The original documents are located in Box 9, folder "Energy - General (1)" of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION

Today the President signed an Executive order entitled "Delegation of Authorities Relating to Energy Policy and Conservation." This order assigns to appropriate agencies certain responsibilities vested in the President by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, signed by the President on December 22, 1975. Other responsibilities are vested directly in the agencies by the Act itself.

The President's authority has been delegated in a manner designed to draw upon the expertise of the various federal agencies, to make optimum use of existing agency capabilities without creating overlapping of functions, and to ensure that our energy decisions are made with due consideration to other national policy objectives.

Throughout the order, the agency directly responsible is required to consult with interested agencies. The implementation of the most significant programs is retained by the President; e.g., only the President can order domestic rationing under a contingency plan and allocation under the international energy program.

The principal delegations and assignments of responsibilities include:

1. The Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration is responsible for developing energy conservation and rationing contingency plans, which will be transmitted to the Congress, and which would be available for implementation in case of another energy crisis such as an embargo.

2. Responsibility for assigning allocations of petroleum products under the international energy program is placed upon the Administrator of FEA.

3. The Administrator of FEA is responsible for the overall development of a 10-year plan for energy conservation with

respect to Government buildings. Each agency will be responsible for the development of plans for buildings under its direct control. The overall plan is to be developed as soon as it is possible and submitted to the President.

4. The Secretary of Commerce is assigned the responsibility for implementing the statutory restrictions on the export of energy supplies and related materials and equipment.

5. The Administrator of General Services is to provide rules for the acquisition by Executive agencies of fuel efficient passenger automobiles.

6. The Administrator of General Services is given the overall responsibility for the use of the materials allocation program for domestic energy purposes. FEA will determine the need and Commerce will provide for necessary allocations, under the supervision of the Federal Preparedness Agency, GSA. That agency will ensure the program runs in a manner similar to the allocation of materials for defense purposes and will also take appropriate steps to preclude any conflicts in allocations.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

TO ATLANTA

STATEMENT TO BE USED IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON ENERGY BILL

STATEMENT BY FRANK ZARB

WHILE THE HOUSE SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON H.R. 7014 APPARENTLY HAS COMPLETED WORK ON THE FINAL FORM OF THE BILL, MANY SPECIFICS OF THE AGREEMENT HAVE NOT BEEN REDUCED TO WRITING.

THE PRESIDENT CANNOT MAKE A FINAL DECISION ON WHETHER TO SIGN IT UNTIL HE SEES THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN ITS FINAL FORM AND CAN GAGE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ALL PROVISIONS. HE EXPECTS TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE WRITTEN VERSION NEXT WEEK, STUDY AND REVIEW IT WITH F.E.A. ADMINISTRATOR FRANK ZARB, AND THEN MAKE A FINAL DECISION.

IN THE INTERIM, THE PRESIDENT HAS AGREED TO SIGN A 30-DAY EXTENSION OF PRESENT ALLOCATION AND PRICE CONTROLS, WHICH ARE SCHEDULED TO LAPSE TOMORROW.

Energy

KEY PETROLEUM STATISTICS

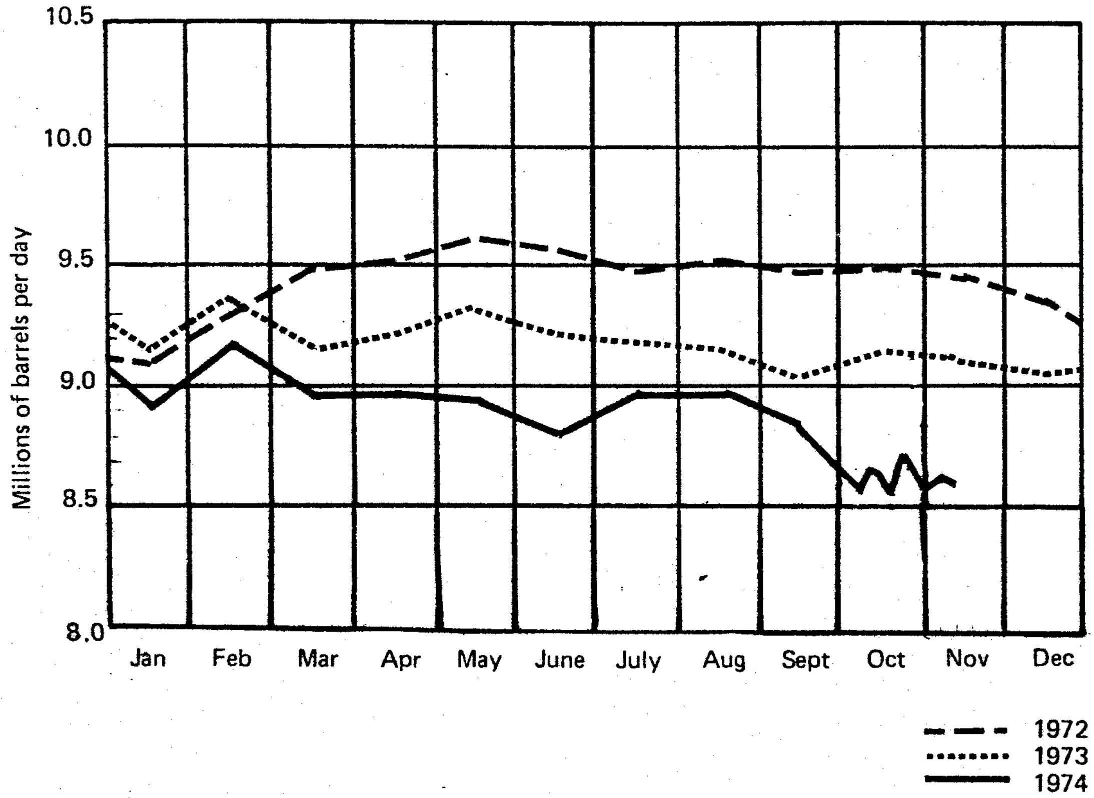
- Crude oil imports and imports of refined products continued the well-defined upward trend established in early October.

- Domestic production of crude oil amounted to 8.6 million barrels per day, approximately 4 percent below year ago levels.

- Demand for all petroleum products increased, with both heating oils and gasoline registering substantial increases.

Crude Oil-Domestic Production*

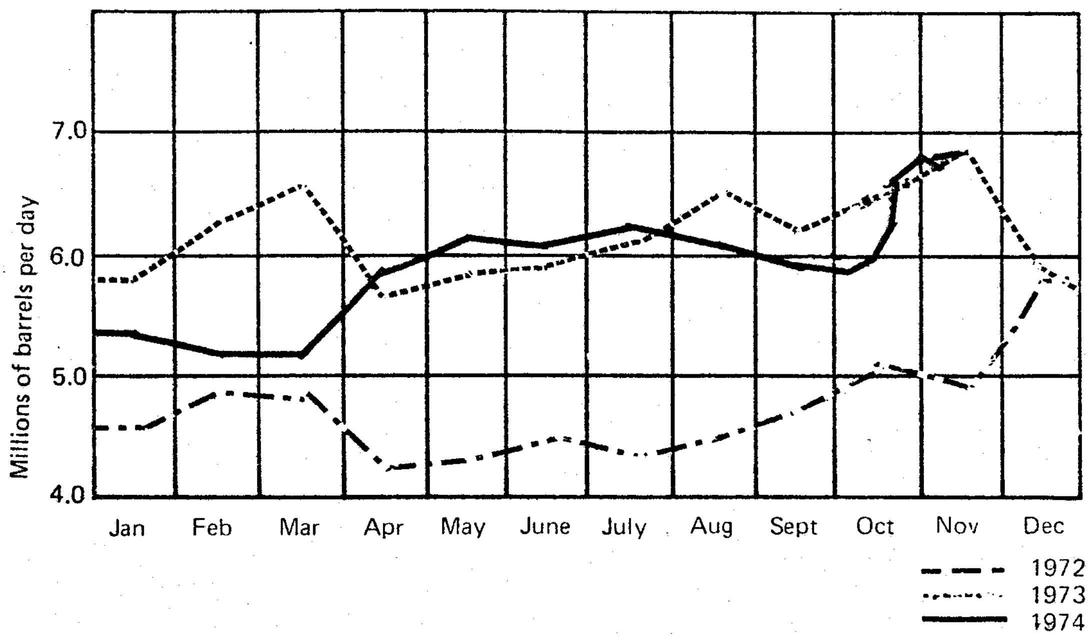
Average for the month through September 1974
*Includes lease condensate



8,606

Total Imports

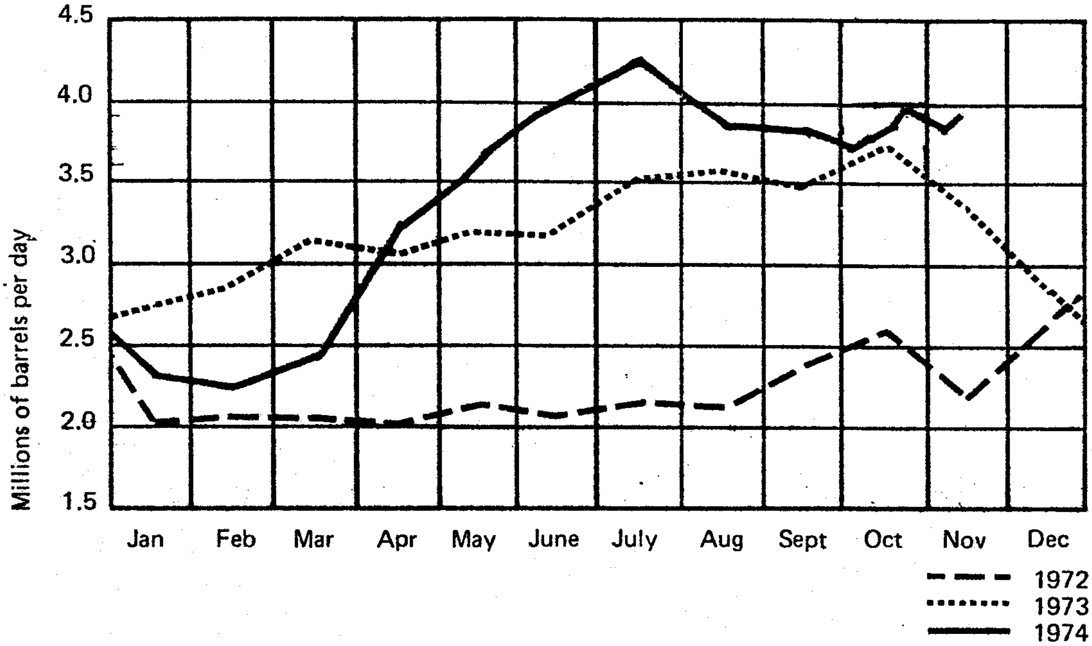
Average for the month through September, 1974



