

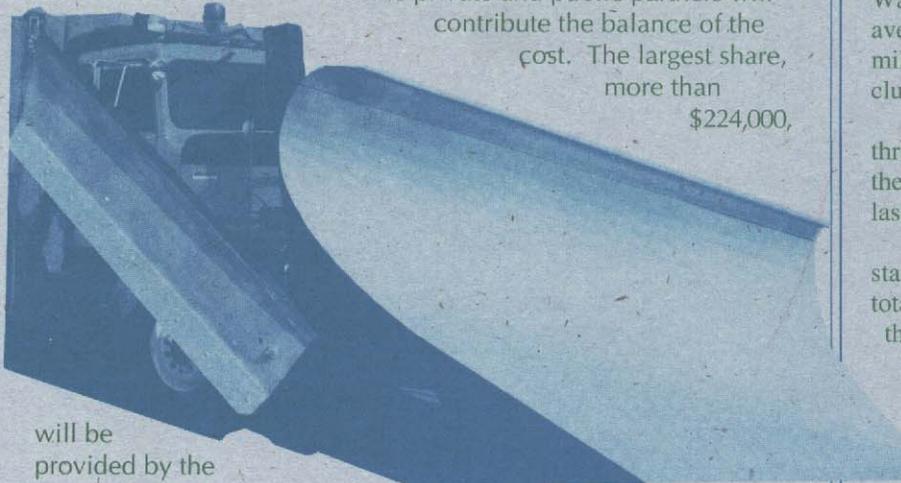
95% Ethanol Trucks to Plow State Highways

In September, Governor Nelson and the state's roads and energy departments unveiled two additions to the state's vehicle fleet — two heavy duty trucks powered by 95% ethanol. The trucks will be used for routine maintenance and to plow snow in the Grand Island and Lincoln areas.

"Nebraska is in the forefront of finding new uses for this renewable fuel," Nelson said. "Any increase in ethanol use not only benefits Nebraska, but the air quality of the nation as well."

Over the next three years, the cost of the trucks, fuel and maintenance is expected to cost \$522,000. The cost to the state will be about \$130,000.

Nine private and public partners will contribute the balance of the cost. The largest share, more than \$224,000,



will be provided by the American Trucking Association and the U.S. Department of Energy. Other contributors include Chief Ethanol Fuel in Hastings, the state's Corn, Ethanol, Sorghum and Wheat Boards, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and the Western Regional Biomass Energy Program. ■

Nearly 80 Jobs a Year...

Energy Improvements Create Jobs

When people consider making energy saving improvements in their homes and businesses, their motivation is generally to save money or improve the property, not to create jobs.

But creating jobs is just what happens according to an American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy report which looked at the Energy Office's Dollar and Energy Saving Loans.

Millions Mount Up

"...the economy will sustain a net improvement of 78.9 jobs each year for the ten year period. Wage and salary income will increase by an average of \$1.73 million each year — or \$17.26 million for the ten year period," the report concluded.

While the loans have only been available for three years, the report conservatively estimated that the energy savings and economic impacts would last a minimum of ten years.

A similar impact would be felt on the gross state product. The analysis estimated benefits to total \$2.83 million annually, or \$28.3 million for the ten year period. Gross state product is a tool for measuring the state's economic health.

Nearly \$54,000 was required to create one job. However, because the loans leverage funds from lenders and others, an \$18,000 investment from the state creates one job — one of the lowest dollar investment to job-creation ratios in the nation.

Lender/State Government Partnership

From mid-1990 through June, 1994, more than 7,200 energy saving improvements have been financed totaling almost \$44 million. The Energy

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Office funding financed 49.8 percent. The balance of the project came from participating lenders and borrowers.

Energy saving loans at five percent are available at over 600 lender locations — banks, savings and loans and credit unions — across the state. The loans finance energy saving improvements in homes, businesses, farm operations and in other types of buildings and systems.

No Tax Dollars

No state or federal tax funds are used in the loan program. The loan fund was originally capitalized with oil overcharge funds resulting from court decisions against oil companies that overcharged consumers during the period of price controls from 1973 to 1981.

