

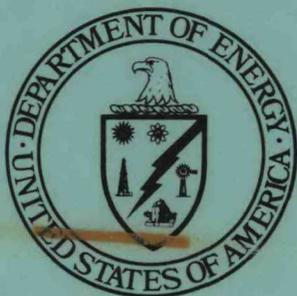
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Energy History Chronology from World War II to the Present

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August 1982

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U.S. Department of Energy
Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration
Office of The Executive Secretary

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DOE/ES--0002

DE82 019872

Energy History Chronology from World War II to the Present

by:
Prentice C. Dean

August 1982

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U.S. Department of Energy
Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration
Office of The Executive Secretary
History Division

INTRODUCTION

The History Division of the U. S. Department of Energy has compiled an Energy History Chronology from World War II to the Present to provide a basic guide to the major Presidential, Legislative, Judicial, and Federal agency actions relating to energy policy, research, development, and regulation in recent years. The chronology is arranged synoptically, allowing users to reference easily the historical context in which each event occurred. Summaries of Presidential, Legislative, and Judicial actions relating to energy, rosters of federal energy officials, and a genealogy of federal energy agencies are also provided in separate appendices following the Chronology.

The Energy History Chronology was prepared in conjunction with the History Division's series of pamphlets on the Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. The series includes concise histories of the Department of Energy, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Energy Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission. All significant events and achievements noted in the institutional history are also listed in the Chronology.

Prentice Dean is a trained historian working in the History Division. He has compiled the Chronology with care, and has attempted to be as comprehensive as possible. Nevertheless, he would welcome suggestions for additions which add further to our understanding of the Nation's energy history since World War II.

Jack M. Holl
Chief Historian (Acting)

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ENERGY HISTORY CHRONOLOGY

DATE	UNITED STATES AND WORLD EVENTS	PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS	AGENCY ACTIONS
<u>1945</u>			
April 12	Franklin D. Roosevelt died in Warm Springs, Georgia. Vice-President Harry S. Truman became President.		
April 25	The United Nations Charter signed by fifty nations in San Francisco.		
May 7	Nazi Germany surrendered to the United Nations sparking V-E Day celebrations in Europe and the United States.		
July 7	Potsdam Conference began between President Truman, Prime Ministers Churchill and Atlee, and Premier Stalin.		
July 16			First atomic bomb, "Trinity," detonated at Alamogordo, New Mexico, by the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) of the Corps of Engineers, ("Manhattan Project").

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1945

August 6 The first atomic bomb "Little Boy" dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.

August 9 "Fat Man" detonated over Nagasaki, Japan.

August 14 The government of Imperial Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration and surrendered to the United Nations.

August 15

The Office of Price Administration lifted gasoline rationing in the United States.

September 28

Presidential Proclamation No. 2667 reserved offshore oil rights for U.S. Government.

1946

January 26 The United Nations General Assembly in London, created the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

April 1 Nationwide strike by 400,000 United Mine Workers.

May 6

Division of Oil and Gas established in the Department of Interior.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1946

May 13

Federal Airport Act, provided federal aid for development of public airports.

May 21

President Truman ordered Secretary of Interior Julius Krug to take possession of the bituminous coal mines due to nationwide miners strike.

June-July

The Army's Manhattan Engineer District conducted Operation Crossroads, detonating two atomic weapons on the island of Bikini in the Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean.

June 14

Bernard Baruch, U.S. delegate to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, proposed a plan to outlaw the manufacture of atomic bombs, dismantle those already existing, and share atomic energy secrets with other nations. The plan failed because the Soviet Union did not accept international inspection of their atomic facilities.

June 18

National Petroleum Council organized by Secretary of Interior Julius Krug.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1946

July 16

President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 created Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior.

August 1

Atomic Energy Act, established the Atomic Energy Commission, and transferred the Army's Manhattan Engineer District atomic programs and facilities to the five member Commission.

1947

1947-1948

United States oil imports exceed exports for the first time.

January 1

Atomic Energy Commission officially began operation, under Chairman David E. Lilienthal.

March 12

President Truman proposed U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey, (the Truman Doctrine).

March 25

Coal mine disaster in Centralia, Illinois killed 111 miners.

June

Atomic Energy Commission established Reactor Safeguards Committee to advise on reactor operation.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

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1947

June 5

Plan for economic aid to Europe proposed by Secretary of State George Marshall, later called the "Marshall Plan."

June 16

Interstate Natural Gas, Inc. v. Federal Power Commission; Supreme Court extended FPC authority to all producers and gatherers of natural gas.

June 23

United States v. California; Supreme Court declared U.S. Government owns coastal tidelands (submerged lands).

July 26

National Security Act, unified all branches of the armed services in a Department of Defense. The act also established the National Security Resources Board as an independent agency. In June 1949 the Board was transferred to Executive Office of the President. During the Korean Conflict, the head of the Office of Defense Mobilization assumed all functions.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1947

October

Atomic Energy Commission appointed Industrial Advisory Group under the chairmanship of James W. Parker of Detroit Edison Company to investigate peaceful uses of atomic energy.

October 14 United States Air Force research plane, X-1, became the first plane to exceed the speed of sound.

December 12

The National Minerals Advisory Council organized on an informal basis to advise Secretary of Interior on policies and programs relating to the minerals industry in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines and Defense Minerals Administration. The Council disbanded on September 12, 1952.

1948

April-May

Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Sandstone, detonating three nuclear test weapons on the island of Enewetak in the Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1948

May 14

By Department of Interior Order No. 2428 the National Bituminous Coal Advisory Council created to report to the Bureau of Mines Petroleum Imports Committee. The Council was dissolved by Order No. 2698, to take effect September 12, 1952.

May 14

State of Israel founded.

June 23

Total Berlin Blockade declared by the Soviet Union; lifted in May 1949.

June 29

Federal-Aid Highway Act, a series of amendments to the 1920 act, authorized appropriations for continued construction of highways.

June 30

Water Pollution Control Act, directed the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and the Federal Works Agency to study pollution problems. The Act also established a Water Pollution Control Advisory Board.

November 2

Harry S. Truman elected President.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1949

- August 29 Soviet Union detonated their first atomic device.
- September 30 The Communist forces in China, established the Peoples Republic of China.

1950

- January 3 Water Resources Policy Commission (the Cooke Commission) established in the Executive Office of the President. Final report issued December 1, 1950.
- January 31 President Truman announced a program to develop the thermo-nuclear bomb.
- March 21 Southeastern Power Administration established by the Secretary of Interior. Transferred to Department of Energy in 1977.
- May 10 National Science Foundation Act, established the National Science Foundation.
- June 25 North Korean troops invaded South Korea, starting the Korean Conflict.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1950

July 11

The Bituminous Coal Operators
Association established.

Gordon E. Dean became Chairman
of Atomic Energy Commission.

September 3

Petroleum Administration for
Defense (PAD) created in the
Department of Interior by Order
No. 2591 to mobilize petroleum
and gas resources during Korean
Conflict.

September 8

Defense Production Act, gave
broad powers to the President
and executive branch, including
establishment of agencies to
oversee production and distri-
bution of energy products and
resources for periods of
emergency, such as the mobi-
lization during Korean Conflict,
and the 1973-74 oil embargo.

October 17

Department of Interior organized
Electric Utility Defense
Advisory Council to the Defense
Electric Power Administration
for Korean Conflict mobilization.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1950

November

Atomic Energy Commission selected Aiken, South Carolina as site for new production reactors and approved construction of new gaseous diffusion complex near Paducah, Kentucky.

November 26 Chinese troops entered the fighting in Korea.

December 1

Department of Interior Order No. 2602 established the Office of Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources with 3 divisions: Minerals and Fuels, Geography, and Oil and Gas.

December 4

Defense Power Administration (later known as Defense Electric Power Administration), created by Secretary of Interior Order No. 2605, for Korean Conflict mobilization.

December 4

Defense Solid Fuels Administration created by Secretary of Interior Order No. 2605, for Korean Conflict mobilization.

December 4

Defense Minerals Administration created by Secretary of Interior Order No. 2605, for Korean Conflict mobilization.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1950

December 16 President Truman issued a Declaration of National Emergency due to the fighting in Korea.

1951

January-February

Operation Ranger, the Atomic Energy Commission's first nuclear test series in the Continental United States, conducted at the Nevada Test Site, 60 miles north of Las Vegas. Five test weapons were detonated.

January

President's Materials Policy Commission (the Paley Commission) established. "Resources for Freedom," final report issued June 1952, forecast electric power and fuel demands.

February 21

The Defense Advisory Committee on Coke and its By-Products established to advise the Defense Solid Fuels Administration on production, distribution, and problems of the coke industry during the wartime emergency.

March 9

Gas Industry Advisory Council established by the Secretary of Interior to provide advice for defense mobilization.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1951

March 29

Military Petroleum Advisory Board established to study oil and gas problems in event of future war.

April-May

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Greenhouse at Enewetak, detonating four nuclear test weapons.

April

Iran erupted in turmoil after the government announced the oil fields would be nationalized.

May 1

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company nationalized.

October-
November

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Buster-Jangle at the Nevada Test Site, detonating seven nuclear test weapons.

December 20

First generation of electric power from a nuclear reactor (Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1) occurred at the National Reactor Test Site in Idaho, under supervision of the Atomic Energy Commission.

December 21

191 coal miners killed in West Frankfort, Illinois, leading to passage of the Federal Mine Safety Act of 1952.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1952

April-June

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted operation Tumbler-Snapper at the Nevada Test Site, detonating eight nuclear test weapons.

April 8 President Truman seized the steel mills to avoid a strike by 600,000 steel workers in a wage-price dispute. June 2 the Supreme Court ruled the seizure unconstitutional, and on July 24, the strike was settled.

June

University of California's Livermore Laboratory, now Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, established.

July 16

Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, directed all mines to comply with the Federal Mine Safety Code and authorized inspectors to close unsafe mines.

November 1

The first thermonuclear device, code named "Mike," detonated by the Atomic Energy Commission at Enewetak.

