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97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3236

To provide for an expedited and coordinated process for decisions on proposed nonnuclear energy facilities, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 10, 1981

Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. LUJAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for an expedited and coordinated process for decisions on proposed nonnuclear energy facilities, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Energy Mo-
5 bilization Act of 1981".

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1 TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 PURPOSES AND FINDINGS

3 SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that the protection of
4 the public health, safety, and welfare, the preservation of na-
5 tional security, and the proper exercise of congressional au-
6 thority under the Constitution to regulate interstate com-
7 merce urgently require a program that will ensure that Fed-
8 eral, State, and local agencies will expedite consideration of
9 certain energy projects and coordinate their activities con-
10 cerning such projects.

11 (b) The purposes of this Act are to utilize to the fullest
12 extent the constitutional power of Congress to regulate inter-
13 state and foreign commerce and to provide for the national
14 security in order to improve the Nation's balance of pay-
15 ments, reduce the threat of economic disruption from oil
16 supply interruptions, and reduce the Nation's dependence
17 upon imported oil. These purposes can be served by provid-
18 ing a coordinated, prompt, and simplified process for consid-
19 eration of certain nonnuclear energy projects, including proj-
20 ects which will facilitate conservation of energy, energy pro-
21 duction, and energy research and development, that are de-
22 termined to be in the national interest and designated as
23 "priority energy projects".

24 DEFINITIONS

25 SEC. 102. As used in this Act, the term—

1 (1) "agency" means a Federal or non-Federal
2 agency;

3 (2) "agency decision or action" means any deci-
4 sion or action by any Federal or non-Federal agency
5 affecting an energy project;

6 (3) "Council" means the Council on Energy Mo-
7 bilization established under section 201 of this Act;

8 (4) "energy project" means any project or device
9 to be used, or activity to be carried out, by any person
10 or by any Federal or non-Federal agency for purposes
11 of—

12 (A) exploration for, or

13 (B) development, transportation, production,
14 processing, storage, commercialization, conserva-
15 tion or efficient use, of any form of energy. The
16 term includes: any equipment, building, structure,
17 facility, mine, well, rig, pipeline, transmission line,
18 processing project, research and development,
19 project refinery, transportation or transportation-
20 related device, structure which incorporates active
21 or passive solar devices or both, manufacturing
22 project or installation, facilities for the conserva-
23 tion or efficient use of energy in products used by
24 consumers, or any combination of the foregoing,
25 to be used for any purpose specified in the preced-

1 ing sentence. Such term includes any such project
2 or device which is to be used, or activity which is
3 to be carried out, on Federal lands and any such
4 project, device, or activity located upon the public
5 lands or which relies substantially upon fuels ex-
6 tracted from the public lands;

7 (5) "Federal agency" means an executive agency
8 as defined in section 105 of title 5 of the United States
9 Code, the departments described in section 102 of title
10 5, and the Executive Office of the President. Such
11 term includes an independent Federal regulatory
12 agency;

13 (6) "independent Federal regulatory agency"
14 means an agency or instrumentality of the United
15 States which is composed of a collegial board, commis-
16 sion, or panel, the members of which—

17 (A) are appointed by the President for a
18 fixed term of years, and

19 (B) are not subject to the direction of the
20 President in the conduct of their regulatory func-
21 tions.

22 (7) "Indian tribe" means a tribal organization, as
23 defined in section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination
24 and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(c)), of
25 an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(b) of such Act

1 (25 U.S.C. 450b(b)), when that organization exercises
2 the powers of self-government, as defined in section
3 201(2) of the Act of April 11, 1968 entitled "An Act
4 to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or in-
5 timidation, and for other purposes." (82 Stat. 73; 25
6 U.S.C. 1301(2));

7 (8) "non-Federal agency" means any State
8 agency, local agency, interstate or regional authority,
9 or Indian tribe;

10 (9) "local agency" means any general or special
11 purpose agency or instrumentality of a political subdi-
12 vision of a State;

13 (10) "person" means any individual, cooperative,
14 partnership, corporation, association, consortium, unin-
15 corporated organization, trust, estate, or any other
16 entity organized for a common purpose. The term does
17 not include a Federal or non-Federal agency;

18 (11) "priority energy project" or "project" means
19 an energy project which is designated pursuant to sec-
20 tion 302;

21 (12) "State" means any of the fifty States, the
22 District of Columbia, Puerto, Rico, the Virgin Islands,
23 Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of
24 the Northern Mariana Islands; and

1 (13) "State agency" means any general or special
2 purpose executive agency, and any independent regula-
3 tory agency, of State government, including the Gover-
4 nor.

5 PROJECTS NOT COVERED

6 SEC. 103. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any project
7 relating to the production or utilization of nuclear energy or
8 to the nuclear fuel cycle, including any facility which is re-
9 quired to be licensed under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
10 or which is otherwise subject to the authority of the Nuclear
11 Regulatory Commission under title II of the Energy Reorga-
12 nization Act of 1974 and including any repository for nuclear
13 waste from any such facility.

14 **TITLE II—COUNCIL ON ENERGY MOBILIZATION**

15 ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

16 SEC. 201. (a) The President shall establish within the
17 Executive Office of the President a Council on Energy Mobi-
18 lization which shall have the authority to carry out the provi-
19 sions of this Act.

20 (b) The Council shall consist of three members who shall
21 be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
22 consent of the Senate. One member of the Council shall be
23 designated by the President as the Chairman and shall serve
24 in such office at the pleasure of the President. Members of
25 the Council shall hold office at the pleasure of the President.

1 (c) Members of the Council who are not otherwise offi-
2 cers or employees of the United States shall serve as full-
3 time employees of the Council. The Chairman shall receive
4 compensation at the rate prescribed for officers and positions
5 at level II of the Executive Schedule. Members other than
6 the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate pre-
7 scribed for officers and positions at level IV of the Executive
8 Schedule.

9 (d) The Council may have not to exceed twenty employ-
10 ees. Employees of the Council shall be appointed by the
11 Chairman without regard to the provisions of title 5, United
12 States Code, governing appointments in the competitive
13 service or the Senior Executive Service, and without regard
14 to the provisions of such title relating to classification and
15 pay rates, fix the pay of such individuals at rates not in
16 excess of the rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the
17 General Schedule.

18 (e)(1) The Chairman may issue subpoenas requiring the
19 attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of
20 any evidence that relates to any matter under the authority
21 of the Council. The attendance of witnesses and production of
22 such evidence may be required from any place within the
23 United States, a State, or a judicial district at any designated
24 place of hearing within the United States, a State, or a judi-
25 cial district.

1 (2) If a person or an agency issued a subpoena under this
2 subsection refuses to obey such subpoena or is guilty of contu-
3 macy, any court of the United States within the judicial dis-
4 trict within which the hearing is conducted or within the judi-
5 cial district within which such person or agency is found or
6 resides or transacts business may (upon application by the
7 Council) order such person or agency to appear before the
8 Council to produce evidence or to give testimony relating to
9 the matter concerned. Any failure to obey such order of the
10 court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.
11 All process of any court to which application may be made
12 under this paragraph may be served in the judicial district in
13 which the person or agency required to be served resides or
14 may be found.

15 (3) The subpoenas of the Council shall be served in the
16 manner provided for subpoenas issued by a United States dis-
17 trict court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the
18 United States district courts.

19 (f) Upon the request of the Congress or any committee
20 thereof, the Council shall promptly provide to the Congress,
21 or to such committee, any record, report, document, material,
22 and other information requested which—

23 (1) is in the possession of the Council or any of its
24 employees, and

1 (2) relates to the functions and responsibilities of
2 the Council under this Act.

3 FEDERAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

4 SEC. 202. All Federal agencies which may make an
5 agency decision or take any agency action affecting an
6 energy project shall designate an appropriate employee to act
7 as liaison between the Council and the agency.

8 NONFEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

9 SEC. 203. (a) Upon designation of any energy project as
10 a priority energy project, the Council shall promptly notify
11 the Governor of each State in which any portion of such
12 project is, or is proposed to be, located. Each such Governor
13 may appoint a nonvoting representative to participate in mat-
14 ters respecting such project. Section 201(d) shall not apply to
15 the representatives appointed under this section.

16 (b) Each Governor's representative, to the extent the
17 representative has access to the Council's materials, shall be
18 subject to nondisclosure laws as if the representative were a
19 Federal employee.

20 TITLE III—PRIORITY ENERGY PROJECTS

21 SELECTION OF PRIORITY ENERGY PROJECTS

22 SEC. 301. (a) The Council shall promulgate regulations
23 establishing procedures and criteria for the submission to the
24 Council of applications for an order designating an energy
25 project as a priority energy project.

1 (b) Any person planning or proposing an energy project
2 may apply to the Council for an order designating the energy
3 project as a priority energy project.

4 (c) The Council may request any applicant to file addi-
5 tional information with the Council, if the Council believes
6 such information is necessary.

7 (d) Not later than five days after receipt of an applica-
8 tion, the Council shall publish a notice of such filing together
9 with a summary description of the application in the Federal
10 Register. The Council shall keep on file and make available
11 for public inspection and copying at the main office of the
12 Council, and in such other places as the Council deems ap-
13 propriate, the full application, to the extent consistent with
14 section 552b of title 5 of the United States Code. Interested
15 persons shall be afforded thirty days from the date such
16 notice of application becomes available to the public for sub-
17 mitting written comments for the Council's consideration.

18 (e) Within sixty days after receipt of an application, the
19 Council shall—

20 (1) issue an order designating the project a prior-
21 ity energy project, or

22 (2) reject the application, or

23 (3) determine additional time is needed to consider
24 the application.

1 (f) The Council shall publish its decision in the Federal
2 Register and a summary of the reasons for the decision.

3 ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROJECT DECISION SCHEDULE

4 SEC. 302. (a) Within thirty days of a decision to desig-
5 nate a project a priority energy project, the Council, follow-
6 ing consultation with the affected agencies, shall publish in
7 the Federal Register a Project Decision Schedule for all Fed-
8 eral agency decisions and actions relating to such project.
9 The Project Decision Schedule and any modification thereof
10 shall clearly identify the deadlines applicable to such deci-
11 sions and actions.

12 (b) A Project Decision Schedule and any modification
13 thereof may suggest concurrent review of applications for
14 agency decisions and actions and joint hearings by agencies.

15 (c) Where possible, the Council shall negotiate and enter
16 into written cooperative agreements with each affected non-
17 Federal agency concerning the establishment of deadlines for
18 Non-Federal agency decisions or actions on a Project Deci-
19 sion Schedule.

20 (d) In consultation with the priority energy project and
21 with appropriate agencies, the Council shall include on the
22 Project Decision Schedule for such project deadlines for the
23 submission by the project of applications and other informa-
24 tion to the appropriate agencies.

1 (e) In setting or modifying any Project Decision Sched-
2 ule the Council shall provide that each final agency decision
3 or action subject to such Schedule is made or taken within
4 twelve months from the date of publication of the Project
5 Decision Schedule, except that upon a showing that all deci-
6 sions cannot be made within a year, for good cause shown
7 the Council may extend the schedule up to a maximum of six
8 months, or, with the approval of the President, for such addi-
9 tional period as may be necessary.

10 (f) A deadline on the Project Decision Schedule may
11 require that Federal agency actions and decisions be made or
12 taken within a shorter schedule than would be possible or
13 required by other provisions of law if the energy project were
14 not a priority energy project.

15 (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
16 Council may establish special procedures in the Project Deci-
17 sion Schedule for any Federal agency subject to such Sched-
18 ule. Such procedures shall be consistent with all statutes and
19 rules, regulations, and orders promulgated by the agency,
20 except that the Council may require the agency to—

21 (1) consolidate, to the maximum extent practica-
22 ble, its proceedings respecting actions and decisions
23 which are subject to the Project Decision Schedule
24 with the proceedings of other agencies, including Fed-

1 eral, State, and local agencies which are also subject
2 to such Schedule;

3 (2) establish permit, license, and other filing re-
4 quirements which eliminate unnecessary duplication,
5 and, to the maximum extent practicable, provide for
6 uniform collection, analysis, and reporting of such data;

7 (3) substitute legislative-type hearings in lieu of
8 trial-type hearings, except that, in any case in which
9 (A) a formal hearing including an opportunity for cross
10 examination of witnesses is authorized by any provision
11 of statute other than this Act, and (B) the agency de-
12 termines there is a genuine and substantial dispute of
13 fact which can only be resolved with sufficient accura-
14 cy by the introduction of evidence in a formal hearing,
15 the agency shall designate such dispute for resolution
16 in a formal hearing conducted in accordance with the
17 statute providing for such hearing;

18 (4) shorten time periods for actions required by
19 agency procedures;

20 (5) conduct hearings, except where such hearings
21 are conducted pursuant to paragraph (3) above, in
22 which parties may submit such written data, views, or
23 arguments and such written responses to the data,
24 views, or arguments submitted by other parties, as the
25 agency or the presiding employee may specify and in

1 which oral presentation is limited to brief oral argu-
2 ments with respect to the written submissions;

3 (6) establish procedures for issuing final decisions
4 in which the presiding employee at any hearing may be
5 required to certify the hearing record to the agency for
6 decision without an initial decision; such procedures
7 may also require the presiding employee to submit the
8 record to the agency without a recommended or tenta-
9 tive decision, but with such analysis of the record as
10 the agency may specify; the agency itself may omit a
11 tentative or recommended decision if it determines that
12 due and timely execution of its function so requires; or
13 (7) utilize any combination of procedures author-
14 ized by this subsection.

15 (h) Except as authorized by this Act, the Project Deci-
16 sion Schedule shall be consistent with existing laws.

17 RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT DECISION SCHEDULE TO

18 FEDERAL AGENCIES

19 SEC. 303. The Project Decision Schedule established
20 under section 302(a) shall be binding on all Federal agencies
21 to which the Schedule applies.

22 RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT DECISION SCHEDULE TO

23 NONFEDERAL AGENCIES

24 SEC. 304. (a) The Council shall request that affected
25 non-Federal agencies suggest a timetable for necessary State

1 and local agency actions specified on a Project Decision
2 Schedule.

3 (b) A Project Decision Schedule shall, in accordance
4 with section 302(a), include deadlines for non-Federal agen-
5 cies. Such deadlines shall not be mandatory but the Council
6 shall endeavor to obtain agreement from State and local
7 agencies to comply with the Project Decision Schedule.

8 RELATIONSHIP TO THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
9 POLICY ACT OF 1969

10 SEC. 305. (a) A determination by the Council to desig-
11 nate an energy project as a priority energy project a determi-
12 nation by the Council to terminate the designation of a prior-
13 ity energy project, and the establishment or modification by
14 the Council of any Project Decision Schedule for any priority
15 energy project, shall not be treated as a major Federal action
16 significantly affecting the quality of the human environment
17 within the meaning of section 102(2)(C) of the National Envi-
18 ronmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

19 (b) Promptly following designation of an energy project
20 as a priority energy project, and before establishment of a
21 Project Decision Schedule—

22 (1) the Council on Environmental Quality (herein-
23 after referred to as "the CEQ") shall determine wheth-
24 er any Federal agency decision or action with respect
25 to the priority energy project will be a major Federal

1 action significantly affecting the quality of the human
2 environment within the meaning of section 102(2)(C) of
3 the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and

4 (2) if the CEQ determines that any such decision
5 or action is such a major Federal action, the CEQ
6 shall designate the lead agency for purposes of comply-
7 ing with the National Environmental Policy Act of
8 1969.

9 If the CEQ fails to make any determination or designation
10 (or both) required under this section before establishment of
11 the Project Decision Schedule, the Council may make such
12 determination or designation (or both).

13 (c) The lead agency designated as provided in subsection
14 (b) shall be responsible for preparing a detailed statement re-
15 quired to be prepared pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the
16 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 in accordance
17 with—

18 (1) such Act and any applicable regulations issued
19 thereunder;

20 (2) the applicable procedures of the lead agency;
21 and

22 (3) the Project Decision Schedule, including dead-
23 lines for decisions and actions pursuant to this section.

24 (d) The lead agency designated as provided in subsec-
25 tion (b) shall require such assistance from other Federal

1 agencies in the preparation of the detailed statement as may
2 be appropriate. All Federal agencies shall cooperate with the
3 lead agency with respect to the preparation of such state-
4 ment.

5 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
6 Council may require any two or more Federal agencies to
7 consolidate any or all aspects of their proceedings for prepar-
8 ing the detailed statement referred to in this section.

9 (f)(1) Where an agency decision or action has been de-
10 termined as provided in subsection (b) to be a major Federal
11 action, and where a lead agency has been designated as pro-
12 vided in subsection (b), the Council may, notwithstanding any
13 restrictions on ex parte communications—

14 (A) determine that one detailed statement be pre-
15 pared by the lead agency for any or all Federal agen-
16 cies considering a priority energy project; and

17 (B) upon such determination require that such
18 statement apply with respect to any or all such agen-
19 cies to satisfy section 102(2)(C) of the National Envi-
20 ronmental Policy Act of 1969.

21 (2) The Council may negotiate with non-Federal agen-
22 cies to combine preparation of any comparable State or local
23 environmental statement with preparation of the Federal en-
24 vironmental impact statement.

1 (g) For the purposes of this section, the term "lead
2 agency" means the Federal agency designated pursuant to
3 subsection (b) to supervise the preparation of a detailed state-
4 ment under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental
5 Policy Act of 1969.

6 (h) The Council shall require that Federal agencies pro-
7 ceed to process those portions of an application respecting a
8 priority energy project which do not relate to an environmen-
9 tal impact statement prior to completion of such statement.

10 STREAMLINED PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO PRIORITY
11 ENERGY PROJECTS

12 SEC. 306. All Federal agencies governed by a Project
13 Decision Schedule may establish special procedures which
14 the agency determines to be appropriate for meeting the
15 deadlines on such Schedule. Any Federal agency which is
16 likely to be governed by a Project Decision Schedule at any
17 time may also establish special procedures to govern agency
18 actions and decisions relating to priority energy projects.
19 These procedures shall be consistent with all statutes govern-
20 ing the agency's actions, except that, notwithstanding any
21 other statutes, the agency may—

22 (1) consolidate, to the maximum extent practica-
23 ble, its proceedings respecting actions and decisions
24 which are subject to the Project Decision Schedule
25 with the proceedings of other agencies, including Fed-

1 eral, State, and local agencies which are also subject
2 to such Schedule;

3 (2) establish permit, license, and other filing re-
4 quirements which eliminate unnecessary duplication,
5 and, to the maximum extent practicable, provide for
6 uniform collection, analysis, and reporting of such data;

7 (3) substitute legislative-type hearings in lieu of
8 trial-type hearings, except that, in any cases in which
9 (A) a formal hearing including an opportunity for cross-
10 examination of witnesses is authorized by any provision
11 of statute other than this Act, and (B) the agency de-
12 termines there is a genuine and substantial dispute of
13 fact which can only be resolved with sufficient accura-
14 cy by the introduction of evidence in a formal hearing,
15 the agency shall designate such dispute for resolution
16 in a formal hearing conducted in accordance with the
17 statute providing for such hearing;

18 (4) shorten time periods for actions required by
19 agency procedures;

20 (5) conduct hearings, except where such hearings
21 are conducted pursuant to paragraph (3) above, in
22 which parties may submit such written data, views, or
23 arguments and such written responses to the data,
24 views, or arguments submitted by other parties, as the
25 agency or the presiding employee may specify and in

1 which oral presentation is limited to brief oral argu-
2 ment with respect to the written submissions;

3 (6) establish procedures for issuing final decisions
4 in which the presiding employee at any hearing may be
5 required to certify the hearing record to the agency for
6 decision without an initial decision; such procedures
7 may also require the presiding employee to submit the
8 record to the agency without a recommended or tenta-
9 tive decision, but with such analysis of the record as
10 the agency may specify; the agency itself may omit a
11 tentative or recommended decision if it determines that
12 due and timely execution of its function so requires; or

13 (7) utilize any combination of procedures author-
14 ized by this subsection.

15 EFFECT OF ACT ON AGENCY OBLIGATIONS

16 SEC. 307. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to
17 mean that any agency or Council decision or action should be
18 favorable or unfavorable toward a particular priority energy
19 project.

20 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act
21 shall not be construed to affect the authority or independence
22 of any independent Federal regulatory agency.

23 MONITORING COMPLIANCE

24 SEC. 308. (a) The Council shall monitor compliance
25 with the Project Decision Schedule by the agencies and the

1 project subject to the Schedule and may require such agen-
2 cies and the project to submit to the Council such information
3 regarding compliance with such Schedule as the Council
4 deems necessary and appropriate for carrying out its func-
5 tions under this Act.

6 (b) If the Council determines that a priority energy proj-
7 ect is being delayed or threatened with delay, the Council
8 shall determine the reason for such delay or threatened delay
9 and notify the appropriate agencies and the project of its de-
10 termination.

11 MODIFICATION OF PROJECT DECISION SCHEDULES

12 SEC. 309. (a) At any time prior to the completion of the
13 priority energy project, the Council may modify the Project
14 Decision Schedule.

15 (b) Any modification of the Project Decision Schedule
16 for any priority energy project shall be published in the Fed-
17 eral Register and shall be consistent with the provisions of
18 section 302.

19 ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROJECT DECISION SCHEDULE

20 "SEC. 310. (a)(1) If any Federal agency has failed to
21 make a decision or take an action within the time required by
22 a Project Decision Schedule, the Council may recommend to
23 the President that he make the decision or perform the action
24 in lieu of the agency. The Council shall notify the affected
25 Federal agency of its recommendation.

