



**EIA**

**New Releases**

Dist.Cat. UC-950  
DOE/EIA-0204(95/05)

**Energy Information Administration**

**September-October 1995**

**National Energy Information Center (202)586-8800.**

**Internet E-Mail: [infoctr@eia.doe.gov](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov)**



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## EIA Analysis Shows U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rising

Greenhouse gas emissions in the United States increased by 27 million metric tons between 1990 and 1993, according to an Energy Information Administration (EIA) study released in October. The EIA report, *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States, 1987-1994*, shows that, led by carbon dioxide emissions, total greenhouse gas emissions increased to 1,644 million metric tons between 1990 and 1993, an average annual increase of 0.6 percent.

Carbon dioxide is the dominant emissions component, with about 85 percent of total global warming potential (GWP) weighted emissions. Although methane emissions, which have greater global warming potential per molecule than carbon dioxide, declined in the early 1990's, increases in carbon dioxide emissions more than offset the decrease.

Preliminary results for 1994 indicate further growth in emissions, with carbon dioxide emis-

sions estimated to have increased 24 million metric tons since 1993 to a total of 1,430 million metric tons. Expanded economic activity and energy consumption (coupled with low energy prices) are the principal causes of growth in carbon dioxide emissions.

Major findings of the report include:

- ✱ Total gross anthropogenic (human-caused) emissions of greenhouse gas were 1,644 million metric tons of carbon equivalent in 1993, up 27 million metric tons over levels for 1990. The total excludes carbon sequestration by forests (removal of carbon from the atmosphere during photosynthesis). Carbon dioxide emissions alone reached 1,406 million metric tons for 1993.
- ✱ Preliminary data for 1994 show carbon dioxide emissions in the 1990's growing

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### NEIC Establishes Hotline for Weekly Diesel Fuel and Gasoline Price Data

The National Energy Information Center (NEIC) installed and is operating a 24-hour telephone hotline for the public to call and access weekly on-highway diesel fuel and motor gasoline prices. (The information is updated every Monday by 5 p.m.) The hotline number is (202)586-6966. This number replaces the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC) diesel fuel hotline that is scheduled to discontinue disseminating Energy Information Administration survey data.

Released for Printing: November 24, 1995

## Independent Producers Gain Prominence in Oil and Gas

Smaller companies have gained a larger role in developing the oil and gas resources of the United States following the 1986 oil price collapse. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) reports that exploration and development expenditures by nonmajor oil and gas producers accounted for nearly half of all such expenditures in the United States in 1993. Nonmajor companies made about one-third of such expenditures in the late 1980's. The EIA report *Oil and Gas Development in the United States in the Early 1990's: An Expanded Role for Independent Producers* analyzes the United States' increasing dependence on smaller oil and gas producers.

Although hundreds of nonmajor oil and gas producers were casualties of the 1986 oil price collapse, EIA reports that the survivors have become more important players in the industry. The nonmajors' share of oil and gas production increased from 39 percent of total U.S. production in the late 1980's to 45 percent in 1993.

### \*\*\* Offshore gas led upswing in nonmajors' production after 1986.

The nonmajors more than doubled their production of natural gas from offshore locales, accounting for nearly 40 percent of U.S. offshore natural gas production in 1993. Additions to reserves supported much of this production, but faster depletion also contributed to the increase.

### \*\*\* Share of onshore oil production increased for nonmajors.

The nonmajors' share of U.S. oil production from the onshore lower 48 States increased from 45 percent in 1989 to 54 percent in 1993, as the majors scaled back operations and nonmajors increased production volumes by 12 percent.

### \*\*\* Resource development costs key to independents' survival.

The publicly traded independent producers that survived the oil price collapse incurred lower costs of resource development than nonsurvivors from the very beginning of the period. They were also more successful than the nonsurvivors in continuing to reduce resource development costs. By 1993, resource development costs of the surviving independents and the majors were virtually the same, about \$5 per barrel.

