



# EIA New Releases

Energy Information Administration Volume 2/1997  
National Energy Information Center (202)586-8800. Internet E-Mail: [infoctr@eia.doe.gov](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov)

## EIA Projects Developing Asia To Outstrip U.S. Energy Demand by 2005

Led by burgeoning demand in Asia, world energy demand shows strong prospects for growth over the next 20 years, according to the *International Energy Outlook 1997 (IEO97)* released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). In EIA's latest forecast, by 2015 world energy demand rises 54 percent over 1995 levels.

The newly emerging Asian economies (including China and India, but excluding the developed countries of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand) contribute 45 percent of the projected increase in world energy consumption between 1995 and 2015. Industrial sector growth, which motivates Asia's strong economic performance, is a driving force. Developing Asia accounts for 53 percent of energy demand outside the industrialized world in 2015. Energy consumption in developing Asia exceeds U.S. consumption by 9 percent in 2005, and by 44 percent in 2015, when it surpasses consumption in all of North America.

These projections are subject to much uncertainty, especially in China, where energy demand in the transportation sector may undergo considerable change. In the *IEO97* reference case, oil demand in developing Asia grows at an annual rate of 4 percent between 1995 and 2015; in China it increases by nearly 5 percent annually. If developments in China's transportation sector follow those already seen in Thailand and South Korea (where double-digit growth rates in automobile ownership are expected to continue throughout the 1990's) the growth projected in the *IEO97* could be drastically underestimated.

If world energy consumption reaches the levels projected in the *IEO97* reference case, carbon emissions will rise to 9.7 billion metric tons by the end of the forecast period (61 percent higher than in 1990). By 2000, carbon emissions in the non-industrialized world surpass those in the  
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## Administration Introduces New Federal Statistics Web Site

The Clinton Administration unveiled a new World Wide Web site in May. This site, *FedStats*, uses the Internet's powerful link and search capabilities to navigate publicly available statistics from over 70 Federal agencies.

All of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) data may be found through this site also. The *FedStats* homepage is located at <http://www.fedstats.gov>. To access EIA's homepage from that site, click on "Agencies" and select "Energy Information Administration" from the listing of agencies that appears in the left-hand column. And, voila, you are linked to the EIA Web site!

Released for Printing: July 8, 1997

## **Developing Asia To Outstrip U.S. Energy Demand by 2005**

(continued from page 1)

industrialized nations and represent about two-thirds of the total increase in emissions worldwide. The sizable increase in emissions from developing countries is partially a result of their continued heavy reliance on coal.

The report is available in paper copy from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800). The report is also available electronically from EIA's Internet Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. ❖❖❖❖

## **EIA Expands Coverage of On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices**

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), in addition to its current coverage of five regions within the continental United States, now also publishes weekly retail on-highway diesel fuel prices for the New England, Central Atlantic, and Lower Atlantic Regions of the East Coast and the State of California. This change puts EIA's retail diesel price data on the same geographic basis as its weekly retail gasoline price series.

The expanded coverage for diesel fuel is in response to its rising share of distillate markets and to the concerns of the public and the transportation industry over the continuing price volatility during the past year. The new data will aid businesses and individual consumers who rely on diesel fuel for their transportation needs, as well as government agencies that monitor the impact of clean fuel environmental regulations.

Data are collected every Monday and are available the same day by calling EIA's Hotline at (202)586-6966, by accessing the Internet at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil\\_gas/dslpriwk.txt](http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/dslpriwk.txt), or by contacting the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800. The data are also published in EIA's *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. ❖❖❖❖

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

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## **Renewable Energy Increases Its Market Share in 1995**

Renewable energy's share of the Nation's total energy supply increased to 7.6 percent in 1995, up from 7.1 percent in 1994, according to the new Energy Information Administration (EIA) report *Renewable Energy Annual 1996*. The increase was due primarily to a weather-related 17-percent jump in electricity generation from hydroelectric power, as nonhydroelectric renewable energy remained near its 1994 level.

