

# Winter Fuels Report

**Week Ending:  
October 5, 1990**

**Energy Information Administration**  
Office of Oil and Gas  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585

*MS* **MASTER**

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# Preface

The *Winter Fuels Report* is intended to provide concise, timely information to the industry, the press, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments on the following topics:

- distillate fuel oil net production, imports and stocks for all PADD's and product supplied on a U.S. level;
- propane net production, imports and stocks for Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III;
- natural gas supply and disposition and underground storage, for the United States and consumption for all PADD's;
- residential and wholesale pricing data for propane and heating oil for those States participating in the joint Energy Information Administration (EIA)/State Heating Oil and Propane Program;
- crude oil and petroleum price comparisons for the United States and selected cities; and
- U.S. total heating degree-days by city.

The distillate fuel oil and propane supply data are collected and published weekly. The data are based on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. for the preceding Friday. Weekly data for distillate fuel oil are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Monthly data for distillate fuel oil and propane are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

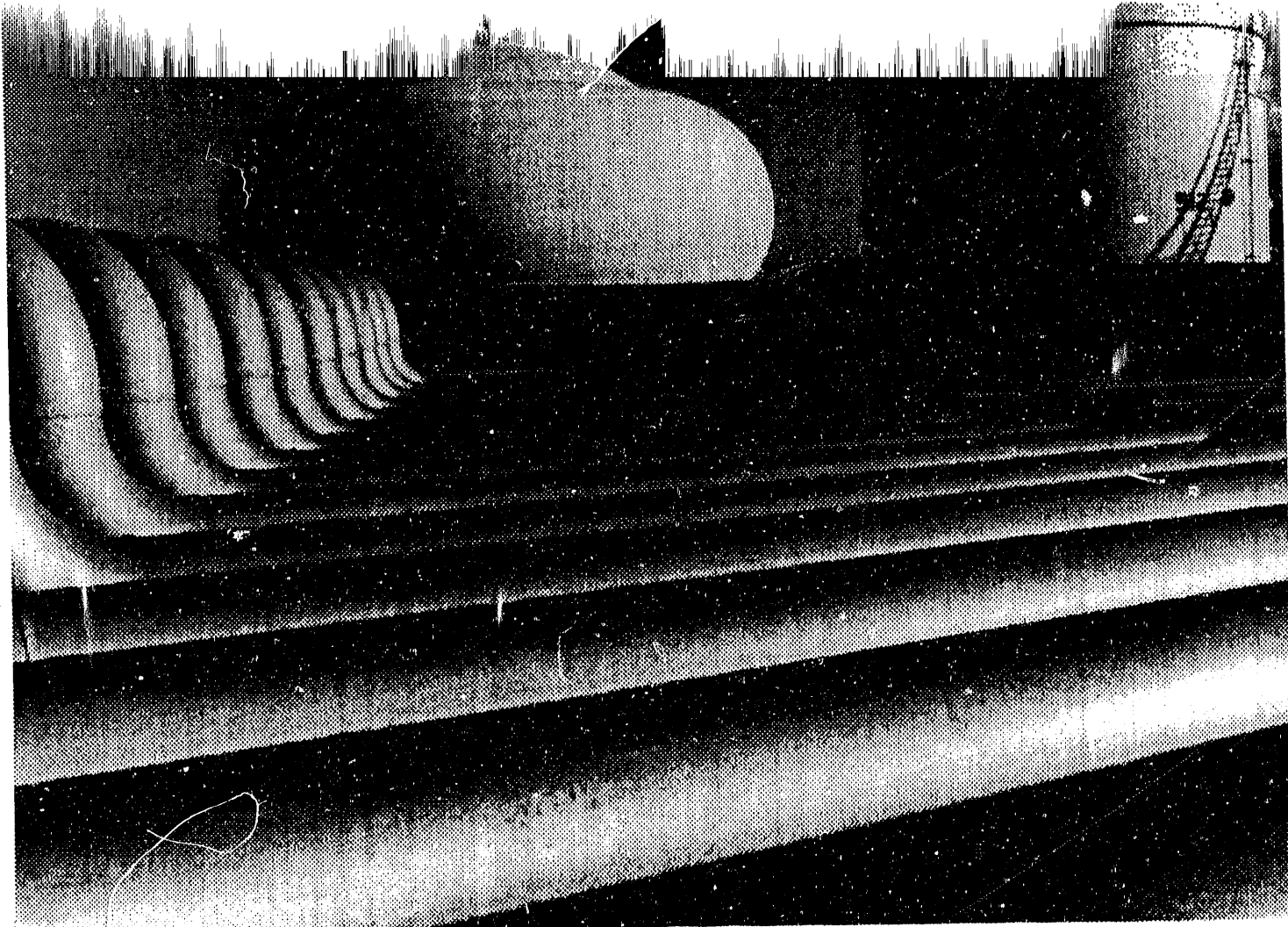
The residential pricing information is collected by the EIA and the State Energy Offices on a semimonthly basis for the EIA/State Heating Oil and Propane Program. The wholesale price comparison data are collected daily and will be published weekly. Residential heating fuel prices are derived from price quotes for home delivery of No.2 fuel oil and propane. As such, they reflect prices in effect on the dates shown. Wholesale heating oil and propane prices are estimates using a sample of terminal quotes to represent average State prices on the dates given. The Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc., defines these prices to be "prices f.o.b. terminal, excluding taxes, discounts, and hauling allowances." Wholesale prices for 1989 and 1990 are taken from terminal postings as published in the publication, *U.S. Oil Week*. The crude oil and petroleum product prices are from various industries sources as referenced on each table.

The natural gas data are collected and published monthly in the *Natural Gas Monthly*.

This report will be published weekly by the EIA starting the first week in October 1990 and will continue until the first week in April 1991. The data will also be available electronically after 5:00 p.m. on Thursday during the heating season through the EIA Electronic Publication System (EPUB). See page ii for details.

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*Liquefied petroleum gases are stored in pressurized tanks while other products are stored in conventional tanks.*

# Highlights

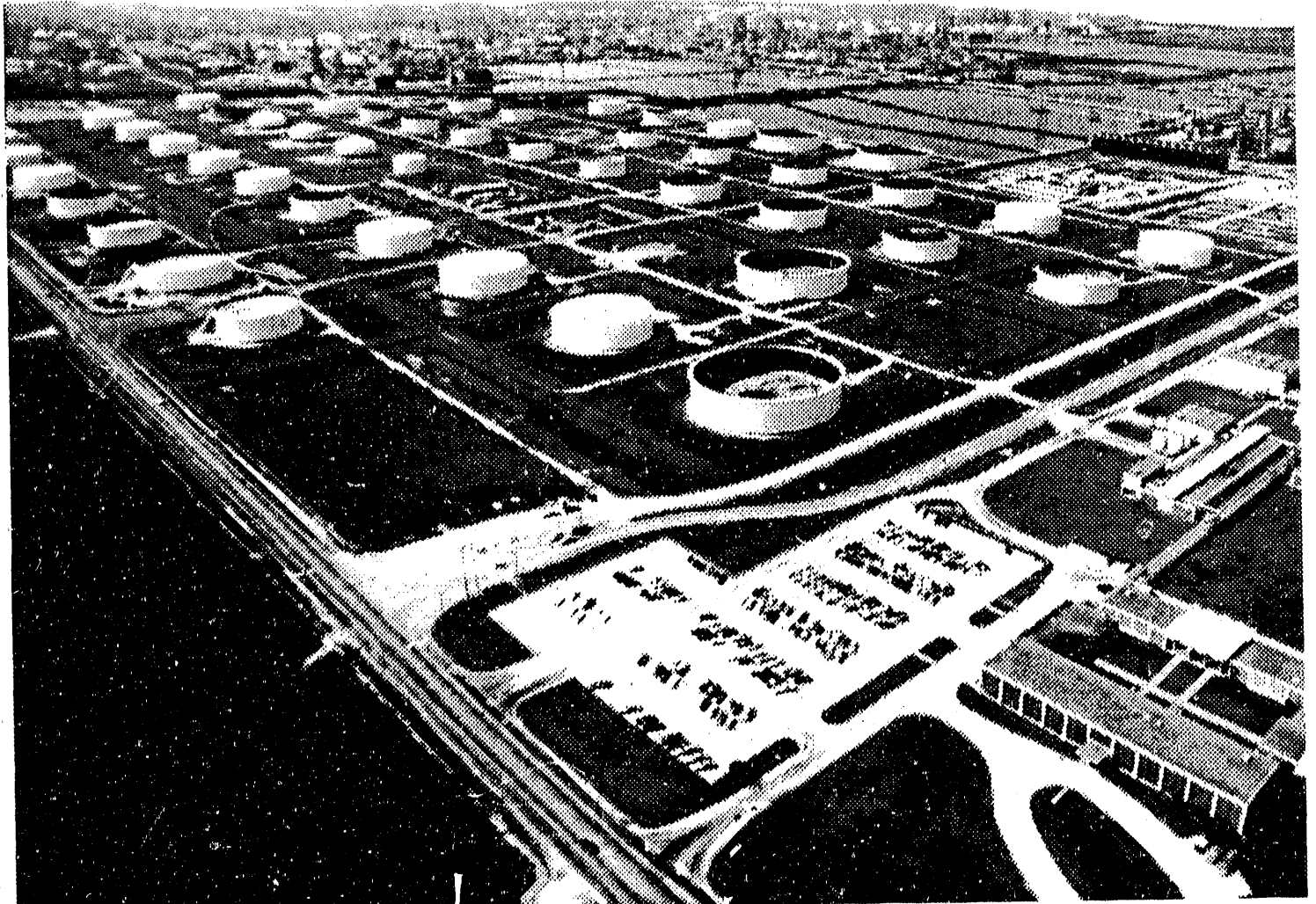
**Table H1. Propane Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD Districts	August 1989	September 1989	August 1990	Week Ending	
				9/28/90	10/05/90
East Coast (PADD I)	4,823	4,949	<sup>E</sup> 3,305	<sup>E</sup> 3,591	<sup>E</sup> 3,691
Midwest (PADD II)	20,514	19,596	<sup>E</sup> 20,942	<sup>E</sup> 22,055	<sup>E</sup> 21,581
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	33,629	33,025	<sup>E</sup> 27,921	<sup>E</sup> 29,013	<sup>E</sup> 30,645
<b>Total (PADD I-III)</b>	<b>58,966</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>52,168</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>54,659</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>55,917</b>

E= Estimated data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

# Distillate Fuel Oil



*Overall view of a typical bulk terminal facility.*



**Table 1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total U.S.</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	3,008	2,666	2,705	2,865	2,935	2,891	2,783	2,847	2,777	2,826	2,908	3,067
1989	2,974	2,797	2,713	2,789	2,750	2,809	2,848	2,907	2,952	2,906	3,063	3,266
1990	3,136	2,753	2,655	2,802	2,873	2,995	3,006					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	2,943	3,111	3,081	3,111	3,046	2,974	3,003	2,915	2,908	2,893		
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	424	383	247	210	253	222	222	279	307	336	327	409
1989	346	331	439	301	290	233	334	254	249	261	307	324
1990	501	357	280	308	207	257	229					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	313	208	323	248	288	233	329	184	264	139		
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	128.1	110.3	89.8	95.0	104.9	110.4	120.0	125.7	131.5	128.2	128.8	123.5
1989	120.6	107.6	96.7	98.5	99.6	99.6	115.0	116.3	123.2	121.7	119.8	105.7
1990	117.9	112.2	99.7	99.5	102.8	109.4	125.3					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	122.1	123.0	124.9	126.3	129.7	134.4	136.0	138.0	136.9	134.0		
<b>Product Supplied</b>												
1988	3,558	3,557	3,539	2,864	2,795	2,854	2,640	2,873	2,821	3,218	3,183	3,560
1989	3,303	3,427	3,428	2,975	2,954	3,002	2,596	2,966	2,889	3,127	3,311	3,914
1990	3,177	3,250	3,265	3,059	2,897	2,949	2,693					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	3,224	3,122	3,051	3,075	2,765	2,451	3,029	2,728	3,297	3,415		
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	346	330	303	284	315	331	327	350	359	331	332	391
1989	401	344	321	284	309	338	368	385	370	387	389	448
1990	423	370	313	313	317	343	385					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	422	393	381	331	339	313	445	398	354	365		
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	48.1	44.4	33.0	30.0	34.9	37.4	44.7	52.3	57.0	56.7	54.6	49.2
1989	46.6	37.2	33.3	33.2	33.1	35.7	44.6	48.4	50.2	51.7	49.7	35.1
1990	44.3	39.5	30.9	30.0	33.6	40.1	51.7					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	51.2	53.4	54.5	54.1	56.1	58.4	60.7	63.2	63.8	62.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States(Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>New England (PADD IX)</b>												
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	8.8	8.2	6.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	7.3	10.6	11.7	11.5	9.8	7.1
1989	8.6	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	8.2	8.8	9.2	9.4	7.7	4.4
1990	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.0	8.8					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.8	11.3	10.7		
<b>Central Atlantic (PADD IY)</b>												
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	26.5	23.6	16.7	14.6	17.0	20.1	23.8	28.9	33.5	32.6	30.7	28.2
1989	23.9	20.3	17.4	18.2	18.0	21.0	24.3	28.6	28.4	30.0	28.4	19.4
1990	26.2	22.2	16.3	15.3	17.1	22.4	30.1					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	30.5	32.8	34.2	33.8	34.8	36.0	38.3	40.5	39.2	39.0		
<b>Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)</b>												
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	12.9	12.7	9.8	10.7	13.0	12.0	13.5	12.8	11.8	12.5	14.1	13.9
1989	14.0	11.2	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.0	11.0	12.6	12.3	13.6	11.4
1990	12.7	12.6	10.6	10.8	12.2	12.6	12.7					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.4	11.5	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1		
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	672	622	617	690	698	684	638	669	665	679	685	733
1989	713	687	661	658	625	677	662	670	698	650	710	797
1990	735	659	637	701	725	751	757					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	689	724	725	714	739	735	664	663	765	713		
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	34.4	29.8	23.3	26.6	28.9	29.7	30.6	31.0	30.5	28.7	29.2	31.3
1989	32.7	31.3	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.0	28.8	29.0	31.1	28.7	28.9	30.7
1990	33.2	32.6	30.1	28.4	29.9	30.0	31.6					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	30.9	30.3	31.1	30.6	31.5	32.6	32.3	32.3	30.9	30.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

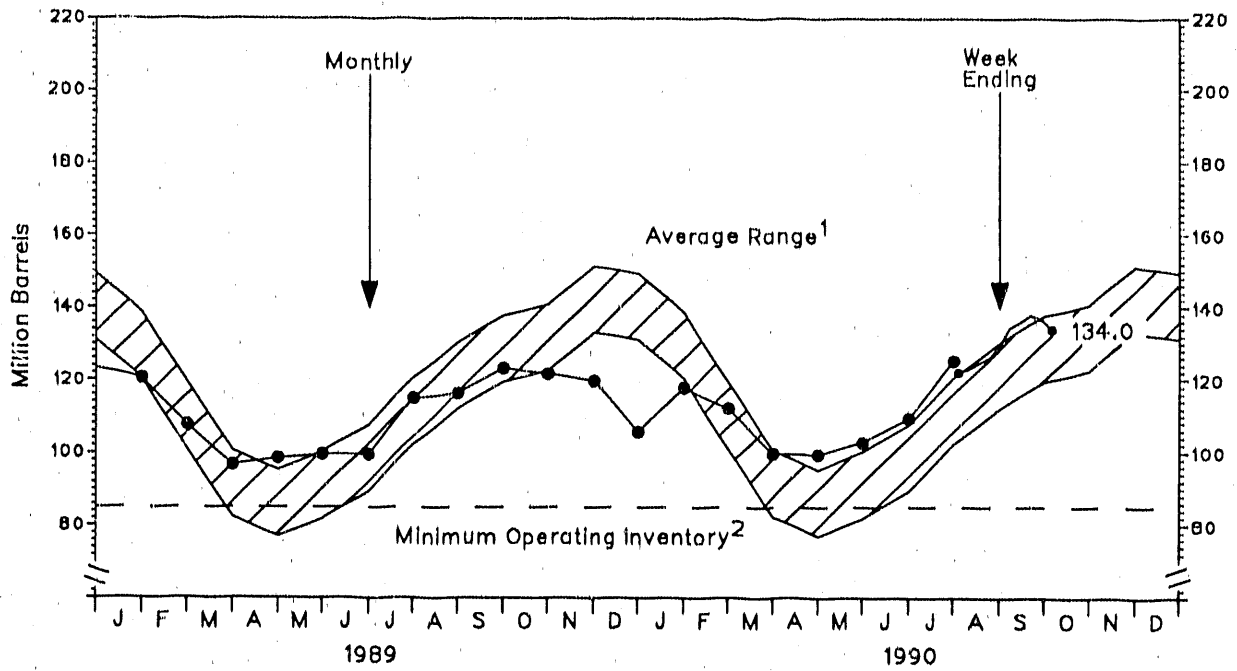
District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Gulf Coast (PADD III)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	1,475	1,232	1,251	1,332	1,325	1,297	1,271	1,279	1,183	1,280	1,319	1,391
1989	1,324	1,257	1,240	1,291	1,268	1,227	1,227	1,278	1,309	1,305	1,401	1,444
1990	1,442	1,170	1,157	1,248	1,254	1,376	1,314					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	1,275	1,363	1,350	1,435	1,331	1,320	1,280	1,253	1,211	1,229		
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	31.7	23.1	21.8	24.7	25.4	27.3	29.2	28.5	28.9	28.8	29.9	28.2
1989	27.7	26.2	22.8	23.9	25.3	23.9	27.7	26.1	28.5	27.6	27.0	25.0
1990	25.8	24.8	23.6	25.5	24.0	24.9	28.5					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	27.5	26.8	27.3	29.0	28.5	29.2	29.5	29.1	28.8	27.5		
<b>Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	108	104	114	120	130	132	120	125	124	111	121	117
1989	111	105	113	122	123	116	127	130	139	127	130	126
1990	112	124	116	122	132	129	136					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	123	132	138	133	126	133	139	129	123	127		
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
1989	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.3
1990	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3		
<b>West Coast (PADD V)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	407	377	419	439	466	449	427	425	446	424	451	436
1989	426	406	378	434	424	451	465	444	436	436	433	452
1990	425	431	432	419	446	396	414					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	435	500	488	498	512	473	475	472	455	459		
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	10.6	9.7	9.5	11.3	12.8	12.7	12.3	10.9	12.3	11.6	12.4	12.0
1989	10.8	10.3	11.1	11.7	11.2	10.6	11.3	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.6
1990	11.5	12.2	12.3	11.9	12.4	11.3	10.4					
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	08/03	08/10	08/17	08/24	08/31	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05		
	9.6	9.9	9.6	10.4	11.1	11.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.8		

<sup>a</sup> Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Sum of PADD's IX, IY, and IZ may not equal PADD I because of independent estimation.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly and Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting Systems.

