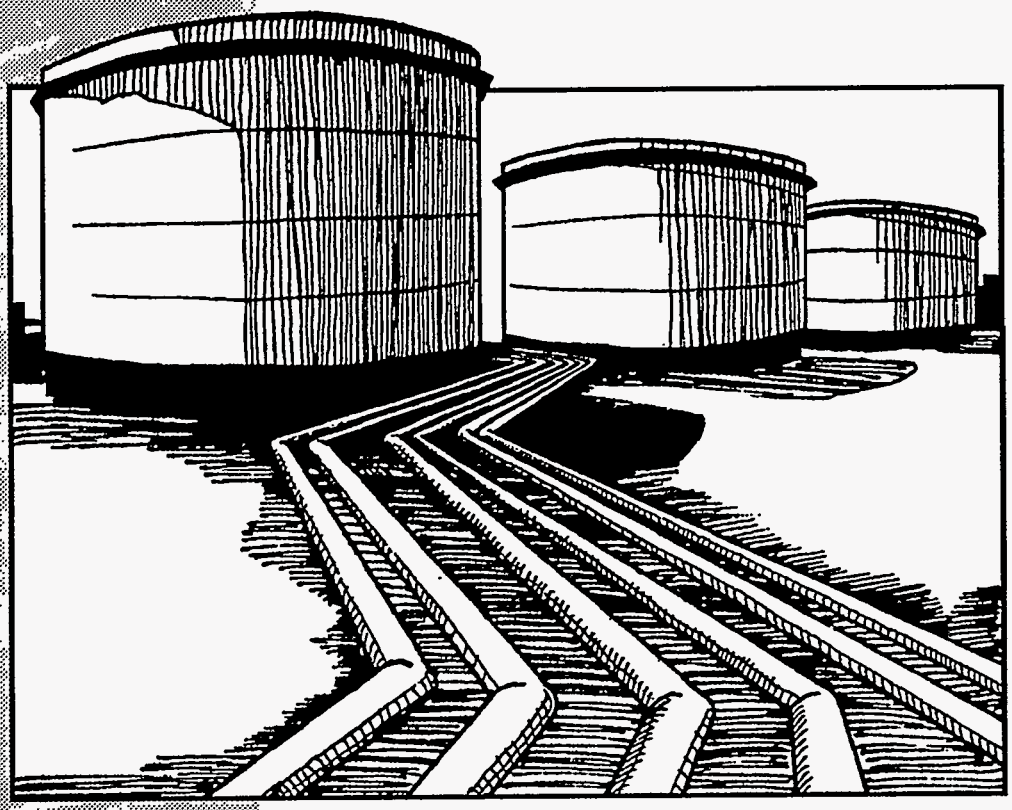
DOE/EIA-0538(94/95-9)

Holiday Publishing Schedule
(See Page iii)

Winter Fuels Report

Week Ending: December 2, 1994



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Cover: An artist's rendering of bulk terminal storage tanks.

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Winter Fuels Report

Week Ending:
December 2, 1994

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

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.
Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Winter Fuels Report, propane inventory data updated Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated on Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month
Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month
Short Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Contacts

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This year we will not be releasing data electronically (except for pricing data) or by hard copy for the week ending December 23, 1994. The electronic and hard copy versions of the *Winter Fuels Report* released on January 6th will include data for the weeks ending December 23rd and 30th. Pricing data for the period ending December 19th will be released electronically on December 29th at 5:00 p.m.

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 on a U.S. level and for all Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) and product supplied on a U.S. level;

propane net production, imports and stocks on a U.S. level and for PADD's I, II, and III;

natural gas supply and disposition and underground storage for the U.S. and consumption for all PADD's; as well as selected National average prices.

residential and wholesale pricing data for heating oil and propane 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 U. S. and selected cities; and

a 6-10 Day, 30-Day, and 90-Day outlook for temperature and precipitation 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 also 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 are 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. 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 second week in October 1994 and will continue until the second week in April 1995. The data will also be available electronically after 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday during the heating season through the EIA Electronic Publication System (EPUB). See page ii for details.

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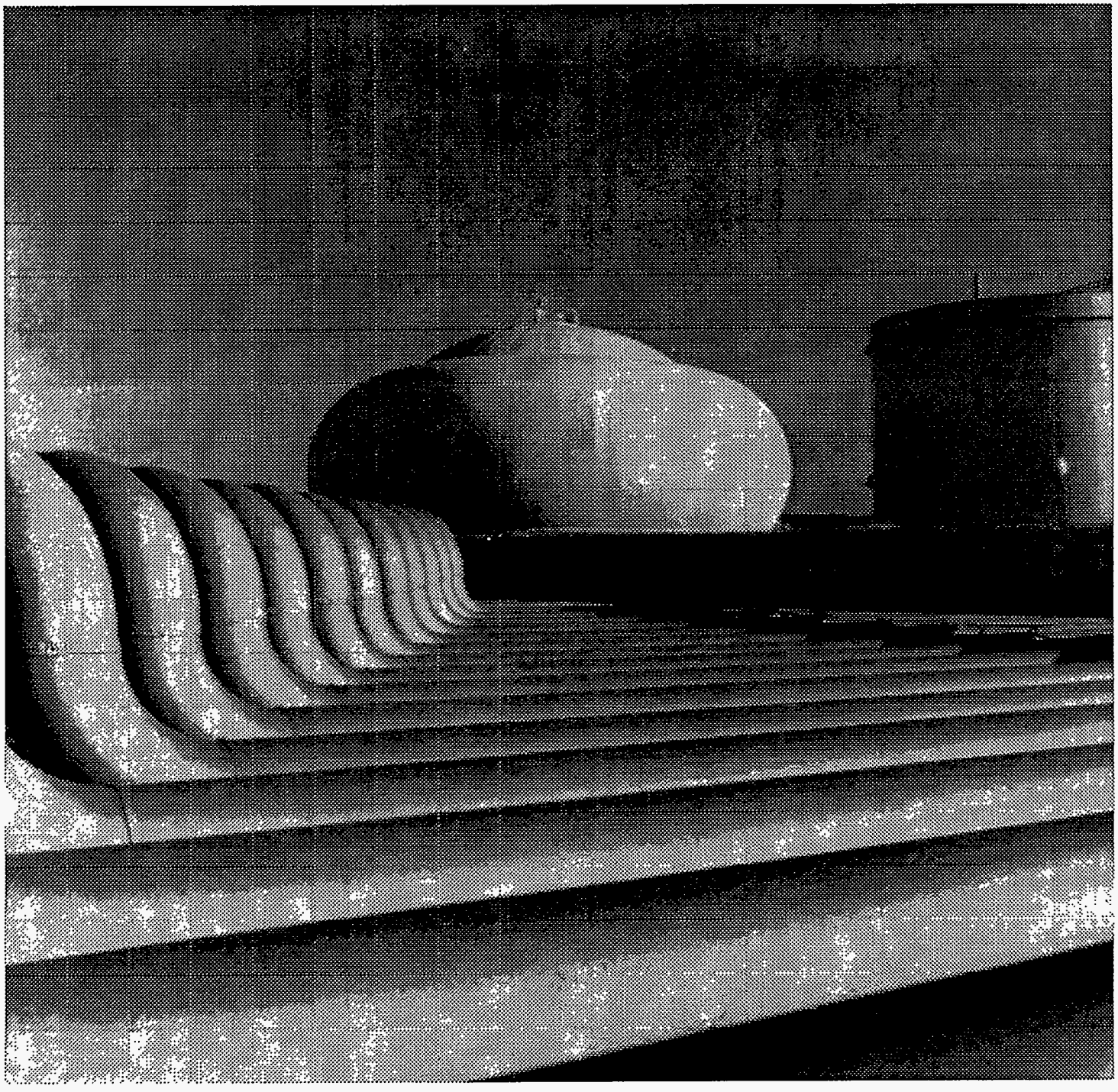
Highlights



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

Highlights

DISTILLATE FUEL OIL

Distillate stocks grew by 1.4 million barrels (MMB) and are above normal again, although they are 3.9 MMB less than a year ago. PADD I inventories are 4.3 MMB well above normal and 1.3 MMB above levels reported last year.

Heating fuel production has averaged 1.2 million barrels a day (MMBD) over the past four weeks, while total distillate output has been an average of 3.3 MMBD. Imports of distillate are averaging 0.2 MMBD over the four-week period.

Table H1. Distillate Fuel Oil
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

	Week Ending		
	12/02/93	11/25/94	12/02/94
Production	3,461	3,373	3,410
Imports	206	273	130
Product Supplied	3,238	2,927	3,132
Ending Stocks (million barrels)			
East Coast (PADD I)	69.3	70.9	70.6
Midwest (PADD II)	33.8	30.4	31.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30.9	27.5	27.5
U.S. Total	148.9	143.6	145.0

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

PROPANE

As of December 2, 1994, U.S. inventories of propane were 53.6 million barrels (MMB), a decrease of 0.6 MMB from the prior reporting period. This stock level remains within its normal range for this time of year.

Regionally, stock levels decreased in each of the PAD Districts. Inventories fell slightly in the East Coast region but remain above the normal range. In the Midwest stocks dropped by 0.4 MMB and in the Gulf Coast by 0.1 MMB. The inventory level in the Midwest remains above its normal range while the level in the Gulf Coast is still slightly below its normal range for this time of year.

For the four weeks ending December 2, 1994, U.S. propane inventories declined by 0.9 MMB, a low drawdown of stocks for the month of November.

Table H2. Propane Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Thousand Barrels)

PAD Districts	November 1993	December 1993	Week Ending 10/28/94	11/04/94	11/11/94	11/18/94	11/25/94	12/02/94
East Coast (PADD I)	4,309	3,650	E5,375	E5,412	E5,561	E5,725	E6,020	E5,908
Midwest (PADD II)	20,568	19,045	E24,652	E24,363	E24,131	E24,025	E23,586	E23,229
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30,583	26,950	E24,180	E23,326	E23,708	E22,601	E23,185	E23,107
Total (PADD I-III)	55,460	49,645	E54,207	E53,101	E53,400	E52,351	E52,791	E52,244
U.S. Total	57,254	51,205	E55,597	E54,463	E54,769	E53,693	E54,145	E53,584

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

NATURAL GAS

Supply and Disposition

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that total gas supply available for disposition in September 1994 was an estimated 1,704 billion cubic feet, 1 percent greater than in September 1993. The September 1994 total includes 10 billion cubic feet of supplemental fuel supplies, 185 billion cubic feet of imported gas, and 22 billion cubic feet withdrawn from storage.

On the disposition side, in September 1994, the consumption of 1,356 billion cubic feet was 6 percent greater than in September 1993. Total disposition included 335 billion cubic feet of gas injected into underground storage reservoirs and exports of 14 billion cubic feet.

Consumption

Data for the four major end-use sectors indicate that the total amount of gas delivered to all consumers increased to 1,261 billion cubic feet in August 1994, from 1,230 billion cubic feet in August 1993. Consumption in the industrial sector increased from 607 billion cubic feet in July 1994 to 629 billion cubic feet in August 1994, an increase of 4 percent.

The electric utility sector consumed 380 billion cubic feet in August 1994, which is a 5-percent increase from July 1994 and a 6-percent increase from August 1993.

The residential sector consumed 123 billion cubic feet and the commercial sector consumed 130 billion cubic feet in August 1994.

Natural Gas Prices

In August 1994, major interstate pipeline companies paid an average of $2.33 per thousand cubic feet for gas purchased from domestic producers, almost identical to the July's $2.34 total. In August 1994, these pipeline companies paid $1.79 per thousand cubic feet for imported gas. Distributors paid an average of $3.18 per thousand cubic feet for gas at the city gate in August 1994. Residential consumers paid $8.13 per thousand cubic feet in August 1994, the same as what they paid in August 1993.

PRICES

Average residential heating oil and propane prices rose 0.4 and 0.5 cents per gallon, respectively, during the two week period ending November 21, 1994. The average residential heating oil price rose from 91.0 to 91.4 cents per gallon, and residential propane from 84.9 to 85.4 cents per gallon.

Wholesale heating oil prices fell 3.1 cents, from 54.1 to 51.0 cents per gallon, while wholesale propane prices remained unchanged at 37.1 cents per gallon. Current average residential heating oil and propane prices are below those of one year ago. Little activity was observed in the propane market during the current fortnight. Conversely, wholesale heating oil prices fell despite strong demand.

Table H3. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts
(Cents per Gallon)

PAD Districts	October 1993	November 1993	Week Ending 10/03/94	10/17/94	11/07/94	11/21/94[P]
Average	94.2	94.7	90.2	90.4	91.0	91.4
East Coast	95.3	95.8	91.2	91.4	91.9	92.3
New England	91.6	91.6	84.9	84.9	85.6	86.2
Central Atlantic	97.8	98.6	96.0	96.2	96.6	97.1
Lower Atlantic	89.3	89.4	88.5	88.9	89.5	89.5
Midwest	87.6	87.8	82.5	82.9	[R]84.0	84.0

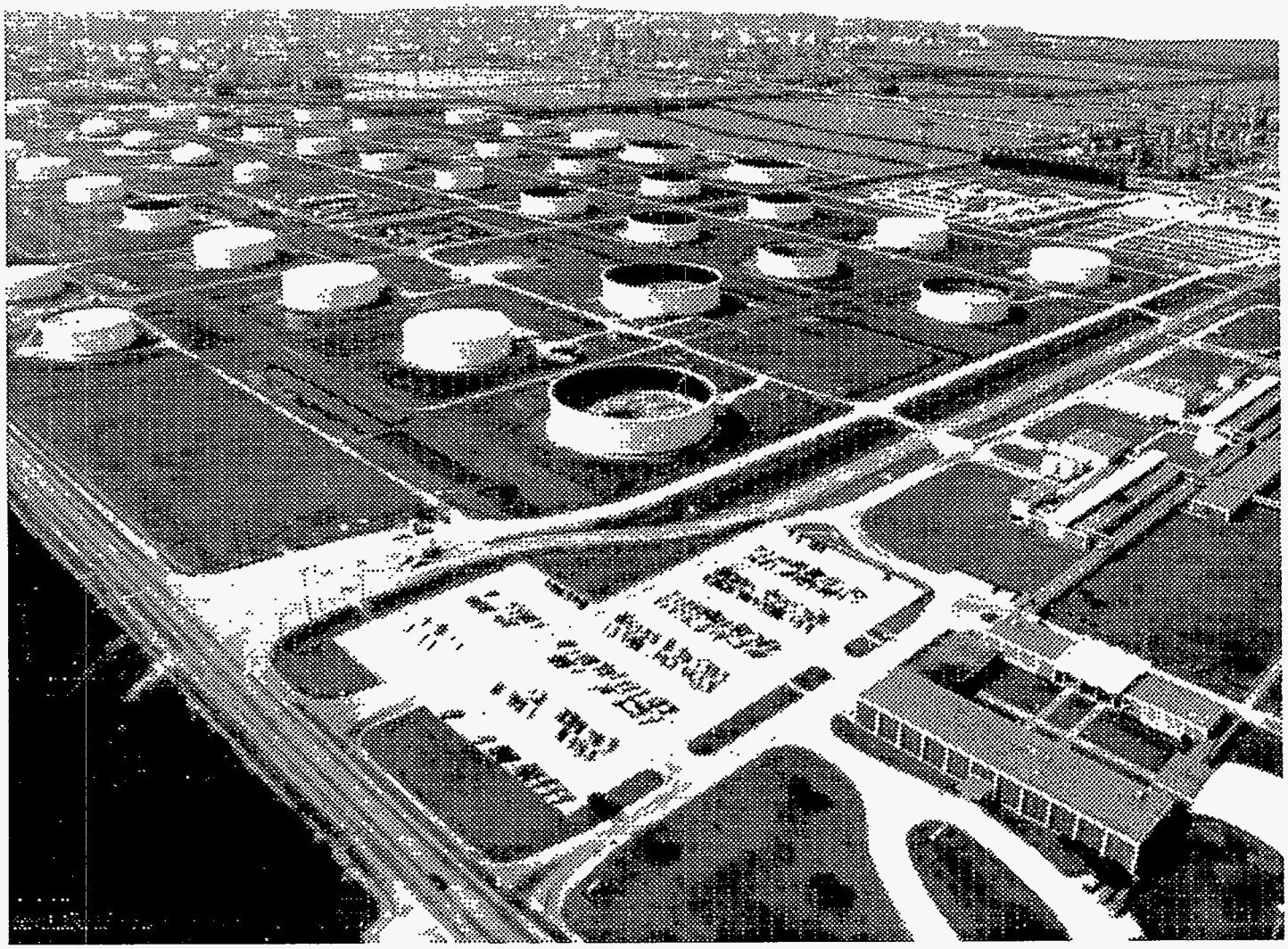
P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table H4. Residential Propane Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts
(Cents per Gallon)

PAD Districts	October 1993	November 1993	Week Ending 10/03/94	10/17/94	11/07/94	11/21/94[P]
Average	87.1	87.8	82.7	83.8	84.9	85.4
East Coast	110.2	110.5	114.3	114.1	[R]114.7	115.2
New England	115.6	115.7	114.3	113.3	[R]113.5	113.9
Central Atlantic	118.2	118.3	120.2	120.5	121.3	121.7
Lower Atlantic	95.3	95.9	104.4	104.4	105.0	105.9
Midwest	74.2	74.8	71.1	71.1	[R]72.2	72.7

P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Distillate Fuel Oil



Overall view of a typical bulk terminal facility.

Table 1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, 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
Total U.S.												
Net Production[a]												
1992	2,818	2,661	2,749	2,930	2,933	2,995	3,067	2,865	2,983	3,251	3,240	3,179
1993	2,914	2,815	2,919	3,047	2,994	3,093	3,186	3,100	3,205	3,432	3,474	3,382
1994	3,117	3,019	3,095	3,250	3,319	3,287	3,211	3,189	3,286			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	3,418	3,387	3,262	3,213	3,123	3,120	3,435	3,373	3,410			
0.05% Sulf & Under	2,068	1,966	1,974	1,922	1,938	1,921	2,129	2,109	2,184			
Greater than 0.05%	1,350	1,421	1,288	1,291	1,185	1,199	1,306	1,264	1,226			
Imports												
1992	232	217	238	202	179	157	172	229	237	263	236	229
1993	182	224	235	209	153	168	130	159	137	242	214	160
1994	160	276	313	226	202	181	164	211	193			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	89	65	201	106	200	137	145	273	130			
0.05% Sulf & Under	62	43	88	5	91	18	72	78	49			
Greater than 0.05%	27	22	113	101	109	119	73	195	81			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	126.7	108.8	97.7	92.1	96.4	104.5	114.6	122.8	127.8	136.8	146.3	140.6
1993	130.7	110.4	97.3	99.5	102.8	110.0	120.7	128.2	131.3	145.3	149.2	140.9
1994	118.1	104.0	99.6	102.6	112.4	119.6	133.8	138.4	144.6			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	147.0	145.2	146.3	143.7	142.0	141.9	140.0	143.6	145.0			
0.05% Sulf & Under	67.1	65.7	66.9	66.0	63.2	63.6	63.6	65.1	67.4			
Greater than 0.05%	79.9	79.4	79.5	77.7	78.8	78.4	76.5	78.5	77.6			
Product Supplied												
1992	3,231	3,219	3,207	3,039	2,753	2,679	2,710	2,705	2,908	3,056	2,929	3,316
1993	3,128	3,465	3,420	2,943	2,685	2,863	2,674	2,820	2,973	2,983	3,218	3,357
1994	3,692	3,565	3,330	3,124	2,915	3,061	2,694	3,060	3,135			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	2,997	3,501	3,092	3,488	3,369	3,055	3,647	2,927	3,132			
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production[a]												
1992	332	292	275	371	355	369	406	352	361	448	426	395
1993	374	335	335	410	381	426	417	372	390	465	453	436
1994	377	424	375	346	427	475	408	408	380			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	435	460	445	445	460	463	507	473	519			
0.05% Sulf & Under	197	150	152	134	183	195	199	147	214			
Greater than 0.05%	238	310	293	311	277	268	308	326	305			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	53.4	43.5	31.0	28.5	30.1	37.5	45.4	53.6	58.1	64.8	68.2	65.1
1993	58.8	43.3	32.6	35.3	37.7	43.3	51.6	59.1	63.8	72.1	69.5	62.5
1994	42.4	36.0	33.3	33.4	39.3	48.5	57.0	64.1	69.2			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	72.2	71.9	72.0	70.7	69.1	69.5	68.9	70.9	70.6			
0.05% Sulf & Under	20.8	21.0	21.1	19.7	18.3	18.4	19.3	19.4	20.0			
Greater than 0.05%	51.4	50.9	50.9	51.0	50.8	51.1	49.6	51.4	50.5			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, 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
New England (PADD IX)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	7.4	6.7	4.4	3.3	4.7	6.8	9.5	11.0	11.2	12.1	11.6	9.9
1993	10.1	8.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.6	8.9	10.6	10.6	12.9	11.7	10.6
1994	7.2	5.9	5.3	4.3	4.8	8.1	12.0	13.1	14.5			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	14.7	14.1	14.2	14.7	14.6	14.2	13.7	14.1	13.0			
0.05% Sulf & Under	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3			
Greater than 0.05%	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.9	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.6	10.7			
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	34.6	25.8	17.0	15.8	14.8	18.0	24.9	30.9	35.7	40.3	42.8	41.0
1993	34.9	24.1	16.8	20.2	21.6	25.1	31.1	37.4	40.8	45.1	43.3	37.6
1994	22.9	19.1	17.8	17.3	22.0	28.5	32.2	38.8	43.4			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	45.4	45.0	45.0	43.9	42.9	43.3	42.6	43.4	44.4			
0.05% Sulf & Under	11.6	10.9	11.2	10.8	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.8			
Greater than 0.05%	33.8	34.1	33.9	33.0	33.1	32.9	32.5	33.5	33.6			
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	11.3	11.0	9.5	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.1	11.7	11.3	12.4	13.7	14.1
1993	13.8	11.1	10.6	9.7	10.6	10.5	11.6	11.1	12.3	14.1	14.5	14.3
1994	12.3	11.0	10.2	11.8	12.5	11.9	12.8	12.1	11.2			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	12.1	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.6	12.0	12.5	13.4	13.2			
0.05% Sulf & Under	6.1	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.9	7.1	6.9			
Greater than 0.05%	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.6	6.3	6.3			
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production[a]												
1992	683	685	700	654	722	739	739	743	738	774	779	768
1993	760	694	723	732	738	751	756	707	757	863	875	831
1994	748	729	772	829	783	782	791	801	799			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	830	771	794	790	686	733	898	821	871			
0.05% Sulf & Under	530	478	564	492	521	485	589	593	627			
Greater than 0.05%	300	293	230	298	165	248	309	228	244			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	31.2	29.8	30.1	27.7	27.4	29.0	29.3	31.1	30.8	29.1	31.9	31.3
1993	32.5	29.8	29.3	28.4	27.3	28.1	29.0	27.5	27.7	30.5	33.8	34.4
1994	31.7	28.8	27.3	30.6	30.9	30.8	33.4	32.7	31.8			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	31.9	31.8	31.8	30.9	29.8	29.9	29.5	30.4	31.8			
0.05% Sulf & Under	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.1	20.2	20.0	19.6	20.4	21.5			
Greater than 0.05%	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.4			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, 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)

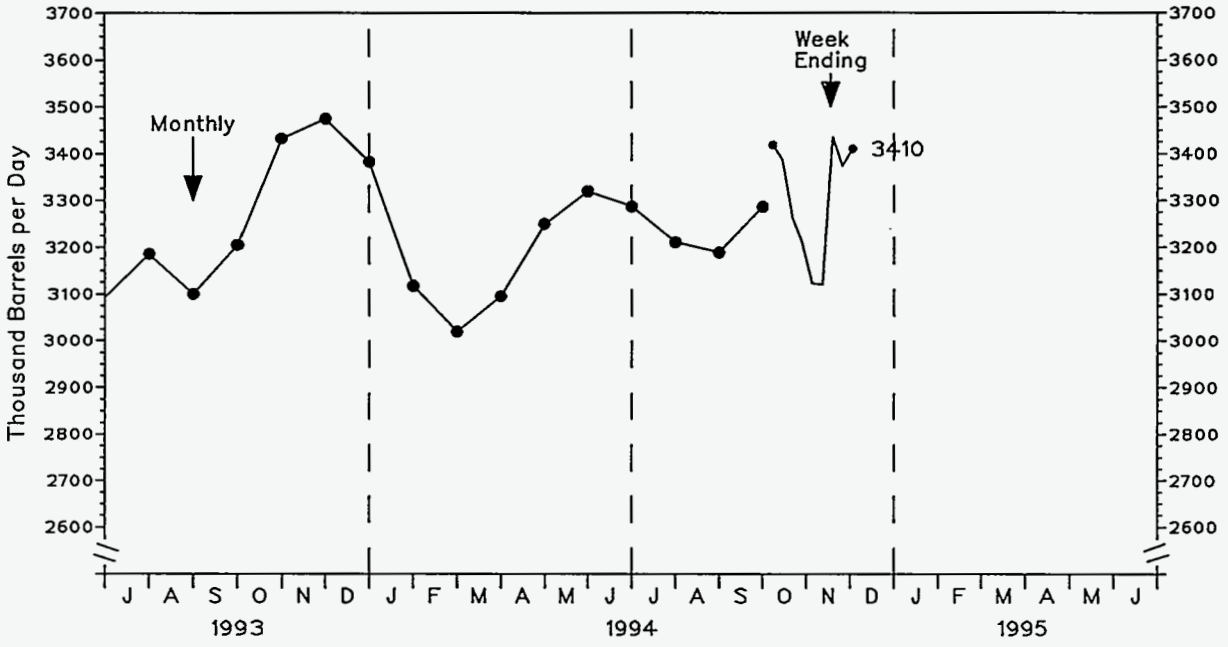
District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production[a]												
1992	1,274	1,170	1,220	1,327	1,302	1,314	1,348	1,205	1,323	1,452	1,486	1,462
1993	1,299	1,271	1,316	1,349	1,281	1,342	1,430	1,476	1,444	1,488	1,525	1,554
1994	1,460	1,341	1,401	1,474	1,513	1,440	1,433	1,414	1,522			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	1,508	1,529	1,401	1,375	1,370	1,362	1,420	1,441	1,394			
0.05% Sulf & Under	874	878	777	853	824	815	887	889	866			
Greater than 0.05%	634	651	624	522	546	547	533	552	528			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	28.8	22.5	23.4	24.0	25.6	24.7	27.1	26.4	27.5	31.5	33.2	30.8
1993	27.0	24.8	23.2	23.6	24.3	25.4	26.8	29.4	28.6	29.8	30.9	29.0
1994	29.7	25.6	25.5	24.5	27.2	26.2	29.1	28.6	31.0			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	30.2	28.5	29.1	29.5	29.8	28.8	27.9	27.5	27.5			
0.05% Sulf & Under	15.8	14.1	14.9	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.6			
Greater than 0.05%	14.3	14.4	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.3	12.9	13.0	12.9			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Net Production[a]												
1992	112	116	126	117	119	125	128	120	122	131	120	116
1993	103	109	113	109	132	125	121	124	149	134	141	125
1994	123	122	115	130	141	136	127	127	132			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	120	123	130	130	127	130	127	146	141			
0.05% Sulf & Under	84	94	97	100	90	105	97	110	114			
Greater than 0.05%	36	29	33	30	37	25	30	36	27			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6
1993	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.8
1994	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9			
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4			
Greater than 0.05%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5			
West Coast (PADD V)												
Net Production[a]												
1992	418	398	427	462	436	448	446	446	441	447	428	438
1993	378	406	433	446	462	450	461	420	465	482	479	437
1994	409	402	431	472	455	454	452	439	453			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	525	504	492	473	480	432	483	492	485			
0.05% Sulf & Under	383	366	384	343	320	321	357	370	363			
Greater than 0.05%	142	138	108	130	160	111	126	122	122			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.1	10.3	10.8
1993	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.0	9.0	10.8	12.2	12.2
1994	11.4	10.6	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.7	10.9	10.2			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
Total	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.8	11.3	11.3	12.2	12.2			
0.05% Sulf & Under	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6	8.5	8.9			
Greater than 0.05%	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3			

[a] 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.

