EIA New Releases

Energy Information Administration

November-December 1994

National Energy Information Center (202)586-8800. Internet E-Mail: INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV

Crude Oil and Product Prices Expected To Rise in 1995

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects crude oil prices to rise slowly to \$18 a barrel by the end of 1995 from a recent range of \$13 to \$16. According to its quarterly report, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, EIA says that reductions in Nigerian supply last summer and Iraqi troop movements on the Kuwait border in October have been associated with small, temporary price increases in 1994, but have done little to change market fundamentals.

EIA projects world oil demand will rise by more than 900,000 barrels per day in both 1994 and 1995 (1.4 and 1.3 percent, respectively), after increasing by only 320,000 barrels per day in 1993. Growth in Asia continues to be particularly strong. Demand growth in Europe is expected to be more rapid and the decline in the former Soviet Union slower than previously forecast.

U.S. oil demand is expected to rise by 2.5 percent in 1994, as robust economic growth, lower oil

prices, and the extreme winter weather experienced in January and February of 1994 help boost total petroleum demand by an expected 430,000 barrels per day in the United States. In 1995, slower economic growth, firmer product prices, and assumed normal weather patterns are expected to slow domestic demand growth to 60,000 barrels per day.

EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* says that spot natural gas wellhead prices fell by nearly one dollar per thousand cubic feet from February through September 1994 to nearly 60 cents below year ago levels. This was largely the result of considerably higher levels of gas in underground storage and lower demand caused by cool summer weather.

Other statistics from the EIA report include:

- * Barring a return of unusually cold weather patterns, the most likely scenario is for (continued on page 2)

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EIA's Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) Updated

The communications speed of the Energy Information Administration's Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) has recently been upgraded. New modems that are capable of transmitting and receiving at a rate of up to 28,800 bauds per second (bps) have been installed. If users' communications software does not support the maximum transmission speed, lower speeds (i.e., 19,200, 14,400, or 9,600 bps) may be used.

The higher transmission speed capability should substantially reduce the time needed to download files from EPUB and allow users to maximize their utilization of the system. Detailed access instructions to EPUB are on page 12.

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MASTER

Crude Oil and Product Prices Expected To Rise in 1995

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weaker heating fuel demand in the United States this winter compared to last year. Natural gas demand, which is experiencing solid growth overall, is expected to exhibit some weakness this winter compared to last year due to subdued expectations for residential demand under normal weather conditions. Fuel oil prices are expected to rise from last winter's level, but only because of expected higher crude oil prices.

- ✱ Beginning in January 1995, about one-third of national demand for motor gasoline will have to be reformulated to meet requirements for cleaner fuel promulgated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. EIA expects supplies to be adequate to meet the estimated demand level of 2.5 million barrels per day. Very localized shortages and temporary price run-ups are possibilities. On a national basis, EIA estimates that increased production and distribution costs will result in a 4- to 6-cents premium for reformulated gasoline over conventional fuel.
- ✱ Electricity demand growth is expected to continue to rise steadily in 1994 and 1995. First-half-1994 demand growth has exceeded expectations, despite relatively low cooling degree-day estimates.
- ✱ Natural gas demand associated with increased output of electricity (by electric utilities and industrial cogenerators) accounts for the bulk of the more than 1.2 trillion cubic feet of increased natural gas use expected for the 1993 to 1995 period. In 1994, utility gas demand is expected to rise by 8.0 percent and by an additional 3.6 percent in 1995. Demand for gas by nonutility generators is projected to expand even faster, at a rate of 10.4 percent in 1994 and 8.4 percent in 1995.

(continued on page 4)

EIA Finds RFG Supply/ Demand Balance Improved but Still Tight

A report issued by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on the introduction of reformulated gasoline (RFG) states that RFG supply will be adequate to meet demand, but the balance is tight through January. Drivers in designated areas of the country, representing about one-third of the U.S. population, will use RFG beginning January 1, 1995.

Reported RFG stock levels at the end of November are low, as expected during a new product transition, leaving little cushion to absorb any unexpected supply disruption. However, updated information indicates the tight balance previously forecast for January may be easing to some extent. January RFG production may be 100,000 barrels per day higher than originally projected, and demand is now forecast to be 66,000 barrels per day lower. If Pennsylvania, representing 7 percent of RFG demand, is able to opt-out of the program, the tight supply-demand balance in other RFG areas would ease further. These changes leave EIA cautiously optimistic about the chances for a smooth transition.

Current wholesale RFG prices are about 6 cents above those for conventional gasoline, consistent with the higher costs underlying the product. Conventional gasoline prices are currently about 6 cents above last year, due largely to higher crude oil prices.

This new report is an update to *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline*, delivered to Congress in early October. Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-94-26, December 12, 1994.)

For price and ordering information, please see pages 14 and 19.

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Nuclear Power Use Holds Steady, but its Future Remains Uncertain in Many Parts of the World

Nuclear power's share of worldwide electricity generation grew from 22 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 1993, according to a report released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Growth is projected to continue in the near term.

According to the report, *World Nuclear Outlook 1994*, at the end of 1993, 430 nuclear units, with a capacity of 338 gigawatts-electric (GWe) were used for generating electricity in 30 countries. This is an increase over 1992, when there were 424 units with 331 GWe of capacity.

The report projects that over the next decade the use of nuclear power will expand, but primarily in certain regions of the world. Japan, which has a strong and aggressive commitment to nuclear power, has 19 reactors at various stages of construction—more than any other country. Japanese nuclear capacity is expected to increase by 16 to 27 percent over the next decade, from 38 GWe in 1993 to between 44 and 48 GWe by 2005.

On the other hand, the United States, the country with the greatest nuclear capacity, is projected to increase its capacity by only 3 percent over the next decade. Even this forecast is optimistic given the recent announcement by the Tennessee Valley Authority that they are halting construction of three nuclear power units, Bellefonte 1 and 2 and Watts Bar 2. By 2010, nuclear capacity in the United States will decline from 99 GWe to between 91 and 95 GWe as older units are retired and not replaced. High operating costs relative to other sources of electricity and an unresolved nuclear waste disposal problem are two of the primary reasons for the projected decline in the U.S. nuclear power industry.

The United States is not alone in its caution concerning the expanded use of nuclear power. Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom, all with large nuclear power programs, are expected to create little or no growth in their nuclear programs over the next decade. France, which relies heavily on nuclear power, announced recently

that it will not order any new generating capacity, including nuclear power plants, for its mainland market before 2000. In the case of France, the absence of new orders is not a rejection of nuclear power, but follows from a downward revision of their estimates of electricity demand.

Other significant findings include:

- ✱ Between 2.5 and 2.7 billion pounds of uranium will be needed to fuel nuclear reactors worldwide from 1994 to 2010. To meet this demand, an increase in uranium production is likely, resulting in an increase in the spot market price for uranium. The spot market price was \$7.12 per pound in 1993 and is projected to increase to about \$13 per pound (expressed in constant dollars) by 2005.
- ✱ Through 1993, nuclear reactors in the United States have discharged 20,000 metric tons of spent fuel and the inventory is growing at about 2,000 metric tons per year. Additional spent fuel storage capacity is needed. At present, spent fuel is stored at the reactor site. The EIA projects that by 1998, over 20 reactor sites will need additional storage capacity over their current pool storage capacity. One possible solution to this problem is the development of above-ground dry cask containers that can be used to store the fuel until a permanent disposal facility is completed. Some utilities are presently utilizing this technique.