November 4 Dwight D. Eisenhower elected President.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1953

January 20

Executive Order No. 10426 set aside submerged lands on the continental shelf as a naval petroleum reserve under authority of Secretary of Navy.

March-June

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Upshot-Knothole at the Nevada Test Site, detonating eleven nuclear test weapons.

May 22

Submerged Lands Act, gave states clear title to all lands within 3 miles of Atlantic and Pacific coasts and 10.5 miles of Gulf Coast. The act was supported by the new Eisenhower Administration and overruled the decision of U.S. v. California (1947) and Truman's Executive Order of January 20, 1953.

July 2

Lewis L. Strauss became new Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.

July 23

Armistice agreed upon, ending hostilities in Korea.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1953

August 7

Outer Continental Shelf Act,
gave the Federal Government
jurisdiction over the ocean
floor beyond the 3 mile
boundary.

August 9

Establishment by Atomic Energy
Commission of Advisory Com-
mittee on Reactor Safeguards.

December 8

President Eisenhower delivered
"Atoms for Peace" speech before
the United Nations.

1954

January 21

U.S.S. Nautilus, the first
nuclear powered submarine,
launched by the Navy.

February-May

The Atomic Energy Commission
conducted Operation Castle
at the Marshall Islands,
detonating six nuclear test
weapons, including shot "Bravo,"
of fifteen megatons, the largest
announced U.S. nuclear test.

March 15

Alabama v. Texas; Supreme Court
upheld constitutionality of
Submerged Lands Act of 1953.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1954

April 30

Termination of Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD). Office of Oil and Gas assumed all functions of PAD.

May 7

The Vietminh captured the French fort of Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam; an armistice signed on July 21, ending seven years of war.

June

President Eisenhower authorized a cabinet rank Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy, chaired by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Report released on February 26, 1955.

June 7

Phillips v. Wisconsin; Supreme Court declared the Federal Power Commission had authority to set prices for natural gas including wholesales of natural gas.

August 13

Multiple Mineral Development Act, allowed for multiple use public lands.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1954

August 30

Atomic Energy Act of 1954, major revision of the 1946 Act gave added emphasis to development of peacetime uses of atomic energy, and encouraged private and public groups to build, own, and operate power reactors.

1955

January 10

Atomic Energy Commission set up the Cooperative Power Demonstration Program, under which the Atomic Energy Commission and industry would cooperate in the construction and operation of experimental power reactors.

February-May

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Teapot at the Nevada Test Site, detonating fourteen nuclear test weapons.

May 14

The Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense conducted Operation Wigwam, an underwater nuclear test 500 miles southwest of San Diego, California.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1955

June 21

Trade Agreements Extension Act, section 7, authorized the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to be responsible for advising the President when dependence upon imports of any "articles" impaired national security.

July 21

President Eisenhower proposed an "Open Skies" policy of mutual aerial inspection during a summit held in Geneva, Switzerland between the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

August 4

Atomic Energy Community Act, authorized local self-government, the transfer of municipal functions and sale of property at Richland, Washington, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

August 8-20

The United States participated in the first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, in Geneva, Switzerland.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

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1955

December 5 American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations merged, with a combined membership of 16 million workers.

1956

February 17 Natural Gas Bill vetoed by President Eisenhower. The bill would have provided independent producers of natural gas exemption from control by the Federal Power Commission.

February 22 Through President Eisenhower, the Atomic Energy Commission made available for sale or lease 20,000 kilograms of U-235 for use in power and research reactors abroad, and 20,000 kilograms for power reactors in the U.S.

April 11 Colorado River Storage Project Act, authorized construction of multipurpose water resource development projects.

UNITED STATES AND
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1956

May-July

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Redwing at the Marshall Islands, detonating seventeen nuclear test weapons, including the first air drop of a U.S. thermonuclear weapon.

June 29

National System of Interstate and Defense Highways Act, authorized a thirteen year program of highway construction to be financed by various taxes.

July 26

Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal.

August

The Independent Petroleum Association of America filed a petition with Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to initiate an investigation, under authority of Section 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act, to determine if oil imports threaten national security.

August 24

Middle East Emergency Committee established in the Executive Office of the President to help alleviate oil shortages in Western Europe.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
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1956

October 23 The United Nations voted to establish the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy.

October 29-
November 1 Israel, Great Britain, and France attacked Egypt. A cease fire was proclaimed November 6.

November 4 Soviet Union crushed demonstrations in Hungary.

November 6 President Eisenhower won re-election.

1957

April 23

The Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, as a result of a petition by Independent Petroleum Association, reported to President Eisenhower that oil imports threatened national security.

May 1957-
March 1958

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Plumbbob at the Nevada Test Site, detonating thirty-three nuclear test weapons, including shot "Rainier," the first detonation contained underground.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
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1957

June 26

President Eisenhower appointed a Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports. The Special Committee's report submitted on July 29, 1957.

July 12

Power from the Sodium Reactor Experiment at Santa Susana, California transmitted over the Southern California Edison System, marking the first commercial use of power from a civilian reactor.

July 29

President Eisenhower signed the ratification of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

September 2

Price-Anderson Act, provided financial protection to the public, Atomic Energy Commission licensees and contractors in the event of a major nuclear power plant accident.

October 1

International Atomic Energy Agency inaugurated in Vienna, Austria.

October 4

Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first satellite to orbit earth.

1957

November

President's Science Advisory Committee created by transfer of the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization to the Executive Office of the President.

December 2 The pressurized water reactor at Shippingport went critical, fifteen years to the day after Enrico Fermi achieved the first nuclear chain reaction. On December 23 the reactor reached full net power rating of 60 megawatts of electricity, the first full-scale nuclear power plant in the United States.

1958

January 1 Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community) officially established. Members included Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

February 1 The European Nuclear Energy Agency established within the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
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AGENCY ACTIONS

1958

April-August

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Hardtack I in the Marshall Islands, detonating thirty-five nuclear test weapons.

May 22 Keel of the world's first nuclear powered merchant ship, N.S. Savannah, laid at Camden, New Jersey. Ship launched on July 21, 1959.

May 26

President Eisenhower dedicated Shippingport Atomic Power Station.

June 23

President Eisenhower sent to Congress a proposed international agreement with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for joint development of U.S. type power reactors to provide six nations with installed capacity of one million kilowatts by 1963.

July 14

John A. McCone became Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, replacing Lewis L. Strauss.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1958

July 29

National Aeronautics and Space Act, established National Aeronautics and Space Administration to conduct civilian aeronautical and space research.

August-
September

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Argus in the South Atlantic, detonating 3 high altitude nuclear test weapons.

August 23

Federal Aviation Act, established the Federal Aviation Administration to regulate air transportation.

September-
October

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Hardtack II at the Nevada Test Site, detonating thirty-six nuclear test weapons.

September 1-3 The United States participated in the second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Switzerland.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1958

November 1958-
September 1961

The United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Union agreed to a moratorium on atmospheric nuclear testing, as negotiations continued for a definitive agreement.

November 8

United States signed an agreement with Euratom to cooperate and exchange atomic materials and information for research.

1959

March 10

Presidential Proclamation No. 3279 established Mandatory Oil Import Program, to limit low price imported oil and stimulate development of domestic production and refining capacity through quotas.

March 13

Oil Import Administration established in Department of Interior to administer the Mandatory Oil Import Program.

April 22

The Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission established.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1959

August 14

Executive Order No. 10831
established the Federal Ra-
diation Council.

September
15-27

Soviet Premier Khrushchev
visited the United States.

November 24

A Memorandum of Cooperation be-
tween the United States and
Soviet Union signed by Atomic
Energy Commission Chairman John
McCone and Professor Vasily
S. Emelyanov, Head of the
USSR Main Administration for
Utilization of Atomic Energy.

December 30

U.S.S. George Washington
commissioned, the first nuclear
submarine to carry and launch
Polaris Intercontinental
Ballistic Missiles (ICBM).

1960

January 14

John L. Lewis, President of the
United Mine Workers since 1920,
retired.

May 1

A United States photographic
reconnaissance airplane, U-2,
was shot down over the Soviet
Union.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

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AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1960

May 16

Summit Conference with United States, Great Britain, France and Soviet Union opened in Paris, France. On May 17 the conference broke up because of the U-2 incident.

July 7

Coal Research Act, established the Office of Coal Research in the Department of Interior.

November 8

John F. Kennedy elected President.

1961

February 1

United States launched Minuteman I, the first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile.

March 1

Glenn T. Seaborg named by President Kennedy to be Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to fill the unexpired term of John A. McCone. Seaborg remained Chairman until August 16, 1971.

Mid-1961

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization redesignated as the Office of Emergency Planning.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1961

June

President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev met in Vienna, Austria.

August

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs established The National Fuels and Energy Study Group which completed its report on September 7, 1962.

September 1

Soviet Union broke nuclear test moratorium and began atmospheric testing. On October 23 and 30 they tested nuclear weapons of thirty and fifty megatons.

September 5

President Kennedy ordered resumption of underground nuclear testing following atmospheric nuclear tests by the Soviet Union.

September 1961-
June 1962

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Nougat at the Nevada Test Site, the first nuclear weapon test series since the end of the test moratorium. There were thirty-two tests, including shot "Gnome," the first Peaceful Nuclear Explosion (as part of Project Plowshare), detonated in a salt cavity in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
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1961

December 2

The Petroleum Study Committee, established by President Kennedy, instructed the director, Office of Emergency Planning, to lead a study of petroleum requirements in relation to national security. Report issued on September 4, 1962.

1962

February 20

John H. Glenn, Jr., first U.S. astronaut to enter orbit, circled the earth three times.

March 17

President Kennedy asked Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg to report on the role of nuclear power in the economy. The Chairman submitted the report on November 20, 1962.

April 24

President Kennedy authorized U.S. resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing.

April-
November

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Dominic I in the Christmas Island and Johnston Island areas of the Pacific Ocean. This was the last U.S. atmospheric test series.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

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1962

June 8

President Kennedy created the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President.