Since direct restitution to consumers was impractical, the courts ordered the funds recovered from the lawsuits be distributed to the states to fund energy assistance and conservation programs.

Nebraska used \$18.59 million or 45 percent of its oil overcharge funds to establish the low-interest loan fund. ■

Using Students is an Idea Worth Copying...

Energy Office Gets \$100,000 + GreenLights Grant

In October, Governor Ben Nelson announced the Nebraska Energy Office had received a nearly \$104,000 grant to conduct national training for the Environmental Protection Agency's GreenLights Program.

"By giving the Energy Office this grant, the federal government is saying the state has done a good job with its GreenLights effort," Nelson said. "The Energy Office, by using university students to conduct lighting surveys, has been singled out as a role model for others."

EPA's GreenLights is a national voluntary effort involving hundreds of participants including state governments, businesses, and manufacturers. The goal is to utilize the latest in lighting technologies in buildings, saving money and electricity and avoiding the production of pollution. Participants agree to make only those lighting changes which pay for themselves.

The Governor said his energy department would develop materials for educational institutions, state and local governments and other groups across the nation to establish lighting survey programs using students. Six training seminars will be held around the nation over the next two years.

Millions Can be Saved in State Buildings

Over the past two years, architecture and engineering students from the University of Nebraska have surveyed lighting systems in state buildings as part of state government's support of GreenLights. Based on estimates to date, the state could save more than \$2.1 million annually from electricity and maintenance costs after the cost effective lighting changes have been made. The Governor has asked state agencies to make the lighting changes as part of their routine building maintenance.

More than half the buildings surveyed could realize a return on investment of 12 percent or more by making lighting modifications. Once the lighting modifications are made, it is expected the cost of the improvements will be recovered in about five years.

Seventy nine percent of the lighting in the state's 2,760 buildings — 23.3 million square feet — has been analyzed by GreenLights students working in the Energy Office. ■

The GreenLights Goal

The GreenLights goal is to utilize the latest in lighting technologies in buildings,

save money and electricity and avoid the production of pollution.

One of the easiest ways to accomplish that goal is to replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent ones. The chart at the left is provided to help homeowners and others make similar energy, dollar and pollution saving efforts as those being made in the state's buildings.

While compact fluorescents carry a higher initial price tag, the bulbs generally outlast incandescents by several years. Usually, the higher cost of the bulb is recovered in less than two years.

Compact Fluorescent Lights Save Money and Reduce Pollution

Look across the top row to find the type of fixture you have, then look down the columns to see which bulbs will fit. Not all styles and types of available compact fluorescents are listed here.

									
	SHADED LAMP	ENCLOSED INDOOR	OPEN INDOOR	BARE BULB	TRACK	RECESSED CAN	PROTECTED FLOOD	ENCLOSED OUTDOOR	DIMMER SWITCH
15 WATT GLOBE 60 Watt Incandescent Equivalent 	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
15 WATT CAPSULE 60 Watt Incandescent Equivalent 	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
18 WATT ELECTRONIC 75 Watt Incandescent Equivalent 	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
27 WATT ELECTRONIC 100 Watt Incandescent Equivalent 	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO

Source: Texas Energy March-April 1994, Texas A&M University

Editor's Note

This is the second of several articles on the state's underground fossil fuel transportation system. The *Summer* issue detailed Nebraska's oil pipeline system for bringing refined products such as gasoline into the state. States like Nebraska depend primarily on propane for heating homes in rural areas and industrial purposes.

One Fuel — A Multitude of Uses...

Propane Is Refined, Stored in Salt, Piped In and Used Everywhere

Propane may truly be the "all purpose" fuel.

More than one out of every ten Nebraskans use propane for heating their homes, hot water and drying clothes. Farmers use it for irrigation pumps and grain dryers. Others use it to power appliances in recreation vehicles. And then there's the ubiquitous gas grill perched on patios and decks.

One of the Fuels for the 90s

For over 80 years, propane has also been used as a motor vehicle fuel. Propane is one of the clean-burning fuels recommended in the *Clean Air Act* and the *Energy Policy Act of 1992* as well as electricity, ethanol, methanol and natural gas. Portions of the country with severe air pollution may be required to use these alternate fuels.

