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# Winter Fuels Report

## Week Ending:
## April 2, 1993

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

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*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, updated on the 20th of the month
*Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, updated on the 20th of the month
*Winter Fuels Report*, updated on Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5:00 p.m.
*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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# 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 1992 and will continue until the second week in April 1993. The data will also be available electronically after 5:00 p.m. on Thursday during the heating season through the EIA Electronic Publication System (EPUB). See page ii for details.

# Contents

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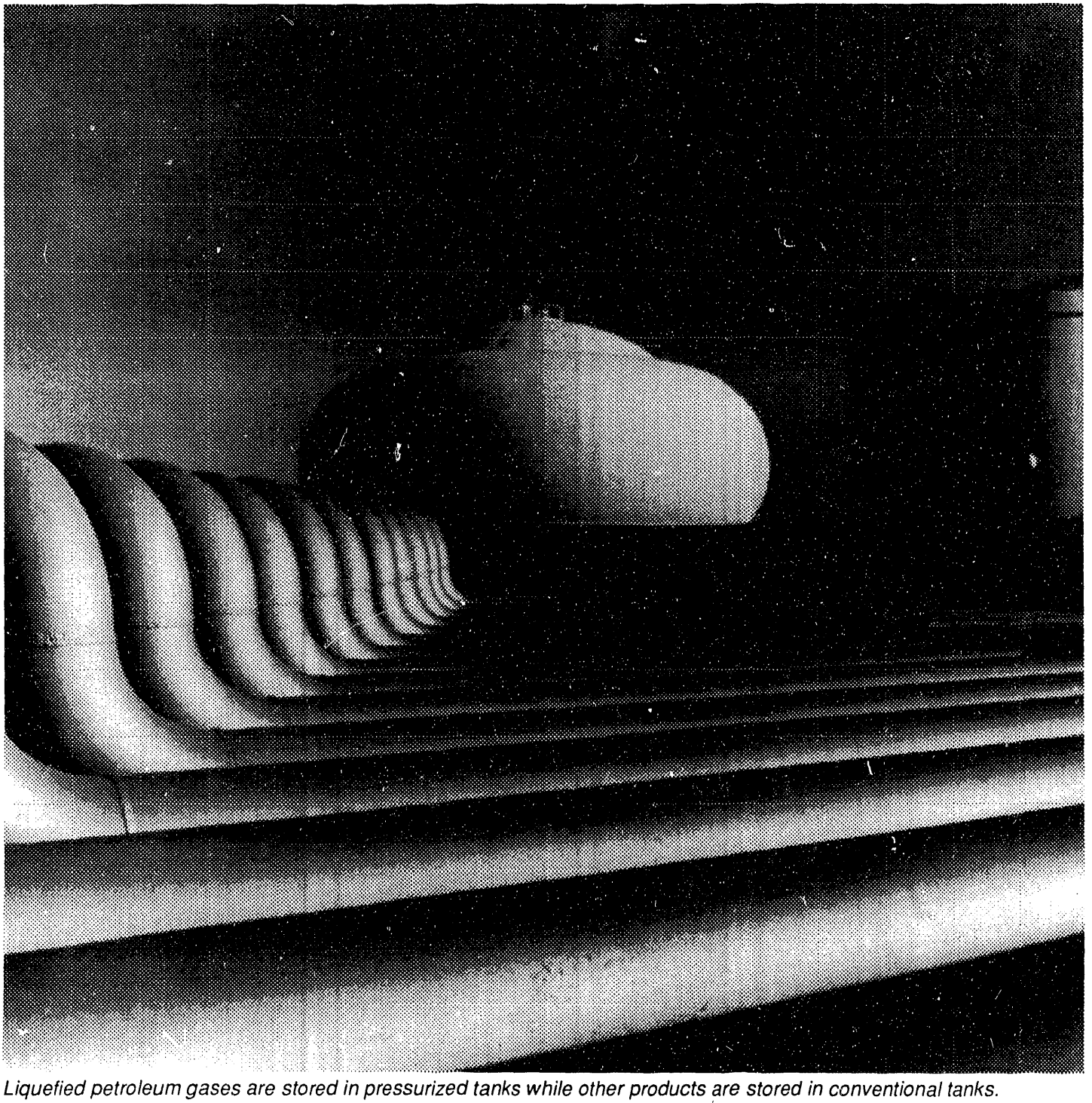
# Highlights



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

# Highlights

## DISTILLATE FUEL OIL

United States distillate fuel oil inventories on April 2, 1993, rose to 97.3 MMB, increasing to the middle of their seasonally adjusted 3-year average range. Stock levels increased after falling for eleven consecutive weeks.

Stocks levels in PADD I increased to the middle of their normal average range. Stocks in PADD III fell slightly to the lower half of their average range, while PADDs IV and V remained slightly below their normal range for this time of year. PADD II stocks increased to the upper boundary of their average range.

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

| | Week Ending | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 04/02/92 | 03/26/93 | 04/02/93 |
| **Production** | 2,782 | 2,975 | 2,954 |
| **Imports** | 216 | 374 | 265 |
| **Product Supplied** | 3,163 | 3,694 | 2,998 |
| **Ending Stocks (million barrels)** | | | |
| **East Coast (PADD I)** | 31.0 | 32.9 | 33.1 |
| **Midwest (PADD II)** | 30.0 | 28.1 | 29.5 |
| **Gulf Coast (PADD III)** | 23.4 | 23.8 | 22.3 |
| **U.S. Total** | **97.5** | **96.5** | **97.3** |

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

## PROPANE

U.S. inventories of propane for the week ending April 2, 1993, were approximately 20.5 million barrels (MMB), slightly up from 20.4 MMB one week earlier. At this level, stocks are below the normal range of the last three years. Midwest (PADD II) inventories were 7.0 MMB.

Compared to stock levels on March 26, 1993, inventory levels on April 2 were higher in PAD Districts I and II and lower in III. Inventories in the East Coast (PADD I) increased 0.08 MMB and in the Midwest (PADD II) by 0.4 MMB. Stocks in the Gulf Coast (PADD III), which is the largest propane producing as well as consuming section of the Nation, decreased by 0.4 MMB. The EIA will continue to closely monitor the propane situation.

Coinciding with the last week of the normal heating season, U.S. inventories of propane recorded a modest gain. Despite this, the U.S. and regional inventory levels remain well below the previously observed minimum levels. Consumer demand is still being met as the distribution system continues to operate without any major difficulties.

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

| PAD Districts | February 1992 | March 1992 | Week Ending 02/26/93 | 03/05/93 | 03/12/93 | 03/19/93 | 03/26/93 | 04/02/93 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Coast (PADD I) | 2,573 | 2,413 | E1,892 | E1,758 | E1,748 | E1,716 | E1,278 | E1,355 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 12,877 | 13,384 | E7,167 | E6,996 | E6,602 | E6,221 | E6,547 | E6,982 |
| Gulf Coast (PADD III) | 16,530 | 15,656 | E14,720 | E13,003 | E13,616 | E13,173 | E12,041 | E11,685 |
| Total (PADD I-III) | 31,980 | 31,453 | E23,779 | E21,757 | E21,966 | E21,110 | E19,866 | E20,022 |
| **U.S. Total** | **33,057** | **32,564** | **E24,389** | **E22,315** | **E22,529** | **E21,651** | **E20,375** | **E20,535** |

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 January 1993 was an estimated 2,408 billion cubic feet, 4 percent greater than in January 1992. The January 1993 total includes 12 billion cubic feet of supplemental fuel supplies, 185 billion cubic feet of imported gas, and 599 billion cubic feet withdrawn from storage.

On the disposition side, in January 1993, the consumption of 2,341 billion cubic feet was 5 percent higher than in January 1992. Total disposition included 48 billion cubic feet of gas injected into underground storage reservoirs and exports of 19 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 1,962 billion cubic feet in December 1992, from 1,544 billion cubic feet in November 1992. Consumption in the industrial sector increased from 661 billion cubic feet in November 1992 to 693 billion cubic feet in December 1992, an increase of 5 percent.

The electric utility sector consumed 176 billion cubic feet in December 1992, which is 7 percent less than in November 1992 and a 4 percent decrease from November 1991.

The residential sector consumed 719 billion cubic feet and the commercial sector consumed 374 billion cubic feet in December 1992.

### Natural Gas Prices

In December 1992, major interstate pipeline companies paid an average of $2.40 per thousand cubic feet for gas purchased from domestic producers, 1 percent higher than the November's $2.37 total. In December 1992, these pipeline companies paid $1.92 per thousand cubic feet for imported gas. Distributors paid an average of $3.16 per thousand cubic feet for gas at the city gate in December 1992. Residential consumers paid $5.71 per thousand cubic feet in December 1992, 4 percent higher than what they paid in December 1991.

## PRICES

The final residential heating oil price that will be published for the 1992-93 heating season was 98.3 cents per gallon for March 15, 1993, a 0.7 cent per gallon increase over March 1 levels. Prices rose in all of the surveyed regions (see Table 7 for details). The residential heating oil price increase reflects the wholesale market, which rose 0.5 cent per gallon over the same period, to 61.2 cents per gallon. Compared to year-earlier levels, average wholesale and residential heating oil prices for March 15 were higher, by 2.0 and 5.4 cents per gallon, respectively. A late season winter storm that pummeled southern and eastern portions of the United States between the 11th and 15th of March, as well as firmness in crude markets in response to lower OPEC production announcements, contributed to the rise.

Propane prices fell dramatically at the wholesale level--10.8 cents per gallon--and moderately at the residential--2.4 cents per gallon--during the 2-week period ending March 15. This follows price spikes between February 15 and March 1 when wholesale increased 15.3 and residential 3.0 cents per gallon. Wholesale and residential propane prices are still somewhat higher than they were on February 15, at 4.5 and 0.6 cents per gallon, respectively, and are substantially higher than year-earlier levels at 10.5 and 8.0 cents per gallon, respectively. Low propane stock levels in most regions and the continued setting of record low stock levels in PADD II (6.2 million barrels on March 19) are maintaining upward pressure on prices. The imminent end of heating season demand and no reported outages, however, seem to be moving prices in the opposite direction.

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

| PAD Districts | February 1992 | March 1992 | Week Ending 01/04/93 | 01/18/93 | 02/01/93 | 02/15/93 | 03/01/93 | 03/15/93[P] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average** | 97.4 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 98.3 |
| **East Coast** | 99.8 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 100.0 |
| New England | 95.5 | 94.3 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 96.7 |
| Central Atlantic | 102.7 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.2 |
| Lower Atlantic | 92.2 | 91.9 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.6 |
| **Midwest** | 84.7 | 84.9 | 86.8 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 89.0 |

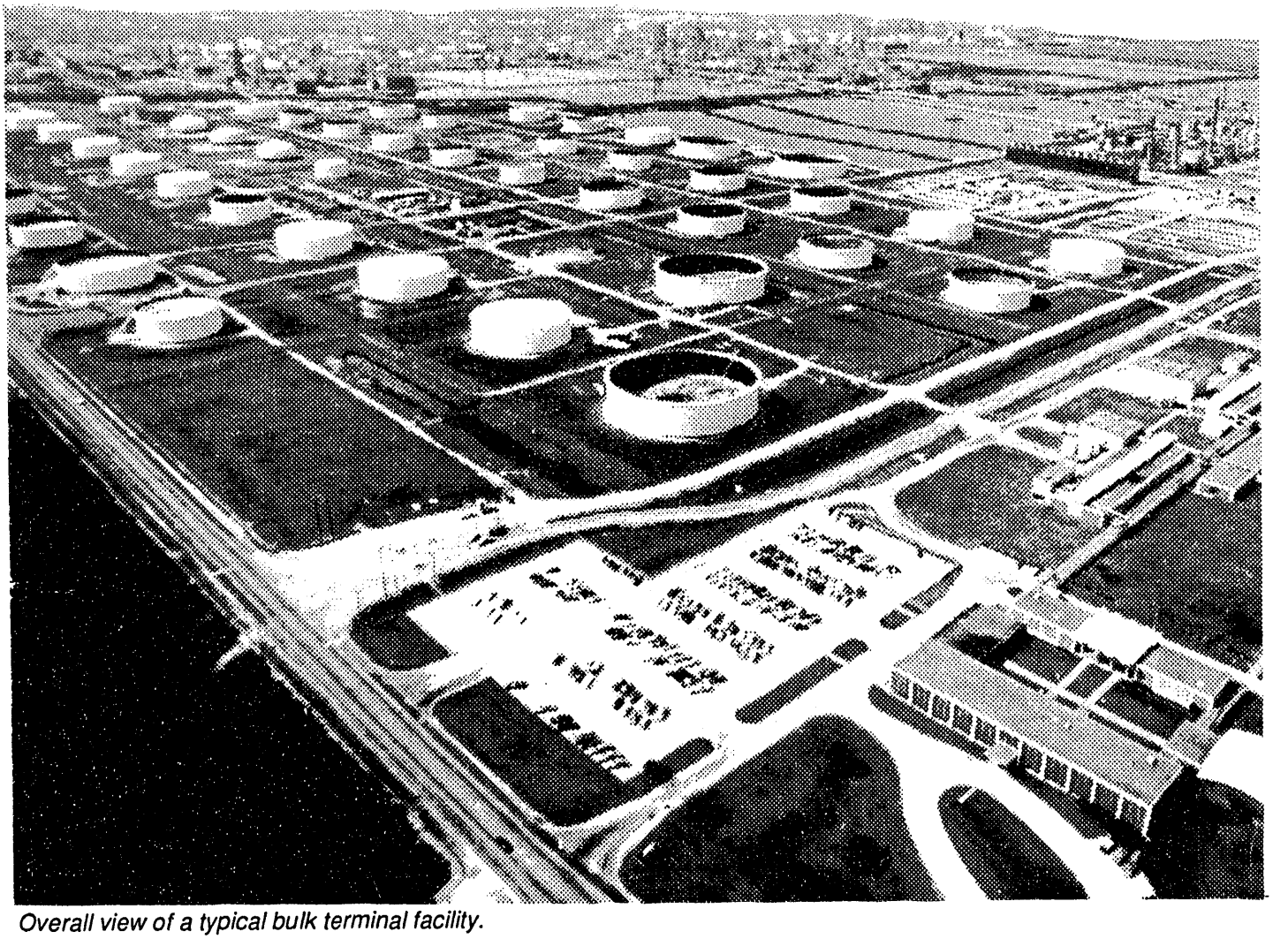
P=Preliminary data.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

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

| PAD Districts | February 1992 | March 1992 | Week Ending 01/18/93 | 01/25/93 | 02/01/93 | 02/15/93 | 03/01/93 | 03/15/93[P] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average** | 88.0 | 86.7 | 100.2 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 93.7 | 96.7 | 94.3 |
| **East Coast** | 117.1 | 116.4 | 117.1 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117.3 | 118.6 | 118.5 |
| New England | 119.5 | 118.5 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.3 | 119.2 | 119.2 |
| Central Atlantic | 127.8 | 126.8 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 130.5 | 131.5 |
| Lower Atlantic | 103.4 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 102.3 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 100.5 |
| **Midwest** | 71.6 | 70.0 | 91.1 | 85.7 | 83.6 | 80.9 | 84.9 | 81.3 |

P=Preliminary 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]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 2,845 | 2,870 | 2,865 | 2,819 | 2,929 | 2,941 | 2,998 | 2,961 | 3,055 | 3,040 | 3,103 | 3,107 |
| 1992 | 2,818 | 2,681 | 2,753 | 2,954 | 2,939 | 3,002 | 3,073 | 2,864 | 2,982 | 3,251 | 3,236 | 3,179 |
| 1993 | 2,909 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 2,867 | 2,788 | 2,829 | 2,903 | 2,901 | 2,820 | 2,964 | 2,975 | 2,954 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 192 | 139 | 206 | 258 | 186 | 209 | 155 | 168 | 237 | 207 | 249 | 252 |
| 1992 | 227 | 207 | 218 | 202 | 179 | 157 | 172 | 236 | 237 | 262 | 236 | 229 |
| 1993 | 182 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 242 | 219 | 164 | 216 | 173 | 203 | 261 | 374 | 265 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 111.7 | 101.6 | 98.2 | 102.9 | 106.9 | 113.7 | 124.7 | 131.4 | 140.1 | 138.3 | 144.5 | 143.5 |
| 1992 | 126.7 | 108.5 | 97.7 | 92.0 | 96.5 | 104.3 | 115.4 | 122.8 | 127.1 | 136.7 | 146.1 | 140.6 |
| 1993 | 130.2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 124.4 | 120.7 | 117.1 | 111.8 | 104.1 | 102.2 | 99.8 | 96.5 | 97.3 | | | |
| **Product Supplied** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 3,367 | 2,976 | 2,984 | 2,839 | 2,765 | 2,775 | 2,648 | 2,770 | 2,865 | 3,047 | 2,921 | 3,087 |
| 1992 | 3,226 | 3,238 | 3,179 | 3,068 | 2,751 | 2,696 | 2,685 | 2,736 | 2,930 | 3,032 | 2,930 | 3,308 |
| 1993 | 3,322 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 3,980 | 3,392 | 3,374 | 3,735 | 4,052 | 3,159 | 3,444 | 3,694 | 2,998 | | | |
| **East Coast (PADD I)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production[a]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 344 | 373 | 344 | 299 | 339 | 367 | 368 | 359 | 376 | 351 | 383 | 395 |
| 1992 | 332 | 299 | 283 | 380 | 362 | 376 | 413 | 352 | 361 | 448 | 426 | 395 |
| 1993 | 370 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 353 | 323 | 358 | 364 | 300 | 329 | 336 | 309 | 351 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 39.8 | 31.8 | 29.8 | 32.3 | 35.5 | 43.6 | 51.0 | 56.6 | 62.3 | 65.6 | 66.8 | 63.4 |
| 1992 | 53.2 | 43.3 | 31.1 | 28.5 | 30.2 | 37.4 | 46.1 | 53.6 | 57.4 | 64.7 | 68.0 | 65.0 |
| 1993 | 58.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 55.3 | 51.0 | 48.6 | 44.4 | 39.5 | 36.6 | 33.9 | 32.9 | 33.1 | | | |

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)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 9.9 |
| 1992 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 9.9 |
| 1993 | 10.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 10.3 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 | | | |
| **Central Atlantic (PADD IY)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 22.0 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 25.5 | 30.6 | 35.7 | 39.6 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 39.6 |
| 1992 | 34.6 | 25.7 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 25.2 | 30.9 | 35.0 | 40.3 | 42.8 | 41.0 |
| 1993 | 34.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 32.2 | 30.8 | 27.6 | 25.5 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 16.7 | | | |
| **Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| 1992 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| 1993 | 13.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 12.8 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 11.1 | | | |
| **Midwest (PADD II)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production**[a] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 665 | 679 | 677 | 679 | 724 | 734 | 769 | 711 | 742 | 778 | 746 | 734 |
| 1992 | 683 | 685 | 700 | 654 | 722 | 739 | 739 | 743 | 738 | 774 | 775 | 768 |
| 1993 | 757 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 806 | 766 | 682 | 719 | 641 | 694 | 736 | 765 | 715 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 30.4 | 32.2 | 33.0 |
| 1992 | 31.2 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 29.2 | 31.8 | 31.3 |
| 1993 | 32.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 32.0 | 32.6 | 31.5 | 30.5 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 28.1 | 29.5 | | | |

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)

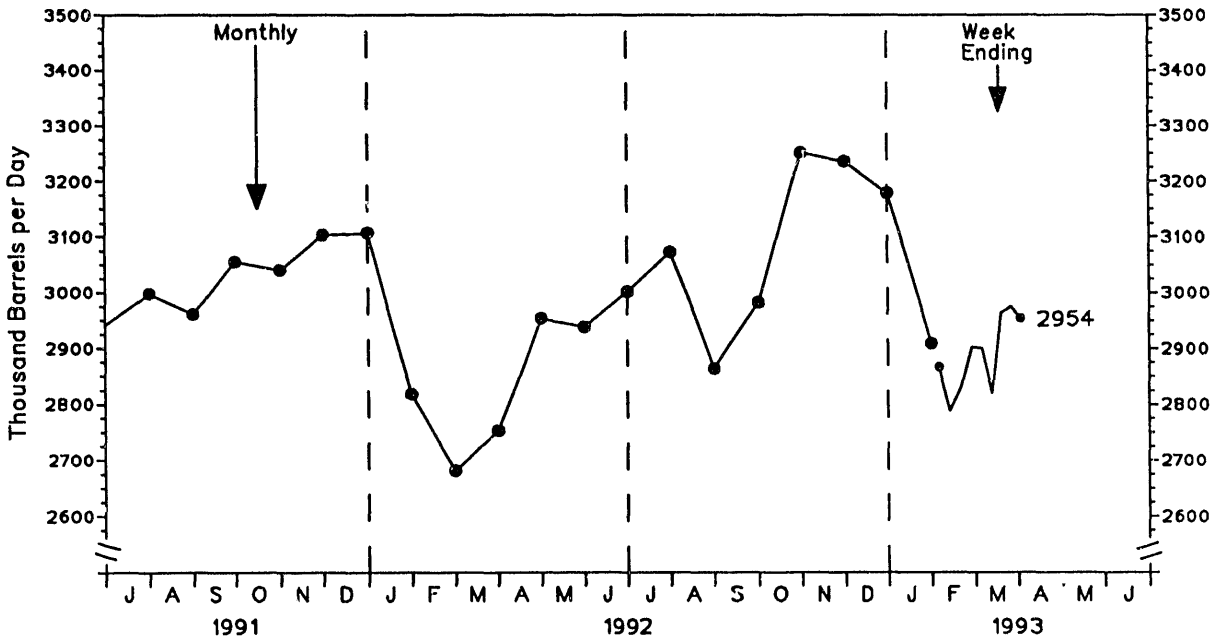
| District/Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gulf Coast (PADD III)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production[a]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 1,286 | 1,293 | 1,328 | 1,295 | 1,292 | 1,264 | 1,297 | 1,329 | 1,344 | 1,332 | 1,410 | 1,422 |
| 1992 | 1,274 | 1,186 | 1,216 | 1,343 | 1,301 | 1,314 | 1,348 | 1,204 | 1,323 | 1,452 | 1,486 | 1,462 |
| 1993 | 1,300 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 1,224 | 1,180 | 1,277 | 1,321 | 1,422 | 1,283 | 1,381 | 1,341 | 1,337 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 27.4 | 28.6 | 31.0 | 28.5 | 31.2 | 31.7 |
| 1992 | 28.8 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 27.5 | 31.5 | 33.2 | 30.8 |
| 1993 | 27.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 25.4 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 22.3 | | | |
| **Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production[a]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 118 | 113 | 131 | 122 | 133 | 136 | 147 | 139 | 126 | 136 | 123 | 118 |
| 1992 | 112 | 116 | 126 | 117 | 119 | 125 | 128 | 120 | 122 | 131 | 120 | 116 |
| 1993 | 103 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 104 | 114 | 90 | 119 | 118 | 116 | 112 | 113 | 110 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| 1992 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| 1993 | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | | | |
| **West Coast (PADD V)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production[a]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 432 | 411 | 385 | 424 | 441 | 440 | 418 | 423 | 467 | 442 | 442 | 438 |
| 1992 | 418 | 395 | 427 | 461 | 435 | 447 | 445 | 445 | 439 | 447 | 428 | 438 |
| 1993 | 379 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 379 | 405 | 422 | 381 | 420 | 398 | 399 | 447 | 440 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 12.1 |
| 1992 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| 1993 | 9.9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 10.1 | | | |

[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.

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.

