EIA New Releases

Energy Information Administration

January-February 1995

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

Major Energy Companies' Strategies Shift from Growth to Consolidation

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA) analysis of financial developments among major energy companies for the 20 years following the Arab Oil Embargo shows a shift in strategies from growth and diversification to consolidation, cost cutting, and retrenchment. In a special edition of the annual report, *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1993*, EIA, through its Financial Reporting System, examines long-term financial and operating developments following the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973-1974 and provides an annual review of major energy companies' financial performance.

Since the Embargo: Growth and Diversification Followed by Consolidation and Retrenchment--

- * A tripling of the major energy companies' cash flow following the Arab Oil Embargo resulted in a surge in profitability and growth. In 1981, the year of peak oil

prices, 13 of the top 20 Fortune 500¹ companies were major U.S. energy companies; up from 9 in 1974.

- * The collapse in world oil prices in 1986 and changes in capital markets caused the major energy companies to redirect corporate strategies. Strategies of growth and diversification were abandoned as companies began to aggressively cut costs and streamline their resource development and refinery operations. By 1993, the number of major energy companies among the top 20 U.S. industrial corporations fell to 8.

¹The Fortune 500 is a list of the 500 largest U.S. industrial companies, ranked by total sales, and published annually by *Fortune* magazine.

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Released for Printing: March 20, 1995

EIA Releases Preliminary Data on Residential Energy Consumption

Preliminary estimates are currently available for the 1993 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). The RECS estimates include: household characteristics, space heating, air conditioning, conservation, equipment replacement and consumer decision-making, appliances, light usage, and usage indicators. Hard copies are available from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at (202)586-8800. Preliminary energy consumption and expenditures data will be available in April from NEIC.

Some of the tables are also available on EPUB, EIA's Electronic Publishing System. For EPUB access instructions, see page 12.

Energy Information Administration
EIA New Releases

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Energy Companies' Strategies Shift from Growth to Consolidation

(continued from page 1)

- ✱ Declining oil prices compelled the major energy companies to reduce the cost of finding oil and gas. Through shifts in strategy and application of technological advances, these companies reduced the cost of adding reserves from over \$20 per barrel in 1981 (1993 dollars) to \$5 per barrel in 1993.
- ✱ Although the major energy companies reduced their U.S. refining capacity from a peak of 15 million barrels per day in 1980 to 11 million barrels per day in 1993, they continued to incur substantial capital outlays. Capital outlays were mainly directed toward upgrading refineries to produce lighter products and to utilize lower quality crude oils, while meeting more stringent environmental quality standards. Environment-related expenditures ranged from over 30 percent of these companies' capital expenditures for U.S. refineries in the mid-1970's to less than 10 percent in the mid-1980's and, most recently, soared to nearly 40 percent.

1993: Cost-cutting Success and Good Prospects for Natural Gas--

- ✱ Net income of the 25 major energy companies rebounded in 1993, despite lower crude oil prices. Cost cutting and consolidation of refining and marketing operations, together with higher natural gas prices, were largely responsible for the recovery of bottom-line results.
- ✱ Higher natural gas prices in the United States and Canada and a positive long-term outlook for natural gas led to an increase in total spending for oil and gas exploration and development. Spending increases were concentrated in Canada, up 41 percent, and the offshore United States, up 23 percent. Other areas registered a 5-percent decrease in exploration and development expenditures.

Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1993 is the 17th annual report of the EIA's Financial

Reporting System. The report examines financial and operating developments in energy markets, with particular reference to the 25 major energy-producing companies required to report annually to the Financial Reporting System. Information is reported and reviewed by lines of business, including oil and gas production, petroleum refining and marketing, other energy operations, and nonenergy business.

Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office and from the National Energy Information Center, (202)586-8800. In addition, historical Financial Reporting System data for the years 1977 through 1993 are available on diskette. To order, call (202)586-1347, fax request to (202)586-9753, or send message on Internet (gfiles@eia.doe.gov).

(EIA Press Release EIA-95-04, January 31, 1995.)

See pages 13 and 19 for price and ordering information of the report. ****

Looking for Petroleum Supply Data?

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA) monthly publication, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, may be your answer.