Since 1991, renewable energy consumption has increased slightly over 2 percent per year. Sixty-five percent of all renewable energy consumed in 1995 was used to generate electricity. Renewables provided 415 billion kilowatthours of electricity in 1995—enough electricity to meet the needs of about 114 million average residential consumers, or about 45 million households (assuming 2.5 persons per household), for one year. This was 12 percent more electricity than was generated from renewables in 1994.

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 may be accessed electronically from EIA's Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. Then, click on "Alternative/Renewable" under "Fuel Groups" and scroll down to the report listing in the "Publications" section. ❖❖❖❖

### **Restructuring Energy Industries: Lessons From Natural Gas**

The May issue of EIA's *Natural Gas Monthly* presents a feature article on the above topic. As the electric power industry enters a phase of deregulation and restructuring, it may be useful to look to the natural gas industry for lessons. The article compares the natural gas and electric power industries and analyzes the issues facing them.

The article is also available electronically on EIA's Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov> (click on "Natural Gas"). Photocopies of the article may be requested from the National Energy Information Center at (202)586-8800.

## EIA Forecasts 1997 Summer Gasoline Prices Slightly Below Last Summer's Levels

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects average retail gasoline prices for the 1997 summer driving season to be 1 to 2 cents per gallon below the 1996 summer average. "Drivers are not likely to see the type of sticker shock they experienced last year," Jay Hakes, EIA Administrator, said when releasing the agency's latest *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. "Even with record gasoline demand, we expect gasoline prices slightly below last summer's levels because of lower crude oil prices," Hakes said.

EIA expects the average cost of foreign crude oil to U.S. refiners (refiner acquisition cost) to be about 2 cents per gallon less than during the 1996 summer months. Meanwhile, U.S. gasoline demand is expected to be up 1.8 percent, compared with 0.7 percent last year, raising summer gasoline demand to a record high of 342 million gallons per day and continuing the steady uptrend that began in 1991.

In EIA's assessment at the outset of the driving season, gasoline supply is adequate to meet even stronger demand than expected, without a repeat of last year's price surge. This outlook depends partly on the ability of domestic refiners to reach record high output levels and refinery utilization rates and partly on the ready availability of imported gasoline.

World oil prices, already down sharply from high midwinter levels, are expected to remain generally below 1996 levels for the rest of 1997. EIA does not anticipate further significant declines from the current average (estimated at \$19.75 per barrel in March). Relatively stable prices ranging around \$19 to \$20 per barrel are expected over the next 7 quarters, as oil production increases to match continued worldwide economic growth through 1998.

Other highlights from the report include:

- ✿ Comparisons to last year's slightly higher winter storage levels affected perceptions of the natural gas storage situation this winter and, together with cold weather in the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1996, caused gas prices to soar. Overall

storage levels in the first quarter of 1997 were above last year's, as mild weather weakened demand. As a result, prices dropped dramatically in mid-February. Barring a late-winter cold snap, underground gas storage levels are likely to be higher at the end of the heating season than at this time last year.

- ✿ The average natural gas wellhead price increased in 1996 by 45 percent over 1995 prices. The 1997 average annual wellhead price is projected to remain near 1996 levels if the weather is normal, as prices gradually decline from the high levels seen early this year. Average gas prices should continue to decline moderately in 1998. However, as experience in the past two winters has shown, sharp weather changes—especially a spring cold snap—could pull down storage levels and propel spot prices upward.
- ✿ In 1997, electricity demand is expected to grow at a slower pace than in 1996, as normal weather offsets the effects of strong economic growth. In 1998, demand is expected to rise along with the economy.
- ✿ Coal production is expected to continue to grow during the forecast period, as production increases in the Western Region offset declines in the Interior and Appalachian Regions. U.S. electricity demand for coal and external demand for coal exports are the driving forces.