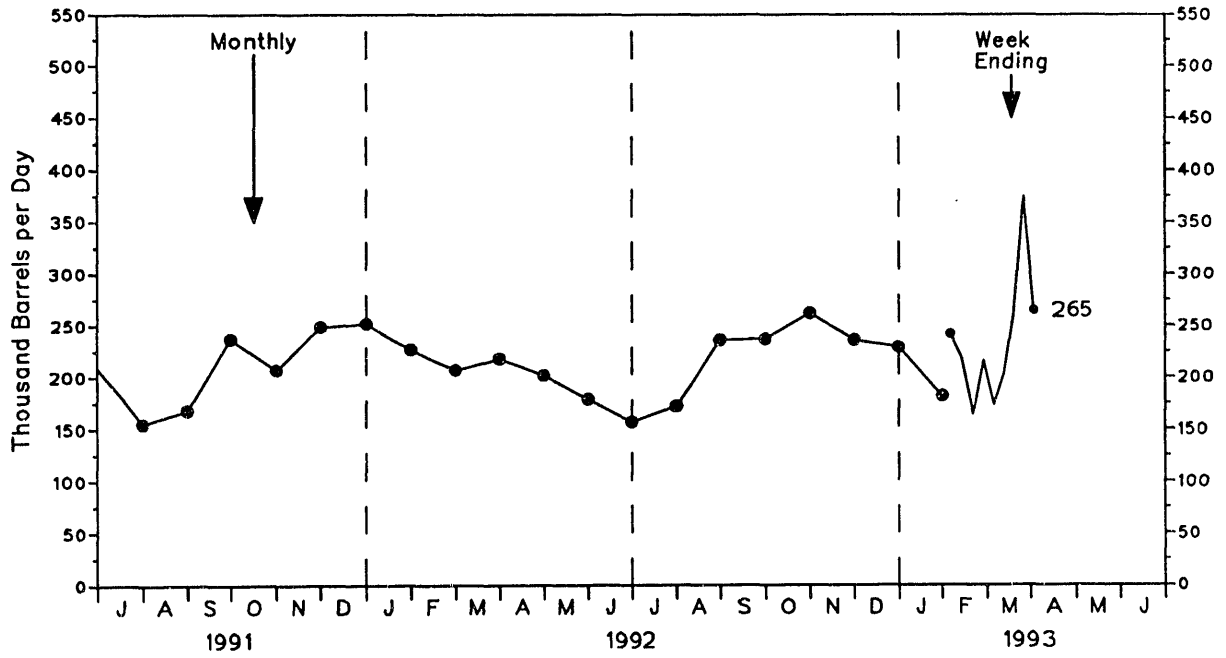
Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly and Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting Systems. Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

## Figure 1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Production



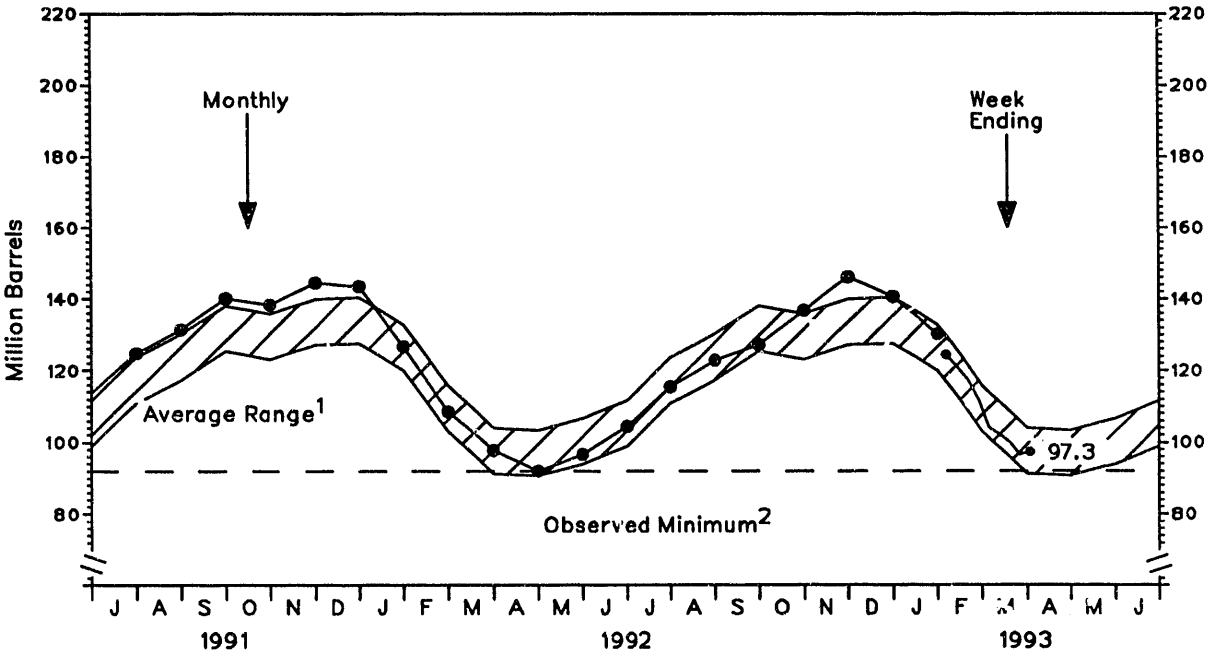

Source: • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Production: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

## Figure 2. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Imports




Source: • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Imports: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

## Figure 3. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

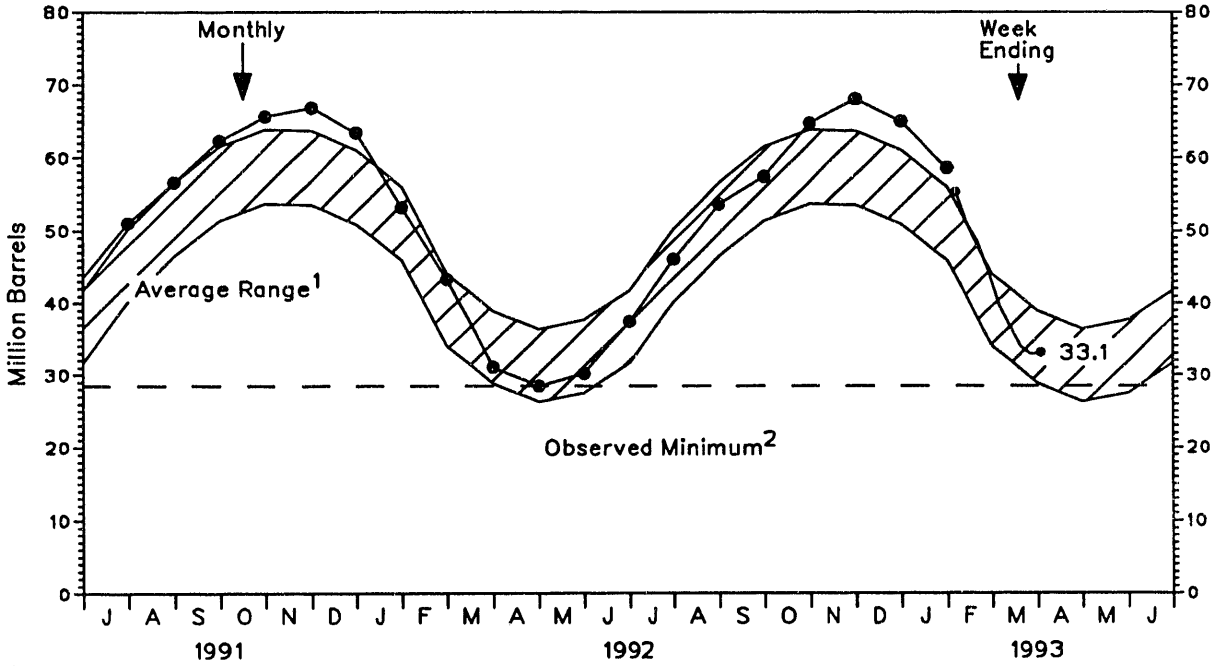



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 92.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *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

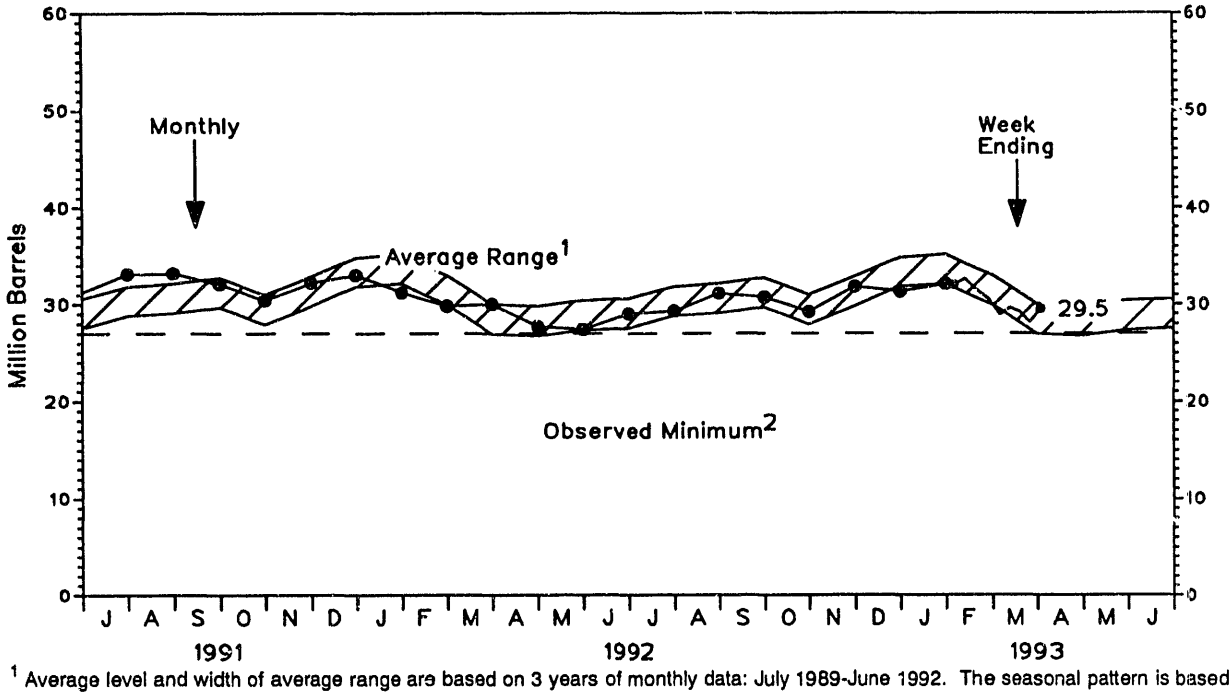



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[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: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *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

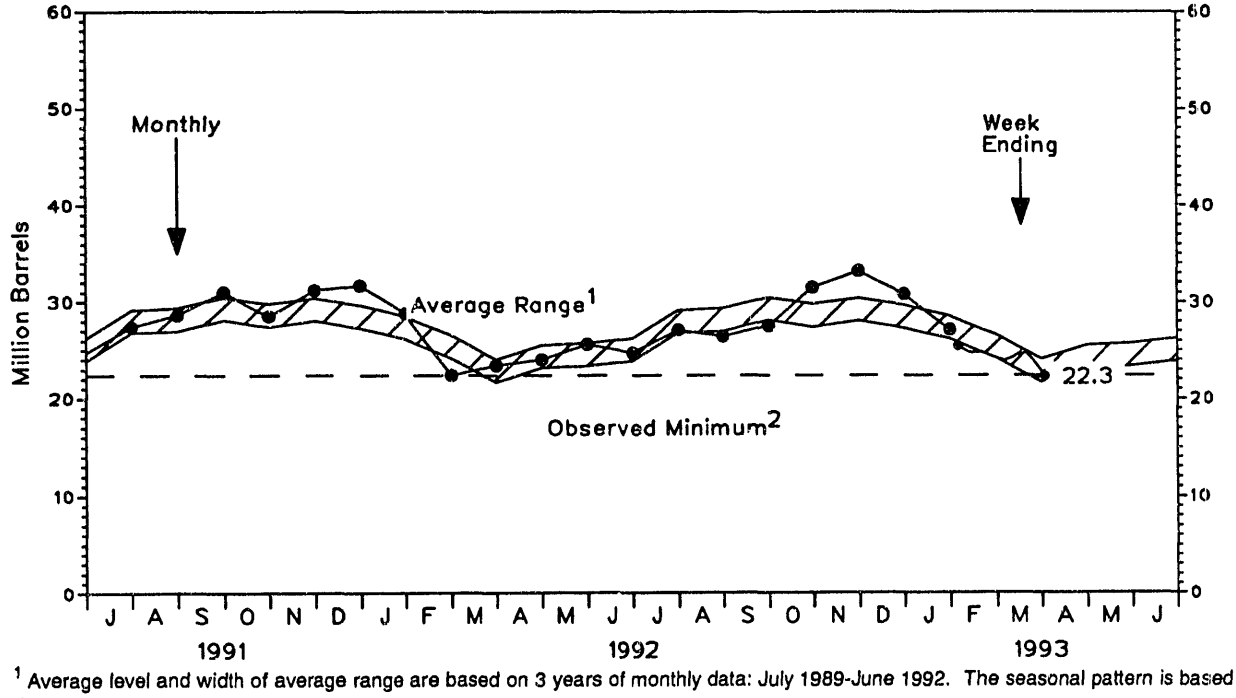



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 27.4 million barrels, occurring in May 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *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

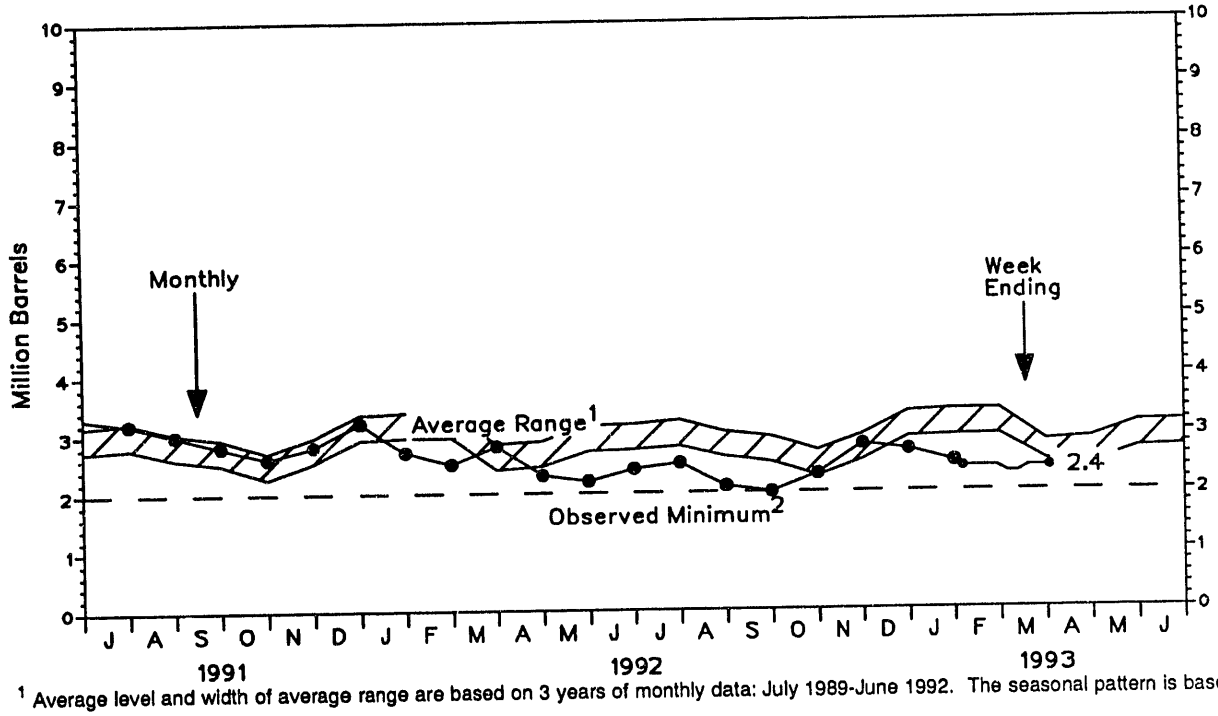



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 22.4 million barrels, occurring in February 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *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

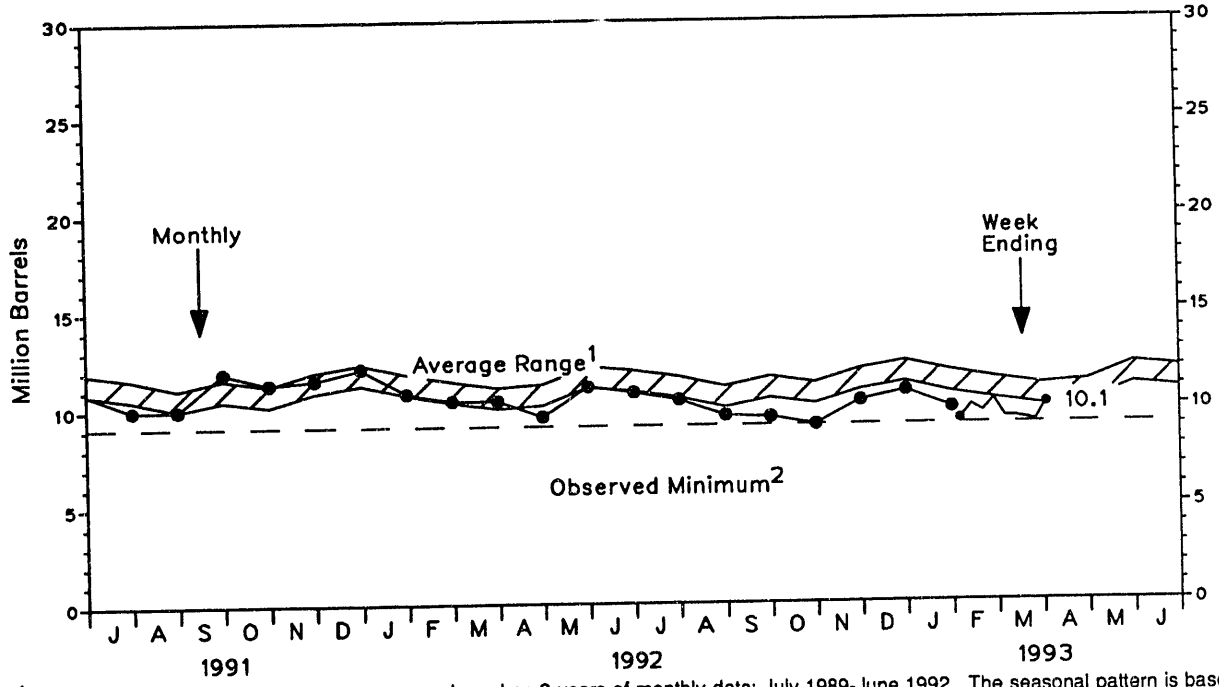



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[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: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *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

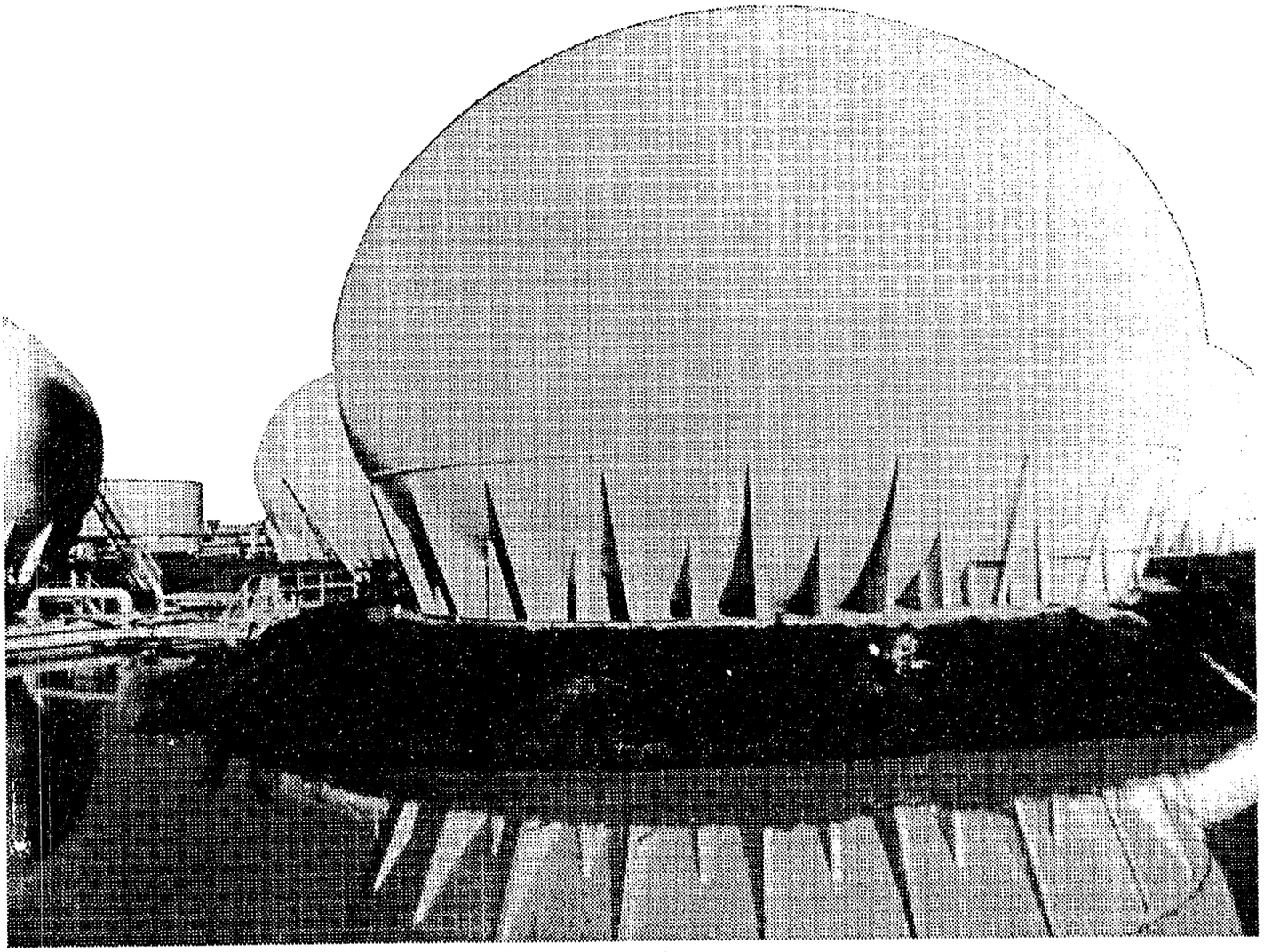



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 9.1 million barrels, occurring in October 1992.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, *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] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 920 | 923 | 912 | 900 | 922 | 906 | 901 | 891 | 905 | 902 | 930 | 964 |
| 1992 | 946 | 948 | 936 | 962 | 977 | 979 | 961 | 945 | 931 | 932 | 963 | 976 |
| 1993 | 965 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 105 | 90 | 56 | 101 | 90 | 81 | 91 | 73 | 92 | 146 | 82 | 86 |
| 1992 | 90 | 86 | 68 | 79 | 71 | 64 | 68 | 85 | 71 | 104 | 99 | 131 |
| 1993 | 72 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 35.0 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 35.2 | 41.8 | 48.5 | 51.0 | 52.3 | 51.6 | 52.7 | 51.6 | 47.6 |
| 1992 | 38.9 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 36.2 | 43.7 | 50.2 | 55.7 | 59.3 | 60.8 | 58.1 | 50.8 | 38.8 |
| 1993 | 33.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 29.6 | E 27.7 | E 26.9 | E 24.4 | E 22.3 | E 22.5 | E 21.6 | E 20.4 | E 20.5 | | | |
| **East Coast (PADD I)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production** [a] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 47 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 58 |
| 1992 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 56 | 52 | 60 | 56 | 54 | 54 | 63 | 63 | 65 |
| 1993 | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 43 | E 50 | E 59 | E 49 | E 46 | E 73 | E 58 | E 51 | E 48 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 24 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 26 |
| 1992 | 23 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 22 |
| 1993 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 37 | E 11 | E 24 | E 10 | E 10 | E 9 | E 9 | E 6 | E 10 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 2.8 | E 2.3 | E 2.3 | E 1.9 | E 1.8 | E 1.7 | E 1.7 | E 1.3 | E 1.4 | | | |

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] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 14 |
| 1992 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| 1993 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 30 | E 4 | E 17 | E 3 | E 3 | E 3 | E 3 | E 3 | E 3 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 0.6 | E 0.5 | E 0.6 | E 0.4 | E 0.1 | E 0.2 | E 0.2 | E 0.1 | E 0.1 | | | |
| **Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production** [a] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 36 | 43 | 45 | 42 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 47 |
| 1992 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 45 | 42 | 43 | 51 | 51 | 52 |
| 1993 | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 37 | E 43 | E 52 | E 42 | E 39 | E 67 | E 50 | E 45 | E 42 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| 1992 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 1993 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 7 | E 7 | E 7 | E 7 | E 7 | E 6 | E 6 | E 3 | E 7 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 0.9 | E 0.6 | E 0.6 | E 0.5 | E 0.5 | E 0.4 | E 0.4 | E 0.4 | E 0.4 | | | |

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] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 1992 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| 1993 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 7 | E 7 | E 7 | E 7 | E 7 | E 6 | E 7 | E 6 | E 6 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 1992 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| 1993 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | E 0 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 1.3 | E 1.2 | E 1.1 | E 1.0 | E 1.1 | E 1.2 | E 1.1 | E 0.7 | E 0.9 | | | |
| **Midwest (PADD II)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Net Production** [a] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 217 | 229 | 219 | 214 | 215 | 208 | 214 | 211 | 210 | 213 | 217 | 231 |
| 1992 | 231 | 233 | 215 | 209 | 213 | 223 | 214 | 221 | 215 | 211 | 227 | 222 |
| 1993 | 228 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 214 | E 211 | E 182 | E 212 | E 227 | E 192 | E 209 | E 211 | E 214 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 63 | 59 | 33 | 40 | 44 | 41 | 34 | 47 | 49 | 52 | 45 | 53 |
| 1992 | 59 | 55 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 32 | 45 | 42 | 60 | 61 | 74 |
| 1993 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 74 | E 36 | E 49 | E 56 | E 30 | E 34 | E 36 | E 30 | E 31 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 20.2 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 20.3 | 17.7 |
| 1992 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 18.4 | 20.9 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 21.5 | 16.3 | 11.6 |
| 1993 | 10.7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 02/05 | 02/12 | 02/19 | 02/26 | 03/05 | 03/12 | 03/19 | 03/26 | 04/02 | | | |
| | E 9.2 | E 8.9 | E 7.8 | E 7.2 | E 7.0 | E 6.6 | E 6.2 | E 6.5 | E 7.0 | | | |

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]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 545 | 544 | 535 | 539 | 549 | 543 | 539 | 533 | 553 | 540 | 562 | 575 |
| 1992 | 559 | 556 | 561 | 587 | 604 | 593 | 586 | 571 | 562 | 559 | 571 | 586 |
| 1993 | 577 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 588 | E 615 | E 629 | E 586 | E 560 | E 600 | E 595 | E 590 | E 534 | | | |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 41 | 36 | 22 | 51 | 16 | 15 | 73 | 8 | 0 |
| 1992 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 26 | 28 | 10 | 29 | 7 | 29 |
| 1993 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 4 | E 3 | E 3 | E 3 | E 17 | E 3 | E 3 | E 60 | E 29 | | | |
| **Stocks (Million Barrels)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 17.2 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 19.7 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 24.7 | 23.9 |
| 1992 | 20.5 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 27.0 | 28.7 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 22.1 |
| 1993 | 18.8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1993** | **02/05** | **02/12** | **02/19** | **02/26** | **03/05** | **03/12** | **03/19** | **03/26** | **04/02** | | | |
| | E 16.8 | E 15.9 | E 16.1 | E 14.7 | E 13.0 | E 13.6 | E 13.2 | E 12.0 | E 11.7 | | | |

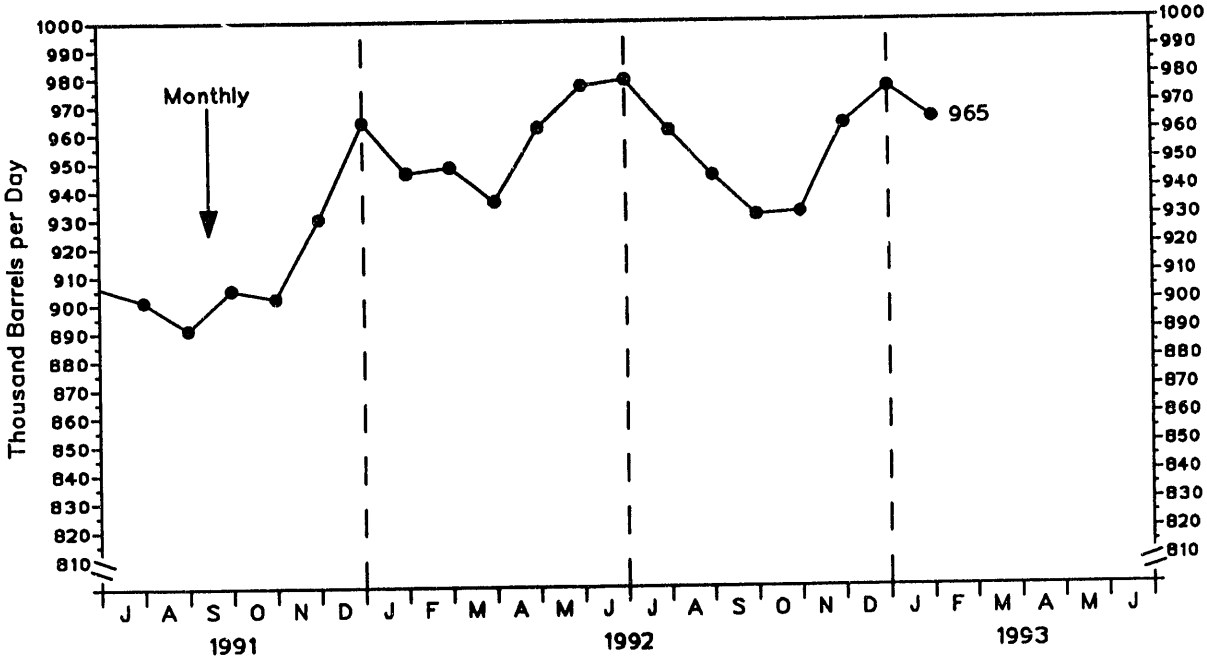
[a] Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

E=Estimated data.