Data presented in the report highlight the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States. The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

See pages 15 and 19 for more details about the report and for ordering information.

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This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, make any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

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Report Assesses the Oil and Gas Resources of Fergana Basin, Former Soviet Union

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has released a report on the oil and gas resources of the Fergana basin. This geologic basin is part of the former Soviet Union republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Uzbekistan has offered license blocks for exploration and development in the basin, and Kyrgyzstan is considering doing so. Interest has been shown by U.S. oil and gas operating companies of various sizes.

The report, *Oil and Gas Resources of the Fergana Basin (Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Kyrgyzstan)*, relies on the same data used in preparing the 14-page *Advance Summary* published in December 1993. Thus, resulting assessment values are the same. However, the full report presents considerable additional information useful for investment considerations.

Included in the report are: (1) distributions of discovered oil and gas accumulations related to size, sub-basin area, depth, and geologic age; (2) frequency distributions for basic parameters of reservoirs and fluids; (3) basin-level oil production potential under several development scenarios; and (4) a section describing the basin's petroleum geology.

As with the *Advance Summary*, a computer diskette is separately available and contains files of reservoir-level parameters and derived oil and gas quantities. These data are for 177 reservoirs in 53 Fergana basin fields discovered by the end of 1987; data are identical to those on the previous *Advance Summary* diskette. The diskette is available from EIA's Dallas Field Office (214/767-2200).

Of about 1.0 billion barrels of oil discovered, 0.7 billion barrels is estimated as remaining reserves and resources. Of about 1.8 trillion cubic feet of discovered nonassociated gas, roughly 1 trillion cubic feet is estimated as reserves and resources. The U.S. Geological Survey modal estimate for undiscovered recoverable oil is 3 billion barrels; for nonassociated gas, 3 trillion cubic feet. The EIA estimates that of the 3 billion barrels of undiscovered recoverable oil, about 2.7 billion barrels is contained in a relatively new play in the

Tertiary section of the basin's deep central graben. This play was signaled by the large oil blowout at Mingbulak field, in 1992.

The assessment recognizes that enhanced future development of the Fergana basin's oil and gas would require extensive capital investment. This is particularly evident when considering drilling and completion of wells in the deep central basin graben and/or construction of new transportation facilities for oil export. Existing oil pipelines do not exit the basin; gas pipelines do. However, the two oil refineries in the basin have excess capacity, and there is potential for less-expensive oil development. In recent years, relatively small oil and gas accumulations were found on the basin's flanks at depths less than 10,000 feet. More of these types of accumulations remain to be discovered. Additionally, various discovered oil fields are suspected to be underdeveloped.

It is estimated that any enhanced future oil and gas development would be at a gradual rate. Basin-level oil production projections by two methods indicate production peaks occurring at about the years 2025 and 2045. These projections use an estimated total oil recovery of 4 billion barrels (from initial commercial discovery in 1901), including potential future development of the deep central basin graben.

Copies of the full report, *Oil and Gas Resources of the Fergana Basin (Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Kyrgyzstan)*, are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office and from the National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-95-1, January 6, 1995.)

The report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$11.00. ***

EIA Updates Energy INFOcard

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has updated this pocket-sized, laminated reference card to key domestic and world energy statistics. For your free copy, call EIA's National Energy Information Center on (202)586-8800 or send an E-mail request to infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

Natural Gas Wellhead Prices Expected To Remain Low in First Half 1995

According to a report released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), a recovery in natural gas wellhead prices is tempered by the general expectation that gas demand will grow more slowly in 1995 than in 1994. This lower demand projection reflects the likelihood that the extreme cold winter of early 1994 will not be repeated and the likelihood that the economy in 1995 will not match its 1994 average rate of growth.

EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* reports that spot natural gas wellhead prices in the last quarter of 1994 averaged about 50 cents per thousand cubic feet below year-ago levels. This was largely the result of notably high levels of underground storage and lower demand caused by the very mild weather on the East Coast (the month of November was the fourth warmest on record). Continuation of this mild weather through January 1995 is expected to result in low natural gas wellhead prices through the first half of 1995. The 1995 average wellhead price is projected to decline by 7 cents per thousand cubic feet compared with 1994. In 1996, the average wellhead price is expected to rise by 14 cents compared with 1995, although most of the 1996 change is related to the temporarily depressed gas market in the current quarter.

