109TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 4043

To provide for a report from the National Academy of Sciences on the feasibility and design of a national strategic gasoline reserve.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 2005

Mr. Issa (for himself, Mr. Conaway, Mr. Radanovich, Mrs. Bono, and Mr. Doolittle) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To provide for a report from the National Academy of Sciences on the feasibility and design of a national strategic gasoline reserve.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Gasoline Assurance
- 5 and Security Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress makes the following findings:

- 1 (1) The hurricanes of 2004 and 2005 heavily 2 damaged domestic petroleum infrastructure critical 3 to the United States economy.
 - (2) Releases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve have been effective in mitigating supply shocks of crude oil but have highlighted deficiencies in petroleum refining capacity.
 - (3) The average pump price for September 6, 2005, was \$3.07 per gallon, up \$0.46 per gallon from the previous week—a record weekly increase.
 - (4) In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, waivers of Clean Air Act requirements by the Environmental Protection Agency were necessary to bring gasoline to market.
 - (5) In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, to help meet demand and mitigate potentially disastrous economic effects, the United States had to rely on imports of gasoline from strategic gasoline reserves in Europe.
 - (6) Annual growth of domestic demand for gasoline outstrips increases in United States refining capacity by 0.5 to 1.0 percent per year.
 - (7) Imports of gasoline have increased 195 percent since 1995, with 12 percent of United States

1	gasoline demand met by imports in the summer of
2	2005.
3	(8) In times of crisis, the speed at which for-
4	eign supplies can be provided to meet a shortfall in
5	domestic refining production and the delivered price
6	of imported supplies are of grave concern.
7	(9) No new domestic refineries are under con-
8	struction, and the tremendous requirements for cap-
9	ital investment, construction, and engineering design
10	cause lead-times of up to 5 years for completion of
11	a new refinery.
12	(10) It is necessary to find solutions for inad-
13	equate supply of refined petroleum products during
14	the aftermath of an Act of God or national emer-
15	gency.
16	SEC. 3. STUDY BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
17	The Secretary of Energy shall request the National
18	Academy of Sciences to—
19	(1) conduct a study to—
20	(A) determine what Federal action would
21	be necessary to improve the reserve supply of
22	gasoline in situations of severe gasoline supply
23	interruption;

1	(B) determine the configuration and feasi-
2	bility of a Federal strategic national reserve for
3	gasoline taking into account—
4	(i) the needs of different regions of
5	the country;
6	(ii) the likelihood that Clean Air Act
7	waivers similar to those described in sec-
8	tion 2(4) would be issued with the release
9	of gasoline from such a reserve; and
10	(iii) how such a reserve may affect the
11	design and management of the Strategic
12	Petroleum Reserve; and
13	(C) assess physical storage options on a
14	scale appropriate for a national reserve for gas-
15	oline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, and natural gas, spe-
16	cifically comparing the storage options for these
17	fuels to that of crude oil in the Strategic Petro-
18	leum Reserve; and
19	(2) not later than 60 days after the date of en-
20	actment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on
21	the results of the study.