Copies of *World Nuclear Outlook 1994* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-94-27, December 21, 1994.)

Price and ordering information of the report is presented on pages 14 and 19. ***

*****See page 11 for information about EIA's NEMS Conference on February 28, 1995.*****

EIA Expands and Improves Coverage of U.S. Coal Industry

Several new features and data series are introduced in the *Coal Industry Annual 1993*, a new report released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This report presents 1993 and 5- and 10-year trends for major data categories as well as additional tables and expanded versions of tables previously presented in its predecessor publication, *Coal Production*.

Provided for the first time are lists of major coal producers, distributors, and consumers- and union-related data. In addition, an appendix contains a new compilation of coal statistics for the major coal-producing States.

The report finds that coal continued as the leading domestic source of energy in 1993, despite the United Mine Workers of America 7-month-long selective strike and the severe flooding along the upper Mississippi and Missouri Basins during the summer. Domestic coal consumption reached an all-time record of 926 million short tons, primarily because of record-level coal consumption by electric utilities.

Electric utilities also drew down stocks, partly as a result of the supply disruptions, to 111 million short tons, the lowest year-end level at electric utilities since 1975. For the second consecutive year, coal exports declined, while U.S. coal imports reached a record level of 7.3 million short tons, nearly double the 1992 level.

Other highlights regarding the U.S. coal industry in 1993 include:

- ✱ U.S. coal production dropped to its lowest level since 1987. Coal production in the Appalachian and Interior coal producing regions fell 47 million short tons and 28 million short tons, respectively, while production in the Western Region rose by 23 million short tons. Wyoming accounted for most of the increase, reaching a record production level of 210 million short tons, about 22 percent of total U.S. output.
- ✱ The average mine price of U.S. coal was \$19.85 per short ton, 6 percent less than the \$21.03 per short ton in 1992, and the 11th straight year of decline. Since 1984, the average mine price has dropped at an average annual rate of almost 3 percent (6 percent in real terms).
- ✱ Compared with 1992 levels, productivity at U.S. coal mines rose by 8 percent while the average number of miners working daily fell by 8 percent. Between 1984 and 1993, productivity has increased at an average annual rate of 7 percent, while employment has declined at an average annual rate of 6 percent.

Copies of *Coal Industry Annual 1993* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-94-28, December 23, 1994.)

For price and ordering information, see pages 14 and 19. ***

Crude Oil and Product Prices

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- ✱ Total coal consumption is expected to increase by 2.2 percent in 1994. Growth in electricity demand will be the only major source of growth in coal demand. Coal production gained about 23 million tons over first-half-1993 levels by mid year and is expected to increase a total of over 80 million tons for all of 1994.

Copies of the fourth quarter *Short-Term Energy Outlook* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-94-24, November 16, 1994.)

For price and ordering information, please see pages 13 and 19. ***

Carbon Emissions in Developing Countries

A new Energy Information Administration study details energy use and carbon emissions outside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). According to the study, this group of countries (which includes developing countries and all current or former centrally planned economies) accounted for about half of the world energy consumption and carbon emissions in 1992. Energy consumption and carbon emissions grew much faster in these countries than in the OECD from 1970-1992, with 10 countries accounting for three-fourth of the growth in the non-OECD countries.

The report, *Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Non-OECD Countries*, is the second part of a two-part study requested by the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Energy and Power, asking to assist in identifying the best opportunities worldwide for reducing energy-related carbon emissions.

The first part of the study, *Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Some International Comparisons*, focused on the OECD countries and was released in April 1994. The latest report surveys commercial energy use (defined as oil, gas, coal, and electric power but not fuel wood) and carbon emissions patterns in the non-OECD countries.

Key conclusions of this study include:

- ✱ As of 1992, the non-OECD countries accounted for about half of world energy consumption and carbon emissions. In that year, total world energy consumption was 344 quadrillion Btu, with the non-OECD countries consuming 163 quadrillion Btu. World carbon (not carbon dioxide) emissions in 1992 were about 6 billion metric tons—51 percent accounted for by the non-OECD countries.

- ✱ Energy consumption and carbon emissions grew fastest in the non-OECD countries. Non-OECD energy consumption grew 121 percent between 1970 and 1992 (versus 36 percent for the OECD), while carbon emissions grew 99 percent in the non-OECD (versus 24 percent for the OECD). Non-OECD energy consumption and carbon emissions would have been even higher were it not for the recent economic collapse of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

- ✱ Several non-OECD countries made up a disproportionate share of energy use and carbon emissions in 1992. The 10 non-OECD countries with the largest carbon emissions accounted for 38 percent of world carbon emissions and 35 percent of world energy consumption in 1992. Carbon emissions from these 10 non-OECD countries increased 98 percent between 1970 and 1992, accounting for most (75 percent) of the growth in non-OECD carbon emissions during that period.

- ✱ The former Soviet Union and China made up by far the largest single shares, accounting for half of non-OECD energy demand and carbon emissions in 1992. The former Soviet Union's carbon emissions and energy demand were 866.1 million metric tons and 51.2 quadrillion Btu, respectively; China's carbon emissions and energy demand were 673.1 million metric tons and 29.2 quadrillion Btu, respectively.

- ✱ Industry accounted for the largest share of non-OECD energy consumption and carbon emissions. The industrial sectors of the former Soviet Union and China are so large that they consume more energy and account for more carbon emissions than any other country in the world other than the United States. Industry's share in the non-OECD countries fell only slightly between 1980 and 1990, in contrast to the "Group of 7" countries (Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, and the United States), where it declined sharply.

- ✱ Electricity consumption grew faster than overall energy consumption in non-OECD countries. Carbon emissions from electricity generation grew from 20.4 percent to 27.7 percent of total carbon emissions between 1970-1992.

- ✱ Energy consumption in the non-OECD was dominated by the use of carbon-intensive fossil fuels. Only in Latin America, which used large amounts of hydroelectric power, did non-fossil fuels (excluding biomass) account for more than 10 percent of energy consumption.

Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-94-29, December 28, 1994.) For price and ordering information, see pages 13 and 19. ***

Short-Term Energy Model Available on Internet

The Short-Term Energy Model was developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to give the public key energy forecast information and the ability to design and compute alternative forecast scenarios in an interactive, user-friendly graphics package. Now you can download the model directly to your PC via the Internet.

The Short-Term Energy Model is a Windows application that incorporates all the information used by EIA to produce its quarterly report *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. It is available on the EIA Home Page on the Mosaic/World Wide Web system. To download it, you will need Microsoft Windows 3.1 or higher, a Mosaic client, and 6 megabytes of free disk space on your hard drive.

The EIA Home Page is accessible at the following Internet address:

<http://apollo.osti.gov/html/eia/eiahome.html>

Once you see the opening screen, click on the Short-Term Energy Model's distinctive four-season logo and follow the downloading instructions.

The Short-Term Energy Model is also available on diskette from the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831 (615/576-8401).

For more information about the EIA Home Page or the Short-Term Energy Model, contact the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800 or Internet e-mail at

infoctr@eia.doe.gov

Also available on the EIA Home Page are: this report, *EIA New Releases*; an "Energy Data Information Contacts" listing; selected feature articles and press releases; and a natural gas and oil contact information listing. EIA will continue to place most upcoming feature articles, press releases, and other items of interest onto this system.