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.

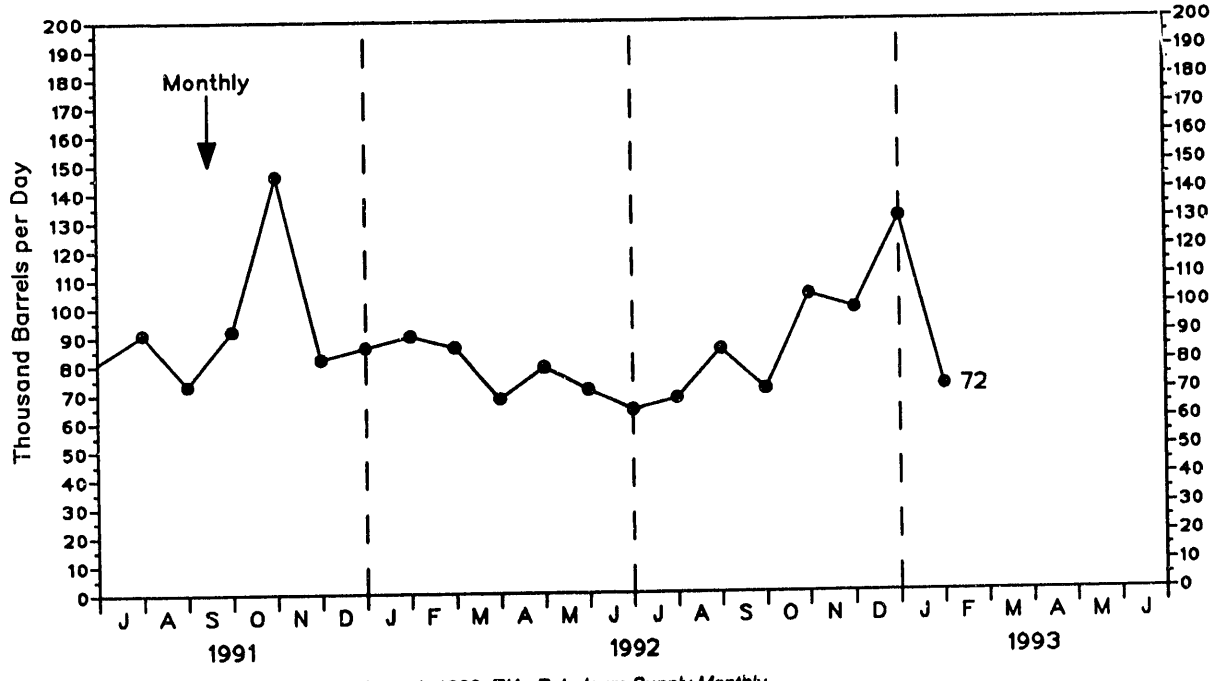
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

## Figure 9. U.S. Propane Production



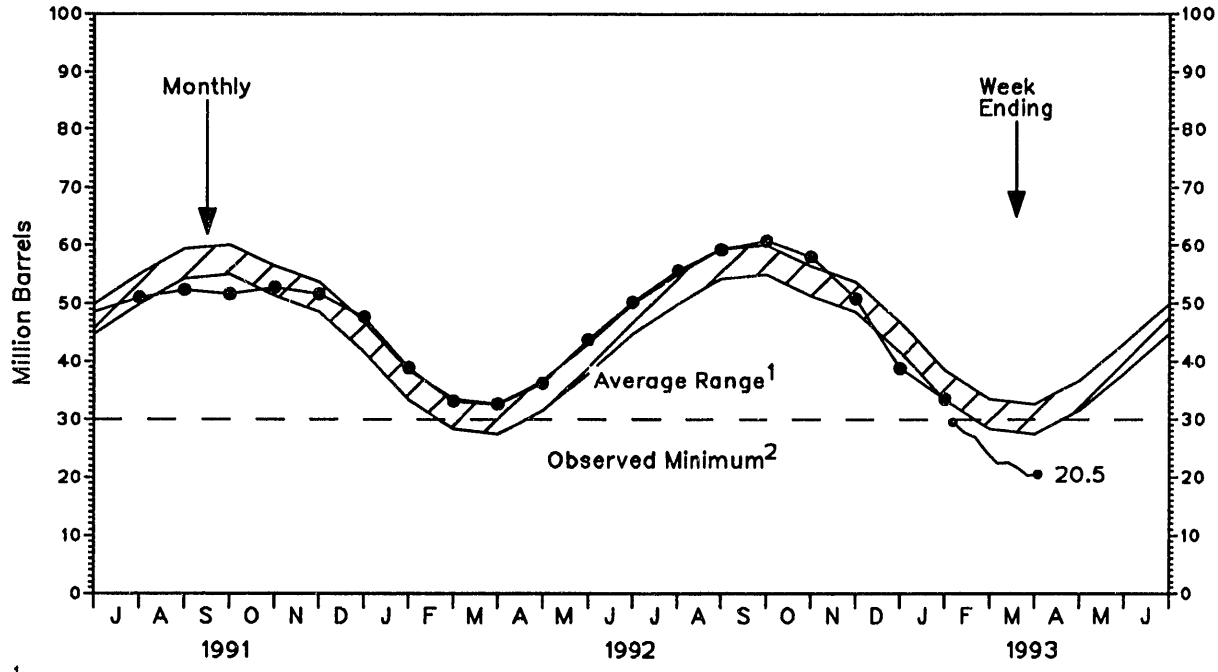

Source: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

## Figure 10. U.S. Propane Imports




Source: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

## Figure 11. U.S. Propane Stocks

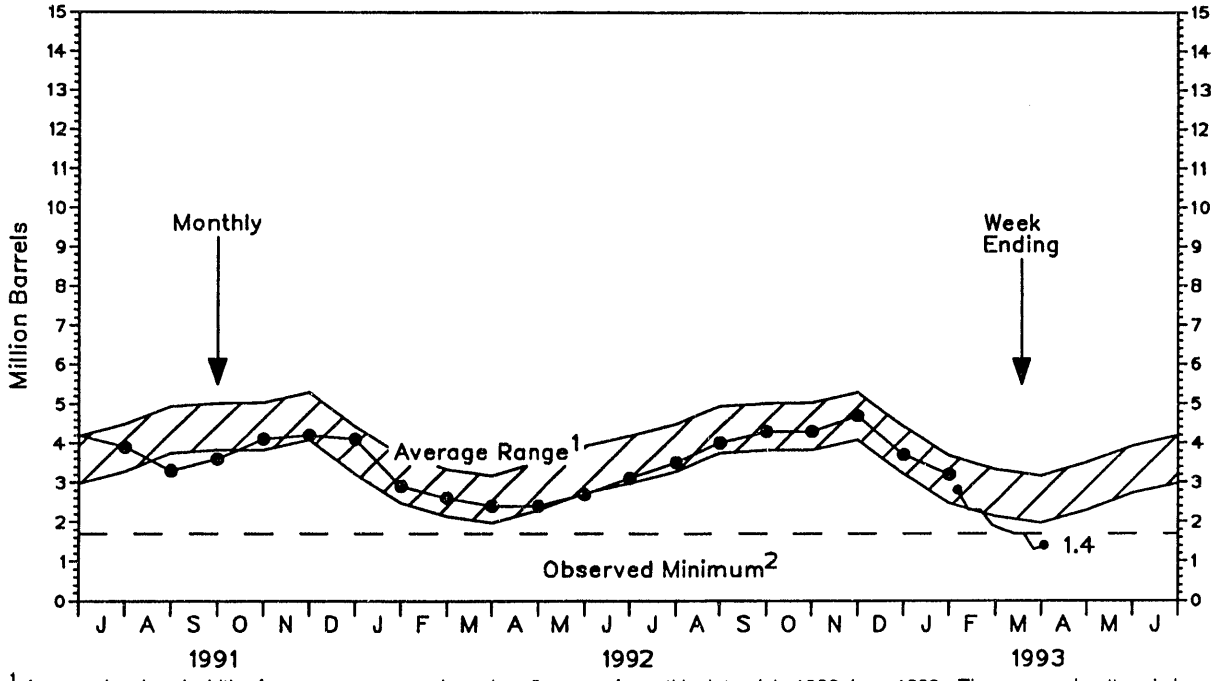



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 29.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1991.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data from Table H1.

## Figure 12. PADD I (East Coast) Propane Stocks

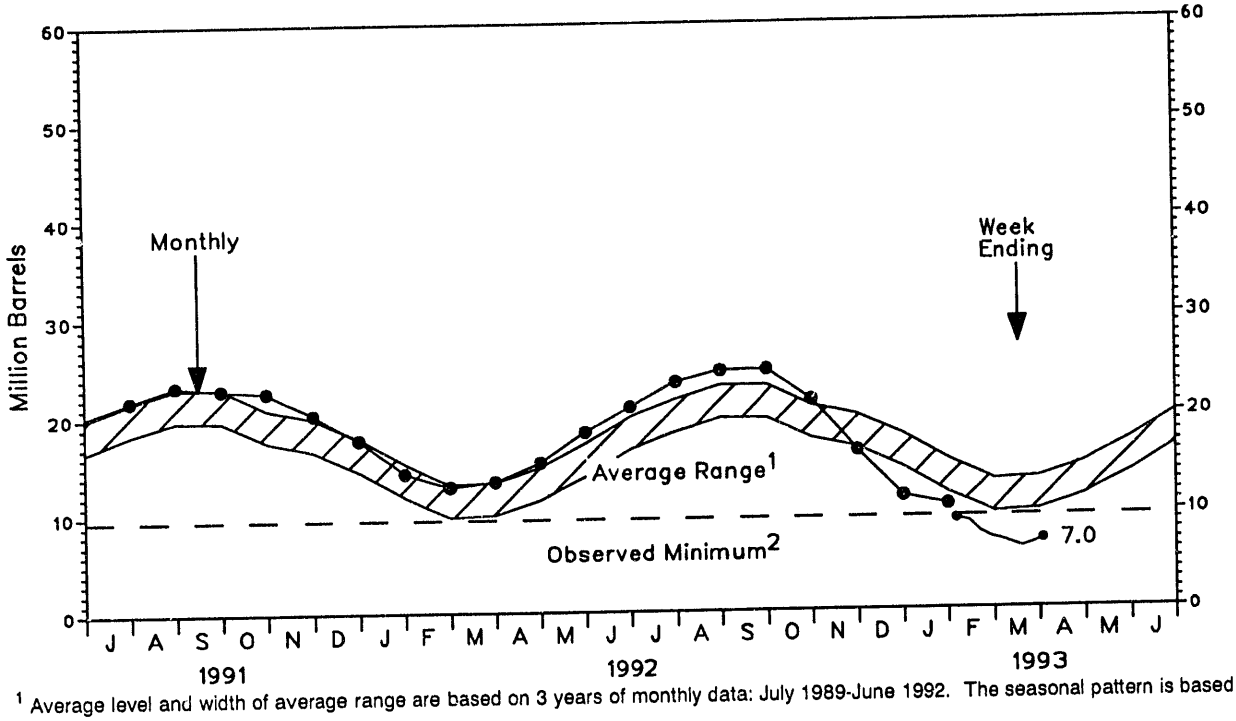



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 1.8 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, 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

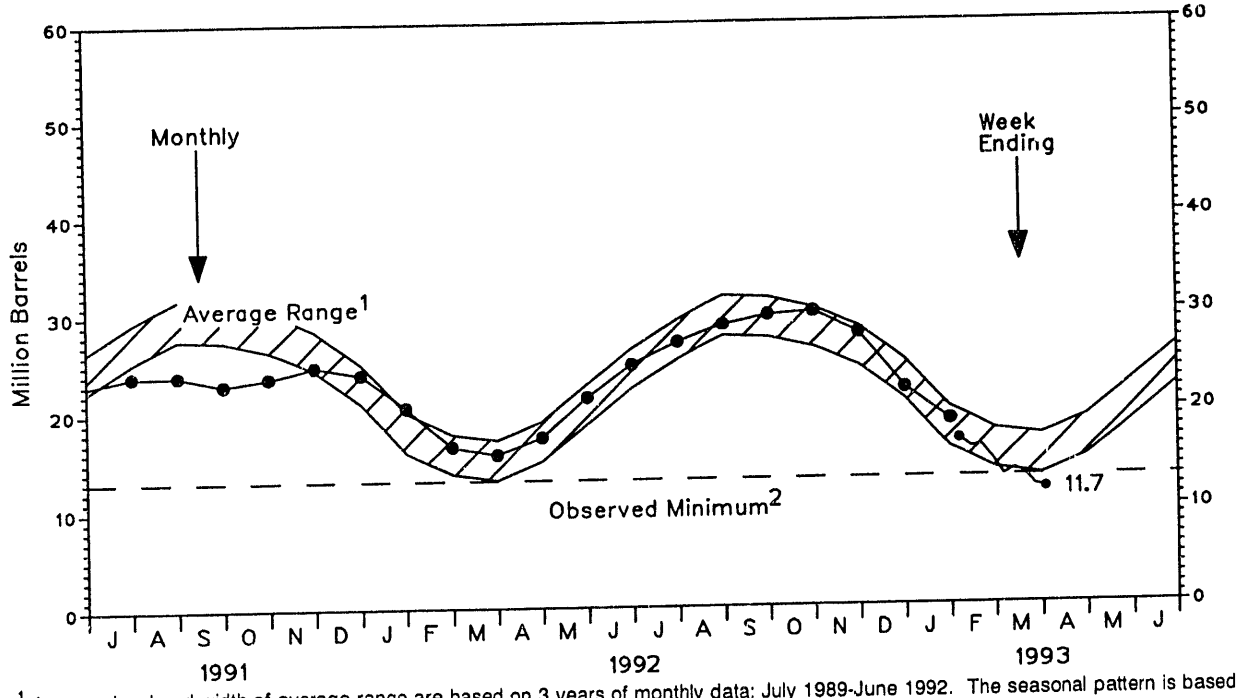



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 9.5 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, 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

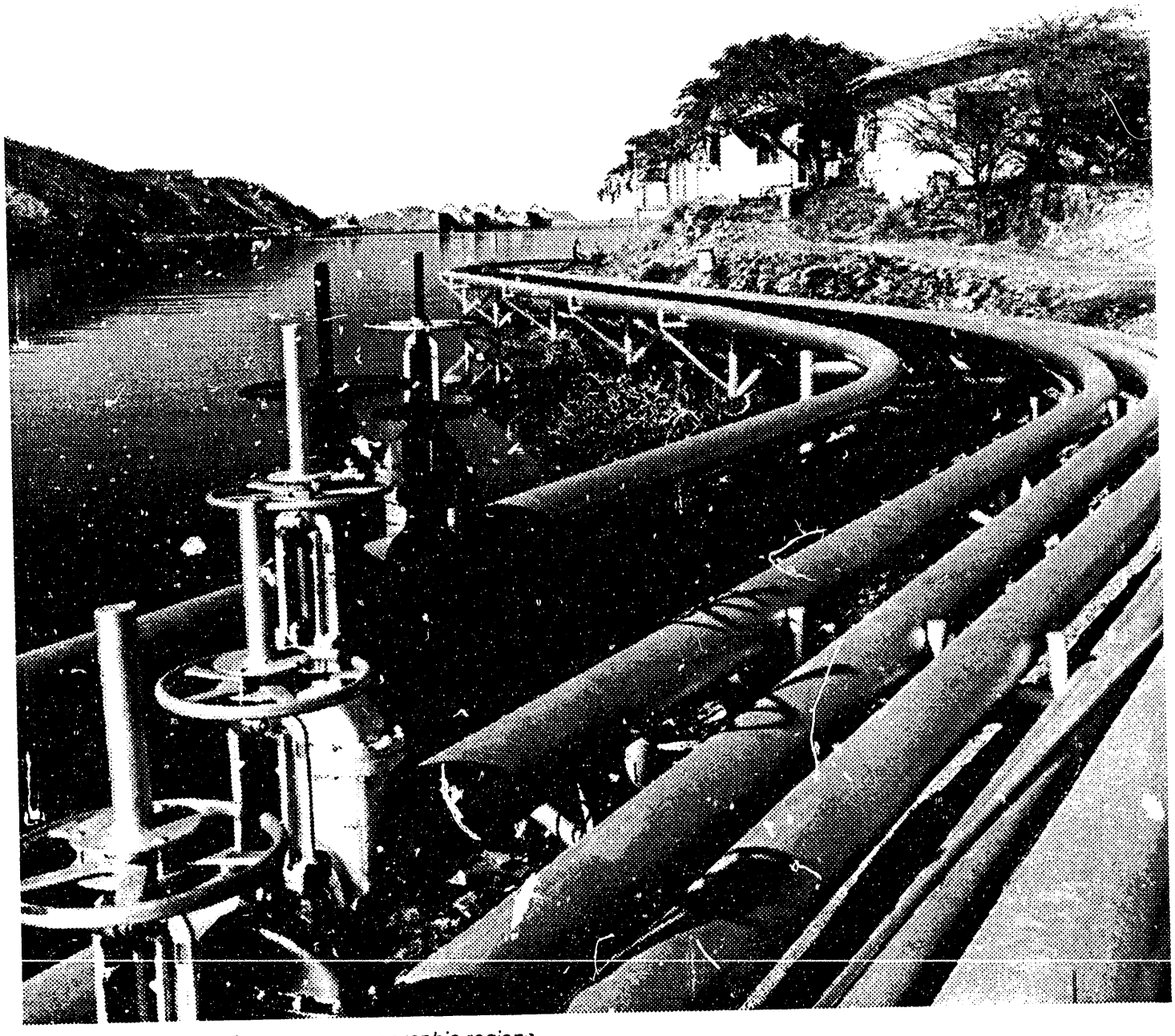



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989-June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 13.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1991.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1984-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual;* 1992, 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 | | | | | | Disposition | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Dry Gas Production | Withdrawals from Storage[a] | Supplemental Gaseous Fuels | Imports | Balancing Item[b] | Total Supply/ Disposition[c] | Additions to Storage[a] | Exports | Consumption[d] |
| 1987 Total | 16,621 | 1,905 | 101 | 993 | -444 | 19,176 | 1,911 | 54 | 17,211 |
| 1988 Total | 17,103 | 2,270 | 101 | 1,294 | -452 | 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 | -150 | 21,301 | 2,499 | 86 | 18,716 |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,616 | 683 | 11 | 163 | -46 | 2,427 | 115 | 10 | 2,302 |
| February | 1,420 | 409 | 10 | 138 | 61 | 2,038 | 112 | 11 | 1,915 |
| March | 1,539 | 298 | 11 | 151 | -19 | 1,980 | 129 | 10 | 1,841 |
| April | 1,467 | 104 | 10 | 144 | 61 | 1,786 | 233 | 9 | 1,544 |
| May | 1,458 | 58 | 9 | 141 | 11 | 1,677 | 331 | 8 | 1,338 |
| June | 1,389 | 42 | 8 | 133 | -39 | 1,533 | 326 | 7 | 1,200 |
| July | 1,403 | 75 | 9 | 135 | -30 | 1,592 | 299 | 8 | 1,285 |
| August | 1,408 | 82 | 9 | 127 | -49 | 1,577 | 291 | 10 | 1,276 |
| September | 1,402 | 78 | 8 | 134 | -74 | 1,548 | 304 | 11 | 1,233 |
| October | 1,513 | 102 | 10 | 157 | -90 | 1,692 | 258 | 14 | 1,420 |
| November | 1,533 | 360 | 9 | 169 | -214 | 1,857 | 150 | 15 | 1,692 |
| December | 1,603 | 461 | 11 | 181 | -104 | 2,152 | 124 | 18 | 2,010 |
| Total | 17,751 | 2,752 | 113 | 1,773 | -532 | 21,857 | 2,672 | 129 | 19,056 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,591 | 572 | 12 | 175 | -40 | 2,310 | 57 | 17 | 2,236 |
| February | 1,410 | 436 | 11 | 171 | 71 | 2,099 | 53 | 14 | 2,032 |
| March | 1,480 | 370 | 11 | 178 | -4 | 2,035 | 73 | 25 | 1,937 |
| April | 1,420 | 140 | 10 | 179 | 122 | 1,871 | 159 | 18 | 1,694 |
| May | 1,460 | 50 | 9 | 175 | 72 | 1,766 | 321 | 20 | 1,425 |
| June | 1,423 | 40 | 8 | 157 | 25 | 1,653 | 358 | 22 | 1,273 |
| July | 1,482 | 52 | 8 | 171 | -12 | 1,701 | 352 | 20 | 1,329 |
| August | 1,442 | 62 | 9 | 167 | -20 | 1,660 | 358 | 22 | 1,280 |
| September | 1,418 | 51 | 9 | 166 | -4 | 1,640 | 336 | 23 | 1,281 |
| October | 1,522 | 79 | 10 | 170 | -97 | 1,684 | 261 | 22 | 1,401 |
| November | 1,535 | 267 | 11 | 167 | -160 | 1,820 | 94 | 22 | 1,704 |
| December | E 1,556 | 544 | 12 | 186 | -83 | 2,215 | 57 | 20 | 2,138 |
| Total | 17,739 | 2,664 | 120 | 2,062 | -131 | 22,454 | 2,479 | 245 | 19,730 |
| 1993 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | E 1,597 | 599 | 12 | 185 | 15 | 2,408 | 48 | 19 | 2,341 |
| 1993 YTD | 1,597 | 599 | 12 | 185 | 15 | 2,408 | 48 | 19 | 2,341 |
| 1992 YTD | 3,001 | 1,008 | 23 | 346 | 31 | 4,409 | 110 | 31 | 4,268 |
| 1991 YTD | 3,036 | 1,092 | 21 | 301 | 15 | 4,465 | 227 | 21 | 4,217 |

[a] Monthly and annual data for 1986 through 1991 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. Data for January 1992 forward include underground storage only. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 7 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of computation procedures.

[b] Represents quantities lost and imbalances in data due to differences among data sources. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 11 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for full discussion.

[c] "Total" data for 1986 through 1991 do not equal equivalent data in Table 1 of the *Natural Gas Annual 1990* due to the exclusion of intransit receipts and deliveries in the *Natural Gas Monthly*.

