The Reagan Record on Energy

White House Office of Public Affairs

The Reagan Record

August 12, 1988

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ENERGY

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White House Office of Public Affairs
(202) 456-7170

August 12, 1988

ENERGY

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Reagan Administration's energy policies rely on a competitive free market to assure ample supplies at affordable prices. Our energy resources are more secure because we placed greater reliance on domestic fuels such as coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear power and renewable resources. The Administration removed price controls and unnecessary regulatory barriers in the energy markets. It encouraged conservation and increased production of our energy resources.

As a result, energy supplies are generally abundant and more diversified, gasoline and oil prices are lower than they were in 1981, and the nation uses no more energy today than it did in 1973, even though the economy has enjoyed historic growth.

HIGHLIGHTS

Energy Efficiency Increases -- The nation is far more energy efficient and conservation conscious. The U.S. uses no more energy today than in 1973, even though there are 20 million more homes to heat and cool, 50 million more cars on our highways and our gross national product is $700 billion bigger than it was in 1980.

Dependence on Persian Gulf Oil Decreases -- The United States and our allies are far less dependent on oil from the Persian Gulf now than when President Reagan took office. Persian Gulf oil now provides only 27 percent of world supplies, compared to 36 percent in 1980. And the U.S. gets only 6 percent of its oil from the Gulf now compared to 9 percent in 1980.

Oil Deregulated -- President Reagan's deregulation of oil in 1981 permitted American consumers to benefit from falling oil and gasoline prices in a free market. This saved consumers over $46.2 billion since 1981. Although oil prices and allocation controls provided consumers with short term protection from high prices, they did not reflect the true value of each commodity. Controls were responsible for the long gasoline lines of the 1970s because gasoline was allocated without considering shifts in use. For example, there was an ample supply of gas in tourist areas but not enough gas allocated to big cities.

Gasoline Costs Less -- The average price of a gallon of gas fell from $1.22 a gallon in 1980 to 97 cents a gallon. As a result, in current dollars the American consumer spends 20 percent less today on gas than in 1980 and almost 50 percent less in real (after inflation) dollars. Lower energy costs have been a boon for the economy and have kept inflation down to less than one-third of what it was in 1980.

Use of Nuclear Power Increases -- Since 1980, the amount of electrical energy produced by commercial nuclear power reactors almost doubled to nearly 20 percent.

Natural Gas More Competitive -- This Administration's success in partially decontrolling wellhead prices and increasing access to pipeline transportation has markedly increased competition and moderated price increases.

Petroleum Reserve Grows -- The Strategic Petroleum Reserve, our emergency stockpile of crude oil for use in the event of a severe oil supply disruption, has increased from 100 million barrels in 1980 to 551 million barrels in August 1988. That is equal to a 90-day supply of U.S. imports.

Science and Technology Expanded -- The U.S. operates one of the world's most advanced energy research laboratory systems where research ranges from basic science to advanced applications. American scientists whose research was supported by the Department of Energy have received seven Nobel Prizes since 1981.

Renewable Energy Increases Supplies -- Breakthroughs in renewable technology in the last seven years are producing energy from the wind and the sun, resources that will always be available.

THE RECORD

Oil

- In his first month in office, President Reagan eliminated price and allocation controls on oil. This action ended a complex regulatory scheme that had long hampered the industry and discouraged exploration and development.

- At the President's direction, the Department of Energy (DOE) substantially reduced the number of Federal workers involved in regulating the oil industry. An amalgamation of almost 2,000 lawyers and regulators was cut to a work force of 200.

- Since 1981, American consumers have benefited from substantial drops in oil and gasoline prices. Imported oil prices have fallen to about half the 1980 price of $34 per barrel. The average price of a gallon of gas fell from $1.22 a gallon in 1980 to 97 cents a gallon. As a result, in current dollars the American consumer spends 20 percent less today on gas than in 1980 and almost 50 percent less in real (after inflation) dollars.

- In early August, the Senate joined the House in repealing the Windfall Profits Tax as part of the trade bill. The President had long urged Congress to repeal the Windfall Profit Tax because it brought in barely a dime's worth of revenue and it cost the petroleum industry $100 million annually just to report no tax is due. Every consumer paid that cost through the goods and services they bought.

