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HIGHLIGHTS OF ENERGY RELATED LEGISLATION IN THE 93D CONGRESS

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF

HENRY M. JACKSON, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 45
THE NATIONAL FUELS AND ENERGY POLICY STUDY

Serial No. 94–3 (92–93)

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SENATE RESOLUTION 45

National Fuels and Energy Policy Study

This publication is printed for the use of Senators participating in the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, authorized by Senate Resolution 45 of the 92d Congress.

S. Res. 45, introduced by Senators Jennings Randolph and Henry M. Jackson, was amended and agreed to by the Senate on May 3, 1971. The resolution authorized the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ex officio members of the Committees on Commerce and Public Works and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to make a comprehensive study of programs and policies required to meet national energy needs.

Subsequently, the Senate approved the addition of ex officio members from the Committees on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, on Finance, on Foreign Relations, on Government Operations, and on Labor and Public Welfare.

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MEMORANDUM OF THE CHAIRMAN

To Members and Ex-Officio Members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, Pursuant to Senate Resolution 45 (92d Congress):

Energy emerged as a major national issue in the 93d Congress. House and Senate Committees considered hundreds of bills on energy-related subjects. The table of public laws on the following page reflects the broad range of energy policy issues considered by the 93d Congress.

Congressional initiatives included the creation of a comprehensive energy research and development program; the authorization of the trans-Alaska pipeline; the appropriation of funds for the exploration and development of the Naval Petroleum Reserves; and the establishment of a petroleum allocation program to minimize the impact of energy shortages.

Obviously, the 93d Congress could not act on, or even consider, all of the energy bills introduced in 1973 and 1974. However, many of these proposals have been introduced and remain on the agenda of the 94th Congress.

This Committee Print records the work of the 93d Congress on energy matters. The first section is a paper by Frances A. Gulick, Analyst in Environmental Policy of the Congressional Research Service, describing the highlights of energy-related legislation during the 93d Congress.

The second section is a compilation, prepared by Nancy Hartzog of the committee staff, of major energy-related bills which were acted upon—but not necessarily enacted—during the 93d Congress. No attempt has been made to include all of the bills that have been introduced on this subject. Rather, an attempt has been to provide an index of those bills on which major action was taken by the Congress (i.e., hearings and/or passage by either the House or Senate). Emphasis also is placed on bills acted on by the member committees of the Senate's National Fuels and Energy Policy Study.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman.

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93-32: Rural Electrification Act amendments.	May 11, 1973	Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.	S. 394.
93-55: Water Resources Planning Appropriations Act.	July 1, 1973	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	S. 1501.
93-87: Federal-Aid Highway Act	Aug. 13, 1973	Senate Committee on Public Works	S. 502.
93-88: To amend the Euratom Corporation Act of 1958, as amended.	Aug. 14, 1973	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	S. 1993.
93-119: Oil Pollution Act amendments	Oct. 4, 1973	House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.	H.R. 5451.
93-146: Rail Passenger Corporation	Nov. 3, 1973	Senate Committee on Commerce	S. 2016.
93-153: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, amendments and trans-Alaska oil pipeline authorization.	Nov. 16, 1973	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	S. 1081.
93-159: Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.	Nov. 27, 1973	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	S. 1570.
93-182 Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973.	Dec. 15, 1973	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,.	H.R. 11324.
93-236: Northeast Rail Service Act	Jan. 2, 1974	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.	H.R. 9142.
93-239: Emergency Highway Energy Conservation Act.	Jan. 2, 1974	House Committee on Public Works	H.R. 11372.
93-245: Supplemental Appropriations Act to Explore and Develop Naval Petroleum Reserves.	Jan. 3, 1974	House Committee on Appropriations	H.R. 11576.
93-248: Intervention on the High Seas Act	Feb. 5, 1974	Senate Committee on Commerce	S. 1070.
93-249: Fuel Cost Pass-Through for Truckers	Feb. 8, 1974	Senate Committee on Commerce	S.J. Res. 185.
93-275: Federal Energy Administration	May 7, 1974	Senate Committee on Government Operations.	S. 2776.
93-276: AEC Authorization Act	May 10, 1974	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	S. 3292.
93-316: NASA Authorization Act	June 22, 1974	House Committee on Science and Astronautics.	H.R. 13998.
93-319: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974.	June 26, 1974	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.	H.R. 14368.
93-322: Special Energy Research and Development Appropriations for 1975.	June 30, 1974	House Committee on Appropriations	H.R. 14434.
93-377: AEC Omnibus Legislation of 1974	Aug. 17, 1974	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	S. 3669.
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93-403: Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act, as amended, additional appropriations.	Aug. 30, 1974	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.	H.R. 15205.
93-409: The Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.	Sept. 3, 1974	House Committee on Science and Astronautics.	H.R. 11864.
93-410: Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act.	Sept. 3, 1974	House Committee on Science and Astronautics.	H.R. 14920.
93-423: Public Works and Economic Development Act.	Sept. 27, 1974	House Committee on Public Works	H.R. 14883.
93-426: Defense Production Act of 1950, extended for 2 years.	Oct. 30, 1974	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.	S. 3270.
93-434: Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973, amendments.	Oct. 5, 1974	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.	H.R. 16102.
93-438: Energy Reorganization Act of 1974	Oct. 11, 1974	House Committee on Government Operations.	H.R. 11510.
93-454: Federal Columbia River Transmission System.	Oct. 18, 1974	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	S. 3362.
93-473; Solar Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act of 1974.	Oct. 26, 1974	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	S. 3234.
93-479: Foreign Investment Study Act	Oct. 26, 1974	Senate Committee on Commerce	S. 2840.
93:482: To amend the tariff schedule of the United States to provide for the duty free entry of methanol imported for the use as fuel.	Oct. 26, 1974	House Committee on Ways and Means	H.R. 11251.
93-485: International Nuclear Cooperation Act.	Oct. 26, 1974	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	S. 3698.
93-496: National Railroad Passenger Corporation.	Oct. 28, 1974	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.	H.R. 15427.
93-500: Export administration amendments	Oct. 29, 1974	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.	S. 3792.
93-593: Urban Mass Transportation Act	Nov. 26, 1974	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.	S. 386.
93-511: To extend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.	Dec. 5, 1974	House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.	H.R. 16757.
93-577: Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974.	Dec. 31, 1974	Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	S. 1283.
93-627: Deep Water Port Act	Jan. 3, 1975	House Committee on Public Works	H.R. 10701.
93-643: Federal-Aid Highway Act Amendments of 1975.	Jan. 4, 1975	Senate Committee on Public Works	S. 3934.
93-646: Export-Import Bank Act amendments.	Jan. 4, 1975	House Committee on Banking and Currency.	H.R. 15977.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF ENERGY-RELATED LEGISLATION IN THE 93D CONGRESS

By

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HIGHLIGHTS OF ENERGY RELATED LEGISLATION IN THE 93D CONGRESS

Summary and Introduction

The 93d Congress has involved itself in energy-related legislation on an unprecedented scale. More than 2,000 bills have been introduced, and more than 30 standing Congressional committees have collectively held over 1,000 days of hearings on nearly every aspect of energy policy programs and problems. Nearly 40 energy-related laws were enacted; another five were passed but were vetoed. An addtional 20 were passed by either the House or the Senate. It seems likely that several of these may receive further action early in the 94th Congress.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Although several important issues are still pending, the record shows major accomplishments in many key energy areas.

Conservation of supply and use of energy.—Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act (P.L. 93–159); and P.L. 93–511); encouragement of increased railroad and other mass transit facilities to conserve gasoline (P.L. 93–87, P.L. 93–146, P.L. 93–236 and P.L. 93–503); lowered speed limits (P.L. 93–239 and P.L. 93–643); and extension of the Defense Production Act through June 30, 1975. (P.L. 93–426).

Management and expansion of energy supplies.—Trans-Alaska Pipeline (P.L. 93–153); Coal Conversion and Clean Air Act Amendments (P.L. 93–319); a consolidated energy research and development appropriations act providing $2.2 billion for FY 1975 (P.L. 93–322); and a new ten-year research and development program, administered by ERDA, mandating higher priorities for non-nuclear sources (P.L. 93–577).

Commercial application of solar and geothermal energy technology.—Housing and Community Development Act, promotes energy conservation and use of solar energy in building (P.L. 93–383); Geothermal Energy Act (P.L. 93–410); Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act (P.L. 93–409), and a Solar Energy Research and Development Program (P.L. 93–473).

Reorganization of energy agencies.—Federal Energy Administration (P.L. 93–275) and legislation to create a more permanent Energy Research and Development Administration and a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (P.L. 93–438). An Energy Resources Council to coordinate existing programs and recommend new policies was also authorized by P.L. 93–438.

MAJOR ISSUES STILL PENDING

End use rationing and mandatory conservation.—The President's veto of the Energy Emergency Act (S. 2589) left the Executive

Branch without specific authority to institute mandatory end use rationing and other energy conservation measures. A revised version of S. 3267, reported in the Senate on December 5, 1974, would provide standby emergency authority for these purposes.

Revisions in oil and gas depletion allowances and other long standing petroleum production incentives.—The issue is complicated by the fact that domestic production of oil and gas has been plateauing so the question of whether continued incentives would produce more than marginal increases in output is an open one.

Deregulation of natural gas.—Similar problems arise as between proponents who wish deregulation as an incentive to increased production and/or to encourage further conservation of use.

Petroleum pricing problems.—Current issues center on the effect of escalating prices on domestic inflation, but higher prices are also being promoted as incentives to increased production from marginal fields.

Petroleum import policy.—To what degree should we depend on foreign imports to meet current demand, even if prices should become lower in the future? If imports continue, how should the country protect itself against interruptions in supply? What form should strategic reserves take and in what volume?

The crisis atmosphere and accompanying legislative activity of the fall and winter of 1973/74 appear to have been replaced by growing Congressional recognition that the basic energy issues have no easy short term solutions. Intermediate and long term solutions require and are receiving widening Congressional involvement, continuing legislative action and increasingly informed concern.

This report summarizes Congressional action on energy-related issues during the 93d Congress. Energy bills and resolutions, enacted or pending at adjournment, are described briefly, grouped around three broad issue areas: (A) Measures to conserve the supply and use of energy; (B) measures to increase its supply; and (C) new organizational, investigative or regulatory approaches which begin to reshape U.S. energy policy and structure. A documentary list of all energy-related bills reported out of committee is provided at the end of this publication.

A. Measures To Conserve the Supply and Use of Energy

Mandatory allocation, conservation and improved efficiencies in energy use enabled the country to weather the fuel oil and gasoline shortages caused by the Arab oil embargo, imposed in mid-October 1973. Congressional interest in promoting similar measures as longer term approaches to the Nation's energy shortages has continued, with a wide variety of programs and studies authorized or pending in current legislation.

1. PETROLEUM ALLOCATION

During the winter 1972/73, significant shortages of fuel oil developed in the Midwest and Northeast. At the same time, many authorities predicted gasoline shortages would develop during the summer of 1973. Anticipating these developments, Congress enacted legislation in April 1973, to enable the President to deal effectively with these short-

ages. The Economic Stabilization Act Amendments of 1973 (P.L. 93–28) contained a section providing the President with discretionary authority to allocate the distribution of crude oil and petroleum products to "meet the essential needs of various sections of the Nation and to prevent anticompetitive effects resulting from shortages of such products." The Act also authorized the President to establish priorities for the "use and for systematic allocation" of petroleum products and crude oil to meet the objectives of the economic stabilization program.

Throughout the spring and summer, the President was reluctant to use the power authorized by this legislation to institute a mandatory fuel allocation program. Instead, the President chose to implement a voluntary allocation program. Many Congressional leaders, however, felt a mandatory fuel allocation program was necessary to deal equitably with shortages of fuel. In October, the Administration did implement mandatory allocation programs for propane and middle distillates. Nevertheless, most Congressional leaders felt a comprehensive mandatory fuel allocation program was needed.

In November 1973, the Congress enacted the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93–159). This bill required the President to begin allocation of crude oil and petroleum products through allocation plans within thirty days after enactment. The Act also outlined the priorities which the allocation plans should attempt to incorporate; these included:

(a) protection of public health, safety, welfare and national security;

(b) maintenance of all public services;

(c) maintenance of agricultural operations, including farming, ranching, dairy, and fishing activities, and service directly related thereto;

(d) preservation of an economically sound and competitive petroleum industry;

(e) the allocation of suitable types, grades, and quality of crude oil to refineries in the United States to permit such refineries to operate at full capacity;

(f) equitable distribution of crude oil and refined petroleum products at equitable prices among all regions and areas of the United States and sectors of the petroleum industry;

(g) allocation of petroleum products in such amounts and in such manner as may be necessary for the maintenance of exploration for, and production or extraction of, fuels, and for required transportation related thereto;

(h) economic efficiency; and

(i) minimization of economic distortion, inflexibility, and unnecessary interference with market mechanisms.

The Act contained language calling for each segment of the industry to be treated equally, and each region to obtain a reasonable portion of available supplies; required Congressional approval for a Presidential decision not to formulate an allocation plan for a fuel; and a ban on the export of fuel. The Act states: "the regulation under [this Act] shall require that crude oil, residual oil, and all refined petroleum products which are produced or refined within the United States shall be totally allocated for use by ultimate users within the United States,

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to the extent practicable and necessary to accomplish the objectives of [the Act]." Finally, Congress provided that implementation of the Act would be monitored by the Federal Trade Commission.

The authority, which has been extended to August 15, 1974 under P.L. 93–511, includes the responsibility to set prices for all forms of petroleum and petroleum products and permitted a dollar-for-dollar passthrough of net increases in the cost of crude and other products to all marketers or distributors at the retail level.

To implement this law and handle the problems surrounding the embargo, the President created a Federal Energy Office (succeeded by the Federal Energy Administration created under P.L. 93–274 in May 1974). The FEO's primary responsibility was to administer the mandatory petroleum allocation program.

Senate Resolution 281, passed April 29, 1974, placed the Senate on record as recommending that in any energy allocation program "proper consideration should be given . . . to the provision of adequate supplies of energy to all segments of the tourism industry."

The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, which includes very broad authority to allocate materials and fuels, has been extended for one year, through June 30, 1975 (P.L. 93–426). The Federal Energy Administration invoked its provisions, on September 23, 1974, to provide priority allocation of critical materials for the Alaska pipeline program.

2. ENERGY EMERGENCY POWERS

The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act did not include specific authority for end-use consumer rationing or other mandatory conservation measures. In his address to the country on November 7, 1973, after the Arab oil embargo, the President requested expanded legislative authority to deal with the crisis.

The next day, both the House and Senate began consideration of emergency legislation (S. 2589 and H.R. 11450) to award the President expanded authority to invoke end-use consumer rationing and mandatory energy conservation. The debate and the accompanying legislation was rapidly enlarged, in both the House and Senate, to include many elements of much more basic and longer range energy policy problems on which Congressional consensus had not yet been resolved by the end of the Congress. Chief among these were issues involving energy price policies including windfall profits taxes, oil price-rollbacks, and deregulation of wellhead prices of natural gas; production incentives including the role of the depletion and other investment allowances; and issues involved in reconciling present and future environmental standards with present and future environmental needs.

The 1st session ended without agreement on either rationing and mandatory conservation measures or most of the other powers included in what became unwieldy omnibus bills.

In early February, a new conference bill, S. 2589, was reported. This bill was approved by the Senate on February 19, and by the House of Representatives on February 27. The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, would have authorized: Creation of a Federal Energy Emergency Administration; end-use rationing;

implementation (subject to Congressional veto) of energy conservation plans; allocation of materials essential to energy production; increased production of domestic petroleum supplies; a rollback in crude oil prices; protection for franchised dealers in petroleum products; changes in antitrust and regulated carrier regulations; unemployment assistance for people displaced because of the energy crisis; promotion of carpools; grants to the States to implement the Act; and temporary revision of Clean Air Act requirements.

On March 6, 1974, however, President Nixon vetoed the measure. The President observed in his veto message that the bill would "set domestic crude oil prices at such low levels that oil industry would be unable to sustain its present production of petroleum products." In addition, the President in his message objected to the unemployment compensation and low interest loans to homeowners and businesses to finance energy conservation improvements. The Senate sustained the President's veto; the 58 to 40 vote was 8 short of the required two-thirds needed to override.

Attempts to provide the President with expanded powers to deal with the energy crisis have continued. On March 11, 1974, a new and shorter version of S. 2589 was introduced. This bill, S. 3150—the "Special Energy Act"—would amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act to provide the President with statutory authority to permit implementation of rationing, should it be necessary. It would also authorize the President to take appropriate actions designed to result in a reduction of energy consumption to a level consistent with available energy supplies. Such actions might include: (1) transportation controls, (2) limitations on energy consumption, or (3) authorization for the President to make grants to the States to carry out any programs which they shall establish to manage the energy supply crisis.

A similar bill, S. 3267, was introduced March 28, and Senate debate on this version began on May 8. The House defeat, on a vote to suspend the rules, on May 21 of a companion bill (H.R. 13834) which would have authorized rationing and a roll-back of crude oil prices, effectively stalled further action until early in December, when another attempt was made to provide standby emergency authority.

A widely supported amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 3267 was introduced in the Senate on December 5, 1974, which omitted the most controversial elements—windfall profits and price rollbacks—and added a requirement for a program to reduce oil imports and creation of a national strategic energy reserves system. However, the Administration's insistence on reintroducing provisions for deregulation of wellhead natural gas prices as part of the authorities granted produced an impasse which could not be resolved before the 2d session ended.

3. IMPROVED MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Increased use of mass transit facilities is recognized as a major potential source of fuel savings enabling conservation of gasoline otherwise used for personal transport use and more efficient use of other motor fuels.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 was signed into law (P.L. 93–87) on August 13, 1973, authorizing spending levels ($22.9 billion)

for 3 years and for the first time opening up the Highway Trust Fund for use in urban mass transit systems. This includes $200 million for the second year for the purchase of buses, and $800 million the third year for buses or rail transit systems. That is, the cities have the option of using these funds for mass transit systems, not solely for highways; $3 billion in grants is provided from general revenue funds for urban mass transit projects. In addition, $120 million is allocated, from the Highway Trust Fund, for the construction of bicycle paths and footpath service facilities to encourage increased use of bicycles and walking.

The Urban Mass Transportation Act (P.L. 93–503), signed November 26, 1974, provides a direct operating subsidy from the Federal assistance program for mass transit. A sum of $10,925,000 is authorized for 6 years, through June 30, 1980, of which up to one-half of the amount provided to any State or local public body or agency could be used at that agency's option to pay for operating expenses. The Federal grant for any construction project may not exceed 80 percent of the total construction cost. Each locality must undertake to develop a "continuing, cooperative and comprehensive transportation planning process" for all surface transportation to insure that the mass transit program is related effectively to the other components. Demonstration projects to determine the advantages, if any, of fare-free mass transportation systems are also authorized.

The possibility of improved Northeast railroad transit systems was enhanced with the enactment of P.L. 93–236, signed January 2, 1974. This law provides for the establishment of the United States Railway Association, a non-profit institution, which is given the responsibility of designing a restructured railroad system out of the bankrupt railroads of the Northeast, now numbering seven. The Association is authorized to issue up to $1.5 billion in Federally guaranteed loans to help upgrade the new system, to help railroads which connect with the restructured system if they are in financial trouble, and for further implementation of improved high-speed rail passenger service in the Northeast Corridor.

The Rail Passenger Corporation (P.L. 93–146) passed during the 1st session was an earlier enactment attempting to encourage increased use of rail transit.

The Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (P.L. 93–319) approved June 22, 1974, also emphasized the use of mass transit as a means of conserving excessive use of gasoline for personal automotive use.

The Act requires the Secretary of Transportation to submit, after consultation with the Federal Energy Administrator, an "Emergency Mass Transportation Assistance Plan" for the purpose of conserving energy by expanding and improving public mass transportation systems and encouraging increased ridership as alternatives to automobile travel. Such a plan is to include, but is not limited to:

(1) recommendations for emergency grants to assist States and local public bodies and agencies thereof in the payment of operating expenses incurred in connection with the provision of expanded mass transportation service in urban areas;

(2) recommendations for additional emergency assistance for the purchase of buses and rolling stock for fixed rail, including the feasibility of accelerating the timetable for such assistance under section 142(a)(2) of title 23, United State Code (the "Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973"), for the purpose of providing additional capacity for and encouraging increased use of public mass transportation systems;

(3) recommendations for a program of demonstration projects to determine the feasibility of fare-free and low-fare urban mass transportation systems, including reduced rates for elderly and handicapped persons during nonpeak hours of transportation;

(4) recommendations for additional emergency assistance for the construction of fringe and transportation corridor parking facilities to serve bus and other mass transportation passengers; and

(5) recommendations on the feasibility of providing tax incentives for persons who use public mass transportation systems.

4. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

In P.L. 93–182, approved December 15, 1973, Congress declared that studies of governmental and nongovernmental agencies had indicated that year-round daylight saving time would produce an energy saving in electrical power consumption and other energy savings, and that this measure could serve as an incentive for further energy conservation by energy users. To this end, Congress extended daylight savings nationwide through the last Sunday of April 1975. Soon after the Act took effect, bills to repeal it began to appear. The law was amended and signed October 5, 1974 (P.L. 93–434).

The new amendment exempts the period from the last Sunday in October 1974 through the last Sunday in February 1975, primarily to allow children to walk or travel to school by daylight rather than in the dark. The terminal date was extended to July 31, 1975.

5. LOWERED SPEED LIMITS AND CARPOOLS

Congress also acted to conserve fuel by setting a national maximum highway speed limit. P.L. 93–239, approved January 2, 1974, directed the Secretary of Transportation not to approve any highway project in any State which has (1) a maximum speed limit on any public highway in excess of 55 miles per hour, and (2) a speed limit for all types of motor vehicles other than 55 miles per hour on any portion of any public highway of four or more traffic lanes, and (3) a speed limit on any other portion of a public highway within its jurisdiction which is not uniformly applicable to all types of motor vehicles. This direction will remain in effect until the President declares that there is not a fuel shortage or June 30, 1975, whichever date occurs first.

The Act authorized the Secretary of Transportation to approve demonstration projects designed to encourage the use of carpools in urban areas.

Meanwhile, a permanent 55-mph speed limit, included as part of S. 3934, the Federal Highway Aid Act Amendments of 1975 was approved by both Houses on December 18, 1974, and signed as P.L. 93–643 on January 4, 1975.

6. FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION CONSERVATION FUNCTIONS

One of the key functions of the FEA established by P.L. 93–295, approved May 7, 1974, is to develop and oversee the implemenation of equitable voluntary and mandatory energy conservation programs and promote efficiencies in the use of energy resources. Toward this end, section 22 of this law required the FEA to develop and report within 6 months to the Congress and the President a "comprehensive" plan covering the years 1975 and 1976, designed to alleviate the energy shortage. This was submitted in December 1974. The analysis accompanying the plan includes estimates of the energy savings of each action and of the program as a whole, and an estimate of the impact on supplies and consumption of energy forms or price changes. Out of petroleum savings of 1,000,000 barrels per day, to be reached in the fourth quarter of 1975, four-fifths are expected to result from conservation, the balance from conversions to coal.

The Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (P.L. 93–319, approved June 22, 1974) also required the Federal Energy Administrator to conduct a study on potential methods of energy conservation and to report to Congress within 6 months. The study is to include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) the energy conservation potential of restricting exports of fuel or energy-intensive products or goods including an analysis of balance-of-payments and foreign relations implications of any such restrictions;

(2) alternative requirements, incentives, or disincentives for increasing industrial recycling and resource recovery in order to reduce energy demand, including the economic costs and fuel consumption tradeoffs which may be associated with such recycling and resource recovery in lieu of transportation and use of virgin materials; and

(3) means for incentives or disincentives to increase efficiency of industrial use of energy.

The new Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), set up October 11, 1974, by P.L. 93–438, is given responsibility for encouraging and conducting research in methods of energy conservation.

7. FUEL ECONOMY IMPROVEMENT

Section 10 of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (P.L. 93–319, approved June 22, 1974), requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a joint study and to report to Congress on the practicability of establishing a fuel economy improvement standard of 20 percent for new motor vehicles for the model year 1980.

Responsibility for developing and demonstrating alternative automotive power systems was lodged in the new Energy Development and Research Administration (ERDA).

8. RECYCLING

Federal policies have historically provided incentives for various types of production of materials resources and finished products (tax benefits, freight rate administration, Federal purchasing standards,

preferential loan programs). Congressional proposals would provide similar incentives to promote markets for recycled materials, and to encourage further research and development to help solve remaining problems concerning the recovery of such materials from solid wastes, including conversion to energy.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, August 22, 1974, reported favorably a new bill, S. 3954, "The Resource Conservation and Energy Recovery Act of 1974" which consolidates major recycling provisions of at least seven pending Senate bills.

S. 3954 is designed to deal with the resource depletion, materials recycling, energy production and conservation, and solid waste management problems and needs of this country, including converting waste to useable energy.

The bill would remedy, or provide the means of remedying, certain policies of the Federal Government with respect to freight rates, procurement, and labeling and tax treatment of recycled oil which appear to have discriminated against recycled products in the past. Annual costs would range between $100 million to $300 million a year over a period of 5 years.

9. CONSERVATION AT FEDERAL FACILITIES

The same bill (S. 3954) requires the Federal Government itself to set a good example with respect to resource conservation and energy recovery. Federal agencies and State and local agencies receiving Federal assistance would be required to purchase recycled materials, if they are available at a reasonable cost and if a number of other conditions are satisfied. Agencies of the Federal Government would also be required to utilize waste management facilities that maximize resource and energy recovery.

During the 1st session, both the House and Senate passed a bill (H.R. 11565) to declare a policy for adopting energy-conservation practices in the design, construction and utilization of Federally owned or Federally assisted buildings and facilities. The policy further declares that the energy use and cost should be considered in the design for the "total life cycle" of the projects, and that these uses should be minimized through the selection of those designs.

10. ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Senate, on December 19, 1974, passed a bill to amend the Federal Power Act to "promote conservation, reduce wastage and attain greater efficiency in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy and natural gas, encourage improved financial stability of public utilities and natural gas companies." A comprehensive study of the impact of existing rate structures on efficiencies was called for from the Federal Power Commission, in cooperation with other Federal authorities, including TVA and the Bonneville Power Administration. The FPC was also authorized and directed to develop and implement demonstration projects to achieve the purposes of the act, including but not limited to projects designed to:

(1) test the effect of consumption, generation, and production of electrical energy and natural gas of various rate structures;

(2) test the impact of various incentives and arrangements to facilitate consumer acquisition of advanced energy conservation devices and technology;

(3) determine the feasibility of tie-in arrangements between utilities and private generating facilities so as to maximize the efficient utilization of energy.

11. EXPORT LIMITATIONS ON OIL AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Export control amendments included in S. 3792, signed by the President, October 29 (P.L. 93–500) requires the Secretary of Commerce to consult with the Federal Energy Administration in order to determine whether monitoring under the Export Administration Act is warranted with respect to the export of oil production or transportation equipment, such as drilling rigs and supporting equipment.

Similar concerns are reflected in the language included in the final version of the bill (H.R. 15977, S. 3917) extending the authority of the Export-Import Bank which included explicit restrictions on the export of energy-producing or energy-intensive capital goods, particularly to the U.S.S.R. and to oil exporting countries.

The Trans-Alaska oil pipeline authorization (P.L. 93–153) and the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act (P.L. 93–159) included restrictions on the exports of domestic oil.

12. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SUPPLIES AND SHORTAGES

Recent shortages or dislocations in supplies of several commodities have brought calls for coherent policies to assure efficiency in the allocation and use of scarce resources. Many of the shortages are interrelated, because of the dependence of a group of commodities on a common resource base, such as petroleum, or the substitution of alternate commodities.

A temporary National Commission on Supplies and Shortages (proposed by S. 3523 and transferred to the Defense Production Act Amendments—P.L. 93–425) will be composed of 13 members—four from the Executive Branch, four from Congress and five from the private sector—to study shortage problems affecting the national economy and report to the President and the Congress within 6 months following enactment of the bill. It is to continue in existence for making further recommendations until June 30, 1975.

B. Measures To Increase the Supply of Energy

Long lead times are involved in providing most new energy production facilities. For example, from 1 to 3 years is required to produce new oil and gas supplies, 2 to 4 years to open a new surface coal mining, and 9 to 10 years to get a nuclear power plant on-line.

It is significant therefore that Congress has already placed itself on record (in the Energy Reorganization Act which created ERDA, P.L. 93–438) as supporting the goal of making the Nation self-sufficient in energy. Meanwhile, the 93d Congress has stepped up funding for accelerated research, development and demonstration along the whole spectrum of conventional and unconventional sources, and has

taken action to increase total supplies of energy from petroleum, coal, geothermal, nuclear and solar sources.

1. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL

On June 30, 1974, the President signed into law a single energy research and development appropriations bill (P.L. 93–322), in contrast to the previous practice of having at least seven separate appropriation bills dealing with energy research activities among the several Government agencies.

The law provides $2,236,000,000 for energy research and development during the fiscal year 1975. Major items include the following:

$1,487,000,000 for energy research and development efforts of the Atomic Energy Commission, including funds for accelerated research for the liquid metal fast breeder reactor, nuclear reactor safety research, development of nucelar materials, space nuclear systems, nuclear fusion, biomedical and environmental research and safety, and plant and capital equipment;

$542,166,000 for the Interior Department which includes significantly expanded coal research activities including gasification and liquefaction and mining research efforts and $69,590,000 for the Office of Petroleum Allocation;

$101,800,000 for the National Science Foundation which includes major funding for solar and geothermal energy research and also basic research involving energy conservation, automotive propulsion, oil, gas, and coal resources;

$54,000,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency to develop methods to control pollutants associated with energy extraction transmission, production conversion and use;

$19,000,000 for the Federal Energy Office for the overall management of national energy policy;

$8,935,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for energy research and development projects which utilize capabilities developed in the space program;

$6,630,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

$6,400,000 for the Department of Transportation to continue and accelerate its program of improving the efficiency of energy utilization of the Nation's transportation ssytem.

A longer term Energy R. & D. program, giving increased priority to non-nuclear and renewable energy sources would be authorized by the comprehensive energy research and development bill passed by the Senate in December 1973 (S. 1283) and the the House on September 11, 1974 (H.R. 13565). It was signed by the President December 31, 1974 at P.L. 93–577.

As an indication of both urgency and level of effort required and intended under the accelerated program, the following statement was included among the findings:

> The urgency of the Nation's energy challenge will require commitments similar to those undertaken in the Manhattan and Apollo projects; it will require that the Nation undertake a research, development, and demonstration program in nonnuclear energy technologies with a total Federal in-

vestment which may reach or exceed $20,000,000,000 over the next decade.

A comprehensive energy development strategy is called for which would "insure that full consideration and adequate support" is given to:

(1) ongoing efforts in energy research and development, including but not limited to, the research and development strategy for nuclear options;

(2) improving the efficiency, conservation, economics, and environmental effects of the conventional sources of energy including discovery, production, conversion, transportation, use, and disposal of waste products;

(3) advancing energy research, development, and demonstration of unconventional energy sources and technologies including but not limited to—solar energy, geothermal energy, magnetohydrodynamics, fuel cells, low lead hydroelectric power, use of agricultural products and wastes as energy sources, tidal power, ocean current and thermal gradient power, wind power, in situ conversion of energy resources, cryogenic transmission of electric power, electrical energy storage methods, alternatives to internal combustion engines, solvent refined coal, utilization of waste products for fuels, direct conversion methods, utilization of hydrogen for fuel; and

(4) improving management techniques and the effectiveness of management of existing energy systems through quality control; application of systems analysis, communications, and computer techniques; and public information to improve the reliability and efficiency of energy supplies and encourage the conservation of energy resources.

Federal assistance would include joint Federal-industry corporations, contracts with non-Federal participants, contracts for the construction and operation of Federally-owned facilities. Federal purchases or guaranteed prices of the products of demonstration plants and loans. The President would be authorized to "take such action as may be necessary to obtain or allocate materials which are or may be in critical supply and which are essential to the expeditious progress of energy research and development efforts."

2. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

In addition to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline authorization (P.L. 93–153) signed November 16, 1973, one or both Houses of the 93rd Congress have, to date, approved legislation encouraging construction of deepwater oil ports, duty free imports of methanol production and development of oil from naval petroleum reserves:

a. Trans-Alaska pipeline

The 1st session of the 93d Congress enacted legislation to clear the way for construction of a 789-mile oil pipeline from the North Slope to Valdez, Alaska (P.L. 93–153). The measure authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue a permit granting a right-of-way across Federal lands for construction of the pipeline and bars further judicial

review of the pipeline under the National Environmental Policy Act.

The bill expands the maximum width of rights-of-way for oil and gas pipelines across Federal lands. It makes oil and gas pipeline crossing Federal lands, with some exceptions for gas lines, common carriers which must purchase available oil and gas in the vicinity of the line and accept oil and gas delivered from others on reasonable terms. The Act imposes liability of up to $100 million for the marine leg of the delivery system. Claims of up to $14 million must be asserted against the owner or operator of a vessel and claims greater than $14 million may be filed against a newly created Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund, financed by a levy of up to 5 cents per barrel on oil loaded on vessels at Valdez.

The Act also contains several important "general" provisions. It gives the Federal Trade Commission power to issue enforceable subpenas to seek temporary injunctions pending issuance of complaints against anti-competitive activity. All independent regulatory agencies are given wide information-gathering powers without being subject to procedures of the Office of Management and Budget. Finally, the Act requires Senate confirmation of the Director of the Energy Policy Office in the White House and the head of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration of the Interior Department.

The Act requires equitable allocation of available North Slope oil as other crude oil resources and petroleum products among all regions: North Slope oil benefits are to be "equitably shared, directly or indirectly; by all regions of the country." The President is requested to determine the feasibility of acquiring additional energy from other sources that would make it unnecessary to ship oil from the Alaska pipeline by tanker into the Puget Sound region of Washington State. The Act also requests the President to enter into negotiations with Canada to determine that country's willingness to permit construction of pipelines or other transportation systems to transport oil and natural gas from the North Slope to markets in the United States.

b. Naval petroleum reserves

The Senate passed legislation on December 19, 1973, authorizing the production and development of petroleum from Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills, California), and the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve Nos. 1 and 4 (North Slope, Alaska), The legislation (S.J. Res. 176) would: (1) authorize production from NPR No. 1 for a period of 1 year at a maximum rate of 160,000 barrels per day; (2) establish a fund to finance exploration of NPR Nos. 1 and 4; (3) authorize the appropriation of $72 million; and (4) assure that all companies, both major and independent, have an equal opportunity to participate in development of the reserve.

Testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee revealed that overall Department of Defense energy needs approximate 625,000 barrels per day. About half of these needs, or around 300,000 barrels per day, were obtained from overseas sources, 80 percent of which came directly or indirectly from Arab sources.

The supplemental appropriations act (P.L. 93–245) approved January 3, 1974, included $72 million to be applied to development of oil from these reserves when full Congressional authorization is obtained.

c. Deepwater ports

The President, on January 3, 1975, signed into law (P.L. 93–627), a bill authorizing the Federal Government to license construction of high seas deepwater oil ports. A sum of $41.5 million was authorized over 6 years to carry out provisions of the bill; $30 million of this amount is to be devoted to research on oil spills. It is claimed that one port servicing super tankers could save as much as $250 million annually, by 1985, compared to the costs of importing oil into existing ports in smaller tankers.

d. Methanol

H.R. 11251, signed by the President October 26, 1974 (P.L. 93–482), provides for the import duty free status of methyl alcohol (methanol) when imported for use in producing synthetic natural gas or for direct use as a fuel.

e. Outer Continental Shelf development

The Senate approved, on September 18, 1974, a bill (S. 3221) that would revise bidding procedures for Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, require improved environmental protection, and establish a Coastal States Fund to assist States in funding programs to deal with onshore impacts of OCS leasing.

The bill would change the current bidding system to set up a new cash-bonus bidding system coupled with royalty payments of at least 12.5 percent or profit-sharing system under which the United States would receive at least 30 percent of profits from leases.

The bill would require Secretary of the Interior to set up a 10-year leasing program to provide orderly development of all available offshore lands for development by 1985. It would also attempt to insure maximum production of leases, by restricting extension permits for nonproducing leases.

To provide for environmental protection, it would require the Interior Department to carry out a research and development program on improved technology for production, safety, and environmental protection. Oil companies would be held directly responsible for damage caused by spills, and Interior would be required to make safety inspection at lease sites at every stage of development. In addition, the bill would allow those having an interest in or claiming to be adversely affected by development to file citizen suits. The bill was referred to the House Interior Committee, September 24, 1974.

f. Incentives to expand refining capacities

The Senate, on November 26, 1974, passed legislation (S. 2743) designed to encourage and facilitate the construction and expansion of refinery capacity by independent oil refiners. To this end, the bill provides for Federal loan guarantees for up to 75 percent of the construction costs of independent refineries. However, such guarantees are limited to only those defaults resulting from crude oil shortages. Outstanding guarantees at any one time would be limited to $2 billion.

The proposed legislation provides additional evidence of the Congressional concern for protecting the competitive viability of the independent sector of the petroleum industry, a concern explicitly expressed in the earlier Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act.

3. COAL

The Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (P.L. 93–319, H.R. 14368) which became law June 22, 1974, is the result of 9 months' effort to promote increased use of coal by major fossil-fuel users without compromising the goals of the national clean air policy. The law authorizes extensions in the compliance dates presently applicable to power plants for controlling the amount of sulfur oxides and other pollutants which the plant can emit. This delay is confined to those regions where the health-related primary air quality standards will not be violated.

In addition, as noted earlier, it seeks to stretch the supply of gasoline by studying the feasibility of increasing gas mileage for automobiles. It extends the 1975 interim auto emission control deadlines through the 1976 model year to permit additional improvements of efficient control equipment, and it limits Federal authority to impose certain types of constraints on vehicle-miles traveled in urban areas.

The conferees expressed their awareness of a number of outstanding problems which remain unresolved by the conference bill and may have to be investigated further—for example, prevention of significant deterioration and intermittent control strategies. The 1-year extension of the Clean Air Act of 1970 will allow for time to address these issues.

A bill to facilitate construction of coal pipelines (S. 3879) was passed by the Senate on September 18, 1974, and was referred to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee September 23.

It has two main provisions: First, it amends the law governing issuance of rights-of-way over Federal lands for oil and gas pipelines to include coal pipelines. This would have the effect of making all current environmental regulations applicable to coal pipelines on Federal lands. Second, it would authorize the Federal Power Commission to give a right of eminent domain over private property to the operator of coal pipeline, subject to receipt of a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Federal Power Commission.

Two coal slurry pipelines, totalling about 500 miles, are in current operation. Some 3,000 miles of additional coal pipelines have been proposed. At current rates, transportation of coal by pipelines is claimed to cost only about one-third of transportation by railroad. Availability of water, and competing demands for it, will be a major issue to be resolved in case-by-case decisions authorizing construction of coal pipelines.

New technology is being developed which would permit transport of coal in liquid, semiliquid or suspended solid form which would greatly reduce the volume of water required.

4. GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The Geothermal Energy Research Development and Demonstration Act of 1974 (H.R. 14920, S. 2465) was signed on September 3, 1974 (P.L. 93–410).

The law established a six-member Geothermal Energy Coordination and Management Project, drawn from existing agencies already concerned with energy (AEC, NSF, Interior, NASA, and FEA) plus

one appointed by the President. The Project is to conduct a geothermal resource inventory and assessment program, recommend legislation, develop new technologies, promote the design and demonstration of geothermal plants of various types, including electric power plants, and set up a loan guarantee program. The bill authorizes $2,500,000 for the first year's efforts, and $50 million annually through 1980 for a loan guarantee program.

5. NUCLEAR POWER

Nuclear power figures strongly in plans and forecasts for the future supply of electricity in the United States. Expectations are that about half of the electrical generating capacity in the year 2000 will be nuclear compared with about 5 percent in 1974. If these expectations are fulfilled, several hundred large nuclear power plants will be built during the next 25 years, with units in every State. However, over recent years some environmental and public interest groups have begun to challenge the licensing of nuclear power plants for reasons of safety. Some of these groups now advocate a moratorium on nuclear power plant construction until safety of the machines is conclusively demonstrated or permanently barred, based upon the present misgivings of the critics.

Issues of nuclear safety also focused in legislation before the 93d Congress to extend the Price-Anderson nuclear indemnification provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. The Price-Anderson Act was enacted in 1957 (P.L. 85–256) to provide a program of Government indemnification and limitation of liability for owners of nuclear power plants. Its provisions appear as section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended. In essence, the Price-Anderson Act does two things: First, it set a ceiling of $560 million for liability for the owner of a nuclear power plant for injury and damage to third parties in the event of a nuclear accident. Second, it required reactor owners to carry liability insuance to the extent commercially available, with the indemnity to come into play should the liabilities of an accident exceed the commercial coverage.

The 93d Congress passed an extension of the Price-Anderson Act which also provided for a gradual phasing out of the indemnification provisions. During the legislative process an amendment was added that made the extension contingent upon the future evaluation of the Rasmussen report on nuclear safety, due early in 1975, by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. It further provided that the extension would not take effect if Congress thereafter adopted a concurrent resolution disapproving the extension. President Ford vetoed the legislation, H.R. 15323, on October 12, 1974. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has announced it will not seek to override the veto but will reintroduce an extension bill in 1975. The AEC's authority to enter into indemnification agreements presently ends on August 1, 1977.

P.L. 93–485 (S. 3698), signed October 26, 1974, amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to give Congress control over international agreements for cooperation involving transfer of nuclear reactors capable of producing more than 5 thermal megawatts of special nuclear material for use in such reactors. Agreements for cooperation of this type

would not become effective until they had been submitted to Congress, referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE), and a period of 60 days had elapsed. The JCAE would be required to submit a report recommending approval or disapproval. If Congress passes a concurrent resolution within 60 days stating in substance that it disapproves, the agreement would not become effective.

To some extent this reflects a shift in the attitude of the 93rd Congress from its position on nuclear materials exports as expressed during the First Session, which also passed legislation amending the EURATOM Cooperation Act. This legislation (P.L. 93–88) increases the amount of special nuclear materials which may be distributed by the AEC to the International Atomic Energy Agency and signatory countries of the EURATOM Cooperation Act. This increase will enable these countries to buy more nuclear material from the U.S. Government. Probable revenues from these sales are estimated at $2 billion.

The new Nuclear Regulatory Commission, created by P.L. 93–438, is authorized and directed to make a national survey to identify possible nuclear energy center sites, taking into account each of the existing or future electric reliability regions or other appropriate regional centers. It is to include a regional evaluation of natural resources, including land, air and water resources as well as the availability of other fuel resources for the regional power systems. The study is due in October 1975.

6. SOLAR ENERGY

Legislation was signed September 3, 1974, authorizing a $60 million, 5-year program for the commercial demonstration of heating and cooling of residential, public and commercial buildings by solar energy (P.L. 93–409, H.R. 11864). The intent of this program is to demonstrate the economic practicability of solar heating and cooling as a necessary first step toward attaining widespread commercial production and marketing of solar heating and cooling systems.

This program would be carried out in stages. First, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) would be in charge of the initial phase which would consist of contracting for the research, development, and manufacture in substantial numbers of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling equipment. The second phase would be managed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It would include installation of the equipment, monitoring, and dissemination of information that results from the program.

The bill also calls for several other provisions to aid in the development of solar energy. These include: establishment of a solar heating and cooling data bank, studies and investigations of the legal and other problems associated with widespread use of solar energy, increased ceilings on federally-assisted mortgages and federally-constructed housing, and provision for adequate participation by small businesses.

On August 22, 1974, the President signed into law (P.L. 93–383) the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (S. 3066, H.R. 15361). Included in this comprehensive measure are several provisions dealing with energy production and conservation: Section 305, "To

the maximum extent feasible, the Secretary of HUD shall promote the use of energy saving techniques through minimum property standards established by him for newly constructed residential housing subject to mortgages insured under this Act."

Sections 309 and 814 authorize the Secretary of HUD to enter into contracts or utilize such other powers and financial assistance means as he possesses to promote the utilization of solar energy for heating and cooling in residential housing, in existing as well as new structures.

Another solar energy initiative is contained in the fiscal year 1975 Authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (P.L. 93–316). This bill authorized $196,300,000 for "space applications" of which an undesignated amount was to be used, in the words of the Conference Report, to "apply added resources to its energy research and development activities including the solar satellite power station study".

A comprehensive solar energy research and development program is authorized in P.L. 93–473 (S. 3234, H.R. 16371), signed October 26, 1974. ERDA will administer the program eventually.

7. OIL SHALE

Oil from shale deposits is one of the Nation's most abundant but undeveloped energy sources. The richer oil shales in the Green River Formation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming could contain the equivalent of 600 billion barrels of oil.

The basic technology required to process this resource has been tested on a demonstration scale. Current economic analyses indicate that the processing of oil shale is within or near the range of economic feasibility. Environmental acceptability remains to be tested on a large scale.

The lag in large-scale exploitation of oil shale has been attributed to such factors as the leasing policies for the federally-owned oil shale lands, availability of water necessary for processing, lack of a national oil shale policy, large investment costs, uncertainty of return on investments, and current tax policies regarding oil shale development.

Anticipating resolution of these problems, six oil companies have leased 10,000 acres in Colorado, paying royalties of $327 million. S. 3009, which passed the Senate May 9, 1974, provides that money due to the States under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 from the lease sale, may be used for purposes other than public roads and schools. This would place at the disposal of the State of Colorado $73.5 million which could be used to construct community water, sewage and other services needed to take care of the population expansion expected to accompany the new oil shale development. A similar provision is included in S. 424, the National Resource Lands Management Act, approved by the Senate July 8, 1974.

