

**Energy History Series**

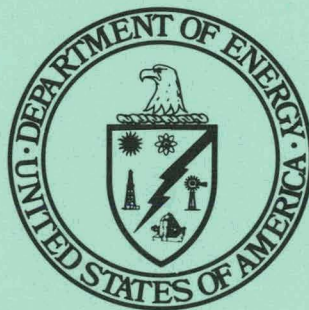
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**Institutional Origins  
of  
The Department of Energy**

**THE OFFICE OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS  
SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT**

**BY  
ALICE L. BUCK  
NOVEMBER 1978**

(Revised, August 1980)



**MASTER**

**Historian's Office  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
United States Department of Energy  
Washington, D.C.**

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The Office of Oil and Natural Gas  
Supply and Development

By

Alice L. Buck


November 1978

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The Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977 brought together for the first time in one department most of the government's energy programs. With these programs came a score of organizational entities, each with its own history and traditions, from a dozen departments and independent agencies.

One purpose of this series is to provide a handy reference work which explains the organizational antecedents of the major programs and offices of the Department. Secondly, each pamphlet describes the relevant historical records which the author has collected in preparing the study. In several instances the search for materials has resulted in the preservation of valuable historical records that otherwise might have been lost or destroyed. The preservation of these records in the Departmental Archives is an important first step in collecting materials for a comprehensive history of the role of the federal government in both stimulating and regulating the development of energy resources and systems in the United States since World War II.

The authors are trained historians working in the Historian's Office. Although, whenever possible, they have checked their work with appropriate offices within the Department, the authors take full responsibility for the content and conclusions of the studies.

It is our hope that these studies will prove useful both to Departmental personnel and the public.

Jack M. Holl  
Chief Historian

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## INTRODUCTION - A BRIEF HISTORY

In World War II President Franklin D. Roosevelt delegated authority over the mobilization of the petroleum industry to the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator for War. On May 3, 1946, President Truman terminated the Petroleum Administration for War, but instructed the Secretary of the Interior, Julius Krug, to take the steps necessary to assure the peacetime coordination of all of the government's many interests in petroleum. The Secretary was to serve as the Federal Government's principal liaison with the petroleum industry and with the oil producing states. Citing the success of the government-industry wartime petroleum program, President Truman also suggested the establishment of an industry organization to consult and advise the Secretary.

Secretary Krug's immediate response was to set up an Oil and Gas Division in the Department to assist him in carrying out the President's directive. Subsequently, on June 18, 1946, he established an industry organization, the National Petroleum Council, to advise him on matters relating to the petroleum industry. The Oil and Gas Division soon became, as the President had requested, "a focal point for leadership and information for the Congress and for the numerous agencies of the federal government dealing with petroleum."<sup>1</sup> Detailed studies, surveys, and data analysis by staff and by many industry-government committees soon produced much of the technical support and advice needed for policy decisions at many levels. In a 1954 reorganization the Division of Oil and Gas formally became the Office of Oil and Gas and was placed under

the newly created Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources.<sup>2</sup>

A separate but related function of the Office of Oil and Gas was the preparation of emergency preparedness plans and programs. The Secretary of the Interior had a long-standing role as mobilizer of the resources of the petroleum and gas industry in national defense emergencies. The Secretary exercised this function not only in World War II, but in subsequent years when instability in the Middle East disrupted world petroleum supply. These responsibilities were administered by the Office of Oil and Gas as the action agency for petroleum readiness within the Department of the Interior. Assistance during actual emergencies was also provided by several advisory committees, such as the National Petroleum Council, the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, the Emergency Advisory Committee for Natural Gas, and the Military Petroleum Advisory Board. Since 1963 a standby organization, the Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration, has been maintained in readiness to meet the nation's petroleum needs in case of national emergency. As members of the National Defense Executive Reserve, officials of the Office of Oil and Gas would play a prominent role in the Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration when mobilized. (See Appendix IV-6, page 30.)

The Oil Import Administration was established by Presidential Proclamation on March 10, 1959 to control the import of petroleum products. Initially, the OIA was headed by an administrator responsible to the Secretary of the Interior. In a departmental reorganization in 1971, the Oil Import Administration was merged with the Office of Oil and Gas, and a new director was appointed for the combined organization. (See Appendix IV-5, page 29, and IV-9, page 33.)

On December 6, 1973, after more than twenty-seven years in the Department of the Interior, the Office of Oil and Gas, along with most of its functions and personnel, was transferred to the new Federal Energy Office, which six months later became the Federal Energy Administration. Not included in the transfer were the emergency preparedness functions and the National Petroleum Council.

Three years later, however, with the creation of the new Department of Energy on October 1, 1977, the emergency preparedness functions were separated from Interior and became part of the new Department's Economic Regulatory Administration. The National Petroleum Council was assigned to serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Energy, and the Office of Oil and Gas was placed under the Assistant Secretary for Resource Applications.<sup>3</sup> (See Appendix IV - 10, IV-11, and IV - 12, pages 34-36.)

## PART ONE: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Through the years the Secretary of the Interior was the principal official to whom the nation looked for assuring continuity of its oil and gas supply in the event of an emergency. Accordingly, the Division of Oil and Gas, later the Office of Oil and Gas, was the action agency for carrying out the Secretary's emergency responsibilities. The only exception to this role occurred when the Petroleum Administration for Defense superseded the Division of Oil and Gas from September 8, 1950 until April 23, 1954.

With the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, Congress passed the Defense Production Act, which gave the President wartime powers to mobilize nonmilitary materials and facilities. The President delegated this authority to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization with the direction that he redelegate most of the authorities under the Act relating to petroleum and gas to the Secretary of the Interior. Following the precedent of the World War II Petroleum Administration for War, the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) was set up as an independent agency outside of any departmental structure, but subject to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, who carried the additional title of Administrator of the new agency.

The Petroleum Administration for Defense assumed the gas and petroleum security functions of the Division of Oil and Gas, and mobilized the industry to meet not only the emergencies arising out of the Korean conflict, but also to expand the mobilization base to fulfill possible requirements for all-out war. PAD functioned within an intricate network

of cooperating agencies including the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Office of Price Stabilization, the Federal Power Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other agencies.

The Division of Oil and Gas continued its peacetime functions during the three-and-a-half-year history of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, but it also assisted in the administration of PAD through its own director, who served as the assistant deputy administrator of the temporary agency.<sup>4</sup>

#### Voluntary Agreement Relating to Foreign Petroleum Supply

In May 1951 the nationalization of Iranian oil facilities presented grave problems for the continued flow of oil supplies to friendly foreign nations. This event occurred at the height of the Korean emergency, when military requirements for American petroleum were increasing and petroleum and natural gas production had been reduced by strikes within the United States.

The Departments of State and Defense and the Petroleum Administration for Defense sought some way to assure friendly foreign nations of an adequate supply of petroleum. Under the authority of Section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, the interagency group decided to request the Attorney General's approval to establish a "Voluntary Agreement Relating to the Supply of Petroleum to Friendly Foreign Nations."

The Voluntary Agreement established on June 25, 1951 was administered by the Secretary of the Interior. This agreement between the federal government and a number of large international petroleum companies defined the framework under which the companies could engage in the

cooperative action necessary to obtain information on foreign oil operations, make correct estimates of the petroleum situation, and alleviate impending petroleum shortages. The Secretary of the Interior, or in later years, the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, served as administrator of the agreement, and the head of the Division of Oil and Gas as the director. The committee organized to carry out the actual operations under the Voluntary Agreement was the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee.<sup>5</sup>

#### Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee

The Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, composed of twenty-one American companies with foreign petroleum operations, could only be called into operation when the administrator of the Voluntary Agreement determined that there existed outside the United States an emergency which threatened the national security. Used for the first time in the Iranian crisis of 1951-54, the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee was called into action on a number of other occasions, including the Suez crisis of 1956-57, the 1967 Middle East oil supply emergency ( See Appendix IV-4, page 28), and the Arab oil embargo of October 1973. On each occasion the FPSC developed an appropriate plan of action and an ad hoc emergency committee was formed to administer the plan. The FPSC remained on standby basis in the interim years but was reactivated in twenty-four hours as needed.

## PART TWO: PEACETIME ACTIVITIES

With the termination of the Petroleum Administration for Defense on April 23, 1954, the Division of Oil and Gas was reorganized. Now called the Office of Oil and Gas, it assumed all of the remaining oil and gas mobilization readiness responsibilities of the former PAD. The reorganization within the Department of the Interior also included the addition of a new Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources. It was to this new officer that the Office of Oil and Gas now reported, rather than directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

### Government-Industry Communication

In its role as a channel of communication between the federal government and the petroleum industry, the Office of Oil and Gas obtained information and advice through a series of industry advisory committees. Functioning in peacetime as well as in times of oil crises around the world, these committees provided expert advice and assistance as requested. The National Petroleum Council and the Emergency Advisory Committee for Natural Gas were among those groups most heavily relied upon. (See Appendix IV-3, page 27.)