Those desiring to use propane as a motor fuel have several options — purchase vehicles manufactured to operate on propane or modify an existing vehicle. Cars and trucks can be converted to operate solely on propane or with two different fuels such as propane and gasoline.

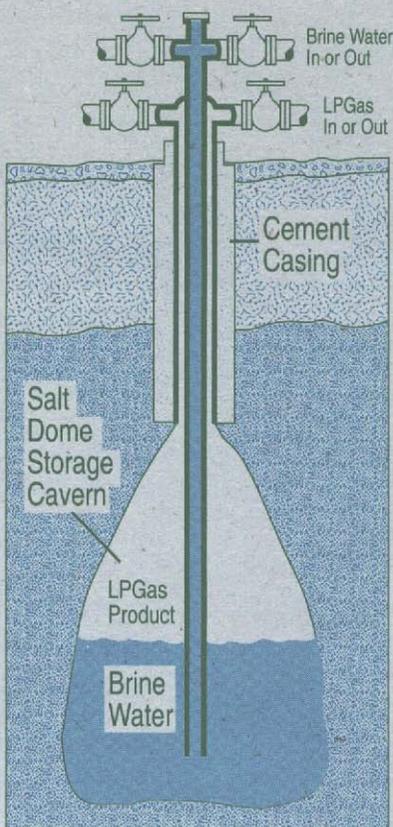
Most propane coming into Nebraska originates in oil and gas fields in Wyoming, southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. After processing, the propane is stored in a huge salt cavern located in the Hutchinson-Conway area of Kansas. The fuel is stored as a liquid under pressure. The amount of pressure varies based on outdoor temperatures.

The cavern has been created by leaching the salt dome with fresh water until the desired storage size is obtained. To withdraw the propane from the salt dome, brine is injected into the cavern forcing the propane out. From here, the propane travels through a network of pipelines to terminals in various states.

Pipelines operated by Williams Pipeline Company, KANEB Pipeline Company, Mid-America Pipeline Company (MAPCO) and Enron Liquids carry propane to their storage terminals in Nebraska and beyond.

Capacity of the terminals varies widely. The largest, Enron Liquid's facility at Plattsmouth, holds 35.7 million gallons. MAPCO's terminal at Greenwood is next, storing 14.7 million gallons. KANEB Pipeline Company has terminals for propane at

Cross Section of a Salt Cavern Propane System



Source: Petroleum Storage and Transportation, National Petroleum Council, 1989.

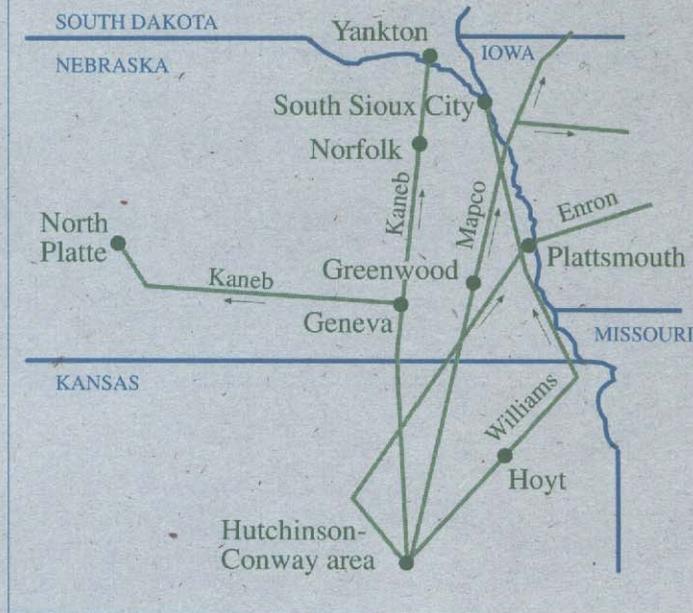
Not Oil, Not Natural Gas

Propane — also called liquefied petroleum gas — is a by-product of natural gas processing and crude oil refining along with other products such as butane and ethane.

