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EIA Says Competition Likely To Lower Electricity Prices in Most Areas

In most regions of the United States, competition in the electricity generation business could reduce average electricity prices for end-use consumers although many of the short-term savings will be offset if State authorities mandate recovery of stranded costs.

Stranded costs, or uneconomic costs, are costs incurred under regulation that cannot be recovered through lower competitive prices. Such costs include investments in expensive generating plants and high-cost contracts for fuel and wholesale electric power.

In the absence of mandated stranded cost recovery, electricity prices are expected to fall over the short term relative to where they would have been under traditional cost of service regulation. With 100 percent stranded cost recovery, competitive prices would differ little from regulated prices *over the short term*. In the long term, prices will be reduced if there are efficiency

improvements or other cost reductions that result from competitive pressures. The report, *Electricity Prices in a Competitive Environment: Marginal Cost Pricing of Generation Services and Financial Status of Electric Utilities; A Preliminary Analysis Through 2015*, does not address the relative competitive prices that could be seen by various customer classes, such as commercial, residential and industrial customers.

The analysis assumes that no supplier or consumer has the ability (market power) to independently influence prices by virtue of size or control over any important aspect of the market such as access to transmission lines.

Copies of the report are available from the GPO (202/512-1800) or through the NEIC (202/586-8800). The report is available on EIA's Internet Web Site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/elepri97/comp.html>.

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Advance Summary of Upcoming Oil and Gas Reserves Report Now Available From NEIC

The Energy Information Administration, in its efforts to serve customers by publishing data as early as possible, has just released an advance summary of the U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves 1996 report. The complete report will be available in October.

Free copies of the advance summary may be obtained from EIA's National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800. It is also available electronically on EIA's Internet Web Site: <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

A summary of the upcoming report's findings is on page 4.

EIA Analyzes Oil Markets for Clues to Changing Conditions

Unusual conditions in last year's petroleum markets prompted the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to undertake a broad analysis of rapid gasoline price runups, record low stock levels, rising petroleum imports, weak refining margins, high refining capacity utilization rates, and declining trading volume in futures markets. The results of that study are presented in *Petroleum 1996: Issues and Trends*. Findings include:

Retail gasoline prices rose rapidly in the spring of 1996, climbing 19 cents from \$1.09 per gallon average in February to \$1.28 average in May. EIA found the increase to be due mainly to a rapid increase in crude oil prices on top of the normal increases in price seen during the beginning of the summer driving season. The dynamics were reversed this year: crude oil and gasoline prices fell this spring, as world petroleum production exceeded demand in the first quarter which was just the opposite of the normal supply-demand pattern.

U.S. domestic crude oil production declined, on average, 3 percent per year since 1985.

Crude oil and product imports reached record levels in 1996, climbing to 8.5 million barrels per day, meeting over 46 percent of petroleum consumption.

Crude oil, distillate, and gasoline stocks experienced large declines in 1995 and 1996.

The development of the futures markets in crude oil and petroleum products was one of the most important changes to oil and gas markets over the past two decades. As trading volume grew, so did the ability of oil industry participants to hedge their price risk.

Copies of the report are available from GPO (202/512-1800) or NEIC(202/586-8800). The report is also accessible at <http://www.eia.doe.gov> on the World Wide Web. Click on "Petroleum" under "Fuel Groups," then scroll down to the report title in the "Other" category.



Natural Gas Use Reaches Record Levels in Residential, Industrial Sectors

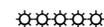
U.S. consumption of natural gas in 1996 reached record levels in the residential and industrial end-use sectors, according to the *Natural Gas Annual 1996* report. Total consumption in the United States was 22.0 trillion cubic feet (Tcf). Deliveries for residential use of 5.2 Tcf and for industrial use of 8.9 Tcf surpassed the previous consumption records for these sectors set more than 20 years ago in the early 1970's. Also, nearly 1 million new residential customers were added in 1996.

The large volumes of gas consumed in 1996 reflect, in part, the impact of major regulatory and legislative initiatives to expand access to gas that began in the mid-1980's and reversed previous policies that discouraged the use of gas.