1 (2) If the Federal agency does not make a decision or
2 take an action for which a recommendation has been made
3 under paragraph (1), the President may make the decision or
4 perform the action in lieu of the agency, applying the law
5 that would have applied had the agency made the decision.

6 (3) If the Council determines that an agency has failed
7 to make a decision or perform an action within the time re-
8 quired by a Project Decision Schedule and that the Council
9 will recommend a Presidential decision made under para-
10 graph (2) the Council shall so notify the agency, and the
11 agency shall, upon receiving such notification of the Council's
12 recommendation, transmit to the Council forthwith all rec-
13 ords in the possession of the agency pertinent to that decision
14 or action. The Council may take whatever additional action
15 is necessary to develop an adequate record for a final decision
16 or action within the time periods permitted by this Act, such
17 action may, in the discretion of the Council, include a period
18 for written public comment.

19 (b)(1) If any Federal agency has failed or is reasonably
20 likely to fail to comply with a Project Decision Schedule, the
21 Project sponsor may bring an action in United States district
22 court to require compliance.

23 (2) In any action brought under this subsection, if the
24 court determines that any Federal agency has failed or is
25 reasonably likely to fail to comply with a Project Decision

1 Schedule, the court may issue an order requiring compliance
2 to the extent practicable or instruct the Council to revise the
3 Project Decision Schedule.

4 (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law including
5 any other provision of this Act, any action brought under this
6 subsection shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the
7 earliest possible date, shall, to the greatest extent practica-
8 ble, take precedence over all other matters pending on the
9 docket of the court at the time, and shall be expedited in
10 every way by such court. Except as provided in section
11 401(e), the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals shall
12 have exclusive jurisdiction to review all rulings of the district
13 court pursuant to this section. The Temporary Emergency
14 Court of Appeals shall expedite such review pursuant to the
15 provisions of this Act.

16 **TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION**

17 SEC. 311. (a) At any time after an energy project has
18 been designated as a priority energy project, the Council may
19 by order terminate the designation whenever the Council
20 deems appropriate.

21 (b)(1) If the Council terminates the designation of any
22 energy project as a priority energy project, after the date of
23 such termination the provisions of this Act applicable to pri-
24 ority energy projects shall no longer apply to such project,
25 except as provided in paragraph (2).

1 (2) All final agency decisions and actions, and all final
2 decisions and actions of the Council (except those under sec-
3 tion 302), relating to a priority energy project which were
4 taken or made before the termination shall not be affected by
5 such termination and such decisions and actions shall remain
6 subject to the provisions of this Act.

7 (c) No order under this section shall prohibit any energy
8 project from reapplying for designation as a priority energy
9 project.

10 TITLE IV—JUDICIAL REVIEW

11 PROCEDURES GOVERNING JUDICIAL REVIEW

12 SEC. 401. (a) The Temporary Emergency Court of Ap-
13 peals established under section 211(b) of the Economic Stabi-
14 lization Act of 1970 shall have the power of a circuit court of
15 appeals with respect to the jurisdiction conferred on it by this
16 Act. The court shall exercise its powers and prescribe rules
17 governing its procedures in such manner as to expedite the
18 determination of cases over which it has jurisdiction under
19 this Act.

20 (b) In any proceeding before the Temporary Emergency
21 Court of Appeals, the chief judge of the Temporary Emer-
22 gency Court of Appeals shall designate to sit on the panel
23 presiding over the proceeding at least one judge from the
24 circuit or a district in the circuit in which the priority energy
25 project or a significant portion thereof is, or will be, located.

1 The court shall conduct its proceedings in such circuit unless
2 the court determines that another location would facilitate an
3 expedited decision and be fair to all parties.

4 (c)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act and
5 except where other applicable law provides a shorter period,
6 any petition referred to in section 402(a) which is brought in
7 the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals or in any State
8 court shall be brought not later than thirty days following the
9 date of the final Council or agency decision or action con-
10 cerned or shall be barred.

11 (2) All appeals to the Temporary Emergency Court of
12 Appeals from any other court pursuant to this Act shall be
13 brought not later than thirty days following the date of entry
14 of judgment or the order appealed from or the appeal shall be
15 barred.

16 (d) In any review under this Act, if the Temporary
17 Emergency Court of Appeals determines that the record
18 compiled by the agency is inadequate for the court to reach a
19 decision, the court may remand the matter, appoint a master,
20 or order an appropriate district court to complete the record,
21 or exercise such other authority as the court may have to
22 obtain a record adequate for decision by the court. Any dis-
23 trict court to which a case is referred under this subsection
24 shall have jurisdiction over such case only for the purposes
25 specified by the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals.

1 (e) Within thirty days after entry of any judgment or
2 order by the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals, a pe-
3 tition for writ of certiorari may be filed in the Supreme Court
4 of the United States, and thereupon the judgment or order
5 shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court in the same
6 manner as a judgment of a United States circuit court of
7 appeals as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States
8 Code.

9 (f) Except in conjunction with a final judgment, neither
10 the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals in reviewing
11 any action brought pursuant to this Act nor any State court
12 exercising jurisdiction over any action referred to in section
13 402(a) may issue any injunction lasting longer than one hun-
14 dred and twenty days. More than one such one hundred and
15 twenty-day injunction may be issued, but each injunction
16 may not be extended beyond one hundred and twenty days.

17 (g) Notwithstanding any other law, the Temporary
18 Emergency Court of Appeals shall continue to function for
19 the purposes of this Act until—

20 (1) the Council has been abolished,

21 (2) the time limitations in this Act for petitions for
22 review of agency actions and decisions within the juris-
23 diction of the court have expired, and

24 (3) the court has finally disposed of all cases
25 pending before it pursuant to this Act.

1 ACTIONS SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW IN THE
2 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY COURT OF APPEALS

3 SEC. 402. (a) Except for review in the United States
4 Supreme Court, and except as otherwise provided in this
5 Act, the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals shall have
6 original and exclusive civil jurisdiction over any petition—

7 (1) for review of final agency decisions or actions
8 subject to the Project Decision Schedule:

9 (2) for review of final Federal or non-Federal
10 agency decisions or actions necessary to the completion
11 and initial commercial operation of a priority energy
12 project;

13 (3) alleging that a Federal or non-Federal agency
14 has failed to take an action, or make a decision, neces-
15 sary to the completion and initial commercial operation
16 of a priority energy project;

17 (4) challenging the constitutionality of this Act;

18 (5) for review of—

19 (A) any regulation or order of the Council,
20 and

21 (B) any other action of the Council where so
22 specified in this Act; and

23 (6) for an interlocutory appeal from agency deci-
24 sions or actions where the Temporary Emergency
25 Court of Appeals will have jurisdiction over the final

1 decision or action, and where the Temporary Emer-
2 gency Court of Appeals determines that interlocutory
3 review is appropriate in accordance with applicable
4 law.

5 In all other cases review shall be in the United States district
6 court or other court as provided in other provisions of law.

7 (b) Where the exercise of jurisdiction by a court of the
8 United States over any petition referred to in subsection (a)
9 would be impermissible under the limitations contained in the
10 United States Constitution, the appropriate State court shall
11 have jurisdiction over such petition.

12 (c) If any action for judicial review pursuant to this Act
13 which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Temporary
14 Emergency Court of Appeals is pending before any other
15 court at the time such jurisdiction vests in the Temporary
16 Emergency Court of Appeals, such other court shall retain
17 jurisdiction over such action, unless the Temporary Emer-
18 gency Court of Appeals determines that transferring such
19 action to the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals would
20 expedite judicial review of the action and would serve the
21 interests of justice. In any such case, the Temporary Emer-
22 gency Court of Appeals may issue an order to such other
23 court transferring the action to the Temporary Court of
24 Appeals.

1 (d) Except as provided in section 401(e), the Temporary
2 Emergency Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction
3 over appeals from any action brought in a United States dis-
4 trict court under section 202(b) or section 203 of this Act.

5 (e) The Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals may
6 stay that portion of any proceeding in any other Federal,
7 State, or local court, other than the Supreme Court of the
8 United States, which involves a petition for review which is
9 within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Temporary Emergen-
10 cy Court of Appeals pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

11 (f) Any action which is within the exclusive jurisdiction
12 of the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals pursuant to
13 this Act shall not be subject to judicial review in any other
14 court.

15 ACTIONS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW

16 SEC. 403. Except as provided by the Constitution of the
17 United States, the following shall not be subject to judicial
18 review:

19 (1) The adequacy of an application for designation
20 of an energy project as a priority energy project.

21 (2) A decision of the Council to designate or not
22 to designate a project as a priority energy project.

23 (3) Any decision of the Council establishing or
24 modifying a Project Decision Schedule.

1 JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ACTIONS UNDER SECTION 310

2 SEC. 404. (a) The determination of the Council under
3 section 310(a) to make a recommendation that the President
4 make a decision or take an action in lieu of an agency shall
5 not be subject to judicial review except on the ground that
6 the time available to the agency before the Council's determi-
7 nation under section 310(a) did not give the agency reason-
8 able time to comply with all applicable laws (as may be modi-
9 fied pursuant to this Act).

10 (b) Only the agency which is the subject of an order of
11 the Council under section 310(a) may petition for review of
12 the Council's determination to recommend that the President
13 make a decision or to take an action in lieu of the agency.
14 The petition for review may only be brought not later than
15 ten days after the agency receives notice of the Council's
16 recommendation under section 310(a). If such petition is not
17 brought within such ten-day period, the petition shall be
18 barred.

19 (c) Except as provided in section 401(e), the Temporary
20 Emergency Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction
21 to review any petition referred to in subsection (b). In re-
22 viewing any such petition, the court shall render its decision
23 within sixty days from the date the petition is filed unless the
24 court determines justifiable cause exists for an extension.

1 (d) The court shall not issue any order staying or re-
2 straining the Council or the President from making any deci-
3 sion or taking any action pursuant to section 310(a) except in
4 conjunction with a final order of the court. If the court finds
5 that the time available to the agency before the Council made
6 its recommendation or the President made his determination
7 under section 310(a) did not give the agency reasonable time
8 to comply with all applicable laws (as may be modified pursu-
9 ant to this Act), the court shall stay any decision or action of
10 the Council under section 310(a) and remand the decision or
11 action to the agency for agency decision or action within a
12 time specified by the court.

13 (e) If an agency has filed under subsection (b) a timely
14 petition for review of a Council recommendation pursuant to
15 section 310(a), the decision or action of the President pursu-
16 ant to section 310 shall not take effect until judicial review of
17 the petition in the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals
18 has been completed as provided in this section.

19 (f) Judicial review of actions to enforce a Project Deci-
20 sion Schedule shall be as provided in section 310(b).

1 TITLE V—APPLICATION OF NEW FEDERAL
2 STATUTES OR REGULATIONS TO PRIORITY
3 ENERGY PROJECTS

4 AUTHORITY TO APPLY FOR EXCEPTION

5 SEC. 501. In the case of any Federal statute or Federal
6 rule or regulation which is enacted (in the case of a statute)
7 or issued (in the case of a rule or regulation) after the date of
8 designation of any priority energy project but before commer-
9 cial operation begins, as determined by the Council, the spon-
10 sor of such priority energy project may petition the Council
11 for relief under this title whenever he believes that such stat-
12 ute or rule or regulation would create a substantial impedi-
13 ment to completion of the project.

14 AUTHORITY TO RECOMMEND EXCEPTION

15 SEC. 502. (a) If, upon petition of the sponsor of a prior-
16 ity energy project in accordance with section 501, the Coun-
17 cil determines that a proposed rule or regulation specified in
18 such petition would, if issued, seriously impede implementa-
19 tion of the project, the Council shall so inform the agency
20 concerned and shall direct the agency to make every effort to
21 correct or avoid the potential problem before issuing the final
22 rule or regulation.

23 (b)(1) If the Council finds that a final rule or regulation,
24 or a statute specified in a petition submitted in accordance
25 with section 501, would seriously impede a project, the

1 Council shall request that the President suspend the applica-
2 tion of the regulation, rule or statute to the project (or pro-
3 vide that a more reasonable standard will be applied to the
4 project) for only such time as necessary to allow compliance
5 with such rule with no substantial delay in the completion or
6 commencement of operation of the project.

7 (2) The President may grant a suspension requested by
8 the Council under paragraph (1) only if the Council has de-
9 termined, before making such request, that such suspension
10 will not pose a substantial threat to public health or safety.

11 (c) No suspension under this section may apply for a
12 period in excess of ten years beginning on the date of com-
13 mencement of operation of the project, as determined by the
14 Council.

15 (d)(1) There shall be a separate suspension for each Fed-
16 eral statute for which a suspension is provided pursuant to
17 this section.

18 (2) Each suspension pursuant to this section shall apply
19 to only one priority energy project.

20 (e) No suspension may take effect under this section if it
21 would—

22 (1) suspend, modify, or amend any Federal stat-
23 ute, rule, regulation, or standard which relates to—

24 (A) the rights, working conditions (including
25 health and safety), compensation, pensions, or

1 hours of employment of workers or their repre-
2 sentatives;

3 (B) civil rights;

4 (C) securities laws, as defined in section
5 21(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or
6 State and local securities laws;

7 (D) the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; or

8 (E) antitrust laws, as defined in section 3(1)
9 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of
10 1978; or

11 (2) cause a violation of any primary air quality
12 standard established under the Clean Air Act;

13 (3) impair or abridge the rights of any person
14 under the United States Constitution;

15 (4) contravene any interstate compact, provision
16 of State or local law, or Federal contract, relating to
17 water rights or to the appropriation, delivery, or use of
18 water pursuant to such rights; or

19 (5)(A) suspend, modify, or amend the criminal
20 sanctions of any Federal, State, or local criminal code;

21 or

22 (B) suspend, modify, or amend a criminal sanction
23 in any Federal, State, or local law, unless the suspen-
24 sion also suspends, modifies, or amends the provision
25 of law which is punishable by such criminal sanction.

1 TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

2 REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL

3 SEC. 601. (a) The Council shall review, monitor, and
4 not later than December 31, 1981, report to the Congress
5 on—

6 (1) the current status of activities and programs
7 being conducted by the Council;

8 (2) the status of each priority energy project, in-
9 cluding any significant delays in the completion of the
10 project and the causes thereof; and

11 (3) the need for legislation to expedite the comple-
12 tion of priority energy projects, including the need for
13 legislation to modify, suspend, or amend Federal,
14 State, or local laws.

15 Such report shall be updated annually thereafter.

16 (b) Not later than December 31, 1982, and annually
17 thereafter, the Council shall prepare and transmit to the Con-
18 gress a report which—

19 (1) contains a comprehensive list of all Federal
20 laws that significantly hinder the completion of energy
21 projects; and

22 (2) includes an analysis of why each law listed in
23 the report is a significant hindrance to the completion
24 of such projects.

1 (c) The Council shall include in the report submitted
2 under subsection (a), or submit to Congress more often as
3 necessary, information and recommendations concerning spe-
4 cific energy projects, whether or not designated as priority
5 energy projects, which are, in the judgment of the Council,
6 being delayed for any reason. The report shall include the
7 Council's analysis of the causes and reasons for delay in the
8 implementation of energy projects. The purpose of such re-
9 ports shall be to inform the President and Federal agencies,
10 Congress, and the States about—

11 (1) the adequacy of actions taken, and resources
12 utilized, by sponsors of energy projects to prepare the
13 projects for approval and to comply with applicable
14 laws in order to avoid delay; and

15 (2) the financial, institutional, statutory, regula-
16 tory, and other constraints upon the implementation of
17 energy projects that contribute to delay, including the
18 adequacy of resources of governmental agencies to
19 review and act upon energy project proposals expedi-
20 tiously and effectively, taking into account the other
21 responsibilities, including nonenergy related responsibil-
22 ities, of such agencies.

23 WATER LAW

24 SEC. 602. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as
25 expanding or conferring upon the United States, its agents,

1 permittees, or licensees any right to acquire rights to the use
2 of water.

3 (b) The United States, its agents, permittees, or licens-
4 ees shall appropriate water within any State for an energy
5 project pursuant to procedural and substantive provisions of
6 State law, regulation, or rule of law governing appropriation,
7 use, or diversion of water.

8 (c) The establishment or exercise pursuant to State law,
9 of terms or conditions including terms or conditions terminat-
10 ing use, on permits or authorizations for the appropriation,
11 use, or diversion of water for energy projects shall not be
12 deemed because of any interstate carriage, use, or disposal of
13 such water to constitute a burden on interstate commerce.

14 (d) Nothing in this Act shall alter in any way any provi-
15 sion of State law, regulation, or rule of law or of any inter-
16 state compact governing the appropriation, use, or diversion
17 of water.

18 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

19 SEC. 603. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 this Act.

22 (b) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Tempo-
23 rary Emergency Court of Appeals such sums as may be nec-
24 essary to carry out its functions under this Act, including
25 such sums as may be necessary for the appointment of addi-

1 tional clerks and employees and the assignment of additional
2 judges.

3 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
4 authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to
5 make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the
6 extent, and in such amounts as provided in advance in appro-
7 priation Acts.

8 EFFECTIVE DATE

9 SEC. 604. (a) The Council shall promulgate regulations
10 for carrying out its functions under this Act (including regula-
11 tions establishing procedures and criteria under section 301)
12 not later than sixty days after the date on which all initial
13 members of the Council have been confirmed by the United
14 States Senate.

15 (b) The Council shall, prior to the expiration of the sixty
16 days referred to in subsection (a), publish a list of the regula-
17 tions the Council deems necessary for carrying out its func-
18 tions before applications may be submitted under this Act.
19 No application may be submitted under this Act for designa-
20 tion of any energy project as a priority energy project before
21 promulgation of such regulations.

22 SEPARABILITY

23 SEC. 605. If any provision of this Act or the application
24 thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, neither
25 the remainder of this Act nor the application of such provi-

1 sion to other persons or circumstances shall be affected
2 thereby.



File
Council on Energy
Mobilization

April 30, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Liason Office
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500



Dear Morton,

This is in further response to my letter of March 16 advising you that an industry group including Transco, Mitchell Energy and Development Corp., the American Gas Association and the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America is pursuing legislation to create a Council on Energy Mobilization at the White House. As there seems to be broad industry interest in such a council it would perhaps be a good idea if you or Wayne Vallis could schedule some time to meet with representatives of this group.

Attached for your review is a copy of H. R. 3236, the Energy Mobilization Act of 1981.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

B. Melvin Hurwitz
Washington Representative

Wants an appointment with you, Wayne + the rest of the above mentioned groups re. attached legislation.

BMH/mlc
Attachment

MS

Please call him to see if he got the list of boards + commissions

Morton

*list of boards + commissions to which President makes appointments
Dick Thompson*

Dept of Energy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 12, 1982

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The following individuals will compose a White House Policy Team, which will provide continuing policy guidance on implementing the President's decision to dismantle the Department of Energy:

- Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President (Chairman)
- Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Department of Commerce
- Secretary James Edwards, Department of Energy
- Secretary James Watt, Department of the Interior
- Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Department of Defense
- Martin Anderson, Assistant to the President for Policy Development
- Richard Darman, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
- Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs
- Edwin Harper, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget

A Steering Group is also being formed with the primary role of providing coordination and direction to the activities of a series of working groups which will address in detail organizational, resource, legislative and external relations issues.

The membership of the Steering Group is as follows:

- Joseph Wright, Deputy Secretary of Commerce (Chairman)
- Ken Davis, Deputy Secretary of Energy (Vice Chairman)
- Frank Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defense
- Danny Boggs, Senior Policy Advisor, OPD
- Guy Fiske, Under Secretary of Energy
- William Heffelfinger, Assistant Secretary of Energy.
- Martha Hesse, Project Manager, Energy Department Transition, Department of Commerce
- Donald P. Hodel, Under Secretary of Interior
- Dennis Kass, Senior Policy Advisor, OPD
- George Keyworth, President's Science Advisor
- Frederick N. Khedouri, Associate Director, OMB
- M.B. Oglesby, Deputy Assistant to the President, Legislative Affairs
- Peter Teeley, Vice President's Staff
- Richard Wagner, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense
- Robin West, Assistant Secretary of Interior
- Richard Williamson, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Relations.



Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

file

18 March 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Morton:

Congratulations on your appointment. I read the announcement in today's Washington Post. You will certainly have your hands full, with the various groups with whom you will be working.

I am working over at the Department of Energy, Editorial Services Division. The work is very interesting, and it's teaching me a good deal about the workings of these bureaucracies. It shocked me to see just how large government has become. The President, and Mr. Stockman, have certainly shaken this town into attention.

Secretary Edwards will have his hands full with this agency; but I think he will do very well once he has the chance to familiarize himself with energy issues and data.

Best of luck to you in your new post. We'll have to get together for lunch one of these days, when your schedule permits.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kent".

Kent L. Barry

609 22nd Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 965-4426

p.s. Ben Dhong is thinking about working in Washington this summer as an intern. He sends his greetings.