January 2, 1900

The first "autostage" or electric bus appeared on Fifth Avenue in New York City. The bus seated eight people inside and four outside. The fare was five cents.

Propane Pipeline Distribution System



Source: MAPSearch Services

Geneva, North Platte and Norfolk. Geneva and North Platte each has storage capacity for 1.5 million gallons, while the Norfolk terminal can store 210,000 gallons. The Williams facility at South Sioux City has the capability of storing 400,000 gallons of propane.

See Propane on page 4

The terminals at Greenwood and Plattsmouth are major storage facilities for distribution to users in other states.

KANEB's North Platte terminal plays an important role in the supply of propane in western Nebraska, where natural gas services are few or nonexistent. Propane figures prominently as a heating fuel in this area.

From the terminals, trucks carry the propane to local dealers across state. Currently, there are approximately 300 individual local propane suppliers in the state.

Tiny, But Significant

During 1992, 105 million gallons of propane were sold in Nebraska, costing \$77.9 million. More than half of the propane was used for industrial purposes in manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing and forestry.

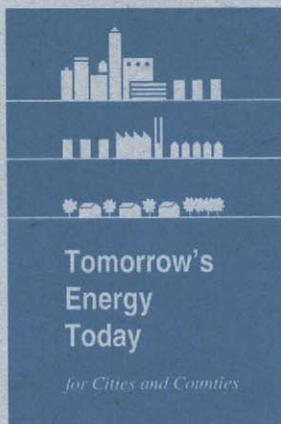
Expenditures on propane in 1992 represented five percent of the spending on petroleum-based products. While not a large percentage, the fact that most propane used in Nebraska is for purposes for which use of a substitute fuel is not feasible makes assurance of adequate supplies critical.

The Cavern's Empty

Occasionally, outages of propane occur at the terminals. These outages can generally be attributed to the weather. If winter arrives earlier and with more force than usual, in the form of a Siberian Express, for example, the increased demand for heating fuel may soon deplete supplies. Also, natural gas utilities, to maintain fuel supplies to homes, may ask larger industrial users to switch to a propane/air mixture instead of natural gas where possible. Sometimes, a bumper corn crop with too high a moisture content can also consume propane to the point of running the terminals dry.

Winter Supply Outlook

What is the outlook for propane supplies this winter? As of November, inventories were at normal levels and the 30 day weather outlook was for normal or above normal temperatures. But as all Nebraskans know, weather is unpredictable and short term supplies could be affected by any dramatic change in the weather. ■



More Help for Local Officials....

Making the Right Cost, Energy and Environmental Choices

Local government officials in Nebraska can learn how others across the nation are saving energy and tax dollars for their residents.

A series of fact sheets chronicle today's success

- **Using Landfill Gas for Energy: Projects that Pay** — Local governments are finding out that gas produced by landfills can supply energy, generate significant revenues and reduce electrical demand for local utilities, delaying the need for building new power plants.
- **Traffic Flow: Keeping it Moving** — Automated traffic-management systems and optimally timed signals are cost-effective ways to reduce congestion, air pollution, and fuel waste.

These guides, produced by the U.S. Department of Energy, are packed with information tailored to towns of all sizes.

Also available is the **Cities and Counties Resource Guide**, a handy reference tool crammed with information on conferences, publications, data bases and more — all related to energy efficiency and alternate energy.

Any of these publications can be obtained from **Bruce D. Green**, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 1617 Cole Boulevard, Golden, Colorado 80401-3393, phone 303-275-3621. ■

stories by city and county officials who are putting energy efficiency and alternate energy solutions into practice every day.

The first ten fact sheets in the "Tomorrow's Energy Today for Cities and Counties" were profiled in the summer edition of the *Nebraska Energy Quarterly*. The five newest fact sheets are summarized below.