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the U.S. Department of Energy or of any other organization.

EIA New Releases is published six times per year and is available at no charge to anyone who requests it. Ask to be added to our mailing list by using the order form on the last page, by calling the EIA's National Energy Information Center on (202) 586-8800, or by contacting us on Internet. Our E-mail address is:

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This report is also available electronically from the following:

*** EPUB, EIA's electronic publishing system bulletin board (see page 12 for access information)

*** DOE Home Page for Internet users (<http://www.doe.gov>)

Inquiries or comments concerning the contents of this publication should be directed to the author Ingrid Springer at (202)586-1100; questions concerning data, reports, and machine-readable files should be directed to the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, eastern time.

Below is a complete listing of all features published in 1994. For a listing of features published in 1993, please refer to the November-December 1993 issue of EIA New Releases, DOE/EIA-0204(93/06).

Reprints of special features (Feature Articles, Highlights, Energy Previews, EIA Data News, etc.) appearing in Energy Information Administration (EIA) reports are available free from the National Energy Information Center.

Feature (Publication) Published Date

January 1994 Feature Article: Strategic Shipping Lanes (*Petroleum Supply Monthly*)

January 1994 Feature Article: U.S. Coalbed Methane Production (*Natural Gas Monthly*)

January 1994 Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1992 (*Monthly Energy Review*)

February 1994 Feature Articles: World Oil Prices: How Low and for How Long? Petroleum Products Trade Patterns (*Short-Term Energy Outlook*)

February 1994 Highlights: Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1991 (*Monthly Energy Review*)

February 1994 Feature Article: Contracting for Natural Gas Supplies (*Natural Gas Monthly*)

April 1994 Highlights: Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Some International Comparisons (*Monthly Energy Review*)

April 1994 Feature Article: Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook (*Petroleum Supply Monthly*)

Feature Article: Canisters and Nonfuel Components at Commercial Nuclear Reactors (*Spent Nuclear Fuel Discharges from U.S. Reactors 1992*)

May 1994 Feature Articles: Changes to the 1994 *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook (*Petroleum Marketing Monthly*)

May 1994 Feature Articles: Opportunities with Fuel Cells Revisions to Monthly Natural Gas Data (*Natural Gas Monthly*)

May 1994 Feature Article: Summer Outlook for Motor Gasoline (*Short-Term Energy Outlook*)

June 1994 Feature Article: U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1993 (*Petroleum Supply Annual 1993, Volume 1*)

June 1994 Highlights: Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1992 (*Monthly Energy Review*)

June 1994 Feature Article: The Second Oxygenated Gasoline Season (*Petroleum Marketing Monthly*)

June 1994 Highlights: Natural Gas 1994: Issues and Trends—Executive Summary (*Natural Gas Monthly*)

July 1994 Feature Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Reformulated Motor Gasoline (*Monthly Energy Review*). Also presented in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*—both published in August 1994.

August 1994 Feature Article: U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports—1993 (*Natural Gas Monthly*)

August 1994 Feature Article: Commercial Nuclear Electric Power in the United States: Problems and Prospects (*Monthly Energy Review*)

August 1994 Feature Article: Reducing Home Heating and Cooling Costs (*Monthly Energy Review*)

September 1994 Feature Article: Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal (*Quarterly Coal Report*)

September 1994 Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1992 Preliminary Estimates (*Monthly Energy Review*)

September 1994 Feature Article: Uranium In Situ Leach Mining in the United States (*Uranium Industry Annual 1993*)

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Feature (Publication) (Continued)	Published Date
Feature Articles: Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal: A Summary The Impact of Flow Control and Tax Reform on Ownership and Growth in the U.S. Waste-to-Energy Industry (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	September 1994
EIA Data News: Data Collection on Alternative-Fuel Vehicles (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	October 1994
Highlights: Energy End-Use Intensities in Commercial Buildings (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	October 1994
Feature Articles: Change in Method for Estimating Fuel Economy for the Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey Comparability of Supply- and Consumption-Derived Estimates of Manufacturing Energy Consumption (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	October 1994
Feature Articles: Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995 ¹ Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-95 System Flexibility Will Play Important Role ² (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	October 1994
Feature Article: A Comparison of Selected EIA-782 Data With Other Data Sources (<i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i>)	October 1994
Energy Preview: Housing Characteristics 1993 Energy Preview: Propane-Provider Fleet Survey 1993 (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	November 1994
Feature Article: The Impact of Flow Control and Tax Reform on Ownership and Growth in the U.S. Waste-to-Energy Industry (<i>Electric Power Monthly</i>)	November 1994
Feature Articles: 1994-1995 Winter Fuels Outlook Introducing the EIA's Short-Term Energy Model for the Personal Computer (<i>Short-Term Energy Outlook</i>)	November 1994
Energy Preview: Atlanta Private Fleet Survey 1994, Preliminary Estimates (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	December 1994

^{1, 2}These features are also presented in the *Winter Fuels Report*, 3rd issue for 1994/1995 heating season, DOE/EIA-0538(94/95-3), and in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, November 1994, DOE/EIA-0380(94/11).

Note: EIA's Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF) has moved to better serve its customers by expanding electronic access to its data. Selected information in the form of database files and file layouts from several of the Office's surveys is now available via the Department of Commerce/National Technical Information Service's "FedWorld" system. FedWorld is an on-line computer system that allows the public to access thousands of Government documents. The system can be utilized for up to 3 hours a day at no charge. FedWorld can be used by anyone with a modem and popular communication software package by dialing (703)321-8020. After first logging onto the system, the user will be prompted for some basic information for statistical purposes (name of employer, address, etc.) and then be prompted to select a password and ID. CNEAF information can be found by first going to the "Library of Files" section, then moving to the "Energy Library." FedWorld is also available to anyone having an Internet connection and appropriate software by initiating a Telnet session (connect to FEDWORLD.GOV), by direct file transfer-FTP (connect to FTP.FEDWORLD.GOV), or via the World Wide Web/Mosaic (connect to WWW.FEDWORLD.GOV).

Periodically, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) issues press releases on current, high-interest issues. Copies of these releases are available from NEIC (202/586-8800).

Below is a listing of all EIA press releases prepared by EIA in 1994. For a listing of all 1993 press releases, see *EIA New Releases*, DOE/EIA-0204(93/06). ***