July 1962-
June 1963

The Atomic Energy Commission conducted Operation Storax at the Nevada Test Site; all tests were underground. Operation Dominic II, conducted at the NTS during July 1962, was the last series to test above ground in the United States.

October 11

Trade Expansion Act, authorized the President to impose mandatory oil import quotas.

October 23

Cuban Missile Crisis declared by President Kennedy, who announced the Soviet Union had been building missile and bomber bases in Cuba, and the U.S. would quarantine the island. The Blockade was lifted on November 20.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1963

February 15

An Interdepartmental Energy Study Group, chaired by the Director, Office of Science and Technology, directed a comprehensive study of energy resources. The report completed June 1964.

August 5

The Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed by the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Union, banned nuclear tests in the oceans, atmosphere, and outer space. The Treaty took effect in November 1963.

November 1-2 Military coup overthrew the government of President Diem in South Vietnam.

November 22 President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Texas, and Vice-President Lyndon Johnson became President.

December 17

Clean Air Act, provided assistance to states and local governments to research air pollution problems. Major amendments were made to the act in 1970.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1964

June 24

A Cabinet Committee on Appalachian Coal established by President Johnson.

August 2

"Gulf of Tonkin" resolution passed by Congress, allowing President Johnson to send armed forces to Vietnam.

August 26

Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Materials Act, allowed the power industry to own fuel for power reactors. After June 30, 1973 private ownership of power reactor fuels would become mandatory.

August 30-
September 10

Third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy conducted in Geneva, Switzerland.

September 3

Wilderness Act, established the National Wilderness Preservation System, which would ultimately prohibit mining activity on designated lands.

November 3

Lyndon Johnson elected President.

UNITED STATES AND
WORLD EVENTS

PRESIDENTIAL, LEGISLATIVE,
AND JUDICIAL ACTIONS

AGENCY ACTIONS

1964

December 16

Atomic Energy Commission issued a permit to Jersey Central Power and Light Company for construction of a nuclear power plant at Oyster Creek, New Jersey. This was the first civilian power reactor to be built on a competitive basis with conventional plants and without Government assistance.

1965

June 5

State Department announced U.S. troops were participating directly in the fighting in Vietnam; no longer acting solely as advisors.

August 12-17

Riots occurred in the Watts area of Los Angeles; 35 people were killed.

October 2

Water Quality Act, established the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

October 20

Solid Waste Disposal Act, provided assistance to public and private agencies for study, collection and disposal of solid waste.

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1965

November 9 The first major power blackout covered the northeast U.S.

December 29

Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference v. Federal Power Commission; U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled the FPC was a public body and therefore must vigorously advance the public's interest.

1966

January 17 United States B-52 bomber crashed over the coast of Spain carrying four unarmed thermonuclear bombs. Three land on the ground and one is retrieved from the ocean.

April 27

Interstate Commerce Commission approved merger of New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads, at that time the largest merger in U.S. history.

September 16

Federal Metal and Non Metallic Mine Safety Act, gave Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, regulatory authority over health and safety of mines, including uranium mines.

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1966

October 15

Department of Transportation Act, established the Department of Transportation and gave DOT responsibility for pipeline safety standard setting and enforcement. The act also transferred Interstate Commerce Commission authority over surface transport of fuels to DOT.

1967

June 5

"Six Day War" in Middle East between Israel and surrounding Arab nations closed the Suez Canal. The Shah of Iran closed Iranian pipelines, and both events created an oil supply emergency.

June 17

Peoples Republic of China exploded a thermonuclear device.

June 23-25

President Johnson and Premier Kosygin of the Soviet Union held talks in Glassboro, New Jersey.

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1967

November 21

Air Quality Act, strengthened the Clean Air Act of 1963 with additional funding. Title II of the Air Quality Act, the National Emission Standards Act, gave authority to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set auto emission standards.

November 25

An Energy Policy Staff established in the Office of Science and Technology.

1968

March 31

President Johnson announced a bombing halt in North Vietnam and the start of peace talks in Paris, France. He also announced he would not run for re-election.

April 26

Atomic Energy Commission detonated shot "Boxcar," the largest thermonuclear weapon in the United States, 3,800 feet below ground.

August 12

Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act, set standards for pipeline safety.

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1969

February 20

A Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control established to review the mandatory oil import program. Submitted a report to President Nixon on February 2, 1970.

July 20

Two United States astronauts aboard Apollo 11, Neil Armstrong, and Edwin Aldrin, landed on the moon, carrying two plutonium 238 heaters as part of the Passive Seismic Experiment Package to produce heat for the instruments during the cold lunar night.

August 18

Atomic Energy Commission established the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board.

September 14 Oil tanker S.S. Manhattan completed journey along Northwest Passage.

December 30

Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, instituted new regulatory powers for standards and inspection, and new federal responsibility for determining workmen's compensation pertaining to black lung disease.

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1969

December 30

Tax Reform Act, reduced the depletion allowance on oil from 27½ percent to 22 percent.

1970

January 5

United Mine Worker official Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter found shot in their home in Clarksville, Pennsylvania.

January 29

President Nixon appointed Russell E. Train, then Under Secretary of Interior, as Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. The other members were Robert Cahn and Gordon J. F. MacDonald. The Council submitted its first annual report to Congress in August 1970.

February 20

An Oil Policy Committee established under direction of General Lincoln, head of the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

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1970

February 5

Executive Order No. 11507, "Prevention, Control and Abatement of Air and Water Pollution," established guidelines for control of pollution from federal facilities and projects.

March 5

Ratification of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by the U.S., U.K., and U.S.S.R., and forty-five other nations.

Executive Order No. 11514 re-inforced the National Environmental Policy Act; ordered federal agencies to monitor and evaluate activities for the protection of the environment, and gave additional broad powers to the Council on Environmental Quality.

April 3

Water Quality Improvement Act and Title II of the act, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act, authorized an Office of Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President, to provide professional and administrative support to the Council on Environmental Quality, and to institute new measures to control wastes, particularly oil, from entering bodies of water.

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1970

April 22

Millions of Americans participated in anti-pollution demonstrations to mark the first "Earth Day."

May

President Nixon announced U.S. troops entered Cambodia to close off North Vietnamese supply routes. Many college campuses held protest demonstrations and four students were killed at Kent State University in Ohio by National Guardsmen.

July 9

President Nixon sent to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 3, which created the Environmental Protection Agency from components of the Departments of Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; Agriculture; and the Atomic Energy Commission. The Plan abolished Federal Water Quality Administration (Interior) and Federal Radiation Council (HEW).

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1970

July 9

President Nixon sent to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 4, which established as of October 2, 1970 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce.

August 6

The Domestic Council established an Energy Subcommittee.

September

General Lincoln of the Office of Emergency Preparedness set up a Joint Board on Fuel Supply and Transportation.

September 23 Electric power "brownouts" hit northeast during heat wave.

October 21

Merchant Marine Act Amendment, allowed the Federal Government to provide subsidies to finance construction of oil tankers and liquid natural gas transport vessels.

October 26

Resource Recovery Act, amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act and provided financial assistance to states and local governments to construct disposal facilities.

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1970

December 24

Geothermal Steam Act, authorized issuance of leases for development of geothermal steam.

December 31

Clean Air Amendments, set numerous emission standards, including those for automobiles.

1971

June 4

In his first message to Congress on energy policy, President Nixon proposed a new Department of Natural Resources, consolidating all federal energy resource and development programs.

June

U.S. Advisory Committee on Energy to the Secretary of Interior (Dr. John J. Mcketta, Chairman), composed of representatives from oil, gas, coal, and electric industries, sent report to Secretary of Interior endorsing the plan to create a Department of Natural Resources.

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1971

July 23

Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee v. Atomic Energy Commission; D.C. Court of Appeals ruled that Atomic Energy Commission regulations did not comply with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and obligated the Commission to incorporate wider environmental concerns in its regulatory program and licensing procedures.

August 15

President Nixon imposed New Economic Policy using wage and price controls for the first time since World War II. The dollar was devalued by cutting the tie with gold.

August 17

James R. Schlesinger became Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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1972

January 13

Natural Resources Defense Council v. Morton; D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals prohibited a Department of Interior sale of leases to 300,000 acres on the outer continental shelf. Environmental groups charged the government's environmental impact statement for the sale was inadequate because it did not mention alternative sources of oil to prevent the danger of oil spills.

February 21

President Nixon arrived in Peking, China for an eight day visit and later pledged a "normalization of relations."

April 3

Northern States Power Company v. Minnesota; Supreme Court granted the Federal Government preemption over the states to regulate radiation control standards for nuclear power plants.

May 22

President Nixon, in the first visit of a U.S. President to Moscow, held summit talks and signed the SALT I agreement.

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1972

June 17 Police arrested five men in the Democrat National Committee headquarters in the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C.

August 7

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James R. Schlesinger announced a cooperative agreement with industry to build the demonstration Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor, on the Clinch River in Tennessee.

November 7 President Nixon reelected President.

1973

January

President Nixon appointed a Counsellor to the President for Natural Resources, to coordinate domestic natural resources, environment, and energy matters.

January North and South Vietnam and the United States signed a Peace Treaty, "officially" ending the Vietnam Conflict and active U.S. participation.

January 11 Phase III of the Economic Stabilization Program began.

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1973

February 6

Atomic Energy Commissioner
Dixy Lee Ray designated
Chairman.

February 7

Executive Reorganization Plan
No. 1 abolished the Office of
Emergency Preparedness and the
Office of Science and Tech-
nology. The OST's functions
were transferred to the
National Science Foundation.
The Plan also transferred the
oil import program to the
Office of Deputy Secretary of
Treasury William Simon.
The reorganization plan went
into effect on July 1, 1973.

April 18

Executive Order No. 11712 es-
tablished National Energy
Office in the Executive Office
of the President and a Special
Committee on Energy, composed
of the Advisor to the President
for National Security (Henry
Kissinger), Domestic Affairs
Advisor (John Ehrlichman) and
Secretary of Treasury (George
Shultz).