Figure 1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

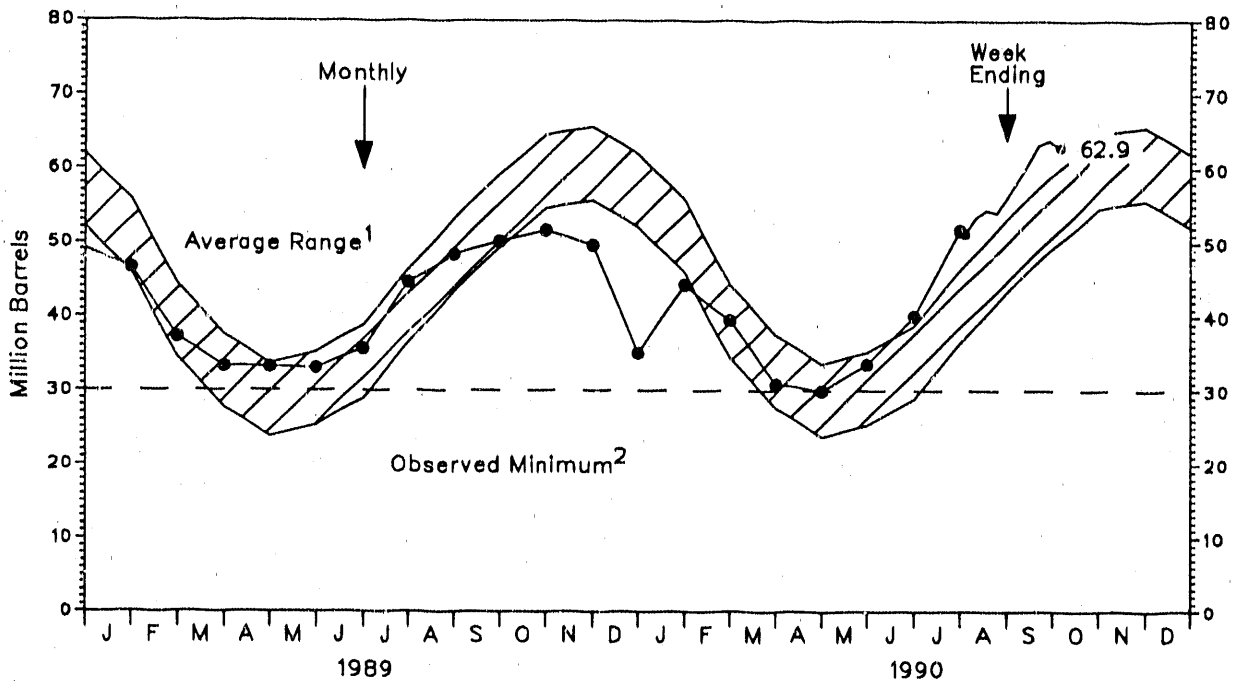


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 2. PADD I (East Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

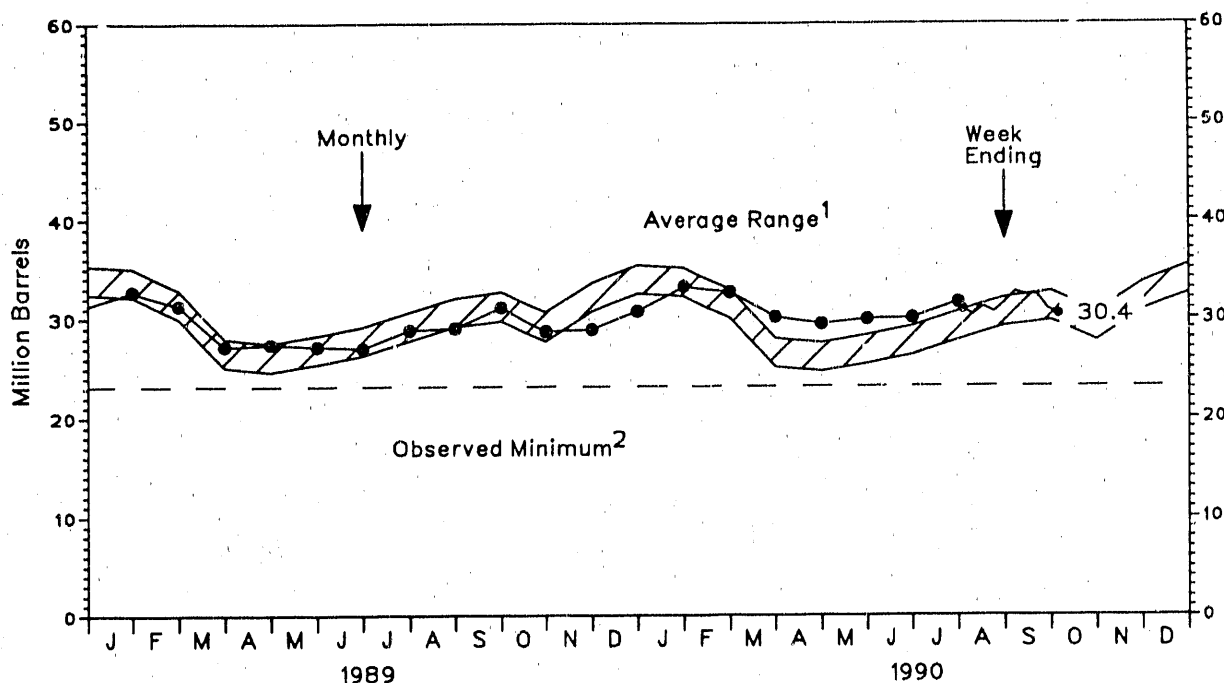


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 30.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1988.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

**Figure 3. PADD II (Midwest) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks**

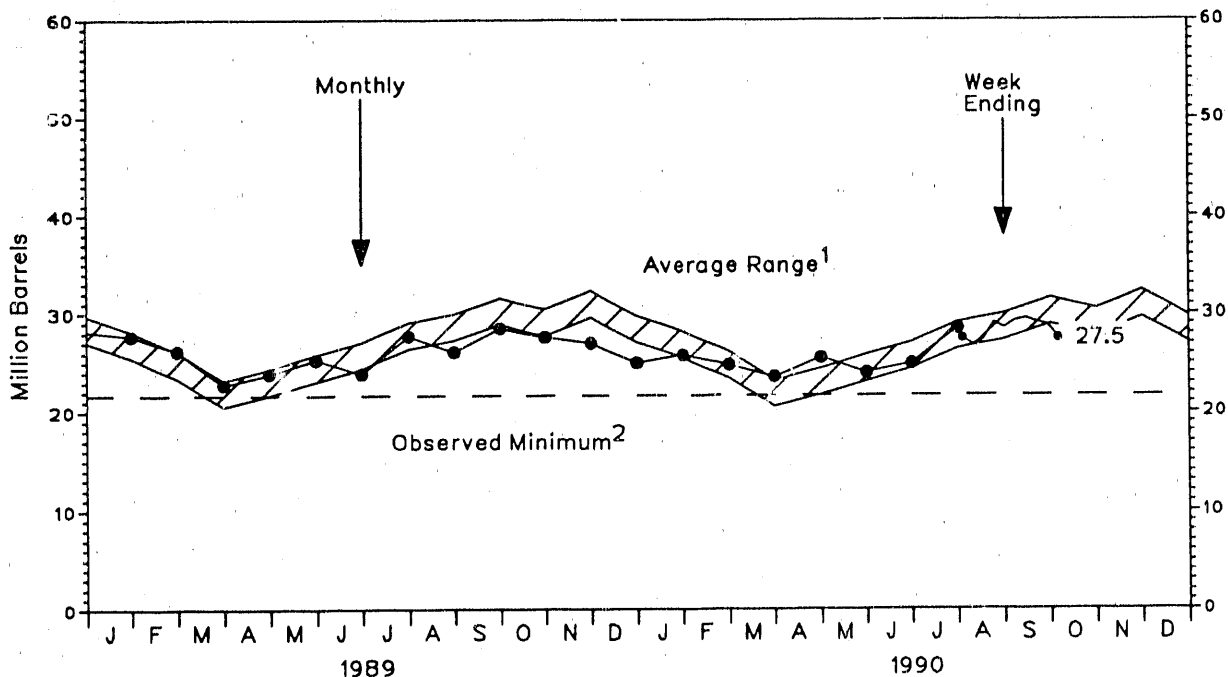


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 23.3 million barrels, occurring in March 1988.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

**Figure 4. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks**

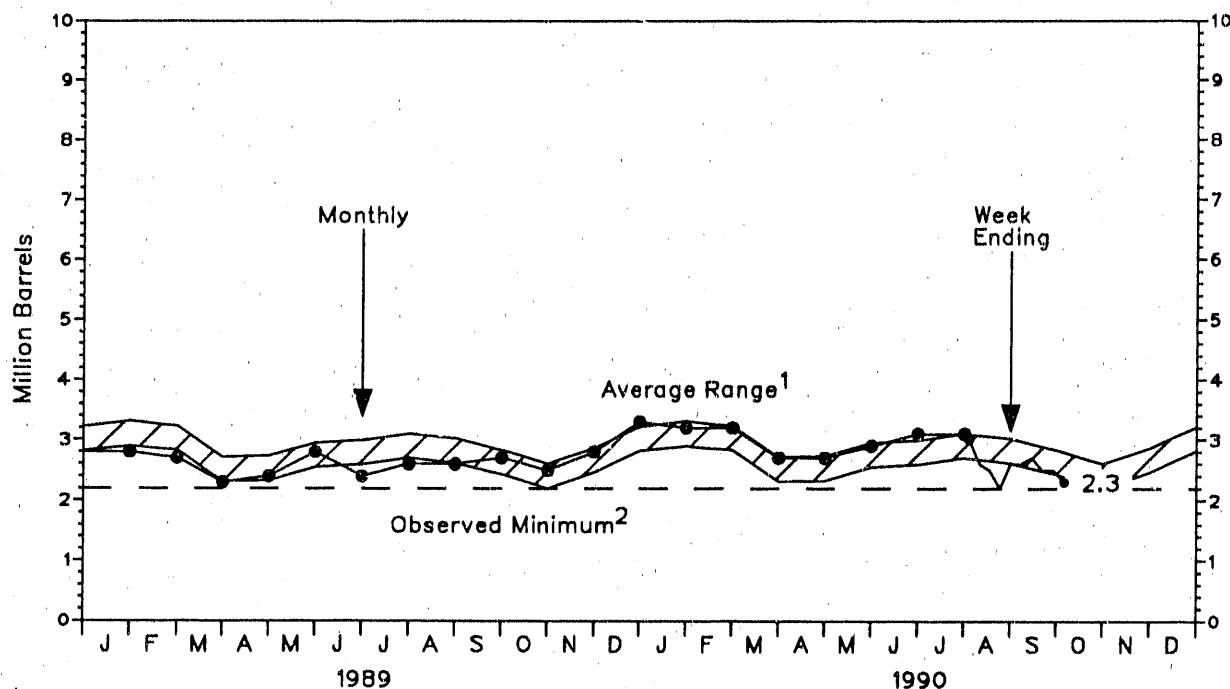


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1988.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5. PADD IV (Rocky Mountain) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

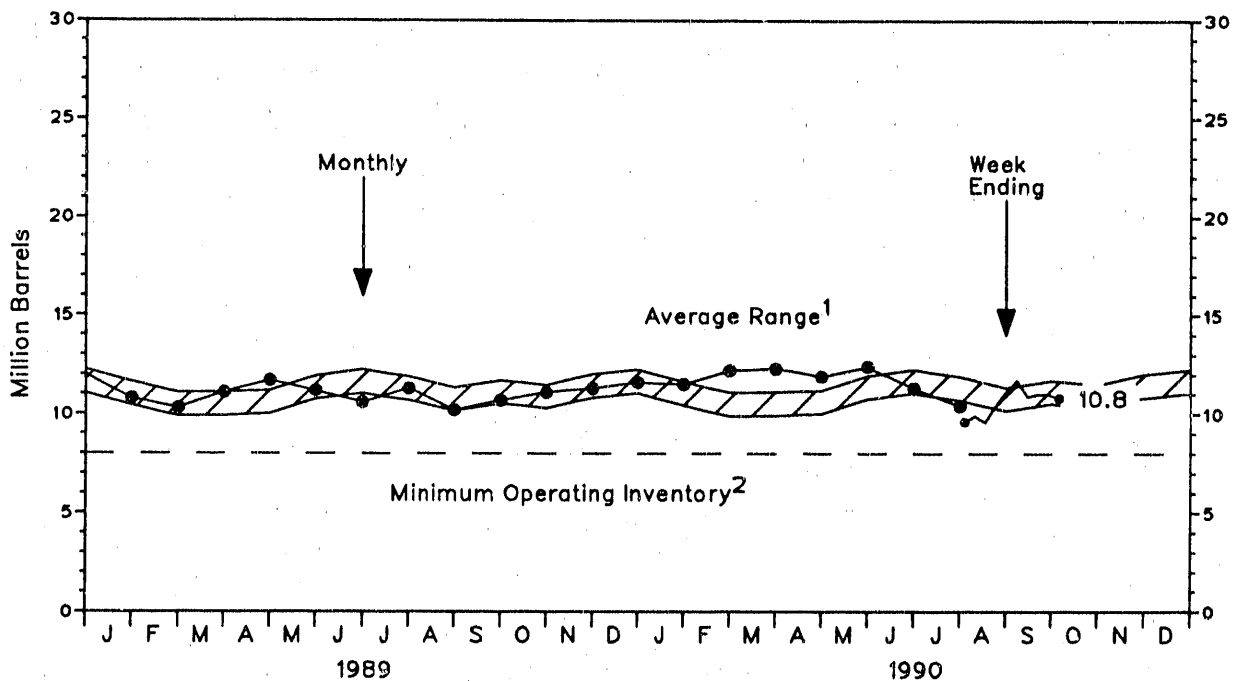


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 2.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1989.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6. PADD V (West Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



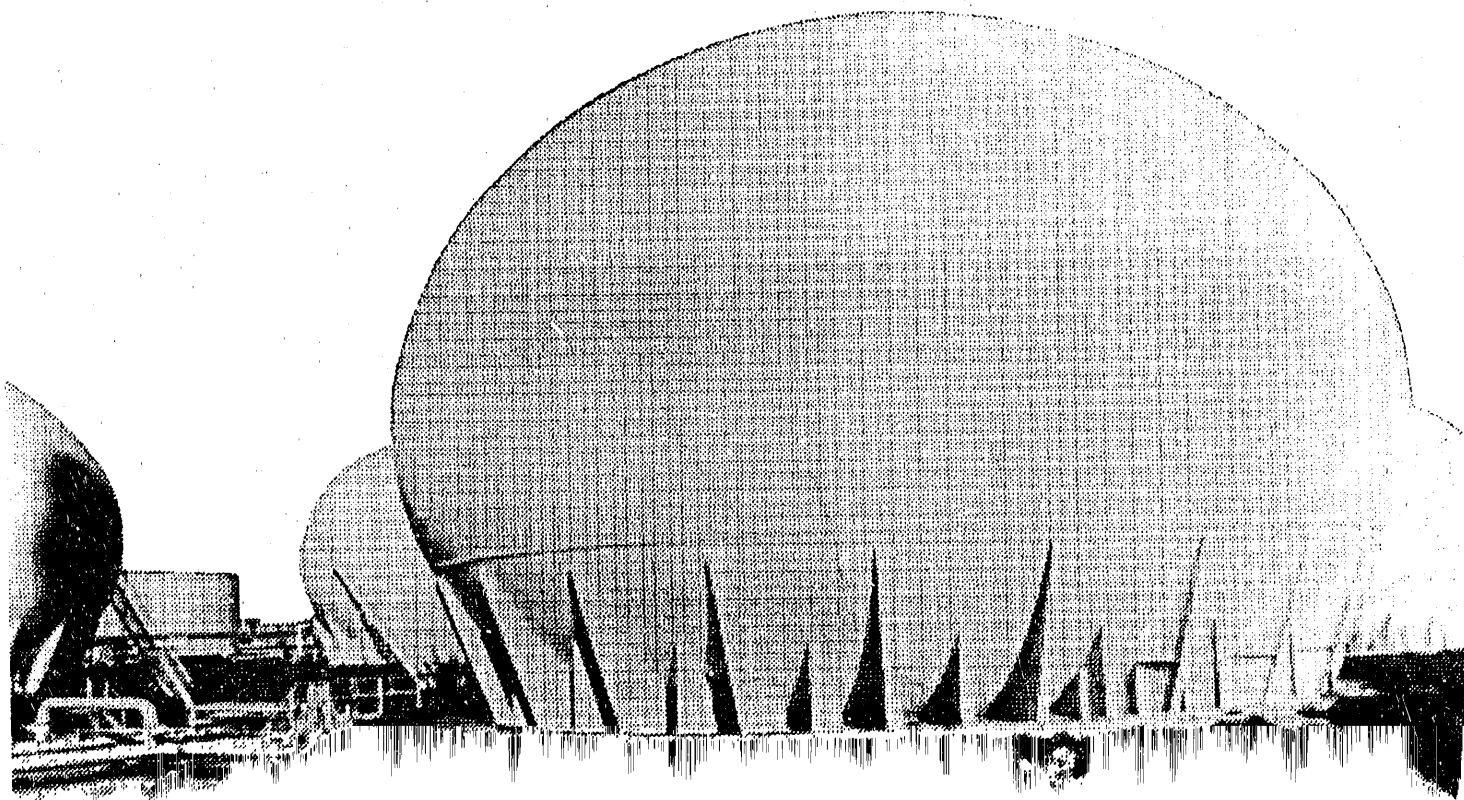
<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimates this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 8 million barrels.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

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# Propane



**Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Propane<sup>b</sup> by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total U.S. Production</b>												
1988	858	862	857	863	860	832	859	870	861	885	878	877
1989	909	862	887	895	887	858	871	847	845	826	847	814
1990	874	914	880	862	848	835	859	NA				
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	126	138	89	88	79	77	126	120	107	104	112	106
1989	154	140	101	93	80	105	106	106	107	109	108	122
1990	172	147	117	115	135	100	90	NA				
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	36.7	31.1	30.0	38.3	46.0	52.2	58.7	63.6	63.1	61.8	59.2	50.4
1989	45.1	36.4	32.3	36.7	43.9	49.6	56.5	60.4	59.0	53.9	48.2	31.5
1990	33.0	32.2	31.1	31.7	35.6	44.0	48.9	NA				
<b>East Coast (PADD I) Production</b>												
1988	55	58	57	47	46	50	54	54	57	57	57	56
1989	60	60	55	54	46	49	52	53	56	53	53	51
1990	59	55	44	46	39	36	40	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E53	E59							
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	22	48	24	19	18	5	28	17	19	13	29	29
1989	41	37	22	19	16	19	21	4	17	9	23	12
1990	64	49	40	28	31	25	20	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E4	E3							
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	3.8
1989	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	1.8
1990	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	E3.3				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E3.6	E3.7							

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Propane<sup>b</sup> by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>New England (PADD 1X)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>0</sub>	E <sub>0</sub>							
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	16	30	16	15	8	2	25	9	11	8	22	25
1989	27	27	17	15	8	17	14	1	10	5	18	6
1990	42	22	35	21	20	21	1	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>**</sub>	E <sub>0</sub>							
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
1989	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	*
1990	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>c 2</sub>	E <sub>0.2</sub>							
<b>Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	45	46	45	35	34	39	43	42	44	46	47	44
1989	46	46	42	41	36	40	41	40	43	39	40	39
1990	46	42	32	34	28	29	34	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>46</sub>	E <sub>53</sub>							
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	5	10	7	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
1989	9	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6
1990	10	23	4	7	5	4	19	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>							
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.4
1989	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.6	0.9
1990	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	NA				
<b>Week Ending 1990</b>												
	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>2.4</sub>	E <sub>2.5</sub>							

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Propane<sup>b</sup> by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	10	13	14	13	13	11	12	13	14	12	14	14
1989	14	14	13	14	9	9	12	12	13	14	13	12
1990	13	13	13	12	11	7	7	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>8</sub>							
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	5	5	0	3	0	0	0	5	5	3	0	0
1989	4	4	0	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
1990	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>0</sub>	E <sub>0</sub>							
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
1989	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.9
1990	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>0.9</sub>	E <sub>1.0</sub>							
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	192	202	205	204	210	190	195	199	194	192	200	206
1989	214	205	200	204	200	203	202	194	191	179	193	197
1990	214	217	208	201	200	193	206	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>180</sub>	E <sub>186</sub>							
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	80	78	52	48	42	60	37	53	68	53	76	53
1989	103	84	70	60	49	68	43	55	62	73	75	86
1990	80	76	46	54	62	39	35	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>31</sub>	E <sub>29</sub>							
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	14.1	11.4	10.9	13.3	15.8	18.0	20.4	22.9	22.9	21.4	21.1	17.4
1989	15.4	10.6	9.1	11.5	14.1	16.6	19.5	20.5	19.6	16.8	14.8	9.5
1990	11.4	10.6	10.7	11.4	13.6	16.1	18.0	E <sub>20.9</sub>				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07	09/14	09/21	09/28	10/05							
	NA	NA	NA	E <sub>22.1</sub>	E <sub>21.6</sub>							

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production<sup>a</sup>, Imports, and Stocks of Propane<sup>b</sup> by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Gulf Coast (PADD III)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1988	512	503	501	518	512	496	513	520	512	533	522	508
1989	532	503	538	545	545	518	523	509	507	500	505	468
1990	497	537	527	521	520	520	526	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07 NA	09/14 NA	09/21 NA	09/28 E <sup>516</sup>	10/05 E <sup>545</sup>							
<b>Imports</b>												
1988	10	0	5	16	13	6	57	46	15	30	0	11
1989	**	8	0	8	11	13	38	43	20	21	5	13
1990	19	17	18	29	38	32	32	NA				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07 NA	09/14 NA	09/21 NA	09/28 E <sup>0</sup>	10/05 E <sup>3</sup>							
<b>Stocks (Million Barrels)</b>												
1988	19.2	16.4	16.3	21.0	26.5	30.4	33.5	34.8	33.8	34.0	31.8	28.0
1989	25.1	22.3	20.2	21.7	25.7	27.9	30.8	33.6	33.0	30.8	27.3	19.1
1990	18.3	18.2	17.1	16.7	18.0	23.6	26.4	E <sup>27.9</sup>				
<b>Week Ending</b>												
1990	09/07 NA	09/14 NA	09/21 NA	09/28 E <sup>29.0</sup>	10/05 E <sup>30.6</sup>							

<sup>a</sup> Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

<sup>b</sup> Includes propylene.