Press Release Title	Number	Date Issued
EIA Assesses Residential Vehicle Fuel Consumption in the United States	EIA-94-01	01/05/94
Efficiency Gains Slow Growth in U.S. Energy Demand, Dependency on Oil Imports Continues To Climb	EIA-94-02	01/28/94
World Oil Prices at Lowest Level in Five Years	EIA-94-03	02/22/94
EIA Details Status of U.S. Coal Industry, State by State	EIA-94-04	02/24/94
Energy Information Administration Hosts National Energy Modeling System Conference	EIA-94-05	03/22/94
Coal Switching Will Be Principal Strategy in Meeting Acid Rain Emission Requirements, EIA Finds	EIA-94-06	04/13/94
Energy Information Administration Examines World Energy Use and Carbon Emissions	EIA-94-07	04/18/94
ICC To Discontinue Diesel Fuel Price Data Gathering; Will Use, Disseminate Price Data Newly Developed by DOE	EIA-94-08	05/05/94
Large Increases Expected in World Oil Demand	EIA-94-09	05/11/94
EIA Reports Increased Photovoltaic Shipments in 1993	EIA-94-10	06/09/94
Purchasing Power from Nonutilities Does Not Raise the Cost of Capital for Utilities	EIA-94-11	06/10/94
EIA Expands and Improves its Dissemination of Petroleum Marketing Data	EIA-94-12	06/13/94
EIA Details Growing Use of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles	EIA-94-13	07/05/94
Developing Countries Show Largest Energy Use Increases Through 2010; Oil Remains Dominant Fuel, But Renewable Energy and Natural Gas Grow Faster	EIA-94-14	07/06/94
Low-Priced Imports Depress U.S. Uranium Production	EIA-94-15	07/13/94
EIA Evaluates Home Heating and Cooling Fuels for Cost, Safety, Health, and Environmental Impact	EIA-94-16	07/27/94
Natural Gas Productive Capacity Expected to Reverse Declining Trend	EIA-94-17	08/04/94
EIA Releases Report on Issues and Trends in the Natural Gas Industry	EIA-94-18	08/05/94
U.S. Oil Demand in 1994 Boosted by Extreme Weather, Lower Oil Prices	EIA-94-19	08/12/94
Discoveries Up But U.S. Gas and Oil Reserves Lower in 1993	EIA-94-20	08/23/94
EIA Co-Sponsors Winter Fuels Conference	EIA-94-21	10/28/94
EIA Sees Adequate Supplies to Meet January RFG Demand, but Cushion Will Be Tight	EIA-94-22	11/04/94
EIA Report Shows Increase in U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	EIA-94-23	11/08/94
Crude Oil and Product Prices Expected To Rise in 1995 (Includes: Announcement: Interactive Electronic Model Available to Public)	EIA-94-24	11/16/94
U.S. Electricity Production at Record High, EIA Finds	EIA-94-25	12/06/94
EIA Finds RFG Supply/Demand Balance Improved but Still Tight	EIA-94-26	12/12/94
Nuclear Power Use Holds Steady, but its Future Remains Uncertain in Many Parts of the World	EIA-94-27	12/21/94
EIA Expands and Improves its Coverage of the U.S. Coal Industry	EIA-94-28	12/23/94
Carbon Emissions in Developing Countries	EIA-94-29	12/28/94

Microfiche Model and System Documentation

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) model and system documentation reports are available in microfiche form; the agency does not formally print or distribute this category of reports. The Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, produces these reports in

microfiche form and sends the microfiche to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). NTIS sells these documents in microfiche or hard-copy form upon request.

The following EIA reports have been released to OSTI in 1994. Future editions of *EIA New Releases* will provide updates on the latest available reports. For more information, contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) on (202)586-8800 or on Internet (E-Mail Address: INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV). ***

Title	DOE Number	Released to OSTI
NEMS Integrating Module Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M057	January 1994
Documentation of the DRI Model of the U.S. Economy	DOE/EIA-M061	March 1994
Propane Market Model Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M055	March 1994
Distillate Market Model Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M056	March 1994
Model Documentation Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Model of the National Energy Modeling System (Volume 1)	DOE/EIA-M062	March 1994
EIA Model Documentation: Petroleum Market Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M059	March 1994
Model Documentation Coal Market Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M060	March 1994
Documentation of the Oil and Gas Supply Model (OGSM)	DOE/EIA-M063	March 1994
Model Documentation Report: Macroeconomic Activity Module (MAM) of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M065	March 1994
NEMS Industrial Module Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M064	March 1994
NEMS International Energy Module Model Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M071	April 1994
Model Documentation: Electricity Market Module - Electricity Fuel Dispatch Submodule	DOE/EIA-M068-D	April 1994
Model Documentation: Electricity Market Module - Load and Demand-Side Management Submodule Volume 1 Model Description	DOE/EIA-M068-A/1	April 1994
Model Documentation Report: Residential Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M067	April 1994
Model Documentation Report: Commercial Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M066	April 1994
Model Documentation: Electricity Market Model Electricity Finance and Pricing Submodule	DOE/EIA-M068-C	April 1994
Model Documentation: Electricity Market Module Electricity Capacity Planning Submodule	DOE/EIA-M068-B	April 1994
Model Documentation: Electricity Market Module Load and Demand-Side Management Submodule Volume 2 Model Code Listing	DOE/EIA-M068-A/2	April 1994

(continued on next page)

Title (Continued)	DOE Number	Released to OSTI
EIA Model Documentation: World Oil Refining Logistics Demand Model "World" Reference Manual Version 1.1	DOE/EIA-M058	April 1994
Model Documentation Report: Transportation Sector Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M070	April 1994
Model Documentation: Renewable Fuels Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M069	April 1994

National Energy Modeling System and *Annual Energy Outlook* Conference

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) will host a conference to address a number of modeling issues and special topics of interest to users of the National Energy Modeling System and EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook*, which presents the results of this forecasting system. Jay Hakes, EIA Administrator, and Mary J. Hutzler, Director of the Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, will present an overview of the *Annual Energy Outlook* 1995. William Hogan, Director of the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, will provide the keynote address. Concurrent panel discussion topics will include:

Morning:

- * The Role of Natural Gas in a Deregulated Utility Market
- * International Oil and Coal Markets
- * End-Use Technologies and Efficiency

Afternoon:

- * Scenario Design
National Energy Modeling System PC Models
- * Technological Innovation, Risks, and Adoption

The conference will be held on February 28, 1995, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Arlington Renaissance Hotel, 950 North Stafford Street, Arlington, VA 22203 (703/528-4386). There is no registration fee, but space is limited. We ask that anyone interested in attending register by February 15.

To register, please mail or fax your name, address, affiliation, phone and/or fax number, and choice of one morning and one afternoon session to:

Decision Analysis Corporation of Virginia
1600 Spring Hill Road, Suite #230
Vienna, VA 22182
Phone: (703)893-5087
FAX: (703)893-7104

For additional information contact Louise Bonadies, EIA, on (202)586-9648.

Electronic Publishing System EPUB

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin-board-type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly at midnight for backup.)

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system:

Communications Parameters:

Baud Rate: Up to 28,800 bps

Data Bits: 8; Stop Bits: 1

Parity: None; Duplex: Full

Terminal Type: ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100, etc.

Once communications software and/or hardware have been configured, EPUB can be accessed by dialing (202)586-2557. When a connection to the system has been made, some users may find that the menu-driven instructions and the online capabilities will provide enough information to effectively use EPUB. If needed, more extensive information may be found in the *EPUB User's Guide*, which is available online from the EPUB system or from:

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202)586-8800
Internet E-Mail: INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV
TTY: For people who are deaf or
hard of hearing: (202)586-1181
Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., M-F, eastern time

For communications or technical assistance, call (202)586-8959, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. eastern time, Monday through Friday. For questions about the contents of EPUB reports and data, call (202)586-8800, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, eastern time.

Following is a listing of some of the data and reports that are provided on EPUB:

Heating fuel data (April through September)
Updated the second week of the month.

Oxygenate data
Updated approximately the 25th of the month.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report
Updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 9 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly
Updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month.

Petroleum Marketing Monthly
Updated on the 20th of the month.

Natural Gas Monthly
Updated on the 20th of the month.

Weekly Coal Production
Updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report
Updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Electric Power Monthly
Updated during the first week of the month.

Monthly Energy Review
Updated the last week of the month.