The EIA also projects that slower economic growth, firmer product prices, and assumed normal weather patterns are expected to slow U.S. petroleum demand growth to an average of 250,000 barrels per day during the 2-year forecast period, or 1.3 percent in 1995 and 1.4 percent in 1996.

Other major findings from the report include:

- ✱ Crude oil prices are expected to rise steadily during the next 2 years, assuming no major disruption of supplies. From \$15.65 per barrel at end-December 1994, crude oil prices are projected to climb to \$18 per barrel by the end of 1996. Petroleum product prices are expected to rise

slowly, reflecting the increase in crude oil prices as well as special factors, such as the recent introduction of reformulated gasoline.

- ✱ Barring a return of the cold weather patterns experienced during the first quarter of 1994, the most likely scenario is for a decline in heating fuel demand, compared with the same period last year, resulting in no growth in distillate fuel oil demand for 1995. Because deliveries of natural gas were less affected by last year's severe winter, demand is projected to register continued steady growth, even though some weakness this winter is expected compared to last year.
- ✱ Having grown by 2.5 percent in 1994, natural gas demand is projected to increase more slowly in 1995 and 1996 along with the economy. Most of 1994's robust growth was attributed to the increase in electricity-generating demand. For 1995 and 1996, continued substantial growth in electricity-generating demand is expected, accounting for over one-third of the total growth in natural gas demand.
- ✱ Electricity demand is expected to grow at 2.0 percent in 1995 and 2.5 percent in 1996. The commercial sector is expected to account for the bulk of that growth.
- ✱ Growth in electricity demand will be the only major source of growth in coal demand during the forecast period. Coal production, which gained almost 80 million tons in 1994 as a result of labor disputes in the previous year, is expected to increase by over 20 million tons during 1995 and 1996.

Copies of the *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-95-06, February 15, 1995.)

See pages 13 and 19 for price and ordering information. ***

Reliability and the Changing Electric Power Industry

The electric power industry is undergoing substantial change due to increased competition. The extreme cold weather, record demands for electricity, and special appeals to customers in January 1994, although unrelated to restructuring, reinforce the question: How will change affect the reliability of the electric power system? A new report released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) discusses the issue of reliability in the changing electric power industry.

Performance Issues for a Changing Electric Power Industry reviews the traditional factors considered in planning for adequacy of supply (i.e., capacity margins, demand, and supply uncertainties) and how these factors contributed to the electricity shortfall last January. It also describes reliability issues with increased wholesale and/or retail competition.

Major findings of the report include:

- ✱ The aggregate U.S. capacity margin has declined since 1982 from 33 percent to 21 percent in 1993. By and large, this decline may represent a movement toward a more economically optimum range than in the past when power plants were built with the expectation of greater growth in demand. Although capacity margins are projected to continue declining in the future, the reliability criteria established by the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) and their regional councils are expected to be met.
- ✱ With increased wholesale competition, the operation of the bulk power system will necessarily become more complex. Nonutility suppliers may increasingly be required to comply with NERC reliability standards.
- ✱ Some entity similar to control area operators must continue to have the ultimate responsibility for maintaining the reliable operation of the bulk power system. Proper operating procedures must be followed to assure that electricity supply matches demand hour to hour and that

the transmission system is not overloaded.

- ✱ With retail competition, customers would have increased responsibility for choosing the reliability of service they receive with choices of, for instance, a supplier, interruptible service, or contracting for a back-up supplier. When making these decisions, customers would need to balance the costs of more reliable service against its benefits. At the same time, electric utilities may no longer be required to plan for adequate generating capacity for all users in their service territory.

Copies of *Performance Issues for a Changing Electric Power Industry* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(Press Release EIA-95-05, February 1, 1995.)***

EIA Updates Reference on U.S. Coal

The continuing importance of coal to the United States is brought out in the report *Coal Data: A Reference*, released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The report summarizes information on the production and use of U.S. coal in terms understandable to a general audience.

According to the report, the U.S. coal industry has become the Nation's largest energy-producing industry, representing nearly one-third of U.S. energy production. Coal accounts for almost one-fourth of U.S. energy consumption and is the only energy source for which exports are greater than imports.

