

*Carbon Dioxide Is the Villain...***State's Two Largest Electrics
Vow to Reduce Greenhouse Gases**

In January, Nebraska's two largest electric utilities, Nebraska and Omaha Public Power Districts, joined 13 of the nation's largest publicly-owned utilities in announcing plans to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from their coal-burning power plants by more than 8.6 million metric tons during the next five years.

The pollution reduction effort is part of the U.S. Department of Energy's Climate Challenge effort to curb the threat of global warming through voluntary, cost-effective methods by utilities.

"These Climate Change partners are off to a good start in their efforts and are showing that reducing greenhouse gas emissions need not be an expensive undertaking," said Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary.

Beyond its national role, Climate Challenge is affecting international actions. U.S. Climate Challenge participants are setting an example for other countries that also have committed to meet the international goals of the Framework Convention for Climate Change.

Trees to Ashes

According to Omaha Public Power District's President Fred Petersen, the utility will recycle fly-ash, a waste product of coal combustion, for use in concrete. The utility will also start conservation and tree planting programs to supplement other pollution control efforts.

Petersen pledged the utility to reduce or avoid carbon dioxide emissions totaling nearly 8.5 million metric tons.

Streetlights and More

Frank Thompson, Nebraska Public Power District's general projects manager, said the utility would achieve emission savings of one-tenth of a million metric tons by converting streetlights in towns to energy-efficient high pressure sodium lamps, make transformer and distribution system improvements, modify hydroelectric generators and upgrade equipment at Gerald Gentlemen Station near Sutherland.

The Nebraska utilities are members of the Large Public Power Council, an association of the largest non-federal public power utilities in the nation. Collectively, the utilities in the organization produce five percent of the nation's electricity and serve 40 percent of all urban users.

Another Council member, the Lower Colorado River Authority, agreed to complete the first commercial-sized wind power project in Texas.

Approximately one-half of all the nation's electric utilities have signed Climate Challenge agreements.

In 1990, utilities created about 35 percent of the nation's carbon dioxide emissions. Within the next five years, the utilities have pledged to reduce emissions below the 1990 levels.

"Some dared to dream such an approach would work, said O'Leary. "Today, America's utilities are proving that voluntary, market-driven programs can work, creating jobs and protecting the environment. ■

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From Amherst to Wynot...

Energy Grants Won by Math and Science Teachers

Fifty-four teams of Nebraska elementary and middle school teachers were chosen to receive grants up to \$500 to initiate innovative energy-related projects in their math and science classrooms.

"It was truly exciting to see the diversity and creativity of the projects submitted," said Suzanne Kirby, the Nebraska Mathematics and Science Initiative's (NMSI) Elementary Project Director. NMSI is the lead organization responsible for planning and implementing statewide reforms in math and science education. NMSI is partially funded by the National Science Foundation.

The grant program is sponsored by the Nebraska Mathematics and Science Initiative, under contract with the Nebraska Energy Office. Funding for the awards is provided by Exxon oil overcharge funds administered by the Nebraska Energy Office.

Lincoln Electric System, Omaha Public Power District and Nebraska Public Power District are utility partners on the project providing project promotion and recognition activities.

The Energy Office has pledged \$30,000 toward the first two years of the grant program. This is part of the Energy Office's \$500,000 commitment to kindergarten-12th grade energy education.

Contact the Nebraska Mathematics and Science Initiative K-12 Project Office at 402-472-9305 for more information on these grants. ■

"Scotts Bluff County students are filling up balloons with steam, building tornadoes from bottles, collecting sunlight in a stove, and comparing the energy needed to grow an acre of sugar beets today...and one hundred years ago.

"These are some of the activities made possible by energy grants awarded to five local elementary schools."