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

E=Estimated data.

Notes: • Data for 1986 through 1991 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: • Total Dry Gas Production: EIA *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, 1986 through 1991; IOGCC, MMS reporting, and EIA estimates, January 1992 through current month. See Explanatory Note 3 for estimation procedures and revision policy. • Withdrawals from and Additions to Storage: EIA *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, 1986 through 1991; Form EIA-191, January 1992 through current month. • Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: EIA *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, 1986 through 1991; and EIA computations, January 1992 through current month. See Explanatory Note 2 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of procedures and revision policy. • Imports and Exports: Form FPC-14, 1986 through 1991; and EIA estimates, January 1992 through the current month. see Explanatory Note 4 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of procedures and revision policy. • Consumption and Balancing Item: EIA *Natural Gas Annual 1991* 1986 through 1991; and EIA computations, January 1992 through current month. See Explanatory Notes 5 and 11 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] |
| **1987 Total[a]** | 3,792 | 2,756 | 6,548 | 7 | 0.3 | 1,887 | 1,881 | 6 |
| **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** | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3,911 | 2,362 | 6,273 | 92 | 4.1 | 115 | 659 | -545 |
| February | 3,908 | 2,063 | 5,972 | 59 | 2.9 | 112 | 397 | -285 |
| March | 3,895 | 1,912 | 5,806 | 37 | 2.0 | 129 | 291 | -162 |
| April | 3,898 | 2,037 | 5,935 | 91 | 4.7 | 228 | 104 | 124 |
| May | 3,931 | 2,273 | 6,204 | 93 | 4.3 | 319 | 58 | 261 |
| June | 3,939 | 2,553 | 6,492 | 68 | 2.7 | 314 | 42 | 272 |
| July | 3,942 | 2,771 | 6,713 | -20 | -.7 | 289 | 75 | 214 |
| August | 3,949 | 2,978 | 6,927 | -93 | -3.0 | 282 | 82 | 200 |
| September | 3,950 | 3,201 | 7,151 | -120 | -3.6 | 294 | 78 | 216 |
| October | 3,961 | 3,369 | 7,330 | -98 | -2.8 | 251 | 103 | 148 |
| November | 3,952 | 3,148 | 7,100 | -324 | -9.3 | 150 | 352 | -202 |
| December | 3,954 | 2,824 | 6,778 | -244 | -8.0 | 125 | 448 | -323 |
| **Total** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,608 | 2,689 | -80 |
| **1992** | | | | | | | | |
| January | 4,060 | 2,214 | 6,274 | -148 | -6.3 | 57 | 572 | -515 |
| February | 4,056 | 1,841 | 5,897 | -222 | -10.8 | 53 | 436 | -383 |
| March | 4,045 | 1,544 | 5,589 | -368 | -19.2 | 73 | 370 | -297 |
| April | 4,037 | 1,570 | 5,607 | -467 | -22.9 | 159 | 140 | 19 |
| May | 4,043 | 1,845 | 5,888 | -428 | -18.8 | 321 | 50 | 271 |
| June | 4,049 | 2,150 | 6,198 | -403 | -15.8 | 358 | 40 | 318 |
| July | 4,063 | 2,456 | 6,519 | -315 | -11.4 | 352 | 52 | 299 |
| August | 4,060 | 2,758 | 6,818 | -220 | -7.4 | 358 | 62 | 296 |
| September | 4,055 | 3,047 | 7,102 | -154 | -4.8 | 336 | 51 | 285 |
| October | 4,062 | 3,222 | 7,284 | -147 | -4.4 | 261 | 79 | 182 |
| November | 4,059 | 3,051 | 7,110 | -97 | -3.1 | 94 | 267 | -173 |
| December | [R] 4,044 | [R] 2,592 | [R] 6,636 | [R] -232 | -8.2 | [R] 57 | [R] 535 | [R] -478 |
| **Total** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,479 | [R] 2,656 | [R] -177 |
| **1993** | | | | | | | | |
| January | 4,044 | [R] 2,041 | [R] 6,085 | [R] -174 | [R] -7.2 | [R] 45 | [R] 600 | [R] -554 |
| February | [R] 4,012 | [R] 1,520 | [R] 5,532 | [R] -323 | [R] -17.5 | 30 | [R] 581 | [R] -550 |
| March | [E] 4,012 | [E] 1,362 | [E] 5,374 | [E] -182 | [E] -11.8 | [E] 82 | [E] 240 | [E] -158 |

[a] Total as of December 31.

[b] Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year (in billion cubic feet): 1986 - 8,145; 1987, 1988, and 1989 - 8,124; and and 1990 - 8,125; and 1991 - 7,993.

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

E=Estimated data.

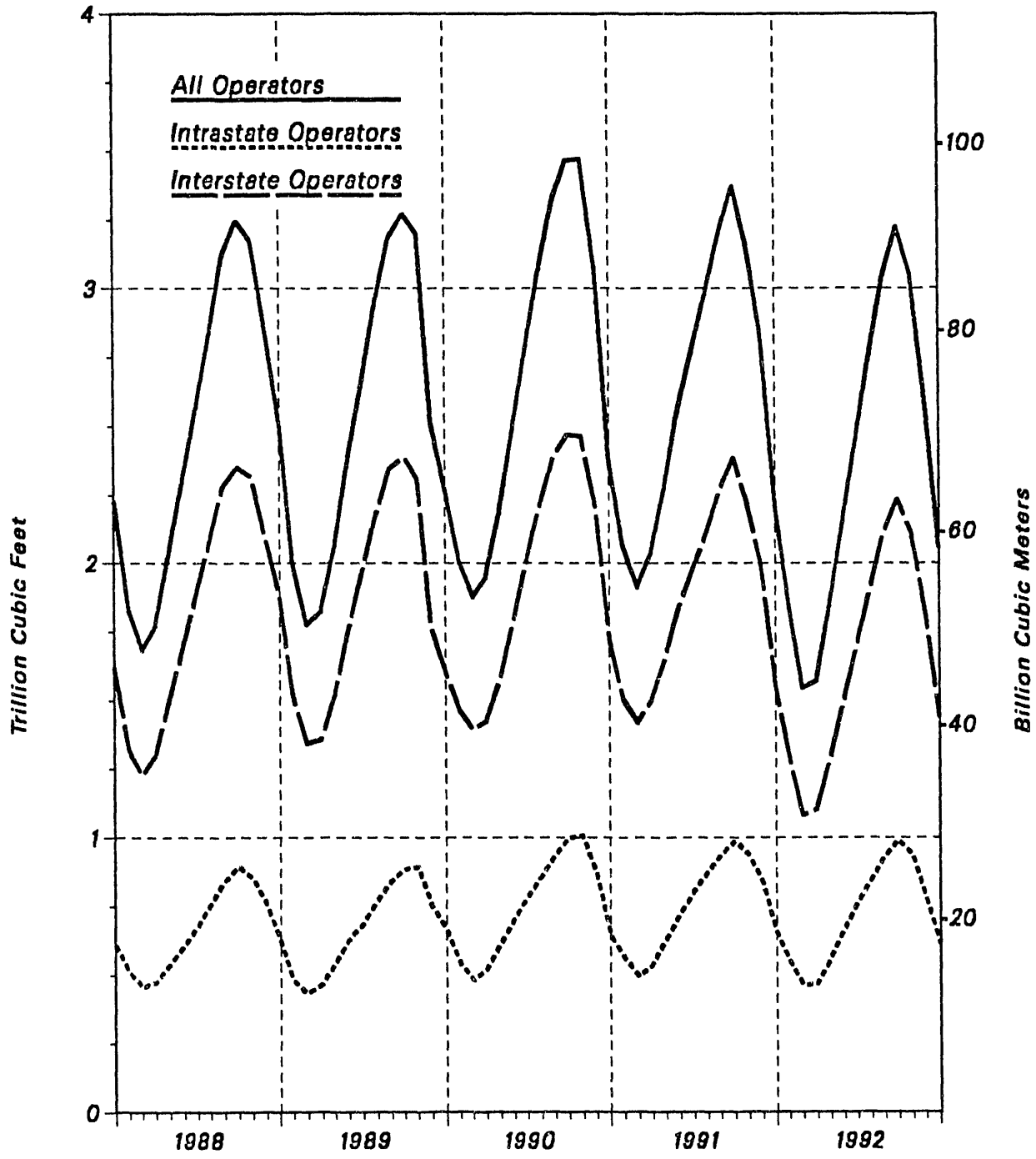
R=Revised data.

-- = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Data for 1986 through 1991 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise noted. See 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.

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

**Figure 15. Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States, 1988 - 1992**




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

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

| Year and Month | New England | | | | Central Atlantic | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Electric Utilities | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Electric Utilities |
| **1991** | | | | | | | | |
| January | 27 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 145 | 76 | 52 | 15 |
| February | 26 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 131 | 69 | 45 | 12 |
| March | 23 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 117 | 61 | 46 | 17 |
| April | 17 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 80 | 46 | 45 | 23 |
| May | 10 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 44 | 28 | 40 | 33 |
| June | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 26 | 22 | 37 | 35 |
| July | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 22 | 36 | 44 |
| August | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 21 | 20 | 37 | 44 |
| September | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 24 | 21 | 38 | 27 |
| October | 8 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 43 | 29 | 44 | 22 |
| November | 14 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 78 | 44 | 46 | 19 |
| December | 21 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 118 | 66 | 48 | 16 |
| **Total** | 166 | 97 | 122 | 47 | 850 | 504 | 514 | 306 |
| **1992** | | | | | | | | |
| January | 29 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 150 | 77 | 53 | 11 |
| February | 30 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 148 | 78 | 53 | 15 |
| March | 27 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 130 | 70 | 56 | 22 |
| April | 21 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 98 | 55 | 52 | 24 |
| May | 13 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 55 | 32 | 46 | 24 |
| June | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 31 | 22 | 45 | 30 |
| July | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 42 |
| August | 5 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 23 | 21 | 46 | 31 |
| September | 5 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 25 | 22 | 48 | 28 |
| October | 9 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 50 | 32 | 52 | 16 |
| November | 16 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 82 | 46 | 55 | 14 |
| December | 24 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 128 | 69 | 57 | 12 |
| **Total** | 192 | 109 | 139 | 42 | 944 | 546 | 609 | 269 |

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 |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 46 | 28 | 47 | 15 | 218 | 119 | 109 | 32 |
| February | 40 | 26 | 42 | 14 | 198 | 109 | 97 | 26 |
| March | 33 | 23 | 45 | 16 | 173 | 97 | 101 | 36 |
| April | 18 | 16 | 43 | 17 | 115 | 71 | 98 | 44 |
| May | 10 | 12 | 43 | 20 | 64 | 46 | 94 | 57 |
| June | 8 | 11 | 41 | 21 | 40 | 36 | 89 | 61 |
| July | 7 | 10 | 41 | 26 | 34 | 37 | 86 | 78 |
| August | 7 | 11 | 43 | 26 | 32 | 35 | 89 | 78 |
| September | 7 | 11 | 43 | 21 | 36 | 36 | 90 | 54 |
| October | 12 | 13 | 45 | 19 | 63 | 47 | 101 | 46 |
| November | 28 | 19 | 44 | 15 | 120 | 71 | 101 | 35 |
| December | 39 | 25 | 44 | 14 | 178 | 103 | 104 | 30 |
| Total | 254 | 206 | 522 | 225 | 1,270 | 807 | 1,158 | 577 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 50 | 30 | 47 | 14 | 229 | 122 | 111 | 25 |
| February | 44 | 28 | 47 | 15 | 223 | 121 | 112 | 30 |
| March | 35 | 24 | 51 | 19 | 191 | 108 | 120 | 42 |
| April | 25 | 19 | 48 | 19 | 144 | 86 | 114 | 48 |
| May | 14 | 14 | 48 | 21 | 82 | 53 | 106 | 49 |
| June | 9 | 11 | 46 | 23 | 47 | 38 | 102 | 59 |
| July | 7 | 11 | 50 | 26 | 37 | 36 | 106 | 76 |
| August | 7 | 11 | 47 | 22 | 35 | 36 | 104 | 59 |
| September | 7 | 11 | 46 | 22 | 38 | 37 | 105 | 55 |
| October | 14 | 14 | 45 | 13 | 73 | 52 | 108 | 33 |
| November | 28 | 19 | 47 | 13 | 127 | 74 | 114 | 31 |
| December | 44 | 28 | 47 | 11 | 196 | 110 | 116 | 24 |
| Total | 285 | 218 | 569 | 220 | 1,422 | 873 | 1,317 | 531 |

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 |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 385 | 189 | 203 | 16 | 84 | 45 | 262 | 87 |
| February | 292 | 152 | 178 | 13 | 64 | 36 | 230 | 68 |
| March | 245 | 125 | 173 | 16 | 48 | 30 | 241 | 95 |
| April | 147 | 76 | 152 | 20 | 29 | 24 | 244 | 112 |
| May | 87 | 49 | 142 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 252 | 132 |
| June | 49 | 32 | 134 | 29 | 15 | 17 | 241 | 140 |
| July | 43 | 37 | 136 | 39 | 14 | 18 | 265 | 168 |
| August | 40 | 35 | 140 | 36 | 13 | 16 | 269 | 159 |
| September | 55 | 37 | 142 | 26 | 14 | 14 | 257 | 118 |
| October | 102 | 57 | 156 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 273 | 127 |
| November | 224 | 110 | 172 | 19 | 41 | 28 | 268 | 95 |
| December | 295 | 147 | 185 | 16 | 60 | 36 | 280 | 80 |
| Total | 1,964 | 1,047 | 1,913 | 279 | 419 | 300 | 3,081 | 1,381 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 339 | 164 | 193 | 16 | 77 | 39 | 289 | 81 |
| February | 289 | 146 | 186 | 16 | 67 | 34 | 252 | 77 |
| March | 252 | 124 | 187 | 20 | 44 | 27 | 285 | 96 |
| April | 184 | 96 | 173 | 20 | 33 | 23 | 279 | 109 |
| May | 102 | 53 | 154 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 276 | 116 |
| June | 61 | 35 | 144 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 260 | 139 |
| July | 47 | 34 | 140 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 275 | 168 |
| August | 46 | 34 | 140 | 23 | 13 | 18 | 267 | 138 |
| September | 53 | 35 | 144 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 280 | 130 |
| October | 111 | 61 | 164 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 283 | 103 |
| November | 207 | 108 | 182 | 13 | 35 | 26 | 278 | 89 |
| December | 316 | 157 | 194 | 15 | 67 | 37 | 293 | 84 |
| Total | 2,007 | 1,045 | 2,001 | 222 | 417 | 290 | 3,318 | 1,330 |

See footnotes at end of table.

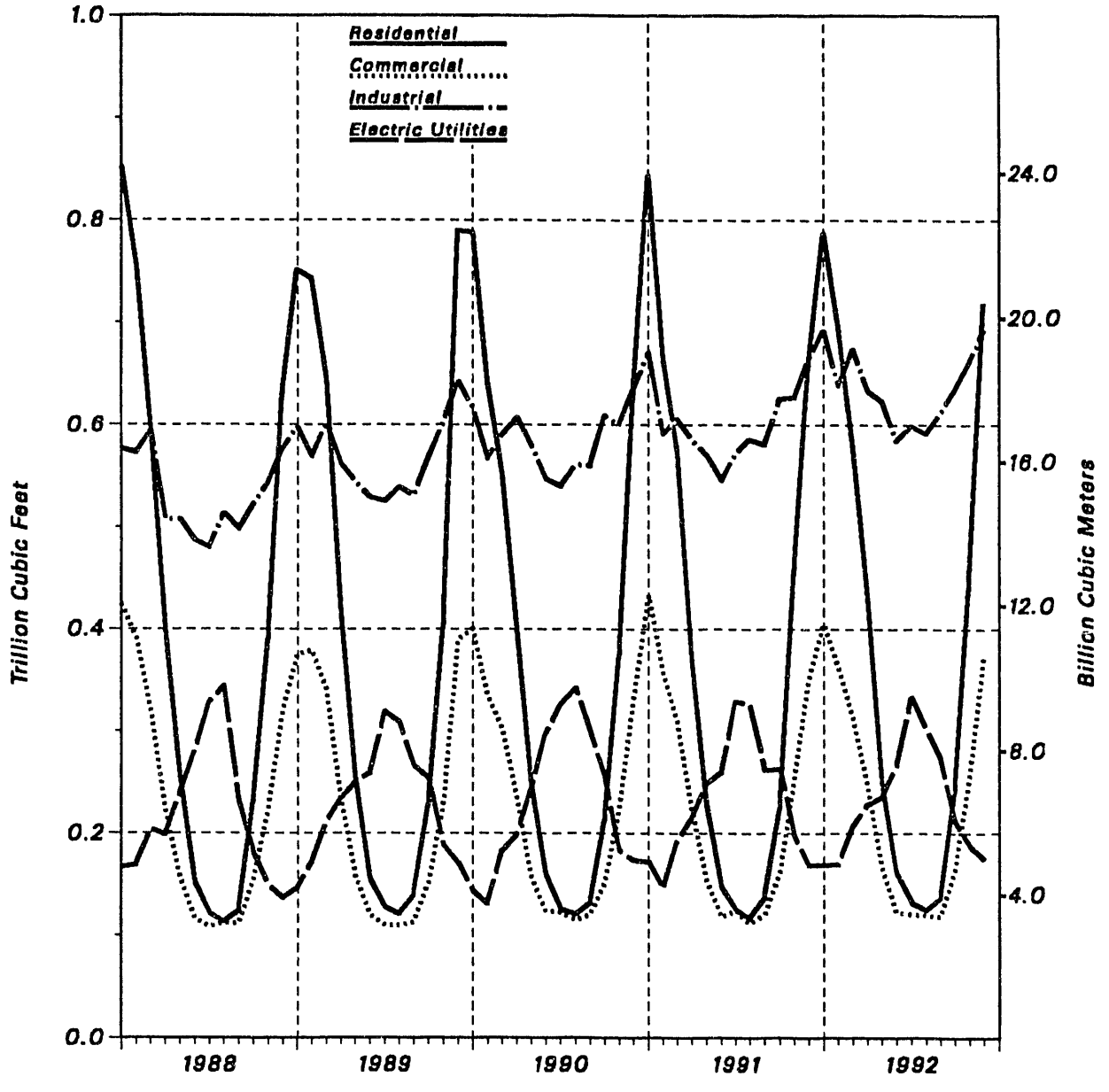
## Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Continued)
(Billion Cubic Feet)

| Year and Month | PAD District IV | | | | PAD District V | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Electric Utilities | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Electric Utilities |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 49 | 29 | 23 | 1 | 108 | 51 | 76 | 36 |
| February | 38 | 23 | 20 | 1 | 72 | 39 | 66 | 38 |
| March | 30 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 77 | 40 | 71 | 46 |
| April | 22 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 60 | 41 | 73 | 38 |
| May | 16 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 44 | 31 | 65 | 32 |
| June | 9 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 35 | 28 | 65 | 29 |
| July | 6 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 29 | 29 | 69 | 44 |
| August | 6 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 26 | 23 | 71 | 53 |
| September | 6 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 27 | 29 | 74 | 64 |
| October | 11 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 31 | 34 | 75 | 68 |
| November | 25 | 15 | 23 | 2 | 50 | 31 | 64 | 47 |
| December | 39 | 22 | 25 | 2 | 86 | 43 | 71 | 42 |
| Total | 257 | 157 | 240 | 15 | 646 | 419 | 839 | 536 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 42 | 24 | 25 | 1 | 102 | 57 | 74 | 46 |
| February | 37 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 81 | 39 | 67 | 46 |
| March | 28 | 16 | 23 | 1 | 63 | 38 | 60 | 48 |
| April | 21 | 13 | 21 | 1 | 49 | 29 | 47 | 51 |
| May | 12 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 68 | 50 |
| June | 9 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 59 | 46 |
| July | 7 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 26 | 28 | 57 | 62 |
| August | 6 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 26 | 28 | 63 | 82 |
| September | 7 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 63 | 66 |
| October | 11 | 8 | 23 | 1 | 31 | 27 | 57 | 62 |
| November | 23 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 48 | 31 | 63 | 56 |
| December | 41 | 25 | 27 | 1 | 98 | 46 | 63 | 52 |
| Total | 243 | 149 | 268 | 14 | 615 | 415 | 740 | 668 |

Notes: • Data for 1986 through 1990 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 1990*, 1986 through 1990; and Form EIA-857 and computations January 1991 through the current month. See 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, 1988 - 1992**




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)

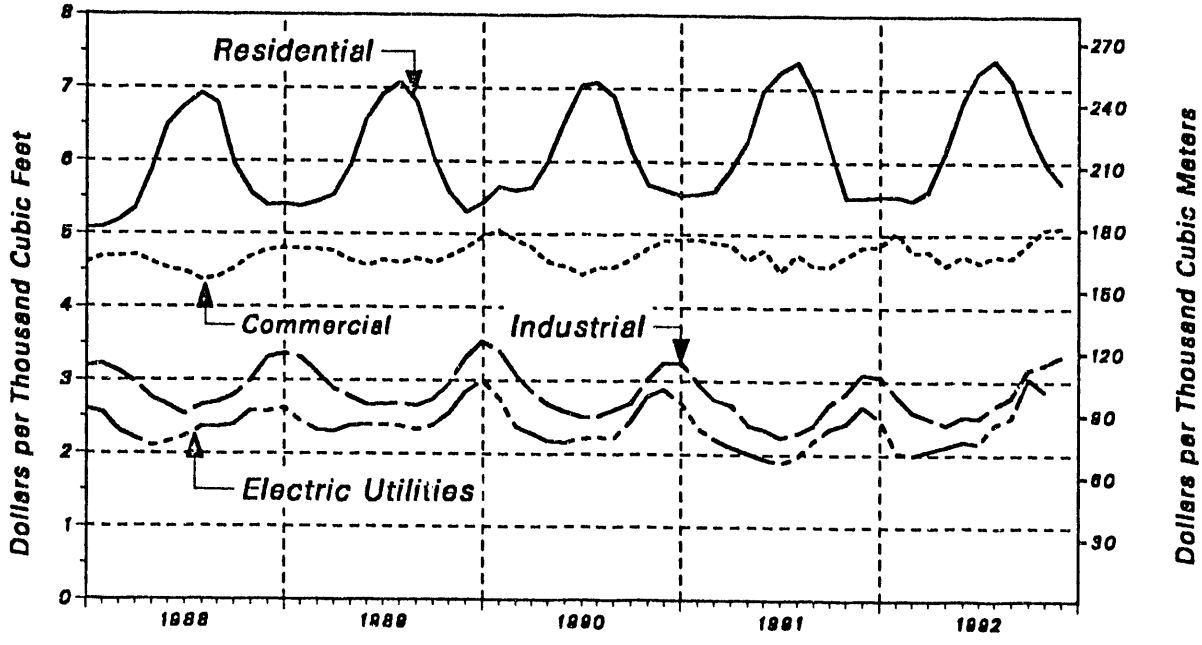
| Year and Month | Wellhead Price[a] | Major Interstate Pipeline Companies | | City Gate | Delivered to Consumers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Imports[b] | Purchased from Producers[b] | | Residential | Commercial[c] | Industrial[c] | Electric Utilities[d] |
| 1987 Annual Average | 1.67 | 2.17 | 2.10 | 2.87 | 5.54 | 4.77 | 2.94 | 2.32 |
| 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 | 2.39 |
| 1991 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1.96 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 3.08 | 5.54 | 4.94 | 3.25 | 2.70 |
| February | 1.62 | 2.12 | 1.98 | 2.94 | 5.56 | 4.94 | 2.97 | 2.35 |
| March | 1.49 | 1.94 | 2.06 | 2.78 | 5.60 | 4.89 | 2.75 | 2.21 |
| April | 1.50 | 2.05 | 1.91 | 2.74 | 5.90 | 4.87 | 2.68 | 2.10 |
| May | 1.48 | 2.00 | 2.04 | 2.76 | 6.28 | 4.65 | 2.40 | 2.01 |
| June | 1.43 | 2.05 | 1.98 | 2.86 | 6.98 | 4.80 | 2.34 | 1.94 |
| July | 1.34 | 2.13 | 1.87 | 2.74 | 7.23 | 4.50 | 2.23 | 1.88 |
| August | 1.43 | 1.71 | 1.77 | 2.78 | 7.36 | 4.73 | 2.29 | 1.96 |
| September | 1.59 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 2.91 | 6.92 | 4.57 | 2.40 | 2.19 |
| October | 1.82 | 2.24 | 1.96 | 2.92 | 6.20 | 4.58 | 2.69 | 2.35 |
| November | 1.89 | 2.20 | 2.01 | 2.92 | 5.51 | 4.71 | 2.84 | 2.43 |
| December | 2.00 | 2.09 | 2.13 | 3.05 | 5.51 | 4.84 | 3.09 | 2.65 |
| Annual Average | 1.64 | 2.06 | 2.01 | 2.90 | 5.82 | 4.81 | 2.69 | 2.18 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1.77 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.91 | 5.53 | 4.85 | 3.06 | 2.49 |
| February | 1.37 | 1.98 | 1.70 | 2.74 | 5.53 | 5.04 | 2.81 | 2.03 |
| March | 1.46 | 1.45 | 1.90 | 2.61 | 5.48 | 4.77 | 2.58 | 1.99 |
| April | 1.51 | 2.01 | 1.84 | 2.75 | 5.61 | 4.78 | 2.50 | 2.06 |
| May | 1.63 | 1.79 | 1.99 | 2.90 | 6.14 | 4.59 | 2.41 | 2.11 |
| June | 1.75 | 2.03 | 2.16 | 3.00 | 6.82 | 4.72 | 2.52 | 2.18 |
| July | 1.67 | 1.89 | 1.86 | 2.99 | 7.23 | 4.63 | 2.50 | 2.15 |
| August | 1.98 | 1.82 | 2.14 | 3.15 | 7.40 | 4.72 | 2.67 | 2.42 |
| September | 2.08 | 2.05 | 2.13 | 3.26 | 7.10 | 4.69 | 2.79 | 2.51 |
| October | 2.56 | 2.13 | 2.69 | 3.49 | 6.46 | 4.90 | 3.17 | 3.04 |
| November | 2.27 | 2.32 | 2.37 | 3.28 | 5.99 | 5.09 | 3.24 | 2.87 |
| December | 2.20 | 1.92 | 2.40 | 3.16 | 5.71 | 5.11 | 3.34 | NA |
| Annual Average | 1.86 | 1.96 | 2.10 | 3.01 | 5.87 | 4.88 | 2.82 | NA |

[a] See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 8 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of wellhead price.
[b] See Appendix A, Explanatory 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.
[d] Includes all stream electric utility generating plants with a combined capacity of 50 megawatts or greater.
NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data for 1986 through 1990 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Prices for gas delivered to industrial consumers for 1986 through 1988 include imputed averages 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.