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

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## Externalities Have Negligible Impact on Electric Utility Resource Planning

State regulatory actions that assign monetary values to environmental externalities and require electric utilities to incorporate them into their resource plans have had negligible impacts on recent electric utility resource planning decisions, according to an Energy Information Administration (EIA) study released this month. "Externalities," as used in this context, are the environmental impacts caused by the emissions of certain pollutant gases (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide) emitted into the atmosphere during the process of burning fossil fuels to produce electricity.

*Electricity Generation and Environmental Externalities: Case Studies* examines three of the seven States that have assigned monetary values to externalities. The study has found that the incorporation of environmental externalities into the resource planning process has had little influence on the resources selected by the largest utility in each of the three States. Resource options to meet future demand for electricity and capacity include traditional supply-side options (e.g., types of fuel and generation equipment), demand-side methods (e.g., conservation and efficiency improvements and load shifting/management activities) undertaken in response to utility-administered programs, and power purchases.

The study was initiated in response to a request by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which is preparing a comparative assessment of different electricity generation options to aid the process of planning and decision-making for the electricity sector in developing countries.

The report also examines the legislative history of Federal environmental laws and regulations that affect electric utilities and gives an overview of the economic foundations of environmental externalities. In addition, it looks at the potential future status of externalities within the context of (continued on page 3)

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rising

(continued from page 1)

at an annual average rate of 1 percent—a rate considerably slower than that for the economy as a whole (some 2 percent). Increased natural gas consumption, improved nuclear power capacity factors, and the implementation of demand-side management programs limited growth in carbon dioxide emissions.

- ✧ Methane emissions, which make up some 11 percent of total GWP weighted emissions, decreased 5 percent between 1990 and 1993 to 178 million metric tons of carbon equivalent. Most of the decrease is attributed to effects of the coal miners' strike in 1993, although improved waste management, expanded recycling, and increased methane recovery at coal mines each caused small reductions.
- ✧ Emissions of nitrous oxide, which has a warming potential per molecule greater than either carbon dioxide or methane, have grown during the 1990's. Total emissions were equivalent to some 2 percent, or 40 million metric tons, of carbon equivalent in 1993.
- ✧ Emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC's) and perfluorocarbons (PFC's), including several ozone-safe replacements for chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) have increased by more than 20 percent between 1990 and 1994. Despite this rapid growth, HFC's and PFC's account for only 1 percent of U.S. GWP-weighted greenhouse gas emissions.
- ✧ Emissions of CFC's (scheduled for a production phase-out at the end of 1995) decreased more than 40 percent between 1990 and 1994. Since the net effect of CFC's on global warming is viewed by the scientific community as "ambiguous," these emissions are analyzed in the report, but not included in the estimated total.
- ✧ This year's report incorporates revised consensus GWP's, which slightly increased the relative importance of methane and nitrous oxide emissions com-

pared to carbon dioxide. With the new GWP's, carbon dioxide accounts for 85 percent of weighted emissions, versus 87 percent with the old GWP's.

Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). ✧✧✧

## Externalities Have Negligible Impact on Electric Utility Resource Planning

(continued from page 2)

structural changes likely to occur in an era of open competition in the industry. Other major findings of the report include:

- ✧ Natural gas continues to be the fuel of choice to meet the future demand for electricity with or without the consideration of environmental externalities.
- ✧ Although renewable energy technologies have been included in some resource selections, the decisions were not based on externality cost considerations.
- ✧ The scope of demand-side management activities was largely unaffected by externality considerations.
- ✧ As the electric utility industry grapples with issues stemming from ongoing restructuring, the future of externality considerations in resource planning becomes, at best, uncertain.

Notwithstanding what is stated above, many Federal policies such as the Clean Air Act have affected utilities' resource plans and choices because the costs of compliance have been fully internalized.

Copies of *Electricity Generation and Environmental Externalities: Case Studies* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC) (202/586-8800).

**The report may also be accessed on the Internet from EIA's ftp server (<ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/electricity/external.pdf>).**

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## Scope of Weekly Petroleum Data Expanded

Effective with the publication for the week ending October 6, 1995, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) has expanded its *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* to include petroleum market prices. Current week, as well as monthly, retail gasoline and diesel fuel prices (collected from 800 retail gasoline and 250 retail diesel fuel outlets) are now presented in the report. Gasoline data are shown at the national and regional levels by grade and Environmental Protection Agency formulation requirements. EIA also added spot market and futures market petroleum price data for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and propane.