- The United States is better prepared than ever to respond to a disruption in the supply of foreign oil. The Administration has worked with Congress to increase the size of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve from 100 million barrels in 1980 to 551 million barrels in August 1988, a 90-day supply of imported oil. The goal is a 750 million barrel reserve.

- As part of the Administration's commitment to improve energy security, DOE seeks technologies to unlock an estimated 300 billion barrels of oil trapped in existing reservoirs. The Department established a new Office of Geoscience Research, created a cooperative Government-industry geoscience research program and increased research and development funding for enhanced oil recovery techniques.

- There is a worldwide surplus of nine to 10 million barrels per day of oil, with over two million barrels per day of this surplus coming from outside the Middle East. Production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has declined from 31 million barrels per day to about 18 million barrels per day.

- Market-based energy policies have reduced our dependence on OPEC oil.

U.S. Oil Imports from OPEC
millions of barrels a day

1980	4.3
1987	3.1

- During the past seven-and-one-half years, the Administration has encouraged exploration and development of our domestic oil resources to increase energy security.

- The Administration is strongly committed to opening Federal lands for oil and gas exploration and production through the Department of the Interior's five-year leasing plan for offshore lands. Congressional approval has been sought for environmentally sound exploration and development in the promising Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which has the potential for increasing America's oil and gas reserves by as much as 34 percent.

- The Department of the Interior lifted requirements for oil production on Federal lands that would have forced the premature plugging and abandonment of marginal wells. To encourage exploration and development on Federal lands, the minimum bid for Federal land leases was lowered from $150 to $25 per acre.

- Since 1982, 4,461 tracts for oil and gas exploration on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) have been leased. Those leases have produced 2.18 billion barrels of oil and 25.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. OCS production is 12 percent of domestic gas production.

- The Government has collected almost $16 billion in bonuses for OCS oil and gas leases.

- The Administration revised operating regulations for drilling on the outer continental shelf to increase safety and protect the environment while reducing unnecessary reporting and record keeping requirements. To protect the environment, $172 million has been spent on marine environmental studies related to offshore oil and gas operations.

Natural Gas

- The Reagan Administration has worked to expand and ensure the availability of natural gas because it adds to our nation's energy security.

-- The Administration has consistently advocated the removal of price controls on natural gas as an incentive to increase production.

-- Increasing competition among producers has lowered prices from $1.59 per thousand cubic feet in 1980 to an average price of between $1.25 and $1.50 from January to April 1988.

-- The Administration fought off Congressional efforts to reverse the partial gas price decontrol that went into effect in 1985.

-- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission lifted certain price restrictions on gas discovered before 1978. Those controls hindered production of natural gas by limiting the price and taking the economic incentive away from the producer.

-- In 1985, an Administration-initiated program created a more orderly and competitive natural gas market by providing gas producers and consumers with greater access to pipeline transportation. This lowers natural gas prices by enabling consumers to select the cheapest gas from competing suppliers. It also encourages increased natural gas production by providing producers with access to more buyers and larger markets.

o Legislation was signed by the President in 1987 to repeal the Power Plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act, which imposed inefficient constraints on how gas could be used.

o In 1987, the President signed an historic Free Trade Agreement with Canada which will remove trade barriers between the world's largest trading partners and will assure long-term U.S. access to Canadian natural gas.

o The Administration completed a major assessment of the nation's natural gas resource base to improve consumer confidence in its availability. The study confirms that adequate supplies of natural gas in the U.S. will be available well into the next century. The study indicates that, at current levels of consumption, the U.S. has a 35-year supply of natural gas.

o In 1988, President Reagan lifted export restrictions on gas from the North Slope of Alaska.

Coal

o Coal is our most abundant fossil fuel resource. It can increase our energy security by reducing our dependence on insecure foreign oil imports. Coal currently supplies 21.7 percent of the energy consumed in the U.S. compared to 20 percent in 1980. Coal consumption is up 9 percent since 1980.

- President Reagan has worked to increase the use of coal, to reduce its environmental impact and to create new markets for U.S. coal exports. From 1981 to 1987, the Interior Department issued 101 competitive coal leases for public lands containing 2.9 billion tons of recoverable coal reserves.

