—

(1) an amount (subject to paragraph (2)) that the Secretary determines is sufficient to ensure filing of data in accordance with that Act; and

(2) not less than $10 for each failure to file correct data in accordance with that Act.

(c) Content of Regulations.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the regulations issued under this section shall be substantially similar to part 216.40 of title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, as most recently in effect before the date of enactment of this Act.
SEC. 316. REQUIRED RECORDKEEPING.

Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish final regulations concerning required recordkeeping of natural gas measurement data as set forth in part 250.1203 of title 30, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), to include operators and other persons involved in the transporting, purchasing, or selling of gas under the requirements of that rule, under the authority provided in section 103 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1713).

SEC. 317. SHARED CIVIL PENALTIES.

Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1736) is amended by striking “Such amount shall be deducted from any compensation due such State or Indian Tribe under section 202 or section 205 or such State under section 205.”.

SEC. 318. APPLICABILITY TO OTHER MINERALS.

Section 304 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1753) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) APPLICABILITY TO OTHER MINERALS.—

“(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sections 107, 109, and 110 of this Act and the regulations duly promulgated with respect thereto shall apply to any lease authorizing the development
of coal or any other solid mineral on any Federal
lands or Indian lands, to the same extent as if such
lease were an oil and gas lease, on the same terms
and conditions as those authorized for oil and gas
leases.

“(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of
law, sections 107, 109, and 110 of this Act and the
regulations duly promulgated with respect thereto
shall apply with respect to any lease, easement,
right-of-way, or other agreement, regardless of form
(including any royalty, rent, or other payment due
thereunder)—

“(A) under section 8(k) or 8(p) of the
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
1337(k) and 1337(p)); or

“(B) under the Geothermal Steam Act (30
U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), to the same extent as if
such lease, easement, right-of-way, or other
agreement were an oil and gas lease on the
same terms and conditions as those authorized
for oil and gas leases.

“(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the
term ‘solid mineral’ means any mineral other than
oil, gas, and geo-pressured-geothermal resources,
that is authorized by an Act of Congress to be pro-
duced from public lands (as that term is defined in
section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)).”.

SEC. 319. ENTITLEMENTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment
of this Act, the Secretary shall publish final regulations
prescribing when a Federal lessee or designee must report
and pay royalties on the volume of oil and gas it takes
under either a Federal or Indian lease or on the volume
to which it is entitled to based upon its ownership interest
in the Federal or Indian lease. The Secretary shall give
consideration to requiring 100 percent entitlement report-
ing and paying based upon the lease ownership.

SEC. 320. LIMITATION ON ROYALTY IN-KIND PROGRAM.

Section 36 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C.
192) is amended by inserting before the period at the end
of the first sentence the following: “, except that the Sec-
retary shall not conduct a regular program to take oil and
gas lease royalties in oil or gas”.

TITLE IV—FULL FUNDING FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUNDS

Subtitle A—Land and Water Conservation Fund

SEC. 401. AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this subtitle an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 et seq.).

SEC. 402. EXTENSION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

Section 2 (16 U.S.C. 460l–5) is amended by striking “September 30, 2015” both places it appears and inserting “September 30, 2040”.

SEC. 403. PERMANENT FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The text of section 3 (16 U.S.C. 460l–6) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) PERMANENT FUNDING.—Of the moneys covered into the fund, $900,000,000 shall be available each fiscal
year for expenditure for the purposes of this Act without
further appropriation.

“(b) ALLOCATION AUTHORITY.—The Committees on
Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the
Senate may provide by law for the allocation of moneys
in the fund to eligible activities under this Act.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2(c)(2) (16 U.S.C. 460l–5(c)(2)) is
amended by striking “: Provided” and all that fol-
low through the end of the sentence and inserting
a period.

(2) Section 7(a) (16 U.S.C. 460l–9) is amended
to read as follows: “Moneys from the fund for Fed-
eral purposes shall, unless allocated pursuant to sec-
tion 3(b) of this Act, be allotted by the President to
the following purposes and subpurposes:”.

Subtitle B—National Historic
Preservation Fund

SEC. 411. PERMANENT FUNDING.

The text of section 108 of the National Historic Pres-
servation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h) is amended to read as fol-
low:

“(a) PERMANENT FUNDING.—To carry out the provi-
sions of this Act, there is hereby established the Historic
Preservation Fund (hereinafter referred to as the ‘fund’)
in the Treasury of the United States. There shall be covered into the fund $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1982 through 2040 from revenues due and payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462, 469), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1338) and/or under the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 813), as amended (30 U.S.C.191), notwithstanding any provision of law that such proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation.

“(b) ALLOCATION AUTHORITY.—The Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate may provide by law for the allocation of moneys in the fund to eligible activities under this Act.”.

TITLE V—GULF OF MEXICO RESTORATION

SEC. 501. GULF OF MEXICO RESTORATION PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM.—There is established a Gulf of Mexico Restoration Program for the purposes of coordinating Federal, State, and local restoration programs and projects to maximize efforts in restoring biological integrity, productivity and ecosystem functions in the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) GULF OF MEXICO RESTORATION TASK FORCE.—
(1) **Establishment.**—There is established a task force to be known as the Gulf of Mexico Restoration Task Force (in this section referred to as the “Restoration Task Force”).

(2) **Membership.**—The Restoration Task Force shall consist of the Governors of each of the Gulf Coast States and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies selected by the President. The chairperson of the Restoration Task Force (in this subsection referred to as the “Chair”) shall be appointed by the President. The Chair shall be a person who, as the result of experience and training, is exceptionally well-qualified to manage the work of the Restoration Task Force. The Chair shall serve in the Executive Office of the President.

(3) **Advisory Committees.**—The Restoration Task Force may establish advisory committees and working groups as necessary to carry out its duties under this Act.

(c) **Gulf of Mexico Restoration Plan.**—

(1) **In General.**—Not later than nine months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Restoration Task Force shall issue a proposed comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional plan for long-term restoration of the Gulf of Mexico that incorporates, to the
greatest extent possible, existing restoration plans.

Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment and after notice and opportunity for public comment, the Restoration Task Force shall publish a final plan. The Plan shall be updated every five years in the same manner.

(2) ELEMENTS OF RESTORATION PLAN.—The Plan shall—

(A) identify processes and strategies for coordinating Federal, State, and local restoration programs and projects to maximize efforts in restoring biological integrity, productivity and ecosystem functions in the Gulf of Mexico region;

(B) identify mechanisms for scientific review and input to evaluate the benefits and long-term effectiveness of restoration programs and projects;

(C) identify, using the best science available, strategies for implementing restoration programs and projects for natural resources including—

(i) restoring species population and habitat including oyster reefs, sea grass beds, coral reefs, tidal marshes and other
coastal wetlands and barrier islands and beaches;

(ii) restoring fish passage and improving migratory pathways for wildlife;

(iii) research that directly supports restoration programs and projects;

(iv) restoring the biological productivity and ecosystem function in the Gulf of Mexico region;

(v) improving the resilience of natural resources to withstand the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the restoration program; and

(vi) restoring fisheries resources in the Gulf of Mexico that benefit the commercial and recreational fishing industries and seafood processing industries throughout the United States.

(3) REPORT.—The Task Force shall annually provide a report to Congress about the progress in implementing the Plan.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term—
(1) “Gulf Coast State” means each of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; and

(2) “restoration programs and projects” means activities that support the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent, of injured or lost natural resources including the ecological services and benefits provided by such resources.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the ability or authority of the Federal Government to recover costs of removal or damages from a person determined to be a responsible party pursuant to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) or other law.

SEC. 502. GULF OF MEXICO LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To ensure that the Federal Government has independent, peer-reviewed scientific data and information to assess long-term direct and indirect impacts on trust resources located in the Gulf of Mexico and Southeast region resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Secretary, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall establish as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, a long-term, comprehensive marine environmental moni-
1 toring and research program for the marine and coastal
2 environment of the Gulf of Mexico. The program shall re-
3 main in effect for a minimum of 10 years, and the Sec-
4 retary may extend the program beyond this initial period
5 based upon a determination that additional monitoring
6 and research is warranted.

(b) SCOPE OF PROGRAM.—The program established
8 under subsection (a) shall at a minimum include moni-
9 toring and research of the physical, chemical, and biologi-
10 cal characteristics of the affected marine, coastal, and es-
11 tuarine areas of the Gulf of Mexico and other regions of
12 the exclusive economic zone of the United States affected
13 by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and shall include spe-
14 cifically the following elements:

(1) The fate, transport, and persistence of oil
16 released during the spill and spatial distribution
17 throughout the water column.

(2) The fate, transport, and persistence of
19 chemical dispersants applied in-situ or on surface
20 waters.

(3) Identification of lethal and sub-lethal im-
22 pacts to fish and wildlife resources that utilize habi-
23 tats located within the affected region.

(4) Impacts to regional, State, and local econo-
25 mies that depend on the natural resources of the af-
affected area, including commercial and recreational fisheries, and other wildlife-dependent recreation.

(5) Other elements considered necessary by the Secretary to ensure a comprehensive marine research and monitoring program to comprehend and understand the implications to trust resources caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

(c) Cooperation and Consultation.—In developing the research and monitoring program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall cooperate with the United States Geological Survey, and shall consult with—

(1) the Council authorized under subtitle E of title II of Public Law 104–201;

(2) appropriate representatives from the Gulf Coast States;

(3) academic institutions and other research organizations; and

(4) other experts with expertise in long-term environmental monitoring and research of the marine environment.