Included in the report are discussions of coal quality, prices, unions, labor strikes, statistics on production and royalties from Federal and Indian coal leases, hours worked and earnings for coal mine employment, railroad coal shipments and revenues, waterborne coal traffic, coal export loading terminals, utility coal combustion by-products, and trace elements in coal.

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

Decommissioning of U.S. Uranium Production Facilities Examined by EIA

The retrenchment of the uranium industry has resulted in the closing of a number of uranium production facilities in the United States. Although the environmental and financial implications of decommissioning uranium production facilities have attracted widespread interest, few data have been compiled on the subject and even fewer have been published.

Decommissioning of U.S. Uranium Production Facilities, just released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), represents the most comprehensive study on this topic. It is the culmination of 2 years of research of publicly available documents in Federal and State files, combined with information supplied directly to the EIA by the uranium producing companies.

The decommissioning process and associated costs are analyzed for 25 conventional (open pit or underground mining) and 17 nonconventional (*in situ* leaching¹) uranium production facilities located in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Overall surety requirement for decommissioning and site remediation amounts to over \$300 million.

Major findings of the report include:

- ✱ The average decommissioning cost for conventional facilities with sufficient data for analysis is \$14.1 million, of which over half is for tailings reclamation. Future operations would expect a lower rate of decommissioning costs through improved tailings pile design and groundwater restoration technology and practice.
- ✱ For nonconventional facilities, the average decommissioning cost is \$7 million. Forty percent of this amount is for groundwater reclamation.

¹The in-place mining of a mineral without removing overburden or ore, by installing a well, and by mining directly from the natural deposit thereby exposed to the injection and recovery of a fluid that causes the leaching, dissolution, or extraction of the mineral.

- ✱ These costs, affecting the marginal cost of uranium production, are normally amortized over the life of the operation and added into projected sales prices that would support developing a new plant. Therefore, decommissioning requirements would have some influence on prices, but they would not have a significant impact on future U.S. uranium production.

Decommissioning of U.S. Uranium Production Facilities examines both the trends common to all sites and the unique characteristics of each site. For example, tailings reclamation costs represented the largest sector of decommissioning costs at all mills but one. The tailings reclamation costs were below average at that site, but groundwater restoration costs were triple the average cost. According to the report, groundwater costs are unpredictable, but a picture is worth a thousand words. By retaining data that "do not fit the pattern," the report seeks to present an accurate and complete picture of the decommissioning process.

Topics addressed include: (1) the development of the uranium industry and the significant legislation impacting on that industry, (2) the process involved in recovering uranium, (3) the licensing process and its application to decommissioning and environmental restoration, and (4) the significant decommission activities and costs at both conventional and nonconventional uranium production facilities. Capsule summaries for each of the sites are accompanied by site-specific data charts. In addition, technical drawings developed for this report explain techniques used in uranium recovery and decommissioning.

The international attention and interest drawn by the article "Decommissioning of U.S. Conventional Uranium Production Centers," included in EIA's *Uranium Industry Annual 1992*, led EIA to expand its research and undertake this more complete study.

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-95-07, February 23, 1995.)

Improved Technology Leads to Lower Energy Price Projections

"Improved technology will limit projected price increases for most fuels," Jay E. Hakes, Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (EIA), said when releasing the *Annual Energy Outlook 1995 (AEO95)*. The report contains forecasts to the year 2010 based on results of the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) and updates last year's AEO report.

"EIA projects faster penetration over the next 15 years of new technology, such as 3-D seismology and horizontal drilling and completion techniques that will both increase the amount of economically recoverable oil and gas resources and reduce production costs. Similarly, technological advances in the coal mining industry, such as longwall mining, contribute to higher productivity and reduce production costs. The combined effects of these factors result in lower prices relative to last year's forecast," Hakes said.

Meanwhile, a shift away from energy intensive manufacturing toward the service industries and efficiencies attained through initiatives under the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) contribute to slightly lower estimates of energy consumption than in the AEO94 forecast.