4

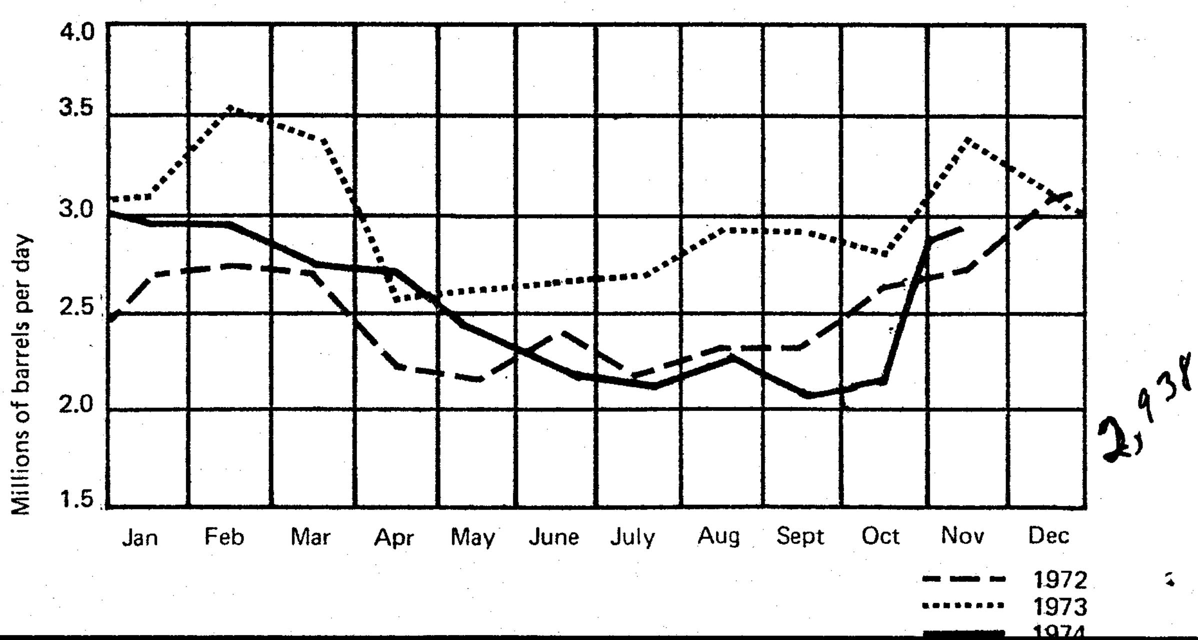
Crude Oil-Imports

Average for the month **through September 1974**



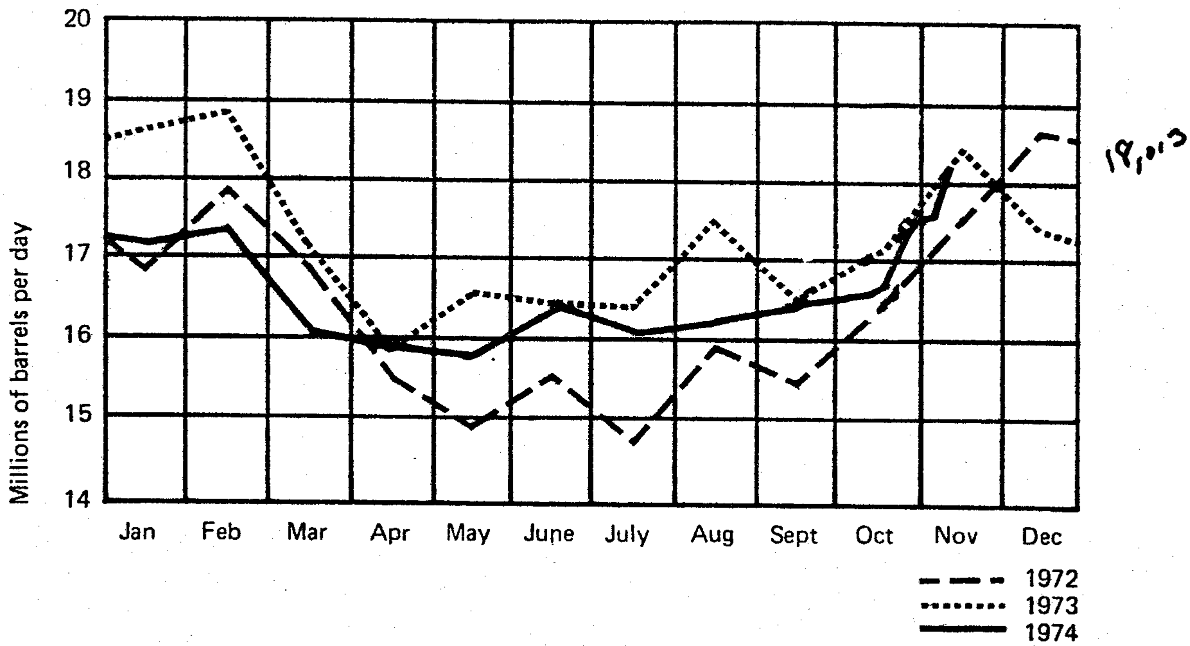
Imports of Refined Products

Average for the month **through September, 1974**



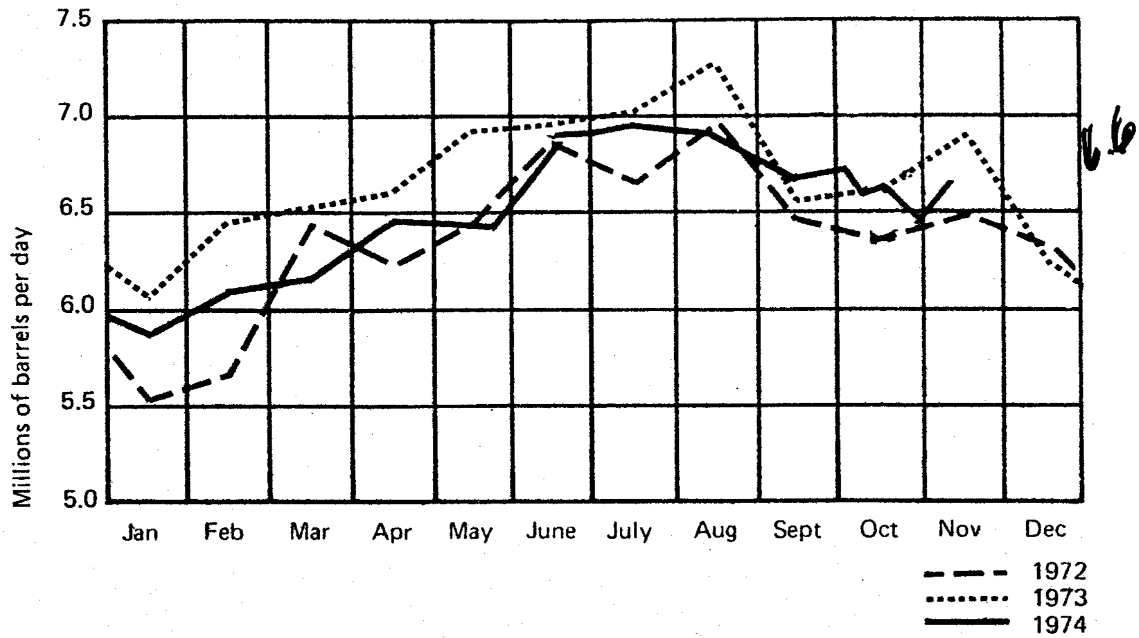
Domestic Demand for Products

Average for the month through September 1974



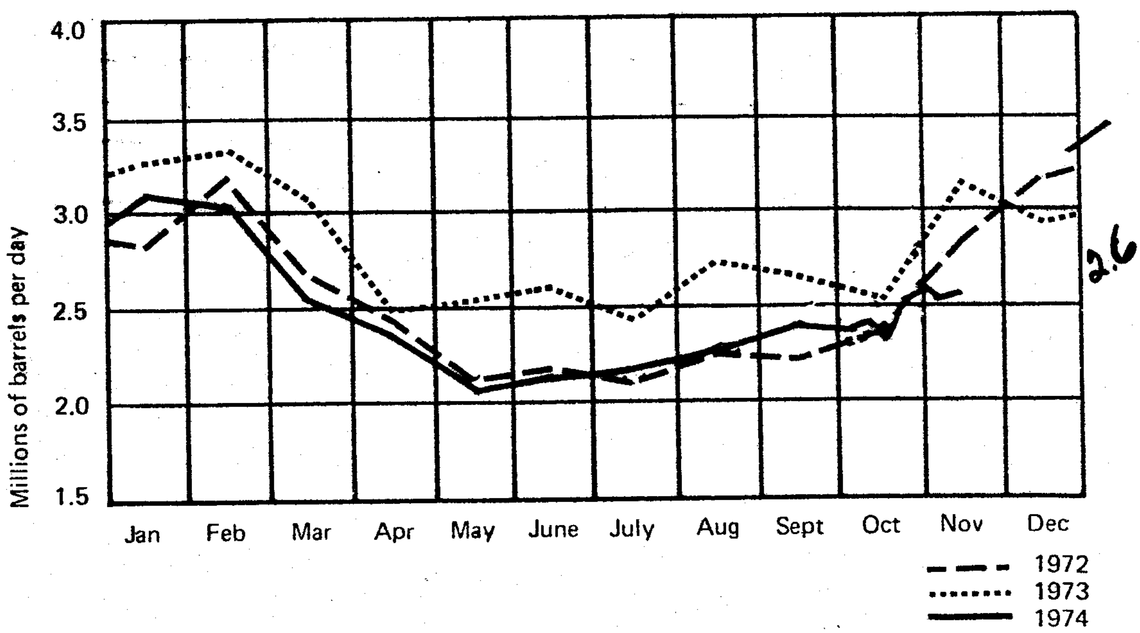
Motor Gasoline-Domestic Demand

Average for the month through September 1974



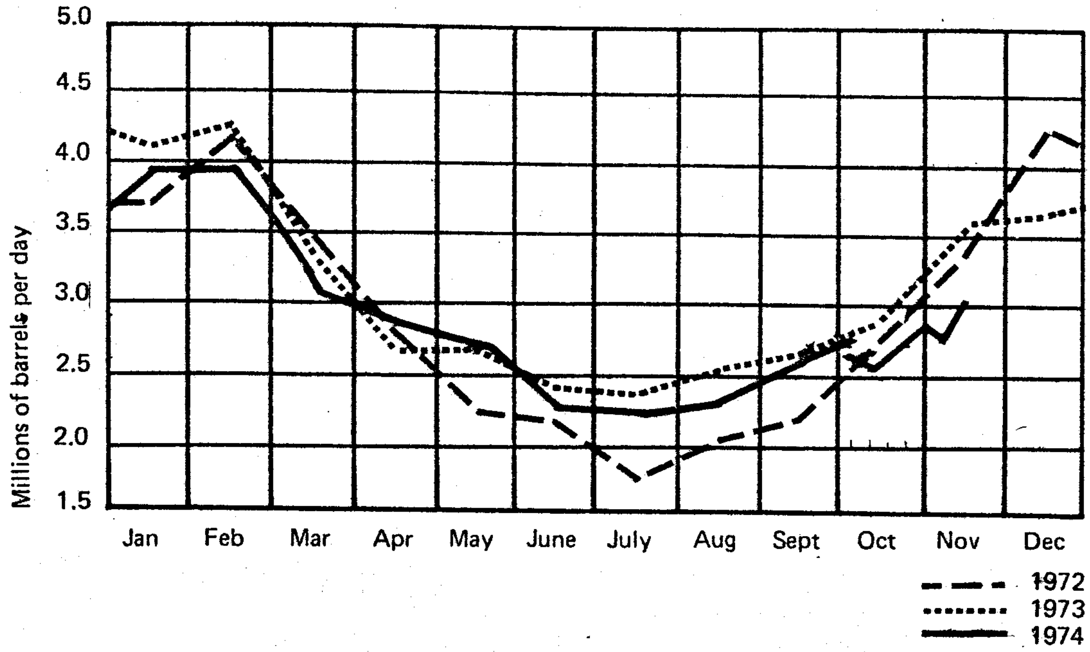
Residual Fuel Oil-Domestic Demand

Average for the month through September 1974



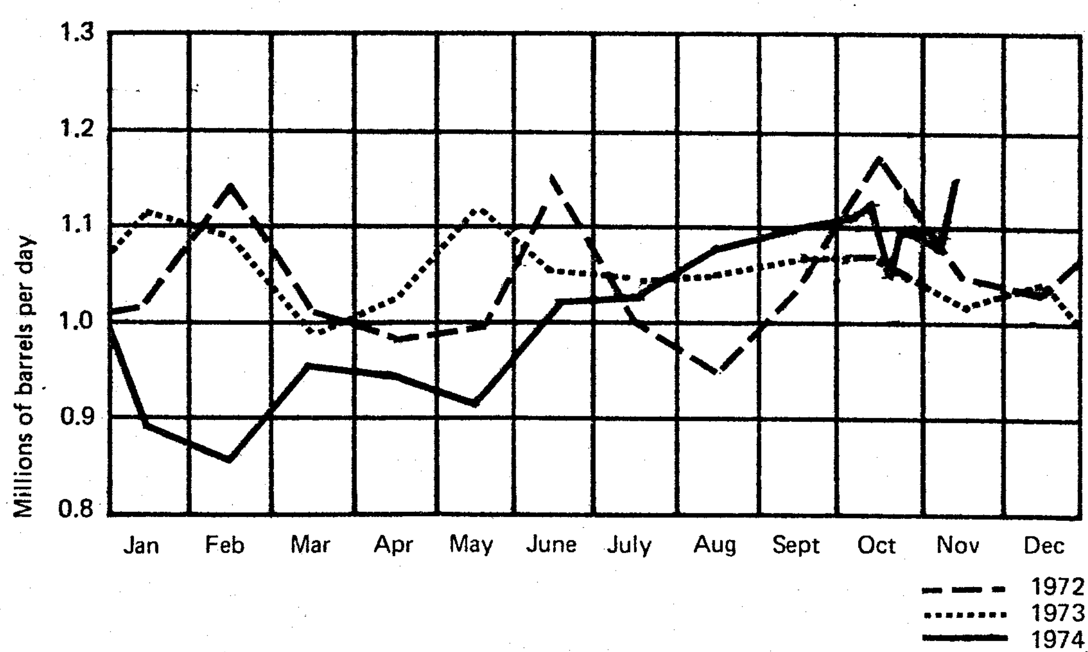
Distillate Fuel Oil Domestic Demand

Average for the month through September 1974



Jet Fuel-Domestic Demand

Average for the month through September 1974



Gas rationing possible Jan. 1, Ford aide says

By The Associated Press

The co-chairman of President Ford's Citizens' Action Committee asserted yesterday that gasoline rationing is under serious consideration by the administration and might take effect January 1.

William J. Meyer told a Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) news conference that, "I don't think a positive decision has been made, but January 1 seems to be the time we'll have gas rationing."

No recommendation made

A spokesman for Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior and head of the President's Energy Resources Council, said no recommendation about gasoline rationing has been made to Mr. Ford.

"Gasoline rationing is one of the options being considered by the Energy Resources Council and may be included in its report to the President next week," the spokesman said.

But, he said, "The President has already indicated that he will make his energy decisions and announce them some time in mid-January. That timetable precludes the possibility of gas rationing January 1."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Morton in an interview on NBC's Today television program said the Ford administration might go along with an increase in the federal gasoline tax to reduce fuel consumption but added: "I think we have to look at other alternatives first."

Mr. Morton also warned that the President might have to allocate steel and shipyard space to the construction of offshore oil-drilling rigs to meet domestic needs. "It might be necessary to invoke the Defense Production Act to make sure we have the equipment to do the job," he said.

Meanwhile, a natural gas industry spokesman testified in Washington yesterday that the administration's goal of cutting oil consumption by a million barrels a day would slow the economy by 3 per cent and imposed austerity on the nation that could have "dangerous" political repercussions.

Henry Linden, president of the Institute of Gas Technology, testifying in the second day of administration hearings on energy policy, differed sharply with government experts who say fuel can saved by reducing waste without harming the economy.

Energy consumption cannot be unhooked quickly from economic activity, Mr. Linden said, because the two have been closely connected for decades.

"Dangerous repercussions"

He said the public should be told "what this truly means—it means austerity; it means a drop in real income; it may mean unemployment; it means a loss in mobility, and many other undesirable side effects."

The hearings gathered public comments on energy policy in preparation for top-level meetings to begin this Saturday at the Camp David, Md. presidential retreat.

The meetings are intended to develop policy recommendations for President Ford's State-of-the-Union message to Congress in January.

Table 2

Regional Distribution of the Increased Direct Energy Expenditures Per Household of 4

President's program

	Gasoline & Motor Oil	Heating Oil	Natural Gas	Electricity	Total
New England	$ 95	$56	$14	$15	$180
Middle Atlantic	83	54	24	9	170
East North Central	107	19	44	4	174
West North Central	126	13	36	12	187
South Atlantic	118	10	14	12	154
East South Central	116	2	19	5	142
West South Central	116	0	27	42	185
Mountain	141	3	37	10	191
Pacific	102	3	30	16	151
Total U.S.	$109	$ 19	$30	$13	$171

Tables 3, 4, and 5 give estimates of the effect of the energy program on different income classes. With the exception of the tax rebate data these statistics were obtained from analyses done by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies and are totally independent of the estimates made for the aggregate and regional impacts in Tables 1 and 2. However, close examination and comparison of Table 1 with Table 3 shows that the data are consistent. Specifically, the median income of families in 1972 was about $11,000. Assuming that inflation has raised this to $13,000 the $969 total energy bill given in Table 1 is bracketed by the $742 and $1085 bills given in Table 3 for the energy costs of the lower middle and upper middle income classes. The other numbers in Table 3 are roughly consistent with Table 1.

Tables 3 and 4 illustrate that low income groups spend a larger proportion of their income on direct energy purchases than higher income groups. These tables also show that the tax rebate slightly offsets the average increase in energy costs of the poor and the upper middle income class, Uhlman Request for Delay in Tariffs

Option #1

No delay, increase tariff as originally announced to $3 by April 1.

Option #2

Delay any increase for 30-60 days in return for quid pro quo from House Democrats.

Option #3

Impose first $1 increase on February 1. At the same time ~~announce~~ say that, of course, he will watch progress in House during Feb on Tax cut and energy that the next increase to $2 will be delayed if, and only if, Congress moves rapidly over the next 30 days to pass the tax cut and begin hearings on the energy package.

Issues

Possibility of Congressional enactment of a resolution requiring a delay of 60 days?

Can a veto be sustained if required?

Are the Democrats really giving up anything in return for delaying first increase of $1?

Are they more likely to act on the legislation if the February 1 increase is delayed? Or will they be more likely to act if the threat of another increase March 1 is posed?

Assuming the February 1 increase is implemented, what is the likely outcome of expected court challenges?

Rationing is one way of curbing demand and a number of national leaders have proposed it. Public polls also show a surprising amount of support for rationing. I cannot imagine, however, that the American public will really want it once they think it through or would live with it if they got it. Remember that we are talking about a permanent program. If we should opt to travel the rationing route, we will not get rid of it. If we were to let it go we would--overnight--be again non-self-sufficient.

We could perhaps live with rationing in a period of temporary emergency. But as a way of life, I suggest it is fundamentally inconsistent with our system and with the spirit of the American public.

Even in times of emergency, rationing has never worked fairly or efficiently. To cut a million barrels a day from our consumption by rationing only gasoline for private households, we would have to hold drivers to an average of less than 9 gallons per week--a reduction of about 25% from today. To reach the 1977 goal of a 2 million barrels a day reduction would require a second 25% reduction. Some persons would obviously need more, which means that the basic ration for ordinary persons would have to be even less. But gasoline accounts for only part of each barrel of oil, and we would clearly need to ration the remaining products, too--fuel oil, jet fuel, diesel fuel, refinery products going into petrochemicals, etc. Who would decide which persons needed more and which needed less of each of these things? Every family, every car and motorbike, every store, school, church, every manufacturer--everything and everybody--would have to obtain a permit for a certain quantity of gasoline, electricity, natural gas, etc. Those allocations would have to be changed every time someone was born or died or moved or got married or divorced, and every time a business was started, merged, sold out or bought another, or the church or school added on a new room. And some government official would have to approve it.

What would the rationing bureaucracy do about such cases as:

- The low-income worker who owns an old car that gets only nine miles per gallon but can't afford to trade it in? His affluent neighbor who buys a new car that gets 22 miles per gallon?

- The low-income family that heats with oil a small but poorly insulated house, while their wealthy neighbor heats a large, well-insulated house with gas?