(d) Availability of Data.—Data and information generated through the program established under subsection (a) shall be managed and archived to ensure that it is accessible and available to governmental and non-
1 governmental personnel and to the general public for their
2 use and information.
3
4 (e) REPORT.—No later than one year after the estab-
5 lishment of the program under subsection (a), and bienni-
6 ally thereafter, the Secretary shall forward to the Con-
7 gress a comprehensive report summarizing the activities
8 and findings of the program and detailing areas and issues
9 requiring future monitoring and research.
10
11 (f) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section,
12 the term—
13
14 (1) “trust resources” means the living and non-
15 living natural resources belonging to, managed by,
16 held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise con-
17 trolled by the United States, any State, an Indian
18 tribe, or a local government;
19
20 (2) “Gulf coast State” means each of the states
21 of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Flor-
22 ida; and
23
24 (3) “Secretary” means the Secretary of Com-
25 merce.
26
27 SEC. 503. GULF OF MEXICO EMERGENCY MIGRATORY SPE-
28 CIES ALTERNATIVE HABITAT PROGRAM.
29
30 (a) IN GENERAL.—In order to reduce the injury or
31 death of many populations of migratory species of fish and
32 wildlife, including threatened and endangered species and
other species of critical conservation concern, that utilize estuarine, coastal, and marine habitats of the Gulf of Mexico that have been impacted, or are likely to be impacted, by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and to ensure that migratory species upon their annual return to the Gulf of Mexico find viable, healthy, and environmentally-safe habitats to utilize for resting, feeding, nesting and roosting, and breeding, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish as soon as practicable after date of enactment of this Act, an emergency migratory species alternative habitat program.

(b) Scope of Program.—The program established under subsection (a) shall at a minimum support projects along the Northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico to—

(1) improve wetland water quality and forage;
(2) restore and refurbish diked impoundments;
(3) improve riparian habitats to increase fish passage and breeding habitat;
(4) encourage conversion of agricultural lands to provide alternative migratory habitat for waterfowl and other migratory birds;
(5) transplant, relocate, or rehabilitate fish and wildlife; and
(6) conduct other activities considered necessary by the Secretary to ensure that migratory
species have alternative habitat available for their use outside of habitat impacted by the oil spill.

(c) NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—In implementing this section the Secretary may enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer the program.

TITLE VI—COORDINATION AND PLANNING

SEC. 601. REGIONAL COORDINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The purpose of this title is to promote—

(1) better coordination, communication, and collaboration between Federal agencies with authorities for ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes management; and

(2) coordinated and collaborative regional planning efforts using the best available science, and to ensure the protection and maintenance of marine ecosystem health, in decisions affecting the sustainable development and use of Federal renewable and nonrenewable resources on, in, or above the ocean (including the Outer Continental Shelf) and the Great Lakes for the long-term economic and environmental benefit of the United States.
(b) Objectives of Regional Efforts.—Such regional efforts shall achieve the following objectives:

(1) Greater systematic communication and coordination among Federal, coastal State, and affected tribal governments concerned with the conservation of and the sustainable development and use of Federal renewable and nonrenewable resources of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes.

(2) Greater reliance on a multiobjective, science- and ecosystem-based, spatially explicit management approach that integrates regional economic, ecological, affected tribal, and social objectives into ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes management decisions.

(3) Identification and prioritization of shared State and Federal ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes management issues.

(4) Identification of data and information needed by the Regional Coordination Councils established under section 602.

(c) Regions.—There are hereby designated the following Coordination Regions:

(1) Pacific Region.—The Pacific Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and
Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.

(2) Gulf of Mexico Region.—The Gulf of Mexico Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and the west coast of Florida.

(3) North Atlantic Region.—The North Atlantic Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut

(4) Mid Atlantic Region.—The Mid Atlantic Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

(5) South Atlantic Region.—The South Atlantic Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, the east coast of Florida, and the Straits of Florida Planning Area.

(6) Alaska Region.—The Alaska Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and
Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the State of Alaska.

(7) PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION.—The Pacific Islands Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

(8) CARIBBEAN REGION.—The Caribbean Coordination Region, which shall consist of the coastal waters and Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

(9) GREAT LAKES REGION.—The Great Lakes Coordination Region, which shall consist of waters of the Great Lakes in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

SEC. 602. REGIONAL COORDINATION COUNCILS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, in consultation with the affected coastal States and affected Indian tribes, shall establish or designate a Regional Coordination Council for each of the Coordination Regions designated by section 601(c).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—
(1) **FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.**—Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality shall publish the titles of the officials of each Federal agency and department that shall participate in each Council. The Councils shall include representatives of each Federal agency and department that has authorities related to the development of ocean, coastal, or Great Lakes policies or engages in planning, management, or scientific activities that significantly affect or inform the use of ocean, coastal, or Great Lakes resources. The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality shall determine which Federal agency representative shall serve as the chairperson of each Council.

(2) **COASTAL STATE REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(A) **NOTICE OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE.**—The Governor of each coastal State within each Coordination Region designated by section 601(c) shall within 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, inform the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality whether or not the State intends to participate in the Regional Coordination Council for the Region.
(B) APPOINTMENT OF RESPONSIBLE STATE OFFICIAL.—If a coastal State intends to participate in such Council, the Governor of the coastal State shall appoint an officer or employee of the coastal State agency with primary responsibility for overseeing ocean and coastal policy or resource management to that Council.

(C) ALASKA REGIONAL COORDINATION COUNCIL.—The Regional Coordination Council for the Alaska Coordination Region shall include representation from each of the States of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon, if appointed by the Governor of that State in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.—A representative of each Regional Fishery Management Council with jurisdiction in the Coordination Region of a Regional Coordination Council (who is selected by the Regional Fishery Management Council) and the executive director of the interstate marine fisheries commission with jurisdiction in the Coordination Region of a Regional Coordination Council shall each serve as a member of the Council.
(4) REGIONAL OCEAN PARTNERSHIP REPRESENTATION.—A representative of any Regional Ocean Partnership that has been established for any part of the Coordination Region of a Regional Coordination Council may appoint a representative to serve on the Council in addition to any Federal or State appointments.

(5) TRIBAL REPRESENTATION.—An appropriate tribal official selected by affected Indian tribes situated in the affected Coordination Region may elect to appoint a representative of such tribes collectively to serve as a member of the Regional Coordination Council for that Region.

(6) LOCAL REPRESENTATION.—The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality shall, in consultation with the Governors of the coastal States within each Coordination Region, identify and appoint representatives of county and local governments, as appropriate, to serve as members of the Regional Coordination Council for that Region.

c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Each Regional Coordination Council shall establish advisory committees for the purposes of public and stakeholder input and scientific advice, made up of a balanced representation from the energy, shipping, transportation, commercial and rec-
reational fishing, and recreation industries, from marine
environmental nongovernmental organizations, and from
scientific and educational authorities with expertise in the
conservation and management of ocean, coastal, and
Great Lakes resources to advise the Council during the
development of Regional Assessments and Regional Stra-
tegic Plans and in its other activities.

(d) COORDINATION WITH EXISTING PROGRAMS.—
Each Regional Coordination Council shall build upon and
complement current State, multistate, and regional capac-
ity and governance and institutional mechanisms to man-
age and protect ocean waters, coastal waters, and ocean
resources.

SEC. 603. REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLANS.

(a) INITIAL REGIONAL ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Regional Coordination
Council, shall, within one year after the date of en-
actment of this Act, prepare an initial assessment of
its Coordination Region that shall identify defi-
ciencies in data and information necessary to in-
formed decisionmaking by Federal, State, and af-
fected tribal governments concerned with the con-
servation of and management of the oceans, coasts,
and Great Lakes. Each initial assessment shall to
the extent feasible—
(A) identify the Coordination Region’s renewable and non-renewable resources, including current and potential energy resources;

(B) identify and include a spatially and temporally explicit inventory of existing and potential uses of the Coordination Region, including fishing and fish habitat, recreation, and energy development;

(C) document the health and relative environmental sensitivity of the marine ecosystem within the Coordination Region, including a comprehensive survey and status assessment of species, habitats, and indicators of ecosystem health;

(D) identify marine habitat types and important ecological areas within the Coordination Region;

(E) assess the Coordination Region’s marine economy and cultural attributes and include regionally-specific ecological and socio-economic baseline data;

(F) identify and prioritize additional scientific and economic data necessary to inform the development of Strategic Plans; and
(G) include other information to improve decision making as determined by the Regional Coordination Council.

(2) DATA.—Each initial assessment shall—

(A) use the best available data;

(B) collect and provide data in a spatially explicit manner wherever practicable and provide such data to the interagency comprehensive digital mapping initiative as described in section 2 of Public Law 109–58 (42 U.S.C. 15801); and

(C) make publicly available any such data that is not classified information.

(3) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—Each Regional Coordination Council shall provide adequate opportunity for review and input by stakeholders and the general public during the preparation of the initial assessment and any revised assessments.

(b) REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLANS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Each Regional Coordination Council shall, within 3 years after the completion of the initial regional assessment, prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality a multiobjective, science- and ecosystem-based, spatially explicit, integrated Strategic
Plan in accordance with this subsection for the Council’s Coordination Region.

(2) **Objective and Goals.**—The objective of the Strategic Plans under this subsection shall be to foster comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable development and use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, while protecting marine ecosystem health and sustaining the long-term economic and ecosystem values of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes.

(3) **Contents.**—Each Strategic Plan prepared by a Regional Coordination Council shall—

(A) be based on the initial regional assessment and updates for the Coordination Region under subsections (a) and (c), respectively;

(B) foster the sustainable and integrated development and use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources in a manner that protects the health of marine ecosystems;

(C) identify areas with potential for siting and developing renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in the Coordination Region covered by the Strategic Plan;
(D) identify other current and potential uses of the ocean and coastal resources in the Coordination Region;

(E) identify and recommend long-term monitoring needs for ecosystem health and socioeconomic variables within the Coordination Region covered by the Strategic Plan;

(F) identify existing State and Federal regulating authorities within the Coordination Region covered by the Strategic Plan and measures to assist those authorities in carrying out their responsibilities;

(G) identify best available technologies to minimize adverse environmental impacts and use conflicts in the development of ocean and coastal resources in the Coordination Region;

(H) identify additional research, information, and data needed to carry out the Strategic Plan;

(I) identify performance measures and benchmarks for purposes of fulfilling the responsibilities under this section to be used to evaluate the Strategic Plan’s effectiveness;

(J) define responsibilities and include an analysis of the gaps in authority, coordination,
and resources, including funding, that must be filled in order to fully achieve those performance measures and benchmarks; and

(K) include such other information at the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality determines is appropriate.

(4) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—Each Regional Coordination Council shall provide adequate opportunities for review and input by stakeholders and the general public during the development of the Strategic Plan and any Strategic Plan revisions.

(c) UPDATED REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS.—Each Regional Coordination Council shall update the initial regional assessment prepared under subsection (a) in coordination with each Strategic Plan revision under subsection (e), to provide more detailed information regarding the required elements of the assessment and to include any relevant new information that has become available in the interim.