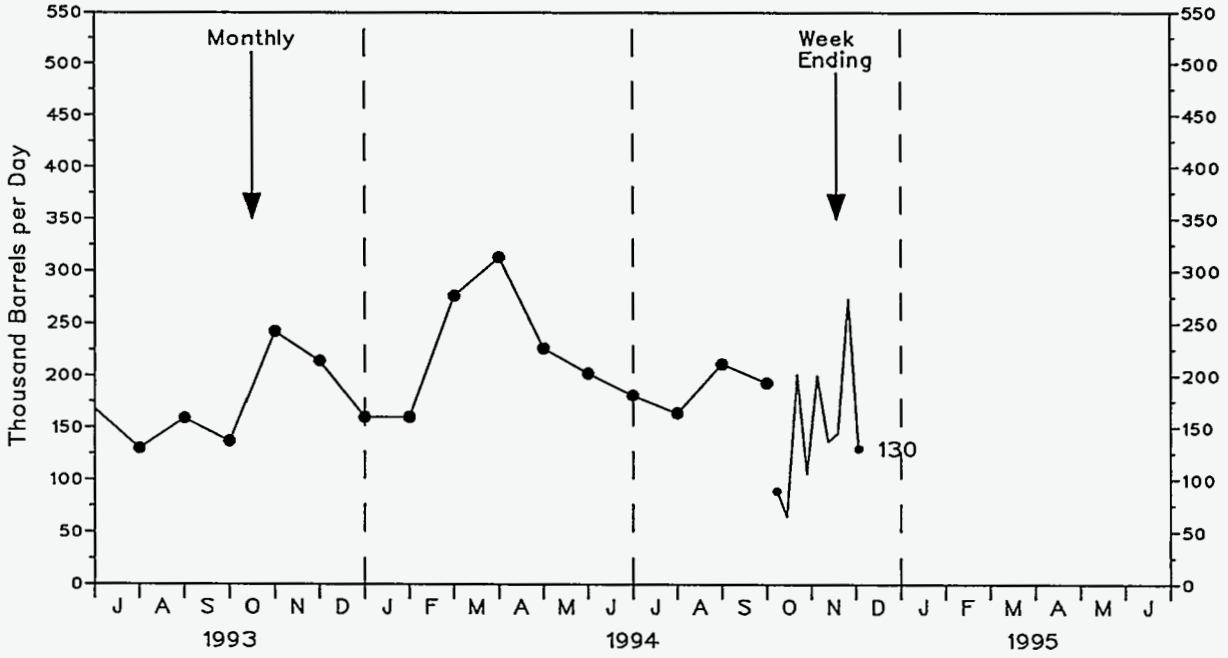
Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly and Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting Systems. Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Production



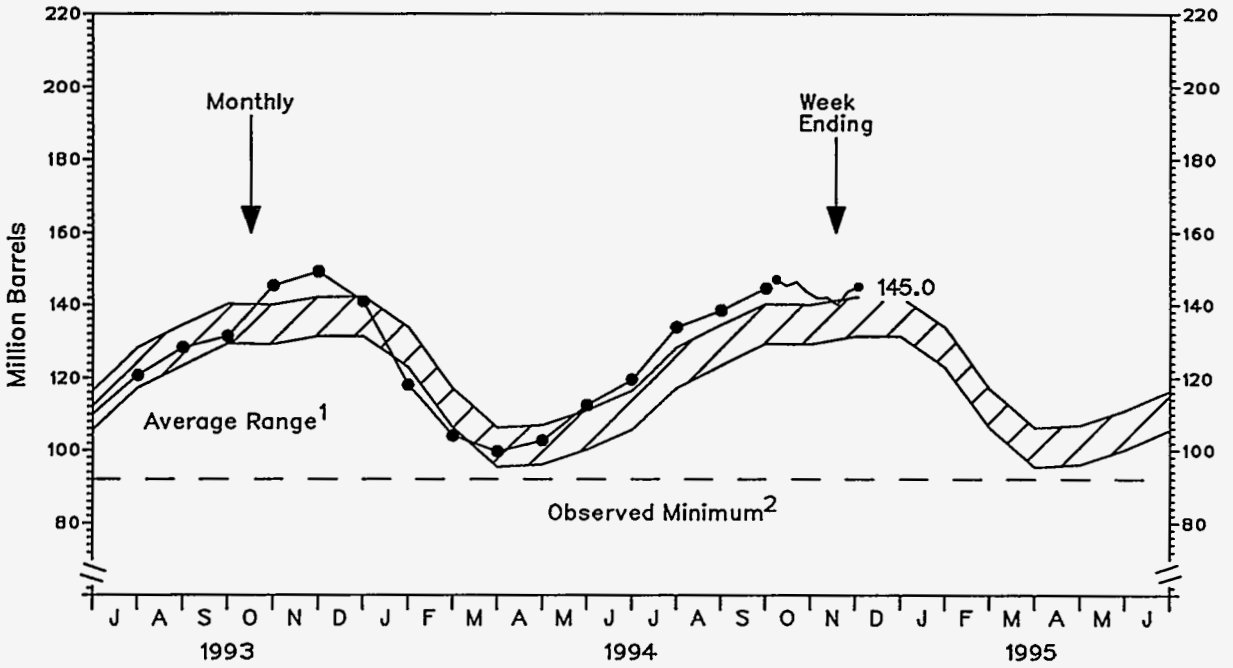
Source: • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Production: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 2. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Imports



Source: • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Imports: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 3. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

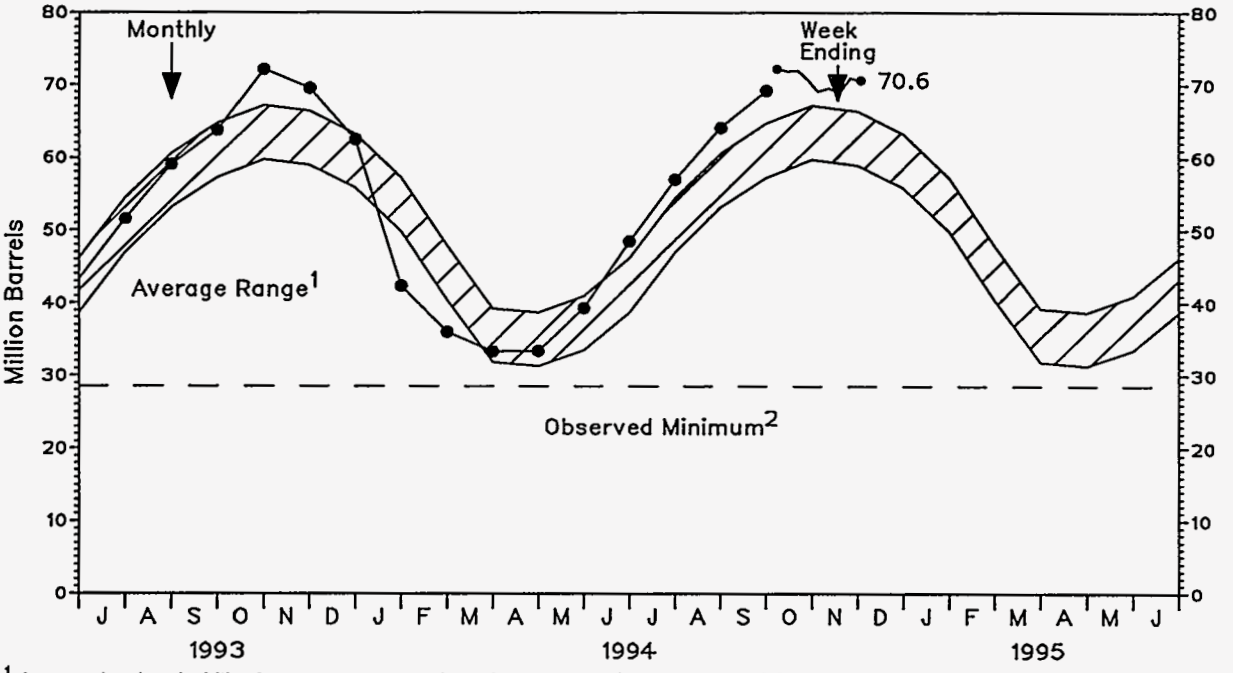


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 92.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4. PADD I (East Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

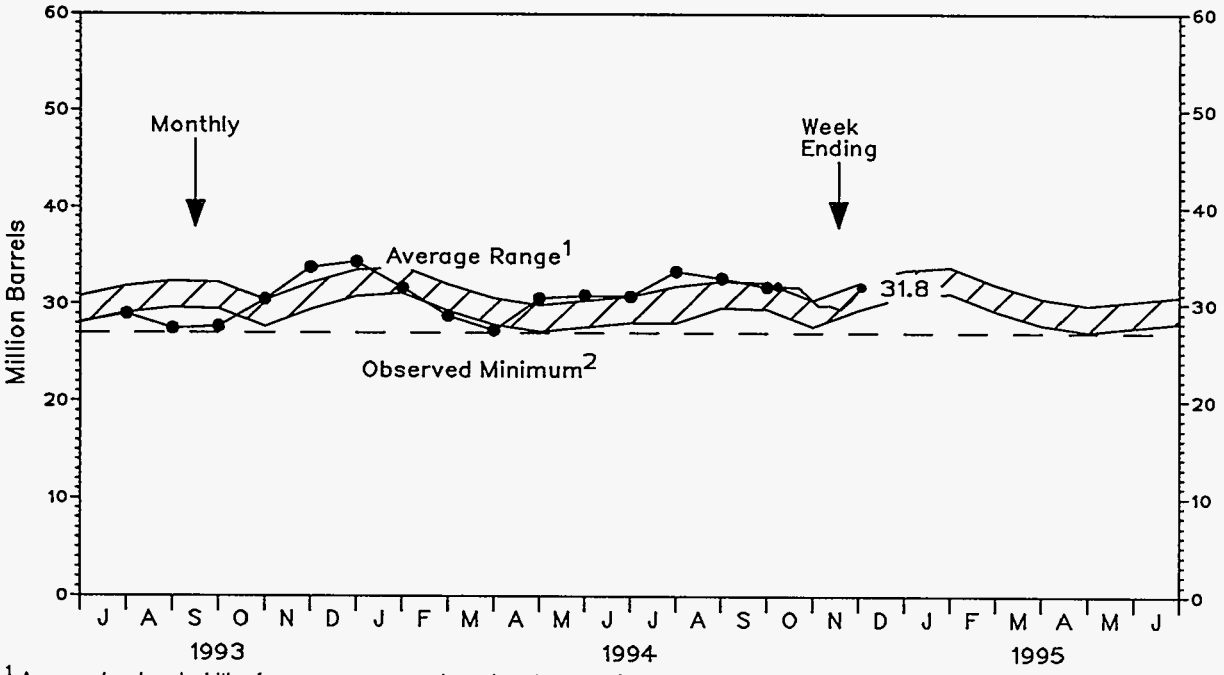


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 28.5 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5. PADD II (Midwest) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

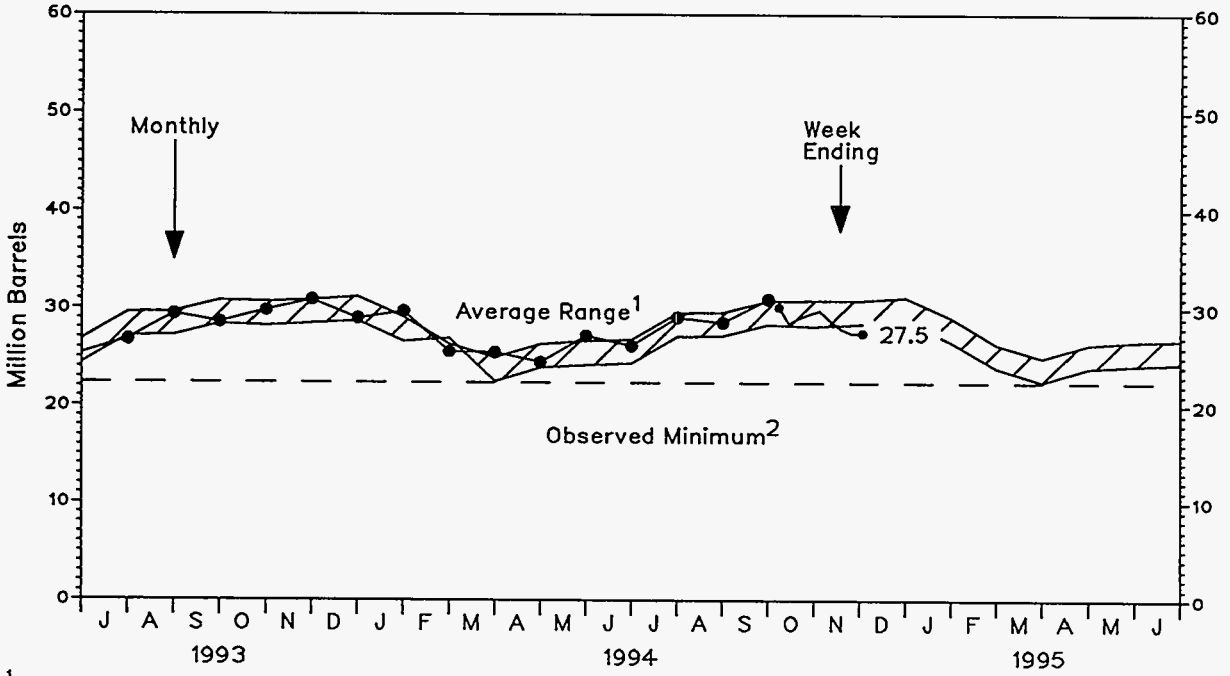


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 26.9 million barrels, occurring in May 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

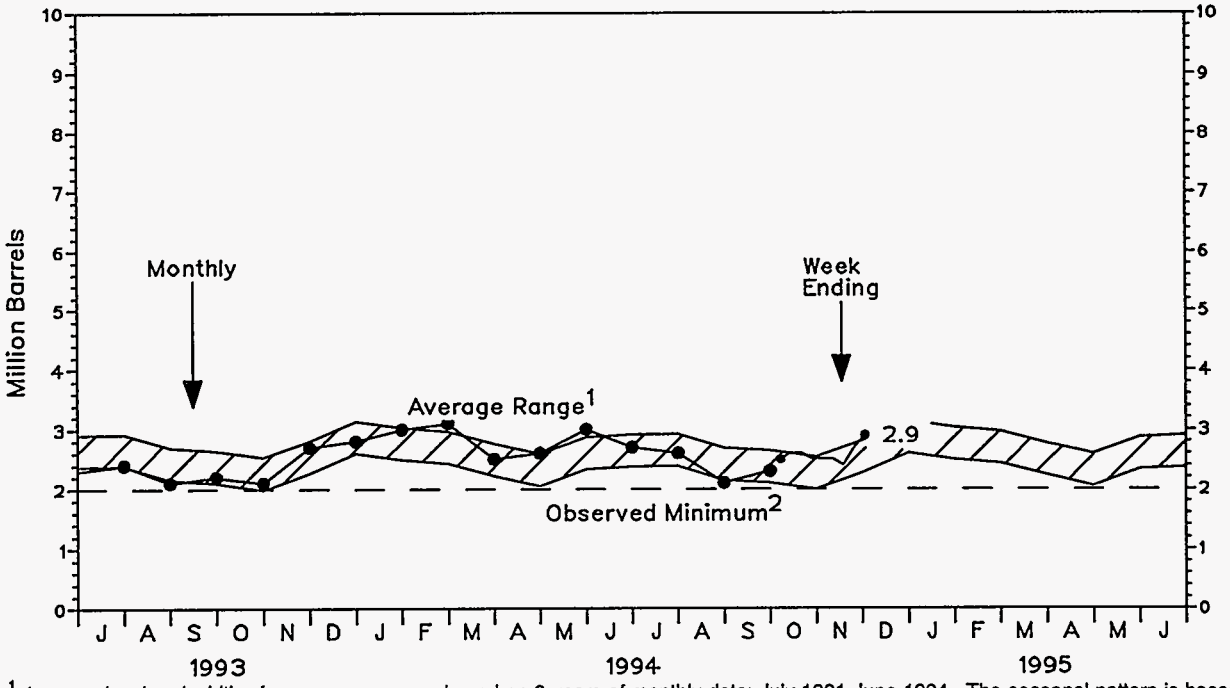


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 22.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 7. PADD IV (Rocky Mountain) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

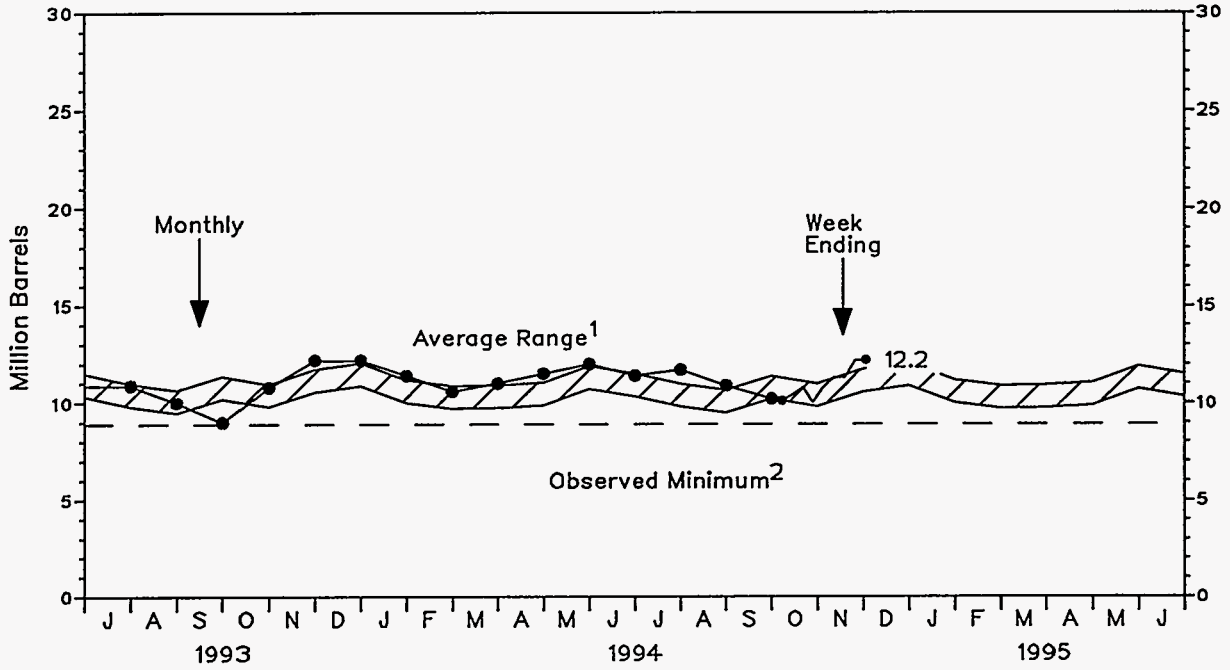


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 2.0 million barrels, occurring in September 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 8. PADD V (West Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

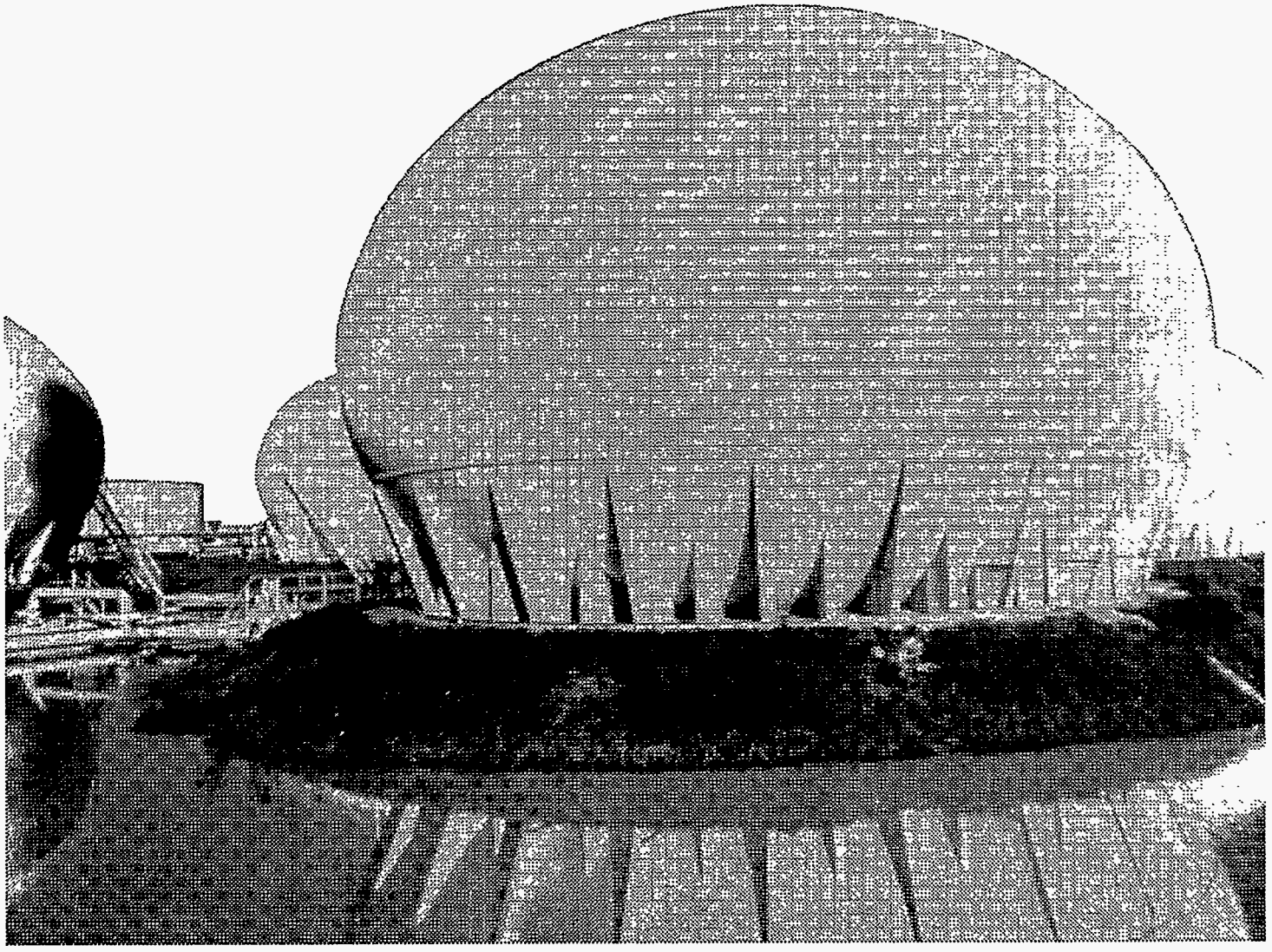


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 8.9 million barrels, occurring in September 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Propane