- The Montana rancher who drives nearly 600 miles per month and the Manhattan apartment dweller who drives less than 100 miles?

- The family that has to move from New York to California and use up several months' coupons in making the trip? One out of every five families moves every year.

- The family with sick members? The family that does turn off the heat in empty rooms and the family that does not? The family with few children and many rooms to heat and the family with many children but few rooms?

- The migrant worker who drives large distances every year but can't afford a more economical car?

- The shortages that would inevitably develop in areas where the coupons happen not to match the gasoline supplies?

- The gas stations, with limited quantities to sell, that maintain only limited services and are always closed on evenings and weekends?

- The collusion, counterfeiting and illegal activities that would inevitably develop?

Last year, when we considered the feasibility of rationing gasoline, we concluded that while it could be implemented, it would take four to six months to set up, employ about 15 to 20,000 full-time people, incur $2 billion in federal costs, use 40,000 post offices for distribution, and require 3,000 state and local boards to handle exceptions. When we consider the problems of just getting the mail delivered, are we really ready to trust an army of civil servants--however able and well-intentioned--to decide who deserves just what of this basic commodity?

People should ask themselves which they prefer: the suggested increase in prices, or a system in which someone else could tell them now and for the indefinite future where and when they might drive or how warm they might keep which rooms.

Does anyone honestly believe that the American public is willing to trade these basic freedoms--in perpetuity--for 10¢ a gallon?

The President has proposed instead that we reduce consumption of oil by the most neutral and least bureaucratic system available--through the price system. The energy proposals would raise the price of oil. At the same time, income tax cuts would increase the disposable incomes of every household. Taxpayers could, if they wish, continue to purchase more expensive oil and oil products. And they would have extra money to do it with. The question they would face is whether they wish to spend that extra money for more expensive oil or whether they wish to use it for some other purpose. A great many will choose to use it for other purposes. That is particularly true of businesses, which alertly switch to alternative products when a price advantage appears. The economic data available, updated by the experience of the last year, indicate that a tax of 10¢ a gallon spread across all the products manufactured from a barrel of crude oil will reduce consumption enough to meet our goals.

There has been a great deal of talk about the public being willing to make sacrifices. I believe they are. But for the average consumer this program should involve little sacrifice. For most, it would not even involve inconvenience or extra expense. The average consumer would be faced with higher oil prices, but he would also have additional money that would fully compensate him. He would retain total freedom of choice.

I realize that it is not immediately apparent to the average citizen how this program as a whole would reduce consumption and yet cost him little or nothing. Education is essential and I am counting heavily on the objectivity and expertise of this Committee and its able staff to achieve it.

ANALYSIS OF [redacted] PASTORE-WRIGHT ENERGY PROGRAM: 1985

The program will not attain U. S. invulnerability by 1985.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

- Using FEA's supply and demand estimates for oil, the Pastore-Wright (P-W) program assumes that:

  -- Demand will be 23.9 MMB/D

  -- Imports will be 12.7 MMB/D

  -- Their program will save 11.6 MMB/D by 1985

  -- Strategic reserves will make U. S. invulnerable.

- This compares with the President's program to cut imports to 4.7 MMB/D and make up the remainder with storage and standby authorities.

- The P-W analysis fails to take account of their program on the complexities and interrelationships of energy supply and demand.

- They underestimate petroleum demand, overestimate the impact of their program and fail to take into account the impact of natural gas on their program.

- Imports will be over 5 MMB/D higher due to the effects of continued price controls on oil and gas.

- Their program gives only about 6.5 MMB/D, not 11 MMB/D as they claim.

- Correcting their estimates indicates that imports in 1985 with their program will be closer to 12 MMB/D, or double todays level, not the surplus they mistakenly claim.

UNDERESTIMATE OF DEMAND AND IMPORTS

- The take-off point for P-W's estimates are FEA's demand and import numbers with no action.

- These demand numbers are less than would be forecasted because the P-W plan causes higher oil demand and imports for the following reasons:

  -- Continued price controls cause higher than market price demand (2 MMB/D per $1 of reduced price).

  -- Continued price controls reduce oil production (1 MMB/D per $1 of reduced prices).

  -- For dollar per barrel or equivalent of reduced prices for natural gas from price controls, production would be reduced about 2 tcf (1 MMB/D) less than under the President's program and would cause 2 tcf (1 MMB/D) more demand. This translates into 2 MMB/D more petroleum demand.

- In total, this will make petroleum demand 4 MMB/D higher for the P-W program for each $1 per barrel of reduced prices through price controls on oil and natural gas.

- Imports will be 5 MMB/D higher or 17.7 MMB/D before implementation of the program.

OVERESTIMATE OF THE IMPACT OF P-W ACTIONS

- The Congressional estimate of 11.62 MMB/D of savings is grossly inflated given a careful evaluation of their proposals.

  -- P-W claims the Administrations 1.5 MMB/D of additional OCS production. This comes from rapid leasing of the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska, not the exploratory program of P-W.

  -- P-W claims 2.7 MMB/D of voluntary conservation savings by auto users, utilities, industry and the building sector. Although the Administration would encourage voluntary conservation also, additional savings from voluntary conservation are extremely unlikely when mandatory measures are imposed.

  -- P-W claims 3.0 MMB/D from auto efficiency standards. This is over-inflated by 1.2 MMB/D even when assuming that the automobile manufacturers could make the necessary changeover without relaxation of emission standards.

- In summary, the P-W program saves 5.5 MMB/D less in imports than they estimate, or only about 6.5 MMB/D. This leaves 12.2 MMB/D of total petroleum imports in 1985. Net import vulnerability, assuming 3.0 MMB/D of emergency measures would remain at 9.2 MMB/D.

ANALYSIS OF P-W ENERGY PROGRAM: 1975-1977

THE PROGRAM WILL RESULT IN GREATLY INCREASED VULNERABILITY TO EMBARGOES DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS

- Using FEA's demand and import estimates for 1975 and 1977 the P-W plan estimates that its program will cut imports to 5.7 and 6.4 MMBD in 1975 and 1977 respectively. This compares with 6.3 MMBD during the 1973-1979 Arab embargo.

- The P-W underestimates expected demand and imports because they fail to take account of the increase in petroleum use due to current Clean Air Act requirements which P-W does not propose to change.

  - Current requirements will increase demand by over 2.0 MMBD in 1975 and 1977.

  - The President's Program does away with the Clean Fuels Deficit problem which will displace 225 million tons of coal.

- The P-W analysis also grossly overestimates the impact of its conservation actions.

  - Of the estimated savings of .77 MMBD in 1977, P-W estimates .5 MMBD is from voluntary actions, which the President's Program does not and should not count on.

  - In 1977 the P-W plan counts on .90 MMBD of its total of 1.60 MMBD savings from voluntary measures.

- If these voluntary savings are not achieved, savings from the program are only 250,000 and 700,000 in 1975 and 1977.

- If only the lower savings levels are used with the higher demand, imports in 1975 would be 7.3 MMBD and by 1977 could reach 9.3 MMBD.

- At these levels another oil embargo would have devastating economic, international and national security consequences.

- By contrast, the President's Program would keep imports below 6 MMBD between now and 1977.

DRAFT

Comments on the Pastore-Wright Energy Program

1. The Democratic Congressional leadership has recognized the need to reduce growth in oil imports, dollar outflow and vulnerability to another embargo. This is good.

2. They recognize the need to set hard goals. This is good. They are not the same goals as the President had proposed, but they show important movement and they provide a basis for furhter discussion.

3. Unfortunately, the plan they have outlined does not achieve satisfactorily the goals they have proposed because of two principal problems:

   a. They plan makes an unfortunate but fundamental mistake in calculations.

   b. The elements proposed, even if fully adopted, cannot be expected to produce the results claimed.

   This means that the Nation would continue to suffer unsatisfactory economic impact and be faced with increasing vulnerability.

4. First, I want to comment on the unfortunate error in calculations.

   - The President's program included supply and conservation actions that would by 1985 reduce the demand for petroleum to _______ million barrels per day and increase supply to _____ barrels per day -- leaving a gap of only 4.7 million barrels which would be handled by emergency storage or standby conservation actions, if another embargo was imposed.

   - The Demonratic leadership's plan assumed that demand would be only _______ barrels and that supply would be ______ barrels --- but left out the actions proposed by the President to reach these levels. It does not include substitutes for them.

   - The actions proposed by the President and neither adopted or substituted for are:

     - amendments to the Clean Air Act. (increase demand for control but decrease oil demand by _____ bbls.)
     - deregulation of new natural gas. (   )
     - decontrol of oil oil prices. (increases supply by _____)

The net impact of this miscaluulations is that the gap between supply and demand would be ______ barrels rather than the _______ barrels the pastore-Wright plan assumes.

5. Second. In addition to the above, our analysis shows that the steps proposed in the P-W proposal will be less effective in reducing demand than they have estimated. Specifically:

- (OCS Production point)
- Voluntary conservation point
- auto efficiency standards point (without emission stds chg).

These three factors mean that the P-W plan would save 5.5 million barrels of oil per day less than they estimate. That is _______ barrels compared to _______.

6. With respect to some of the specific proposals:

-
-
-

Q. What do you think of the Democrats' economic program that they presented to the President Friday?

A. In less than 48 hours, it's only possible to have some preliminary thoughts.

First, I was pleased to see acceptance of the President's concept that we need an immediate tax cut to stimulate the economy. They change and expand it some but they put at the head of their list of things to do on the economic front, the tax cut. I only hope they will reflect this priority by prompt enactment of the necessary legislation.

Second, I was also pleased to see them face up to the question of what kind of total budget deficits we can stand. Although they add about ten billion in deficits in FY 75 and again in FY 76, the fact that they are willing to show both revenue and expenditure numbers may indicate that they are willing to look at total deficits rather than just espouse program upon program in the name of recession-fighting without regard to deficit implications.

Beyond these points, though, I think we are left pretty much in the dark.

For example, there is a nice table showing that the effect of their economic package would be to add some $42 B in GNP in 1974 dollars in 1976. Then another table translates this into 1,400,000 jobs in 1976. ~~Incidentally, this would imply, even under their program, an unemployment rate of _____% next year.~~

But the main thing here is that they don't have anything in the document that really shows how they get such a huge GNP increase over what we estimate would be the case under the President's program.

Certainly, the rearranged priorities of expenditures and the additional federal deficits they propose don't get you there or anywhere near that kind of stimulus. And beyond these budget matters, there are only some vague references to monetary policy, an expanded program of public service jobs, public works and housing, without any specific programmatic information.

What I am saying is that unlike the great detail furnished in the President's budget, the concepts put forth in the Democrats' paper are too vague to see how they get from here to there. I trust that the detail will follow soon.

Would you be willing or not willing to pay 10 cents more a gallon for gas and oil if it helped the United States achieve energy independence?

Willing	54%
Not willing	33
Don't know	12
	100%
Number of cases	(500)

A substantial 68% to 20% majority of the voters favor the proposal to build a nuclear energy plant at Seabrook.

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to build a nuclear energy plant at Seabrook, New Hampshire?

Favor	68%
Oppose	20
Don't know	12
	100%
Number of cases	(500)

(IF OPPOSED) Whould you favor or oppose the nuclear plant if it produced cheaper electricity than you are now getting and met the objections of most of the environmental groups?

Favor	40%
Oppose	45
Don't know	15
	100%
Number of cases	(98)

Energy Issues

A 54% to 33% majority of the New Hampshire Republicans said they would be willing to pay ten cents more a gallon for gas and oil if it helped the United States achieve energy independence. This is a very significant and encouraging endorsement of the President's goal and strategy on the issue. In general terms, a 58% to 26% majority would support a price increase to achieve energy independence.

Would you be willing or not willing to pay more for gas and oil if it helped the United States achieve energy independence?

Willing	58%
Not willing	26
It depends	13
Don't know	3
	100%
Number of cases	(500)

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FACE THE NATION

ECKHARDT QUESTIONS
AND ZARB REBUTTAL

QUESTION: You say that the price of oil has to go up if we're going to increase our domestic production. It's been almost 2 years since the price of oil tripled -- how come we're producing less now than we were then?

ANSWER: First of all you have to go back 10 or 15 years and look at what's happened to the price of oil and the costs of production since then. For most of that time oil was selling for $3 or $4 per barrel while costs were slowly creeping up. The price stayed down mainly because the Arabs had a virtually unlimited supply of oil that they could bring over here and sell for less than our costs -- we even had to establish import fees to try and protect our production capabilities for national defense purposes. During all this time, our consumption of petroleum was rising marketly and our reserves were being used up -- to the extent that the oil we had left to discover was more expensive to produce.

Consequently, the exploration and production in the U.S. began to atrophy -- drilling rigs were sold for scrap metal, exploration activities were focused in other parts of the world, fewer and fewer students were graduated in petroleum engineering, etc. In addition, domestic leasing of the OCS slowed considerably after the Santa Barbara oil spill in 1969.

It has been only a short time since the price has been high enough to make possible some of these marginal production prospects. It takes a long time to reverse all those years of decline. You just can't turn everything around overnight. Further there are signs of an upturn in leading indicators such as drilling, which <u>is</u> at an all time high.

SUMMARY:

- Lead time for new production is 3-5 years
- Current production is greater than it would have been in the absence of recent price increases.
- Leading indicators, such as drilling activity, is at an all time high.

QUESTION: Higher oil prices hurt the poor but have little effect on the rich, who can afford to pay the price. Why isn't a quota system better than higher prices? What evidence is there that a quota system would create gas lines?

ANSWER: There are various methods by which petroleum products can be conserved. A quota system, however, restricts supply and in order to have any significant conservation effect would have to at best create major shortages. Most likely, there would be gas lines as we experienced during the embargo. Further, a quota would have to be in effect for many years and as population patterns shift and the economy changes, it would not be able to respond quickly. Most importantly, it would not provide any incentive to produce more oil.

The higher prices associated with the President's energy program, on the other hand, guarantees an available supply of product. However, by increasing the price of fuel, consumers will come to realize the true value of this resource and restrict their nonessential driving and home energy usage, thereby significantly reducing demand. What is most often forgotten is the fact that the President has said that all increased energy costs would be returned to consumers in the form of tax cuts and rebates. In addition, higher oil prices will stimulate increased domestic production of petroleum as well as the production of alternate fuels.

SUMMARY:

- Rebate system could be designed to specifically accommodate this problem.

- Conservation may be accomplished through one of two methods:

  - Reduced Supply
    - Long lines
    - Government controls
    - Built-in inefficiencies in the distribution system

  - Reduced Demand
    - Higher prices
    - Natural conservation
    - Alternative fuels stimulation

QUESTION: The oil companies have more money than they know what to do with. Why do they need more profits?

ANSWER: Petroleum companies year in and year out spend more money on capital expenditures than they make in profits. An analysis of the 30 largest petroleum corporations indicates that they invested over $57 billion between 1965 and 1973 in the U.S. while earning $33 billion here. The companies were able to invest more than they earned only because they could obtain part of the money they needed through the mechanism of capital recovery and another part by borrowing.

In 1974, these firms together brought earnings back from overseas operations in order to finance a major increase in capital expenditures. The companies had profits totalling $6.4 billion in the U.S. while they invested $13.4 billion. While profits were up $1.9 billion from the previous year, investments for the year rose by $5.9 billion.

It should also be remembered that the President has requested Congress to pass tax legislation prohibiting oil companies from making windfall profits as decontrol occurs with the proceeds of such a tax being returned to consumers in the form of tax cuts and rebates.

SUMMARY:

- Reinvestment requirement higher than current earnings
- Companies invest more in U.S. than they earn in profits
- Current book values of capital equipment severely understate replacement costs
- Costs of exploration and production of new oil continue to increase
- Windfall profits tax needed

QUESTION: Some foreign countries have gasoline prices three times as high as ours, yet their consumption still grows. How are high prices here going to reduce demand?