The first committee established, the National Petroleum Council, served as a significant source of information and counsel during the entire history of the Office of Oil and Gas. Its hundred or more members, drawn from all segments of the petroleum and gas industry, were appointed for one-year terms each fiscal year by the Secretary of the Interior, who served as government chairman of the council. At the request of either the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, or the director of the Office of Oil and Gas, the council produced a large volume of valuable studies through the years. Most of the

work was done by experts serving on a series of subcommittees. These subcommittees followed the pattern of the council in selecting their chairmen from industry and their co-chairmen from government.

In 1972 the National Petroleum Council completed a study for the Secretary of the Interior entitled U. S. Energy Outlook -- An Initial Appraisal 1971-1985. It was one of the most comprehensive surveys and projections of the U. S. energy situation ever undertaken by one organization, and more than 200 people, representing all of the energy industries, worked on the various task forces that produced the report. (See organization chart of the "National Petroleum Council Committee on U. S. Energy Outlook" in Appendix iv-8, page 32.) Many other National Petroleum Council reports covering the years 1946-1974 are included in the forty-one cubic feet of material on the Council now in the Archives of the Department of Energy.

The Emergency Advisory Committee for Natural Gas was established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1962 to assist in emergency planning and operations for natural gas. One of the many tasks given the committee was the production of an emergency operations manual for the natural gas transmission industry. Following its publication in March 1965, this report was given wide distribution to all natural gas transmission companies, interested government agencies, and the general public.

#### Connally "Hot Oil" Act

The Office of Oil and Gas maintained active liaison with the oil regulation and conservation agencies of all oil-producing states. It also supervised the activities of the Federal Petroleum Board in administering the Connally "Hot Oil" Act of February 22, 1935. This act

prohibited interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of certain state oil and gas conservation laws and orders. The Federal Petroleum Board, composed of a chairman and two members, with headquarters at Kilgore, Texas, acted as the field agency to initiate and conduct investigations of the production and interstate shipment of contraband oil.

The primary aim of the Board was to secure the widest possible voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Act and thus to promote uniform application of sound conservation practices. Administration of the Act was implemented through regulations which required producers, transporters, refiners, and others to keep operating records and file periodical reports with the Board. On February 2, 1958 the administration of the "Hot Oil" was transferred to the Geological Survey within the Department of the Interior.<sup>7</sup>

#### Information and Intelligence

From the reorganization in 1954 until the 1971 merger of the Oil Import Administration with the Office of Oil and Gas, the structure of the office remained fairly stable. (See organization charts, Appendix IV-1, IV-2, and IV-7, pages 25, 26, and 31.) Technical operations and over-all programming included supply and demand studies and surveys and analyses of petroleum logistics problems both in the United States and abroad. The interrelationship of these functions and close cooperation between government and industry enabled the Office of Oil and Gas to provide the intelligence needed by the Secretary of the Interior and other government agencies to formulate and implement national petroleum policies, as well as to answer questions from Congress and the public.

Annual projections of world-wide petroleum supply and demand extending five years into the future were useful in shaping plans and policies.

In 1966 the Bureau of the Budget gave the Office of Oil and Gas responsibility for leadership in the Federal Interagency Petroleum Statistics Program, an effort aimed at improving the quality, timeliness, and relevance of data on petroleum operations. This assignment necessitated close cooperation with the petroleum industry and with the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and resulted in publication of the new data by the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association. The data included figures on reserves, production capacity, original oil in place, and ultimate recovery.

#### International Participation

The Office of Oil and Gas was continuously involved in providing advice and assistance to United States delegations to international and economic defense organizations. The staff made world-wide supply and demand surveys for the petroleum planning of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and beginning in 1954 regularly represented the United States on the NATO Petroleum Planning Committee. The director of the Office of Oil and Gas served as chairman of one of the Committee's working groups. The Office also worked with committees on oil and energy of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Committee on Gas of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the United States-Canada Joint Emergency Resource Planning Committee. The Office also participated with other Federal agencies in petroleum activities of international organizations and U.S. alliances in planning and testing programs designed to meet the emergency oil and gas requirements of the United States and its allies.

## The Oil Import Administration

In the late 1940s and early 1950s there was a gradual shift in the nature of the oil industry as domestic consumption began to edge up on production. In 1947 foreign oil made up 0.3 percent of domestic consumption. By 1953 the figure was up to 10 percent. A cabinet-level Oil Policy Committee appointed by President Eisenhower in 1958 recommended mandatory import restrictions. Although economic self-interest undoubtedly played a large part in this decision, the reason cited by the President was national defense, following the 1956 Suez crisis. A voluntary oil import program proposed by an earlier committee had not proved satisfactory.

Under the authority granted him by Congress in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1955, President Eisenhower accepted the committee's recommendations and by Presidential Proclamation 3279 of March 10, 1959, imposed restrictions on the import of crude oil, unfinished petroleum oils, and finished petroleum products. Administered by the Department of the Interior, the Mandatory Oil Import Program allocated the imports under a quota system and issued import licenses, drafted regulations, maintained records, implemented oil import decisions, and served as the liaison and coordination support to the Oil Policy Committee.

It was not until October 1971 that these functions came directly under the Office of Oil and Gas, although prior to that time the Office had participated in background and support work for the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, who administered the program. The functions and former staff of the Oil Import Administration are now under the Economic Regulatory Administration of DOE.<sup>8</sup>

### PART THREE: NEW EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMS

In 1962 President Kennedy again recognized the long-standing petroleum responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior when he issued a new series of assignments of emergency preparedness functions similar to those covered under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Executive Order 10997 of February 16, 1962 provided that the Secretary should prepare national emergency plans and develop preparedness programs covering electric power, petroleum and gas, solid fuels, and minerals. These plans and programs were to provide a state of readiness in all conditions of emergency, including attack upon the United States. The Office of Oil and Gas continued to administer the petroleum readiness program within the Department of the Interior.<sup>9</sup>

#### Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration

If the United States should become involved in a major conflict, the Kennedy administration saw the need for a control organization similar to the Petroleum Administration for War headed by Secretary Ickes during World War II and the Petroleum Administration for Defense during the Korean War. Accordingly, on August 28, 1962, the Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration was established as a "shadow" or standby organization which could be activated in the event of a national emergency. Its main function was to assure the effective supply and distribution of petroleum and natural gas to meet the nation's essential needs.

The Office of Oil and Gas was the nucleus around which the EPGA was to form in case of activation. The Secretary of the Interior would be the national administrator and it would be staffed largely by executives of oil and gas companies and top civilian government officials who were

already members of the National Defense Executive Reserve.<sup>10</sup> Most of the OOG staff were already members of the Executive Reserve and were given assignments in the new standby organization. The Office of Oil and Gas sponsored training conferences and briefing sessions for the several hundred EPGA reservists each year. (See Appendix IV-6, page 30.)

The Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration consisted of a national headquarters, eight regional offices, nine gas group offices, fifty state offices, and local offices as required. As its name indicates, EPGA was to be used only under emergency conditions because its operation was expected to entail an unacceptable amount of government involvement in the affairs of the petroleum industry short of war. To date this organization has not been activated, although it is still in existence on standby basis under the Economic Regulatory Administration of DOE.<sup>11</sup>

#### Petroleum Security Subcommittee

To provide a continuing source of technical advice and information on potential requirements for defense programs, the Secretary of the Interior had established the Petroleum Security Subcommittee (PSS) of the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee in 1961. Made up of thirty-three technical experts from the staffs of member companies of the FPSC, this subcommittee was chaired by the director of the Office of Oil and Gas. The flow diagram of petroleum and gas studies shown as Appendix IV-4 illustrates the relationship of this committee to the Office of Oil and Gas.

The most recent reactivation of the parent committee, the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, occurred in October 1973 during the Arab

oil embargo. Determining that an oil supply emergency existed outside the United States, the director of the Voluntary Agreement called a meeting of the FPSC on October 30, 1973. The committee requested that the ad hoc Emergency Petroleum Supply Committee, organized during the 1967 Middle East crisis, be activated to implement the emergency plan of June 20, 1967. (See Appendix IV-4, page 28.) The emergency committee's initial assignment was to apprise the impact of Arab embargoes upon major world areas and selected countries.

The widespread energy shortages caused by the Arab embargo also necessitated fuel conservation measures by the United States government. The voluntary program for allocating crude oil and refinery products of May 1973 was replaced by the mandatory allocation program which went into effect on November 1, 1973. Both programs were administered by the Office of Oil and Gas.<sup>12</sup> (See Appendix IV-9, page 33.)

## SUMMARY

From its origin in the Department of the Interior until its transfer to the Federal Energy Office in December 1973, the Office of Oil and Gas served as the focal point for the coordination of all of the federal government's many interests in oil and gas. A staff agency, reporting originally to the Secretary of the Interior and later to the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, it was responsible for providing the data and knowledge upon which oil and gas policy at various levels of the government was formulated. It was an effective channel of communication with the appropriate state agencies, with the domestic oil and gas industry, and with international organizations concerned with the supply of oil and gas. Working through a complicated system of industry-government committees, the office was responsible for the production of an enormous volume of significant reports through the years. It was the action agency for emergency preparedness, providing the Secretary of the Interior with a capability to respond effectively to emergencies, both large and small, which might affect the nation's supply of oil and gas.

In the 27-year history of the Office of Oil and Gas, the emergency readiness functions emerge as by far the most absorbing of its many concerns. The events and actions of the office, during those times when instability in the Middle East and around the world threatened to interrupt the flow of petroleum, make interesting studies of the unique cooperation between the federal government and an industry so essential to the nation's well-being.