R=Revised data. E=Estimated data.

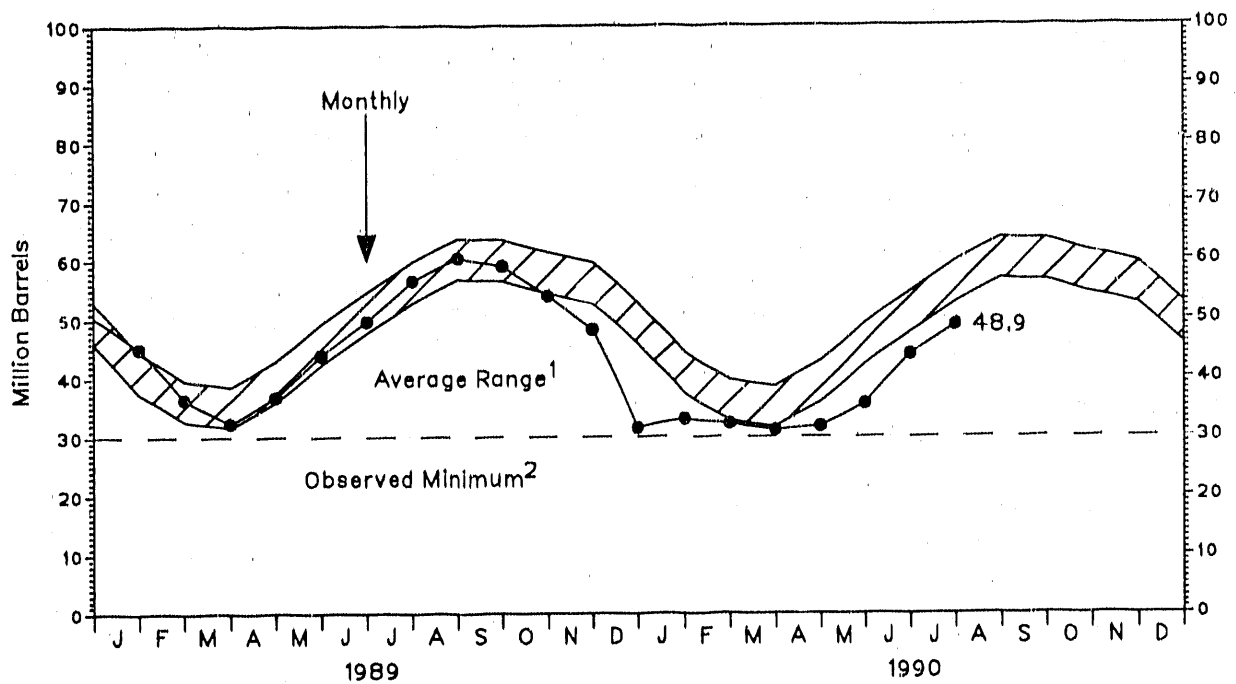
\* Less than 50,000 barrels. \*\* Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not available.

Note: This table presents weekly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADD's I, II, and III.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

**Figure 7. U.S. Propane Stocks**

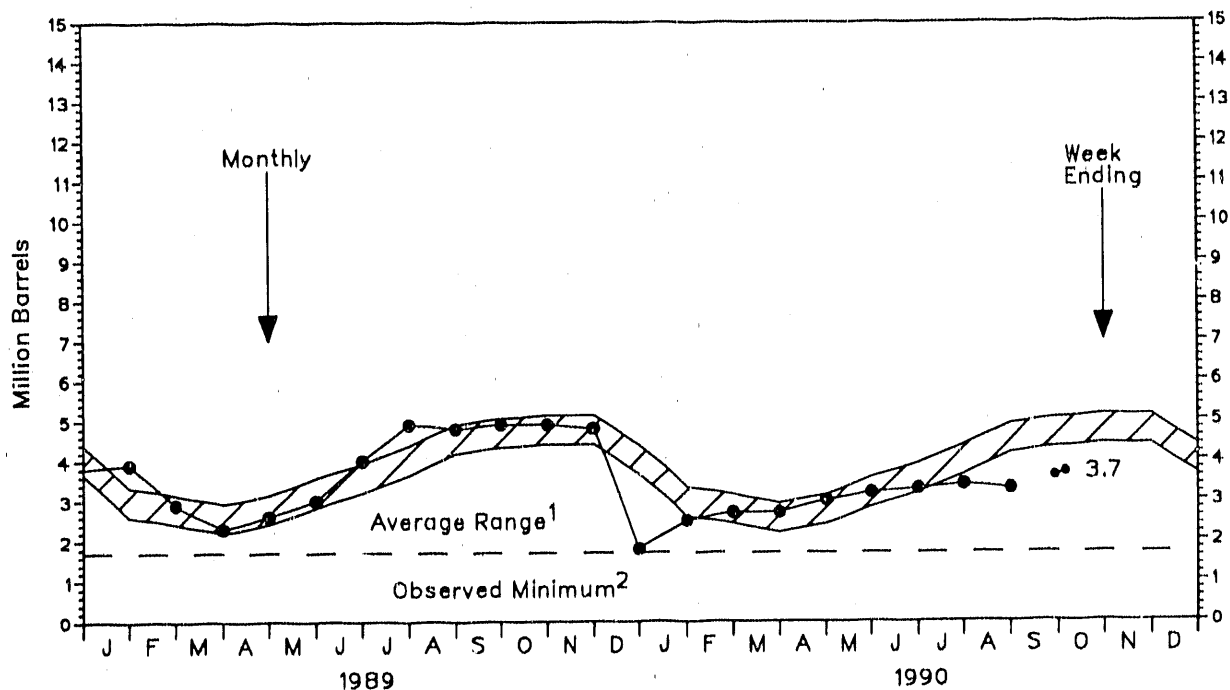


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 30.0 million barrels, occurring in March 1988.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

**Figure 8. PADD I (East Coast) Propane Stocks**



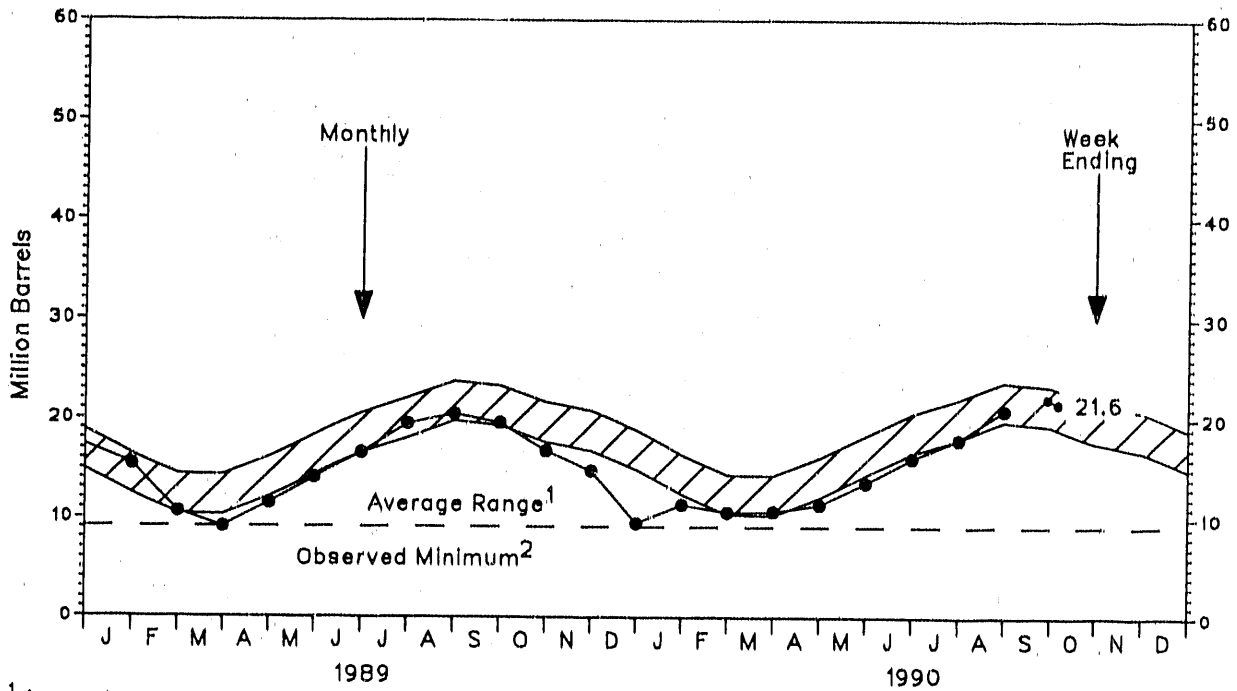
<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 1.8 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

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**Figure 9. PADD II (Midwest) Propane Stocks**

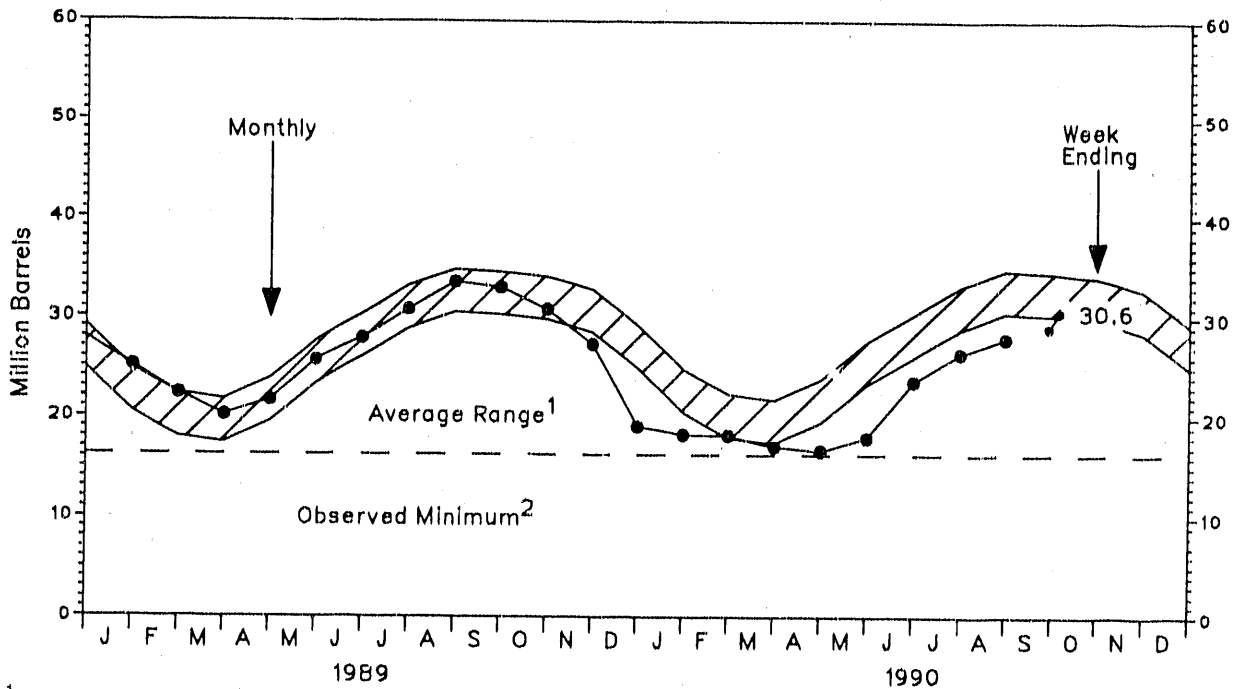


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 9.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1989.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

**Figure 10. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane Stocks**

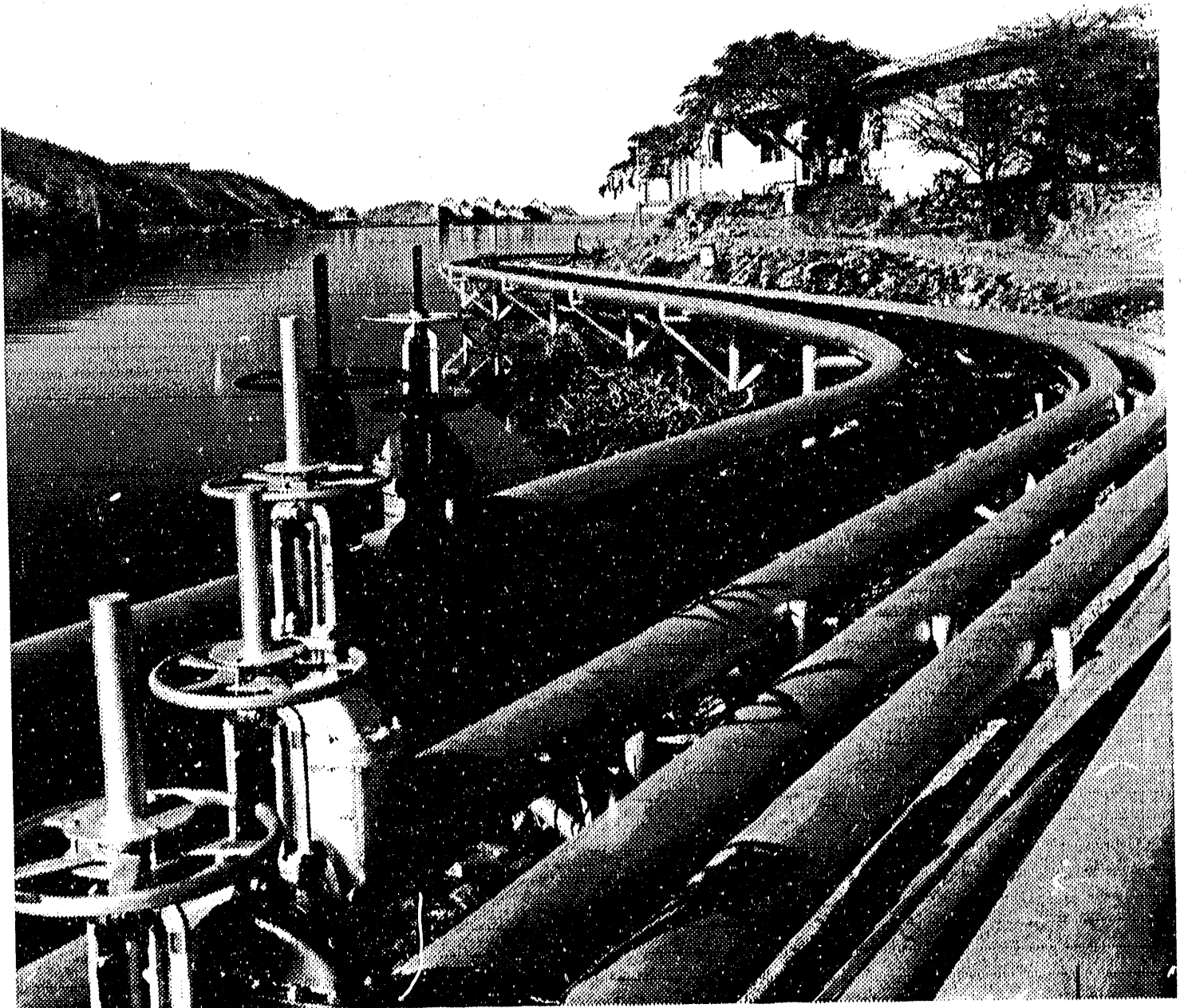


<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987-December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

<sup>2</sup> The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 16.3 million barrels, occurring in March 1988.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

# Natural Gas



*Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.*

**Table 3. Supply and Disposition of Dry Natural Gas**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Supply				Total Supply/Disposition <sup>b</sup>	Disposition				
	Total Dry Gas Production	Withdrawals from Storage <sup>a</sup>	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	Imports		Additions to Storage <sup>a</sup>	Exports	Consumption <sup>c</sup>	Unaccounted For <sup>d</sup>	
1984 Total	17,382	2,098	110	843	20,443	2,295	53	17,951	143	
1985 Total	16,382	2,397	126	950	19,855	2,163	55	17,221	350	
1986 Total	15,991	1,837	113	750	18,692	1,984	01	16,221	427	
1987 Total	16,536	1,905	101	993	19,534	1,911	54	17,211	359	
<b>1988</b>										
January	1,581	580	12	139	2,318	47	5	2,187	79	
February	1,439	482	11	117	2,029	50	5	2,038	-84	
March	1,501	259	10	113	1,883	99	6	1,867	-89	
April	1,374	92	8	96	1,570	165	6	1,464	-65	
May	1,407	46	7	94	1,554	288	4	1,302	-40	
June	1,338	38	7	93	1,474	280	8	1,170	16	
July	1,355	42	7	100	1,504	300	5	1,177	22	
August	1,374	52	7	94	1,527	288	6	1,222	11	
September	1,297	46	8	95	1,444	314	7	1,099	24	
October	1,409	92	8	106	1,615	202	6	1,232	175	
November	1,436	159	9	121	1,725	117	7	1,453	148	
December	1,513	397	11	127	2,048	62	8	1,87	167	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,026</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>20,691</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18,030</b>	<b>378</b>	
<b>1989</b>										
January	1,527	426	11	119	2,083	53	7	2,023	0	
February	1,412	814	10	110	2,146	32	7	2,008	89	
March	1,498	369	10	113	1,987	106	11	1,945	-74	
April	1,426	138	8	110	1,682	184	11	1,580	-93	
May	1,445	44	8	108	1,605	326	8	1,348	-77	
June	1,388	20	7	104	1,517	381	9	1,200	-73	
July	1,410	29	8	101	1,548	377	9	1,220	-58	
August	1,397	29	8	108	1,542	362	9	1,216	-45	
September	1,333	39	7	117	1,496	325	9	1,181	-19	
October	1,405	96	9	123	1,633	225	10	1,337	61	
November	1,459	227	9	123	1,818	105	8	1,587	138	
December	1,563	821	12	145	2,541	52	8	2,156	325	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>21,599</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>18,780</b>	<b>182</b>	
<b>1990</b>										
January	1,598	339	16	149	2,102	91	8	2,088	-85	
February	1,422	324	14	118	1,878	70	8	1,784	16	
March	1,495	256	14	115	1,880	124	10	1,749	-3	
April	1,427	140	13	122	1,702	183	8	1,550	-39	
May	<sup>a</sup> 1,452	45	11	108	<sup>a</sup> 1,616	289	8	<sup>a</sup> 1,358	<sup>a</sup> -38	
June	<sup>a</sup> 1,399	42	11	114	<sup>a</sup> 1,568	327	9	<sup>a</sup> 1,255	<sup>a</sup> -25	
July	<sup>a</sup> 1,408	27	12	122	1,569	325	8	<sup>a</sup> 1,237	<sup>a</sup> -1	
August	<sup>a</sup> 1,400	37	11	122	1,570	321	8	1,264	-23	
<b>1990 YTD</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>13,883</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>12,285</b>	<b>-199</b>	
<b>1989 YTD</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>14,111</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>-321</b>	
<b>1988 YTD</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>13,859</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12,427</b>	<b>-130</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Monthly and annual data for 1984 through 1989 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. Data for January 1990 forward include underground storage only.

<sup>b</sup> "Total" data for 1984 through 1989 do not equal equivalent data in Table 1 of the 1989, *Natural Gas Annual* due to the exclusion of intransit receipts and deliveries in the *Natural Gas Monthly*.

<sup>c</sup> Consists of pipeline fuel use, lease and plant fuel use, and deliveries to consuming sectors.

<sup>d</sup> Represents quantities lost and imbalances in data due to differences among data sources.

E=Estimated data.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Data for 1984 through 1989 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Full explanations of all survey processing, estimation procedures, and computations are provided in the publications listed under "Sources."

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* and *Natural Gas Monthly*.