(d) REVIEW AND APPROVAL.—

(1) COMMENCEMENT OF REVIEW.—Within 10 days after receipt of a Strategic Plan under this section, or any revision to such a Strategic Plan, from a Regional Coordination Council, the Chairman of the Council of Environmental Quality shall com-
mence a review of the Strategic Plan or the revised
Strategic Plan, respectively.

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Imme-
diately after receipt of such a Strategic Plan or revi-
sion, the Chairman of the Council of Environmental
Quality shall publish the Strategic Plan or revision
in the Federal Register and provide an opportunity
for the submission of public comment for a 90-day
period beginning on the date of such publication.

(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL.—Before
approving a Strategic Plan, or any revision to a
Strategic Plan, the Chairman of the Council on En-
vironmental Quality must find that the Strategic
Plan or revision—

(A) is consistent with the Outer Conti-
nental Shelf Lands Act;

(B) complies with subsection (b); and

(C) complies with the purposes of this title
as identified in section 601(a) and the objec-
tives identified in section 601(b).

(4) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—Within 180
days after the receipt of a Strategic Plan, or a revi-
sion to a Strategic Plan, the Chairman of the Coun-
cil of Environmental Quality shall approve or dis-
approve the Strategic Plan or revision. If the Chair-
man disapproves the Strategic Plan or revision, the Chairman shall transmit to the Regional Coordination Council that submitted the Strategic Plan or revision, an identification of the deficiencies and recommendations to improve it. The Council shall submit a revised Strategic Plan or revision to such plan with 180 days after receiving the recommendations from the Chairman.

(e) PLAN REVISION.—Each Strategic Plan shall be reviewed and revised by the relevant Regional Coordination Council at least once every 5 years. Such review and revision shall be based on the most recently updated regional assessment. Any proposed revisions to the Strategic Plan shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality for review and approval pursuant to this section.

SEC. 604. REGULATIONS AND SAVINGS CLAUSE.

(a) REGULATIONS.—The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality may issue such regulations as the Chairman considers necessary to implement sections 601 through 603.

(b) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect existing authorities under Federal law.
SEC. 605. OCEAN RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND ASSISTANCE FUND.

(a) Establishment.—

(1) In general.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate account to be known as the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assistance Fund.

(2) Credits.—The ORCA Fund shall be credited with amounts as specified in section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338), as amended by section 207 of this Act.

(3) Allocation of the ORCA Fund.—Of the amounts appropriated from the ORCA Fund each fiscal year—

(A) 70 percent shall be allocated to the Secretary, of which—

(i) 1/2 shall be used to make grants to coastal States and affected Indian tribes under subsection (b); and

(ii) 1/2 shall be used for the ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes grants program established by subsection (e);

(B) 20 percent shall be allocated to the Secretary to carry out the purposes of subsection (e); and
(C) 10 percent shall be allocated to the Secretary to make grants to Regional Ocean Partnerships under subsection (d) and the Regional Coordination Councils established under section 602.

(4) Procedures.—The Secretary shall establish application, review, oversight, financial accountability, and performance accountability procedures for each grant program for which funds are allocated under this subsection.

(b) Grants to Coastal States.—

(1) Grant Authority.—The Secretary may use amounts allocated under subsection (a)(3)(A)(I)(I) to make grants to—

(A) coastal States pursuant to the formula established under section 306(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455(c)); and

(B) affected Indian tribes based on and proportional to any specific coastal and ocean management authority granted to an affected tribe pursuant to affirmation of a Federal reserved right.

(2) Eligibility.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a coastal State or af-
fected Indian tribe must prepare and revise a 5-year plan and annual work plans that—

(A) demonstrate that activities for which the coastal State or affected Indian tribe will use the funds are consistent with the eligible uses of the Fund described in subsection (f); and

(B) provide mechanisms to ensure that funding is made available to government, non-government, and academic entities to carry out eligible activities at the county and local level.

(3) APPROVAL OF STATE AND AFFECTED TRIBAL PLANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Plans required under paragraph (2) must be submitted to and approved by the Secretary.

(B) PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMENT.—In determining whether to approve such plans, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for, and take into consideration, public input and comment on the plans from stakeholders and the general public.

(5) ENERGY PLANNING GRANTS.—For each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015, the Secretary may use funds allocated for grants under this sub-
section to make grants to coastal States and affected tribes under section 320 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), as amended by this Act.

(6) USE OF FUNDS.—Any amounts provided as a grant under this subsection, other than as a grants under paragraph (5), may only be used for activities described in subsection (f).

(e) OCEAN AND COASTAL COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall use amounts allocated under subsection (a)(3)(A)(I)(II) to make competitive grants for conservation and management of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and marine resources.

(2) OCEAN, COASTAL, AND GREAT LAKES REVIEW PANEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Review Panel (in this subsection referred to as the “Panel”), which shall consist of 12 members appointed by the Secretary with expertise in the conservation and management of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and marine resources. In appointing members to the Council,
the Secretary shall include a balanced diversity of representatives of relevant Federal agencies, the private sector, nonprofit organizations, and academia.

(B) FUNCTIONS.—The Panel shall—

(i) review, in accordance with the procedures and criteria established under paragraph (3), grant applications under this subsection;

(ii) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding which grant applications should be funded and the amount of each grant; and

(iii) establish any specific requirements, conditions, or limitations on a grant application recommended for funding.

(3) PROCEDURES AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish—

(i) procedures for applying for a grant under this subsection and criteria for evaluating applications for such grants; and
(ii) criteria, in consultation with the Panel, to determine what persons are eligible for grants under the program.

(B) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—Persons eligible under the criteria under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include Federal, State, affected tribal, and local agencies, fishery or wildlife management organizations, nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions.

(4) APPROVAL OF GRANTS.—In making grants under this subsection the Secretary shall give the highest priority to the recommendations of the Panel. If the Secretary disapproves a grant recommended by the Panel, the Secretary shall explain that disapproval in writing.

(5) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—Any amounts provided as a grant under this subsection may only be used for activities described in subsection (f).

(d) GRANTS TO REGIONAL OCEAN PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may use amounts allocated under subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii) to make grants to Regional Ocean Partnerships.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—In order to be eligible to receive a grant, a Regional Ocean Partnership must prepare and annually revise a plan that—
(A) identifies regional science and information needs, regional goals and priorities, and mechanisms for facilitating coordinated and collaborative responses to regional issues;

(B) establishes a process for coordinating and collaborating with the Regional Coordination Councils established under section 602 to address regional issues and information needs and achieve regional goals and priorities; and

(C) demonstrates that activities to be carried out with such funds are eligible uses of the funds identified in subsection (f).

(3) APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—Such plans must be submitted to and approved by the Secretary.

(4) PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMENT.—In determining whether to approve such plans, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for, and take into consideration, input and comment on the plans from stakeholders and the general public.

(5) USE OF FUNDS.—Any amounts provided as a grant under this subsection may only be used for activities described in subsection (f).

(c) LONG-TERM OCEAN AND COASTAL OBSERVATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use the amounts allocated under subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii) to build, operate, and maintain the system established under section 12304 of Public Law 111–11 (33 U.S.C. 3603), in accordance with the purposes and policies for which the system was established.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary shall administer and distribute funds under this subsection based upon comprehensive system budgets adopted by the Council referred to in section 12304(c)(1)(A) of the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3603(c)(1)(A)).

(f) ELIGIBLE USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds made available under this section may only be used for activities that contribute to the conservation, protection, maintenance, and restoration of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems in a manner that is consistent with Federal environmental laws and that avoids environmental degradation, including—

(1) activities to conserve, protect, maintain, and restore coastal, marine, and Great Lakes ecosystem health;
(2) activities to protect marine biodiversity and living marine and coastal resources and their habitats, including fish populations;

(3) the development and implementation of multiobjective, science- and ecosystem-based plans for monitoring and managing the wide variety of uses affecting ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and resources that consider cumulative impacts and are spatially explicit where appropriate;

(4) activities to improve the resiliency of those ecosystems;

(5) activities to improve the ability of those ecosystems to become more resilient, and to adapt to and withstand the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification;

(6) planning for and managing coastal development to minimize the loss of life and property associated with sea level rise and the coastal hazards resulting from it;

(7) research, education, assessment, monitoring, and dissemination of information that contributes to the achievement of these purposes;

(8) research of, protection of, enhancement to, and activities to improve the resiliency of culturally significant areas and resources; and
(9) activities designed to rescue, rehabilitate, and recover injured marine mammals, marine birds, and sea turtles.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ORCA FUND.—The term “ORCA Fund” means the Ocean Resources Conservation and Assistance Fund established by this section

(2) SECRETARY.—Notwithstanding section 3, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 606. WAIVER.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Regional Coordination Councils established under section 602.

TITLE VII—OIL SPILL ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Oil Spill Accountability and Environmental Protection Act of 2010”.

SEC. 702. REPEAL OF AND ADJUSTMENTS TO LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1004 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2704) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (2)—
   (i) by striking “$800,000,” and inserting “$800,000,”; and
   (ii) by adding “and” after the semicolon at the end;
(B) by striking paragraph (3); and
(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3);
(2) in subsection (b)(2) by striking the second sentence; and
(3) by striking subsection (d)(4) and inserting the following:

“(4) Adjustment of limits on liability.—
Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Oil Spill Accountability and Environmental Protection Act of 2010, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, the President shall review the limits on liability specified in subsection (a) and shall by regulation revise such limits upward to reflect either the amount of liability that the President determines is commensurate with the risk of discharge of oil presented by a particular category of vessel, facility, or port or any increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is greater.”.
(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section apply to—

(1) any claim arising from an event occurring after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any claim arising from an event occurring before such date of enactment, if the claim is brought within the limitations period applicable to the claim.

SEC. 703. EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR OFFSHORE FACILITIES.

Section 1016 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2716) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B) by striking “subparagraph (A) is” and all that follows before the period and inserting “subparagraph (A) is $300,000,000”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) ALTERNATE AMOUNT.—

“(i) SPECIFIC FACILITIES.—

“(I) In general.—If the President determines that an amount of financial responsibility for a responsible party that is less than the amount re-
required by subparagraph (B) is justified based on the criteria established under clause (ii), the evidence of financial responsibility required shall be for an amount determined by the President.