- Twenty-three states now have prime regulatory authority for their coal programs to ensure proper reclamation and environmental protection.

- In 1985, President Reagan and the Prime Minister of Canada commissioned representatives of both nations to study the acid rain phenomenon and develop a course of action to reduce it. In January 1986, a joint report was issued, calling for a $5 billion, five-year U.S. effort to develop new pollutant-reducing coal technologies.

  -- President Reagan fully endorsed the report. He urged Congress to approve the full Federal share of $2.5 billion for an innovative clean coal technology program over the next five years.

  -- The President's policy and the nation's financial commitment will make America the world's showcase for clean coal technology.

- Sulfur emissions from coal-fired power plants have dropped 13 percent while the amount of coal used to generate electricity increased.

- The Administration is fully committed to expanding America's coal exports around the world and is implementing a series of coal export initiatives announced in 1988 by the Department of Energy.

  -- The Administration has stressed the importance of coal trade and has undertaken an initiative to expand U.S. coal exports to new markets in the Pacific Rim, Europe and emerging nations.

  -- A substantial increase in coal exports will improve our balance of payments.

- The Administration supports continued negotiations with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to reach agreement on limiting nitrogen oxide emissions to help protect the atmosphere from acid rain and ground-level ozone.

Electricity

- The Reagan Administration has diversified electricity resources and ensured the reliability of electric power.

- The nation's electric utility industry, the most reliable in the world, uses less imported oil and is relying more on domestic energy resources. Today, oil is used for less than 5 percent of total electricity production, less than half as much as in 1980.

  -- The amount of oil used to make electricity has fallen from 1.15 million barrels a day in 1980 to 0.55 million barrels a day in 1988, a 52 percent decline.

  -- The industry's reliance on U.S.-produced coal has increased by about 10 percentage points.

Sources of Electric Energy
in percentages

	Oil	Natural Gas	Nuclear Power	Coal	Hydroelectric and Other
1980	10.7	15.5	11.2	49.5	13.1
1987	4.6	10.7	17.9	55.2	11.6

- The Administration is working to increase competition in the industry by encouraging the construction of smaller, lower-cost power plants. Bidding programs would be used to set rates and add new supplies of electricity, and independent power producers would be encouraged to compete with electric utilities in building new power plants.

Nuclear Energy

- The Reagan Administration strongly supports safe nuclear energy as an essential option to generate electricity and to provide a balanced energy supply.

- In the past eight years, the number of operating nuclear power plants increased from 70 to 101, almost doubling our total nuclear generation of electricity. Nuclear power produces almost 20 percent of the electricity created in the U.S., up from about 11 percent in 1980. At present, 107 plants are licensed.

- The Administration has submitted legislation to Congress streamlining the nuclear power plant licensing process, encouraging prior approval of standard designs for nuclear plants and suitable plant sites and reducing the cost of new commercial reactors. The Administration has strongly supported the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's development of new rules permitting standardized plant designs and a more efficient, single-step licensing procedure.

- Through the Department of Energy, the Administration has undertaken expanded research and development programs for advanced commercial reactors that will improve operating safety. New designs under development include safety features that are inherently more effective because safety is a part of the design and is not added on in the form of equipment that must work properly to protect public safety.

- During the Reagan Administration, major advances have been made in planning for the permanent and safe disposal of high-level radioactive waste from nuclear power plants. A permanent storage site has received tentative approval and a proposal for a temporary storage facility has been approved by Congress. These actions increase public confidence in the nuclear power option.

- The Administration obtained renewal of the Price-Anderson Act, an insurance program that protects the public by providing a swift, sure system of compensation in the unlikely event that injuries or property damage result from an accident at a commercial nuclear power plant or a Government-owned nuclear facility. This is an alternative to the cumbersome and complex tort litigation system. It ensures prompt processing of claims and payment of damages to anyone injured in the unlikely event of a nuclear accident.

Renewable Energy

- Well-targeted research and development efforts in energy will continue to increase supply and diversity. The key to success is improving technology that is reliable and economically competitive.

