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EIA Forecast Shows Less Nuclear Power, Lower Fuel Prices

In the recently released *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects a 32-percent reduction in nuclear power generation by 2015 and lower fuel prices than in past forecasts. This is the first EIA forecast to extend projections of energy consumption, production, prices, and imports to 2015. The longer forecast horizon reveals new information about potential impacts on the U.S. energy picture of nuclear power plant retirements, macroeconomic growth and demographics, technological innovation, and resource assessments.

Nuclear power. The forecast assumes that about 40 percent of the current nuclear generation capacity will retire by 2015, as it reaches the end of its 40-year operating life. A resulting 32-percent reduction in the use of nuclear power between 1994 and 2015 was not evident in earlier projections, as most of the retirements would occur after the previous forecast horizon of 2010.

Use of coal and natural gas for electricity generation increases to fill the gap and to meet growing electricity demand.

Macroeconomic growth and demographics. Following 2010, there will be a notable shift of the baby-boomers into retirement. This has an immediate impact on the size and composition of the labor force and contributes to a slowdown in economic growth after 2010.

Technology. Because of the longer horizon, EIA's forecast considers a wider slate of energy technologies for energy production, conversion, and consumption (such as fuel cells and photovoltaics). The impacts of new and more advanced technologies are key forecast elements.

Resource assessments and prices. Higher resource assessments, technology improvements, and productivity gains are the primary reasons (continued on page 5)

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EIA Announces The Fourth NEMS/AEO Conference

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is pleased to announce the fourth National Energy Modeling System/Annual Energy Outlook (NEMS/AEO) Conference. The conference will be held at the Crystal Gateway Marriott, Arlington, Virginia, on March 25, 1996.

Conference registration is free, but space is limited. Please register by March 13. For further information, contact Susan H. Shaw, EIA, at (202)586-4838, Internet e-mail: sshaw@eia.doe.gov or Sharon Wood, Decision Analysis Corporation of Virginia, at (703)893-5087. For room reservations, contact the Crystal Gateway Marriott directly at (703)920-3230.

Released for Printing: February 2 , 1996

EIA Projects Adequate Heating Fuels Supplies

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that demand for distillate heating fuel and natural gas will be "significantly greater during the upcoming winter than during the last heating season," EIA Administrator Jay Hakes told reporters as he released the results of EIA's fourth quarter *Short-Term Energy Outlook* and two special feature articles presented in the *Winter Fuels Report*, "Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996" and "Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996." "We expect supplies of heating oil and natural gas to be adequate to meet the increased demand, despite stock levels somewhat below those of previous years," Mr. Hakes said at a press conference during the Winter Fuels Conference in Washington, DC. The annual conference is co-sponsored by EIA, the Department of Energy's Office of Emergency Management, and the National Association of State Energy Officials.

EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* assumes a return to normal winter weather, bringing colder temperatures than the unusually mild temperatures that depressed consumption of heating fuels last winter. Supplies of heating oil and natural gas are expected to be adequate under most conceivable weather scenarios. The "Distillate Fuel Oil and Propane Assessments" articles project supplies of heating oil and propane to be sufficient to meet an expected return to normal colder weather. Prices of residential heating oil and propane are projected to peak at 96.2 and 97.0 cents per gallon, respectively.

EIA also projects that in 1996 the world oil price (the average cost of imported crude for U.S. refiners) will remain close to its current level of about \$16.00 per barrel. Despite the continued rise in world oil demand over the forecast period, expected to exceed 1 million barrels per day, increases in world oil production capacity should accommodate the demand growth, keeping prices relatively flat on average.

Other highlights from the report include:

- ✧ Assuming a normal 1995-1996 winter, natural gas wellhead prices are expected to increase by about 15 cents per thousand cubic feet on average. Much of the change is related to the depressed gas

prices in the first three quarters of 1995, which were largely the result of extremely mild winter weather and the resulting excess supplies.