The price of gas at the wellhead climbed sharply, increasing by 40 percent from \$1.55 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) in 1995 to \$2.17 in 1996. Other price increases varied greatly from sector to sector. During 1996, residential customers paid \$6.34 per Mcf, commercial customers paid \$5.40 per Mcf, industrial customers paid \$3.42 per Mcf, and electric utilities paid \$2.69 per Mcf.

Natural gas production in 1996 was at its highest level since 1981 and, despite the relatively large volumes, reserve additions were more than adequate to replace the produced gas. In fact, gas reserves rose for the third year in a row, for the first sustained increase since 1967.

Copies are available from GPO (202/512-1800) or through NEIC (202/586-8800). The direct Internet address is http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natgas/nga96.html.



EIA Analyzes Spring Motor Gasoline Price Behavior

Both the gasoline price spikes in the spring of 1996 and the relatively lower prices this spring are explained largely by markets in crude oil and normal seasonal behavior according to EIA's study, *Motor Gasoline Assessment Spring 1997*.

(Continued on page 6)

EIA Anticipates Rise in Demand for Natural Gas

Several factors are increasing the probability of higher gas demand for the rest of 1997. Nuclear power plant outages, higher air conditioning use this summer, a thriving economy, and the gradual decline of hydroelectric output from record highs set the stage for increased gas demand in the electric power and industrial sectors.

The *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Third Quarter 1997*, expects U.S. total gas demand to be up 1.2 percent for the year, 3.5 percent during the second half. Demand increases could erode the stock cushion left by the mild winter of 1996-97. Underground gas storage was about 200 billion cubic feet (3.4 percent) above 1996 levels at the end of June, but is expected to be about even with 1996 levels by the start of the heating season. Even with normal weather next winter, gas demand in the first quarter of 1998 is expected to be 7.3 percent higher than it was in the first quarter of 1997.

Although strong natural gas prices are already expected next winter, additional demand pressure from either a particularly hot summer or early cold spell next fall could upset what is emerging as a rather delicate short-term balance for natural gas demand and supply. Other highlights from the quarterly report include:

- ✧ World oil prices are down from 1996 levels and are expected to average between \$19 and \$20 through the end of 1998.
- ✧ Retail petroleum product prices are generally expected to follow crude oil prices downward.
- ✧ Gasoline demand is expected to increase by 1.9 percent in 1997, and by 2.3 percent in the third quarter, buoyed by a 3.2-percent increase in highway travel during this peak season.
- ✧ EIA projects an average natural gas wellhead price in 1997 about 2.1 percent higher than in 1996, due to this year's very high first quarter price spike.
- ✧ U.S. coal production reached a record 1,057 million short tons in 1996. Production is expected to grow by 2.7 percent in 1997 and by an additional 1.0 percent in 1998.

Copies are available from the GPO (202/512-1800) or NEIC (202/586-8800). The direct Internet address is <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html>.

The *Short Term Energy Outlook* is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October. Monthly updates are now available on the Internet. Users can view and download both the updated forecast analysis and the forecasting model.

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Hydroelectric Generation Up at Electric Utilities

Conventional hydroelectric power generation at electric utilities in the United States increased 12 percent between 1995 and 1996. Improved water conditions in the Pacific Northwest due to heavy precipitation during the winter, combined with meltdown of mountain snowpack during the spring and summer, sustained reservoir levels for hydroelectric generation. Meanwhile, capability at conventional hydroelectric facilities remained constant.

Over half of the electric power generated by electric utilities at hydroelectric facilities in the United States in 1996 was in the Pacific Contiguous Census Division, which includes California, Oregon, and Washington. Output in this Census division was nearly 10 percent more than the 1995 level of 170 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and boosted the level of nationwide hydroelectric generation at utilities to 328 billion kilowatt-hours, its highest level in 5 years.

According to the *Electric Power Annual 1996, Volume 1*, output of electricity at gas-fired units dropped by 15 percent to a level of 263 billion kilowatt-hours (the lowest level since 1993) partly due to a substantial increase in the cost of gas. The average cost of gas delivered to electric utilities on a dollars-per-million-Btu basis was \$2.64 in 1966 (the highest since 1985). In 1995, the average cost was \$1.98, (the lowest since 1979).