“(II) Minimum amounts.—In no case shall the evidence of financial responsibility required under this section be less than—

“(aa) $105,000,000 for an offshore facility located seaward of the seaward boundary of a State; or

“(bb) $30,000,000 for an offshore facility located landward of the seaward boundary of a State.

“(ii) Criteria for determination of financial responsibility.—The President shall prescribe the amount of financial responsibility required under clause (i)(I) based on the following:
“(I) The market capacity of the insurance industry to issue such instruments.

“(II) The operational risk of a discharge and the effects of that discharge on the environment and the region.

“(III) The quantity and location of the oil and gas that is explored for, drilled for, produced, or transported by the responsible party.

“(IV) The asset value of the owner of the offshore facility, including the combined asset value of all partners that own the facility.

“(V) The cost of all removal costs and damages for which the owner may be liable under this Act based on a worst-case-scenario.

“(VI) The safety history of the owner of the offshore facility.

“(VII) Any other factors that the President considers appropriate.

“(iii) ADJUSTMENT FOR ALL OFFSHORE FACILITIES.—
“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Oil Spill Accountability and Environmental Protection Act of 2010, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, the President shall review the levels of financial responsibility specified in this subsection and the limit on liability specified in subsection (f)(4) and may by regulation revise such levels and limit upward to the levels and limit that the President determines are justified based on the relative operational, environmental, and other risks posed by the quantity, quality, or location of oil that is explored for, drilled for, produced, or transported by the responsible party.

“(II) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—

Upon completion of a review specified in subclause (I), the President shall notify Congress as to whether the President will revise the levels of financial responsibility and limit on liability referred to in subclause (I) and
the factors used in making such deter-
mination.”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “Subject”
and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph
(4) and subject”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) MAXIMUM LIABILITY.—The maximum li-
ability of a guarantor of an offshore facility under
this subsection is $300,000,000.”.

SEC. 704. DAMAGES TO HUMAN HEALTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1002(b)(2) of the Oil Pol-
lution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2702(b)(2)) is amended by
adding at the end the following:

“(G) HUMAN HEALTH.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Damages to
human health, including fatal injuries,
which shall be recoverable by any claimant
who has a demonstrable, adverse impact to
human health or, in the case of a fatal in-
jury to an individual, a claimant filing a
claim on behalf of such individual.

“(ii) INCLUSION.—For purposes of
clause (i), the term ‘human health’ in-
cludes mental health.”.
(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section apply to—

(1) any claim arising from an event occurring after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any claim arising from an event occurring before such date of enactment, if the claim is brought within the limitations period applicable to the claim.

SEC. 705. CLARIFICATION OF LIABILITY FOR DISCHARGES FROM MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1004(b)(2) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2704(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “from any incident described in paragraph (1)” and inserting “from any discharge of oil, or substantial threat of a discharge of oil, into or upon the water”; and

(2) by striking “liable” and inserting “liable as described in paragraph (1)”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to—

(1) any claim arising from an event occurring after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any claim arising from an event occurring before such date of enactment, if the claim is
brought within the limitations period applicable to the claim.

**SEC. 706. STANDARD OF REVIEW FOR DAMAGE ASSESSMENT.**

Section 1006(e)(2) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2706(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the heading by striking “REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION” and inserting “JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS”; and

(2) by striking “have the force and effect” and all that follows before the period and inserting the following: “be subject to judicial review under subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Administrative Procedure Act), on the basis of the administrative record developed by the lead Federal trustee as provided in such regulations”.

**SEC. 707. INFORMATION ON CLAIMS.**

(a) In General.—Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1013 the following:

“SEC. 1013A. INFORMATION ON CLAIMS.

“In the event of a spill of national significance, the President may require a responsible party or a guarantor of a source designated under section 1014(a) to provide
to the President any information on or related to claims, either individually, in the aggregate, or both, that the President requests, including—

“(1) the transaction date or dates of such claims, including processing times; and

“(2) any other data pertaining to such claims necessary to ensure the performance of the responsible party or the guarantor with regard to the processing and adjudication of such claims.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents contained in section 2 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1013 the following:

“Sec. 1013A. Information on claims.”.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section apply to—

(1) any claim arising from an event occurring after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any claim arising from an event occurring before such date of enactment, if the claim is brought within the limitations period applicable to the claim.

SEC. 708. ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO OIL POLLUTION ACT OF 1990.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—
(1) REMOVAL COSTS.—Section 1001(31) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701(31)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: “and includes all costs of Federal enforcement activities related thereto”.

(2) RESPONSIBLE PARTY.—Section 1001(32)(B) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 2701(32)(B)) is amended by inserting before “, except a” the following: “any person who owns or who has a leasehold interest or other property interest in the land or in the minerals beneath the land on which the facility is located, and any person who is the assignor of a property interest in the land or in the minerals beneath the land on which the facility is located,”.

(b) ELEMENTS OF LIABILITY.—Section 1002(b)(1)(A) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 2702(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: “, including all costs of Federal enforcement activities related thereto”.

(e) SUBROGATION.—Section 1015(c) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 2715(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “In such actions, the Fund shall recover all costs and damages paid from the Fund unless the decision to make the payment is found to be arbitrary or capricious.”.
(d) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Section 1016(f)(1) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 2717(f)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and” at the end of subparagraph (A); and

(2) by striking “; and” at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (C).

(e) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section apply to—

(1) any claim arising from an event occurring after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any claim arising from an event occurring before such date of enactment, if the claim is brought within the limitations period applicable to the claim.

SEC. 709. AMERICANIZATION OF OFFSHORE OPERATIONS IN THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.

(a) REGISTRY ENDORSEMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 12111 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

““(e) RESOURCE ACTIVITIES IN THE EEZ.—Except for activities requiring an endorsement under sections 12112 or 12113, only a vessel for which a certificate of
documentation with a registry endorsement is issued and that is owned by a citizen of the United States (as determined under section 50501(d)) may engage in support of exploration, development, or production of resources in, on, above, or below the exclusive economic zone or any other activity in the exclusive economic zone to the extent that the regulation of such activity is not prohibited under customary international law.”.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) applies only with respect to exploration, development, production, and support activities that commence on or after July 1, 2011.

(b) LEGAL AUTHORITY.—Section 2301 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “chapter” and inserting “title”; and

(2) by inserting after “1988” the following: “and the exclusive economic zone to the extent that the regulation of such operation is not prohibited under customary international law”.

(c) TRAINING FOR COAST GUARD PERSONNEL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall establish a program to provide
Coast Guard personnel with the training necessary for the implementation of the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 710. SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS.

Section 3203 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS.—The safety management system described in subsection (a) for a mobile offshore drilling unit operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (including the exclusive economic zone) shall include processes, procedures, and policies related to the safe operation and maintenance of the machinery and systems on board the vessel that may affect the seaworthiness of the vessel in a worst-case event.”.

SEC. 711. SAFETY STANDARDS FOR MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS.

Section 3306 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(k) In prescribing regulations for mobile offshore drilling units, the Secretary shall develop standards to address a worst-case event on the vessel.”.

SEC. 712. OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS.

(a) LICENSES FOR MASTERS OF MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 71 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by redesignating sections 7104 through 7114 as sections 7105 through 7115, respectively, and by inserting after section 7103 the following:

“§ 7104. Licenses for masters of mobile offshore drilling units

“A license as master of a mobile offshore drilling unit may be issued only to an applicant who has been issued a license as master under section 7101(c)(1) and has demonstrated the knowledge, understanding, proficiency, and sea service for all industrial business or functions of a mobile offshore drilling unit.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7109 of such title, as so redesignated, is amended by striking “section 7106 or 7107” and inserting “section 7107 or 7108”.

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the items relating to sections 7104 through 7114 and inserting the following:

''7104. Licenses for masters of mobile offshore drilling units.
''7105. Certificates for medical doctors and nurses.
''7106. Oaths.
''7107. Duration of licenses.
''7108. Duration of certificates of registry.
''7109. Termination of licenses and certificates of registry.
''7110. Review of criminal records.
''7111. Exhibiting licenses.
''7112. Oral examinations for licenses.
''7113. Licenses of masters or mates as pilots.
''7114. Exemption from draft.
''7115. Fees.''

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.—Section 8101(a)(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: “and shall at all times be under the command of a master licensed under section 7104”.

c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 713. SINGLE-HULL TANKERS.

(a) APPLICATION OF TANK VESSEL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.—Section 3703a(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3), and redesignating paragraphs (4) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on January 1, 2011.
SEC. 714. REPEAL OF RESPONSE PLAN WAIVER.

Section 311(j)(5)(G) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)(G)) is amended—

(1) by striking “a tank vessel, nontank vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility” and inserting “a nontank vessel”;

(2) by striking “tank vessel, nontank vessel, or facility” and inserting “nontank vessel”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “A mobile offshore drilling unit, as such term is defined in section 1001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701), is not eligible to operate without a response plan approved under this section.”.

SEC. 715. NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN.

(a) GUIDELINES FOR CONTAINMENT BOOMS.—Section 311(d)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(N) Guidelines regarding the use of containment booms to contain a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, including identification of quantities of containment booms likely to be needed, available sources of containment booms, and best practices for containment boom placement, monitoring, and maintenance.”.
(b) Schedule, Criteria, and Fees.—Section 311(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Schedule for use of dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances.—

“(A) Rulemaking.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the President, acting through the Administrator, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment, shall issue a revised regulation for the development of the schedule for the use of dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances developed under paragraph (2)(G) in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of this paragraph and shall modify the existing schedule to take into account the requirements of the revised regulation.