April 18

The Executive Order also ended
the oil import quota system and
substituted an import fee of
1 cent per gallon on crude oil.

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1973

April 18

President Nixon directed that a new post of Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals be created in the Department of Interior, and an Office of Energy Conservation.

April 30

Economic Stabilization Act Amendments, authorized fuel allocations.

June

President Nixon imposed a 60 day freeze on prices.

June 16-25

Soviet leader Brezhnev visited the United States.

June 29

Executive Order No. 11726 combined the Special Energy Committee and National Energy Office in an expanded Energy Policy Office within the Executive Office of the President to formulate and coordinate energy policy at the presidential level. Former Governor Love of Colorado named head of the Office and Assistant to the President. Love resigned on December 3, 1973.

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1973

June 29

President Nixon proposed creation of an Energy Research and Development Administration. The new agency would include all functions of Atomic Energy Commission, except licensing and regulatory responsibilities, which would be placed under a separate Nuclear Energy Commission.

June 29

President Nixon again proposed a new Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

Summer

The Senate Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Practices in 1972 held hearings in Washington D.C. Numerous allegations were made that high administration officials conducted a cover-up of the "Watergate" incident.

October 2

The Energy Policy Office announced establishment of a mandatory allocation program for home heating oil and propane gas.

October 6

"Yom Kippur" war broke out in Middle East between Israel, Egypt, and Syria.

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1973

October 11

President Nixon established an Energy Research and Development Advisory Council, composed of leading experts in various areas of energy research outside government, to report to the Energy Policy Office.

October 17

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries embargoed oil to the United States and Netherlands because of their support for Israel.

November 7

President Nixon gave first address to the Nation since oil embargo, and called for Project Independence (self-sufficiency from foreign supplied petroleum by 1980), a return to daylight savings time, and the passage of previously proposed legislation.

November 12

An Energy Emergency Action Group, headed by chief Energy Advisor John Love, established.

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1973

November 25

President Nixon, after an address to the Nation on energy, announced several actions under authority of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 and Defense Production Act of 1950. Included were new or extended allocation programs for middle distillates, gasoline, and jet fuels, and regulations for halting power plants and industries switching from coal to oil.

November 27

Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, provided authority for a mandatory oil allocation program run by the Energy Policy Office.

Winter 1973-1974 Petroleum shortages in many areas of the U.S. forced consumers to wait in lines to buy gasoline.

December 1

Dixy Lee Ray, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, released a report, "The Nation's Energy Future," as requested by President Nixon on June 29, which called for establishment of an Energy Research and Development Administration.

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1973

December 4

Executive Order No. 11748 established the Federal Energy Office in the Executive Office of the President. William E. Simon named Executive Director of the Energy Emergency Action Group. President Nixon assumed chairmanship of the Group.

William Simon named Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

December 6

Gerald R. Ford sworn in as Vice-President following resignation of Spiro Agnew October 10.

December 15

Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act, required a return to daylight saving time through April 1975.

1974

March 6

National Energy Emergency Act vetoed by President Nixon.

March 17

Embargo of oil from Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries to the United States and Netherlands ended.

April 17

John Sawhill named Administrator, Federal Energy Office.

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1974

May 7

Federal Energy Administration Act, established the Federal Energy Administration, incorporating the Federal Energy Office.

May 18

India detonated a "peaceful" nuclear device.

June 22

Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act, authorized the Federal Energy Administration to order electric generating utilities and industrial fuel burning installations to convert from oil and gas to coal, and amended the Clean Air Act's emission standards for automobiles.

August 9

President Nixon resigned and Vice-President Gerald R. Ford became President.

September 3

Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act, authorized the Geothermal Energy Coordination and Management Project, including members from National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, and National Science Foundation. Activities of project transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration. The act also established the Geothermal Resources Development Fund.

1974

September 3

Solar Heating and Cooling
Demonstration Act, authorized
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration to conduct research,
development and manufacture of
solar heating and cooling
equipment with assistance from
Department of Housing and Urban
Development.

October 5

Daylight Saving Time Energy
Conservation Act Repeal, from
the last Sunday in October
1974 through the last Sunday
in April 1975.

October 8

Executive Order No. 11814
established the Energy Resources
Board, later called Energy
Resources Council, to be headed
by Rogers Morton, with Frank
Zarb as Executive Director.

October 11

Energy Reorganization Act,
abolished the Atomic Energy
Commission and created the Energy
Research and Development Admin-
istration and Nuclear Regulatory
Commission.

October 25

John Sawhill, Administrator of
Federal Energy Administration,
resigned.

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1974

October 26

Solar Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act, authorized the Solar Energy Coordination and Management Project, including members from National Science Foundation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Power Commission, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to coordinate research in solar energy. Activities of project transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration. The act also authorized establishment of the Solar Energy Research Institute.

November

Federal Energy Administration released "Project Independence, A Summary."

November 15

Under the International Energy Agency, the major oil consuming nations, including U.S., Canada, Japan, and fifteen European nations, began to coordinate their short term response to future energy problems through an oil sharing agreement and plan for long term efforts to reduce dependence on imported oil. The Agency was placed in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, in Paris, France.

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1974

November 25

Frank Zarb named Administrator,
Federal Energy Administration.

December 5

Extension of Emergency
Petroleum Allocation Act of
1973 until August 31, 1975.

December 31

Federal Non-Nuclear Energy
Research and Development Act,
required the administrator of
the Energy Research and Develop-
ment Administration to submit to
Congress annually a comprehensive
plan for energy research, develop-
ment, and demonstration.

1975

January 4

Federal-Aid Highway Act, estab-
lished the 55 mph speed limit.

January 19

Energy Research and Development
Administration activated and
Robert C. Seamans, Jr., named
Administrator.

February 7

Energy Research and Development
Administration sponsored the
first hot water project in
southern Idaho as part of the
geothermal development program.

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1975

March 17

United States v. Maine; Supreme Court ruled states do not have jurisdiction over and possession of the entire outer continental shelf.

April 30

The Republic of South Vietnam fell to the North Vietnamese.

May 20

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act vetoed by President Ford.

June 28

Energy Research and Development Administration's first national energy plan "Creating Energy Choices for the Future," presented to the President.

July 21

The Petroleum Price Review Act vetoed by President Ford.

September 9

President Ford vetoed legislation extending domestic oil price controls for additional six months.

September 29

The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, which expired August 31, was extended until November 15.

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1975

October 29

Energy Research and Development Administration dedicated their first prototype wind power system at Sandusky, Ohio.

December 22

Energy Policy and Conservation Act, established the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

1976

January 12

Energy Research and Development Administration announced first operation of Princeton Large Torus, largest tokamak fusion device in United States.

April 5

Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act, authorized Department of Interior to establish national petroleum reserves and prepare plans for future production of existing naval reserves. The act also authorized exploration of Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in Alaska.

April 15

Energy Research and Development Administration released "Creating Energy Choices for the Future," first annual update of national energy plan for research, development, and demonstration.

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1976

May

Energy Research and Development Administration assumed responsibility for management of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, the Nation's first large scale demonstration breeder reactor, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

June 4

Experimental 10 megawatt geothermal test loop facility dedicated at Niland, California, under auspices of the Energy Research and Development Administration.

July 3

Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act vetoed by President Ford.

July 4

United States celebrated its bicentennial.

August 14

Energy Conservation and Production Act, authorized continuation of the Federal Energy Administration and provided incentives for domestic energy production.

August 14

Energy Conservation Standards for New Buildings Act, established energy conservation standards for new buildings program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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1976

November 2 Jimmy Carter elected
President.

November 23

Energy Research and Development
Administration selected Clayton,
New Mexico as site for 200
kilowatt wind turbine.

Winter 1976- Major natural gas shortages
1977 developed, especially in the
northeast and midwest.

1977

February 2

Emergency Natural Gas Act,
provided special allocation
programs to aid in the supply
emergency.

February 7

John F. O'Leary named Admin-
istrator, Federal Energy
Administration.

March 24

Golden, Colorado selected as
site for Solar Energy Research
Institute (SERI), to be managed
by Midwest Research Institute.

April 7

President Carter announced the
United States will defer
indefinitely the reprocessing
of spent fuel from civilian
reactors, and delay the con-
struction of the Clinch River
Breeder Reactor.

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1977

April 29

President Carter submitted to Congress National Energy Plan I, and called for a new, consolidated cabinet level Department of Energy.

June 23

Energy Research and Development Administration released "A National Plan for Energy Research, and Demonstration."

July 5

Solar Energy Research Institute began operation.

July 13

New York City suffered a power blackout.

July 28

First oil from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay delivered from the 799 mile pipeline.

August 3

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, regulated surface coal mining operations and established the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in the Department of Interior.

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1977

August 4

Department of Energy Act,
abolished Energy Research
and Development Administration,
and Federal Energy Administration,
and transferred their functions,
to new Department of Energy.

August 5

James R. Schlesinger nominated
as first Secretary of Energy.

October 1

Department of Energy activated.

October

Project Agreement for Coop-
eration in the Field of Solar
Energy (SOLERAS) signed
between U.S. and Saudia Arabia,
providing for a five year \$100
million jointly funded solar
energy research and development
project.

1978

January 24

Soviet spy satellite containing
a nuclear reactor broke-up
over northwest Canada.

March 10

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act,
authorized the President to pursue
international studies on prolifer-
ation of nuclear materials and
encouraged nations to sign Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
Weapons.

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1978

April 4 United Mine Workers ended 105
day strike by 160,000 miners.

September 17 Camp David Accord signed in
Washington, D.C. by Egypt and
Israel.

September 27

Executive order No. 12083
established the Energy Coor-
dinating Committee, composed of
Secretaries of Energy (Chairman),
State, Treasury, Defense, and
others to coordinate energy policy
and management. The Committee
replaced the Energy Resources
Council established October 8, 1974.