ANSWER: First, demand for petroleum has been reduced worldwide. OPEC producers have had to cut back on production to avoid an avalanche of excess oil.

Demand is a function of more variables than just price. Growing population and increasing disposable income will force demand to grow despite the insistence of higher prices by producers. But high prices in Europe and elsewhere have encouraged great efficiencies in the consumption of energy. Buildings have always been designed with conscious energy-saving goals. Autos are small and light, and have efficient power systems. We have been spoiled by cheap energy. Our designers stressed beauty and convenience and comfort with little thought for energy consumption. Now we are paying the price for this luxury.

Higher prices have already had substantial demand effects in the U.S. also. In the first three months of 1975, U.S. energy consumption was 11.4 percent lower than we would have expected if historical growth rates had continued. It was less than 1 percent above the same period of 1974, the peak of the embargo. By the last quarter of 1974, actual consumption had dropped 11 percent below the levels predicted before the embargo. Only 4 to 5 percent of this drop can be explained by weather and the economic downturn while 6 to 7 percent is explained by price induced conservation.

Where energy prices have not risen substantially, consumption has continued to grow markedly. The price of electrical energy in the Middle Atlantic States increased 38 percent between 1973 and 1974. During that same period, electrical use decreased 2.5 percent. In the Mountain States, by contrast, prices rose only 11 percent -- about the same as inflation -- and electrical consumption increased nearly 5 percent during the same period. This may also be compared to the historical 7 percent annual growth rate of electricity consumption.

SUMMARY:

- Worldwide demand is down
- Historical conservation measures stimulated by higher prices abroad have been a basic influence on European petroleum demand.

- Current U.S. demand has been reduced by 6 to 7 percent as a result of price induced conservation.

QUESTION: How do you explain statements made by the petroleum industry leaders, prior to 1974, that crude prices of \$5-\$7 would be quite satisfactory.

ANSWER: At price ranges of \$5 to \$7, significant amounts of current crude oil could be profitably produced. However, due to declining production rates of individual oil fields, more costly drilling costs associated with marginal wells, the expense of searching out new supplies, higher prices are necessary to promote maximum domestic production sufficient to decrease the demand for imported crude oil.

Tertiary recovery is a particular case in point. It is estimated that an additional 65 billion barrels could be added to our domestic reserves if tertiary enhanced recovery were properly stimulated. This extra oil amounts to approximately 20 years worth of production at current rates and virtually none of this crude oil would be economically feasible to produce at prices between \$5 and \$7 per barrel. For example, the Wilmington field in Long Beach, California is one of the nation's largest oil fields. It is currently the biggest waterflooding project in the world; however, production is declining and in many areas recovery rates are approaching the economic limit at old oil prices of \$4-\$5 per barrel. The City of Long Beach has been investigating a tertiary recovery project which would add 1.3 billion barrels of recoverable reserves. Production rates by 1985 would be over 5 times greater than the rates which would be experienced without the project. This project will not be undertaken at crude prices less than \$11 per barrel and could in fact require higher prices if costs continue to escalate or if unexpected technical difficulties arose. In addition to the substantial contribution to producible reserves, a successful project of this magnitude would be an important milestone in the development of tertiary recovery -- serving as a strong incentive to other producers to step up their use of these high yield production techniques.

SUMMARY:

- A significant amount of current production could be produced profitably at market prices from \$5 to \$7/bbl.
- Removal of depletion allowance itself is equivalent of \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel increase due to Congressional act.

- Reinvestment in secondary and tertiary production requires much higher prices.

- Tertiary recovery could add about 20 years of additional production but often requires prices up to the free market level.

QUESTION: A pricing system predicated on the cost of production (and not the Arab oil price) is the most beneficial for the Nation.

ANSWER: The best example of the results of such rationale is with respect to natural gas. Such systems inevitably fail to consider the huge investments and risk factors associated with the petroleum industry. To simply measure current production costs to determine an "appropriate" price entails the potential of forgetting about the many dry holes that are drilled each year. Corporate overhead must also be considered in the true cost of producing oil. This particular element could vary dramatically from company to company and is often concealed among a morass of accounting techniques. The corporation itself must look to its future; since the business is finding and selling oil, the crude that they produce must be replaced by new discoveries if the corporation is to stay even or grow. Since exploration is quite risky, the capital required must often be generated by revenues rather than borrowing. Thus, it can be argued that the price of oil should be less a function of the costs of finding and producing oil today and more a function of finding and producing oil tomorrow.

There are numerous other factors which make a cost based pricing system a bureaucratic nightmare. Each production facility would have to be treated separately to account for the vast differences in reservoir characteristics; a determination would have to be made of a fair profit or return on investment; and so forth. All of these items would have to be established and constantly re-evaluated to consider changed circumstances.

SUMMARY:

- Regulated price will discourage domestic production because many factors not taken into account:
  - Risk
  - Corporate overhead
  - Replacement of current reserves are going to be at sufficiently higher costs.
- Arbitrary Government decision relative to what might constitute a fair rate of return.
- We only have to look at the natural gas shortage to see the fallacy of such an approach.

QUESTION: How can our fragile, still recovering economy, tolerate decontrol?

ANSWER: Decontrol will not jeopardize our economic recovery. As a result of immediate decontrol and removal of the import fees, accompanied by a windfall profits tax and consumer rebates, GNP and unemployment should be virtually unaffected. The three cent per gallon increase in gasoline and other petroleum product prices and its accompanying effects will be almost undetectable in the national economic picture.

Imports are expected to be reduced by about 680,000 barrels per day in 1977 and over two million barrels per day (MMB/D) in 1985. If these actions are combined with the other short-term actions proposed by the President, such as coal conversion, insulation tax credit, and production from the Naval Petroleum Reserve at Elk Hills, imports would be reduced by about 1.4 MMB/D in 1977.

Finally, the potential impact of doing nothing now is far greater than the short-term costs associated with decontrol. If we do nothing, our vulnerability to an embargo will continue to climb. Today, more of our imports are coming from OPEC nations than during the last embargo. With no action, about 3 MMB/D will be from insecure sources in 1977 and a six-month embargo in 1977 could decrease GNP by $24 billion (in 1958 $) and increase unemployment by up to 700,000. These costs are far greater than the economic impacts of decontrol and a comprehensive national energy policy.

SUMMARY:

- Decontrol plus removal of import fees will only raise prices by 3¢/gallon.
- CPI impact is .2%, unemployment and GNP effects are small
- But immediate decontrol will reduce imports by 680,000 B/D in 1977 and by over 2 million B/D in 1985.
- Decontrol could reduce the cost of an embargo in 1977 by $9 billion
- Costs of doing nothing greatly exceed costs of decontrol.

QUESTION: Why hasn't the FEA given the Congress good information on oil production costs as mandated by Section 11A of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act?

ANSWER: FEA has provided detailed cost estimates of production as part of its Project Independence report. But I am always troubled by people who want increased cost estimates.

The costs of crude oil production vary tremendously across the country. While it may be possible to produce oil economically at $5.25 in some wells, production from other fields would not even pay for itself at OPEC price levels, let alone $7.50 per barrel. Each field is different from every other field with a completely different set of economics. Even within the same field there are often different producing reservoirs which have dissimilar characteristics and costs. For example, one property might be substantially depleted -- producing a great deal of water along with the oil; another property might contain heavy viscous crude which needs to be heated before it can be produced ... and so on.

Even an "average" or "representative" cost of production is not meaningful, except for the particular property it reflects. If we said that the average production needed $8.50 per barrel to be economical and then passed a law with an $8.50 per barrel ceiling price, almost half of the production -- everything above the "average" would suddenly become unprofitable and would be shut down.

The range of costs becomes even greater if you talk about secondary and tertiary recovery, offshore production and Alaska.

SUMMARY:

- PIB does provide detailed engineering cost estimates.
- "Average" cost is not meaningful due to large variances among producing properties.

QUESTION: First the President says we have to reduce petroleum imports and so he puts a $2 tariff on -- now he's going to take off the $2 and decontrol the price of domestic oil. Isn't that going to lead to increased imports?

ANSWER: The President's removal of the $2 import fee would come only with expiration of price controls on old oil. The net effect of these two actions is to provide somewhat higher prices. This is a stimulus to more domestic production and lower consumption. In sum, imports would be reduced by about 700,000 barrels per day by 1977 and production would increase by 1.1 to 2.8 MMB/D by 1985.

SUMMARY:

- Domestic production increase
  100,000-300,000 Bbl/day in 1977
  1.1 to 2.8 million Bbl/day by 1985

- Import reduction
  700,000 Bbl/day in 1977
  2.2 million Bbl/day by 1985

QUESTION: Which states will be most severely impacted by natural gas curtailments and resulting increased demand for alternative fuels? What measures, if any, is the FEA planning to implement to provide relief to these areas?

ANSWER: Natural gas curtailments are expected to occur in Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, California, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. As a result of curtailments in these states, there will probably be an increase in the demand for alternate fuels, particularly #2 heating oil. The FEA is currently reviewing the impact of curtailments in these states and options are currently being considered with regard to what relief could be provided to these areas if the need arises.

SUMMARY:

- Most severe impacts - North Carolina
  Next most acute - New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina and Virginia
- Policy actions being considered include:
  - 180-day emergency pipeline sales
  - end-user purchases of intrastate gas
  - alternate fuel availability

QUESTION: Why should oil which was discovered twenty years ago when price expectations were $2 a barrel be permitted to be sold at current "free market" levels?

ANSWER: We are looking to these old fields for significant contributions to production as a result of more intensive drilling activity and the applications of sophisticated enhanced recovery techniques. For example, we estimate that incremental production by 1985 will be increased by about 1.4 million barrels per day if proper incentives are provided for tertiary recovery. That represents about half of our current imports of crude oil.

The charge that current prices should be constrained by past expectations could apply to almost any raw material from gold to lumber.

SUMMARY:

- Investment requirement extremely high for tertiary recovery
- Keeping price low will stop these techniques from being used.
- Inflation

QUESTION: Why should we push prices up to encourage ecological disasters like OCS, oil shale, and strip mining?

ANSWER: Due to the advanced state of decline of domestic oil fields, more expensive recovery techniques are required to produce the remaining recoverable crude oil. Even with the application of waterflooding, a widespread and relatively inexpensive secondary recovery technique, producible reserves will be exhausted in 10-15 years at current production rates. Large additions to our energy supplies must come from new areas like Alaska or the OCS and new technologies such as shale oil or coal liquefaction.

While it is true that offshore drilling, production from oil shale, and strip mining all have certain environmental impacts, the technology is available to reduce these impacts. The environment must be protected but in line with energy and economic needs. OCS development, for example, would probably have a smaller environmental impact than imports in tankers. Further, nuclear, solar, and geothermal energy cannot yet make a substantial contribution to replacement of oil, coal, and natural gas. The true value of energy is going to be reflected in higher prices, which are required both to provide the economic incentive for our necessary energy production and to conserve energy use.

SUMMARY:

- Available energy sources must be tapped to meet our goals of self-sufficiency.
- Environmental impact can be minimized

QUESTION: The Entitlements Program is the only difference between making a profit or taking a loss for many small and independent companies; what is going to replace that when EPAA expires?

ANSWER: The entitlements program was responsive to a problem of cost differentials directly attributable to the price controls on old domestic oil. That is, some refiners could only buy expensive crude oil and were consequently unable to compete at the pump with those who were able to run their refineries with relatively cheap old oil. When there is decontrol,all crude oil will be selling for about the same price and so there will no longer be any cost differentials or any further need for an entitlement. Independent non-refiner marketers should, once again, demonstrate their ability to be very competitive in a free market environment. The FEA will continue, however, to monitor market shares between classes of wholesale and retail marketers and advise the Congress of this effort.

SUMMARY:

- With the abolition of the two tier pricing system the necessity to equalize crude oil costs is removed
- We are currently examining the impact on small and independent refiners as a result of significant crude oil cost increases and may propose interim relief

QUESTION: A free market does not exist relative to oil since prices are established artificially by OPEC. Why should we permit a foreign cartel to establish domestic prices?

ANSWER:

World oil prices are unquestionably established by cartel action--but they are not artificial. Current price levels have held over 18 months and petroleum deficit nations have paid the price. In the short term, it appears that OPEC will continue to have this type of market leverage. It is obvious that OPEC could significantly reduce their prices and still make a profit but it is equally obvious that they won't, so long as the rest of the world does nothing to significantly alter the current energy imbalance.

In the short term very little in the way of tangible results can be accomplished. Through higher prices, however, it is possible to reduce our consumption through: (1) conservation; (2) curtailing the abandonment of wells which would otherwise be uneconomic to maintain; (3) increasing secondary and tertiary recovery in old fields; (4) increasing exploration and production activity. To the extent that the U.S. takes the lead in attempting to reduce its demand, and therefore OPEC's hold on the free world's energy prices, it is possible to dampen future pricing actions. It can reasonably be argued that domestic prices should be significantly higher than imported oil, on the basis that the domestic expenditure is recycled whereas the foreign payment generally represents net loss to our economy.

SUMMARY:

- Domestic energy policy must be focused on decreasing our reliance on foreign energy sources.

DAILY NEWS

Energy Conservation Gains
Approaches Half of Ford Aim

P. 14

By JEFFREY ANTEVIL

Washington, Jan. 13 (News Bureau)—Conservation is well on its way to meeting half of President Ford's goal for reducing U.S. oil imports, a considerably larger achievement than the more publicized efforts to develop new fuel sources, a top federal energy official said today.

Roger W. Sant, assistant federal energy administrator for conservation, told The News that new figures show U.S. energy consumption running more than 12% below pre-oil embargo forecasts for 1975.

Frank Zarb

"There's been a very clear change in consumption patterns," Sant said, adding that the conservation effect of higher world oil prices was still acclerating and would very likely produce a drop of about 23% in U.S. energy use by 1985.

Translated into its equivalent value in barrels of petroleum, Sant said, this would amount to a saving of 6 million or 7 million barrels of oil a day, or about half of President Ford's "energy independence" goal for 1985.

More Figures Are Given

Other figures disclosed last week by Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb showed that U.S. consumption of oil alone last year was 2.5 million barrels a day below 1973 pre-embargo predictions. An agency study attributed 600,000 barrels of this reduction to the effects of higher fuel prices — presumably a permanent change — with the 1975 economic slowdown accounting for the rest.

Despite these accomplishments, Sant said that he did not agree with Zarb that the U.S. had done as well in the area of energy conservation as its Western European allies.

Residents of Britain and West Germany, who even before the 1973 embargo paid two or three times as much for fuel as Americans, are well ahead of this country in reducing their consumption, Sant said. Even if the U.S. achieves a 23% cutback by 1985, he added Americans will still be using much more fuel per capita than any nation in the world.

But Sant said the fuel-saving provisions in the energy bill signed by Ford last month, along with mandatory building standards and insulation measures likely to pass Congress next year, would give the U.S. a conservation program among the top five in the industrialized world.

Sant emphasized that every barrel of fuel saved through conservation is equivalent to a barrel produced from such new sources as offshore drilling and oil shale.

The statement that the Federal Energy Administration will be dismantled June 30th and its energy functions and its staff parceled out among other Government departments does not represent my point of view. Those that argue that FEA should be disbanded now either hold the mistaken belief that the energy crisis is over or that the splintered and disorganized Federal energy programs that existed before the embargo in 1973 were effective.