C. Measures To Reshape U.S. Energy Structure and Policy

The problem of organizing the Federal Government to provide an effective national energy policy and the management of related en-

ergy programs has been the subject of considerable interest during the 93d Congress.

Two major enactments began the process of restructuring the fragmented federal system of energy organization: P.L. 93–275 set up a Federal Energy Administration (FEA) to function essentially as an interim agency until the projected Department of Energy and Natural Resources can be more thoroughly researched and reviewed. P.L. 93–438 created the new Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) which along with the new Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) replaced the long-lived Atomic Energy Commission. It also created an interim advisory Energy Resources Council.

The Administration's declared objective of "Energy Independence" at some time in the next decade or so has yet to take the form of any definitive enactment. Several key bills and laws, however, do contain statements which can be identified as the first instalments in a continuing effort to articulate an overall national energy policy. While the 93d Congress failed to pass legislation revising the oil and gas taxes or regulations, the extended debates on these and related environmental policy issues are evidence of the emerging widespread Congressional involvement that needs to precede any new national consensus on energy goals.

No agreement was reached on oil and gas pricing policies.

Meanwhile, several measures were passed which seek to provide interim assistance to deal with energy-related dislocations existing in several sectors of the economy.

These and related energy management measures are discussed in the following sections.

1. FEDERAL ENERGY REORGANIZATION

a. Federal Energy Administration

On May 7, 1974, a new Federal Energy Administration (FEA) was authorized to manage emergency energy policies, effective July 1, 1974. Under provisions of P.L. 93–275 (H.R. 11793/S. 2776) the agency supersedes the Federal Energy Office which was created on December 4, 1973, by Executive order. The following offices in the Department of the Interior are transferred to the new agency: Office of Petroleum Allocation, Office of Energy Data and Analysis and parts of the Office of Oil and Gas. In addition, the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council is added to the new agency.

The new law also provides easier access of Government agencies to energy information and calls on the Administrator of FEA to roll back the price of propane to the level in effect May 15, 1973. As enacted, the law describes the FEA as an interim agency authorized to function only through June 30, 1976.

The FEA is given duties in the planning, direction and conduct of programs dealing with production, conservation, use, control, distribution, rationing and allocation of all forms of energy in connection only with authorities vested in its Administrator by the President which he may delegate to FEA. The FEA Administrator is also directed to perform energy policy advisory roles for the Congress and the President.

b. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA)

On October 11, 1974, President Ford signed into law the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–438) which creates two new agencies: the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

The Act abolishes the Atomic Energy Commission, and transfers all of its licensing and regulatory functions to the NRC; all other functions, including nuclear weapons development and production are transferred to ERDA. Also transferred to ERDA in section 104 of the Act are the following programs: (1) from the Department of the Interior, all functions of the Office of Coal Research, all fossil fuel energy research and development programs of the Bureau of Mines "energy centers," and functions that relate to underground electric power transmission research; (2) from the National Science Foundation, all functions relating to solar heating and cooling development, and geothermal power development; and (3) from the Environmental Protection Agency, functions relating to research, development, and demonstration of alternative automotive systems—but not those functions relating to assessment or monitoring of automotive systems for regulatory purposes.

The major purpose of the Act is to bring together in one agency, the ERDA, Federal activities relating to research and development on the various sources of energy, and to increase the efficiency and reliability in the use of energy; it is also an important purpose of the Act to separate the licensing and related regulatory functions of the former Atomic Energy Commission from the other nuclear power research and developmental functions of the AEC.

The ERDA is to be headed by an Administrator, appointed by the President, with advice and concent of the Senate. The Act establishes six Assistant Administrators, each in charge of a specified area of responsibility; these delineate the six major organizational units in ERDA as follows: Fossil Energy; Nuclear Energy; Environment and Safety; Energy Conservation; Solar, Geothermal, and Advanced Energy Systems; and National Security (weapons research).

c. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

In Title II of the Act the duties and organization of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are described. Five Commissioners will make up the Commission to be selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman, designated by the President, will be the chief executive and administrative officer. A Director of Regulation is to be appointed to serve as a coordinator for the functions of the three major offices of the Commission. These three offices, which are the major organizational components of the commission, are described as follows:

The Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation will have responsibility for licensing and regulation involving all facilities and materials within nuclear powerplants; it will also review safety and safeguards of such facilities, including monitoring, testing and recommending changes in systems for safety purposes, and the recommendation of research necessary for discharge of the NRC's duties.

The Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards will have responsibility for licensing and regulation involving all facilities and

materials handling nuclear materials outside nuclear reactors. This involves primarily processing, transport and handling of nuclear materials, and includes provisions for safeguards against threats, thefts, and sabotage of such licensed facilities and materials. This office also has safety and safeguards review responsibilities like those described for the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

The Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research is to engage in or contract for research which the Commission deems necessary for performance of its licensing and related regulatory functions; it is also directed to develop recommendations for research deemed necessary for the Commission.

As mentioned above, a nuclear energy center site survey is to be conducted by the NRC, to include existing or future electric reliability regions and to identify possible nuclear energy center sites, which are those sites large enough to support utility operations or other elements of the total nuclear cycle. The Act also requires that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission submit to Congress quarterly reports listing any abnormal occurrences associated with any licensed or regulated facility. The report must contain the date, place, nature and probable consequences, causes and actions taken to prevent recurrence of each occurrence.

d. The Energy Resources Council

Section 108 of the Energy Reorganization Act establishes in the Executive Office of the President an Energy Resources Council, an interim interagency coordinating unit to be composed of these members:

Secretary of the Interior, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, Administrator of the ERDA, Secretary of State, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and such other officials of the Federal Government as the President shall designate.

On October 15, 1974, in Executive Order 11814, President Ford designated as Chairman the Secretary of the Interior and added these officers to the Council in activating it:

Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Transportation, Chairman of the AEC (until its abolishment is effective), Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Director of the National Science Foundation, and an Executive Director of the Domestic Council.

The Council is to terminate upon enactment of a permanent department responsible for energy and natural resources, or two years after it becomes effective, whichever occurs first. Its functions are to insure communication and coordination among the agencies of the Federal Government which have responsibilities for development and implementation of energy policy or for management of energy resources; and to make recommendations to the President and to Congress for measures to improve implementation of Federal energy policies or management of energy resources.

While these measures have begun the process of at least bringing the organizations with responsibility for various types of energy under one roof—or fewer roofs—Congressional progress toward an integrated and internally consistent energy policy has been much less definitive.

a. Energy self-sufficiency

On November 8, 1973, President Nixon officially proposed "Project Energy Independence" with the goal of making the United States energy self-sufficient by 1980. Further elaboration was provided in a background report prepared by the Federal Energy Office and distributed at the Washington Energy Conference of major oil consuming countries February 11–12, 1974. President Ford in his message to Congress on October 8, 1974, announced:

> I have ordered today the reorganization of our national energy effort and the creation of a National Energy Board. It will be charged with developing a single national energy policy and program. And I think most of you will be glad to know that our former colleague, Rog Morton, our Secretary of Interior, will be the overall boss of our national energy program.
>
> Rog Morton's marching orders are to reduce imports of foreign oil by 1 million barrels per day by the end of 1975, whether by savings here at home or by increasing our own sources.

While most of the major energy bills so far enacted contain some kind of general Congressional finding that energy resources are in scarce supply, none have so far dealt directly with limitation of imports as a major energy policy tool and goal.

The Energy Reorganization Act (P.L. 93–438), signed October 11, 1974, includes general language declaring that the Nation's welfare requires "effective action . . . to make the Nation self-sufficient in energy."

Much more specific language was included in S. 1283, as approved by the Senate in December 1973, placing Congress on record as supporting the goal of attaining the capability of energy self-sufficiency within 10 years.

The conference compromise, finally agreed to a full year later, December 17, 1974, and signed into law (P.L. 93–577) on January 1, 1975, dropped the reference to self-sufficiency and to the 10-year time frame in which it was hoped to be achieved.

As explained in the Conference Report (H. Rept. 93–1563):

> Subsection 3(a) incorporates the introductory language of section 102 of the Senate bill with changes to reflect more recent views on energy policy. The Senate version of the measure included a statement of the policy of the Congress "to develop within ten years the option and the technological capability for the United States to become energy self-sufficient through the use of domestic energy resources by so-

cially and environmentally acceptable means." The House version contained no comparable provision. The conference committee wished to retain the sense of urgency expressed in the Senate version without prejudging the time span of the required accelerated research, development, and demonstration effort. The committee also wished to emphasize that the objective of this effort is to open up the broadest range of energy option for use in the formulation of future energy policy choices.

Two bills, the Deep Water Ports Act (P.L. 93–627) and what is called "The Energy Transportation Security Act" (H.R. 8193, pocket vetoed December 30, 1974) reveal Congressional expectations that imports of petroleum products are likely to continue on a substantial scale for many years. As passed by the House on May 8, 1974, and by the Senate on September 5, 1974, the latter bill, H.R. 8193, would have required 20 percent of all oil imported into the United States to be shipped in U.S. flag vessels, increasing to 30 percent in 1977 if there were enough U.S. ships to carry the extra amount. Currently, only about 4 percent of the shipments are on U.S. flag ships.

b. Oil and gas depletion allowance and other oil tax credits

No agreement was reached on changing the controversial oil and gas development incentives.

On May 4, the House Ways and Means Committee approved a bill (H.R. 14462) to provide for a 3-year phaseout of the long-standing oil depletion allowance, which permits oil companies to deduce a percentage of taxable income from their profits as an incentive for exploration. The committee recommended lowering the depletion allowance from the present level of 22 percent to 15 percent in 1975, to 8 percent in 1976, and to eliminate it completely by 1977. Part II of the committee report was filed June 10, 1974. The bill also imposed an excise tax on the windfall profits from domestic crude oil removed from the premises. It provides a procedure for calculating such a tax and allows a plow back credit against such a tax to encourage continuing and new exploration and development.

With regard to the proposed phaseout of the percentage depletion for domestic oil and gas production, the bill permits a taxpayer to elect (1) the 3,000 barrel-a-day exemption, (2) the stripper well exemption; or (3) the Arctic Circle exemption. It provides an exemption for regulated natural gas and natural gas sold under fixed contract. It prescribes special rules governing geothermal energy.

Among other provisions it also: repeals the percentage depletion for foreign oil and gas wells; sets limits on the foreign taxes attributable to foreign oil and gas extraction income; provides for the separate computation of foreign tax credit for oil and gas related income; provides for the denial of Domestic International Services Corporation benefits with respect to energy resources; and sets forth the rules governing the imposition of quantitative limitations, duties, taxes, or fees on the importation of petroleum and its products.

On May 15, the House Democratic Caucus voted to direct the Rules Committee to open the bill for consideration of two floor amendments. The first amendment would provide for a retroactive termination of

the depletion allowances as of January 1, 1974. The second amendment would change the foreign tax credit used by petroleum companies to a business tax deduction. Congress adjourned before any agreement was reached on the rules under which the bill will be permitted to be put to vote.

A similar bill, H.R. 17488—"Energy Tax and Individual Relief Tax Act of 1974," was reported in the House November 26, 1976, but not acted on before adjournment.

c. Energy pricing policy

High on the list of unresolved energy issues facing the 94th Congress is that of what to do about high and still rising energy prices.

In the last year and one-half, the price of all forms of energy has risen sharply. Crude oil, for example, has gone from less than $4 a barrel in 1972 to more than $12 a barrel. Coal, which was averaging less than $8 a ton last year, is now selling for $40 or $50 per ton on the spot market. Propane prices during the winter of 1973–74 increased in some areas by as much as 300 percent, and one background document prepared for the Federal Energy Administration estimates propane prices could increase by nearly 1,000 percent during the winter of 1974–75. Electric power rates, which have climbed only slightly over the past decade, have doubled or tripled in some parts of the country because of fuel adjustment charges. Natural gas prices, still subject to regulation in interstate traffic, have risen sharply, too, both within the States and among them.

The price increases have had a direct impact on the performance of energy industries. The 27 major oil companies, for example, had combined profits of $3.67 billion in the third quarter of 1974. Their profits for the first 9 months of 1974 were up 67 percent over the previous year. Coal company earnings are also up significantly.

Ironically, a major provision included in both the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline legislation (P.L. 93–153) and in the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act (P.L. 93–159)—the so-called "stripper well" amendment—had the effect of permitting prices of oil in that category to rise to the escalated import price levels. This amendment exempted from price control, the first sale of crude oil and natural gas produced from any lease whose average daily production of such substances for the preceding calendar months did not exceed ten barrels per well.

The intent had been to provide an easement and encouragement for the independent producers. The effect, however, was to establish a two-price system which controlled "old" oil at prices which, while still more than double pre-embargo levels, were far below the $10 or more allowed under the exemption.

While a very large part of the energy-related debates within committees and on the floors of both Houses was consumed in discussing the price and related oil profits issues, efforts to roll back crude oil price and enact windfall profits legislation were no more successful than the countering efforts to deregulate both natural gas and crude oil prices. The 93d Congress closed with no agreement so far in sight.

3. PUBLIC LANDS AND RELATED ENERGY MANAGEMENT MEASURES

While clearly many of the measures listed in the previous sections are measures primarily designed to either conserve or increase sup-

plies they also have public lands management implications—for example, the oil shale revenues bill and Outer Continental Shelf leasing proposals; several enactments and proposals deal more directly with public lands policy or other energy management approaches. Among these are the National Resource Lands Management Act, the strip mining legislation, and improved natural gas pipeline safety arrangements.

a. Public lands management

A National Resource Lands Management Act (S. 424) was approved by the Senate July 8, 1974. It provides for the management, protection and development of 451 million acres of federally owned lands which are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Managament. It establishes the policy that, except where disposal is consistent with the conditions of the act, national resource lands will be retained in Federal ownership. It requires that with certain exceptions lands be disposed of at fair market value, under competitive bidding and with the mineral interest retained in Federal ownership.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to grant rights-of-way on national resource lands for such purposes as roads, trails, canals and powerlines but does not provide new authority to grant rights-of-way for oil and gas pipelines, authority for which is provided in the Alaska Pipeline Act. It also provides that States may use revenues received from oil shale development for general governmental purposes rather than exclusively for public roads and school buildings.

b. Regulations governing coal mining

On July 25, 1974, the House approved H.R. 11500, a bill to regulate surface coal mining. The bill would establish a national program for the regulation of surface coal mining as well as the surface effects of underground coal mining. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to the States to encourage State regulation, establish an Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and institute a new program for leasing on Indian lands. In instances where the Federal Government owns the mineral rights but a private individual owns the surface rights, the bill requires the land owner's permission before mining can proceed. This provision will be important for the future development of Western coal lands. A Senate bill, S. 425, passed on October 9, 1973, would have prohibited development of coal in such instances. On December 30, 1974, the President vetoed a compromise measure passed by both Houses.

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1974 (S. 3528) was passed by the Senate July 9, 1974. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to divide any of the coal lands or the deposits of coal owned by the United States into leasing tracts of 40 acres each, or multiples thereof, whichever would permit the most economical mining of the coal. Leases on these lands are to be awarded through competitive bidding. Before any leasing can take place, the Secretary must prepare a comprehensive land use plan for the area containing the proposed coal lease area, and show that such leasing would be consistent with the plan. Opportunity must be provided for public comment and consultation with State and local authorities prior to adoption of the plan.

Coal lands are to be leased for a term of 20 years and thereafter so long as coal is produced annually from that lease. Annual rentals of a minimum of $1 an acre are prescribed, with royalties as determined by the Secretary. The lessee is required to submit a development and reclamation plan to the Secretary which must be approved by him before mining can begin. Where the surface of land is in non-Federal ownership, the Secretary must consult with the surface owner before approving or revising the plan. All moneys paid to any State from proceeds of coal leases may be used by that State and its subdivisions for planning, constructing and maintaining of public facilities and provision of public services, as the legislature of the State may direct.

c. Study of foreign investments in the United States, including coal

The President, on October 26, 1974, signed a bill (P.L. 93–479) to authorize the Nation's first study of foreign investments in the United States to be undertaken in 15 years. A major incentive for approval came from reports that foreign investors were buying up extensive coal lands and mines in Pennsylvania. This law, the Foreign Investment Study Act of 1974, directs the Departments of Commerce and Treasury to conduct a $3 million, 1½ year study, with full subpoena power to support the investigation.

d. Natural gas pipeline safety.

P.L. 93–402, signed August 30, 1974, authorized additional funds to improve safety in natural gas pipelines. Two million dollars were authorized for Fiscal Year 1975 for administrative expenses, primarily for staff and services of the Office of Pipeline Safety in the Department of Transportation; $1.2 million was authorized for State grant-in-aid programs, to fund improved safety standards for intrastate facilities or assist in the enforcement of Federal Safety standards. The funding continues the program of developing and enforcing safety standards, as directed in the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968. At present there are about 1.1 million miles of natural gas distribution systems and around 300,000 miles of transmission lines. During 1973, 893 serious operating failures were reported; that is, leaks resulting in personal or property damage, fatalities or fire. Among those, there were 33 fatalities.

4. CHANGES IN FUNDING PROCEDURES FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Congressional concern with financial problems faced by the nation's electricity supply systems, large and small, is reflected in several measures enacted or passed by one or both Houses, including new funding procedures for the Rural Electrification Administration, the Federal Columbia River Power and Transmission Systems, the Tennessee Valley Authority and public utilities which serve food producers.

a. Rural electrification.

Early in the first session, Congress enacted a comprehensive revision of the rural electrification program (P.L. 93–32). The act converts the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) program from direct loans (from funds appropriated each year by Congress) to insured loans. This will mean that annual budget outlays will be virtually re-

moved from the REA program. Under the new arrangement, loans will be made from a large REA revolving fund using the current assets of the REA (more than $4 billion). Another important change in the act allows 2 percent interest on loans only for electric and telephone systems in sparsely populated areas. Formerly, 2 percent loans were allowed in all cases.

b. Federal Columbia River transmission systems

The President signed into law, as P.L. 93–454, the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (S. 3362). The primary purpose of this legislation is to establish a new financing policy for the operations of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and for the construction for new transmission facilities in the Pacific Northwest. The bill would not affect the authorization or financing of Federal electric generating facilities. In the past few years, decisions associated with the appropriation process delayed timely construction of BPA transmission facilities, and regional planning for new transmission lines. The bill would establish a Bonneville Power Administration fund in the Treasury to authorize BPA to issue and sell revenue bonds. This action is intended to assure an adequate, flexible and timely cash flow.

c. Tennessee Valley Authority

On March 20, 1974, the House passed H.R. 11929, amending the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, to provide that expenditures for pollution control facilities will be credited against required power investment return payments and repayments. It passed the Senate, as S. 3057, November 19, 1974, but was pocket vetoed by the President, on December 23, 1974.

The bill was intended to place the TVA on a similar footing with other U.S. power producing systems, public and private, who have access to a large variety of tax and other investment credit offsets for which TVA is not eligible. The effect of the bill would have been to deprive the Treasury of an estimated $384.5 million over the next 5 years in revenues from TVA investment return payments and repayments it would otherwise have been required to pay.

d. Public utility cooperative serving food producers

S. 2150, passed by the Senate on December 14, 1973, would have broadened the credit eligibility for public utility cooperatives serving producers of food, fiber and other agricultural products or permit greater access to funds from banks for cooperatives set up under the Farm Credit Act of 1971. Although eligibility for such funds is otherwise limited to associations in which "farmers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products" makeup not less than 80 percent of the voting members, this requirement is reduced to 60 percent for public utility cooperatives.

The provision was considered necessary because of the difficulty many of these utilities were facing in the search for capital funds to enable expansion of facilities and services and because public utility cooperatives, even if supplying services primarily to agricultural clients, rarely have so high a percentage of practicing farmers among their own voting members.

5. INTERIM ASSISTANCE TO DEAL WITH ENERGY-RELATED DISLOCATIONS

Meanwhile, in advance of completion of the Administration's basic energy policy review and Congressional consensus on pending issues, Congress has authorized several measures to help deal with immediate economic problems and dislocations related to energy shortages, among them authorization for diesel price pass-throughs, protection of independent petroleum producers and marketers, assistance to small business and special economic adjustment aid.

a. Diesel fuel prices

In early February, Congress took prompt action to resolve a major problem in the independent truckers' strike. S.J. Res. 185, which was approved as P.L. 93–249 on February 8, 1974, waived time requirements for an Interstate Commerce Commission order to allow a pass-through of diesel fuel price increases starting on February 15, 1974. On January 20, 1974, the ICC issued a proposed order to require common carrriers to allow a pass-through of increased fuel costs to independent truckers since May 15, 1973. This authorization was needed since, under the Interstate Commerce Act, the ICC could not have made this ruling effective until March 20, 1974.

b. Protection of independent gasoline dealers

A related bill, S. 1694, which passed the Senate August 7, 1974, is designed to protect independent gasoline dealers from inequitable treatment by oil companies. (Ensuring this kind of protection was a major objective of the original emergency petroleum allocation bill, S. 1507, described above in section A–1.) Known as the "dealer day in court" bill, it would ban arbitrary termination, cancellation of or failure to renew a franchise of an independent station operator by an oil supplier unless the operator failed to meet his obligations. Similar legislation has already been approved by the House as part of other emergency energy bills which either died or were vetoed.

c. Aid for energy-affected small businesses

Legislation was signed August 23, 1974, amending earlier small business enactments and increasing the ceiling authority of the Small Business Administration from $4.875 billion to $6 billion (P.L. 93–386).

The law includes the substance of previously debated and passed House and Senate bills (S. 3096 and H.R. 13068) which specifically lists as eligible under the various aid programs identified in the bill, "any small business concerns seriously and adversely affected by a shortage of fuel, electrical energy, or energy-producing resources, or by a shortage of raw or processed materials resulting from such shortages, if the Small Business Administration determines that such concern has suffered or is likely to suffer substantial economic injury without assistance under this paragraph."

Identified during debate as examples of firms which could apply, for assistance under this definition were: independent truckers, gasoline retailers, hotel and motel and restaurants, small plastics processors and manufacturers, automobile and recreational vehicle dealers, shrimp fishermen and ski operators. Small firms reportedly account for more

than one-half of the employment and nearly 40 percent of the GNP of the United States.

d. Special economic development and adjustment aid

Additional economic assistance for energy affected areas is included in the Public Works and Economic Development Act (H.R. 14883), enacted as P.L. 93–423 on September 27, 1974. A new title IX (Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance) authorizes, in addition to the regular public works and other employment assistance, grants to permit prompt action to overcome economic dislocation caused by Federal energy allotment programs or environmental requirements. Grants may be used for public facilities and services, business development, planning, unemployment compensation, rent supplements, mortgage assistance, relocation of individuals and other purposes. Section 905 authorized $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975 and $100,000,000 for FY 1976 for aid under this title.

Summary Conclusions

Several key energy issues were still pending when the 93d Congress adjourned. These included (1) revisions in oil and gas depletion allowances and other long standing petroleum production incentives; (2) oil pricing policies and deregulation of wellhead prices on natural gas; and (3) special executive authority to undertake end-use consumer rationing and other mandatory conservation measures.