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1978

November 9

National Energy Act, consisted of five major acts: National Energy Conservation Policy Act, established the weatherization grant program, loan insurance for solar systems, conservation programs for local government public buildings, energy standards for consumer products, and provided funds for numerous energy technologies; Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act, established the fuel conversion program to facilitate utility powerplant conversion to coal; Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act, set standards for electric utilities and oil and natural gas transportation systems; Energy Tax Act, authorized residential energy credits, gas guzzler tax, incentives for van pooling, and adjusted investment credits for new energy technologies; Natural Gas Policy Act, set and adjusted price controls on natural gas.

1979

January 16 Revolution forced Shah Reza
Pahlevi to flee Iran.

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1979

March 28	A nuclear reactor accident at Three Mile Island power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania became one of the most severe and widely publicized nuclear accidents to occur.	
Spring	Gasoline shortages developed in several areas of the country, resulting in consumer gas lines.	
May 27		National Energy Plan II released by Department of Energy.
June 3	Ixtoc I oil well in the southern Gulf of Mexico blew out and released 600,000 tons of crude oil, the largest oil spill on record.	
August 17		President Carter began program to gradually lift price controls on domestic crude oil, and asked Congress to approve tax on oil companies for the "windfall" profits.
August 24		Charles W. Duncan, Jr., named second Secretary of Energy.
September 29		<u>Export Administration Act</u> , prohibited export of Alaskan oil to Japan.

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1979

November 3 Revolutionaries in Tehran, Iran, seized U.S. embassy and took 90 people hostage, including 63 Americans. On November 12 President Carter suspended all Iranian oil imports, and on November 14 froze all Iranian assets in American banks.

1980

February 12

Executive Order No. 12192 set-up the State Planning Council (SPC) to advise the Executive branch and work with Congress in making and implementing decisions on nuclear waste management and disposal. The Council was created for 18 months and ended activity on August 12, 1981.

April 2

Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act, and Title III of the act, Home Energy Assistance Act, established tax on crude oil and granted money to states for energy cost assistance to low income people.

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1980

June 30

Energy Security Act, consisted of six major acts: U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation Act, created new corporation to help finance research and development of synthetic fuels and set production goals; Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act, established demonstration projects in Department of Agriculture, and Office of Alcohol Fuels in Department of Energy; Renewable Energy Resources Act, established incentives and goals for waste renewable programs; Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Act and Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank Act, established fund in Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for solar development; Geothermal Energy Act, funded the Geothermal Resources Development Fund established in 1974 to make loans for geothermal projects.

August 3

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act, authorized and allowed work to begin on conversion plants, subject to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration approval.

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1980

September 8

Wind Energy Systems Act, accelerated wind development programs in Department of Energy.

October 1

West Valley Demonstration Project Act, authorized assumption of responsibility for the Western New York Nuclear Fuels Service Center, West Valley, New York, by the Department of Energy.

October 7

Magnetic Fusion Engineering Act, accelerated research and development on magnetic fusion energy technologies with goal of construction and successful operation of a demonstration plant by the year 2000.

November 4

Ronald Reagan elected President.

December 11

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability and Compensation Act, established "superfund" to clean up hazardous waste dumps.

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1980

December 22

Low-Level Waste Policy Act, established a policy that each state must provide facilities to the nuclear industry for disposal of low level radioactive waste. The Act allowed the formation of state compacts, or for states to join together and build facilities serving those states.

December 22

Nuclear Safety Research, Development and Demonstration Act, established in Department of Energy a program to improve safety of nuclear power plants.

December 22

Alaska Federal-Civilian Energy Efficiency Swap Act, allowed U.S. Government installations in Alaska to buy power from non-federal generating facilities.

1981

January 20

Fifty-three American hostages were released by Iran on Inauguration Day after 444 days of captivity.

January 23

James B. Edwards named third Secretary of Energy.

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1981

January 28

Executive Order No. 12287
decontrolled prices on crude
oil and refined petroleum
products.

February 18

President Reagan presented
"America's New Beginning: A
Program for Economic Recovery"
to the Congress.

February 25

Secretary Edwards announced
major reorganization of
Department of Energy, and
also created an Energy Policy
Task Force.

March 30

President Reagan and three
others wounded in
assassination attempt.

July

E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co.
announced takeover of Conoco
Oil Co., largest merger in U.S.
history.

July 17

The third national energy plan,
"Securing America's Energy
Future," released by Department
of Energy.

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1981

September 9

Executive Order No. 12319 terminated the six river basin commissions established to carry out the Water Resources Planning Act of 1962.

October 8

Reagan Administration announced nuclear energy policy; proposed accelerated deployment of methods for storing high-level radioactive waste; and lifted ban on commercial reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

November 13

Senate ratified Protocol I, of Tlatelolco Treaty; the U.S. cannot deploy, store, or use nuclear weapons in Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, or Guantanamo Naval Base.

1982

May 24

President Reagan proposed legislation transferring most responsibilities of Department of Energy to Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX ONE

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS RELATED TO ENERGY

1945

September 28 Proclamation No. 2667 reserved offshore oil rights for the U.S. Government.

1946

July 16 Reorganization Plan No. 3 created the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior.

1950

January 3 Water Resources Policy Commission (the Cooke Commission) established in the Executive Office of the President. Final report issued December 1, 1950.

1951

January President's Materials Policy Commission (the Paley Commission), established. "Resources for Freedom," final report issued June 1952, forecast electric power and fuel demands.

1953

January 20 Executive Order No. 10426 set aside submerged lands on the continental shelf as a naval petroleum reserve under authority of the Secretary of Navy.

December 8 President Eisenhower delivered "Atoms for Peace" speech before the United Nations.

1954

June President Eisenhower authorized a cabinet rank Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy, chaired by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Report released on February 26, 1955.

1956

- February 17 Natural Gas Bill vetoed by President Eisenhower. The bill would have provided independent producers of natural gas exemption from control by the Federal Power Commission.
- August 24 Middle East Emergency Committee established in the Executive Office of the President to help alleviate oil shortages in Western Europe.

1957

- June 26 President Eisenhower appointed a Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports. The Special Committee's report submitted on July 29, 1957.
- November President's Science Advisory Committee created by transfer of the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization to the Executive Office of the President.

1958

- May 26 President Eisenhower dedicated Shippingport Atomic Power Station.
- June 23 President Eisenhower sent to Congress a proposed international agreement with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for joint development of U.S. type power reactors to provide six nations with installed capacity of one million kilowatts by 1963.

1959

- March 10 Proclamation No. 3279 established Mandatory Oil Import Program, to limit low price imported oil and stimulate development of domestic production and refining capacity through quotas.
- August 14 Executive Order No. 10831 established the Federal Radiation Council.

1961

- September 5 President Kennedy ordered resumption of underground nuclear testing following atmospheric nuclear tests by the Soviet Union.
- December 2 The Petroleum Study Committee, established by President Kennedy, instructed the director, Office of Emergency Planning to lead a study of petroleum requirements in relation to national security. Report issued on September 4, 1962.

1962

- March 17 President Kennedy asked Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg to report on the role of nuclear power in the economy. The Chairman submitted the report on November 20, 1962.
- April 24 President Kennedy authorized U.S. resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing.
- June 8 President Kennedy created the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President.

1963

- February 15 An Interdepartmental Energy Study Group, chaired by the Director, Office of Science and Technology, directed a comprehensive study of energy resources. The report completed June 1964.
- August 5 The Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, signed by the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Union, banned nuclear tests in the oceans, atmosphere, and outer space. The Treaty took effect in November 1963.

1964

- June 24 A Cabinet Committee on Appalachian Coal established by President Johnson.

1967

- November 25 An Energy Policy Staff established in the Office of Science and Technology.

1969

- February 20 A Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control established to review the mandatory oil import program. Submitted a report to President Nixon on February 2, 1970.

1970

- January 29 President Nixon appointed Russell E. Train, then Under Secretary of Interior, as Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. The other members were Robert Cahn and Gordon J.F. MacDonald. The Council submitted it's first annual report to Congress in August 1970.
- February 20 An Oil Policy Committee established under direction of General Lincoln, head of the Office of Emergency Preparedness.
- February 5 Executive Order 11507, "Prevention, Control and Abatement of Air and Water Pollution," established guidelines for control of pollution from federal facilities and projects.
- March 5 Executive Order No. 11514 reinforced the National Environmental Policy Act; ordered federal agencies to monitor and evaluate activities for the protection of the environment, and gave additional broad powers to the Council on Environmental Quality.
- July 9 President Nixon sent to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 3, which created the Environmental Protection Agency from components of Departments of Interior; Health, Education and Welfare; Agriculture; and the Atomic Energy Commission. The Plan abolished Federal Water Quality Administration (Interior) and Federal Radiation Council (HEW).
- July 9 President Nixon sent to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 4, which established as of October 2, 1970, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce.
- August 6 The Domestic Council established an Energy Subcommittee.
- September General Lincoln of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, set up a Joint Board on Fuel Supply and Transportation.

1971

- June 4 In his first message to Congress on energy policy, President Nixon proposed a new Department of Natural Resources, consolidating all federal energy resource and development programs.