- **Financing Local Energy Efficiency Projects** — Several cities have found relief from budget pressures by using innovative financing techniques such as revolving loans and performance contracting to reduce energy expenditures by government and others.
- **Procurement Works Hand in Hand with Energy Efficiency** — Three approaches ranging from life-cycle costing and performance contracting to creating a market for recycled goods cities and counties can use to maximize energy efficiency in making purchases.
- **The Jobs Connection: Energy Use and Local Economic Development** — Jobs and business activity are essential elements of a local economy and are often used to measure local economic health. Some local governments have realized the importance of "energy dollars" and how they relate to local economic health.

February 11, 1808

Anthracite coal was burned experimentally on an open grate by Judge Jesse Fell in his Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania home. At that time, much of the populace regarded coal as valueless.

Savings Are A Phone Call Away..

Can Your Motors Stand Up to the Challenge?

The U.S. Department of Energy, in a joint effort with industry, motor and drive manufacturers, distributors and others is putting information about energy efficient electric motor system technology into the hands of users.

The new energy saving and pollution reduction effort is called the Motor Challenge.

"Our nation's industries can save \$13 billion annually in energy costs simply by increasing the efficiency of their electric motor systems by 2010," said Hazel O'Leary, secretary of the energy department. "These savings would result in dramatically improved competitiveness for industry and a reduction of 44 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions for the nation."

Even in Nebraska

While industries in the state benefit from relatively inexpensive electric rates, the savings can mount up.

According to current Energy Office information, Nebraska ranks 19th lowest in electricity rates to industrial customers. As of July, 1994, industries in the state paid 4.7 cents per kilowatt-hour.

In 1992, industries in Nebraska spent \$175.3 million on electricity — nearly one-third of all their energy expenses.

Nationally, three-quarters of the electricity used for industrial purposes is used by electric motor systems. A recent study by the Western Fuels Association concluded that electricity's share of manufacturing energy use grew nearly 20 percent over the past ten years.

Statistically, energy use and price information on the industrial sector includes not only industry but construction, mining, agriculture and forestry as well.

Even Pumps Have Fans

The Motor Challenge targets not only electric motors, drives and controlling systems, but also their mechanical loads and related processes. By looking beyond the motor and considering

the combination of the motor and drive with the pump, fan, compressor, and other components, industry can achieve significant efficiency and performance improvements.

Users of the Motor Challenge will have access to a comprehensive portfolio of information and resources, resulting in better business decisions. The resources available include:

- **Written materials** such as motor and drive handbooks, data and fact sheets, case studies, technical bulletins, research reports, sourcebooks and schedules of events. The publications available include *The Complete Handbook of Electric Motor Controls*, *Design of Industrial Electric Motor Drives*, *Electric Motors and their Controls: An Introduction*, *Energy Efficient Electric Motors and their Application*, *Electric Motor Systems Sourcebook: A Summary of Current Activities*, and *Adjustable Speed Drive Applications Guidebook*.
- **Decision tools** including analytic software such as MotorMaster, a motor catalog software with an analytical component.
- **Education and training materials** in print, audio, video and multimedia formats.
- **Technical assistance** including access to staff engineers for motor system questions.
- **Electronic bulletin board** that provides a forum for electric motor system users to exchange information and insights. To access the electronic bulletin board, call 206-956-2212. The service has two forums for information exchanges. The first, Motors Forum, is a place to share technical or program information about motors or motor systems. The second, Partners Forum, is a communications link for members.

In the Spotlight

The federal energy agency is looking for volunteers to showcase how American industries can save \$1 billion a year while helping reduce air pollution through the Motor Challenge.

"The Showcase Demonstration Program is an important opportunity for government and industry to develop partnerships that will save companies money, while improving the productivity of U.S. industries and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It's a win-win situation," said Christine Ervin, a federal energy official.

Companies selected to showcase the technology will receive national recognition and assistance from the Department of Energy, as well as help in obtaining assistance from others.

Interested industries can apply to U.S. Department of Energy by January 18, 1995, for selection in April 1995. Application information can be obtained from the Motor Challenge Hotline.

For more information about Motor Challenge, contact the **Information Clearinghouse and Hotline, P.O. Box 43171, Olympia, WA 98504-3171, or phone 800-862-2086.** ■

On May 23, 1995

A nationally broadcast Motor Challenge video conference will be shown on May 23, 1995 from noon to 2, CDT to brief plant energy managers, and engineering and maintenance staffs about significant energy savings from the use of energy efficient motor systems. A national panel of experts will be available to answer specific questions phoned in by viewers.