- ✧ Natural gas storage apparently settled at levels comparable to last year's (which were about normal) at the beginning of the heating season. Higher injection rates made up for the net withdrawals from storage during August's heat wave that had caused a surge in gas-generated electricity.
- ✧ Motor gasoline demand is projected to increase by an average of 2.0 percent per year in 1995 and 1996, a result of the expected 2.3-percent average annual increase in highway travel. Motor gasoline demand during each of the forecast years will reach record levels, as it has for the past several years. An evident slowdown in fuel efficiency growth is the result of consumer preference for minivans, light trucks, and sports utility vehicles, as well as the efficiency-eroding effects of reformulated gasoline.
- ✧ Demand for air conditioning during the July-August heat wave contributed to a remarkable estimated 6.3-percent growth in electricity demand in the third quarter 1995 compared to the same period last year. This is expected to bring total 1995 electricity demand growth to 2.7 percent above the growth rate in 1994. Incremental demand for electricity is being met in 1995 mainly by coal, hydropower, and nuclear generation. In 1996, electricity demand is not expected to grow as rapidly as in 1995 because of slower economic growth and prospects for lower summer demand next year.
- ✧ Coal consumed to produce electricity is expected to increase by 1.4 percent in 1995 in response to sizable increases in electricity demand. U.S. coal exports are expected to increase by 17 percent in 1995—and should continue growing in 1996—as worldwide demand improves.

The *Short-Term Energy Outlook* provides quarterly short-term energy supply, demand, and price (continued on page 4)

Atlanta Survey Shows Alternative-Fuel Vehicles Making Inroads in Motor Vehicle Fleets

A first-of-a-kind survey of private companies and local government agencies in metropolitan Atlanta shows growing interest in the use of fuels other than motor gasoline and diesel fuel to power fleets of automobiles, trucks, and buses. These "alternative" fuels can include ethanol, methanol, natural gas, propane, and electricity.

Because of concerns about energy security and clean air, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 directed the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to collect data that would be useful in assessing the market for vehicles powered by alternatives to motor gasoline and diesel fuel. The 1994 survey was designed to draw a profile of private and local government fleets in a major metropolitan area. Provisions of the Energy Policy Act and the Clean Air Act of 1990 are expected to boost purchases of alternative-fuel vehicles for use in fleets.

The survey site, Atlanta, Georgia, was the first metropolitan area designated a "Clean City" by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The Clean Cities Program is a locally based government/industry partnership, coordinated by DOE to expand the use of alternative transportation fuels. Clean City communities bring fleet owners, fuel suppliers, local utilities, auto manufacturers, and government officials together to arrange fueling locations, provide vehicles, and place alternative-fuel vehicles in fleets. A second "Clean City," Denver, Colorado, was the site of a recently completed follow-on survey.

Copies of *Profile of Motor-Vehicle Fleets in Atlanta 1994*, DOE/EIA-0601, are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC) (202/586-8800). NEIC also offers copies of a press release (EIA-95-34, dated November 27, 1995) that presents highlights of the report. The press release is also available on EIA's World Wide Web site (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/press16.html>).

Clean Air Laws Affect Coal Transportation

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and other Federal legislation have led electric utilities to obtain more of their coal from distant regions, particularly the Powder River Basin of Wyoming, that produce coal containing very little sulfur. Despite the increased shipping distance, the average cost of transporting coal from the mine to the power plant has gone down, according to a report prepared by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Energy, Hazel R. O'Leary.

The report, *Energy Policy Act Transportation Rate Study: Interim Report on Coal Transportation*, found that utilities reduced their purchases of high-sulfur coal well before the January 1, 1995 deadline for meeting the Phase I sulfur dioxide emissions limits of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Utilities generally switched to "compliance coal" (coal with a very low sulfur content that would meet the stricter Phase II emissions limits).