This weekly report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through the National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). Selected data from the report are also available from EIA's electronic bulletin board, EPUB. \*\*\*\*

## States Reduce Reliance on Energy Severance Taxes

State governments are relying less on energy severance taxes (levied on the value or volume of resources extracted or "severed") than on other sources of revenue, according to an Energy Information Administration (EIA) analysis released in September. The share of all States' tax collections accounted for by energy severance taxes fell from 3.3 percent in 1985 to 1.3 percent in 1993, as receipts of energy severance taxes fell from \$7 billion to \$4.6 billion.

The top eight energy-producing States (Texas, Louisiana, Wyoming, Alaska, Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and California) incurred a relatively greater loss. Severance tax receipts in the top energy-producing States fell from 10.6 percent of State tax revenue in 1985 to 4.3 percent in 1993.

Generally, State tax revenues from other sources increased over the same period. Total State tax revenues rose from \$54.9 billion for the top eight energy-producing States in 1985 to \$86.2 billion in 1993.

The EIA report, *State Energy Severance Taxes, 1985-1993*, provides an analysis of effective rates of taxation of oil and gas (and of coal) for the States as a group and for the leading energy-producing States. The report is an update to an earlier EIA analysis that covered the years 1972 to 1987.

Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

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### Note to Users of EIA's Petroleum Supply Monthly

Beginning in November 1995, preliminary tables from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* report will be available on EIA's electronic bulletin board, EPUB. These preliminary tables will be updated on the 13th of each month by 5 p.m. and will be replaced with the final tables between the 20th and 23rd of each month. The tables to be released early are:

#### From File Area #2 (Oil and Gas Reports), Report: PSMR:

**Table 4** (U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products)

**Table 35** (Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin)

**Table 51** (Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District)

**Table 52** (Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State)

#### From File Area #2 (Oil and Gas Reports), Report: STKS:

**Table 52** (Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State)

For details on how to access EPUB, see page 8 of this report.

Reprints of special features (such as Feature Articles appearing in various Energy Information Administration (EIA) reports and special Highlights, Energy Previews, EIA Data News, and Energy Snapshots that are presented mainly in EIA's *Monthly Energy Review*) are available free from the National Energy Information Center.

Below is a listing of the special features published so far in 1995. For a complete 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
Feature Article: The Comparability of Resource and Reserve Data for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium ( <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> and <i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> )	March 1995
EIA Data News: The Response Analysis Survey: Evaluating Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey Methodology ( <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> )	March 1995
Feature Article: Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply ( <i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> )	April 1995
Highlights: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1992 ( <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> )	April 1995
Energy Preview: Electric Utility Fleet Survey 1993, Preliminary Estimates ( <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> )	April 1995
Feature Article: Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment ( <i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i> and <i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> )	May 1995
Feature Article: Summer Outlook for Motor Gasoline ( <i>Short-Term Energy Outlook, Quarterly Projections</i> , Second Quarter)	May 1995
Feature Article: The Comparability of Resource and Reserve Data for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium ( <i>Quarterly Coal Report October-December 1994</i> , Fourth Quarter)	May 1995
Feature Article: What Drives Motor Gasoline Prices? ( <i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i> )	June 1995
Feature Article: Comparison of Uranium Mill Tailings Reclamation in the United States ( <i>Uranium Industry Annual 1994</i> )	July 1995
Feature Articles: The Status of U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management and Evaluation and Verification of Demand-Side Management Programs ( <i>U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management 1993</i> )	July 1995
Feature Article: Revisions to Monthly Natural Gas Data ( <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> )	July 1995
Feature Article: Nonutility Electric Generation: Industrial Power Production ( <i>Electric Power Monthly</i> )	July 1995
Feature Article: Steam Generator Degradation and its Impact on Continued Operation of Pressurized Water Reactors in the United States ( <i>Electric Power Monthly</i> )	August 1995
Feature Article: U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports—1994 ( <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> )	August 1995
Feature Article: Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil ( <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> )	August 1995
Feature Article: Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data ( <i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> )	September 1995
Energy Snapshots: Housing Characteristics 1993 ( <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> )	September 1995
Highlights: State Energy Data Report 1993, Consumption Estimates ( <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> )	October 1995
Feature Articles: Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996 and Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996 ( <i>Winter Fuels Report</i> , Issue 95/96-04 and <i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> )	October 1995
Feature Article: U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization ( <i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> )	October 1995