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene 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
Total U.S.												
Net Production [a]												
1992	949	955	940	961	977	978	964	946	931	933	964	977
1993	968	964	966	980	951	967	963	960	969	954	963	953
1994	892	908	941	980	978	979	979	982	1008			
Imports												
1992	90	86	68	80	72	66	68	85	71	104	99	131
1993	79	82	85	108	96	75	118	116	132	107	138	102
1994	134	119	85	81	89	115	149	133	131			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	38.9	33.1	32.6	36.2	44.1	50.3	55.7	59.3	60.8	58.1	50.8	38.9
1993	32.3	25.2	21.8	29.0	37.2	45.1	53.1	58.6	61.4	61.0	57.3	51.2
1994	34.0	25.1	25.5	31.4	41.1	47.8	54.8	58.1	60.4			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E59.2	E58.8	E57.1	E55.6	E54.5	E54.8	E53.7	E54.1	E53.6			
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production [a]												
1992	60	60	60	56	52	60	56	54	54	63	63	65
1993	57	54	52	56	55	58	56	54	56	60	55	54
1994	46	55	54	53	55	54	54	57	48			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	NA	E60	E56	E52	E39	E69	E60	E47	E49			
Imports												
1992	23	27	19	14	13	16	8	11	15	12	27	22
1993	23	25	17	23	4	17	8	4	18	14	22	24
1994	44	54	29	5	17	5	21	4	23			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E7	E8	E5	E6	E10	E31	E31	E76	E78			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7
1993	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7
1994	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.0	4.9			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E5.3	E5.4	E5.4	E5.4	E5.4	E5.6	E5.7	E6.0	E5.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene 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
New England (PADD 1X)												
Net Production [a]												
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	NA	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0			
Imports												
1992	12	18	7	7	7	7	5	8	8	1	13	9
1993	10	11	5	14	2	15	2	2	15	2	15	13
1994	26	31	13	2	14	2	14	2	16			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E2	E2	E1	E1	E3	E2	E3	E70	E71			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
1993	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
1994	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E0.8	E0.8	E0.6	E0.6	E0.5	E0.4	E0.3	E0.7	E0.6			
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
Net Production [a]												
1992	48	49	49	45	45	49	45	42	43	51	51	52
1993	46	42	40	45	47	47	45	42	44	48	44	43
1994	36	43	43	42	45	45	43	47	36			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	NA	E53	E48	E46	E36	E60	E54	E40	E42			
Imports												
1992	8	9	8	7	6	3	3	3	4	10	10	9
1993	12	14	12	4	3	2	2	2	2	5	7	7
1994	11	10	8	3	3	3	2	2	3			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E5	E6	E4	E4	E7	E8	E7	E6	E7			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.5
1993	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.9
1994	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E2.6	E2.7	E2.8	E2.7	E2.7	E2.9	E3.2	E3.1	E3.1			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene 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
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
Net Production [a]												
1992	12	11	11	11	7	11	11	11	11	12	13	13
1993	12	12	12	11	8	11	11	12	12	12	11	11
1994	10	12	11	11	10	9	11	10	12			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	NA	E7	E8	E6	E4	E9	E6	E6	E7			
Imports												
1992	3	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	4	3
1993	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	3
1994	7	13	8	0	0	0	4	0	4			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E21	E21	E0	E0			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6
1993	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3
1994	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E1.9	E1.9	E2.0	E2.1	E2.2	E2.2	E2.2	E2.2	E2.2			
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production [a]												
1992	231	234	216	210	214	223	214	223	216	212	227	222
1993	229	214	217	226	209	222	207	221	220	212	222	224
1994	209	215	213	226	225	217	208	209	224			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	NA	E226	E257	E300	E263	E240	E268	E310	E321			
Imports												
1992	59	55	47	43	42	40	32	45	43	60	61	74
1993	50	46	47	37	41	29	45	48	45	58	60	59
1994	72	59	51	39	39	38	37	43	49			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E34	E74	E37	E62	E45	E31	E62	E50	E49			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	14.3	12.9	13.4	15.4	18.4	20.9	23.4	24.5	24.6	21.6	16.3	11.6
1993	10.6	7.6	7.4	9.9	12.8	16.0	19.4	21.4	22.7	21.5	20.6	19.0
1994	12.9	8.7	9.2	11.6	16.6	19.9	23.1	24.9	26.4			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E26.7	E26.1	E25.5	E24.7	E24.4	E24.1	E24.0	E23.6	E23.2			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene 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
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production [a]												
1992	560	559	563	584	602	590	587	569	559	558	569	586
1993	578	594	591	596	588	589	602	586	589	582	582	571
1994	536	542	575	602	594	602	611	608	628			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	NA	E572	E585	E700	E663	E576	E653	E669	E628			
Imports												
1992	0	0	0	20	14	7	26	28	10	29	7	29
1993	0	7	19	45	48	27	63	61	65	31	50	9
1994	13	0	0	34	30	70	89	83	55			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E45	E128	E82	E85	E76	E58	E73	E81	E9			
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1992	20.5	16.5	15.7	17.4	21.6	24.7	27.0	28.7	29.8	29.9	27.8	22.1
1993	17.6	14.9	12.2	16.2	20.7	24.3	28.0	31.3	32.4	33.1	30.6	27.0
1994	17.9	13.2	13.1	16.1	19.9	22.6	24.7	26.2	27.0			
Week Ending												
1994	10/07	10/14	10/21	10/28	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02			
	E25.8	E25.8	E24.8	E24.2	E23.3	E23.7	E22.6	E23.2	E23.1			

[a] 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.

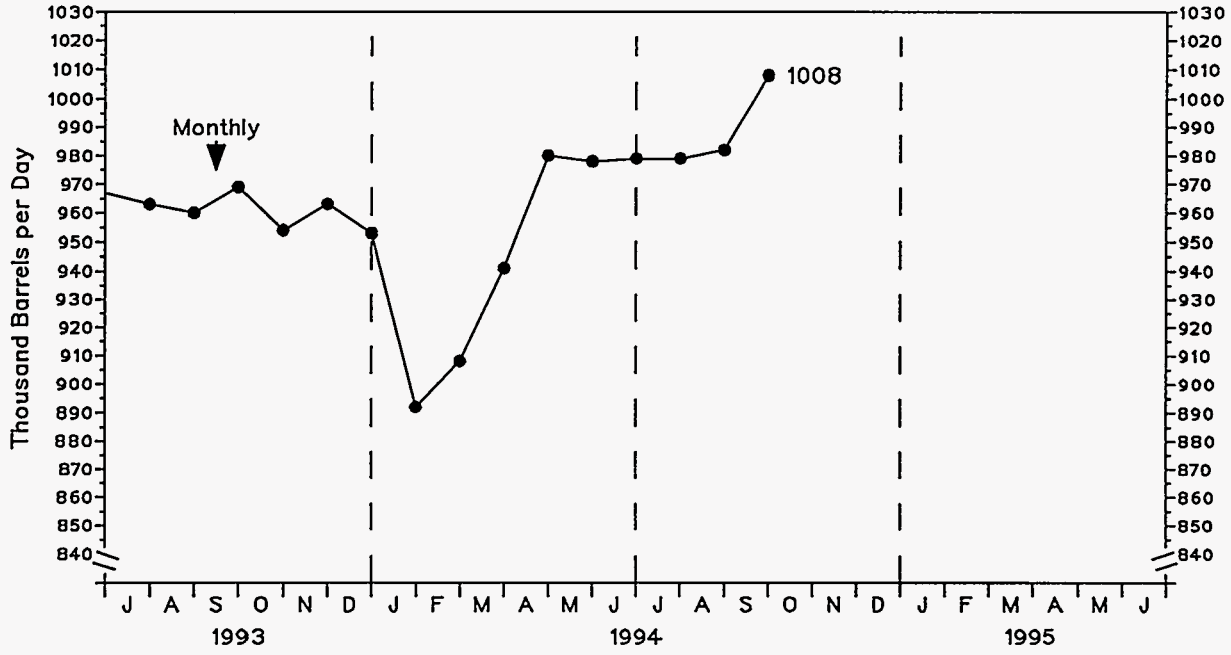
E=Estimated data.

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. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

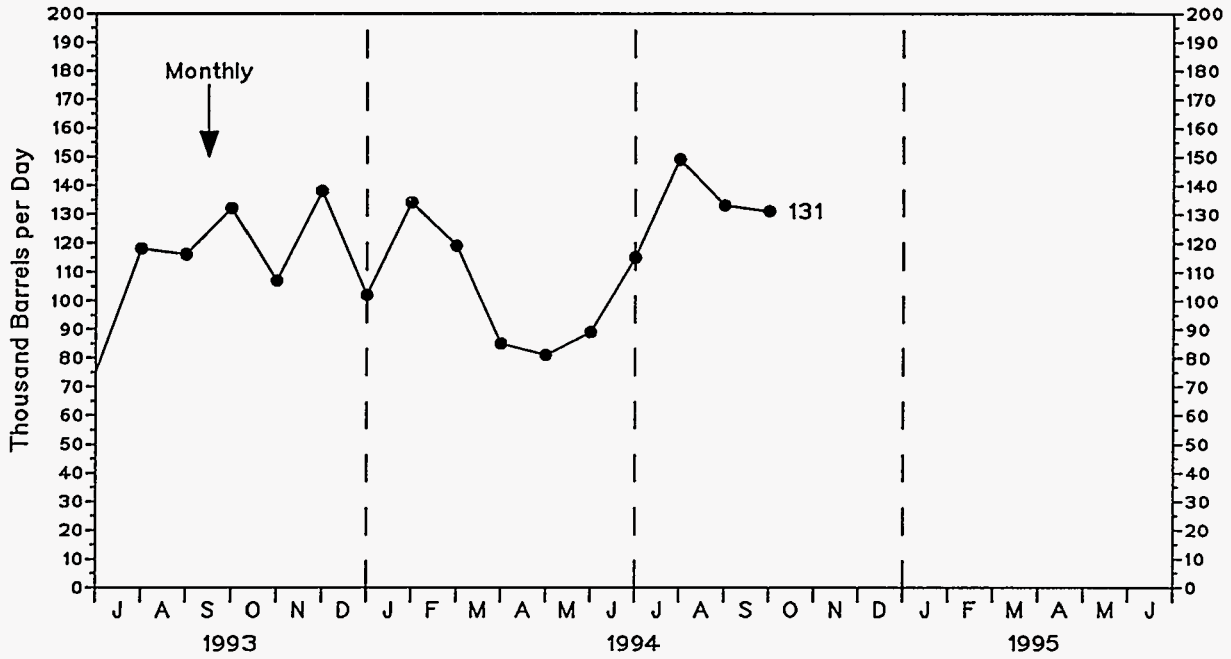
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 9. U.S. Propane Production



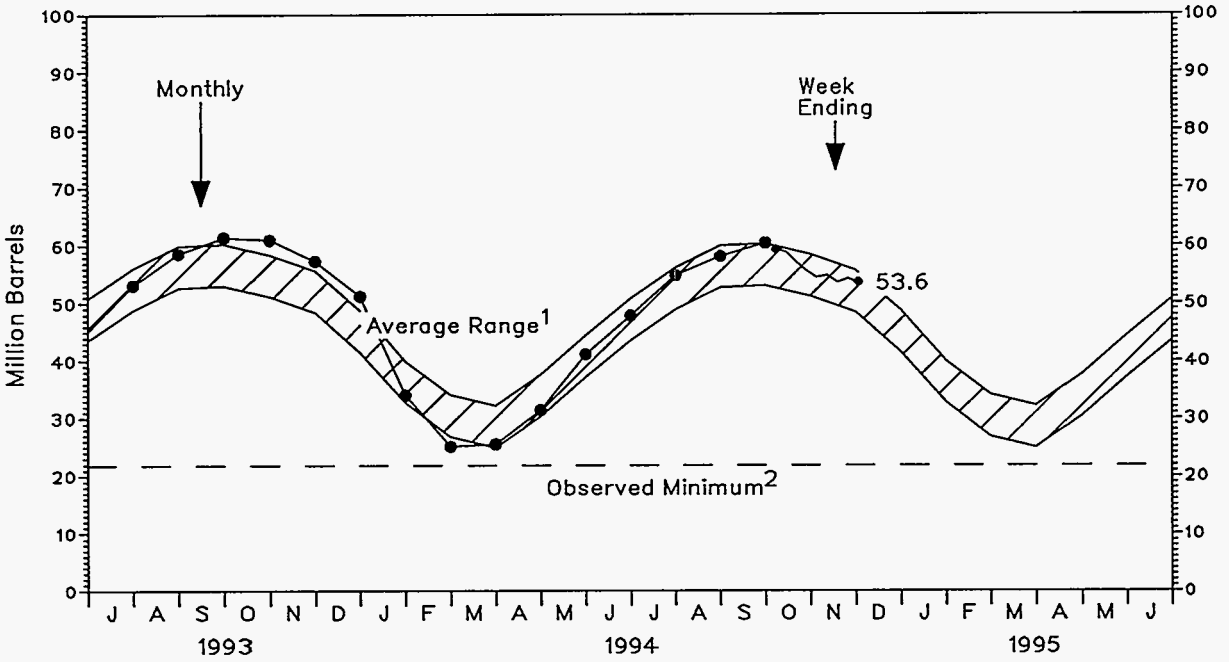
Source: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Figure 10. U.S. Propane Imports



Source: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Figure 11. U.S. Propane Stocks

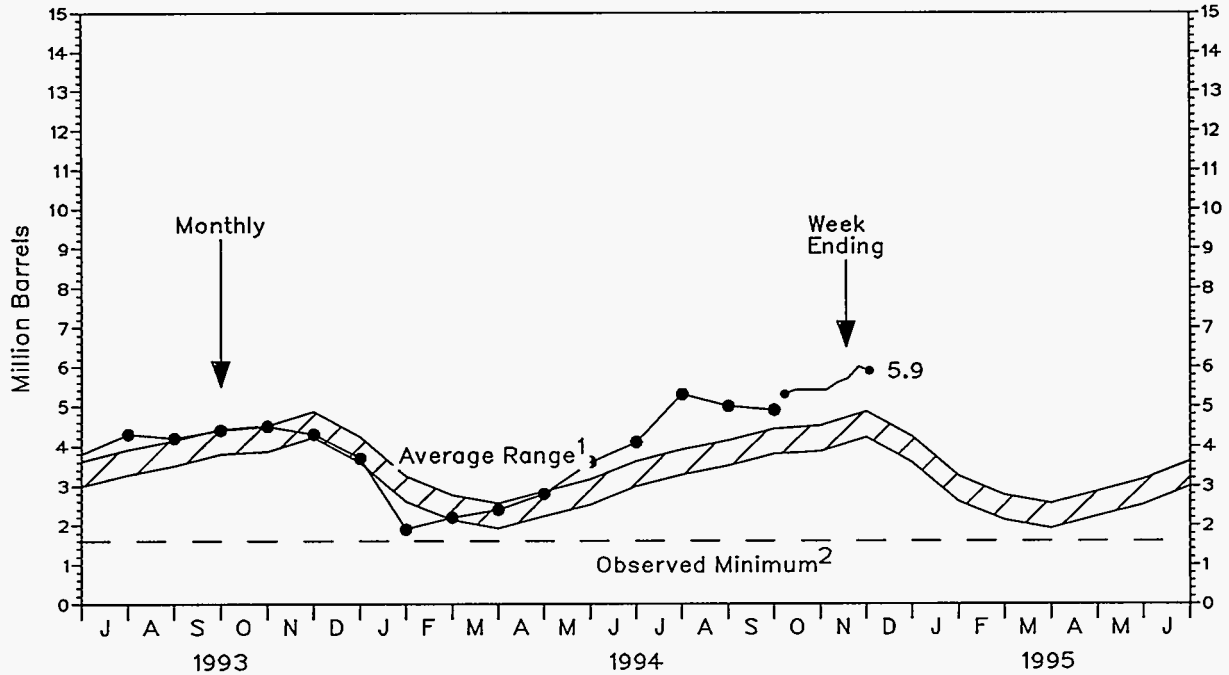


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data from Table H1.

Figure 12. PADD I (East Coast) Propane Stocks

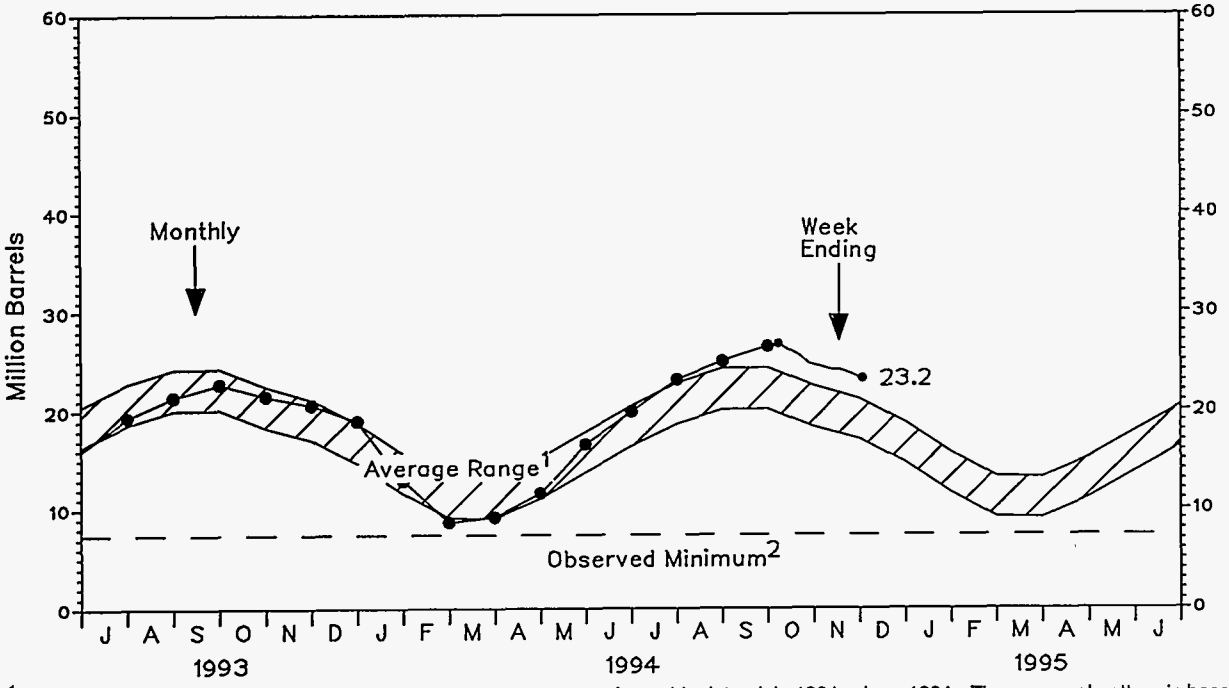


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 1.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993 , EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure 13. PADD II (Midwest) Propane Stocks

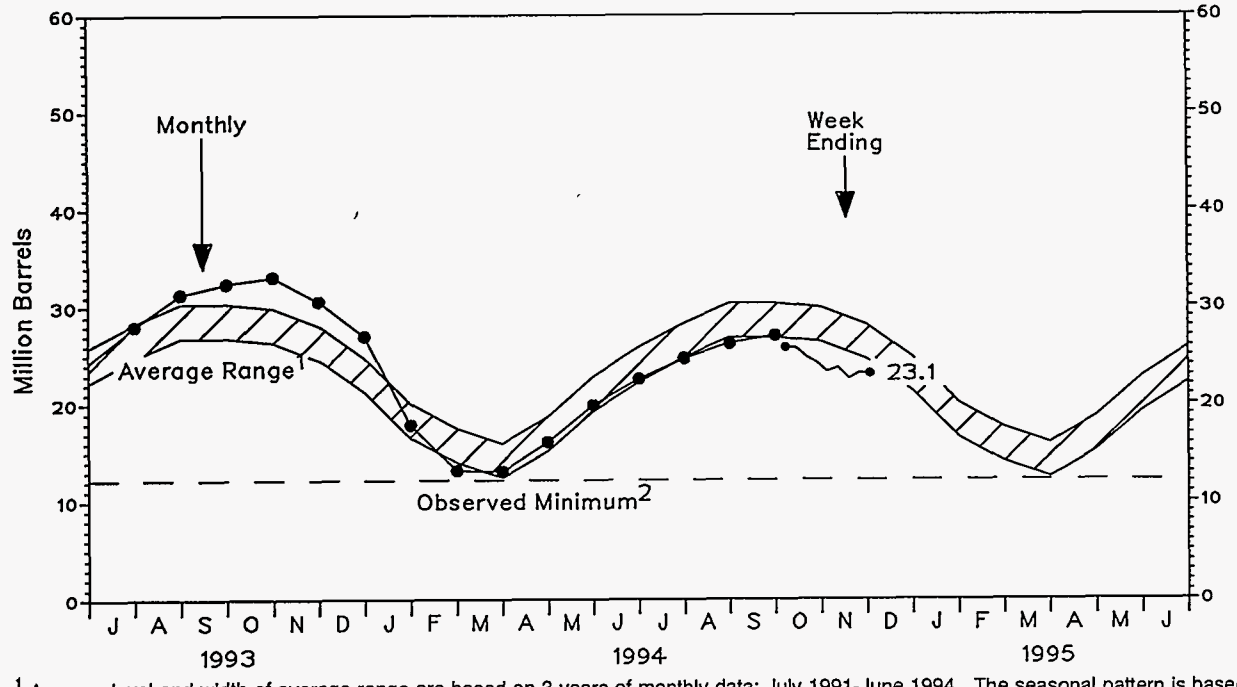


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991 - June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 7.4 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure 14. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane Stocks

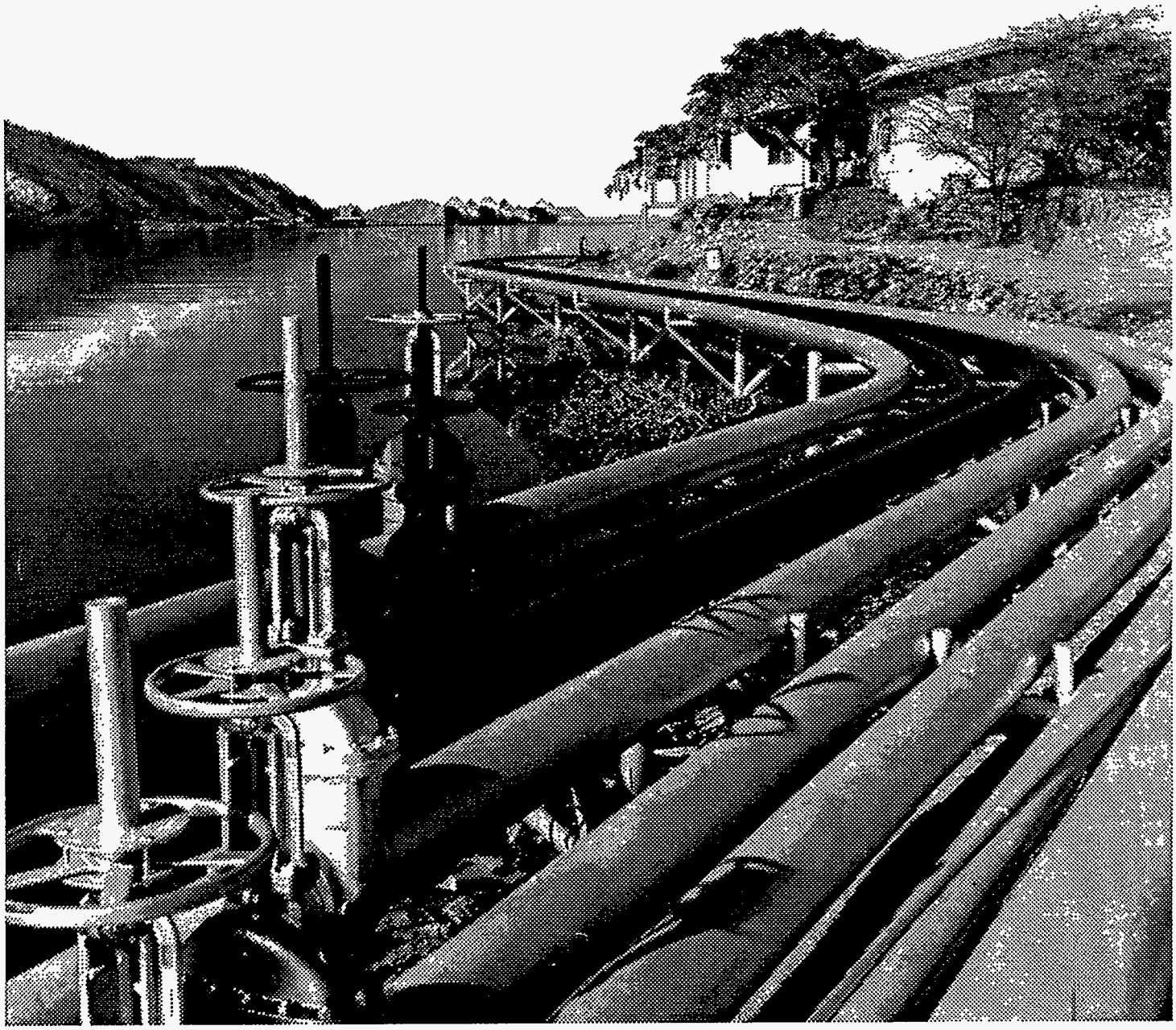


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1991-June 1994. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 12.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1986-1993, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1994, 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 in the United States
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Supply					Total Supply/ Disposition[c]	Disposition		
	Total Dry Gas Production	Withdrawals from Storage[a]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	Imports	Balancing Item[b]		Additions to Storage[a]	Exports	Consumption[d]
1988 Total	17,103	2,270	101	1,294	-453	20,315	2,211	74	18,030
1989 Total	17,311	2,854	107	1,382	-218	21,435	2,528	107	18,801
1990 Total	17,810	1,986	123	1,532	-149	21,302	2,499	86	18,716
1991 Total	17,698	2,752	113	1,773	-500	21,836	2,672	129	19,035
1992									
January	1,586	624	12	165	-71	2,315	60	16	2,239
February	1,398	463	11	175	42	2,089	45	14	2,031
March	1,475	397	11	180	-42	2,022	74	23	1,926
April	1,447	142	10	176	89	1,864	161	18	1,685
May	1,485	44	9	174	68	1,780	344	19	1,418
June	1,444	35	8	162	16	1,666	384	18	1,264
July	1,491	42	8	167	-8	1,700	373	16	1,311
August	1,451	46	8	175	-19	1,662	380	18	1,264
September	1,437	40	8	166	-24	1,629	362	18	1,249
October	1,533	70	10	176	-130	1,659	271	19	1,368
November	1,514	282	11	210	-239	1,778	88	19	1,672
December	1,579	587	12	209	-191	2,195	58	19	2,119
Total	17,840	2,772	118	2,138	-508	22,360	2,599	216	19,544
1993									
January	1,596	645	13	200	-118	2,336	24	17	2,295
February	1,433	621	11	191	-58	2,198	9	12	2,177
March	1,574	406	12	204	33	2,230	66	16	2,147
April	1,495	89	10	189	126	1,908	211	11	1,685
May	1,524	16	7	171	84	1,804	490	11	1,303
June	1,470	22	9	182	59	1,742	438	11	1,293
July	1,515	21	8	195	36	1,775	410	13	1,352
August	1,517	32	8	197	11	1,765	386	11	1,368
September	1,491	12	8	194	-11	1,694	404	10	1,280
October	1,567	89	10	192	-97	1,762	261	9	1,493
November	1,578	313	11	210	-238	1,875	94	10	1,771
December	1,658	532	13	225	-240	2,186	41	10	2,135
Total	18,419	2,799	119	2,350	-414	23,273	2,835	140	20,298
1994									
January	1,619	757	14	233	-53	2,571	33	11	2,527
February	1,461	543	12	195	124	2,335	49	11	2,275
March	1,610	238	11	214	77	2,150	103	19	2,028
April	1,553	68	10	205	82	1,918	280	8	1,630
May	1,597	25	10	206	-11	1,827	416	9	1,403
June	1,534	33	9	200	-2	1,773	375	12	1,386
July	1,580	24	10	210	-30	1,794	402	E11	1,380
August	E1,569	29	E9	RE193	-19	1,782	362	RE13	1,407
September	E1,555	22	E10	E185	-67	1,704	335	E14	E1,356
1994 YTD	14,078	1,738	95	1,842	101	17,854	2,356	107	15,392
1993 YTD	13,615	1,865	86	1,723	160	17,450	2,439	112	14,899
1992 YTD	13,215	1,833	85	1,541	53	16,728	2,183	160	14,385

• Monthly and annual data for 1988 through 1992 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. Data for January 1993 forward include underground storage only. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 7 of *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM) for discussion of computation procedures.