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Siani, Arthur [Actg.]	Asst. Insp. Gen., Investigation	HHS-S	4200	245-0453

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legislation

Keys, Martha [PA]	Assistant Secretary	FOB-6	3153	245-8233
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Freedom of Information Act Office	Dial 252-6025

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Hobson, Tina C.	Director	Forrestal	7B-192	252-5373
Penno, Jerry	Deputy Director	Forrestal	7B-192	252-5373
Craighill, Polly	Dir., Consumer Impact	Forrestal	8G-087	252-5866
Holmberg, William	Dir., Citizen Participation	Forrestal	8G-082	252-5141
Bevans, Dennis	Dep. Dir., Citizen Participation	Forrestal	8G-082	252-5141
Hildreth, Georgia	Dir., Advisory Com. Mgmt.	Forrestal	8G-087	252-5187
Kellett, James	Dir., Educ. & Training	Forrestal	8F-055	252-6480

Office of Minority Economic Impact

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Director	Forrestal	5B-110	252-8383
Hayes, Junius, III	Deputy Director	Forrestal	5B-110	252-8383
Martinez, Evelyn V. [SC]	Special Assistant	Forrestal	5B-110	252-8383
Gross, Jill W.	Staff Dir., Policy, Plng.-Advocacy	Forrestal	5B-110	252-8383
Rodriguez, Juventino, Jr.	Staff Dir., Assistance Prog.	Forrestal	5B-110	252-8383
Haley, Barry W.	Staff Dir., Resch. & Info.	Forrestal	5B-110	252-8383

Office of the General Counsel

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	General Counsel	Forrestal	6A-245	252-5281
Fygi, Eric	Deputy General Counsel	Forrestal	6A-245	252-5284
Landow-Esser, Janine	Spec. Asst. to Gen. Counsel	Forrestal	6A-245	252-5281
Drubel, Richard	Spec. Asst. to Gen. Counsel	Forrestal	6A-245	252-5281
Garson, Henry	Spec. Asst. to Dep. Gen. Coun.	Forrestal	6A-245	252-5284
Newkirk, Thomas	Dep. Gen. Coun., Regulations	Forrestal	6A-099	252-6732
McKenna, John	Dep. Gen. Coun., Enforcement & Litigation	Federal	5102	633-9199
Hallman, Robert	Dep. Gen. Counsel, Programs	Forrestal	6D-033	252-6942
Savage, Charles	Dep. Gen. Counsel, Legal Svcs.	Forrestal	6A-141	252-5246

Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	5F-043	252-2177
Coyle, Philip E.	Deputy Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	5F-043	252-2179
Wainwright, Robert L.	Executive Asst.	Forrestal	5F-043	252-2181
Hoover, William W.	Dir., Military Applications	GTN	A-367	353-4221
Torres, Julio L.	Dir., Intl. Security Affs.	Forrestal	5F-063	252-2100
Gilbert, Charles E.	Dir., Nuclear Materials Prod.	GTN	A-347	353-3777
Duff, Robert T.	Dir., Classification	GTN	A-23200	353-3521
Canavan, Gregory H.	Dir., Inertial Fusion	GTN	C-413	353-3462
Weisz, George	Dir., Safeguards & Security	GTN	A-21308	353-5106
Rouso, Samuel	Dir., Resource Mgmt.	GTN	A-337	353-3276
Siebert, A. Bryan, Jr.	Dir., Assessments & Liaison	GTN	A-337	353-4227
	Dir., Policy Anal. & Opns.	Forrestal	5F-043	252-8360

Assistant Secretary for Environment

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	4G-084	252-4700
Brothers, Lynda L.	Dep. Asst. Secy. (Programs)	Forrestal	4G-084	252-4706
Burr, William W.	Dep. Asst. Secy. (Research)	GTN	F-208	353-3153
Eifert, Carl A.	Spec. Asst. for Communications	Forrestal	4G-084	252-4608
Jolly, Carol [SC]	Spec. Asst. to Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	4G-084	252-4704
Frangos, Thomas G.	Dir., Ofc. of Environ. Compliance	Forrestal	4G-064	252-2407
House, Peter W.	Dir., Ofc. of Environmental Assessments	Forrestal	4G-036	252-2061
Shepherd, George R.	Dir., Ofc. of Prog. Coord.	Forrestal	4G-052	252-4620
Whitnah, John C.	Dir., Ofc. of Mgmt. Support	Forrestal	4G-085	252-4710

Assistant Secretary for Policy and Evaluation

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	7A-145	252-5325
Savey, William J.	Exec. Asst. to Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	7A-145	252-5328
Eiferink, Jo Ann	Spec. Asst. to Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	7A-145	252-5316
Timènes, Nicolai	Sr. Tech. Advisor to Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	7A-097	252-5334
Silverman, Lester	Prin. Dep. Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	7A-145	252-5318
McGregor, Stephen E.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Oil & Gas	Forrestal	7A-075	252-5626
Bodde, David L.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Coal, Nuclear & Electrical Systems	Forrestal	7A-097	252-5755
Gillette, Michael J.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Conservation & Renewable Resources	Forrestal	7A-113	252-5493
Montgomery, W. David	Dep. Asst. Secy., Sys. Analysis	Forrestal	7A-123	252-5421
Publaresi, Lucian	Dir., Ofc. of Oil	Forrestal	7H-031	252-5667
Abbott, Cathy [Actg.]	Dir., Ofc. of Natural Gas & Integrated Energy Analysis	Forrestal	7H-034	252-6427

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585		Dial 252 and ext.	
	Building	Room	Direct Dial
Taylor, William	Dir., Ofc. of Contingency Plng.	Forrestal	4F-051 252-2450
Colburn, Leonard L. [Actg.]	Dir., Ofc. of Competition	Forrestal	7A-075 252-5680
Robinson, Bruce [Actg.]	Dir., Coal & Synthetic Fuels	Forrestal	7A-097 252-5355
Williamson, Ritchie	Dir., Nuclear Energy	Forrestal	7A-097 252-5340
Herod, Steve	Dir., Electrical Systems	Forrestal	7H-085 252-5728
Thompson, Norm [Actg.]	Dir., Conservation	Forrestal	7H-021 252-4458
White, William	Dir., Solar	Forrestal	4F-051 252-6433
Blum, Edward	Dir., Advanced Technology R&D	Forrestal	7H-056 252-6360
Naill, Roger	Dir., Analytical Services	Forrestal	7F-089 252-5388
Toder, Eric	Dir., Financial & Tax Analysis	Forrestal	7F-059 252-2277
Korbel, John	Dir., Economic Analysis	Forrestal	7F-075 252-6453
Siegel, Jack	Dir., Environment	Forrestal	7F-075 252-6453

Assistant Secretary for Resource Applications

Federal Bldg., 11th & Pa. Ave., NW, Wash., D.C. 20461		Dial 633 and ext.	
1726 M Street, NW, Wash., D.C. 20545		Dial 634 and ext.	
	Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Federal	3400 633-9222
Istvan, Edwin J.	Executive Assistant	Federal	3304 633-9353
Aines, Andrew	Scientific & Tech. Info. Ofcr.	Federal	3312 633-9832
Holmes, Eleanor [SC]	Asst. for Legislative Affrs.	Federal	3400 633-9225
Harris, Skila [SC]	Asst. for Industrial Relations	Federal	3400 633-9225
Cordesman, Anthony [Actg.]	Director, Policy & Program Planning Staff	Federal	3507 633-9817
	Dep. Asst. Secy., Industrial & Utility Appl. & Operations	Federal	3426 633-9350
Langenkamp, R. Dobie	Dep. Asst. Secy., Resource Development & Operations	Federal	3426 633-8400
Jones, Harry A.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Strategic Petroleum Reserves	1726 M	410 634-5510
Lukens, Larry A. [Actg.]	Dep. Asst. Secy., Industrial Plng. & Development	Federal	3508 633-8362
Ogden, Daniel M., Jr.	Power Marketing Coord.	Federal	3355 633-8338
Ebbecke, Charles W.	Dir., Prog. Control & Support	Federal	3344 633-8322
Passman, Richard A.	Dir., Ofc. of Coal Resource Mgmt. & Environment	Federal	3340 633-8350
Voigt, William R., Jr.	Dir., Uranium Resources	Federal	6513 633-9500
Gestson, Donald E.	Dir., Gas Centrifuge Program	Federal	6532 633-9492
Saire, Donald E.	Dir., Gaseous Diffusion Opns.	Federal	6519 633-9385
Smith, Rhonnie L.	Dir., Bus. & Mkt. Opns.	Federal	6505 633-9690
Patterson, John A.	Dir., Resource Assessment Opns.	Federal	6518 633-9700
	Dir., Renewable Resources	Federal	7124 633-8774
DiBona, Bennie G.	Dir., Geothermal Energy	Federal	7102 633-8909
Furse, James, Jr. [Actg.]	Dir., Hydroelectric Resources	Federal	1433 633-8828
Parry, F. Fox	Dir., Electric Energy Sys.	Federal	7149 633-8776
Gilmore, Capt. Gordon (USN)	Dir., Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves	Federal	6446 633-8674
Reed, J. Lisle	Dir., Oil & Natural Gas Supply Development	Federal	3528 633-8395
Petrick, Paul	Dir., Shale Resource Appl.	Federal	6435 633-8660
Lawton, Robert	Dir., Leasing Policy Devl.	Federal	2317 633-9326
Pettis, Lawrence A. [Actg.]	Dir., Systems Div.	1726 M	330 634-5500
Heermans, William H.	Dir., Mgmt. Div.	1726 M	532 634-5570
Burton, Ellison [Actg.]	Dir., Environmental Support	Federal	3511 633-9390
Bayrer, Ralph	Dir., Industrial Analysis & Strategy Planning	Federal	3509 633-8362
Cardullo, Mario	Dir., Energy Supply Trans.	Federal	1111 633-8962
Bell, George	Asst. Admin., Bonneville Power Admin. (Hq. Office)	Federal	3352 633-8330
Greenhaigh, Ronald K.	Asst. Admin., Western Area Power Admin. (Hq. Ofc.)	Federal	3505 633-8344

Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585
 GTN, Germantown, Md. 20545

Dial 252 and ext.
 Dial 353 and ext.

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	5A-085	252-6660
		GTN	A-103	353-2642
LeGassie, Roger	Prin. Deputy Asst. Secretary	Forrestal	5A-085	252-6660
		GTN	A-103	353-2648
Lerch, Jean	Staff Assistant	Forrestal	5A-085	252-6660
		GTN	A-103	353-2642
Guidice, Carl	Dep. Asst. Secy. for Mgmt.	GTN	A-113	353-2617
Adams, Martin	Dep. Asst. Secy. for Oil, Gas and Shale	Forrestal	5A-105	252-6503
		GTN	D-119	353-2703
Lievens, Edward J.	Program Director for Project Management	Forrestal	5A-051	252-6503
		GTN	E-376	353-3070
Liccardi, Tony	Dep. Asst. Secy. for Coal Technology	Forrestal	5A-051	252-6503
		GTN	F-325	353-5916
Bartis, James [Actg.]	Dir., Ofc. of Plans & Tech. Assessment	Forrestal	5A-061	252-9682
		GTN	C-170	353-2782
Mills, Alex	Dir., Ofc. of Intl. Coop.	GTN	A-118	353-2780
Wender, Irving	Dir., Ofc. of Advanced Resch. & Technology	GTN	C-156	353-2786

Assistant Secretary for International Affairs

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
Borre, Peter C. [Actg.] [PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	7C-016	252-5800
Lyon-Allen, Mary M.	Exec. Asst. to Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	7C-016	252-5855
Borre, Peter C.	Prin. Deputy Asst. Secretary	Forrestal	7C-016	252-5858
Hecklinger, Richard [Actg.]	Dep. Asst. Secy., Intl. Resources	Forrestal	7C-034	252-5918
Handyside, Holsey G.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Intl. Nuclear & Technical Programs	Forrestal	7C-034	252-5921
Moose, James S.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Intl. Energy Analysis	Forrestal	7A-029	252-5890
Iredell, Milton H.	Dep. Asst. Secy., Intl. Intelli- gence Analysis	Forrestal	7C-034	252-5915
Verrastro, Frank	Dir., Energy Producing Nations	Forrestal	7C-034	252-5924
Hickey, Daniel	Dir., Energy Consuming Nations	Forrestal	3H-017	252-6777
Vanderryn, Jack	Dir., Technical Coop.	Forrestal	7G-090	252-6140
Bengelsdorf, Harold	Dir., Nuclear Affairs	Forrestal	7G-046	252-6175
Summers, Robert	Dir., Country Energy Assessment	Forrestal	3H-055	252-6383
Caruso, Guy	Dir., Market Analysis	Forrestal	7A-029	252-5893
Geocaris, James	Dir., Special Projects	Forrestal	7C-016	252-8355
LaBarre, John	Dir., Current Reporting	Forrestal	GA-257	252-5174
Despres, John	Dir., Strategic Assessments	Forrestal	7C-034	252-8355
Cianella, Sal	Dir., Intl. Prog. Support	Forrestal	7C-034	252-5926

Assistant Secretary for Conservation & Solar Energy

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585
 600 E St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20585

Dial 376 and ext.

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	6C-016	252-9220
Nelson, Flint	Executive Assistant	Forrestal	6C-016	252-9220
Bartlett, Patty	Special Assistant	Forrestal	6C-016	252-9220
Duby, Martin	Dir., Budget/Admin. Support	Forrestal	6B-094	252-9327
Power, J. Michael	Dir., Policy, Plng., Eval.	Forrestal	6B-042	252-9296
Tatum, Tom	Dir., Institutional Liaison & Communications	Forrestal	6A-055	252-9247
Barrow, Joseph	Dir., Commercialization	Forrestal	6A-081	252-9258
Savitz, Maxine	Dep. Asst. Secy./Conservation	Forrestal	6A-025	252-9232
Friedrichs, Mark	Spec. Asst. to the DAS/C	Forrestal	6A-025	252-9232

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585
600 E St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20585

		Dial 376 and ext	
	Building	Room	Direct Dial
Van Sickle, Tina	Spec. Asst. to the DAS/C	Forrestal	6A-025 252-9232
Millhone, John	Dir., Bldgs. & Comm. Systems	Forrestal	1H-047 252-9444
Harvey, Douglas	Dir., Industrial Programs	Forrestal	2H-985 252-2072
Stadler, Henry	Dir., Trans. Programs	Forrestal	5H-044 252-9118
Pezdirtz, George	Dir., Adv. Conservation Tech.	600 E	416 376-9284
Chiogioji, Melvin	Dep. Asst. Secy./State & Local Assistance Programs	Forrestal	6A-047 252-9240
Feldt, Al	Spec. Asst. to the DAS/SL	Forrestal	6A-047 252-9240
DeVoe, Hal	Spec. Asst. to the DAS/SL	Forrestal	6A-047 252-9240
Stewart, Frank	Dir., Govt. Conservation Prog.	Forrestal	2H-027 252-2198
DeVoe, Hal [Actg.]	Dir., Small Scale Technology	Forrestal	6G-040 252-9104
Bartholomew, Henry	Dir., Emergency Conserv. Prog.	Forrestal	GE-004A 252-4966
Flynn, Joe	Dir., Weatherization	Forrestal	2H-063 252-2204
San Martin, Robert	Dep. Asst. Secy./Solar Energy	Forrestal	6C-026 252-9275
Morse, Frederick	Dir., Solar Applications for Bldgs.	Forrestal	5G-026 252-8084
Levine, Leslie	Dir., Solar Applications for Ind.	600 E	400 376-4974
Katz, Maurice	Dir., Solar Power Applications	600 E	413 376-4102
Greenglass, Bert [Actg.]	Dir., Alcohol Fuels	Forrestal	6A-229 252-9487
Sandy, Kelly	Dep. Asst. Secy./Field Opns. & International Programs	Forrestal	6C-036 252-9267
Mock, John	Dir., Intl. Programs	600 E	422 376-4104
Annan, Robert	Dir., Interprogram Applications	600 E	419 376-4109
Preysnar, Walt	Dir., SERI & RSEC	Forrestal	5G-065 252-8138

Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy

[PA]	Assistant Secretary	Forrestal	5A-115	252-6450
		GTN	A-430	353-5535
Crawford, John W., Jr.	Prin. Dep. Asst. Secy.	Forrestal	5A-115	252-6630
		GTN	A-430	353-4501
Blackwell, Ralph C.	Executive Director	Forrestal	5A-115	252-6456
Leary, J. A.	Dir., Non-Proliferation & Environmental Affairs	Forrestal	5A-115	252-4526
		GTN	A-415	353-5373
Gilbert, John	Dir., Field Operations	Forrestal	5A-145	252-4399
Brewer, Shelby T.	Dir., Ofc. of Plans & Eval.	Forrestal	5A-157	252-8728
		GTN	A-439	353-5026
Leclaire, David B.	Dir., Ofc. of Resource Mgmt.	Forrestal	5A-139	252-6501
		GTN	A-439	353-5161
Dillon, Thomas	Dep. Asst. Secy. for Nuclear Reactor Programs	GTN	A-429	353-2953
Meyers, Sheldon	Dep. Asst. Secy. for Nuclear Waste Mgmt.	GTN	A-416	353-5645
Rickover, ADM H. G.	Dep. Asst. Secy. for Naval Reactors	Crystal City	3N06	557-7321

Office of Energy Research

Century XXI, Germantown, Md. 20545				
[PA]	Director	Forrestal	7B-058	252-5430
Pewitt, N. Douglas	Deputy Director	Forrestal	7B-058	252-5434
Leiss, James E.	Assoc. Dir., High Energy & Nuclear Physics	GTN	G-306	353-3713
Kane, James S.	Assoc. Dir., Basic Energy Sci.	GTN	J-304	353-5565
Kintner, Edwin E.	Assoc. Dir., Fusion Energy	GTN	G-267	353-3347
Joseph, Toni G.	Assoc. Dir., Field Ops. Mgmt.	Forrestal	7B-040	252-5447
Jordy, George	Assoc. Dir., Program Analysis	Century XXI	A1-4000	353-2971
Moss, Marvin M.	Assoc. Dir., Ofc. of Nuclear Non-proliferation	Forrestal	7B-040	252-5438
Bartley, William C.	Assoc. Dir., Ofc. of Advisory & Liaison Programs	Forrestal	3G-092	252-8933
Young, J. Ronald	Assoc. Dir., Management	Forrestal	7B-058	252-5440
Blase, Ernest F.	Dir., Adv. Tech. Projects Staff	Forrestal	3F-043	252-2725
Snow, Joel A.	Senior Science Associate	Forrestal	7B-040	252-5444

Economic Regulatory Administration

2000 M Street, NW, Wash., D.C. 20461

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
Rollins, Hazel R. [PA]	Administrator	2000 M	6001	653-3310
	Deputy Admin. for Policy	2000 M	6001	653-3313
House, Barton R.	Dep. Admin., Ops.-Emerg. Mgmt.	2000 M	6001	653-3410
Bloom, Paul L.	Special Counsel	Federal	3406	633-8925
Delaney, Sandra L.	Dir., Mgmt. & Program Coord.	2000 M	6308	653-3626
Harvey, Gordon W.	Asst. Admin., Enforcement	2000 M	5128	653-3592
Bush, F. Scott	Asst. Admin., Regulations	2000 M	7219	653-3166
Burke, Paul	Asst. Admin., Petroleum Opns.	2000 M	6128	653-3372
Davies, Robert L.	Asst. Admin., Fuels Conversion	2000 M	3002	653-3649
Perry, Howard [Actg.]	Asst. Admin., Utility Sys.	2000 M	4002	653-3949
Vanderburg, Jack C. [Actg.]	Dir., Public Information	2000 M	B-110	653-4055
Allen, Yvonne	Dir., Energy Liaison Center	2000 M	4126	252-5155
Ramey, April	Executive Secretariat	2000 M	6001	653-3328
Saunders, Judy	Spec. Asst. to Admin.	2000 M	6001	653-3310
Solit, James	Spec. Asst. to Admin.	2000 M	6001	653-3316
Sibley, Margaret W.	Spec. Asst. to Admin.	2000 M	6001	653-3328

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., NW, Wash., D.C. 20585

1726 M St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20461

Federal Bldg., 12th & Pa. Ave., NW, Wash., D.C. 20461

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Administrator	Federal	4302	633-9085
Linden, Albert H., Jr. [PA]	Deputy Administrator	Federal	4302	633-8477
Klur, Lawrence [SC]	Executive Assistant	Federal	4302	633-9718
Jabine, Thomas B. [SC]	Statistical Policy Expert	Federal	4309	633-8474
	Asst. Admin., Energy Sys. Supt.	Federal	4502	633-8529
Petersen, Jimmie L.	Asst. Admin., Energy Data Opns.	Forrestal	2E-076	252-6401
Smith, Charles S.	Asst. Admin., Info. Validation	Federal	7413	633-8800
Regelson, Lillian	Asst. Admin., Applied Analysis	Federal	4530	633-8544
MacRae, Elizabeth C.	Asst. Admin., Prog. Devel.	Federal	5302	633-9575
Weiner, John	Dir., Project Accountability & Control	Federal	6147	633-8696
Weiner, John [Actg.]	Dir., Ofc. of Plng. & Eval.	Federal	6147	633-8696
Daniels, John E.	Dir., Ofc. of Energy Info. Services	1726 M	240	634-5602
Odom, R. Eugene	Dir., Ofc. of Mgmt. Svcs.	Federal	1420	633-8198

Inspector General

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585

Dial 252 and ext.