To meet the public's demand for more timely availability of energy data and forecasts, this report is now being released on Internet more than a week earlier than its actual paper publication. Internet access to the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* can be obtained through the EIA Home Page on the World Wide Web system. The Internet address is <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html>. Printed 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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**The *Short-Term Energy Outlook* provides quarterly short-term energy supply, demand, and price projections.** ✿✿✿✿

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## EIA Reports U.S. Uranium Industry Production, Employment Up in 1996

The U.S. uranium industry continued to show signs of a turnaround in 1996, following a prolonged period of decline. According to the *Uranium Industry Annual 1996*, released by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), domestic uranium concentrate production reached its highest level in 5 years, 6.3 million pounds, as employment increased for the fourth consecutive year in 1996.

Continuing its effort to make reports available to the public sooner, the agency released the report within a month after submission of data by producers and utilities to EIA. To increase public access to the report, EIA is also making it available on its Internet site at <ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/nuclear/uia96mas.pdf>.

Highlights of the report include:

- ✧ Uranium production in 1996 by all methods was 6.3 million pounds of yellowcake (uranium oxide or U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>), an increase of 5 percent from the 1995 level of 6.0 million pounds and the highest production level since 1991. Uranium mine production increased by 33 percent in 1996 to 4.7 million pounds, an amount produced mostly by *in situ* leach mining.
- ✧ Total uranium industry employment continued to climb for the fourth consec-

utive year, reaching 1,118 person-years in 1996. Increased mining activity contributed to the growth. Employment in the mining sector was 333 person-years, up 47 percent from the 1995 level.

- ✧ There were 47.3 million pounds of uranium delivered to U.S. utilities in 1996 (as yellowcake, uranium hexafluoride, and enriched uranium). This was 9 percent more than was delivered in 1995. Utilities paid an average of \$14.12 per pound in 1996, up 26 percent from the 1995 price of \$11.25 per pound.
- ✧ Utilities held 67.5 million pounds of uranium inventories at year-end 1996. This is an increase of 15 percent from the year-end 1995 level. Historically, year-end uranium inventories at utilities were at their highest in 1984—at 160.2 million pounds.
- ✧ The amount of uranium in fuel assemblies loaded into U.S. commercial nuclear reactors during 1996 was 45.5 million pounds, 5.7 million pounds less than in 1995.

In addition to the Internet availability of the report, copies of the *Uranium Industry Annual 1996* are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (202/512-1800) or through EIA's National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800), e-Mail address: [infoctr@eia.doe.gov](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

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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 the features published so far in 1997.

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Feature (Publication)	Published Date
Feature Article: The Role of Thorium in Nuclear Energy ( <i>Uranium Industry Annual 1996</i> )	April 1997
Feature Article: Restructuring Energy Industries: Lessons from Natural Gas ( <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> )	May 1997

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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).

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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
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
EIA Forecasts 1997 Summer Gasoline Prices Slightly Below Last Summer's Levels	EIA-97-11	04/03/97
U.S. Uranium Industry Continues Turnaround; EIA Reports Production, Employment Up in 1996	EIA-97-12	05/01/97
EIA Projects Developing Asia To Outstrip U.S. Energy Demand by 2005	EIA-97-13	05/06/97
Renewable Energy Expands Market Share in 1995	EIA-97-14	05/15/97
EIA Begins Publication of Weekly Retail Diesel Prices for California, New England, Central Atlantic, and Lower Atlantic Regions	EIA-97-15	05/28/97

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## ***All About the National Energy Modeling System***

The National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) is a computer-based, energy-economy modeling system of U.S. energy markets for the midterm period of 1990 through 2015. NEMS projects the production, imports, conversion, consumption, and prices of energy, subject to assumptions on macroeconomic and financial factors, world energy markets, resource availability and costs, behavioral and technological choice criteria, cost and performance characteristics of energy technologies, and demographics. NEMS was designed and implemented by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

The report *The National Energy Modeling System: An Overview* (DOE/EIA-0581(96)) presents an overview of the structure and methodology of NEMS and of each of its components.