**Table 4. Underground Natural Gas Storage (All Operators)**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Natural Gas In Underground Storage at End of Period			Change in Working Gas from Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total <sup>b</sup>	Volume	Percent	Injections	Withdrawals	Net <sup>c</sup>
<b>1984 Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	3,830	2,876	6,706	281	10.8	2,252	2,004	188
<b>1985 Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,128	2,359	-231
<b>1986 Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	3,819	2,749	6,567	142	5.5	1,952	1,812	140
<b>1987 Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	3,792	2,756	6,548	7	.3	1,887	1,881	6
<b>1988</b>								
January .....	3,792	2,228	6,020	-52	-2.3	47	578	-531
February .....	3,791	1,827	5,618	-181	-8.1	50	450	-400
March .....	3,790	1,882	5,473	-197	-10.5	99	255	-156
April .....	3,790	1,769	5,559	-169	-8.7	162	92	71
May .....	3,790	2,027	5,818	-179	-8.1	282	46	236
June .....	3,792	2,293	6,085	-144	-5.9	274	36	238
July .....	3,793	2,567	6,359	-89	-2.6	294	42	252
August .....	3,791	2,835	6,626	-1	--	282	52	230
September .....	3,791	3,120	6,911	71	2.3	308	46	262
October .....	3,792	3,243	7,035	137	4.4	198	92	105
November .....	3,803	3,171	6,974	112	3.7	117	157	-40
December .....	3,800	2,850	6,650	94	3.4	62	391	-329
<b>Total</b> .....	--	--	--	--	--	2,174	2,244	-69
<b>1989</b>								
January .....	3,798	2,509	6,307	281	12.6	53	418	-365
February .....	3,801	1,994	5,796	168	9.2	32	602	-570
March .....	3,801	1,770	5,578	94	5.6	106	362	-256
April .....	3,801	1,823	5,624	54	3.0	181	138	43
May .....	3,802	2,062	5,863	34	1.7	321	44	277
June .....	3,802	2,374	6,176	82	3.6	375	20	355
July .....	3,802	2,644	6,446	77	3.0	371	29	341
August .....	3,802	2,938	6,740	103	3.6	356	29	328
September .....	3,802	3,187	6,990	67	2.2	320	39	281
October .....	3,792	3,208	7,061	25	.8	221	96	124
November .....	3,809	3,199	7,008	28	.9	105	223	-118
December .....	3,812	2,513	6,325	-337	-11.8	52	805	-752
<b>Total</b> .....	--	--	--	--	--	2,493	2,804	-311
<b>1990</b>								
January .....	3,818	2,265	6,083	-243	-9.7	91	339	-248
February .....	3,814	2,013	5,827	19	.9	70	324	-253
March .....	3,818	1,878	5,695	101	5.7	124	256	-131
April .....	3,839	1,932	5,771	109	6.0	183	140	43
May .....	3,823	2,159	5,982	67	4.7	289	45	245
June .....	3,844	2,454	6,297	79	3.3	327	42	285
July .....	3,850	2,747	6,597	103	3.6	325	27	298
August .....	3,851	2,995	6,846	57	1.9	321	37	283

<sup>a</sup> Total as of December 31.

<sup>b</sup> Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year (in billion cubic feet): 1984 - 8,043; 1985 - 8,087; 1986 - 8,145; 1987 and 1988 - 8,124; and 1989 - 8,124. Current total capacity is 8,125.

<sup>c</sup> Positive numbers indicate the volume of injections in excess of withdrawals. Negative numbers indicate the volume of withdrawals in excess of injections.

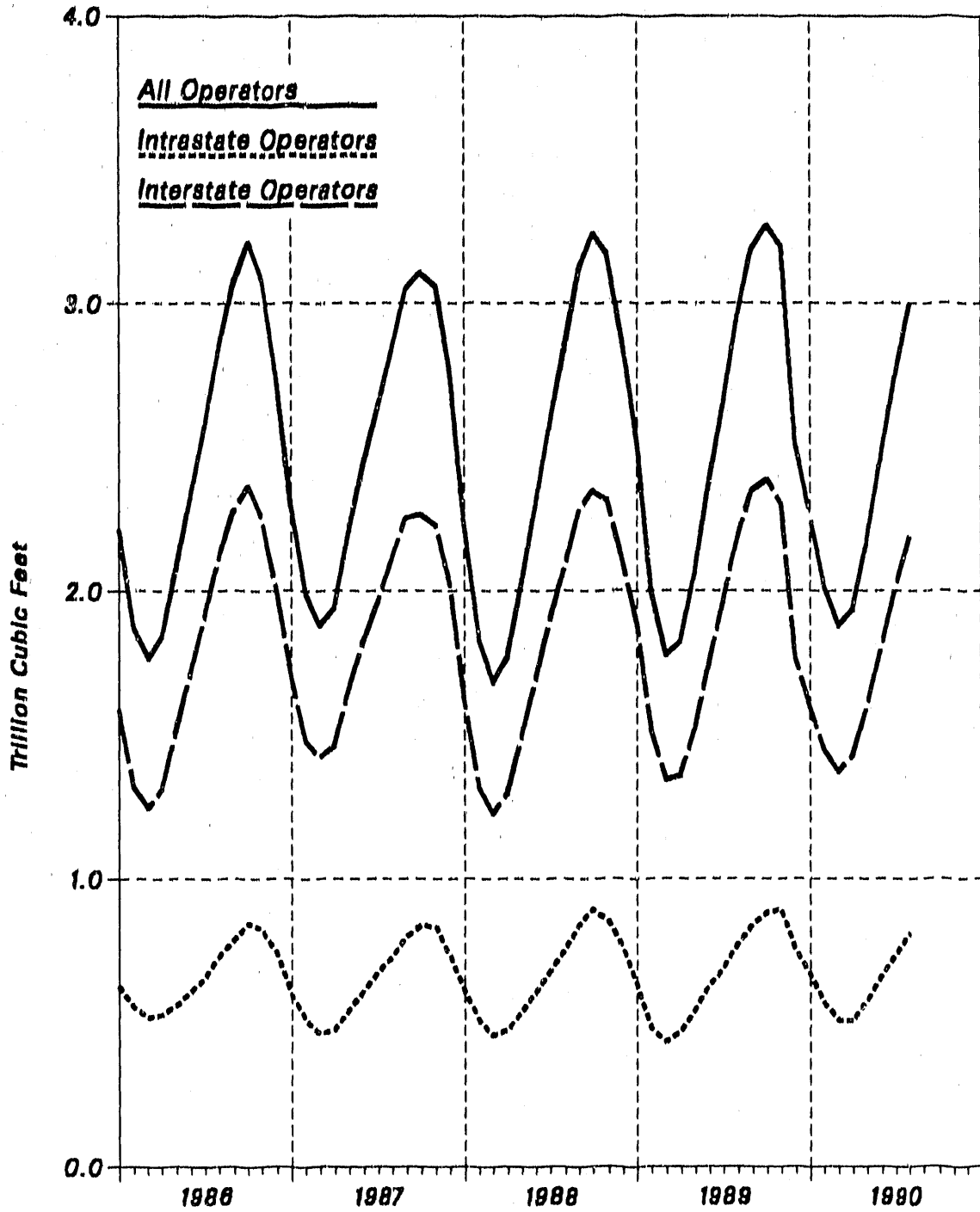
R=Revised data.

Notes: • Data for 1984 through 1989 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals during the period to the quantity of gas in storage at the beginning of the period. This is due to changes in the quantities of native gas included in base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Full explanations of all survey processing, estimation procedures, and computations are provided in the publications listed under "Sources."

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-191/FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," *Natural Gas Annual*, and *Natural Gas Monthly*.



Figure 11. Underground Natural Gas Storage In the United States



Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-191/FERC-8, "Underground Natural Gas Storage Report," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," *Natural Gas Annual*, and *Natural Gas Monthly*.

**Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	New England				Central Atlantic			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
<b>1988</b>								
January .....	28	13	5	0	150	72	47	7
February .....	27	13	5	0	145	68	40	11
March .....	24	12	5	0	124	59	40	13
April .....	18	9	5	1	84	41	40	15
May .....	12	7	5	2	58	29	39	23
June .....	7	4	5	6	30	18	35	31
July .....	5	4	4	4	24	16	33	30
August .....	4	4	5	5	22	17	34	37
September .....	5	4	5	1	24	16	34	17
October .....	8	5	6	1	40	26	38	10
November .....	15	9	6	1	80	42	41	7
December .....	22	11	5	0	117	57	42	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>1989</b>								
January .....	28	14	5	0	140	68	46	4
February .....	26	13	5	0	137	65	45	6
March .....	27	13	6	2	133	65	49	23
April .....	18	10	6	6	89	46	45	31
May .....	12	7	6	6	56	31	41	31
June .....	6	5	5	7	31	21	32	34
July .....	5	4	4	7	25	19	38	35
August .....	4	4	5	6	23	19	37	33
September .....	5	4	5	8	24	20	38	27
October .....	8	6	6	10	42	27	40	25
November .....	13	7	6	2	73	41	43	13
December .....	27	13	5	0	151	71	46	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>1990</b>								
January .....	31	14	5	0	151	67	43	6
February .....	24	12	5	1	120	56	43	9
March .....	23	11	6	1	111	53	44	21
April .....	18	9	6	6	85	43	42	22
May .....	11	6	6	9	47	26	37	21
June .....	7	4	6	5	31	22	35	27
July .....	5	4	6	9	23	10	33	34
<b>1990 YTD .....</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>1989 YTD .....</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>1988 YTD .....</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>137</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Continued)**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Lower Atlantic				PAD District I			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
<b>1988</b>								
January .....	50	30	34	11	234	115	86	18
February .....	48	29	38	9	220	110	89	20
March .....	39	24	42	12	186	96	93	25
April .....	22	17	39	15	124	67	84	30
May .....	13	12	40	17	81	48	85	42
June .....	8	10	39	20	45	33	80	57
July .....	7	9	37	21	36	29	74	61
August .....	6	10	40	21	32	30	78	64
September .....	7	10	38	16	36	30	77	34
October .....	14	13	41	8	69	44	84	19
November .....	24	17	39	5	118	67	85	13
December .....	40	25	37	7	179	93	84	10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>1989</b>								
January .....	43	27	42	12	218	109	93	16
February .....	42	26	39	11	204	104	89	17
March .....	35	24	44	15	195	102	99	40
April .....	23	18	44	17	131	74	95	54
May .....	13	13	43	19	81	50	90	56
June .....	9	10	41	21	45	36	85	62
July .....	7	10	39	21	37	33	79	63
August .....	6	9	41	20	34	32	83	60
September .....	7	10	39	20	37	34	82	54
October .....	12	12	44	17	63	45	91	52
November .....	24	17	43	14	111	65	92	28
December .....	53	29	34	10	231	113	85	15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>518</b>
<b>1990</b>								
January .....	51	30	43	12	233	111	92	18
February .....	33	23	40	13	177	90	88	22
March .....	29	21	43	15	164	85	93	37
April .....	21	18	40	16	123	70	90	44
May .....	11	12	42	18	69	44	85	48
June .....	8	10	39	17	46	36	81	49
July .....	7	10	40	22	35	33	79	64
<b>1990 YTD .....</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>1989 YTD .....</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>1988 YTD .....</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>253</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Continued)**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	PAD District II				PAD District III			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
<b>1988</b>								
January .....	377	187	177	17	84	48	245	99
February .....	341	174	176	15	73	43	235	86
March .....	266	137	170	17	54	34	251	97
April .....	173	88	137	16	33	25	222	97
May .....	94	53	128	17	19	18	225	119
June .....	53	36	121	25	15	16	220	137
July .....	43	36	114	28	14	17	225	160
August .....	40	36	119	32	13	17	251	179
September .....	45	34	119	18	13	14	229	133
October .....	109	61	134	16	16	16	224	98
November .....	182	06	149	15	27	20	235	93
December .....	284	143	165	18	55	36	245	78
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>1,373</b>
<b>1989</b>								
January .....	318	157	171	17	66	40	254	74
February .....	329	162	171	17	72	41	246	92
March .....	286	144	172	17	60	37	250	103
April .....	180	90	150	20	33	26	249	107
May .....	105	54	135	23	19	19	244	132
June .....	54	34	123	21	15	17	249	122
July .....	45	32	120	27	14	19	254	150
August .....	42	33	120	26	13	17	258	156
September .....	54	34	121	19	14	15	249	121
October .....	105	56	139	17	18	17	255	111
November .....	193	99	155	16	32	23	279	86
December .....	371	176	178	19	75	41	295	99
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>1,354</b>
<b>1990</b>								
January .....	314	170	171	16	102	51	257	73
February .....	264	136	154	14	63	37	234	63
March .....	222	120	150	17	54	35	255	89
April .....	165	90	146	16	38	29	275	94
May .....	97	53	136	20	25	24	284	131
June .....	55	35	123	27	19	24	264	168
July .....	42	37	120	29	17	24	251	160
<b>1990 YTD .....</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>778</b>
<b>1989 YTD .....</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>1988 YTD .....</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>795</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Continued)**  
(Billion Cubic Feet)

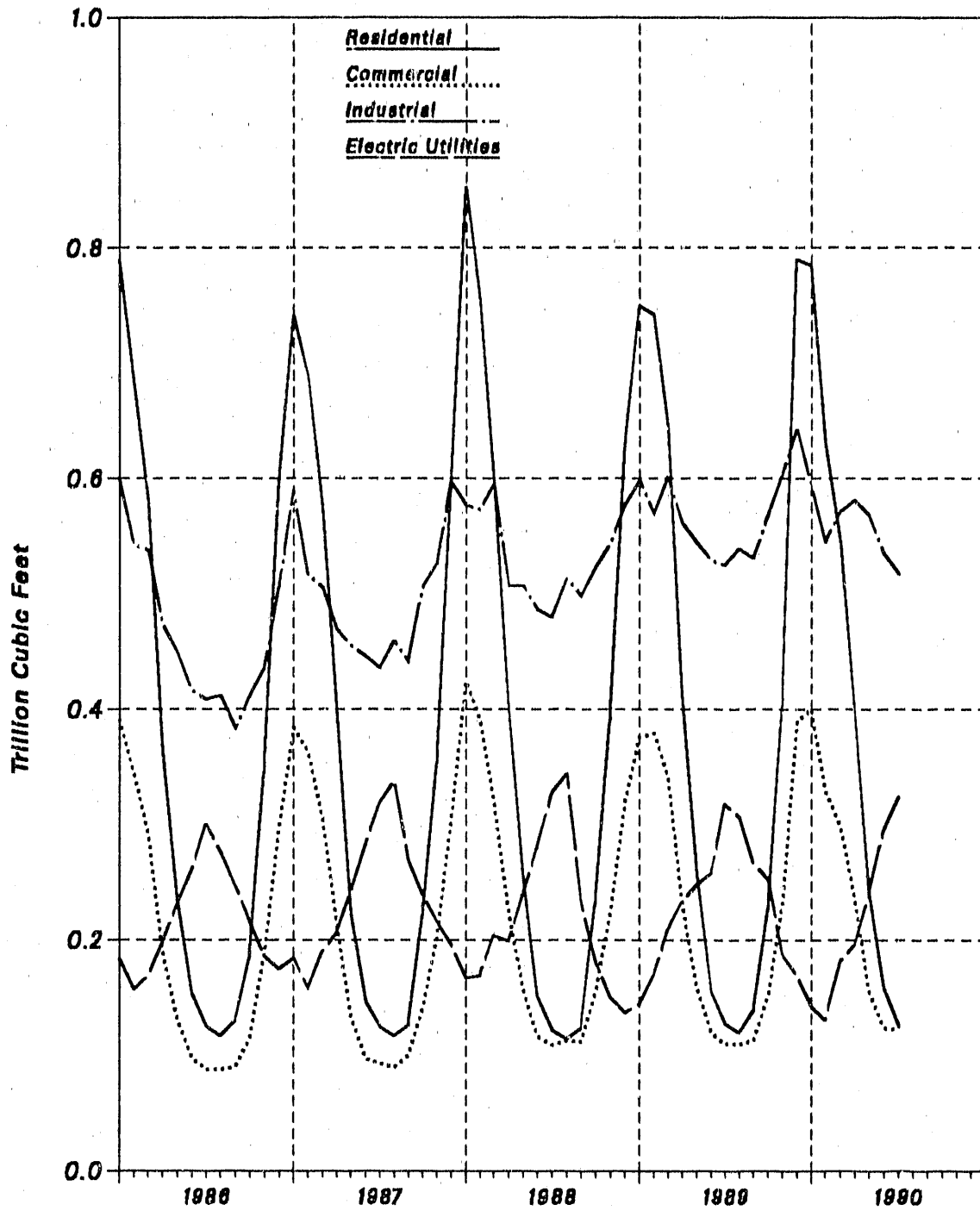
Year and Month	PAD District IV				PAD District V			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
<b>1988</b>								
January .....	44	27	19	3	112	47	51	31
February .....	40	25	18	0	81	39	55	48
March .....	31	20	17	1	80	34	65	64
April .....	23	14	18	1	47	29	47	56
May .....	14	9	16	1	50	30	53	61
June .....	8	6	14	1	31	27	53	60
July .....	6	4	14	2	25	22	53	78
August .....	5	4	15	2	24	26	50	68
September .....	6	5	16	1	24	30	58	48
October .....	10	7	16	1	29	27	64	48
November .....	18	12	16	1	47	29	57	29
December .....	33	20	17	2	80	29	66	32
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>622</b>
<b>1989</b>								
January .....	41	25	20	2	109	45	60	37
February .....	41	25	19	1	97	47	44	42
March .....	36	21	19	1	89	37	61	48
April .....	22	14	17	1	48	30	52	50
May .....	14	8	15	1	37	27	59	37
June .....	9	6	15	0	32	29	58	54
July .....	7	4	13	1	26	22	59	78
August .....	6	4	16	1	26	23	62	66
September .....	7	5	15	1	28	25	65	70
October .....	10	7	17	1	33	27	67	72
November .....	19	12	17	1	50	33	60	56
December .....	33	20	18	1	79	40	65	36
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>646</b>
<b>1990</b>								
January .....	41	25	20	0	95	45	55	35
February .....	35	22	18	0	91	44	50	32
March .....	31	19	18	1	74	39	48	38
April .....	23	14	17	1	45	31	54	41
May .....	16	10	16	1	37	25	49	39
June .....	10	6	16	1	30	22	51	50
July .....	6	4	14	1	25	24	53	71
<b>1990 YTD .....</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>1989 YTD .....</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>1988 YTD .....</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>397</b>

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Data for 1984 through 1989 final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Full explanations of all survey processing, estimation procedures, and computations are provided in the publications listed under "Sources."

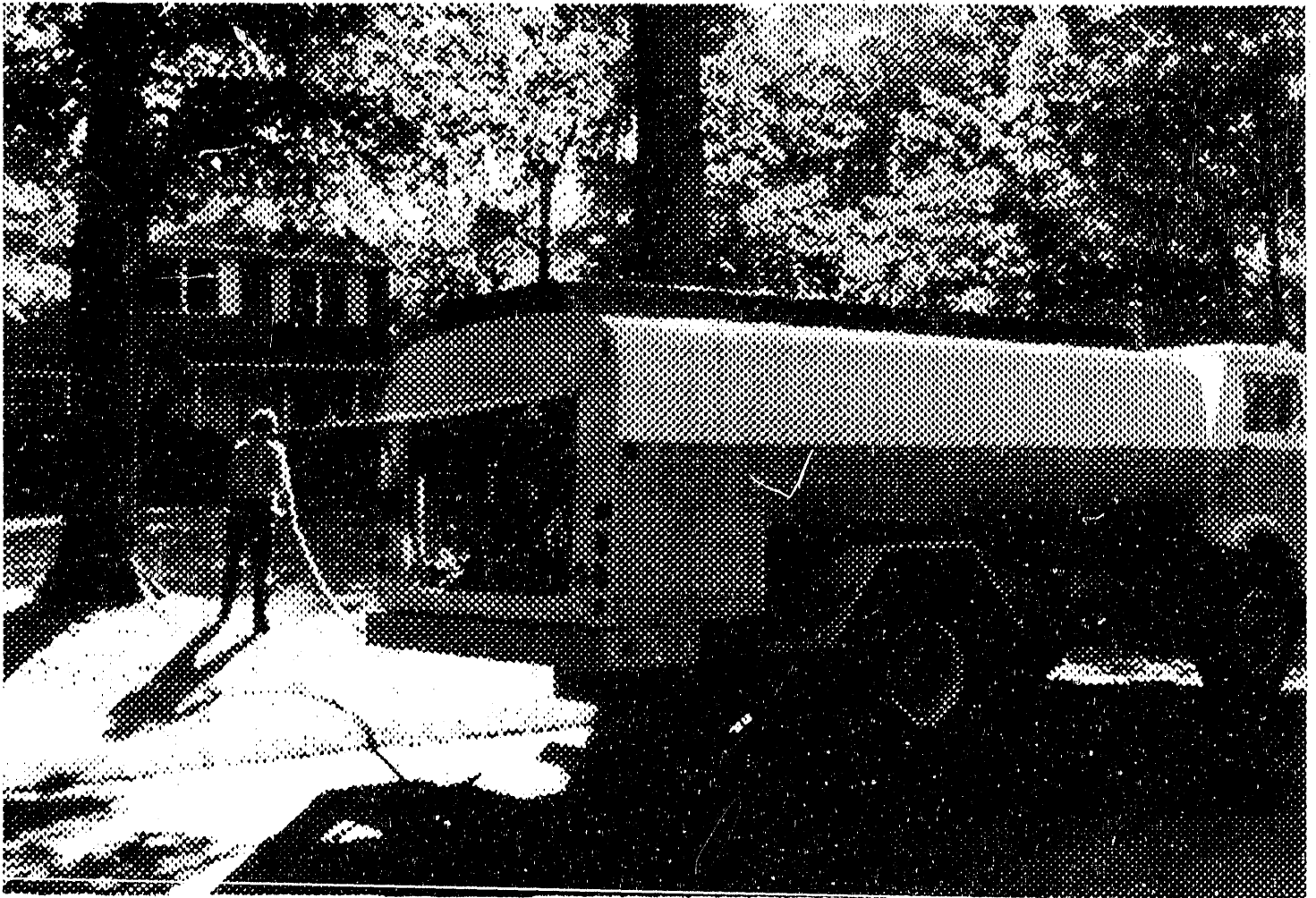
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," *Natural Gas Annual* and *Natural Gas Monthly*.