“(B) Schedule listing requirements.—In issuing the regulation under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

“(i) with respect to dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating sub-
stances included or proposed to be included on the schedule under paragraph (2)(G)—

“(I) establish minimum toxicity and efficacy testing criteria, taking into account the results of the study carried out under subparagraph (D);

“(II) provide for testing or other verification (independent from the information provided by an applicant seeking the inclusion of such dispersant, chemical, or substance on the schedule) related to the toxicity and effectiveness of such dispersant, chemical, or substance;

“(III) establish a framework for the application of any such dispersant, chemical, or substance, including—

“(aa) application conditions;

“(bb) the quantity thresholds for which approval by the Administrator is required;

“(cc) the criteria to be used to develop the appropriate maximum quantity of any such dispersant, chemical, or substance
that the Administrator determines may be used, both on a daily and cumulative basis; and

“(dd) a ranking, by geographic area, of any such dispersant, chemical, or substance based on a combination of its effectiveness for each type of oil and its level of toxicity;

“(IV) establish a requirement that the volume of oil or hazardous substance discharged, and the volume and location of any such dispersant, chemical, or substance used, be measured and made publicly available, including on the Internet;

“(V) require the public disclosure of the specific chemical identity, including the chemical and common name of any ingredients contained in, and specific chemical formulas or mixtures of, any such dispersant, chemical, or substance; and

“(VI) in addition to existing authority, expressly provide a mecha-
nism for the delisting of any such dispersant, chemical, or substance that the Administrator determines poses a significant risk or impact to water quality, the environment, or any other factor the Administrator determines appropriate;

“(ii) with respect to a dispersant, other chemical, and other spill mitigating substance not specifically identified on the schedule, and prior to the use of such dispersant, chemical, or substance in accordance with paragraph (2)(G)—

“(I) establish the minimum toxicity and efficacy levels for such dispersant, chemical, or substance;

“(II) require the public disclosure of the specific chemical identity of (including the chemical and common name of any ingredients contained in and the specific chemical formula or mixture of) any such dispersant, chemical, or substance; and
“(III) require the provision of such additional information as the Administrator determines necessary; and

“(iii) with respect to other spill mitigating devices included or proposed to be included on the schedule under paragraph (2)(G)—

“(I) require the manufacturer of such device to carry out a study of the risks and effectiveness of the device according to guidelines developed and published by the Administrator; and

“(II) in addition to existing authority, expressly provide a mechanism for the delisting of any such device based on any information made available to the Administrator that demonstrates that such device poses a significant risk or impact to water quality, the environment, or any other factor the Administrator determines appropriate.

“(C) DELISTING.—In carrying out subparagraphs (B)(i)(VI) and (B)(iii)(II), the Administrator, after posting a notice in the Fed-
eral Register and providing an opportunity for public comment, shall initiate a formal review of the potential risks and impacts associated with a dispersant, chemical, substance, or device prior to delisting the dispersant, chemical, substance, or device.

“(D) STUDY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall initiate a study of the potential risks and impacts to water quality, the environment, or any other factor the Administrator determines appropriate, including acute and chronic risks, from the use of dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating substances, if any, that may be used to carry out the National Contingency Plan, including an assessment of such risks and impacts—

“(I) on a representative sample of biota and types of oil from locations where such dispersants, chemicals, or substances may potentially be used; and
“(II) that result from any by-products created from the use of such
dispersants, chemicals, or substances.
“(ii) INFORMATION FROM MANUFACTURERS.—
“(I) IN GENERAL.—In conjunction with the study authorized by
clause (i), the Administrator shall determine the requirements for manu-
facturers of dispersants, chemicals, or substances to evaluate the potential
risks and impacts to water quality, the environment, or any other factor
the Administrator determines appropriate, including acute and chronic
risks, associated with the use of the dispersants, chemicals, or substances
and any byproducts generated by such use and to provide the details of such
evaluation as a condition for listing on the schedule, or approving for use
under this section, according to guidelines developed and published by the
Administrator.
(II) Minimum requirements for evaluation.—In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall require a manufacturer to include—

“(aa) information on the oils and locations where such dispersants, chemicals, or substances may potentially be used; and

“(bb) if appropriate, an assessment of application and impacts from subsea use of the dispersant, chemical, or substance, including the potential long term effects of such use on water quality and the environment.

(E) Periodic revisions.—

“(i) In general.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the issuance of the regulation under this paragraph, and on an ongoing basis thereafter (and at least once every 5 years), the Administrator shall review the schedule for the use of dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances that
may be used to carry out the National Contingency Plan and update or revise the schedule, as necessary, to ensure the protection of water quality, the environment, and any other factor the Administrator determines appropriate.

“(ii) EFFECTIVENESS.—The Administrator shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that each update or revision to the schedule increases the minimum effectiveness value necessary for listing a dispersant, other chemical, or other spill mitigating device or substance on the schedule.

“(F) APPROVAL OF USE AND APPLICATION OF DISPERANS.

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In issuing the regulation under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall require the approval of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, in coordination with the Administrator, for all uses of a dispersant, other chemical, or other spill mitigating substance in any removal action, including—

“(I) any such dispersant, chemical, or substance that is included on
the schedule developed pursuant to this subsection; or

“(II) any dispersant, chemical, or other substance that is included as part an approved area contingency plan or response plan developed under this section.

“(ii) REPEAL.—Any part of section 300.910 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, that is inconsistent with this paragraph is hereby repealed.

“(G) TOXICITY DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘toxicity’ is used in reference to the potential impacts of a dispersant, substance, or device on water quality or the environment.

“(6) REVIEW OF AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING RESPONSE PLANS.—

“(A) Review.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the President shall review the procedures and standards developed under paragraph (2)(J) to determine their sufficiency in ceasing and removing a worst case discharge of oil or hazardous substances, and for mitigating or pre-
venting a substantial threat of such a discharge.

“(B) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the President, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment, shall issue a final rule to—

“(i) revise the procedures and standards for ceasing and removing a worst case discharge of oil or hazardous substances, and for mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of such a discharge; and

“(ii) develop a metric for evaluating the National Contingency Plan, Area Contingency Plans, and tank vessel, nontank vessel, and facility response plans consistent with the procedures and standards developed pursuant to this paragraph.

“(7) FEES.—

“(A) GENERAL AUTHORITY AND FEES.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall establish a schedule of fees to be collected from the manufacturer of a dispersant, chemical, or spill mitigating substance or device to offset the costs of the Administrator associated
with evaluating the use of the dispersant, chemical, substance, or device in accordance with this subsection and listing the dispersant, chemical, substance, or device on the schedule under paragraph (2)(G).

“(B) LIMITATION ON COLLECTION.—No fee may be collected under this subsection unless the expenditure of the fee to pay the costs of activities and services for which the fee is imposed is provided for in advance in an appropriations Act.

“(C) FEES CREDITED AS OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, any fee authorized to be collected under this paragraph shall—

“(I) be credited as offsetting collections to the account that finances the activities and services for which the fee is imposed;

“(II) be available for expenditure only to pay the costs of activities and services for which the fee is imposed,
including all costs associated with collecting such fees; and

“(III) remain available until expended.

“(ii) CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS.—The Administrator may continue to assess, collect, and spend fees established under this section during any period in which the funding for the Environmental Protection Agency is provided under an Act providing continuing appropriations in lieu of the Administration’s regular appropriations.

“(iii) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Administrator shall adjust the fees established by subparagraph (A) periodically to ensure that each of the fees required by subparagraph (A) is reasonably related to the Administration’s costs, as determined by the Administrator, of performing the activity for which the fee is imposed.”.

(c) TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON APPROVAL OF USE OF DISPERSANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may not approve the use of a dispersant
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under section 311(d) of the Oil Pollution Act of
1990 (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)), and shall withdraw any
approval of such use made before the date of enact-
ment of this Act, until the date on which the rule-
making and study required by subparagraphs (A)
and (D) of section 311(d)(5) of such Act (as added
by subsection (b) of this section) are complete.

(2) CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.—The Adminis-
trator may approve the use of a dispersant under
section 311(d) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)) for
the period of time before the date on which the rule-
making and study required by subparagraphs (A)
and (D) of section 311(d)(5) of such Act (as added
by subsection (b) of this section) are complete if the
Administrator determines that such use will not
have a negative impact on water quality, the envi-
ronment, or any other factor the Administrator de-
determines appropriate.

(3) INFORMATION.—In approving the use of a
dispersant under paragraph (2), the Administrator
may require the manufacturer of the dispersant to
provide such information as the Administrator deter-
dines necessary to satisfy the requirements of that
paragraph.
(d) INCLUSION OF CONTAINMENT BOOMS IN AREA CONTINGENCY PLANS.—Section 311(j)(4)(C)(iv) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(4)(C)(iv)) is amended by striking “(including firefighting equipment)” and inserting “(including firefighting equipment and containment booms)”.  

SEC. 716. TRACKING DATABASE.

Section 311(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(13) TRACKING DATABASE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall create a database to track all discharges of oil or hazardous substances—

“(i) into the waters of the United States, onto adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone;

“(ii) in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); or

“(iii) which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources
under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

“(B) Requirements.—The database shall—

“(i) include—

“(I) the name of the vessel or facility;

“(II) the name of the owner, operator, or person in charge of the vessel or facility;

“(III) the date of the discharge;

“(IV) the volume of the discharge;

“(V) the location of the discharge, including an identification of any receiving waters that are or could be affected by the discharge;

“(VI) the type, volume, and location of the use of any dispersant, other chemical, or other spill mitigating substance used in any removal action;

“(VII) a record of any determination of a violation of this section
or liability under section 1002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2702);

“(VIII) a record of any enforcement action taken against the owner, operator, or person in charge; and

“(IX) any additional information that the President determines necessary;

“(ii) use data provided by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, and other appropriate Federal agencies;

“(iii) use data protocols developed and managed by the Environmental Protection Agency; and

“(iv) be publicly accessible, including by electronic means.”.

SEC. 717. EVALUATION AND APPROVAL OF RESPONSE PLANS; MAXIMUM PENALTIES.

(a) AGENCY REVIEW OF RESPONSE PLANS.—

(1) LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY FOR REVIEW OF RESPONSE PLANS.—Section 311(j)(5)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.
1321(j)(5)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) In issuing the regulations under this paragraph, the President shall ensure that—

“(I) the owner, operator, or person in charge of a tank vessel, nontank vessel, or off-shore facility described in subparagraph (C) will not be considered to have complied with this paragraph until the owner, operator, or person in charge submits a plan under clause (i) or (ii), as appropriate, to the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Administrator, with respect to such offshore facilities as the President may designate, and the Secretary or Administrator, as appropriate, determines and notifies the owner, operator, or person in charge that the plan, if implemented, will provide an adequate response to a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance or a substantial threat of such a discharge; and

“(II) the owner, operator, or person in charge of an onshore facility described in subparagraph (C)(iv) will not be considered to have complied with this paragraph until the owner,
operator, or person in charge submits a plan under clause (i) either to the Secretary of Transportation, with respect to transportation-related onshore facilities, or the Administrator, with respect to all other onshore facilities, and the Secretary or Administrator, as appropriate, determines and notifies the owner, operator, or person in charge that the plan, if implemented, will provide an adequate response to a worst-case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance or a substantial threat of such a discharge.