Gering Courier
March 9, 1995

1994-1995 Winners

Town	Teacher(s)	School	Award	Project Title	Town	Teacher(s)	School	Award	Project Title
Amherst	Katherine Noller	Amherst Elementary	\$500	Data Collection Coordinator for a Public School Ground Coupled Heat Pump System	Norfolk	Marlene Blakeman	Northern Hills Elementary	\$470	Silent Gold: Energy
Bassett	Mary Schubert Evelyn Armstrong Roxie Lindquist	Bassett Grade School	\$500	Windmills and Energy	North Platte	Betty Knepe Dimis Harr	McDonald Elementary	\$500	The Saving Flush
Brady	Adelia Hudson	Brady Elementary	\$500	Exploring Solar Energy	Omaha	Jon Mayo	Brownell-Talbot Middle School	\$500	Efficiency and the Seven Forms of Energy
Elwood	Jo Blessing	Elwood Elementary	\$465	Lego Power	Omaha	Sandra Berglund	Brownell-Talbot Middle School	\$235	Electricity Unplugged
Friend	Suzanne Oldham	Friend Elementary	\$500	Research Scientists at Work	Omaha	Richard Gottner	King Science Center	\$500	Ancient Science Saves Athens
Gering	Lynne Goos Ray Boice Mary Keller Shea VanBoskirk	McKinley Elementary Lincoln Elementary	\$500	The World Needs Alternatives to Fossil Fuels	Ponca	Teresa Davis	Ponca Elementary	\$500	Energy Conservation Through Closed-Loop Ground Coupled Heating System
Gering	LouEtta McHenry Carol Rogers	Northfield Elementary	\$485	Project Professor Energy	Scottsbluff	Vicki Quintd Carolyn Escamilla Erlinda Salazar	Roosevelt Elementary	\$500	Energy and Sugar Beets
Grant	Mary Kent Nancy Harris	Grant Elementary	\$320	How Energy Affects Plants	Seward	Sue Sylwester	St. John Lutheran Elementary	\$480	Comparative Study of Electrical and Solar Energy in Heating a Model Home
Harvard	Cindy Reutzel	Harvard Elementary	\$345	Light	Seward	Gary Loontjer	St. John Lutheran Elementary	\$500	Comparative Study of Electrical and Solar Energy in Heating Water
Kearney	Kay Fyfe	Bryant Elementary	\$350	Water Power - Water Wheel	Verdigre	Linda Paesl	Verdigre Elementary	\$350	Operation Trees, Please! (Kindergarten)
Lincoln	Cynthia Boss	Park Middle School	\$500	Energy Inventions Through Math & Science	Verdigre	Mary Tusha	Verdigre Elementary	\$350	Operation Trees, Please! (4th Grade)
Lincoln	Ryan Ross Sugar Golden	Pyrtle Elementary	\$300	The Colors of Light and Its Impact on Growth	Wahoo	Sr. Marlene Bakken	St. Wenceslaus Elementary	\$500	Build for Energy Conservation
Lincoln	Janet Stineman	Randolph Elementary	\$500	Explorations into Energy	Wolbach	Patricia Dutton Caroline Winchester	Wolbach Elementary	\$500	The Sun's Secret Message
Minatare	Juanita Baker	Minatare Elementary	\$500	Today's Weather will be...Windy	Wynot	Emily Flakus Carol Tramp	Wynot Elementary	\$500	Hydroponic Know How
Nehawka	Norma Schomaker	Conestoga Elementary	\$500	A Sunny Future	Wynot	Amy Kathol	Wynot Elementary	\$500	Project Green Grow
Niobrara	Judy Tschirren Rick Eisenhauer	Niobrara Elementary	\$500	Weather Bee					