Short-Term Energy Outlook
Updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Winter Fuels Report (October through April)
Propane inventory data updated Wednesdays at 5 p.m. All other data updated Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.

Internet Access to EPUB

The EPUB system is not as yet directly accessible via Internet. However, Internet users can access EPUB via the FEDWORLD electronic bulletin board operated by the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce. The Internet address for FEDWORLD is <FEDWORLD.GOV>. Select "GATEWAY" from the main menu, and EPUB will be item 16 on that list.

Multisource Energy

Monthly Energy Review

This top-selling monthly publication presents a complete overview of the Nation's energy picture. It provides data on petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, oil and gas resource development, prices, consumption, and the international energy situation. Appendices present thermal, metric, and other physical conversion factors.

DOE/EIA-0035(94/11), 188 pp., November 1994

DOE/EIA-0035(94/12), 188 pp., December 1994

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$77.00; Foreign, \$96.25

Single Issue: Domestic, \$10.00; Foreign, \$12.50

Short-Term Energy Outlook Quarterly Projections

This report discusses macroeconomic activities; the outlook for petroleum demand, supply, and product prices; world oil prices; and outlooks for other major energy sources (natural gas, coal, and electricity).

The forecast period for this issue extends from the fourth quarter of 1994 through the fourth quarter of 1995. Values for the third quarter of 1994, however, are preliminary EIA estimates.

DOE/EIA-0202(94/4Q), 52 pp., November 1994

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25

Single Issue: Domestic, \$4.75; Foreign, \$5.94

Annual Energy Outlook 1995 With Projections to 2010

This report presents the midterm energy forecasts of the Energy Information Administration. This year's report presents projections and analyses of energy supply, demand, and prices through 2010, based on results from the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS).

DOE/EIA-0383(95), 196 pp., December 1994

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00889-5

Domestic, \$15.00; Foreign, \$18.75

State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1992

This report presents energy price and expenditure estimates individually for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and in aggregate for the United States. The price and expenditure estimates are provided by energy source and economic sector and are published for the years 1970, 1980, and 1985 through 1992. Data for all years, 1970 through 1992, are available on personal computer diskettes.

DOE/EIA-0376(92), 310 pp., December 1994

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00881-0

Domestic, \$19.00; Foreign, \$23.75

One-Time Reports

Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Non-OECD Countries

This report surveys world energy use and carbon emissions patterns since 1970, with particular emphasis on the non-OECD countries (including the current and former centrally planned economies).

DOE/EIA-0587, 76 pp., December 1994

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00880-1

Domestic, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.88

Technical Reports

Oil and Gas Resources of the Fergana Basin (Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Kyrgyzstan)

This technical report is part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Foreign Energy Supply Assessment Program (FESAP). While past FESAP analyses covered most of the major oil and gas provinces of the world, this one for the Fergana basin is an EIA first for republics of the former Soviet Union.

DOE/EIA-TR-0575, 160 pp., December 1994

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00886-1

Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Natural Gas

Natural Gas Monthly

This report provides monthly and annual information at the State and national levels on the supply and disposition of natural gas, including production, storage, import, export, and consumption data. Information is also given on the activities of the major interstate pipeline companies. Feature articles are included in certain issues to help readers use and interpret the information on natural gas.

DOE/EIA-0130(94/11), 120 pp., November 1994
DOE/EIA-0130(94/12), 116 pp., December 1994
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$78.00; Foreign, \$97.50
Single Issue: Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25

Nuclear Energy

World Nuclear Outlook 1994

This report was previously published under the title "World Nuclear Capacity and Fuel Cycle Requirements," starting in 1984. It presents the current status and projections through 2010 of nuclear capacity, generation, and fuel cycle requirements for all countries in the world that use nuclear power to generate electricity for commercial use.

DOE/EIA-0436(94), 144 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00883-6
Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25

Service Reports

The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline: An Update

This report is the third in a series of analyses undertaken by the EIA in response to a special request by Congress. The report concludes a two-part study; Part I was published as *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline*, Volumes 1 and 2.

SR/OO(G/94-03, 44 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00893-3
Domestic, \$3.25; Foreign, \$4.06

Coal

Weekly Coal Production

This short report provides timely information on coal production, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration from railroad car loadings.

DOE/EIA-0218(94-44)-(94-52), varied page count
November through December 1994
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$77.00; Foreign, \$96.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$1.75; Foreign, \$2.19

Quarterly Coal Report

April-June 1994

This report provides comprehensive information about U.S. coal production, distribution, exports, imports, receipts, prices, consumption, and stocks and data on coke production, consumption, distribution, imports, and exports.

DOE/EIA-0121(94/2Q), 160 pp., December 1994
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$26.00; Foreign, \$32.50
Single Issue: Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Coal Industry Annual 1993

This report replaces the publication *Coal Production* (DOE/EIA-0125) and presents additional tables and expanded versions of tables previously presented in *Coal Production*, including production, number of mines, productivity, employment, productive capacity, and recoverable reserves. The report also presents data on coal consumption, coal distribution, coal stocks, coal prices, coal quality, and emissions.

DOE/EIA-0584(93), 288 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00882-8
Domestic, \$22.00; Foreign, \$27.50

Prices of EIA products sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, the National Technical Information Service, or the Office of Scientific and Technical Information are subject to change without prior notice.

Petroleum***Weekly Petroleum Status Report***

This weekly report, published each Thursday, provides timely data on petroleum supply and disposition. The data are based on company submissions for the week ending at 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

DOE/EIA-0208(94-44)-(94-51), varied page count
November through December 1994

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$61.00; Foreign, \$76.25

Single Issue: Domestic, \$3.50; Foreign, \$4.38

International Petroleum Statistics Report

This report contains current international data on oil production, consumption, imports, exports, and stocks.

DOE/EIA-0520(94/11), 84 pp., November 1994

DOE/EIA-0520(94/12), 84 pp., December 1994

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$43.00; Foreign, \$53.75

Single Issue: Domestic, \$4.50; Foreign, \$5.63

Petroleum Supply Monthly

This publication provides monthly statistics on petroleum supply, disposition, production, refinery operations, stocks, and transport.

DOE/EIA-0109(94/11), 176 pp., November 1994

DOE/EIA-0109(94/12), 172 pp., December 1994

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$80.00; Foreign, \$100.00

Single Issue: Domestic, \$12.00; Foreign, \$15.00

Petroleum Marketing Monthly

This publication provides price information on a variety of petroleum products, including motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, jet fuels, kerosene, and propane. Sales data for petroleum products are also included.

DOE/EIA-0380(94/11), 232 pp., November 1994

DOE/EIA-0380(94/12), 196 pp., December 1994

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$83.00; Foreign, \$103.75

Single Issue: Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

Winter Fuels Report

This seasonal report (October through April) provides data on distillate fuel oil net production, imports and stocks; propane net production, imports and stocks; natural gas supply, disposition, and underground storage; residential and wholesale pricing data for heating oil and propane; crude oil and petroleum price comparisons, etc.

DOE/EIA-0538(94/95-4) through (94/95-11)

Varied page count.

The report is available free of charge from the National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

Petroleum Marketing Annual 1993

This report contains statistical data on a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products. Data on crude oil include the domestic first purchase price, the free-on-board and landed cost of imported crude oil, and the refiners' acquisition cost of crude oil. Also presented are sales data for motor gasoline, distillates, residuals, aviation fuels, kerosene, and propane.