**Look for EIA's special natural gas report update in November!  
Call NEIC (202/586-8800) or the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800)  
to request a copy of NATURAL GAS 1995: ISSUES AND TRENDS**

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
EIA Examines the Growing Importance of Longwall Mining	EIA-95-09	03/23/95
EIA Provides a Nation-by-Nation Overview of Global Energy Markets	EIA-95-10	05/11/95
Gasoline Price Changes To Have Little Impact on Consumption During Summer Driving Season	EIA-95-11	05/12/95
OPEC Supply of World Oil Projected To Rise to 52 Percent by 2010; Electricity Use To Drive Growth in World Energy Demand	EIA-95-12	06/14/95
EIA Details Changes in Household Energy Use	EIA-95-13	06/12/95
Building Space, Use of Home Appliances Grew Rapidly in the 1980's	EIA-95-14	06/29/95
Energy Information Administration Opens Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program	EIA-95-15	07/19/95
Coal Deliveries to Electric Utilities Hit Record Levels	EIA-95-16	07/25/95
U.S. Uranium Industry Shows Modest Growth in 1994	EIA-95-17	07/25/95
EIA Reports Increased Shipments, Lower Prices of Photovoltaic Cells and Modules	EIA-95-18	07/27/95
Natural Gas Use for Electricity Generation on the Rise at U.S. Electric Utilities	EIA-95-19	08/01/95
Lingering Natural Gas Surplus Lowers Price; Rebound Expected With Normal Winter Weather	EIA-95-20	08/10/95
U.S. Natural Gas Reserves Up; First Gain in Four Years	EIA-95-21	08/21/95
States Reduce Reliance on Energy Severance Taxes	EIA-95-22	09/11/95
Energy Intensity Levels Off in Manufacturing Sector; Purchased Energy Intensity Increases 4 Percent	EIA-95-23	10/04/95
Incorporating Externalities Has Negligible Impact on Electric Utility Resource Planning	EIA-95-24	10/11/95
Independent Producers Gain Prominence in U.S. Oil and Gas	EIA-95-25	10/12/95
Nuclear Power Continues Worldwide Growth Despite Decline in U.S. Nuclear Capacity	EIA-95-26	10/13/95
EIA Reports Increasing Use of Alternative-Fueled Vehicles and Alternative Transportation Fuels	EIA-95-27	10/13/95
EIA Analysis Shows U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rising	EIA-95-28	10/25/95



### Microfiched 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 listing of all EIA reports that have been released to OSTI since the beginning of 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) by telephone on (202)586-8800 or on Internet (infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

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Title	DOE Number	Released to OSTI
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
Documentation of the Oil and Gas Supply Module (OGSM) Appendix: Model Developers Report	DOE/EIA-M063A(95)	March 1995
Model Developer's Appendix to the Model Documentation Report: NEMS Macroeconomic Activity Module	DOE/EIA-M065A(95)	March 1995
Model Documentation Report: Residential Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M067(95)	March 1995
Model Documentation Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Model of the National Energy Modeling System, Volume I	DOE/EIA-M062/1(95)	March 1995
Model Documentation Electricity Market Module Modifications to the Electricity Capacity Planning Submodule	DOE/EIA-M068-B/1	April 1995
Model Documentation Coal Market Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M060(95)	April 1995
NEMS Integrating Module Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M057(95)	May 1995
Documentation of the Electricity Market Module (EMM) Appendix: Model Developers Report	DOE/EIA-M068(95)Appx.	June 1995
EIA Model Documentation: Petroleum Market Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M059(95)	August 1995
Model Documentation: Renewable Fuels Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M069(95)	August 1995

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## 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. More information may be obtained 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](mailto: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 by the 8th 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, U.S. 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(95/09), 196 pp., September 1995

DOE/EIA-0035(95/10), 188 pp., October 1995

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$80.00; Foreign, \$100.00

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

### ***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 1995 through the fourth quarter of 1996. Values for the third quarter of 1995, however, are preliminary EIA estimates.

