SPR Drawdowns (IEA Collective Actions)

Year	Month	Category type	Description of Event	Volume (MMbbl)
2022	April - December	Operational Sale	IEA Collective Action: President Joseph Biden issued a Finding of a Severe Energy Supply Interruption and directed DOE to offer 30 MMbbl of sweet crude to in response to the Russian/Ukrainian War as part of an IEA collective action.	180.0
2011	June	Operational Sale	Libya Collective Action: President Barack Obama issued a Finding of a Severe Energy Supply Interruption and directed DOE to offer 30 MMbbl of sweet crude to offset Libya's production curtailment as part of an IEA collective action.	30.6
2005	September	Operational Sale	Hurricane Katrina: President George W. Bush issued a Finding of a Severe Energy Supply Interruption and authorized the sale of 30 MMbbl as part of an IEA collective action. 10.8 MMbbl of sweet crude and 200 Mbbl of sour crude were sold.	11.0
1991	January	Operational Sale	Desert Storm: President George H. W. Bush authorized a 33.75 MMbbl drawdown over a 45-day period under a coordinated emergency response plan drawn up by the IEA. DOE accepted bids from 13 companies that bid on only 17.3 MMbbl of Reserve oil because industry offers for the higher-sulfur "sour" crude oil were substantially lower than bids for the lower-sulfur "sweet" crude.	17.3

Emergency Exchanges (Loans)

Year	Month	Category type	Description of Event	Volume (MMbbl)
2025	July	Exchange	ExxonMobil: In response to the logistical challenges impacting crude oil deliveries to ExxonMobil Corporation's Baton Rouge refinery, the SPR conducted an exchange of 500,000 Mbbl. The exchange was conducted to address potential supply disruptions to areas affected by the logistical challenges.	0.5
2022	December	Exchange	Keystone Pipeline: In response to the temporary shutdown of the Keystone pipeline, the SPR conducted an exchange of 1.8 MMbbl to ExxonMobil, Phillips 66 and Atlantic Trading & Marketing Inc. The exchange was conducted to address potential supply disruptions to areas affected by the temporary shutdown of the Keystone pipeline, which was caused by a leak in the pipeline, and mitigate refinery run cuts.	1.8
2021	November	Exchange	COVID – 19 Global Pandemic: In response to disruptions following the Covid – 19 Pandemic, DOE exchanged 32 MMbbl to Exxon, Marathon, Shell, ATMI, Chevron, Trafigura, Macquarie, BP, Phillips 66.	32.0
2021	September	Exchange	Hurricane Ida: Following Hurricane Ida, DOE provided a total of 3.3 MMbbl to ExxonMobil Baton Rouge to alleviate any logistical issues of moving crude oil within affected areas.	3.3

2017	September	Exchange	Hurricane Harvey: Following Hurricane Harvey, DOE provided a total of over 5.2 MMbbl to Phillips 66, Marathon, Placid, and Valero to cover supply shortfalls due to conditions in the Gulf of Mexico and Houston region. All barrels, including premium barrels, were returned by February 2018.	5.2
2012	September	Exchange	Hurricane Isaac: In late August 2012, Tropical Storm Isaac entered the Gulf of Mexico. Marathon Petroleum Company requested an emergency loan of 1 MMbbl to supplement Marathon's supplies to ensure that their refining operations had sufficient supplies to continue operations.	1.0
2008	September	Exchange	Hurricanes Gustav and Ike: Following Hurricanes Gustav and Ike, DOE loaned nearly 5.4 MMbbl to Marathon, Placid, ConocoPhillips, Citgo and Alon USA after their supplies had been cut off due to shutdown of the petroleum industry in the Gulf region. The companies repaid the loans with a premium of 93.35 Mbbl.	5.4
2006	June	Exchange	Calcasieu Ship Channel Closure: DOE exchanged 750 Mbbl of sour crude with ConocoPhillips and Citgo due to the closure for several days of the Calcasieu Ship Channel to maritime traffic. The closure resulted from the release of a mixture of storm water and oil. Action was taken to avert a temporary shutdown of both refineries	1.6
2005	September	Exchange	Hurricane Katrina: DOE approved six requests for emergency loans of crude oil to address supply shortages caused by oil production and distribution facilities being shut ahead of Hurricane Katrina's landfall.	9.8
2004	September	Exchange	Hurricane Ivan: DOE exchanged 5.4 MMbbl of sweet crude due to disruptions in the Gulf of Mexico caused by Hurricane Ivan.	5.4