NEMS is used by EIA to project the energy, economic, environmental, and security impacts on the United States of alternative energy policies and of different assumptions about energy markets. Projections are made for each year from the present through 2015. This time period is one in which technology, demographics, and economic conditions are sufficiently understood in order to represent energy markets with a reasonable degree of confidence.

Baseline forecasts are developed with NEMS and published annually in the *Annual Energy Outlook*. In accordance with the requirement that EIA remain policy-neutral, the report's projections assume that all existing legislation, regulations, and policies remain unchanged. Analyses are also prepared in response to requests for special studies by the U.S. Congress, the DOE Office of Policy, and others. The first version of NEMS, completed in December 1993, was used to develop the forecasts presented in the *Annual Energy Outlook 1994*. This report describes the version of NEMS used for the *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*, which is the first report to extend the projections through 2015.

The forecasts produced by NEMS are not considered to be absolute predictions of the future. They are contingent on the key assumptions made about U.S. energy systems. Contingencies include, for example, the estimated size of the economically recoverable resource base of fossil fuels, changes in world energy supply and demand, the rate at which new energy technologies are developed and the rate and extent of their penetration into commercial markets, and existing or prospective government actions or policies.

NEMS was built to support energy policy analysis and to serve as a resource for the development and analysis of the impacts of alternative energy policies on key U.S. markets and economic growth. NEMS provides a consistent framework for representing the complex interactions of the U.S. energy system and its response to a wide variety of alternative assumptions and policies or policy initiatives.

The modules of NEMS as used for the *Annual Energy Outlook 1995* are available for the personal computer with a Windows-based user interface. Limited updates of the modules used for the 1996 report are also available. For more information about NEMS, please contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC).

The above is an excerpt from EIA's report *The National Energy Modeling System: An Overview* (published

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## CD-ROM, *Energy InfoDisc*

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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](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov)).

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## Internet Site Services

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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.

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## Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source - COGIS

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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.

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## Electronic Publishing System - EPUB

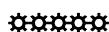
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EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The system allows electronic access to selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin-board-type 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](mailto: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>.

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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](mailto:infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

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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
Model Documentation, Petroleum Market Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M059(96)	March 1997
Model Documentation, Documentation of the Oil and Gas Supply Module (OGSM)	DOE/EIA-M063(97)	April 1997
Model Documentation, NEMS Integrating Module Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-M057(97)	May 1997
Model Documentation, Renewable Fuels Module of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-M069(97)	May 1997

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## 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(97/04), 188 pp., April 1997

DOE/EIA-0035(97/05), 184 pp., May 1997

DOE/EIA-0035(97/06), 188 pp., June 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(97/2Q), 56 pp., April 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25

Single Issue: Domestic, \$5.00; Foreign, \$6.25

### **International Energy Outlook 1997**

This publication presents an assessment by the Energy Information Administration of the outlook for international energy markets through 2015. The projections are based on U.S. and foreign government policies in effect on October 1, 1996. New to this year's report is an expanded look at energy use in developing Asia, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union—the regions of greatest uncertainty. The report also contains a discussion of energy consumed by electricity producers.

DOE/EIA-0484(97), 196 pp., April 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00993-0

Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

(The listing of multisource energy reports is continued on the next page.)

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.**

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## Petroleum

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

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

DOE/EIA-0208(97-13)-(97-25) 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(97/04), 84 pp., April 1997

DOE/EIA-0520(97/05), 84 pp., May 1997

DOE/EIA-0520(97/06), 84 pp., June 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(97/04), 208 pp., April 1997

DOE/EIA-0380(97/05), 208 pp., May 1997

DOE/EIA-0380(97/06), 208 pp., June 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$92.00; Foreign, \$115.00

Single Issue: Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.50

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

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

DOE/EIA-0109(97/04), 172 pp., April 1997

DOE/EIA-0109(97/05), 172 pp., May 1997

DOE/EIA-0109(97/06), 172 pp., June 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$85.00; Foreign, \$106.25