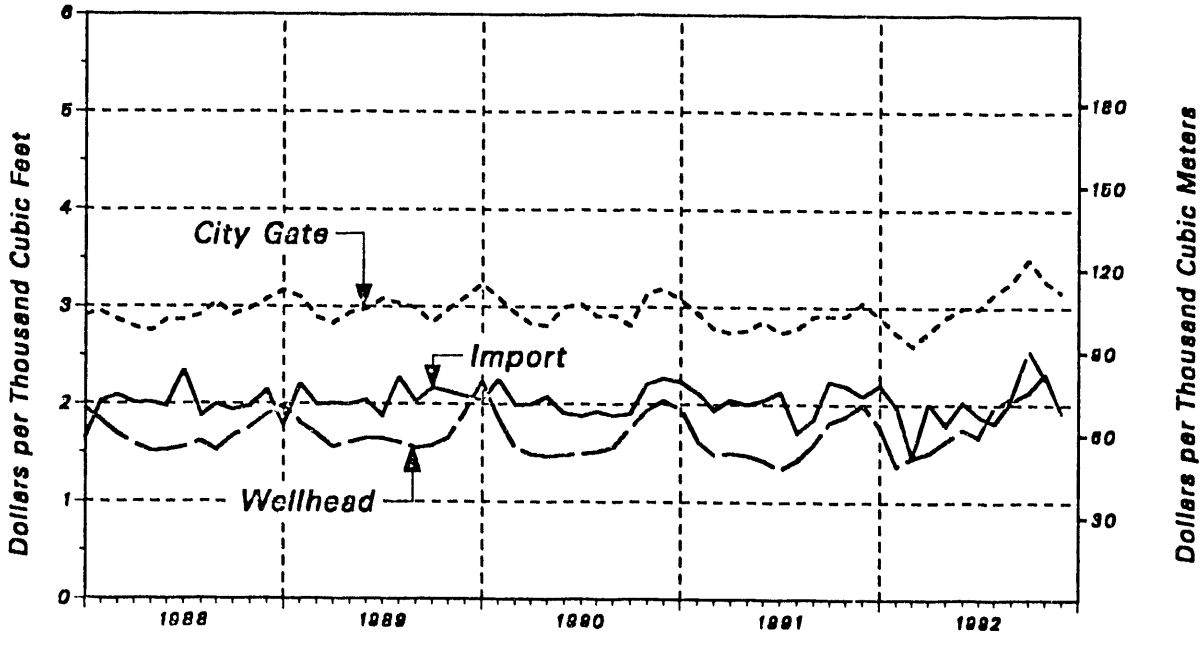
Sources: • Average wellhead price: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1990*, 1986 through 1990; and EIA estimates, January 1991 through current month. See Explanatory Note 8 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for estimation procedures and revision policy. • Imports and Interstate Pipeline Company Purchases: Form FERC-11. • Average City Gate, Residential, Commercial and Industrial average prices for 1986 through current month from Form EIA-857. See Explanatory Note 5 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of revision policy. • Earlier prices from EIA *Natural Gas Annual 1990*. Electric Utilities averages from From 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, 1988 - 1992**



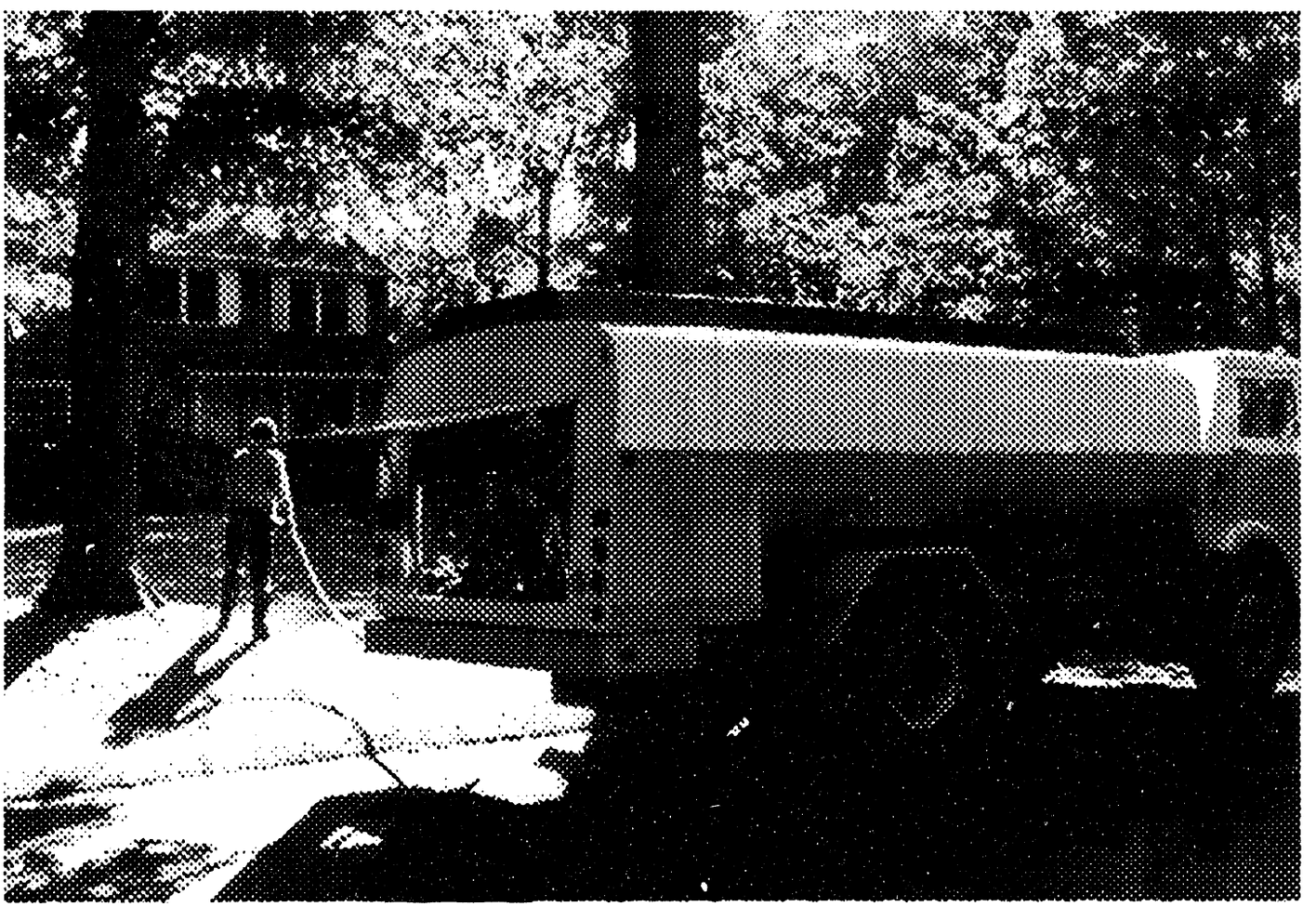

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form FERC-11, "Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement," *Natural Gas Annual.*

**Figure 18. Average Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 1988 - 1992**




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.*

# Prices



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

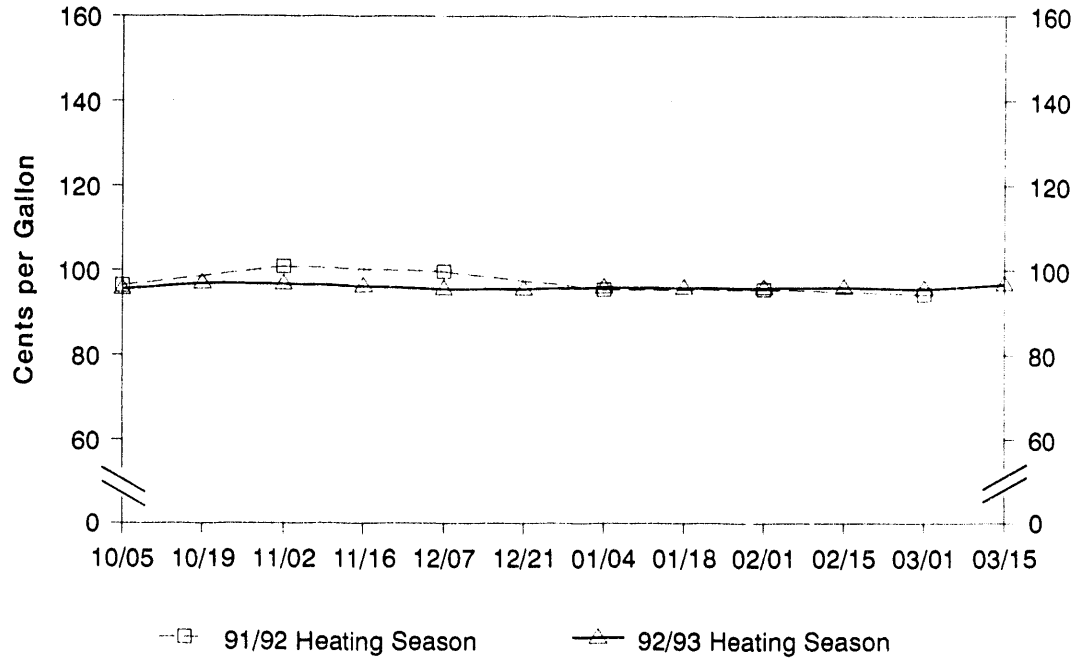
## Table 7. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

| Region/State | 1991/1992 Heating Season | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | December | January | February | March |
| Average | 97.1 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 96.6 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 98.5 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 98.8 |
| New England (PADD IX) | 96.4 | 100.9 | 99.7 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.3 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 100.3 | 105.1 | 105.7 | 102.9 | 102.7 | 101.8 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 92.2 | 96.9 | 96.2 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 91.9 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 89.4 | 93.4 | 91.8 | 85.9 | 84.7 | 84.9 |

| Region/State | 1992/93 Heating Season | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/05 | 10/19 | 11/02 | 11/16 | 12/07 | 12/21 | 01/04 | 01/18 | 02/01 | 02/15 | 03/01 | 03/15[P] |
| Average | 96.4 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 98.3 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 97.8 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 100.0 |
| New England (PADD IX) | 95.6 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 96.7 |
| Connecticut | 97.5 | 98.3 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.6 |
| Maine | 86.8 | 89.8 | 86.4 | 85.1 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 84.5 | 84.8 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 81.7 | 85.8 |
| Massachusetts | 97.5 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 98.3 |
| New Hampshire | 90.3 | 92.1 | 92.8 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 93.4 | 92.4 | 92.1 | 92.4 |
| Rhode Island | 97.9 | 100.3 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.6 |
| Vermont | 94.6 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 95.6 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 99.4 | 101.1 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 102.2 |
| Delaware | 96.1 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.3 | 95.1 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 96.1 |
| District of Columbia | 103.4 | 106.5 | 108.3 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 109.1 | 109.8 | 110.5 |
| Maryland | 99.1 | 100.5 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.8 | 102.3 |
| New Jersey | 103.3 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 103.3 |
| New York | 103.3 | 105.8 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 107.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 90.2 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 92.8 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 92.1 | 94.0 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 94.0 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.6 |
| North Carolina | 94.5 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 93.3 | 93.4 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 93.5 |
| Virginia | 89.4 | 92.4 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 93.8 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.4 | 93.8 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 89.1 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 89.9 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 86.8 | 87.3 | 86.5 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 89.0 |
| Indiana | 89.3 | 91.4 | 90.9 | 89.7 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 87.5 | 87.2 | 86.5 | 87.0 | 87.4 | 88.5 |
| Iowa | 81.6 | NA | 82.9 | NA | 76.9 | NA | 76.1 | NA | 74.6 | NA | 75.9 | NA |
| Michigan | 91.2 | 91.8 | 92.3 | 91.8 | 91.2 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 89.7 | 89.9 | 90.0 | 90.2 | 91.6 |
| Minnesota | 91.1 | 91.8 | 92.2 | 91.8 | 90.0 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.9 | 87.7 | 88.1 | 88.6 | 89.4 |
| Ohio | 87.9 | 89.1 | 88.8 | 87.8 | 86.2 | 84.9 | 85.3 | 84.9 | 85.7 | 85.9 | 86.8 | 88.3 |
| Wisconsin | 88.6 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 87.0 | 87.0 | 86.5 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 86.4 | 87.4 |

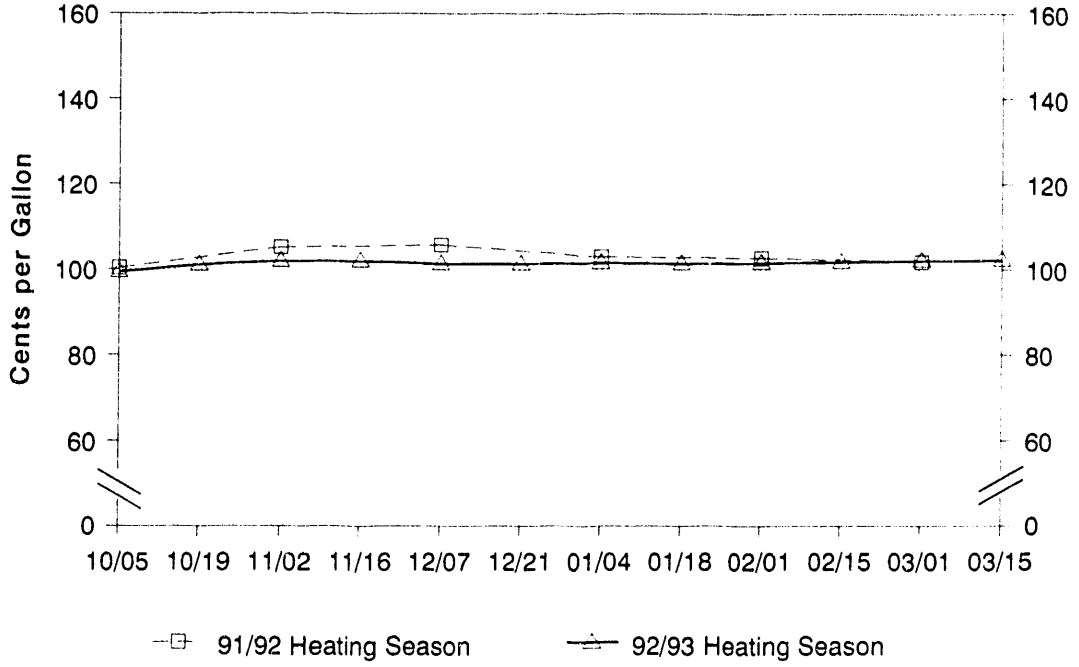
NA=Not available.
P=Preliminary data.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 19. Residential Heating Oil Prices, New England**



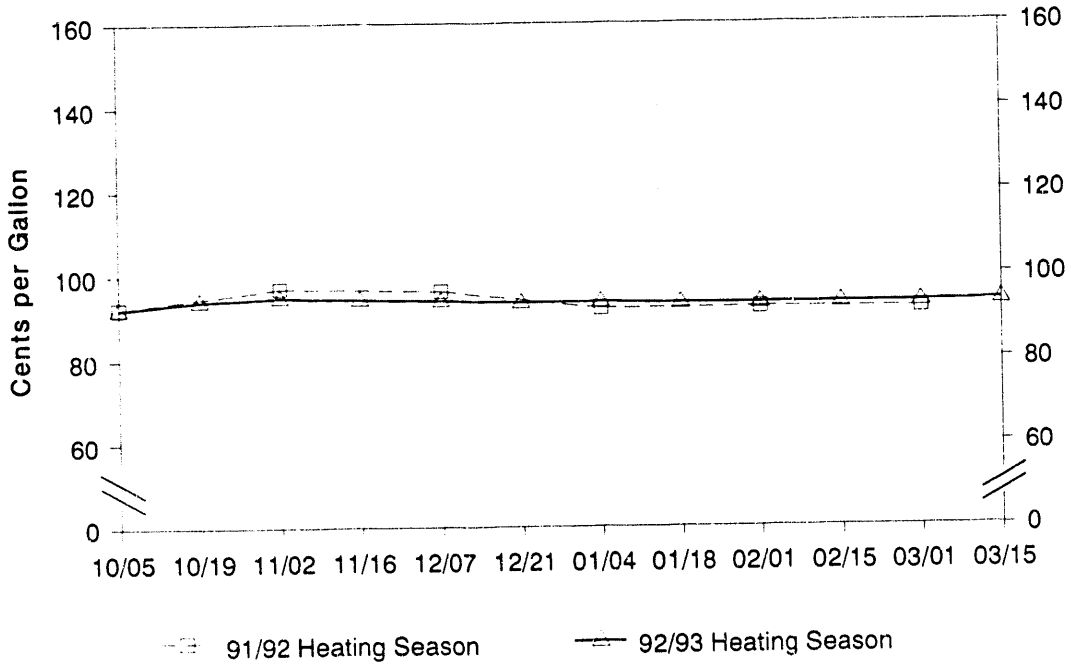

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**Figure 20. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic**



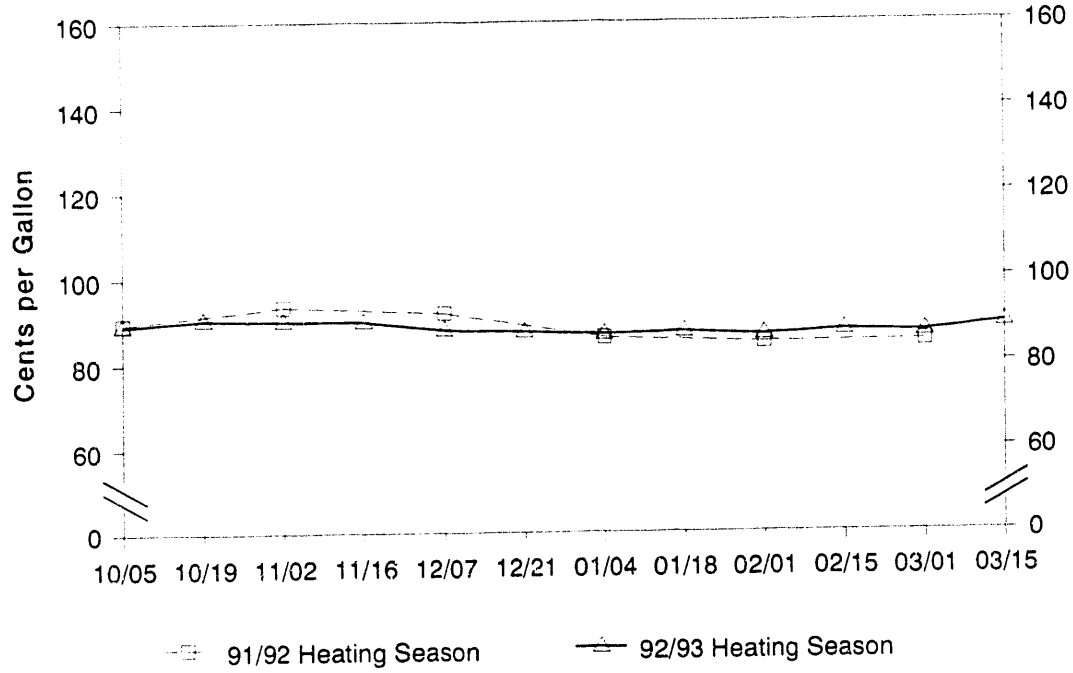

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

## 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.

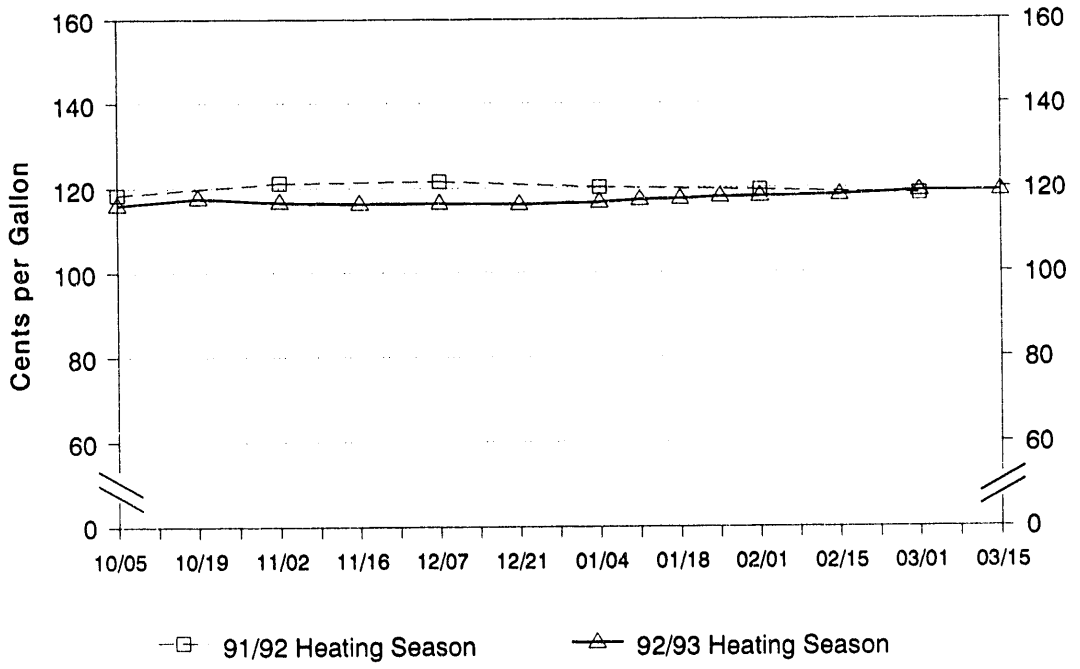
## Table 8. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

| Region/State | 1991/92 Heating Season | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | December | January | February | March |
| Average | 87.7 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 89.2 | 88.0 | 86.7 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 115.8 | 118.4 | 119.7 | 117.7 | 117.1 | 116.4 |
| New England (PADD IX) | 118.4 | 121.2 | 121.6 | 120.2 | 119.5 | 118.5 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 125.5 | 127.0 | 129.4 | 128.7 | 127.8 | 126.8 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 102.6 | 106.1 | 107.4 | 103.2 | 103.4 | 103.2 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 71.7 | 75.2 | 76.3 | 73.1 | 71.6 | 70.0 |

| Region/State | 1992/93 Heating Season | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11/02 | 11/16 | 12/07 | 12/21 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/15 | 03/01 | 03/15[P] |
| Average | 86.8 | 87.6 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 92.4 | 102.0 | 100.2 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 93.7 | 96.7 | 94.3 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 117.3 | 118.6 | 118.5 |
| New England (PADD IX) | 116.7 | 116.4 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 116.7 | 117.3 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.3 | 119.2 | 119.2 |
| Connecticut | 117.4 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 117.6 | 118.2 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 118.3 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 120.5 | 120.5 |
| Maine | 125.2 | 125.0 | 124.6 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 126.4 | 126.6 | 126.5 |
| Massachusetts | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.6 | 117.8 |
| New Hampshire | 111.0 | 111.0 | 110.4 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.7 | 114.0 | 114.3 |
| Rhode Island | 131.0 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 133.8 | 134.5 | 135.4 | 135.2 | 135.6 | 135.0 | 135.1 | 136.0 |
| Vermont | 115.6 | 113.9 | 114.3 | 113.9 | 115.0 | 116.7 | 116.0 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 118.1 | 118.0 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 125.5 | 125.7 | 126.4 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 127.6 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 130.5 | 131.5 |
| Delaware | 115.0 | 115.0 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 114.3 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 118.6 | 118.8 |
| Maryland | 124.1 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 126.5 | 126.6 | 126.7 | 126.7 | 127.4 | 130.2 | 131.3 |
| New Jersey | 122.1 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 121.1 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 123.5 |
| New York | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.6 | 137.6 | 137.8 | 138.2 | 138.4 | 138.6 | 138.6 | 138.9 | 143.5 | 145.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 114.8 | 115.5 | 117.5 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 118.8 | 118.8 | 119.0 | 119.7 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 100.3 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 100.5 |
| North Carolina | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 97.6 |
| Virginia | 109.9 | 110.0 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.6 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 112.7 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 71.4 | 72.7 | 74.5 | 76.1 | 79.7 | 94.0 | 91.1 | 85.7 | 83.6 | 80.9 | 84.9 | 81.3 |
| Indiana | 81.4 | 83.6 | 85.3 | 85.6 | 87.3 | 91.1 | 92.8 | 93.5 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 92.2 | 92.2 |
| Iowa | 54.2 | NA | 58.8 | NA | 64.1 | 82.8 | 75.3 | 68.8 | 64.9 | NA | 69.6 | 61.6 |
| Kansas | 57.6 | 58.7 | 60.5 | 62.0 | 68.0 | 88.8 | 82.5 | 71.7 | 69.3 | 65.0 | 76.2 | 67.4 |
| Michigan | 84.8 | 84.5 | 85.0 | 86.7 | 88.5 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 94.0 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 93.5 |
| Minnesota | 73.1 | 74.8 | 77.0 | 78.9 | 83.4 | 102.4 | 100.8 | 91.8 | 88.4 | 83.7 | 88.8 | 85.4 |
| Missouri | 69.9 | 70.9 | 72.7 | 73.9 | 77.7 | 91.3 | 90.1 | 83.5 | 82.0 | 75.8 | 84.1 | 78.0 |
| North Dakota | 58.6 | 60.2 | 62.8 | 63.7 | 66.7 | 88.6 | 90.2 | 78.3 | 74.7 | 69.6 | 66.9 | 66.0 |
| Ohio | 86.4 | 87.3 | 88.7 | 89.2 | 9[illegible] | 93.6 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.7 |
| South Dakota | 59.4 | 60.1 | 63.5 | 64.6 | 68.8 | 89.8 | 82.5 | 74.1 | 71.8 | 68.8 | 71.0 | 67.2 |
| Wisconsin | 70.5 | 73.0 | 74.4 | 76.9 | 81.9 | 102.1 | 93.8 | 88.0 | 85.4 | 82.7 | 87.4 | 83.4 |

