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# OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, D.C.

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#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 5, 1979

## CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

June 6, 1979 8:00 a.m. The Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore f.m./pd

#### I. **AGENDA**

- You should stress the importance of the Department of Education vote and thank the Speaker for his help in the Rules Committee on Tuesday.
- You should advise the Leadership that you spoke with former President Ford and at his recommendation you plan to have a breakfast meeting this Thursday with Republican Leadership.
- Panama. Anne Wexler will arrive at 8:15 a.m. and will be prepared to brief the Leadership on the scope of her outreach efforts on Panama. Attached at TAB A is a run-down of Congressional contacts which have been made on Panama.
- See TAB B. Energy.

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Senator Cranston

Senator Inouye

Senator Magnuson

Senator Jackson

Speaker O'Neill

Cong. Wright

Cong. Brademas Cong. Foley

Cong. Rostenkowski

Cong. Chisholm Cong. Dingell

Cong. Udall

Secretary Schlesinger

Frank Moore Stu Eizenstat Jim McIntyre Jody Powell David Aaron

Bill Smith

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June 5, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Frank Moore

SUBJECT:

Wednesday's Congressional Leadership
Breakfast/Discussion on Energy

Clearly, your discussion with Congressional Leaders tomorrow morning on the subject of energy is likely to be one of the most important conversations this year. Rather than providing "Talking Points" in the usual format, I thought it would be helpful to provide you with a more detailed memorandum covering our thoughts about the course we think the meeting ought to take.

First of all, it is CL's opinion that the following four points accurately describe the context within which any discussion of national energy policies should take place:

- 1) The failure of Congress to face up to the energy problem is due primarily to the fact that public recognition of the severity of the problem lags far behind the need for such recognition. In the absence of a concerned and/or aroused constituency, one which is demanding responsible action on energy, Congress is institutionally incapable of taking on such a complex and painful issue.
- 2) Unfortunately, too many Members of Congress have forgotten, or have chosen to ignore, their responsibility to educate their constituents on important and controversial national issues. Energy is but one example. Most votes and most public statements seem to be based upon short-term, parochial political considerations, rather than upon long-term national needs.
- 3) The American public is deeply suspicious that the so-called "energy crisis" is really a hoax. The people believe most of the problem is attributable to dishonesty and chicanery on the part of energy industries, most especially

the oil companies. However, the suspicion goes even deeper in the minds of too many Americans; in their view, the government is a co-conspirator in the hoax.

4) Much of the public and Congressional skepticism and hostility on the entire energy issue stems from a widespread disenchantment with the Department of Energy. In fact, to some extent at least, the House action on rationing and the caucus vote on decontrol were votes of "No Confidence" in the Department of Energy.

While some of these perceptions may be unpleasant -- and others may be flat wrong -- we believe they play important roles in the current debate.

During your opening comments you should cover the following points:

## Nature of the Problem

- The most critical aspect of the energy problem is petroleum and the world's heavy reliance on that fuel which is constrained both in availability and in the willingness of some of the major producing countries to supply it. Almost all energy analysts have predicted a "cross-over" between supply and demand sometime in the 1980's.
- That cross-over point has in fact arrived in 1979. The current imbalance between supply and demand has caused spot shortages of oil and oil products here in the United States and has also, and more seriously, substantially increased prices charged for oil. The average price of OPEC oil long-term contract has increased by about 30% since December of last year. Spot market prices are reported well above \$30 for crude oil and above \$40 for refined products. The spot market prices and the surcharge system now being used by most OPEC nations continue to increase pressures for further increases in the long-term contract price for OPEC -- and non-OPEC -oil. The spiraling of prices threatens the U.S. and other countries with devastating inflation rates and severe economic consequences. 65% of all oil used in the U.S. is bought at the world price, since half of our oil is imported, and about one-third of our domestic production is not, by law, pricecontrolled.