1973

- January President Nixon appointed a Counsellor to the President for Natural Resources, to coordinate domestic natural resources, environment, and energy matters.
- February 7 Executive Reorganization Plan No. 1 abolished the Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Office of Science and Technology (OST). The OST's functions were transferred to the National Science Foundation. The Plan also transferred the oil import program to the Office of Deputy Secretary of Treasury William Simon. The reorganization plan went into effect on July 1, 1973.
- April 18 Executive Order No. 11712 established National Energy Office in the Executive Office of the President and a Special Committee on Energy, composed of the Advisor to the President for National Security (Henry Kissinger), Domestic Affairs Advisor (John Ehrlichman) and Secretary of the Treasury (George Shultz).
- The Executive Order also ended the oil import quota system and substituted an import fee of 1 cent per gallon of crude oil.
- President Nixon directed that a new post of Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals be created in the Department of Interior, and an Office of Energy Conservation.
- June 29 Executive Order No. 11726 combined the Special Energy Committee and National Energy Office in an expanded Energy Policy Office within the Executive Office of the President to formulate and coordinate energy policy at the presidential level. Former Governor Love of Colorado named head of the Office and Assistant to the President. Love resigned on December 3, 1973.
- President Nixon proposed creation of an Energy Research and Development Administration. The new agency would include all functions of the Atomic Energy Commission except licensing and regulatory responsibilities, which would be placed under a separate Nuclear Energy Commission.
- President Nixon again proposed a new Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

1973

- October 11 President Nixon established an Energy Research and Development Advisory Council, composed of leading experts in various areas of energy research outside government, to report to the Energy Policy Office.
- November 7 President Nixon gave first address to the Nation since oil embargo, and called for Project Independence (self-sufficiency from foreign supplied petroleum by 1980), a return to daylight savings time, and the passage of previously proposed legislation.
- November 12 An Energy Emergency Action Group, headed by chief energy advisor John Love, established.
- November 25 President Nixon after an address to the Nation on energy, announced several actions under authority of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 and the Defense Production Act of 1950. Included were new allocation programs for middle distillates, gasoline, and jet fuels, and regulations for halting power plants and industries switching from coal to oil.
- December 4 Executive Order No. 11748 established the Federal Energy Office in the Executive Office of the President. William Simon named Executive Director of the Energy Emergency Action Group. President Nixon assumed chairmanship of the Group.

1974

- March 6 National Energy Emergency Act vetoed by President Nixon.
- October 8 Executive Order No. 11814 established the Energy Resources Board, later called Energy Resources Council, to be headed by Rogers Morton, with Frank Zarb as Executive Director.

1975

- May 20 The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act vetoed by President Ford.
- July 21 The Petroleum Price Review Act vetoed by President Ford.
- September 9 President Ford vetoed legislation extending domestic oil price controls for additional six months.

1976

July 3 The Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act vetoed by President Ford.

1977

April 7 President Carter announced the United States will defer indefinitely the reprocessing of spent fuel from civilian reactors, and delay the construction of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

April 29 President Carter submitted to Congress National Energy Plan I, and called for a new, consolidated cabinet level Department of Energy.

1978

September 27 Executive Order No. 12083 established the Energy Coordinating Committee, composed of Secretaries of Energy (Chairman), State, Treasury, Defense and others to coordinate energy policy and management. The Committee replaced the Energy Resources Council established October 8, 1974.

1979

August 17 President Carter began program to gradually lift price controls on domestic crude oil, and asked Congress to approve tax on oil companies for the "windfall" profits.

1980

February 12 Executive Order No. 12192 set up the State Planning Council (SPC) to advise the Executive branch and work with Congress in making and implementing decisions on nuclear waste management and disposal. The Council was created for 18 months and ended activity on August 12, 1981.

1981

January 28 Executive Order No. 12287 decontrolled prices on crude oil and refined petroleum products.

September 9 Executive Order No. 12319 terminated the six river basin commissions established to carry out the Water Resources Planning Act of 1962.

1981

October 8

Reagan Administration announced nuclear energy policy; proposed accelerated deployment of methods for storing high-level radioactive waste; and lifted ban on commercial reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

1982

May 24

President Reagan proposed legislation transferring most responsibilities of Department of Energy to Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX TWO

ENERGY RELATED LEGISLATION

1946

- May 13 Federal Airport Act, provided federal aid for development of public airports.
- August 1 Atomic Energy Act, established the Atomic Energy Commission, and transferred the Army's Manhattan Engineer District atomic programs and facilities to the five member Commission.

1947

- July 26 National Security Act, unified all branches of the armed services in a Department of Defense. The act also established the National Security Resources Board as an independent agency. In June 1949 the Board was transferred to the Executive Office of the President. During the Korean Conflict, the head of the Office of Defense Mobilization assumed all functions.

1948

- June 29 Federal-Aid Highway Act, a series of amendments to the 1920 act, authorized appropriations for continued construction of highways.
- June 30 Water Pollution Control Act, directed the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and the Federal Works Agency to study pollution problems. The act also established a Water Pollution Control Advisory Board.

1950

- May 10 National Science Foundation Act, established the National Science Foundation.
- September 8 Defense Production Act, gave broad powers to the President and executive branch, including establishment of agencies to oversee production and distribution of energy products and resources during periods of emergency, such as the mobilization for the Korean Conflict, and 1973-74 oil embargo.

1952

July 16 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, directed all coal mines to comply with the Federal Mine Safety Code and authorized inspectors to close unsafe mines.

1953

May 22 Submerged Lands Act, gave states clear title to all lands within 3 miles of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and 10.5 miles of the Gulf Coast. The act was supported by the new Eisenhower Administration and overruled the decision of U.S. v. California (1947) and Truman's Executive Order of January 20, 1953.

August 7 Outer Continental Shelf Act, gave the Federal Government jurisdiction over the ocean floor beyond the 3 mile boundary.

1954

August 13 Multiple Mineral Development Act, allowed for multiple use of public lands.

August 30 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, major revision of the 1946 Act gave added emphasis to development of peacetime uses of atomic energy, and encouraged private and public groups to build, own, and operate power reactors.

1955

June 21 Trade Agreements Extension Act, section 7, authorized the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization to be responsible for advising the President when dependence upon imports of any "articles" impaired national security.

August 4 Atomic Energy Community Act, authorized local self-government, the transfer of municipal functions and sale of property at Richland, Washington, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

1956

April 11 Colorado River Storage Project Act, authorized construction of multipurpose water resource development projects.

1956

June 29 National System of Interstate and Defense Highways Act, authorized a 13 year program of highway construction to be financed by various taxes.

1957

September 2 Price-Anderson Act, provided financial protection to the public, Atomic Energy Commission licensees and contractors in the event of a major nuclear power plant accident.

1958

July 29 National Aeronautics and Space Act, established National Aeronautics and Space Administration to conduct civilian aeronautical and space research.

August 23 Federal Aviation Act, established the Federal Aviation Authority to regulate air transportation.

1960

July 7 Coal Research Act, established the Office of Coal Research in the Department of Interior.

1961

August Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs established The National Fuels and Energy Study Group which completed its report on September 7, 1962.

1962

October 11 Trade Expansion Act, authorized the President to impose mandatory oil import quotas.

1963

December 17 Clean Air Act, provided assistance to states and local governments to research air pollution problems. Major amendments were made to the act in 1970.

1964

- August 26 Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Materials Act, allowed the power industry to own fuel for power reactors. After June 30, 1973 private ownership of power reactor fuels would become mandatory.
- September 3 Wilderness Act, established the National Wilderness Preservation System, which would ultimately prohibit mining activity on designated lands.

1965

- October 2 Water Quality Act, established the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- October 20 Solid Waste Disposal Act, provided assistance to public and private agencies for study, collection and disposal of solid waste.

1966

- September Federal Metal and Non Metallic Mine Safety Act, gave Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, regulatory authority over health and safety of mines, including uranium mines.
- October 15 Department of Transportation Act, established the Department of Transportation and gave DOT responsibility for pipeline safety standard setting and enforcement. The act also transferred Interstate Commerce Commission authority over surface transport of fuels to DOT.

1967

- November 21 Air Quality Act, strengthened the Clean Air Act of 1963 with additional funding. Title II of the Air Quality Act, the National Emission Standards Act, gave authority to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to set auto emission standards.

1968

- August 12 Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act, set standards for pipeline safety.
- September 30 Colorado River Basin Project Act, authorized the Secretary of Interior to conduct studies on future development of the Colorado River Basin and construction of some water development projects.

1969

- January 1 National Environmental Policy Act, established the Council on Environmental Quality.
- December 30 Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, instituted new regulatory powers for standards and inspection, and new federal responsibility for determining workmen's compensation pertaining to black lung disease.
- December 30 Tax Reform Act, reduced the depletion allowance on oil from 27½ percent to 22 percent.

1970

- April 3 Water Quality Improvement Act, and title II of the Act, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act, authorized an Office of Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President, to provide professional and administrative support to the Council on Environmental Quality, and instituted new measures to control wastes, particularly oil, from entering bodies of water.
- October 21 Merchant Marine Act Amendment, allowed the federal government to provide subsidies to finance construction of oil tankers and liquid natural gas transport vessels.
- October 26 Resource Recovery Act, amended the Solid Waste Disposal Act and provided financial assistance to states and local governments to construct disposal facilities.
- December 24 Geothermal Steam Act, authorized issuance of leases for development of geothermal steam.
- December 31 Clean Air Amendments, set numerous emission standards, including those for automobiles.

1973

- April 30 Economic Stabilization Act Amendments, authorized fuel allocations.
- November 27 Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, provided authority for a mandatory oil allocation program run by the Energy Policy Office.
- December 15 Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act, required a return to daylight saving time through April 1975.

1974

- May 7 Federal Energy Administration Act, established the Federal Energy Administration incorporating the Federal Energy Office.
- June 22 Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act, authorized the Federal Energy Administration to order electric generating utilities and industrial fuel burning installations to convert from oil and natural gas to coal, and amended the Clean Air Act's emission standards for automobiles.
- September 3 Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act, authorized the Geothermal Energy Coordination and Management Project, including members from National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, and National Science Foundation. Activities of project transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration. The act also established the Geothermal Resources Development Fund.
- September 3 Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act, authorized National Aeronautics and Space Administration to conduct research, development and manufacture of solar heating and cooling equipment with assistance from Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- October 5 Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act Repeal, from the last Sunday in October 1974 through the last Sunday in April 1975.
- October 11 Energy Reorganization Act, abolished the Atomic Energy Commission and created the Energy Research and Development Administration and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- October 26 Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act, authorized the Solar Energy Coordination and Management Project, including members from National Science Foundation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Power Commission, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration to coordinate research in solar energy. Activities of project transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration. The act also authorized establishment of the Solar Energy Research Institute.

1974

- December 5 Extension of Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 until August 31, 1975.
- December 31 Federal Non-Nuclear Energy Research and Development Act, required the administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration to submit to Congress annually a comprehensive plan for energy research, development, and demonstration.