(Continued on page 6)

U.S. Natural Gas Reserves Up Three Years in a Row

U.S. proved reserves of natural gas increased for the third year in a row, the first sustained uptrend since 1967. The "Advanced Summary" of *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves 1996*, shows a 1-percent increase in 1996 that brought U.S. proved reserves to 166 trillion cubic feet. Meanwhile, crude oil reserves declined 1 percent in 1996, to 22 billion barrels, extending the downtrend in proved reserves of crude oil to 9 consecutive years.

U.S. total discoveries of dry gas reserves were over 12 trillion cubic feet in 1996, up 12 percent from 1995, with over two-thirds located in Texas and the Gulf of Mexico Federal Offshore.

Overall, reserve additions replaced 85 percent of 1996 crude oil production. Total discoveries of crude oil approached a billion barrels in 1996, nearly as high as last year and about 40 percent higher than the prior 10-year average for the United States.

The full report will be published in October. Copies of the report will be available from the GPO or through NEIC. Copies of the "Advance Summary" are now available without charge from the NEIC (202/586-8800). The summary is now available electronically on EIA's Internet Web Site: <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

Minivans and Sport-Utility Vehicles Take Off

Minivans and sport-utility vehicles are displacing traditional passenger vehicles in the residential transportation sector. Of the 156.8 million vehicles in the household fleet in 1994, 1 in 9 were minivans or sport-utility vehicles, compared with 1 in 21 in 1988, when the fleet totaled 147.5 million. But traditional sedans, station wagons, and pick-up trucks still made up most of the fleet in 1994.

Minivans and sport-utility vehicles are classified as "light trucks." They are exempt from gas-guzzler and luxury-

vehicle taxes, and they are subject to lower fuel-economy standards than traditional passenger cars. Although minivans and sport-utility vehicles average fewer miles to the gallon, consumer preference has boosted sales of those vehicles.

One reason may be that when inflation-adjusted gasoline prices are relatively low, as they have been since the mid-1980's, consumers have less incentive for choosing higher fuel-economic vehicles. From 1988 through 1994, the number of minivans increased 268 percent and the number of sport-utility vehicles increased 98 percent.

Nevertheless, the average fuel economy of the residential transportation fleet *as a whole* increased by 8 percent from 1988 through 1994. However, U.S. households consumed more fuel in 1994 than in preceding years because they drove more miles.

These findings are reported in *Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1994* which presents the most recent U.S. Government data on residential transportation. Data were obtained from EIA's 1994 Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey. For budgetary reasons, the survey was fielded for the last time in 1994.

Other key findings include:

- ✧ U.S. household vehicles traveled 1,793 billion miles in 1994, a distance greater than 70 million trips around the world.
- ✧ Lower-income households (below \$25,000) averaged 1.5 vehicles whereas other households averaged 2.1 vehicles.
- ✧ People in the average household drove their vehicles 21,100 miles.
- ✧ Household vehicles consumed 90.6 billion gallons of motor fuel in 1994, up from 82.4 billion gallons in 1988.

The printed report is available from the GPO (202/512-1800) or through the NEIC (202/586-8800). It is also available electronically on EIA's Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/rtecs/contents.html>.

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. ✪✪✪✪

Feature Articles	Date Issued
The Role of Thorium in Nuclear Energy (<i>Uranium Industry Annual 1996</i>)	April 1997
Restructuring Energy Industries: Lessons from Natural Gas (<i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	May 1997
The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas "Reserves Growth" (<i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	July 1997
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	July 1997
The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas "Reserves Growth" (<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>)	July 1997
Natural Gas Residential Pricing Developments During the 1996-97 Winter (<i>Natural Gas Monthly</i>)	August 1997

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
EIA Anticipates Rise in Demand for Natural Gas	EIA-97-16	07/07/97
EIA Analyzes Spring Motor Gasoline Price Behavior; Forecasts Lower Prices to Continue through Labor Day	EIA-97-17	08/05/97
EIA Sees Lower Gasoline Prices Continuing Despite Rise in Summer Gasoline Demand	EIA-97-18	08/06/97
EIA Says Competition Likely to Lower Electricity Prices in Most Areas	EIA-97-19	08/13/97
Minivans and Sport-Utility Vehicles Take Off	EIA-97-20	08/15/97
Energy Conservation Measures Widespread, EIA Study Finds	EIA-97-21	08/21/97
Note to Editors (Caution in the Use of EIA Statistics When Covering U.S. Electricity Industry)	EN-97-01	09/02/97

