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Compliance Costs Low as Utilities Meet Clean Air Act Requirements

Electric utilities brought 261 generating units named in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and their substitution and compensating units into compliance with the Phase I sulfur dioxide emission requirements. The 1995 emissions from these units (5.3 million tons) accounted for 45 percent of total utility emissions, compared with 62 percent in 1990.

In a recently released study, *The Effects of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 on Electric Utilities: An Update*, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) concludes that the annualized \$836 million cost for achieving compliance with the Phase I requirements in 1995 represents only about 0.6 percent of the \$151 billion operating expenses of investor-owned utilities in 1995. In addition, a detailed look at six utilities found that their compliance strategies did not cause an increase in their electricity prices in 1995 as compared to 1990 prices in real terms.

The EIA report discusses other effects of compliance with Phase I of the Acid Rain Program in 1995, developments since Phase I in controlling nitrogen oxide emissions and air toxics, and strategies for compliance with Phase II, which begins in 2000. The major findings are:

- ✧ Most utilities used fuel switching and blending of higher and lower sulfur coal to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions. The reasons for this were competitive prices of low-sulfur coal and lower-than-expected costs for the boiler modifications needed to burn coal.
- ✧ Switching from high-sulfur to low-sulfur coal by utilities has impacted coal distribution patterns. Between 1990 and 1995, sales of low-to-medium sulfur coal increased 78 million tons from the Powder

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Profits High for Major Energy Companies in 1995

The income and profitability of two dozen major U.S. energy companies rose for the third year in a row in 1995, with net income soaring 29 percent over 1994 to \$25 billion, according to data collected by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and published in the latest edition of *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers*.

To obtain a copy of the report, call the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). An Executive Summary and also the full report are available at EIA's Internet site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>, under "What's New at EIA." See pages 9 and 15 for price and ordering information.

Released for Printing: April 3, 1997

Compliance Costs Low as Utilities Meet Clean Air Act Requirements

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Central Appalachian Region, and 10 million tons from the Rockies. In contrast, sales of high-sulfur coal decreased 29 million tons from the North Appalachian Region and 40 million tons from the Illinois Basin.

- ✧ Some utilities used allowances authorized under the Act to continue burning higher sulfur coal and defer the cost of boiler modifications or scrubber retrofits. Because the recent decline in coal prices is reflected in the price of allowances, this option is economically attractive.
- ✧ Because of expected competition in the electric power industry, utilities are reluctant to invest in capital modifications. A number of utilities that planned to install scrubbers for Phase II have either deferred installation or canceled them altogether in favor of fuel switching or purchasing allowances. Utilities have also elected to overcomply with Phase I requirements, building a reserve of excess allowances that can be used to comply with the more stringent Phase II emissions requirements and delay further expenditures until beyond 2000.

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). The report will also be made available on EIA's Internet Web site (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>) in the spring. ✧✧✧✧

Please note that most of EIA's paper-published reports are also available as HTML or PDF files at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

Move to Competition Raises Critical Issues for Electric Power Industry

Historic changes are taking place in the U.S. electric power industry—an industry in transition from the Nation's last major regulated monopoly to a competitive power market. Steady progress toward competitive *wholesale* electricity markets was accelerated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission when it issued Order 888 mandating open access to the transmission grid. *Retail* competition will make its debut in California, New York, and most of the New England States in 1998.

According to *The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry: An Update*, a new study released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), a number of critical issues will shape the future of the electric power industry.

In the past, utilities have been assured a fair rate of return on investment by regulators. During the transition to competition, they have been downsizing, consolidating, and merging in order to reduce costs. They have decreased their real operation and maintenance costs from about 4.5 cents per kilowatthour in 1986 to 3.5 cents per kilowatthour in 1995. Also, there were 13 investor-owned electric utilities that merged or had mergers pending with other utilities in the industry in 1995 as compared to 1 in 1994 and 4 in 1993.

A significant portion of utility costs will become "stranded," if customers choose other electricity suppliers. Such stranded costs could include, for example, capital costs for generation capacity left without an adequate customer base when a utility loses customers to other suppliers. Studies undertaken by several energy-related organizations estimate projected stranded costs from a low of \$10 billion to a high of \$500 billion. A study conducted by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for EIA shows that 34 strategies to mitigate these costs have been proposed and that ratepayers have the primary or secondary responsibility for absorbing the stranded costs in 19 of the strategies.