Figure 12. Natural Gas Deliveries to Consumers



Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," *Natural Gas Annual* and *Natural Gas Monthly*.

## Prices



*Distillate fuel oil and propane are the primary sources of residential heating in the United States.*

**Table 6. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State**  
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	Heating Season						1990 10/01 <sup>P</sup>
	1989/90						
	October	November	December	January	February	March	
<b>Average</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>127.2</b>
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>128.7</b>
<b>New England (PADD IX)</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>128.4</b>
Connecticut	92.0	94.6	97.2	142.8	114.7	105.2	NA
Maine	81.9	96.6	97.5	153.9	99.7	93.4	127.6
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130.1
Rhode Island	92.8	94.5	96.8	149.1	105.8	101.0	121.3
Vermont	88.8	89.9	91.4	143.4	106.1	100.5	125.5
<b>Central Atlantic (PADD IY)</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>129.4</b>
Delaware	82.4	85.8	90.2	140.3	102.0	95.5	123.0
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.4
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.9
New Jersey	91.8	94.4	97.1	137.5	108.9	103.7	131.7
New York	95.2	98.1	100.8	141.6	112.0	106.7	134.0
Pennsylvania	80.0	85.3	87.7	128.8	99.8	94.2	121.5
<b>Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>126.7</b>
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.7
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	127.7
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>118.2</b>
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121.0
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	123.2
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	116.9
Michigan	85.5	89.0	90.4	117.8	97.3	92.4	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	116.7
Ohio	81.0	85.1	86.4	114.5	93.9	87.9	NA
Wisconsin	81.0	81.5	85.3	108.7	91.6	88.0	115.8

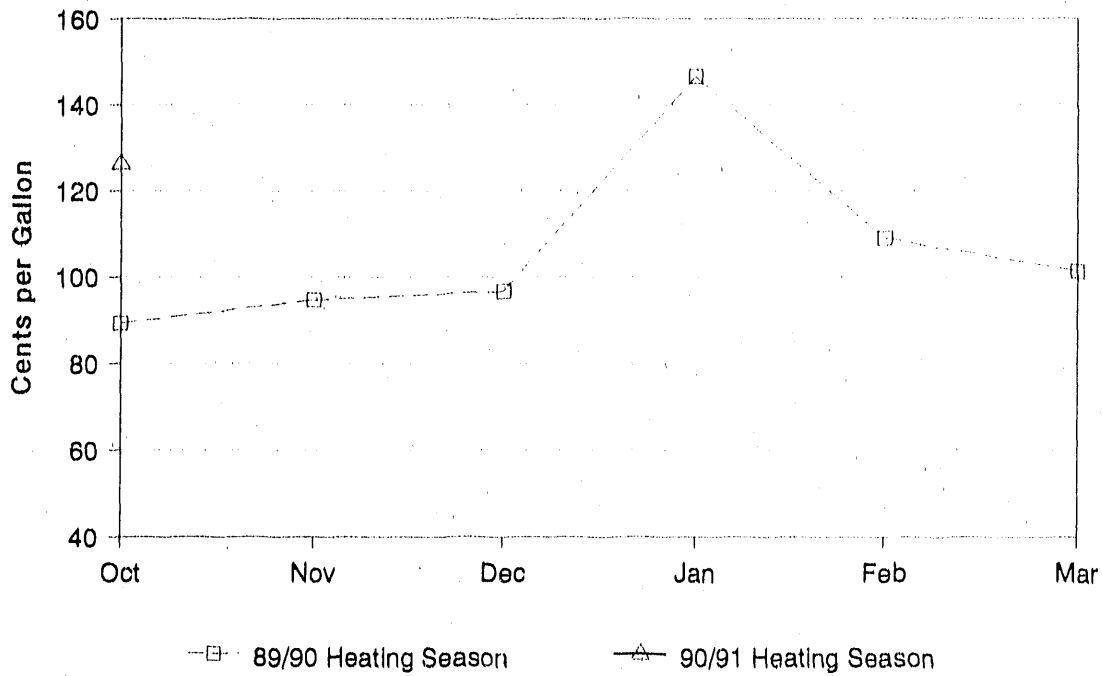
P=Preliminary data.

NA=Not available.

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

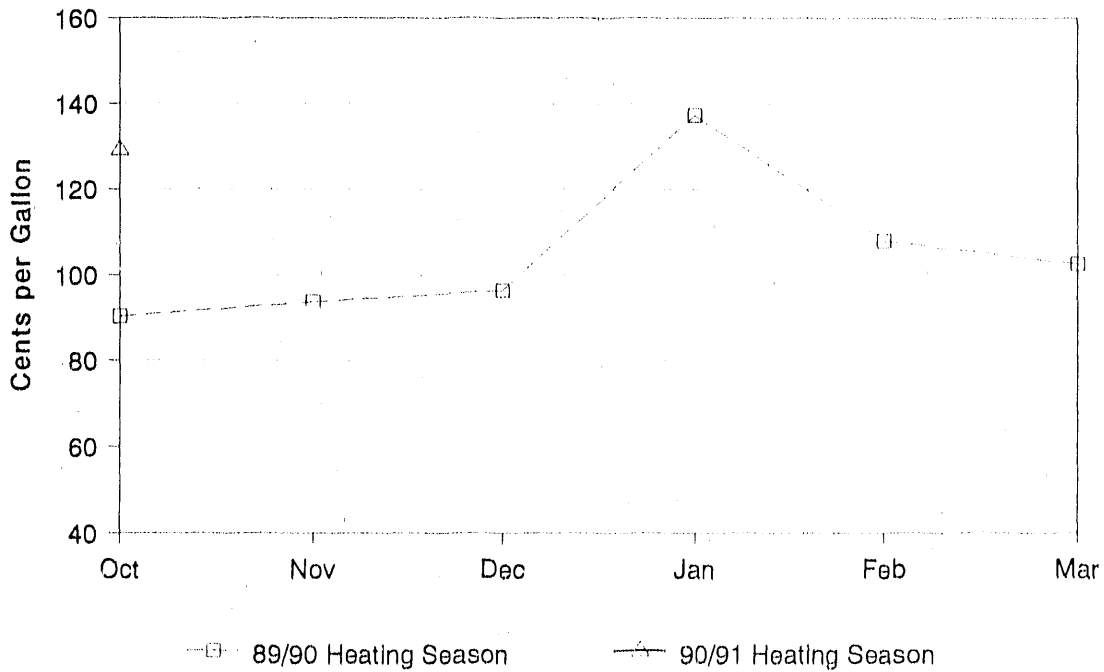


**Figure 13. Residential Heating Oil Prices, New England**



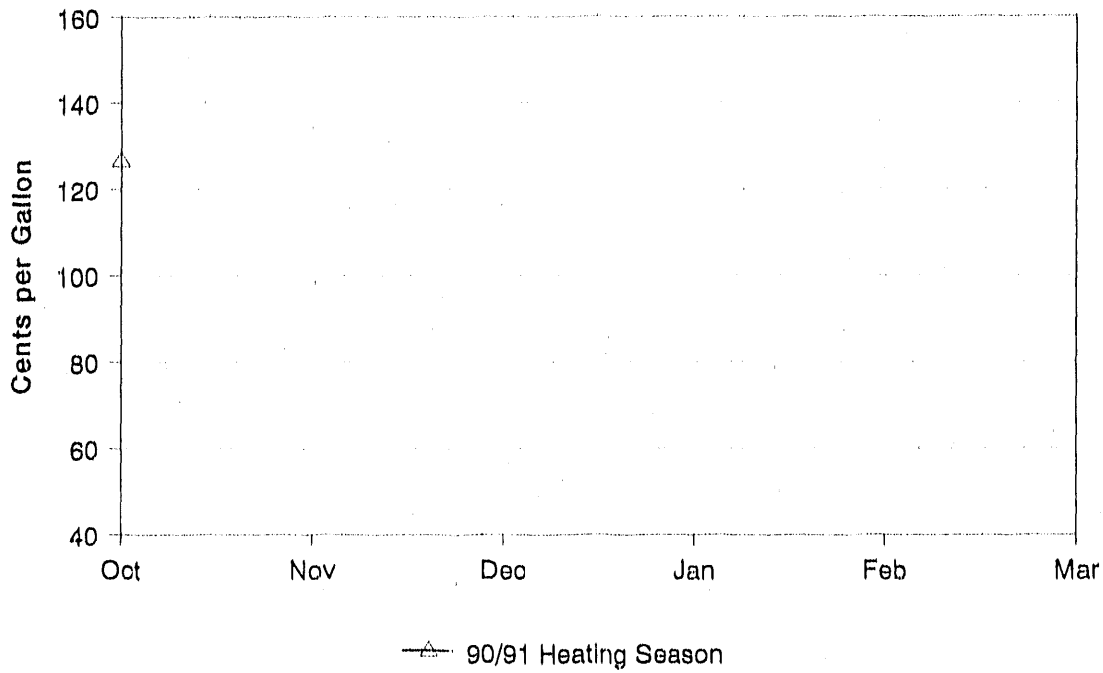
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 14. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic**



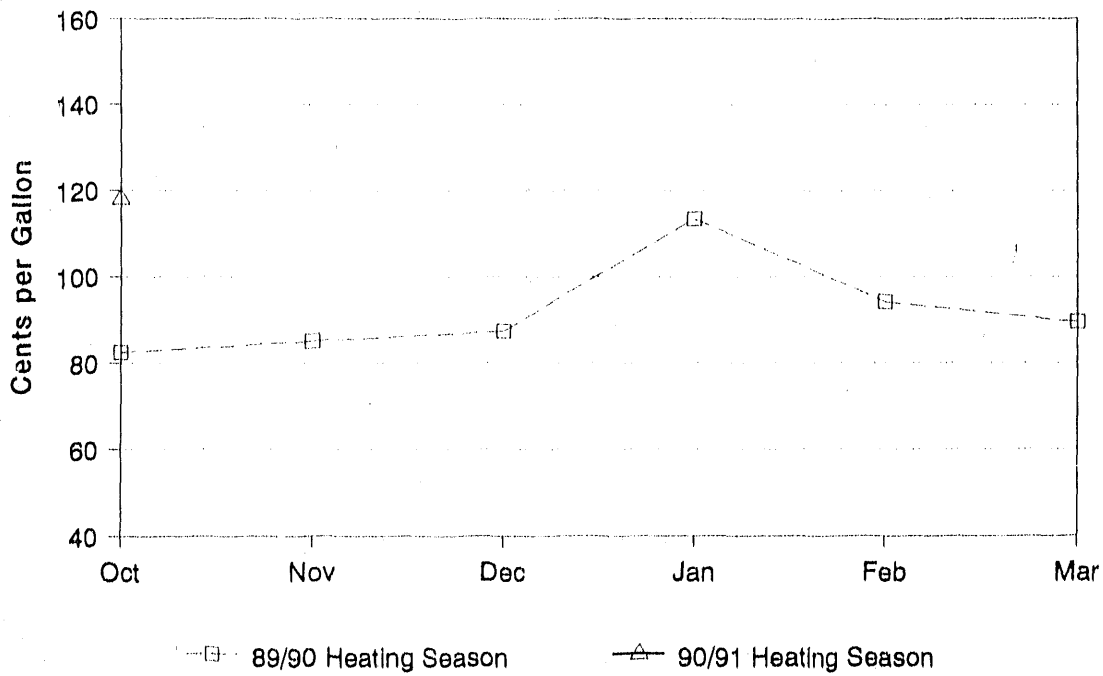
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 15. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Lower Atlantic**



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 16. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Midwest**



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Table 7. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State**  
(Cents per Gallon)

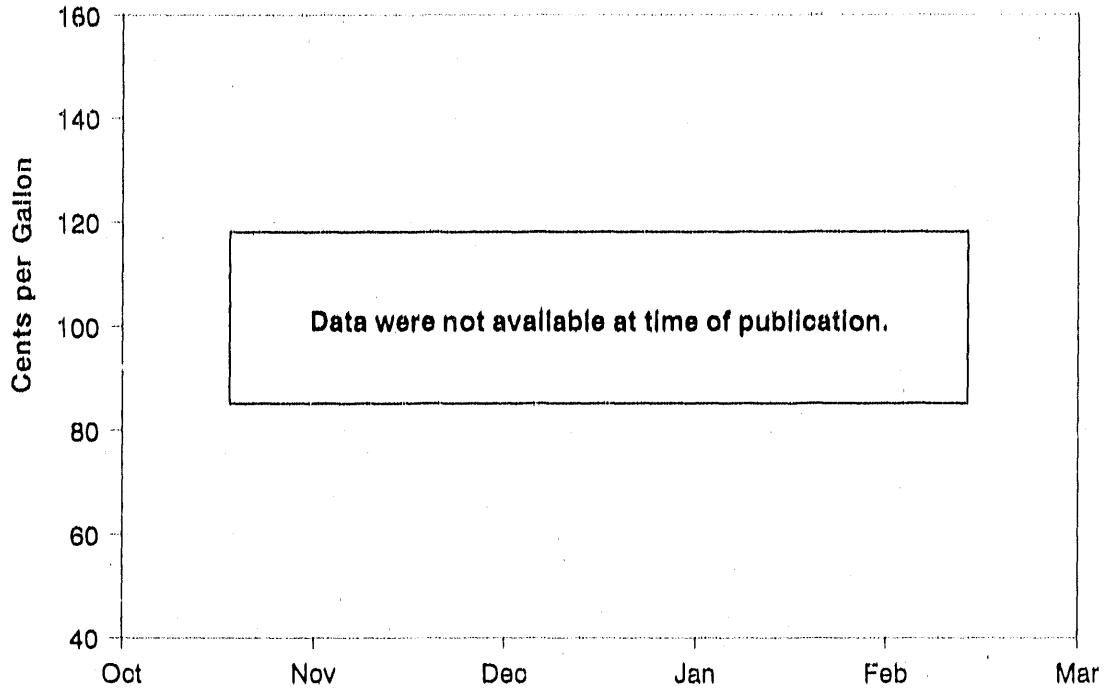
Region/State	1990/91 Heating Season <sup>P</sup>											
	10/01	10/15	11/05	11/19	12/03	12/17	01/07	01/21	02/04	02/18	03/04	03/18
<b>Average</b>	NA											
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>	NA											
<b>New England (PADD IX)</b>	NA											
Connecticut	NA											
Maine	NA											
Massachusetts	NA											
New Hampshire	NA											
Rhode Island	NA											
Vermont	NA											
<b>Central Atlantic (PADD IV)</b>	127.4											
Delaware	122.7											
Maryland	125.6											
New Jersey	131.2											
New York	NA											
Pennsylvania	NA											
<b>Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)</b>	NA											
North Carolina	NA											
Virginia	NA											
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>	89.8											
Illinois	102.5											
Indiana	93.7											
Iowa	80.7											
Kansas	80.0											
Michigan	NA											
Minnesota	94.2											
Missouri	90.3											
Nebraska	73.0											
North Dakota	77.8											
Ohio	NA											
South Dakota	74.9											
Wisconsin	97.7											

P=Preliminary data.

NA=Not available.

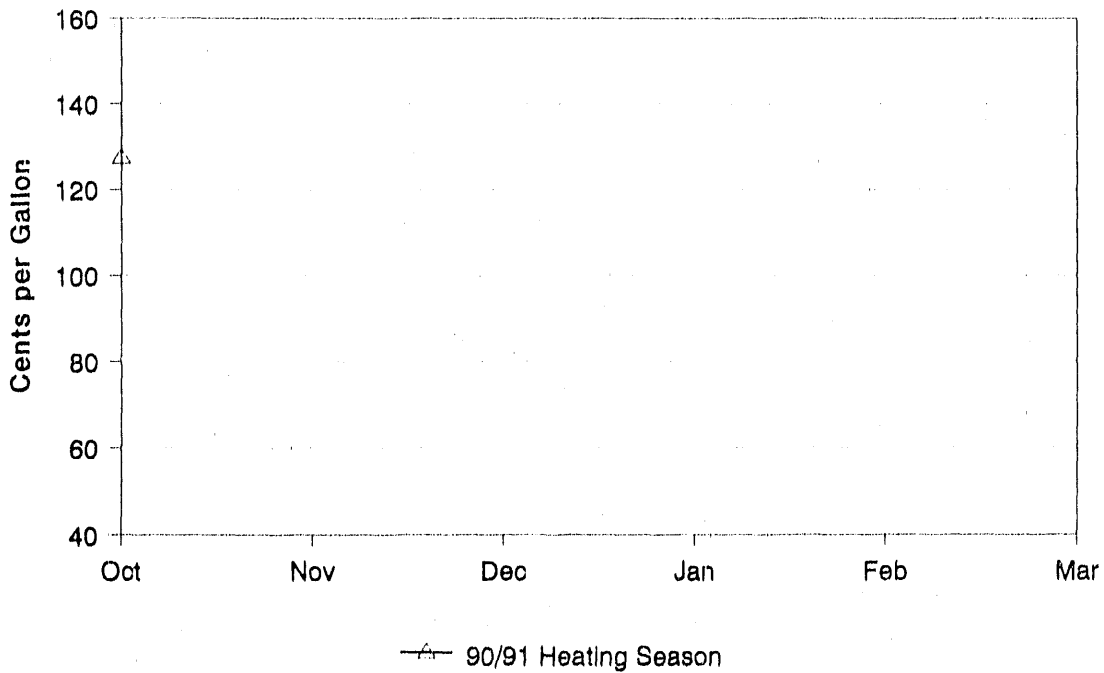
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 17. Residential Propane Prices, New England**



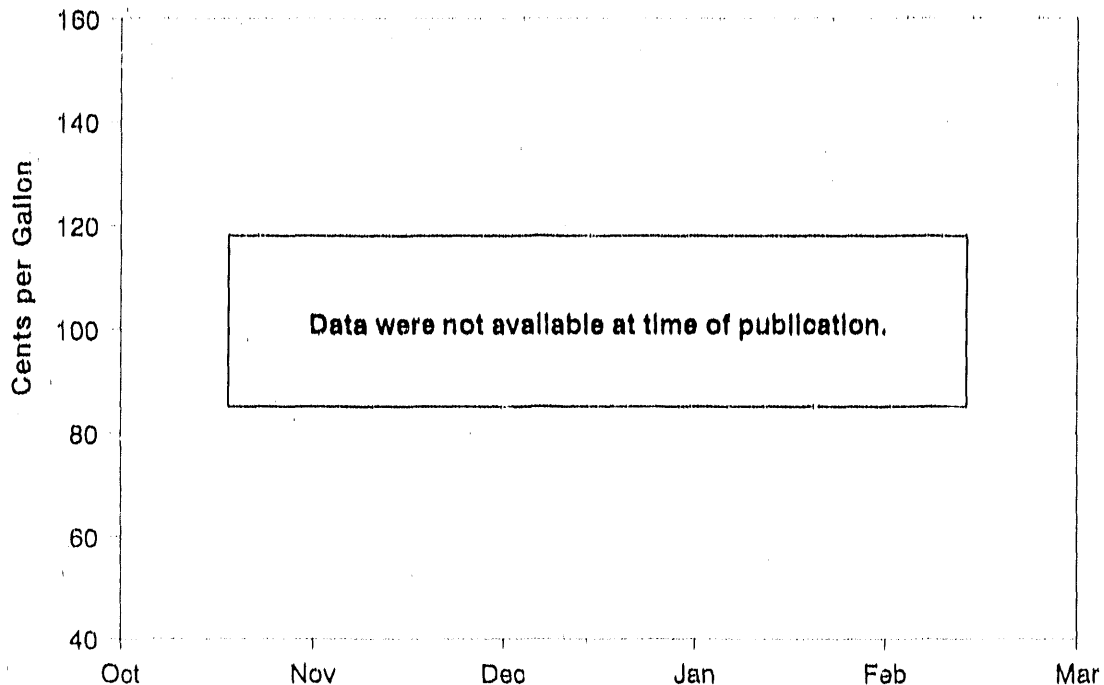
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 18. Residential Propane Prices, Central Atlantic**