2002	October	Exchange	Hurricane Lili: DOE exchanged 98 Mbbl with Shell Pipeline Company to secure Capline storage tanks in advance of Hurricane Lili.	1.0
2000	October	Exchange	Exchange 2000: DOE exchanged 30 MMbbl in response to concern over low distillate levels in the Northeast	30.0
2000	June	Exchange	Calcasieu Ship Channel Closure: DOE exchanged 500 Mbbl each with CITGO and Conoco, due to blockage of the ship channel that provided access of incoming crude oil shipments to those refineries. Action taken in order to avert temporary shutdown of both refineries.	1.0
1996	May	Exchange	Pipeline Blockage, Seaway Pipeline System: During a pipeline blockage to Cushing, OK, ARCO paid a fee plus a future price differential for leasing the oil. ARCO replaced the oil with an equivalent grade of crude within six months under an emergency crude oil lease exchange agreement.	0.9

SPR Test Sales

Year	Month	Category type	Description of Event	Volume (MMbbl)
2014	March	Test Sale	On March 12, 2014, the Secretary authorized a test sale under Section 161(g) of EPCA in order to evaluate the SPR drawdown and distribution mechanisms. Revenues from this sale were used to fund the NGSR.	5.0
1990	September	Test Sale	Desert Shield: President George H. W. Bush ordered a 5 MMbbl test sale to "demonstrate the readiness of the [Reserve] system under real life conditions." Only 3.9 MMbbl were sold because of the lack of bids for one of the six types of crude oil advertised.	3.9
1985	November	Test Sale	Test Sale: After extending the EPCA in June 1985, Congress authorized DOE to conduct test sales of up to 5 MMbbl to involve the private sector in the competitive sales process.	1.0

Other Exchanges

Year	Month	Category type	Description of Event	Volume (MMbbl)
2000	September	Exchange	Establish NEHHOR: DOE exchanged 2.8 MMbbl of crude oil to pay for the first year of tank-storage and stocks for establishing a 2 MMbbl NEHHOR.	2.8
1999	September	Exchange	Maya Exchange: DOE exchanged 11 MMbbl of Maya crude for 8.5 MMbbl of other higher value crude oil to improve the SPR's operational efficiency.	11.0

Congressionally Mandated Sales

Year	Month	Category type	Description of Event	Volume (MMbbl)
2023	Fiscal Year	Congressionally – mandated Sale	The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act directs the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 76 million barrels of SPR crude oil in the years 2023 through 2025. Of this amount, DOE is selling up to 16 million barrels in FY 2020. Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 requires the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 58 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over 8 consecutive FYs, commencing in FY 2018. Of this amount, DOE is selling 10 million barrels in FY 2023. A total of 26 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in 2023.	26.0
2022	Fiscal Year	Congressionally – mandated Sale	The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 directs the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 100 million barrels of SPR crude oil in the years 2022, 2026 and 2027. Of this amount, DOE is selling up to 30 million barrels in FY 2022. Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 requires the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 58 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over 8 consecutive FYs, commencing in FY 2018. Of this amount, DOE is selling 85 million barrels in FY 2022. A total of 38 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in 2022.	38.0
2021	Fiscal Year	Congressionally – mandated Sale	Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 authorizes the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell up to $2 billion of SPR crude oil, for fiscal years (FY) 2017 through 2020, to carry out an SPR modernization program. Of this amount, DOE is selling up to 6.6 million barrels in FY 2021. Section	16.7