1975

- January 4 Federal-Aid Highway Act, established the 55 mph speed limit.
- September 29 The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, which expired on August 31, was extended until November 15.
- December 22 Energy Policy and Conservation Act, established the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

1976

- April 5 Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act, authorized Department of Interior to establish national petroleum reserves and prepare plans for future production of existing naval reserves. The act also authorized exploration of Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in Alaska.
- August 14 Energy Conservation and Production Act, authorized continuation of the Federal Energy Administration and provided incentives for domestic energy production.
- August 14 Energy Conservation and Standards for New Buildings Act, established energy conservation standards for new buildings program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

1977

- February 2 Emergency Natural Gas Act, provided special allocation programs to aid in the supply emergency.
- August 3 Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, regulated surface coal mining operations and established the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in the Department of Interior.

1977

August 4 Department of Energy Act, abolished Energy Research and Development Administration, Federal Energy Administration and transferred their functions to new Department of Energy.

1978

March 10 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, authorized the President to pursue international studies on proliferation of nuclear materials and encouraged nations to sign Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

November 9 National Energy Act, consisted of five major acts: National Energy Conservation Policy Act, established the weatherization grant program, loan insurance for solar systems, conservation programs for local government public buildings, energy standards for consumer products, and provided funds for numerous energy technologies; Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act, established the fuel conversion program to facilitate utility powerplant conversion to coal; Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act, set standards for electric utilities and oil and natural gas transportation systems; Energy Tax Act, authorized residential energy credits, gas guzzler tax, incentives for van pooling, and adjusted investment credits for new energy technologies; Natural Gas Policy Act, set and adjusted price controls on natural gas.

1979

September 29 Export Administration Act, prohibited export of Alaskan oil to Japan.

1980

April 2 Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act, and Title III of the act, Home Energy Assistance Act, established tax on crude oil and granted money to states for energy cost assistance to low income people.

1980

- June 30 Energy Security Act, consisted of six major acts: U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation Act, created new corporation to help finance research and development of synthetic fuels and set production goals; Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act, established demonstration projects in Department of Agriculture, and Office of Alcohol Fuels in Department of Energy; Renewable Energy Resources Act, established incentives and goals for waste renewable programs; Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Act and Solar Energy Conservation Bank Act, established fund in Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for solar development; Geothermal Energy Act, funded the Geothermal Resources Development Fund established in 1974 to make loans for geothermal projects.
- August 3 Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act, authorized and allowed work to begin on conversion plants, subject to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration approval.
- September 8 Wind Energy Systems Act, accelerated wind development programs in Department of Energy.
- October 1 West Valley Demonstration Project Act, authorized assumption of responsibility for the Western New York Nuclear Fuels Service Center, West Valley, New York, by the Department of Energy.
- October 7 Magnetic Fusion Engineering Act, accelerated research and development on magnetic fusion energy technologies with goal of construction and successful operation of a demonstration plant by the year 2000.
- December 11 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability and Compensation Act, established "superfund" to clean up hazardous waste dumps.
- December 22 Low-Level Waste Policy Act, established a policy that each state must provide facilities to the nuclear industry for disposal of low level radioactive waste. The Act allowed the formation of state compacts, or for states to join together and build facilities serving those states.

1980

- December 22 Nuclear Safety Research, Development and Demonstration Act, established in Department of Energy a program to improve safety of nuclear power plants.
- December 22 Alaska Federal-Civilian Energy Efficiency Swap Act, allowed U.S. Government installations in Alaska to buy power from non-federal generating facilities.

APPENDIX THREE

JUDICIAL DECISIONS RELATED TO ENERGY

1947

- June 16 Interstate Natural Gas, Inc. v. Federal Power Commission
Supreme Court extended Federal Power Commission authority to all producers and gatherers of natural gas.
- June 23 United States v. California
Supreme Court declared the U.S. Government owns coastal tidelands (submerged lands).

1954

- March 15 Alabama v. Texas
Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of Submerged Lands Act of 1953.
- June 7 Phillips v. Wisconsin
Supreme Court declared the Federal Power Commission had authority to set prices for natural gas including wholesales of natural gas.

1965

- December 29 Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference v. Federal Power Commission
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled that the Federal Power Commission was a public body and therefore must vigorously advance the public's interest.

1971

- July 23 Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee v. Atomic Energy Commission
D.C. Court of Appeals ruled that Atomic Energy Commission regulations did not comply with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and obligated the Commission to incorporate wider environmental concerns in its regulatory program and licensing procedures.

1972

January 13 Natural Resources Defense Council v. Morton
D.C. Court of Appeals prohibited a Department of Interior sale of leases to 300,000 acres on the outer continental shelf. Environmental groups charged the government's environmental impact statement for the sale was inadequate because it did not mention alternative sources of oil to prevent the danger of oil spills.

April 3 Northern States Power Company v. Minnesota
Supreme Court granted the Federal Government preemption over the states to regulate radiation control standards for nuclear power plants.

1975

March 17 United States v. Maine
Supreme Court ruled states do not have jurisdiction over and possession of the entire outer continental shelf.

APPENDIX FOUR

FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICIALS
(By agency in alphabetical order)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

<u>Commissioners</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Sumner T. Pike	October 31, 1946 - December 15, 1951
David E. Lilienthal, <u>Chairman</u>	November 1, 1946 - February 15, 1950
Robert F. Bacher	November 1, 1946 - May 10, 1949
William W. Waymack	November 5, 1946 - December 21, 1948
Lewis L. Strauss <u>Chairman</u>	November 12, 1946 - April 15, 1950 July 2, 1953 - June 30, 1958
Gordon Dean <u>Chairman</u>	May 24, 1949 - June 30, 1953 July 11, 1950 - June 30, 1953
Henry DeWolf Smyth	May 30, 1949 - September 30, 1954
Thomas E. Murray	May 9, 1950 - June 30, 1957
Thomas Keith Glennan	October 2, 1950 - November 1, 1952
Eugene M. Zuckert	February 25, 1952 - June 30, 1954
Joseph Campbell	July 27, 1953 - November 30, 1954
Willard F. Libby	October 5, 1954 - June 30, 1959

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (Cont.)

John Von Neumann	March 15, 1955 - February 8, 1957
Harold S. Vance	October 31, 1955 - August 31, 1959
John S. Graham	September 12, 1957 - June 30, 1962
John Forrest Floberg	October 1, 1957 - June 23, 1960
John A. McCone, <u>Chairman</u>	July 14, 1958 - January 20, 1961
John H. Williams	August 13, 1959 - June 30, 1960
Robert E. Wilson	March 22, 1960 - January 31, 1964
Loren K. Olson	June 23, 1960 - June 30, 1962
Glen T. Seaborg, <u>Chairman</u>	March 1, 1961 - August 16, 1971
Leland J. Haworth	April 17, 1961 - June 30, 1963
John G. Palfrey	August 31, 1962 - June 30, 1966
James T. Ramey	August 31, 1962 - June 30, 1973
Gerald F. Tape	July 15, 1963 - April 30, 1969
Mary I. Bunting	June 29, 1964 - June 30, 1965
Wilfred E. Johnson	August 1, 1966 - June 30, 1972
Samuel M. Nabrit	August 1, 1966 - August 1, 1967
Francesco Costagliola	October 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969
Theos J. Thompson	June 12, 1969 - November 25, 1970

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (Cont.)

Clarence E. Larson	September 2, 1969 - June 30, 1974
James R. Schlesinger, <u>Chairman</u>	August 17, 1971 - January 26, 1973
William O. Doub	August 17, 1971 - August 17, 1974
Dixy Lee Ray <u>Chairman</u>	August 8, 1972 February 6, 1973 - January 18, 1975
William E. Kriegsman	June 12, 1973 - December 31, 1974
William A. Anders	August 6, 1973 - January 18, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

<u>Secretaries</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
James R. Schlesinger	August 4, 1977 - August 23, 1979
Charles W. Duncan, Jr.	August 24, 1979 - January 20, 1981
James B. Edwards	January 23, 1981 - Present
<u>Deputy Secretaries</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
John F. O'Leary	October 21, 1977 - September 30, 1979
John C. Sawhill	October 4, 1979 - October 8, 1980
Lynn Coleman	December 23, 1980 - January 20, 1981
William Kenneth Davis	May 14, 1981 - Present

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Cont.)

<u>Under Secretaries</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Dale D. Myers	October 21, 1977 - May 31, 1979
John Deutsch	August 8, 1979 - April 1, 1980
Guy W. Fiske	October 5, 1981 - May 1, 1982

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

<u>Administrators</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Robert C. Seamans	December 1974 - January 1977
Robert W. Fri (Acting)	January 1977 - September 1977

<u>Deputy Administrator</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Robert W. Fri	March 1975 - September 1977

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

<u>Administrators</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
John Sawhill	April 17, 1974 - December 1974
Frank Zarb	December 18, 1974 - January 15, 1977
Gorman Smith (Acting)	January 15, 1977 - February 3, 1977
John O'Leary	February 5, 1977 - September 30, 1977

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION (Cont.)

<u>Deputy Administrators</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Eric Zausner (Designated Acting)	Early 1974 - July 31, 1976 December 18, 1974 - July 31, 1976
John Hill	Early 1975 - July, 1976
David Bardin	May 1977 - September 30, 1977
Gorman Smith (Acting)	February 1977 - June 1977

FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE

<u>Administrator</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
William Simon	December 4, 1973 - April 17, 1974

<u>Deputy Administrator</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
John Sawhill	December 4, 1973 - April 17, 1974

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Formerly
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
1945 - 1977

<u>Commissioners</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Claude L. Draper	December 23, 1930 - June 22, 1956
Basil Manly <u>Chairman</u>	June 22, 1933 - October 1, 1945 September 21, 1944 - September 14, 1945

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (Cont.)