1995-1996 Winners

Town	Teacher(s)	School	Award	Project Title	Town	Teacher(s)	School	Award	Project Title
Auburn	Marla Jones	Calvert Elementary	\$500	Playing Energy	Minatare	Juanita Baker	Lake Minatare, Dist.64	\$500	Twinkle, Twinkle, Little...Sun?
Auburn	Suzanne Whisler	Calvert Elementary	\$500	Electricity	Palisade	Jana Evans RanDee Barger	Palisade Elementary	\$500	Machines in Motion
David City	Linda Maly	St. Mary's Elementary	\$440	Energy Works for Me	Ravenna	Sherry Kissler	Ravenna Elementary	\$310	Groundwater Contamination
Elkhorn	Joan Anthony	Hillrise Elementary	\$500	Exploring Machines	Rushville	Jeanie Snyder	Rushville Elementary	\$500	Sounds De"ight"ful!
Emerson	Susan Miller	Emerson-Hubbard Elementary	\$500	Natural Power	Scottsbluff	Mary Carson Evonn Carter Jamie McMillen Cara Perkins	Roosevelt Elementary	\$500	Discover: The Energy of Motion
Emerson	Deb Relitz	Emerson-Hubbard Elementary	\$500	People Power	Seward	Sue Sylwester	St. John Lutheran	\$480	Study of Energy Conservation Using Simple Machines
Hayes Center	Linda Delgado Joyce Richter Jenene Smith	Hayes Center Public	\$260	Wheel Whizzes	Seward	Gary Loontjer	St. John Lutheran	\$500	Study of Energy Transformation Using Lego Cars
Lincoln	Rosemary Thornton Ronald Schinkel	Fredstrom Elementary	\$205	Project Monarch Butterfly: Using Energy to Create a Butterfly Habitat	Unadilla	Lorene Ellerbrake	Unadilla District 20	\$60	Bungee Rockets
Lincoln	Nancy Falter	Ruth Pyrtle Elementary	\$500	Ohm's Law and Electricity at Work	Wahoo	Sr. Marlene Bakken	St. Wenceslaus Elementary	\$500	From the Simple to the Complex
Lincoln	Stacy Jessen	Ruth Pyrtle Elementary	\$500	Energy Exploration Project	Wolbach	Patricia Dutton Caroline Winchester	Wolbach Public	\$500	Biomass: Seeds to Fuel
Madison	Paula Wagner	St. Leonard's Elementary	\$270	Inclined to Learn	Wynot	Michelle Koch Julie Carriero Shirley Gowery	Wynot Public	\$500	Sun-sational
Maxwell	Marilyn Lingbloom	Maxwell Elementary	\$500	Force and Motion/ Simple Machines					

A Network of Discovery...

Free Copies of State Trails Plan



Photo Courtesy of the Nebraska State Historical Society

Oregon Trail Marker Near Scottsbluff

Copies of Nebraska's 255-page comprehensive trails plan with a full-color trails map or the 14-page executive summary, also with a full-color map, are available.

The state's trails plan identified 16 corridors which combine geographically contiguous areas. The concept is to knit the state's unique recreational, cultural and historical resources into a large trails network which provides opportunities for all types of users.

To obtain a copy of the complete plan or the executive summary, contact **Jerry Loos** in the Energy Office.

May 4, 1956

For the first time, the Atomic Energy Commission authorized the construction of private nuclear power plants. Following this action, New York's Consolidated Edison constructed a \$55 million plant at Indian Point and a \$45 million plant in Grundy County, Illinois was built by Commonwealth Edison.

Nebraska ventured into nuclear power experimentally in 1964 when the world's first liquid sodium-graphite cooled reactor was built near Hallam, south and west of Lincoln. After just 14 months of operation, the plant was closed because of cracks in the reactor. The reactor was entombed on the site in 1969.

Editor's Note

Some members of Congress and the President have proposed actions which, if approved, could impact Nebraskans. These articles provide a more detailed look at the effects.

Nebraska Impacts...

What Those Federal Energy Budget Cuts Really

500 Fewer Homes Weatherized in 1996...

In February, the House of Representatives approved cutting \$1.3 billion from the Low Income Energy Assistance Program this year. This means-tested program primarily pays for part of heating and cooling bills of needy Americans.

Gone in 1996?

In Nebraska, a portion of those funds are used to weatherize homes. If the program is eliminated for 1996 and beyond, an estimated 500 fewer homes would be weatherized each year in Nebraska. The state has already received its entire allotment of

program starting with the next federal budget year which begins in October. The House committees will begin 1996 budget consideration in early May.

In April, the House of Representatives' Budget Committee voted to permanently eliminate the program. The Committee proposed using the \$7.2 billion savings over five years to fund additional tax cuts.