(Continued on next page)

Press Release Title (cont'd)	Number	Date Issued
Hydroelectric Generation Up at Electric Utilities, as Natural Gas Plant Output Drops in 1996	EIA-97-22	09/08/97
U.S. Natural Gas Reserves Up Again: 1996 Increase Marks 3-Year Trend	EIA-97-23	09/18/97
EIA Analyzes Oil Markets for Clues to Changing Conditions	EIA-97-24	09/19/97
Natural Gas Use Reaches Record Levels in Residential, Industrial Sectors	EIA-97-25	09/26/97

Hydroelectric Generation Up at Electric Utilities

(Continued from page 4)

Coal continued to make the largest contribution to electricity generation--providing 1,737 billion kilowatthours, or 57 percent of total utility generation. A record 863 million short tons of coal were delivered to electric utilities, 36 million more than in 1995. This growth (along with higher hydroelectric output) largely offset the drop in natural gas use at utilities and helped to meet higher electricity demand. The average cost of coal delivered to utilities slipped from \$1.32 to \$1.29 per million Btu--continuing the downward trend of the past 11 years. Nuclear power plants provided 675 billion kilowatthours of electricity, about the same as in 1995.

Preliminary data indicate that retail sales of electricity to ultimate consumers rose 2 percent in 1996, as usage rose in all major end-use sectors. The residential sector led with an increase of 36 billion kilowatthours from 1995 sales. However, average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold to ultimate consumers declined to 6.87 cents, a drop of 0.02 cents.

Copies of this report are available from GPO or through NEIC. The direct Internet address is <ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/electricity/epav196.pdf>.

EIA Analyzes Spring Motor Gasoline Price Behavior

(Continued from page 2)

Retail motor gasoline prices (average all types-all services) appear to have peaked in January of this year at \$1.32 per gallon. They have been sliding downward slowly through the summer with prices declining about 7 cents per gallon on average by July. Prices are expected to continue to dip slightly through the end of the year as long as crude oil prices are calm.

Other findings in the report address a number of gasoline market issues that surfaced over the past year, including:

- ✧ A statistical analysis of the speed with which gasoline prices seem to travel through the distribution system.
- ✧ Changes in the sources of gasoline supply during 1996 and 1997.
- ✧ The unusual price pressures experienced by California.

Copies of *Motor Gasoline Assessment Spring 1997* are available from GPO or through NEIC. The report is available on EIA's Internet web site at <ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/pdf/Petroleum.Mktg.Monthly/gasass2.pdf>.

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 **listserv** 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>.

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, The Impacts on U.S. Energy Markets and the Economy of Reducing Oil Imports	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, Documentation of the Oil and Gas Supply Module (OSGM)	DOE/EIA-MO63(97)	April 1997
Model Documentation, NEMS Integrating Module Documentation Report	DOE/EIA-MO57(97)	May 1997
Model Documentation, Renewable Fuels Model of the National Energy Modeling System	DOE/EIA-MO69(97)	May 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(97/07), 192 pp., July 1997
 DOE/EIA-0035(97/08), 192 pp., August 1997
 DOE/EIA-0035(97/09), 192 pp., September 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(97/3Q), 52 pp., July 1997
 Annual Subscription:
 Domestic, \$19.00; Foreign, \$23.75
 Single Issue: Domestic, \$5.25; Foreign, \$6.56

Issues in Midterm Analysis and Forecasting 1997

This report presents a series of seven papers, which cover topics in analysis and modeling that underlie the *Annual Energy Outlook 1997 (AEO97)*, as well as other significant issues in midterm energy markets.

DOE/EIA-0607(97), 136 pp., July 1997
 GPO Stock No. 061-003-00999-9
 Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Voluntary Reporting

This report is in the final stages of preparation and has not yet been released.

Preliminary data to be included in the report show that more than 140 companies, together accounting for
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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.