John W. Scott	June 24, 1937 - June 15, 1945
Leland Olds <u>Chairman</u>	July 7, 1939 - June 22, 1949 December 14, 1945 - January 1, 1947
Nelson Lee Smith <u>Chairman</u>	October 26, 1943 - June 22, 1955 January 1, 1947 - May 24, 1950
Harrington Wimberly	October 5, 1945 - June 22, 1953
Richard Sachse	November 1, 1945 - June 22, 1947
Thomas C. Buchanan <u>Chairman</u>	June 14, 1948 - May 15, 1953 January 5, 1952 - June 22, 1952 July 8, 1952 - May 15, 1953
Mon C. Wallgren <u>Chairman</u>	October 18, 1949 - October 1, 1951 May 24, 1950 - October 1, 1951
Dale E. Doty	May 22, 1952 - June 22, 1954
Jerome K. Kuykendall <u>Chairman</u>	May 15, 1953 - January 1, 1962 May 15, 1953 - June 22, 1957 August 17, 1957 - August 31, 1961
Seaborn L. Digby	August 17, 1953 - June 22, 1958
Frederick Stueck	July 9, 1954 - July 15, 1961
William R. Connole	June 23, 1955 - June 22, 1960
Arthur Kline	June 23, 1956 - August 13, 1961
John B. Hussey	June 23, 1958 - March 17, 1960

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (Cont.)

Paul A. Sweeney	July 15, 1960 - April 15, 1961
Joseph C. Swidler <u>Chairman</u>	June 28, 1961 - December 30, 1965 September 1, 1961 - December 30, 1965
Howard Morgan	June 28, 1961 - August 29, 1963
Lawrence J. O'Connor, Jr.	August 14, 1961 - September 1, 1971
Charles R. Ross	September 29, 1961 - September 24, 1968
Harold C. Woodward	March 3, 1962 - August 4, 1964
David S. Black	August 30, 1963 - September 12, 1966
Carl E. Bagge	May 27, 1965 - December 31, 1970
Lee C. White, <u>Chairman</u>	March 2, 1966 - July 31, 1969
John A. Carver, Jr.	September 13, 1966 - July 15, 1972
Albert Bush Brooke, Jr.	October 16, 1968 - March 31, 1975
John N. Nassikas, <u>Chairman</u>	August 1, 1969 - June 22, 1975
Pinkney Walker	May 26, 1971 - December 31, 1972
Rush Moody, Jr.	November 19, 1971 - March 15, 1975
William L. Springer	June 14, 1973 - December 1, 1975
Don S. Smith	December 13, 1973 - October 1981
John H. Holloman	September 3, 1975 - August 4, 1977

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (Cont.)

Richard L. Dunham	October 20, 1975 - August 10, 1977
James G. Watt	November 11, 1975 - June 30, 1977
Charles B. Curtis, <u>Chairman</u>	August 10, 1977 - January 1981
Georgiana Sheldon	August 11, 1977 - Present
George R. Hall	October 28, 1977 - May 8, 1981
Matthew Holdon, Jr.	October 28, 1977 - August 31, 1981
Charles M. Butler, <u>Chairman</u>	June 8, 1981 - Present
David Hughes	August 20, 1980 - Present
Anthony G. Sousa	July 22, 1981 - Present

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

<u>Secretaries</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Julius Krug	1946 - 1949
Oscar Chapman	1949 - 1953
Douglas McKay	1953 - 1956
Frank Seaton	1956 - 1961
Stewart L. Udall	1961 - 1969

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (Cont.)

Walter J. Hickel	1969 - 1971
Rogers C. Morton	1971 - 1974
Stanley K. Hathaway	1975
Thomas S. Kleppe	1975 - 1977
Cecil D. Andrus	1977 - 1981
James Watt	1981 - Present

Assistant Secretaries for Mineral Resources

Term of Office

Felix E. Wormser	1954 - 1957
Royce A. Hardy	1957 - 1961
John M. Kelly	1961 - 1965
John Cordell Moore	1965 - 1969
Hollis M. Dole	1969 - 1972

Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals

Term of Office

Stephen A. Wakefield	1973 - 1974
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Directors, Office of Oil and Gas

Term of Office

Ralph K. Davies	1946
Max W. Ball	1947

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (Cont.)

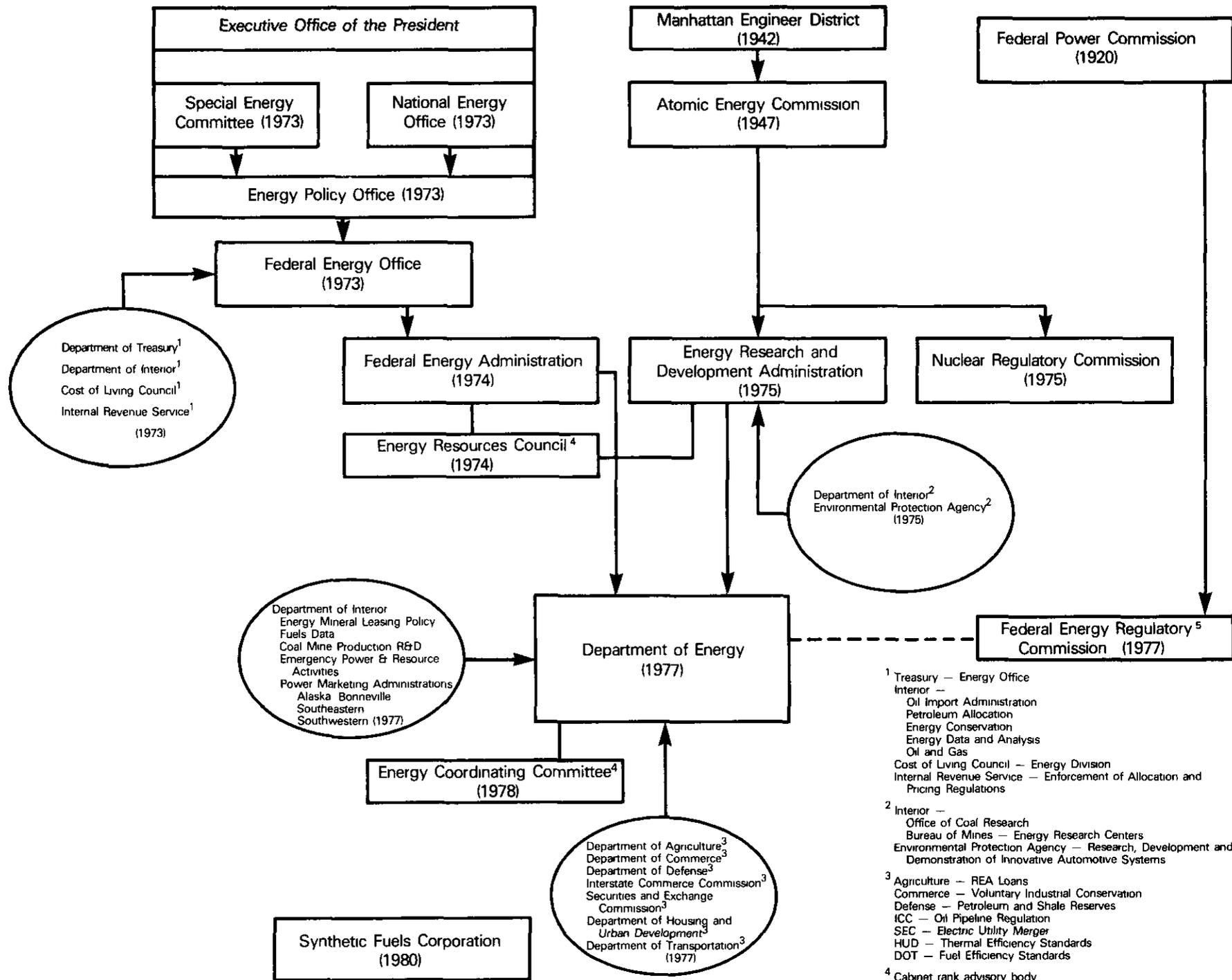
Robert E. Friedman, (Acting)	1948 - 1949
Carroll D. Fentress, (Acting)	1949
Hugh A. Stewart	1949 - 1958
M. V. Carson, Jr.	1958 - 1961
Frederick S. Lott, (Acting)	1961
Jerome J. O'Brien	1961 - 1964
Onnie P. Lattu	1964 - 1969
Wilson M. Laird	1969 - 1971
Gene P. Morrell	1971 - 1972
Duke R. Ligon	1973 - 1974

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

<u>Commissioners</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
William A. Anders, <u>Chairman</u>	January 19, 1975 - April 20, 1976
Marcus A. Rowden <u>Chairman</u>	January 19, 1975 - June 30, 1977 April 20, 1976 - June 30, 1977
Edward A. Mason	January 19, 1975 - January 15, 1977
Victor Gilinsky	January 19, 1975 - Present

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (Cont.)

Richard T. Kennedy	January 19, 1975 - June 30, 1980
Joseph M. Hendrie <u>Chairman</u>	August 9, 1977 - June 30, 1981 August 9, 1977 - December 6, 1979 March 3, 1981 - June 30, 1981
Peter Bradford	August 15, 1977 - March 12, 1982
John Ahearne <u>Chairman</u>	July 31, 1978 - Present December 7, 1979 - March 2, 1981
Nunzio Palladino, <u>Chairman</u>	June 24, 1981 - Present
Thomas Roberts	August 3, 1981 - Present
James K. Asselstine	May 31, 1982 - Present



¹ Treasury — Energy Office
 Interior —
 Oil Import Administration
 Petroleum Allocation
 Energy Conservation
 Energy Data and Analysis
 Oil and Gas
 Cost of Living Council — Energy Division
 Internal Revenue Service — Enforcement of Allocation and Pricing Regulations

² Interior —
 Office of Coal Research
 Bureau of Mines — Energy Research Centers
 Environmental Protection Agency — Research, Development and Demonstration of Innovative Automotive Systems

³ Agriculture — REA Loans
 Commerce — Voluntary Industrial Conservation
 Defense — Petroleum and Shale Reserves
 ICC — Oil Pipeline Regulation
 SEC — Electric Utility Merger
 HUD — Thermal Efficiency Standards
 DOT — Fuel Efficiency Standards

⁴ Cabinet rank advisory body

⁵ Independent agency within Department of Energy

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