## NOTES

1. Truman to Secretary of the Interior, May 3, 1946, contained in Statement of Director of Office of Oil and Gas to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, June 12, 1969, pp. 2-3, OOG Files, DOE.
2. Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior (Washington, 1954), p. 202; Department of the Interior Press Release, "Oil and Gas Division Redesignated as Office of Oil and Gas," April 15, 1954, OOG Files, DOE.
3. Director, Office of Oil and Gas, to Staff, "Transition of OOG to the Federal Energy Office," Jan. 5, 1974, OOG Files, DOE.
4. Memo, Acting Director, Oil and Gas Division, to Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, Feb. 8, 1954; Draft Report on "Petroleum and Gas" for inclusion in 1967 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 20, 1967, p. 23, OOG Files, DOE.
5. Brief History of the Voluntary Agreement Relating to Foreign Petroleum Supply, Office of the Director, OOG, undated, 1954.
6. The ad hoc emergency committee for the 1956 crisis was the Middle East Emergency Committee (MEEC). It held its first meeting on August 24, 1956 and for the next ten months was actively involved in preparing extensive reports for the administrator of the Voluntary Agreement. It terminated its activities on June 30, 1957. The ad hoc committee for the 1967 crisis was the Emergency Petroleum Supply Committee (EPSC). Holding its first meeting on July 7, 1967, the committee terminated its operations on October 6, 1967. Director

OOG to Assistant Secretary-Mineral Resources, "A Comparison of the 1956 Suez Crisis and the 1967 Oil Emergency," Nov. 16, 1967; DOI Press Release, "Emergency Committee Authorized to Coordinate Oil Shipments," Nov. 30, 1956; DOI Press Release, "Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee Submits Plan of Action," June 22, 1967, OOG Files, DOE.

7. Department of the Interior, Twenty-Third Annual Report to the Joint Committee on Defense Production, Sept. 13, 1973, p. 87; DOI Press Release, "Administrative Changes in Connally 'Hot Oil' Act Rules Announced," Feb. 20, 1958, OOG Files, DOE.
8. David H. Davis, Energy Politics (New York, 1974), pp. 60-61; Twenty-Third Annual Report to the Joint Committee on Defense Production, U. S. Congress, Sept. 13, 1973, pp. 93-94; DOI Press Release, "Four Mineral Resource Offices Reorganized," Oct. 27, 1971.
9. Joint Committee on Defense Production Hearing, Defense Production Act Progress Report - No. 47, June 19, 1967, p. 4, OOG Files, DOE.
10. The National Defense Executive Reserve was established in 1956 by Executive Order 10660 under an amendment to the Defense Production Act authorizing the President to establish and train an executive reserve for employment in the government in times of emergency.
11. Statement of the Director, OOG, to the Committee on Insular and Interior Affairs, House of Representatives, June 12, 1969, pp. 2-3; National Petroleum Council Report, "What is the Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration?," March 1966; DOI Press Release, "Emergency Petroleum and Gas Unit to Hold Training Exercise," Dec. 15, 1969, OOG Files, DOE.

12. Summary of petroleum and gas mobilization activities for inclusion in 21st Annual Report of Joint Committee on Defense Production to Congress, Aug. 12, 1971; Fact Sheet, Operations of the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, June 1967; DOI News Release, "Office of Oil and Gas to Administer Voluntary Program to Allocate Crude Oil and Refinery Products," May 11, 1973; DOI News Release, "Fuel Oil Allocation Procedures Set by Office of Oil and Gas," Oct. 24, 1973; Memo, Director, Voluntary Agreement, to Emergency Petroleum Supply Committee, Nov. 16, 1973, OOG Files, DOE.

## RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The Department of Energy Archives, maintained by the Historian's Office, has accessioned one hundred and thirty cubic feet of unclassified records of the Office of Oil and Gas from the former Federal Energy Administration and its predecessor, the Federal Energy Office. These records cover the years 1954 through 1973 and were originated in the Department of the Interior. They cover the history of the Office of Oil and Gas from its reorganization in 1954, following the termination of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, until its transfer to the Federal Energy Office in January 1974.

The files are well organized according to a numerical subject outline, and are filed in folders covering two-year periods. Additional material not coded under the subject outline consists of related groups of records on the Federal Statistics program, the 1973 propane hearings, and administrative and chronological files from the director's office for the years 1967 through 1973.

The earliest records of the Office of Oil and Gas for the period 1946 through 1954 are in the National Archives. Included in this group are the records of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, an emergency agency existing within the Department of the Interior during the Korean War.

There are only a few files on the Oil Import Administration as the functions of this office were not merged with the Office of Oil and Gas until 1971. Requests for access to the records of the Office of Oil and Gas (Job 1002) should be directed to the Chief Historian, Department of Energy.

## PERSONNEL

### Secretary of the Interior

Julius Krug	1946-1949
Oscar Chapman	1949-1953
Douglas McKay	1953-1956
Frank Seaton	1956-1961
Stewart L. Udall	1961-1969
Walter J. Hickel	1969-1971
Rogers C. Morton	1971-1974
Stanley K. Hathaway	1975
Thomas S. Kleppe	1975-1977
Cecil D. Andrus	1977-

### Administrator - Federal Energy Office

William E. Simon	1973-1974
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### Administrator - Federal Energy Administration

John C. Sawhill	1974
Frank G. Zarb	1974-1976
John F. O'Leary	1977-

### Secretary of Energy

James R. Schlesinger	1977-1979
Charles W. Duncan, Jr.	1979-

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources

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 of the Interior for Energy and Minerals

Stephen A. Wakefield	1973-1974
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Director, Office of Oil and Gas - Department of the Interior

Ralph K. Davies	1946
Max W. Ball	1947
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

Assistant Administrator, Policy Planning and  
Regulation, Federal Energy Office

Duke R. Ligon                      1974

Assistant Administrator, Energy Resource Development,  
Federal Energy Administration

Duke R. Ligon                      1974-1977

Director, Office of Oil and Natural Gas Supply  
Development, Department of Energy

J. Lisle Reed                      1977-

Assistant Administrator, Regulations and Emergency  
Planning, Department of Energy

Douglas G. Robinson              1977-1979

F. Scott Bush                      1979-

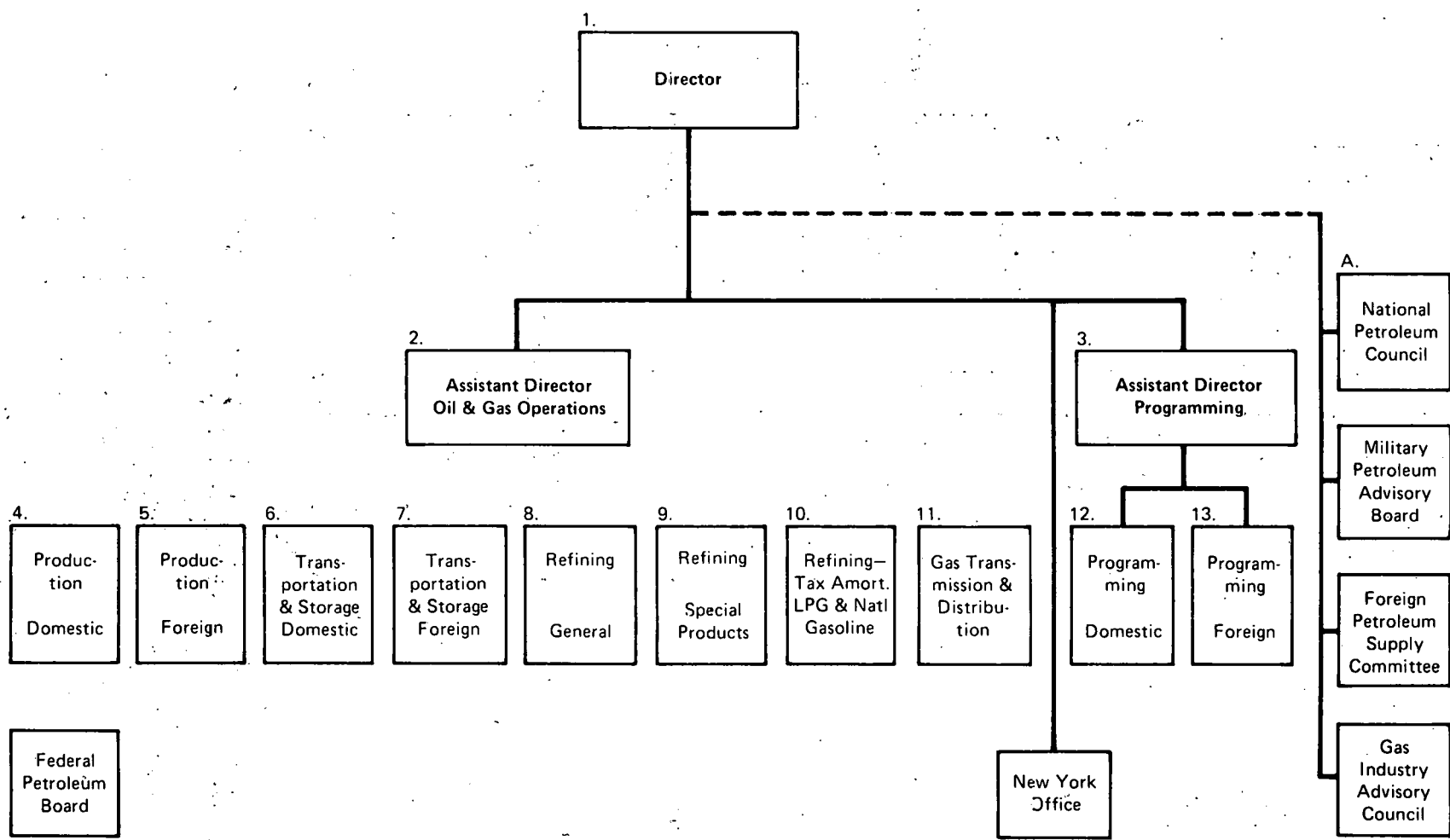
## CHRONOLOGY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
May 6, 1946	Division of Oil and Gas established within the Department of the Interior.
June 18, 1946	National Petroleum Council organized by the Secretary of the Interior.
September 3, 1950	Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) created to mobilize petroleum and gas resources during Korean War.
March 9, 1951	Gas Industry Advisory Council established to provide advice in defense mobilization.
March 29, 1951	Military Petroleum Advisory Board established to study oil and gas problems in event of war.
May 1, 1951	Nationalization of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. threatens oil supply to friendly foreign nations.
June 21, 1951	Voluntary Agreement Relating to Foreign Petroleum Supply set up to study oil emergency.
July 26, 1951	Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee (FPSC) presents Plan of Action to Administrator of Voluntary Agreement.
April 30, 1954	Termination of Petroleum Administration for Defense. Division of Oil and Gas becomes Office of Oil and Gas and assumes remaining PAD functions.
February 15, 1956	National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) established.
July 26, 1956	Nationalization of Suez Canal and closing of Iraq Petroleum Co. pipelines produces new crisis in Middle East.
August 24, 1956	Middle East Emergency Committee (MEEC) created to help alleviate oil shortages in western Europe.