DOE/EIA-0487(93), 428 pp., December 1994

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00892-5

Domestic, \$31.00; Foreign, \$38.75

Energy Consumption***Manufacturing Consumption of Energy 1991***

This report presents statistics about the energy consumption of the manufacturing sector, based on the 1991 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS). The MECS is the only comprehensive source of national-level data on U.S. manufacturing energy use. The 1991 MECS is the third in an ongoing series of surveys conducted at 3-year intervals beginning in 1985.

DOE/EIA-0512(91), 550 pp., December 1994

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00887-9

Domestic, \$34.00; Foreign, \$42.50

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1994

This report presents a listing of identified oil and gas fields in the United States. It is updated with field information collected through October 1994. The purpose of the publication is to provide codes for easy identification of domestic fields.

DOE/EIA-0370(94), 452 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00809-9
Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25

Metadata

U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments 1994 Third Quarter

This report provides information on the financial performance of energy companies during the most recent reporting period.

DOE/EIA-0543(94/3Q), 24 pp., December 1994
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$2.25; Foreign, \$2.81

Directory of Energy Data Collection Forms

Forms in Use as of October 1994

This directory provides an authoritative listing of selected public use forms currently used as basic energy information gathering tools by DOE.

DOE/EIA-0249(94), 76 pp., December 1994
This directory is available free from the National Energy Information Center. Call (202)586-8800 to request a copy.

NOTE: In some instances, the month shown here may not correspond with the month shown on the cover or spine of a report. *EIA New Releases* lists the month that a report is RELEASED to the printer. However, some EIA reports display the date when the report is AVAILABLE to the public.

Electricity

Electric Power Monthly

This report presents comprehensive monthly statistics at the national, Census division, and State levels for net generation, fossil fuel consumption and stocks, quantity and quality of fossil fuels, cost of fossil fuels, electricity sales, revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold.

DOE/EIA-0226(94/11), 228 pp., November 1994
DOE/EIA-0226(94/12), 212 pp., December 1994
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$87.00; Foreign, \$108.75
Single Issue: Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 1993

This report provides year-end statistics about electric generating units operated by electric utilities in the United States.

DOE/EIA-0095(93), 400 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00888-7
Domestic, \$24.00; Foreign, \$30.00

Electric Power Annual 1993

This report presents a summary of electric power industry statistics at national, regional, and State levels.

DOE/EIA-0348(93), 200 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00884-4
Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

Solar, Renewable, and Alternate Fuels

Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1993

This report provides the number of on-road alternative-fueled vehicles in use in the United States and alternative and replacement fuel consumption.

DOE/EIA-0585(93), 96 pp., December 1994
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00891-7
Price not available yet.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) makes its machine-readable data files and modeling programs available through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) (703)487-4650. For a description of EIA's machine-readable products, contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at (202)586-8800 (Internet E-Mail: INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV) and request a copy of the *EIA Directory of Electronic Products*.

Data and model diskettes that were previously offered through the U.S. Government Printing Office are now available from the Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI). To order, call OSTI at (615) 576-8401 and reference the diskettes by title.

Listed below are the most recently updated data files made available from NTIS and OSTI. ***

NTIS

NTIS Order Number	Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
PB93-592450	Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report (diskette)	01/94-09/94
PB91-591650	Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base (diskette)	1973-11/94
PB93-592460	Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report (diskette)	01/94-09/94
PB95-*	Annual	Oil and Gas Field Code Master List	1994
PB95-*	Annual	State Energy Price and Expenditure Data System	1970-1992
PB95-*	Annual	U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	1977-1993

*Order number not available yet.

OSTI (Diskettes)

Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base	1973-11/94
Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report	01/94-09/94
Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report	01/94-09/94
Annual	State Energy Price and Expenditure Data System	1970-1992
Annual	U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	1977-1993

Atlanta Private Fleet Survey 1994
Preliminary Estimates
Assessing the Market for Alternative-Fuel Vehicles

In 1994, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) set up a program for collecting data on private fleets in the Atlanta air-quality nonattainment area. This is the first metropolitan area designated a "Clean City" under the Department of Energy's Clean Cities program.

Section 407 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) directed EIA to develop information that will help marketers sell alternative-fuel vehicles and help potential purchasers or users of such vehicles. The Atlanta survey is one of EIA's new fleet surveys that have been conducted in response to the EPACT legislation.

Survey data were collected on a sample of owned or leased on-road vehicles in private (nongovernmental) fleets of six or more. The fleets had to be operating out of one or more locations within the Clean Air Act nonattainment area of Atlanta (the 13-county area immediately surrounding the city of Atlanta).

Alternative-Fuel Vehicle Awareness

There is little comprehensive data on U.S. motor vehicle fleets, which are expected to compose the near-term market for alternative-fuel vehicles (AFV's). Preliminary data indicate that, of an estimated 3,400 private (nongovernmental) fleets in the Atlanta area:

- ✱ Twenty-four percent were "aware of any State or Federal legislation that may require fleet use of clean or alternative fuels in the future"
- ✱ Two percent had alternative-fuel vehicles in their 1994 fleets
- ✱ Three percent were planning to purchase AFV's in 1995.

EPACT contains a number of programs directed at the increased use of alternative fuels. The Department of Energy is required to initiate rulemakings that will evaluate "the progress in achieving the goals of replacement fuel use" (10 percent replacement of the U.S. projected consumption of motor fuel by the year 2000 and 30 percent replacement by the year 2010) and "determine whether a [private and municipal] fleet requirement program . . . is necessary. . . . A fleet program shall be considered necessary . . . if . . . the goal of replacement fuel use is not expected to be actually achieved by 2010. . . ." Such a program would set AFV acquisition requirements for fleets of "20 or more light duty motor vehicles. . . ."

Conventional-Fuel Vehicles

Of the approximately 93,000 motor gasoline- and diesel-fuel private fleet vehicles in Atlanta, 72 percent were light-duty vehicles (8,500 pounds or less), 76 percent of which were operating in fleets of 20 or more. In private fleets in Atlanta, motor gasoline was used by the vast majority of light-duty vehicles. Diesel fuel was the fuel of choice for vehicles over 8,500 pounds.

A report containing detailed analyses and final data from the Atlanta Private Fleet Survey is planned for publication by the Energy Information Administration in the summer of 1995, and a similar survey of private fleet vehicles is to be conducted in 1995 in Denver, another "Clean City."

(Above text is a reprint of an article contained in the *Monthly Energy Review*, December 1994, DOE/EIA-0035(94/12)).

Items listed in *EIA New Releases* can be ordered from one of four places: the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), the National Technical

Information Service (NTIS), and the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI). The chart below shows what can be ordered and from where.

EIA Product	NEIC	GPO	NTIS	OSTI
Directories and <i>EIA New Releases</i> - current issues	✱			
Directories and <i>EIA New Releases</i> - back issues			✱	
For-sale publications - current issues		✱		
For-sale publications - back issues			✱	
Subscriptions		✱		
Machine-readable products			✱	✱

The category of publications called "Directories and *EIA New Releases*" is free to everyone. The category includes the following items: *EIA New Releases*, *Energy Information Directory*, *EIA Directory of Electronic Products*, *EIA Publications Directory*, *Directory of Energy Data Collection Forms*, *Directory of Energy Information Model Abstracts*, the Energy Information Administration's *Annual Report to Congress*, and all service reports and *Energy Information Sheets*. However, there is a charge for back issues from NTIS. (A current issue is one that is less than 1 year old.)

