

eral of the Department of the Interior or of the Comptroller General of the United States.

(d) Lands and land interests entrusted to Tennessee Valley Authority unaffected

No provision of this chapter impairs or affects lands and interests in land entrusted to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(Pub. L. 97-451, title III, §304, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2461; Pub. L. 105-362, title IX, §901(j)(2), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3290.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 105-362 substituted “Nothing” for “Except as expressly provided in section 1752(b) of this title, nothing”.

§ 1754. Funding

Effective October 1, 1983, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including such sums as may be necessary for the cooperative agreements, contracts, and delegations authorized by this chapter: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect or impair any authority to enter into contracts or make payments under any other provision of law.

(Pub. L. 97-451, title III, §306, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2462.)

§ 1755. Statute of limitations

Except in the case of fraud, any action to recover penalties under this chapter shall be barred unless the action is commenced within 6 years after the date of the act or omission which is the basis for the action.

(Pub. L. 97-451, title III, §307, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2462.)

APPLICABILITY

Section no longer applicable with respect to Federal lands, but applicability of section to Indian leases not affected, see section 8(a) of Pub. L. 104-185, set out as a note under section 1732 of this title.

§ 1756. Expanded royalty obligations

Any lessee is liable for royalty payments on oil or gas lost or wasted from a lease site when such loss or waste is due to negligence on the part of the operator of the lease, or due to the failure to comply with any rule or regulation, order or citation issued under this chapter or any mineral leasing law.

(Pub. L. 97-451, title III, §308, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2462.)

§ 1757. Severability

If any provision of this chapter or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this chapter and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(Pub. L. 97-451, title III, §309, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2462.)

§ 1758. Use of royalty-in-kind revenue by Minerals Management Service

That in fiscal year 2006 and thereafter, the MMS may under the royalty-in-kind program,

or under its authority to transfer oil to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, use a portion of the revenues from royalty-in-kind sales, without regard to fiscal year limitation, to pay for transportation to wholesale market centers or upstream pooling points, to process or otherwise dispose of royalty production taken in kind, and to recover MMS transportation costs, salaries, and other administrative costs directly related to the royalty-in-kind program.

(Pub. L. 109-54, title I, Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 512.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

MMS, referred to in text, means the Minerals Management Service.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, and not as part of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 which comprises this chapter.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

The Minerals Management Service was abolished and functions divided among the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. See Secretary of the Interior Orders No. 3299 of May 19, 2010, and No. 3302 of June 18, 2010, and chapters II, V, and XII of title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, as revised by final rules of the Department of the Interior at 75 F.R. 61051 and 76 F.R. 64432.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 108-447, div. E, title I, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3053.

Pub. L. 108-108, title I, Nov. 10, 2003, 117 Stat. 1255.

Pub. L. 108-7, div. F, title I, Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 229.

Pub. L. 107-63, title I, Nov. 5, 2001, 115 Stat. 428.

Pub. L. 106-291, title I, Oct. 11, 2000, 114 Stat. 932.

§ 1759. Fees and charges

In fiscal year 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter, fees and charges authorized by section 9701 of title 31 may be collected only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

(Pub. L. 111-8, div. E, title I, Mar. 11, 2009, 123 Stat. 711.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, and also as part of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, and not as part of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 which comprises this chapter. Section is based on a proviso in the par. under the headings “MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE” and “ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT” in title I of div. E of Pub. L. 111-8.

CHAPTER 30—NATIONAL CRITICAL MATERIALS COUNCIL

Sec.	
1801.	Congressional findings and declaration of purposes.
1802.	Establishment of National Critical Materials Council.
1803.	Responsibilities and authorities of Council.
1804.	Program and policy for advanced materials research and technology.
1805.	Innovation in basic and advanced materials industries.

Sec.	
1806.	Compensation of members and reimbursement.
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1808.	Responsibilities and duties of Director.
1809.	General authority of Council.
1810.	Authorization of appropriations.
1811.	“Materials” defined.

§ 1801. Congressional findings and declaration of purposes

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the availability of adequate supplies of strategic and critical industrial minerals and materials continues to be essential for national security, economic well-being, and industrial production;

(2) the United States is increasingly dependent on foreign sources of materials and vulnerable to supply interruption in the case of many of those minerals and materials essential to the Nation’s defense and economic well-being;

(3) together with increasing import dependence, the Nation’s industrial base, including the capacity to process minerals and materials, is deteriorating—both in terms of facilities and in terms of a trained labor force;

(4) research, development, and technological innovation, especially related to improved materials and new processing technologies, are important factors which affect our long-term capability for economic competitiveness, as well as for adjustment to interruptions in supply of critical minerals and materials;

(5) while other nations have developed and implemented specific long-term research and technology programs to develop high-performance materials, no such policy and program evolution has occurred in the United States;

(6) establishing critical materials reserves, by both the public and private sectors and with proper organization and management, represents one means of responding to the genuine risks to our economy and national defense from dependency on foreign sources;

(7) there exists no single Federal entity with the authority and responsibility for establishing critical materials policy and for coordinating and implementing that policy; and

(8) the importance of materials to national goals requires an organizational means for establishing responsibilities for materials programs and for the coordination, within and at a suitably high level of the Executive Office of the President, with other existing policies within the Federal Government.

(b) It is the purpose of this chapter—

(1) to establish a National Critical Materials Council under and reporting to the Executive Office of the President which shall—

(A) establish responsibilities for and provide for necessary coordination of critical materials policies, including all facets of research and technology, among the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government, and make recommendations for the implementation of such policies;

(B) bring to the attention of the President, the Congress, and the general public such materials issues and concerns, including re-

search and development, as are deemed critical to the economic and strategic health of the Nation; and

(C) ensure adequate and continuing consultation with the private sector concerning critical materials, materials research and development, use of materials, Federal materials policies, and related matters;

(2) to establish a national Federal program for advanced materials research and technology, including basic phenomena through processing and manufacturing technology; and

(3) to stimulate innovation and technology utilization in basic as well as advanced materials industries.

(Pub. L. 98-373, title II, §202, July 31, 1984, 98 Stat. 1249.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 98-373, title II, §201, July 31, 1984, 98 Stat. 1248, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘National Critical Materials Act of 1984.’”

§ 1802. Establishment of National Critical Materials Council

There is hereby established a National Critical Materials Council (hereinafter referred to as the “Council”) under and reporting to the Executive Office of the President. The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President and who shall serve at the pleasure of the President. Members so appointed who are not already Senate-confirmed officers of the Government shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate one of the members to serve as Chairman. Each member shall be a person who, as a result of training, experience, and achievement, is qualified to carry out the duties and functions of the Council, with particular emphasis placed on fields relating to materials policy or materials science and engineering. In addition, at least one of the members shall have a background in and understanding of environmentally related issues.

(Pub. L. 98-373, title II, §203, July 31, 1984, 98 Stat. 1250.)

§ 1803. Responsibilities and authorities of Council

(a) Primary responsibilities of Council

It shall be the primary responsibility of the Council—

(1) to assist and advise the President in establishing coherent national materials policies consistent with other Federal policies, and making recommendations necessary to implement such policies;

(2) to assist in establishing responsibilities for, and to coordinate, Federal materials-related policies, programs, and research and technology activities, as well as recommending to the Office of Management and Budget budget priorities for materials activities in each of the Federal departments and agencies;

(3) to review and appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in accordance with the policy and direc-