Reflecting this fuel switching, by 1993, 28 percent of the domestic coal received by electric utilities and other coal consumers came from the Powder River Basin, compared to 24 percent in 1988. Over the same period, the share supplied by mines in Central Appalachia (the major source of low-sulfur coal in the East) rose from 23 percent to 24 percent. However, high-sulfur coal regions lost market share. Northern Appalachia's share fell from 17 percent to 14 percent, and the Illinois Basin's share fell from 15 percent to 12 percent.

For many utilities, the switch to compliance coal meant that more of their coal would have to be obtained from mines farther from their power plants. From 1988 through 1993, the average distance for rail shipments of electric utility contract coal increased by 11 percent, from 604 miles to 671 miles. Nevertheless, the average cost of shipping that coal fell by 19 percent, from \$11.08 to \$8.93 per short ton (in constant 1987 dollars). EIA attributes this decline to the generally high degree of competition in the coal and railroad industries. Technological advances, such as more powerful locomotives, cars that can hold more coal, and organizational improvements led to greater productivity, allowing railroads to cut their rates.

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Clean Air Laws Affect Coal Transportation

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Changes in coal distribution patterns were more pronounced for plants directly affected by Phase I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 than for electric utility plants as a whole. Receipts of compliance coal at affected plants showed greater increases, and receipts of high-sulfur coal showed greater declines than the aggregates for all plants. Because compliance coal traveled farther than high-sulfur coal, the average rail mileage for coal delivered to utility boilers affected by Phase I rose by 77 percent between 1988 and 1993, compared to an 11-percent increase overall. Because of the greater increase in shipping distance, the average cost of transporting the coal to the plants affected by Phase I fell by only 4 percent, compared to a drop of 19 percent for the coal delivered to all plants.

The report also contains a broader analysis of coal transportation that covers not only rail transportation, but also barge, truck, and other transportation modes, between 1979 and 1993. For all transportation modes combined, the average transportation cost for the coal shipped under electric utility contracts fell by 23 percent over that period, from \$10.11 to \$7.83 per short ton (in constant 1987 dollars). Nevertheless, transportation cost represented almost one-third of the average delivered price in 1993, up from one-fourth in 1979. Transportation cost as a percentage of the average delivered price increased because minemouth coal prices fell even faster than transportation costs.

Energy Secretary O'Leary also submitted a companion EIA report, *Energy Policy Act Transportation Study: Interim Report on Natural Gas Flows and Rates*, to Congress. Both reports are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

Energy Policy Act Transportation Rate Study: Interim Report on Coal Transportation and selected data for 1993 from its transportation rate database may be accessed electronically from EIA's ftp server on the Internet by connecting to [ftp.eia.doe.gov](ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov) or from the EIA World Wide Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelcoal.html>). ❀❀❀❀

Natural Gas Production Increases Despite Falling Wellhead Prices

Changes in natural gas wellhead production and prices provide strong evidence that a combination of improved efficiency and technology has fundamentally altered the gas supply process. According to the newly released EIA report *Natural Gas 1995: Issues and Trends*, natural gas production rose 15 percent from 1985 through 1994, while the average wellhead price declined 45 percent (in constant dollars) during the same period.

Average monthly wellhead prices generally declined during 1994. A 20-percent drop from July through October contributed to the lower average price for the year compared to 1993. For 1995, prices through May have averaged 22 percent below the year-earlier level.

Copies of the report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through NEIC (202/586-8800).

Heating Fuels Supplies

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projections for publication in February, May, August, and November. It is prepared by EIA's Office of Energy Markets and End Use. Copies of the report 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 feature articles *Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996* and *Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996* provide detailed analyses of heating fuel demand, supply, and prices for October 1995 through March 1996. These articles, prepared by EIA's Office of Oil and Gas, appear in the *Winter Fuels Report* publication. Copies may be obtained by contacting NEIC.

Internet access to the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* can be obtained from <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html>.