Across all primary fuels, the AEO95 projects lower price levels for 2010 than those forecast in recent AEO reports. Higher projected crude oil production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) causes the 2010 world oil price forecast to drop to \$24 per barrel (1993 dollars), or 16 percent lower (in real terms) than the 2010 world oil price forecast in the AEO94. Technological advances in exploration and drilling result in a lower forecast for the 2010 natural gas wellhead price. At \$3.39 per thousand cubic feet, the 2010 wellhead price forecast is about 5 percent below the AEO94 price forecast. The 2010 minemouth price of coal shows the most dramatic change from the prior fuel price forecast, dropping to \$22.77 per ton, or 28 percent below the AEO94 forecast price.

Although lower prices often tend to boost consumption, the lower price forecasts in AEO95

are not accompanied by higher demand relative to the AEO94 forecasts. Total primary energy consumption grows to 104 quadrillion Btu by 2010, compared with the AEO94 forecast of 105 quadrillion Btu (including renewable fuels) as a result of the dampening effects of CCAP, changes in the mix of output the economy is expected to produce, and equipment efficiency improvements.

The AEO95 addresses five different sets of assumptions and their effects on energy supply, demand, imports, and prices out to 2010. It examines a Reference Case and compares this baseline with two pairs of forecasts based on alternate assumptions: High and Low Economic Growth and High and Low World Oil Prices. This year's AEO also examines several side cases involving changes in technological penetration rates and productivity improvements within individual NEMS modules.

The AEO takes into account laws and regulations in effect as of August 15, 1994, including fuel taxes in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and many of the provisions of the Climate Change Action Plan. It does not reflect provisions of pending legislation or existing legislation for which funds have not been appropriated. Carbon emissions forecasts are derived from coefficients in the EIA report *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States, 1987-1992*. The AEO95 projects that carbon emissions will grow by 1.0 percent per year from 1993 to 2010.

Copies of the *Annual Energy Outlook 1995* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

(EIA Press Release EIA-95-02, January 13, 1995.)

The report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$15.00. ***

Note:

For your convenience, order forms for GPO, NTIS, and NEIC orders are provided in the back of this report.

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.

Below is a listing of the features published so far in 1995. For a listing of features published in 1994, please refer to the November-December issue of *EIA New Releases*, DOE/EIA-0204(94/06).

Feature (Publication)	Published Date
Highlights: Manufacturing Consumption of Energy 1991 (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	January 1995
Feature Article: U.S. Wind Energy Potential: The Effect of the Proximity of Wind Resources to Transmission Lines (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	February 1995

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 since the beginning of 1995. For a listing of all 1994 press releases, see *EIA New Releases*, DOE/EIA-0204(94/06). ***

Press Release Title	Number	Date Issued
Full Report Assesses the Oil and Gas Resources of Fergana Basin, Former Soviet Union	EIA-95-01	01/06/95
Improved Technology Leads to Lower Energy Price Projections	EIA-95-02	01/13/95
Internet, Bulletin Board Speed Access to EIA's Short-Term Energy Model	EIA-95-03	01/26/95
Major Energy Companies' Strategies After Arab Oil Embargo Shift from Growth to Consolidation	EIA-95-04	01/31/95
Reliability and the Changing Electric Power Industry	EIA-95-05	02/01/95
Natural Gas Wellhead Prices Expected To Remain Low in First Half 1995	EIA-95-06	02/15/95
EIA Examines the Decommissioning of the U.S. Uranium Production Facilities	EIA-95-07	02/23/95
EIA Updates Reference on U.S. Coal	EIA-95-08	02/27/95

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.

Following is a complete listing of all EIA reports that have been released to OSTI in 1994 and through February 1995. 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
Model Documentation, Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Model (NGTDM) of the National Energy Modeling System, Volume II: Model Developer's Report	DOE/EIA-M062/2	January 1995
Documentation of the Petroleum Market Model (PMM) Appendix: Model Developer's Report	DOE/EIA-M059/A	January 1995
Model Documentation, Renewable Fuels Module of the National Energy Modeling System, Appendix: Model Performance	DOE/EIA-M069/A	January 1995

Internet, Bulletin Board Speed Access to EIA's Short-Term Energy Model

The U.S. Government's Short-Term Energy Model, used to forecast supply and prices of major fuels 18 months into the future, can now be downloaded to most personal computers with modems, via Internet, or an electronic bulletin board.