## CHRONOLOGY

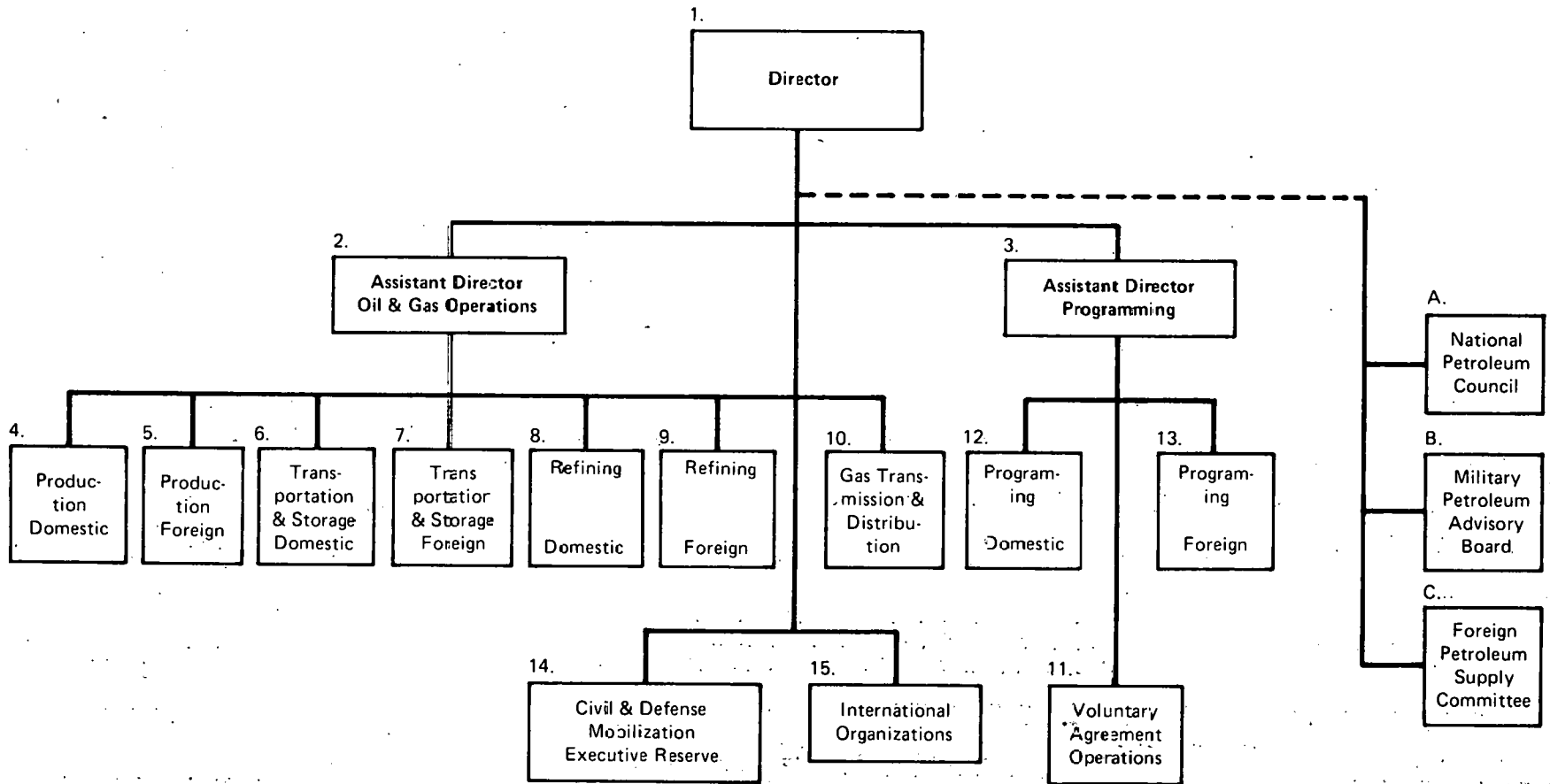
<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
March 14, 1957	Dissolution of Gas Industry Advisory Committee.
February 21, 1958	Administration of Connally "Hot Oil" Act transferred from Office of Oil and Gas to Geological Survey.
March 13, 1959	Oil Import Administration established.
October 18, 1962	Emergency Advisory Committee for Natural Gas established.
August 28, 1963	Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration (EPGA) created as standby organization for use in a national emergency.
June 5, 1967	"Six Day War" between Arabs and Israeli. Closing of Suez Canal and shutdown of Tapline and Iranian pipelines creates oil supply emergency.
July 7, 1967	Emergency Petroleum Supply Committee (EPSC), Plan of Action for crisis approved by Administrator of Voluntary Agreement.
May 10, 1973	Oil Policy Committee establishes Voluntary Allocation Program to be administered by Office of Oil and Gas.
October 17, 1973	Arab oil embargo.
November 1, 1973	Mandatory allocation program.
December 4, 1973	Functions and personnel from Office of Oil and Gas assigned to new Federal Energy Office (FEO).
June 25, 1974	Federal Energy Administration supersedes Federal Energy Office.
October 1, 1977	Federal Energy Administration becomes part of new Department of Energy.