The report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). It also will soon be available on EIA's Internet Web site.

States Test Giving Residential Natural Gas Customers Freedom To Choose Among Competing Sellers

Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and California are among a number of States currently experimenting with pilot programs to bring benefits of industry restructuring to the local level by allowing residential customers to buy natural gas directly from third-party marketers. Traditionally, local distribution companies (LDC's) have provided "bundled" services to residential customers—combining gas sales with other necessary services such as storage and distribution.

According to the latest Energy Information Administration (EIA) analysis of the natural gas industry, *Natural Gas 1996: Issues and Trends*, these pilot programs experiment with "unbundling" at the residential level—that is, allowing customers to shop around for the best gas purchase deal, while paying the LDC separately for distribution and other service costs. The goal of these programs is to lower prices to consumers by increasing competition among retailers.

Other States experimenting with residential pilot programs include Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in the East, and Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Montana, and Wyoming in the Midwest and West. These States, plus at least 13 others, have also initiated similar programs for small commercial customers. Taken together, these programs represent State regulators' attempts at finding ways to pass the benefits of restructuring down to the "little guys."

EIA also examined the growth of market hubs or centers that provide buyers and sellers a range of choices in the purchase and sale of natural gas and related services. Strategically located near pipelines and with access to storage facilities, they expand the reach of prospective buyers and sellers, permitting markets to develop for the trading of natural gas volumes, storage, and transportation capacity. Of the 39 market centers operating nationwide, 27 began operations in 1994 or later. As market centers continue to grow and mature, they will tend to increase the industry's overall efficiency, potentially resulting in lower prices and more reliable supply for all gas customers.

EIA assessed a number of key trends, including recent price phenomena. While the 1995 average wellhead price declined 16 percent to \$1.55 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf), monthly wellhead prices have generally climbed since the summer of 1995. Over the period 1990 to 1995, the cost of gas to final consumers dropped (in 1995 dollars) by 10 percent for residential customers and by 36 percent for electric utilities.

Overall, end-use consumption continues to grow, as it has every year since 1986, increasing 4 percent in 1995 and 3 percent through November 1996. Natural gas production during 1996 is on track to reach its highest level since 1981. Natural gas reserves increased in 1995 for the second year in a row, for the first back-to-back increase in year-end reserves in 28 years.

The report may be accessed electronically from EIA's World Wide Web site at http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natgas/it96.html. Copies of the paper-published report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). *****

U.S. Uranium Production Up 5 Percent in 1996

U.S. uranium concentrate production was 6.3 million pounds in 1996, 5 percent higher than in 1995, according to preliminary Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. This increase was primarily due to a 34-percent increase in production from processing uranium concentrate at "in situ" leach plants.

"In situ" leach mining is an environmentally friendly method for removing uranium by dissolving and rinsing it out of the surrounding materials in the ore deposit. The uranium is refined and then used to fuel the 110 commercial nuclear power plants that power steam turbines to generate electricity in the United States.

EIA's final uranium concentrate production figure will be published later this year in the *Uranium Industry Annual 1996*. For the past 3 years, EIA's preliminary annual uranium production estimate has differed from the final figure by less than one-half percent.

EIA Report Projects Downtrend in Crude Oil Prices

EIA's quarterly report, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, provides quarterly short-term energy supply, demand, and price projections. In the latest issue of this report, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that crude oil prices will settle down from current high levels to average between \$21 and \$21.50 per barrel in 1997 and 1998. An average decline of about \$1 per barrel is seen between the fourth quarter of 1996 and the first quarter of 1997, particularly since Iraqi crude oil is now flowing into the world market. A decline is less likely if winter turns abnormally cold in the weeks ahead.

Despite the expected short-term decline in prices, these projections represent an upward revision in average price forecasts from EIA's previous reports. Strong world oil demand and relatively low inventories have kept persistent pressure on spot prices in recent months.

Residential heating oil prices for the fourth quarter of 1996 averaged \$1.05 per gallon, 16 cents per gallon above prices in the fourth quarter of 1995. Much of this increase reflects the increase in crude oil prices (14 cents per gallon) over the same period. Assuming normal weather over the next few months, residential heating oil prices in the first quarter of 1997 are expected to be about \$1.06 per gallon, 10 cents per gallon higher than during the same period in 1996, with about 80 percent of that increase being related to crude oil price increases. Severe weather could result in more increases. For example, retail prices would be expected to be up to 6 cents per gallon higher than in the report's base case if the weather is 10 percent colder than normal.