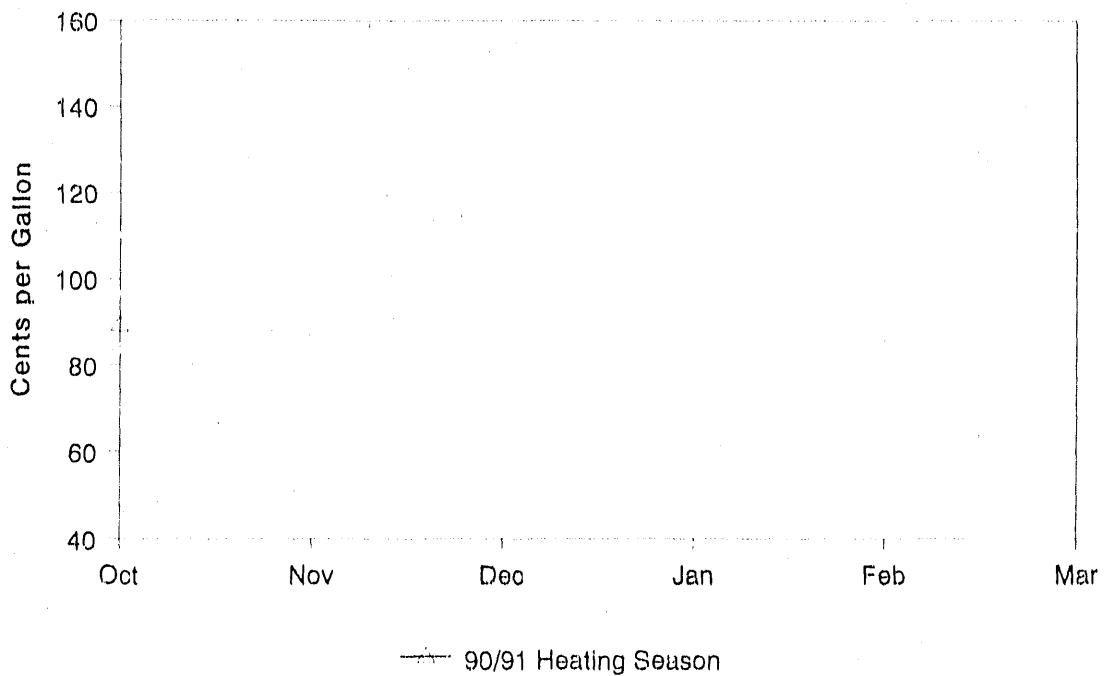
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 19. Residential Propane Prices, Lower Atlantic**



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 20. Residential Propane Prices, Midwest**



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Table 8. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State**  
(Cents per Gallon)

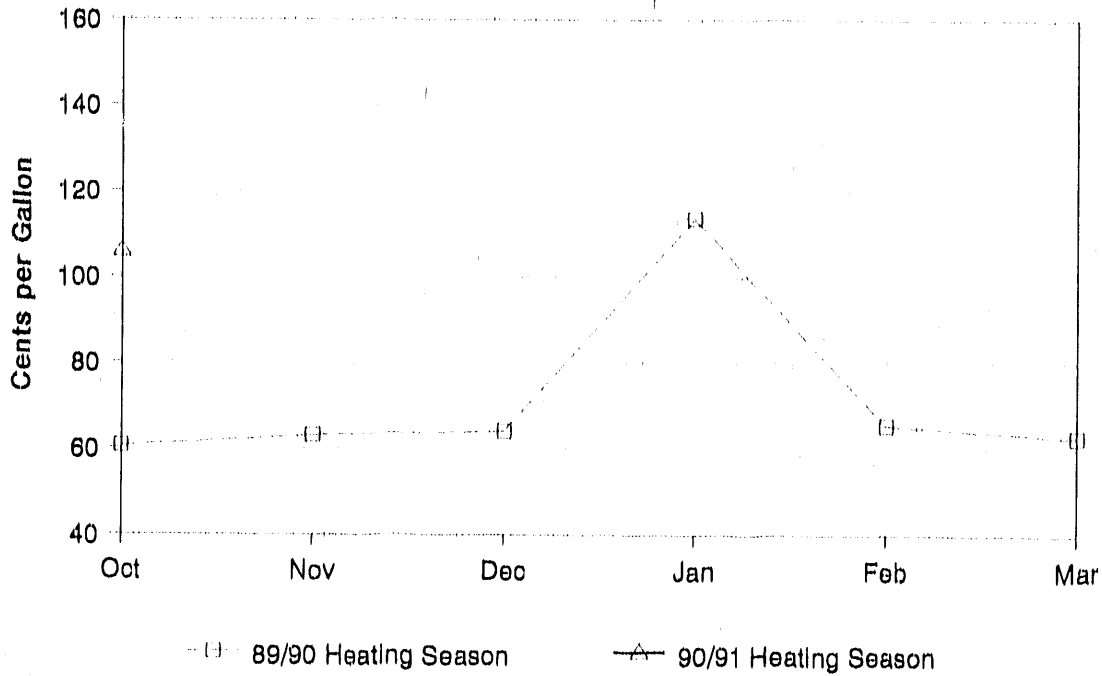
Region/State	Heating Season						1990 10/01 <sup>P</sup>
	1989/90						
	October	November	December	January	February	March	
<b>Average</b>	59.3	62.1	62.6	102.5	61.9	60.0	103.6
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>	59.0	61.9	62.4	107.2	63.7	60.5	104.0
<b>New England (PADD IX)</b>	60.6	63.1	64.0	113.5	65.4	62.8	106.0
Connecticut	60.4	63.1	63.7	113.0	65.5	62.8	NA
Maine	60.8	63.1	63.9	115.2	64.8	62.0	105.7
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106.6
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	104.5
Rhode Island	60.4	63.2	64.0	114.3	65.1	62.1	105.2
Vermont	61.8	63.7	66.6	110.9	67.8	64.3	104.6
<b>Central Atlantic (PADD IV)</b>	58.9	61.9	62.4	107.6	63.6	60.4	103.2
Delaware	56.9	59.3	61.3	107.6	67.3	58.3	101.5
District of Columbia	58.6	61.0	61.6	95.8	64.0	60.0	103.8
Maryland	58.7	61.0	62.3	100.7	64.3	59.5	102.5
New Jersey	58.7	61.8	62.5	114.5	63.9	59.0	102.4
New York	60.4	63.5	62.7	102.1	63.7	62.1	104.5
Pennsylvania	57.5	60.5	61.9	104.9	62.4	59.7	103.1
<b>Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)</b>	58.1	60.3	60.9	96.1	61.6	58.4	103.5
North Carolina	57.9	60.2	61.0	96.2	61.8	58.4	103.4
Virginia	58.3	60.3	60.8	96.1	61.5	58.4	103.5
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>	59.9	62.6	63.0	89.4	67.2	58.9	102.2
Illinois	58.9	62.9	61.3	89.3	55.2	56.4	102.1
Indiana	58.9	61.3	62.9	91.9	58.9	58.1	103.1
Iowa	60.9	62.3	64.2	86.0	57.4	60.1	102.7
Kansas	60.2	61.7	62.8	85.6	58.5	59.1	103.7
Michigan	59.8	63.8	62.7	90.9	55.2	57.2	100.1
Minnesota	62.5	63.9	64.8	87.8	58.5	60.8	102.1
Missouri	58.7	61.6	62.0	85.6	57.3	57.9	103.6
Nebraska	60.8	62.3	63.9	85.2	57.4	60.2	103.7
North Dakota	63.1	65.0	65.8	87.3	59.1	61.5	102.3
Ohio	60.2	62.9	63.7	91.5	60.1	60.6	102.2
South Dakota	61.4	63.5	64.5	85.2	58.2	60.2	103.9
Wisconsin	58.9	61.9	61.9	90.2	54.3	56.9	102.0

P=Preliminary data.

NA=Not available.

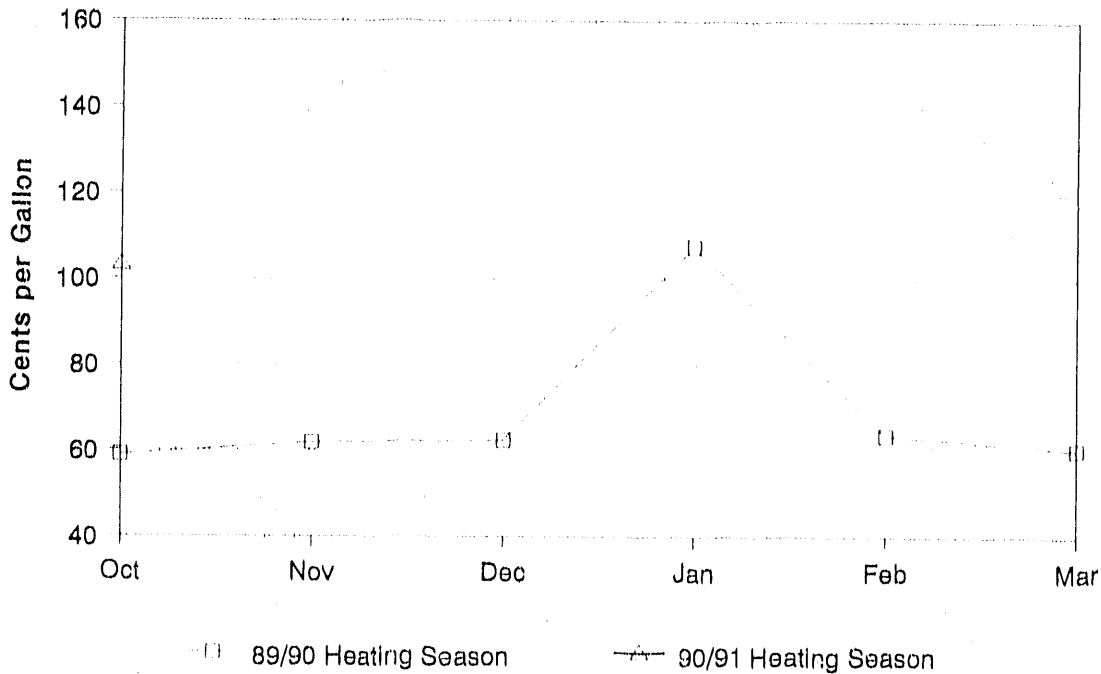
Sources: • The 1989/90 heating season data are based on quotes at representative terminal locations as published in the *U.S. Oil Week*. • The 1990/91 heating season data are based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Figure 21. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, New England**



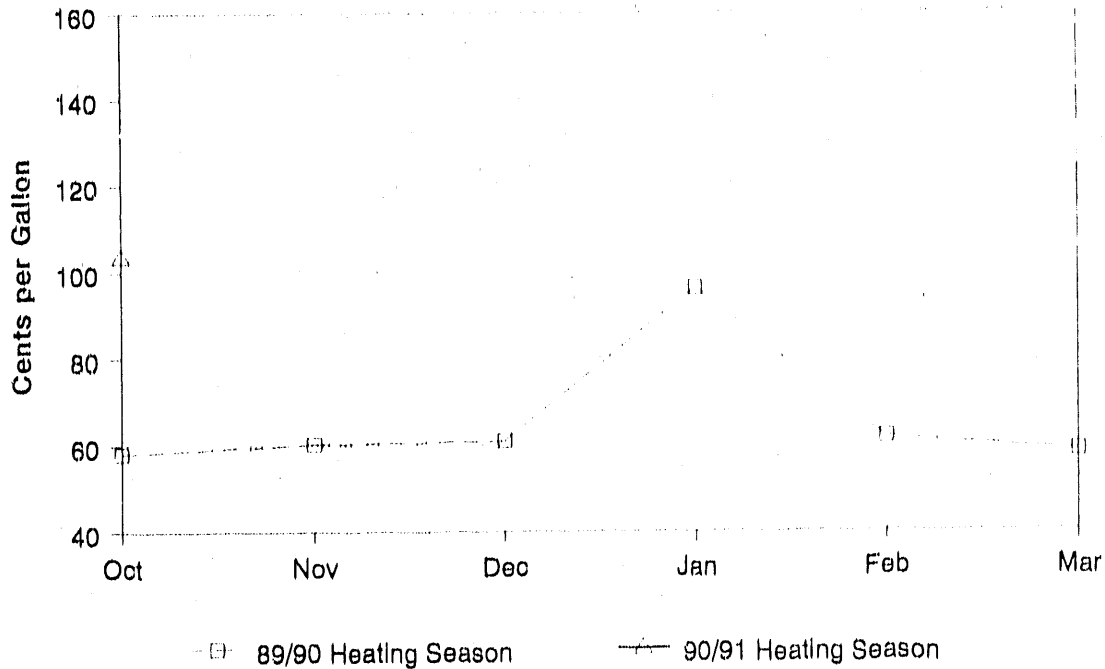
Sources: • The 1989/90 heating season data are based on quotes at representative terminal locations as published in the *U.S. Oil Week*. • The 1990/91 heating season data are based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Figure 22. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic**



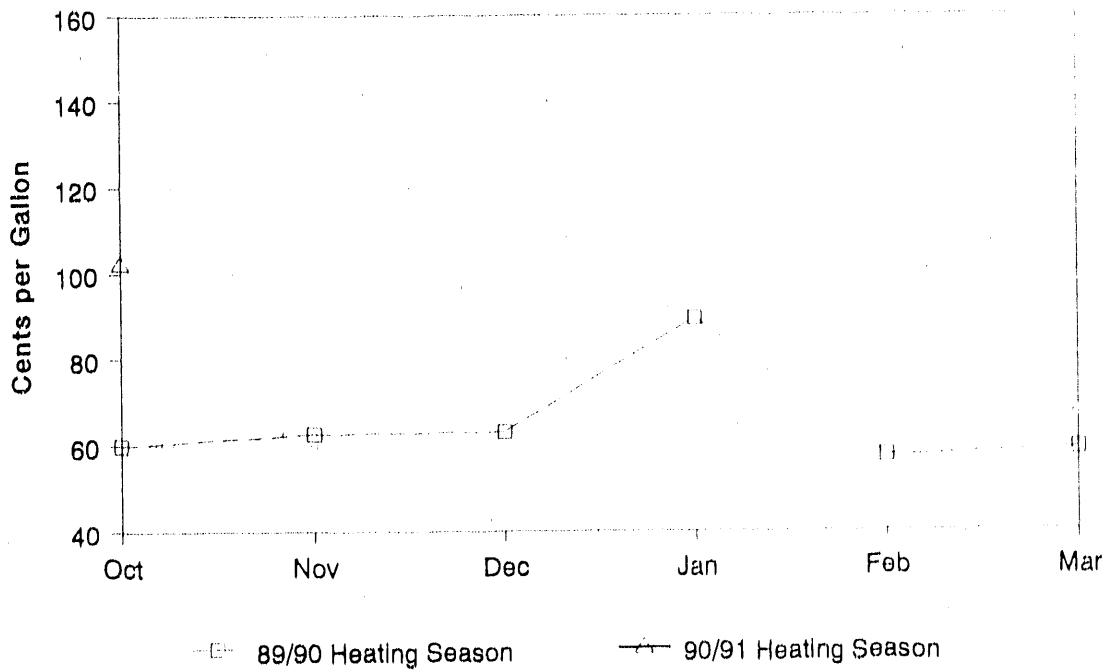
Sources: • The 1989/90 heating season data are based on quotes at representative terminal locations as published in the *U.S. Oil Week*. • The 1990/91 heating season data are based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Figure 23. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Lower Atlantic**



Sources: • The 1989/90 heating season data are based on quotes at representative terminal locations as published in the *U.S. Oil Week*. • The 1990/91 heating season data are based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Figure 24. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Midwest**



Sources: • The 1989/90 heating season data are based on quotes at representative terminal locations as published in the *U.S. Oil Week*. • The 1990/91 heating season data are based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.



**Table 9. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State**  
(Cents per Gallon)

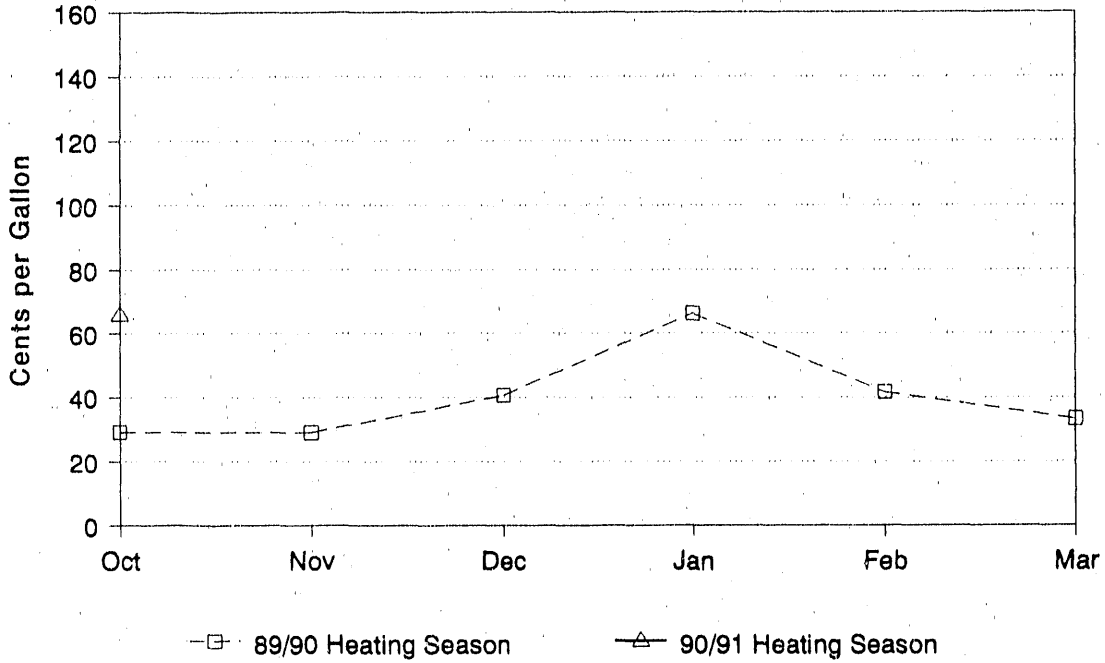
Region/State	Heating Season						
	1989/90						1990
	October	November	December	January	February	March	10/01 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Average</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>
<b>New England (PADD IX)</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Central Atlantic (PADD IV)</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>65.9</b>
New York	29.4	29.5	39.7	66.5	42.5	33.5	66.2
Pennsylvania	29.0	28.8	41.3	66.0	41.0	33.1	65.6
<b>Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>
North Carolina	29.1	28.8	38.1	59.5	42.5	32.6	63.3
South Carolina	27.7	28.3	37.9	58.7	41.9	31.9	NA
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>63.0</b>
Illinois	26.6	26.8	44.5	70.3	30.8	25.8	64.9
Indiana	26.8	26.3	43.1	66.4	34.7	28.1	64.1
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.1
Kansas	22.7	22.5	39.4	65.9	28.5	22.0	60.3
Minnesota	22.3	22.3	35.6	67.7	32.5	24.6	62.4
Missouri	25.5	24.8	48.9	69.7	28.8	24.1	64.5
Nebraska	25.6	25.0	44.6	67.6	29.7	24.3	66.8
North Dakota	24.7	25.2	38.8	62.6	32.9	26.9	56.7
Ohio	28.0	27.8	40.1	64.4	39.7	31.7	64.3
South Dakota	26.3	25.7	44.8	68.6	30.4	25.0	62.7
Wisconsin	25.3	27.8	41.1	65.3	31.7	26.7	63.5

P=Preliminary data.

NA=Not available.