Department of the Interior  
Office of Oil and Gas



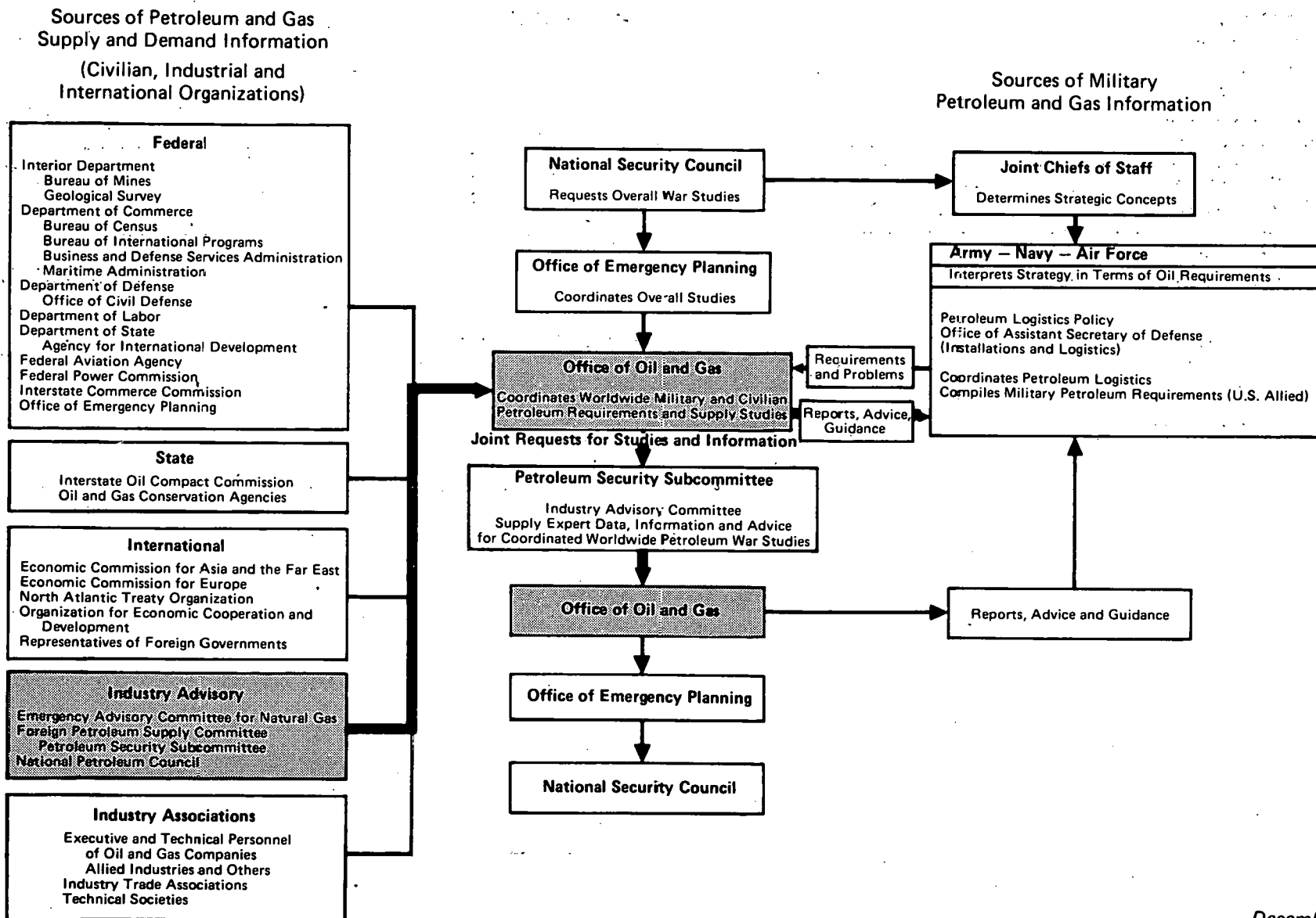
Department of the Interior

Office of Oil and Gas



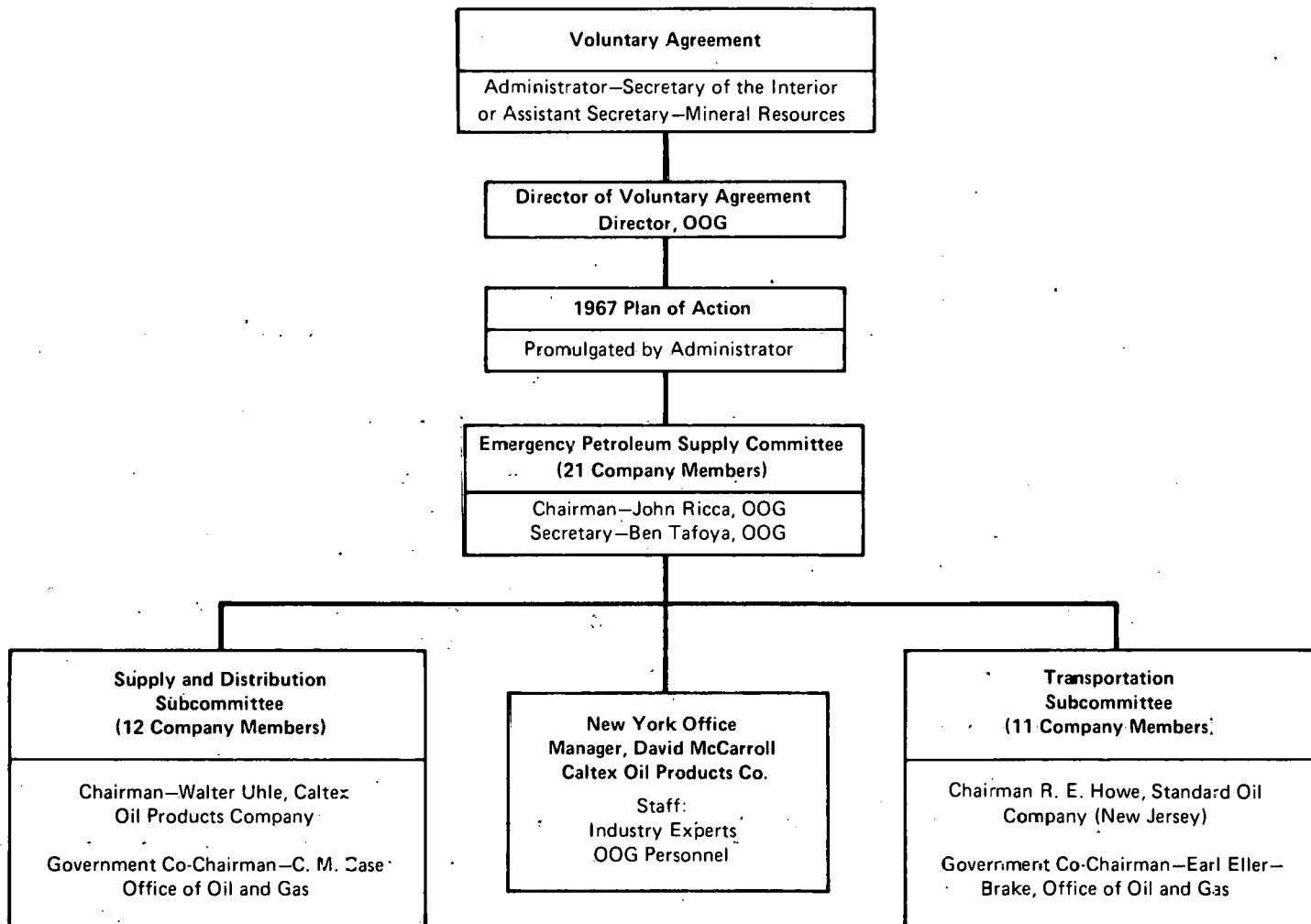
November 10, 1960

**Department of the Interior**  
**Flow Diagram of Petroleum and Gas Studies**

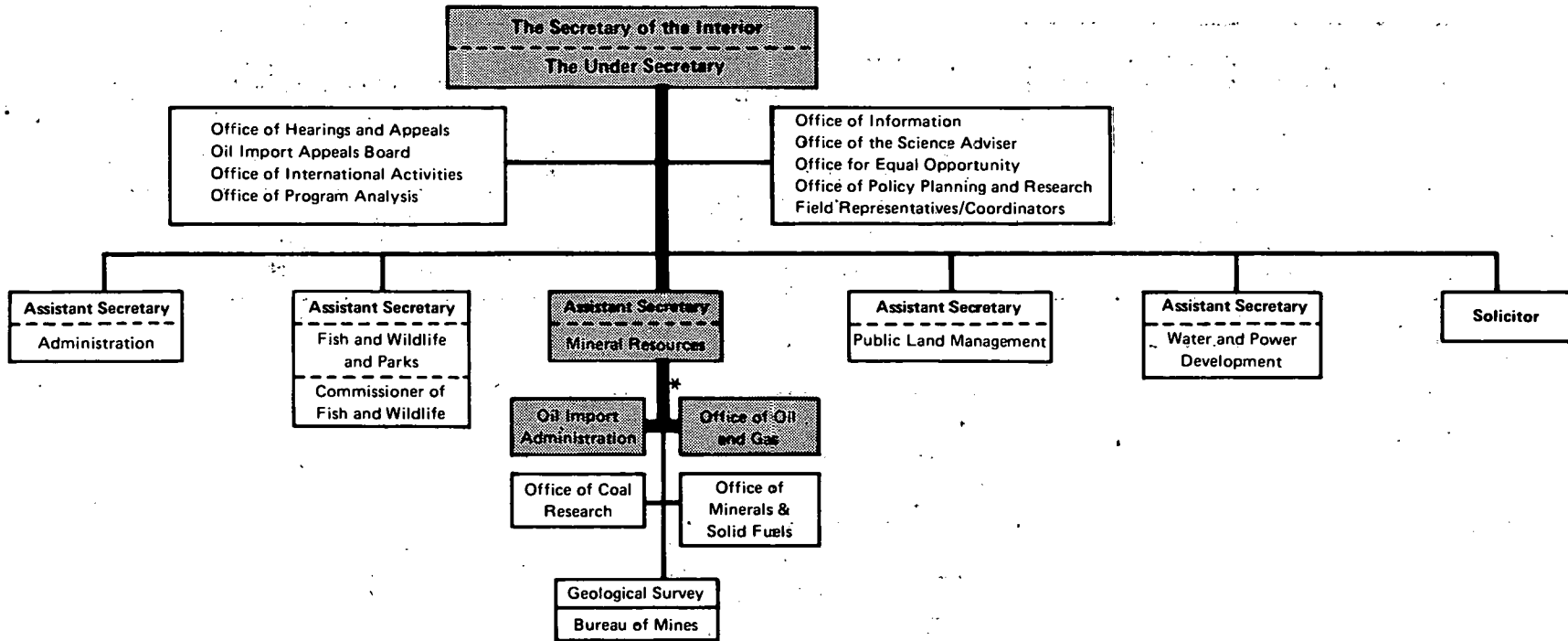


Department of the Interior  
Office of Oil and Gas