A Senate committee voted to eliminate the energy assistance program cuts, replacing them with cuts from other programs. However, since the bills from the Senate and House differ, a conference committee will have to resolve the differences. Then each chamber will have to approve the reconciled differences.

The President could veto the budget rescission for the current fiscal year.

Heating, Cooling and Weatherization

An estimated \$10.6 million was received by Nebraska's Department of Social Services in 1993-1994 to pay for heating and cooling bills under the energy assistance program being cut and targeted for possible elimination.

Since 1982, the state social services agency has transferred a portion of these funds to the Energy Office to use for home weatherization — a more permanent solution to the inability of some to pay for heating and cooling their home. On average, about ten percent of the federal funds are transferred to home weatherization.

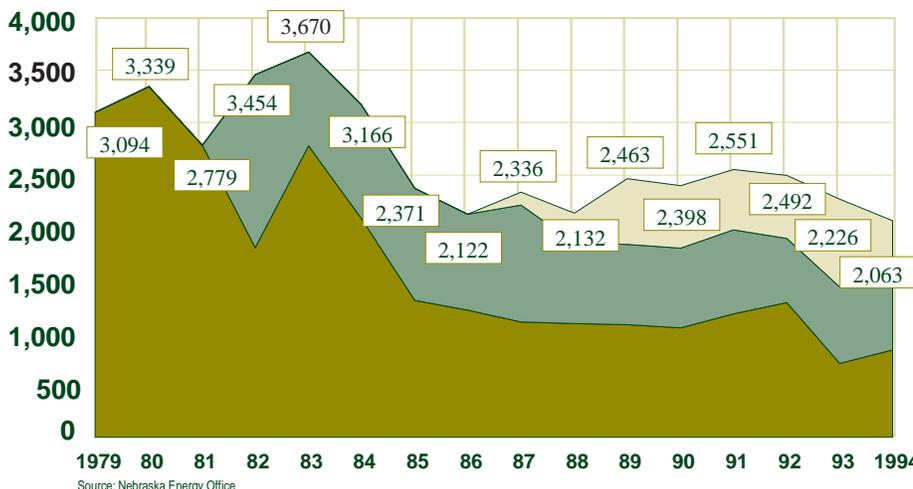
From 1982 through 1995, the Energy Office received \$18.1 million from this federal program. With those funds, 12,352 homes were weatherized, primarily by community action agencies across the state. Nearly one-third of the homes receiving the service were occupied by senior Nebraskans.

Cuts Energy Use 13.5 Percent

A 1993 national study found that weatherization of homes resulted in a 13.5 percent reduction in energy use. Weatherizing a home may include adding insulation, replacing windows, and repairing or sometimes replacing furnaces. Once a home is weatherized, the person may not need help paying future utility bills.

Two other types of funds — the federal Weatherization Assistance Program and state oil overcharge trust funds — are also used to provide weatherization services to Nebraskans. However, the oil overcharge trust funds available for this activity are declining and will soon be exhausted. ■

Number of Homes Weatherized
Homes Weatherized in Nebraska 1979-1994



Source: Nebraska Energy Office

■ U.S. Department of Energy

■ Low Income Energy Assistance Program

■ Oil Overcharge Trust Funds

these funds from the federal government, so the proposed rescission would have no effect in 1995.

The proposed reduction, plus others, was part of a larger package of current year reductions to pay for increases in other programs and some tax cuts.

Eliminated?

News reports and other sources indicated that a majority of the House subcommittee planned to permanently eliminate the

ly Mean For Nebraskans

Sale of Western Power Administration Could Cost Nebraskans \$50 Million Annually

Four, and possibly all five, federally-owned power marketing administrations may be put on the auction block. President Clinton proposed selling all but Bonneville Power Administration in his 1996 budget submitted to Congress earlier this year. Several members of Congress have also proposed selling some or all the power administrations.

One of the federal power marketing agencies whose sale has been proposed, Western Area Power Administration, supplies low-cost electricity to Nebraskans.

A Nebraska energy company, NMPP Energy, estimated that the state's ratepayers could see at least a \$50 million annual rise in utility rates if the sale of Western goes through.