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

### ***Petroleum Supply Annual 1996 Volume 1 and Volume 2***

Volume 1 of the report contains summary statistics, detailed statistics, and refinery capacity (each with final annual data). Volume 2 presents final statistics for each month of 1996 and replaces data previously published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

DOE/EIA-0340(96)/1, 182 pp., June 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00996-4

Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

DOE/EIA-0340(96)/2, 608 pp., June 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00997-2

Domestic, \$47.00; Foreign, \$58.75

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## Multisource Energy (cont'd)

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### ***State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1994***

This report presents energy price and expenditure estimates for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the United States for 1970 through 1994. Appendices in the report describe how the price estimates were developed, discuss the methods of estimation and conversion factors applied, and provide metric and other physical conversion factors for measures used in energy analyses.

DOE/EIA-0376(94), 460 pp., June 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00995-6

Domestic, \$35.00; Foreign, 43.75

### ***Annual Energy Review 1996***

This comprehensive report presents the Energy Information Administration's historical energy statistics. It covers all major energy activities, including consumption, production, trade, stocks, and prices, for all major energy commodities, including fossil fuels and electricity.

DOE/EIA-0384(96), 416 pp., June 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00998-1

Domestic, \$33.00; Foreign, \$41.25

## 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(97/04), 180 pp., April 1997

DOE/EIA-0226(97/05), 178 pp., May 1997

DOE/EIA-0226(97/06), 178 pp., June 1997

Annual Subscription:

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## Solar and Renewable Energy

### *Renewable Energy Annual 1996*

This report presents summary data on renewable energy consumption, the status of each of the primary renewable technologies, a profile of each of the associated industries, an analysis of topical issues related to renewable energy, and information on renewable energy projects worldwide.

DOE/EIA-0603(96), 200 pp., April 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-00991-3

Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

## Nuclear Energy

### *Uranium Industry Annual 1996*

This report provides current statistical data on the U.S. uranium industry's activities relating to uranium raw materials and uranium marketing. The report also includes some information about industry's plans and commitments for the near-term future. Appendices describe the methodology used for the survey and for the estimation of resources and reserves.

DOE/EIA-0478(96), 88 pp., April 1997

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## 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(97/04), 132 pp., April 1997

DOE/EIA-0130(97/05), 122 pp., May 1997

DOE/EIA-0130(97/06), 108 pp., June 1997

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## Coal

### *Quarterly Coal Report October-December 1996*

This report provides detailed quarterly data for October through December 1996 and aggregated quarterly historical data for 1990 through the third quarter of 1996. Presented are data on U.S. coal production, distribution, exports, imports, receipts, prices, consumption, and stocks. Also provided are coke production, consumption, distribution, imports, and exports data. One of the appendices also presents metric tables in response to requests from international data users.

DOE/EIA-0121(96/4Q), 154 pp., May 1997

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This directory contains titles and abstracts of periodicals and one-time reports produced by EIA from January through December 1996. (DOE/EIA-0149(96))

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## Service Reports

### ***An Analysis of U.S. Propane Markets, Winter 1996-97***

EIA prepared this report in response to concerns about the tight supply/demand balance of propane in the fall of 1996 and examined the potential for a recurrence of these events this winter. Because of the relative lack of public knowledge regarding propane supply, demand, and markets it was decided that a comprehensive review of background material should be presented along with the study to enhance understanding of the relevant causes and consequences examined. (SR/OOG/97-01)

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### ***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.

### ***Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants 1996***

Updated data tables of this formerly paper-published report are now available at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/cq/cq\\_tabs.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/cq/cq_tabs.html). (DOE/EIA-0191)

### ***Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1995***

This formerly paper-published report, consisting of some html text and 44 data tables, is now available at [www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cb951a.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cb951a.html). The tables present statistics on the number of commercial buildings in the United States and show the corresponding floorspace. (DOE/EIA-0246)

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### Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI)

Frequency	Title	Data
Monthly	Monthly Energy Review	01/97-04/97
Monthly	Monthly Power Plant Report	01/97-03/97
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