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
[PA]	Inspector General	Forrestal	5A-249	252-4393
[PA]	Deputy Inspector General	Forrestal	5A-249	252-4393
Dunn, Thomas F. [SC]	Exec. Asst. to Insp. Gen.	Forrestal	5A-249	252-4393
Abruzzo, M. Thomas [Actg.]	Asst. Insp. Gen., Investigations	Forrestal	5B250	252-4143
Wright, James K.	Asst. Insp. Gen., Audits	Forrestal	5A211	252-4079
Heller, Edward L.	Asst. Insp. Gen., Inspections	Forrestal	5A-235	252-4109
McGuire, A. F. (Phil)	Executive Director	Forrestal	5D-031	252-4128

Controller

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
Ryan, P. Marshall	Controller	Forrestal	4A-139	252-4171
Mahan, Clarence	Deputy Controller	Forrestal	4A-125	252-4490
Edmondson, Aaron [Actg.]	Dir., Ofc. of Budget	Forrestal	4A-149	252-4178
Mahan, Clarence [Actg.]	Dir., Ofc. of Finance & Acctg.	Forrestal	4A-139	252-4492
Tseronis, Constantine	Dir., Ofc. of Mgmt. Info. Sys.	Forrestal	4A-089	252-4182
Mitchell, C. N.	Dir., Ofc. of Program & Proj. Mgmt. Assessment	Forrestal	4A-089	252-4513
Olivo, Joseph F.	Dir., Ofc. of Financial Pol., Analysis & GAO Liaison	Forrestal	4A-107	252-4499

Administration

Forrestal, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
Heffelfinger, William S.	Dir. of Administration	Forrestal	4A-253	252-5940
Peebles, Harry L.	Deputy Director	Forrestal	4A-253	252-5942
Helms, K. Dean	Dir., Organization/Mgmt. Sys.	Forrestal	4D-035	252-6799
Schulman, J. Merle	Dir., Personnel	Forrestal	4A-227	252-5610
	Dir., Facility & Png. Support	Forrestal	4B-172	252-4543
Fleming, Gene K.	Dir., Administrative Svcs.	Forrestal	4A-191	252-5710
Schwartz, Ronald S.	Dir., ADP Mgmt.	GTN	D-329	353-4720
Polk, John W.	Dir., Computer Svcs. & Tele- communication Mgmt.	GTN	CA-311	353-3685
King, John	Dir., Industrial Rels.	Forrestal	4H-023	252-9008
Lewis, Lenora J.	Executive Officer	Forrestal	4A-253	252-5947

Procurement and Contracts Management

RB-Railway Labor Bldg., 400 First St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20545

				Dial 376 and ext.
Rauch, Hilary J.	Director	Forrestal	5B-080	252-8613
Roth, Berton J.	Deputy Director	Forrestal	5B-080	252-8615
Shepard, John	Dir., Small / Disadv. Business	Forrestal	1F-034	252-8201
Reed, Jack [Actg.]	Dir., Policy Ofc.	Forrestal	1E-002	252-8182
Anderson, Thomas	Dir., Program Support	Forrestal	1J-058	252-8224
Itnyre, Edwin [Actg.]	Dir., Procurement Mgmt.	Forrestal	1J-027	252-9065
Ball, David	Dir., Procurement Opns.	RB	203	376-9167

Office of Hearings and Appeals

2000 M Street, NW, Wash., D.C. 20545

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
Breznay, George B.	Director	2000 M	8002	653-4077
Tedrow, Richard T.	Deputy Director	2000 M	8002	653-3160
Wieker, Thomas L.	Deputy Director	2000 M	8014	653-3100
Mann, Thomas O.	Assoc. Dir., Special Projects	2000 M	8202	653-3137
Bloch, Peter B.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8222	653-3150
Dugan, Richard W.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8222	653-3126
Godoff, Stephen W.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8222	653-3150
Montgomery, Jack L.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8108	653-3010
Samuels, Stephen L.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8014	653-3074
Thomas, Susan J.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8108	653-3028
Wasch, Kenneth A.	Assistant Director	2000 M	8014	653-3054
Proctor, Marcia B.	Chief, Docket & Publications Br.	2000 M	8311	653-3144
Reid, Otto S.	Chief, Management Info. & Analysis Bureau	2000 M	8316	653-3090

Office of Equal Opportunity

Forrestal Bldg., 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Wash., D.C. 20585

				Dial 252 and ext.
Pierson, Nathaniel [Actg.]	Director	Forrestal	4B-112	252-2218
Pierson, Nathaniel H.	Deputy Director	Forrestal	4B-112	252-2221
Anderson, Mitzi	Dept. Fed. Women's Prog. Mgr.	Forrestal	4B-080	252-2262
Levi, Tyrone K.	Dir., Complaints & Invest. Div.	Forrestal	4B-102	252-2230
Zane, Craig K.	Dir., Equal Oppor. Program Div.	Forrestal	4B-058	252-2269
Ruiz, Carlos	Dir., Fed. Assisted Prog. Div.	Forrestal	4B-088	252-2244

Board of Contract Appeals

Webb Bldg., 4040 N. Fairfax Dr., Arlington, Va. 22203

				Dial 235-2700
Farmakides, John B.	Chairman	Webb	1004	235-2700
Garza, Carlos R.	Vice Chairman	Webb	1009	235-2700
Jones, Kathleen A.	Recorder	Webb	1006	235-2700

Alaska Power Administration

P. O. Box 50, Juneau, Alaska 99802

			Dial (907) 586-7405
Cross, Robert J.	Administrator		
Shira, Donald L.	Chief, Planning Div.		
Hallum, Gordon J.	Chief, Power Div.		
Haag, E. Robert	Chief, Administrative Div.		

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ENERGY 383

Bonneville Power Administration

P. O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208		Dial (503) 234-3361
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Foleen, Ray	Deputy Administrator	
Ratcliffe, Robert E.	General Counsel	
Gens, Ralph S.	Asst. Admin. for Engr. & Construction	
Durocher, Hector J.	Asst. Admin. for Power Mgmt.	
Efferding, Stanley E.	Asst. Admin. for Mgmt. Svcs.	
O'Neal, Jack N.	Asst. Admin. for Operations & Maintenance	
Bell, George	Asst. Administrator	Federal 3354 633-8330

Southeastern Power Administration

Elberton, Ga. 30635		Dial (404) 283-3261
Wright, Harry F.	Administrator	
Brown, Julian T., Jr. [Actg.]	Chief, Div. of Fiscal Operations	
Rucker, Kenelm E.	Chief, Div. of Power Sales	
Rucker, Elbert M.	Chief, Div. of Power Opns.	
Bond, Mary George	Chief, Div. of Administrative Mgmt.	

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P. O. Box 1619, Tulsa, Okla. 74101		Dial (918) 581-7474
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Swidensky, Jack A.	Chief Counsel	
Bowers, Walter M.	Chief, Power Marketing Div.	
Wards, William H.	Chief, Power Facilities Div.	
Gajan, Francis R.	Chief, Administrative Mgmt. Div.	

Western Area Power Administration

P. O. Box 3402, Golden, Colo. 80401		Dial (303) 231-1511
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McPhail, Robert L.	Administrator	
Clagett, William H.	Deputy Administrator	
Hall, Joe D.	Conservation Officer	
Hine, Thomas A.	General Counsel	
Shinkel, Don W.	Asst. Admin. for Mgmt. Services	
Krahn, Robert L.	Asst. Admin. for Engineering	
Weaver, Thomas	Asst. Admin. for Power Mgmt. and Operations & Management	
Greenhalgh, Robert K.	Asst. Admin. for Wash. Liaison	Federal 3505 633-8344

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

825 N. Capitol St., Wash., D.C. 20426		Dial 357 and ext.
941 N. Capitol St., Wash., D.C. 20426		Dial 275 and ext.
400 First St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20426		Dial 376 and ext.

		Building	Room	Direct Dial
Sheldon, Georgiana [Actg.]				
[PA]	Chairperson	825NC	9100	357-8366
Curtis, Charles B. [PA]	Commissioner [until 10-20-83]	825NC	9000	357-8200
Holden, Matthew, Jr. [PA]	Commissioner [until 10-27-81]	825NC	9010	357-8383
Hall, George R. [PA]	Commissioner	825NC	9006	357-8377
Hughes, John D. [PA]	Commissioner [until 10-20-83]	825NC	9300	357-8388
McDonald, William G.	Executive Director	825NC	9106A	357-8300
Levine, Kenneth	Dir., Ofc. of Cong. & Public Affs.	825NC	9200	357-8370
Plumb, Kenneth W.	Secy. of the Commission	825NC	9310	357-8400
Nordhaus, Robert	General Counsel	825NC	8000	357-8000
Williams, Kenneth A.	Dir., Ofc. of Pipeline/Prod. Regl.	825NC	7000	357-8500
Lindsay, William W.	Dir., Ofc. of Elec. Power Regl.	400 1st	301	376-9232
Schroeder, Walter W.	Dir., Ofc. of Regulatory Anal.	825NC	3000	357-8191
Sonde, Theodore	Dir., Ofc. of Enforcement	941NC	3106N	357-5289
Wagner, Curtis L., Jr.	Chief, Admin. Law Judges	825NC	2000	357-9233
Wexler, Bernard	Dir., Opinions & Reviews	825NC	9216	357-8100
Drennan, L. H., Jr.	Chief Accountant	941NC	3410N	357-9181

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

*file
Dept. of
Energy*

For Immediate Release

March 22, 1982

ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

This briefing is designed to convey general information on changes in the energy situation of the United States over the past year. Its basic theme is that President Reagan's policy of decontrolling oil and removing government regulations on the production and use of energy has worked just about as predicted.

Under free market conditions, our ability to use energy more efficiently, and to produce more energy, has significantly exceeded the expectations of critics. The current energy situation, labeled an "oil glut" by some, is primarily the logical outcome of the forces of supply and demand.

Oil prices remain high by historical standards, and there is every reason for Americans to continue to use energy wisely, and produce more energy, as justified by the economic circumstances foreseen for the years ahead.

I. BACKGROUND

American and world consumption of energy, and especially oil, rose rapidly in the post-war period, as the real price fell substantially. This laid the groundwork for a potential price increase, as new supplies became more expensive to develop. The oil-producing countries raised prices very sharply in 1973 and 1974.

The United States, which already had price controls on oil and natural gas, responded with a series of measures that held most energy prices, especially oil, artificially low. This discouraged production and encouraged consumption. By the "entitlements" program, the government also forced domestic producers to subsidize imports of foreign oil. As a result of these controls, the production and conservation response to the OPEC increases was considerably muted in the United States. Since the United States consumes almost 40 percent of the free world's oil, our impact on the world market was massive.

A second large price increase followed the Iranian revolution in 1978-1979. President Carter began a phased program of oil decontrol, though production continued to be discouraged by the windfall profits tax. The entitlements program continued to subsidize foreign imports.

Almost immediately after taking office, President Reagan ended all controls on the price of crude oil and petroleum products, and also ended the entitlements program.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE DECONTROL

A. Exploration and Production

- The amount of exploration for oil rose rapidly after the beginning of phased decontrol, and has continued to climb steadily throughout the past year. More than 1,000 new drilling rigs began working in less than a year after decontrol, even though many had argued that no more than 200 to 400 new rigs could be added per year.
- The number of successful oil wells completed also rose at an extremely rapid rate. By the end of 1981, almost 1,000 new wells were being completed each week, more than double the level of two years before. In early 1982, new oil wells continued to run almost 40 percent above a year before. Because of continued controls on natural gas, new gas well completions were rising at only about 10-15 percent annually.
- United States oil production had been generally declining ever since 1972. For the period 1972 through mid-1979, production had been declining by about 300,000 barrels per day each year, in the lower 48 states. The opening of the Alaska pipeline in 1977 caused a brief upward spurt in total U.S. production, but the lower 48 decline continued.
- As phased decontrol began, this decline diminished, so that the average yearly production decline from mid-1979 to the end of 1980 was about 60,000 barrels per day. Since full decontrol took effect, production has ceased to decline and has begun a small upturn. Eight of the last ten months have shown greater production than the comparable period of a year before. The production estimate for this quarter is 150,000 to 200,000 bbls/day above DOE's projections in late 1980.

B. Prices

- These beneficial effects have not been caused by any substantial additional price increases after President Reagan's decontrol action. Contrary to some expectations, prices did not skyrocket, and in fact the pressure of competition and consumer reaction has forced prices down.
- In part reacting to the December 1980 OPEC price increase, gasoline prices, which had been increasing sharply in the weeks before decontrol, continued upward, rising about 6 to 8 cents, on average. However, as predicted, competitive pressures and increased production and conservation began to force prices down.

- Petroleum prices have now been retarding inflation, not leading it. The average price of gasoline has fallen by almost 15 cents since its peak in early 1981. This represents an average annual savings in gasoline costs of about \$80 for the average car.
- These effects are most clearly seen in imported oil, for which America always had to pay the going market price. The average coast of imported oil has fallen at least \$4.00 a barrel since decontrol. Even the average cost of domestic oil has fallen below its pre-decontrol level, even though a significant volume of oil was decontrolled from its previous extremely low price.

III. ENERGY SECURITY

- The major sign of America's energy vulnerability has been our high level of oil imports. As a result of the programs subsidizing domestic consumption and retarding domestic production, our imports rose from already high levels of about 6 million barrels a day in 1973 to 8-1/2 million barrels a day by 1977. This meant that almost half of all oil used by America was being imported.
- Our imports began to decline significantly in 1980, and 1981 showed another 20 percent drop in imports. Our imports in 1981 were the lowest since 1972. Indications from the first part of 1982 show this decline continuing at a significant pace. We are now importing less than one-third of the oil we use.
- The Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) is a major part of government policy to protect the economy from the possibility or reality of oil supply interruption. At the end of 1980, after four years of effort, barely 100 million barrels of oil had been placed in storage. In less than a year, this amount of oil was doubled, and Phase 1 of the SPR program, a 250 million barrel reserve, will be completed within the next month. We are continuing to move toward completion, by the end of the decade, of the 750 million barrel reserve now authorized.
- Our reserve has also increased dramatically when compared to our level of direct imports from Arab OPEC countries. At the end of 1980, our national reserve held only enough oil to replace direct Arab OPEC imports for 42 days. This figure now stands at 140 days, a very substantial increase in protection.

IV. OTHER FACTORS

- These favorable developments are primarily the result of actions by individual consumers and producers, using energy more efficiently. Thus, the component of reduced consumption coming from reduced economic activity is small. For example, it appears that real GNP in the first quarter of 1982 may be 2 percent below a similar period in 1981, but oil consumption appears to be 7.5 percent below the previous year.
- In 1981 the Gross National Product was 2 percent greater than in 1980, even though there was a decline in energy consumption of more than 2 percent. This was the greatest efficiency increase in more than thirty years, again of more than 4 percent in one year.
- Just before the Carter Administration left office, it issued its energy projections for 1981. When we compare that projection with actual results of 1981, we find that the economy grew faster, and crude oil and product prices were actually less than predicted: both factors should have led to more consumption and more imports. Instead, imports and consumption both fell substantially below projections, while oil production was greater than projected. (See Attachment)
- The measures already taken by Americans, and those that will continue to be justified by current economic conditions, give every indication that American oil imports should not increase significantly during the coming economic recovery.

V. GENERAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS

A. General Energy Picture

- America has also rapidly increased its position as an energy exporter in the field of coal, improving our own economic position and helping our allies lessen their dependence on imported oil.
- In 1981, despite a two month coal strike, America's coal exports reached 110 million tons, an increase of more than 20 percent from the previous year. Coupled with our decreasing oil imports, this meant that America's net dependence on foreign energy fell to below 13 percent for the first time since 1972, a significant decrease from our nearly 25 percent dependence in 1977.

	<u>GNP GROWTH</u> 1981	<u>NET OIL IMPORTS</u> (MILLION BBL/DAY) 1981	<u>CRUDE OIL COST</u> 1981	<u>GASOLINE PRICE</u> 1981	<u>OIL CONSUMPTION</u> (MILLION BBL/DAY) 1981
Quarter DOE Projection:	+1.3%	6.1	42.34	\$1.62	16.8
Actual:	+2.0%	5.1	35.27	\$1.36	16.0
Difference:	+ .7%	-1.0	-7.05	-\$.26	-.8
	(\$20 Billion)				

(SOURCE: OPD STAFF)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 22, 1982

FACT SHEET

International Energy Developments

The effect of market forces on supply and demand of oil is also evident at the international level. From the end of 1978 to January 1981, the average OPEC price for a barrel of oil rose from \$13 to \$35. After a similar rise in 1973, many oil-consuming nations including the United States, imposed price controls and discouraged conservation as well as greater production. In 1980-81, however, the market was allowed to operate. Almost all of the industrial oil consuming countries, including the U.S., now permit market pricing of oil and most products.

The results tell the story. Higher prices have reduced demand and encouraged production. World oil consumption in 1981 dropped 5%. Meanwhile, non-OPEC production of oil increased 4%. These two developments combined to reduce OPEC oil production from 27 mbd in 1980 to an average of 23 mbd in 1981, some 8 mbd below peak levels in 1977. In the first quarter of this year, OPEC production dropped below 20 mbd.

The decline in demand has occurred not only in the U.S. but also in other countries. Oil consumption in West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy fell 10% in 1981. Meanwhile, GNP in these countries fell only ½%. Much of the decline in oil consumption, therefore, was due to substitution of other fuels and not the effect of the recession alone. Indeed, non-oil energy consumption in these countries increased by 2%. Nuclear power generation alone increased 18% in the OECD countries. France by itself added eight new nuclear reactors to its power system. Conservation also accelerated. In the United States, auto fleet efficiency increased 5% in 1981, and in European countries between 1 and 2%.

Throughout 1981, OPEC wrestled to come to terms with these market developments. Some producing countries tried to sustain the high prices reached at the beginning of 1981 averaging around \$36/b. As demand weakened at those prices, they found their production and export levels steadily dropping. Others such as Saudi Arabia warned that prices may be too high

and maintained a lower average around \$32 per barrel. At year's end, the OPEC countries finally compromised and agreed to a price of \$34 per barrel and a set of price differentials which implicitly allocated production.

Since then, however, market forces put further pressure on OPEC. Demand continued to fall. The U.S. had an 8% decline in oil sales in January and another 4-5% in February. Similarly, oil sales in France fell by 23% in January and in Italy by 4%. In face of these pressures, some OPEC and non-OPEC countries began to shave prices. Iran cut official prices three times in February, trying to increase its share of exports. Other producing countries introduced implicit cuts by shaving price differentials or softening non-price terms of their oil contracts.

Over the weekend OPEC tried to patch up the agreement. They agreed to reduce production to 17.5 mbd. Saudi Arabia will cut its production from 8.5 mbd in February to 7 mbd in April. Venezuela will cut its production from 1.6 mbd to 1.5 mbd. Other countries agreed to hold their production at current levels or increase it only slightly. OPEC hopes to stabilize prices at the \$34 level.

Will the agreement hold? Only time will tell. But there is no room for complacency. Two factors contributing to the reduction in oil demand -- the recession and inventory drawdowns -- are transitory. How much effect a turnaround in these factors will have on the market depends on the continued influence of other factors -- increases in oil production in non-OPEC countries, substitution of other fuels and increased efficiency in the use of oil. Many of these factors cut both ways. An end to the recession will increase oil demand but also spur investment and the use of more fuel-efficient equipment and cars, thereby conserving oil. Moreover, a lower oil price in the immediate future will not reverse the costly and long-term steps which have been taken to retool American industry and to insulate American homes.

We are on the right track but we need to keep moving. For the moment, market forces are working to weaken OPEC's influence over world oil prices and the economic livelihood of the West. Lower oil prices mean more dollars in the pocket of Americans and less in the bank accounts of OPEC.

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(SOURCE: NSC STAFF)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 22, 1982

STATEMENT BY THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

This past weekend, the ministers of OPEC met in special session to decide how to cope with changing conditions in international oil markets.

One of the most important places where rapid changes are occurring, of course, is right here in the United States. During most of the 1970s, oil production here in the U.S. was falling steadily, while domestic energy prices were rising, and our reliance upon foreign energy sources was increasing at a dangerous clip. During the early 1980s, there have been striking changes: drilling for oil here in the U.S. has increased; prices for consumers have dropped somewhat; and the reliance upon OPEC has also diminished.

Many point to the onset of recession as the primary cause of these changing conditions in the U.S. Clearly, the deterioration of our domestic economy has played some role. It is clear, however, that deeper and more significant forces are at work in the energy field -- forces that should continue at work after the economy begins its recovery. Oil use has declined far faster than and in the current recession.

In this special briefing today on changes in the U.S. oil picture, we hope to demonstrate three basic points:

First, that the forces of a free marketplace are now having a positive impact upon America's energy outlook. The substantial increases we are now seeing in the search for domestic oil and in the achievement of greater energy efficiency both illustrate the power of market incentives.

Second, it is clear that among the most immediate beneficiaries of these changes have been American consumers. Over the past 12 months, the price of gas at the pump has fallen by some 15 cents a gallon on average, and the price of home heating oil is also falling.

Third, it is clear that the changes taking place are also strengthening America's security posture. We now have enough oil in our strategic petroleum reserve to replace all direct Arab OPEC imports for 140 days. Moreover, our degree of dependence upon foreign oil is declining: in recent weeks, oil imports have accounted for less than 30% of our consumption -- the lowest level since 1971. At long last, we are weakening the OPEC hammerlock.