U.S. stocks of distillate fuels (primarily heating oil and diesel fuel) have been well below year-ago levels so far this heating season, although recent, relatively mild weather in the Northeast has tended to alleviate the situation somewhat. European stocks have also been low, contributing to generally tight Atlantic Basin supplies. Maintaining or improving the relative stock situation during the rest of the winter in the United States will probably require higher imports and/or more distillate production than seen last year. On the domestic production side, U.S. refiners have

proven that they are capable of producing distillate at high rates, based on an estimated year-over-year increase for the fourth quarter of 1996 of nearly 10 percent.

Other highlights from the report include:

- ✧ On December 9, 1996, the United Nations allowed Iraq to export oil for the first time in over 6 years. According to the EIA, the additional 600,000 barrels per day of Iraqi oil exports is expected to cause world oil prices to fall \$1 to \$2 per barrel below what they would have been without the green light from the U.N. EIA also projects that world oil inventories will be at least partially rebuilt in 1997 from currently low levels. Over the course of 1997, the additional Iraqi oil exports are equivalent to adding another 3 days' worth of supply to the world market.
- ✧ In 1997, total U.S. net oil imports of 8.9 million barrels per day are projected to exceed 1977's record high of 8.6 million barrels per day. This would be equal to 49 percent of total petroleum demand. The record high is expected despite recent slower declines in U.S. oil production and higher average oil prices.
- ✧ The decline in natural gas production capacity, which began in 1986, has been clearly reversed in 1996, mainly due to new discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf. Dry gas production is expected to increase through the forecast period, due to wellhead prices averaging \$2 per thousand cubic feet from 1996 to 1998, as well as expected growth in natural gas demand and continuing improvements in production technology.
- ✧ Despite the rapid natural gas stock build this summer and the positive prospects for gas production capability, the early winter weather, especially in the Midwest, slowed down the storage build and sent gas spot prices soaring to nearly \$4 per thousand cubic feet at the Henry Hub in mid-November. (Mid-December brought record closing prices for near-month gas futures on the NYMEX.)

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Photocopies of special features are available, at no cost, from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

The listing below shows all of the features published in 1996. No features have been published so far in 1997. ****

Feature (Publication)	Published Date
Feature Article: 1995 Reformulated Gasoline Market Affected Refiners Differently (<i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i>)	January 1996
Feature Article: Energy Equipment Choices: Fuel Costs and Other Determinants (<i>Monthly Energy Review</i>)	April 1996
Feature Article: Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	April 1996
Feature Article: Noncommercial Trading in the Energy Futures Market (<i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i>)	May 1996
Feature Article: U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management: Trends and Analysis (<i>Electric Power Monthly</i>)	May 1996
Feature Articles: Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends and Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> and <i>Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i>)	May 1996
Feature Article: Natural Gas Industry Restructuring and EIA Data Collection (<i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	June 1996
Feature Article: Upgrading Transmission Capacity for Wholesale Electric Power Trade (<i>Electric Power Monthly</i>)	June 1996
Feature Article: Revisions to Monthly Natural Gas Data (<i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	July 1996
Feature Article: Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	August 1996
Feature Articles: Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data and The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	September 1996
Feature Article: Recent Trends in Crude Oil Stock Levels (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	October 1996
Feature Article: U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports—1995 (<i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	November 1996
Feature Articles: Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1996-1997 and Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996-1997 (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> and <i>December Petroleum Marketing Monthly</i>)	November 1996
Feature Article: Crosswell Seismology—A View from Aside (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i> and <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	December 1996

Periodically, the EIA issues press releases on current, high-interest issues. Paper copies of these releases are available from NEIC (202/586-8800); electronic versions can be located on EIA's Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/press.html>.

Below is a listing of EIA press releases prepared by EIA so far in 1997. For a listing of all 1996 press releases, see *EIA New Releases*, DOE/EIA-0204(96/4).