DOE/EIA-0202(95/4Q), 56 pp., October 1995

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25

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

### ***Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1987-1994***

This is the third annual report on the topic, presenting estimates of U.S. anthropogenic (human-caused) emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and several other greenhouse gases for the period 1987 through 1993. Estimates of 1994 carbon dioxide and halocarbon emissions are also provided, although complete 1994 estimates for other gases are not yet available.

DOE/EIA-0573(87-94), 136 pp., September 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00922-3

Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25

## One-Time Reports

### ***Electricity Generation and Environmental Externalities: Case Studies***

The report provides an overview of the economic foundation of externalities, the Federal and State regulatory approaches, and case studies of the impacts of the externality policies adopted by three of the seven States that have assigned monetary values to externalities (Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and California). "Externalities" as used in the context of the report, are the environmental impacts caused by the emissions of certain pollutant gases emitted into the atmosphere during the process of burning fossil fuels to produce electricity.

DOE/EIA-0598, 108 pp., September 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00930-1

Domestic, \$6.00; Foreign, \$7.50

### ***Oil and Gas Development in the United States in the Early 1990's: An Expanded Role for Independent Producers***

The report presents a discussion of smaller oil and gas producers and their role in developing the oil and gas resources of the United States.

DOE/EIA-0600, 36 pp., September 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00929-8

Domestic, \$2.75; Foreign, \$3.44

### ***Energy Policy Act Transportation Rate Study: Interim Report on Coal Transportation***

This report, mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, presents an interim analysis of coal transportation rates and distribution patterns. The report examines changes in domestic coal distribution and railroad coal transportation rates since the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

DOE/EIA-0597, 148 pp., October 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00933-6

Domestic, \$10.00; Foreign, \$12.50

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## Petroleum

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### ***Weekly Petroleum Status Report***

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

DOE/EIA-0208(95-36)-(95-43) varied page count  
September through October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$65.00; Foreign, \$81.25  
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(95/09), 84 pp., September 1995  
DOE/EIA-0520(95/10), 84 pp., October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$52.00; Foreign, \$65.00  
Single Issue: Domestic, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.88

### ***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(95/09), 224 pp., September 1995  
DOE/EIA-0380(95/10), 208 pp., October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$84.00; Foreign, \$105.00  
Single Issue: Domestic, \$14.00; Foreign, \$17.50

### ***Petroleum Supply Monthly***

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

DOE/EIA-0109(95/09), 192 pp., September 1995  
DOE/EIA-0109(95/10), 196 pp., October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$83.00; Foreign, \$103.75  
Single Issue: Domestic, \$12.00; Foreign, \$15.00

### ***Winter Fuels Report***

This seasonal report (mid-October through mid-April) provides timely information 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(95/96-01) through (95/96-03),  
Mid-October through end of October 1995  
Varied page count  
**This report is free from the National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).**

### ***Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1994***

This report presents data on sales (and adjusted sales) of fuel oil and kerosene in 1994.

DOE/EIA-0535(94), 60 pp., September 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00928-0  
Domestic, \$4.25; Foreign, \$5.31

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## Electricity

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### ***Electric Power Monthly***

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

DOE/EIA-0226(95/09), 220 pp., September 1995  
DOE/EIA-0226(95/10), 220 pp., October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$87.00; Foreign, \$108.75  
Single Issue: Domestic, \$14.00; Foreign, \$17.50

### ***Inventory of Power Plants in the United States 1994***

This report presents year-end statistics on generating units operated by electric utilities in the United States and the District of Columbia. The report also provides a 10-year outlook for generating unit additions.

DOE/EIA-0095(94), 404 pp., October 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00934-4  
Domestic, \$25.00; Foreign, \$31.25

## Coal

### ***Weekly Coal Production***

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

DOE/EIA-0218(95-34)-(95-42), varied page count  
September through October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$85.00; Foreign, \$106.25  
Single Issue: Domestic, \$2.00; Foreign, \$2.50

### ***Coal Industry Annual 1994***

This report provides information on coal prices (mine, consumer, import/export); demand (domestic and foreign markets); supply; employment and productivity; distribution; coal quality and emissions; etc.