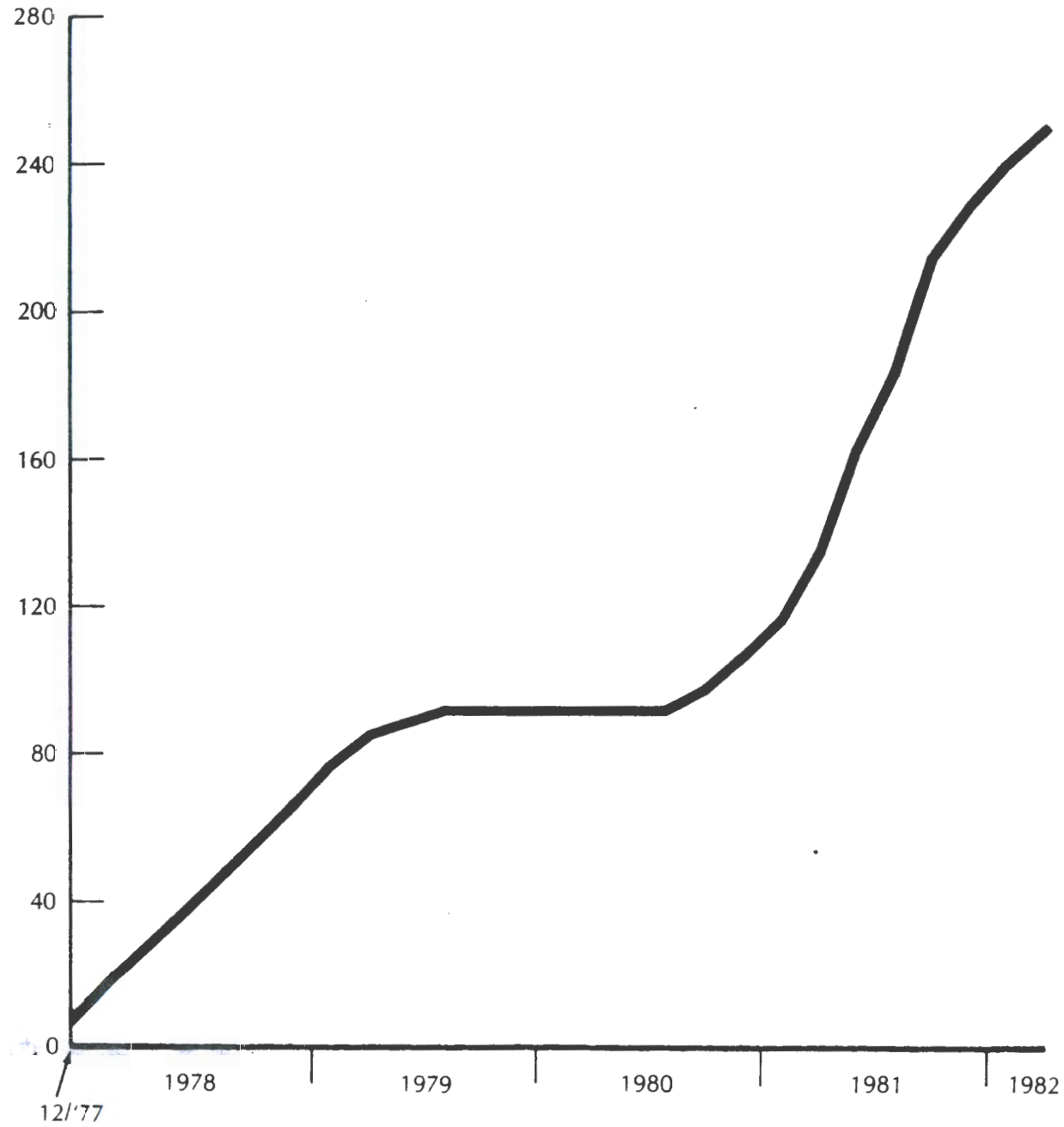
Now let me sound a cautionary note. Just because we have improved our situation does not mean we have solved it. The oil crisis of the past is obviously not over. As Secretary Jim Edwards has said, "we have to realize that the difference between a glut -- a word we really shouldn't use -- and a shortage is a matter of only a few million barrels of oil a day. We're not as secure as some people think." He points out that we still rely upon the Middle East for 41 percent of our oil imports. Here at home, the cost of energy will probably continue to rise because the cost of finding it will rise. Whatever happens in the short-term on oil, we must also continue the transition to an era of fission, fusion, coal and renewable resources.

In short, we still have a long journey ahead. But it is also clear that we're finally making progress -- and of greater importance, that we have at last found the right road.

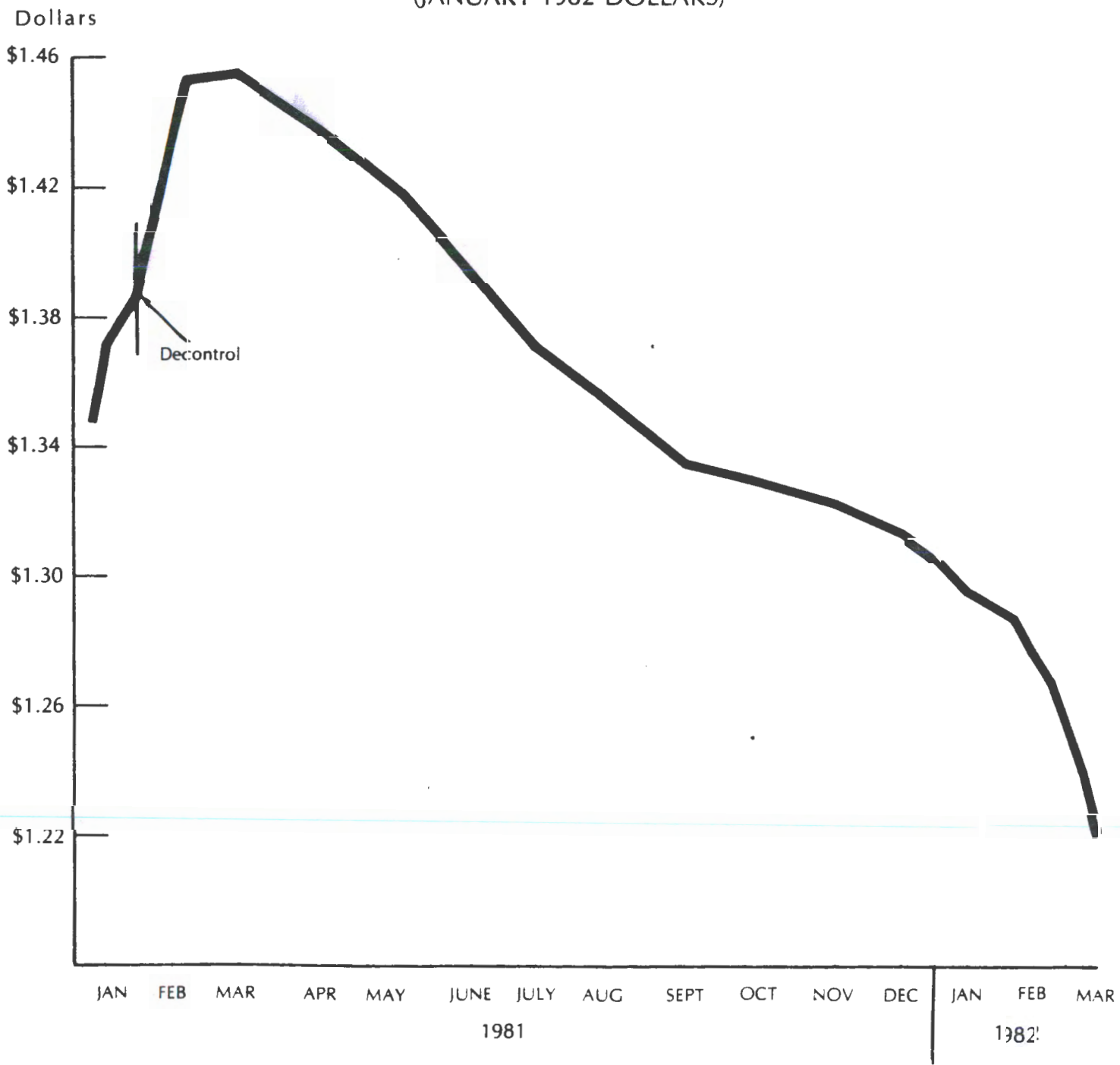
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OIL IN STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE (SPR)

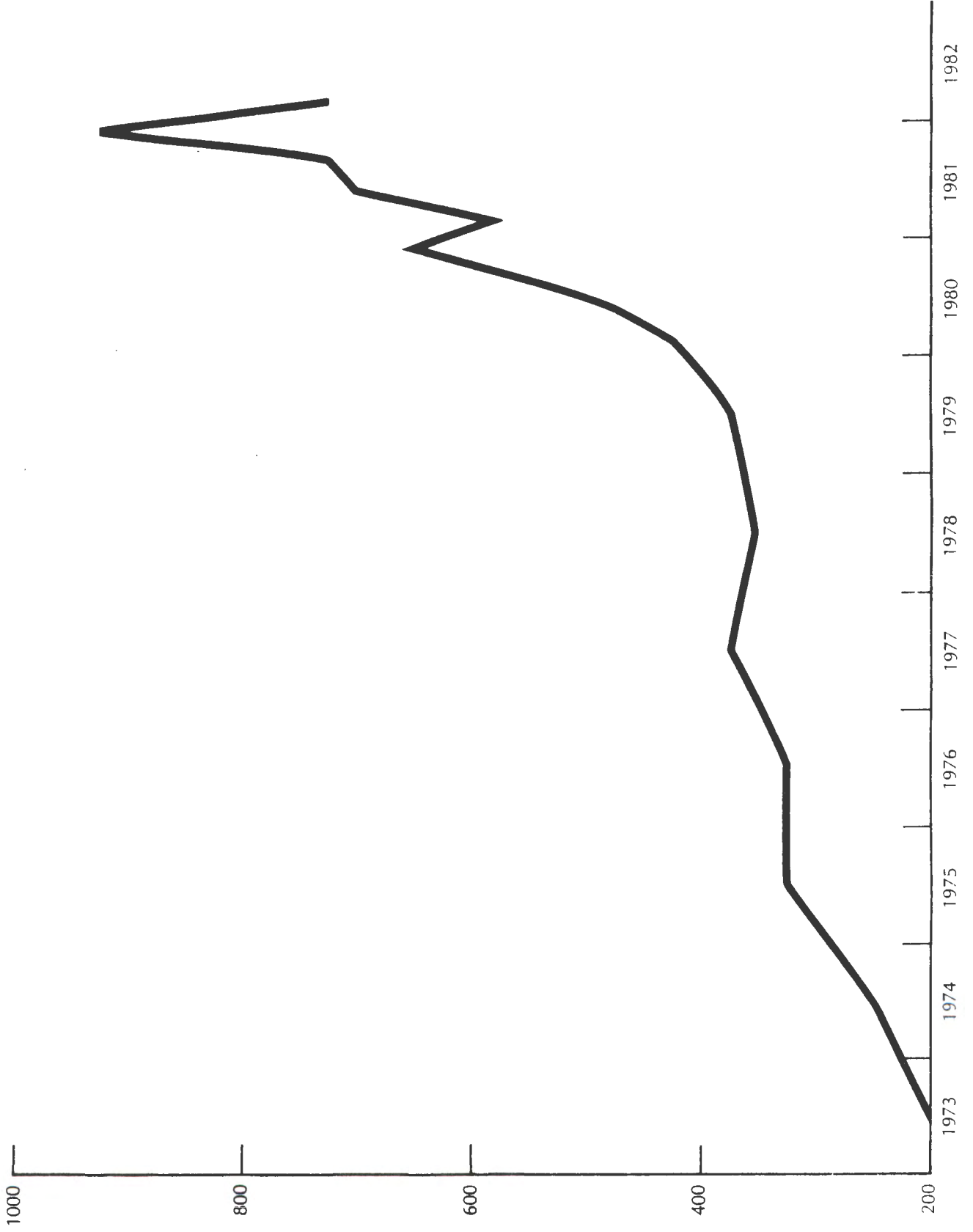
Millions
Of Barrels



GASOLINE PRICE (JANUARY 1982 DOLLARS)

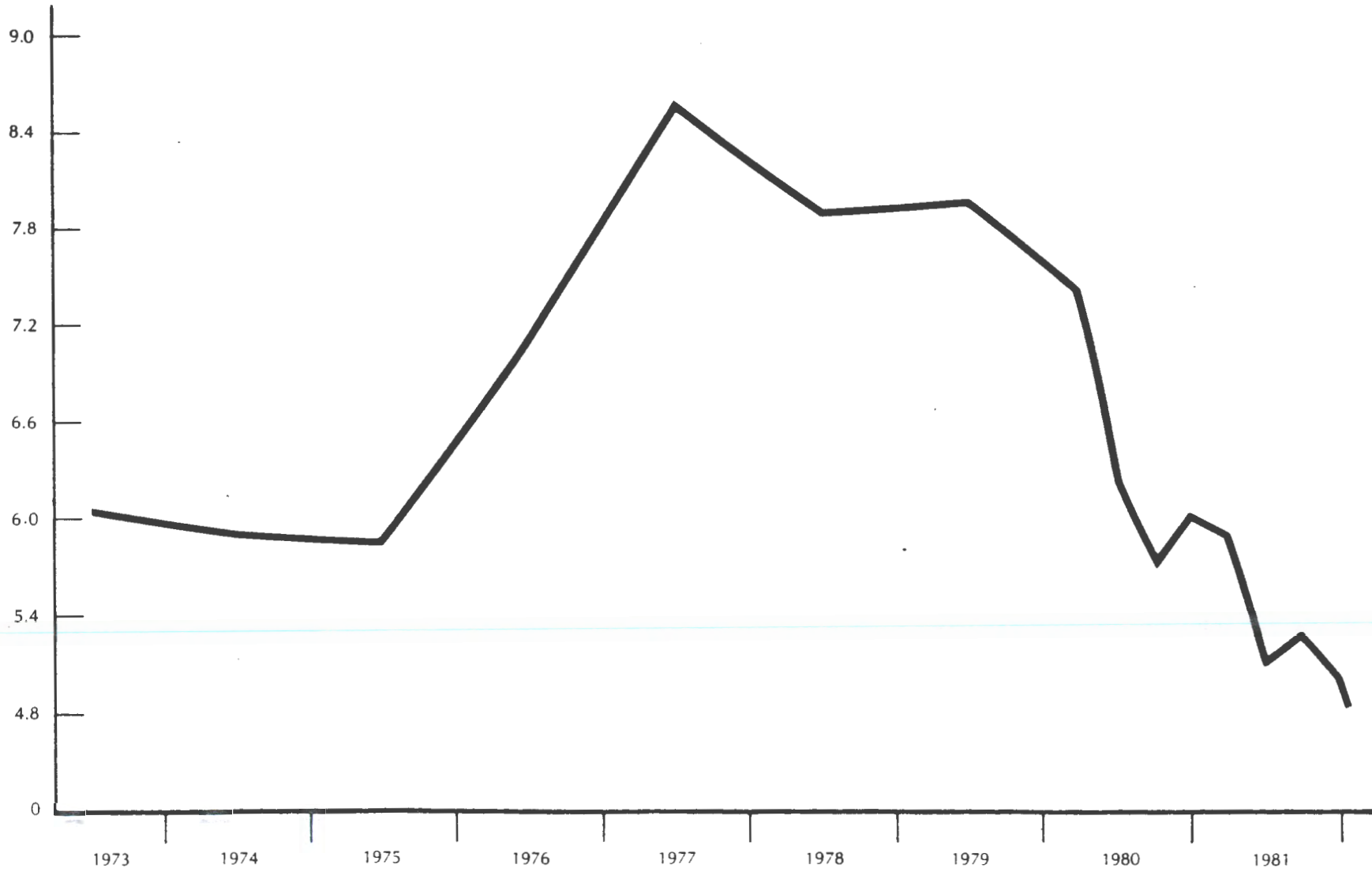


NEW OIL WELLS DRILLED PER WEEK



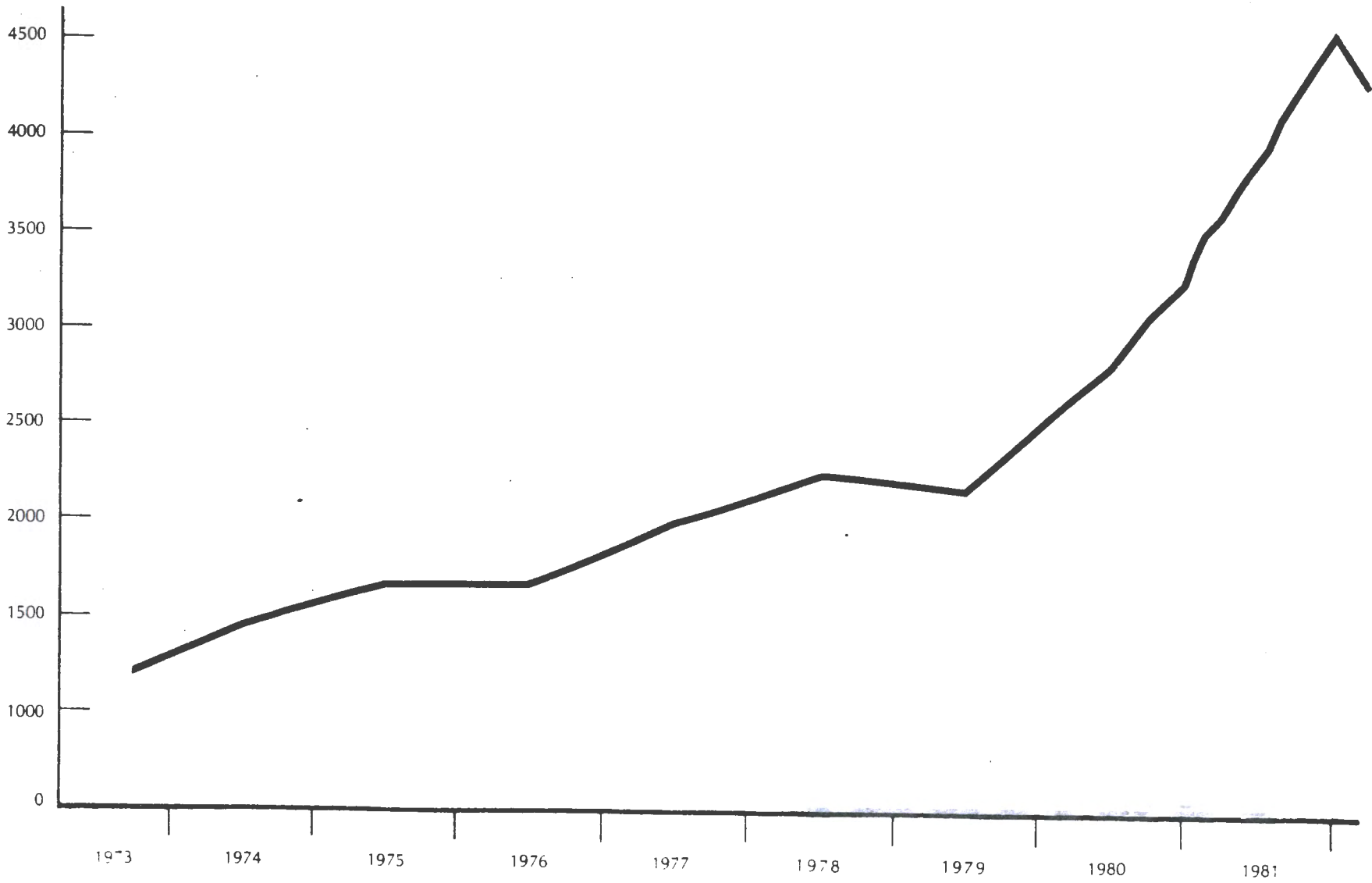
NET OIL IMPORTS (EXCLUDING STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE)

Millions of
Barrels Per Day

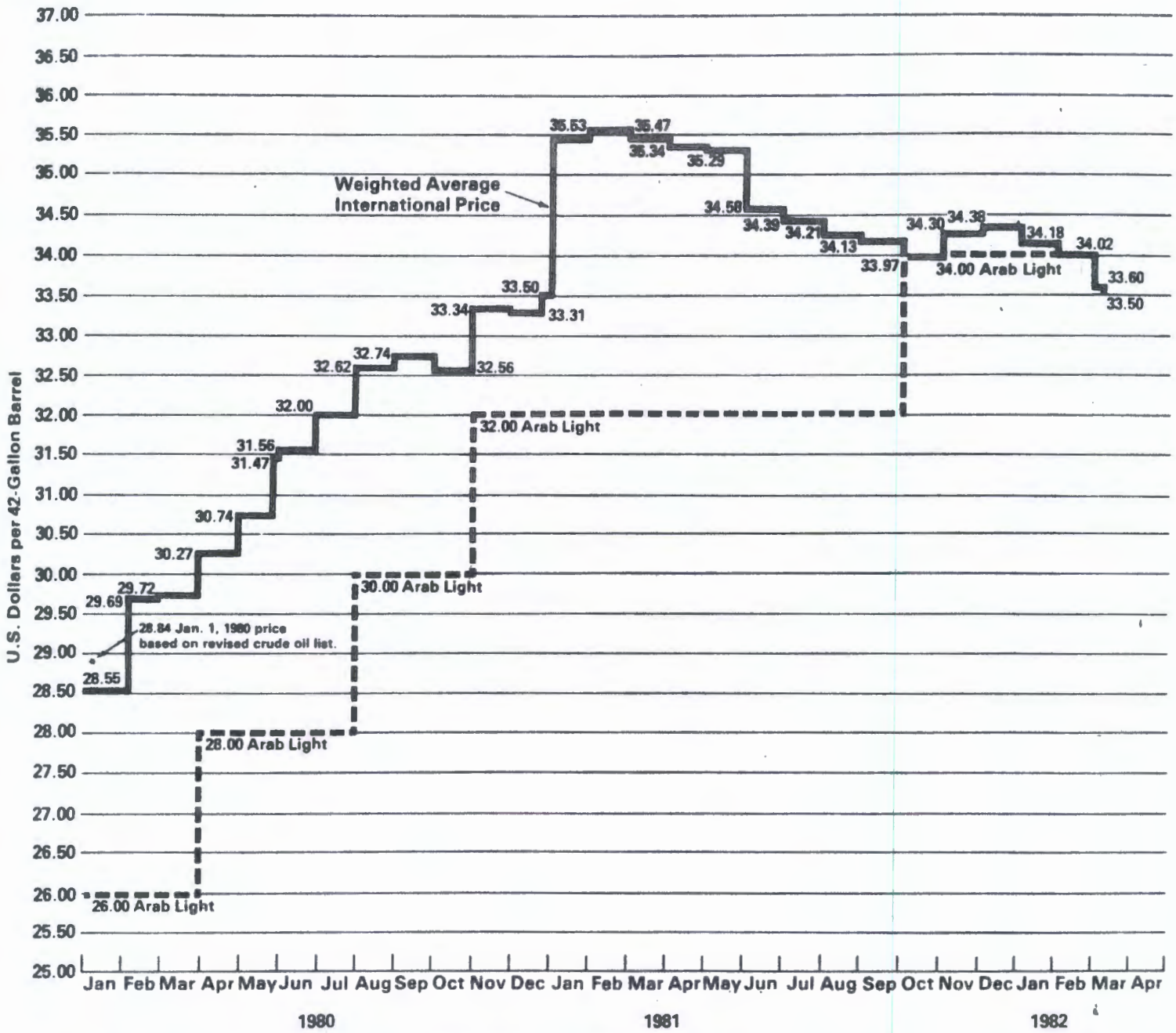


OIL AND GAS DRILLING RIGS AT WORK

Number
of Rigs



World Crude Oil Prices¹ (Dollars per Barrel)