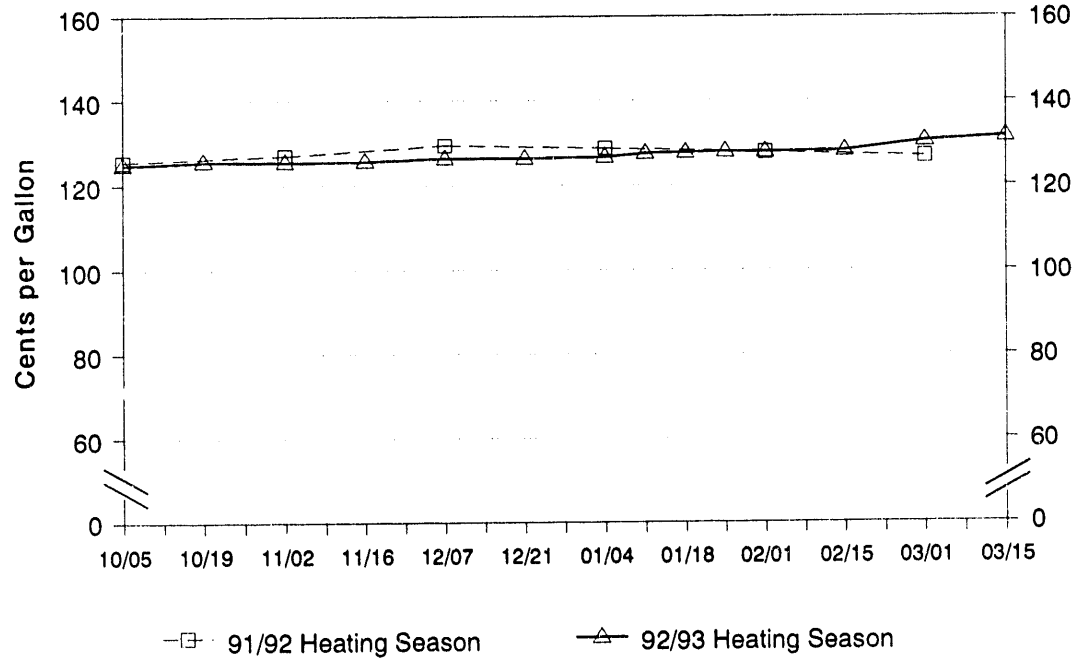
NA=Not available.
P=Preliminary data.
Note: Due to significant wholesale prices increases between January 4 and January 11, 1993, stemming from low propane stocks in the Midwest, EIA initiated weekly collection of State propane prices to monitor prices at the retail level.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

## Figure 23. Residential Propane Prices, New England



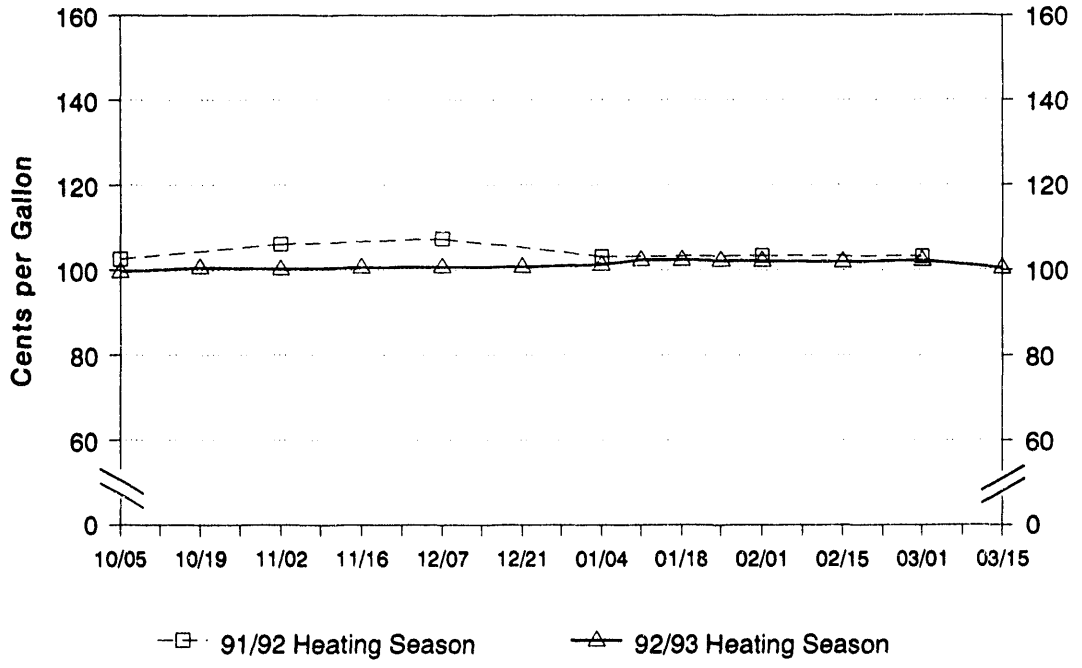

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

## Figure 24. Residential Propane Prices, Central Atlantic



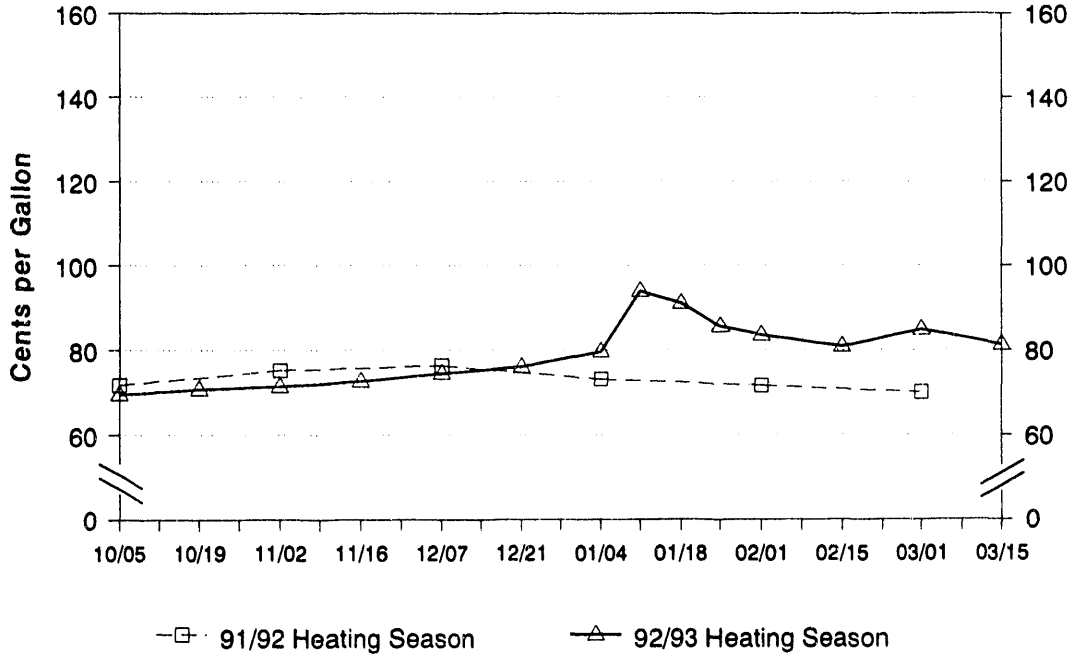

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

**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.

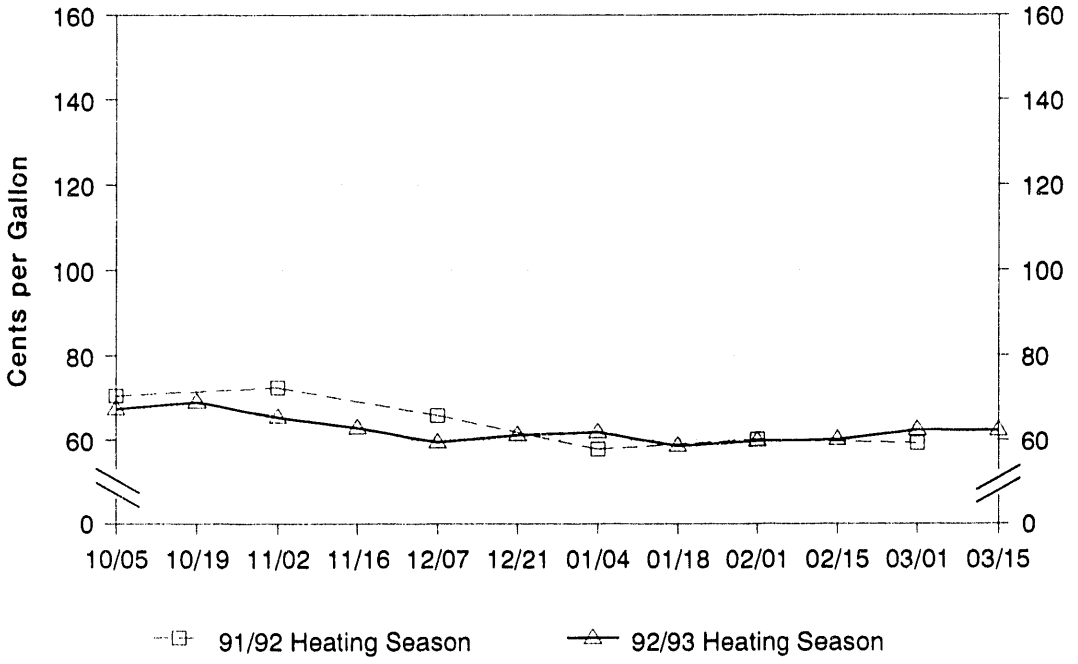
## Table 9. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

| Region/State | 1991/1992 Heating Season | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | December | January | February | March |
| Average | 68.4 | 70.1 | 62.6 | 54.3 | 56.8 | 56.5 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 68.9 | 70.7 | 63.6 | 55.5 | 57.8 | 57.0 |
| New England (PADD IX) | 70.5 | 72.5 | 65.8 | 57.8 | 60.1 | 59.2 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 68.2 | 70.0 | 62.8 | 54.7 | 56.9 | 56.2 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 67.8 | 69.4 | 61.0 | 53.2 | 55.6 | 55.2 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 67.0 | 68.1 | 59.6 | 50.7 | 53.7 | 54.7 |

| Region/State | 1992/93 Heating Season | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/05 | 10/19 | 11/02 | 11/16 | 12/07 | 12/21 | 01/04 | 01/18 | 02/01 | 02/15 | 03/01 | 03/15[P] |
| Average | 66.0 | 67.4 | 63.1 | 60.1 | 56.8 | 57.7 | 59.2 | 55.5 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 60.7 | 61.2 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 66.0 | 67.6 | 63.2 | 60.5 | 57.5 | 58.6 | 59.8 | 56.0 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 61.0 | 61.2 |
| New England (PADD IX) | 67.4 | 69.0 | 65.4 | 62.9 | 59.5 | 61.2 | 61.9 | 58.6 | 59.8 | 60.1 | 62.4 | 62.3 |
| Connecticut | 66.9 | 68.6 | 64.1 | 62.1 | 59.2 | 60.1 | 61.4 | 58.2 | 59.6 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 61.4 |
| Maine | 67.5 | 68.6 | 64.8 | 62.2 | 59.2 | 60.5 | 62.0 | 57.8 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 63.6 | 64.1 |
| Massachusetts | 67.6 | 69.7 | 66.4 | 63.7 | 59.9 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 59.2 | 59.7 | 60.1 | 62.4 | 62.2 |
| New Hampshire | 68.2 | 68.3 | 65.8 | 63.6 | 59.5 | 61.6 | 61.7 | 58.2 | 59.5 | 60.5 | 62.9 | 62.6 |
| Rhode Island | 66.6 | 68.1 | 64.0 | 61.1 | 57.9 | 59.1 | 60.3 | 56.8 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 61.6 | 61.5 |
| Vermont | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 63.6 | 64.6 | 66.3 | 66.1 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 65.4 | 67.0 | 62.3 | 59.5 | 56.7 | 57.5 | 58.9 | 54.9 | 58.2 | 58.3 | 60.5 | 60.9 |
| Delaware | 64.7 | 66.0 | 61.7 | 58.6 | 55.2 | 56.7 | 57.8 | 54.4 | 57.5 | 57.2 | 59.2 | 59.5 |
| District of Columbia | 65.5 | 67.2 | 63.0 | 60.2 | 56.9 | 57.8 | 58.8 | 55.1 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 60.6 | 61.6 |
| Maryland | 65.0 | 66.6 | 61.7 | 58.6 | 55.5 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 54.5 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 59.4 | 59.9 |
| New Jersey | 64.6 | 66.1 | 61.5 | 58.5 | 56.3 | 56.8 | 58.1 | 54.1 | 57.5 | 57.7 | 59.8 | 60.3 |
| New York | 66.6 | 68.2 | 63.8 | 61.2 | 58.0 | 58.9 | 60.3 | 56.3 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 61.8 | 62.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 65.5 | 67.2 | 62.0 | 59.4 | 56.3 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 54.7 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 60.6 | 61.0 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 65.2 | 66.6 | 61.5 | 58.5 | 55.1 | 56.5 | 58.1 | 54.0 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 59.4 | 59.4 |
| North Carolina | 65.2 | 66.6 | 61.8 | 58.7 | 55.4 | 56.6 | 58.2 | 54.1 | 57.6 | 56.9 | 59.5 | 59.8 |
| Virginia | 65.2 | 66.6 | 61.3 | 58.4 | 54.9 | 56.5 | 58.1 | 53.9 | 57.2 | 56.7 | 59.4 | 59.1 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 66.1 | 67.0 | 62.5 | 58.9 | 54.7 | 54.9 | 57.1 | 53.7 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 59.8 | 61.0 |
| Illinois | 65.0 | 65.5 | 61.2 | 57.9 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 55.8 | 52.7 | 56.3 | 56.6 | 59.3 | 60.3 |
| Indiana | 65.0 | 66.1 | 61.1 | 58.0 | 54.1 | 54.9 | 57.3 | 53.4 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 59.2 | 60.0 |
| Iowa | 67.6 | 68.8 | 64.8 | 60.0 | 55.4 | 56.2 | 58.4 | 54.7 | 57.8 | 58.8 | 61.0 | 61.6 |
| Kansas | 66.2 | 67.4 | 63.6 | 58.4 | 53.6 | 54.6 | 56.7 | 52.8 | 55.8 | 57.1 | 59.2 | 59.6 |
| Michigan | 65.4 | 65.8 | 60.3 | 57.3 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 55.6 | 52.6 | 56.5 | 56.2 | 59.2 | 60.9 |
| Minnesota | 67.6 | 69.0 | 65.4 | 60.8 | 56.2 | 56.4 | 58.0 | 54.8 | 57.6 | 59.0 | 60.7 | 61.8 |
| Missouri | 66.1 | 67.5 | 63.3 | 58.7 | 54.3 | 55.2 | 57.2 | 53.4 | 56.6 | 57.3 | 59.5 | 60.0 |
| North Dakota | 69.2 | 70.8 | 69.5 | 65.2 | 58.5 | 57.6 | 59.6 | 56.8 | 58.5 | 60.1 | 61.2 | 63.3 |
| Ohio | 66.0 | 66.9 | 61.8 | 59.2 | 55.7 | 55.9 | 58.2 | 54.5 | 58.3 | 57.7 | 60.2 | 61.7 |
| South Dakota | 69.0 | 70.8 | 69.1 | 64.5 | 57.9 | 56.5 | 58.6 | 55.2 | 57.5 | 58.7 | 60.6 | 61.9 |
| Wisconsin | 66.3 | 67.2 | 63.0 | 59.1 | 54.9 | 54.5 | 56.7 | 53.6 | 57.2 | 57.7 | 59.9 | 61.4 |

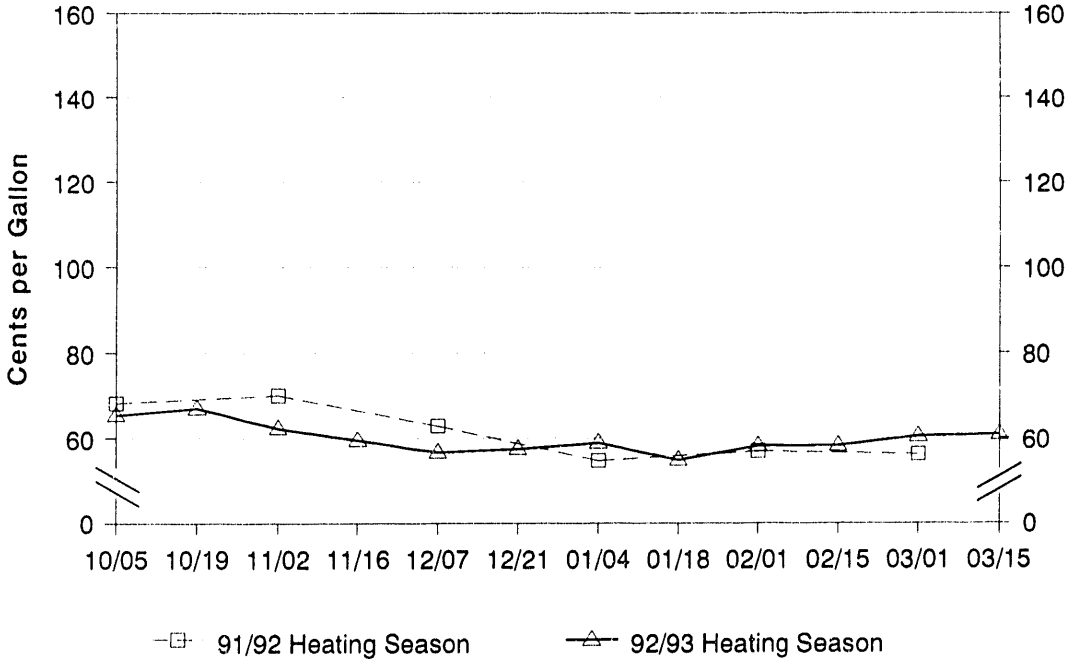
P=Preliminary data.
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

## Figure 27. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, New England



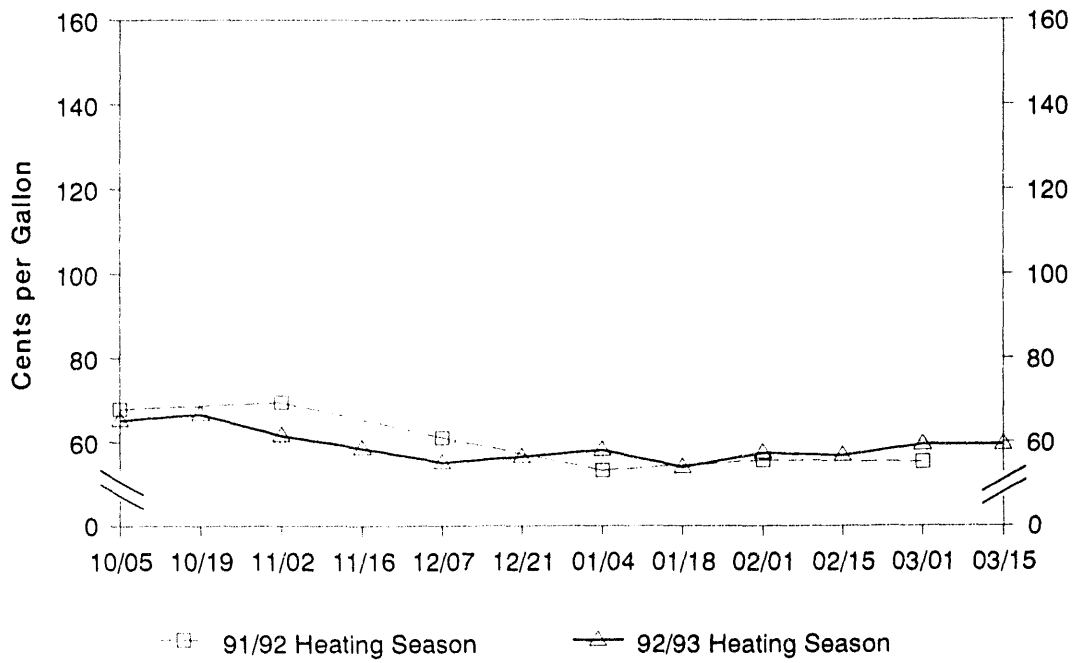

Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

## Figure 28. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic



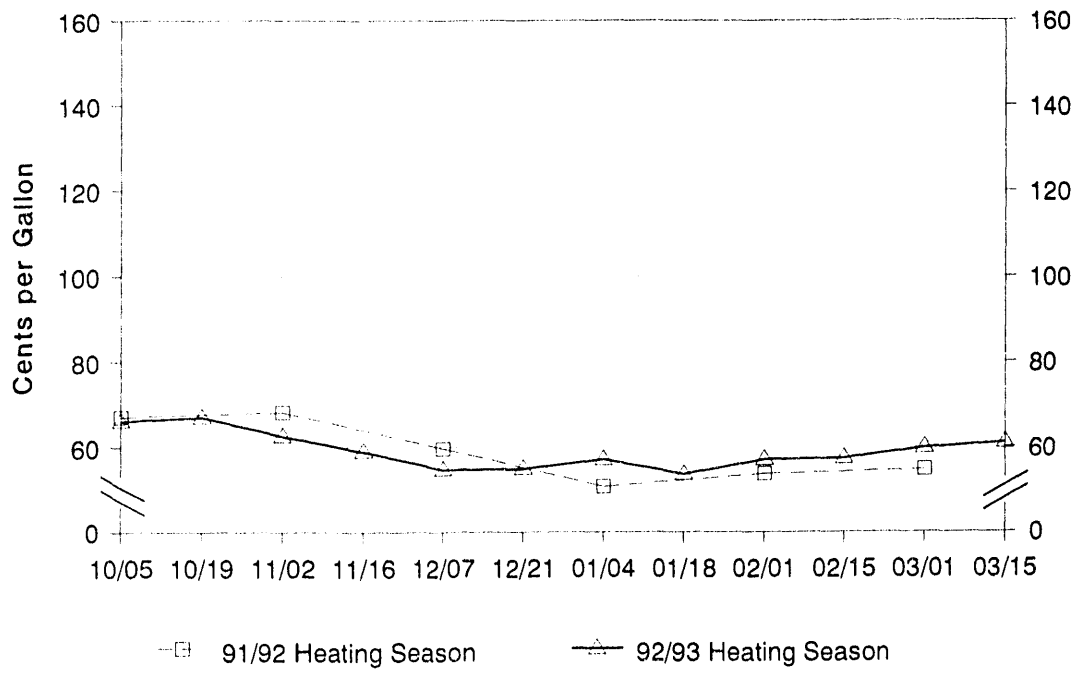

Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

## 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.

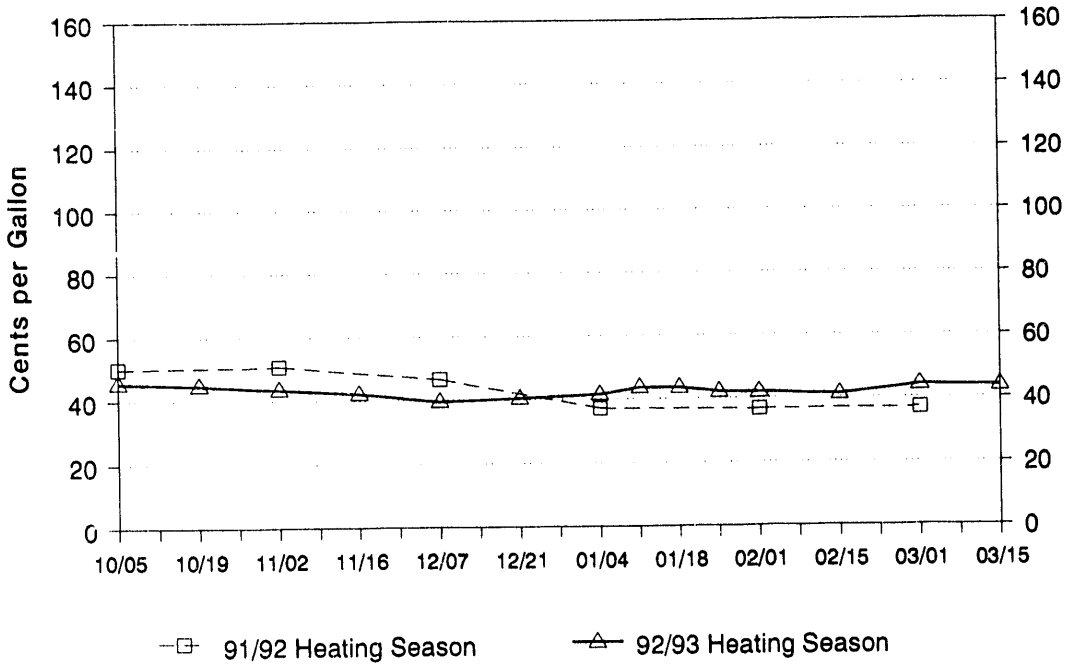
## Table 10. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