The President has sent to the Congress a Bill to extend the Agency through September 30, 1979. It is my hope and belief that the Congress will see fit to support this extension. Sometime in the next few years, the Congress may determine that an overall Energy Agency, incorporating energy activities carried out by many agencies in the Executive Branch ~~and~~ be melted into one agency. In the meantime, the Federal Energy Administration has been mandated to enforce the provisions of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (EPCA) signed by the President on December 22, 1975, including numerous energy conservation programs and price controls to protect consumers, and energy data collection and analysis. In addition, the Nation is more vulnerable than ever before to foreign oil with imports now over 40 percent of our total U.S. consumption and, without an extension of FEA it will be impossible to rapidly implement the important provisions of the EPCA which will reduce our vulnerability.

energy

Petroleum Situation Report

Federal Energy Administration

National Energy Information Center

Week ended: October 18, 1974

Highlights

Crude Oil Imports

During the years 1966 through 1972, when imports of petroleum products increased by 85 percent, refined product imports were always larger than crude oil imports. In 1973, when total imports rose to 6202 MB/D, crude oil imports increased to 109.5 percent of product imports.

The import picture during the first four months of 1974 was distorted by the Arab oil embargo. Total crude imports were down, averaging 3004 MB/D--about 6.3 percent less than refined. After the embargo ended, crude imports picked up and during the next four months averaged 4141 MB/D, greater than product imports by 62 percent.

From the mid-sixties through 1970, Venezuela and Canada were our chief sources of imported crude. Starting in 1967, imports from Canada exceeded those from Venezuela, and in 1970 made up 51 percent of our imported crude. Since then, although the quantity went up 49 percent, the fraction of total crude supplied from Canada has gone down, and in 1973 was only 31 percent. In 1971, four additional countries, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, became major suppliers of crude to the United States. From 191 MB/D in 1970 our imports from these countries grew to 1327 MB/D in 1973.

The table shows U.S. crude imports for four time periods from four geographic regions: Eastern Hemisphere, Arab; Eastern Hemisphere, All Other; Western Hemisphere, Canada; and Western Hemisphere, All Other. Comparing 1973 with May-August 1974, one can see that the Arab fraction of our imports remained almost constant while Eastern Hemisphere, All Other increased greatly at the expense of both Canada and Western Hemisphere, All Other. Canadian and Venezuelan imports were down 271 and 166 MB/D respectively, while total imports were up. The big increases were in Iran (+384 MB/D), Nigeria (+303 MB/D), and Indonesia (+86 MB/D). Among the Arab nations Algeria (+228 MB/D), Saudi Arabia (+123 MB/D), and United Arab Emirates (+54 MB/D) had large increases while Libya went from 153 MB/D to zero.

After 1977, Alaska crude and the new supplies available from Mexico should reduce our dependence on Eastern Hemisphere crude oil.

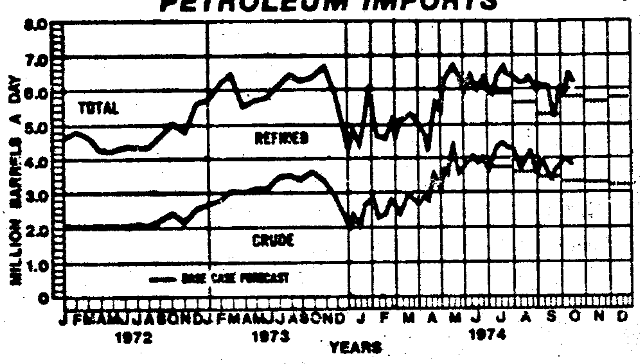
Source: Census Bureau and Bureau of Mines

PERCENT CRUDE OIL IMPORTS BY SOURCE

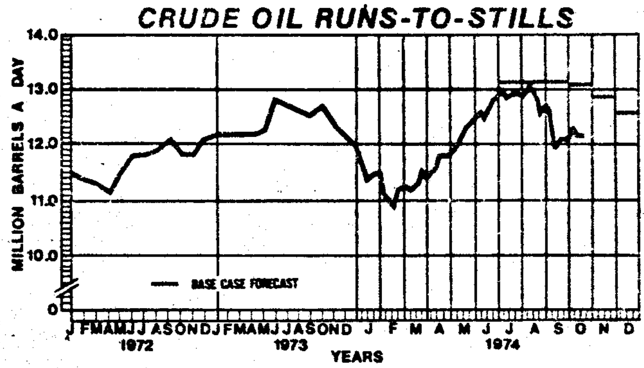
	1972	1973	1974_1	1974_2
EASTERN HEMIS.				
Arab	20.0	25.3	2.0	26.5
Other	22.2	25.0	46.2	40.5
WESTERN HEMIS.				
Canada	35.8	30.9	31.5	19.9
Other	22.0	18.8	20.3	13.1
TOTAL (MB/D)	2469	3546	3004	4141

1974_1=(Jan.-Apr.); 1972_2=(May-Aug.)

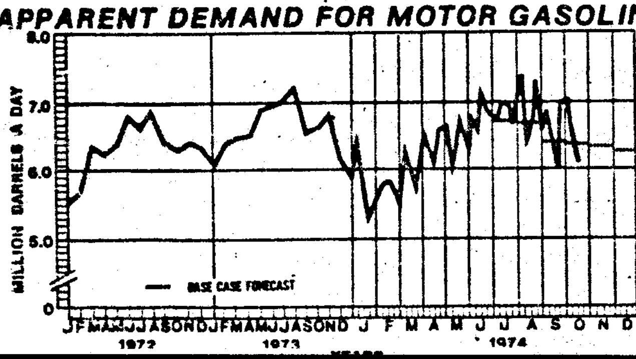
PETROLEUM IMPORTS



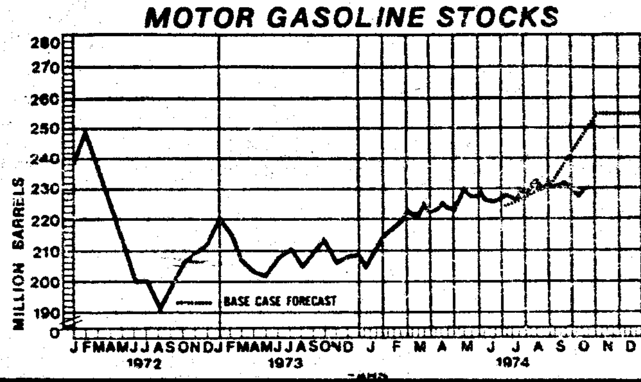
CRUDE OIL RUNS-TO-STILLS



APPARENT DEMAND FOR MOTOR GASOLINE



MOTOR GASOLINE STOCKS



U.S. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OPERATI
(Excluding Puerto Rico)
Thousands of Barrels per Day

FOR WEEK ENDED October 18, 1974	WEEKLY DATA Current Week	Last Week	Last Year a	4-WEEK AVERAGE 1974	1973 a
TOTAL DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS*	15,490	17,729	17,128	16,914	17,629
IMPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS	2,514	2,424	2,808	2,303	2,920
CRUDE OIL					
Domestic Production	8,640 a	8,641 a	9,324	8,690 a	9,361
Imports	3,764	4,048	3,912	3,857	3,735
Ending Stocks (MMB)	254.0	252.4	248.2	-	-
Runs to Stills	12,218	12,185	12,715	12,250	12,659
MOTOR GASOLINE					
Production	6,269	6,282	6,524	6,386	6,524
Imports	273	218	153	204	183
Apparent Demand*	6,122	6,634	6,402	6,713	6,795
Ending Stocks (MMB)	229.7	226.8	202.6	-	-
TOTAL JET FUELS					
Production	921	919	960	913	879
Imports	168	267	187	203	120
Apparent Demand*	959	1,135	1,026	1,051	973
Ending Stocks (MMB)	31.9	30.9	25.4	-	-
DISTILLATE FUEL OIL					
Production	2,627	2,612	2,899	2,663	2,820
Imports	202	280	425	210	268
Apparent Demand*	1,854	3,101	2,590	2,642	2,815
Ending Stocks (MMB)	232.6	225.8	201.1	-	-
RESIDUAL FUEL OIL					
Production	1,123	1,037	923	1,083	887
Imports	1,450	1,206	1,728	1,263	1,795
Apparent Demand*	2,223	2,535	2,758	2,373	2,664
Ending Stocks (MMB)	73.4	70.9	56.9	-	-

* Shipments from primary supply are calculated by FEA by summing supply items and adjusting for inventory change. This does not represent consumption during the period, as it does not provide an indication of usage from or build-up of supplies in secondary and consumer storage.

Source: FEA, unless otherwise indicated.
a = API

TOTAL DEMAND FOR ALL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS for the 4 weeks ended Oct. 18 was 16.9 million barrels a day, 4.1 percent less than a year ago but 5.2 percent higher than the Base Case forecast. For the past week total apparent demand was 15.5 million barrels a day, 2.2 million less than last week and 1.6 million less than a year ago. The immediate cause of the drop in apparent demand this week was the large increase in primary stocks. Each of the major products increased, for a total increase of 13.2 million barrels, which accounts for 1.9 million barrels a day of the reduction in apparent total demand.

TOTAL IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM at 6278 MB/D, were down about 200 MB/D from last week. The drop was in crude oil imports, refined product imports were higher by 90 MB/D. Both residual fuel oil (+244MB/D) and gasoline (+55MB/D) increased, while jet fuels and distillate were lower.

The 4-week average of imports is 6160 MB/D, almost 500 MB/D lower than that of last year.

Apparent demand for MOTOR GASOLINE was 6713 MB/D for the 4 weeks ended Oct. 18, 1.2 percent less than last year but 5.4 percent higher than the Base Case forecast. Imports increased by 25 percent and their 4-week average is now 204 MB/D, 21 MB/D higher than a year ago. Stocks at 229.7 million barrels are 27 million higher than last year. Last week's stocks were revised down by 3.9 million barrels, increasing apparent demand for that week by 533 MB/D.

Stocks of DISTILLATE FUEL OIL increased again and at 232.6 million barrels are 6.8 million higher than last week and 31.5 million higher than a year ago as reported by the API. This large increase in primary stocks is reflected in apparent demand which was 1,854 MB/D, the lowest since early July. However, last week's demand was 3,101 MB/D and the 4-week average demand is 2,642 MB/D, 6.1 percent less than that of last year.

Petroleum Situation Report

Federal Energy Administration

National Energy Information Center

Week ended: 15 Nov. 1974

The Petroleum Situation Report for the current week contains only the U.S. petroleum industry operations tables for the current and previous week. Future reports will contain data on petroleum industry operations and will describe progress in achieving the conservation objectives established by the President.

U. S. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
(Excluding Puerto Rico)

FOR WEEK ENDED November 08, 1974	Weekly Data*			4-week Average*	
	Current Week	Last Week	Last Year**	1974	1973**
TOTAL DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS***....	16,858	18,582	17,552	17,715	17,957
IMPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS.....	2,841	2,919	3,033	2,954	3,028
CRUDE OIL					
Domestic Production...........	8,652**	8,653**	9,281	8,648**	9,311
Imports.......................	3,672	3,666	3,157	3,837	3,883
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	252.0	254.1	249.0	---	---
Runs to Stills................	12,210	12,710	12,509	12,450	12,760
MOTOR GASOLINE					
Production....................	6,143	6,219	6,513	6,272	6,588
Imports.......................	106	147	108	160	118
Apparent Demand***............	6,440	6,887	7,102	6,575	6,575
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	227.0	228.3	204.9	---	---
TOTAL JET FUELS					
Production....................	909	907	884	906	920
Imports.......................	229	159	217	192	197
Apparent Demand***............	1,067	959	1,049	1,050	1,095
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	32.1	31.6	25.2	---	---
DISTILLATE FUEL OIL					
Production....................	2,807	2,995	2,889	2,849	2,937
Imports.......................	436	329	542	328	440
Apparent Demand***............	2,512	3,308	3,039	2,810	2,999
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	239.1	234.0	206.1	---	---
RESIDUAL FUEL OIL					
Production....................	1,170	1,105	955	1,149	944
Imports.......................	1,215	1,348	1,818	1,400	1,905
Apparent Demand***............	2,276	2,372	2,845	2,499	2,934
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	72.5	71.7	55.2	---	---

U. S. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
(Excluding Puerto Rico)

FOR WEEK ENDED November 15, 1974	Weekly Data*			4-week Average*	
	Current Week	Last Week	Last Year**	1974	1973**
TOTAL DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS***....	18,013	16,926	17,818	17,715	18,129
IMPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS.....	2,938	2,820	3,162	2,950	3,117
CRUDE OIL					
Domestic Production...........	8,606**	8,652**	9,053	8,639**	9,243
Imports.......................	4,204	3,702	3,477	3,937	3,774
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	258.4	253.0	252.6	---	---
Runs to Stills................	12,029	12,248	12,318	12,390	12,661
MOTOR GASOLINE					
Production....................	6,188	6,153	6,268	6,284	6,524
Imports.......................	130	106	152	131	137
Apparent Demand***............	6,521	6,528	6,603	6,638	6,626
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	225.5	226.9	203.6	---	---
TOTAL JET FUELS					
Production....................	898	910	891	898	903
Imports.......................	221	229	177	224	195
Apparent Demand***............	1,226	1,067	815	1,148	1,042
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	31.4	32.1	27.0	---	---
DISTILLATE FUEL OIL					
Production....................	2,799	2,806	2,863	2,878	2,928
Imports.......................	363	436	493	367	440
Apparent Demand***............	3,392	2,404	3,648	3,085	3,264
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	238.6	240.2	204.0	---	---
RESIDUAL FUEL OIL					
Production....................	1,226	1,170	896	1,172	937
Imports.......................	1,424	1,215	1,965	1,397	1,961
Apparent Demand***............	2,603	2,316	2,882	2,599	2,965
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	72.9	72.6	55.0	---	---

* Data is in Thousands of Barrels unless otherwise indicated.
** Data from API.
*** Shipments from primary supply are calculated by FEA by summing supply items and adjusting for inventory change. This does not represent consumption during the period, as is does not provide an indication of usage from or build-up of supplies in secondary and consumer storage.

Source: FEA, unless otherwise indicated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 23, 1974

MEMORANDUM

To: S/PRS - Mr. Paul Hare

From: EB - Julius L. Katz, Acting

Statement on Canada's Oil Export Policy

You may volunteer the following statement in relation to Canadian Energy Minister MacDonald's statement of November 22 regarding Canada's oil export policy:

1. We have known for more than a year of the likelihood that Canada's oil exports to the U.S. would be phased out around the end of the present decade.

2. Because some areas of the middle West have relied on Canadian crude oil it has been our hope and our expectation that any reduction in Canada's exports to the U.S. would be phased out over a number of years to permit the orderly readjustment of the refining and distribution systems in those areas.

3. We are pleased to note the consideration given by the Canadian Government to the traditional reliance of northern tier refineries upon Canadian crude oil.

4. At the same time we are somewhat disappointed to learn from Minister MacDonald's announcement that the Canadian Government proposes to shut in the production of some quantities of oil and thus to reduce exports to the U.S. even more rapidly than recommended by the National Energy Board.

5. It is our hope that the Canadian Government, will after consultations which it plans with the Canadian Provinces, decide not to shut in production surplus to Canada's current requirements and thus continue to make such oil available for export.

If asked whether we were consulted by the Canadian Government before hand, you should state: "we were informed on November 20, about the conclusion and recommendation of

Canada's National Energy Board. We were informed of the Minister MacDonald's statement shortly before it was delivered in Ottawa on November 22.

Clearance:
EUR - Mr. Vine

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

1 TO (Name, office symbol or location)	INITIALS / DATE	ACTION
Mr Ron Nessen Press Secretary	INITIALS DATE	CIRCULATE COORDINATION
2	INITIALS DATE	FILE INFORMATION
3	INITIALS DATE	NOTE AND RETURN PER CON-VERSATION
4	INITIALS DATE	SEE ME SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Enclosed are the copies of the Petroleum Situation Report for the week ending November 29, 1974.