[b] Represents quantities lost and imbalances in data due to differences among data sources. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 10 of the *NGM* for full discussion.

[c] Total data for 1988 through 1992 do not equal equivalent data in Table 1 of the *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA) 1992 due to the exclusion of intransit receipts and deliveries in the *NGM*.

[d] Consists of pipeline fuel use, lease and plant fuel use, and deliveries to consuming sectors as shown in Table 3 of the *NGM*.

[E] = Estimated data.

[RE] = Estimated Revised data.

Notes: • Data for 1988 through 1992 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.

Sources: • Total Dry Gas Production: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1992; IOGCC, MMS reporting, and EIA estimates, January 1993 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 3 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for estimation procedures and revision policy. • Withdrawals from and Additions to Storage: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1992; Form EIA-191, January 1993 through current month. • Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1992; and EIA computations, January 1993 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 2 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of procedures and revision policy. • Imports and Exports: Form FPC-14, 1988 through 1992; and estimates, January 1993 through the current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 4 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of procedures and revision policy. • Consumption and Balancing Item: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1992; and EIA computations, January 1993 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Notes 5 and 10 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of computation procedures and revision policy.

Table 4. Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States (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[b]	Volume	Percent	Injections	Withdrawals	Net[c]
1988 Total[a]	3,800	2,850	6,650	94	3.4	2,174	2,244	-69
1989 Total[a]	3,812	2,513	6,325	-337	-11.8	2,491	2,804	-313
1990 Total[a]	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	2,433	1,934	499
1991 Total[a]	3,954	2,824	6,778	-244	-8.0	2,608	2,689	-80
1992								
January	4,061	2,216	6,277	-146	-6.2	68	591	-524
February	4,057	1,837	5,894	-226	-10.9	52	441	-389
March	4,046	1,545	5,591	-367	-19.2	81	381	-301
April	4,038	1,573	5,611	-463	-22.8	167	150	18
May	4,044	1,848	5,892	-425	-18.7	330	53	277
June	4,050	2,153	6,203	-400	-15.7	366	43	323
July	4,064	2,460	6,524	-311	-11.2	357	50	307
August	4,062	2,761	6,823	-217	-7.3	364	54	309
September	4,061	3,044	7,105	-157	-4.9	346	48	298
October	4,065	3,223	7,288	-146	-4.3	264	78	186
November	4,061	3,054	7,115	-94	-3.0	95	276	-181
December	4,044	2,597	6,641	-227	-8.0	65	557	-491
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,555	2,724	-168
1993								
January	4,259	1,827	6,085	-389	-17.6	37	592	-555
February	4,231	1,303	5,533	-535	-29.1	22	569	-547
March	4,204	1,029	5,233	-516	-33.4	79	383	-304
April	4,219	1,120	5,340	-453	-28.8	212	103	109
May	4,244	1,521	5,765	-327	-17.7	456	30	426
June	4,257	1,895	6,151	-258	-12.0	410	36	374
July	4,256	2,240	6,497	-219	-8.9	385	35	350
August	4,263	2,554	6,817	-207	-7.5	364	45	319
September	4,256	2,884	7,140	-160	-5.3	378	26	353
October	4,315	2,978	7,292	-245	-7.6	256	103	153
November	4,326	2,762	7,088	-292	-9.5	106	303	-197
December	4,327	2,322	6,649	-275	-10.6	54	492	-439
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,760	2,717	43
1994								
January	4,348	1,579	5,927	-247	-13.5	33	757	-724
February	4,337	1,090	5,427	-212	-16.3	49	543	-494
March	4,343	957	5,300	-72	-7.0	103	238	-135
April	4,344	1,170	5,514	49	4.4	280	68	212
May	4,351	1,556	5,907	35	2.3	416	25	391
June	4,352	1,896	6,248	2	0.1	375	33	343
July	4,355	2,272	6,627	32	1.4	402	24	378
August	4,356	2,603	6,958	49	1.9	362	29	333
September	4,353	2,909	7,262	25	0.9	335	22	313

[a] Total as of December 31.

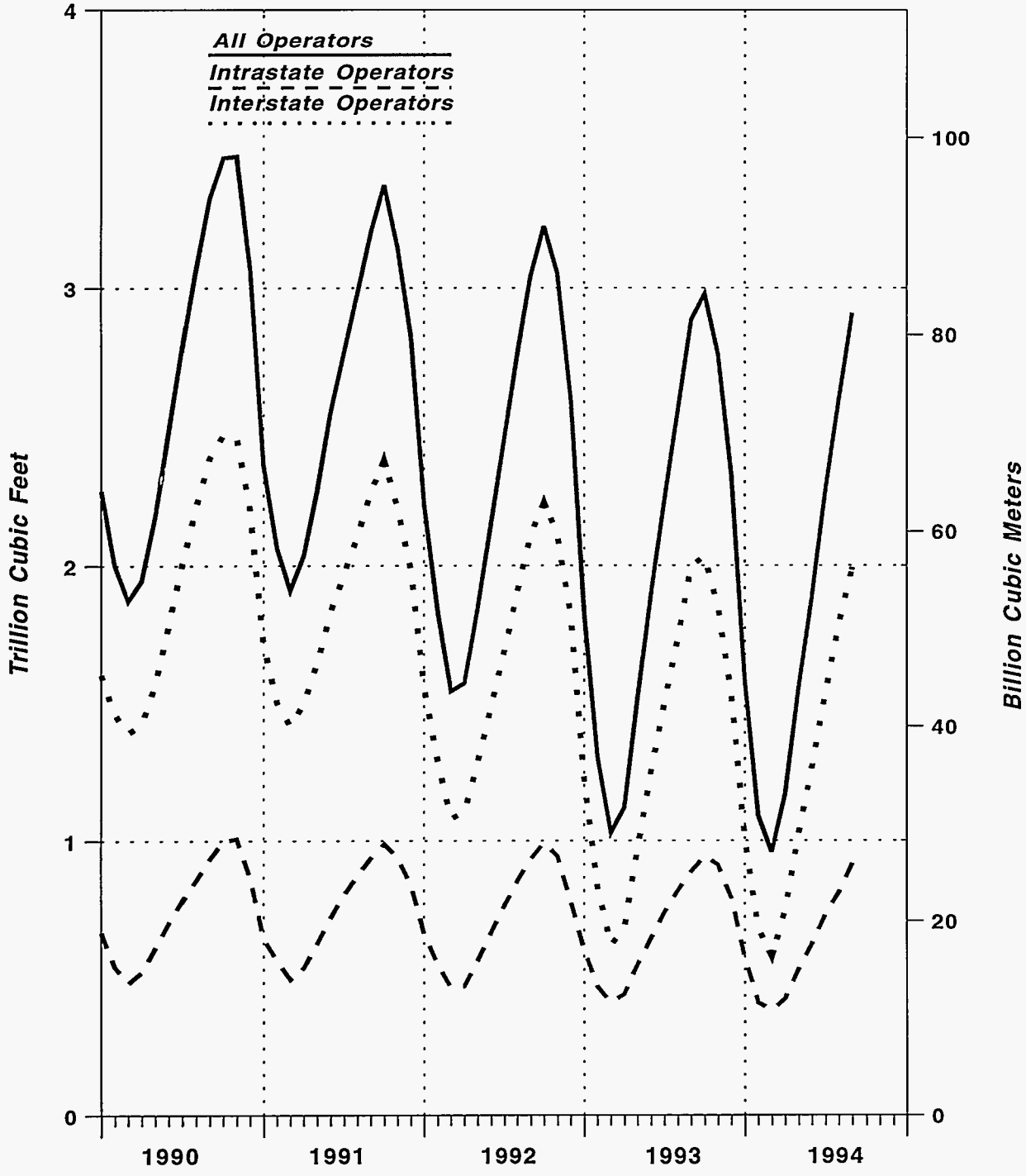
[b] Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year (in billion cubic feet): 1988, and 1989 - 8,124; 1990 - 8,125; 1991 - 7,993; 1992 - 7,932; and 1993 - 7,989.

[c] Positive numbers indicate the volume of injections in excess of withdrawals. Negative numbers indicate the volume of withdrawals in excess of injections.

Notes : • Data for 1988 through 1992 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise noted. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 7 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of revision policy. • 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 because of independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source : Form EIA-191, Form FERC-8, and Form EIA-176.

Figure 15. Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States, 1990 - 1994



Sources: 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
1992								
January	29	15	12	0	150	77	56	11
February	30	16	14	0	148	77	57	15
March	27	15	13	1	129	70	57	22
April	21	12	16	4	98	55	53	24
May	13	8	14	4	55	32	48	24
June	7	5	13	6	31	22	46	30
July	5	5	12	8	25	21	47	42
August	5	5	13	5	23	21	47	31
September	5	5	13	5	25	22	48	28
October	9	7	13	4	50	32	52	16
November	16	10	14	4	82	46	58	14
December	24	13	14	0	128	69	59	13
Total	192	114	163	42	944	546	627	271
1993								
January	30	16	14	0	147	75	63	12
February	32	17	14	0	157	80	62	13
March	29	16	15	3	150	77	64	16
April	20	11	13	4	93	51	57	16
May	11	7	13	3	44	28	50	14
June	7	5	14	3	31	24	49	26
July	5	4	13	5	23	22	47	42
August	5	5	17	5	22	20	48	33
September	5	4	16	3	24	22	48	21
October	10	7	18	2	48	31	53	18
November	16	11	18	2	83	47	58	14
December	23	13	18	1	127	68	59	8
Total	193	117	185	30	951	547	659	233
1994								
January	34	24	15	0	189	90	55	6
February	35	24	14	0	176	86	49	5
March	29	23	16	2	142	75	57	10
April	18	13	13	2	85	49	50	12
May	10	10	14	2	50	30	46	16
June	7	10	15	5	31	22	47	35
July	5	10	14	7	24	21	43	49
August	5	10	15	7	23	20	47	35

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
1992								
January	50	31	47	14	229	123	115	25
February	45	29	46	15	223	122	117	30
March	34	24	51	19	190	109	121	42
April	25	20	47	20	144	87	116	48
May	14	14	46	21	82	54	108	49
June	9	12	44	23	47	39	103	59
July	7	11	46	26	37	37	105	76
August	7	11	45	22	35	37	105	58
September	7	11	45	22	37	38	106	55
October	14	14	44	13	73	53	109	33
November	28	19	47	13	126	75	119	31
December	44	29	47	11	196	111	120	24
Total	285	224	555	220	1,421	884	1,345	533
1993								
January	48	30	51	13	225	121	128	25
February	50	31	49	14	239	128	125	27
March	46	30	51	14	225	123	130	33
April	28	21	48	14	141	83	118	34
May	12	14	46	17	67	49	109	34
June	8	11	47	21	46	40	110	50
July	7	11	49	25	35	37	109	72
August	7	11	51	24	34	36	116	62
September	7	11	44	21	36	37	108	45
October	14	14	49	15	72	52	120	35
November	28	20	49	12	127	78	125	28
December	48	27	46	12	198	108	123	21
Total	303	231	580	202	1,447	895	1,424	465
1994								
January	66	37	45	13	289	151	115	19
February	52	31	47	10	263	141	110	15
March	38	26	52	13	209	124	125	25
April	19	17	49	14	122	79	112	28
May	12	14	50	19	72	54	110	37
June	9	12	55	20	47	44	117	60
July	7	11	51	22	36	42	108	78
August	7	12	56	22	35	42	118	64

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
1992								
January	339	165	196	16	76	42	279	81
February	289	147	187	16	68	37	240	77
March	251	123	186	20	44	28	275	96
April	184	97	172	20	33	25	267	109
May	102	53	153	20	20	20	260	116
June	61	35	142	20	16	17	245	139
July	47	34	139	25	15	20	259	168
August	46	34	139	22	14	19	249	138
September	53	35	144	21	14	17	245	130
October	111	61	164	13	16	18	248	103
November	206	108	181	13	34	28	244	89
December	316	160	195	15	67	39	263	84
Total	2,003	1,052	1,998	220	417	310	3,074	1,330
1993								
January	367	179	203	14	77	46	274	77
February	333	166	201	14	67	41	252	73
March	312	156	202	15	59	37	270	95
April	197	101	173	14	39	30	269	88
May	91	49	154	14	21	23	249	94
June	62	36	149	20	15	22	263	146
July	45	33	139	34	14	23	275	188
August	41	32	146	40	13	22	279	197
September	56	37	148	18	13	18	266	143
October	118	64	170	19	20	20	284	124
November	209	109	183	17	44	31	271	105
December	312	151	203	16	64	39	279	80
Total	2,144	1,111	2,072	234	446	353	3,230	1,410
1994								
January	442	213	222	16	85	51	282	82
February	365	183	208	13	75	48	272	74
March	267	137	206	14	52	39	254	96
April	168	89	172	17	32	30	253	106
May	98	52	161	19	19	25	258	116
June	52	38	155	33	15	25	256	171
July	43	35	147	34	14	23	248	182
August	42	37	156	32	13	25	251	189

See footnotes at end of table.

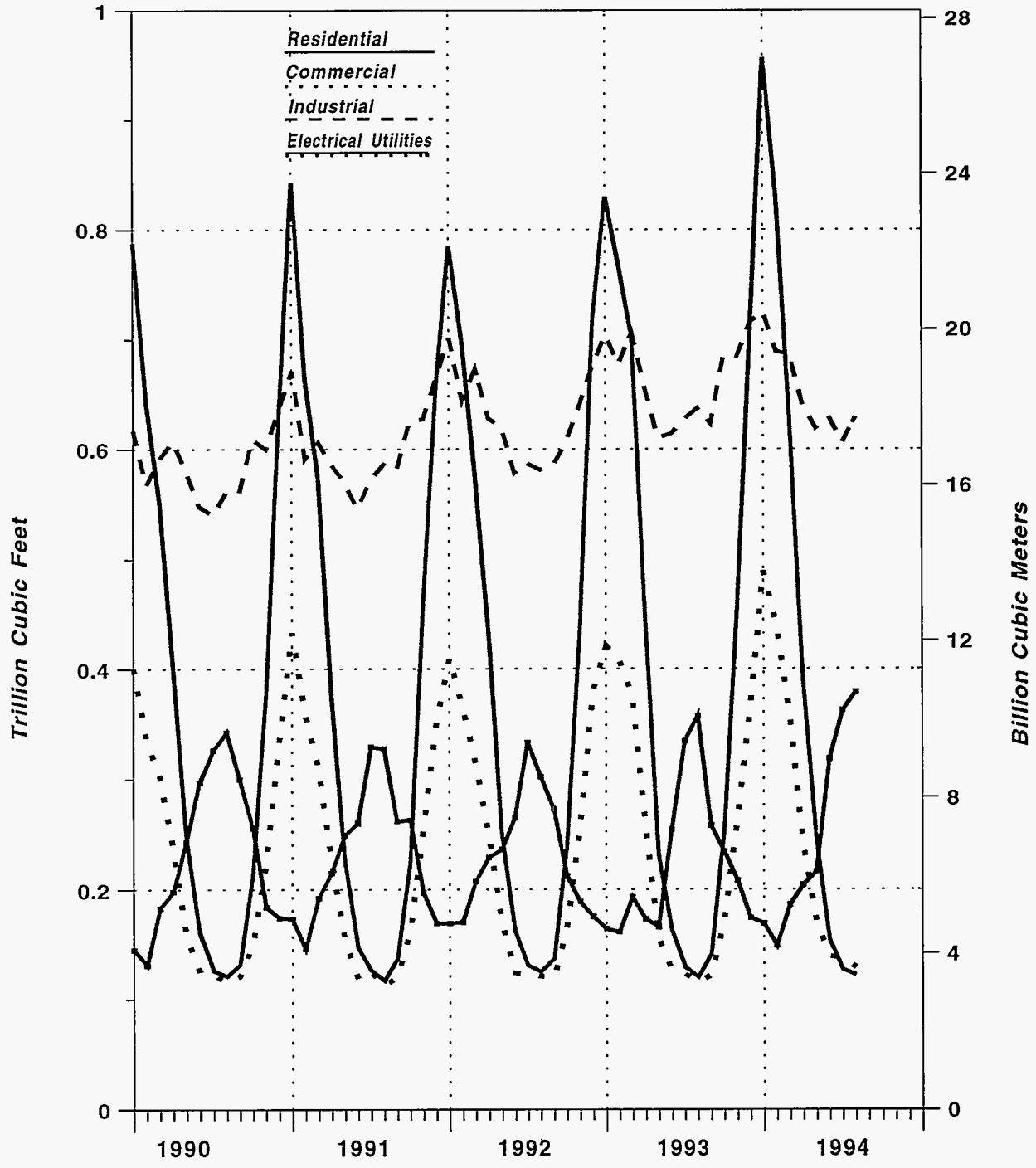
Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Continued)
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	PAD District IV				PAD District V			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
1992								
January	41	24	25	1	100	56	87	46
February	37	22	23	1	80	39	77	46
March	28	16	23	1	62	37	70	48
April	21	13	21	1	48	29	52	51
May	12	7	20	1	35	35	80	50
June	9	6	20	1	29	29	67	46
July	7	5	21	1	26	27	64	62
August	6	4	20	1	25	27	69	82
September	7	5	21	1	26	26	71	66
October	11	8	23	1	31	27	63	62
November	23	15	26	1	48	31	72	56
December	41	25	27	1	98	46	71	52
Total	242	149	267	14	607	409	843	668
1993								
January	48	28	27	1	115	47	73	47
February	41	25	25	1	87	48	75	48
March	37	22	25	1	69	37	79	49
April	25	15	23	1	48	30	73	37
May	15	9	22	1	38	27	75	24
June	9	6	21	1	31	23	71	37
July	7	5	21	2	28	25	83	39
August	6	5	21	2	27	21	75	56
September	8	6	22	1	28	23	79	51
October	13	8	23	1	32	27	88	54
November	26	16	25	1	51	32	81	57
December	39	23	26	1	93	45	83	57
Total	274	169	281	16	647	386	934	557
1994								
January	45	27	28	1	96	47	78	52
February	42	26	25	1	85	42	75	46
March	32	20	24	1	71	38	76	51
April	23	14	23	1	47	29	80	53
May	14	10	21	1	45	32	70	43
June	8	6	20	2	33	26	82	54
July	6	6	20	1	29	33	84	67
August	6	5	20	2	27	20	83	93

Notes: • Data for 1987 through 1992 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 because of independent rounding.

Sources: All data except electric utility: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1991 through 1992; and Form EIA-857 and computations January 1993 through the current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 5 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for computation procedures and revision policy. Electric utility data: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4).

Figure 16. Natural Gas Deliveries to Consumers in the United States, 1990 - 1994



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.

Table 6. Selected National Average Natural Gas Prices in the United States
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

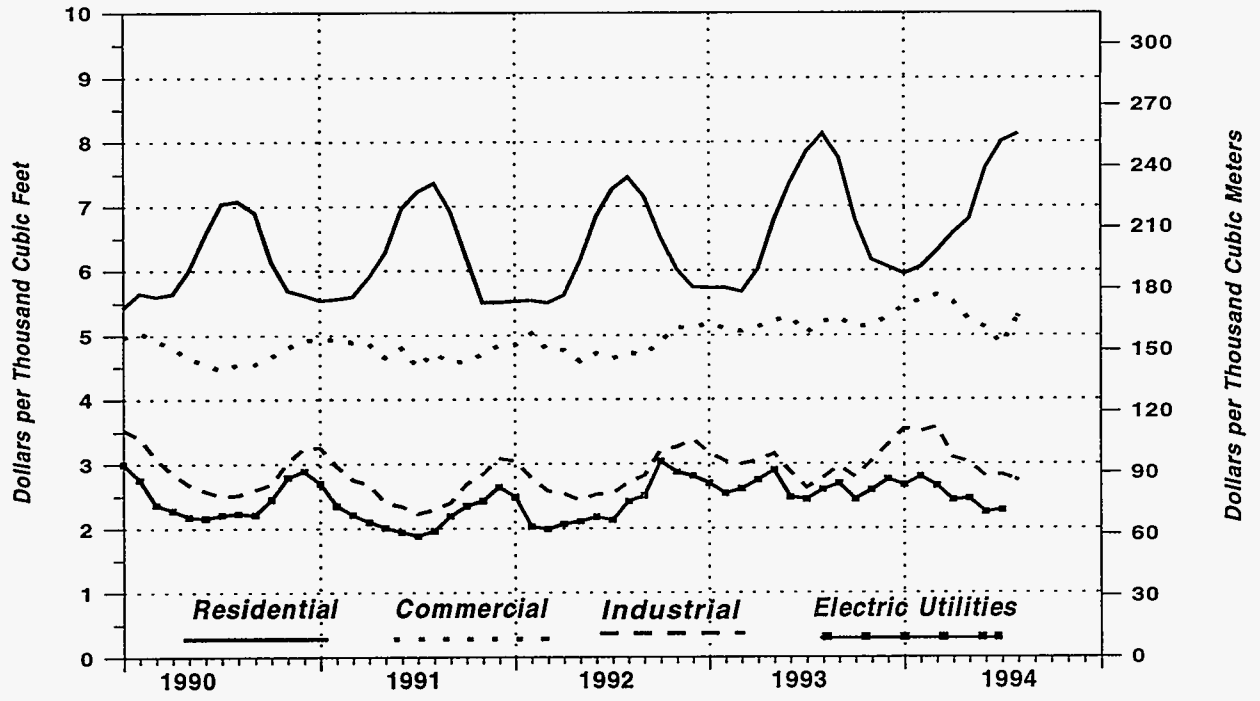
Year and Month	Wellhead Price[a]	Major Interstate Pipeline Companies		City Gate	Delivered to Consumers			
		Imports[b]	Purchased from Producers[b]		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities[c]
1988 Annual Average	1.69	2.00	2.13	2.92	5.47	4.63	2.95	2.33
1989 Annual Average	1.69	2.04	2.18	3.01	5.64	4.74	2.96	2.43
1990 Annual Average	1.71	2.03	2.19	3.03	5.80	4.83	2.93	2.38
1991 Annual Average	1.64	2.02	1.92	2.90	5.82	4.81	2.69	2.18
1992								
January	1.74	2.20	2.10	2.90	5.53	4.85	3.04	2.49
February	1.26	1.98	1.70	2.70	5.54	5.03	2.78	2.03
March	1.35	1.45	1.90	2.61	5.50	4.77	2.58	1.99
April	1.42	2.01	1.73	2.74	5.62	4.77	2.54	2.07
May	1.51	1.79	1.99	2.90	6.15	4.59	2.44	2.11
June	1.62	2.03	2.16	3.00	6.84	4.72	2.53	2.18
July	1.55	1.89	1.86	3.01	7.27	4.64	2.54	2.13
August	1.84	1.85	2.14	3.18	7.45	4.73	2.71	2.42
September	1.92	2.05	2.13	3.23	7.15	4.69	2.82	2.51
October	2.38	2.13	2.69	3.50	6.52	4.90	3.21	3.04
November	2.13	2.32	2.33	3.33	6.02	5.12	3.26	2.87
December	2.07	1.92	2.40	3.17	5.74	5.11	3.38	2.81
Annual Average	1.74	1.97	2.09	3.01	5.89	4.88	2.84	2.36
1993								
January	2.02	2.04	2.17	3.11	5.73	5.19	3.17	2.70
February	1.91	1.91	1.94	2.94	5.73	5.10	3.04	2.54
March	1.98	1.78	2.21	3.06	5.67	5.06	3.00	2.61
April	2.05	2.15	2.27	3.24	6.02	5.13	3.05	2.75
May	2.17	2.13	2.63	3.58	6.78	5.23	3.16	2.90
June	1.96	1.95	2.02	3.44	7.37	5.28	2.87	2.48
July	1.98	1.78	2.03	3.34	7.85	5.03	2.63	2.45
August	2.02	2.25	2.36	3.35	8.13	5.21	2.78	2.60
September	2.08	2.17	2.58	3.54	7.75	5.27	2.96	2.69
October	2.01	1.97	2.05	3.15	6.79	5.12	2.79	2.45
November	2.02	1.85	2.32	3.15	6.17	5.16	3.04	2.59
December	2.14	2.02	2.82	3.27	6.06	5.28	3.30	2.76
Annual Average	2.03	2.00	2.28	3.21	6.16	5.16	3.09	2.61
1994								
January	1.99	2.08	2.83	3.05	5.95	5.45	3.54	2.67
February	2.10	1.81	3.31	3.27	6.05	5.54	3.50	2.80
March	2.08	2.04	2.81	3.33	6.30	5.62	3.57	2.66
April	1.88	2.06	2.51	3.16	6.58	5.51	3.10	2.44
May	1.92	1.53	2.65	3.19	6.80	5.23	3.02	2.46
June	1.73	1.90	2.43	3.20	7.60	5.12	2.80	2.25
July	1.82	1.44	2.34	3.18	8.01	4.85	2.83	2.28
August	[E]1.70	1.79	2.33	3.18	8.13	5.31	2.74	NA
1994 YTD	1.90	1.83	2.65	3.19	6.40	5.43	3.18	2.45
1993 YTD	2.01	2.00	2.21	3.19	6.07	5.14	2.98	2.60
1992 YTD	1.54	1.90	1.95	2.84	5.80	4.81	2.66	2.14

[a] See Appendix A, Explantory Note 8 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of wellhead price.
[b] See Appendix A, Explantory Note 9 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of major interstate pipeline company data.
[c] See Table Notes and Sources for explanation of break in series for consumer prices in 1988.
[E] = Estimated data.
NA = Not Available.

