Oil is a critical resource for the US. Oil meets about 36 per cent of US energy demand. To what extent are your jurisdiction’s oil requirements met through domestic oil production? Offshore development is governed by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and is regulated by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). At the state level, public agencies generally regulate oil and natural gas development and production and the leasing of state-owned lands, while the leasing of private land for oil and natural gas development is generally left up to each individual landowner. The regulation of transportation of oil and natural gas in the US is divided between the federal government and state authorities.

1.1 Natural Resource Damages. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 is the primary federal statute. In the USA. Some states have similar statutes or may rely on other legal theories to recover for injury to natural resources. 33 U.S.C. § 2706. Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. § 1321(f)(4) & (5); Deepwater Port Act of 1974, 33 U.S.C. § 1501 (authorizing the trustee to recover for all damages for oil. the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The US Department of the Interior was designated to write the regulations implementing CERCLA; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the. U.S. Department of Commerce was designated to write the implementing regulations for OPA.