Do NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disapprovals, clearances, and similar actions.

FROM (Name, office symbol or location)	
Mr Paul Chapman Federal Energy Admin.	DATE Dec 6,1974 PHONE 961-6000

OPTIONAL FORM 41 GPO c43—16—81418-1 419-015 5041-101
AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41CFR) 100-11.206

Petroleum Situation Report

Federal Energy Administration

National Energy Information Center

Week ended: November 29, 1974

Highlights

Natural Gas Deficiencies

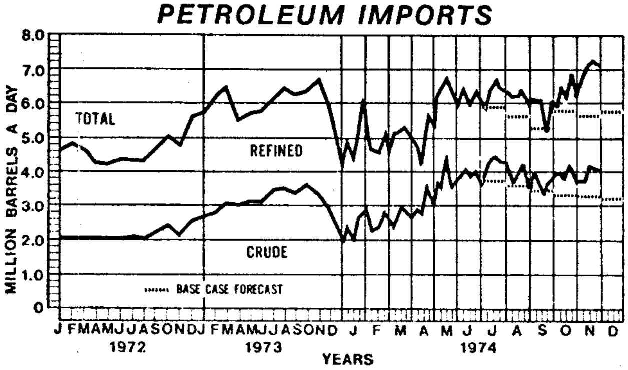
In its semi-annual report of natural gas deficiencies, the Federal Power Commission's Bureau of Natural Gas projected firm deficiencies of 919 billion cubic feet for the November through March 1974-75 natural gas heating season. This figure represents an increase of 107 percent over the 444 billion cubic feet deficiency registered during the natural gas heating season of 1973-74. The amount of natural gas curtailed to all classes of consumers is projected to be 10 percent of the total interstate natural gas pipeline requirements for the period November 1974 through March 1975. Gas deficiencies, according to a report recently issued by the Future Requirements Committee at the request of the FPC for FEA, will be most severely felt in the mid-continent and southeastern states. The FRC further reports that these deficiencies will especially affect industrial consumers classified in two major SIC categories: (1) Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products, and (2) Chemicals and Allied Products.

Period	FIRM (billion cubic feet) Requirements	Deficiencies	% Deficient
September 1973 - August 1974	18,501	1,362	7.36
September 1974 - August 1975*	19,226	2,358	12.26
November 1973 - March 1974	8,648	444	5.13
November 1974 - March 1975*	9,080	919	10.12
	INTERRUPTIBLE		
September 1973 - August 1974	650	218	33.53
September 1974 - August 1975*	599	266	44.40
November 1973 - August 1974	245	85	34.69
November 1974 - August 1975*	240	118	49.16

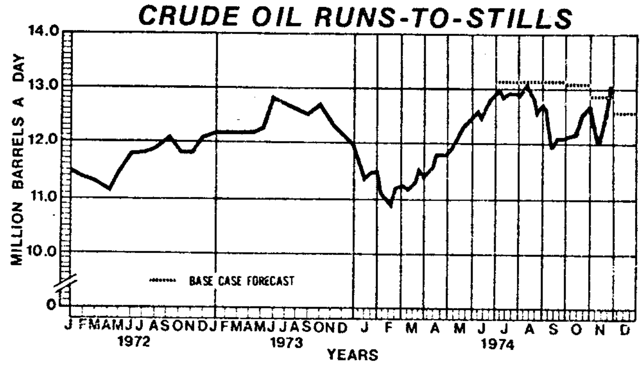
* projected

Source: Federal Power Commission.

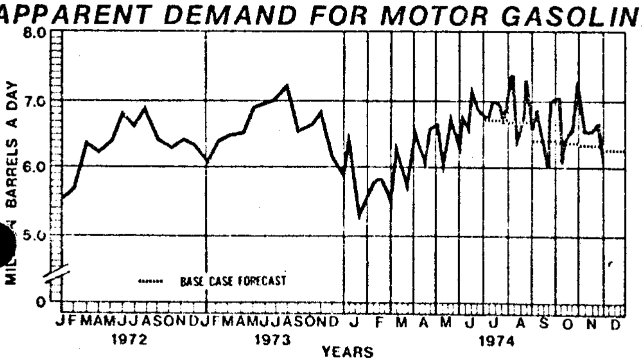
PETROLEUM IMPORTS



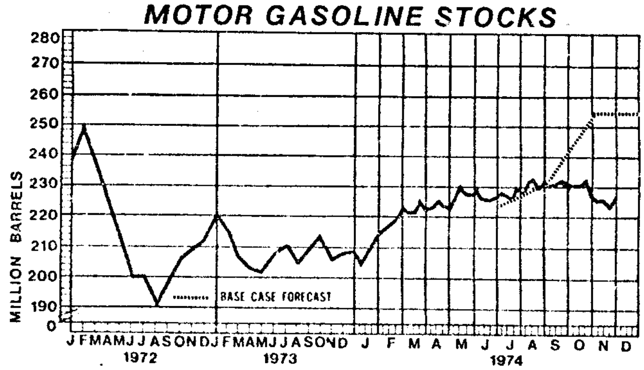
CRUDE OIL RUNS-TO-STILLS



APPARENT DEMAND FOR MOTOR GASOLINE



MOTOR GASOLINE STOCKS



U. S. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
(Excluding Puerto Rico)

FOR WEEK ENDED November 22, 1974	Weekly Data* Current Week	Last Week	Last Year**	4-week Average* 1974	1973**
TOTAL DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS***....	18,124	18,063	17,869	17,921	17,923
IMPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS.....	3,200	2,937	2,911	2,971	2,995
CRUDE OIL					
Domestic Production...........	8,668**	8,606**	9,092	8,645**	9,184
Imports.......................	4,110	4,204	3,281	3,920	3,541
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	261.2	258.4	253.9	---	---
Runs to Stills................	12,463	12,029	12,381	12,379	12,526
MOTOR GASOLINE					
Production....................	6,279	6,188	6,430	6,230	6,449
Imports.......................	167	130	138	138	112
Apparent Demand***............	6,688	6,525	6,749	6,663	6,686
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	223.8	225.5	202.3	---	---
TOTAL JET FUELS					
Production....................	782	898	937	874	904
Imports.......................	232	221	120	235	174
Apparent Demand***............	1,041	1,234	1,090	1,099	999
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	31.2	31.3	26.8	---	---
DISTILLATE FUEL OIL					
Production....................	2,887	2,799	3,011	2,880	2,918
Imports.......................	477	363	485	401	495
Apparent Demand***............	3,306	3,392	3,373	3,098	3,370
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	239.0	238.6	204.9	---	---
RESIDUAL FUEL OIL					
Production....................	1,243	1,226	880	1,191	918
Imports.......................	1,498	1,424	1,757	1,373	1,858
Apparent Demand***............	2,720	2,603	2,887	2,535	2,901
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	73.0	72.9	53.3	---	---

U. S. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
(Excluding Puerto Rico)

FOR WEEK ENDED November 29, 1974	Weekly Data* Current Week	Last Week	Last Year**	4-week Average* 1974	1973**
TOTAL DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS***....	18,063 000	18,124	17,328	17,812	17,641
IMPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS.....	3,133	3,200	3,149	3,022	3,064
CRUDE OIL					
Domestic Production...........	8,662**	8,668**	9,045	8,647**	9,189
Imports.......................	4,028	4,110	3,166	4,011	3,270
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	255.5	261.2	251.6	---	---
Runs to Stills................	12,695	12,463	12,406	12,365	12,403
MOTOR GASOLINE					
Production....................	6,353	6,279	6,369	6,243	6,395
Imports.......................	112	167	138	129	134
Apparent Demand***............	6,132	6,688	5,790	6,472	6,561
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	226.1	223.8	207.3	---	---
TOTAL JET FUELS					
Production....................	842	782	809	858	880
Imports.......................	193	232	122	219	159
Apparent Demand***............	988	1,041	872	1,081	956
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	31.5	31.2	27.2	---	---
DISTILLATE FUEL OIL					
Production....................	3,037	2,887	3,021	2,882	2,946
Imports.......................	364	477	519	410	510
Apparent Demand***............	3,408	3,306	3,561	3,131	3,405
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	238.9	239.0	204.7	---	---
RESIDUAL FUEL OIL					
Production....................	1,266	1,243	1,045	1,226	944
Imports.......................	1,723	1,498	1,953	1,465	1,873
Apparent Demand***............	2,920	2,720	2,819	2,642	2,858
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	73.5	73.0	54.6	---	---

* Data is in Thousands of Barrels unless otherwise indicated.

** Data from API.

*** Shipments from primary supply are calculated by FEA by summing supply items and adjusting for inventory change. This does not represent consumption during the period, as is does not provide an indication of usage from or build-up of supplies in secondary and consumer storage.

Source: FEA, unless otherwise indicated.

Petroleum Situation Report

Federal Energy Administration

National Energy Information Center

Week ended: December 27, 1974

Highlights

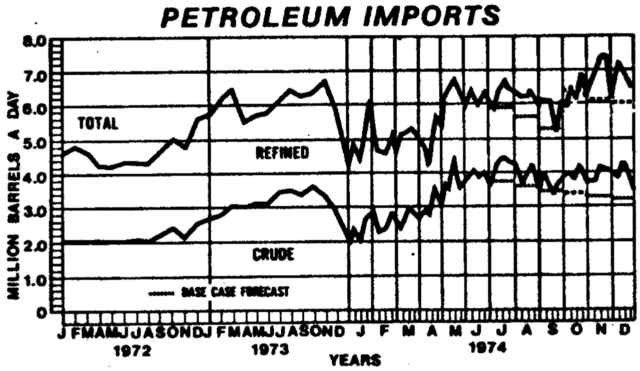
Refinery Strike

The Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) represents about 200,000 workers in the energy industries. The threatened strike involves about 60,000 workers in refineries with 50-60 percent of the total refinery capacity. Most contracts between OCAW and the oil industry expired at midnight Jan. 7 but the president of OCAW did not call a strike although some unofficial walkouts have been reported. Current union demands, which may be modified, include the following: general wage increases of fifty cents per hour applied as "catch-up" against past increases in the cost of living; basic wage rates increased annually by $1.50 per hour; wage rates subject to cost of living adjustments (COLA) every two months equal to the percentage increase in the CPI; a minimum monthly pension of $16.50 multiplied by the number of years in service; an adequate medical-insurance plan fully paid for by the employer.

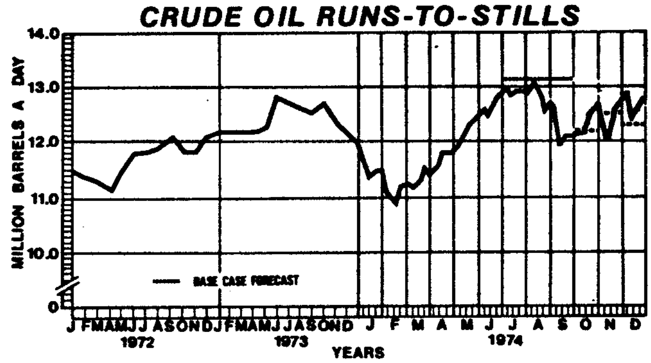
It has been reported that the feature most objectionable to oil company executives is the bi-monthly COLA demand. The automobile, aluminum, telephone, trucking, electrical manufacturing, and, most recently, coal industries already have escalation agreements, but they are mostly annual or quarterly and have clauses limiting scheduled wage increases to 3-4 percent.

Union leaders say the strike would have no immediate effect on the general public because the oil companies have considerable reserves of petroleum products. Company officials point out that plants have operated well in the past with supervisory and other nonunion personnel and are to a large extent fully automated.

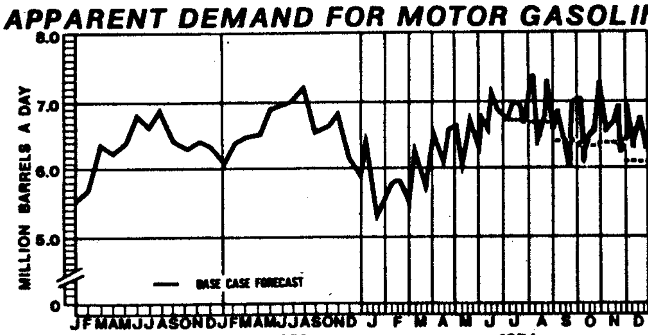
PETROLEUM IMPORTS



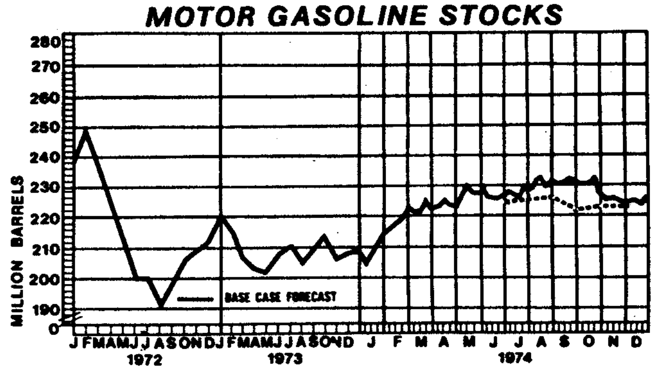
CRUDE OIL RUNS-TO-STILLS



APPARENT DEMAND FOR MOTOR GASOLINE



MOTOR GASOLINE STOCKS



U. S. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
(Excluding Puerto Rico)

FOR WEEK ENDED December 27, 1974	Weekly Data* Current Week	Last Week	Last Year**	4-week Average* 1974	1973**
TOTAL DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS***....	17,010	18,087	16,832	18,168	17,644
IMPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS.....	2,946	2,526	2,767	2,664	2,868
CRUDE OIL					
Domestic Production...........	8,700**	8,664**	9,175	8,670**	9,143
Imports.......................	3,405	4,115	2,679	3,922	2,918
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	250.6	257.0	243.4	—	—
Runs to Stills................	12,752	12,491	12,215	12,622	12,206
MOTOR GASOLINE					
Production....................	6,581	6,259	6,071	6,398	6,088
Imports.......................	195	131	24	177	104
Apparent Demand***............	6,296	6,708	5,503	6,556	6,193
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	225.9	222.5	207.3	—	—
TOTAL JET FUELS					
Production....................	918	854	795	894	877
Imports.......................	215	228	177	231	152
Apparent Demand***............	1,119	1,205	1,063	1,160	992
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	30.3	30.2	28.2	—	—
DISTILLATE FUEL OIL					
Production....................	3,166	2,878	3,196	3,032	3,137
Imports.......................	564	493	323	464	378
Apparent Demand***............	3,042	3,964	3,450	3,900	3,558
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	230.7	225.9	203.5	—	—
RESIDUAL FUEL OIL					
Production....................	1,375	1,348	1,165	1,326	1,100
Imports.......................	1,757	1,401	1,807	1,555	1,832
Apparent Demand***............	2,937	2,649	2,708	2,896	2,953
Ending Stocks (MMB)...........	73.5	72.1	54.0	—	—

* Data is in Thousands of Barrels per day unless otherwise indicated.

** Data from API.

*** Shipments from primary supply are calculated by FEA by summing supply items and adjusting for inventory change. This does not represent consumption during the period, as is does not provide an indication of usage from or build-up of supplies in secondary and consumer storage.

Source: FEA, unless otherwise indicated.