Governor Says, "No"

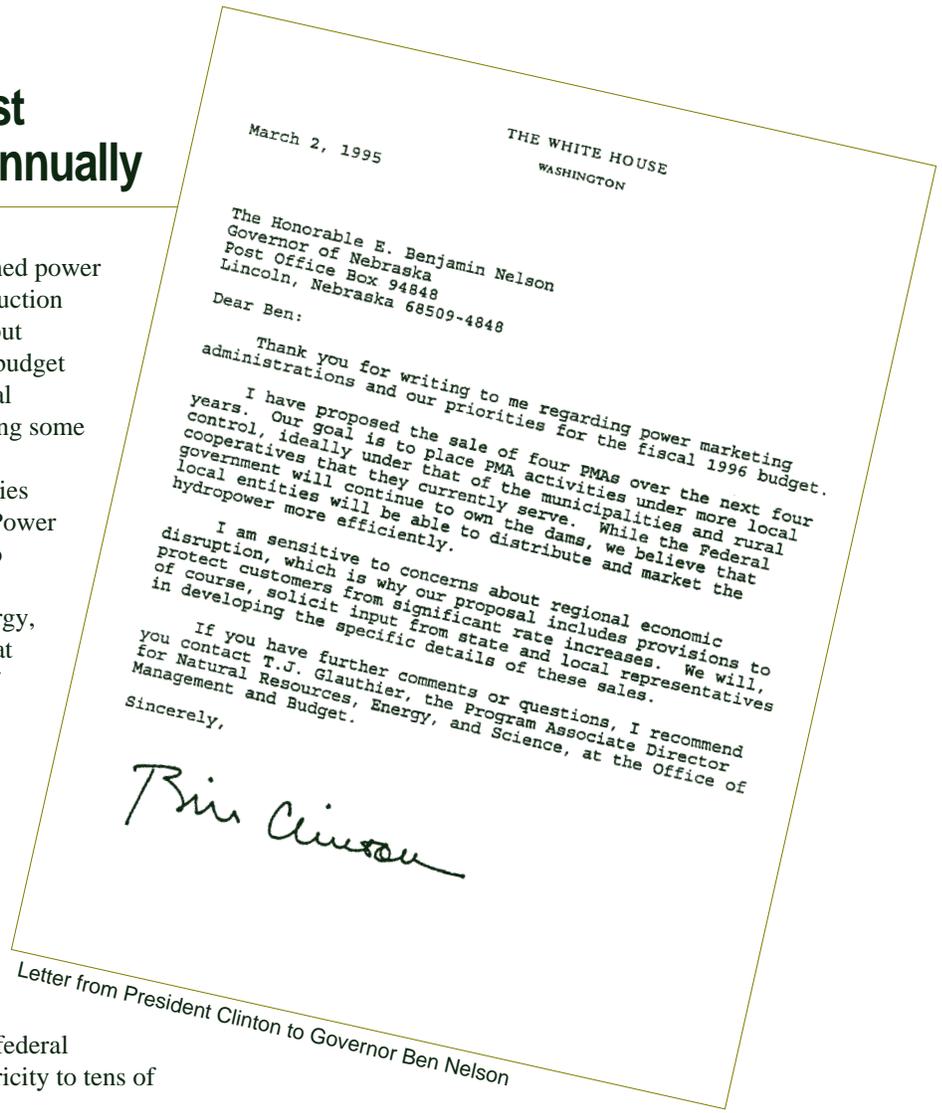
Prior to submission of the President's budget, Governor Nelson sent the President a letter urging him to reconsider selling these government assets. A copy of the President's response appears on this page. The President's proposal is based on selling the power agencies to their current customers, if possible.

Power marketing administrations operate federal hydroelectric dams and provide low-cost electricity to tens of millions of Americans in the West and South.

"People know their local electricity supplier because that's who they pay every month," said Bob Harris, Energy Office Director. "Many do not know where the utility gets the electricity the customer uses. Few Nebraskans know that Western is a critical component of the state's electricity suppliers."