- Significant breakthroughs in conservation and renewable technology in the last seven years have produced new products:

  -- The world's first "smart window," which, like eyeglasses that darken in the presence of light, rejects heat in the summer while allowing it through in winter.

  -- More than 17,000 small-scale wind turbines to generate electricity were installed in 1987 alone -- saving an equivalent of 3 million barrels of oil annually.

  -- Geothermal energy now contributes as much energy as two nuclear power plants and at competitive rates.

Basic Research

- Investment in basic energy research has been expanded.

- o Government-wide, for FY 1989, the President requested more than $9 billion for basic research, a 50 percent increase in Federal support for basic research since 1982.

- o American scientists whose research was supported by the Department of Energy have received seven Nobel Prizes since 1981.

- o Early in 1987, President Reagan approved construction of the world's largest, most advanced particle accelerator, the Superconducting Supercollider.

- p It is the high-energy physics equivalent of putting a man on the moon.

  -- It will help explain the basic structure of matter and the nature of gravity and electromagnetic force far beyond the horizons of current knowledge.

  -- The accelerator will improve our competitiveness and put us at the forefront of new technology. A site for the accelerator has not yet been selected.

- o Superconductivity involves cooling certain materials to virtually eliminate electrical losses in transmission. New research in superconductivity may produce great scientific advances for the U.S., and eventually reduce the price consumers pay for electricity.

- o President Reagan proposed an 11-point Superconductivity Initiative, including a "Wise Men's" advisory group on Federal policies and regulations that affect superconductivity research and commercialization.

- o In response to the President's Executive Order on Facilitating Access to Science and Technology and the President's Superconductivity Initiative, DOE established superconductivity research centers at national laboratories in Illinois, California and Iowa. It has a computer data base on superconductivity, as well as three pilot centers to assist private sector commercialization. The centers are in New Mexico, Tennessee and Illinois.

- o The Administration's emphasis on energy research is saving lives.

  -- It has led to pioneering work in nuclear medicine with the development of the Positron Emission Tomography Scanner used to detect human brain tumors; and the first human heart angiograms made with radiation.

  -- Federally sponsored research has also made possible the production of radioactive isotopes for medical diagnostics and treatment.

Conservation

- Despite a record peacetime economic expansion, our appetite for energy has remained under control.

- We use no more energy today than we did in 1973 and yet we have 20 million more homes to heat and cool, 50 million more cars on our highways and a gross national product that has increased by 20 percent, or $700 billion since 1980, in real terms.

- If consumption patterns prior to the 1973 oil embargo had continued, the U.S. would need the equivalent of another eight million barrels of oil a day to fuel the economy. In June, we consumed 16.58 million barrels of oil a day.

- At present, consumers are saving about $62 per year on their gasoline bills because their cars are more fuel efficient. New cars use 15 percent less gasoline than in 1980, from an average of 24.5 miles per gallon to 28.2 miles per gallon in 1987.

- Americans are using less energy in their homes. Since 1980, refrigerators are 21 percent more energy efficient and freezers are 14.6 percent more efficient. Between 1981 and 1986, dishwashers became 9 percent more efficient. These improvements took place in a free and flexible economy without excessive Government regulation and with Government and industry-funded research.

STATE END-USE ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FUEL
(Quads and Fuel Shares)
1986