(EIA Press Release EIA-95-30, dated November 3, 1995). ❀❀❀❀

EIA's World Wide Web Site Up and Growing

Considering that the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) World Wide Web site is still in its infant stage, customer response has been overwhelming. Visits to our Web site have increased by anywhere from 20 to 30 percent from one month to the next. In November, for instance, EIA's Home Page was accessed by 5,869 individuals; this was a 29-percent increase over the 4,564 visitors in October.

Internet users also took advantage of EIA's ftp server (<ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov>) that provides a variety of data files and reports. In November alone, our customers downloaded over 4,000 data files—a more than 30-percent increase over the October activity. In addition, EIA's gopher site (<gopher://gopher.eia.doe.gov>) showed increased traffic over the last several months as well.

At this time, we would like to invite you to visit our World Wide Web site at

<http://www.eia.doe.gov>

and to provide us with feedback and suggestions on how we can improve our Web site and make it more useful to you. We are interested in finding out in which format you would like to see the data and information (i.e., spreadsheets, readable tables, ASCII data files, etc.), and the type of information you are most interested in using.

At the end of the EIA Home Page there is a feedback form for your use to provide comments; or you can send comments via Internet e-mail (infoctr@eia.doe.gov). However, if you'd rather speak to a "live" person, call EIA's National Energy Information Center on (202)586-8800. Anyone answering this number will be delighted to take and discuss your suggestions.

Starting at the end of January 1996, EIA will have a new and refined Home Page featuring an improved organizational structure that will allow you to find what you are looking for quickly and easily, an EIA Web search engine that allows searching our entire Web site with one click of the mouse, a "book store" stocked with EIA publications, a sign-up form for the EIA E-mailing List, and much more.

***** HAPPY SURFING! *****

Forecasts Show Less Nuclear Power, Lower Fuel Prices

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for EIA's projections of significantly lower prices for natural gas and coal than in prior forecasts.

Following are some other report highlights:

- ✿ EIA projects the average price of natural gas at the wellhead in 2010 to be \$2.15 per thousand cubic feet (1994 dollars), compared with its earlier projection of nearly \$3.50 back in January 1995. EIA projects an average wellhead price of \$2.57 per thousand cubic feet in 2015. The lower price projections reflect higher assessments of the domestic resource base for natural gas. Lower drilling costs combined with higher average gas discoveries per well also contribute to the lower price projections.
- ✿ The average price of coal at the mine-mouth is also sharply lower than in earlier projections and actually declines through most of the forecast period. EIA projects a price of \$17.43 a ton in 2010, compared to last year's \$23.30 forecast. The minemouth price declines to \$17.39 a ton in 2015. These prices reflect assumed flat real wages for miners and production shifts to Western mines where productivity is higher than in the East.
- ✿ Electricity prices also are lower than in last year's forecast and remain essentially flat, partly due to the lower prices for the fuels used to generate electricity.
- ✿ The *Annual Energy Outlook 1996* also assumes higher oil production from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As a result, the projected world oil price of \$23.70 a barrel in 2010 is about \$1.00 a barrel lower than last year's projection. In 2015, the price is projected to be \$25.43 a barrel.
- ✿ Despite lower prices, total energy consumption in 2010 remains about the same as in last year's forecast. Technology improvements and slower projected growth in some energy-intensive industries restrain the rate of increase.

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EIA RELEASES ITS FIRST CD-ROM, "ENERGY INFODISC"

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) will release its new CD-ROM, *Energy InfoDisc*, in February 1996. *Energy InfoDisc* is EIA's latest electronic offering as the agency strives to increase the timeliness and usability of its information products.

This new compendium of EIA's national energy databases, publications, directories, and software applications brings EIA's comprehensive collection of energy information to your fingertips.

Using CD-ROM technology, *Energy InfoDisc* provides easy and inexpensive access to EIA's historical time series for production, consumption, prices, and resource availability of conventional and alternate energy resources; analyses of economic and technical topics; and projections of future energy supply, demand, and prices.