In Nebraska, Western Area Power Administration, based in Colorado, supplies about 15 percent of the state's electric needs every year. In 1993, three Nebraska suppliers, Tri-State Generation and Transmission and Nebraska and Omaha Public Power Districts ranked second, eighth and nineteenth, respectively, out of Western's top 25 customers. Tri-State provides electricity to rural electric systems in Wyoming and Colorado as well as Nebraska.

According to Western, 46 municipal electric systems and eight state agencies receive the low-cost federal hydropower in addition to the three regional utility districts.



Letter from President Clinton to Governor Ben Nelson

Local Impact Looms Large

Some local and regional utilities have estimated the cost of replacing the federal hydropower and how that might affect the rates their customers pay:

- Grand Island-based **Southern Public Power District** serves eight counties and is one of the state's largest electrical suppliers for irrigators. The utility estimated it could spend \$1.095 million to replace the power, resulting in a 13.5 percent increase to its customers.
- The village of **Arnold** in Custer County could see its utility rates rise from \$82,506 to an estimated \$231,920 — nearly tripling — since the town receives 80 percent of its electricity from Western.

Continued on page 6

- **Broken Bow**, also in Custer County, has speculated their ratepayers could experience a 15 percent rate increase.
- According to the *Scottsbluff Star Herald*, **Gering** may be one of the more severely impacted cities if the sale goes ahead. The town pays only 1.1 cents per kilowatt hour for the power it now receives. Costs could rise from \$570,000 to \$1.1 million annually, nearly doubling.

Not only would utility rates rise, but the utility currently transfers surplus revenues totaling \$1 million annually to the city to pay for services such as police and fire protection, ambulance services, the library, swimming pool, cemetery and streets and parks. That \$1 million revenue transfer could be reduced or even eliminated, further impacting its residents.
- **Red Cloud** has estimated that its rates would rise by \$120,000, an increase of 180 percent.
- An estimated 15 percent of **Hastings** power is supplied by the federal agency and if market-based rates were imposed, the city could see rates to its customers increase by \$1.2 million each year. Currently, it pays about \$660,000 for the power from Western.
- **Lincoln** receives 17 percent of its electricity from Western and currently pays nearly \$2 million annually. Lincoln Electric System personnel have estimated that utility rates could rise by four to six percent or \$4-\$6 million if the sale proceeds.

“Even though the cry at all levels of government these days seems to be private enterprise can do things a lot cheaper than government,” Bob Jacobsen, Broken Bow utility manager, “it wouldn’t be the case in this instance.”

The Double Whammy

If the sale occurs, the impact will be felt, in one way or

Selling Power Administrations Would Cost Electricity Users

“...the other proposal Clinton has would have taxpayers sinking in quicksand. He proposes to sell the Western Area Power Administration and three similar agencies that provide low cost power generated at federal dams.

“We hope President Clinton rethinks this idea to sell the power agencies. It’s an ill-advised proposal that will serve only as a stop-gap method of reducing the federal budget’s red ink and be costly to taxpayers.”

Editorial
Holdrege Citizen
February 13, 1995

another, by all Nebraskans, including state government and the university. NMPP estimated utility costs to state government, the university and state college system could increase from \$1.9 million annually to \$3.5 million.

Decisionmakers on city councils, school boards and throughout government would likely not only have to adopt higher utility rates, but face rising utility costs resulting in service reductions or revenue increases. The state’s low commercial and industrial electric rates could also face increases.

For the sale of the power administrations to occur, both houses of Congress and the President would need to approve of the action. Sale of these federal agencies will likely be a part of 1996 federal budget considerations which begin in both houses of Congress in May. ■

Did You Know?

The Powerful Facts About Irrigation

According to the latest Census of Agriculture (1987), Nebraska has more irrigated acres than any other state — 5.26 million. California ranks second with 5.15 million, followed by Texas with 3.83 million, Arkansas with 2.74 million and Kansas with 2.6 million acres.