	State GDP[2] (Billion $86)	% of U.S.	Per Capita MBtu[3]	End-Use Energy Consumption[1] Total Quads[4]	Oil Quads	Oil % of total[5]	Gas Quads	Gas % of total	Coal Quads	Coal % of total	Electricity Quads	Electricity % of total
Alabama	55.0	1.3%	253	1.02	0.50	49%	0.21	20%	0.14	14%	0.18	17%
Alaska	19.6	0.5%	803	0.43	0.23	53%	0.18	42%	0.01	2%	0.01	3%
Arizona	53.3	1.3%	171	0.57	0.34	59%	0.07	13%	0.05	8%	0.12	20%
Arkansas	31.6	0.8%	243	0.58	0.32	55%	0.18	30%	0.01	1%	0.08	13%
California	533.8	12.7%	183	4.93	3.14	64%	1.11	23%	0.04	1%	0.63	13%
Colorado	59.2	1.4%	199	0.65	0.34	52%	0.20	31%	0.02	3%	0.09	14%
Connecticut	70.6	1.7%	152	0.49	0.32	66%	0.08	17%	0.00	0%	0.08	17%
Delaware	11.7	0.3%	247	0.16	0.09	61%	0.03	21%	0.01	3%	0.02	15%
Dist. Columbia	28.8	0.7%	164	0.10	0.04	40%	0.03	30%	0.00	1%	0.03	28%
Florida	177.7	4.2%	146	1.71	1.16	68%	0.13	7%	0.02	1%	0.40	23%
Georgia	102.9	2.5%	215	1.31	0.75	57%	0.28	21%	0.05	3%	0.23	18%
Hawaii	19.3	0.5%	156	0.17	0.14	83%	0.00	2%	0.00	0%	0.02	15%
Idaho	13.2	0.3%	204	0.20	0.11	52%	0.04	18%	0.01	4%	0.05	26%
Illinois	209.7	5.0%	225	2.60	1.17	45%	0.95	36%	0.14	5%	0.35	13%
Indiana	84.9	2.0%	317	1.74	0.78	49%	0.41	23%	0.35	20%	0.20	12%
Iowa	43.8	1.0%	248	0.71	0.37	52%	0.21	30%	0.04	6%	0.09	13%
Kansas	42.5	1.0%	333	0.82	0.42	52%	0.31	38%	0.01	1%	0.08	10%
Kentucky	53.1	1.3%	242	0.90	0.47	52%	0.17	19%	0.09	10%	0.17	19%
Louisiana	74.4	1.8%	621	2.80	1.38	50%	1.20	43%	0.01	0%	0.20	7%
Maine	17.3	0.4%	195	0.23	0.18	79%	0.00	1%	0.01	4%	0.03	15%
Maryland	76.5	1.8%	179	0.80	0.43	53%	0.16	20%	0.07	9%	0.14	18%
Massachusetts	115.5	2.8%	158	0.92	0.60	66%	0.18	19%	0.00	1%	0.14	15%
Michigan	153.2	3.7%	221	2.02	0.91	45%	0.69	34%	0.18	9%	0.25	13%
Minnesota	75.6	1.8%	218	0.92	0.51	56%	0.25	27%	0.02	3%	0.13	15%
Mississippi	31.8	0.8%	248	0.65	0.38	59%	0.17	26%	0.01	1%	0.09	14%
Missouri	83.5	2.0%	209	1.06	0.61	58%	0.25	23%	0.04	4%	0.16	15%
Montana	12.2	0.3%	272	0.22	0.13	60%	0.04	19%	0.01	3%	0.04	19%
Nebraska	26.5	0.6%	229	0.37	0.20	54%	0.11	29%	0.01	2%	0.05	15%
Nevada	19.4	0.5%	218	0.21	0.14	66%	0.03	14%	0.00	1%	0.04	19%
New Hampshire	18.5	0.4%	147	0.15	0.11	76%	0.01	7%	0.00	0%	0.03	17%
New Jersey	154.8	3.7%	223	1.70	1.18	69%	0.33	19%	0.01	1%	0.19	11%
New Mexico	23.6	0.6%	248	0.37	0.21	56%	0.12	32%	0.00	1%	0.04	11%
New York	362.7	8.7%	135	2.41	1.31	54%	0.61	26%	0.09	4%	0.39	16%
North Carolina	101.0	2.4%	185	1.17	0.71	60%	0.14	12%	0.07	6%	0.26	22%
North Dakota	10.7	0.3%	374	0.25	0.12	48%	0.03	11%	0.08	33%	0.02	9%
Ohio	176.1	4.2%	239	2.57	1.12	44%	0.74	29%	0.29	11%	0.42	16%
Oklahoma	49.8	1.2%	279	0.92	0.42	46%	0.36	40%	0.02	2%	0.12	13%
Oregon	41.3	1.0%	192	0.52	0.32	62%	0.07	14%	0.00	1%	0.12	23%
Pennsylvania	183.6	4.4%	204	2.43	1.13	46%	0.63	26%	0.32	13%	0.35	14%
Rhode Island	15.2	0.4%	149	0.15	0.10	68%	0.03	18%	0.00	1%	0.02	13%
South Carolina	44.7	1.1%	205	0.69	0.36	52%	0.10	15%	0.07	10%	0.17	24%
South Dakota	9.8	0.2%	214	0.15	0.10	68%	0.02	16%	0.00	3%	0.02	13%
Tennessee	72.3	1.7%	231	1.11	0.58	52%	0.19	18%	0.11	10%	0.23	21%
Texas	303.5	7.2%	439	7.33	4.40	60%	2.14	29%	0.07	1%	0.73	10%
Utah	24.0	0.6%	229	0.38	0.19	51%	0.11	28%	0.03	9%	0.05	12%
Vermont	8.6	0.2%	157	0.08	0.06	76%	0.01	6%	0.00	1%	0.02	18%
Virginia	104.2	2.5%	200	1.16	0.69	59%	0.14	12%	0.11	10%	0.22	19%
Washington	77.7	1.9%	234	1.04	0.65	63%	0.12	12%	0.01	1%	0.26	25%
West Virginia	24.1	0.6%	283	0.54	0.25	45%	0.12	21%	0.11	20%	0.07	13%
Wisconsin	76.9	1.8%	198	0.95	0.47	49%	0.29	30%	0.05	5%	0.15	15%
Wyoming	11.7	0.3%	511	0.26	0.11	44%	0.08	30%	0.03	13%	0.04	14%