“(iv)(I) The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Administrator, as appropriate, shall require that a plan submitted to the Secretary or Administrator for a vessel or facility under clause (iii)(I) or (iii)(II) by an owner, operator, or person in charge—

“(aa) contain a probabilistic risk analysis for all critical engineered systems of the vessel or facility; and

“(bb) adequately address all risks identified in the risk analysis.

“(II) The Secretary or Administrator, as appropriate, shall require that a risk analysis developed
under subclause (I) include, at a minimum, the fol-
lowing:

“(aa) An analysis of human factors risks,
including both organizational and management
failure risks.

“(bb) An analysis of technical failure risks,
including both component technologies and inte-
grated systems risks.

“(cc) An analysis of interactions between
humans and critical engineered systems.

“(dd) Quantification of the likelihood of
modes of failure and potential consequences.

“(ee) A description of methods for reduc-
ing known risks.

“(III) The Secretary or Administrator, as ap-
propriate, shall require an owner, operator, or per-
son in charge that develops a risk analysis under
subclause (I) to make the risk analysis available to
the public.”.

(2) Review and Approval of Response
Plans.—Section 311(j)(5)(E) of such Act (33
U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

“(E) With respect to any response plan sub-
mitted under this paragraph for an onshore facility
that, because of its location, could reasonably be ex-
pected to cause significant and substantial harm to
the environment by discharging into or on the navig-
gable waters or adjoining shorelines or the exclusive
economic zone, and with respect to each response
plan submitted under this paragraph for a tank ves-
sel, nontank vessel, or offshore facility, the President
shall—

“(i) promptly review the response plan;

“(ii) verify that the response plan complies
with subparagraph (A)(iv), relating to risk anal-
yses;

“(iii) with respect to a plan for an offshore
or onshore facility or a tank vessel that carries
liquefied natural gas, provide an opportunity for
public notice and comment on the response
plan;

“(iv) taking into consideration any public
comments received and other appropriate fac-
tors, as determined by the President, require
revisions to the response plan;

“(v) approve, approve with revisions, or
disapprove the response plan;

“(vi) review the response plan periodically
thereafter, and if applicable requirements are
not met, acting through the head of the appropriate Federal department or agency—

“(I) issue administrative orders directing the owner, operator, or person in charge to comply with the response plan or any regulation issued under this section; or

“(II) assess civil penalties or conduct other appropriate enforcement actions in accordance with subsections (b)(6), (b)(7), and (b)(8) for failure to develop, submit, receive approval of, adhere to, or maintain the capability to implement the response plan, or failure to comply with any other requirement of this section;

“(vii) acting through the head of the appropriate Federal department or agency, conduct, at a minimum, biennial inspections of the tank vessel, nontank vessel, or facility to ensure compliance with the response plan or identify deficiencies in such plan;

“(viii) acting through the head of the appropriate Federal department or agency, make the response plan available to the public, including on the Internet; and
“(ix) in the case of a plan for a nontank vessel, consider any applicable State-mandated response plan in effect on the date of enactment of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 and ensure consistency to the extent practicable.”.

(3) BIENNIAL REPORT.—Section 311(j)(5) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(J) Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, and biennially thereafter, the President, acting through the Administrator, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and the Secretary of Transportation, shall submit to Congress a report containing the following information for each owner, operator, or person in charge that submitted a response plan for a tank vessel, nontank vessel, or facility under this paragraph:

“(i) The number of response plans approved, disapproved, or approved with revisions under subparagraph (E) annually for tank vessels, nontank vessels, and facilities of the owner, operator, or person in charge.
“(ii) The number of inspections conducted under subparagraph (E) annually for tank vessels, nontank vessels, and facilities of the owner, operator, or person in charge.

“(iii) A summary of each administrative or enforcement action concluded with respect each tank vessel, nontank vessel, and facility of the owner, operator, or person in charge, including a description of the violation, the date of violation, the amount of each penalty proposed, and the final assessment of each penalty and an explanation for any reduction in a penalty.”.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR FACILITIES.—Section 311(m)(2) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(m)(2)) is amended in each of subparagraphs (A) and (B) by inserting “, the Secretary of Transportation,” before “or the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating”.

(b) PENALTIES.—

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.—

(A) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION TO ASSESS PENALTIES.—Section 311(b)(6)(A) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(6)(A)) is amended by inserting “, the
Secretary of Transportation,” before “or the Administrator”.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE NOTICE.—Section 311(b)(6)(A) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(6)(A)) is further amended—

(i) in clause (i) by striking “paragraph (3), or” and inserting “paragraph (3),”;  

(ii) in clause (ii) by striking “any regulation issued under subsection (j)” and inserting “any order or action required by the President under subsection (c) or (e) or any regulation issued under subsection (d) or (j)”;

(iii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii);

(iv) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) who fails to provide notice to the appropriate Federal agency pursuant to paragraph (5), or”; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

“Whenever the President delegates the authority to issue regulations under sub-
section (j), the head of the agency who
issues regulations pursuant to that author-
ity shall have the authority to assess a civil
penalty in accordance with this section for
violations of such regulations.”.

(C) Penalty Amounts.—Section 311(b)(6)(B) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(6)(B)) is amended—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking “$10,000” and insert-
ing “$100,000”; and

(II) by striking “$25,000” and insert-
ing “$250,000”; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking “$10,000” and in-
serting “$100,000”; and

(II) by striking “$125,000” and insert-
ing “$1,000,000”.

(2) Civil Penalties.—Section 311(b)(7) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(7)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “$25,000” and insert-
ing “$100,000”; and

(ii) by striking “$1,000” and insert-
ing “$2,500”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “described in subparagraph (A)”;

(ii) in clause (i) by striking “carry out removal of the discharge under an order of the President pursuant to subsection (c); or” and inserting “comply with any order or action required by the President pursuant to subsection (e),”;

(iii) in clause (ii) by striking “(1)(B)”;

(iv) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii);

(v) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) fails to provide notice to the appropriate Federal agency pursuant to paragraph (5), or”; and

(vi) by striking “$25,000” and inserting “$100,000”;

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking “(j)” and inserting “(d) or (j)”;

(ii) by striking “$25,000” and inserting “$100,000”; and
(iii) by adding at the end the following: “Whenever the President delegates the authority to issue regulations under subsection (j), the head of the agency who issues regulations pursuant to that authority shall have the authority to seek injunctive relief or assess a civil penalty in accordance with this section for violations of such regulations and the authority to refer the matter to the Attorney General for action under subparagraph (E).”; 

(D) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by striking “$100,000” and inserting “$300,000”; and

(ii) by striking “$3,000” and inserting “$7,500”; and

(E) in subparagraph (E) by adding at the end the following: “The court may award appropriate relief, including a temporary or permanent injunction, civil penalties, and punitive damages.”.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this subsection apply to—
(A) any claim arising from an event occurring after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any claim arising from an event occurring before such date of enactment, if the claim is brought within the limitations period applicable to the claim.

(c) Clarification of Federal Removal Authority.—Section 311(c)(1)(B)(ii) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “direct” and inserting “direct, including through the use of an administrative order,”.

SEC. 718. OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP TECHNOLOGIES.

Section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP TECHNOLOGIES.—The President, acting through the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall—

“(A) in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, establish a process for—
“(i) quickly and effectively soliciting, assessing, and deploying offshore oil and hazardous substance cleanup technologies in the event of a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance; and

“(ii) effectively coordinating with other appropriate agencies, industry, academia, small businesses, and others to ensure the best technology available is implemented in the event of such a discharge or threat; and

“(B) in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, maintain a database on best available oil and hazardous substance cleanup technologies in the event of a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance.”.

SEC. 719. IMPLEMENTATION OF OIL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE AUTHORITIES.

Section 311(l) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(l)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(l) The President” and inserting the following:
“(l) DELEGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.—

“(1) DELEGATION.—The President”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the responsibilities under subparagraph (B) to the Administrator.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—With respect to onshore facilities (other than transportation-related facilities) and such offshore facilities as the President may designate, the Administrator shall ensure that Environmental Protection Agency personnel develop and maintain operational capability—

“(i) for effective inspection, monitoring, prevention, preparedness, and response authorities related to the discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance;

“(ii) to protect water quality and the environment from impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance; and

“(iii) to review and approve of, disapprove of, or require revisions (if nec-
necessary) to facility response plans and to carry out all other responsibilities under subsection (j)(5)(E).

“(3) COAST GUARD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the responsibilities under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that Coast Guard personnel develop and maintain operational capability—

“(i) to establish and enforce regulations and standards for procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent and to contain a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from a tank vessel or nontank vessel or such an offshore facility as the President may designate;

“(ii) to establish and enforce regulations, and to carry out all other responsibilities, under subsection (j)(5) with respect to such vessels and offshore facilities as the President may designate; and

“(iii) to protect the environment and natural resources from impacts of a dis-
charge or substantial threat of a discharge
of oil or a hazardous substance from such
vessels and offshore facilities as the Presi-
dent may designate.

“(C) ROLE AS FIRST RESPONDER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The responsibil-
ities delegated to the Secretary under sub-
paragraph (B) shall be sufficient to allow
the Coast Guard to act as a first responder
to a discharge or substantial threat of a
discharge of oil or a hazardous substance
from a tank vessel, nontank vessel, or off-
shore facility.

“(ii) CAPABILITIES.—The President
shall ensure that the Coast Guard has suf-
ficient personnel and resources to act as a
first responder as described in clause (i),
including the resources necessary for on-
going training of personnel, acquisition of
equipment (including containment booms,
dispersants, and skimmers), and
prepositioning of equipment.