Video conference downlink site availability exists all across Nebraska. The Energy Office is sponsoring a Lincoln receiving site. For more information, contact **Loisjean Tush** in the Energy Office. If you are interested in making other arrangements to receive the broadcast, please contact **Chris Cockrill** at the Department of Energy's Kansas City office, 816-426-4772.

Frequently Asked Questions...

5% Dollar and Energy Saving Loans

The Nebraska Energy Quarterly features questions asked about 5% Dollar and Energy Saving Loans. Loan forms may be obtained from participating lenders or the Energy Office.

Can a new fireplace be financed with a loan?

No. Loans are designed to replace an existing heating source with a more efficient one. However, a fireplace insert for an existing fireplace may be financed if the door to the insert has an airtight seal.

When financing siding with a loan, what else can be included?

To obtain a loan for

siding, a minimum of R-10 insulation must be added to the wall. Only by adding the R-10 insulation in the wall, can a loan be obtained for covering the insulated area with hardwood, steel, aluminum or vinyl siding. Wrapping the doors and windows can also be included in the loan. However, loans will not cover the cost of shutters, gutters, downspouts, soffits, fascia or other trim.

The improvement you're considering making isn't listed as one which can be financed with a loan. Can a low-interest loan still be obtained?

Yes. But the improvement being considered must save enough on your energy bill to pay for itself within five to 15 years, depending on the type of improvement. To estimate the energy savings, have an energy audit performed by an engineer, architect or your utility

company or use the Energy Saving Improvement Analysis and History (Forms 32 and 33). Then send the audit or the forms to the Energy Office for verification. You will be notified by the Energy Office if the project meets qualifying standards. ■



Information Services and Resources — A Close Up of EREN

The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Network or EREN is a world wide web site on Internet and a gateway to energy efficiency and renewable energy information sources. This multi-media network has links to maps, images, video, sound and text on alternate fuels, energy efficiency topics, wind energy, photovoltaics, solar energy and other topics.

Among the data and information services available on the Network are more than 60 links to various Internet sites.

Topics can be found by searching alphabetically among the sources, by broad subject divisions, by type of service, by type of organization, by keywords or by utilizing other Internet search tools.

The listing in the box at right represents a range of the type of data and information services accessible from the Network.

To access the Network, use the **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** <http://www.eren.doe.gov>

If you need more information or encounter difficulty accessing the Network, please contact the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse at 1-800-363-3732 or by e-mail at ENERGYINFO@delphi.com. ■

The World at Your Fingertips

Bibliographic Information

Biofuels Information Network
Energy Science and Technology Database
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Publications Database

Bulletin Boards

Energy and Regulatory Matters
Information Service
Energy Ideas Clearinghouse Bulletin
Board Service
FEDWORLD

Databases and Information Services

Biofuels Information Network
Conservation and Renewable Energy
Database — Salt Lake City
EcoGopher
Electric Power Research Institute
Energy Information Administration
Energy Information from Energy Ideas
Clearinghouse and Center for International
Earth Sciences Information Network
Energy Science and Technology Database
Federal Energy Management Program
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Center for
Building Science
Rutgers Office of Industrial Productivity
and Energy Assessment World Wide
Web Server

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory Energy
Research Unit

Solstice (Center for Renewable Energy
and Sustainable Technology Home
Page)

Sunsite File Transfer Protocol Server
Alternative Energy Information
University of Wisconsin Biotechnology
Center Gopher

Documents and Data Files

Alternative Fuels Data Center
Energy Efficient Rehabilitation of
Multifamily Buildings in the Midwest
Energy Information from Energy Ideas
Clearinghouse and Center for
International Earth Sciences Information
Network
Solar Radiation Data and Maps
Wind Energy Resource Maps

Discussion Groups

News Groups
alt.energy.renewable
sci.energy
sci.energy.hydrogen
List Servers (E-mail Lists)
Alternative Energy List
Electric Vehicles List

Low-Cost to High-Cost Home Energy Saving Tips...