Notwithstanding these particular delays, the record of the 93d Congress already shows solid accomplishment in many key energy areas. These include: Conservation legislation; measures to manage and expand production of energy supplies; new thrusts to develop commercial application of solar and geothermal energy technology; and a number of organizational changes which provide a solid foundation for reducing the fragmented pattern of U.S. policy administration.

No separate energy information agency has been created, but FEA and the new ERDA and NRC laws incorporate important energy data gathering and disseminating authorities and responsibilities. Similarly, although no separate energy unemployment compensation bill has been enacted, relief for energy-affected industries and areas was included in legislation dealing with the Small Business assistance programs and the Public Works and Economic Development loan and grant program. The Housing and Urban Development Act also provided additional employment opportunities, as well as increasing funds for solar energy installation and housing conservation improvements.

LIST OF ENERGY-RELATED BILLS RECEIVING ACTION IN THE 93D CONGRESS

Compiled by

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National Fuels and Energy Policy Study

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public Laws:

S. 1501, WATER RESOURCES PLANNING APPROPRIATIONS ACT (P.L. 93–55)

A Bill To amend the Water Resources Planning Act to provide for continuing authorization for appropriations.

INTRODUCED: April 6, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Fannin.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, April 6, 1973.
Committee consideration and markup, May 16, 1973.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by Senator Jackson, May 23, 1973. Senate Report 93–174.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, May 30, 1973.
Senate agreed to the House amendments, June 21, 1973.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 5, 1973.
House Committee discharged by unanimous consent, June 19, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House with House amendments, by a voice vote, June 19, 1973.

FINAL ACTION: Effective July 1, 1973.

S. 1081, RIGHTS-OF-WAY THROUGH FEDERAL LANDS ACT (P.L. 93–153)

A Bill To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-way across Federal lands where the use of such rights-of-way is in the public interest and the applicant for the right-of-way demonstrates the financial and technical capability to use the right-of-way in a manner which will protect the environment.

INTRODUCED: March 1, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

42–111—75——4

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee, March 9 and 27, 1973. Open executive mark-up sessions were held by the Committee on April 10, 11, 12, 13, 16; May 7, 8, 9, and 29, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, amended, June 12, 1973. Senate Report 93–207.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action July 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16, 1973.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Senator Stevens' amdt No. 208 (for Senator Magnuson), to step up to June 30, 1974, the effective date of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 as it pertains to coastwise shipping, July 9, 1973.

By 78 yeas to 11 nays, the Senate agreed to Senator Jackson's amdt No. 306, to grant to the Federal Trade Commission full power and legal authority to enable it to identify and prevent unfair methods of competition and anticompetitive conduct, July 10, 1973.

By unanimous vote of 91 yeas, Senator Pastore's amendment to provide for equitable allocation of crude oil and petroleum products between regions of the country and the several States, July 11, 1973.

By 86 yeas to 6 nays Senator Jackson's amdt No. 315, providing Congressional declaration that development and taking of North Slope crude oil and natural gas are matters of great national urgency, July 11, 1973.

By 88 yeas to 4 nays, modified Senator McIntyre's amendment to require Senate confirmation of appointments to be Director of the Energy Policy Office, July 11, 1973.

By 93 yeas to 2 nays, Senator Robert C. Byrd's amdt No. 326, to require Senate confirmation of appointments of head of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, July 12, 1973.

By 92 yeas to 2 nays, Senator Jackson's amdt No. 314, of a perfecting nature, to close possible loopholes by which exports of crude oil from Alaska could reduce the total supply of petroleum available to the United States, July 12, 1973.

Senator Buckley's amdt No. 308, to provide that if production of Alaska North Slope oil has not commenced by July 1, 1976, biannual advances of $7.5 million will be made to the Alaska Native Fund until such production begins, July 13, 1973.

Senator Jackson's amendment (to Senator Buckley's amdt No. 308), to provide that if North Slope oil production has not commenced by December 1, 1976, the loans provided would be forgiven, July 13, 1973.

Senator Jackson's amdt No. 328, to make right-of-way permittees liable to any Alaska Natives for damages resulting from use of such right-of-way, July 13, 1973.

By 66 yeas to 3 nays, Senator Jackson's amendment (as a substitute for another Bartlett's amdt No. 320), to exempt from price controls and allocation programs first sale of crude oil and natural gas liquids produced from any lease whose average daily production of such substances does not exceed 10 barrels per well, July 14, 1973.

By 67 yeas to 1 nay Senator Bartlett's amdt No. 320, as amended by Senator Jackson's substitute, July 14, 1973.

By 46 yeas to 21 nays, Senator Hart's amdt No. 332, to modify Federal Reporting Services Act of 1942 to exempt independent Federal regulatory agencies from the limitation of that act, July 14, 1973.

Senator Stevens' amdt No. 299 (for Senator Magnuson) to direct the establishment of a positive vessel traffic control system for Prince William Sound and Valdez, Alaska, July 14, 1973.

Senator Bentsen's modified amendment to require GAO approval prior to an independent regulatory agency's publishing new or revised reporting requirements, July 16, 1973.

By 49 yeas to 36 nays, Senator Buckley's amdt No. 309, to assure that no policy will be implemented which is not specifically authorized by the Congress, July 16, 1973.

By unanimous vote of 86 yeas, Senator Jackson's amendment to retain in the Congress authority to monitor, review, and reject any agreement relating to the export of petroleum from Alaska, should that decision be made by the President, July 16, 1973.

Senator Gravel's amendment to include in any pipeline negotiations possible utilization of the Northwest Passage to transport oil by tanker, July 16, 1973.

By 52 yeas to 33 nays, the Senate sustained the Chair when it ruled as non-germane to provisions of the bill Senator Moss's amdt No. 337, designed to remove an artificial impediment to bringing cases under section 2(a) of Robinson-Patman Act, a statute designed to protect the small independent businessman from discrimination by larger buyers and sellers, July 16, 1973.

Senator Stevens' amendment providing for separability of provisions of the bill, July 17, 1973.

Senator Stevens' amendment declaring congressional intent that trans-Alaska pipeline is the most feasible means to transport North Slope crude oil to domestic markets, July 17, 1973.

By 49 yeas to 48 nays, modified Senator Gravel's amdt No. 226, authorizing and directing construction of a trans-Alaska pipeline and barring further court review of environmental aspects of such project. (Motion to reconsider tabled by 50 yeas to 49 nays).

Senator Mondale's amdt No. 240, called for negotiations with Canada with a view to a pipeline corridor through Canada, which, during the course of proceedings, was modified by inclusion therein of provisions of (1) Senator Humphrey's amdt No. 325 to reduce by three months period for the conduct of a study by the National Academy of Sciences, and (2) Senator McGovern's amdt No. 317, requiring a report to the Senate and House Interior Committees on progress of negotiations, July 13, 1973.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

By 31 yeas and 62 nays modified Senator Mondale's amendment (as a substitute for Senator Jackson's amdt No. 314) allowing Presidential approval of exports of Alaskan oil unless either the House or Senate within 90 days disapproves such a decision, July 12, 1973.

By 29 yeas to 61 nays, with one voting present, modified Senator Mondale's amdt No. 240, calling for negotiations with Canada with a view to a pipeline corridor through Canada, July 13, 1973.

By 33 yeas to 58 nays, with one voting present, modified Senator Eagleton's amdt No. 323, to maintain the right-of-way provisions of committee reported bill and at the same time calling for a feasibility study of proposed trans-Canada route, July 13, 1973.

By 43 yeas to 54 nays, and one voting present, Senator Stevens' amdt No. 341, vesting in a district court of three judges in the district of Alaska jurisdiction to consider any civil actions or proceeding to which the United States is a party involving the constitutionality of this act or any of its provisions, July 17, 1973.

Passed the Senate, amended, by a roll call vote of 77 yeas to 20 nays, July 17, 1973.

Senate disagreed to House amendment and requested a conference appointing Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bible, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Hansen, and Mr. Hatfield as conferees, September 5, 1973.

Senate agreed to the conference report by a roll call vote of 80 yeas to 5 nays, November 13, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

House passed S. 1081 after being amended to contain the language of H.R. 9130, as passed, August 2, 1973.

House insisted on its amendment and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Haley, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Johnson (of California), Mr. Udall, Mr. Saylor, Mr. Steiger (of Arizona), and Mr. Young (of Alaska) as conferees, September 12, 1973.

House agreed to the conference report, November 12, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met September 13, 18, 20, 27; October 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1973.

Conference report filed in the House October 31, 1973. Conference Report 93–617.

House ordered the conference report recommitted to conference, November 7, 1973.

Conferees met and after agreeing to certain changes agreed to file a second report, November 7, 1973.

Second conference report filed in the House November 7, 1973. Conference Report 93–624.

FINAL ACTION: Effective November 16, 1973.

S. 1570, EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION ACT OF 1973 (P.L. 93–159)

A Bill To authorize the President of the United States to allocate energy and fuels when he determines and declares that extraordinary shortages or dislocations in the distribution of energy and fuels exist or are imminent and that the public health, safety, or welfare is thereby jeopardized; to provide for the delegation of authority to the Secretary of the Interior; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Hollings.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee May 1, 1973. Serial No. 93–10.

Executive mark-up sessions were held by the Committee May 7 and 10, 1973.

Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, with amendments May 17, 1973. Senate Report 93–159.

SENATE ACTION: Senate floor action June 1, 4, and 5, 1973.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

By 44 yeas to 12 nays, Senator Moss' amdt No. 159 (to Senator Jackson's amdt No. 145 in the nature of a substitute), providing that petroleum refiners and distributors may not deliver or offer for delivery a smaller percentage quantity of petroleum products than the quantity which they delivered in any quarter of the period of October 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972, June 1, 1973.

By unanimous consent of 56 yeas, Senator Ribicoff's amendment designed to ensure that cities, towns, counties, and States will be able to get enough gasoline and fuel oil to provide essential services to its citizens, June 1, 1973.

Modified Senator Kennedy's amdt No. 165, designed to preserve the role of the independents as distributors in the petroleum industry, June 4, 1973.
Senator Randolph's amendment declaring the sense of the Congress to reduce speed limits on Federal-aid highways in order to conserve fuel, June 4, 1973.
Senator Fannin's amendment to ensure that the allocations system will not jeopardize the supply of crude oil or refined petroleum products, June 4, 1973.
By unanimous consent of 80 yeas modified Senator Humphrey's amdt No. 168 to prevent unfair competitive practices in the manufacturing and marketing of petroleum supplies, June 4, 1973.
Senator Eastland's amendment, calling for the President to develop a national voluntary energy conservation program, June 4, 1973.
Senator Bartlett's amendment calling for greater use of economy models of automobiles and trucks, elimination of certain Government limousines, and programs to promote greater use of car pools, June 4, 1973.
Senator Humphrey's amdt No. 170, reducing from 60 to 30 days following date of enactment time for the President to implement the act, June 4, 1973.
Senator Humphrey's amdt No. 171, to define an "independent refiner" as one who produces in the United States less than 100,000 barrels per day (instead of 30,000 barrels) of petroleum products during the base period, June 4, 1973.
Senator Biden's amendment to make mandatory the implementation of the fuel allocation program established under this bill, June 4, 1973.
Senator Curtis' amendment clarifying the definition of the objectives of the bill as they pertain to the maintenance of essential agricultural operations, including production and preservation of food, June 4, 1973.
By 63 yeas to 27 nays, Senator McIntyre's amdt No. 152, urging the President to take further action to effectively stabilize prices on crude oil and petroleum products, June 5, 1973.
Senator Bayh's amdt No. 167, to change from September 1, 1974, to March 1, 1975, the expiration date of the provisions of the bill, June 5, 1973.
Senator Humphrey's amendment urging the several States to establish Offices of Fuel and Energy Conservation to encourage voluntary conservation of petroleum products, June 5, 1973.
Modified Senator Pearson's amdt No. 180, directing the President to use his authority to assure that fuels are allocated in such a manner as to assure adequate production, processing, and distribution of food and fiber, June 5, 1973.
Senator Nunn's amendment of a technical and clarifying nature to Senator Moss' amdt No. 159 (agreed to by the Senate on June 1, 1973), June 5, 1973.
Senator Bellmon's amdt No. 184, calling for allocations to be made across the board to assure that all petroleum products will be sold under the same regulations, June 5, 1973.
Senator Stevens' amendment, clarifying the definition of objectives of the bill as they pertain to the protection of the national defense, June 5, 1973.
Senator Kennedy's amendment to provide that, to the extent practicable, independent refiners and dealers be supplied on an equitable basis taking into consideration past supply relationships and unused refinery capacity, June 5, 1973.
Senator Jackson's substitute, amdt No. 145, as amended, June 5, 1973.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

By 21 yeas to 71 nays, Senator Bartlett's amdt No. 182, to provide that compensation paid for fuels allocated under this act shall not be less than the price obtained or lawfully obtainable in a free competitive market, June 5, 1973.
By 42 yeas to 51 nays, modified Senator Bartlett's amdt No. 183, to exempt from allocation or price restraints a stripper well of not more than 10 barrels per day and small producers of crude oil who produce not more than the average of 1,500 barrels per day, June 5, 1973.

Passed the Senate, amended, by a roll call vote of 85–10, June 5, 1973.

Senate disagreed to the House amendment and requested a conference, appointing Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Cook as conferees, October 30, 1973.
Senate agreed to the conference report, November 14, 1973 by a vote of 83–3. Conference Report 93–628.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, June 7, 1973.
House passed S. 1570 after being amended to include the language of H.R. 9681, as passed, October 17, 1973.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference, appointing Mr. Staggers, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Van Deerlin, Mr. Brown (of Ohio), and Mr. Collins (of Texas) as conferees, October 31, 1973.
House agreed to the conference report, November 13, 1973. Conference Report 93–628.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met November 6 and 7, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House November 10, 1973. Conference Report 93–628.

FINAL ACTION: Effective November 27, 1973.

S. 3362, FEDERAL COLUMBIA RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS ACT (P.L. 93–454)

A Bill To enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the operation, maintenance and continued construction of the Federal Transmission System in the Pacific Northwest by use of the revenues of the Federal Columbia River Power System and the proceeds of revenue bonds, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 22, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS

Mr. Church, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Packwood.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, April 22, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on June 6, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended, July 25, 1974. Senate Report 93–1030.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, by a voice vote, July 30, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, August 5, 1974.

Committee consideration and mark-up, August 6 and September 18, 1974.
Reported to the House by the Committee, September 25, 1974. House Report 93–1375.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House by a voice vote, October 7, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 18, 1974.

S. 3234, SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93–473)

A Bill To authorize a vigorous Federal program of research and development to assure the utilization of solar energy as a major source for our national energy needs, to provide for the development of suitable incentives for rapid commercial use of solar technology and to establish an Office of Solar Energy Research in the United States Government.

INTRODUCTION: March 26, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Cook, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Brock, Mr. Dole, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Williams and Mr. Pell.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearing by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, June 27, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by Senator Jackson, September 12, 1974. Senate Report 93–1151.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, September 17, 1974.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Johnston, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Fannin, and Mr. McClure as conferees, September 23, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 11, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by unanimous consent, September 19, 1974.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Wydler, Mr. Teague, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Symington, Mr. Mosher, and Mr. Fuqua as conferees, September 24, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 9, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House October 7, 1974. Conference Report 93–1428.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met October 2, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 26, 1974.

H.R. 16757, EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION EXTENSION ACT (P.L. 93–511)

A Bill To extend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 until August 31, 1975.

INTRODUCED: September 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Torbert H. Macdonald.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, September 19, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, September 24, 1974.

Reported to the House by the Committee, October 8, 1974. House Report 93–1443.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House by a vote of 335–55, November 19, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, November 21, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective December 5, 1974.

S. 1283, FEDERAL NON-NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93–577)

A Bill To establish a National Program for Research, Development, and Demonstration in Fuels and Energy and for the Coordination and Financial Supplementation of Federal Energy Research and Development; to establish Development Corporations to Demonstrate Technologies for Shale Oil Development, Coal Gasification Development, Advanced Power Cycle Development, Geothermal Steam Development, and Coal Liquefaction Development; to Authorize and Direct the Secretary of the Interior to Make Minerals Resources of the Public Lands Available for said Development Corporations; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 19, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson, Randolph, and Magnuson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Eastland, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Robert C. Byrd, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Moss, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McGee, Mr. Symington, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Williams, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Tunney, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cook, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Case, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Pell, Mr. Taft, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Beall, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Javits, Mr. McClure, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Fong, and Mr. Domenici.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, June 21 and 22; July 11 and 12, 1973. Serial No. 93–13.

Full Committee mark-up sessions were held September 18; October 8, 23, 31; November 2, 13, 26, 27, and 30, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, amended, December 1, 1973. Senate Report 93–589.

SENATE ACTION: Senate floor action December 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1973.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Senator Metcalf's amdt No. 768, to provide that the National Science Foundation give particular attention to the evaluation of all promising energy-related inventions, December 6, 1973.
Senator Hart's amendment No. 766, providing substitute language for provisions of the bill dealing with patents policy and licensing, December 6, 1973.
Senator Hathaway's amdt to add tidal power to the list of potential sources, December 6, 1973.
Senator Tunney's amdt No. 762, to encourage a program for the exchange of energy and energy-related foreign technologies in the areas of magnetohydrodynamics, December 6, 1973.
Senator Nunn's amdt No. 773, declaring the policy of the Congress that small business be given an equal opportunity to participate in the energy research and development programs, December 6, 1973.
Senator Dominick's amdt No. 764, to include among research priorities determination of the economics and commercial viability of the production and use of methane gas as an energy source, December 6, 1973.
Modified Senator Schweiker's amdt No. 765, to insure that anthracite and lignite as well as bituminous coal will receive appropriate consideration as improved mining materals are explored, December 6, 1973.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

By 29 yeas to 57 nays, the Senate rejected a proposal by Senator Percy to refer the bill to the Committee on Government Operations for not to exceed one week, with certain provisos, December 5, 1973.
By 6 yeas to 81 nays, the Senate rejected Senator Percy's motion that the bill be referred to the Committee on Government Operations for a period not to exceed 60 days, December 5, 1973.
Modified Senator Bellmon's amdt No. 763 (in the nature of a substitute), stated purpose of which would place the greater reliance on the private sector in the development of energy (tabled by 71 yeas to 17 nays), December 6, 1973.
Senator Bellmon's amendment to establish in the Treasury a Competitive Research and Development Price Supply Fund (tabled by 57 yeas to 28 nays), December 6, 1973.
By 37 yeas to 44 nays, Senator Bellmon's amdt No. 771, to provide substitute language for section 119, relating to acquistion of essential materials for development of energy, December 6, 1973.
By 11 yeas to 66 nays, Senator Bellmon's amdt No. 772, providing substitute language for section 108, setting guidelines for joint Federal-industry corporations, December 6, 1973.

Passed the Senate December 7, 1973, by a vote of 82–0.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Jackson, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Buckley, and Mr. McClure as conferees, September 12, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a vote of 91–1, December 17, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, December 13, 1973.

Considered by the Subcommittee on February 4, 1974.
Committee discharged by resolution, September 11, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House with amendments by a voice vote, September 11, 1974.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Udall, Mr. Teague, Mr. Mosher, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. Ruppe, and Mr. Seiberling as conferees, September 19, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 378–5, December 16, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met November 26 and December 3, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House December 11, 1974. Conference Report 93–1563.

FINAL ACTION: Effective December 31, 1974.

H.R. 10701, DEEP WATER PORT ACT (P.L. 93–627)

A Bill To amend the Act of October 27, 1965, relating to public works on rivers and harbors to provide for construction and operation of certain port facilities. (Certain provisions contained in H.R. 11951).

INTRODUCED: October 3, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman John B. Breaux.

COSPONSORS: Mrs. Boggs, Mr. Burke (Calif.), Mr. Clark, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Dorn, Mr. Ginn, Mr. Hébert, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Jones (Ala.), Mr. Lott, Mr. Milford, Mr. Passman, Mr. Rarick, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Waggonner, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Charles Wilson (Texas), and Mr. Wright.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the House Committee on Public Works, October 13, 1973.
Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Committee on Public Works.
Hearings were held by Subcommittees on October 9 and 11, 1973.
Hearings were held by the full Committee on November 15, 1973.
Reported to the House with amendments November 28, 1973. House Report 93–668.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended by a vote of 318–9, June 6, 1974.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Breaux, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Harsha, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jones (Ala), Mr. Synder, and Mrs. Sullivan as conferees, November 26, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report (93–1605) by a voice vote, December 17, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred jointly to the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, June 11, 1974.
Committees discharged October 9, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, October 9, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Long and Mr. Stevens as conferees, December 2, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report (93–1360) by a voice vote, December 17, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met December 11 and 16, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House December 16, 1974. Conference Report 93–1605.
Conference report filed in the Senate December 16, 1974. Conference Report 93–1360.

FINAL ACTION: Effective January 3, 1975.

Bills:

S. 268, THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE ACT

A Bill To establish a national land use policy, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to assist the States to develop and implement State land use programs, to coordinate Federal programs and policies which have a land use impact, to coordinate planning and management of Federal lands and planning and management of adjacent non-Federal lands, and to establish an Office of Land Use Policy Administration in the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 9, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Bellmon, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Javits, Mr. McGee, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Moss, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Tunney.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee, February 6, 7, 26, and 27, 1973.
Field hearings were held by the full Committee in Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, April 2 and 3, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, amended, June 7, 1973, Senate Report 93–197.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action June 15, 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1973.
Passed the Senate amended June 21, 1973, by a vote of 64–21.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Environment of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 25, 1973. (House considering its own bill H.R. 10294.)

H.R. 10294, LAND USE PLANNING ACT OF 1974

A Bill To establish land use policy; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to guidelines issued by the Council on Environmental Quality, to make grants to assist the States to develop and implement comprehensive land use planning processes; to coordinate Federal programs and policies which have a land use impact; to make grants to Indian tribes to assist them to develop and implement land use planning processes for reservation and other Tribal lands; to provide land use planning directives for the public lands; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: September 13, 1973

AUTHOR: Congressman Morris K. Udall

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Ruppe, Mr. Saylor, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Meeds, Mr. Vigorito, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Burke (of Calif.), Mr. Owens, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. Steelman, Mr. Martin (of N.C.), and Mr. Cronin.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee, September 13, 1973.
*Reported to the House with amendments, February 13, 1974. House Report 93–798.**

S. 424, NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT

A Bill To provide for the management, protection, and development of the national resource lands, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 18, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Bennett, Mr. Church, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Javits, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Moss, Mr. Pastore, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Public Land of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, January 18, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee March 1 and July 23, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, amended, May 23, 1974. Senate Report 93–873.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action July 8, 1974.
Passed the Senate amended, July 8, 1974, by a vote of 71–1.