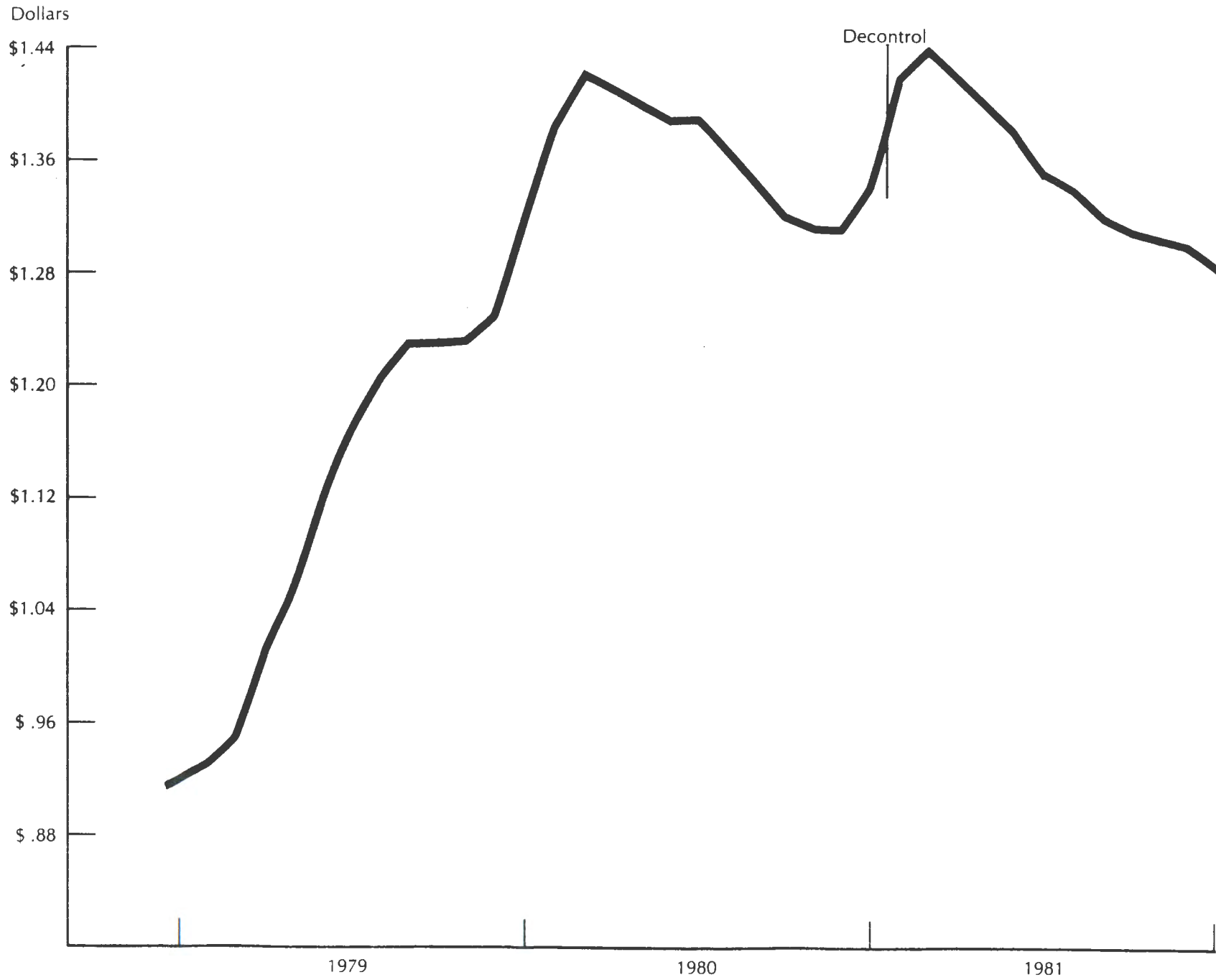


¹ Internationally traded oil only. Average price (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.

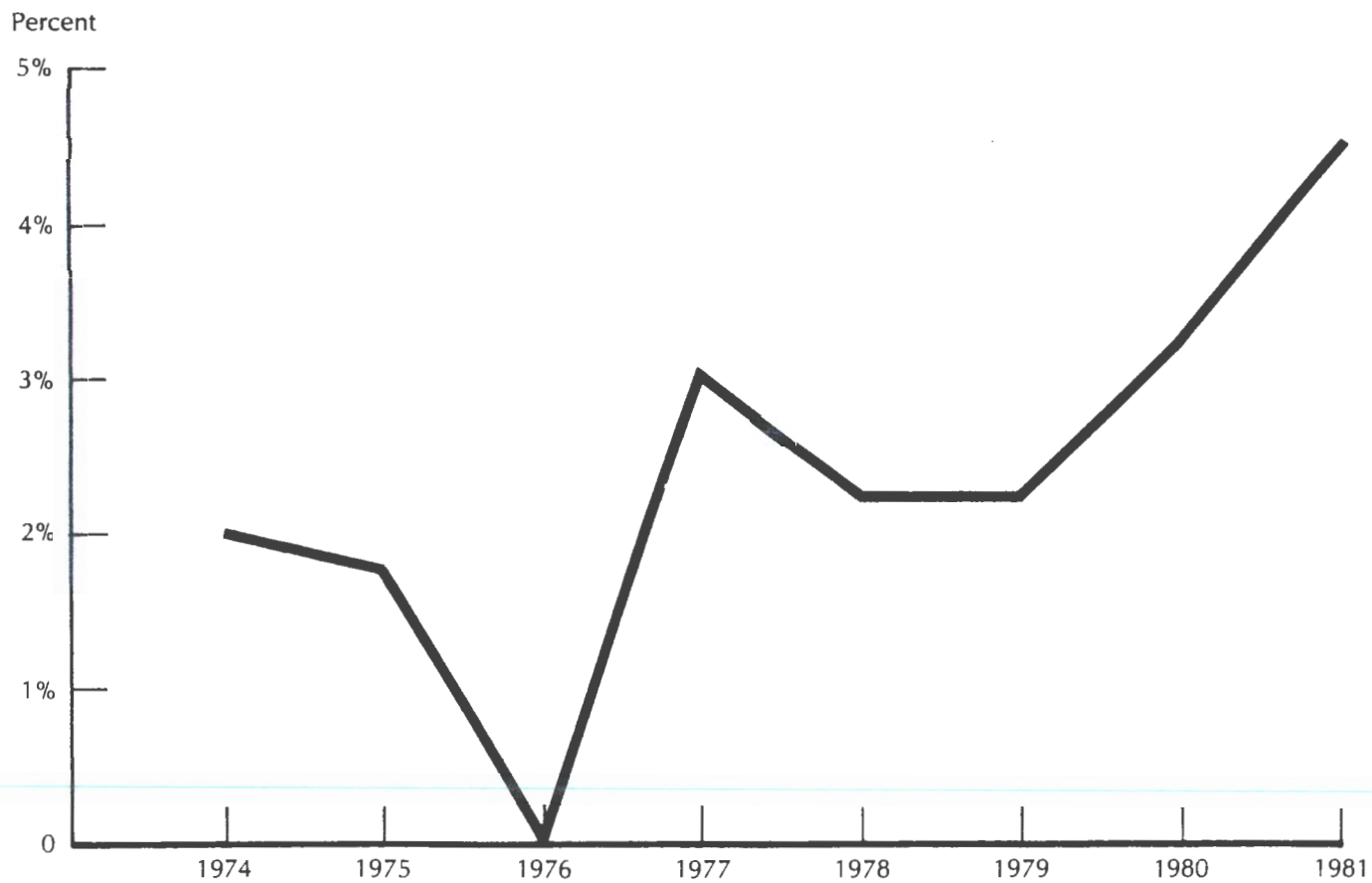
Note: Beginning with the May 1, 1981 issue of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report, the world crude oil price is based on a revised crude list. Additions: Saudi Arabia's Arabian Heavy, Dubai's Fateh, Egypt's Suez Blend, and Mexico's Maya. Omissions: Canadian Heavy. Replacements: Iraq's Kirkuk Blend for Iraq's Basrah Light. The above graph shows an estimated world crude oil price based on this revised list beginning January 1, 1981. An asterisk shows the January 1, 1980 price based on the revised list. All other 1980 prices represent the old crude list before revisions.

GASOLINE PRICE

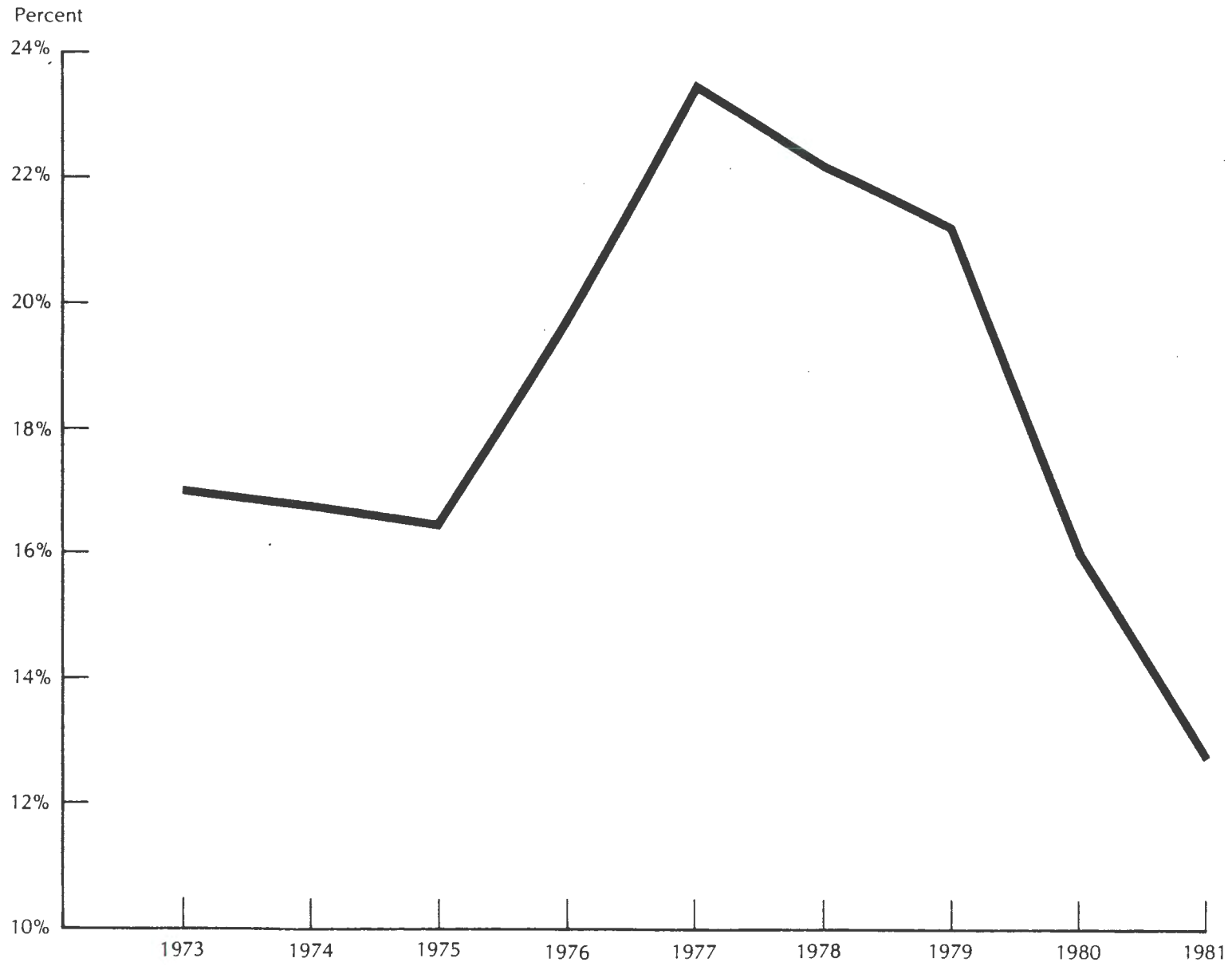
(JANUARY 1982 DOLLARS)



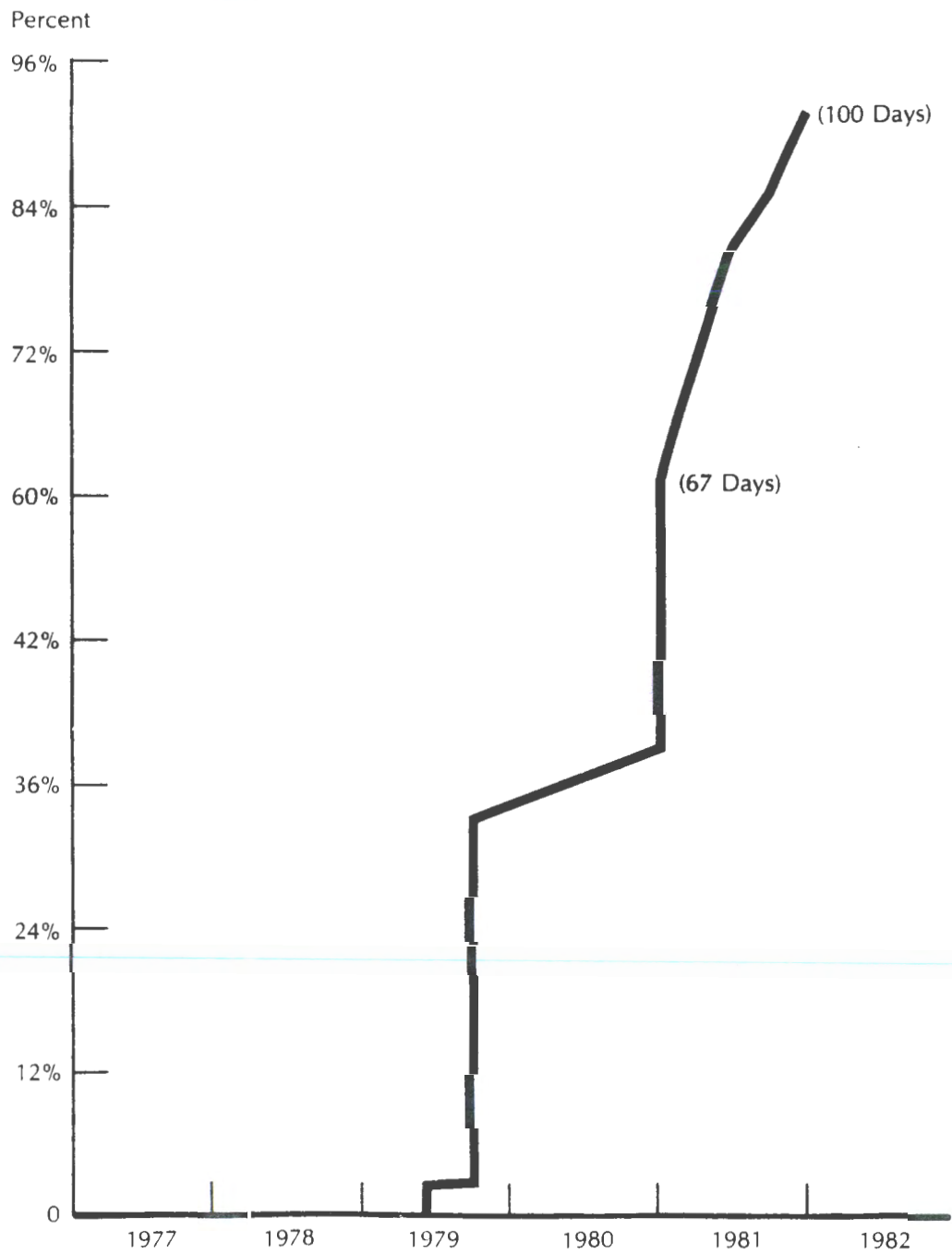
ANNUAL IMPROVEMENT IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY (BTU/\$ REAL GNP)



NET IMPORTS AS A PERCENT OF ALL ENERGY USED

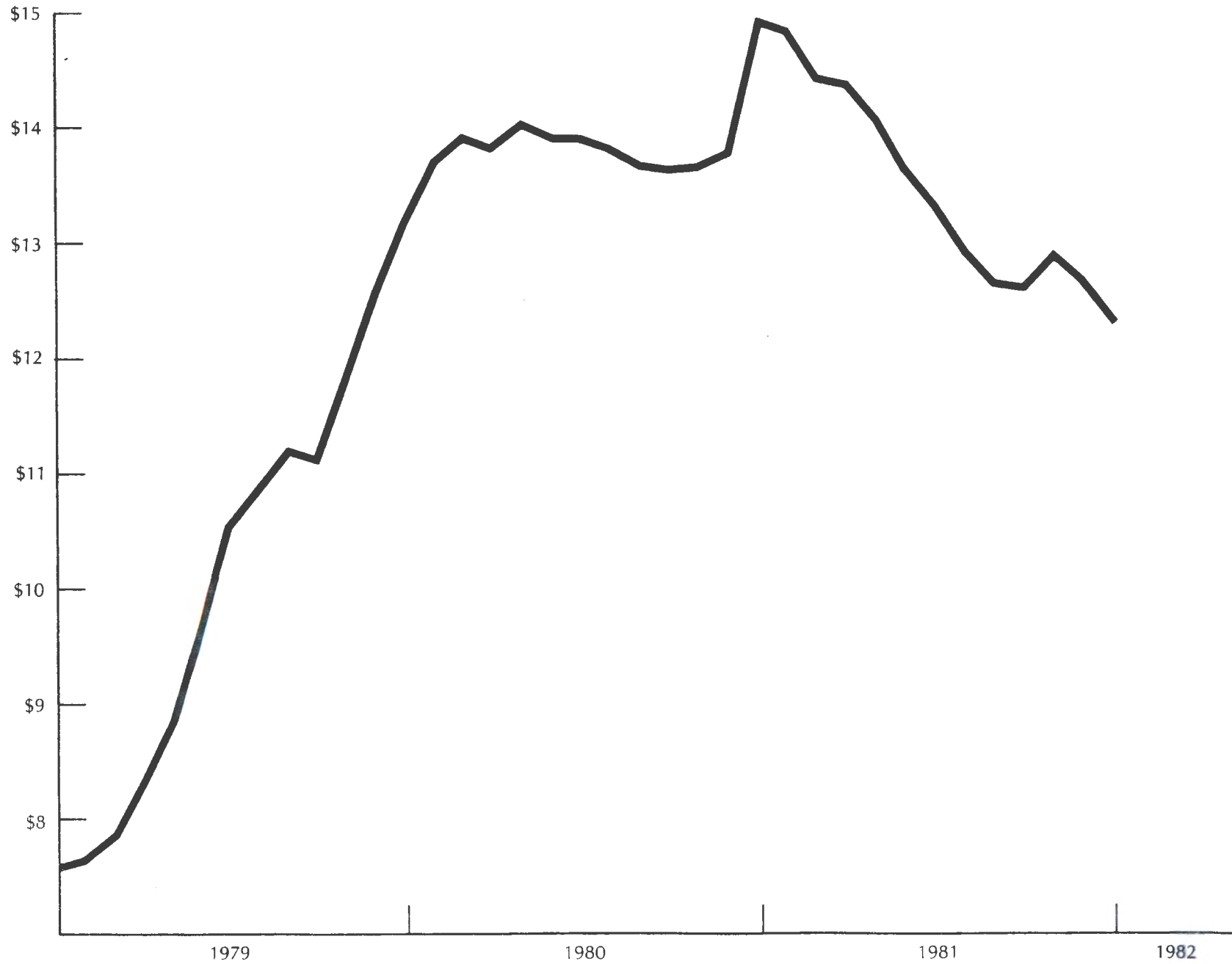


PERCENT OF DIRECT ARAB IMPORTS REPLACEABLE BY SPR DRAWDOWN

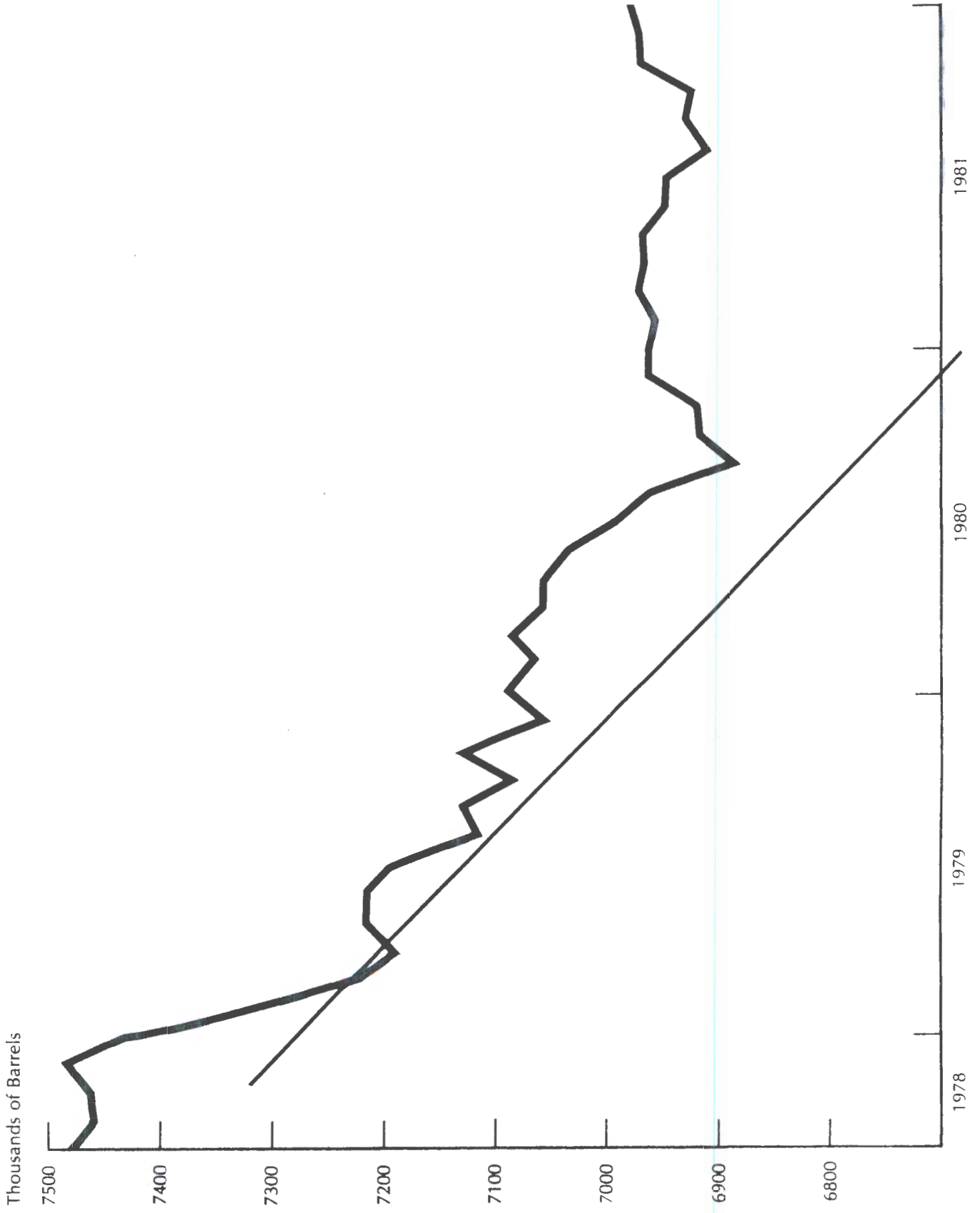


REFINER COST OF IMPORTED OIL

(1967\$)