“(D) CONTRACTS.—The Secretary may
enter into contracts with private and nonprofit
organizations for personnel and equipment in
carrying out the responsibilities delegated to the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

“(4) DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the responsibilities under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary of Transportation.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary of Transportation shall—

“(i) establish and enforce regulations and standards for procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent and to contain discharges of oil and hazardous substances from transportation-related onshore facilities;

“(ii) have the authority to review and approve of, disapprove of, or require revisions (if necessary) to transportation-related onshore facility response plans and to carry out all other responsibilities under subsection (j)(5)(E); and

“(iii) ensure that Department of Transportation personnel develop and maintain operational capability—

“(I) for effective inspection, monitoring, prevention, preparedness, and
response authorities related to the discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from a transportation-related onshore facility; and

“(II) to protect the environment and natural resources from the impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from a transportation-related onshore facility.

“(5) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall delegate the responsibilities under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary of the Interior.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) establish and enforce regulations and standards for procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent and to contain discharges of oil and hazardous substances from such offshore facilities as the President may designate;

“(ii) establish and enforce regulations to carry out all other responsibilities under
subsection (j)(5) for such offshore facilities as the President may designate;

“(iii) have the authority to review and approve of, disapprove of, or require revisions (if necessary) to offshore facility response plans under subsection (j)(5) for such offshore facilities as the President may designate; and

“(iv) ensure that Department of the Interior personnel develop and maintain operational capability for effective inspection, monitoring, prevention, and preparedness authorities related to the discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or hazardous material from such offshore facilities as the President may designate.”.

SEC. 720. IMPACTS TO INDIAN TRIBES AND PUBLIC SERVICE DAMAGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1002(b)(2) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2702(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D) by striking “or a political subdivision thereof” and inserting “a political subdivision of a State, or an Indian tribe”; and

(2) in subparagraph (F) by striking “by a State” and all that follows before the period and in-
serting “the United States, a State, a political sub-
division of a State, or an Indian tribe”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this
section apply to—

(1) any claim arising from an event occurring
after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any claim arising from an event occurring
before such date of enactment, if the claim is
brought within the limitations period applicable to
the claim.

SEC. 721. FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.

Section 309(g)(6)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution
Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1319(g)(6)(A)) is amended by
striking “or section 311(b)”.

SEC. 722. TIME REQUIRED BEFORE ELECTING TO PROCEED
WITH JUDICIAL CLAIM OR AGAINST THE
FUND.

Paragraph (2) of section 1013(c) of the Oil Pollution
Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2713(c)) is amended by striking
“90” and inserting “45”.

SEC. 723. AUTHORIZED LEVEL OF COAST GUARD PER-
SONNEL.

The authorized end-of-year strength for active duty
personnel of the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2011 is here-
by increased by 300 personnel, above any other level au-
authorized by law, for implementing the activities of the
Coast Guard under this title, including the amendments
made by this title.

SEC. 724. CLARIFICATION OF MEMORANDUMS OF UNDER-
STANDING.

Not later than September 30, 2011, the President
(acting through the head of the appropriate Federal de-
partment or agency) shall implement or revise, as appro-
priate, memorandums of understanding to clarify the roles
and jurisdictional responsibilities of the Environmental
Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, the Department of
the Interior, the Department of Transportation, and other
Federal agencies relating to the prevention of oil dis-
charges from tank vessels, nontank vessels, and facilities
subject to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

SEC. 725. BUILD AMERICA REQUIREMENT FOR OFFSHORE
FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VI of the Oil Pollution Act
of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended by adding
at the end the following:

“SEC. 6005. BUILD AMERICA REQUIREMENT FOR OFFSHORE
FACILITIES.

“(a) BUILD AMERICA REQUIREMENT.—Except as
provided by subsection (b), a person may not use an off-
shore facility to engage in support of exploration, develop-
ment, or production of oil or natural gas in, on, above, or below the exclusive economic zone unless the facility was built in the United States, including construction of any major component of the hull or superstructure of the facility.

“(b) Waiver Authority.—A person seeking to charter an offshore facility in the exclusive economic zone may seek a waiver of subsection (a). The Secretary may waive subsection (a) if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Transportation, finds that—

“(1) the offshore facility was built in a foreign country and is under contract, on the date of enactment of this section, in support of exploration, development, or production of oil or natural gas in, on, above, or below the exclusive economic zone;

“(2) an offshore facility built in the United States is not available within a reasonable period of time, as defined in subsection (e), or of sufficient quality to perform drilling operations required under a contract; or

“(3) an emergency requires the use of an offshore facility built in a foreign country.

“(c) Written Justification and Public Notice of Nonavailability Waiver.—When issuing a waiver
based on a determination under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall issue a detailed written justification as to why the waiver meets the requirement of such subsection. The Secretary shall publish the justification in the Federal Register and provide the public with 45 days for notice and comment.

“(d) FINAL DECISION.—The Secretary shall approve or deny any waiver request submitted under subsection (b) not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the request.

“(e) REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (b)(2), the term ‘reasonable period of time’ means the time needed for a person seeking to charter an offshore facility in the exclusive economic zone to meet the requirements in the primary term of the person’s lease.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents contained in section 2 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6004 the following:

“Sec. 6005. Build America requirement for offshore facilities.”.

SEC. 726. OIL SPILL RESPONSE VESSEL DATABASE.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall complete an inventory of all vessels operating in the waters of the United States that are capable of meeting oil spill response needs designated in the Na-
tional Contingency Plan authorized by section 311(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)).

(b) CATEGORIZATION.—The inventory required under subsection (a) shall categorize such vessels by capabilities, type, function, and location.

(e) MAINTENANCE OF DATABASE.—The Commandant shall maintain a database containing the results of the inventory required under subsection (a) and update the information in the database on no less than a quarterly basis.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—The Commandant may make information regarding the location and capabilities of oil spill response vessels available to a Federal On-Scene Coordinator designated under section 311 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1321) to assist in the response to an oil spill or other incident in the waters of the United States.

SEC. 727. OFFSHORE SENSING AND MONITORING SYSTEMS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Subtitle A of title IV of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 4119. OFFSHORE SENSING AND MONITORING SYSTEMS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The equipment required to be available under section 311(j)(5)(D)(iii) of the Federal
Water Pollution Control Act for facilities listed in section 311(j)(5)(C)(iii) of such Act and located in more than 500 feet of water includes sensing and monitoring systems that meet the requirements of this section.

“(b) SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS.—Sensing and monitoring systems required under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) use an integrated, modular, expandable, multi-sensor, open-architecture design and technology with interoperable capability;

“(2) be capable of—

“(A) operating for at least 25 years;

“(B) real-time physical, biological, geological, and environmental monitoring;

“(C) providing alerts in the event of anomalous circumstances;

“(D) providing docking bases to accommodate spatial sensors for remote inspection and monitoring; and

“(E) collecting chemical boundary condition data for drift and flow modeling; and

“(3) include—

“(A) an uninterruptible power source;

“(B) a spatial sensor;

“(C) secure Internet access to real-time physical, biological, geological, and environ-
mental monitoring data gathered by the system sensors; and

“(D) a process by which such observation data and information will be made available to Federal Regulators and to the system established under section 12304 of Public Law 111–11 (33 U.S.C. 3603).”.

(b) Request for Information.—Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue a request for information to determine the most capable and efficient domestic systems that meet the requirements under section 4119 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by this section.

(c) Implementing Regulations.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue regulations to implement section 4119 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 as amended by this section.

(d) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to such subtitle the following new item:

“Sec. 4119. Offshore sensing and monitoring systems.”.
SEC. 728. OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION.

Section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (24); and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (25) as paragraph (24).

SEC. 729. LEAVE RETENTION AUTHORITY.

(a) In general.—Chapter 11 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 425 the following:

“§ 426. Emergency leave retention authority

“(a) In general.—A duty assignment for an active duty member of the Coast Guard in support of a declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) or in response to a spill of national significance shall be treated, for the purpose of section 701(f)(2) of title 10, as a duty assignment in support of a contingency operation.

“(b) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) Spill of national significance.—The term ‘spill of national significance’ means a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that is declared by the Commandant to be a spill of national significance.
“(2) DISCHARGE.—The term ‘discharge’ has the meaning given that term in section 1001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 425 the following:

“426. Emergency leave retention authority.”.

SEC. 730. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) COAST GUARD.—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to section 1012(a)(5)(A) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)(A)), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund established by section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509) to carry out the purposes of this title and the amendments made by this title the following:

(1) For fiscal year 2011, $30,000,000.

(2) For each of fiscal years 2012 through 2015, $32,000,000.

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to section 1012 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to implement this title and the
amendments made by this title $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(c) Department of Transportation.—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to section 60125 of title 49, United States Code, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of this title and the amendments made by this title the following:

(1) For each of fiscal years 2011 through 2013, $7,000,000.

(2) For each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015, $6,000,000.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. REPEAL OF CERTAIN TAXPAYER SUBSIDIZED ROYALTY RELIEF FOR THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.


(b) Provisions Relating to Naval Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.—Section 107 of the Naval Petro-
(1) in subsection (i) by striking paragraphs (2)
through (6); and
(2) by striking subsection (k).

SEC. 802. CONSERVATION FEE.

(a) Establishment.—The Secretary shall, within
180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue
regulations to establish an annual conservation fee for all
oil and gas leases on Federal onshore and offshore lands.

(b) Amount.—The amount of the fee shall be, for
each barrel or barrel equivalent produced from land that
is subject to a lease from which oil or natural gas is pro-
duced in a calendar year, $2 per barrel of oil and 20 cents
per million BTU of natural gas in 2010 dollars.

(c) Assessment and Collection.—The Secretary
shall assess and collect the fee established under this sec-
tion.

(d) Regulations.—The Secretary may issue regula-
tions to prevent evasion of the fee under this section.

(e) Sunset.—This section and the fee established
under this section shall expire on December 31, 2021.
SEC. 803. LEASING ON INDIAN LANDS.

Nothing in this Act modifies, amends, or affects leasing on Indian lands as currently carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 804. OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF STATE BOUNDARIES.

(a) GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of the Interior, shall publish a final determination under section 4(a)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1333(a)(2)) of the boundaries of coastal States projected seaward to the outer margin of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(b) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—In determining the projected boundaries specified in subsection (a), the Secretary shall comply with the notice and comment requirements under chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The determination and publication of projected boundaries under subsection (a) shall not be construed to alter, limit, or modify the jurisdiction, control, or any other authority of the United States over the Outer Continental Shelf.
SEC. 805. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES TO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES.