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*No further action taken.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, August 5, 1974.*

S. 425, SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT OF 1974

A Bill To provide for the cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the States with respect to the regulation of surface mining operations, and the acquisition and reclamation of abandoned mines, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 18, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Buckley, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. Moss.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials and Fuels of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, January 18, 1973.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, March 13, 14, 15, 16, and April 30, 1973.

Reported to the Senate, by the Committee, amended, September 21, 1973. Senate Report 93–402.

SENATE ACTION:

Floor action, October 8, and 9, 1973.

Passed the Senate, amended, by a vote of 82–8, October 9, 1973.

Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Buckley, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. Nelson as conferees, July 30, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, December 16, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining, and Environment of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 2, 1973.

Committee discharged by resolution, July 25, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by unanimous consent, July 25, 1974.

House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Camp, Mr. Ketchem, Mr. Melcher, Mrs. Mink, Mr. Roncalio (Wyo.), Mr. Ruppe, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Steiger (Arizona), Mr. Udall, and Mr. Vigorito as conferees, August 1, 1974.

House agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, December 13, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met, August 7, 15, 20, 21, 22; September 12, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26; October 1, 2, 3, 8; November 19, 20, 21, and December 3, 1974.

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*No further action taken.

Conference report filed in the House December 5, 1974. Conference Report 93–1522.

FINAL ACTION: Vetoed December 30, 1974.

H.R. 11500, SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT

A Bill To provide for the regulation of surface coal mining operations in the United States, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States to encourage the State regulation of surface mining and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: November 15, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman Morris K. Udall.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bingham, Mr. Burke (CA.), Mr. Burton, Mr. DeLugo, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Martin, (N.C.), Mr. Meeds, Mrs. Mink, Mr. McDade, Mr. Owens, Mr. Peyser, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Roncalio (Wyo.), Mr Ruppe, Mr. Seiberling, and Mr. Vigorito.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 15, 1973. (Hearings were held prior to introduction.)
Committee consideration and mark-up, February 20, and May 14, 1974.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, May 30, 1974. House Report 93–1072.

HOUSE ACTION:

Floor action, July 17, 18, 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1974.
Passed the House amended, by a vote of 291–81, July 25, 1974.
Laid on the table by the House by unanimous consent, July 25, 1974.
(S. 425 passed the House in lieu.)

S. 454, NEW ENERGY SOURCES CORPORATION

A Bill To establish a corporation for the development of new energy sources, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 18, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Frank E. Moss.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, January 18, 1973.*

S. 935, ELECTRIC FACILITIES SITING ACT

A Bill To assure protection of environmental values while facilities construction of needed electric power supply facilities, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 21, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson and Fannin (by request).

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 21, 1973.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 1162, NATIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To encourage the Development of the National Energy Resources of the United States in order to assure dependable and adequate energy supplies.

INTRODUCED: March 12, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Bellmon and Cranston.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 12, 1973.*

S. 1586, STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVES AND IMPORT POLICY ACT

A Bill To create a system of strategic petroleum reserves in the Department of the Interior; to limit imports of oil and natural gas to levels, sources, and forms that are consistent with national security, public safety, and welfare; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 16, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Ribicoff.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, May 30 and July 26, 1973. Serial No. 93–11.*

S. 1751, DEEPWATER PORT FACILITIES ACT

A Bill To amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the construction and operation of deepwater port facilities.

INTRODUCED: May 8, 1973. (Jointly referred to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Commerce, and Public Works.)

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson (by request).

COSPONSORS: Mr. Baker, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Randolph (by request).

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred jointly to the Committees on Interior, Commerce and Public Works, May 8, 1973.

Hearings were held by full Committee, jointly with the Senate Committees on Public Works and Commerce, July 23, 24 and 25; August 1; October 2 and 3, 1973.

Full Committee markup by Interior Committee and ordered reported jointly with Public Works and Commerce as original bill.

SENATE ACTION:

(H.R. 10701 passed in the Senate in lieu.)

S. 2167

A Bill To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct research, development, and demonstration projects in the fields of energy sources and technologies.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: July 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Marlow W. Cook.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Robert C. Byrd, Mr. Baker, Mr. Moss and Mr. Randolph.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular, July 13, 1973.*

S. 2176, THE NATIONAL FUELS AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To provide for a national fuels and energy conservation policy, to establish an Office of Energy Conservation in the Department of the Interior; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: July 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Bible, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Church, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Moss, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Roth, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearing by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, August 1, 1973. Serial No. 93–7, Pt. II.

Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, amended on September 27, 1973, Senate Report 93–409.

Re-Referred jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Public Works, September 27, 1973.

Reported to the Senate by the Commerce Committee, with amendments; Public Works Committee discharged from further action, November 15, 1973. Senate Report 93–526.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, subsequently passage was vacated and returned to Senate Calendar, November 19, 1973.

Passed by the Senate, December 10, 1973 by a vote of 75–15.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, December 17, 1973.*

S. 2260

A Bill Relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-way for pipelines under the Mineral Leasing Act; and for other purposes.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: July 26, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Floyd K. Haskell.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. Nelson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Special Subcommittee on Integrated Oil Operations established to study S. 2260, July 31, 1973.

Hearings were held by the Special Subcommittee, November 28, and 29; December 5, 6, 12, 13, and 20, 1973; January 29; February 20 and 21; and December 3, 1974.*

S. 2462, ENERGY CONSERVATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To regulate commerce and improve the efficiency of energy utilization by consumers by establishing the Energy Conservation Research and Development Corporation, authorizing the establishment by States of energy conservation councils; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: September 20, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senators Jackson, Mondale, and Magnuson.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Percy and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 20, 1973.*

S. 2465, GEOTHERMAL ENERGY ACT

A Bill To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to guarantee loans for the financing of commercial ventures in geothermal energy; to coordinate Federal activities in geothermal energy exploration, research and development, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: September 21, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Alan Bible.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Church, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. McClure, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 21, 1973.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on November 7, 1973.

Reported to the Senate by Senator Bible, amended, May 15, 1974. Senate Report 93–849.

SENATE ACTION:

Indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

H.R. 14920 passed in lieu.

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*No further action taken.

S. 2589, THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY ENERGY ACT

A Bill To authorize and direct the President and State and local governments to develop contingency plans for reducing petroleum consumption and assuring the continuation of vital public services in the event of emergency fuel shortages or severe dislocations in the Nation's fuel distribution system; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 18, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Randolph, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Moss, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bible, Mr. Javits, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Metzenbaum.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

A hearing and open mark up session was held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study on November 8 and 9, 1973. Serial No. 93–22, Pts. I & II.

Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, amended, November 13, 1973. Senate Report 93–498.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action November 14, 15, 16, and 19, 1973.

Passed the Senate by a rollcall vote of 78–6, November 19, 1973.

Senate disagreed to the House amendment and requested a conference appointing Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bible, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Stevenson as conferees, December 17, 1973.

Motion to table conference report rejected (60–0). Modified version of S. 2589 is added as an amendment to S. 921, the Wild and Scenic Rivers bill which the House passed, amended, and returned to the Senate. Senate agrees to the amendment by a vote of 52–8, December 21, 1973.

Senate resumes consideration of conference report, January 24, 1974.

Senate recommitted the report to conference committee by a vote of 57–37, January 29, 1974.

Senate began consideration of conference report, February 7, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report by a vote of 67–32, February 19, 1974.

Veto was sustained by a vote of 58–40, March 6, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

House passed S. 2589, after being amended to contain the language of H.R. 11882, as passed, December 14, 1943.

House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Staggers, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Moss, Mr. Rogers,

Mr. Broyhill (of North Carolina), Mr. Brown (of Ohio), and Mr. Hastings as conferees, December 14, 1973.
House failed to pass H. Res. 759, 760, and 761 which would suspend rules and allow House consideration of S. 921, as amended, December 21, 1973.
House filed conference report, January 22, 1974. Conference Report 93–763.
House filed conference report February 7, 1974. Conference Report 93–793.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 258–151, February 27, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met December 17, 18, 19, and 21, 1973.
Conference report filed in the Senate, December 21, 1973. Conference Report 93–663. (Recommitted to Conference)
Conferees met again February 4, 5, and 6, 1974.
Conference report filed in the Senate, February 6, 1974. Conference Report 93–681. (Passed)
House filed conference report, February 7, 1974, Conference Report 93–793. (Passed)

FINAL ACTION: Vetoed March 6, 1974.

AMENDMENTS [1]

Amdt No. 649, Senators Moss and Cranston, tax deduction for energy conservation by home improvements (new section 209 title II) was agreed to, as amended, by voice vote, November 15, 1973.
Amdt No. 650, Senators Proxmire and Helms, to eliminate the use of chauffeured limousines, with exceptions was agreed to, as amended, by a vote of 53–16, November 16, 1973.
Amdt No. 652, Senator McIntyre, to terminate the export of certain fuels having an adverse impact on domestic supplies was agreed to, as amended, by voice vote, November 16, 1973.
Amdt No. 653, Senators Javits and Hatfield, concurrent resolution allowing Congress to terminate all authority granted to this Act, thirty days after passage was agreed to by voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Amdt No. 654, Senators Mondale, Eagleton, Humphrey, and Proxmire, U.S.-Canadian energy negotiations for joint solutions was agreed to by voice vote, November 16, 1973.
Amdt No. 656, Senators Helms, Thurmond, and Byrd (of Va.), reduction of petroleum consumption by limitation on transportation of students was tabled by a vote of 48–39, November 19, 1973.
Amdt No. 658, Senators Haskell and Chiles, to begin rationing measures not later than January 15, 1974, was rejected by a vote of 62–17, November 16, 1973.
Amdt No. 660, Senator Stevenson, "National Energy Emergency Disaster Assistance Plan" was agreed to by a vote of 62–17, November 16, 1973.
Amdt No. 661, Senator Stevenson, order production from all Federal oil and gas leases, shut-in by the United States Geological Survey, was rejected by a vote of 32–48, November 16, 1973.
Amdt No. 662, Senators McClellan, Long, Hansen, Buckley, Stevens, Fulbright, Fannin, Bartlett, Hatfield, Domenici, Tunney, and Bentsen, allocation of materials and fuels associated with continued fuel production, was agreed to, as amended, by voice vote, November 19, 1973.

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[1] Amendments have been listed numerically according to amendment number. Not necessarily in order of the date the amendment was acted upon. (i.e. adopted or rejected).

Amdt No. 663, Senators Taft and Nunn, the role of small business in achieving energy conservation was agreed to, as amended, by voice vote, November 16, 1973.

Amdt No. 666, Senator Bartlett, to allow price adjustments in order to stimulate increased production of energy products was rejected by a vote of 35–47, November 16, 1973.

Amdt No. 667, Senator Bentsen, Administrative handling of programs prior to implementation was agreed to by voice vote, November 16, 1973.

Amdt No. 668, Senator Fannin, rapid coal conversion designs for future construction of fossil fuel fired baseload electrical powerplants was agreed to by voice vote, November 16, 1973.

Amdt No. 669, Senator Fannin, injunctive relief was agreed to by voice vote, November 16, 1973.

Amdt No. 671, Senator Fannin, Department of Transportation to coordinate actions of ICC, CAB, and FMC, pursuant to this Act, was rejected by a vote of 27–59, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 674, Senator Bellmon, exemption of antitrust laws for companies involved in research and development business was rejected by a vote of 31–57, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 675, Senator Bellmon, utilization of money from lease bonuses to expanded well drillings was rejected by a vote of 29–59, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 678, Senators Ribicoff, Kennedy, McIntyre, and Weicker, Office of Emergency Fuel Allocation was agreed to, as amended, by a vote of 73–13, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 679, Senators Tunney, Javits, Case, Cranston, Eagleton, Hart, Kennedy, Ribicoff, Stevenson, and Weicker, Highway Trust Fund to finance public mass transit was tabled by a vote of 60–27, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 682, Senator Hansen, to waive provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act with respect to Federal lease sales of energy resources was rejected by a vote of 21–64, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 683, Senator Javits, International cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for alternative sources of energy was agreed to by voice vote, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 684, Senator Jackson, to utilize on emergency basis the Elk Hill oil reserve—to strike provision was agreed to by voice vote, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 685, Senators Jackson, Hart, Fannin, and Buckley, prevention of anticompetitive practices and certain antitrust provisions was agreed to by a vote of 85–1, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 686, Senators Mathias and Ervin, administrative procedure in order to sure accountability and due process was agreed to, as amended, by a vote of 79–7, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 689, Senator Bayh, speed reduction for interstate commercial motor vehicles was rejected by a vote of 25–63, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 690, Senator Fannin, to require production beyond MER of oilfields on Federal lands, to delete that provision was rejected by a vote of 25–61, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 691, Senator Fannin, exemption to Jones Act during emergency was rejected by a vote of 27–60, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 692, Senator Fannin, to implement federally sponsored incentives for use of public transportation (substitute amdt. for subsec. 204(c)), was rejected by a vote of 24–63, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 693, Senator Fannin, congressional veto to all or part of Presidentially initiated programs, to delete, was rejected by a vote of 17–69, November 19, 1973.

Amdt No. 695, Senator Stevenson, producing, shut-in lessee to produce oil and gas was tabled by a vote of 48–38, November 19, 1973.

Senators Pastore, Jackson, Ribicoff, Inouye, and Kennedy's amendment allowing equitable allocation of crude oil and petroleum products between regions of the country and the several States was agreed to, as amended, by voice vote, November 15, 1973.

Senator Eagleton's amendment regarding anti-blackmarketing was agreed to by a vote of 72–15, November 15, 1973.

Senator Buckley's amendment regarding the expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act was tabled by a vote of 60–26, November 15, 1973.
Senator Muskie and fourteen members of the Public Works Committee's amendment regarding the Clean Air Act Amendments was agreed to by a vote of 83–2, November 15, 1973.
Senator Jackson's amendment regarding unemployment assistance was agreed to by a vote of 73–12, November 16, 1973.
Senator Moss' amendment regarding a national energy conservation advertising program was agreed to by a voice vote, November 16, 1973.
Senator Cannon's amendment regarding tourism, hotels, and resorts, to minimize adverse impact on was agreed to by a voice vote, November 16, 1973.
Senator Buckley's two technical and conforming amendments were considered en bloc and agreed to by a voice vote, November 16, 1973.
Senator Dole's amendment to establish a National Energy Emergency Advisory Committee, to include majors and independents was agreed to by a voice vote, November 16, 1973.
Senator Hathaway's amendment regarding the development of additional electric power resources was agreed to by voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Bentsen's amendment regarding a review of regulations issued pursuant to the Economic Stabilization Act regarding certain material shortages was agreed to by voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Bentsen's amendment regarding an Emergency Energy Impact Study was agreed to by a voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Dole's amendment regarding an energy exports policy was agreed to by a voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Hansen's amendment regarding the allocation of certain fuels for maintenance of exporation and production of minerals was agreed to by a voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Humphrey's amendment to encourage the use of carpools was agreed to by a voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Moss' amendment regarding the "Dealers Day in Court" was agreed to by a voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Buckley's amendment regarding amendments to the Jones Act was tabled by a voice vote, November 19. 1973.
Senator Clark's amendment regarding a Presidential report to Congress every 60 days on administration of programs pursuant to this Act was agreed to by voice vote, November 19, 1973.
Senator Cannon's technical amendment regarding the Civil Aeronautics Board was rejected by a vote of 36–49, November 19, 1973.
Senator Bartlett's addition to Section 303, Economic Incentives, was agreed to by a voice vote, November 19, 1973.

S. 2636, SOLAR, HYDROGEN, AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY ACT

A Bill To authorize supplemental appropriations for National Science Foundation energy research and development.

INTRODUCED: October 30, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator George S. McGovern.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, October 30, 1973.*

S. 2652, THE NATIONAL COAL CONVERSION ACT

A Bill To require the use of coal as boiler fuel, insofar as possible, in all fossil fueled stationary powerplants and other high volume industrial users of oil and gas; to require development of the capability in such plants to burn all of the major fossil fuels (oil, coal, and gas), and for other purposes.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: November 2, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senators Jackson and Randolph.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Stevens.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, December 10, 1973 and June 11, 1974.
Full committee markup on Amdt. No. 1175, July 22, 1974.
Full committee markup continued; Amdt. No. 1175, as amended, ordered reported as original bill, July 29, 1974.
*S. 3879, reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson (contains amended version of Amdt. No. 1175, August 5, 1974 (see S. 3879).**

S. 2672, MARINE RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To create a marine resources conservation and development fund; to provide for the distribution of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf lands, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: November 7, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Lawton Chiles.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 7, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee May 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1974.*

S. 2694

A Bill To establish an Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Administration, and to reorganize, consolidate, and supplement within it, Federal responsibility, authority, funding, and financing for conducting a national program for scientific, research, development, and demonstration in energy and energy-related technologies designed to resolve critical energy shortages.

INTRODUCED: November 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Marlow W. Cook.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Baker and Mr. Bartlett.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 13, 1973.*

S. 2743, THE NATIONAL CRUDE OIL REFINERY DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To establish a program of loan guarantees to enable independent refiners of crude oil to construct or acquire new or expended refinery facilities in the United States.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: November 27, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Johnston and Haskell.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, December 10, 1973; May 29 and 30, 1974. Serial No. 93–27, Parts I and II.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Johnston, amended, November 21, 1974. Senate Report 93–1293.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, November 26, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, December 3, 1974.*

S. 2782, THE ENERGY INFORMATION ACT

A Bill To establish a National Energy Information System, to authorize the Department of the Interior to undertake an inventory of United States energy resources on public lands and elsewhere; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: December 6, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Gaylord Nelson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Clark, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Moss, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Bible, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Pell, Mr. McGee, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Tunney, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Haskell.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, February 5, 6, 14, and 15, 1974.
Serial No. 93–34, Pts. I, II and III.*

S. 2858

A Bill To amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act for the purposes of increasing the safety of offshore drilling and production.

INTRODUCED: December 21, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator John V. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, December 21, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, May 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1974.*

*No further action taken.

S. 2861

A Bill To authorize the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office to obtain certain information with respect to current supplies of crude oil and petroleum products.

INTRODUCED: January 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Pastore, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Church, Mr. Taft, Mr. Bible, Mr. Packwood and Mr. Dole.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, February 5, 6, 14, and 15, 1974. Serial No. 93–94, Pts. I, II, and III.*

S. 2885, OIL PRICE ROLLBACK LEGISLATION

A Bill To amend section 4 of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to direct the President to establish ceiling prices on petroleum and related goods.

INTRODUCED: January 24, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Bible, Mr. Biden, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Inouye, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mondale, and Mr. Ribicoff.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, January 31 and February 1 and 2, 1974. Serial No. 93–32.*

S. 2922

A Bill To amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in order to conduct a comprehensive study of the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas resources, to provide for protection of the environment, to promote competition in the production of oil and gas from the Outer Continental Shelf, and to authorize the payment of a portion of the revenue under the Act to the coastal states, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 31, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator William D. Hathaway.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, January 31, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, May 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1974.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 2942

A Bill To authorize and direct the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office to establish an inventory of the total aggregate amount of crude oil, and other petroleum products currently held by certain oil producers, refiners, distributors, and pipeline corporations, and users.

INTRODUCED: February 1, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Birch Bayh.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 1, 1974.*

S. 2956

A Bill To establish the Federal Energy Production Corporation; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 4, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Richard S. Schweiker.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, with instructions that, if and when reported, it be referred jointly to the Committees on Finance and Interior and Insular Affairs, February 4, 1974.*

S. 2995

A Bill To review the present and prospective uses of the lands of the United States, and to stimulate the production of oil and gas from such lands, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 8, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Mike Gravel.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 8, 1974.*

S. 2998

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 relative to petro-chemicals.

INTRODUCED: February 8, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Marlow W. Cook.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Tunney and Mr. Hart.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 8, 1974.*

S. 3009

A Bill To provide that moneys due the States under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, derived from the

*No further action taken.

development of oil shale resources, may be used for purposes other than public roads and schools.

INTRODUCED: February 18, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Floyd K. Haskell.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Dominick, Mr. Fannin, and Mr. Hansen.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 18, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, March 27, 29, and April 2, 1974.

Reported to the Senate, amended, by Senator Haskell, May 7, 1974. Senate Report 93–828.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, May 9, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 3, 1974.*

S. 3015

A Bill To direct the President to establish and carry out a program for rationing gasoline.

INTRODUCED: February 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Lowell P. Weicker.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Case, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Haskell.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 19, 1974.*

S. 3025

A Bill To require the Secretary of Labor to make periodic reports concerning the rate of unemployment and the extent to which the unemployment rate is attributable to the energy shortage; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward J. Gurney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 19, 1974.*

S. 3026

A Bill To exempt the first sale of certain categories of crude oil from Government price controls.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: February 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, February 19, 1974.*

S. 3098

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, relating to the mandatory allocation of plastic feedstocks produced in or imported into the U.S.

INTRODUCED: March 4, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Robert Dole.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Hugh Scott, Mr. Pell, Mr. Fong, Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 4, 1974.*

S. 3109

A Bill To authorize the President to establish and carry out a program for rationing and ordering of priorities among classes of end-users of gasoline.

INTRODUCED: March 5, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator William V. Roth, Jr.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 5, 1974.*

S. 3150, SPECIAL ENERGY ACT

A Bill To authorize energy conservation programs and end-use rationing of fuels; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 11, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson and Fannin (by request).

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 11, 1974.*

S. 3151

A Bill To authorize coordination of acquisition and analysis energy information, to provide for the acquisition of accurate, timely energy information necessary for the formulation of public policy; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 11, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson, Magnuson, Fannin and Cotton (by request).

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 11, 1974.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 3153

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

INTRODUCED: March 12, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry Bellmon.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 12, 1974.*

S. 3180

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, to clarify services directly related to agricultural operations; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 13, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Adlai E. Stevenson.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Nelson.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 13, 1974.

S. 3185

A Bill To amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with respect to payments to be made under the oil and gas leases pursuant to such Act.

INTRODUCED: March 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Lloyd Bentsen.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 19, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, May 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1974.*

S. 3210

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

INTRODUCED: March 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward J. Gurney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 21, 1974.*

S. 3211

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, relating to adjustments in the allocation of gasoline.

INTRODUCED: March 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward J. Gurney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 21, 1974.*

*No further action taken.

S. 3212

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, relating to the mandatory allocation of gasoline.

INTRODUCED: March 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward J. Gurney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 21, 1974.*

S. 3221, ENERGY SUPPLY ACT OF 1974

A Bill To increase the supply of energy in the United States from the Outer Continental Shelf; to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 22, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson and Metcalf.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 22, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, May 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by Senator Jackson, September 9, 1974. Senate Report 93–1140.

SENATE ACTION:

Considered by the Senate, September 12, 1974.
Passed the Senate, amended, by a vote of 64–23, September 18, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 24, 1974.*

S. 3267, THE STANDBY ENERGY EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES ACT

A Bill To provide standby emergency authority to assure that the essential energy needs of the United States are met; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 28, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Haskell, and Mr. Eagleton.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearing by the full Committee, jointly with the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee, April 4, 1974.