OIL PRODUCTION IN LOWER 48



ACCESS TO ENERGY

file

A Pro-Science, Pro-Technology, Pro-Free Enterprise Monthly Newsletter

APRIL 1982 (Vol.9, no.8)

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How dead is nuclear power?

Not very.

With 60,000 MW, or 10% of total US electric capacity, it is now supplying more than 12% of the country's electricity. Without it, America could probably no longer survive its winters as an industrialized, or even civilized, society.

More than 70 plants are now in the pipeline and will more than double the country's nuclear capacity within a decade. The 72 nuclear plants now in operation are about as good as (or slightly better than) the coal-fired ones in availability, forced outage rate and capacity factor; they produce power at slightly lower cost (at *much* lower cost where they were built in time to escape the crippling costs of delay inflicted on later plants by the energy stiflers); and while both nuclear and coal-fired plants are being canceled, nuclear is now growing significantly faster than coal-fired power.

The number one technical problem of the nuclear industry is neither corrosion nor embrittlement, and certainly not safety; it is an acute shortage of manpower. The "dying" industry has so many unfilled positions that utilities are pirating nuclear personnel from each other.

And yet we all know that the nuclear industry is grievously sick: no utility in its right mind would dare to order a new nuclear plant right now. In part, this is because the ideological fury of the coercive redistributors has been concentrated against nuclear energy, and with good reason. Free enterprise cannot live without energy; and nuclear energy is not only abundant, but also easily made into a scare bogey.

Also, the nuclear industry is a victim of the general abandonment of capitalist principles: utilities, themselves half-nationalized subjects of over-regulation, are being financially squeezed by Public Utility Commissions that do not risk their own money, but act for political popularity. In many states utilities are not allowed to do what is an undisputed necessity in any other business: include the cost of replacing and augmenting machinery in the price of their product. The PUC's policy is not economy, but popularity: If the utility makes money, return the obscene profits to the exploited-consumer; if it loses money, let the shareholders pay — then

write cool analyses why centrally generated power can't make it in a free market.

But then there is that part of the sickness that is self-inflicted. Why is it that a technology which is cheaper, safer, healthier, environmentally more benign, running on virtually inexhaustible fuel, and vastly superior in waste disposal, can be discredited in the public eye by a bunch of technical illiterates?

Because most technical experts are ideological illiterates; and people, especially the young, will fall for a false morality rather than be persuaded by the technical data from experts who by their timidity, apologies, and guilt complexes show that they have half fallen for it, too. The more important spokesmen for the nuclear industry lack the guts to celebrate the TMI incident as the first case in history where a vast amount of power went out of control without hurting anybody; they lack the guts to show that TMI generated power the safer way and to point to the victims killed by the substitute power now being transmitted into the TMI service area. Instead, they whimper that they have learned their lesson and will sin no more. Like Nader or Fonda, they look for salvation to government, unable to understand a president who will give them no money: after four lean years it is surely *their* turn at the spigot now...

The underlying reason for this confused cowardice is not peculiar to the nuclear industry; it is shared by RCA executive Thornton Bradshaw ("The case for national planning") and the Bozos of the Busybody Roundtable. Those who produce in liberty are on the defensive, losing to the false morality of the coercive redistributors because they have no morality of their own to offer: not because none exists, but because they are ignorant of it. If they spent the time wasted with bureaucrats and politicians on reading the classics of liberty, they would take the first step towards turning the tide.

Meanwhile, nuclear power will continue its painfully slow progress. As the superior technology it will, of course, prevail. But it could more quickly defeat its enemies if it were not encumbered by some of its friends.

DISASTER OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Thanks to such widely read representatives of American fiction as Tom Wicker and Anthony Lewis (both of the *New York Times*), Three Mile Island with its non-casualties is still vividly in the public mind three years after the non-disaster. But few people remember the 84 lives lost but three weeks ago 160 miles off the North American coast when the world's largest oil rig, the American semisubmersible *Ocean Ranger*, capsized in the early morning hours of February 15th.

Like all production of energy, searching for oil and producing it has its risks and sometimes costs lives, particularly when the oil is offshore.

If the fiction writers were to try their hand at reporting, they might be surprised. The loss of the *Ocean Ranger* was the 83rd serious accident involving the offshore oil industry in just the

last three years, with the total death toll standing at more than 320. That includes the capsizing of the Norwegian rig *Alexander Kielland* in the North Sea in March 1980, with 123 lives lost.

And shipping the oil in tankers has its dangers, too: collisions, explosions, fires — sometimes all three. The photo shows the French tanker *Betelgeuse* burning in the Irish terminal Bantry Bay after an explosion that killed 50 people in January 1979,



two months after 76 men died in the explosion of the Liberian tanker *Spyros* in Singapore. The rate of serious accidents is astoundingly high: 0.23% per oil tanker per year (i.e., an average of 2.3 tankers out of 100 over 10 years), according to the Netherlands Maritime Institute, a rate several orders above what

Americans regard as "acceptable risk." And there would be more surprises for Mary McGrory, if she suddenly decided to take up journalism. Here is a list of disasters over the last five months:

(October 1981) Philippines: landslides kills 200; Sikkim: bus accident kills 40; Sapporo, Japan: coal mining disaster, more than 100 dead; Kamataka, India: dam burst, 120; Mexico City: explosion in chemical factory, 17; (November) South Chile: collision of bus and truck, 28; (December) New Delhi, India: panic after electricity breakdown in 240 ft high minaret, 45; Ahmedabad, India: collapse of 5-story high wood and canvas model of Himalayas, 49; USA: mining disasters (Dec. 3, 8 and 9), 24; (January 1982) Moscow, USSR: snow-covered roof collapses, 50; Washington, DC: airliner crash, 78; Brazil: floods, 600; Algeria: train derails, 130; India: train collision, 70; (February) Madagascar: cyclones, 30; Tokyo, Japan: hotel fire, 32; Tokyo, Japan: air crash, 24; Atlantic: oil rig capsizes, 84; Habur, Turkey: truck causes bus shelter to collapse, 23.

Remember when nuclear expert Jane Fonda and spouse went on a scare mongering tour over the TMI Grand Disaster? Two young nuclear engineers, Dr Linn Draper and Sandra Kaifer, followed them from city to city explaining the truth. Shortly afterward, Sandra Kaifer wrote (*Washington Star*, 3/13/80):

"It appears there are a lot of people hung up on what could happen at the expense of what is happening. During my five weeks' tour, our country experienced the death of its first woman coal miner in a coal accident in Pennsylvania, not far from the town where I was born. Two people were killed by a propane gas explosion in Kansas. Fifteen were injured by a natural gas explosion. Four crew members of an oil tanker were killed and 39 lost at sea when it collided with a freighter... These people lost their lives because of energy production or consumption. However, there wasn't a murmur of outrage or a single voice raised in opposition to the use of coal, oil or gas."

A SIDE TRIP TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

Please do not misunderstand the point of this little disaster review. We never use *tu quoque* ("you too [stink]") arguments. What we do often point out is the vast risk reduction brought about by replacing the old power sources by nuclear energy, but this is not applicable to the *Ocean Ranger*, which would have been drilling for oil regardless of whether ruthless pressure groups cause the precious stuff to be burned in power plant boilers. The point that Sandra was making was aimed at something else: the blatant inconsistency of the media.

There has been no improvement. On Feb. 9, one of America's leading periodicals of contemporary fiction, the *New York Times*, brought an article on the transport of spent nuclear fuel rods, aptly entitled "Broadway at 57th: Hiroshima," adorned with a drawing of a skeleton in the driver's seat of a truck. The contents was totally void of any new falsehoods, and we will not waste space on refuting the old ones again. More interesting is the authors' affiliation — the Council of Economic Priorities, on which an excellent report is now available.¹

Another organization, presumably financed by the same kind of money, is the Washington-based Nuclear Information and Resource Service, to whose full-time paid disinformers the *Los Angeles Times* recently gave space to make statements like "The cost of TMI is now estimated to exceed \$1 billion. The nuclear industry cannot save much money without sacrificing some measure of safety..."

The cost was originally \$200 million. It is now indeed close to \$1 billion. How did it grow by a factor of five without any further physical damage?

By law suits to prevent the xenon from being vented; by suits to prevent the water from being diluted to drinking water radioactivity; by suits to cause delay at any cost; by suits filed by people who write this kind of article. It's like the story of the man who killed his parents and asks for mercy because he is an orphan; only this time he is demanding an executioner's fee.

The *New York Times*, meanwhile is getting reinforcements of its kind of writer: our old acquaintance Nicholas Wade [*AtE*

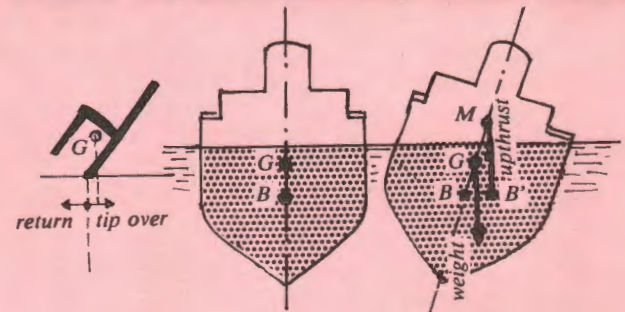
Dec 81], the antinuke who pooh-poohs the thousands killed by Soviet chemical and bacteriological warfare.² He follows Gilette (now at the *LA Times*) and Boffey (*NYT*), and leaves behind more scribblers at *Science* eager to make it to the same places by the same methods; none of them as careless as Christopher Jones, whose fabrications became too blatant, nor as good as Jane Cook, whose fabrications earned the *Washington Post* a Pulitzer Prize.

[1] "The Council of Economic Priorities", \$2 from Western Goals, 309-A Cameron St., Alexandria, VA 22314; also recommended: "Antinuclear Terrorism: Europe and America," \$2. (Contributions to this commendable organizations are tax-deductible.) [2] See *Rain of Terror*, show #101, aired 21 Dec 81, \$2 from Closeup, ABC News, Box 770, Ansonia Sta., New York, NY 10023; and S. Seagrave, *Yellow Rain*, 316 pp., Evans, \$11.95.

ENERGY AND SHIP DESIGN

To get back to the *Ocean Ranger*, why do ships capsize?

For reasons not unlike those that make a tilted object fall over. The center of gravity of an object is the point where it would balance in any position; and when the vertical through that point of, say, a tilted chair lies beyond the pivot point as in the figure below, the chair will tip over; otherwise it will return to its stable position on its legs.



With a floating object such as a ship, things are only slightly more complicated. Apart from the center of gravity G of the ship itself, there is also the center of gravity of the displaced water mass (dotted area in the figure above), called the center of buoyancy B . The weight of the ship pulls down through G , the buoyancy thrusts upward through B ; in the stable position, the two centers lie on the same vertical.

If the ship is now tilted, or "lists" as sailors say, the shape of the displaced water mass changes and the center of buoyancy moves over to B' ; the vertical through it will intersect the GB axis at a point M called the metacenter.

The weight still pulls down, and the buoyancy still thrusts up; however, now the two result in a turning force that will turn the ship back into its stable position if M lies above G , but will make it capsize if M is below it.

All of which is cleanly and elegantly proved in the Second Book *On Floating Bodies*, written in the 3rd century B.C. by history's most brilliant engineer, Archimedes of Syracuse. (English translation of his works available from Dover Paperbacks, but requires a good knowledge of Greek geometry, including conics.)

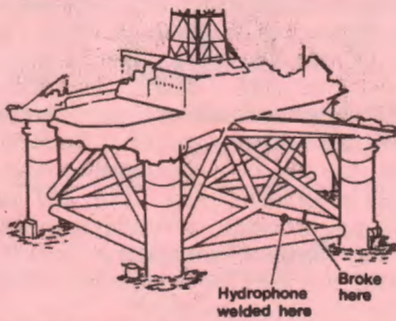
Instead of idly doodling at boring committee meetings, one can design one's own ships and see how stable they are (the centers of gravity and buoyancy can be estimated). As Archimedes showed, their stability (righting moment) increases with the distance GM . But in engineering one rarely struggles with just one variable: as that distance is increased, the ship will also roll more violently on the waves.

The stability of vessels is not just calculated, but also tested on models, and Mitsubishi, the builder of the *Ocean Ranger*, tested it for the equivalent of 100 ft waves. The waves on February 15th, however, were about 50 ft high, and the capsizing had other reasons: according to its owners, Ocean Drilling and Exploration Co., a smashed porthole may have caused an electrical

pumping system and one of the rig's pontoons to be flooded. The *Alexander Kielland* capsized after structural failure: one of her struts snapped (see figure).

Nevertheless, our little excursion into the stability of ships is not irrelevant to the study of energy, as we shall see in a moment.

The Alexander Kielland



Source: Offshore Engineer

THE SHAPE OF SHIPS TO COME

The *Alexander Kielland* disaster forced some (legislated) design changes of semisubmersible oil rigs, and perhaps the congressional hearings held after the *Ocean Ranger* disaster will lead to some more. But by far the most drastic changes in design are forced on ships by economics and even politics — by factors such as OPEC prices and environmentalist opposition to deep sea ports.

Small may be beautiful, but it is also inefficient and expensive; hence the 400,000 ton supertankers. However, idled by oil glut and recession, they now make shipbuilders rethink the shape of ships to come.

Fuel costs used to be 10% of shipping costs; they now amount to 40%. And economy of size makes the tankers so large that they cannot get into the shallow ports of the US and Japan. But as a little of the doodling suggested above will show, one can carry the same payload ("deadweight," as the sailors say) with less depth below the waterline ("draft") if the ship's width ("beam") is increased.

And there is a bonus: construction costs go up more slowly with beam and draft than with length. The result is a superbarge that will carry the same load at 35% smaller transportation costs and will get into more ports.

Such ultra-shallow draft vessels (USVD's) are now on Mitsubishi's drawing boards, eagerly awaited not only by petrochemical companies, but also by the steel industry; both of them are hard-pressed to cut the shipping costs for their raw materials.

A conventional tanker has a beam-to-draft ratio of 2.6; the USVD will stretch it to 4.0. But one can go as high as 6.4 by using two hulls with two separate engines and propellers, placed side by side and joined by common bottom plate and decking.

The Tamilese seem to have had a similar idea some millenia ago; they gave the English language the word *catamaran*.

TWO UNLIKELY PROJECTS

Two more sea-related items, both British.

The Bristol Channel, through which Jim Hawkins, Long John Silver, and the rest of the *Hispaniola's* crew sailed to Treasure Island, is now apparently (and more correctly) called the Severn Estuary; it was the subject of an investigation by a British government committee whether it is feasible to dam it for tidal power. The high tidal range, large storage, and proximity of industrial centers (Cardiff, Newport, Bristol) make the location suitable for this type of power.

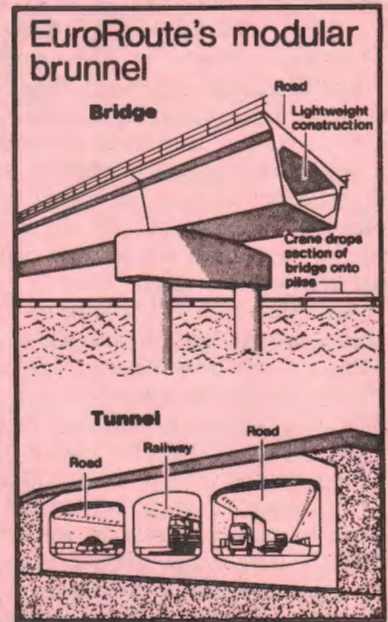
A 10.5 mile long dam would open its sluice gates to let the tide in, to flow out through 160 hydroelectric generators of 45 MW each, for a total peak power of 7,200 MW. It would take 9 years to build and would produce a kilowatt-hour at 6¢, which in Britain is cheaper than coal, but more expensive than nuclear power. Since the power is not available throughout the day [AIE Aug 79], it would reduce the need of other generating capacity in Britain only by one or two nuclear plants.

"Marginally attractive," says the committee after three years of study, but recommends further study.

And Britain is, once again, considering connection to France by a tunnel under the English Channel. Only this time it is not a "Chunnel," but a "Brunnel" — bridges to two artificial islands some 5 miles from either coast, connected by a 12-mile tunnel in the middle, plus a tunnel for the railroad all the way.

The figure (from the *Economist*, 30 Jan. 82) is self-explanatory; but we doubt that it will materialize any time soon.

Such projects are built by healthy societies that have the drive to invest in the future — such as the US had when the Chesapeake Bay Bridge (a very similar project) was built. It is wishful thinking for societies that squander the wealth created by the able by redistributing it to the incompetent — and that, alas, means the US just like Britain.



OUR CORRESPONDENT IN NEPAL,

that is, Bernice Paige, who recently retired after 30 years as a chemical engineer with Idaho National Engineering Lab, writes:

"... We wondered if our people would come to their senses when the lights go out and you depend on candles, as happens in Kathmandu, Patna, and south India. The shops have solved their problems by running small generators — with precious gasoline. But much of our time was spent near Mt. Everest, where there is no energy other than provided by manpower, yak, or wood. And let me assure you, it is a hard life. We went to bed shortly after dark (6 p.m.) to keep warm in our sleeping bags, and lived in down clothing during the day. The Sherpas of the Mt. Everest region don't have the pleasure of down clothing..."

"But let me tell you about the 'Energy Advisor' to Khumbu (Mt. Everest Region) from the United Nations. He is a former Peace Corps volunteer, and now resides in Khumbu helping plan for the first hydro plant which will provide electricity to the tea shops at Namche Bazaar — a 25 kW facility. This is a great step forward, and I am all for it. I hope there will be several more such generators in the future. But this young man is strongly anti-nuclear and a friend of Amory Lovins. When he said he is afraid of radiation, I asked how he could stay full time at 13,000 ft, where the radiation is many times that from nuclear plants. He informed me that he was very careful to cover himself with sun cream every time he goes out." [Obviously a disciple of Helen Caldicott, the alleged physician who does not know the difference between the health effects of ultraviolet and ionizing radiation either, if, indeed, she knows the difference between the bladder and the appendix. P.B.] "And he would not believe my explanation of his error, nor would he read the ANS/IAEA book on basic radiation facts. He has a liberal arts degree from some eastern [US] university and no technical background at all, yet he is UN energy advisor to part of Nepal." [So? His friend Lovins advised the President of the United States. P.B.] "While there, my husband repaired the Mt. Everest National Park generator which had been inoperable for 5 months. He also repaired the solar cells used to recharge the communication batteries. The crows had pecked away the insulation, so chicken wire will be installed. Our UN advisor had been unable to repair them..."