Section 4 of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(p) DESTRUCTION OR LOSS OF, OR INJURY TO, REFUGE RESOURCES.—

“(1) LIABILITY.—

“(A) LIABILITY TO UNITED STATES.—Any person who destroys, causes the loss of, or injures any refuge resource is liable to the United States for an amount equal to the sum of—

“(i) the amount of the response costs and damages resulting from the destruction, loss, or injury; and

“(ii) interest on that amount calculated in the manner described under section 1005 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2705).

“(B) LIABILITY IN REM.—Any instrumentality, including a vessel, vehicle, aircraft, or other equipment, that destroys, causes the loss of, or injures any refuge resource shall be liable in rem to the United States for response costs and damages resulting from such destruction,
loss, or injury to the same extent as a person is liable under subparagraph (A).

“(C) DEFENSES.—A person is not liable under this paragraph if that person establishes that—

“(i) the destruction or loss of, or injury to, the refuge resource was caused solely by an act of God, an act of war, or an act or omission of a third party, and the person acted with due care;

“(ii) the destruction, loss, or injury was caused by an activity authorized by Federal or State law; or

“(iii) the destruction, loss, or injury was negligible.

“(D) LIMITS TO LIABILITY.—Nothing in sections 30501 to 30512 or section 30706 of title 46, United States Code, shall limit the liability of any person under this section.

“(2) RESPONSE ACTIONS.—The Secretary may undertake or authorize all necessary actions to prevent or minimize the destruction or loss of, or injury to, refuge resources, or to minimize the imminent risk of such destruction, loss, or injury.
“(3) Civil actions for response costs and damages.—

“(A) In general.—The Attorney General, upon request of the Secretary, may commence a civil action against any person or instrumentality who may be liable under paragraph (1) for response costs and damages. The Secretary, acting as trustee for refuge resources for the United States, shall submit a request for such an action to the Attorney General whenever a person may be liable for such costs or damages.

“(B) Jurisdiction and venue.—An action under this subsection may be brought in the United States district court for any district in which—

“(i) the defendant is located, resides, or is doing business, in the case of an action against a person;

“(ii) the instrumentality is located, in the case of an action against an instrumentality; or

“(iii) the destruction of, loss of, or injury to a refuge resource occurred.

“(4) Use of recovered amounts.—Response costs and damages recovered by the Secretary under
this subsection shall be retained by the Secretary in
the manner provided for in section 107(f)(1) of the
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensa-
tion, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C.
9607(f)(1)) and used as follows:

“(A) RESPONSE COSTS.—Amounts recov-
ered by the United States for costs of response
actions and damage assessments under this
subsection shall be used, as the Secretary con-
siders appropriate—

“(i) to reimburse the Secretary or any
other Federal or State agency that con-
ducted those activities; and

“(ii) after reimbursement of such
costs, to restore, replace, or acquire the
equivalent of any refuge resource.

“(B) OTHER AMOUNTS.—All other
amounts recovered shall be used, in order of
priority—

“(i) to restore, replace, or acquire the
equivalent of the refuge resources that
were the subject of the action, including
the costs of monitoring the refuge re-
resources;
“(ii) to restore degraded refuge resources of the refuge that was the subject of the action, giving priority to refuge resources that are comparable to the refuge resources that were the subject of the action; and

“(iii) to restore degraded refuge resources of other refuges.

“(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the term—

“(A) ‘damages’ includes—

“(i) compensation for—

“(I)(aa) the cost of replacing, restoring, or acquiring the equivalent of a refuge resource; and

“(bb) the value of the lost use of a refuge resource pending its restoration or replacement or the acquisition of an equivalent refuge resource; or

“(II) the value of a refuge resource if the refuge resource cannot be restored or replaced or if the equivalent of such resource cannot be acquired;
“(ii) the cost of conducting damage assessments;

“(iii) the reasonable cost of monitoring appropriate to the injured, restored, or replaced refuge resource; and

“(iv) the cost of enforcement actions undertaken by the Secretary in response to the destruction or loss of, or injury to, a refuge resource;

“(B) ‘response costs’ means the costs of actions taken or authorized by the Secretary to minimize destruction or loss of, or injury to, refuge resources, or to minimize the imminent risks of such destruction, loss, or injury, including costs related to seizure, forfeiture, storage, or disposal arising from liability, or to monitor ongoing effects of incidents causing such destruction, loss, or injury under this subsection; and

“(C) ‘refuge resource’ means any living or nonliving resource of a refuge that contributes to the conservation, management, and restoration mission of the System, including living or nonliving resources of a marine national monu-
ment that may be managed as a unit of the System.”.

SEC. 806. STRENGTHENING COASTAL STATE OIL SPILL PLANNING AND RESPONSE.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) is amended adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 320. STRENGTHENING COASTAL STATE OIL SPILL RESPONSE AND PLANNING.

“(a) GRANTS TO STATES.—The Secretary may make grants to eligible coastal states—

“(1) to revise management programs approved under section 306 (16 U.S.C. 1455) to identify and implement new enforceable policies and procedures to ensure sufficient response capabilities at the state level to address the environmental, economic, and social impacts of oil spills or other accidents resulting from Outer Continental Shelf energy activities with the potential to affect any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone; and

“(2) to review and revise where necessary applicable enforceable policies within approved state management programs affecting coastal energy activities and energy to ensure that these policies are consistent with—
“(A) other emergency response plans and policies developed under Federal or State law; and

“(B) new policies and procedures developed under paragraph (1); and

“(3) after a State has adopted new or revised enforceable policies and procedures under paragraphs (1) and (2)—

“(A) the State shall submit the policies and procedures to the Secretary; and

“(B) the Secretary shall notify the State whether the Secretary approves or disapproves the incorporation of the policies and procedures into the State’s management program pursuant to section 306(e).

“(b) ELEMENTS.—New enforceable policies and procedures developed by coastal states with grants awarded under this section shall consider, but not be limited to—

“(1) other existing emergency response plans, procedures and enforceable policies developed under other Federal or State law that affect the coastal zone;

“(2) identification of critical infrastructure essential to facilitate spill or accident response activities;
“(3) identification of coordination, logistics and communication networks between Federal and State government agencies, and between State agencies and affected local communities, to ensure the efficient and timely dissemination of data and other information;

“(4) inventories of shore locations and infrastructure and equipment necessary to respond to oil spills or other accidents resulting from Outer Continental Shelf energy activities;

“(5) identification and characterization of significant or sensitive marine ecosystems or other areas possessing important conservation, recreational, ecological, historic, or aesthetic values;

“(6) inventories and surveys of shore locations and infrastructure capable of supporting alternative energy development; and

“(7) other information or actions as may be necessary.

“(c) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section and after consultation with the coastal states, publish guidelines for the application for and use of grants under this section.

“(d) PARTICIPATION.—A coastal state shall provide opportunity for public participation in developing new en-
forceable policies and procedures under this section pursuant to sections 306(d)(1) and 306(e), especially by relevant Federal agencies, other coastal state agencies, local governments, regional organizations, port authorities, and other interested parties and stakeholders, public and private, that are related to, or affected by Outer Continental Shelf energy activities.

“(e) ANNUAL GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015, the Secretary may make a grant to a coastal state to develop new enforceable polices and procedures as required under this section.

“(2) GRANT AMOUNTS AND LIMIT ON AWARDS.—The amount of any grant to any one coastal State under this section shall not exceed $750,000 for any fiscal year. No coastal state may receive more than two grants under this section.

“(3) NO STATE MATCHING CONTRIBUTION REQUIRED.—As it is in the national interest to be able to respond efficiently and effectively at all levels of government to oil spills and other accidents resulting from Outer Continental Shelf energy activities, a coastal state shall not be required to contribute any
portion of the cost of a grant awarded under this section.

“(4) SECRETARIAL REVIEW AND LIMIT ON AWARDS.—After an initial grant is made to a coastal state under this section, no subsequent grant may be made to that coastal state under this section unless the Secretary finds that the coastal state is satisfactorily developing revisions to address offshore energy impacts. No coastal state is eligible to receive grants under this section for more than 2 fiscal years.

“(f) APPLICABILITY.—The requirements of this section shall only apply if appropriations are provided to the Secretary to make grants under this section. This section shall not be construed to convey any new authority to any coastal state, or repeal or supersede any existing authority of any coastal state, to regulate the siting, licensing, leasing, or permitting of energy facilities in areas of the Outer Continental Shelf under the administration of the Federal Government. Nothing in this section repeals or supersedes any existing coastal state authority.

“(g) ASSISTANCE BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary as authorized under section 310(a) and to the extent practicable, shall make available to coastal states the resources and capabilities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide technical assistance
to the coastal states to prepare revisions to approved man-
age programs to meet the requirements under this
section.”.

SEC. 807. INFORMATION SHARING.

Section 388(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (43
U.S.C. 1337 note) is amended by adding at the end the
following:

“(4) AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND INFORMA-
TION.—All heads of departments and agencies of the
Federal Government shall, upon request of the Sec-
retary, provide to the Secretary all data and infor-
mation that the Secretary deems necessary for the
purpose of including such data and information in
the mapping initiative, except that no department or
agency of the Federal Government shall be required
to provide any data or information that is privileged
or proprietary.”.

SEC. 808. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

None of the funds authorized or made available by
this Act may be used to carry out any activity or pay any
costs for removal or damages for which a responsible party
(as such term is defined in section 1001 of the Oil Pollu-
tion Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701)) is liable under the
Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) or
other law.
SEC. 809. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.


SEC. 810. FEDERAL RESPONSE TO STATE PROPOSALS TO PROTECT STATE LANDS AND WATERS.

Any State shall be entitled to timely decisions regarding permit applications or other approvals from any Federal official, including the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, for any State or local government response activity to protect State lands and waters that is directly related to the discharge of oil determined to be a spill of national significance. Within 48 hours of the receipt of the State application or request for approval, the Federal official shall provide a clear determination on the permit application or approval request to the State, or provide a definite date by which the determination shall be made to the State. If the Federal official fails to meet either of these deadlines, the permit application is presumed to be approved or other approval granted.