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*No further action taken.

Reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson with amendments, April 19, 1974. Senate report 93–785.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action May 8 and 13, and December 10 and 12, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

House filed conference report, October 4, 1974. Conference Report 93–1428.*

S. 3346, ENERGY RESOURCES EXPANSION ACT

A Bill To amend certain provisions of law relating to the leasing oil and gas deposits of the United States, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 11, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator William V. Roth.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Humphrey.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, April 11, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, May 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1974.*

S. 3420

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to authorize and require the President of the United States to allocate asphalt and asphalt derivatives, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: May 1, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, May 1, 1974.*

S. 3434, COAL RESEARCH LABORATORY AND ENERGY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP ACT

A Bill To establish University Coal Research Laboratories and to establish Energy Resources Fellowships, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: May 2, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Hugh Scott.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bayh, Mr. Bellmon, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Moss, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Taft, Mr. Tunney, and Mr. Young.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, May 2, 1974.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 3520

A Bill To authorize the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration to allocate supplies of materials and equipment associated with the production of energy supplies to the extent necessary to maintain and increase the production and transport of fuels.

INTRODUCED: May 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee on the ex-officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, July 12, and 25, 1974.*

S. 3528, FEDERAL COAL LEASING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1974

A Bill To amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: May 22, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Lee Metcalf.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 13, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, March 13, April 1, and 2, 1974.

Reported to the Senate by Senator Metcalf amended, July 8, 1974. Senate Report 93–984.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, July 9, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, August 5, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee August 13 and 15, 1974.*

S. 3554

A Bill To establish the Public Lands Withdrawal Review and Evaluation Commission and to impose on such Commission a duty to undertake an immediate review of public lands withdrawn by Executive action from exploration, development, and production of energy and other mineral resources with a view to determining and recommending to which, if any, such lands should be made available for the exploration, development, and production of energy and other mineral resources, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: May 30, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, May 30, 1974.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 3583, PETROLEUM PRICE ROLLBACK AND CONTROL ACT OF 1974

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

INTRODUCED: June 5, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator James Abourezk.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Hart.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, June 5, 1974.*

S. 3691, THE ENERGY MATERIALS ALLOCATION ACT OF 1974

A Bill To insure the equitable allocation of supplies of materials and equipment necessary for the exploration, production, refining, and required transportation of energy supplies and for the construction and maintenance of energy facilities.

INTRODUCED: June 24, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator James Abourezk.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, July 12 and 25, 1974.*

S. 3717, EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION EXTENSION ACT OF 1974

A Bill To extend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

INTRODUCED: June 27, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Case, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Javits, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Muskie, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, July 31, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by Senator Jackson, August 9, 1974. Senate Report 93–1082.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended by a voice vote, August 12, 1974. Senate indefinitely postponed further action on S. 3717; and passed a similar bill (H.R. 16757, without amendment) November 21, 1974. (See P.L. 93–511)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, August 13, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee September 24, 1974.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 3720, ENERGY MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT ALLOCATION ACT

A Bill To authorize the allocation of supplies of materials and equipment associated with the production of energy supplies.

INTRODUCED: June 27, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senators Jackson and Haskell.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the full Committee and ex officio members of the National Fuels and Energy Policy Study, July 12 and 25, 1974.*

S. 3789

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to promote conservation of energy resources, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: July 22, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, July 22, 1974.*

S. 3871

A Bill To authorize the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration to conduct a study of the energy needs of the United States and the methods by which such needs can be met, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: August 1, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Jr.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by Senator Johnston amended, October 9, 1974. Senate Report 93–1253.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, by a voice vote, October 10, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, October 15, 1974.*

S. 3879, COAL PIPELINE ACT

An Original Bill To amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: August 5, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Full Committee mark-up; Amdt. No. 1175 to S. 2652. The National Coal Conversion Act, ordered reported amended as original bill, July 29, 1974.

S. 3879, reported to the Senate by Senator Jackson, August 5, 1974. Senate Report 93–1072.

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*No further action taken.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Senate Commerce Committee, to be reported by September 11, 1974, August 12, 1974.
Passed the Senate, amended in the nature of a substitute, by a voice vote, September 18, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 18, 1974.*

S. 3973

A Bill To amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to reduce the price of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: September 9, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Hugh Scott.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 9, 1974.*

S. 3988

A Bill To provide for the preparation of State energy conservation programs through Federal and State cooperation and shared responsibility, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: September 11, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 11, 1974.*

S. 4001

A Bill To exempt small independent oil producers from the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

INTRODUCED: September 16, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator John Sparkman.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, September 16, 1974.*

S. 4076, DEEPWATER PORTS ACT OF 1974

A Bill To regulate commerce, promote efficiency in transportation, and protect the environment, by establishing procedures for the location, construction, and operation of deepwater ports off the coasts of the United States, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 2, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson, Magnuson, and Randolph.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Beall, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Biden, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Long, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Scott (Va.), and Mr. Stevens.

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*No further action taken.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by Senator Magnuson, on behalf of the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, without amendments, October 2, 1974. Senate Report 93–1217.

SENATE ACTION:

*Senate passed H.R. 10701, amended to contain the language of S. 4076, as passed by a vote of 78–2. Subsequently the Senate vitiated the action and indefinitely postponed S. 4076, October 9, 1974.**

S. 4151

A Bill To establish a Strategic Energy Reserve Office in the Federal Energy Administration, to create a strategic energy reserve system to minimize the impact of interruptions or reductions of energy imports, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 16, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, October 16, 1974.*

S. 4162

A Bill To establish a program of Federal assistance to provide relief from energy emergencies and energy disasters.

INTRODUCED: November 18, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Hugh Scott and Richard S. Schweicker.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 18, 1974.*

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 123

A Resolution To establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Energy, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: November 26, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Phillip Hart.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, November 26, 1974.*

H.R. 13565, FEDERAL NON-NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To establish a national program for research and development in non-nuclear energy sources.

INTRODUCED: March 18, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Morris K. Udall.

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*No further action taken.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Bingham, Mr. Burke (Calif.), Mr. Cronin, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. De Lugo, Mr. Foley, Mr. Johnson (Calif.), Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Martin (North Carolina), Mr. Melcher, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Owens, Mr. Roncalio (Wyo.), Mr. Ruppe, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Steelman, and Mr. Vigorito.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held on the subject prior to the introduction by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 18, 1974.

Reported to the House amended, June 26, 1974. House Report 93–1157.

HOUSE ACTION:

House floor action August 22, 1974.

Passed the House amended by a vote of 327–7, September 11, 1974.

Laid on the table by the House by unanimous consent, September 11, 1974.

(S. 1283 passed in the House in Lieu.)

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Public Laws:

H.R. 5451, OIL POLLUTION ACT AMENDMENTS (P.L. 93–119)

A Bill To amend the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (75 Stat. 402), as amended, to implement the 1969 and the 1971 amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 8, 1973.

AUTHOR: Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Ashley, Mr. Clark, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Downing, Mr. Goodling, Mr. Grover, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Mailliard, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Murphy (N.Y.), Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Ruppe.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, April 12, 1973.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, April 13, 1973. House Report 93–137.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 370–1, May 8, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Oceans and Atmosphere of the Committee on Commerce, May 15, 1973
Committee consideration and mark-up July 24, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended September 21, 1973. Senate Report 93–405.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, September 24, 1973.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 4, 1973.

S. 2016, RAIL PASSENGER CORPORATION (P.L. 93–146)

An Original Bill To amend the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 18, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Commerce, June 18, 1973. Senate Report 93–226. (Hearings were held prior to introduction.)

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, June 21, 1973.
Motion to reconsider passed the Senate, June 28, 1973
Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, June 28, 1973.
Motion to reconsider passed the Senate, June 28, 1973.
Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, June 28, 1973.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Beall, Mr. Cook, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Magnuson, and Mr. Stevenson as conferees, September 19, 1973.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 18, 1973.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, June 29, 1973. (Hearings were held on the subject, by the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, prior to introduction.)
Committee discharged by resolution, September 6, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by a voice vote, September 6, 1973.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Adams, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Jarman, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Podell, Mr. Shoup, Mr. Skubitz, and Mr. Staggers as conferees, September 25, 1973.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 346–51, October 17, 1973.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met October 10 and 11, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House, October 12, 1973. Conference Report 93–587.

FINAL ACTION: Effective November 3, 1973.

H.R. 11324, EMERGENCY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973 (P.L. 93–182)

A Bill To provide for daylight saving time on a year-round basis for a two-year period, and to require the Federal Communication Commission to permit certain daytime broadcast stations to operate before local sunrise.

INTRODUCED: November 7, 1973.

AUTHORS: Congressmen Staggers, Moss, and Hosmer.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the committee November 13, 1973. Serial No. 93–43.
Reported to the House by the committee, amended, November 15, 1973. House Report 93–643.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 311–88, November 27, 1973.

House agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Staggers, Mr. Moss, Mr. Stuckey, Mr. Broyhill (of N.C.), and Mr. Ware (of Pa.) as conferees, December 6, 1973.
House agreed to the conference report, December 14, 1973.

SENATE ACTION:

H.R. 11324 passed the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute which embodied the language of S. 2702, by a vote of 68–10 December 4, 1973.
Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Pastore, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Stevens as conferees, December 4, 1973.
Senate agreed to the conference report, by a voice vote December 14, 1973.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met December 10, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House, December 10, 1973. Conference Report 93–709.

FINAL ACTION: Effective December 15, 1973.

H.R. 9142, NORTHEAST RAIL SERVICE ACT (P.L. 93–236)

A Bill To restore, support and maintain modern, efficient, rail service in the Northeast region of the United States, to designate a system of essential rail lines in the northeast region, to provide financial assistance to rail carriers in the northeast region, to improve competitive equity among surface transportation modes, to improve the process of government regulation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 29, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman Dick Shoup.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, July 24, 1973.
Subcommittee and full Committee consideration and mark-up, July 24, September 25, October 2 and 31, 1973.
Reported to the House by the Committee, amended, November 3, 1973. House Report 93–620.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended, by a vote of 306–82, November 8, 1973.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Adams, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Frey, Mr. Jarman, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Podell, Mr. Shoup, Mr. Skubitz, and Mr. Staggers as conferees, December 14, 1973.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 284–59, December 20, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, November 13, 1973.

Hearings were held by the committee November 15 and 19, 1973.
Committee discharged, December 11, 1973.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a vote of 69–22, December 11, 1973.
Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Beall, Mr. Cook, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Long, Mr. Magnuson, and Mr. Pastore as conferees, December 11, 1973.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a vote of 45–16, December 21, 1973.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met December 17 and 19, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House, December 20, 1973. Conference Report 93–744.

FINAL ACTION: Effective January 2, 1974.

S. 1070, INTERVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS ACT (P.L. 93–248)

A Bill To implement the international convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties, 1969.

INTRODUCED: March 1, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Cotton.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Oceans and Atmosphere of the Committee on Commerce, March 1, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, June 12, 13, and 28, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, November 2, 1973. Senate Report 93–482.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by voice vote, November 5, 1973.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, on H.R. 5975, October 2 and 3, 1973.
Committee reported H.R. 5975 to the House, January 22, 1974. House Report 93–760.

HOUSE ACTION:

H.R. 5975 passed the House, January 22, 1974.
H.R. 5975 laid on the table by unanimous consent, January 22, 1974.
S. 1070 passed the House by unanimous consent, January 22, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective February 5, 1974.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 185, FUEL COST PASS-THROUGH FOR TRUCKERS (P.L. 93–249)

A Joint Resolution for advancing the effective date of the final order of the Interstate Commerce Commision in Docket No. MC 43 (Sub-No. 2).

INTRODUCED: February 5, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Allen, Mr. Baker, Mr. Beall, Mr. Robert C. Byrd, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Javits, Mr. Long, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Moss, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Hugh Scott, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by the Senate Commerce Committee, February 5, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, February 5, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House by a vote of 374–6, February 7, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective February 8, 1974.

H.R. 15205, NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY ACT, AS AMENDED, ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS (P.L. 93–403)

A Bill To amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, as amended, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 5, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Harley O. Staggers.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Devine.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, June 5, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, June 13, 1974.

Reported to the House by the Committee, amended, August 16, 1974. House Report 93–1296.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a voice vote, August 19, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, August 21, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective August 30, 1974.

H.R. 16102, EMERGENCY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973 AMENDMENTS (P.L. 93–434)

A Bill To amend the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 to exempt from its provisions the period from the last Sunday in October 1974, through the last Sunday in February 1975.

INTRODUCED: July 24, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Harley O. Staggers.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Devine.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, July 24, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, August 12, 1974.
Reported to the House by the Committee, amended, August 14, 1974. House Report 93–1287.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended by a vote of 383–16, August 19, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, August 21, 1974.
Committee consideration and mark-up, September 12, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, September 19, 1974. Senate Report 93–1162.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action. September 26 and 30, 1974.
Passed the Senate by a voice vote, September 30, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 5, 1974.

S. 2840, FOREIGN INVESTMENT STUDY ACT (P.L. 93–479)

A Bill To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study of foreign direct and portfolio investments in the United States, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: December 20, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Stevens.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Foreign Commerce and Tourism of the Committee on Commerce, January 4, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee May 7, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended, June 11, 1974. Senate Report 93–911.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, by a voice vote, June 13, 1974.
Senate concurred with the amendments in the House amendments, October 9, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, June 17, 1974.
Committee discharged by Resolution, August 21, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House with House amendments, by unanimous consent, August 21, 1974.
House agreed to the Senate amendments to the House amendments, October 10, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 26, 1974.

H.R. 15427, NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION (P.L. 93–496)

A Bill To amend the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 to provide financial assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 17, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Harley O. Staggers.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, June 17, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee June 17 and 20, 1974.
Reported to the House by the Committee, June 25, 1974. House Report 93–1145.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended, by a vote of 317–67, July 11, 1974.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Adams, Mr. Devine, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Jarman, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. Shoup, and Mr. Staggers as conferees, August 20, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report (93–1441) by a vote of 299–35, October 15, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation of the Committee on Commerce, July 15, 1974.
Committee discharged, August 8, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, by a vote of 75–13, August 8, 1974.
Motion to reconsider passed, August 9, 1974.
Passed the Senate amended, by a voice vote, August 9, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Beall, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Tunney as conferees, August 21, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report (39–1248) by a voice vote, October 10, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met September 25 and October 7, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House October 8, 1974. Conference Report 93–1441
Conference report filed in the Senate October 8, 1974. Conference report 93–1248.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 28, 1974.

H.R. 10701, DEEP WATER PORT ACT (P.L. 93–627)

A bill to amend the Act of October 27, 1965, relating to public works on rivers and harbors to provide for construction and operation of certain port facilities. (Certain provisions contained in H.R. 11951).

INTRODUCED: October 3, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman John B. Breaux.

COSPONSORS:

Mrs. Boggs, Mr. Burke (Calif.), Mr. Clark, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Dorn, Mr. Ginn, Mr. Hébert, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Jones (Ala.), Mr. Lott, Mr. Milford, Mr. Passman, Mr. Rarick, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Waggonner, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Charles Wilson (Texas), and Mr. Wright.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the House Committee on Public Works, October 3, 1973.
Referred to the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Committee on Public Works.
Hearings were held by Subcommittees on October 9 and 11, 1973.
Hearings were held by the full Committee on November 15, 1973.
Reported to the House with amendments November 28, 1973. House Report 93–668.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended by a vote of 318–9, June 6, 1974.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Breaux, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Harsha, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jones (Ala), Mr. Snyder, and Mrs. Sullivan as conferees, November 26, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report (93–1605) by a voice vote, December 17, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred jointly to the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, June 11, 1974.
Committees discharged October 9, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, October 9, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Long, and Mr. Stevens as conferees, December 2, 1974.
Senate agreed to the confernce report (93–1360) by a voice vote, December 17, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met December 11 and 16, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House December 16, 1974. Conference Report 93–1605.
Conference report filed in the Senate December 16, 1974. Conference Report 93–1360.

FINAL ACTION: Effective January 3, 1975.

Bills:

S. 70, ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1973

A Bill To promote commerce and establish a Council on Energy Policy; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 4, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Ernest F. Hollings.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Domenici, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Moss, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the committee February 7 and 8, 1973. Serial No. 93–6.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended, April 10, 1973. Senate Report 93–114.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate with floor amendments, May 10, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, May 14, 1974.*

S. 1025, NATIONAL ENERGY RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT ACT

A Bill To improve the Nation's energy resources.

INTRODUCED: February 27, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Lee Metcalf.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Moss, and Mr. McGovern.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Commerce, February 27, 1974.*

S. 1694, FAIR MARKETING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ACT

A Bill To amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to regulate commerce and to assure adequate and stable supplies of petroleum products at the lowest cost to the consumer; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: May 3, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Frank E. Moss.

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*No further action taken.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Bible, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Clark, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Mondale, and Mr. Pastore.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Consumer Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, May 3, 1973.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee May 21 and 30, 1973. Serial No. 93–26.

Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended, August 5, 1974. Senate Report 93–1071.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, by a voice vote, August 7, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, August 8, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee September 20 and 23, 1974.*

S. 1723, INDEPENDENT OIL MARKETERS SUPPLY ACT OF 1973

A Bill To provide for the continued supply of petroleum products to independent oil marketers.

INTRODUCED: May 7, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Beall, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hart, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Ribicoff, and Mr. Stevenson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the committee May 21 and 30, 1973. Serial No. 93–26.

Included as Amendment No. 159 to S. 1570, June 1, 1973.

S. 1751, DEEPWATER PORT FACILITIES ACT OF 1973

A Bill To amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the construction and operation of deepwater port facilities.

INTRODUCED: May 8, 1973. (Jointly referred to the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works)

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson (by request).

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Baker, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Randolph (by request).

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*No further action taken.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Joint hearings were held before the Committees on Commerce, Interior, and Insular Affairs and Public Works, July 23, 24, 25; August 1; October 2 and 3, 1973. Serial No. 93–59, Pts. I & II.
Executive sessions were held by the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, April 2, 11, and May 16, 1973.*

S. 2048

A Bill To amend the Natural Gas Act to extend its application to the direct sale of natural gas in interstate commerce, and to provide that provisions of the Act shall not apply to certain sales in interstate commerce.

INTRODUCED: June 21, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Norris Cotton (by request).

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Consumer Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, July 3, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Consumer Subcommittee on October 10, 11, 24, 25; November 7, 8; December 12, 18, 19, 1973; January 22; February 5; and March 28, 1974. Serial No. 93–63, Pts. 1, 2, and 3.*

S. 2176, THE NATIONAL FUELS AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To provide for a national fuels and energy conservation policy, to establish an Office of Energy Conservation in the Department of the Interior; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: July 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Bible, Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Church, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Moss, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Javits, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Roth, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee April 1, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Magnuson, November 16, 1973.
Senate Report 93–526.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, December 10, 1973.

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*No further action taken.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, December 17, 1973.*

S. 2232, OFFSHORE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To promote commerce and protect the environment by establishing procedures for the siting, construction, and operation of deepwater port facilities off the coast of the United States; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: July 23, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Magnuson and Hollings.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, July 23, 1973.
Hearings were held by the committee October 2 and 3, 1973. Serial No. 93–59, Pts. I & II.*

S. 2462, ENERGY CONSERVATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To regulate commerce and improve the efficiency of energy utilization by consumers by establishing the Energy Conservation Research and Development Cooperation, authorizing the establishment by States of energy conservation councils; and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: September 20, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson, Magnuson and Mondale.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Percy and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Commerce, September 20, 1974.*

S. 2506, CONSUMER ENERGY ACT

A Bill To amend the Natural Gas Act to secure adequate and reliable supplies of natural gas and oil at the lowest reasonable cost to the consumer, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 1, 1973.

AUTHOR: Adlai E. Stevenson, III.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Moss, Mr. Pastore, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Consumer Subcommittee on October 10, 11, 24, 25; November 7, 8; December 12, 18, 19, 1973; January 22; February 5; March 28; April 22 and 23, 1974. Serial No. 93–63, Pts. I, II, and III.*

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*No further action taken.

S. 2532, ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT

A Bill To amend the Federal Power Act to promote conservation, reduce wasteage, and attain greater efficiency in the generation of electrical energy, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 3, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Frank Moss.

COSPONSORS: Mr. McGee, and Mr. Ribicoff.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, October 3, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Committee June 17 and July 18, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, December 19, 1974.
Senate Report 93–1422.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, by a voice vote, December 19, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, December 20, 1974.*

S. 2702, EMERGENCY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT (Original Bill)

A Bill To provide that daylight saving time shall be observed on a year-round basis.

INTRODUCED: November 14, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hollings, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Percy, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Committee in executive session ordered an original bill to be favorably reported in lieu of S. 385, S. 1260, S. 2568, and S. 2602, November 13, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Magnuson, November 14, 1973.
Senate Report 93–504.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate indefinitely postponed action on S. 2702, December 4, 1973.
H.R. 11324 passed Senate in lieu, December 4, 1973. (See P.L. 93–182).

S. 3177, RAILROAD REVITALIZATION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT

A Bill To regulate commerce and promote the general welfare by providing incentives and assistance, based on detailed data and information, that will increase the amount of transportation by railroad rather than by less energy-efficient modes in order to conserve limited resources of energy, and for other purposes.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: March 13, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator George S. McGovern.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Commerce, March 13, 1974.*

S. 4076, DEEPWATER PORTS ACT OF 1974

To regulate commerce, promote efficiency in transportation, and protect the environment, by establishing procedures for the location, construction, and operation of deepwater ports off the coasts of the United States, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 2, 1974

AUTHORS: Senator Jackson, Magnuson and Randolph

COSPONSORS: Mr. Beall, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Biden, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Long, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Scott (Va.), and Mr. Stevens.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by Senator Magnuson, on behalf of the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, without amendments, October 2, 1974. Senate Report 93–1217.

SENATE ACTION:

*Senate passed H.R. 10701, amended to contain the language of S. 4076, as passed by a vote of 78–2. Subsequently the Senate vitiated the action and indefinitely postponed S. 4076, October 9, 1974.**

SENATE RESOLUTION 281

A Resolution relating to energy sources and the tourism trade.

INTRODUCED: February 7, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Daniel K. Inouye.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Baker, Mr. Beall, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Biden, Mr. Brock, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Fong, Mr. Fulbright, Mr. Graven, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Javits, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Moss, Mr. Muskie, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Pell, Mr. Hugh Scott, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Thurmond, and Mr. Tunney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, February 7, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Committee, March 29 and April 1, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended, April 24, 1974. Senate Report 93–791.

SENATE ACTION:

*Passed the Senate by a voice vote April 29, 1974.**

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*No further action taken.

H.R. 8193, ENERGY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT

A Bill To require that a percentage of United States oil imports be carried on United States-Flag vessels.