1 Energy consumption by final consumers (i.e., excluding inputs to electric utilities)

2 Gross domestic product

3 Million Btu's

4 Quadrillion Btu's (10^{15})

5 Percent of total end-use energy consumption for state

STATE ENERGY PRODUCTION BY FUEL AND ENERGY FACILITIES
1986

	Production			Capability		Energy Facilities				
	Oil Th b/d[1]	Gas BCF[2]	Coal MST[3]	Nuclear GW[4]	Elect. GW	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Coal Mines	Nuclear Plants	Elect. Plants[5]
Alabama	75	102	25.8	4.83	18.82	844	976	113	5	147
Alaska	1,840	301	1.6	0	1.47	1,109	103	1	0	386
Arizona	1	0	11.6	1.26	12.40	24	10	2	1	108
Arkansas	45	130	0.2	1.69	9.52	1,047	2,719	8	2	98
California	1,070	446	0	5.60	44.28	43,717	1,285	0	6	657
Colorado	110	153	15.2	0.20	7.01	5,502	3,573	28	1	174
Connecticut	0	0	0	2.08	7.09	0	0	0	3	87
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1.77	0	0	0	0	28
Dist. Columbia	0	0	0	0	0.81	0	0	0	0	4
Florida	35	4	0	3.78	31.35	114	0	0	5	371
Georgia	0	0	0	1.52	17.68	0	0	0	2	194
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1.43	0	0	0	0	75
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2.22	0	0	0	0	114
Illinois	60	1	61.9	8.38	29.04	32,025	217	53	9	351
Indiana	16	0	32.9	0	19.28	7,610	1,289	71	0	153
Iowa	0	0	0.5	0.50	7.85	0	0	6	1	423
Kansas	211	439	1.5	1.12	9.46	48,816	11,485	6	1	435
Kentucky	20	76	154	0	15.11	22,639	9,926	1553	0	111
Louisiana	590	4,780	2.3	2.02	16.84	24,635	16,479	1	2	144
Maine	0	0	0	0.83	2.40	0	0	0	1	189
Maryland	0	0	3.9	1.65	9.59	0	9	38	2	105
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0.83	9.84	0	0	0	2	190
Michigan	90	116	0	4.03	22.51	4,885	740	0	5	578
Minnesota	0	0	0	1.55	7.86	0	0	0	3	370
Mississippi	85	140	0	1.11	6.89	2,235	555	0	1	50
Missouri	1	0	4.7	1.12	14.92	450	0	14	1	337
Montana	75	46	34	0	5.02	3,933	1,818	9	0	104
Nebraska	20	1	0	1.24	5.55	1,838	23	0	2	270
Nevada	5	0	0	0	5.57	29	0	0	0	84
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	1.43	0	0	0	0	49
New Jersey	0	0	0	2.81	13.52	0	0	0	3	118
New Mexico	300	651	21.5	0	5.14	18,409	22,362	11	0	69
New York	2	30	0	3.69	29.78	4,632	4,927	0	5	631
North Carolina	0	0	0	3.94	19.07	0	0	0	4	204
North Dakota	132	48	25.6	0	4.53	3,543	103	14	0	51
Ohio	30	182	36.4	0.86	26.71	29,937	32,745	221	1	249
Oklahoma	630	1,817	3	0	12.78	100,261	25,734	21	0	158
Oregon	0	5	0	1.08	11.19	0	6	0	1	190
Pennsylvania	10	160	71.6	7.70	31.64	20,000	26,500	775	8	241
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0.27	0	0	0	0	26
South Carolina	0	0	0	5.27	14.94	0	0	0	6	211
South Dakota	4	2	0	0	2.63	148	44	0	0	83
Tennessee	3	3	6.9	2.30	17.00	806	788	110	2	164
Texas	3,010	5,767	48.6	0	56.67	201,272	46,442	15	0	427
Utah	90	80	14.3	0	3.94	1,858	411	23	0	122
Vermont	0	0	0	0.50	1.11	0	0	0	1	126
Virginia	0	15	41.2	3.35	12.83	32	562	500	4	143
Washington	0	0	4.6	1.94	24.00	0	0	4	2	287
West Virginia	25	127	130	0	14.49	15,750	33,150	798	0	59
Wisconsin	0	0	0	1.54	10.94	0	0	0	2	411
Wyoming	420	377	136.8	0	5.68	11,879	2,084	29	0	56