Notes: • Data for 1987 through 1992 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Price for gas delivered to industrial consumers for 1987 through 1988 imputed average for volumes of gas delivered for the account of others. From 1988 on, prices reflect on-system sales prices only. The change in series in 1988 affects the commercial, industrial sector prices.

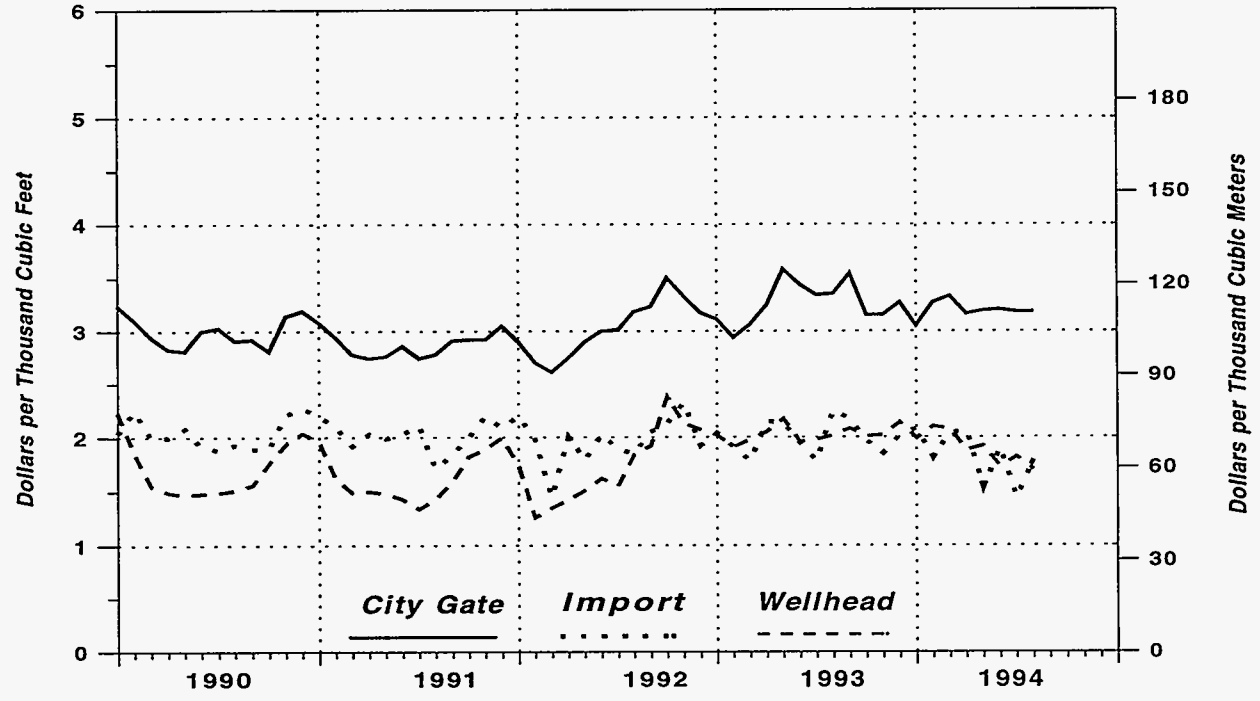
Sources: • Average wellhead price: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1992, 1987 through 1992; and EIA estimates, January 1993 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 8 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for estimation procedures and revision policy. • Imports and Interstate Pipeline Company Purchases: Form FERC-11. • Average City Gate, Residential, Commercial and Industrial average prices for 1987 through current month from Form EIA-857. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 5 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of revision policy. • Electric Utilities averages from Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Figure 17. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 1990 - 1994



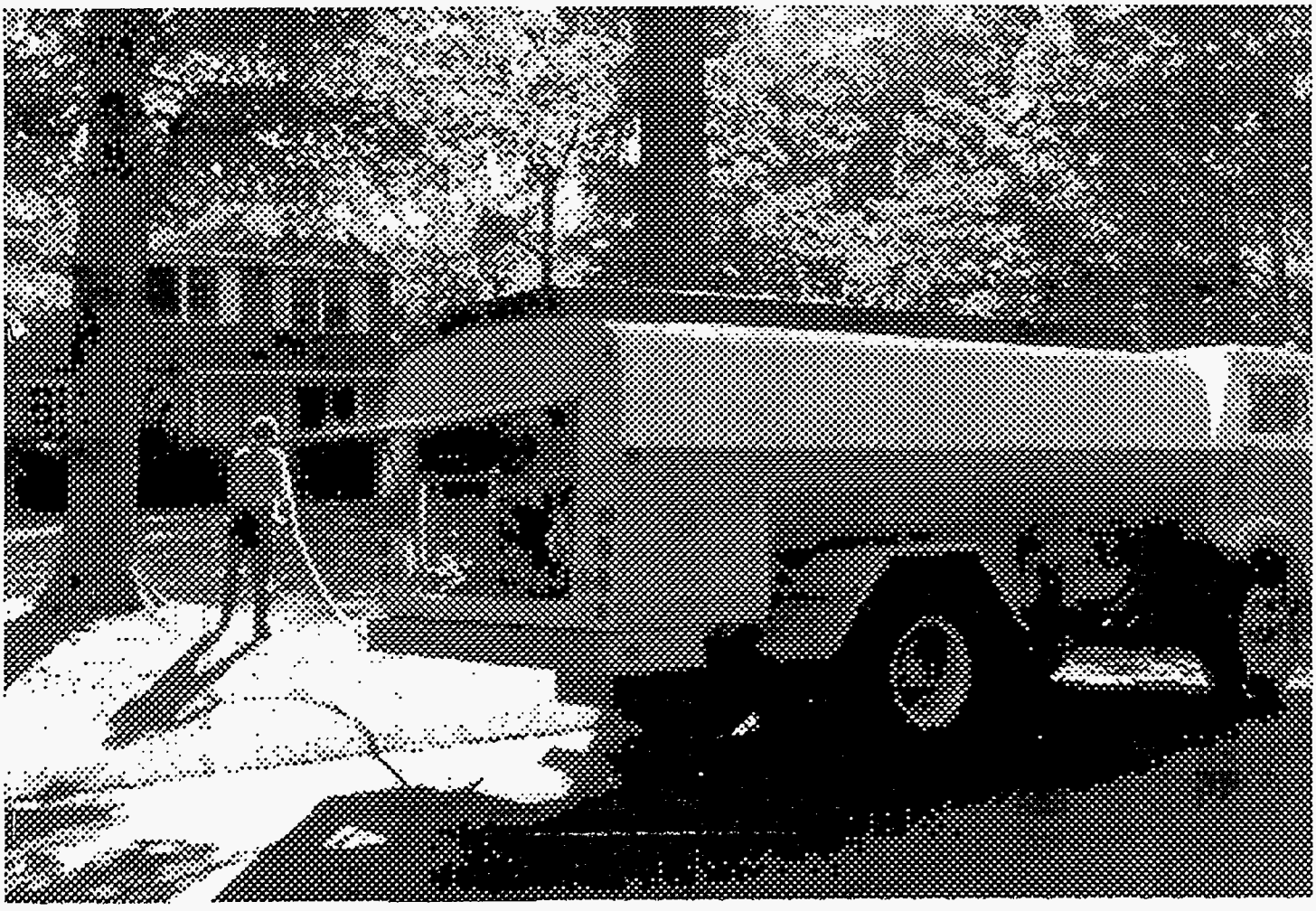
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers", Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants", Natural Gas Annual.

Figure 18. Average Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 1990 - 1994



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers", Form FERC-11, "Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement", Natural Gas Annual.

Prices



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

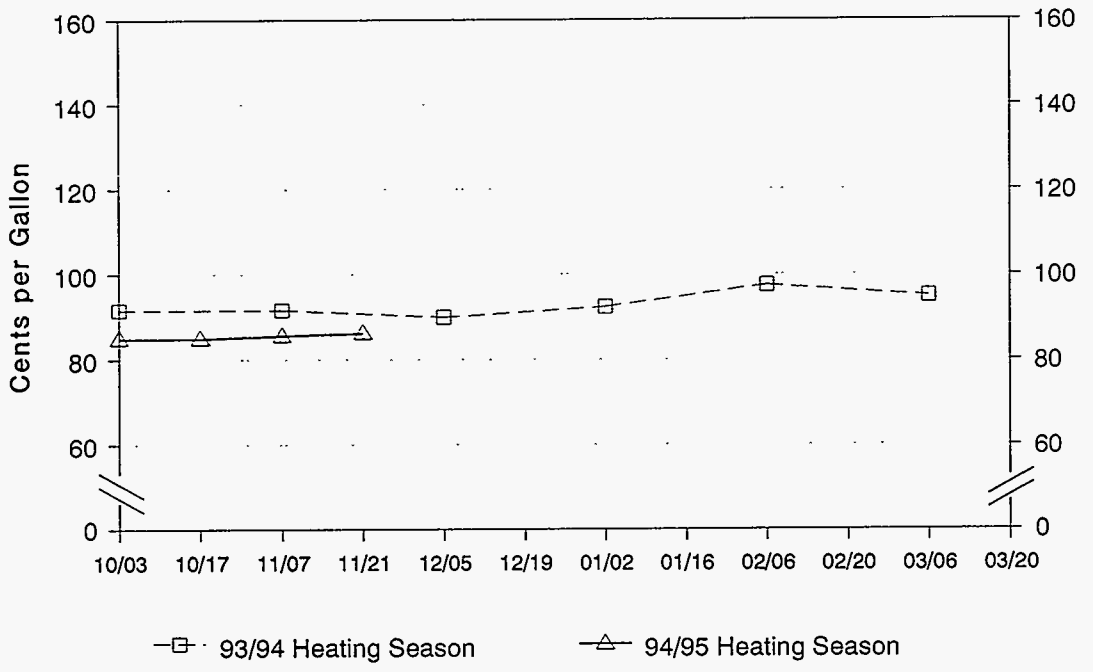
Table 7. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	94.2	94.7	93.2	94.5	98.9	97.5
East Coast (PADD I)	95.3	95.8	94.8	96.5	101.3	99.7
New England (PADD IX)	91.6	91.6	89.8	92.3	97.4	94.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	97.8	98.6	98.0	99.4	104.1	103.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	89.3	89.4	88.3	90.0	93.2	91.8
Midwest (PADD II)	87.6	87.8	84.0	82.8	85.4	84.8

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21[P]	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	90.2	90.4	91.0	91.4								
East Coast (PADD I)	91.2	91.4	91.9	92.3								
New England (PADD IX)	84.9	84.9	85.6	86.2								
Connecticut	87.8	87.7	88.3	89.0								
Maine	73.2	72.7	72.7	74.8								
Massachusetts	87.2	87.4	88.4	88.5								
New Hampshire	79.6	79.8	80.2	81.4								
Rhode Island	86.6	86.5	[R]87.2	87.5								
Vermont	87.9	89.1	88.9	88.7								
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	96.0	96.2	96.6	97.1								
Delaware	82.5	84.5	86.4	86.8								
District of Columbia	99.4	99.4	100.6	102.0								
Maryland	94.6	94.3	94.8	95.3								
New Jersey	91.9	92.8	93.2	93.9								
New York	105.1	105.1	[R]105.4	105.5								
Pennsylvania	79.7	80.2	80.8	81.7								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	88.5	88.9	89.5	89.5								
North Carolina	89.1	89.5	89.9	89.9								
Virginia	87.9	88.4	89.2	89.1								
Midwest (PADD II)	82.5	82.9	[R]84.0	84.0								
Indiana	82.2	82.5	83.1	83.4								
Iowa	75.6	NA	77.7	NA								
Kentucky	78.5	78.8	82.1	81.7								
Michigan	85.1	84.6	[R]85.4	85.3								
Minnesota	82.5	83.5	86.4	86.0								
Ohio	81.6	81.7	83.1	82.7								
Wisconsin	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.1								

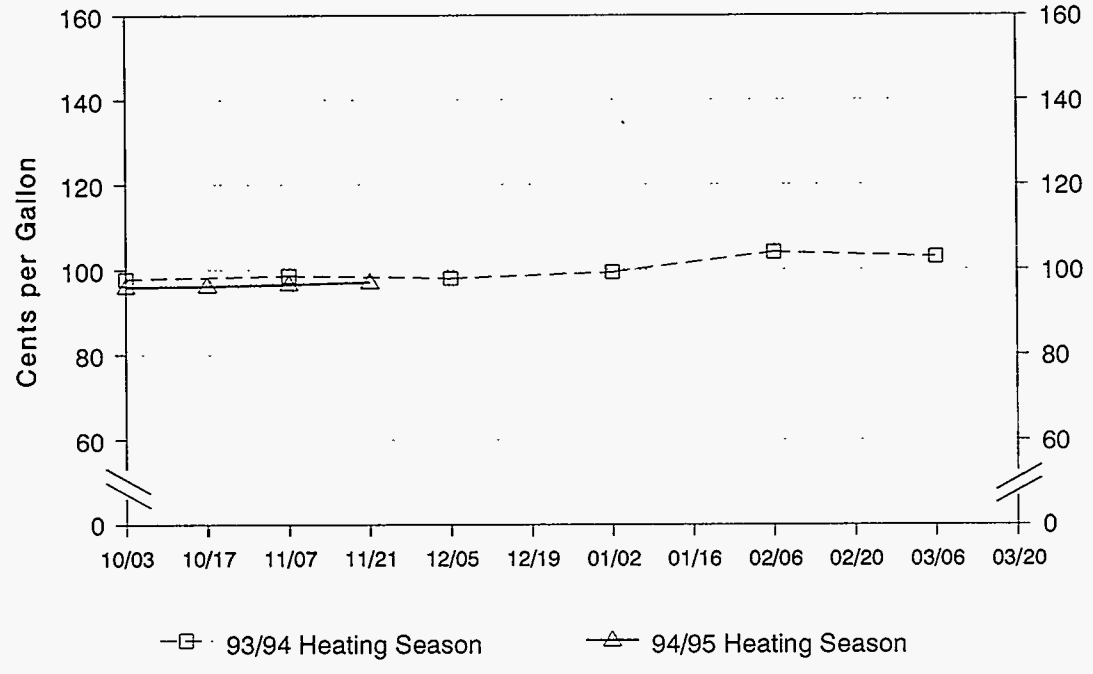
NA=Not available.
P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 19. Residential Heating Oil Prices, New England



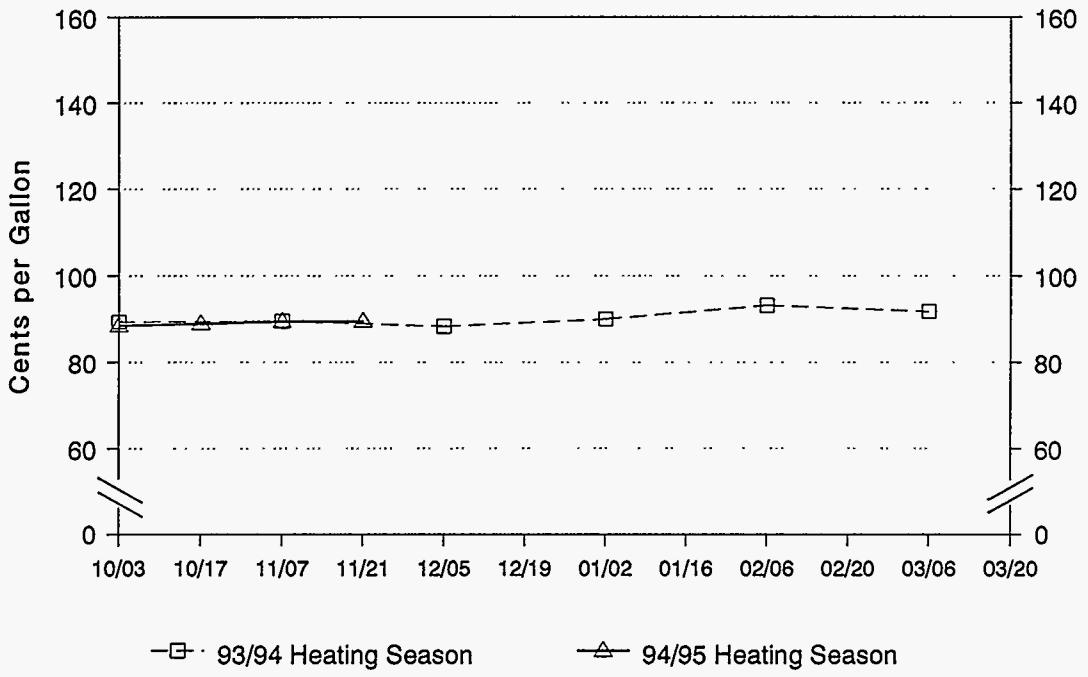
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 20. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic



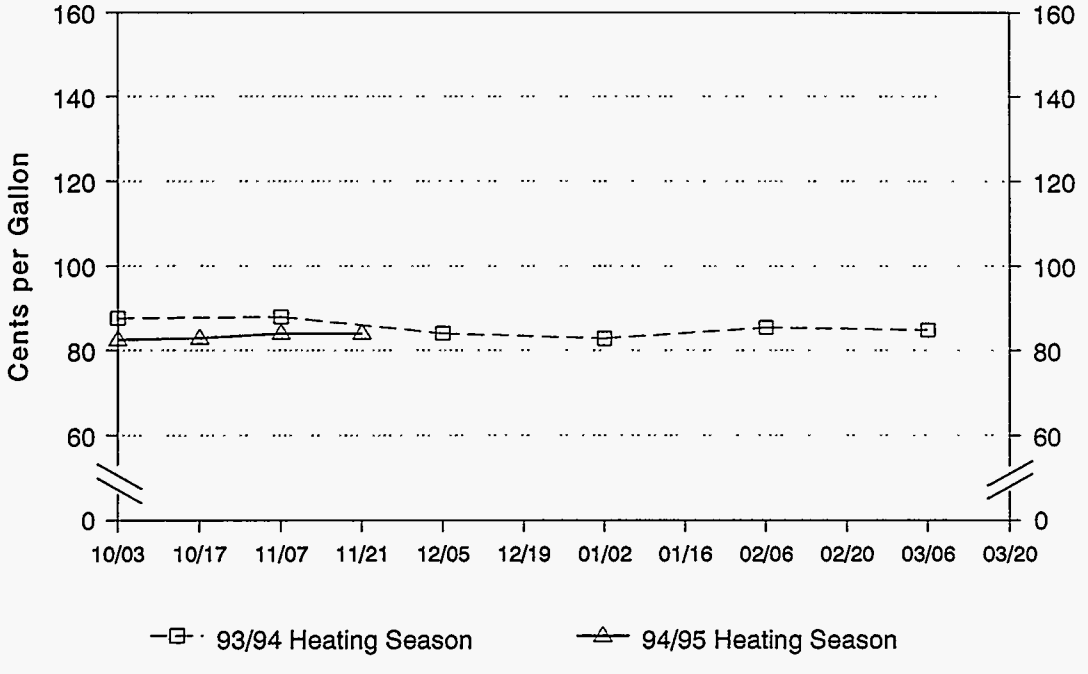
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 21. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Lower Atlantic



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 22. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Midwest



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

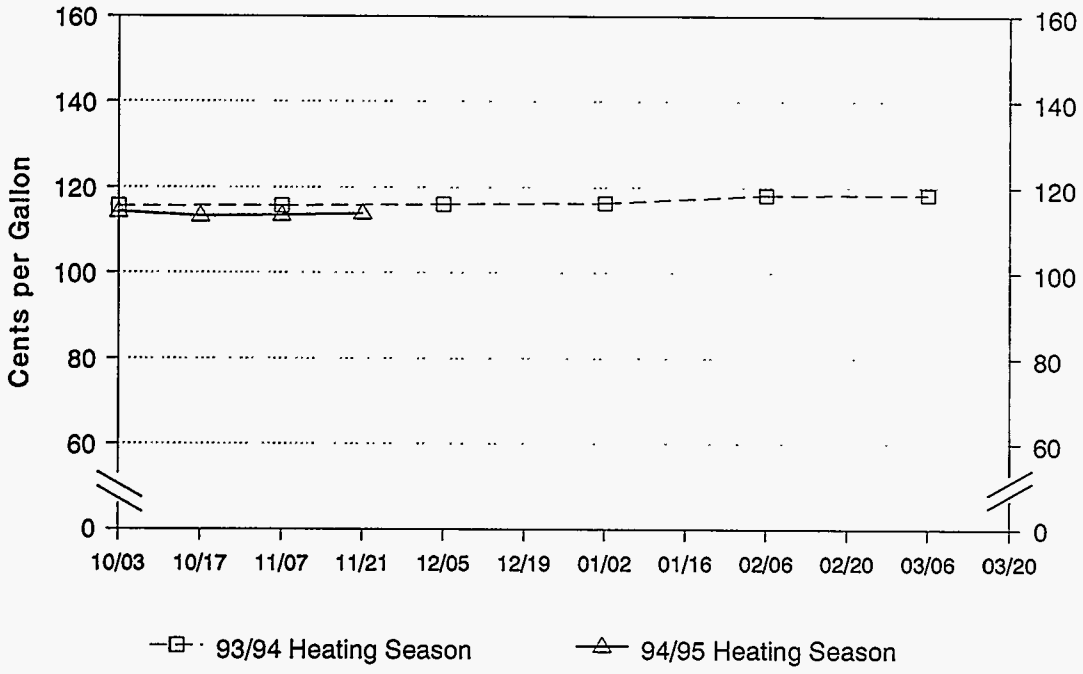
Table 8. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	87.1	87.8	88.1	88.7	90.8	90.2
East Coast (PADD I)	110.2	110.5	111.0	112.1	115.1	115.0
New England (PADD IX)	115.6	115.7	116.0	116.3	118.2	118.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	118.2	118.3	118.7	119.9	123.2	123.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	95.3	95.9	96.7	98.6	102.1	101.6
Midwest (PADD II)	74.2	74.8	75.0	75.2	76.7	75.8

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21[P]	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	82.7	83.8	84.9	85.4								
East Coast (PADD I)	114.3	114.1	[R]114.7	115.2								
New England (PADD IX)	114.3	113.3	[R]113.5	113.9								
Connecticut	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.2								
Maine	128.1	127.6	[R]127.6	128.2								
Massachusetts	112.3	111.2	112.9	113.5								
New Hampshire	112.3	113.0	[R]113.2	113.4								
Rhode Island	125.4	124.9	[R]127.8	131.2								
Vermont	112.0	108.3	[R]107.7	107.9								
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	120.2	120.5	121.3	121.7								
Delaware	114.1	114.8	114.9	115.7								
Maryland	114.6	115.1	116.9	118.5								
New Jersey	122.2	122.9	122.9	122.9								
New York	124.6	124.6	125.6	125.7								
Pennsylvania	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.8								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	104.4	104.4	105.0	105.9								
North Carolina	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7								
Virginia	110.0	109.3	109.5	110.0								
Midwest (PADD II)	71.1	71.1	[R]72.2	72.7								
Indiana	76.5	78.9	79.7	80.1								
Iowa	57.3	NA	[R]55.4	NA								
Kentucky	91.9	92.3	94.2	95.0								
Michigan	79.2	79.7	[R]81.1	81.2								
Minnesota	70.5	71.0	73.0	73.4								
Missouri	63.3	63.6	65.1	65.2								
North Dakota	58.3	58.6	59.8	61.0								
Ohio	84.7	84.1	85.6	86.0								
South Dakota	62.4	62.1	[R]62.0	62.9								
Wisconsin	74.2	74.5	74.6	75.9								