INTRODUCED: May 29, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Anderson (Calif.), Mr. Breaux, Mr. Clark, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Downing, Mr. Foley, Mr. Ginn, Mr. Grover, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Jones (N.C.), Mr. Kyros, Mr. Legett, Mr. Long (La.), Mr. Lott, Mr. Mailliard, Mr. Murphy (N.Y.), Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Roncallo (N.Y.), Mr. Rooney (Pa.), Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Studds, and Mr. Young (Ark.).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, September 17, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, October 9, December 4, 1973; February 5 and 22; and March 14, 1974.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, April 24, 1974. House Report 93–1003.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 266–136, May 8, 1974.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Clark, Mr. Downing, Mr. Goodling, Mr. Grover, and Mrs. Sullivan as conferees, September 16, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report (93–1437) by a vote of 219–140, October 10, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Committee on Commerce, May 16, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, amended, July 25, 1974. Senate Report 93–1031. (Hearings were held by the Committee S. 2089)

SENATE ACTION:

Floor action, September 4 and 5, 1974.
Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a vote of 42–28, September 5, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Cotton, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Long, and Mr. Magnuson as conferees, September 5, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report (93–1242) by a vote of 44–40, December 16, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met, October 3 and 7, 1974.
Conference report filed in the Senate, October 7, 1974. Conference Report 93–1242.
Conference report filed in the House, October 7, 1974. Conference Report 93–1437.

FINAL ACTION: Vetoed December 30, 1974.

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Public Law:

H.R. 11251 (P.L. 93–482)

A Bill To amend the tariff schedule of the United States to provide for the duty-free entry of methanol imported for use as fuel.

INTRODUCED: November 1, 1973

AUTHOR: Congressman Al Ullman

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Archer, Mr. Brotzman, Mr. Burke (Mass.), Mr. Burleson (Texas), Mr. Conable, Mr. Corman, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Karth, Mr. Landrum, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Pettis, Mr. Schneebeli, and Mr. Waggonner.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means, November 1, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Committee, May 4, 1974.
Reported to the House, amended by the Committee, April 23, 1974. House Report 93–998.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by unanimous consent, May 7, 1974.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Burke (Mass), Mr. Collier, Mr. Mills, Mr. Schneebeli, and Mr. Ullman as conferees, August 14, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 11, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, May 8, 1974.
Committee consideration and mark-up, August 1, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, amended by the Committee, August 1, 1974. Senate Report 93–1060.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a voice vote, August 13, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Bennett, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Long and Mr. Talmadge as conferees, August 13, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 15, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met September 20, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, October 1, 1974. Conference Report 93–1402.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 26, 1974.

Bills:

S. 198

A Bill To amend the Internal Revenue Code to encourage an increase in production of coal. (Increases percentage depletion allowance for domestic coal mines from ten percent to fifteen percent).

INTRODUCED: January 4, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Clifford P. Hansen.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Moss, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Stevens.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, January 4, 1973.*

S. 1853

A Bill To amend the Internal Revenue Code to encourage development of processes to convert coal to low-pollutant synthetic fuels. (Provides that the treatment process used to convert coal to low-pollutant synthetic fuel be considered as mining and therefore entitled to a deduction for depletion.)

INTRODUCED: May 21, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Clifford P. Hansen.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Stevens.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, May 21, 1973.*

S. 2806, ENERGY REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

A Bill To establish an Energy Trust Fund funded by a tax on energy sources, to establish a Federal Energy Administration, to provide for the development of domestic sources of energy and for the more efficient utilization of energy, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: December 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Mike Gravel.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee on January 23, 24, 25, 28, and 29, 1974.*

S. 2891, EXCESS PETROLEUM PROFITS TAX ACT

A Bill To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in order to tax excess petroleum industry profits, to encourage investments in the expansion of domestic energy supplies, and to create an incentive tax credit for research and development of new or expanded energy sources.

*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: January 24, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator James A. McClure.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, January 24, 1974.*

S. 2956

A Bill To establish the Federal Energy Production Corporation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 4, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Richard S. Schweiker.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, February 4, 1974.*

S. 3024

A Bill To provide for the payment of unemployment compensation to workers whose unemployment is attributable to an energy shortage.

INTRODUCED: February 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Abraham Ribicoff.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Brooke, Mr. Case, Mr. Cook, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Pell, Mr. Tunney, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, February 19, 1974.*

S. 3206, ENERGY CRISIS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

A Bill To expand Federal programs for relief from the effects of unemployment, and to provide special assistance to alleviate the problem resultant from the energy crisis.

INTRODUCED: March 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, March 21, 1974.*

S. 3257, JOB SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT

A Bill To extend and improve the Nation's unemployment compensation programs, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 27, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Wallace F. Bennett.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Finance, March 27, 1974.*

*No further action taken.

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 211

Resolution Expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the establishment of a World Energy Commission and convening of a World Energy Conference.

INTRODUCED: December 6, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, December 6, 1974.*

SENATE RESOLUTION 279

Resolution Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Washington Energy Conference.

INTRODUCED: February 7, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Jacob Javits.

COSPONORS:

Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Scott (of Pennsylvania), Mr. Allen, Mr. Beall, Mr. Bible, Mr. Case, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mathias, Mr. McGee, Mr. Percy, Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Brock, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Taft, Mr. Dole, Mr. McGovern, and Mr. Pell.

SENATE ACTION:

Agreed to, voice vote, without referral to Committee, February 6, 1974.

Considered informally in executive session and amended. Motion to reconsider agreed to, voice vote. Resolution amended and agreed to by voice vote, February 7, 1974.

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*No further action taken.

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Public Laws:

S. 2776, FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION (P.L. 93–275)

A Bill To provide for the effective and efficient management of the nation's energy policies and programs.

INTRODUCED: December 4, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Ervin, Mr. Percy, Mr. Javits, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Allen, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Saxbe, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Roth, and Mr. Brock.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held on S. 2776 by the Committee December 6, and 7, 1973.

S. 2776 reported to the Senate, as amended, December 14, 1973. Senate Report 93–634

SENATE ACTION:

S. 2776 passed the Senate, as amended, December 19, 1973.

H.R. 11793 referred to the Senate March 8, 1974.

Senate passed H.R. 11793 after striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the text of S. 2776, March 13, 1974.

Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Ervin, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Percy, Mr. Javits and Mr. Gurney as conferees, March 13, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report, May 2, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held on H.R. 11793 by the Subcommittee on Legislation and Military Oversight, December 5, 10, and 11, 1973.

H.R. 11793 reported to the House, amended, December 28, 1973. House Report 93–748.

HOUSE ACTION:

House passed H.R. 11793, amended March 7, 1974.

H.R. 11793 referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations March 8, 1974.

House disagreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 11793, and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Holifield, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. St Germain, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Horton, Mr. Erlenborn, and Mr. Wydler as conferees, March 21, 1974.

House agrees to the conference report, April 29, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conference convened April 4, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, April 23, 1974. Conference Report 93–999.

FINAL ACTION: Effective May 7, 1974.

H.R. 11510, ENERGY REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93–438)

A Bill To reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in the Energy Research and Development Administration and in a Nuclear Energy Commission in order to promote more efficient management of such functions.

INTRODUCED: November 15, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman Chet Holifield.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Horton, Mr. Hosmer, and Mr. Price (Ill.)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Legislation and Military Operations of the House Committee on Government Operations, November 16, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, November 27 and 29, 1973.
Hearings were held by the full Committee, December 5, 1973.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, December 7, 1974. House Report 93–707.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 355–52, December 19, 1973.
House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Brown (Ohio), Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Holifield, Mr. Horton, Mr. Moorhead (Pa.), Mr. St Germain, and Mr. Wydler as conferees, September 23, 1974.
House agreed to the Conference report (93–1445), by a vote of 372–1, October 9, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations, August 15, 1974.
Committee discharged, August 15, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a voice vote, August 15, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Ervin, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Javits, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Percy, Mr. Ribicoff, and Mr. Roth as conferees, August 15,1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report (93–1252) by a voice vote, October 10, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met October 2 and 8, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, October 8, 1974. Conference Report 93–1445.
Conference report filed in the Senate, October 9, 1974. Conference Report 93–1225.

FINAL ACTION: *Effective October 11, 1974.*

Bills:

S. 2066, NATIONAL EMERGENCY ENERGY COORDINATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To declare a national emergency with respect to energy supplies and to establish in the Executive Office of the President the Office of National Energy Coordinator with certain authority to deal with such emergency.

INTRODUCED: June 25, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator William B. Saxbe.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, June 25, 1973.*

S. 2135, ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

A Bill To promote more effective management of certain related functions of the executive branch by reorganizing and consolidating those functions in a new Department of Energy and Natural Resources, by reorganizing and consolidating others in a new Energy Research and Development Administration, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: July 10, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Percy, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Ervin, Mr. Javits, Mr. Brock, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Roth, Mr. Hatfield, and Mr. Gurney.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Reorganization, Research, and International Organizations, July 31 and August 1, 1973; February 26, 27; March 12 and 13, 1974.*

S. 2744, ENERGY REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal government in a new Energy Research and Development Administration and in a Nuclear Energy Commission in order to promote more efficient management of such functions.

INTRODUCED: November 27, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Abraham Ribicoff.

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*No further action taken.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Aiken, Mr. Brock, Mr. Ervin, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Javits, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Percy, Mr. Roth, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Montoya.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, November 27, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, December 4, 5, and 10, 1973; and February 26 and 27, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, with amendments, by the Committee, June 27, 1974. Senate Report 93–980.

SENATE ACTION:

S. 2744 indefinitely postponed by the Senate, August 15, 1974.
H.R. 11510 passed the Senate in lieu, August 15, 1974.

S. 2939

A Bill To authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to acquire and make available to the Congress, the President, and the public certain information and data relating to energy supplies and shortages.

INTRODUCED: February 1, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, February 1, 1974.*

S. 2956, FEDERAL ENERGY PRODUCTION CORPORATION ACT

A Bill To establish the Federal Energy Production Corporation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 4, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Richard B. Schweiker.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, February 4, 1974.*

S. 3271

A Bill To establish a Joint Committee on Energy, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 29, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Pastore and Aiken.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, March 29, 1974.*

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 60

Resolution Declaring the existence of a shortage of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products. (Relating to a reduction of the consumption of fuels by the Federal government).

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: December 10, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator William V. Roth.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Allen, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Beall, Mr. Bellmon, Mr. Biden, Mr. Brock, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Case, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Church, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dole, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Helms, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Hruska, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McClure, Mr. McGee, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Percy, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Saxbe, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Taft, Mr. Tower, Mr. Tunney, Mr. Weicker, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Young.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, December 10, 1973.*

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 177

Resolution To authorize the administrator of any Federal loan program or any federally guaranteed loan program to renegotiate or reschedule repayment by any person or business suffering severe economic harm as a result of the energy crisis on a loan under any such program.

INTRODUCED: December 4, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Dominick, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Gravel.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Government Operations, December 4, 1973.*

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*No further action taken.

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

S. 2650, THE SOLAR HOME HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To provide for the early commercial demonstration in residential housing and other buildings of technology for solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to establish a National Solar Energy Coordinating Council, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: November 2, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Alan Cranston.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Brock, Mr. Fong, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Percy, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Javits, Mr. Pell, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Nelson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

(Not referred to committee; by unanimous consent agreement referred jointly to Committees on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and Commerce with instructions that if and when reported, it then be referred to Labor and Public Welfare). Hearings were held by the Committee March 27, 1974.*

S. 2993, EMERGENCY ENERGY EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

A Bill To amend the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, to establish a special program of emergency energy employment.

INTRODUCED: February 8, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Jacob Javits.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Nelson, Mr. Biden, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Ribicoff, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, February 8, 1974.*

*No further action taken.

S. 3027, ENERGY EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1974

A Bill To provide assistance and full-time employment to persons who are unemployed as a result of the energy crisis.

INTRODUCED: February 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, February 19, 1974.*

S. 3051, EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1974

A Bill To amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to establish a special emphasis program of emergency energy conservation services for the poor.

INTRODUCED: February 25, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Jacob Javits.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. McGovern, Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pell, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Stafford and Mr. Williams.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, February 25, 1974.*

*No further action taken.

BILLS REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Public Laws:

S. 502, FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT (P.L. 93-87)

A Bill To authorize appropriations for the construction of certain highways in accordance with Title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 23, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Lloyd Bensten.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Baker, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Tower.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation of the Committee on Public Works, January 23, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, February 7, 15, and 18, 1973.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by the Committee, March 13, 1973. Senate Report 93–61.

SENATE ACTIONS

Floor action, March 14 and 15, 1973.
Passed the Senate amended, by a vote of 77–5, March 15, 1973.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Baker, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Stafford as conferees, May 3, 1973.
Senate agreed to the conference report (93–355) by a vote of 91–5, August 1, 1973.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation of the Committee on Public Works, March 19, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, March 19 and 23, 1973.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, April 10, 1973. House Report 93–118.

HOUSE ACTION:

Floor action, April 17, 18, and 19, 1973.
Passed the House amended, by a voice vote, April 19, 1973.
House insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Blatnik, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Harsha, Mr. Johnson (Calif.), Mr. Kluczynski, Mr. Snyder, Mr. James V. Stanton, and Mr. Wright as conferees, April 19, 1973.
House agreed to the conference report (93–410), August 3, 1973.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met May and July 20, 1973.
Conference report filed in the Senate, July 27, 1973. Conference Report 93–355.
Conference report filed in the House, July 27, 1973. Conference Report 93–410.

FINAL ACTION: Effective August 13, 1973.

H.R. 11372, EMERGENCY HIGHWAY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT (P.L. 93–239)

A Bill To conserve energy on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

INTRODUCED: November 8, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman James J. Howard.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Snyder.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held before the Subcommittee on Energy, November 27, 1973. Serial No. 93–26.
Reported to the House November 29, 1973. House Report 93–677.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House December 3, 1973.
Referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works, December 4, 1973.
Returned to the House for concurrence December 17, 1973.
House concurred in part with amendments in Senate amendments, December 21, 1973.
Final House approval December 21, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee on December 11, 1973.
H.R. 11372 reported to the Senate amended December 13, 1973. Senate Report 93–628.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended December 14, 1973.
Returned to the House for concurrence December 17, 1973.
Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendments, December 21, 1973.
Senate receded from its Amdt No. 15, December 21, 1973.
Final Senate approval December 21, 1973.

FINAL ACTION: Effective January 2, 1974.

H.R. 14368, ENERGY SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93–319)

A Bill To provide for means of dealing with energy shortages by requiring reports with respect to energy resources, by providing for temporary suspension of certain air pollution requirements, and by providing for coal conversion.

INTRODUCED: April 24, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman James F. Hastings.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in executive session, April 24, 1974.
Reported to the House, April 26, 1974. House Report 93–1013.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House May 1, 1974.
House disagreed to the Senate amendment and requested a conference appointing Mr. Staggers, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Moss, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Divine, Mr. Broyhill (of N.C.), Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Nelson as conferees.
House agreed to the conference report June 11, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Senator Muskie introduced, on behalf of the Senate Committee on Public Works, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 14368, May 13, 1974. Amdt No. 1303.
H.R. 14368 passed the Senate, as amended, May 14, 1974.
Senate agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Randolph, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Baker, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bible, and Mr. Fannin as conferees.
Senate agreed to the conference report June 12, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met May 16, 17, and 20, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House, June 6, 1974.
Conference Report 93–1085.

FINAL ACTION: Effective June 26, 1974.

H.R. 10701, DEEP WATER PORT ACT (P.L. 93–627)

A Bill To amend the Act of October 27, 1965, relating to public works on rivers and harbors to provide for construction and operation of certain port facilities. (Certain provisions contained in H.R. 11951).

INTRODUCED: October 3, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman John B. Breaux.

COSPONSORS:

Mrs. Boggs, Mr. Burke (Calif.), Mr. Clark, Mr. Don H. Clauson, Mr. Dorn, Mr. Ginn, Mr. Hébert, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Jones (Ala.), Mr. Lott, Mr. Milford, Mr. Passman, Mr. Rarick, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Waggonner, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Charles Wilson (Texas), and Mr. Wright.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the House Committee on Public Works, October 3, 1973.
Refered to the Subcommittee on Energy of the House Committee on Public Works.
Hearings were held by Subcommittees on October 9 and 11, 1973.
Hearings were held by the full Committee on November 15, 1973.

Reported to the House with amendments November 28, 1973. House Report 93–668.

HOUSE ACTION:

House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Breaux, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Harsha, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jones (Ala.), Mr. Snyder, and Mrs. Sullivan as conferees, November 26, 1974.

House agreed to the conference report (93–1605) by a voice vote, December 17, 1974.

Passed the House amended by a vote of 318–9, June 6, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred jointly to the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, June 11, 1974.

Committees discharged October 9, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, October 9, 1974.

Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Long, and Mr. Stevens as conferees, December 2, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report (93–1360) by a voice vote, December 17, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met December 11 and 16, 1974.

Conference report filed in the House December 16, 1974. Conference Report 93–1605.

Conference report filed in the Senate December 16, 1974. Conference Report 93–1360.

FINAL ACTION: Effective January 3, 1975.

Bills:

S. 1751, DEEPWATER PORT FACILITIES ACT OF 1973

A Bill To amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the construction and operation of deepwater port facilities.

INTRODUCED: May 8, 1973. (Jointly referred to the Committee on Public Works, Commerce, annd Interior and Insular Affairs.)

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson (by request).

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Baker, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Randolph (by request).

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Joint hearings were held before the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, July 23, 24, 25; August 1; October 2 and 3, 1973.

Executive sessions were held by the Committees on Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, April 2, 11, and May 16, 1973.

(H.R. 10701 passed in the Senate in lieu.)

S. 2176, NATIONAL FUELS AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To provide for a national fuels and energy conservation policy, to establish an Office of Energy Conservation in the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: July 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Henry M. Jackson.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Bible, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Church, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Moss, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Javits, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Roth, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee August 1, 1973.
Committee was discharged from further consideration on November 15, 1973.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate December 10, 1973, by a vote of 75–15.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, December 17, 1973.*

S. 2479, FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To promote the conservation of energy in the design of new federally owned and federally assisted facilities.

INTRODUCED: September 24, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Jennings Randolph.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Public Works, September 24, 1973.*

S. 2598, CARPOOL INCENTIVE ACT OF 1973

A Bill To amend title 23 of the United States Code relating to highways by adding a new sec. 323, which would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out demonstration projects designed to encourage the use of carpools in urban areas throughout the country while not adversely affecting bus and other mass transportation ridership in such areas.

INTRODUCED: October 18, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Pete V. Domenici.

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*No further action taken.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Baker, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Percy, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Montoya.

SENATE ACTION: Referred to the Committee on Public Works, October 18, 1973.*

S. 2772, TO AMEND TITLE II OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, AS AMENDED

This legislation extends for an additional year the interim emission requirements which the auto industry must meet for the 1975 model year. The effect of this amendment is to postpone for one year, the statutory standards established in 1970 for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

INTRODUCED: December 4, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Edmund S. Muskie.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate December 4, 1973. Senate Report 93–598.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a unanimous vote of 85 yeas.

HOUSE ACTION: Referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, December 18, 1973.*

S. 4076, DEEPWATER PORTS ACT OF 1974

A Bill To regulate commerce, promote efficiency in transportation, and protect the environment, by establishing procedures for the location, construction, and operation of deepwater ports off the coasts of the United States, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 2, 1974.

AUTHORS: Senators Jackson, Magnuson, and Randolph.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Beall, Mr. Bentsen, Mr. Biden, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Long, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Scott (Va.), and Mr. Stevens.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by Senator Magnuson, on behalf of the Committees on Commmerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works, without amendments, October 2, 1974. Senate Report 93–1217.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate passed H.R. 10701, amended to contain the language of S. 4076, as passed by a vote of 78–2. Senate Report 93–1217. Subsequently the Senate vitiated the action and indefinitely postponed S. 4076, October 9, 1974.

H.R. 11565

A Bill To insure that certain buildings financed with Federal funds utilize the best practicable technology for the conservation and use of energy.

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*No further action taken.

INTRODUCED: November 26, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman James J. Howard.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Grover, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Milford, Mr. Zion, Mr. Baker, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Taylor (of Missouri), Mr. Clark, Mr. Dorn, Ms. Abzug, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Studds, and Mrs. Burke (of California).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held before the Subcommittee on Energy, November 27, 1973. Serial No. 93–27.
Reported to the House with amendments, November 29, 1973. House Report 93–678.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, December 3, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works.
Committee in its executive session, ordered H.R. 11565 favorably reported. Amended, December 12, 1973.
Reported to the Senate with amendments December 19, 1973. Senate Report 93–628.

SENATE ACTION:

*Passed the Senate amended December 20, 1973.**

H.R. 11929

A Bill To amend section 15(D) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide that expenditures for pollution control facilities will be credited against required power investment return payments and repayments.

INTRODUCED: December 12, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman Robert E. Jones.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Baker, Mr. Beard, Mr. Bevill, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Carter, Mr. Davis (Ga.), Mr. Duncan, Mr. Evins (Tenn.), Mr. Flowers, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Jones (Tenn.), Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. Landrum, Mr. Quillen, Mr. Stubblefield, Mr. Wampler, and Mr. Whitten.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the House Committee on Public Works, February 26, 27; March 5, 1974.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, March 12, 1974. House Report 93–891.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended, by a vote of 209–193, March 20, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works, March 21, 1974.*

*No further action taken.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

S. 1993 (P.L. 93–88)

A Bill To amend the EURATOM Corporation Act of 1958, as amended.

INTRODUCED: June 13, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator John O. Pastore.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee June 22, 1973.
Reported to the Senate by Senator Pastore, July 24, 1973.
Senate Report 93–341.

SENATE ACTION: Passed, July 26, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

H.R. 8867 reported to the House. House Report 93–385.
S. 1993 passed the House in lieu of H.R. 8867, July 30, 1973.

FINAL ACTION: Effective August 14, 1973.

S. 3292, AEC AUTHORIZATION ACT (P.L. 93–276)

A Bill To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 2, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator John O. Pastore.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Aiken.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Joint Committee consideration and mark-up, March 28 and April 3, 1974. (Hearings on the subject were held prior to the introduction).
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, April 28, 1974. Senate Report 93–773.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, April 11, 1974.
Senate agreed to the House amendments, April 24, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House with House amendments, by a voice vote, April 23, 1794.

FINAL ACTION: Effective May 10, 1974.

S. 3669, AEC OMNIBUS LEGISLATION OF 1974 (P.L. 93–377)

A Bill To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator John O. Pastore.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Committee consideration and mark-up, June 25, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by the Committee, July 9, 1974. Senate Report 93–989.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, July 11, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House by unanimous consent, August 1, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective August 17, 1974.

S. 3698, INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR AGREEMENT CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT (P.L. 93–485)

A Bill To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to enable Congress to concur in or disapprove international agreements for cooperation in regard to certain nuclear technology.

