

Senator Moss. Our next witness is Capt. Howard Moore, of the U.S. Navy, who is director of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Resources.

We are pleased to have you with us, Captain Moore, and we will ask you to proceed.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. HOWARD MOORE, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR OF NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESOURCES; ACCOMPANIED BY LT. COMDR. HUGH CRISP, AND EUGENE BOWLER

Captain MOORE. Mr. Chairman, may I have a couple of the members of my staff?

Senator Moss. Would you identify them and have them sit with you, sir?

Captain MOORE. Lt. Comdr. Hugh Crisp——

Senator Moss. Glad to have you here.

Captain MOORE (continuing). Mining engineer and petroleum engineer; and Mr. Eugene Bowler, petroleum engineer.

Senator Moss. Mr. Bowler, happy to have you.

You may proceed as you care to do, Captain Moore.

Captain MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement, if I may read it.

Senator Moss. It will be perfectly proper for you to read the statement if that is the way you would like to begin.

Captain MOORE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Capt. Howard N. Moore, U.S. Navy, Director of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee to present the position of the Navy Department in regard to the development of oil shale as a commercial energy source. In particular, I will make reference to the five-point program recently announced by Secretary of Interior Udall for economic development of this valuable natural resource.

It is perhaps appropriate first to explain the basis for the Navy's role and interest in oil shale. Between 1916 and 1924 some 145,000 acres of public land were set aside by Executive order for the exclusive use of the Navy as oil shale reserves. Two of these reserves are located in Garfield County, Colo. and a third is located in Carbon and Uintah Counties, Utah. The total acreage comprising the naval oil shale reserves is approximately 2 percent of the federally owned oil shale lands in Colorado and Utah.

Congress, by statute, placed these oil shale reserves in the custody of the Navy with the specific mandate to maintain them for future use in the event of a national emergency. These reserves, like the naval petroleum reserves, may not be produced commercially until the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, finds that production is needed for national defense and is authorized by a joint resolution of Congress. The statutory basis for the Navy's control of the oil shale reserves is now codified in title 10, United States Code, sections 8421-8438.

For some years the Navy has consistently supported and encouraged efforts being made by other branches of the Federal Government and private industry to advance technology to the point that shale oil