Press Release Title	Number	Date Issued
Alternatives to Traditional Fuels, Vehicles Continue To Make Inroads in U.S. Markets	EIA-97-01	01/02/97
EIA Short-Term Outlook Projects Downtrend in Crude Oil Prices; Heating Fuel Prices Likely To Remain Above Last Year's Levels	EIA-97-02	01/03/97
Projected Natural Gas Supplies Adequate Through 1997	EIA-97-03	01/03/97
States Test Giving Residential Natural Gas Customers Freedom To Choose Among Competing Sellers	EIA-97-04	01/07/97

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Press Release Title (cont'd)	Number	Date Issued
Move to Competition Raises Critical Issues for Electric Power Industry, Regulators	EIA-97-05	01/27/97
U.S. Uranium Production Up 5 Percent in 1996	EIA-97-06	01/31/97
Profits High for Major Energy Companies in 1995 Despite Near-Zero Return from Refining	EIA-97-07	02/03/97
EIA Says Fuel Supplies Adequate With Assist from Warmer-Than-Normal Weather	EIA-97-08	03/05/97
EIA Resumes Semimonthly Dissemination of Residential Winter Fuels Prices	EIA-97-09	03/12/97
Compliance Costs Low as Utilities Meet Clean Air Requirements; Lower Sulfur Coal, Emission Allowances Play Key Roles	EIA-97-10	03/25/97

Downtrend in Crude Oil Prices

(continued from page 4)

Although the composite wellhead price is not as volatile as the spot price, there could be a substantial average wellhead price rise this winter of about 60 cents per thousand cubic feet compared with last winter. Improved gas productive capacity in 1997 may alleviate peak-period pressure on wellhead prices by next winter, even if storage levels are not increased beyond 1996 levels.

- ✧ In 1996, total electricity demand growth is estimated at 2.8 percent. In 1997, demand is expected to grow more slowly due mainly to expectations of normal weather, but pick up in 1998 due to continued economic growth.

- ✧ In 1997, electricity sector demand for coal is expected to grow more slowly than the 3.9 percent seen in 1996 as a result of slower growth in electricity demand. Declines in hydroelectric generation will lead to higher growth in coal demand by the electricity sector in 1998.

To meet the public's demand for more timely availability of energy data and forecasts, the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* is now being released on Internet more than a week earlier than its actual paper-published version.

The report can be accessed from EIA's Internet Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/level1.html>. Copies of the printed report are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

CD-ROM, *Energy InfoDisc*

EIA's CD-ROM (*Energy InfoDisc*), which is produced quarterly, provides easy and inexpensive access to EIA's extensive energy databases, publications, directories, and software applications. The *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. For more information on the CD-ROM, contact EIA's National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800 (Internet e-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

Internet Site Services

This service is for those needing **immediate** information on energy consumption, production, and prices; statistical, economic, and other analyses and factors related to the energy sector; and short-term and midterm forecasts. The EIA is continually adding new items to its Internet site and updating the data. For information on update cycles and new products, contact the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800. Following are the various Internet addresses:

World Wide Web: <http://www.eia.doe.gov>
FTP: <ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov>

EIA also offers a **listserve** service for EIA press releases and other short documents. Sign up via EIA's World Wide Web site.

Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source - COGIS

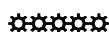
COGIS is a project developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce in an effort to provide timely information to EIA's customers. COGIS offers the latest oil and gas data published by EIA and timely analysis of major oil and gas trends and weekly and monthly highlights of oil and gas activities. For more details, call EIA's National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800. To open an account, call the U.S. Department of Commerce at (202)482-1986.

Electronic Publishing System - EPUB

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The system allows electronic access to 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 at (202)586-2557, free of charge, by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. Access instructions may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800 (Internet e-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov) during the hours of 9 a.m. through 5 p.m., M-F, eastern time.

EPUB is not yet directly accessible via Internet. However, Internet users can access EPUB via the FEDWORLD electronic bulletin board, through a telnet session. The Internet address for FEDWORLD is <http://www.fedworld.gov>.

Diskettes containing many of EIA's data files, modeling programs, and current reports are available for sale through the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Department of Energy. Select historical data files and microfiched reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service. Contact NEIC (202/586-8800) for information on specific products, sources, media, and ordering instructions.



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. In select, rare instances, EIA may decide to have microfiche of other types of reports prepared as well. 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 1997. 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 (202/586-8800) or on Internet at infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

Title	DOE Number	Released to OSTI
Model Documentation, Short-Term Hydroelectric Generation Model	DOE/EIA-M053(96)	January 1997
EIA Service Report, <i>The Impacts on U.S. Energy Markets and the Economy of Reducing Oil Imports</i>	SR/OIAF(96-04)	January 1997
Model Documentation, Residential Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M067(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Macroeconomic Activity Module (MAM) of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M-065(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Industrial Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M064-(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M062/1(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Transportation Sector Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M070(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Coal Market Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M060(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Electricity Market Module, Electricity Fuel Dispatch	DOE/EIA-M068-D(97)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Petroleum Market Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M059(97)	March 1997

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(97/01), 192 pp., January 1997
DOE/EIA-0035(97/02), 180 pp., February 1997
DOE/EIA-0035(97/03), 184 pp., March 1997
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$88.00; Foreign, \$110.00
Single Issue: Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

Short-Term Energy Outlook Quarterly Projections

This report presents outlooks for demand, supply, prices, etc., for major energy sources such as petroleum, natural gas, coal, renewable energy, and electricity.