"This new product is advanced, versatile, and—with its graphic interface—very user friendly," said Jay E. Hakes, Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) at the U.S. Department of Energy. EIA publishes the quarterly *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is based on the model, and has developed the electronic version of the model.

The electronic energy model allows the user to:

- * Access all the forecast information used by EIA to produce its short-term projections
- * Change data and forecasts to percentages and graphs
- * Revise forecast assumptions (such as economic growth, oil prices, or weather) and recalculate the model.

Hakes predicts that the electronic model will be used by major energy firms and energy analysts, as well as by students who "surf" the Internet, looking for help on term papers.

Internet access can be obtained through the EIA Home Page on the Mosaic/World Wide Web system. The Internet address is:

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

Bulletin board access is available through EIA's Electronic Publishing System (EPUB), a menu-driven bulletin board available free of charge, 24 hours a day. See page 12 for access information.

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(95/01), 188 pp., January 1995
DOE/EIA-0035(95/02), 192 pp., February 1995
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 first quarter of 1995 through the fourth quarter of 1996. Values for the third quarter of 1994, however, are preliminary EIA estimates.

DOE/EIA-0202(95/1Q), 54 pp., February 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$4.75; Foreign, \$5.94

Supplement to the Annual Energy Outlook 1995

This report is a companion document to the *Annual Energy Outlook 1995 (AEO95)*. Part I of the report presents the key quantitative assumptions underlying the AEO95 projections; Part II provides regional projections and other underlying details of the reference case projections in the AEO95.

DOE/EIA-0554(95), 308 pp., February 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00900-0
Domestic, \$19.00; Foreign, \$23.75

Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1993

The purpose of this report is to examine developments in the operations of the major U.S. energy-producing companies on a corporate level, by major line of business, by major function within each line of business, and by geographic area. The report also features a review of energy company strategies following the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973-1974. Although the report focuses on developments in 1993, important trends prior to that time are also featured.

DOE/EIA-0206(93), 204 pp., January 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00894-1
Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

One-Time Reports

Performance Issues for a Changing Electric Power Industry

This report provides an overview of some of the factors affecting reliability within the electric bulk power system. Historical and projected data related to reliability issues are discussed on a national and regional basis. Current research on economic considerations associated with reliability levels is also reviewed.

DOE/EIA-0586, 64 pp., January 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00896-8
Domestic, \$4.25; Foreign, \$5.31

Decommissioning of U.S. Uranium Production Facilities

This report presents information on the current status of decommissioning of uranium producing facilities in the United States and analyzes some of the implications of the regulatory requirements, site remediation process, and costs of plant dismantling, tailings reclamation, ground-water restoration, and long-term monitoring of the site.

DOE/EIA-0592, 80 pp., February 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00899-2
Domestic, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.88

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(95/01), 112 pp., January 1995
DOE/EIA-0130(95/02), 116 pp., February 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$78.00; Foreign, \$97.50
Single Issue: Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25

Natural Gas Annual 1993

Supplement: Company Profiles

This report presents a detailed profile of selected major interstate natural gas pipeline companies, large distribution companies, or combination companies with both pipeline and distribution operations. The report contains profiles of 45 corporate families. The profiles describe briefly each company, where it operates, and selected issues that the company faces.

DOE/EIA-0131(93)/S, 208 pp., February 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00897-6
Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

Service Reports

Spent Nuclear Fuel Discharges from U.S. Reactors 1993

This report provides current data on fuel assemblies irradiated at commercial nuclear reactors operating in the United States. Also provided are data on the current inventories and storage capacities at these reactors. The report was prepared by the EIA under a memorandum of understanding with the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

SR/CNEAF/95-01, 256 pp., February 1995
This report is available free of charge from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

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(94-53)-(95-07), varied page count
January through February 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$77.00; Foreign, \$96.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$1.75; Foreign, \$2.19

Quarterly Coal Report July-September 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(94/3Q), 156 pp., February 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$26.00; Foreign, \$32.50
Single Issue: Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Coal Data: A Reference

This report summarizes basic information on the mining and use of coal, an important source of energy in the United States, and is written for a general audience. Graphs, maps, and other illustrations show trends, patterns, geographic locations, and similar coal-related information.