Cutting Your Energy Bills to the Bone

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, heating and cooling homes accounts for one half of a person's home-related energy bills. In Nebraska, that translates into about \$1,100 per home. In 1992, Nebraskans spent \$661 million on energy used in the home and nearly two-thirds of the money was spent for electricity.

However, with a little investment of time or money — or both — homeowners and renters can avoid the high energy bills often associated with bone-chilling Nebraska winters.

Home improvements that save energy — sometimes called weatherization or retrofitting — can range from simple, no-cost actions to more expensive, major improvements such as replacing a furnace. All energy saving improvements, however great or small, will save energy, dollars and improve comfort levels in your home.

The chart on the right provides some specific money

and energy saving home improvement projects.

For more information on how to complete these or other home improvement ideas, contact **Jerry Loos** in the Energy Office for a free copy of *Tips for Energy Savers*.

The Energy Office can even provide financing — at five percent interest — for energy saving home improvements. For more information about the loans, contact **Joel Phipps** or **Jody Johns** in the Energy Office. ■

	Free	\$1 to \$100	\$101 to \$1,000	\$1,001 and up
Windows	Keep drapes open on sunny days to maximize thermal gain. Keep drapes closed at night and on cloudy days.	Caulk around windows. Replace worn window gaskets or install weatherstripping. Attach plastic or a plastic film window kit to interior or exterior window frame. Replace/repair broken or cracked window panes.	Install thermal shades or pop-in shutters.	Replace aging windows with low-e or gas-filled double or triple paned windows.
Fireplaces	Close damper when fireplace is not in use.		Replace ill-fitting fireplace damper. Install tight fitting glass doors, a convective grate and a chimney cap. Install a fireplace insert/blower.	
Wall Sockets and Switches		Insulate sockets and switches on exterior walls with switch/socket plate foam pads.		
Doors	Roll up an old towel and place it in front of the door as a draft stopper.	Add weatherstripping and thresholds.	Install insulated doors.	
Thermostats	Set thermostats at 68° when at home and 55° when gone or at night.	Install a clock thermostat.		
Air Ducts		Seal leaks with duct tape. Insulate ducts in unheated spaces.		
Foundation Walls		Caulk cracks and joints.		Insulate foundation.
Exterior Walls		Caulk cracks and joints.		Add insulation. In Nebraska, at least R-13 (3 1/2 inches) is recommended for exterior walls on existing houses.
Attic			Add insulation. In Nebraska, at least R-38 (12 inches) is recommended for attics in existing houses.	
Water Heater and Water Pipes	Set water heater temperature at 120-140 degrees — the lower the better, as long as enough hot water is available.	Install a water heater blanket. Caulk around openings in walls. Install low-flow shower heads. Repair/replace leaking faucets.		
Heating System	Keep vents clear of drapes, furnishings and dust. Close-off unoccupied rooms. Keep outside vents free of leaves and debris.	Replace filter monthly during heating season. Have furnace tuned annually.		Replace old inefficient system with new high-efficiency equipment.
People	Layer clothing. Use lap blankets when relaxing.	Purchase lightweight thermal underwear to wear under clothing. Use an electric blanket.		

Corrections

Hikers, Bikers, Canoers...

In the fall issue of the Quarterly, the page one article, "Hikers, Bikers, Canoers and Other Riders May Have a 'Highway' to Call Their Own", incorrectly identified the contractor as Martin Student Fund. The contractors who created the statewide trails network were RDG Martin, Shukert and Ciaccio Dennell Group of Omaha.

Energy Calling Card...

Please make the following correction to the energy phone number listed on page 6 of the Fall '94 *Energy Quarterly*.

Norris Public Power District
1-402-223-4038

The **Alternative Fuels Hotline** provides general and specific information on alternate vehicular fuels including fuel performance and availability.

-  Alternative Fuels Hotline
P.O. Box 12316
Arlington, VA 22209
-  Phone between 9am-5pm CT,
Monday-Friday. **1-800-423-1363**
Call for information on modem and
Internet access

The **Comprehensive Oil & Gas Information Source** provides energy data to subscribers on Internet.