INTRODUCED: June 25, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator John O. Pastore.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Aiken, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Cook, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Montoya, and Mr. Symington

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Committee consideration and mark-up, June 25, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, June 25, 1974. Senate Report 93–964.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a vote of 96–0, July 10, 1974.
Senate disagreed to House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Pastore, Mr. Aiken, and Mr. Baker as conferees, August 7, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 10, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House with amendments by unanimous consent, July 31, 1974.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Melvin Price, Mr. Holifield, Mr. Hosmer, and Mr. McCormack as conferees, August 8, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 10, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met August 14, 1974.
Conference Report filed in the House, August 19, 1974. Conference Report 93–1299.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 26, 1974.

Bills

S. 2819, SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH ACT

A Bill To establish within the Atomic Energy Commission as Office of Solar Energy to carry on a vigorous program of research and development to assure the utilization of solar energy as a major source for our national energy needs.

INTRODUCED: December 17, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Joint Committee, May 7 and 8, 1974.*

S. 3179

A Bill To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for approval of sites for production and utilization facilities, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: March 13, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator John O. Pastore.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Joint Committee, April 24 and May 1, 1974.*

H.R. 15416

A Bill To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 17, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Melvin Price.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, June 17, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Committee on June 18, 1974.
Reported to the House amended by the Committee, June 26, 1974. House Report 93–1155.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended by a vote of 377–7, August 1, 1974.
Laid on table by the House by unanimous consent, August 1, 1974. (S. 3669 passed the House in lieu).

H.R. 15323, ATOMIC ENERGY ACT, PRICE-ANDERSON PROVISIONS AMENDED

A Bill To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to revise the method of providing for public remuneration in the event of a nuclear incident, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: June 11, 1974.

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*No further action taken.

AUTHOR: Congressman Melvin Price.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Hosmer.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Committee consideration and mark-up, June 11 and 13, 1974. (Hearings on subject were held prior to introduction)

Reported to the House, amended, by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, June 18, 1974. House Report 93–1115.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended by a vote of 360–43, July 10, 1974.

House disagreed to the Senate amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Anderson (Ill), Mr. Hansen (Idaho), Mr. Holifield, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Lujan, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Price (Ill), Mr. Roncalio (Wyo), and Mr. Young (Texas) as conferees, August 13, 1974.

House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 376–10, September 24, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, July 11, 1974.

Committee consideration and mark-up, July 22, 1974.

Report to the Senate, amended, by the Committee, July 23, 1974. Senate Report 93–1027.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a voice vote, August 8, 1974.

Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Aiken, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bible, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Pastore, and Mr. Symington as conferees, August 8, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, September 30, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met, August 14, 1974.

Conference report filed in the House, August 20, 1974. Conference Report 93–1306.

FINAL ACTION: Vetoed October 12, 1974.

H.R. 15582

A Bill To amend the Atomic Eneregy Act of 1954, as amended, to enable Congress to concur in or disapprove international agreements for cooperation in regard to certain nuclear technology.

INTRODUCED: June 25, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Melvin Price.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Holifield, Mr. Hosmer, and Mr. Young (Texas).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, June 25, 1974.
Committee consideration and mark-up on June 25, 1974.
Reported to the House by the Committee, June 25, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended by a vote of 373–8, July 31, 1974.
Laid on table by House by unanimous consent, July 31, 1974. (S. 3698 passed the House in lieu.)

H.R. 11216

A Bill To amend P.L. 93–60 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 31, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman Melvin Price.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, October 31, 1973.
Committee consideration and mark-up, November 1, 1973.
Reported to the House by the Joint Committee, November 1, 1973. House Report 93–619.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House by a voice vote, November 13, 1973.
Laid on the table in the House by unanimous consent, November 13, 1973. (S. 2645 passed the House in lieu.)

BILLS REFERRED TO OTHER COMMITTEES (NOT REPRESENTED ON THE SENATE'S NATIONAL FUELS AND ENERGY POLICY STUDY)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Public Laws:

H.R. 13998, NASA AUTHORIZATION ACT (P.L. 93–316)

A Bill To authorize appropriation to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 4, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Olin E. Teague.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bell, Mr. Bergland, Mr. Brown (Ohio), Mr. Camp, Mr. Cotter, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Davis (Ga.), Mr. Downing, Mr. Esch, Mr. Flowers, Mr. Frey, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Hechler (W. Va.), Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Martin (N.C.), Mr. Mosher, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Parris, Mr. Symington, and Mr. Wydler.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the House by the Committee on Science and Astronautics, April 10, 1974. House Report 93–982. (Hearings were held on the subject prior to introduction, April 4, 1974.)

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 341–37, April 25, 1974.

House disagreed to Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Bell, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Hechler (W. Va.), Mr. Mosher, Mr. Symington, Mr. Teague, and Mr. Wydler as conferees, May 15, 1974.

House agreed to conference report (93–1078), by unanimous consent, June 12, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate, amended, by the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, May 6, 1974. Senate Report 93–818.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate with Senate amendments, by a voice vote, May 9, 1974.

Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Cannon, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Stennis as conferees, May 22, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report (93–886), by a voice vote, May 30, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conference report filed in the Senate, May 30, 1974. Conference Report 93–886.

Conference report filed in the House, June 4, 1974. Conference Report 93–1078.

FINAL ACTION: Effective June 22, 1974.

H.R. 11864, THE SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93–409)

A Bill To provide for the early commercial demonstration of the technology of solar heating by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards, the National Science Foundation, the General Services Administration, and other Federal agencies, and for the early development and commercial demonstration of technology for combined solar heating and cooling.

INTRODUCED: December 10, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman Mike McCormack.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bergland, Mr. Brown (Calif.), Mr. Conlan, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Esch, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gunter, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Martin (N.C.), Mr. Milford, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Parris, Mr. Pickle, Mr. Roe, Mr. Symington, Mr. Teague (Texas), Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Wydler.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics, December 10, 1973.

Committee consideration and mark-up, December 14 and 19, 1973.

Reported to the House by the Committee, January 28, 1974. House Report 93–769.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 253–2, February 13, 1974.

House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Mosher, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Symington, Mr. Teague, and Mr. Wydler as conferees, June 4, 1974.

House agreed to the conference report (93–1278), by a vote of 402–2, August 21, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, February 25, 1974.

The Committee reported the bill, as amended, March 13, 1974. Senate Report 93–734.

Joint re-referral to the Senate Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Labor and Public Welfare, March 13, 1974.

Hearings were held by the Senate Banking Committee, March 21 and 22, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Senate Labor Committee, March 27, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Senate Commerce Committee, March 29, 1974.
Hearings were held jointly by the Senate Committees on Commerce and Interior, April 5, 1974.
Senate Committee on Banking met and ordered H.R. 11864 with amendments favorably reported to the Senate, May 2, 1974.
The Special Subcommittee on the National Science Foundation of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare met and reported favorably to the full Committee H.R. 11864, with amendments, May 2, 1974.
The Committee on Labor unanimously reported H.R. 11864 favorably to the Senate, May 13, 1974.
Joint report was issued to the Senate by the Committees on Banking and Labor, May 13, 1974. Senate Report 93–847.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, as amended, by a voice vote, May 21, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Cranston, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Moss, Mr. Tunney, and Mr. Weicker as conferees, June 17, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report (93–1083) by a voice vote, August 12, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met July 11 and August 6, 1974.
Conference report filed in the Senate, August 12, 1974. Conference Report 93–1083.
Conference report filed in the House, August 12, 1974. Conference Report 93–1278.

FINAL ACTION: Effective September 3, 1974.

H.R. 14920, GEOTHERMAL ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION ACT (P.L. 93–410)

A Bill To further the conduct of research, development, and demonstrations in geothermal energy technologies, to establish a geothermal energy coordination and management project to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to provide for the finding of activities relating to geothermal energy, to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to provide for the carrying out of research and development in geothermal energy technology, to carry out a program of demonstrations in technologies for the utilization of geothermal resources, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: May 21, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman Mike McCormack.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bergland, Mr. Brown (Calif.), Mr. Conlan, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Esch, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gunter, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Martin (N.C.), Mr. Milford, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Parris, Mr. Pickle, Mr. Roe, Mr. Symington, Mr. Teague (Texas), Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Wydler.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics, May 21, 1974. (Hearings on the subject were held prior to the introduction.)

Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, June 17, 1974. House Report 93–1112.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 404–3, July 10, 1974.

House disagreed to the Senate amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Mosher, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Symington, Mr. Teague, and Mr. Wydler as conferees, July 17, 1974.

House agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, August 21, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a voice vote, July 11, 1974.

Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. McClure as conferees, July 22, 1974.

Senate agreed to the conference report, by a voice vote, August 20, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met August 8, 1974.

Conference report filed in the House, August 19, 1974. Conference Report 93–1301.

FINAL ACTION: Effective September 3, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Public Laws:

S. 394, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT AMENDMENTS (P.L. 93–32)

A Bill To amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to reaffirm that such funds made available for each fiscal year to carry out the programs provided for in such Act be fully obligated in said year, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 16, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Aiken, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Bellmon, Mr. Bensten, Mr. Bible, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Robert C. Byrd, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Chiles, Mr. Church, Mr. Clark, Mr. Dole, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Ervin, Mr. Fulbright, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Moss, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Pell, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Scott (Pa.), Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Symington, Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Tunney, Mr. Williams and Mr. Young.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 22, 1973.

Reported to the Senate by the Committee, February 15, 1973. Senate Report 93–20.

SENATE ACTION:

Floor action, February 20 and 21, 1973.

Passed the Senate by a vote of 69–20, February 21, 1973.

Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Aiken, Mr. Allen, Mr. Dole, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. McGovern as conferees, April 6, 1973.

Senate agreed to the conference report by a vote of 93–3, May 9, 1973.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, February 22, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Committee, February 26 and 28: March 1, 1973.
House Committee discharged by unanimous consent, April 4, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by a voice vote, April 4, 1973.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Denholm, Mr. Goodling, Mr. Poage, Mr. Sisk, Mr. Stubblefield, Mr. Teague (Calif.), and Mr. Wampler as conferees, April 4, 1973.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 363–25, May 10, 1973.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met April 16 and May 8, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House, May 9, 1973. Conference Report 93–169.

FINAL ACTION: Effective May 11, 1973.
Bills:

S. 2150, CO-OP LOANS

A Bill To amend P.L. 92–181 (85 Stat. 383) relating to credit eligibility for public utility cooperatives serving producers of food, fiber and other agricultural products.

INTRODUCED: July 12, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator James O. Eastland.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Allen, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Long, Mr. Montoya, Mr. McGovern, and Mr. Stennis.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, July 17, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, December 4, 1973.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by the Committee, December 12, 1973. Senate Report 93–619.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, December 14, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, December 18, 1973.*

*No further action taken.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Public Laws:

H.R. 11576, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT TO EXPLORE AND DEVELOP NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES (P.L. 93–245)

A bill making supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: November 26, 1973.

AUTHOR: Congressman George H. Mahon.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittees on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare; Legislative; and, State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations, October 10, 1973.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittees, October 30 and November 13, 1973.

Reported by the Committee, November 26, 1973. House Report 93–663.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 295–8, November 30, 1973.

House disagreed to the Senate amendments and agreed to conference appointing Mr. Boland, Mr. Cederberg, Mr. Conte, Mr. Davis (Wis), Mr. Evins (Tenn), Mr. Flood, Mrs. Hansen, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Michel, Mr. McDade, Mr. McFall, Mr. Robison, Mr. Rooney (N.Y.), Mr. Slack, Mr. Steed, and Mr. Whitten as conferees, December 13, 1973.

Conference report (93–736) recommitted by the House by a vote of 216–180, December 19, 1973.

House agreed to the conference report (93–745) by a vote of 329–10, December 20, 1973.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate, amended by the Committee on Appropriations, December 11, 1973. Senate Report 93–614.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, with Senate amendments, by a vote of 90–0, December 12, 1973.

Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Bellmon, Mr. Bible, Mr. Robert C. Byrd, Mr. Case, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Fong, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hruska, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Montoya, Mr. McClellan, Mr. McGee, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Stennis, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Young as conferees, December 12, 1973.

Senate agreed to the conference report (93–745) by a voice vote, December 21, 1973.

CONFERENCEE ACTION:

Conferees met, December 17, 1973.
Conference report filed in the House, December 17, 1973. Conference Report 93–736.
Conference report filed in the House, December 20, 1973. Conference Report 93–745.

FINAL ACTION: Effective January 3, 1974.

H.R. 14434, SPECIAL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT (P.L. 93–322)

A Bill making appropriations for energy research and development activities of certain Department, Independent Executive Agencies, Bureaus, Offices, and Commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 25, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman George H. Mahon.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations, April 25, 1974. House Report 93–1010.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House by a vote of 392–4, April 30, 1974.
House disagreed with the Senate amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Boland, Mr. Cederberg, Mr. Davis (Wis.), Mr. Evans (Tenn.), Mr. Hansen, Mr. Mahon, Mr. McDale, Mr. McFall, Mr. Robison (N.Y.), Mr. Ruth, Mr. Slack, Mr. Steed, and Mr. Whitten as conferees, June 17, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, June 24, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations, June 5, 1974. Senate Report 93–903.

SENATE ACTION:

Floor action, June 10, 1974.
Passed the Senate, amended, by a vote of 92–0, June 12, 1974.
Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Bellmon, Mr. Bible, Mr. Fong, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Hruska, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Montoya, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Proxmire, and Mr. Young as conferees, June 12, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, June 24, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met June 17 and 19, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, June 19, 1974. Conference Report 93–1123.

FINAL ACTION: Effective June 30, 1974.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Bills:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 176

A Bill To authorize and direct the development of the production of petroleum from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1, and to direct the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserves Numbered 2 and 4, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: December 4, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Stennis and Thurmond (by request)

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves Subcommittee, December 10 and 11, 1973.
Reported to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, December 17, 1973. Senate Report 93–635.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate with committee amendment by a vote of 67–10, December 19, 1973.

HOUSE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services, December 20, 1973.*

*No further action taken.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Public Laws:

S. 398, ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1973 (P.L. 93–28)

A Bill To extend and amend the Economic Stablization Act of 1970. (To maintain and promote competition in the petroleum industry and assure sufficient supplies of petroleum products to meet the essential needs of various sections of the Nation, it is necessary to provide for the rational and equitable distribution of those products.)

INTRODUCED: January 16, 1973.

AUTHORS: Senators Sparkman and Tower.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Hearings were held by the Committee on January 29, 30, 31; February 1, 5, 6, and 7, 1973.

Reported to the Senate with an amendment, March 14, 1973. Senate Report 93–63.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate amended, March 20, 1973.

Referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, March 21, 1973.

Senate agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Williams, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Tower, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Packwood as conferees, April 17, 1973.

Senate agreed to the conference report.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Considered H.R. 6168 and reported it to the House amended, April 10, 1973. House Report 93–114.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House amended, April 16, 1973.

House asks for a conference and appoints Mr. Patman, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Reuss, Mr. St Germain, Mr. Annunzio, Mr. Rees, Mr. Cotter, Mr. Mitchell (of Md.), Mr. Widnall, Mr. Johnson (of Pa.), Mr. J. William Stanton, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Brown (of Mich.), and Mr. Wylie as conferees, April 16, 1973.

House agrees to the conference report April 18, 1973.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conference report filed in the House, April 18, 1973. Conference Report 93–148.

FINAL ACTION: Effective April 30, 1973.

S. 3066, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACT (P.L. 93–383)

An Original Bill To consolidate, simplify, and improve laws relative to housing and housing assistance, to provide Federal assistance in support of communnity development activities, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 27, 19734.

AUTHOR: Senator John Sparkman.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, February 27, 1974. Senate Report 93–693.

SENATE ACTION:

Floor action, March 7, 8 and 11, 1974.
Passed the Senate, amended, by a vote of 76–11, March 11, 1974.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Bennett, Mr. Brock, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Cranston, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Tower, and Mr. Williams as conferees, June 25, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a vote of 84–0, August 13, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency, May 13, 1974.
Committee discharged by resolution, June 20, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by unanimous consent, June 20, 1974.
House insisted on its amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Ashley, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Brown (Mich.), Mr. Hanna, Mrs. Heckler (Mass.), Mr. Moorehead (Pa.), Mr. Patman, Mr. Reuss, Mr. Rousselot, Mr. J. William Stanton, Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. St Germain, and Mr. Widnall as conferees, June 20, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 377–21, August 15, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met July 9 and August 6, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House August 12, 1974. Conference report 93–1279.

FINAL ACTION: Effective August 22, 1974.

S. 3331, AID ENERGY AFFECTED SMALL BUSINESS (P.L. 93–386)

An Original Bill To clarify the authority of the Small Business Administration, to increase the authority of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: April 9, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Alan Cranston.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, April 9, 1974. Senate Report 93–776.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, May 2, 1974.
Motion to reconsider passed the Senate, May 6, 1974.
Passed the Senate, amended, by a voice vote, May 6, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Small Business of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, May 7, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, June 18 and 19, 1974.
House Committee discharged by unanimous consent, August 1, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, amended, by unanimous consent, August 1, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective August 23, 1974.

S. 3270, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, EXTENDED FOR TWO YEARS (P.L. 93–426)

A Bill To Amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

INTRODUCED: March 28, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator John Sparkman.

COSPONSORS: Mr. Johnston and Mr. Tower.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, March 28, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, May 22, 1974.
Reported to the Senate by the Committee, June 12, 1974. Senate Report 93–922.

SENATE ACTION:

Passed the Senate by a voice vote, June 13, 1974.
Senate concurred with amendments in House amendments, August 20, 1974.
Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendments to House amendments, September 17, 1974.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Domestic Finance of the Committee on Banking and Currency, June 17, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on H.R. 13044, June 10, 1974.
H.R. 13044 reported to the House with amendments, by the Committee, June 19, 1974. House Report 93–1121.

HOUSE ACTION:

H.R. 13044 passed the House with amendments by unanimous consent, August 1, 1974.
H.R. 13044 laid on table and S. 3270, as amended, passed in lieu, August 1, 1974.
House concurred with amendments in Senate amendments to House amendments, September 17, 1974.

FINAL ACTION: Effective September 30, 1974.

S. 386, URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT (P.L. 93–503)

A Bill To amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize certain grants to assure adequate commuter service in urban areas, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: January 16, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Harrison A. Williams.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Case, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Javits, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Percy, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Stevenson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, January 16, 1973.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, February 5 and 7, 1973.
Reported to the Senate, amended, by the Committee, July 31, 1973. Senate Report 93-361.

SENATE ACTION:

Senate floor action, September 7 and 10, 1973.
Passed the Senate by the vote of 53-33, September 10, 1973.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Brooke, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Tower, and Mr. Williams as conferees, October 16, 1973.
Senate agreed to the conference report (93–1288) by a vote of 64–17. November 19, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by a voice vote, October 3, 1973.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Brown (Mich.), Mr. Cotter, Mr. Crane, Mr. Gettys, Mr. Hanley, Mr. Koch, Mr. Minish, Mr. Moakley, Mr. McKinney, Mr. Patman, Mr. Stark, Mr. Widnall, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wylie, and Mr. Young (Ga.) as conferees, October 25, 1973.
House recommitted the conference report by a vote of 221-181, July 30, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report (93–1427) by a vote of 288–109. November 21, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met, December 13, 1973 and February 20, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, February 26, 1974. Conference Report 93-813.

Conferees met, October 3, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, October 3, 1974. Conference Report 93-1427.
Conference report filed in the Senate November 18, 1974. Conference Report 93–1288.

FINAL ACTION: Effective November 26, 1974.

S. 3792, EXPORT ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS (P.L. 93–500)

An Original Bill To amend and extend the Export Administration Act of 1969.

INTRODUCED: July 22, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Adlai Stevenson, III.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, July 22, 1974. Senate Report 93–1024.

SENATE ACTION:

Floor action, July 30 and 31, 1974.
Passed the Senate, amended, by a vote of 79–7, July 31, 1974.
Senate disagreed to the House amendments and requested a conference appointing Mr. Biden, Mr. Brock, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Packwood and Mr. Stevenson as conferees, August 15, 1974.
Senate agreed to the conference report by a voice vote, October 10, 1974.

HOUSE ACTION:

Passed the House, with House amendments, by unanimous consent, August 13, 1974.
House insisted on its amendments and agreed to a conference appointing Mr. Ashley, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Brown (Mich.), Mr. Frenzel, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Johnson (Pa.), Mr. Koch, Mr. Mitchell (Md.), Mr. Moakley, Mr. McKinney, Mr. Patman, Mr. Rees, Mr. St Germain, Mr. Widnall, and Mr. Young (Ga.) as conferees, September 17, 1974.
House agreed to the conference report by a vote of 333–43, October 10, 1974.

CONFERENCE ACTION:

Conferees met, September 25, 1974.
Conference report filed in the House, October 2, 1974. Conference Report 93–1412.

FINAL ACTION: Effective October 29, 1974.

Bills:

S. 2540

A Bill To require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to prescribe an energy saving code applicable to Federally assisted building construction, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: October 8, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Frank E. Moss.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs on October 8, 1974.*

S. 2650, THE SOLAR HOME HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1973

A Bill To provide for the early commercial demonstration in residential housing and other buildings of technology for solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to establish a National Solar Energy Coordinating Council, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: November 2, 1973.

AUTHOR: Senator Alan Cranston.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Brock, Mr. Fong, Mr. Gravel, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Percy, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Bible, Mr. Church, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Javits, Mr. Pell, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Nelson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

(Not referred to committee; by unanimous consent agreement referred jointly to Committees on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and Commerce with instructions that if and when reported, it then be referred to Labor and Public Welfare).
Hearings were held by the Committee March 27, 1974.*

S. 3096, SMALL BUSINESS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1974

A Bill To amend the Small Business Act to provide for loans to small business concerns affected by the energy shortage.

INTRODUCED: March 1, 1974.

AUTHOR: Senator Alan Cranston.

COSPONSORS:

Mr. Bible, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cook, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Javits, Mr. Johnston, Mr. McGee, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Pell, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Sparkman, Mr. Taft, Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Tower, Mr. Weicker, and Mr. Williams.

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Small Business of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, March 1, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, April 30, and May 1, 1974.
Reported to the Senate, with amendments, by the Committee, June 20, 1974. Senate Report 93–950.

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*No further action taken.

SENATE ACTION:

Indefinitely postponed by the Senate, August 7, 1974.
(S. 3096 was included in Section 9 of P.L. 93–386 (S. 3331)).

H.R. 12859, UNIFIED TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE ACT

A Bill To amend Title 23, United States Code, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973, and other related provisions of law, to establish a unified transportation assistance program, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCED: February 19, 1974.

AUTHOR: Congressman John A. Blatnik.

COSPONSOR: Mr. Harsha.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation of the House Committee on Public Works, March 5, 1974.
Hearings were held by the Subcommittee, March 19 and April 11, 1974.
Reported to the House, amended, by the Committee, August 1, 1974. House Report 93–1256.

HOUSE ACTION:

Floor action, August 14, 15, and 20, 1974.
Passed the House, amended, by a vote of 324–92, August 20, 1974.

SENATE ACTION:

Referred to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, August 22, 1974.*

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*No further action taken.

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