DOE/EIA-0064(93), 136 pp., February 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00901-8
Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25

PLEASE NOTE:

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 Wednesday, 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(95-01)-(95-08), varied page count
January through February 1995
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(95/01), 84 pp., January 1995
DOE/EIA-0520(95/02), 84 pp., February 1995
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(95/01), 184 pp., January 1995
DOE/EIA-0109(95/02), 172 pp., February 1995
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(95/01), 200 pp., January 1995
DOE/EIA-0380(95/02), 204 pp., February 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$83.00; Foreign, \$103.75
Single Issue: Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

Winter Fuels Report

This seasonal report provides data on distillate fuel oil and propane net production, imports and stocks; natural gas supply, disposition, and underground storage; residential and wholesale pricing data for heating oil and propane; etc.

DOE/EIA-0538(94/95-12) through (94/95-19)
January-February 1995
Varied page count.

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

Metadata

Energy Education Resources

This small booklet is the result of a study undertaken by EIA's National Energy Information Center to provide its customers with a list of generally available free or low-cost energy-related educational materials for students and educators.

DOE/EIA-0546(94), 96 pp., February 1995
Call NEIC on (202)586-8800 to request a copy.

EIA Directory of Electronic Products, Fourth Quarter 1994

This directory lists EIA's latest machine-readable data files and computer models that are available to the public and provides information about on-line files and compact discs.

DOE/EIA-0569(94/4Q), 84 pp., January 1995
This directory is available free from NEIC.

NOTE: The month shown in this "New Reports" listing 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 report covers and spines display the date when the report is AVAILABLE to the public.

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:

infoctr@eia.doe.gov

This report is also available electronically from the following:

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

*** EIA Home Page for Internet users (<http://www.eia.doe.gov> or <http://apollo.osti.gov/html/eia/eiahome.html>).

Inquiries or comments concerning the contents of this publication should be directed to the chief editor 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.

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(95/01), 212 pp., January 1995

DOE/EIA-0226(95/02), 214 pp., February 1995

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$87.00; Foreign, \$108.75

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

Electric Sales and Revenue 1993

This report provides information about sales of electricity, its associated revenue, and the average revenue per kilowatthour sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and other consumers in the United States.

DOE/EIA-0540(93), 236 pp., January 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00895-0

Domestic, \$15.00; Foreign, \$18.75

Financial Statistics of Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities 1993 and

Financial Statistics of Major U.S. Publicly Owned Electric Utilities 1993

These reports present summary and detailed financial accounting data on the investor-owned and publicly owned electric utilities in the United States.

DOE/EIA-0437(93)/1 (Investor-Owned)

632 pp., January 1995, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00845-2

Domestic, \$39.00; Foreign, \$48.75

DOE/EIA-0437(93)/2 (Publicly Owned)

552 pp., February 1995, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00898-4

Domestic, \$34.00; Foreign, \$42.50

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 are 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)	01/94-11/94
PB91-591650	Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base (diskette)	1973-02/95
PB93-592460	Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report (diskette)	01/94-11/94
PB95-*	Quarterly	Short-Term Energy Model	95/1Q
PB95-*	Annual	Natural Gas Annual 1993	1993

*Order number not available yet.

OSTI (Diskettes)

Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base	1973-02/95
Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report	01/94-11/94
Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report	01/94-11/94
Quarterly	Short-Term Energy Model	95/1Q
Annual	Natural Gas Annual 1993	1993

For a complete listing of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) reports published in 1994, refer to EIA's *Annual Report to Congress 1994*. It will be available by the end of April, free of charge, from the National Energy Information Center at the following address:

National Energy Information Center
Energy Information Administration
EI-231, Forrestal Building
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

Call the above telephone numbers
for any energy-related information
you may need.

Following is a listing, by subject
area, of energy information special-
ists in the Center.