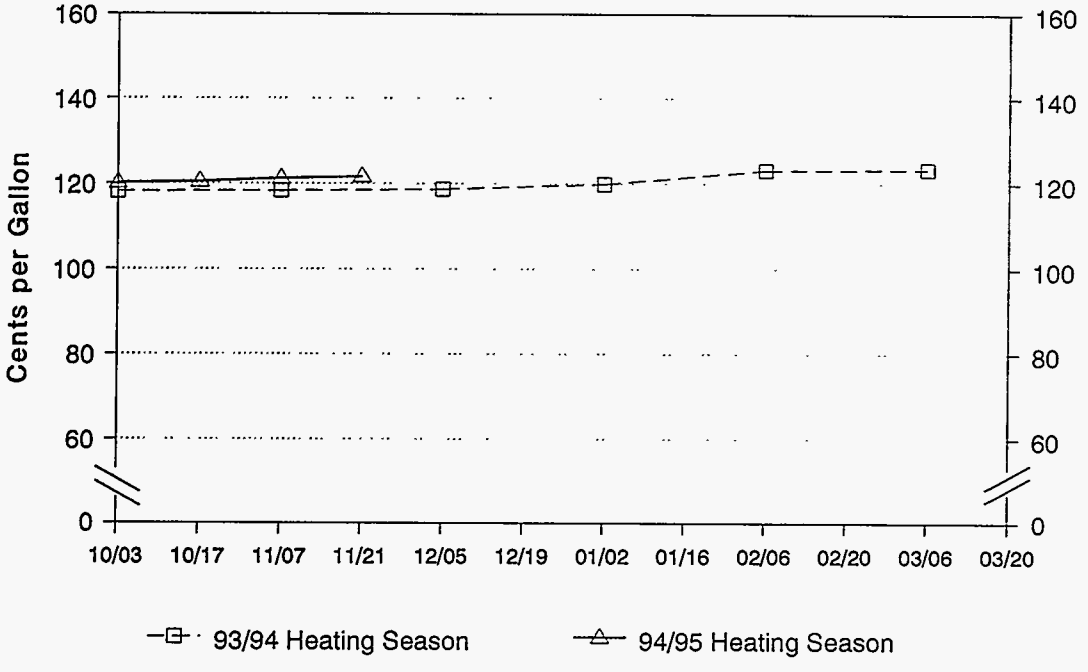
NA=Not available.
P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 23. Residential Propane Prices, New England



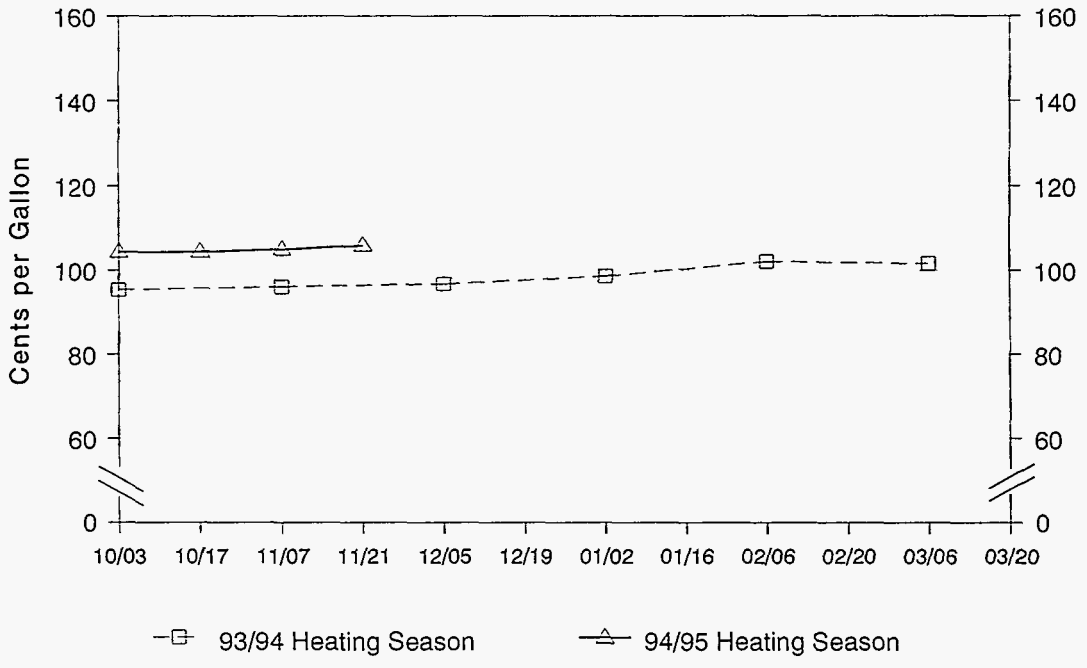
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 24. Residential Propane Prices, Central Atlantic



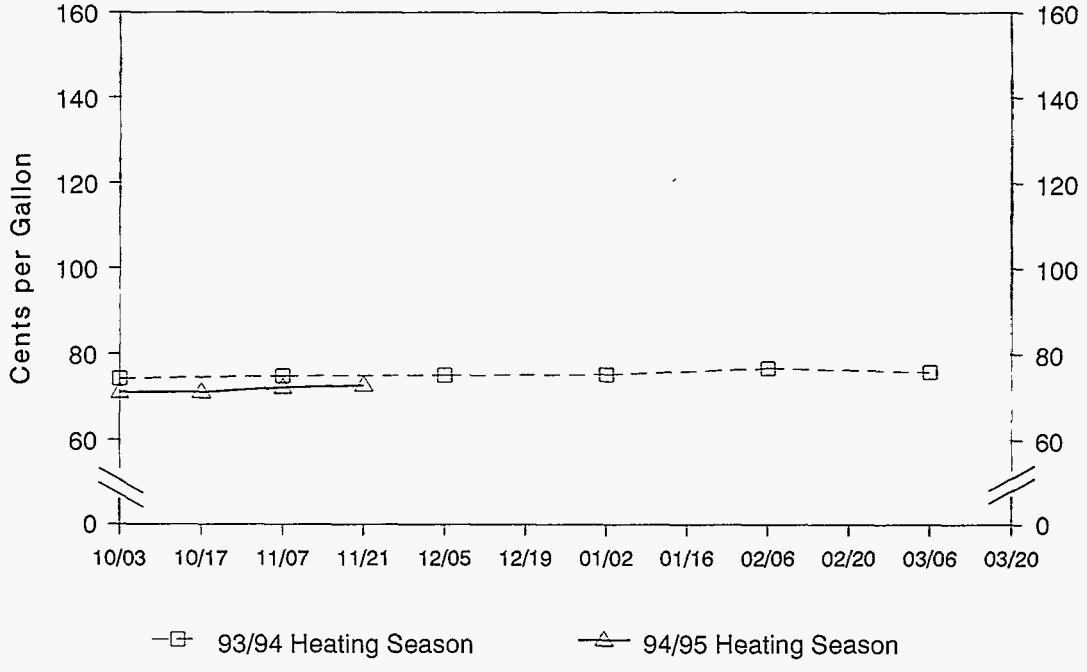
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 25. Residential Propane Prices, Lower Atlantic



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 26. Residential Propane Prices, Midwest



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

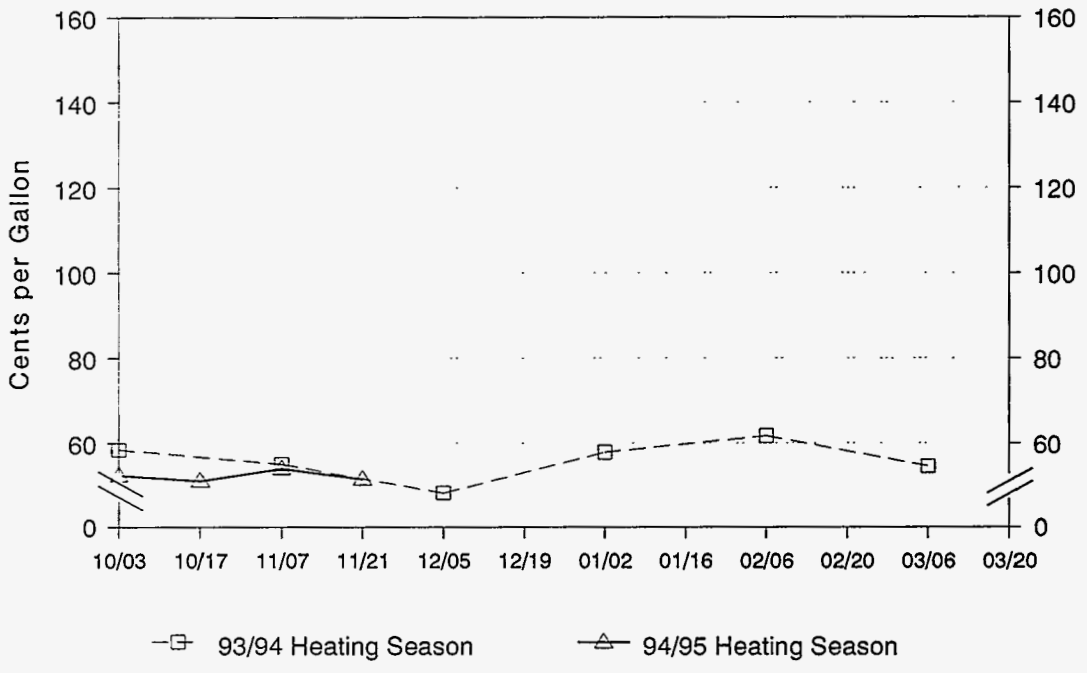
Table 9. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	58.8	54.3	46.7	54.7	57.9	52.8
East Coast (PADD I)	57.8	54.0	47.0	56.2	59.9	53.6
New England (PADD IX)	58.4	55.0	48.2	57.8	61.7	54.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	57.7	53.7	46.6	55.9	59.9	53.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	56.8	52.8	45.8	52.8	54.1	49.5
Midwest (PADD II)	62.4	55.1	45.5	49.9	51.2	50.2

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21[P]	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	52.7	51.4	54.1	51.0								
East Coast (PADD I)	51.8	50.5	53.5	50.8								
New England (PADD IX)	52.4	51.1	54.0	51.5								
Connecticut	51.9	51.1	53.7	51.1								
Maine	53.3	52.0	54.5	51.0								
Massachusetts	52.5	50.9	54.2	52.0								
New Hampshire	53.0	51.1	54.1	51.7								
Rhode Island	51.7	50.2	53.2	50.7								
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	51.7	50.4	53.3	50.7								
Delaware	50.9	49.3	52.9	49.8								
District of Columbia	50.7	49.3	53.3	50.5								
Maryland	50.8	49.3	52.8	49.5								
New Jersey	50.8	49.7	52.3	49.8								
New York	52.4	51.1	54.0	51.7								
Pennsylvania	52.1	50.8	53.8	51.2								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	51.2	49.9	53.2	50.0								
North Carolina	51.7	50.3	53.7	50.5								
Virginia	50.7	49.5	52.8	49.5								
Midwest (PADD II)	53.9	52.6	55.0	51.2								
Illinois	53.4	52.0	53.8	50.0								
Indiana	53.1	51.7	53.8	49.8								
Iowa	55.1	53.9	57.0	52.2								
Kansas	54.5	52.7	56.3	51.0								
Kentucky	52.5	51.4	54.1	52.1								
Michigan	53.5	51.9	53.9	50.5								
Minnesota	55.8	54.3	57.5	52.5								
Missouri	52.5	50.8	53.4	50.1								
North Dakota	57.0	56.7	58.7	54.8								
Ohio	54.3	53.6	55.1	51.9								
South Dakota	55.0	53.6	57.3	53.8								
Wisconsin	54.7	53.1	55.5	51.6								

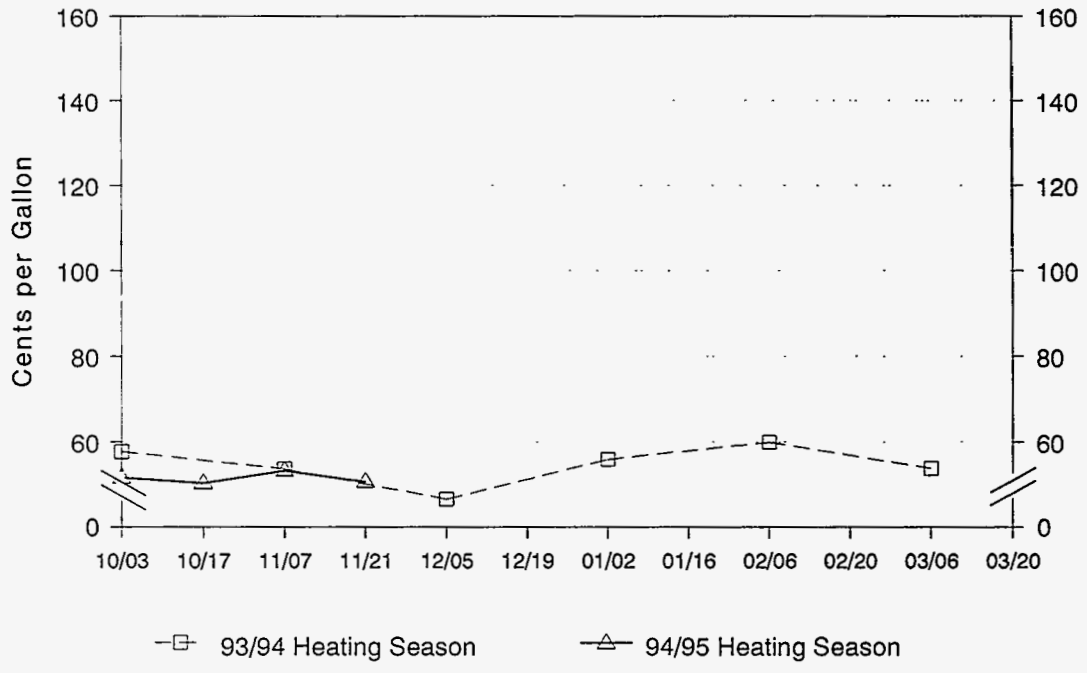
P=Preliminary data.
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 27. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, New England



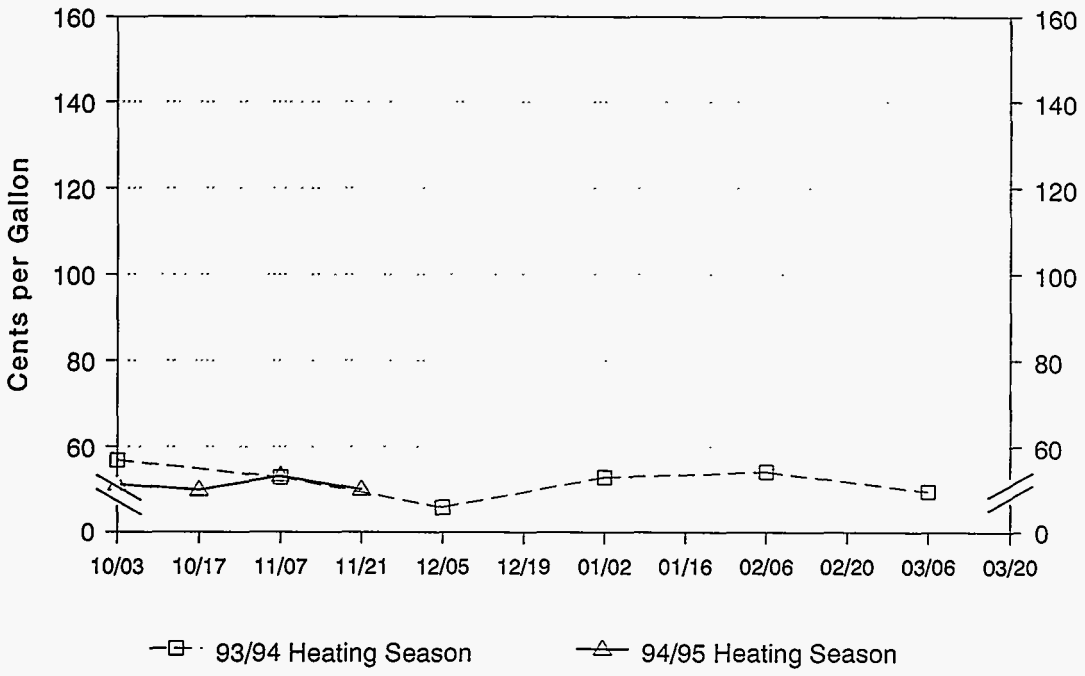
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 28. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic



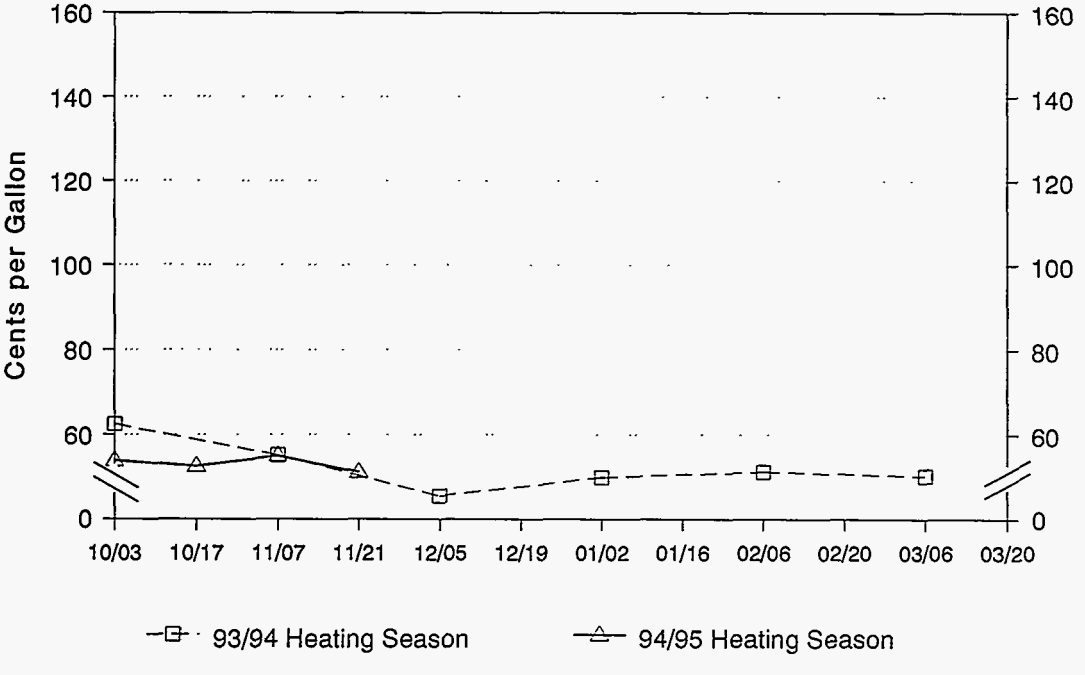
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 29. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Lower Atlantic



Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 30. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Midwest



Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

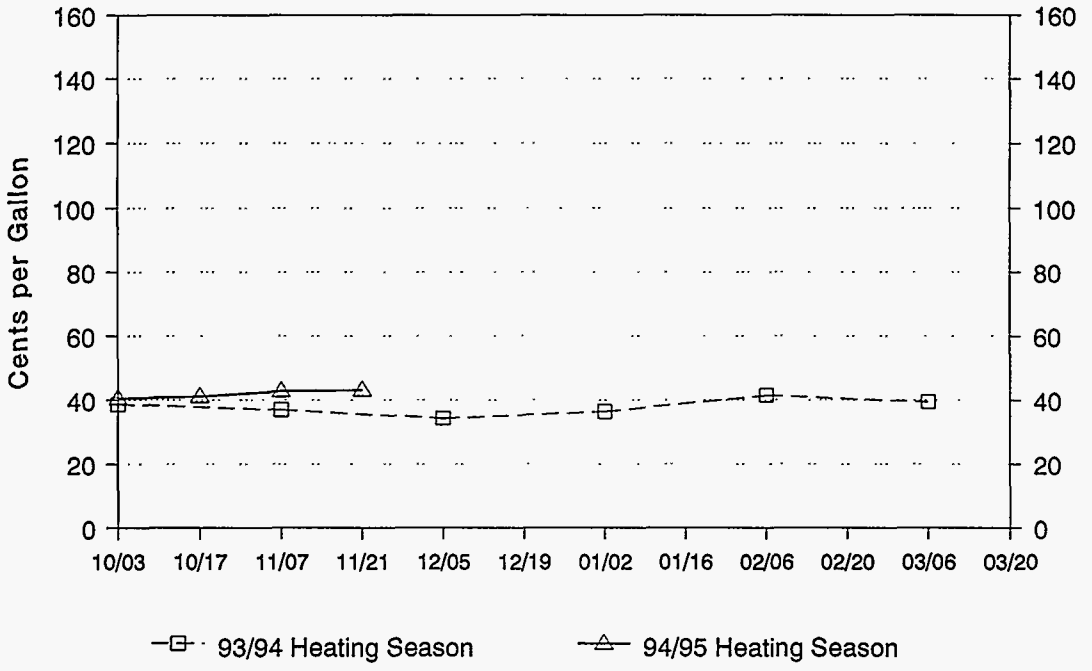
Table 10. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	38.2	36.1	31.4	32.5	35.3	33.3
East Coast (PADD I)	38.0	36.5	33.6	37.1	42.6	39.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	38.7	37.0	34.3	36.4	41.5	39.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	37.1	35.7	32.6	38.3	44.4	39.2
Midwest (PADD II)	38.3	36.1	30.9	31.4	33.5	31.9

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21[P]	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	35.7	35.8	37.1	37.1								
East Coast (PADD I)	39.7	40.4	41.9	42.2								
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	40.6	41.2	42.9	43.2								
New York	40.8	41.4	43.1	43.4								
Pennsylvania	40.5	41.0	42.7	43.1								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	38.4	39.3	40.5	40.7								
North Carolina	38.4	39.3	40.5	40.7								
Midwest (PADD II)	34.7	34.5	35.8	35.7								
Illinois	36.2	35.4	36.6	36.5								
Indiana	38.8	39.3	40.9	41.3								
Iowa	33.8	33.5	34.9	34.8								
Kansas	31.1	31.0	32.1	31.9								
Minnesota	34.3	34.0	35.3	35.2								
Missouri	33.6	33.3	34.7	34.4								
North Dakota	32.6	32.4	33.3	33.4								
Ohio	38.8	39.4	41.1	41.4								
South Dakota	34.6	34.3	35.7	35.7								
Wisconsin	36.7	36.4	37.5	37.5								

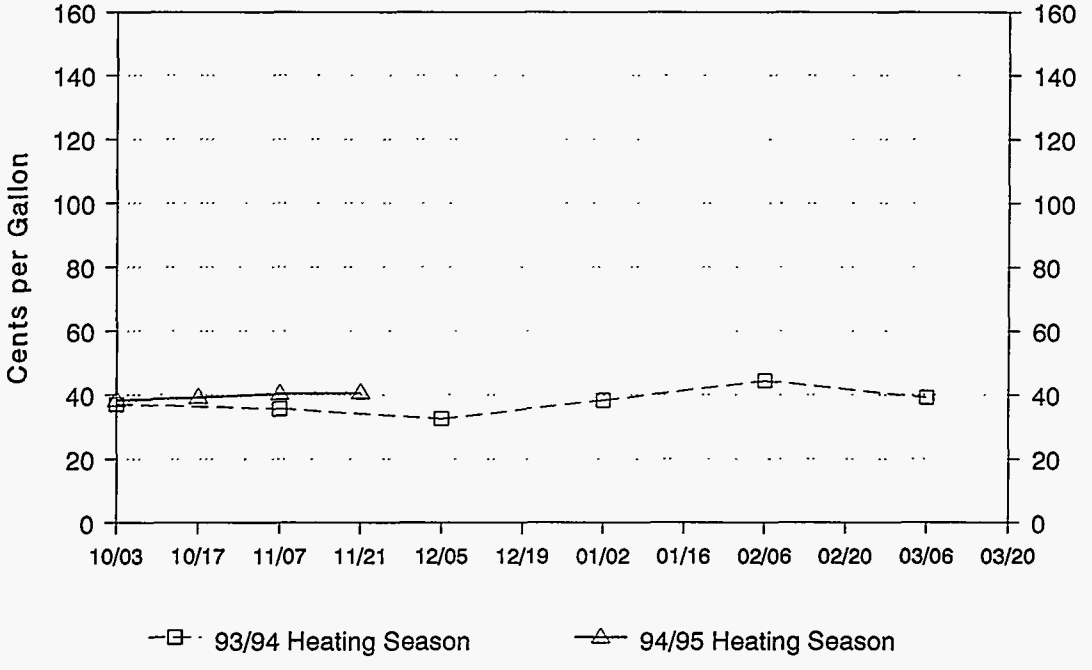
P=Preliminary data.
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 31. Wholesale Propane Prices, Central Atlantic