| Region/State | 1991/92 Heating Season | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | October | November | December | January | February | March |
| Average | 42.2 | 44.5 | 39.5 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 31.1 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 49.5 | 51.2 | 47.3 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 36.4 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 50.1 | 50.8 | 46.5 | 37.1 | 36.6 | 36.8 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 48.6 | 51.8 | 48.0 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 35.7 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 40.6 | 42.9 | 37.9 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 29.9 |

| Region/State | 1992/93 Heating Season | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11/02 | 11/16 | 12/07 | 12/21 | 01/04 | 01/11 | 01/18 | 01/25 | 02/01 | 02/15 | 03/01 | 03/15[P] |
| Average | 38.3 | 39.2 | 37.8 | 41.5 | 45.0 | 55.5 | 52.0 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 37.2 | 52.5 | 41.7 |
| East Coast (PADD I) | 43.2 | 42.0 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 41.3 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 42.9 | 42.8 |
| Central Atlantic (PADD IY) | 43.6 | 42.2 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 41.6 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 44.0 | 43.8 |
| New York | 44.0 | 42.6 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 42.1 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 44.4 | 44.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 43.3 | 41.9 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 43.7 | 43.5 |
| Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ) | 42.6 | 41.8 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| North Carolina | 42.6 | 41.8 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| Midwest (PADD II) | 37.1 | 38.5 | 37.4 | 41.8 | 45.9 | 58.6 | 54.1 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 36.5 | 54.8 | 41.4 |
| Illinois | 37.1 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 41.6 | 45.7 | 61.7 | 55.3 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 38.0 | 60.2 | 43.4 |
| Indiana | 41.6 | 40.0 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 42.1 | 43.2 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 42.5 | 42.0 |
| Iowa | 35.8 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 42.4 | 48.0 | 62.2 | 59.0 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 36.4 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| Kansas | 32.8 | 35.1 | 33.5 | 39.2 | 45.6 | 59.5 | 55.1 | 38.1 | 37.1 | 33.3 | 55.1 | 38.7 |
| Minnesota | 36.0 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 42.9 | 48.0 | 63.0 | 60.6 | 44.2 | 43.4 | 37.0 | 59.1 | 41.8 |
| Missouri | 35.8 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 43.0 | 46.6 | 65.5 | 53.6 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 36.1 | 62.0 | 40.7 |
| North Dakota | 35.6 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 40.8 | 43.7 | 53.3 | 62.3 | 46.3 | 42.5 | 35.0 | 47.8 | 39.0 |
| Ohio | 41.7 | 40.9 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 42.9 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 42.5 | 42.1 |
| South Dakota | 36.5 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 42.3 | 48.8 | 61.4 | 54.5 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 36.9 | 55.2 | 42.0 |
| Wisconsin | 44.4 | 46.2 | 45.2 | 48.2 | 53.3 | 68.1 | 57.7 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 36.9 | 54.5 | 45.5 |

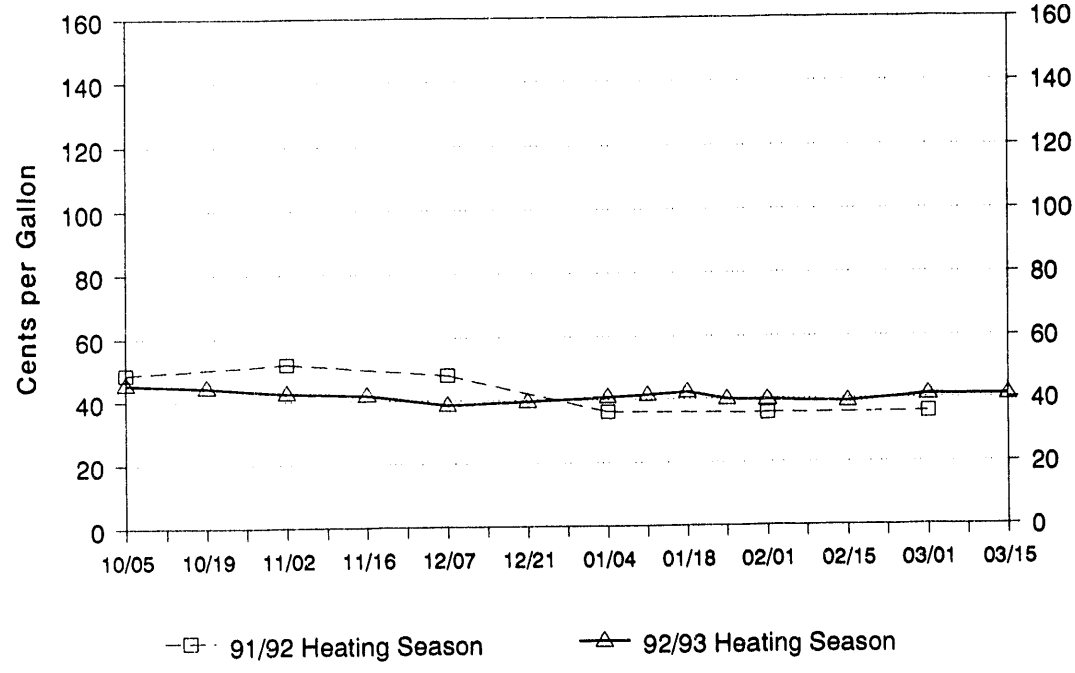
P=Preliminary data.
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

## Figure 31. Wholesale Propane Prices, Central Atlantic



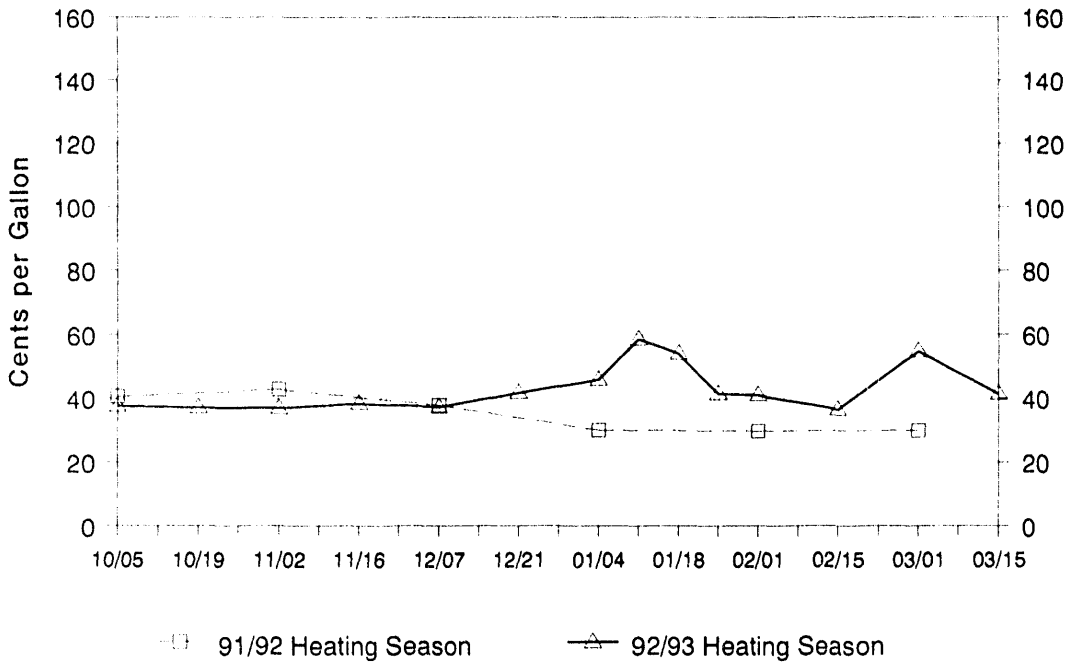

Source: Based on data collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

## 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** | | | | | | | | |
| 04/92 | 20.23 | 56.2 | 61.1 | NA | NA | 29.0 | 30.8 | NA |
| 05/92 | 20.97 | 57.6 | 62.3 | NA | 119.6 | 30.8 | 32.6 | NA |
| 06/92 | 22.39 | 61.3 | 65.4 | NA | 120.8 | 33.9 | 34.5 | NA |
| 07/92 | 21.76 | 60.3 | 64.4 | NA | 121.0 | 33.8 | 33.3 | NA |
| 08/92 | 21.34 | 58.3 | 62.8 | NA | 120.6 | 35.4 | 34.2 | NA |
| 09/92 | 21.88 | 61.9 | 65.7 | NA | 122.8 | 37.5 | 37.6 | NA |
| 10/92 | 21.70 | 62.7 | 67.4 | 97.2 | 123.5 | 35.6 | 38.5 | 85.8 |
| 11/92 | 20.33 | 56.6 | 61.9 | 98.4 | 123.9 | 32.9 | 38.2 | 87.2 |
| 12/92 | 19.39 | 54.8 | 59.3 | 97.4 | 123.1 | 31.1 | 38.9 | 89.5 |
| 01/93 | 19.04 | 53.0 | 57.4 | 97.4 | 122.2 | 33.4 | 48.6 | 97.9 |
| 02/93 | 20.08 | 55.9 | 60.0 | 97.5 | 122.0 | 33.0 | 38.9 | 94.5 |
| 03/93 | 20.31 | 58.0 | 62.2 | 98.0 | 122.0 | 33.9 | 42.1 | 95.5 |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | | | |
| 02/12/93 | 20.13 | 55.9 | 60.3 | NA | NA | 32.9 | 36.9 | NA |
| 02/19/93 | 19.50 | 54.3 | 59.2 | 97.7 | 122.0 | 32.6 | 36.9 | 93.6 |
| 02/26/93 | 20.40 | 57.2 | 60.3 | NA | NA | 34.1 | 41.6 | NA |
| 03/05/93 | 20.69 | 58.4 | 61.6 | 97.6 | 121.9 | 33.3 | 46.4 | 96.7 |
| 03/12/93 | 20.45 | 58.1 | 62.7 | NA | NA | 33.5 | 40.8 | NA |
| 03/19/93 | 20.09 | 58.2 | 62.3 | 98.3 | 122.0 | 34.7 | 41.1 | 94.3 |
| 03/26/93 | 20.00 | 58.5 | 62.7 | NA | NA | 34.8 | 41.2 | NA |
| 04/02/93 | 20.43 | 56.5 | 61.7 | NA | NA | NA | 40.1 | NA |
| **Daily** | | | | | | | | |
| 03/16/93 | 20.04 | 58.1 | 62.0 | NA | NA | 34.5 | 40.8 | NA |
| 03/17/93 | 20.14 | 58.1 | 62.3 | NA | NA | NA | 41.0 | NA |
| 03/18/93 | 20.04 | 58.1 | 62.3 | NA | NA | 35.1 | 41.4 | NA |
| 03/19/93 | 20.05 | 58.8 | 62.5 | NA | 122.0 | 34.9 | 41.6 | NA |
| 03/22/93 | 19.52 | 57.7 | 62.6 | NA | NA | NA | 41.5 | NA |
| 03/23/93 | 19.98 | 59.1 | 62.3 | NA | NA | 34.8 | 41.5 | NA |
| 03/24/93 | 19.97 | 58.8 | 62.8 | NA | NA | 34.9 | 41.2 | NA |
| 03/25/93 | 20.12 | 58.8 | 62.8 | NA | NA | NA | 41.0 | NA |
| 03/26/93 | 20.42 | 58.0 | 62.8 | NA | NA | NA | 40.9 | NA |
| 03/29/93 | 20.27 | 57.0 | 62.6 | NA | NA | NA | 40.6 | NA |
| 03/30/93 | 20.27 | 55.8 | 62.2 | NA | NA | NA | 40.6 | NA |
| 03/31/93 | 20.44 | 55.8 | 61.2 | NA | NA | NA | 39.9 | NA |
| 04/01/93 | 20.54 | 56.5 | 61.2 | NA | NA | NA | 39.9 | NA |
| 04/02/93 | 20.67 | 57.4 | 61.3 | NA | NA | NA | 39.7 | NA |
| 04/05/93 | 20.59 | 57.1 | 61.4 | NA | NA | NA | 39.6 | 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.* • 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** | | | | | | |
| 04/92 | 55.2 | 57.0 | 29.3 | 53.3 | 55.1 | 30.3 |
| 05/92 | 58.0 | 59.8 | 30.9 | 55.2 | 57.4 | 32.6 |
| 06/92 | 60.1 | 62.1 | 32.5 | 59.1 | 61.1 | 34.8 |
| 07/92 | 58.6 | 60.6 | 30.4 | 58.2 | 60.8 | 35.6 |
| 08/92 | 57.8 | 59.5 | 30.8 | 56.5 | 59.5 | 37.2 |
| 09/92 | 61.5 | 63.0 | 35.1 | 60.0 | 62.1 | 39.1 |
| 10/92 | 61.6 | 64.2 | 36.5 | 60.8 | 63.5 | 38.7 |
| 11/92 | 55.4 | 57.7 | 39.1 | 55.3 | 57.3 | 34.7 |
| 12/92 | 51.6 | 53.6 | 41.0 | 53.3 | 54.9 | 31.5 |
| 01/93 | 51.0 | 52.7 | 52.3 | 51.0 | 53.1 | 35.1 |
| 02/93 | 54.2 | 56.7 | 40.7 | 53.3 | 55.5 | 35.2 |
| 03/93 | 57.0 | 59.5 | 44.9 | 55.7 | 56.0 | 36.7 |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | |
| 02/12/93 | 54.3 | 56.9 | 37.1 | 53.7 | 56.0 | 34.8 |
| 02/19/93 | 52.9 | 56.1 | 38.0 | 51.6 | 54.6 | 34.9 |
| 02/26/93 | 54.9 | 57.4 | 44.8 | 53.9 | 55.8 | 35.9 |
| 03/05/93 | 58.2 | 59.3 | 52.3 | 55.7 | 50.2 | 36.7 |
| 03/12/93 | 57.6 | 60.6 | 44.0 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 36.3 |
| 03/19/93 | 56.7 | 59.9 | 42.7 | 54.9 | 57.3 | 36.5 |
| 03/26/93 | 56.5 | 59.0 | 42.7 | 54.7 | 57.1 | 36.9 |
| 04/02/93 | 55.4 | 58.2 | 40.9 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 37.6 |
| **Daily** | | | | | | |
| 03/16/93 | 57.0 | 59.9 | 42.3 | 55.2 | 57.3 | 36.2 |
| 03/17/93 | 56.5 | 59.8 | 42.6 | 54.9 | 57.3 | 36.4 |
| 03/18/93 | 57.1 | 59.7 | 43.0 | 55.4 | 57.3 | 36.9 |
| 03/19/93 | 56.9 | 59.8 | 43.5 | 54.8 | 57.5 | 36.9 |
| 03/22/93 | 56.0 | 59.5 | 43.3 | 54.1 | 57.5 | 36.9 |
| 03/23/93 | 57.0 | 58.9 | 43.2 | 55.0 | 57.1 | 36.9 |
| 03/24/93 | 56.8 | 58.9 | 42.7 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 37.0 |
| 03/25/93 | 56.6 | 58.7 | 42.3 | 55.0 | 57.0 | 37.0 |
| 03/26/93 | 56.1 | 58.8 | 42.0 | 54.4 | 56.9 | 37.0 |
| 03/29/93 | NA | 58.7 | 41.5 | 54.3 | 56.6 | 37.2 |
| 03/30/93 | 55.4 | 58.4 | 41.5 | 63.1 | 56.4 | 37.7 |
| 03/31/93 | 55.0 | 57.9 | 40.6 | 54.1 | 55.8 | 37.7 |
| 04/01/93 | 55.0 | 57.9 | 40.6 | 54.1 | 55.8 | 37.7 |
| 04/02/93 | 56.0 | 58.1 | 40.3 | 54.0 | 55.9 | 37.7 |
| 04/05/93 | 56.1 | 58.3 | 40.0 | 54.3 | 56.2 | 37.3 |

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** | | | | | | |
| 04/92 | 56.1 | 58.0 | 28.0 | 56.2 | 61.1 | 36.8 |
| 05/92 | 59.8 | 63.5 | 28.0 | 57.6 | 62.3 | 39.8 |
| 06/92 | 60.1 | 63.2 | 27.4 | 61.3 | 65.4 | 42.1 |
| 07/92 | 54.0 | 61.4 | 27.3 | 60.3 | 64.4 | 41.9 |
| 08/92 | 55.7 | 59.3 | 27.4 | 58.3 | 62.8 | 43.6 |
| 09/92 | 60.1 | 62.7 | 29.9 | 61.9 | 65.7 | 45.7 |
| 10/92 | 63.8 | 70.1 | 37.2 | 62.7 | 67.4 | 45.8 |
| 11/92 | 58.8 | 64.3 | 40.3 | 56.6 | 61.9 | 43.2 |
| 12/92 | 56.0 | 61.8 | 40.8 | 54.8 | 59.3 | 41.4 |
| 01/93 | 53.6 | 60.0 | 46.0 | 53.0 | 57.4 | 44.1 |
| 02/93 | 55.4 | 60.6 | 44.9 | 55.9 | 60.0 | 42.9 |
| 03/93 | 58.5 | 60.7 | 41.0 | 58.0 | 62.2 | 45.4 |
| **Week Ending** | | | | | | |
| 02/12/93 | 55.0 | 60.7 | 48.0 | 55.9 | 60.3 | 42.4 |
| 02/19/93 | 55.7 | 61.4 | 42.8 | 54.3 | 59.2 | 42.4 |
| 02/26/93 | 56.6 | 60.7 | 41.0 | 57.2 | 60.3 | 43.7 |
| 03/05/93 | 56.9 | 53.1 | 41.0 | 58.4 | 61.6 | 45.3 |
| 03/12/93 | 57.4 | 61.1 | 41.0 | 58.1 | 62.7 | 45.2 |
| 03/19/93 | 57.8 | 61.6 | 41.0 | 58.2 | 62.3 | 45.2 |
| 03/26/93 | 60.2 | 63.1 | 41.0 | 58.5 | 62.7 | 45.7 |
| 04/02/93 | 61.3 | 64.5 | 41.0 | 56.5 | 61.7 | 45.7 |
| **Daily** | | | | | | |
| 03/16/93 | 57.5 | 61.5 | 41.0 | 58.1 | 62.0 | 45.1 |
| 03/17/93 | 57.6 | 61.7 | 41.0 | 58.1 | 62.3 | 45.2 |
| 03/18/93 | 57.9 | 61.8 | 41.0 | 58.1 | 62.3 | 45.3 |
| 03/19/93 | 58.4 | 61.9 | 41.0 | 58.8 | 62.5 | 45.5 |
| 03/22/93 | 58.8 | 62.4 | 41.0 | 57.7 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 03/23/93 | 60.0 | 62.6 | 41.0 | 59.1 | 62.3 | 45.5 |
| 03/24/93 | 60.0 | 63.1 | 41.0 | 58.8 | 62.8 | 45.8 |
| 03/25/93 | 60.8 | 63.6 | 41.0 | 58.8 | 62.8 | 45.8 |
| 03/26/93 | 61.5 | 63.8 | 41.0 | 58.0 | 62.8 | 45.8 |
| 03/29/93 | 61.0 | 64.1 | 41.0 | 57.0 | 62.6 | 45.8 |
| 03/30/93 | 60.9 | 64.3 | 41.0 | 55.8 | 62.2 | 46.0 |
| 03/31/93 | 61.8 | 64.7 | 41.0 | 55.8 | 61.2 | 45.6 |
| 04/01/93 | 61.8 | 64.7 | 41.0 | 56.5 | 61.2 | 45.6 |
| 04/02/93 | 60.9 | 64.8 | 41.0 | 57.4 | 61.3 | 45.4 |
| 04/05/93 | 61.0 | 64.8 | 41.0 | 57.1 | 61.4 | 45.4 |

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

# United States Weather Summary

## 6-10 Day Outlook- April 11 Through April 15, 1993

Temperatures are expected to be above normal averages over most areas west of the Continental Divide except for near normal over eastern Oregon and much above normal over most of northern and central California and western Nevada. Above normal temperatures are also indicated for the Northern Plains and extreme northern Minnesota, as well as for most of New York and northwestern New England. Temperatures below normal averages are forecasted for most of the South and the region between the central and southern High Plains and the western slopes of the central and southern Appalachians extending as far east as the western tip of the Florida Panhandle and as far south as the western Gulf Coast and as far north as Iowa and southern Wisconsin. In unspecified areas, temperatures near normal averages are expected.

Little or no precipitation is expected for the southeastern two thirds of California, the southern two thirds of the Intermountain region, most of the Rio Grande Valley, northeastern Montana, parts of the Dakotas, and in an area consisting of southeastern Kansas, southwestern Missouri, most of Oklahoma, and the northwestern half of Arkansas. Above normal amounts are expected for the central coast of California, extreme northwestern Nevada, western Oregon, the western two thirds of Washington, most of Colorado, the northeastern half of New Mexico, northwestern Texas, extreme western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, most of Iowa, the lower Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, the Gulf Coast, the Southeast except for near normal amounts over portions of West Virginia and Virginia and the Gulf side of the Florida Peninsula, and the Northeast except for extreme northern New England. In unspecified areas, above normal amounts of precipitation are expected.

(Refer to Figures 34 and 35).

## 30 Day Outlook - April 1993

Calls for at least a 55 percent chance of above normal temperatures over the western portions of both Washington and Oregon, all of California and Nevada, western Arizona, southeastern Idaho, most of the central Rockies, as well as over the extreme northern regions of both New York and New England. The probability for warmer temperatures rises to as high as 60 percent over north-central California. There is at least a 55 percent chance of below normal temperatures over the lower Missouri Valley, the central and southern Mississippi Valley, the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, the southern and central Appalachians, Virginia and North Carolina, and the Southeast except for the coast of South Carolina and southern Florida. The chance for cooler temperatures rises to at least 60 percent over the southern Appalachians and Tennessee Valley. Remaining areas are expected to have temperatures near normal to climatological values.

(Refer to Figure 36).

## 90 Day Outlook - April 1993 Through June 1993

Specifies below normal temperatures with at least a 55 percent chance over the southern Great Plains as far north as Kansas, the lower Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys, as well as from Kentucky north to southern Maine and south to Florida. The chance for cooler temperatures increases within this area to at least 60 percent over the extreme southern region of the Appalachians. There is at least a 55 percent chance of above normal temperatures from the Rockies west excluding the southern Rockies, but including the northern High Plains. The likelihood of warmer temperatures rises to at least a 65 percent over the central Pacific Coast. Remaining areas are expected to have temperatures near normal to climatological values.

(Refer to Figure 37).