-  For more information, call
1-202-586-8800 between
7am-4pm CT, Monday-Friday.

The **Electric Ideas Clearinghouse** offers a free source of commercial and industrial energy information and downloadable software on electronic bulletin board.

-  Modem access at
1-800-797-7584.

The **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse** provides fact sheets, brochures, videos and publications on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Homeowners who would like to save money by improving the efficiency of their home can request the *Energy Savers* packet from the Clearinghouse.

Free Copies

The Energy Office is offering free copies of *Path to Passive: Nebraska's Passive Solar Primer*. This 270 page book is ideal for the architect, engineer, builder-contractor or the homeowner. The book's purpose is to provide the information required to make a decision on whether or not to build an energy-efficient passive solar heated home.

While quantities last, the Energy Office will also provide free copies of *Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels, An Overview* published by the Energy Information Administration.

This report provides background information on alternate transportation fuels and replacement fuel and furnishes preliminary estimates of the use of these fuels and of alternate fueled vehicles.

To obtain copies of the books, contact **Jerry Loos** in the Energy Office.

 The Nebraska Energy Quarterly is printed on recycled paper.



In accordance with the American Disabilities Act, the state will provide reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities. If you need reasonable accommodation to participate in any program or activity listed in this publication, please contact the Energy Office at 402-471-2867 to coordinate arrangements. Upon request, this publication may be available in alternative formats.

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-  Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse,
P.O. Box 3048,
Merrifield, VA 22116
-  Phone between 7am-4pm CT,
Monday-Friday. **1-800-363-3732** or
for the hearing impaired call
1-800-273-2957 8am-6pm.
-  Internet address:
ENERGYINFO@delphi.com
Modem access at **1-800-273-2955**

The **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Network** or EREN is a world-wide web site on Internet and a gateway to energy efficiency and renewable energy information sources.

-  Internet access — use the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) **http://www.eren.doe.gov** (SLIP connection required).

The **Motor Challenge Information Clearinghouse** provides research, software, technical assistance and education materials on electric motor systems efficiency.

-  Motor Challenge Information Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 43171
Olympia, WA 98504-3171
-  Call between 8am-7pm CT,
Monday-Friday. **1-800-862-2086**

The **National Energy Information Center** provides data and projections on energy production, consumption, prices and supplies.

-  National Energy Information Center
U.S. Department of Energy
Forrestal Bldg., EI-22,
Room 1F048
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
-  Phone between 7am-4pm CT,
Monday-Friday. **1-202-586-8800**
-  Internet address:
infoctr@eia.doe.gov
Modem access at **1-202-586-2557**

Nebraska Energy Office
Box 95085
1200 N St, Suite 110
Lincoln, NE 68509-5085
Phone 1-402-471-2867

The **National Materials Exchange Network** provides advice on recycling and reducing disposal costs, 24 hours per day.
General assistance at **1-509-466-1532**

-  General assistance at **1-509-466-1532**
-  Modem access at **1-509-466-1019**

The **National Renewable Energy Laboratory/Technical Inquiry Service** offers free technical information on solar and other renewable technologies for scientific and industrial professionals.

-  Technical Inquiry Service
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
1617 Cole Boulevard
Golden, CO 80401
-  Phone between 9am-6pm CT,
Monday-Friday. **1-703-487-4650**

Nebraska OnLine provides several services — a development services directory, calendar of events, bulletin board referral, electronic databases, job listings and mail. Nebraska OnLine may also be available at your nearest local university or community college library.

-  Modem access at
1-800-392-7932 (Nebraska only) or
1-402-471-4020 (Lincoln only)

The **Wind Information Network** provides updates on wind technology via EcoNet, a nonprofit electronic service for the global environmental community. For more information contact Tom Gray at the American Wind Energy Association.

-  Phone **1-202-383-2500**
-  Internet address: **tgray@igc.apc.org**
or **6569855@MC1mail.com**

 Mailing Address

 Telephone

 Computer Access

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