Publications and subscriptions normally for sale are free if ordered from NEIC by the following customers: Public, school, and university libraries; DOE contractors; employees of the media, Congress, and Federal, State, local, and foreign governments; and EIA survey respondents.

Subscriptions from GPO are available for weekly, monthly, and quarterly, but not for annual, publications.

To Order from NEIC

Call (202)586-8800 (TTY 202/586-1181; Internet E-Mail Address: INFOCTR@EIA.DOE.GOV) or use the form entitled "NEIC Orders" in the back of this report. This form should also be used if you have changed your address or if you want your name removed from the mailing list.

To Order from GPO

Single-Issue Publications and Subscriptions:
Call the GPO Main Order Desk at (202)512-1800 (FAX: (202)512-2250) or use the order form entitled "GPO Orders" in the back of this report.

GPO accepts the following types of payment: check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents, credit card number and expiration date for VISA or MasterCard, or a GPO deposit account number. To open such an account, call (202)783-3238. Payment must be included before an order can be filled.

To Order from OSTI

Personal Computer Diskettes:

Call Request Services at (615)576-8401 or send your order to the following address: Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Request Services, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37831.

OSTI accepts the following types of payment: check or money order made out to the United States Department of Energy, or credit card number and expiration date for VISA or MasterCard. Payment must be included before an order can be filled.

To Order from NTIS

To order from NTIS, call (703)487-4650 or use the order form entitled "NTIS Orders" in the back of this report.

Reports are available from NTIS in hard copy, microfiche, or paper copy reproduced from microfiche.

NTIS accepts the following forms of payment: check or money order made out to NTIS, VISA, MasterCard, or American Express, or an NTIS deposit account number. To open an NTIS deposit account, call (703)487-4770. Requests will not be processed unless payment accompanies the order, except in the case of "ship-and-bill" orders. ✱✱✱

A vertical decorative bar on the left side of the page, featuring a textured grey background. It contains several white symbols: a gear, a musical note, a Greek letter Phi (Φ), a male symbol (♂), a section symbol (§), a Greek letter Pi (π), a plus-minus symbol ($\pm$), a summation symbol (Σ), and a smiley face (☺).

Energy Education Resources

Kindergarten
Through
12th Grade

This brochure contains a listing of
free or low-cost energy-related
educational materials for educators
and primary and secondary students.

Call the National Energy
Information Center
on (202)586-8800 to order
your free copy.

All telephone numbers are in area code 202, except where noted otherwise.

Each FAX number applies to all names that follow.

Each Internet name is followed with @eia.doe.gov

Fuel and/or Specific Data Area	Name	Telephone	Internet
COAL:	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Annual Mining and Production	Fred Freme	254-5367	ffreme
	Steve Scott	254-5467	sscott
Consumption	Mary Lilly	254-5391	mlilly
Distribution	Tom Murphy	254-5561	tmurphy
Exports	Paulette Young	254-5481	pyoung
Monthly Data	Paulette Young	254-5481	pyoung
Producer/Distributor Stocks	Tom Murphy	254-5561	tmurphy
Production and Consumption	Mary Paull	254-5379	mpaull
Quarterly Data	Paulette Young	254-5481	pyoung
Reserves	Richard Bonskowski	254-5383	rbonskow
Short-Term Coal Projections	Willie Hong	254-5365	bhong
Stocks	Mary Paull	254-5379	mpaull
Weekly Production	Mary Lilly	254-5391	mlilly
ELECTRIC POWER: Nonutility	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Capacity, Generation, Fuel Consumption, and Sales to Grid	John Colligan	254-5465	jcolliga
Generation	Betty Williams	254-5656	bwilliam
Renewable Energy Use	Robin Reichenbach	254-5353	rreichen
Short-Term Nonutility Sales Projections	Larry Prete	254-5671	lprete
	Robin Reichenbach	254-5353	rreichen
ELECTRIC POWER: Utility	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Demand-Side Management	Linda Bromley	254-5653	lbromley
Emissions	John Colligan	254-5465	jcolliga
Utility Boiler Design	John Colligan	254-5465	jcolliga
Utility Bulk Power Transmission	John Makens	254-5629	jmakens
Utility Capacity	Elsie Bess	254-5637	ebess
	Karen McDaniel	254-5672	kmcdanie
Utility Repowering	Arthur Fuldner	254-5321	afuldner
Utility Life Extension	Arthur Fuldner	254-5321	afuldner
Utility Financial Data Systems	Lucinda Gilliam	254-5438	lgilliam
Utility Finance, Investor-Owned	Jerry Sanderson	254-5463	jsanders
Utility Finance, Publicly Owned	C. Harris-Russell	254-5437	charrisr
Utility Fuel Consumption	Deborah Bolden	254-5663	dbolden
	Melvin Johnson	254-5665	mejohnso
Utility Fuel Receipts	Kenny McClevey	254-5655	kmccleve
Utility Fuel Cost and Quality	Kenny McClevey	254-5655	kmccleve
Utility Fuel Stocks/Generation	Deborah Bolden	254-5663	dbolden
	Melvin Johnson	254-5665	mejohnso
Utility Power Production Expenses	Elsie Bess	254-5637	ebess
Short-Term Hydroelectric Power Projections	Robin Reichenbach	254-5353	rreichen
Short-Term Electricity Imports Projections	Robin Reichenbach	254-5353	rreichen

(Continued on next page.)

All telephone numbers are in area code 202, except where noted otherwise.

Each FAX number applies to all names that follow.

Each Internet name is followed with @eia.doe.gov

Fuel and/or Specific Data Area	Name	Telephone	Internet
Electric Power: Utility (cont'd)	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Statistical Reports	Sandra Smith	254-5632	ssmith
	Deborah Bolden	254-5663	dbolden
Utility Sales and Revenue	Stephen Calopedis	254-5661	scaloped
	Linda Bromley	254-5653	lbromley
NUCLEAR POWER:	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Capacity and Generation	Doug Bonnar	254-5560	dbonner
Domestic and Foreign Nuclear Power Capacity and Generation	Kenneth C. Wade	254-5514	kwade
Foreign Nuclear Power	Doug Bonnar	254-5560	dbonner
Fuel Cycle Requirements Projections	William Liggett	254-5508	wliggett
Short-Term Nuclear Generation Projections	Kenneth C. Wade	254-5514	kwade
Spent Fuel Projections	William Liggett	254-5508	wliggett
Waste Characteristics	Kathy Gibbard	254-5559	kgibbard
Waste Fund Fees	Jorge Luna-Camara	254-5664	jlunacam
URANIUM:	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Decommissioning	Taemin Chung	254-5556	tchung
Demand/Requirements	William Liggett	254-5508	wliggett
Exploration and Industry Employment	Charles Johnson	254-5568	cjohnson
Marketing, Imports/Exports	Doug Bonnar	254-5560	dbonnar
Production, Prices	Doug Bonnar	254-5560	dbonnar
Resources/Reserves	Taemin Chung	254-5556	tchung
RENEWABLE ENERGY:	FAX Number:	254-5765	
Alternative-Fueled Vehicles	Jim Disbrow	254-5558	jdisbrow
Alternative Transportation Fuels	Jim Disbrow	254-5558	jdisbrow
Biomass/Biofuels	Robert Lowe	254-5557	rlowe
Geothermal	Peter Holihan	254-5432	jholihan
Renewable Resources Assessment	Mark Gielecki	254-5320	mgieleck
Solar Collector, Photovoltaic	Peter Holihan	254-5432	jholihan
Solar Collector Cells/Modules	Peter Holihan	254-5432	jholihan
NATURAL GAS:	FAX Number:	586-1076	
Coalbed Methane/Tight Gas	Bob King	586-4787	rking
Consumer and City Gate Prices	Roy Kass	586-4790	nkass
Consumption (by sector)	Roy Kass	586-4790	nkass
Drilling	Bob King	586-4787	rking
Exploration	Dave Morehouse	586-4853	dmorehou
Futures Market	John Herbert	586-4360	jherbert
Imports/Exports	Norm Crabtree	586-6180	ncrabtre
Liquefied Natural Gas Storage	James Tobin	586-4835	jtobin
Natural Gas Liquids	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton
Natural Gas Vehicles	Rosemary Jameson	586-6229	rjameson
Pipeline Capacity	James Tobin	586-4835	jtobin