			403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 requires the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 58 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over 8 consecutive FYs, commencing in FY 2018. Of this amount, DOE is selling 5 million barrels in FY 2021. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 directs the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 10 million barrels of SPR crude oil in the years 2020 and 2021. Of this amount, DOE is selling up to 5 million barrels in FY 2021. A total of 16.7 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2021.	
2020	Fiscal Year	Congressionally – mandated Sale	The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 directs the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 10 million barrels of SPR crude oil in the years 2020 and 2021. Of this amount, DOE is selling up to 5 million barrels in FY 2020. Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 requires the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell a total of 58 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over 8 consecutive FYs, commencing in FY 2018. Of this amount, DOE is selling 5 million barrels in FY 2020. A total of 9.9 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2020.	9.9
2019	Fiscal Year	Congressionally – mandated Sale	Under Section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act, the Secretary of Energy is directed to draw down and sell a total of 25 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over 3 consecutive fiscal years, beginning in FY 2017. Of this amount, DOE is selling 6 million barrels in FY 2019. Under Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, the Secretary of Energy is directed to draw down and sell a total of 58 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over 8 consecutive FYs, commencing in FY 2018. Of this amount, DOE is selling 5 million barrels in FY 2019. A total of 10.87 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2019.	11.0

2019	Fiscal Year	SPR Modernization	Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 authorizes the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell up to $2 billion of SPR crude oil, for fiscal years (FY) 2017 through 2020, to carry out an SPR modernization program. The FY 2019 Appropriations for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, enacted on October 1, 2018, included a provision to allow DOE to sell up to $300 million worth of crude oil from the SPR, to carry out the SPR Life Extension Phase II project—a component of the SPR modernization program. The proceeds from this sale were deposited into DOE's Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund during fiscal year 2019. A total of 4.2 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2019.	4.2
2018	Fiscal Year	SPR Modernization	Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 authorizes the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell up to $2 billion of SPR crude oil, for fiscal years (FY) 2017 through 2020, to carry out an SPR modernization program. On February 9, 2018, a Continuing Resolution was passed that included a provision to allow DOE to sell up to $350 million worth of crude oil from the SPR, to carry out the SPR Life Extension Phase II project—a component of the SPR modernization program. The proceeds from this sale will be deposited into DOE's Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund during fiscal year 2018. A total of 4.7 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2018.	4.7
2018	Fiscal Year	Congressionally-mandated Sale	Under Section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act, the Secretary of Energy is directed to draw down and sell a total of 25 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over three consecutive fiscal years, beginning in FY 2017. Of this amount, DOE offered 9 million barrels as required for FY 2018. Under Section 403 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, the Secretary of	14.2

			Energy is directed to draw down and sell a total of 58 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over eight consecutive FYs, commencing in FY 2018. Of this amount, DOE offered 5 million barrels as required for FY 2018. A total of 14.2 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2018.	
2017	Fiscal Year	Congressionally-mandated Sale	Under Section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act, the Secretary of Energy is directed to draw down and sell a total of 25 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR, over three consecutive fiscal years, beginning in FY 2017. Of this amount, DOE offered 10 million barrels as required for FY 2017. A total of 9.9 million barrels of crude oil was delivered in FY 2017.	9.9
2017	Fiscal Year	SPR Modernization	Section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 authorizes the Secretary of Energy to draw down and sell up to $2 billion of SPR crude oil, for fiscal years 2017 through 2020, to carry out an SPR modernization program. On December 10, 2016, a Continuing Resolution was passed that included a provision to allow DOE to sell up to $375.4 million worth of crude oil from the SPR in Fiscal Year 2017, to carry out the SPR Life Extension Phase II project—a component of the SPR modernization program. The proceeds from this sale will be deposited into DOE's Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund during fiscal year 2017. A total of 6.3 million barrels, was delivered in FY 2017.	6.3
1996	October	Budget Deficit Reduction Sale	Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997, Public Law 104-208.	10.2

1996	April	Budget Deficit Reduction Sale	Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, Public Law 104-134.	12.8
1996	January	Decommissioning Sale	Weeks Island Sale: After becoming geologically unstable, DOE decided to decommission the Weeks Island SPR site, and offered 5.1 MMbbl for sale to offset the decommissioning costs.	5.1