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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, Karen Vassallo, at (202)586-8315; 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(97-27)-(97-38), 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(97/07), 84 pp., July 1997

DOE/EIA-0520(97/08), 84 pp., August 1997

DOE/EIA-0520(97/09), 84 pp., September 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$50.00; Foreign, \$62.50

Single Issue: Domestic, \$7.00; Foreign, \$8.75

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(97/07), 208 pp., July 1997

DOE/EIA-0380(97/08), 208 pp., August 1997

DOE/EIA-0380(97/09), 208 pp., September 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$92.00; Foreign, \$115.00

Single Issue: Domestic, \$17.00; Foreign, \$21.25

Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

DOE/EIA-0109(97/07), 172 pp., July 1997

DOE/EIA-0109(97/08), 172 pp., August 1997

DOE/EIA-0109(97/09), 172 pp., September 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$85.00; Foreign, \$106.25

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

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Energy Consumption Series

Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1994

This report, based on data from the 1994 Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey, provides information on trends in vehicle characteristics, vehicle-miles traveled, fuel consumption and expenditures, and fuel economy in the U.S. It also relates household characteristics, such as family income and driver age, to vehicle-related data.

DOE/EIA-0464(94), 136 pp., July 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-01001-6

Domestic, \$10.00; Foreign, \$12.50

Coal

Quarterly Coal Report January-March 1997

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(97/1Q), 142 pp., August 1997

Annual Subscription:

Domestic, \$22.00; Foreign, \$27.50

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

Nuclear

Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1997

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

DOE/EIA-0436(97), 136 pp., September 1997

GPO Stock No. 061-003-01005-9

Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

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(97/07), 168 pp., July 1997
DOE/EIA-0226(97/08), 252 pp., August 1997
DOE/EIA-0226(97/09), 236 pp., September 1997
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$89.00; Foreign, \$111.25
Single Issue: Domestic, \$16.00; Foreign, \$20.00

Electric Power Annual 1996, Volume 1

This publication presents a summary of electric power industry statistics at national, regional, and state levels.

DOE/EIA-0348(96)/1, 72 pp., August 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-01003-2
Domestic, \$5.50; Foreign, \$6.88

Electricity Prices in a Competitive Environment: Marginal Cost Pricing of Generation Services and Financial Status of Electric Utilities, a Preliminary Analysis Through 2015

The report presents the results of an analysis that focuses on two questions: (1) How are prices for competitive generation services likely to differ from regulated prices if competitive prices are based on marginal costs rather than regulated "cost-of-service" pricing? (2) What impacts will the competitive pricing of generation services (based on marginal costs) have on electricity consumption patterns, production costs, and the financial integrity of electricity suppliers?

DOE/EIA-0614, 126 pp., August 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-01002-4
Domestic, \$10.00; Foreign, \$12.50

Financial Statistics of Major U.S. Publicly Owned Electric Utilities 1995

This publication presents 5 years (1991 through 1995) of summary financial data and current year detailed financial data on the major publicly owned electric utilities.

DOE/EIA-0437(95)/2, 572 pp., July 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-00992-1
Domestic, \$46.00; Foreign, \$57.50

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(97/07), 140 pp., July 1997
DOE/EIA-0130(97/08), 172 pp., August 1997
DOE/EIA-0130(97/09), 144 pp., September 1997
Annual Subscription:
Domestic, \$83.00; Foreign, \$103.75
Single Issue: Domestic, \$11.00; Foreign, \$13.75

Natural Gas Annual 1996

The *Natural Gas Annual 1996* provides information on the supply and disposition of natural gas. The data are presented in a sequence that follows natural gas (including supplemental supplies) from its production to its end use. Tables summarizing natural gas supply and disposition from 1992 to 1996 for each Census division and each State are provided. Annual historical data are shown at the national level.

DOE/EIA-0131(96), 260 pp., September 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-01006-7
Domestic, \$21.00, Foreign, \$26.25

Petroleum (cont'd)

Motor Gasoline Assessment Spring 1997

This report contrasts gasoline market dynamics between spring 1996 and spring 1997. It looks at how in spring 1996, tightening crude oil markets pushed up gasoline prices sharply, adding to the normal seasonal gasoline price increases; however, in spring 1997, crude oil markets loosened and crude oil prices fell, bringing gasoline prices down.

DOE/EIA-0613), 76 pp., July 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-01000-8
Domestic, \$6.50; Foreign, \$8.13

Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1996

This report provides information, illustrations and State-level statistical data on end-use sales of kerosene; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 distillate fuel oil; and residential fuel oil.