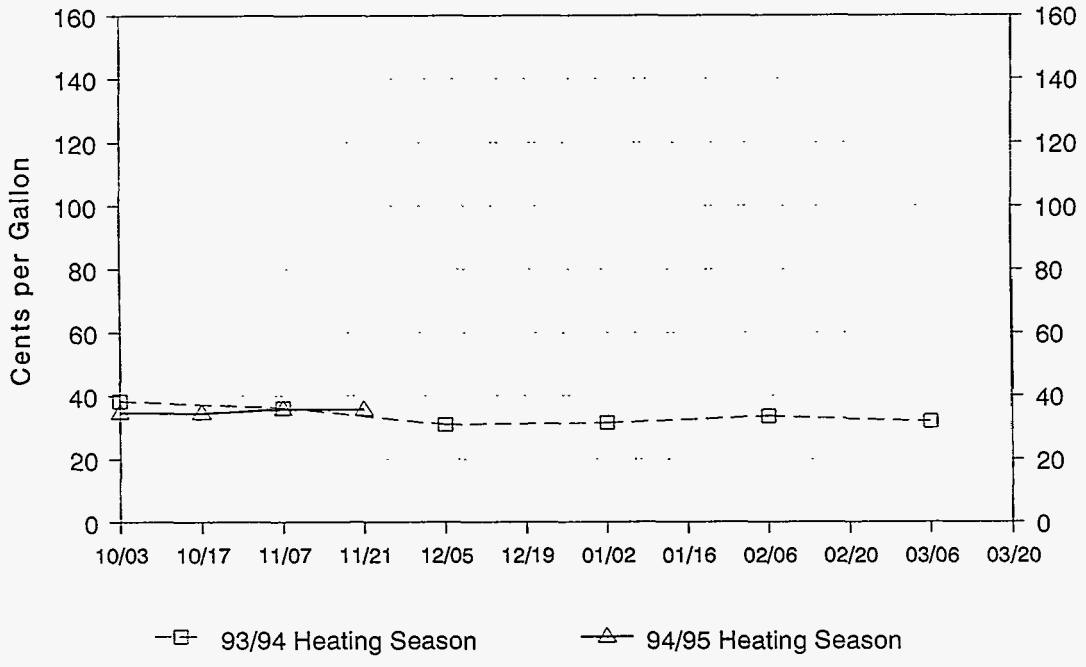
Source: Based on data collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 32. Wholesale Propane Prices, Lower Atlantic



Source: Based on data collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 33. Wholesale Propane Prices, Midwest



Source: Based on data collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Table 11. U.S. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Except Where Noted)

Report Period	Crude WTI (Dollars per Barrel)	No. 2 Distillate				Propane		
		Spot	Terminal	Residential	Diesel Retail	Spot	Terminal	Residential
Monthly								
12/93	14.52	43.5	48.0	93.2	NA	24.5	31.4	88.1
01/94	15.03	49.9	56.3	94.5	NA	26.3	32.4	88.7
02/94	14.78	55.7	63.7	98.9	NA	29.0	35.2	90.8
03/94	14.68	49.2	56.1	97.5	110.7	28.4	33.3	90.2
04/94	16.42	47.9	53.0	NA	110.7	28.9	33.2	NA
05/94	17.89	47.9	52.1	NA	110.0	29.6	33.1	NA
06/94	19.06	49.2	53.1	NA	110.3	28.8	32.7	NA
07/94	19.66	49.9	53.7	NA	111.0	29.2	32.5	NA
08/94	18.38	49.5	53.3	NA	112.3	30.0	34.0	NA
09/94	17.45	47.7	51.2	NA	112.5	29.9	34.6	NA
10/94	17.72	48.2	52.2	90.4	112.2	32.4	35.5	82.9
11/94	18.07	49.5	53.1	91.2	113.1	34.5	36.6	85.2
Week Ending								
10/14/94	17.37	46.79	51.5	NA	111.7	32.5	35.9	NA
10/21/94	17.35	48.02	51.2	90.5	111.9	32.4	35.6	83.1
10/28/94	17.93	49.12	53.4	NA	112.2	32.6	35.5	NA
11/04/94	18.69	50.15	53.6	91.0	113.3	33.7	35.8	84.9
11/11/94	18.25	50.20	53.8	NA	113.3	33.9	36.7	NA
11/18/94	17.51	47.98	52.5	91.4	113.5	34.6	36.6	85.4
11/25/94	17.83	49.43	52.0	NA	113.0	35.2	36.9	NA
12/02/94	17.78	48.45	53.1	NA	112.6	34.6	37.3	NA
Daily								
11/15/94	17.58	48.4	52.9	NA	NA	34.6	36.6	NA
11/16/94	17.38	47.4	52.6	NA	NA	34.8	36.6	NA
11/17/94	17.63	47.9	51.5	NA	NA	34.3	36.7	NA
11/18/94	17.47	47.7	51.7	NA	NA	34.8	36.7	NA
11/21/94	17.43	48.2	51.8	91.4	113.0	35.3	36.7	85.4
11/22/94	17.70	48.8	52.0	NA	NA	35.1	37.0	NA
11/23/94	18.05	50.4	52.2	NA	NA	35.1	NA	NA
11/25/94	18.15	50.4	NA	NA	NA	35.1	37.1	NA
11/28/94	18.10	50.4	53.5	NA	112.6	35.9	37.1	NA
11/29/94	17.97	49.3	53.6	NA	NA	35.3	NA	NA
11/30/94	18.06	48.6	53.4	NA	NA	34.6	37.3	NA
12/01/94	17.77	48.0	52.9	NA	NA	34.4	37.4	NA
12/02/94	17.00	45.9	52.3	NA	NA	32.9	37.4	NA
12/05/94	16.88	46.0	51.0	NA	112.9	32.4	37.2	NA

NA=Not available.

Source: • Spot West Texas Intermediate (WTI) at Cushing, Oklahoma; No. 2 distillate in New York Harbor from Reuters. • Computer Petroleum Corp. rack (terminal) prices. • Residential No. 2 distillate and propane prices from State Heating Oil and Propane Program. • Diesel Retail prices from *Lundberg PS*, September 1993 through March 1994, Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," April 1994 through present. • Mt. Belvieu, Texas, spot propane prices from *Platts' Oilgram Price Report*.

Table 12. Petroleum Product Prices for Selected Cities
(Cents per Gallon)

Report Period	Chicago			Houston		
	No. 2 Distillate		Propane	No. 2 Distillate		Propane
	Spot	Terminal	Terminal	Spot	Terminal	Terminal
Monthly						
12/93	39.6	42.7	32.1	41.0	44.0	27.8
01/94	43.4	46.6	32.2	45.4	49.1	29.7
02/94	46.7	49.4	34.0	45.9	50.7	33.7
03/94	46.4	49.1	32.2	41.8	46.7	32.3
04/94	48.7	50.9	33.4	44.3	47.5	32.3
05/94	48.5	50.9	33.2	45.6	48.2	33.1
06/94	50.3	51.9	32.4	47.3	50.0	32.8
07/94	50.8	52.6	32.5	47.7	51.0	32.6
08/94	52.0	53.2	34.8	47.3	50.8	33.1
09/94	50.0	51.6	35.4	46.8	49.4	33.2
10/94	50.2	52.0	35.1	46.6	50.6	35.2
11/94	49.4	51.2	36.0	47.8	50.9	36.7
Week Ending						
10/14/94	48.8	51.0	35.5	45.0	49.8	35.6
10/21/94	50.0	50.6	35.0	46.5	49.3	35.5
10/28/94	51.1	53.2	35.0	47.5	52.2	35.5
11/04/94	51.0	53.3	35.3	48.7	51.9	35.7
11/11/94	50.6	52.0	35.9	48.6	51.9	36.7
11/18/94	47.9	50.0	35.9	45.9	50.2	36.9
11/25/94	48.9	49.4	36.3	47.1	49.4	37.1
12/02/94	47.5	50.4	36.6	46.9	50.6	37.2
Daily						
11/15/94	48.2	50.3	35.8	46.2	50.8	36.8
11/16/94	47.4	49.8	35.9	45.4	50.0	36.8
11/17/94	NA	49.0	36.0	NA	49.2	37.1
11/18/94	47.6	49.2	36.0	45.6	49.1	37.1
11/21/94	47.9	49.0	36.2	46.2	49.1	37.1
11/22/94	48.9	49.4	36.4	46.7	49.4	37.1
11/23/94	50.0	49.7	36.5	48.4	49.8	37.2
11/25/94	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11/28/94	49.2	51.1	36.4	48.1	51.1	37.1
11/29/94	48.2	51.0	36.8	47.8	50.9	37.3
11/30/94	47.4	50.6	36.8	47.6	50.7	37.5
12/01/94	47.1	49.9	36.5	46.2	50.3	37.3
12/02/94	45.6	49.3	36.4	44.7	49.9	37.1
12/05/94	45.6	47.7	36.2	44.2	48.7	36.9

See footnotes at end of table.

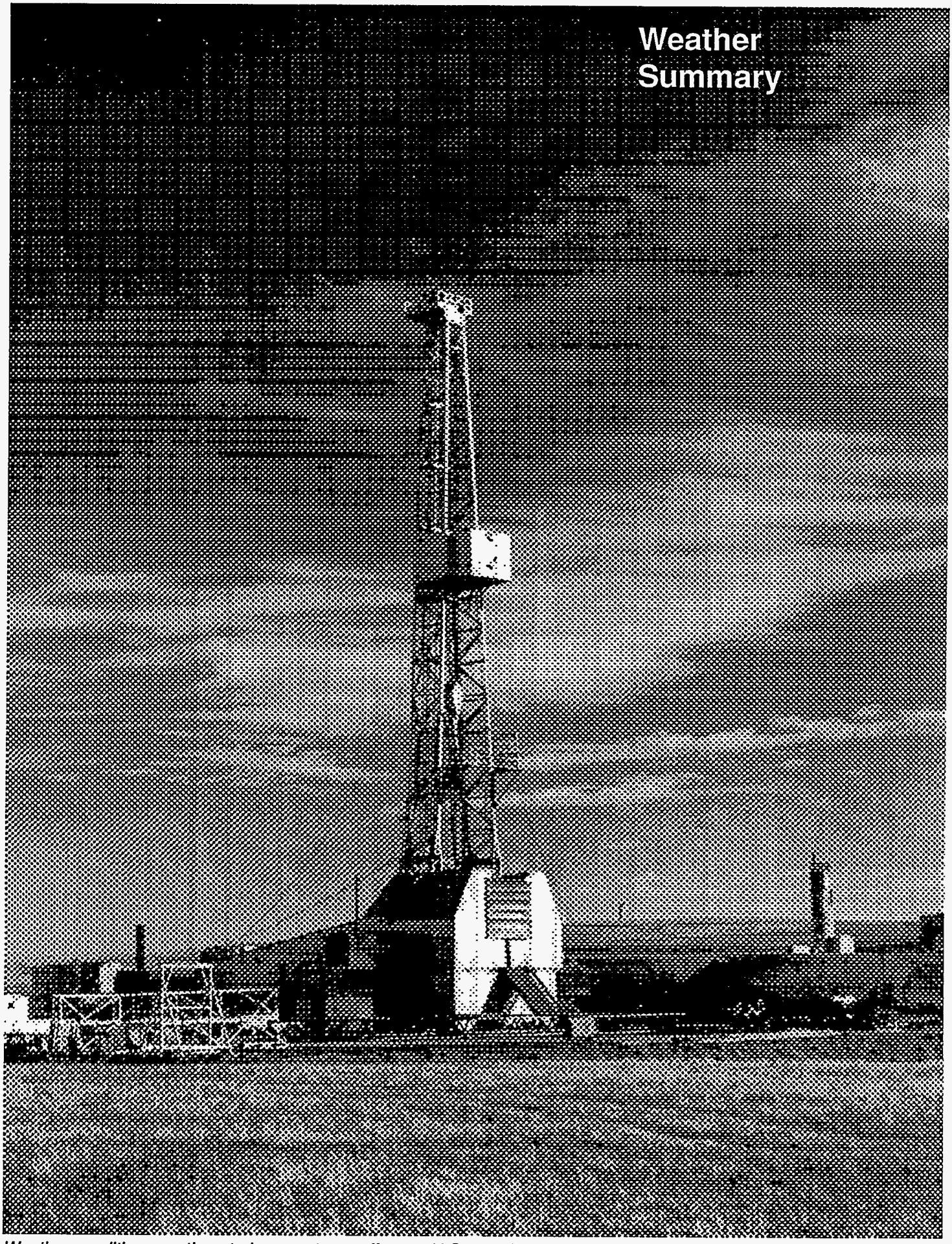
Table 12. Petroleum Product Prices for Selected Cities (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon)

Report Period	Los Angeles			New York		
	No. 2 Distillate		Propane	No. 2 Distillate		Propane
	Spot	Terminal	Terminal	Spot	Terminal	Terminal
Monthly						
12/93	48.5	46.3	46.0	43.5	48.0	35.3
01/94	50.6	47.0	48.5	49.9	56.3	37.2
02/94	52.6	50.8	43.7	55.7	63.7	42.0
03/94	52.2	NA	39.6	49.2	56.1	40.1
04/94	51.1	NA	37.0	47.9	53.0	38.3
05/94	47.7	NA	34.0	47.9	52.1	38.7
06/94	47.5	NA	33.4	49.2	53.1	37.9
07/94	50.8	NA	31.7	49.9	53.7	37.9
08/94	50.3	NA	30.1	49.5	53.3	38.6
09/94	54.8	NA	31.1	47.7	51.2	38.8
10/94	55.7	NA	39.7	48.2	52.2	42.0
11/94	54.9	NA	44.0	49.5	53.1	44.1
Week Ending						
10/14/94	55.3	NA	39.0	46.8	51.5	42.4
10/21/94	54.7	NA	41.2	48.0	51.2	42.4
10/28/94	58.5	NA	43.2	49.1	53.4	42.5
11/04/94	58.8	NA	44.0	50.2	53.6	43.1
11/11/94	56.9	NA	44.0	50.2	53.8	44.0
11/18/94	53.7	NA	44.0	48.0	52.5	44.2
11/25/94	52.0	NA	44.0	49.4	52.0	44.6
12/02/94	50.2	NA	44.0	48.5	53.1	45.1
Daily						
11/15/94	54.0	NA	44.0	48.4	52.9	44.1
11/16/94	53.0	NA	44.0	47.4	52.6	44.1
11/17/94	NA	NA	44.0	47.9	51.5	44.3
11/18/94	53.5	NA	44.0	47.7	51.7	44.4
11/21/94	51.5	NA	44.0	48.2	51.8	44.4
11/22/94	52.0	NA	44.0	48.8	52.0	44.6
11/23/94	52.5	NA	44.0	50.4	52.2	44.8
11/25/94	NA	NA	NA	50.4	NA	NA
11/28/94	51.8	NA	44.0	50.4	53.5	45.0
11/29/94	51.3	NA	44.0	49.3	53.6	45.0
11/30/94	50.5	NA	44.0	48.6	53.4	45.2
12/01/94	49.8	NA	44.0	48.0	52.9	45.2
12/02/94	47.5	NA	44.0	45.9	52.3	45.0
12/05/94	46.5	NA	44.0	46.0	51.0	44.7

NA=Not available.

Source: • No. 2 distillate spot prices in Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles, are from Telerate; New York spot prices are from Reuters. • No. 2 distillate terminal prices in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York are from Computer Petroleum Corp. • 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.

United States Weather Summary

6-10 Day Outlook - December 11 Through December 15, 1994

Above normal temperatures are expected over the eastern half of the nation except for near normal over the lower Mississippi Valley, the interior of the east Gulf states, extending west to the eastern Dakotas, along the Canadian border as far west as extreme northern Montana and along much of the Rio Grande Valley. Much above normal is expected over the southern half of the Florida Peninsula. Below normal temperatures are expected over most of the nation west of the Continental Divide extending eastward from the front ranges of Colorado as far as western Kansas. Within this area much below normal temperatures are indicated for most of California except for the extreme northern part and the Los Angeles Basin, Nevada, extreme southern Idaho, Utah and the western two-thirds of Arizona. In unspecified areas temperatures are expected to average near normal.

Little or no precipitation is expected over much of central and southeastern California, southwestern Nevada, all of Arizona except for the southeastern region, extreme southern Utah, most of west Texas and the southeastern half of New Mexico, Montana, the Dakotas, northern Nebraska and the west-central portion of the Florida peninsula. Below median precipitation totals are indicated for the central and east Gulf coast region including northern Florida. Near normal precipitation totals are expected over Washington, Oregon, Idaho, extreme northern Utah, Nevada, California, the extreme eastern portion of the Dakotas, western and southern Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Michigan, along the coast of Maine, the southeastern third of Texas, the interior of the central and eastern Gulf states, Tennessee, the southeastern half of the Ohio Valley, the central and southern Appalachians, South Carolina and the interior regions of Virginia and North Carolina. In unspecified areas above median precipitation amounts are expected.

(Refer to Figures 34 and 35).

30 Day Outlook - December 1994

Specifies at least a 55 percent chance for above normal temperatures over most of the southeastern half of the nation from the southern Rocky Mountains extending northeastward to the lower Great Lakes then eastward to the Atlantic coast as well as southward to the Gulf coast. The area for above normal also extends west of the southern Rocky Mountains to cover part of New Mexico and Arizona. Within this area the probability for above normal average temperatures exceeds 60 percent over most of the southeast, including most of the Ohio Valley in addition to most of the middle and lower Mississippi Valleys and most of the middle and south Atlantic states excluding Florida. There is at least a 55 percent chance for below normal average temperatures over the Pacific coast as well as the northern Intermountain region and adjacent Nevada and Montana. In unspecified areas the average temperature probabilities are not expected to depart significantly from climatological values.

(Refer to Figure 36).

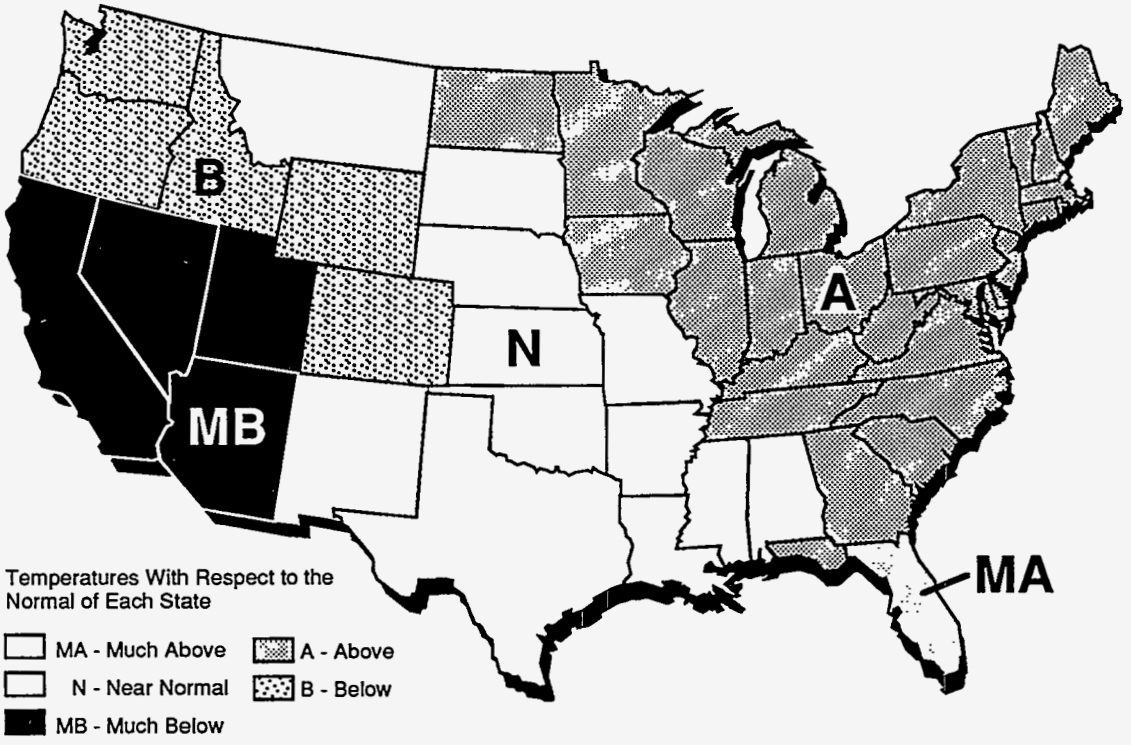
90 Day Outlook - December 1994 Through February 1995

Specifies a mostly mild winter nationwide with at least a 55 percent chance of above normal temperatures over roughly the eastern half of the country, except for the northern and eastern portions of the Great Lakes region and most of New York and New England. This area of above normal temperatures extends as far west as the northeastern corner of Montana in the north and as far west as the lower Rio Grande Valley in the south. Also within this area above normal temperatures, the probability for relative warmth exceeds 60 percent within a diagonal strip extending southeastward from eastern North Dakota through the upper Mississippi Valley to the lower Ohio Valley where it broadens to include most of the southeastern quarter of the nation, except for the immediate lower Mississippi Valley. The chance for a milder than normal winter exceeds 65 percent over eastern North Carolina and the southern half of the Florida Peninsula. Below normal temperatures are expected with at least a 55 percent probability over the northern and central Great Basin and also over northern Maine. In unspecified areas there are no significant departures of temperature probabilities from climatology.

(Refer to Figure 37).

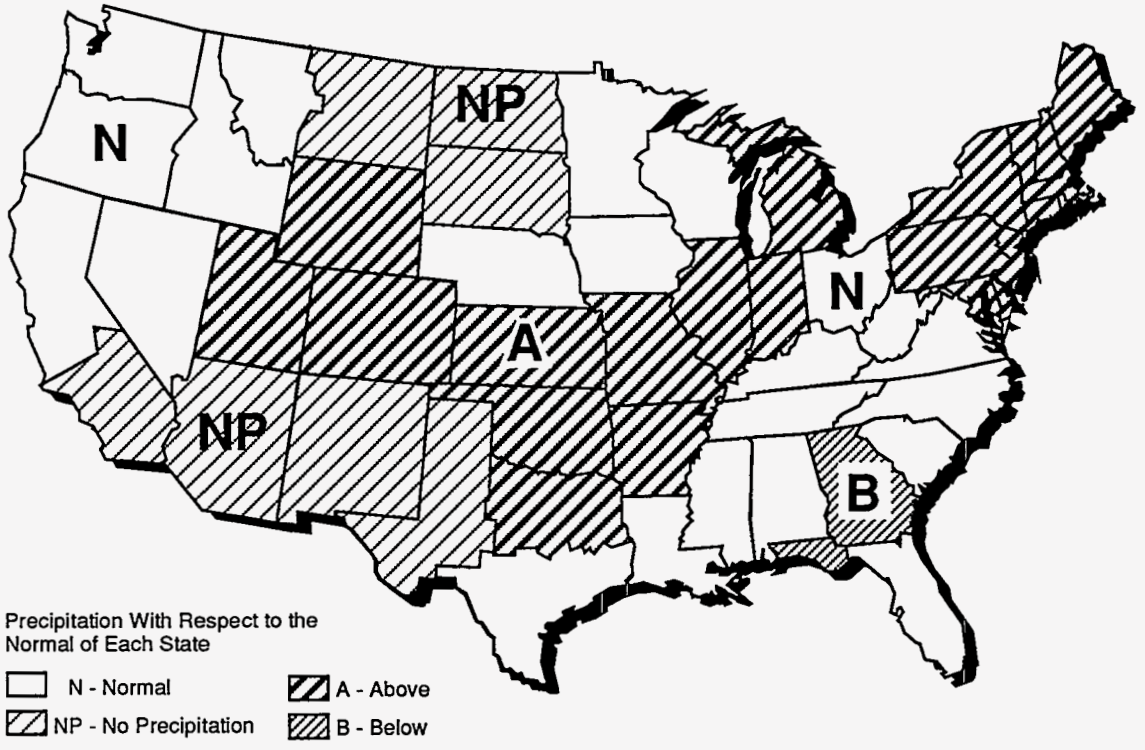
Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 34. 6 - 10 Day Temperature Outlook for December 11 Through December 15, 1994



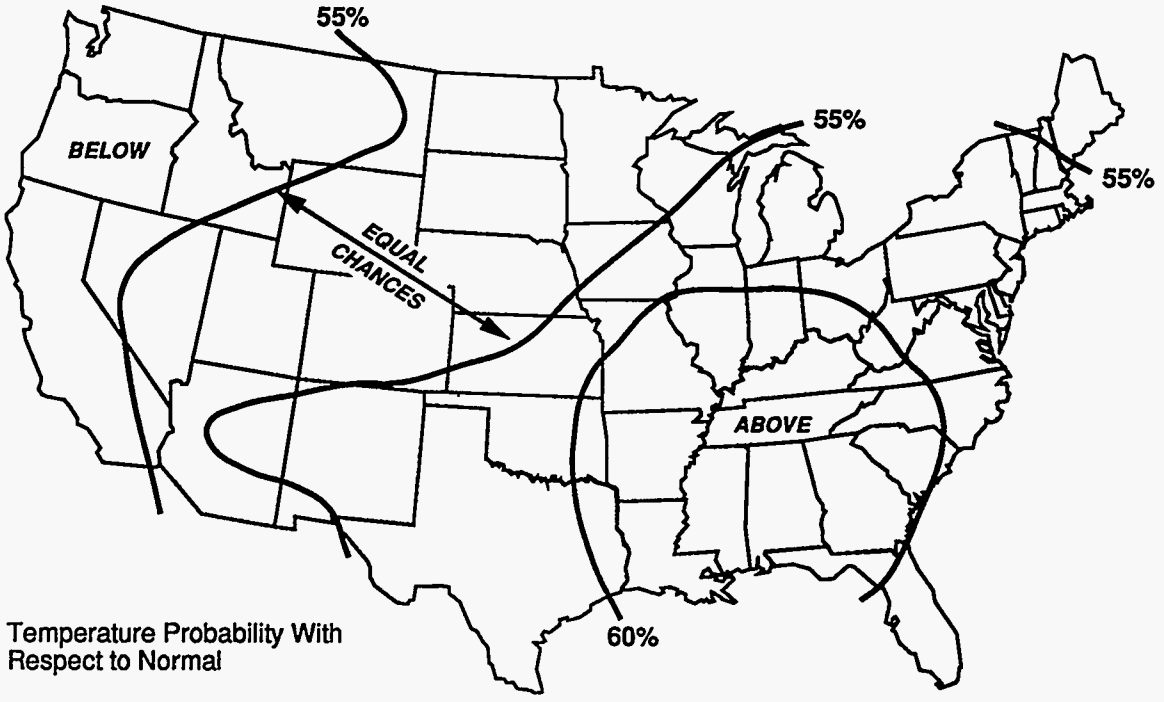
Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 35. 6 - 10 Day Precipitation Outlook for December 11 Through December 15, 1994