DOE/EIA-0202(97/1Q), 60 pp., January 1997
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$19.00; Foreign, \$23.75
Single Issue: Domestic, \$5.25; Foreign, \$6.56

Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1995

This publication examines 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 contains a chapter entitled "Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy," which replaces the information routinely published in the now discontinued EIA report *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy*.

DOE/EIA-0206(95), 192 pp., January 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00989-1
Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

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 Department of Energy or of any other organization.

EIA New Releases is published four times per year and is available free of 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 (NEIC) on (202)586-8800 (open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, eastern time), 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 bulletin board
- ✻ EIA's World Wide Web site for Internet users (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/newrel.html>)
- ✻ **Energy InfoDisc**, EIA's CD-ROM.

Inquiries or comments concerning the contents of this publication should be directed to the editor, Ingrid Springer, at (202)586-1100; all questions about EIA information and data should be directed to NEIC.

PLEASE NOTE:

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

Petroleum

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

This report, published each Wednesday, provides timely data on petroleum supply and disposition (includes propane stocks).

DOE/EIA-0208(97-01)-(97-12) varied page count
Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$83.00; Foreign, \$103.75

Single Issue: Domestic, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.88

International Petroleum Statistics Report

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

DOE/EIA-0520(97/01), 84 pp., January 1997

DOE/EIA-0520(97/02), 84 pp., February 1997

DOE/EIA-0520(97/03), 84 pp., March 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$50.00; Foreign, \$62.50

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 and sales data for petroleum products.

DOE/EIA-0380(97/01), 208 pp., January 1997

DOE/EIA-0380(97/02), 208 pp., February 1997

DOE/EIA-0380(97/03), 208 pp., March 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$94.00; Foreign, \$117.50

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(97/01), 172 pp., January 1997

DOE/EIA-0109(97/02), 172 pp., February 1997

DOE/EIA-0109(97/03), 172 pp., March 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$85.00; Foreign, \$106.25

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

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(97/01), 128 pp., January 1997

DOE/EIA-0130(97/02), 108 pp., February 1997

DOE/EIA-0130(97/03), 116 pp., March 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$82.00; Foreign, \$102.50

Single Issue: Domestic, \$7.50; Foreign, \$9.38

Coal

Quarterly Coal Report July-September 1996

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

DOE/EIA-0121(96/3Q), 152 pp., February 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$28.00; Foreign, \$35.00

Single Issue: Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Note: In some instances, the month shown here may not correspond with the month shown on the cover or spine of a paper-published report. *EIA New Releases* lists the month that a report is RE-LEASED to the printer; however, some EIA report covers and spines display the date when the report is AVAILABLE to

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(97/01), 176 pp., January 1997

DOE/EIA-0226(97/02), 180 pp., February 1997

DOE/EIA-0226(97/03), 180 pp., March 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$94.00; Foreign, \$117.50

Single Issue: Domestic, \$14.00; Foreign, \$17.50

Financial Statistics of Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities 1995

This publication presents summary and detailed financial accounting data of nearly 180 major investor-owned electric utilities. Data covering new plants that began commercial operation during the year are included, as well as average power production expenses (for the last 5 years) for plants owned by major investor-owned electric utilities.

DOE/EIA-0437(95)/1, 628 pp., January 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00980-8

Domestic, \$45.00; Foreign, \$56.25

Electric Sales and Revenue 1995

The report provides background information on the electric power industry in the United States and explains consumer sectors and sales, revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour for those sectors. It also provides some information on the current issues taking place in the electric power industry that may affect retail sales and revenue. In addition, a summary of the statistics for 1995 on retail sales, revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour is provided. The data are presented at the national, Census division, State, and electric utility levels.