DOE/EIA-0584(94), 280 pp., October 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00936-1  
Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25

## Natural Gas

### ***Natural Gas Monthly***

This report provides information on the supply and disposition of natural gas, including production, storage, import, export, and consumption data and provides information on the activities of major interstate pipeline companies.

DOE/EIA-0130(95/09), 120 pp., September 1995  
DOE/EIA-0130(95/10), 120 pp., October 1995  
Annual Subscription:  
Domestic, \$77.00; Foreign, \$96.25  
Single Issue: Domestic, \$8.00; Foreign, \$10.00

### ***Natural Gas: Issues and Trends 1995***

This report provides a summary of the latest data and information relating to the natural gas industry, including production, consumption, markets, and prices.

DOE/EIA-0560(95), 104 p., October 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00937-9  
Domestic, \$6.50; Foreign, \$8.13

## Consumption Reports

### ***Changes in Energy Intensity in the Manufacturing Sector 1985-1991***

The focus of this report is on intensity of energy use, measured by energy consumption relative to constant dollar shipments of manufactured products. This report explicitly relates changes in energy intensity to efficiency, while being cognizant that there are structural and behavioral effects enmeshed in these measures of energy efficiency.

DOE/EIA-0552(85-91), 136 pp., September 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00925-5  
Domestic, \$9.00; Foreign, \$11.25

### ***Measuring Energy Efficiency in the United States' Economy: A Beginning***

This report contains descriptions of EIA models, including the title, acronym, and purpose, followed by more detailed information on characteristics, uses, and requirements.

**Until now, the report has been published annually; however, after this issue it will only be published biennially.**

DOE/EIA-0555(95)/2, 108 pp., October 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00935-2  
Domestic, \$6.50; Foreign, \$8.13

### ***Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1993***

This report presents information about household end-use consumption of energy and expenditures for that energy. More than 7,000 households were surveyed for information on their housing units, energy consumption and expenditures, stock of energy-consuming appliances, and energy-related behavior.

DOE/EIA-0321(93), 316 pp., October 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00932-8  
Domestic, \$21.00; Foreign, \$26.25

## Petroleum and Natural Gas

### ***U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves 1994 Annual Report***

This report presents estimates of proved reserves of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids as of December 31, 1994, as well as production volumes for the United States and for selected States and State subdivisions for the year 1994. The report also presents a discussion of notable oil and gas exploration and development activities during 1994.

DOE/EIA-0216(94), 164 pp., September 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00931-0  
Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

## Metadata

### ***Energy Information Directory***

This report lists most Government offices and trade associations that are involved in energy matters. It does not include those DOE offices that do not deal with the public or public information.

DOE/EIA-0205(95), 98 pp., October 1995

**This directory is available free from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).**

### ***EIA Directory of Electronic Products, Second Quarter 1995***

This directory lists EIA's latest machine-readable data files and computer models and provides information about online files and compact discs.

DOE/EIA-0569(95/2Q), 84 pp., October 1995

**This directory is free from NEIC. Call (202) 586-8800 to request a copy.**

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## Nuclear Energy

### ***World Nuclear Outlook 1995***

This report presents the current status and projections through 2015 of nuclear capacity, generation, and fuel cycle requirements for all countries in the world using nuclear power to generate electricity for commercial use. It also contains information and forecasts of developments in the uranium market.

DOE/EIA-0436(95), 158 pp., September 1995  
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00925-1  
Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

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NTIS Order Number	Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
PB93-592450	Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report (diskette)	01/95-07/95
PB91-591650	Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base (diskette)	1973-09/95
PB93-592460	Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report (diskette)	01/95-07/95
PB95-*	Quarterly	Short-Term Energy Model (diskette)	1995/3Q
PB95-*	Annual	Annual Report of Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1994	1994

\*Order number not available yet.

### OSTI (Diskettes)

Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base	1973-09/95
Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report	01/95-07/95
Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report	01/95-07/95
Quarterly	Short-Term Energy Model 1995/3Q	1995/3Q
Annual	Annual Report of Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1994	1994

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