IMPORTS of crude oil, at 3,405 MB/D, dropped 17 percent from last week and were running 27 percent below last year's level. For the 4 weeks ending Dec. 27, crude oil imports were 34 percent lower than during the same period a year ago. Total imports of refined products increased 17 percent this week and were 6.5 percent higher than last year. The 4-week average of refined product imports was down 7 percent from the previous year. (Note that import figures for motor gasoline and distillate for the previous 3 weeks have been revised.) Imports of motor gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil increased this week by 49 percent, 14 percent and 25 percent respectively. Jet fuel imports dropped by 6 percent. Imports of the major refined products, with the exception of residual fuel oil, showed sizeable increases over last year. Jet fuel and distillate were higher by 22 percent and 75 percent respectively. Motor gasoline imports were 171 MB/D above those of the previous year. The 4-week averages of jet fuel, distillate and motor gasoline were 70 percent, 52 percent and 23 percent higher than those of last year. The 4-week average of residual fuel oil was 15 percent lower than a year ago.

Total APPARENT DEMAND for petroleum products fell 6 percent this week. Demand for motor gasoline, jet fuel, and distillate dropped 6 percent, 7 percent and 23 percent respectively. Residual fuel oil demand rose by 11 percent. The 4-week averages of demand for motor gasoline, jet fuel, and distillate were 6 percent, 17 percent, and 10 percent higher than the demand for the same period last year. The 4-week average of residual fuel oil demand was 2 percent less than the previous year's.

Domestic PRODUCTION of crude oil was 5 percent below last year's level. Refinery output of motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oil increased by 5 percent, 8 percent, 10 percent, and 2 percent respectively from the previous week. Output of jet fuel was up 16 percent from last year and production of motor gasoline was 8 percent higher than a year ago. The 4-week average of residual fuel oil production, at 1,326 MB/D, was up 20 percent from the previous year.

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20461

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

February 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: ROGERS C.B. MORTON

FROM: FRANK G. ZARB /S/

The House and Senate Democrats are now drafting more comprehensive energy proposals. Although there is no agreement upon the final shape of these plans either within each body or between the House and Senate, the major elements of their plans are beginning to surface. (The attached chart indicates the key measures in each plan.) A broad comparison of these plans with the Administration's program is given below; a more detailed comparison will be provided as the plans become more specific.

General Analysis

o Both plans in their current form would result in increased vulnerability (more imports) over the next three to five years.

o Neither plan is very specific on the methods for implementing their suggested options.

o Each plan contains portions of the Administration's program.

o Both programs establish strategic petroleum reserves and authorize standby authorities.

o Both plans exclude the oil import fee, crude oil excise taxes, and natural gas excise taxes.

Senate Plan

o Drastically reduces short-term goals (has no targets in 1975-1977 period); yet establishes a stringent goal for 1985.

o Only short-term conservation measure is an unspecified gasoline tax linked to unemployment levels.

- o Long-term conservation program is largely similar to Administration's program, with some additional mandatory industrial measures and small car tax incentives.
- o No modification of environmental standards.
- o Establishes National Energy Production Board and Energy Trust Fund.
- o Would set coal and natural gas windfall profits taxes.

House Plan

- o This plan is somewhat closer to the Administration's program, especially in energy supply measures.
- o Sets less stringent goals of 350,000 and 1,000,000 barrel per day import reduction in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
- o Would utilize 8¢ gasoline tax for 1975 (increasing to 12¢ in 1976 and to 16¢ in 1977) and 6 percent cutback in allocations, coupled with an import quota to achieve 1975 goals.
- o Adds new car excise taxes and rebates (depending on miles per gallon) and punitive taxes for increased use of electric power.

We will continue to monitor and update this analysis as more information becomes available.

Attachment

Energy

March 11, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

The President met in the Cabinet Room with his Economic and Energy Advisors from 11:00 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. A variety of subjects were discussed and a brief summary of that meeting follows:

The President opened the meeting by welcoming Dr. John Dunlop.

Secretary William Simon then reviewed the House Ways and Means tax bill. The President reaffirmed his position on the depletion allowance, that being we must not add numerous amendments to the tax bill. The major emphasis now must be to get a tax rebate to the American people. The American people should not be penalized, and if depletion is to be discussed, it should be discussed in depth and as a separate subject.

There was a detailed discussion on imposing countervailing duties on the European Community (EC) dairy products. Following the discussion, Secretary Simon made his recommendations to the President. A final decision can be expected in the next ten days.

Administrator Frank Zarb then reviewed Eximbank financing of liquid natural gas facilities. There was discussion about our recommendations with respect to the Export-Import Bank financing of energy projects which could be inconsistent with our energy objectives to achieve invulnerability by 1985. The President asked for additional information before making any final decisions.

Mr. Zarb briefed the President on the current status of negotiations between the Administration and the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senator Pastore task force, and other Congressional interests. Mr. Zarb stated that he is hopeful that a compromise can be reached in the next several weeks.

(MORE)

Director James Lynn reviewed the current status of budget rescissions and deferrals and pending legislation including the Emergency Employment Appropriations Act, which will affect the budget deficit. The President then stressed that the Administration must keep a correct score card on budget actions.

Participants in the meeting in addition to the President include:

The Vice President
William E. Simon
L. William Seidman
Alan Greenspan
James T. Lynn
Arthur F. Burns
Frank G. Zarb
John T. Dunlop
Robert T. Hartmann
Brent Scowcroft
Don Rumsfeld
Max Friedersdorf

# # #

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
MAY 12, 1975

STATUS OF SELECTED KEY ENERGY LEGISLATION

S. 7	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation (Jackson)	Reported in S. 3/5/75; Int. & Ins. Affs; Rept. 94-28 Passed Senate 3/20/75.	
H.R. 25	Surface Mining Control & Reclamation (Udall)	Reported in H. 3/6/75 Int. & Ins. Affs. Rept. 94-45. Passed House 3/18/75 H. asked for a conference 4/8/75. S. agreed to conference 4/9/75. Conference report filed in H. 5/2/75; Rept. 94-189. in S. 5/2/75. S. agreed to conference report by voice vote 5/5. H. agreed to conference report 5/7 by 293 yeas 115 nays.	Cleared for the President
H.R. 3265	Mineral Leasing (Mink)	Interior (H)	Hearings held 3/14/75 by Mines & Mining Subcommittee. Markup 4/22/75 by Subcommitte Clean bill reported in lieu by full committee 5/6/75, H.R. 6721.
H.R. 6721	Mineral Leasing (Mink)	Interior (H)	Clean bill over H.R. 3265. Nothing scheduled.

S. 391	Mineral Leasing (Coal) (Metcalf)	Interior (S)	Hearings held May 7 & 8.
H.R. 1863	Amend Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (Coal Slurry Piplelines) (Jones)	Interior (H)	Hearings held on 3/19, 4/30, 5/5, and 5.7 Scheduled for 5/16, and 5/22. (Also on H.R. 2220, 2553, 2896, all on coal slurry pipeline)
S. 1182	Leasing of oil and gas deposits (Roth)	Interior (S)	No action
S. 713	Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Act (Metcalf)	Armed Services, Commerce & Foreign Relations	No action
S. 984 S. 619	Land Use Planning Assistance Act (Jackson) Administration Land Use Siting bill	Interior (S)	Hearings held by Subcommittee on 4/23, 4/24, 4/29, and 5/2.
H.R. 3510	Land Use (Udall)	Interior (H)	Hearings held by Subcommittee on Energy & Environment-Interior & Insular Affairs, 3/17, 3/18, 3/24 and 3/25. Subcommittee reported to full Committee 4/24. Markup scheduled by full committee 5/14.
S. 505	Establish a U. S. Petroleum Import Administration a standby rationing program (Church)	Finance (S)	No action
S. 740	National Energy Production Board (Jackson)	Interior (S)	Hearings held 3/20, 4/14, and 4/15/75
S. 973	Energy Conservation & Development Act (Bentsen)	Finance (S)	No action
S. 1149	National Fuels and Energy Conservation Policy (Humphrey & Jackson)	Banking (S) Finance (S) Government Opers. (S) Public Works (S) & Interior & Ins. Affs.	No action

H.R. 3981	Outer Continental Shelf Lands (Murphy)	Merchant Marines (H)	Subcommittee on Oceanography of H. Merchant Marines held hearings on April 29 and April 30. No action
S. 521	Outer Continental Shelf Lands (Jackson)	Interior(S) Commerce (S)	S. 81, S. 130, S. 426, S. 470, S. 521, S. 586, S. 825, S. 826, and S. 827. Joint Hearings with Commerce and Interior held 3/19, 4/8 and 4/9. Field hearings scheduled for 5/17 in Boston, Mass. have been cancelled.
S. 333	Ports and Waterways Safety Act (Magnuson)	Commerce (S)	Hearings held 1/19 and 1/30.
S. 425	Foreign Investment Act (Williams)	Banking (S)	Hearings held 3/4/, 3/5/ & 3/6. Markup not scheduled
H.R. 49	Naval Petroleum Reserves Development (Melcher)	Interior (H) Armed Services (H)	Hearings held 2/5, 2/21, 4/8, Rept. Interior and Insular Affairs 3/18/75, 94-81, Pt. 1, with amendment. Referred to Armed Services for the period ending April 19, 1975. Armed Services held hearings 4/9-4/10. 94-81, Pt. II, Armed Services, 94-81, Pt. III. Supplemental Report Interior & Insular Affairs.
H.R. 5919	National Strategic Petroleum Reserves	Armed Services	Armed Services Committee has reported H.R. 5919 in lieu of H.R. 2633, and H.R. 2650, Title II.
S. 1113	Naval Petroleum Reserve Development (Hatfield)	Interior (S)	Hearings held jointly by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Armed Services on 3/11/75. Hearings held on April 7 by Interior and Insular Affairs. Markup to begin by full committee on May 14
S. 618	National Strategic Petroleum Reserve 'Civilian Act' (AP)	Interior (S)	
S. 677	Establish a Strategic Energy Reserve Office (Jackson	Interior (S)	
S. 594	Energy Independence Act (AP Title I and Title II	See attached list for referrals	
S.J. Res. 13	Elks Hills Naval Petroleum Reserves (Cannon)	Armed Services (S)	

S. 307 S. 499 S. 633 S. 654	Automobile Fuel Economy (Domenici) Automobile Transportation Research & Development (Tunney) Automobile Fuel Economy (Hollings) Automobile Fuel Economy (Nelson)	Commerce (S)	Hearings held on 3/12, 3/13/75 on listed bills by Senate Commerce. Recessed subject to the call of the Chair. Markup began on May 12 will continue on May 13.
S. 1518	Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (Moss)	Commerce (S)	Hearings held on oversight of MVI & CS March 7, 14 and 20. S. 1518 introduced. Bill ordered reported by full committee 5/12/75.
H.R. 4369	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1975 (Brown)	Interstate and Foreign Commerce	Subcommittee on Health & Environment held hearings 3/13. 3/14. 3/17, 3/18, 3/19, and 3/20 on H.R. 2633, Titles V and VI of the Clean Air Act and a number of other related bills to amend the Clean Air Act. Markup began on April 17. Full Committee is expected to report out of Committee a clean bill soon.
S. 692	Natural Gas Production & Conservation Act (Hollings)	Commerce (S)	Markup held by subcommittee 3/13. Reported to Full Committee. Full Committee held hearings on 3/17 and 3/18. Markup session began on 3/19. On May 6, the committee ordered S. 692 reported with amendments. As of 5/12, report not filed.
S. 701	Consumer Energy Act (Stevenson)	Commerce (S)	Markup held 3/13/75. (No action)
H.R. 5047	Amend Natural Gas Act, etc. (McFall)	Interstate and Foreign Commerce	Nothing scheduled.
S. 1430	Crude Purchasing Authority (Church/Hart)	Interior (S)	Nothing scheduled

S. 617	Winterization Assistance Act (AP)	Banking (S)	Hearings held 3/17. 3/18/, 3/19, & 3/20 on S. 587, S. 591, S. 617, S. 655, S. 660, S. 748, S. 751, S. 773 and Title X and XI of S. 594. Markup sessions held on 4/9 & 4/10. S. 1483 was reported out by the Committee as a Clean bill -- it contains provisions of Title X of S. 594 on it.
S. 1483	Emergency Housing Act of 1975 (Proxmire)	Banking (S) Rept. S. 94-86. Indefinitely post-poned by S. & passed H.R. 4485 in lieu	Cmt. Consideration and markup 4/[illegible]/75 In Conference with H.R. 4485.
H.R. 4485	Middle Income Housing-Efficient use of land and energy resources (Barrett)	PH 3/21/75 PS 4/24/75 with provisions of S. 1483	In Conference with S. 1483.
H.R. 3573	Home Heating Efficiency Act of 1975 (Reuss)	Banking (H)	Hearings held by Subcommittee 4/7. Full Committee began markup on 4/17/75 Continued. 4/28. Considered also H.R. 2633, and H.R. 2650, Title [illegible] XI
S.J. Res. 12	Tariff Suspension (Kennedy & Jackson)	--	Placed on Calendar.
H.R. 1767	Tariff Suspension (Green)	--	Referred to Ways & Means with Veto Message of the President.
S. 620	Standby Energy Emergency Authority (AP	Interior (S)	No Action
S. 622	Standby Energy Emergency Authority (Jackson)	Interior (S) S. Rept. 94-26 P. Senate 4/10/75 60-25	Referred to H. Interstate & Foreign Commerce 4/15/75

. 834	Oil Shale Revenues (Haskell)	PS 4/22/75 S. Rept. 94-85 Interior & Ins. Affs. 4/23/75	Referred to H. Interior & Insular Affairs 4/23/75.
.R. 4035	Restricts President's authority to decontrol domestic crude oil (Dingell)	Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H)	Clean bill over H.R. 2991. Reported with amendment Report 94-65 3/14/75 (H).
. 621	Restricts President's authority to decontrol domestic crude oil (Jackson)	Interior (S) S. Rept. 94-32 PS 5/1/75 47-36	On Senate Calendar
. 323	Dealer Protection (Moss)	Commerce (S)	Hearings completed. Ordered reported. Report not filed as of 5/12/75.
.R. 5729	Dealer Protection (Litton)	Interstate & Foreign Commerce (H)	No action
.R. 5005	National Energy Conservation & Conversion Program (Ullman's Energy bill)	Ways and Means (H)	Hearings completed. Held 3/3 through 3/ Markup began 4/14/75. Completed. Clean bill introduced on 5/9/75
.R. 6860	National Energy Conservation and Conversion Program (Ullman's clean bill over H.R. 5005)	Ways and Means (H)	Ordered report 5/12/75. Report to be filed before midnight 5/15/75. Then to Rules Committee.
.R.______	Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is continuing hearings and markup on a committee bill on energy and oil policy. (so-called Dingell bill).	Interstate & Foreign Commerce. (H)	Meetings scheduled every afternoon week of May 12. Committee reports they are near reporting a bill out to full committee.
.R. 2633 .R. 2650 . 594	Energy Independence Act (AP energy bill) Energy Independence Act (AP energy bill) Energy Indpendence Act (AP energy bill)	See listing attached for Committee referrals	H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce--Subcommittee on Energy & Power held hearings on Titles V & VI 3/10-3/21. Markup sessions began on April 8. Committee working on a working draft. Subcommittee on Health & Environment held hearings, 3/13, 3/14/, 3/17 & 3/18. 3/26, 4/8, 4/9 and 4/17. Subcommittee on Intergovernmental relations and Subcommittee on Reports

		Accounting and Management. Title VII "Utilities Act of 1975" (No further action scheduled at this time.) See: Naval Petroleum Reserves, Winterization Act for hearings held on those sections.
H.R. 2166	Ways and Means Committee Individual Tax bill	Public Law 94-12, signed 3/29/75

Deleted from listing-- all other surface mining bills except H.R. 25/S. 7 which has been cleared for the President.