.....
THE NON-KAREN-SILKWOOD OF WINDPOWER
.....

Last December 30, the whirling blade of a windmill in California killed its designer, 36-year old Terrance Mehrkam. This does not, of course, contradict the fact that windmills are a good source of electric power where it cannot be transmitted from the far cheaper and more convenient central power grid; nor is this a proof of inherent lack of safety of wind power (though, obviously, windmills will provide only piddling amounts of power per life that they might take).

And Mehrkam will become no Karen Silkwood, the disturbed young woman who died in a one-car accident (like Mehrkam, without known witnesses), for the supporters of abundant energy, unlike its opponents, have no inclination to primitive paranoia. No one, for example, will mistake the intent of a letter to the editor of the *Providence Sunday Journal* (1/24/82) on "The potential dangers of windmills" referring to this accident:

"...Despite the perception of the windmill as a totally harmless energy source, as windmill electricity generation proliferates, innocent people will be exposed to the most dreaded of all power generation accidents — the Loss of Blade Accident (LOBA). As windmills get larger and blade speed increases, LOBA scenarios predict deadly breakdown fragments radiating to great distances from windmills.

"In a worst-case analysis, a blade fragment could strike a passing 747 jumbo jet, causing it to crash into a crowded sports stadium, killing 50,000 persons... Now is the time, before a major windmill disaster occurs, to declare at least a five-year moratorium on any new windmills (and perhaps any machine with propellers) until detailed safety studies can be completed and be accepted by popular vote. Protection of public health and safety demands no less...

Stewart Farber, Providence, R.I."

.....
GASOHOL: THE LEGISLATED FUEL
.....

Gasohol, as we reported earlier [Oct 78, Jul 79, Jan & Jul 80], does not save energy, but could possibly save petroleum products on the (dubious) assumption that its manufacture, particularly the energy needed for distilling the alcohol from agricultural products, involves no petroleum (such as oil-fired electric power).

Such energy accounting must at least partially replace dollar calculations when government meddling distorts the market, as it does here very significantly: the 1980 Energy Security Act provides tax exemptions and other incentives for the manufacture of gasohol, and declares that it should be the main US motor fuel by 1990 — a typical case of Lovinsian free marketeering as well as an example of solving technological problems by the simple expedient of legislating them away.

A recent analysis (F.H. Sanderson in *Resources*, summarized in *Scientific American*, Jan. 82, p.77) discusses several points that the legislation overlooked, e.g. that 31 million acres of additional farmland would be required to grow the corn and other feed grains for the required 10 billion gallons of ethanol. This would double the price of corn, and indirectly increase the price of cotton, tobacco, soybeans, and other crops. The analysis concludes that reliance on coal and nuclear power is a cheaper and more effective way to reduce petroleum imports, and that unless the gasohol tax incentives are eliminated soon, the results will burden the American consumer and taxpayer long after the gasohol program has run its course.

In 1980 the Swedish government decided to subsidize a refinery to produce 22,000,000 gallons of ethanol a year by 1983, and four times as much by the end of the decade. Last fall, it changed its mind and decreed that pure methanol [AtE Oct 75, Mar 77] rather than gasohol should be the coming automobile fuel. But methanol and ethanol have a common disadvantage as an automobile fuel: they dry up completely when denied govern-

ment subsidies. That is what happened in Sweden, before a new process (ethanol again) was promised subsidies. Once again, free enterprise proved unable to finance a project without government funds, which are raised by taxing free enterprise.

But then there is Brazil, where some high-BTU jungle plants grow without petroleum-derived fertilizers. Two years ago, 80% of all cars sold ran on alcohol. Today it is 1 in 10, but in fairness, that may not be a consequence of the energy balance. Apart from government price fixing and bungling, there are serious technical problems, particularly with starting and corrosion.

These are problems that may be curable in Brazil. All America would then need for a viable gasohol program is some 60 million acres of tropical jungle.

.....
GOOD READING
.....

• *Safety Goals for Nuclear Power Plants: A Discussion Paper*, report NUREG-0880 (For Comment), includes (p.17) the commendable goal "Societal risks to life and health from nuclear plant accidents should be... comparable to or less than the risks of generating electricity by viable competing technologies," as well as other interesting (though debatable) points. Free (?) from Div. of Technical Info. and Docum. Control (or Office of Policy Evaluation?), US Nucl. Reg. Comm., Wash., DC 20555.

• J.B. Ramsey's *The Oil Muddle: Control vs. Competition* (132 pp., \$6, Ethics & Public Policy Center, 1211 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036): Heard it all before? Not with as many interesting details.

• The same publishers have also reprinted *Moral Implications of Energy*, the discussion we recommended when it first appeared in *Catholic Mind* last October. It is unusual in that the trend of religious leaders is to be antinuclear (as well as anti-defense, and anti-free enterprise: see e.g. *Sanctifying Revolution: Mainline Churchmen Turn Radical* by R.J. and E. Isaac, \$1, and other titles from this publisher); one of the very remarkable exceptions is the Australian Rev. Dr. John K. Williams who has caused an uproar in his church by speaking out for free enterprise (including abundant energy). US readers can get acquainted with him in the Feb. 82 *Freeman* ("Intellectuals, Moralists, and the Free Market"), F.E.E., Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533; Australians, see *Church and Nation* (Melbourne), Feb 10 and 24, and send for "Reply to my critics," Dr J.K. Williams, 14/309 Abbotsford St., N. Melbourne 3051, enclosing at least A\$1 for postage. This man's courageous stand deserves support.

• Another Prof. Cohen blockbuster: "Is nuclear power too risky?" *American Legion*, January 1982.

• "Why we need more 'waste, fraud & mismanagement' in the Pentagon," *Commentary*, February 1982 is a very persuasive case against defense "economies" and budget cutting.

• *El Salvador: Peaceful Revolution or Armed Struggle?* is a real eye-opener for all who recognize the truth when they see it; and probably even for many who usually don't. \$2 from Freedom House, 20 West 40th St., New York, NY 10008.

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* "The airplane is as safe as the dirigible, but the dirigible *
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* just as there will always be accidents to automobiles, oil *
* stoves, baby carriages and Sunday canoeists; but the per- *
* son who refuses to travel on them because they're unsafe *
* should, to be consistent, refuse to walk down his cellar *
* stairs or stand on one leg to pull on his trousers." *

* **THE SATURDAY EVENING POST** *

* 13 August 1921 *

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OBSERVED AND PERCEIVED RISK

[Dun's Review Sept. 1979 and Scientific American Feb. 1982]

Rank	OBSERVED	deaths per year (USA)	RANK AS PERCEIVED BY:		
			League of Women Voters	College Students	Businessmen and Professionals
1	smoking	150,000	nuclear power	nuclear power	handguns
2	alcoholic beverages	100,000	motor vehicles	handguns	motorcycles
3	motor vehicles	50,000	handguns	smoking	motor vehicle
4	handguns	17,000	smoking	pesticides	smoking
5	electric power	14,000	motorcycles	motor vehicles	alcohol. beverages
6	motorcycles	3,000	alcoholic beverages	motorcycles	fire fighting
7	swimming	3,000	general aviation	alcohol. bevrgrs.	police work
8	surgery	2,800	police work	police work	nuclear power
9	X rays	2,300	pesticides	contraceptives	surgery
10	railroads	1,950	surgery	fire fighting	hunting
11	general aviation	1,300	fire fighting	surgery	general aviation
12	large construction	1,000	large construction	food preservatives	mountain climbing
13	bicycles	1,000	hunting	spray cans	large construction
14	hunting	800	spray cans	large construction	bicycles
15	home appliances	200	mountain climbing	general aviation	pesticides
16	fire fighting	195	bicycles	commrl. aviati.	skiing
17	police work	160	commercial aviation	X rays	swimming
18	contraceptives	150	electric power	hunting	comrl. aviati.
19	commercial aviation	130	swimming	electric power	electric power
20	nuclear power	100	contraceptives	food coloring	railroads
21	mountain climbing	30	skiing	prescr. antibiotics	scholastic football
22	power mowers	24	X rays	mountain climbing	contraceptives
23	scholastic football	23	scholastic football	railroads	spraycans
24	skiing	18	railroads	bicycles	X rays
25	vaccinations	10	food preservatives	skiing	power mowers

UNITS OF RADIOACTIVITY*

Quantity	Based on	Unit	Metric Unit	Convrnsn.
Activity	disintegrations per second	curie (Ci)	becquerel (Bq)	1 Bq = 27 pCi
exposure	ions created per kg of air	roentgen (R)	coulombs /kg	1 C/kg = 3876 R
absorbed dose	energy per unit irradiated mass	rad	gray (Gy) (= J/kg)	1 Gy = 100 rad
dose equivalent	dose times biologicl. eff. factr.	rem	sievert (Sv)	1 Sv = 100 rem

* The Radiation Bogey, see overleaf.

ENERGY EQUIVALENTS

Heat (million BTU)	Oil (barrels)	Nat. Gas (1000 cf)	Coal (tons)	Nuclear (grams U235)	Electricity (kWh)*
1	0.17	0.95	0.38	0.013	100
5.8	1	5.5	0.22	0.077	560
1.1	0.18	1	0.04	0.014	100
26.0	4.5	25	1	0.35	2,500
75.0	13	72	2.9	1	7,300
0.01	0.0018	0.0099	0.0004	.00014	1

*Electricity actually generated from the fuel after 2/3 of the energy have been lost in conversion.

Example: One ton of coal has the energy of 4.5 barrels of oil or 0.35 grams of uranium 235; any of these will produce 2,500 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

RADIATION DOSES

	(mrem or mrem/year)
natural background:	
Colorado (max.)	250
Wyoming	245
Missouri	130
Florida	120
California (min.)	115
1 chest X-ray	40
1 gastro-intest. tr. X-ray	210
radon in badly ventilated home	300
potassium 40 in one's own blood	20
nuclear plant:	
on boundary all year	5
avg. within 50 miles	0.01

CONVERSIONS

Work/Energy:	
1 BTU = 1,055 joules (J)	
1 calorie* = 4.184 joules	
Power:	
1 joule/sec = 1 watt (W)	
1 horsepower (HP) = 746 W	
1 ft-lb/sec = 1.356 W	
1 BTU/hour = 0.2931 W	
* 0.001 of a "nutritional" calorie.	

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PROF. THOMAS SOWELL
Hoover Institution, Stanford University

"The obvious and simple system of natural liberty establishes itself of its own accord. Every man, as long as he does not violate the laws of justice, is left perfectly free to pursue his own way, and to bring forth both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man. . . ."

"By pursuing his own interest [an individual] promotes that of society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good."

ADAM SMITH
The Wealth of Nations (1776)

"When you hear someone declaiming against the social order, against private ownership of the land, against rent, against machines, take him to the virgin forest and confront him with a fetid swamp. Say to him: I wish to rescue you from the atrocious struggles of anarchistic competition, from the conflicts of antagonistic interests, from the selfishness of wealth, from the tyranny of property, from the crushing rivalry of machines, from the stifling atmosphere of society. Here is land like that encountered by the men who first cleared the forests and drained the swamps. Take as much of it as you want by the tens or hundreds of acres. Cultivate it yourself. All that you make it produce is yours. There is only one condition: you must have no recourse to society, which, you say, has victimized you."

FREDERIC BASTIAT
Les harmonies économiques (1850)

"We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that society has reached a turning point, that we have seen our best days. But so said all before us, and with just as much apparent reason. . . . On what principle is it that, when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?"

LORD MACAULAY (1830)

"It is often said that political freedom is meaningless without economic freedom. This is true enough, but in a sense almost opposite from that in which the phrase is used by our planners."

FRIEDRICH HAYEK
The Road to Serfdom (1944)

"The World Council of Churches declared in 1948: 'Justice demands that the inhabitants of Africa and Asia, for instance, should have the benefits of more machine production.' This makes sense only if one implies that the Lord presented mankind with a definite quantity of machines and expected that these contrivances will be distributed equally among the various nations."

LUDWIG VON MISES
The Anti-Capitalist Mentality (1956)

"How on earth did we make it from sun to wood, from wood to coal, and from coal to oil, without a Department of Energy?"

MILTON FRIEDMAN
[Quoted from memory], 1976

"There is something obscene in the attitude of those who . . . are willing to condone the slaughter of defenseless victims, but march in protest against wars between the well-armed."

AYN RAND
Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal (1967)

"The worst thing that can happen to a good cause is not to be skillfully attacked, but ineptly defended."

FREDERIC BASTIAT
Les sophismes économiques (1845)

"The American people gotta stand up and be counted and forget this philosophical horseshit of free enterprise being a birthright."

WILLIAM WINPISINGER,
President, Int. Assn. Machinists
& Aerospace Workers in *Mother Jones* (1979)

"Several coercive proposals [of population control] deserve serious consideration, mainly because we may ultimately have to resort to them unless current trends in birth rates are rapidly reversed by other means."

PAUL EHRLICH
Population, Resources, Environment (1970)

"Coercion by many governments will undoubtedly be required . . . Perhaps some day childbearing will be deemed a punishable crime against society unless the parents hold a government licence. Or perhaps all potential parents will be required to use contraceptive chemicals, the government issuing antidotes to citizens chosen for childbearing."

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH'S
official publication *Progress As if Survival Mattered*, prefaced by FoE President DAVID BROWER with contributions by AMORY LOVINS (1978)

"It would be little short of disastrous for us to discover a source of clean, cheap, abundant energy because of what we might do with it. We ought to be looking for energy sources . . . that don't give us the excesses of concentrated energy with which we could do mischief to the earth and each other."

AMORY LOVINS
Interview with *Mother Earth*, Nov./Dec. 1977

"Giving society cheap, abundant energy . . . would be like giving an idiot child a machinegun."

PAUL EHRLICH
FAS Public Issue Report, May/June 1975

"Economic science should be a humanistic social wisdom that trusts to experienced intuition, plays by ear, and risks a moral exhortation or two. . . . The market is the institutionalization of individualism and non-responsibility. Neither buyer nor seller is responsible for anything but himself. . . . We need not be surprised that it is highly popular among businessmen. . . ."

"A highly developed transport and communication system has one immensely powerful effect: it makes people FOOTLOOSE. Millions of people start moving about. . . . Everything in the world has to have a STRUCTURE, otherwise it is chaos. One of the chief elements of structure for the whole of mankind is THE STATE. . . . One of the chief elements or instruments of structuralization is frontiers. Previously, before technological intervention, the relevance of frontiers was almost exclusively political and dynastic. . . . But then, people and things were not footloose; transport was expensive enough so that movements, both of people and goods, were never more than marginal. . . . The basic requirements of life had to be indigenously produced. And the movement of populations was confined to persons with a very special reason to move, such as the Irish saints or the scholars of the University of Paris. . . . These destructive effects [of footlooseness] are obviously most severe in large countries, because frontiers produce "structure". . . . The factor of footlooseness is therefore the more serious the bigger the country."

E.F. SCHUMACHER
Small is Beautiful (1973)
(Excerpted from pp.8, 68-70; emphasis is Schumacher's)

"Economists and other students of capitalism will recognize that the basic ideas I have discussed are among those first put forward by Karl Marx. . . . An explanation of why Marx's prediction [of the demise of capitalism] failed to materialize — that is, until now — emerges from the improved understanding of economic processes that is one product of the recent concern with the environment."

BARRY COMMONER
The Poverty of Power (1976), pp.254, 256

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Some sober facts about nuclear war

Supplement to May 1982 issue of *Access to Energy*.

Available for a self-addressed envelope from *Access to Energy*, Box 2298, Boulder, CO 80306.

Yes, nuclear war would be terrible, and the facts below are in no way intended to belittle its horror. They are, however, intended to refute the myth that nuclear war means the end of civilization, making defense of the Free World pointless.

Is it not true that each superpower has enough nuclear weapons to kill all members of mankind several times over? Yes. And the same is true for kitchen knives.

But a single nuclear bomb can wipe out a whole city. No, it can't. You would need 438 megaton bombs (the power of 22,000 Hiroshima-sized bombs) to destroy Los Angeles,¹ and none of them could be "wasted" on pulverizing the rubble, or you would need more.

Then how come Hiroshima and Nagasaki were each destroyed by a single bomb? They weren't. Earth-covered backyard shelters were un-

enough to be lethal (400 rems will kill half the exposed victims, 1000 rems virtually all of them).

But the fall-out will eventually kill everybody. No, it won't. In essence, the highly radioactive isotopes will soon spend themselves, while the long-lived isotopes do not radiate intensely (though some can be dangerous if they get into the body). Shelters can protect from early fall-out and filtration can prevent ingestion of radionuclides such as strontium and iodine. Iodine is typical for the scaremongering; the defeatists fan hysteria for levels one thousand times lower than those at which radioiodine is given to healthy patients for diagnostic purposes.⁴

But that would mean spending years in shelters. No, it wouldn't. Use the rule of seven: For every sevenfold increase in time, the radioactive level due to fall-out decreases by an order of 10. If the level 1 hour after detonation was 1000 units/hour, it will decline to 100 units/hr in 7 hours, and to 10 in $7 \times 7 = 49$ hours, or about two days. The level measured 1 day after detonation will decline to 1/10 in a week, to 1/100 in 7 weeks, and to 1/1000 in less than a year ($7^3 = 343$ days).

And how does one live without food or water for 343 days? One does not have to. Food and water are not contaminated by fall-out radiation, only by the fall-out particles themselves. Dust-proof packed food remains uncontaminated, and radioactive particles can be filtered from contaminated water. For details, see Kearney's *Nuclear Survival Skills*.⁵

But instead of all these gruesome details, is it not better to keep the peace by the "balance of terror" via "Mutually Assured Destruction"? There is nothing balanced or mutual about this doctrine; it is the root of America's present predicament. Under the MAD strategy of unilateral self-deterrence, the US dismantled its anti-aircraft missile defense, canceled its anti-ballistic missile system, and deliberately let its civil defense die, all under the assumption that if the civilian populations were defenseless hostages to nuclear destruction, it would deter war.

And didn't it? To the contrary, it brought war much closer. The Soviets were not so stupid as to accept the MAD strategy. While America disarmed, they feverishly built up their forces and turned civil defense into a weapon of war: their grandiose evacuation plans would allow them a first strike against US missile silos, risking the loss of only a few million people (peanuts to the fanatics in the Politbureau) in a retaliatory strike by the US; but such retaliation would not come, for no US president could agree to losing more than half of America's population if the Soviets threatened a second strike in return.

What has prevented them doing that? Insufficient accuracy for pinpointing US missile silos (or oil refineries and power plants, or similar jugular points)⁶ and an unwillingness to gamble. Once they have achieved the necessary accuracy, they will believe (with good reason??) that America will give in without resistance under the Chamberlain-Carter-Kennedy mentality.

What, then, WILL prevent war? What has unfailingly deterred war through the ages: the will to fight and the capacity to win. In time, America's technological superiority might let it regain the capacity to win; but it is the will to defend itself that is now being dangerously sapped by defeatists, demagogues and fear peddlers.



damaged at 100 yards from ground zero, and the photo shows a wood-frame house at exactly 1 mile from ground zero at Hiroshima.² The day after the blast the bridges were open to traffic, the second day trains were operating, and the third day some streetcars resumed service.³ The people in the two cities had neither warning nor basements; yet in Dresden, where they had both, about as many were killed in the air raid of 13 February 1945 as in Nagasaki.

But the Hiroshima bomb was 1,000 times less powerful than the H-bombs used in today's warheads. The distance of equal destruction varies as the third root of the released energy; 1000 times more powerful means the same destruction at 10 times the distance. An earth-covered shelter would be undamaged at 1000 yards from ground zero, and a wooden house as above would be comparably damaged at a distance of 10 miles rather than 1 mile. Grim, but not the end of the world.

But the radiation from nuclear bombs would leave the earth a radioactive inferno for decades, and the survivors would die of cancer, leaving genetically damaged offspring. This, paradoxically, is wishful thinking: if it were so, no one would contemplate nuclear war. In fact, only a few hundred of Hiroshima's 70,000 dead were victims of radioactivity, and no genetic damage could be detected against the normal background among the survivors, though they (and even their chromosomes) have been examined with extraordinary thoroughness for decades. This is not surprising, since ordinarily only those who suffer unprotected exposure to the initial radiation will receive a dose high

But there has never been a war as terrible as nuclear war. There has never been a war as terrible as the next one. Yet there have always been men and women who stood up to evil and risked their lives for their liberty.

But the losses in nuclear war would be so terrible that defense for whatever reason becomes immoral. The morality of war does not depend on the weapons with which it is fought. You have exactly one life to risk in the defense of everything that makes it worth living, and it matters little whether you lose it to a spear, a bullet, or nuclear radiation. Your forefathers risked, and often gave, that one life for your life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. You have no right to squander their heritage, to invite war by weakness, and to leave your children to the demeaning cancer of serfdom.

[1] Interview with Gen. J.K. Singlaub, *Survive*, May/June 1982. [2] *The Effects of Nuclear Weapons*, 3rd ed., US Dept. of Defense, 1977. [3] L.W. Beilenson, *Survival and Peace in the Nuclear Age*, Regnery/Gateway, 1980. [4] *Doctors Against Health and The Radiation Bogey*, Golem Press (see advertisement overleaf). [5] Caroline House Publishers, 920 W. Industrial Dr., Aurora, IL 60506; \$9.95. [6] *The Effects of Nuclear War*, Office of Technology Assessment, May 1979.

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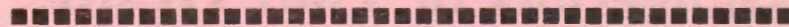
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