Energy InfoDisc allows the user to view and search more than 180 data, analysis, and forecasting reports and directories published by EIA over the previous 12 months. In addition, users can access EIA's extensive energy databases and specialized applications to generate their own individualized energy databases. Each issue highlights new products and any changes or enhancements to the CD. *Energy InfoDisc* provides information about EIA's mission and goals as the primary source of energy information to the public and provides a directory of EIA's energy experts by area of expertise. Contacts for other Federal statistical programs are also included.

The new CD features the *Monthly Energy Review; Short-Term, Annual, and International Energy Outlooks; Natural Gas: Issues and Trends; Electric Power and Renewable Energy Annuals; and EIA New Releases*, among many other EIA reports and directories. *Energy InfoDisc* also contains EIA's *Monthly Energy Review, Oil and Gas Information, and Coal, Nuclear, and Electricity* databases and popular applications including *Short-Term Energy Forecasts, State Energy Data System, and World Energy*.

EIA databases containing monthly and annual time series cover most aspects of energy supply and demand. Energy analysis applications allow users to examine selected aspects of EIA energy data, analyses, and forecasts and display or tabulate the data in other ways for their own analysis.

Publications and directories are displayed in Portable Document Format (PDF); *Energy InfoDisc* includes free Adobe Acrobat software—for viewing and searching these documents. Most of the energy database applications are written in Microsoft Access. The Microsoft Access run-time engine required for these applications is also included.

To find out more about *Energy InfoDisc* and its contents, contact *The National Energy Information Center*, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585. (Phone: **202/586-8800** and Internet E-mail: **infoctr@eia.doe.gov**).

Currently, *Energy InfoDisc* is issued quarterly, with monthly availability anticipated by late 1996. Single issue price in the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$45. Outside these areas, the price per issue is \$60. An annual subscription of four quarterly issues is \$100 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico and \$160 outside these areas.

Energy InfoDisc is distributed by STAT-USA, a U.S. Department of Commerce information service for business, economic, and trade professionals, through a cooperative agreement with EIA. To order, call 1-800-STAT-USA or use the order form towards the back of this publication.

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

Below is a listing of all the special features published 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
Special Communication: Results of the <i>Monthly Energy Review</i> Feature Readership Survey (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	November 1995
Highlights: Annual Energy Review 1994 (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	November 1995
Feature Article: Environmental Externalities in Electric Power Markets: Acid Rain, Urban Ozone, and Climate Change (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i> and <i>Renewable Energy Annual 1995</i> , published in December 1995)	November 1995

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Feature (Publication) - continued	Published Date
Feature Article: Relicensing and Environmental Issues Affecting Hydropower (<i>Electric Power Monthly</i>)	November 1995
Feature Articles: Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996 and Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996 (<i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i>)	November 1995
Feature Article: Renewable Resource Electricity in the Changing Regulatory Environment (<i>Renewable Energy Annual 1995</i>)	December 1995
Energy Preview: Alternative Fuel Providers Fleet Surveys (Preliminary Data) (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	December 1995



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

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Press Release Title - continued	Number	Date Issued
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
1995 Winter Fuels Conference To Be Held in Washington, DC	EIA-95-29	10/31/95
EIA Projects Adequate Supplies of Heating Fuels at Winter Fuels Conference	EIA-95-30	11/03/95
Federal Policies Spur Competition in Natural Gas Industry, Lower Costs to Consumers	EIA-95-31	11/08/95
Clean Air Laws Affect Coal Transportation	EIA-95-32	11/08/95
EIA Shows Natural Gas Production Increases Despite Falling Wellhead Prices	EIA-95-33	11/21/95
Atlanta Survey Shows Alternative-Fuel Vehicles Are Making Inroads in Motor Vehicle Fleets	EIA-95-34	11/27/95



Forecasts Show Less Nuclear Power, Lower Fuel Prices

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- ✧ Lower prices for fossil fuels slow the market penetration of renewable energy technologies through 2010; renewable technologies begin to penetrate more rapidly after that. Slower penetration of renewables results in higher projections for carbon emissions in 2010. Carbon emissions increase further—to 1,735 million metric tons—by 2015.