DOE/EIA-0540(95), 240 pp., January 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00987-5

Domestic, \$19.00; Foreign, \$23.75

The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry: An Update

This report provides an overview of the traditional structure of the U.S. electric power industry over the past 10 years, with emphasis on the major changes that have occurred, their causes, and their effects. Hence, the report discusses the factors that have contributed to the interest in a competitive market, proposed legislative and regulatory actions, and the steps being taken by the various components of the industry to meet the challenges of adapting to - and prevailing in - a competitive environment.

DOE/EIA-0562(96), 194 pp., January 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00982-4

Domestic, \$15.00; Foreign, \$18.75

Inventory of Power Plants in the United States As of January 1, 1996

This report provides annual statistics on generating units operated by electric utilities in the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia). A 10-year outlook for generating unit additions is also provided.

DOE/EIA-0095(96), 416 pp., January 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00983-2

Domestic, \$29.00; Foreign, \$36.25

U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management 1995

This report presents information on electric power industry demand-side management (DSM) activities in the United States. The report begins with a general discussion of DSM, its history, current issues, and a review of key statistics for the year, and also discusses energy savings, peak load reductions, and costs attributable to DSM.

DOE/EIA-0589(95), 108 pp., February 1997

The above report is not available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. You may request a free copy by calling the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800.

Electricity (cont'd)

The Effects of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 on Electric Utilities: An Update

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 address numerous air quality problems in the United States that were not entirely covered in earlier legislation. One of these problems is acid rain caused by sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from fossil-fueled electric power plants and, to a lesser extent, from other industrial and transportation sources. This report, which updates an earlier EIA report (*Electric Utility Phase I Acid Rain Compliance Strategies for the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990*), describes the strategies used to comply with the Acid Rain Program in 1995, the effect of compliance on SO₂ emission levels, the cost of compliance, and the effects of the program on coal supply and demand.

DOE/EIA-0582(97), 128 pp., March 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00990-5
Domestic, \$9.50; Foreign, \$11.88

Metadata Reports

Energy Information Directory 1996

This directory contains contacts, telephone numbers, and addresses of offices and groups who deal with public information in the energy field. (DOE/EIA-0205(96))

Energy Education Resources

This small booklet is published by the National Energy Information Center to provide students, educators, and other information users a list of generally available free or low-cost energy-related educational materials.

(DOE/EIA-0546(96))

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Country Analysis Briefs

These items provide an overview of the energy situation for all countries that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), non-OPEC countries in the Persian Gulf region, major non-OPEC oil exporters, and other countries or regions. EIA updates these items frequently and periodically features new ones. See those reports at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/cabs.html>. (DOE/EIA-0595)

Weekly Coal Production

This short report provides timely information on coal production, as estimated by the EIA from railroad car loadings. (DOE/EIA-0218)

Available via broadcast fax, e-mail listserve, and EIA's electronic bulletin board, EPUB.

Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1996

This formerly paper-published report is now only available in electronic form. It presents a comprehensive listing of U.S. oil and gas field names as of October 1996. For our customers' convenience, the report is presented in 37 PDF files at http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natgas/fcml96.html. (DOE/EIA-0370)

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) makes its electronic data files and computer models available on diskettes for microcomputer platforms. These diskettes may be purchased from the Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI). To order, call OSTI at (423)576-8401 and reference the diskette(s) by title.

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Listed below are the most recent data files made available from OSTI. ****

Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI)

Frequency	Title	Data
Monthly	Monthly Energy Review	01/97-02/97
Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report	01/96-12/96
Monthly	Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report	01/96-12/96

DID YOU KNOW?

***** 1,000,000,000,000,000 British thermal units (1 quadrillion Btu) is approximately the amount of energy in 8 billion gallons of motor gasoline—enough to supply U.S. drivers for 24 days.

***** One match tip generates about 1 British thermal unit (Btu) of energy.

***** The United States is both the top energy producer and consumer worldwide. Petroleum is the principal U.S. energy import; coal is the principal export.

***** Surface mine productivity is more than double that of underground coal mines. Growth in surface mining helped raise overall productivity of U.S. coal mines to a record 5.4 short tons per miner hour in 1995.

***** The United States imports 25 times the amount of petroleum imported following World War II. Between 1949 and 1995, net imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products increased from 320,000 barrels per day to 7.9 million barrels per day.

***** More than one-quarter of U.S. dry natural gas production comes from gas fields underlying the Gulf of Mexico.

***** The first practical coal-fired electric generating station, developed by Thomas Edison, went into operation in New York City in 1882 to supply electricity for household lights.

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