COMMITTEE REFERRALS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S OMINIBUS ENERGY LEGISLATION AS OF FEBRUARY 5

	Hearings held	
tle I: lating to naval petroleum reserves	4/9/75 - Title I - Naval Petroleum Reserves House Armed Services.	Committee on Armed Services (H) Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S)
tle II: lating to a national strategic troleum reserve--civilian--	3/11-Subcommittee on Energy & Power, Interstate & Foreign Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs (S)
tle III: endments to the Natural Gas Act	3/17-Subcommittee on Energy & Power, Interstate & Foreign Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Commerce (S)
tle IV: tension of and amendments to the ergy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974	3/19-Subcommittee on Energy & Power Interstate & Foreign Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Public Works (S)
tle V: ean Air Act Amendments of 1975	3/14/, 3/17, 3/18 & 3/19 & 3/20, Subcommittee on Health & Environ.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Public Works (S)
tle VI: rther amendment to the Clean Air Act	same as title V.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Public Works (S)
tle VII: ilities Act of 1975	4/14/-4/15-4/17--Government Operations, Subcommittee on Inter-governmental Relations & Reports Accounting to hold hearings on Utilities Act 1975.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) and Committee on Commerce (S) and Committee on Public Works (S)
tle VIII: ergy Facilities Planning and Development Act of 1975	4/23/75 - S. Interior & Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Environment & and Land, S. 619 & S. 984.	Initially to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H) Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) and Committee on Commerce (S) and Committee on Public Works (S)
tle IX: ergy Development Security Act of 1975		Committee on Ways and Means (H) Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs and Committee on Finance (S)

	Hearings held	
itle X: uilding Energy Conservation Standards Act of 1975	Hearings held by H. Banking 2/6-2/18-20. 4/7/75.	Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing (H) initially; Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affs. and Committee on Commerce and Public Works.
itle XI: interization Assistance Act of 1975	same as above.	Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing (H) initially; Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) and Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affs (S) and Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.
itle XII: ational Appliance and Motor Vehicle Labeling Act of 1975	3/18--Subcommittee on Energy & Power. Interstate & Fgn. Cms. 2/24-2/25 S. Commerce Full Cmt. held hgs.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Committee on Commerce (S)
itle XIII. tandby Energy Authorities Act of 1975	3/11--Subcommittee on Energy & Power Interstate & Fgn. Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (initially; Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affs. and Committee on Judiciary (S).

*(H) House Committees
(S) Senate Committees

Date: May 20, 1975

Office of the Administrator

To: Ron Nessen

For your information

Frank Zarb

Federal Energy Administration

Room 3400 Ext. 6081

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
MAY 16, 1975

STATUS OF SELECTED KEY ENERGY LEGISLATION

S. 7	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation (Jackson)	Reported in S. 3/5/75; Int. & Ins. Affs; Rept. 94-28 Passed Senate 3/20/75.	
H.R. 25	Surface Mining Control & Reclamation (Udall)	Reported in H. 3/6/75 Int. & Ins. Affs. Rept. 94-45. Passed House 3/18/75 H. asked for a conference 4/8/75. S. agreed to conference 4/9/75. Conference report filed in H. 5/2/75; Rept. 94-189. in S. 5/2/75. S. agreed to conference report by voice vote 5/5. H. agreed to conference report 5/7 by 293 yeas 115 nays.	Cleared for the President
H.R. 3265	Mineral Leasing (Mink)	Interior (H)	Hearings held 3/14/75 by Mines & Mining Subcommittee. Markup 4/22/75 by Subcommitte Clean bill reported in lieu by full committee 5/6/75, H.R. 6721.
H.R. 6721	Mineral Leasing (Mink)	Interior (H)	Clean bill over H.R. 3265. Nothing scheduled.

S. 391	Mineral Leasing (Coal) (Metcalf)	Interior (S)	Hearings held May 7 & 8.
H.R. 1863	Amend Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (Coal Slurry Piplelines) (Jones)	Interior (H)	Hearings held on 3/19, 4/30, 5/5, 5/7 & 5/16. Scheduled for 5/20. (Also on H.R. 2220, 2553, 2896, all on coal slurry pipeline)
S. 1182	Leasing of oil and gas deposits (Roth)	Interior (S)	No action
S. 713	Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Act (Metcalf)	Armed Services, Commerce & Foreign Relations	No action
S. 984 S. 619	Land Use Planning Assistance Act (Jackson) Administration Land Use Siting bill	Interior (S)	Hearings held by Subcommittee on 4/23, 4/24, 4/29, and 5/2.
H.R. 3510	Land Use (Udall)	Interior (H)	Hearings held by Subcommittee on Energy & Environment-Interior & Insular Affairs, 3/17, 3/18, 3/24 and 3/25. Subcommittee reported to full Committee 4/24. Markup began May 14, next session 5/22.
S. 505	Establish a U. S. Petroleum Import Administration a standby rationing program (Church)	Finance (S)	No action
S. 1430	Crude Purchasing Authority (Church/Hart)	Interior (S)	No action
S. 740	National Energy Production Board (Jackson)	Interior (S)	Hearings held 3/20, 4/14, and 4/15/75. Scheduled for June 13,
S. [illegible]73	Energy Conservation & Development Act (Bentsen)	Finance (S)	No action
S. 1149	National Fuels and Energy Conservation Policy (Humphrey & Jackson)	Banking (S) Finance (S) Government Opers. (S) Public Works (S) & Interior & Ins. Affs.	No action

H.R. 6218 -	Outer Continental Shelf Lands (Murphy)	Select OCS Committee (H)	Hearings are scheduled to begin 6/3-5.
S. 426	Outer Continental Shelf Lands (Hollings)	Interior (S)	Hearings scheduled 5/17.
S. 521	Outer Continental Shelf Lands (Jackson)	Interior(S) Commerce (S)	S. 81, S. 130, S. 426, S. 470, S. 521, S. 586, S. 825, S. 826, and S. 827. Joint Hearings with Commerce and Interior held 3/19, 4/8 and 4/9. Field hearings scheduled for 5/17 in Boston, Mass. have been cancelled.
S. 333	Ports and Waterways Safety Act (Magnuson)	Commerce (S)	Hearings held 1/19 and 1/30.
S. 425	Foreign Investment Act (Williams)	Banking (S)	Hearings held 3/4/, 3/5/ & 3/6. Markup not scheduled
H.R. 49	Naval Petroleum Reserves Development (Melcher)	Interior (H) Armed Services (H)	Hearings held 2/5, 2/21, 4/8, Rept. Interior and Insular Affairs 3/18/75, 94-81, Pt. 1, with amendment. Referred to Armed Services for the period ending April 19, 1975. Armed Services held hearings 4/9-4/10. 94-81, Pt. II, Armed Services, 94-81, Pt. III. Supplemental Report Interior & Insular Affairs.
H.R. 5919	National Strategic Petroleum Reserves	Armed Services	Armed Services Committee has reported H.R. 5919 in lieu of H.R. 2633, and H.R. 2650, Title II.
S. 1113	Naval Petroleum Reserve Development (Hatfield)	Interior (S)	Hearings held jointly by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Armed Services on 3/11/75. Hearings held on April 7 by Interior and Insular Affairs. Markup to begin by full committee on May 14
S. 618	National Strategic Petroleum Reserve 'Civilian Act' (AP)	Interior (S)	
S. 677	Establish a Strategic Energy Reserve Office (Jackson	Interior (S)	
S. 594	Energy Independence Act (AP Title I and Title II	See attached list for referrals	
S.J. Res. 13	Elks Hills Naval Petroleum Reserves (Cannon)	Armed Services (S)	

S. 834	Oil Shale Revenues (Haskell)	PS 4/22/75 S. Rept. 94-85 Int. & Ins. Affs. 4/18/75	Referred to H. Interior & Insular Affairs 4/23/75.
H.R. 4035	Restricts President's authority to decontrol domestic crude oil (Dingell)	Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H)	Clean bill over H.R. 2991. Reported with amendment Report 94-65 3/14/75 (H)
S. 621	Restricts President's authority to decontrol domestic crude oil (Jackson)	Interior (S) S. Rept. 94-32 PS 5/1/75 47-36	On Senate Calendar.
S. 323	Dealer Protection (Moss)	Commerce (S) S. Rept. 94-120 5/13/75	Hearings completed.
H.R. 5729	Dealer Protection (Litton)	Interstate & Foreign Commerce (H)	No action
H.R. 5005	National Energy Conservation & Conversion Program (Ullman's Ways & Means bill)	Ways and Means (H)	Hearings completed. Held 3/3/75 through 3/17. Markup began 4/14/75 and completed. Clean bill introduced on 5/9/75 H.R. 6860.
H.R. 6860	National Energy Conservation and Conversion Program (Ullman's Ways and Means Committee clean bill over H.R. 5005)	Ways and Means (H) H. Rept. 94-221 5/15/75	Scheduled for floor action May 21 and May 22.
H.R. 7014	Comprehensive Energy and Oil Policy bill (Dingell) Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee bill.	Interstate & Foreign Commerce (H)	
H.R. 2633 H.R. 2650 S. 594	Energy Independence Act (AP energy bill) Energy Independence Act (AP energy bill) Energy Independence Act (AP energy bill)	See listing attached for Committee referrals	H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce--Subcommittee on Energy & Power held hearings on Titles V & VI 3/10-3/21. Markup sessions began on April 8. Committee still working on Clean Air Act amendments. Subcommittee on Health & Environment held hearings 3/13, 3/14, 3/17 & 3/18 3/26, 4/8, 4/9, and 4/17. Subcommittee on Intergovernmental relations and Subcommittee on Reports

S. 617	Winterization Assistance Act (AP)	Banking (S)	Hearings held 3/17. 3/18/, 3/19, & 3/20 on S. 587, S. 591, S. 617, S. 655, S. 660, S. 748, S. 751, S. 773 and Title X and XI of S. 594. Markup sessions held on 4/9 & 4/10. S. 1483 was reported out by the Committee as a Clean bill -- it contains provisions of Title X of S. 594 on it.
S. 1483	Emergency Housing Act of 1975 (Proxmire)	Banking (S) Rept. S. 94-86. Indefinitely post-poned by S. & passed H.R. 4485 in lieu	Cmt. Consideration and markup 4/10/75 In Conference with H.R. 4485.
H.R. 4485	Middle Income Housing-Efficient use of land and energy resources (Barrett)	PH 3/21/75 PS 4/24/75 with provisions of S. 1483	In Conference with S. 1483.
H.R. 3573	Home Heating Efficiency Act of 1975 (Reuss)	Banking (H)	Hearings held by Subcommittee 4/7. Full Committee began markup on 4/17/75. Continued. 4/28. Considered also H.R. 2633, and H.R. 2650, Title X & XI.
S.J. Res. 12	Tariff Suspension (Kennedy & Jackson)	--	Placed on Calendar.
H.R. 1767	Tariff Suspension (Green)	--	Referred to Ways & Means with Veto Message of the President.
S. 620	Standby Energy Emergency Authority (AP	Interior (S)	No Action
S. 622	Standby Energy Emergency Authority (Jackson)	Interior (S) S. Rept. 94-26 P. Senate 4/10/75 60-25	Referred to H. Interstate & Foreign Commerce 4/15/75

S. 307 S. 499 S. 633 S. 654	Automobile Fuel Economy (Domenici) Automobile Transportation Research & Development (Tunney) Automobile Fuel Economy (Hollings) Automobile Fuel Economy (Nelson)	Commerce (S)	Hearings held on 3/12, 3/13/75 on listed bills by Senate Commerce. 5/15/75 Full Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill to provide minimum national fuel economy performance standards and to establish an automotive research and development program. (new bill not introduced as of 5/16)
S. 1518	Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (Moss)	Commerce (S)	Hearings held on oversight of MVI & CS March 7,14, and 20. S. 1518 introduced. Bill ordered reported 5/12/75. (Not reported as of 5/16)
H.R. 4369	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1975 (Brown)	Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H)	Subcommittee on Health & Environment held hearings 3/13, 3/14, 3/17, 3/18, 3/19, and 3/20 on H.R. 2633, Titles V and VI of the Clean Air Act and a number of other related bills to amend the Clean Air Act. Markup began on April 17 and is continuing. Full Committee is expected to report a clean bill after Subcommittee completes markup.
S. 692	Natural Gas Production & Conservation Act (Hollings)	Commerce (S)	Markup held by subcommittee 3/13. Reported to Full Committee. Full Committee held hearings on 3/17 and 3/18. Markup session began on 3/19. On May 6, the committee ordered S.692 reported with amendments. As of 5/16 report not filed.
S. 701	Consumer Energy Act (Stevenson)	Commerce (S)	Markup held 3/13/75. (No action)
H.R. 5047	Amend Natural Gas Act, etc. (McFall)	Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H)	Nothing scheduled.

			Accounting and Management. Title VII "Utilities Act of 1975" (No further action scheduled at this time.) See: Naval Petroleum Reserves, Winterization Act for hearings held on those sections.
S. 1730	Energy Efficiency of Transportation and Reduce Unemployment (Hartke)	Commerce & Labor and Public Welfare (S) S. Rept. 94-134 (Jointly without amendment)	Scheduled for floor action the week of May 19 in Senate
H.R. 2166	Ways and Means Committee Individual Tax bill		Public Law 94-12, signed 3/29/75.

Deleted from listing -- all other surface mining bills except H.R. 25 and S. 7. H.R. 3918, major bill now under consideration H.R. 6218 a revised version of H.R. 3918.

Added on H.R. 7014 - Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee bill (Dingell) on Comprehensive Energy. S. 1730, Energy Efficiency of Transportation and Reduced Unemployment and H.R. 6218, Revised Outer Continental Shelf bill.

COMMITTEE REFERRALS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S OMNIBUS ENERGY LEGISLATION AS OF FEBRUARY 5

	Hearings held	
itle I: elating to naval petroleum reserves	4/9/75 - Title I - Naval Petroleum Reserves House Armed Services.	Committee on Armed Services (H) Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S)
itle II: elating to a national strategic etroleum reserve--civilian--	3/11-Subcommittee on Energy & Power, Interstate & Foreign Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs (S)
itle III: mendments to the Natural Gas Act	3/17-Subcommittee on Energy & Power, Interstate & Foreign Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Commerce (S)
itle IV: xtension of and amendments to the nergy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974	3/19-Subcommittee on Energy & Power Interstate & Foreign Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Public Works (S)
itle V: lean Air Act Amendments of 1975	3/14/, 3/17, 3/18 & 3/19 & 3/20, Subcommittee on Health & Environ.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Public Works (S)
itle VI: urther amendment to the Clean Air Act	same as title V.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Public Works (S)
itle VII: tilities Act of 1975	4/14/-4/15-4/17--Government Operations, Subcommittee on Inter-governmental Relations & Reports Accounting to hold hearings on Utilities Act 1975.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) and Committee on Commerce (S) and Committee on Public Works (S)
e VIII: nergy Facilities Planning and Development Act of 1975	4/23/75 - S. Interior & Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Environment & and Land, S. 619 & S. 984.	Initially to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H) Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) and Committee on Commerce (S) and Committee on Public Works (S)
itle IX: nergy Development Security Act of 1975		Committee on Ways and Means (H) Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs (and Committee on Finance (S)

	Hearings held	
Title X: Building Energy Conservation Standards Act of 1975	Hearings held by H. Banking 2/6-2/18-20. 4/7/75.	Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing (H) initially; Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affs. and Committee on Commerce and Public Works.
Title XI: Winterization Assistance Act of 1975	same as above.	Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing (H) initially; Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) and Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affs (S) and Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.
Title XII: National Appliance and Motor Vehicle Labeling Act of 1975	3/18--Subcommittee on Energy & Power. Interstate & Fgn. Cms. 2/24-2/25 S. Commerce Full Cmt. held hgs.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Committee on Commerce (S)
Title XIII. Standby Energy Authorities Act of 1975	3/11--Subcommittee on Energy & Power Interstate & Fgn. Cms.	Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (initially; Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (S) Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affs. and Committee on Judiciary (S).

**(H) House Committees
(S) Senate Committees