This year's report includes a wide range of cases that analyze the changes caused by varying key assumptions in the forecasts, primarily different technology and productivity assumptions. These cases supplement others that assume higher or lower economic growth rates and higher or lower world oil prices than those in the reference forecast.

The report includes the analysis of all legislation in place as of October 1, 1995, including many of the provisions of the Climate Change Action Plan. It also includes legislation lifting the 22-year-old ban on exports of Alaskan crude oil, although the measure was not passed until November 28, 1995. However, the forecast does not include modifications of the oil and gas royalties in the Gulf of Mexico contained in the same legislation; nor does it include impacts of pending legislation or legislation and programs for which funds have not been appropriated.

Copies of the *Annual Energy Outlook 1996* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). The complete text of the report, as well as the projections, underlying assumptions, and more detailed, regional projections, will be available soon on EIA's Internet Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.



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 during 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).

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

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

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(95/11), 200 pp., November 1995

DOE/EIA-0035(95/12), 184 pp., December 1995

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$80.00; Foreign, \$100.00

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

Annual Energy Outlook 1996 With Projections to 2015

This report projects energy trends to the year 2015 and focuses on issues that become more important than in previous issues of this report that had earlier time horizons (2010).

DOE/EIA-0383(96), 288 pp., December 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00947-6

Domestic, \$18.00; Foreign, \$22.50

State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1993

This report presents energy price and expenditure estimates individually for the 50 States and the District of Columbia and in aggregate for the United States. These data are provided by energy source and economic sector and are published for the years 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990 through 1993. Data for all years (1970 through 1993) are available on personal computer diskettes.

DOE/EIA-0376(93), 284 pp., December 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00948-4

Domestic, \$18.00; Foreign, \$22.50

One-Time Reports

Profile of Motor Vehicle Fleets in Atlanta 1994

Assessing the Market for Alternative-Fuel Vehicles

This report shows the results of an EIA survey of motor vehicle fleets, both private and municipal, in Atlanta. These data should be useful to persons implementing motor vehicle-related clean air programs or analyzing transportation energy use. Persons in the petroleum industry will find useful information regarding conventional fuels and the fuel-purchasing behavior of fleets.

DOE/EIA-0601, 36 pp., November 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00938-7

Domestic, \$2.75; Foreign, \$3.44

Energy Policy Act Transportation Study: Interim Report on Natural Gas Flows and Rates

This report, mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, presents an interim analysis of natural gas transportation rates and distribution patterns for the period from 1988 through 1994.

DOE/EIA-0602, 156 pp., November 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00939-5

Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Renewable Energy

NOTE: First Issue in New Series!

Renewable Energy Annual 1995

This is the first in an expected series of annual reports the EIA intends to publish to provide a comprehensive assessment of renewable energy. The report covers the following energy sources: biomass, geothermal, wind, and solar. Hydro-power, as it contributes to total renewable energy consumption, is also discussed in the report.

DOE/EIA-0603(95), 192 pp., December 1995

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00950-6

Domestic, \$13.00; Foreign, \$16.25

Petroleum

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(95-43)-(95-52) varied page count
November through December 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(95/11), 84 pp., November 1995
DOE/EIA-0520(95/12), 84 pp., December 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(95/11), 232 pp., November 1995
DOE/EIA-0380(95/12), 192 pp., December 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(95/11), 172 pp., November 1995
DOE/EIA-0109(95/12), 172 pp., December 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 un-

derground storage; residential and wholesale pricing data for heating oil and propane; etc.