Emergency Committee Structure Under 1967 Plan of Action

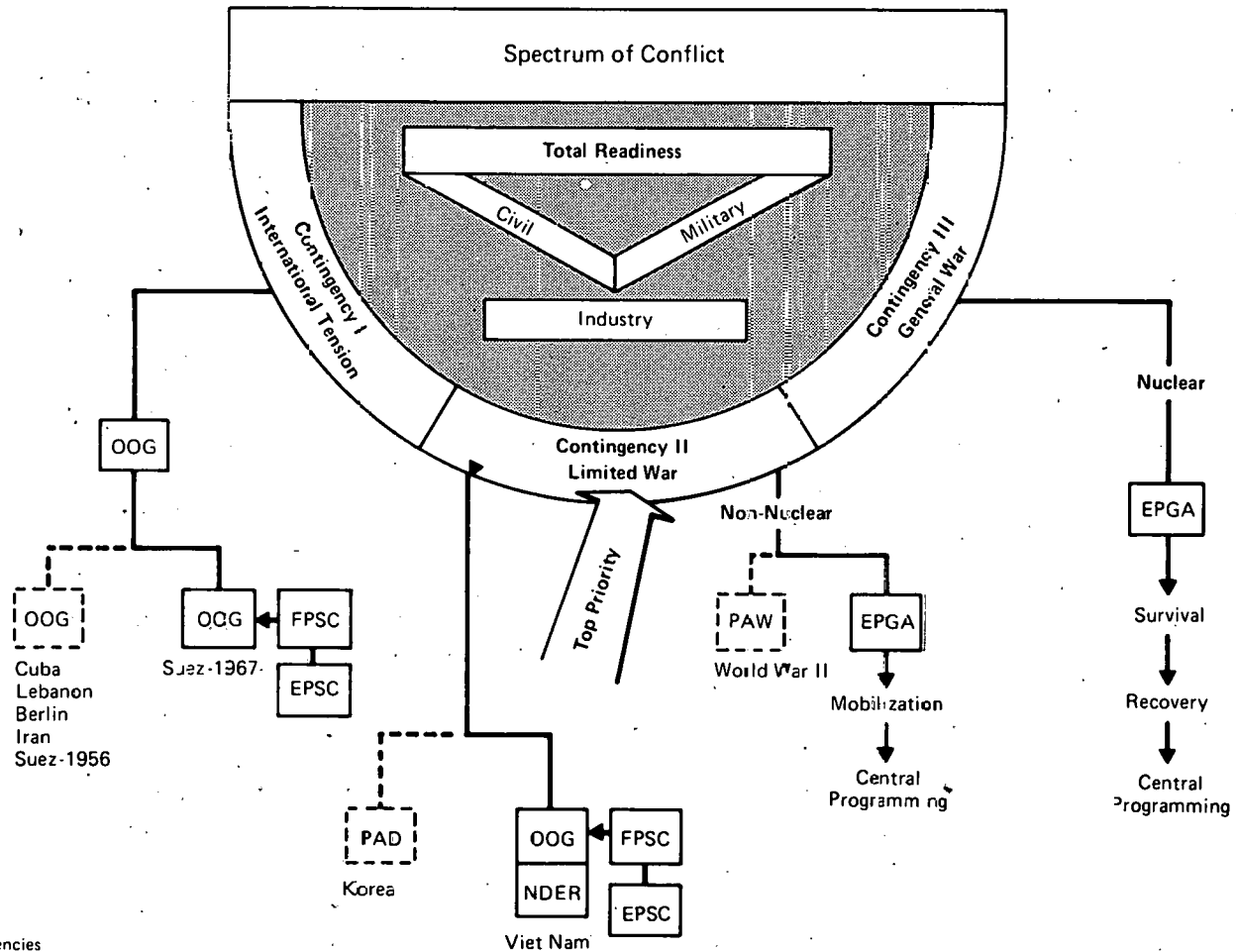


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\*Also Includes Planning Responsibility for Emergency Organizations.

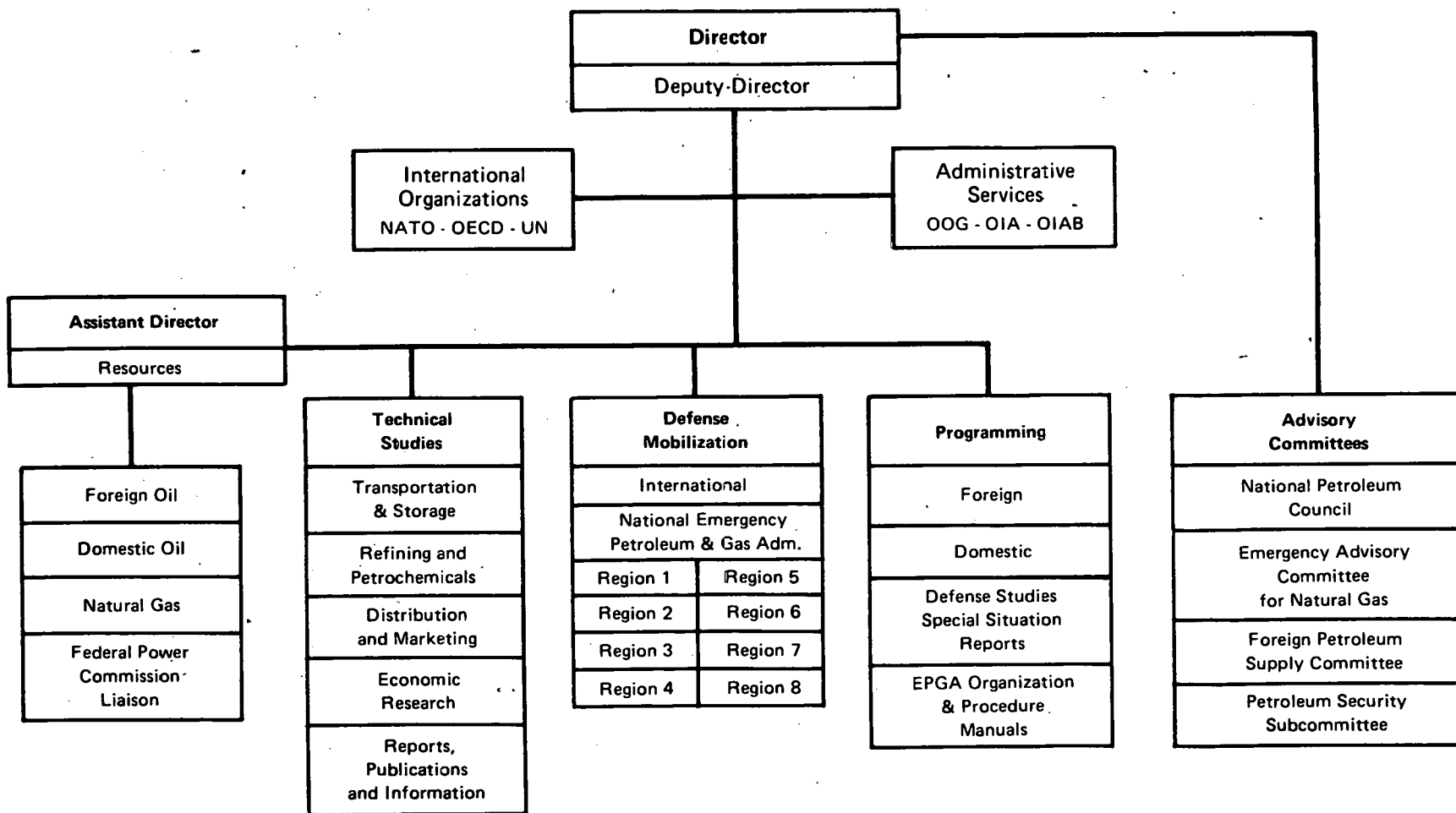
Department of the Interior  
 Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration  
 Anticipated Involvement in Emergency Situations