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Natural Gas (cont'd):	FAX Number:	586-1076	
Pricing Analysis	Mary Carlson	586-4749	mcarlson
Production	Donna Guerrina	586-6135	dguerrin
Productive Capacity	James Hicks	(214)767-2200/ FAX: 767-2204	jhicks
Regulatory Issues	Joan Heinkel	586-4680	jheinkel
Reserves	John Wood	(214)767-2200/ FAX: 767-2204	jwood
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Rigs Count	Bob King	586-4787	rking
Spot Market	James Keeling	586-6107	jkeeling
Supply Analysis	James Tobin	586-4835	jtobin
Underground Storage	Rosemary Jameson	586-6229	rjameson
Wellhead Prices	Donna Guerrina	586-6135	dguerrin
PETROLEUM: Markets	FAX Number:	586-5846	
Crude Oil/Wellhead Value	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
Domestic Crude Oil Markets	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
Domestic Products/Prices	Charles Riner	586-6610	criner
	Kenneth Platto	586-6364	kplatto
Fuel Oil Sales	Alice Lippert	586-9600	alippert
Petroleum Demand Analysis	Charles Dale	586-1805	cdale
Petroleum Futures Market Analysis	Charles Dale	586-1805	cdale
Petroleum Inventory Analysis	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
Refineries/Acquisition Cost	Elizabeth Scott	586-1258	escott
PETROLEUM: Supply	FAX Number:	586-5846	
Crude Oil Production	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
Exports	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
Imports	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
Natural Gas Processing	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton
Oxygenate Data	Irv Chamberlain	586-9594	ichamber
Propane Data	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton
Refinery Operations	Evie Harper	586-5786	eharper
Stocks	Mike Conner	586-1795	mconner
Supply and Disposition	Nancy Masterson	586-8393	nmasters
Transportation	Mike Conner	586-1795	mconner
Weekly Petroleum Status Report	Larry Alverson	586-9664	lalverso
OIL AND GAS: Production and Reserves	FAX Number:	586-1076	
Drilling and Rigs Count	Bob King	586-4787	rking
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Reserves	John Wood	(214)767-2200/ FAX:767-2204	jwood
MULTIFUEL: Consumption	FAX Number:	586-0018	
Commercial Buildings Sector Characteristics, Consumption, and Expenditures	Martha Johnson	586-1135	mjohnson
Commercial Buildings Sector Analysis of Consumption and Conservation Trends	Eugene Burns	586-1125	eburns
Integrated Historical Data	Samuel E. Brown	586-5103	sbrown
Manufacturing Sector Characteristics, Consumption and Expenditures	John Preston	586-1128	jpreston
Manufacturing Sector Analysis of Consumption and Conservation Trends	John Preston	586-1128	jpreston
Residential Sector Characteristics, Consumption and Expenditures	Wendel Thompson	586-1119	wthompso
Residential Sector Analysis of Consumption and Conservation Trends	Wendel Thompson	586-1119	wthompso
Residential Transportation Sector Characteristics, Consumption, and Expenditures	Ron Lambrecht	586-4962	rlambrec
Residential Transportation Sector Analysis of Consumption and Conservation Trends	Ron Lambrecht	586-4962	rlambrec
State-Level Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures	Julia F. Hutchins	586-5138	jhutchin
Transportation Program Development Related to Alternative Fuels	Leigh Carleton	586-1132	lcarleto
INTERNATIONAL:	FAX Number:	586-9753	
International Energy Analysis; Petroleum and Contingency Analysis	Derriel Cato	586-6574	dcato
International Energy Statistics; Country Production and Consumption of Major Fuels	Louis DeMouy	586-6557	ldemouy
ECONOMIC:	FAX Number:	586-9753	
Corporate Finance	Jon A. Rasmussen	586-1449	jrasmuss
Energy Taxation	Dennis W. Sumner	586-8597	dsumner
Foreign Investment	Jon A. Rasmussen	586-1449	jrasmuss
FORECASTS:	FAX Number:	586-3045	
Annual Energy Outlook/Midterm Projections	Susan H. Shaw	586-4838	sshaw
Coal Production/Minemouth Prices/Midterm Projections	Michael Mellish	586-2136	mmellish
Coal Distribution/End-Use Prices/Midterm Projections	Richard Newcombe	586-2415	rnewcomb
Coal Exports/Midterm Projections	Melinda Hobbs	586-2152	mhobbs
Commercial Demand/Midterm Projections	Barry N. Cohen	586-5359	bcohen
Crude Oil Supply/Midterm Projections	William A. Trapmann	586-6408	wtrapman

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Electricity Generation and Cost/Midterm Projections

Electricity Prices/Midterm Projections

Greenhouse Gases

Industrial Demand/Midterm Projections

International/Midterm Projections

Macroeconomic Analysis/Midterm Projections

National Energy Modeling System

Natural Gas Markets/Midterm Projections

Natural Gas Supply/Midterm Projections

Nuclear Energy, Domestic and International/

Midterm and Long-Term Projections

Petroleum Product Markets/Midterm Projections

Renewable Energy/Midterm Projections

Residential Demand/Midterm Projections

Short-Term Energy Forecasts--Supply, Demand, and Prices

Transportation Demand/Midterm Projections

World Oil Prices/Midterm Projections

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	586-1398	Ronald F. Farley	586-1398	rearley
	586-1455	Kay A. Smith	586-1455	ksmith
	586-2222	Mary J. Hutzler	586-2222	mhutzler
	586-4838	Susan H. Shaw	586-4838	sshaw
	586-6126	James Diemer	586-6126	jdiermer
	586-6408	William A. Trappmann	586-6408	wtrappman
	586-2315	Robert T. Eynon	586-2315	reynon
	586-6579	Bruce Bawks	586-6579	bbawks
	586-0934	Perry Lindstrom	586-0934	plindstr
	586-5359	Barry N. Cohen	586-5359	bcohen
	586-1468/	David W. Costello	586-1468/	dcostell
FAX: 586-9753	586-3994	David Chien	586-3994	dchien
	586-9503	G. Daniel Butler	586-9503	gbutler
FAX Number:	254-9700	Doug Hale	254-5380	dhale
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