DOE/EIA-0538(95/96-04) through (95/96-11)
November through December 1995
Varied page count

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

Electricity

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(95/11), 232 pp., November 1995
DOE/EIA-0226(95/12), 204 pp., December 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$87.00; Foreign, \$108.75
Single Issue: Domestic, \$14.00; Foreign, \$17.50

U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management 1994

This report presents a general discussion of demand-side management (DSM); its history, current issues, and a review of key statistics for the year; and discussions and detailed data on energy savings, peak load reductions, and costs attributable to DSM.

DOE/EIA-0589(94), 108 pp., December 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00949-2
Domestic, \$6.50; Foreign, \$8.13

Electricity (cont'd)***Electric Power Annual 1994
Volume II***

This volume presents a summary of electric power industry statistics at national, regional, and State levels. Data on electric utility retail sales and revenue, electric utility financial statistics, electric utility environmental statistics, electric power transactions, electric utility demand-side management, and nonutility power producers are presented.

DOE/EIA-0348(94)/2, 148 pp., November 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00940-9
Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Electric Sales and Revenue 1994

This report presents data on electricity sales, associated revenue, average revenue per kilowatt-hour sold, and number of consumers throughout the United States. The data are presented at the national, Census division, State, and electric utility levels.

DOE/EIA-0540(94), 240 pp., November 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00942-5
Domestic, \$15.00; Foreign, \$18.75

***Financial Statistics of Major U.S.
Publicly Owned Electric Utilities
1994*** and
***Financial Statistics of Major U.S.
Investor-Owned Electric Utilities
1994***

These reports present summary and detailed financial accounting data on investor-owned and publicly owned utilities.

Publicly Owned:

DOE/EIA-0437(94)/2, 568 pp., December 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00946-8
Domestic, \$35.00; Foreign, \$43.75

Investor-Owned:

DOE/EIA-0437(94)/1, 620 pp., December 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00945-0
Domestic, \$39.00; Foreign, \$48.75

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(95-43)-(95-51), varied page count
November through December 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$85.00; Foreign, \$106.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$2.00; Foreign, \$2.50

***Quarterly Coal Report
April-June 1995***

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

DOE/EIA-0121(95/2Q), 160 pp., November 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$26.00; Foreign, \$32.50
Single Issue: Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

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(95/11), 112 pp., November 1995
DOE/EIA-0130(95/12), 116 pp., December 1995
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$77.00; Foreign, \$96.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$8.00; Foreign, \$10.00

Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 1

This report provides information on the supply and disposition of natural gas. Tables of data that appear in the report are available on personal computer diskettes and the Internet.

DOE/EIA-0131(94)/1, 260 pp., November 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00943-3
Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

Petroleum and Natural Gas***Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1995***

This report contains listings of all identified oil and gas fields in the United States effective October 1995.

DOE/EIA-0370(95), 340 pp., December 1995
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00944-1
Domestic, \$21.00; Foreign, \$26.25

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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.

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NTIS

NTIS Order Number	Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
PB93-592450	Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report (diskette)	01/95-10/95
PB91-591650	Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base (diskette)	1973-11/95
PB93-592460	Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report (diskette)	01/95-09/95
PB96-*	Annual	State Energy Price and Expenditure Data System (diskette)	1993
PB96-*	Annual	Oil and Gas Field Code Master List	1995
PB96-*	Annual	U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	1977-1994
PB96-*	Quarterly	Short-Term Energy Model 1995/4Q	1995/4Q

*Order number not available yet.

OSTI (Diskettes)

Frequency	Title	Dates of Coverage
Monthly	Monthly Energy Review Data Base	1973-11/95
Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report	01/95-10/95
Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report	01/95-09/95
Quarterly	Short-Term Energy Model 1995/4Q	1995/4Q
Annual	Oil and Gas Field Code Master List	1995
Annual	U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves	1977-1994
Annual	State Energy Price and Expenditure Data System	1993

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