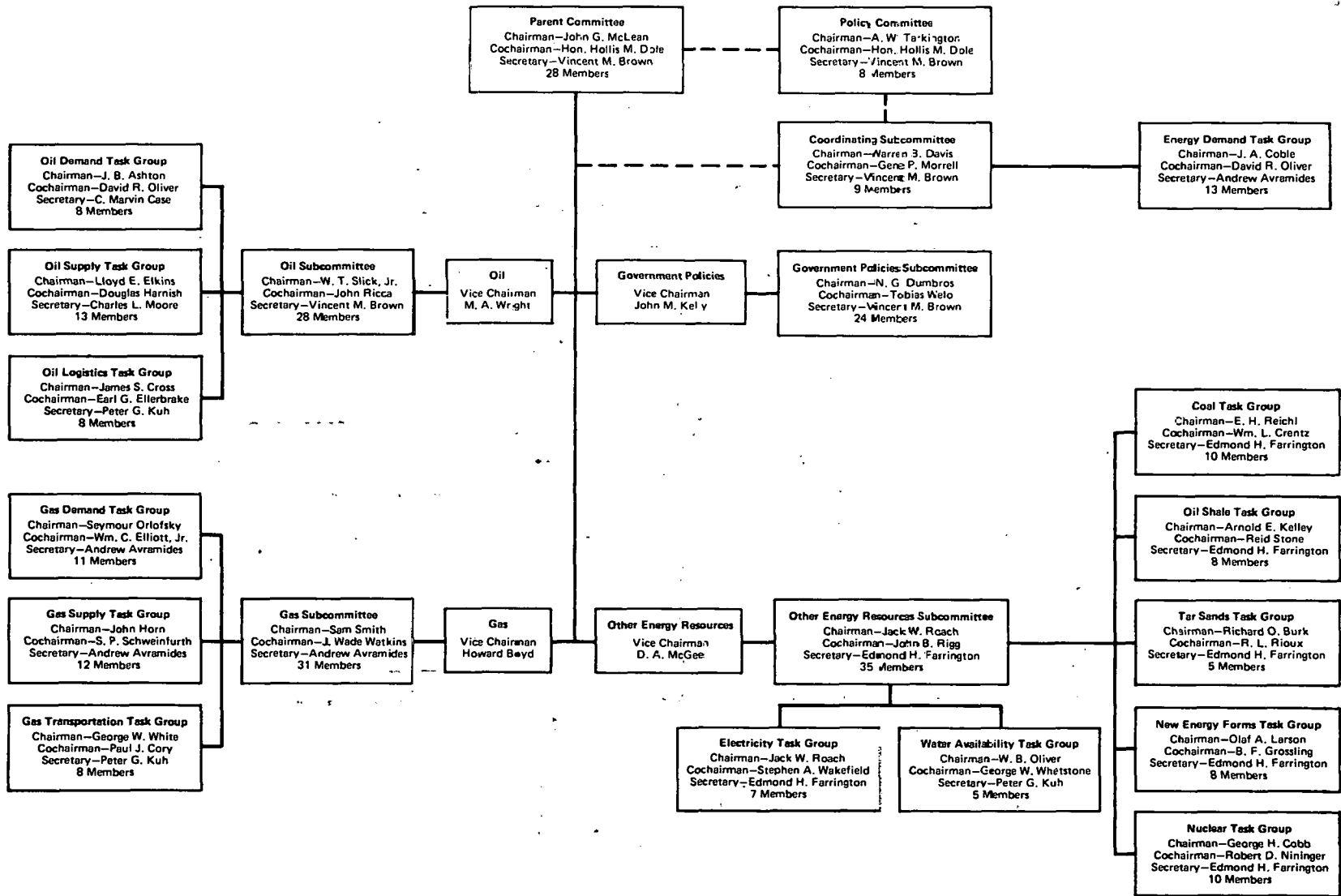
- Legend:**
- Past Emergencies
  - Present Plans
  - OOG Office of Oil and Gas  
Department of the Interior
  - FPSC Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee
  - EPSC Emergency Petroleum Supply Committee
  - PAW Petroleum Administration for War
  - PAD Petroleum Administration for Defense
  - NDER National Defense Executive Reserve

Office of Oil and Gas  
 October 1971

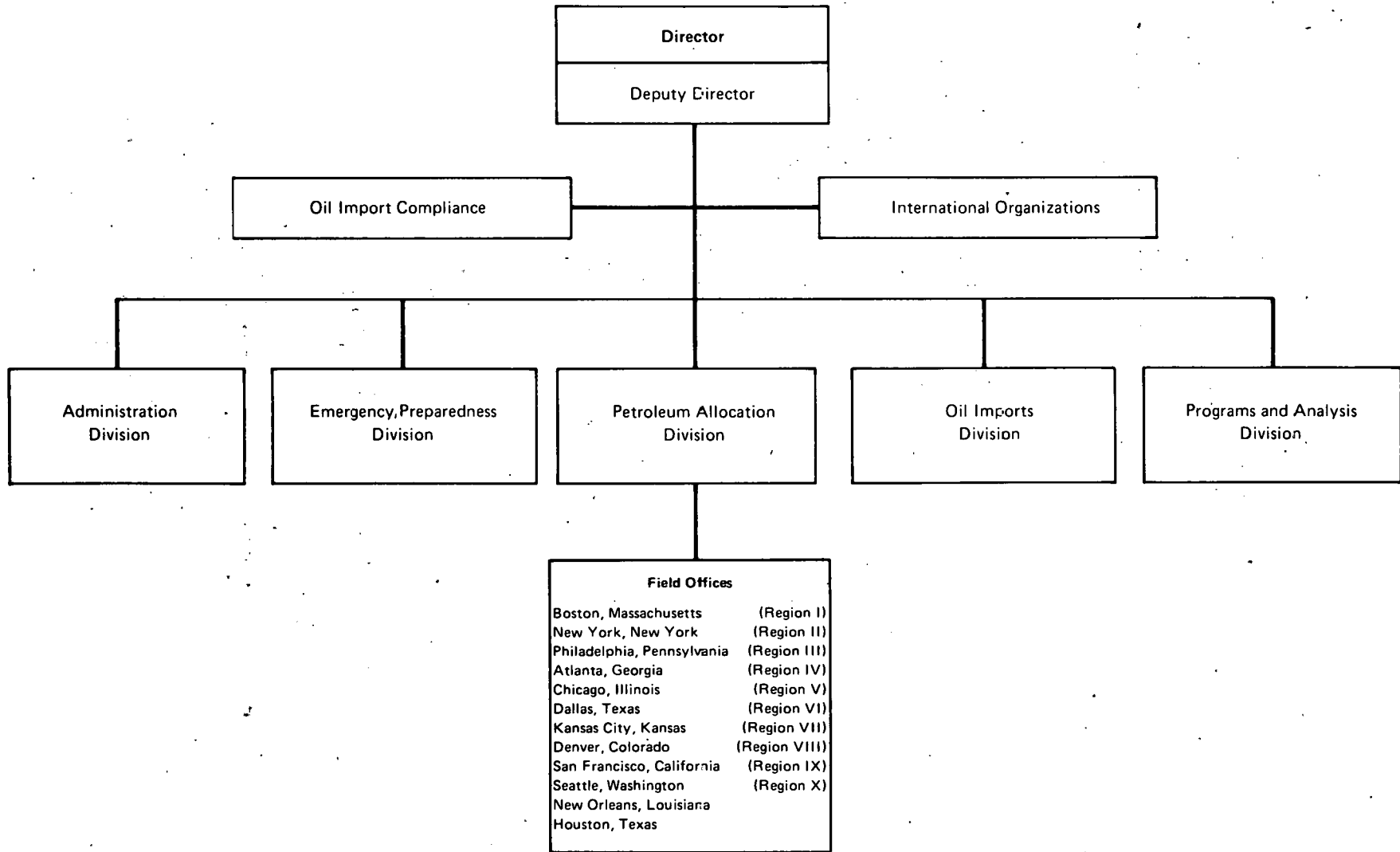
**Department of the Interior  
Organization Chart  
Office of Oil and Gas**



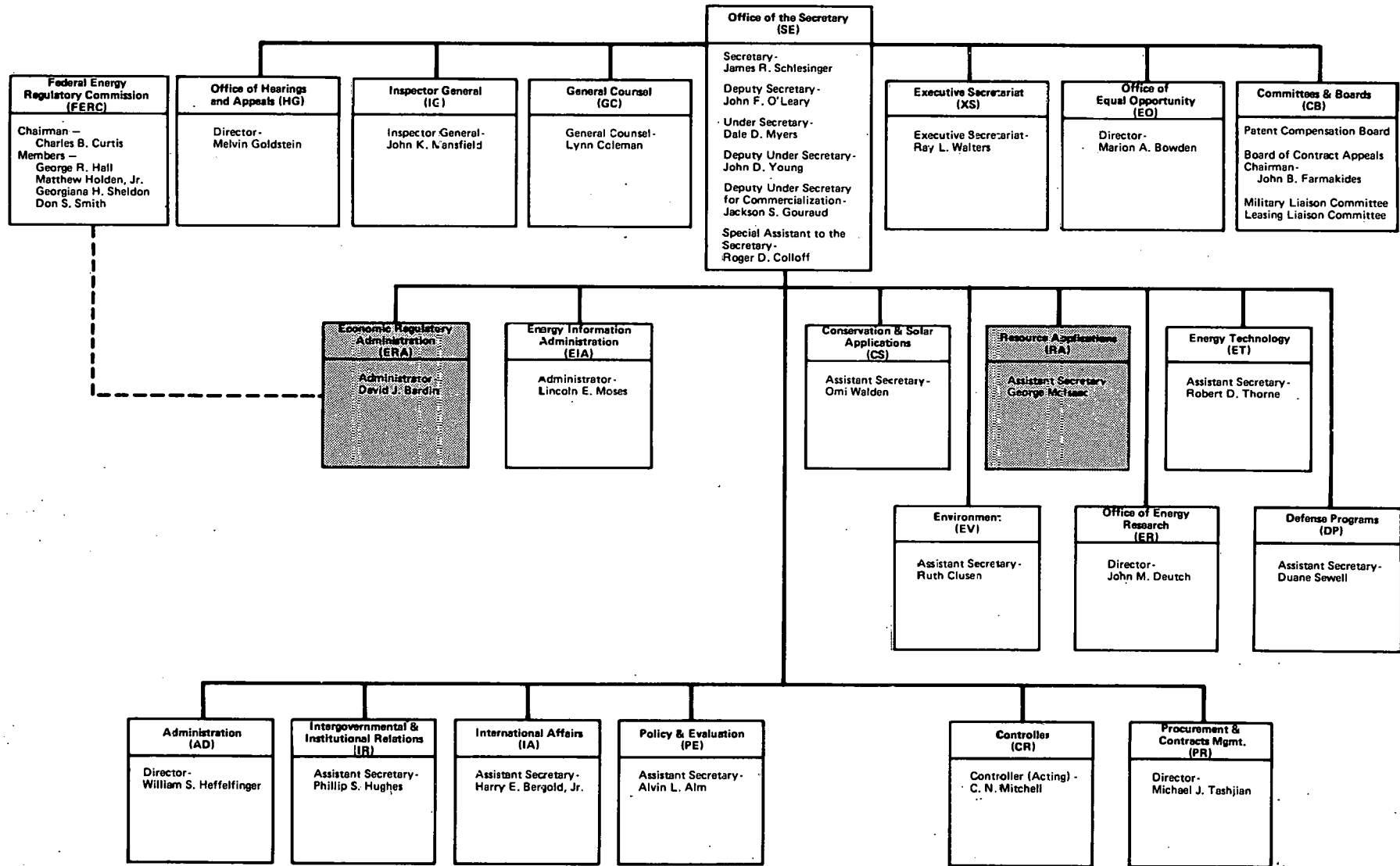
**National Petroleum Council  
Committee on U.S. Energy Outlook  
Organization Chart**