- The restoration of Iranian production has not restored world supply and demand balances for oil. The current Iranian production level is almost 2 million barrels per day below its pre-Revolution levels, and that deficit is not being fully made up elsewhere. During the cessation of Iranian production, our stocks of crude oil and refined product, as well as those of other countries, were drawn down to very low levels. Given current demand for oil and the need to rebuild stocks, world demand is still 1-2 million barrels per day above available supply.
- We face the chronic condition of living on a thin edge of a demand/supply balance. Variations of as little as 1 or 2% of total world supplies are enough to throw our economies -- and the world oil pricing system -- into disarray. Another disruption such as occurred in Iran would have serious consequences.
- In the United States, the estimated shortfall in supplies is about 500,000 700,000 barrels per day, including supplies needed to rebuild currently depleted stocks. This difference has to be made up, in the immediate term, by conservation, either voluntarily taken, or induced through the lack of supplies. We currently estimate that actual demand is over 1 million barrels per day below that which it would have been, reflecting the success of some of our oil to gas switching, power wheeling, other conservation steps, and the lack of supplies. We need to conserve at a rate of 5% below what we would otherwise be using if we are to rebuild stocks for next winter and meet essential priorities for home heating oil, agricultural use, and emergency services.
- As far as gasoline supplies are concerned, we hope and expect that recent moderate increases in the level of imports will lessen somewhat the probability of repetitions of a California-type situation. We will, however, be doing very well to get back to 1978 levels of gasoline availability. As you have read, allocations recently announced for the month of June are down from May levels, as a percentage of demand from last year. These allocations can be revised as the increase in imports is reflected in the system, and we expect this to occur soon if the oil companies perform as they should.

- I have directed the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, along with the Department of Energy, to investigate oil company practices, including use of stocks, to ensure that no supplies are being withheld from the market in order to force prices up.
- In summary, it is essential that we -- and the American public -- recognize that there is a fundamental and underlying energy problem which is related to both supply and to world price increases. If there are violations of the law by the oil companies, we will detect them and bring the full force of the law to enforcement against them. If there are problems created by the way in which the federal government or I handle this situation, we will try our best to correct them. But none of these actions can possibly make the problem go away. We will still need to conserve, to provide incentives for domestic production of oil and other energy sources, and shift from oil to other supplies if we are to resolve our energy problem over the longer term.

(Note: Secretary Schlesinger has charts prepared for an afternoon press briefing. He will bring them into the Dining Room only at your direction).

# Proposed Solutions

• This is why I focused on this issue early in my Administration, with the crude oil equalization tax proposal, and why I have continued those efforts with my actions to decontrol oil prices and the proposed windfall profits tax. I believe firmly that every day which we wait to act on these proposals simply compounds the difficulties we face now and in the years ahead.

# Lack of Public Understanding

• Pat Cadell did a national poll about two weeks ago which indicated that only 1/3 of the American people describe the energy crisis as resulting from real shortages of petroleum:

How would you describe the energy crisis (open-ended)?

33% - actual natural resources shortages (fossil fuels)

33% - "gasoline is too expensive"

33% - "conspiracy/hoax"

 While the situation is improving, only slightly more than half of the respondents regard the crisis as being very serious:

| May '79 | Feb. '79 | Nov. '78 |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 52%     | 47%      | 42%      |

You could also discuss the changes in perception which have occurred in California as reported by Charles Warren. No longer do they imagine tankers lurking off the coast. No longer do they fear a conspiracy which will deprive them of all gasoline for some indefinite period of time. Instead, Californians now seem to understand that the crisis means 10-15% less than what they had expected. They can deal with that -- they're adjusting their consumption habits. Cooperatively, they're minimizing the adverse effects, not unlike the way they conserved during the drought of '77.

# Proposals for Increasing Public Awareness

- You should indicate a willingness to do whatever you can to educate the American people about the nature of the crisis. While you probably should not mention specific steps, we have in mind activities such as:
  - -- An ambitious series of White House briefings.
  - -- Regional forums and town hall meetings similar to Kahn's anti-inflation conferences.
  - --Publication of an "Energy White Paper" and brochures distributed widely, especially to editorial boards.

- --Greater use of symbolic moves to highlight energy conservation methods.
- You should suggest that Members of Congress can help by:
  - --Holding Congressional hearings or community forums around the country highlighting the problem. (They might also assist with Administration sponsored forums and town hall meetings.)
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- You should suggest that the private sector also be called on to help in the educational process. They could develop and sponsor:
  - --Public service announcements
  - --Advertisements newspapers, magazines, outdoor
  - --Speaker's Bureaus labor leaders and corporate officers could seek and coordinate engagements with service clubs, local Chambers of Commerce, community organizations, etc.
- You should conclude by challenging the Members and Senators with something like:
  - "I have just outlined for you what I think our energy problems are, what I think the reasons are for the problems, what my proposed solutions have been and are now, and what I believe we ought to do to educate the American people. What I want to hear from you are any points of disagreement either on the nature and extent of the problem, the proposed solutions and/or the effort to increase public understanding."
- You should encourage a vigorous dialogue and then bring the discussion to an end by refocusing attention on its most important element the need to increase the public's understanding of the issue. You should again solicit their active involvement and support not necessarily for specific legislative or administrative programs but rather in joining you in accomplishing the difficult task of educating the American people to the severity of the problem.

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