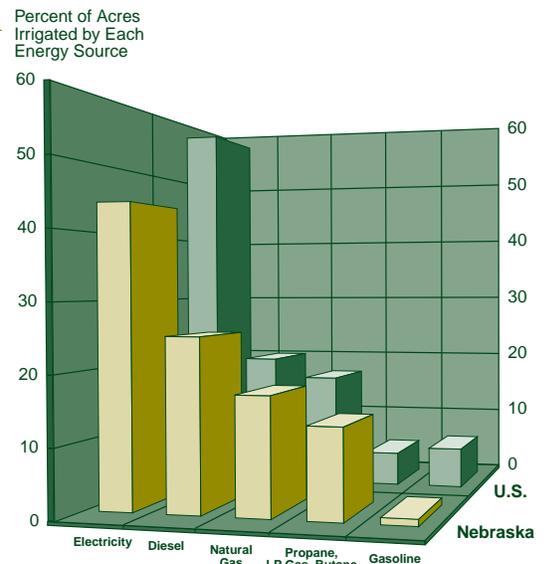
The power for the irrigation pumps comes from five different sources — electricity, diesel fuel, natural gas, propane and gasoline.

Nebraskans’ top choice for power source is electricity, used on 43 percent of the acres. An estimated one-quarter of the irrigated acres use diesel to power the

pumps. Seventeen percent of the acres are irrigated with pumps using natural gas, followed by 13 percent using propane and about one percent using gasoline.

Nationally, the fuel use order is identical to Nebraska’s, but electricity maintains more of a dominance over the other fuels. Fifty-seven percent of all irrigated acres in the nation use electricity to power the pumps. One-fifth of the acres are irrigated using diesel fuel, followed by 17 percent using natural gas. Only five percent of the acres are irrigated with propane and less than one percent with gasoline. ■

Energy Sources for Irrigation in Nebraska and the United States



Source: Census of Agriculture 1987

...And Just What Do Nebraskans Know About Alternate Fuels?



85% Ethanol



Natural Gas

When it comes to alternatives to gasoline, Nebraskans are very aware of ethanol and electricity, but biodiesel and compressed natural gas leave them scratching their heads.

Those were the findings of a survey conducted in late 1993 about Nebraskans' attitudes and knowledge of six different alternate fuels.

More than 60 percent of those surveyed had no knowledge of biodiesel. The fuel is made from the oil portion of processed soybeans or other renewable sources and blended with petroleum-based diesel fuel. Currently, two buses in Lincoln's transit system are using biodiesel.

Compressed natural gas as an alternative to gasoline fared only marginally better—more than 55 percent of Nebraskans had no knowledge of its use. Methanol, which is primarily produced from natural gas, was unknown by 40 percent of the respondents.

The three alternate fuel types recognized by Nebraskans in the survey were ethanol, electricity and propane—more than 90 percent, nearly 90 percent and almost 70 percent, respectively.

The survey of 936 Nebraskans was conducted as part of the University of Nebraska's Bureau of Sociological Research's annual survey.



Propane



Biofuel

Natural Gas in South and West, Ethanol in Midwest and Propane Everywhere... Just Where Are Those Alternate Fuel Vehicles?

A picture of the number and types of alternate fuel vehicles in the Midwest is becoming clearer as a result of a federal regional inventory.

According to an Energy Information Administration report released early this year, a Midwestern group of 12 states including Nebraska had one-quarter of the more than 306,000 alternate fuel vehicles in the nation in 1993.

By the end of this year, alternate fuel vehicles in the Midwest are expected to number nearly 400,000, a 31 percent increase.

Propane Lead Shrinks

In 1993, nine out of every ten alternate fuel vehicles in the region, as well as the nation, was propane powered. However, by this year, propane's dominance had declined by ten percent. Compressed natural gas cars and trucks increased by nearly nine percent in the same time period. Minor increases were also registered for vehicles fueled by liquefied natural gas, 85 percent methanol, 85 percent ethanol and electricity.

Nationally, compressed natural gas vehicles are concentrated in the West and South with primary concentrations in California and Texas. Only one of every twenty 85 percent ethanol cars is located outside the Midwest. Electric vehicles also predominate in the West.