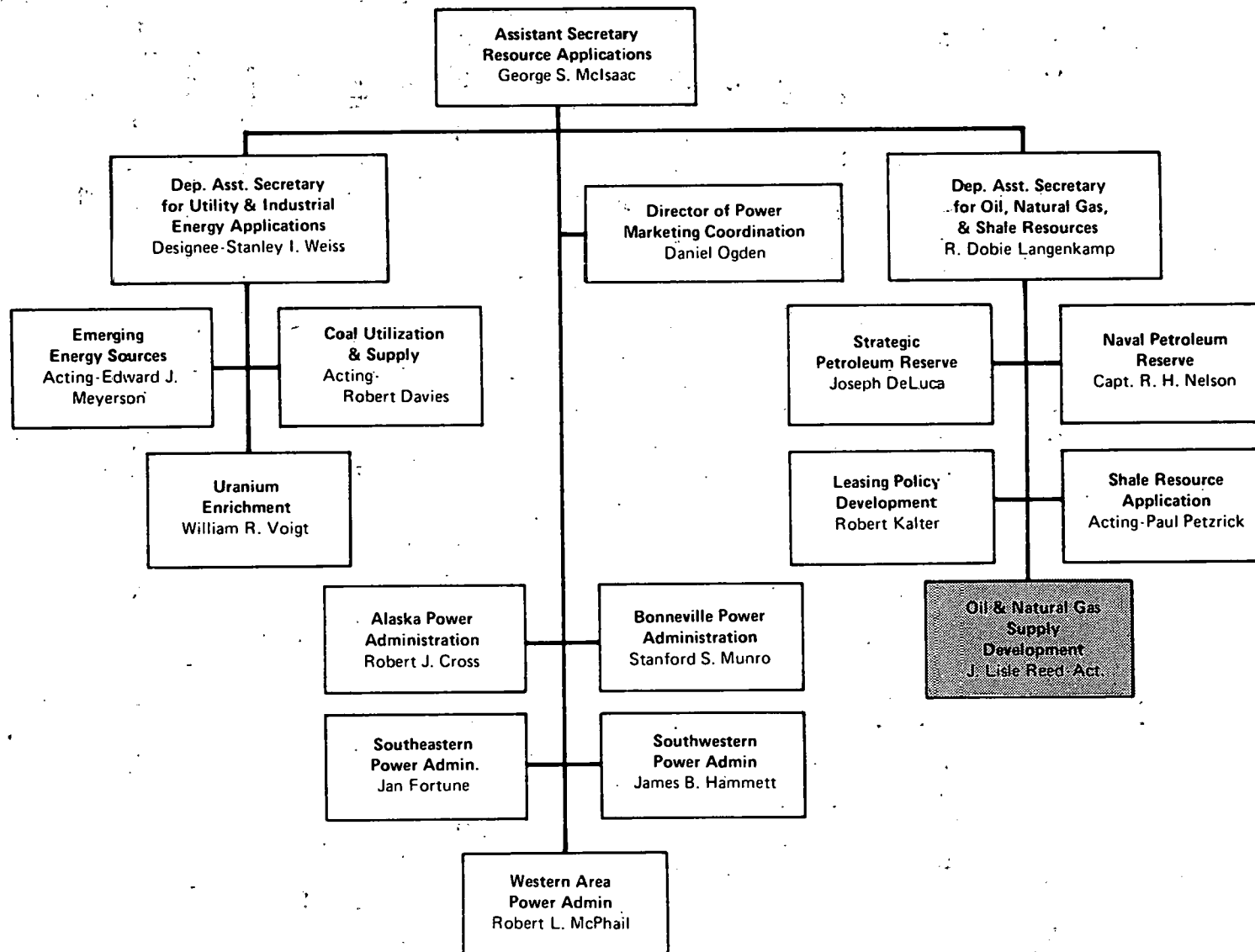
Department of the Interior  
Office of Oil and Gas



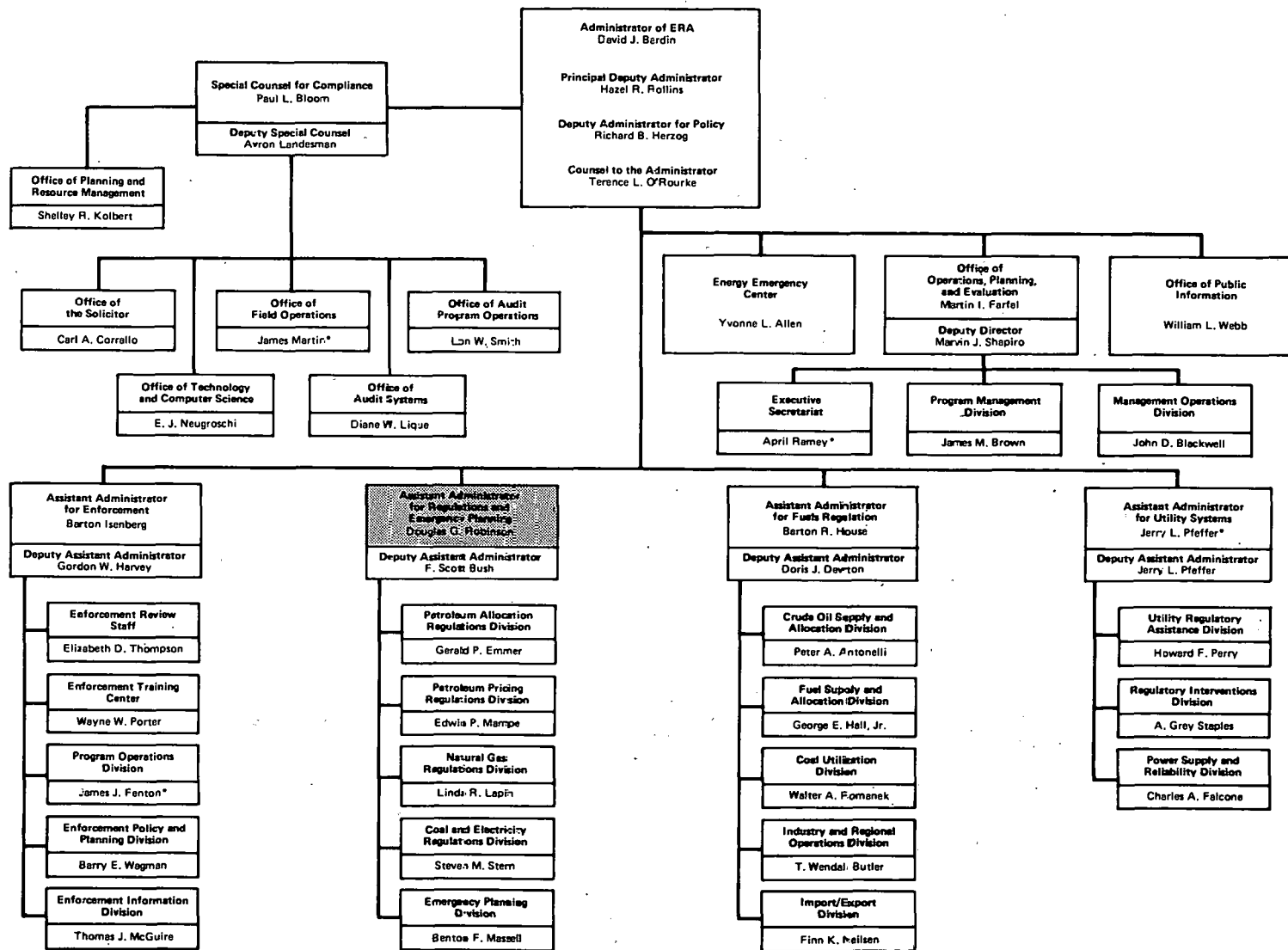
Department of Energy Organization



**U.S. Department of Energy  
Resource Applications Organization**



**U.S. Department of Energy  
Economic Regulatory Administration**



November 13, 1978

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