Coal:

Dorothy Karsteter and
Karen Vassallo

Electricity and Nuclear Fuel:

Tom Welch

Natural Gas:

Paula Altman

Petroleum:

Leola Withrow

**Renewable Energy and
Conservation:**

Marion King and
Karen Freedman

**Distribution of Machine-
Readable Data:**

Sandra Wilkins

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. ***

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	charristr
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	mgielecki
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

(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
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Natural Gas (cont'd): Pricing Analysis Production Productive Capacity	Mary Carlson	586-4749	mcarlson
	Donna Guerrina	586-6135	dguerrin
	James Hicks	(214)767-2200/ FAX: 767-2204	jhicks
	Joan Heinkel	586-4680	jheinkel

Regulatory Issues Reserves	John Wood	(214)767-2200/ FAX: 767-2204	jwood
	Dave Morehouse	586-4853	dmorehou
	Bob King	586-4787	rking
	James Keeling	586-6107	jkeeling

Rigs Count Spot Market Supply Analysis Underground Storage Wellhead Prices	James Tobin	586-4835	jtobin
	Rosemary Jameson	586-6229	rjameson
	Donna Guerrina	586-6135	dguerrin
	Dave Morehouse	586-4853	dmorehou

PETROLEUM: Markets Crude Oil/Wellhead Value Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report Domestic Crude Oil Markets Domestic Products/Prices	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit
	Alan Griffith	586-7225	agriffit

Fuel Oil Sales Petroleum Demand Analysis Petroleum Futures Market Analysis Petroleum Inventory Analysis Refineries/Acquisition Cost	Charles Dale	586-1805	cdale
	Charles Dale	586-1805	cdale
	Alice Lippert	586-9600	alippert
	Kenneth Platto	586-6364	kplatto

PETROLEUM: Supply Crude Oil Production Exports Imports Natural Gas Processing Oxygenate Data Propane Data Refinery Operations Stocks Supply and Disposition Transportation Weekly Petroleum Status Report	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

OIL AND GAS: Production and Reserves Drilling and Rigs Count Production Resources	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number:	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number:	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number:	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number:	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
	John Nealey	586-9670	jnealey
	Claudette Graham	586-9649	cgraham
	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number: FAX Number:	David Hinton	586-5994	dhinton
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	David Hinton	586-2990	dhinton

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Fuel and/or Specific Data Area	Name	Telephone	Internet
OIL AND GAS: Production and Reserves (cont'd)			
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

(Continued on next page.)

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Fuel and/or Specific Data Area	Name	Telephone	Internet
FORECASTS (cont'd):	FAX Number:	586-3045	
Electricity Generation and Cost/Midterm Projections	J. Alan Beamon	586-2025	abeamon
Electricity Prices/Midterm Projections	Art Holland	586-2026	aholland
Greenhouse Gases	Arthur Rypinski	586-8425	arypinsk
Industrial Demand/Midterm Projections	T. C. Honeycutt	586-1420	choneycu
International/Midterm Projections	A. David Sandoval	586-6581	--
Macroeconomic Analysis/Midterm Projections	Ronald F. Earley	586-1398	rearley
	Kay A. Smith	586-1455	ksmith
National Energy Modeling System	Mary J. Hutzler	586-2222	mhutzler
	Susan H. Shaw	586-4838	sshaw
Natural Gas Markets/Midterm Projections	James Diemer	586-6126	jdiemer
Natural Gas Supply/Midterm Projections	William A. Trapmann	586-6408	wtrapman
Nuclear Energy, Domestic and International/ Midterm and Long-Term Projections	Robert T. Eynon	586-2315	reynon
Petroleum Product Markets/Midterm Projections	Bruce Bawks	586-6579	bbawks
Renewable Energy/Midterm Projections	Perry Lindstrom	586-0934	plindstr
Residential Demand/Midterm Projections	Barry N. Cohen	586-5359	bcohen
Short-Term Energy Forecasts--Supply, Demand, and Prices	David W. Costello	586-1468/ FAX: 586-9753	dcostell
Transportation Demand/Midterm Projections	David Chien	586-3994	dchien
World Oil Prices/Midterm Projections	G. Daniel Butler	586-9503	gbutler
STANDARDS AND STATISTICAL METHODS:	FAX Number:	254-9700	
Data and Modeling Quality	Doug Hale	254-5380	dhale
EIA Metric Program	Jay Casselberry	254-5348	jcasselb
EIA Standards Program	Jay Casselberry	254-5348	jcasselb

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March 1995

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