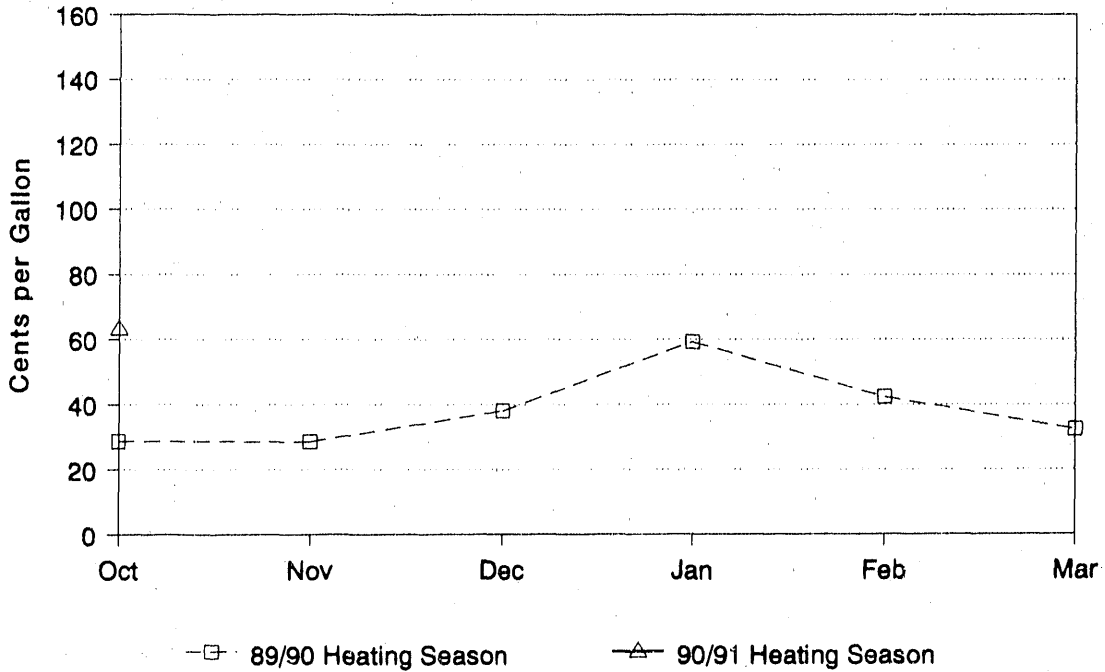
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Figure 25. Wholesale Propane Prices, Central Atlantic**



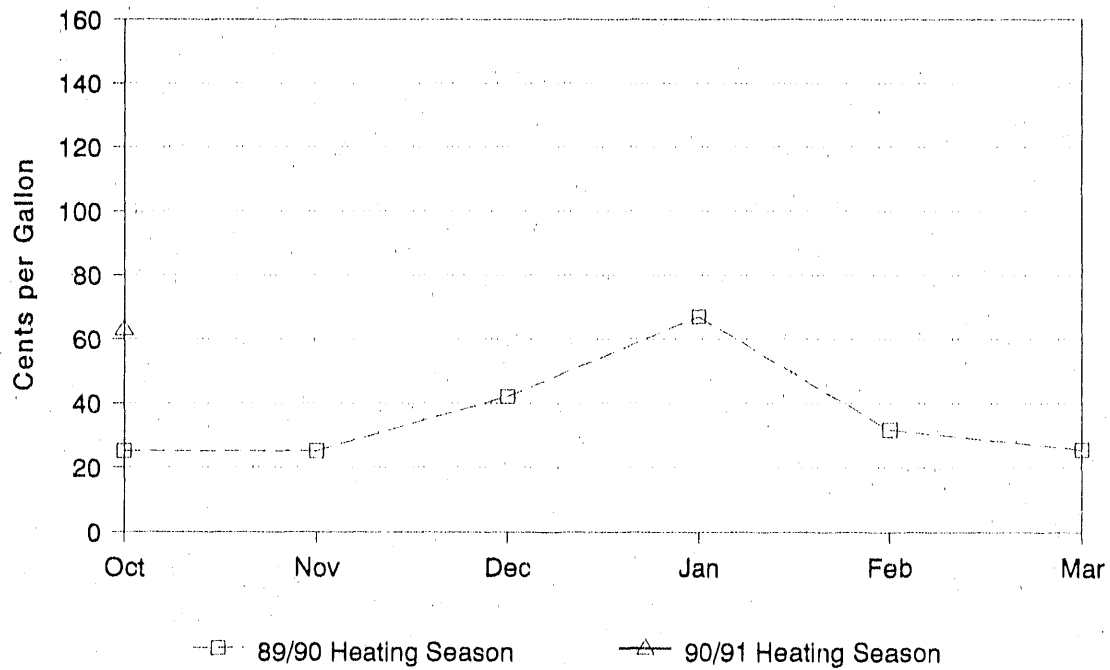
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Figure 26. Wholesale Propane Prices, Lower Atlantic**



Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 27. Wholesale Propane Prices, Midwest



Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

**Table 10. U.S. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Prices**  
(Cents per Gallon, Except Where Noted)

Report Period	Crude WTI <sup>a</sup> (Dollars per Barrel)	No. 2 Distillate				Propane	
		Spot <sup>a</sup>	Terminal <sup>b</sup>	Residential <sup>c</sup>	Diesel Retail <sup>d</sup>	Spot <sup>e</sup>	Residential <sup>c</sup>
<b>Monthly</b>							
1/90	22.86	72.7	75.1	114.0	127.9	45.0	94.5
2/90	22.09	57.5	58.2	96.3	120.8	27.6	81.2
3/90	20.39	58.0	58.5	94.7	116.6	23.9	71.5
4/90	18.43	58.5	58.6	93.1	115.0	23.0	68.5
5/90	18.20	53.9	56.3	90.7	114.9	22.3	54.8
6/90	16.70	48.1	51.4	86.4	113.7	24.0	57.4
7/90	18.69	53.3	52.5	83.8	111.9	28.0	55.6
<b>Week Ending</b>							
8/3/90	21.98	60.2	60.7	NA	NA	32.6	NA
8/10/90	27.32	72.1	75.7	NA	125.0	37.5	NA
8/17/90	27.26	74.2	77.2	NA	NA	37.6	NA
8/24/90	30.27	87.7	84.5	NA	129.9	42.3	NA
8/31/90	27.13	74.9	86.7	NA	NA	37.4	NA
9/7/90	30.23	82.9	85.8	NA	134.6	40.4	NA
9/14/90	30.99	81.4	86.6	NA	NA	40.7	NA
<b>Daily</b>							
9/17/90	33.73	82.6	85.8	NA	NA	43.9	NA
9/18/90	33.48	83.2	85.9	NA	NA	44.1	NA
9/19/90	33.18	86.6	85.5	NA	NA	43.8	NA
9/20/90	34.44	89.9	86.7	NA	NA	45.6	NA
9/21/90	36.21	95.6	87.9	NA	NA	48.3	NA
9/24/90	39.05	102.7	91.4	NA	NA	54.3	NA
9/25/90	38.33	99.6	96.5	NA	NA	54.0	NA
9/26/90	39.12	101.4	98.1	NA	NA	55.3	NA
9/27/90	39.77	103.0	99.3	NA	NA	56.3	NA
9/28/90	39.53	103.5	101.1	NA	NA	59.8	NA
10/1/90	37.08	98.6	102.4	127.2	NA	56.3	98.4
10/2/90	34.43	90.4	102.0	NA	NA	52.1	NA
10/3/90	37.04	97.8	99.9	NA	NA	55.3	NA
10/4/90	36.76	98.3	99.8	NA	NA	55.3	NA
10/5/90	37.87	101.1	100.1	NA	NA	56.3	NA

NA=Not available.

<sup>a</sup> Source: Spot West Texas Intermediate (WTI) at Cushing, Oklahoma; No. 2 distillate in New York Harbor from Reuters.

<sup>b</sup> Source: Computer Petroleum Corp. rack prices.

<sup>c</sup> Source: Residential No. 2 distillate and propane prices from Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, and State Heating Oil and Propane Program starting October 1, 1990.

<sup>d</sup> Source: Diesel Retail prices from Lundberg PS.

<sup>e</sup> Source: Mt. Belvieu, Texas, spot propane prices from *Platts' Oilgram Price Report*.

**Table 11. Petroleum Product Prices for Selected Cities**  
(Cents per Gallon)

Report Period	Chicago				Houston			
	No. 2 Distillate			Propane	No. 2 Distillate			Propane
	Spot <sup>a</sup>	Terminal <sup>b</sup>	Diesel Retail <sup>c</sup>	Terminal <sup>d</sup>	Spot <sup>a</sup>	Terminal <sup>b</sup>	Diesel Retail <sup>c</sup>	Terminal <sup>d</sup>
<b>Monthly</b>								
1/90	60.0	69.2	140.4	72.5	61.5	76.3	130.6	54.4
2/90	52.2	54.3	128.4	31.3	54.1	56.9	124.4	32.6
3/90	54.8	56.5	123.3	25.8	52.7	55.7	115.9	25.7
4/90	54.2	56.2	122.7	26.1	52.2	54.5	113.6	25.3
5/90	59.4	54.0	121.8	26.4	48.8	51.6	112.7	24.1
6/90	55.1	48.6	120.8	29.4	45.9	47.5	111.3	24.7
7/90	54.9	51.1	119.1	32.4	51.3	51.7	109.9	27.9
<b>Week Ending</b>								
8/3/90	57.2	61.0	NA	36.2	58.6	61.1	NA	31.0
8/10/90	73.1	76.4	133.8	42.1	69.7	75.7	120.8	36.0
8/17/90	74.5	76.1	NA	43.1	72.7	76.1	NA	38.1
8/24/90	85.9	84.4	137.9	46.0	86.6	84.5	127.7	40.1
8/31/90	76.3	83.7	NA	48.1	74.2	83.7	NA	46.4
9/7/90	81.7	82.3	139.0	47.8	81.9	82.4	131.9	44.0
9/14/90	81.5	83.3	NA	48.4	81.0	83.7	NA	41.3
<b>Daily</b>								
9/17/90	82.8	82.8	NA	48.6	82.4	83.5	NA	42.0
9/18/90	83.8	83.1	NA	49.6	83.2	83.4	NA	42.2
9/19/90	85.3	83.8	NA	49.8	85.4	84.0	NA	42.2
9/20/90	87.9	84.4	NA	50.2	88.9	84.6	NA	43.4
9/21/90	92.8	86.7	140.0	50.8	94.0	86.3	134.0	45.0
9/24/90	99.3	90.4	NA	53.4	100.7	90.3	NA	47.1
9/25/90	96.3	96.2	NA	57.8	98.5	95.6	NA	50.4
9/26/90	97.3	97.4	NA	58.4	99.6	97.6	NA	52.8
9/27/90	99.5	98.6	NA	59.2	102.7	98.9	NA	52.8
9/28/90	99.5	100.8	NA	62.9	102.9	100.9	NA	54.6
10/1/90	95.3	102.2	NA	65.1	97.1	102.3	NA	55.6
10/2/90	88.1	100.9	NA	64.1	89.3	101.0	NA	57.0
10/3/90	94.8	97.2	NA	61.8	96.3	98.2	NA	56.8
10/4/90	94.9	97.0	NA	61.8	96.8	98.6	NA	56.0
10/5/90	97.5	97.6	150.3	61.7	99.1	98.6	145.4	55.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 11. Petroleum Product Prices for Selected Cities (Continued)**  
(Cents per Gallon)

Report Period	Los Angeles				New York			
	No. 2 Distillate			Propane	No. 2 Distillate			Propane
	Spot <sup>a</sup>	Terminal <sup>b</sup>	Diesel Retail <sup>c</sup>	Terminal <sup>d</sup>	Spot <sup>a</sup>	Terminal <sup>b</sup>	Diesel Retail <sup>c</sup>	Terminal <sup>d</sup>
<b>Monthly</b>								
1/90	58.5	65.6	114.8	48.9	72.7	86.9	141.1	87.9
2/90	54.7	58.3	114.0	45.2	57.5	61.2	129.1	43.5
3/90	55.4	56.6	113.5	41.3	58.0	61.0	124.6	34.1
4/90	55.2	57.3	113.0	32.7	58.5	61.7	120.9	32.6
5/90	51.6	55.9	113.1	28.3	53.9	59.2	120.7	31.3
6/90	47.6	50.4	112.7	27.0	48.1	52.3	123.6	31.7
7/90	49.8	50.4	112.1	27.6	53.3	55.1	123.1	34.4
<b>Week Ending</b>								
8/3/90	61.0	57.7	NA	29.4	60.2	62.4	NA	38.1
8/10/90	70.6	71.3	124.0	31.7	72.1	75.0	132.9	43.6
8/17/90	77.7	76.2	NA	34.1	74.2	76.9	NA	45.7
8/24/90	90.5	86.2	134.0	34.2	87.7	84.7	137.5	47.5
8/31/90	77.5	91.5	NA	34.9	74.9	86.9	NA	49.0
9/7/90	85.6	91.2	140.4	35.8	82.9	85.4	140.5	48.6
9/14/90	82.5	88.8	NA	36.9	81.4	85.9	NA	49.4
<b>Daily</b>								
9/17/90	83.9	85.9	NA	37.8	82.6	85.1	NA	49.9
9/18/90	85.8	85.9	NA	37.8	83.2	85.7	NA	50.8
9/19/90	87.5	86.0	NA	38.2	86.6	86.6	NA	51.3
9/20/90	90.3	85.7	NA	38.2	89.9	87.4	NA	51.5
9/21/90	97.5	86.0	141.9	38.4	95.6	89.2	143.2	52.4
9/24/90	104.3	88.7	NA	38.4	102.7	92.3	NA	54.9
9/25/90	99.5	94.3	NA	39.2	99.6	98.5	NA	57.6
9/26/90	103.8	97.0	NA	40.6	101.4	99.0	NA	60.7
9/27/90	103.8	97.8	NA	40.6	103.0	101.7	NA	61.8
9/28/90	104.0	100.8	NA	41.2	103.5	103.0	NA	63.3
10/1/90	98.5	102.7	NA	45.0	98.6	105.4	NA	67.1
10/2/90	96.5	103.7	NA	44.3	90.4	104.5	NA	66.5
10/3/90	96.3	103.3	NA	45.5	97.8	102.2	NA	66.1
10/4/90	98.3	102.8	NA	46.3	98.3	102.4	NA	64.8
10/5/90	102.1	102.7	152.3	47.3	101.1	102.4	153.9	64.8

NA=Not available.

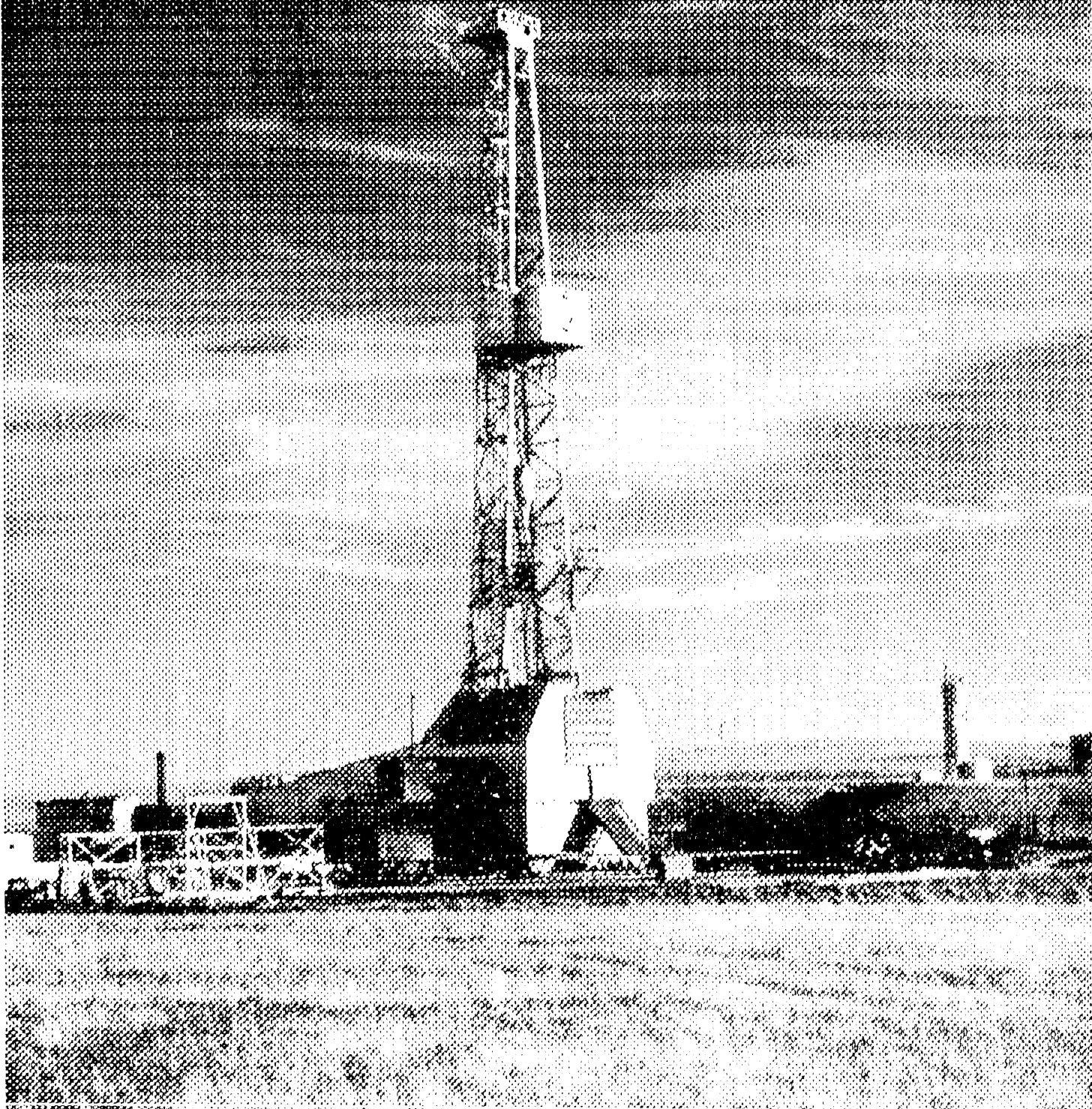
<sup>a</sup> Source: No. 2 distillate spot prices in Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles, are from Telerate; New York spot prices are from Reuters.

<sup>b</sup> Source: No. 2 distillate terminal prices in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York are from Computer Petroleum Corp.

<sup>c</sup> Source: Diesel Retail self-serve prices in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and Long Island, New York are from Lundberg PS.

<sup>d</sup> Source: Propane terminal prices in Lemont, Illinois; Mt. Belvieu, Texas; Los Angeles, California; and Selkirk, New York are from Computer Petroleum Corp.

# Weather Summary



*Weather conditions continue to have a strong effect on U.S. petroleum supply and demand.*

**Table 12. U.S. Total Heating Degree Days by City**  
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days<sup>a</sup>, Except Where Noted)

City	1990	1988-1989	Normal	Percent Change	
				1990 vs. 1988-1989	1990 vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,582	4,689	--	--
July 1 - October 6	109	148	122	-26	-11
Albuquerque	23	36	31	****	****
Amarillo	17	104	47	****	****
Asheville	78	110	89	****	****
Atlanta	13	29	18	****	****
Billings	141	326	318	-57	-56
Boise	92	203	207	-55	-56
Boston	115	141	130	-18	-12
Buffalo	187	277	228	-32	-18
Cheyenne	288	364	373	-21	-23
Chicago	143	212	128	-33	12
Cincinnati	80	131	88	****	****
Cleveland	161	175	176	-8	-9
Columbia, SC	9	10	10	****	****
Denver	106	212	190	-50	-44
Des Moines	103	221	119	-53	-13
Detroit	141	240	189	-41	-25
Fargo	260	381	372	-32	-30
Hartford	149	182	159	-18	-6
Houston	0	0	0	****	****
Jacksonville	0	0	0	****	****
Kansas City	48	183	68	****	****
Las Vegas	0	0	0	****	****
Los Angeles	0	3	63	****	****
Memphis	11	24	19	****	****
Miami	0	0	0	****	****
Milwaukee	143	260	213	-45	-33
Minneapolis	185	274	247	-32	-25
Montgomery	6	13	6	****	****
New York	52	60	61	****	****
Oklahoma City	9	81	26	****	****
Omaha	91	208	110	-56	-17
Philadelphia	73	79	61	****	****
Phoenix	0	0	0	****	****
Pittsburgh	153	181	164	-15	-7
Portland, ME	266	286	352	-7	-24
Providence	147	159	146	-8	1
Raleigh	20	46	26	****	****
Richmond	37	61	46	****	****
St. Louis	27	103	69	****	****
Salem, OR	116	212	291	-45	-60
Salt Lake City	42	117	143	-64	-71
San Francisco	60	230	292	-74	-79
Seattle	167	181	396	-8	-58
Shreveport	6	17	3	****	****
Washington, DC	44	55	31	****	****

<sup>a</sup> See Glossary.

\*\*\*\* = Normal heating degree days 100 or less or ratio incalculable.