Nearly one of every five alternate fuel vehicles is operated by government—local, state or federal. This share is expected to grow faster than privately-owned vehicles.

A State First...

Where Do You Get Propane for Your Car in Callaway?

For alternate fuel users and trivia buffs, Nebraska's first map listing all known alternate fueling stations is now available. The map lists filling stations selling natural gas,



propane, 85 and 95 percent ethanol and biodiesel.

Stations in more than 90 towns can fill your tank with propane. If you are traveling on natural gas, there are fill-up options in ten towns. Some stations listed may not allow sales to the general public or may require that arrangements be made in advance.

Filling station addresses, phone numbers, hours of operation, and features such as repair service and credit card operation are also identified.

The map is patterned after the map produced by the state and also includes key highways between fueling stations, distance between cities table, radio stations and rules of the road.

For a free copy of the alternate fuel map, contact **Lois Jean Tush** in the Energy Office.

The states in the Midwest region include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Under the *Energy Policy Act* of 1992, the federal government reports annually on alternate fuel vehicle inventories. Currently, no records are maintained on alternate fuel vehicles in Nebraska.

Frequently Asked Questions... 6% Dollar and Energy Saving Loans

The *Nebraska Energy Quarterly* features questions asked about 6% Dollar and Energy Saving Loans. Loan forms may be obtained from participating lenders or the Energy Office.

My house has a screened porch and I would like to enclose it and add windows and a heating system. Can I finance this improvement with a loan?

Generally, no; but in certain situations, yes. Typical screened porches do not have windows or adequate supporting walls. As a result, the proposed modifications to the porch would be classified as "new construction" and not financeable. If the existing porch has 2 x 4 stud walls with screened windows, a loan may be available to add insulation

to the floor, walls and ceiling. Please contact Joel or Jody for specific improvements which may be financed.

Why is utility information required?

To assess the program's effectiveness, the Energy Office selects a few improvements for an energy savings analysis. To perform the analysis, utilities must supply energy use information. Having a borrower's account numbers makes providing this information easier for the

utilities.

Previous energy studies have shown that replacing the average residential natural gas furnace results in annual

savings of \$83. Replacing a central air conditioner achieved a yearly savings of \$64.

Effective February 1, the interest rate charged for Dollar and Energy Saving Loans increased from five to six percent annually. This is the first change in interest rates since the loans became available in 1990.

The minimum monthly loan payment for all improvements, except appliances, was also increased from \$25 to \$50. For replacement appliances, the minimum monthly payment increased from \$15 to \$25.

February 5, 1817

Baltimore, Maryland, became the first city in the United States to establish a gas company. Gas Light Company of Baltimore was organized to provide coal gas for lighting city streets.

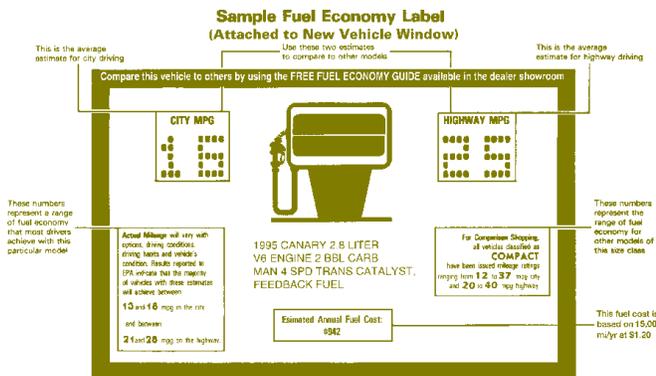
Just four years earlier, on March 18, David Melville received a patent for his apparatus for making coal gas which was primarily used for street lighting.

Free 1995 Fuel Economy Guides

Free copies of the U.S. Department of Energy's Fuel Economy Guide for 1995 Model Vehicles are now available.

The *Guide* can be used as an aid to consumers considering the purchase of a new vehicle. The estimates of miles per gallon listed for each new vehicle have been provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

To secure a copy, contact **Jerry Loos** in the Energy Office.



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

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Lincoln, NE
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