DOE/EIA-0535(96), 68 pp., August 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-01004-1
Domestic, \$5.50, Foreign, \$6.88

Petroleum 1996 Issues and Trends

This report was prompted by the unusual conditions in last year's petroleum markets. It presents a broad analysis of rapid gasoline price runups, record low stock levels, rising petroleum imports, weak refining margins, high refining capacity utilization rates, and declining trading volumes in futures markets.

DOE/EIA-0615, 150 pp., September 1997
GPO Stock No. 061-003-01007-5
Domestic, \$13.00, Foreign, \$16.25

Metadata Reports

Annual Report to Congress 1996

EIA's major 1996 accomplishments are profiled in the body of this publication. Abstracts of significant reports issued in 1996, a chart of all titles, and a list of all feature articles published during the year are also included.

DOE/EIA-0173(96)

Energy Information Directory 1997

This directory contains contacts, telephone numbers, and addresses of offices and groups who deal with public information in the energy field.

DOE/EIA-0205(97)

EIA Directories and most metadata reports, such as the above, are available for free from the National Energy Information Center (202/586-8800).

Electronic Reports

Selected EIA publications are disseminated principally in electronic form, either via broadcast fax, Internet e-mail listserv, on Internet, EPUB (EIA's electronic bulletin board), CD-ROM, or diskette. These reports are not published in print.

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)

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 RELEASED to the printer; however, some EIA report covers and spines display the date when the report is AVAILABLE to the public.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) no longer makes new versions of its electronic data files and computer models available on diskettes for micro-computer platforms; however, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is still offering EIA files and models created prior to 1996 and the Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) is offering those created prior to July 1, 1997.

These diskettes may be purchased from OSTI at (423)576-8401 or from NTIS at (703)487-4650.

For more information concerning EIA's machine-readable products, contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at (202)586-8800 or by Internet e-mail (infoctr@eia.doe.gov).

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

Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI)

Frequency	Title	Data Dates
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
Triennial	Residential Transportation Energy Consumption	1994
Annual	State Energy Price and Expenditure Data System	1994

Mitigating Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Voluntary Reporting

(Continued from page 9)

about 26 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide emissions, reported some 967 individual projects to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in a U.S. Government initiative to promote voluntary approaches to environmental protection. This represents a 31-percent increase in participation in the Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program administered by EIA.

The program, required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, is part of an attempt by the U.S. Government to develop innovative, low-cost, and non-regulatory approaches to limit emissions of greenhouse gases. EIA's summary of second year program results includes emission reduction activities undertaken by companies, other organizations, and individual program participants during 1995.

Electric utilities continued to be major participants in the program, with 115 electric utilities filing reports. Ten of the largest electric utilities in the U.S. reported projects such as improved plant efficiencies, cogeneration, and use of non-fossil fuels such as nuclear power. Aggregate emissions reported by electric utilities totaled about 10 percent of national carbon dioxide emissions and 44 percent of U.S. electric utility emissions in 1995.

Again, this report has not been released; but is expected to be published in late-October. Contact NEIC for further information or check EIA's Web site at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

Items listed in *EIA New Releases* can be ordered from one of five places: the Energy Information Administration's National Energy Information Center (NEIC), the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), the National Technical Information Service (NTIS),

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Printed publications - back issues (microfiche)				⊗	
<i>Energy InfoDisc</i> (CD-ROM)					⊗
World Wide Web site	⊗				
Ftp site	⊗				
Listserve	⊗				
Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source					⊗
EPUB electronic bulletin board	⊗				
Diskettes				⊗	
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Call the GPO Main Order Desk at (202)512-1800 (FAX: 202/512-2250) or use the order form entitled "GPO Orders" in the back of this report. GPO accepts the following types of payment: check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents, VISA or MasterCard, or a GPO deposit account number. To open such an account, call (202)512-1800 or fax your request to (202)512-1356. Payment must be included before an order can be filled. Subscriptions are available for weekly, monthly, and quarterly, but not for annual, publications.

To Order from OSTI

Personal Computer Diskettes:

Call Request Services at (423)576-8401 or send your order to the following address: Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Request Services, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37831. OSTI accepts the following types of payment: Check or money order made out to the U.S. Department of Energy, VISA, or MasterCard. Payment must be included before an order can be filled.

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