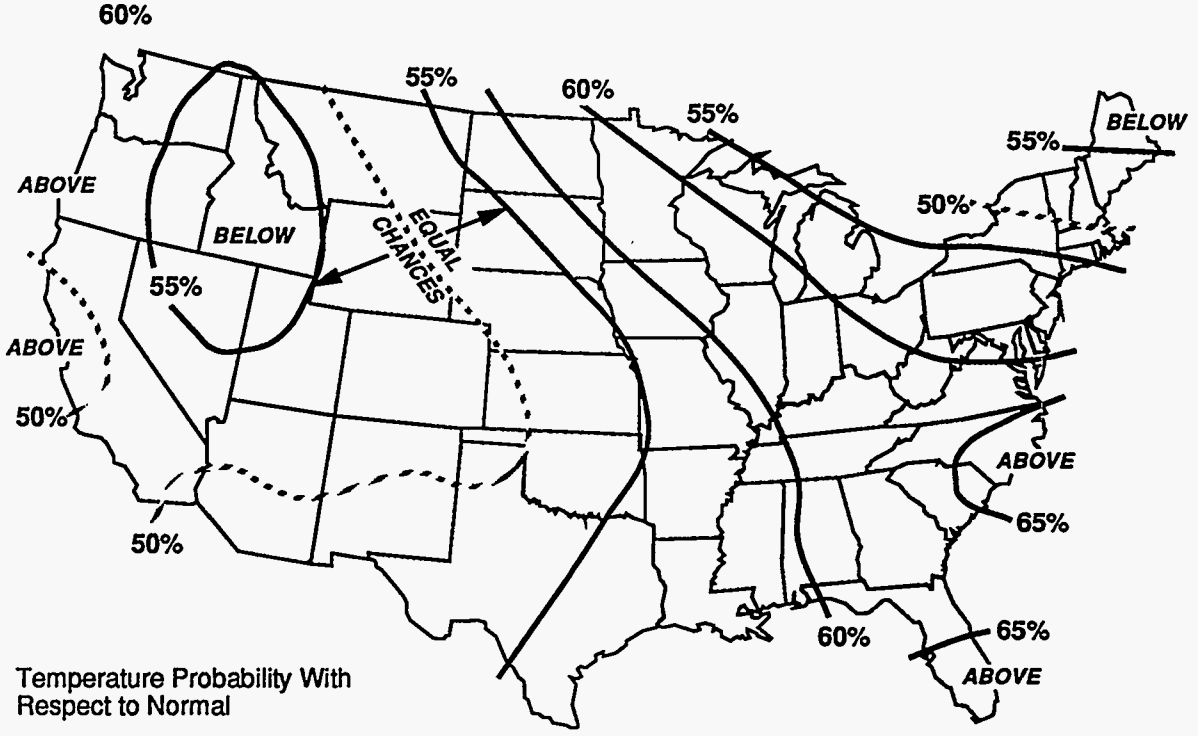
Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 36. 30 Day Temperature Outlook December 1994



Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 37. 90 Day Temperature Outlook for December 1994 Through February 1995



Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 13. U.S. Total Heating Degree Days by City
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days, Except Where Noted)

Location	Current 07/01/94 thru 12/03/94	Previous 07/01/93 thru 12/03/93	Normal 07/01 thru 12/03	Percent Change Current vs. Previous	Percent Change Current vs. Normal
U.S. Total, Population-Weighted	895	1,063	958	-16	-7
Cities					
Albuquerque	925	1,008	978	-8	-5
Amarillo	847	1,155	897	-27	-6
Asheville	837	992	955	-16	-12
Atlanta	331	525	566	-37	-42
Billings	1,586	2,000	1,799	-21	-12
Boise	1,531	1,618	1,447	-5	6
Boston	897	1,150	1,069	-22	-16
Buffalo	1,210	1,551	1,412	-22	-14
Cheyenne	1,685	2,219	1,883	-24	-11
Chicago	1,079	1,534	1,342	-30	-20
Cincinnati	847	1,183	1,080	-28	-22
Cleveland	998	1,333	1,256	-25	-21
Columbia,SC	392	516	511	-24	-23
Denver	1,315	1,630	1,447	-19	-9
Des Moines	1,117	1,579	1,338	-29	-17
Detroit	1,066	1,365	1,392	-22	-23
Fargo	1,687	2,275	2,152	-26	-22
Hartford	1,111	1,426	1,283	-22	-13
Houston	120	348	240	-66	-50
Jacksonville, FL	84	188	204	-55	-59
Kansas City	916	1,313	1,087	-30	-16
Las Vegas	543	457	415	19	31
Los Angeles	235	66	206	256	14
Memphis	431	653	574	-34	-25
Miami	0	4	9	***	***
Milwaukee	1,046	1,430	1,545	-27	-32
Minneapolis	1,431	2,021	1,778	-29	-20
Montgomery	226	483	406	-53	-44
New York	666	859	880	-22	-24
Oklahoma City	655	955	679	-31	-4
Omaha	1,151	1,593	1,345	-28	-14
Philadelphia	714	804	947	-11	-25
Phoenix	240	141	177	70	36
Pittsburgh	1,036	1,257	1,282	-18	-19
Portland, ME	1,506	1,666	1,640	-10	-8
Providence	970	1,224	1,169	-21	-17
Raleigh	578	691	669	-16	-14
Richmond	672	735	780	-9	-14
St. Louis	615	1,034	901	-41	-32
Salem, OR	1,208	1,188	1,274	2	-5
Salt Lake City	1,462	1,480	1,301	-1	12
San Francisco	797	464	721	72	11
Seattle	1,187	1,291	1,317	-8	-10
Shreveport	298	543	368	-45	-19
Washington, DC	612	804	729	-24	-16

***=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, 1993, through December 3, 1994, has been 16 percent warmer than last year and 7 percent warmer than normal. • The total heating degree-days for the previous heating season (July 1, 1993 - June 30, 1994) was 4,619 and the normal is 4,689. • The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1993, through October 15, 1994, has been 15 percent warmer than last year but 20 percent cooler than normal. • A new method for calculating heating/cooling degree days was implemented by the Climate Analysis Center in October 1993, with further refinements implemented in November 1993. The routines incorporate 1961-1990 normals supplied by the National Climatic Data Center, and 1990 census data for calculation of population weighted degree days.

• Heating degree-days is defined as the number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

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 1X): The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y): The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z): 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.

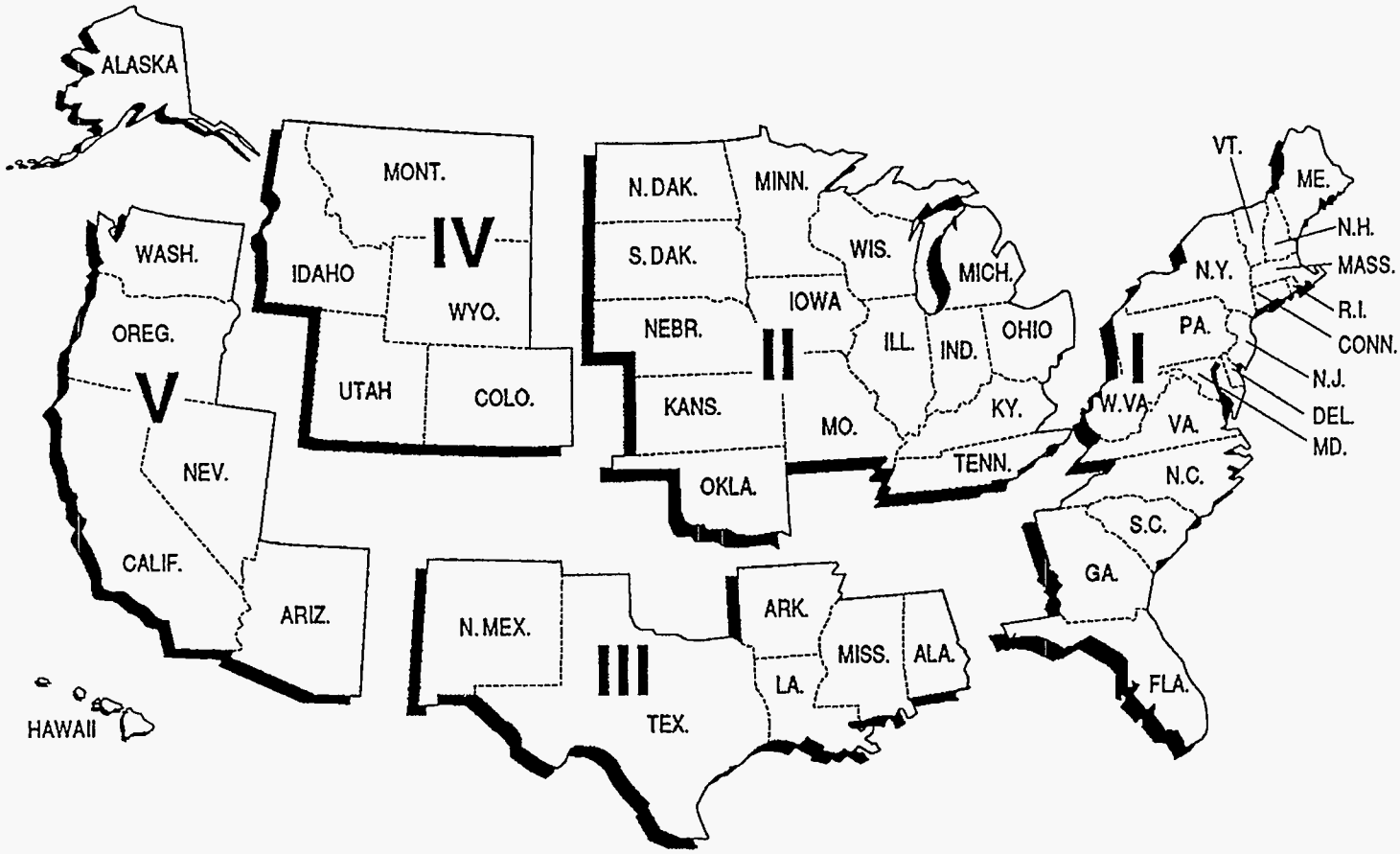
PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

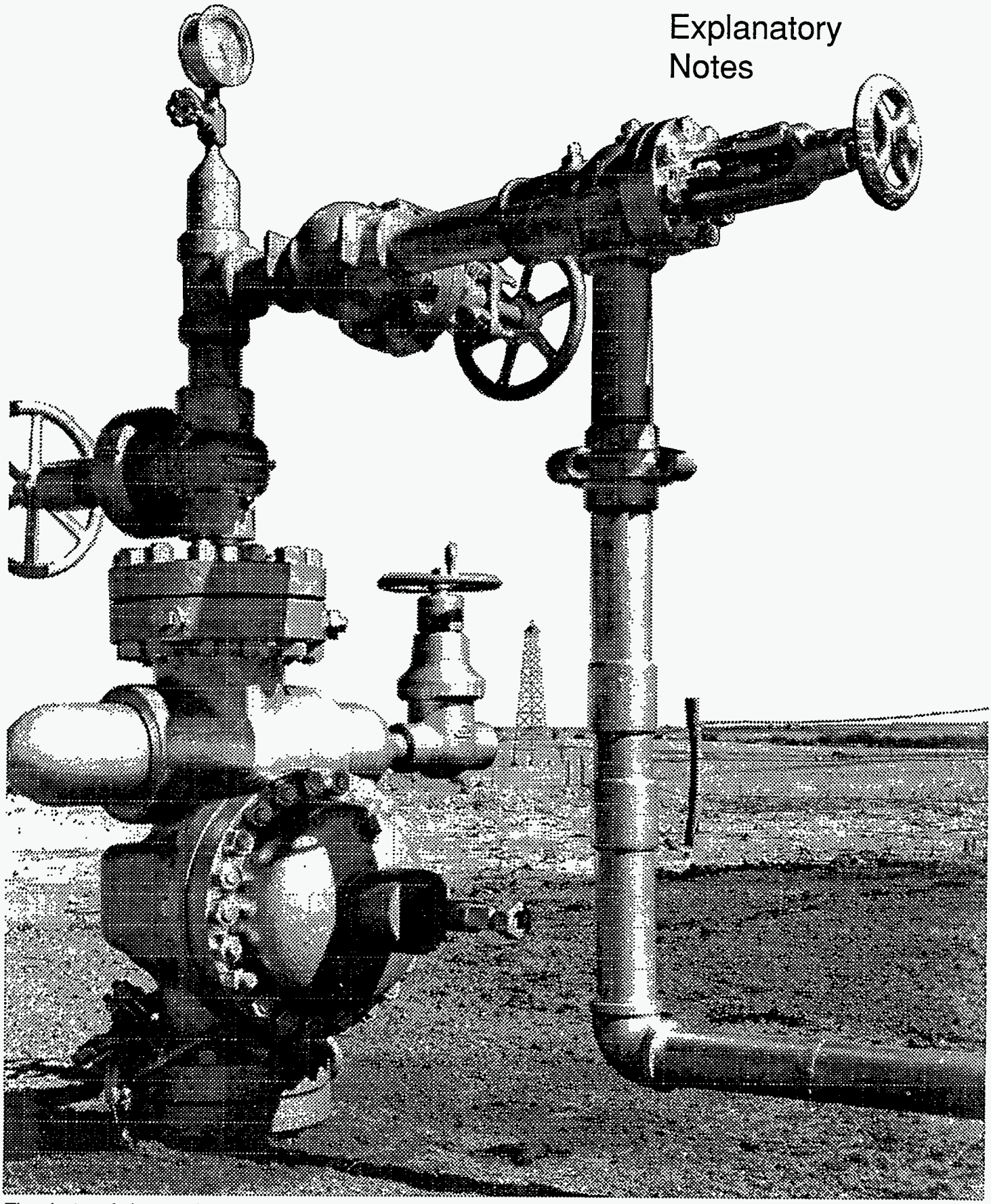
West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

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."

Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

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

- Note 1. Distillate Fuel Oil
- Note 2. Propane
- Note 3. Figures
- Note 4. Natural Gas
- Note 5. Prices
- Note 6. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

Note 1. Distillate Fuel Oil

Data on distillate fuel oil are collected within two time frames: weekly and monthly. Data from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates for distillate fuel oil on a weekly basis. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	*Weekly Refinery Report*
EIA-801	*Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-802	*Weekly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-803	*Weekly Crude Oil Report*
EIA-804	*Weekly Imports Report*

Monthly data are extracted from selected surveys in the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

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

Refer to Explanatory Note 2 in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* for a detailed discussion of the MPSRS.

Sample Frame

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product 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.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday.

Resubmissions

During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered. This revised data is used to edit the current processing week's data.

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_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t 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_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

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.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800, 75 percent for the EIA-801, 95 percent for the EIA-802, 80 percent for the EIA-803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Note 2. Propane

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request. Because of the overwhelming demand for continuous monitoring of propane supply, the *Winter Fuels Report* was implemented in September 1990. This report publishes weekly data on propane as well as other heating fuels.

Respondent Frame

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. These surveys are:

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

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. 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 (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For weekly data collections, telephone calls to the respondents start on the Monday following the end of the report period. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to originally submitted data. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Revision Error

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary weekly data and final monthly data will be incorporated in the feature article in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the October 1994 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1993 compared with previous years.

From October 1992 through March 1993, the difference between preliminary and final data for propane stocks remained within six percent. No difference in preliminary and final data was found for imports and production of propane.

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 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly

all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Note 3. Figures

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 14) 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 years' 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.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Natural Gas

Data contained in tables in the Natural Gas Section are from tables published in the *Natural Gas Monthly*. Data are collected from the following surveys:

Form EIA-191

The Form EIA-191, "Underground Natural Gas Storage Report," collects storage data by State, field, and reservoir. There are approximately 400 operating reservoirs in the United States, owned by 97 companies. It is a multipart form that reports the quantities of gas in storage, injections and withdrawals, and the location (State and county) and capacity of underground storage reservoirs along with peak day sendout during the reporting period.

The response rate as of the filing deadline is approximately 20 percent. Data from the remaining 80 percent of respondents are received in writing and/or by telephone within 3 to 4 days after the filing deadline. All data supplied by telephone are subsequently filed in writing, generally within 15 days of the filing deadline. The final response rate is 100 percent.

Form FERC-11

The Form FERC-11, "Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement," is a monthly regulatory reporting form. Form FERC-11 is filed by major interstate natural gas pipeline companies whose combined sales for resale and gas transported interstate or stored for a fee exceeded 50 billion cubic feet in the previous calendar year. Approximately 50 pipeline companies report data on Form FERC-11. Information is collected monthly by mail. Historically, the response rate has been 100 percent.

Form FPC-14

The Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," is filed annually by each organization or individual having authorization to import and export natural gas regardless of whether any imports or exports took place during the reporting year. In 1992, 375 companies met the reporting criteria, only 143 reported imports or exports of natural gas.

Form EIA-857

The Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," is a mandatory report. Data collected on the Form EIA-857 include both price and volume data and are considered proprietary. A sample of 391 natural gas companies including interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, and local distribution companies report on the Form EIA-857. The sample is selected independently for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Form EIA-176

The Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," survey universe includes approximately 1,800 companies and 2,096 responses. These companies are interstate and intrastate natural gas pipeline companies, investor and municipally owned natural gas distributors, synthetic natural gas plant operators, and field, well,

or processing plant operators that deliver natural gas directly to consumers (including their own industrial facilities) and/or that transport gas to, across, or from a State border through field or gathering facilities.

Note 5. Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners. Data are collected under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program.

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:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij}\, v_{ij}\, p_{ij} \Big/ \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij}\, v_{ij},$$

where w = sample weight, v = volume, p = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

The volume used for No. 2 heating oil is the company's residential sales volume for 1988 as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey." The volume used for propane is the company's residential propane sales volume for the previous year obtained by Form EIA-877, "Winter Heating Fuels Telephone Survey," during the first pricing period.

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. The alternative method of weighting, current weights, would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period. This method is more burdensome on the companies and reflects prices over a period of time as compared to a point in time. Therefore, the calculation of average prices tends to lag behind the reference period. Indexes constructed from current period weights are known as Paasch Indexes.

Both methods of weighting are correct; they do, however, vary when current weights are changing. It has been argued that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the relative change in volumes monthly is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area.

Reliability of the Data

Two types of errors are associated with data produced from a sample survey---sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors occur because the estimates are based on a sample rather than on a census. The particular sample used for the EIA-877 survey is one of a large number of samples of equal size which could have been selected from the sampling frame using the same sample design. Each of these samples would produce a different estimate. If the estimates were averaged over all possible samples, the result would be the same as the estimate derived from a census of the sampling frame. The sampling error is a measure of variability among the estimates from all possible samples and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a census.

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: (1) inability to obtain complete information about all cases in the sample (i.e., nonresponse), (2) response errors, (3) definitional difficulties, (4) differences in the interpretation of questions, (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained, and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses.

Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors can be obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the frame development and data collection, processing, and tabulation processes, in an effort to minimize their influence.

Data in Tables B1 and B2 are based on survey data which are subject to sampling errors. Coefficients of variation, which are estimates of sampling errors, are presented for the propane and No. 2 heating oil prices in the following tables for the 1993/94 survey. The coefficients of variation (CV) were estimated by:

$$CV(\hat{P}) = \frac{\sqrt{VAR(\hat{P})}}{\hat{P}}$$

where:

$$VAR(\hat{P}) = \frac{1}{\hat{V}^2}\sum_k N_k^2\left(\frac{1-f_k}{n_k}\right)S_k^2$$

$$S_k^2 = S_{kq}^2 + \hat{P}^2 S_{kv}^2 - 2\hat{P}S_{kqv}^2$$

for heating oil:

$$S_{kq}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k}(P_{ik}V_{ik} - \overline{P_k V_k})^2}{n_k - 1}$$

$$S_{kv}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k}(V_{ik} - \overline{V_k})^2}{n_k - 1}$$

$$S^2_{kqv} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k}(P_{ik}V_{ik}-\overline{P_kV_k})(V_{ik}-\overline{V_k})}{n_k-1}$$

but for propane:

$$S^2_{kq} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k-1}(P_{ik}V_{ik}-P_{i+1,k}V_{i+1,k})^2}{2(n_k-1)}$$

$$S^2_{kv} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k-1}(V_{ik}-V_{i+1,k})^2}{2(n_k-1)}$$

$$S^2_{kqv} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k-1}(P_{ik}V_{ik}-P_{i+1,k}V_{i+1,k})(V_{ik}-V_{i+1,k})}{2(n_k-1)}$$

n_k = number of respondents in stratum k

N_k = number of population units in stratum k

V_{ik} = reported volume for unit i in stratum k

$\overline{V}_k$ = average volume for sample units in stratum k

$P_{ik}V_{ik}$ = reported revenue for unit i in stratum k

$\overline{P_kV_k}$ = average revenue for sample units in stratum k

P = weighted average price for each State

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

For the No. 2 heating oil price data, a sample design similar to that used for the 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 companies 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.

Revision Error

The numbers in Tables B3 and B4 display revision errors for heating oil and propane prices collected during the 1993/94 survey season. Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Table B1. Coefficients of Variation for Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	0.01	0.01	0.01									
East Coast (PADD I)	0.01	0.01	0.01									
New England (PADD IX)	0.01	0.01	0.00									
Connecticut	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Maine	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Massachusetts	0.02	0.02	0.00									
New Hampshire	0.02	0.02	0.00									
Rhode Island	0.04	0.04	0.04									
Vermont	0.01	0.01	0.00									
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Delaware	0.02	0.02	0.02									
District of Columbia	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Maryland	0.02	0.02	0.02									
New Jersey	0.03	0.03	0.00									
New York	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Pennsylvania	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.01	0.01	0.01									
North Carolina	0.01	0.01	0.00									
Virginia	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Midwest (PADD II)	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Indiana	0.02	0.02	0.00									
Iowa	0.03	0.00	0.02									
Kentucky	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Michigan	0.02	0.02	0.03									
Minnesota	0.02	0.02	0.01									
Ohio	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Wisconsin	0.01	0.01	0.00									

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table B2. Coefficients of Variation for Residential Propane Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	0.00	0.00	0.00									
East Coast (PADD I)	0.00	0.00	0.00									
New England (PADD IX)	0.00	0.01	0.01									
Connecticut	0.03	0.03	0.03									
Maine	0.30	0.03	0.03									
Massachusetts	0.01	0.01	0.02									
New Hampshire	0.07	0.01	0.01									
Rhode Island	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Vermont	0.01	0.05	0.02									
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.00	0.00	0.00									
Delaware	0.02	0.02	0.03									
Maryland	0.11	0.40	0.04									
New Jersey	0.02	0.02	0.02									
New York	0.03	0.04	0.04									
Pennsylvania	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.01	0.01	0.01									
North Carolina	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Virginia	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Midwest (PADD II)	0.00	0.00	0.00									
Indiana	0.03	0.01	0.01									
Iowa	0.06	0.04	0.08									
Kentucky	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Michigan	0.04	0.03	0.02									
Minnesota	0.05	0.05	0.03									
Missouri	0.02	0.02	0.02									
North Dakota	0.01	0.01	0.01									
Ohio	0.02	0.02	0.02									
South Dakota	0.02	0.02	0.02									
Wisconsin	0.01	0.01	0.01									

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table B3. Revision Rates for Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season							
	10/04	10/18	11/01	11/15	12/06	12/20	01/03	01/17
Average	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New England (PADD IX)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season						
	01/31	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/21
Average	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
New England (PADD IX)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Indiana	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Iowa	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wisconsin	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table B4. Revision Rates for Residential Propane Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season							
	10/04	10/18	11/01	11/15	12/06	12/20	01/03	01/17
Average	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New England (PADD IX)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Connecticut	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
New Hampshire	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Vermont	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Indiana	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
North Dakota	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Region/State	1993/94 Heating Season						
	01/31	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/21
Average	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New England (PADD IX)	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Indiana	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: • Data in table appear in absolute values.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 6. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. section 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets ACT, 18 U.S.C. section 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Glossary

Downstream processing units are used to upgrade petroleum products.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Balancing Item. Represents differences between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of the components of natural gas disposition. These differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperatures and pressure bases and converting to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems that vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Commercial Consumption. Gas used by nonmanufacturing establishments or agencies primarily engaged in the sale of goods or services. Included are such establishments as hotels, restaurants, wholesale and retail stores and other service enterprises; gas used by establishments engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; and gas used by local, State, and Federal agencies engaged in nonmanufacturing activities.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). 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. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and Greater than 0.05% sulfur.

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

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° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Dry Natural Gas Production. Marketed production less extraction loss.

Electric Utility Consumption. Gas used as fuel in electric utility plants.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of the end of a specific report period. For the monthly report period this is as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. For the weekly report period, 7 a.m. each Friday. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

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.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Industrial Consumption. Natural gas used by manufacturing and mining establishments for heat, power, and chemical feedstock.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Net Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery, natural gas processing plant, or blending plant. Published production of these products equals production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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.

Product Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C3H8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. 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 (C3H6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

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 Consumption. Gas used in private dwelling, including apartments, for heating, air conditioning, cooking, water heating, and other household uses.

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.

Storage Additions. Volumes of gas injected or otherwise added to underground natural gas reservoirs or liquefied natural gas storage.

Storage Withdrawals. Volumes of gas withdrawn from underground storage or liquefied natural gas storage.

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels Supplies. Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Underground Storage. The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

Underground Storage Injections. Gas from extraneous sources put into underground storage reservoirs.

Underground Storage Withdrawals. Gas removed from underground storage reservoirs.

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.