1 Thousand barrels per day
2 Billion cubic feet
3 Million tons
4 Gigawatts
5 Includes nuclear plants

SELECTED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

Conservation

"While our economy has greatly expanded, we are using no more energy and less oil than we did 10 years ago, and our strategic oil stocks are five times higher. But more needs to be done."

--- President Reagan
January 25, 1988

Energy Supply

". . . [T]he United States is now capable of withstanding a supply interruption comparable to the 1973 and 1979 interruptions without experiencing the same economic distress."

--- President Reagan
May 6, 1987

"Today we import only about 5 percent of our petroleum from the [Persian] gulf. Western Europe and Japan have a much higher dependency. We saw in 1974 and 1979 the disastrous effects which a disruption of gulf oil can have upon the economy of the United States and our principal trading partners. We're working to see that that experience is not repeated. Achieving this requires American military and political strength, the cooperation of our allies, as well as economic strength and independence, especially in matters concerning energy."

--- President Reagan
May 21, 1987

Nuclear Power

"Continued growth in the availability of nuclear power promises significant benefits to our energy security, decreasing this nation's reliance on insecure sources of foreign oil."

--- President Reagan
May 19, 1988

SELECTED STATEMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

Energy Prices

". . . [E]xtremely low energy prices cripple our domestic oil industries . . . and imperil. . . our national security by increasing dependence on foreign oil. Energy security is fundamental to the national security."

"In my state of Texas a lot of small businesses have been hurt by the fall in the price of oil. The precipitous decline in oil prices did to Texas businesses what the agriculture problems did to many Iowans. People are still hurting there as they are in Iowa."

--- Vice President Bush

Nuclear Energy

"Clearly our overriding concern on nuclear power issues must be to protect the safety of the public. If nuclear power plants do not reach the highest safety standards, they should not be licensed. But if they do meet these standards, I strongly believe we must have nuclear power. We must protect ourselves from dependence on foreign oil. We must diversify our energy sources, and safe nuclear power can help improve our energy security."

---Vice President Bush

Environment

"You can be a supporter of the oil industry, as I am -- it's where I made my living for 20 years -- and still recognize the legitimate environmental concerns associated with the use of oil -- smog . . . in [Los Angeles], acid rain in the Rockies and New England."

--- Vice President Bush
June 5, 1988

Alternative Fuels

". . . I have been fighting for the past seven years to break down regulatory barriers to methanol and other alternative fuels and to provide incentives where appropriate."

--- Vice President Bush
June 5, 1988