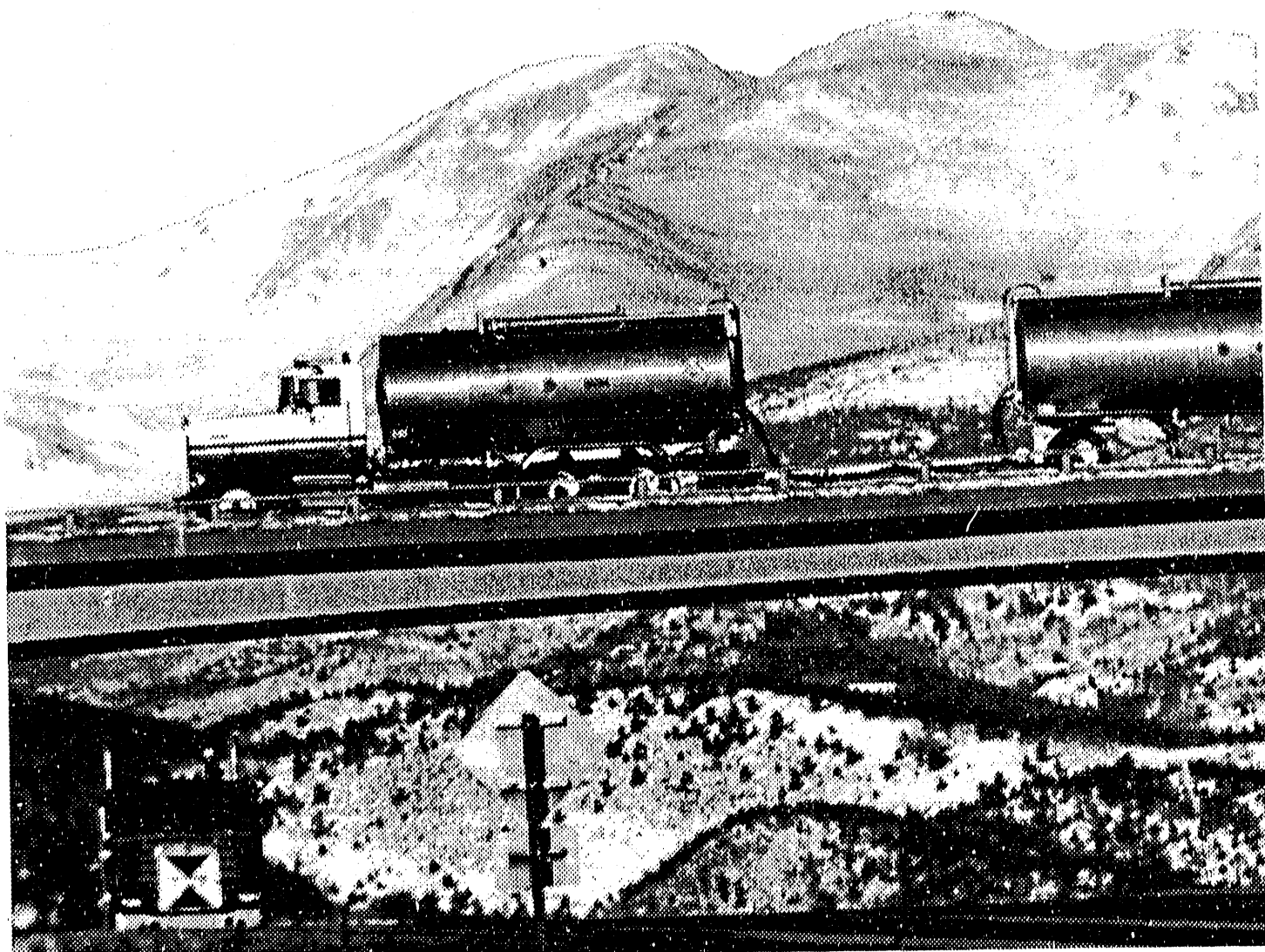
Note: The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1990 through October 6, 1990, has been 26 percent warmer than last year and 11 percent warmer than normal.

Source: Weather data reported in the *Winter Fuels Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.



## Appendix A

### District Descriptions and Maps



*Tank trucks are used to distribute heating oil to remote areas.*

## Appendix A

# District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

### PAD District I

*East Coast:* District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York; and all counties east thereof.

*Appalachian No. 1:* The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

### Sub-PAD District I

*New England (PADD IX):* The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

*Central Atlantic (PADD IY):* The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

*Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ):* The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

### PAD District II

*Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky:* The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

*Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota:* The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

*Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri:* The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

### PAD District III

*Texas Inland:* The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

*Texas Gulf Coast:* The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

*Louisiana Gulf Coast:* The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

*North Louisiana-Arkansas:* The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

*New Mexico:* The State of New Mexico.

### PAD District IV

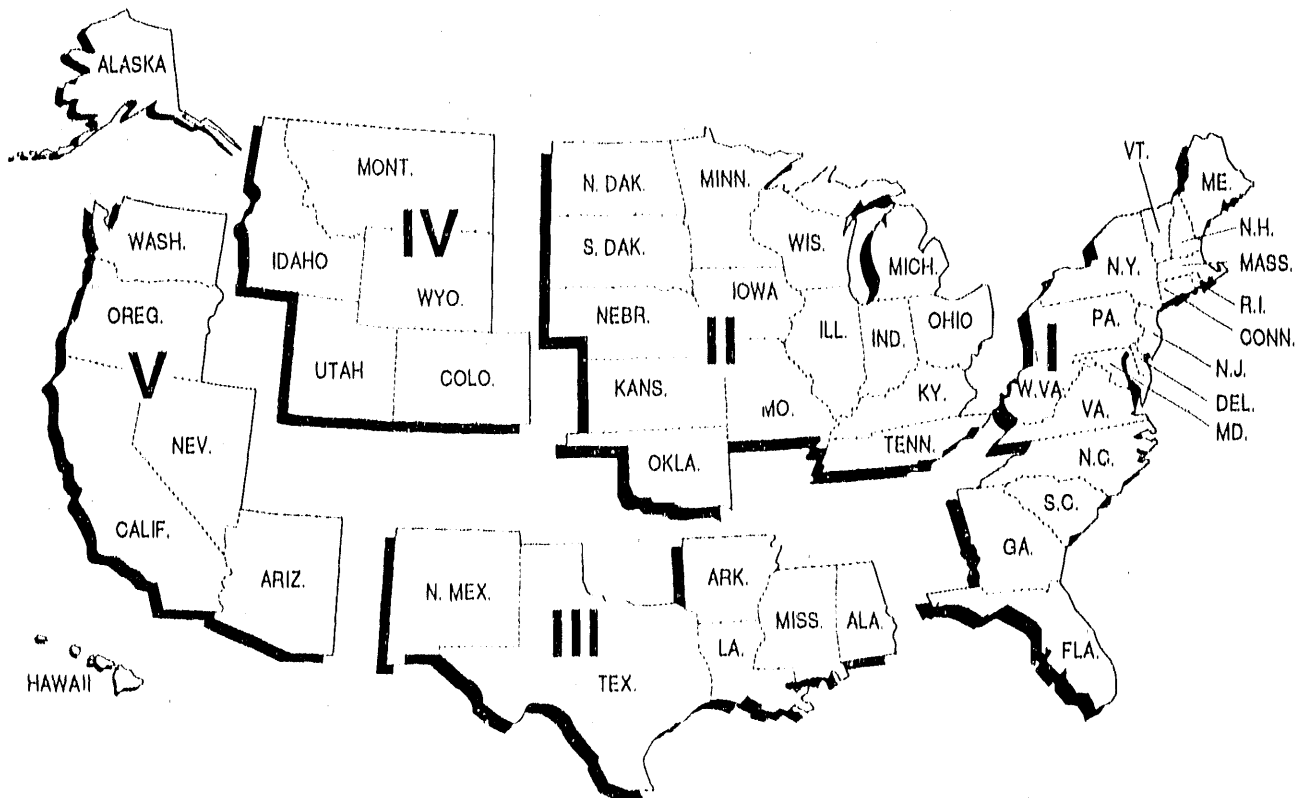
*Rocky Mountain:* The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

### PAD District V

*West Coast:* The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

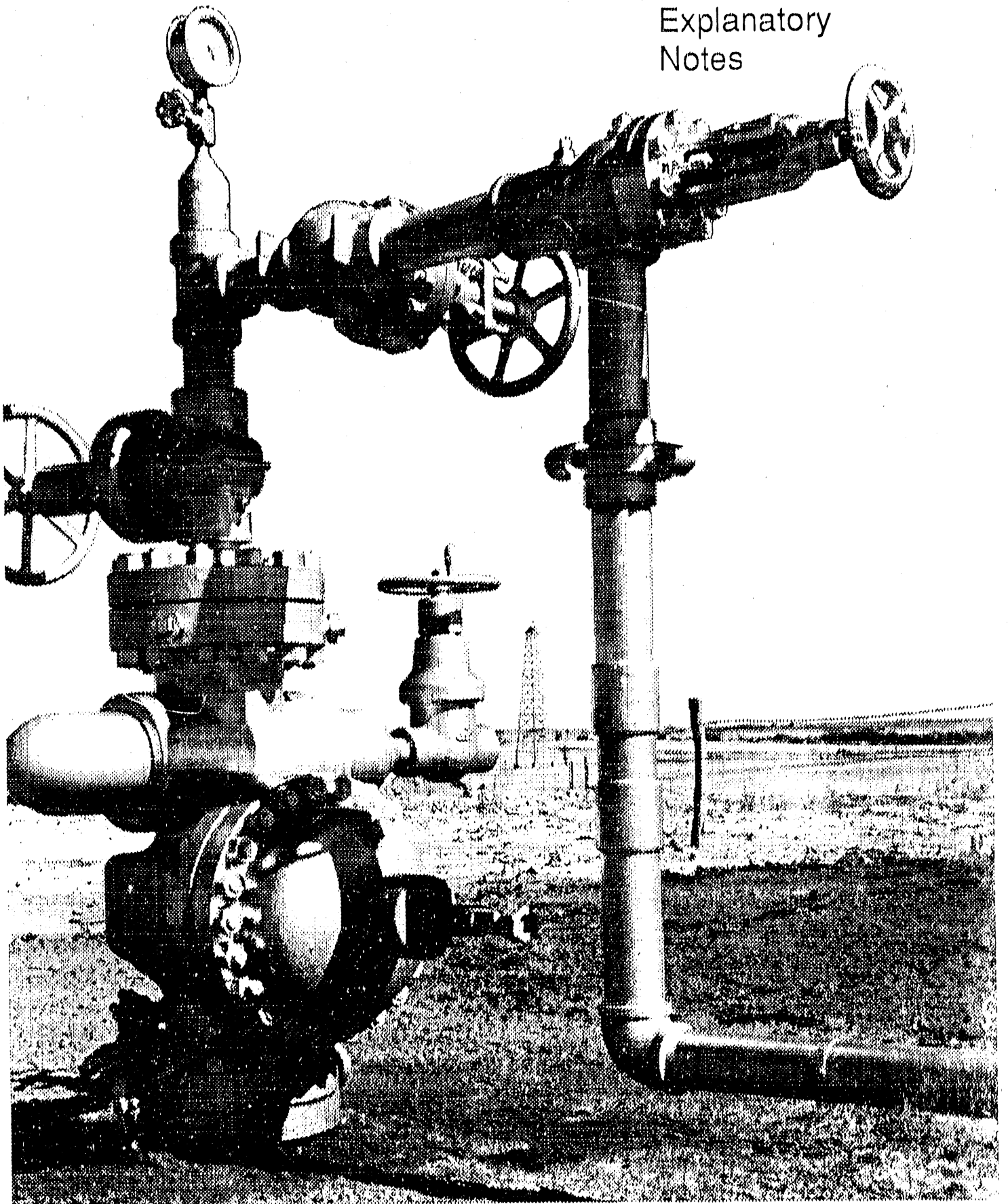
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# Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



## Appendix B

### Explanatory Notes



*The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."*

# Explanatory Notes

## Note 1. Overview

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 2. Monthly Data
- Note 3. Weekly Data
- Note 4. Price Data
- Note 5. Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

## Note 2. Monthly Data

Data for distillate fuel oil and propane are extracted from selected surveys in the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). Refer to the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* for a detailed discussion of the MPSRS.

The forms that comprise the monthly data are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	<i>Monthly Refinery Report</i>
EIA-811	<i>Monthly Bulk Terminal Report</i>
EIA-812	<i>Monthly Product Pipeline Report</i>
EIA-814	<i>Monthly Imports Report</i>
EIA-816	<i>Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report</i>

## Note 3. Weekly Data

### Distillate Fuel Oil

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates for distillate fuel oil.

The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	<i>Weekly Refinery Report</i>
EIA-801	<i>Weekly Bulk Terminal Report</i>

- EIA-802 *Weekly Product Pipeline Report*
- EIA-803 *Weekly Crude Oil Report*
- EIA-804 *Weekly Imports Report*

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

### Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total, for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

### Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum,  $W_i$ .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum,  $M_i$ .) Finally, let  $M_j$  be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies,  $W_i$ , is given by:

$$W_i = \frac{M_i}{M_j} \cdot W_j$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for

refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

## Propane

Data collected on the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" are used to develop estimates for propane.

### Sampling

The sampling procedure used for Form EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, establishments were ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (propane production, propane imports, propane stocks) during October 1989. Companies were chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covered about 80 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I, IX, IY, IZ, II and III) for which data are published.

### Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for net production, imports, and stocks by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1989 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

## Note 4. Price Data

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners.

### Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample weight and volume sales data were

applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^{n_j} w_{jl} v_{jl} p_{ij} / \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^{n_j} w_{jl} v_{jl} \quad \text{where } l =$$

respondent,  $n_j$  = sample size of stratum  $j$ , and  $s$  = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

### Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

For the No. 2 heating oil price data, a sample design similar to that used for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" sample design was used. The sampling frame was an extract of approximately 11,000 companies from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey" conducted in 1989 and containing 1988 sales volume information. A one-way stratified sample design using No. 2 residential distillate frame sales volumes by State, for each of the 27 States to be sampled, was used. Stratum boundaries were determined by the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. Sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability ( $N/n$ ). Certainty strata were established based on sales volumes and the number of States in which the company has sales. The expected price coefficient of variation is one to two percent.

### Residential Propane

Since no volume sales information existed to predetermine the volume sales of propane dealers, two strata for propane dealers was used. A certainty stratum of the known, large, multi-State dealers was created. These companies were identified using establishment lists obtained in deriving the frame. All other dealers were in a second stratum and a random sample from this stratum was selected. Sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability ( $N/n$ ). The name and address list sampling frame was constructed by first extracting from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," companies who marked the box on the survey indicating they sell propane. This was augmented by companies on the Office of Oil and Gas Master File who have the words propane or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in their name. In addition, companies who file the Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and report retail propane or the Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," and report propane, as well as companies that were active on the Form EIA-174, "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Survey," prior to its discontinuance, were included.

After unduplicating these companies, the initial frame file contained approximately 5,100 companies. Additional com-

panies were obtained from an extract of a current Dun and Bradstreet file of SIC code 5984(9903), primary and secondary retail propane dealers, containing 3,283 names and addresses. Removal of duplicates within this file and between it and the initial frame file was performed using tailored automated match programs with manual review, and resulted in approximately 1,000 potential adds to the initial file. Similarly, additional names and addresses were furnished by industry associations and journals and by State Energy Offices, yielding another 7,429 names. Again, removal of duplicates through the match programs yielded an approximate potential add of 900 companies. Another 800 companies were identified as residing on the Master File but not previously selected as potential propane sellers. Further matching, merging and unduplicating reduced the final total frame count to approximately 6,000 companies. Reseller/retailer propane price data were unavailable to calculate a target coefficient of variation. However, it was expected that residential propane price variances were similar to heating oil. Increases in variances were expected as a result of lack of detailed stratification, but were only expected to reach three to four percent.

## **Note 5. Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels**

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for distillate fuel oil and propane include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

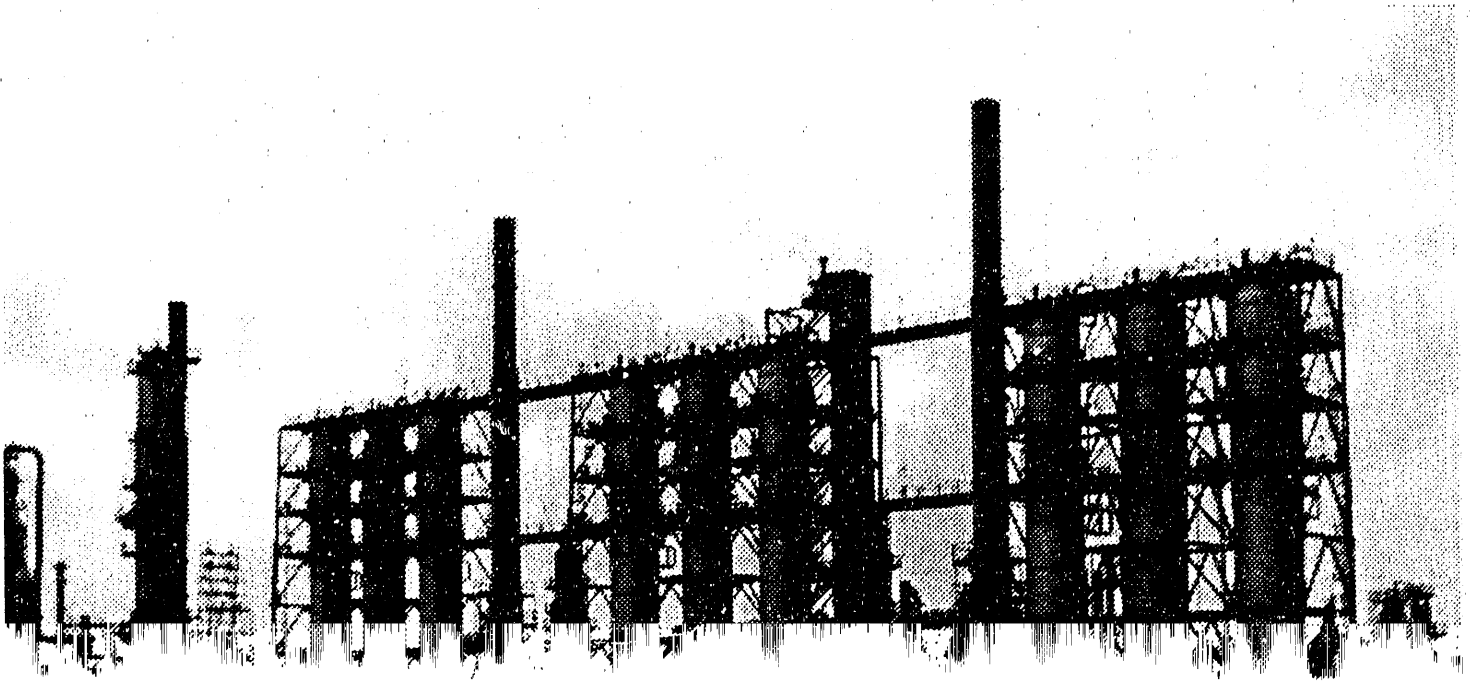
## **Average Inventory Levels**

The charts displaying inventory levels of distillate fuel oil and propane (Figures 1 through 10) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels.) The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent year's final monthly data.

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June). The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the "average range." The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is then calculated after adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October.

# Glossary





# Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

**Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

**Distillate Fuel Oil.** A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

**No. 1 Fuel Oil.** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

**No. 2 Fuel Oil.** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 degrees F and 640 degrees F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

**No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

**No. 1-D.** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

**No. 2-D.** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and 640 degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load condi-

tions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

**No. 4 Fuel Oil.** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

**Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

**Population-Weighted Degree-Days.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

**Propane.** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

**Propylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Report Dates.** The official report dates for the residential and wholesale price surveys are the first and third Mondays. The official day for the primary stock survey is 7 a.m. on the Friday preceding the report date.

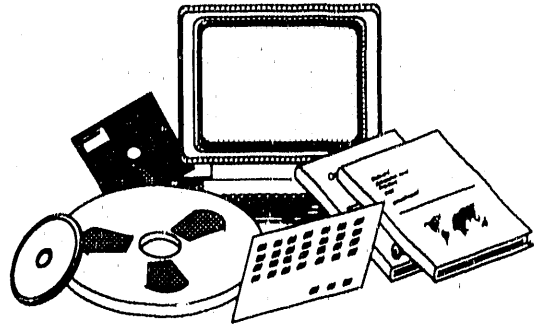
**Residential Heating Oil Price.** The price charged for home delivery of No. 2 heating oil, exclusive of any discounts such as those for prompt cash payment. Prices do not include taxes paid by the consumer.

**Residential Propane Price.** The "bulk keep full" price for home delivery of consumer grade propane intended for use in space heating, cooking, or hot water heaters in residences.

**United States.** For the purpose of this report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

**Wholesale Price.** The rack price charged for No. 2 heating oil; that is, the price charged customers who purchase No. 2 heating oil free-on-board at a supplier's terminal and provide their own transportation for the product.

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