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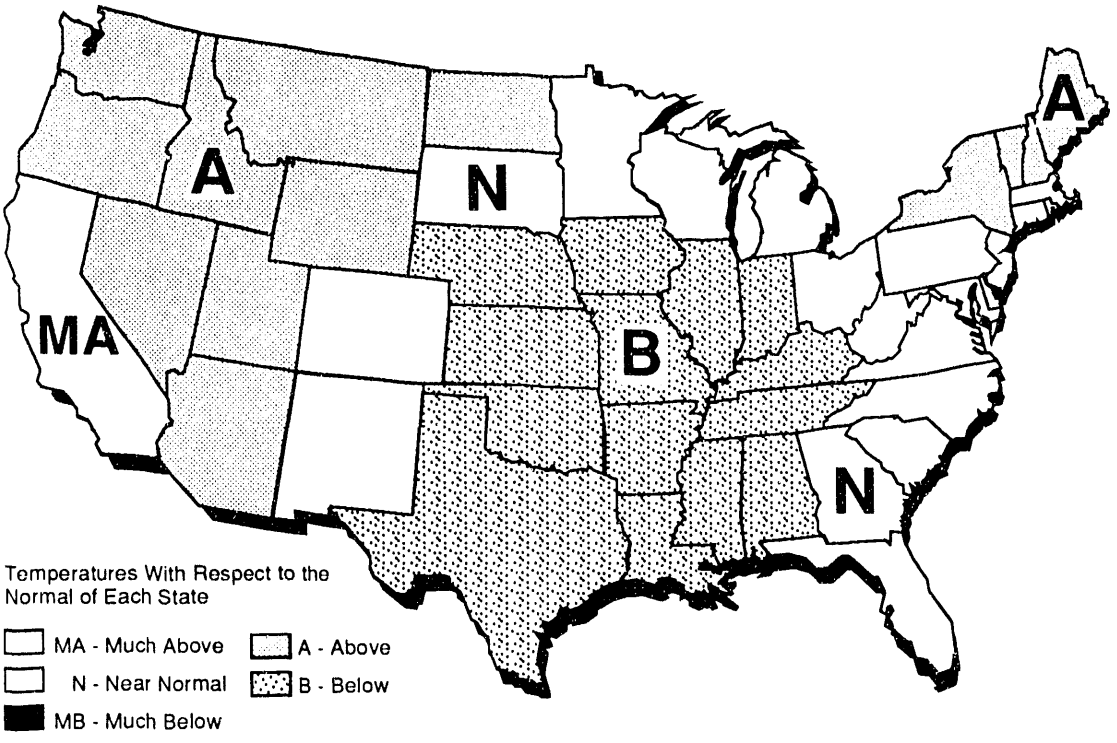
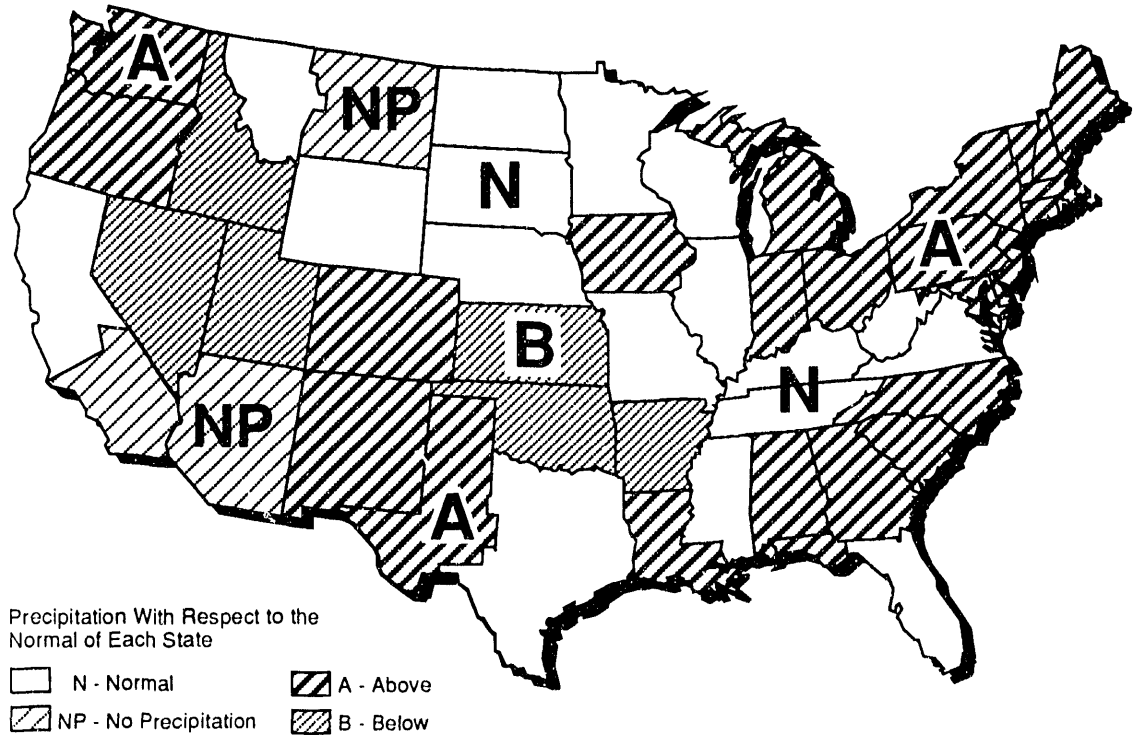
Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Figure 34. 6 - 10 Day Temperature Outlook for April 11 Through April 15, 1993**



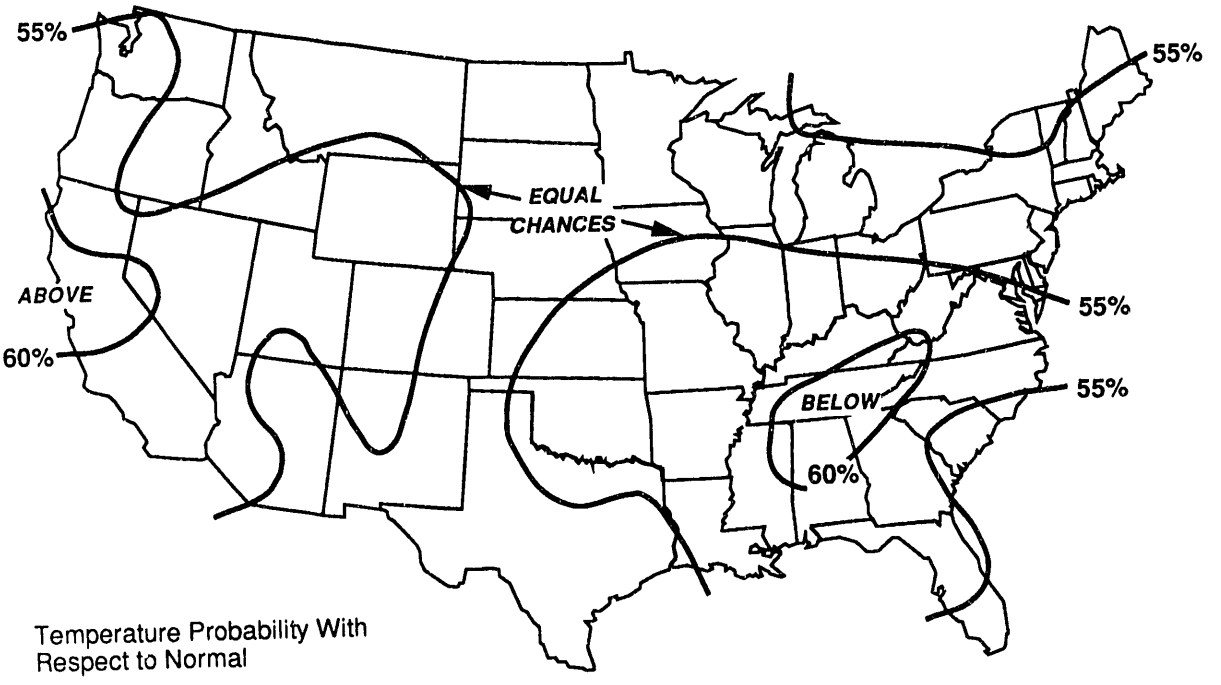

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Figure 35. 6 - 10 Day Precipitation Outlook for April 11 Through April 15, 1993**



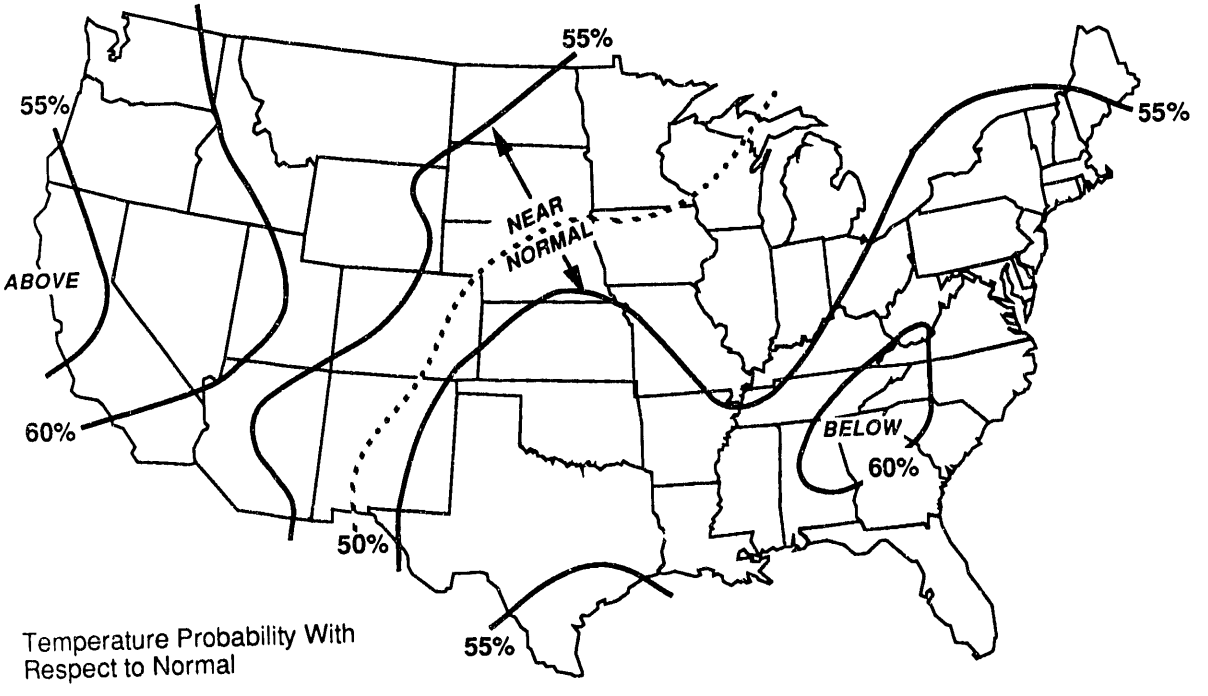

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Figure 36. 30 Day Temperature Outlook for April 1993**




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

**Figure 37. 90 Day Temperature Outlook for April Through June 1993**




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)

| City | 1992-1993 | 1991-1992 | Normal | Percent Change 1992-1993 vs. 1991-1992 | Percent Change 1992-1993 vs. Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1 - June 30 | | 4,341 | 4,689 | -- | -- |
| July 1 - April 3 | 4,195 | 3,844 | 4,197 | 9 | 0 |
| Albuquerque | 3,786 | 3,862 | 4,073 | -2 | -7 |
| Amarillo | 4,307 | 3,720 | 3,904 | 16 | 10 |
| Asheville | 3,907 | 3,542 | 3,913 | 10 | 0 |
| Atlanta | 2,715 | 2,399 | 2,868 | 13 | -5 |
| Billings | 6,454 | 5,000 | 6,250 | 29 | 3 |
| Boise | 5,518 | 4,430 | 5,035 | 25 | 10 |
| Boston | 5,171 | 4,841 | 4,925 | 7 | 5 |
| Buffalo | 5,994 | 5,698 | 5,948 | 5 | 1 |
| Cheyenne | 6,250 | 5,566 | 6,164 | 12 | 1 |
| Chicago | 5,904 | 5,442 | 5,772 | 8 | 2 |
| Cincinnati | 4,788 | 4,334 | 4,792 | 10 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 5,413 | 5,066 | 5,471 | 7 | -1 |
| Columbia, SC | 2,603 | 2,307 | 2,539 | 13 | 3 |
| Denver | 5,477 | 4,893 | 5,226 | 12 | 5 |
| Des Moines | 6,189 | 5,295 | 6,010 | 17 | 3 |
| Detroit | 5,667 | 5,381 | 5,833 | 5 | -3 |
| Fargo | 8,437 | 7,382 | 8,355 | 14 | 1 |
| Hartford | 5,717 | 5,239 | 5,535 | 9 | 3 |
| Houston | 1,294 | 1,340 | 1,525 | -3 | -15 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 1,198 | 1,281 | 1,391 | -6 | -14 |
| Kansas City | 5,194 | 4,338 | 4,891 | 20 | 6 |
| Las Vegas | 2,165 | 2,056 | 2,399 | 5 | -10 |
| Los Angeles | 974 | 800 | 1,286 | 22 | -24 |
| Memphis | 2,972 | 2,661 | 3,080 | 12 | -4 |
| Miami | 46 | 61 | 198 | -25 | -77 |
| Milwaukee | 6,081 | 5,611 | 6,379 | 8 | -5 |
| Minneapolis | 7,250 | 6,790 | 7,235 | 7 | 0 |
| Montgomery | 2,107 | 2,096 | 2,209 | 1 | -5 |
| New York | 4,481 | 4,003 | 4,426 | 12 | 1 |
| Oklahoma City | 3,643 | 2,931 | 3,541 | 24 | 3 |
| Omaha | 6,172 | 5,110 | 5,716 | 21 | 8 |
| Philadelphia | 4,259 | 4,043 | 4,508 | 5 | -6 |
| Phoenix | 904 | 776 | 1,401 | 16 | -35 |
| Pittsburgh | 5,094 | 4,891 | 5,332 | 4 | -4 |
| Portland, ME | 6,581 | 6,143 | 6,431 | 7 | 2 |
| Providence | 5,217 | 4,753 | 5,190 | 10 | 1 |
| Raleigh | 3,243 | 2,899 | 3,326 | 12 | -2 |
| Richmond | 3,592 | 3,304 | 3,704 | 9 | -3 |
| St. Louis | 4,522 | 3,792 | 4,581 | 19 | -1 |
| Salem, OR | 3,865 | 3,230 | 4,078 | 20 | -5 |
| Salt Lake City | 5,303 | 4,692 | 5,115 | 13 | 4 |
| San Francisco | 1,923 | 1,877 | 2,523 | 2 | -24 |
| Seattle | 3,904 | 3,282 | 4,207 | 19 | -7 |
| Shreveport | 2,239 | 1,923 | 2,206 | 16 | 1 |
| Washington, DC | 3,984 | 3,568 | 3,837 | 12 | 4 |

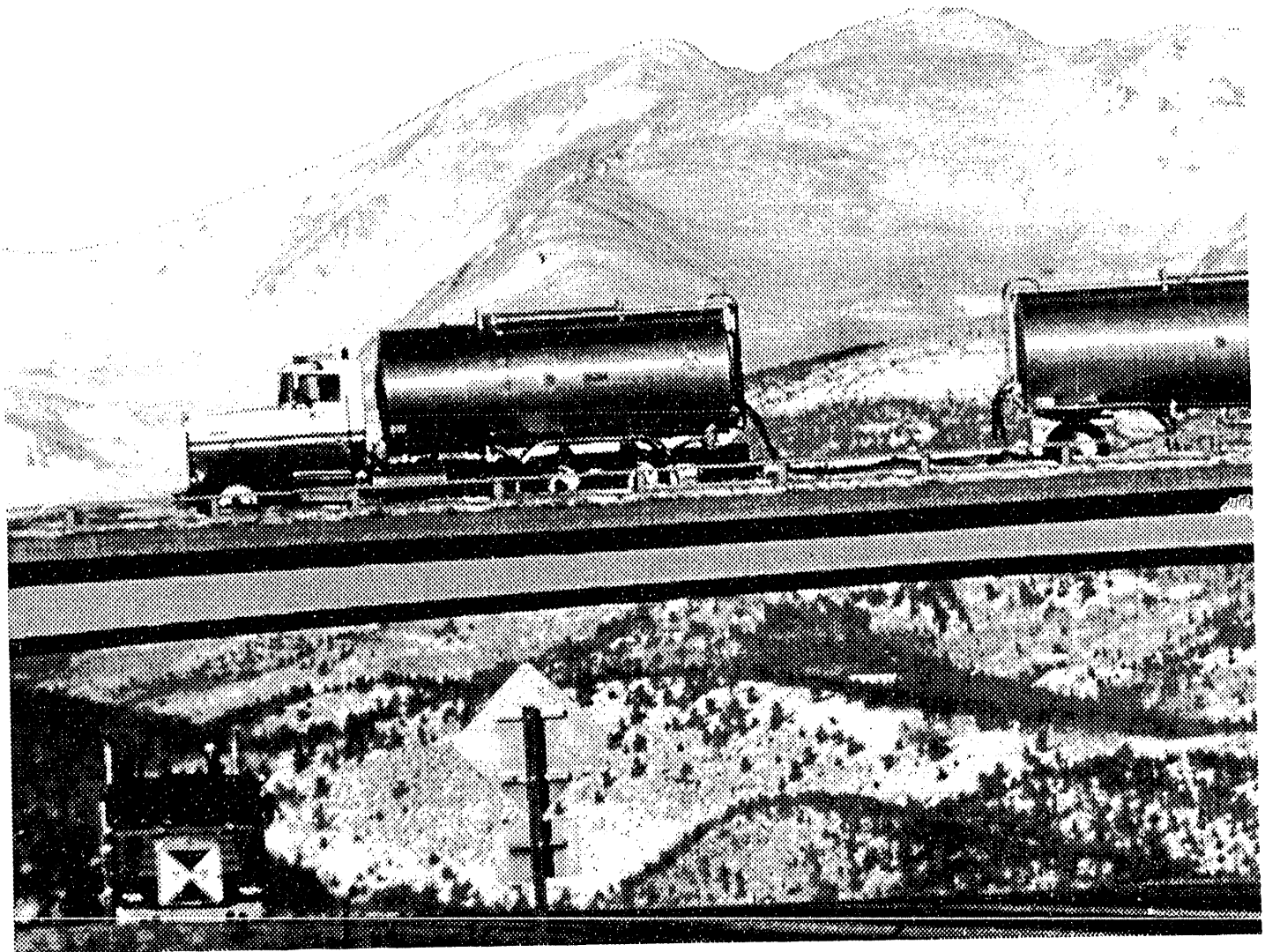
Note: • The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1992 through April 3, 1993, has been 9 percent cooler than last year and the same as normal.

• 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.*

# 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.

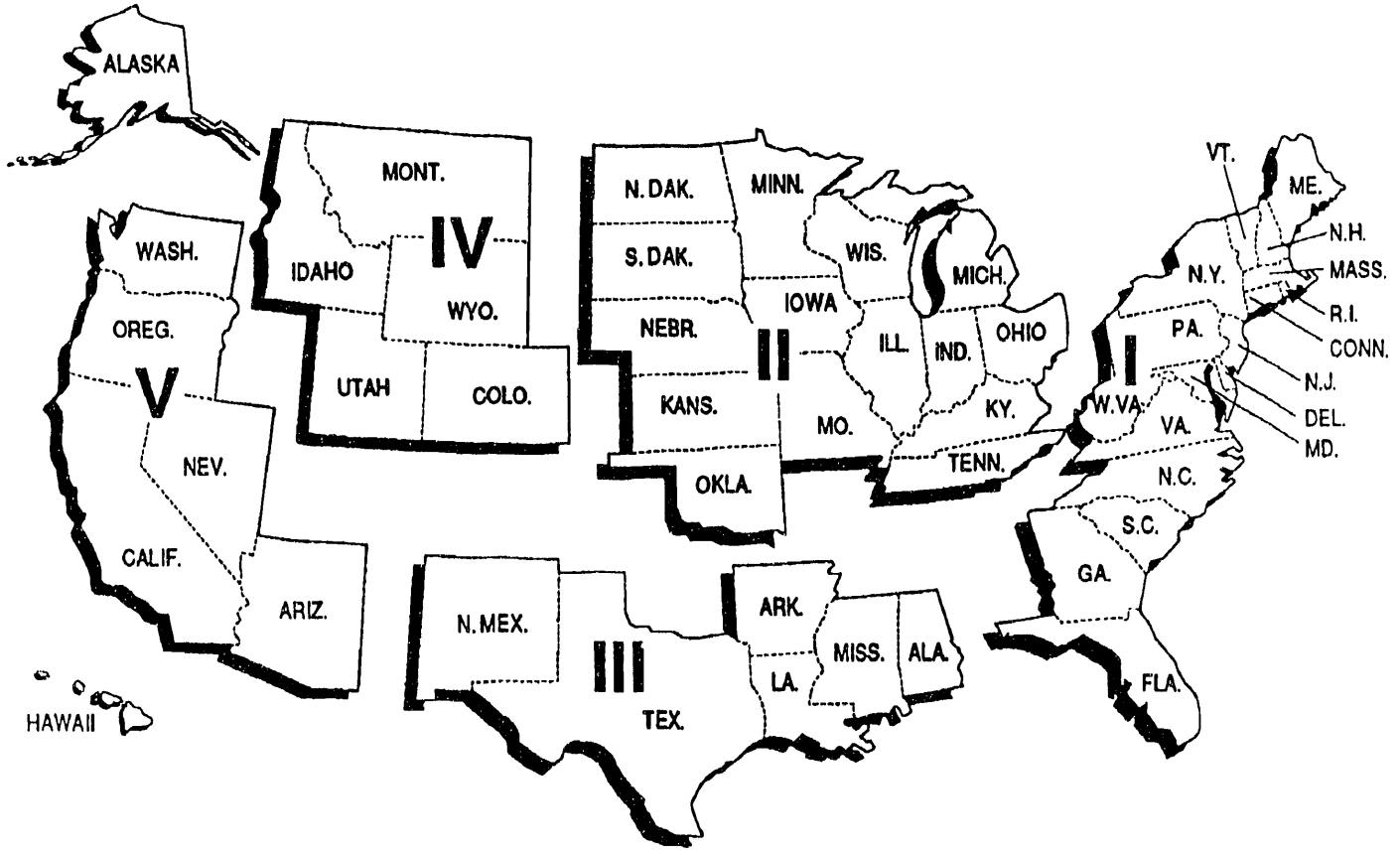
## PAD District IV

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

## PAD District V

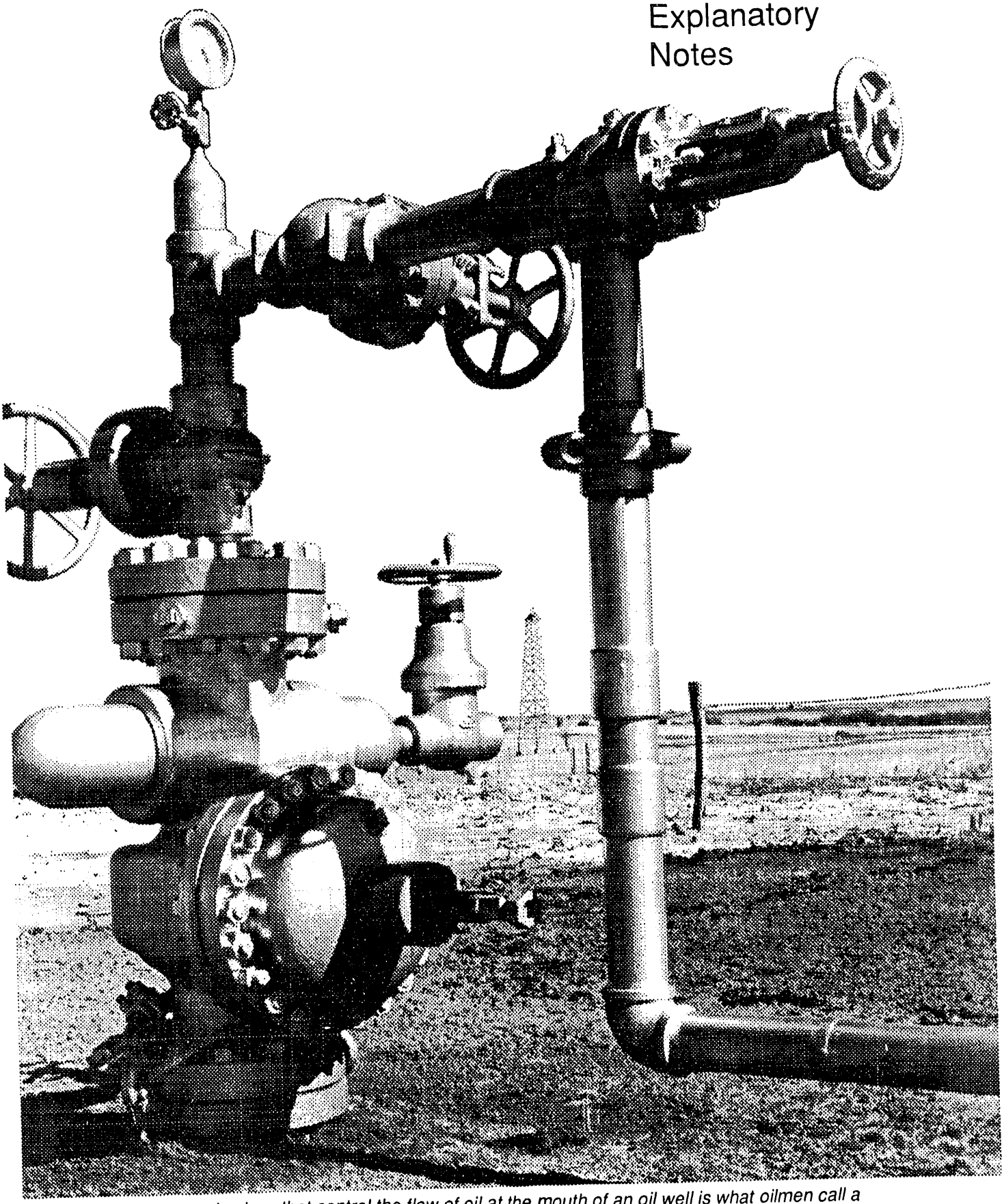
*West Coast:* The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

## 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."*

# 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 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 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.

### 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 1991 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*. These are collected from the following surveys:

| Form Number | Name |
|---|---|
| EIA-191 | *Underground Gas Storage Report* |
| EIA-857 | *Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers* |
| FERC-11 | *Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement* |

## 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 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 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.

#### Nonsampling Error

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.

### Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

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

### Residential Propane

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

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

### Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

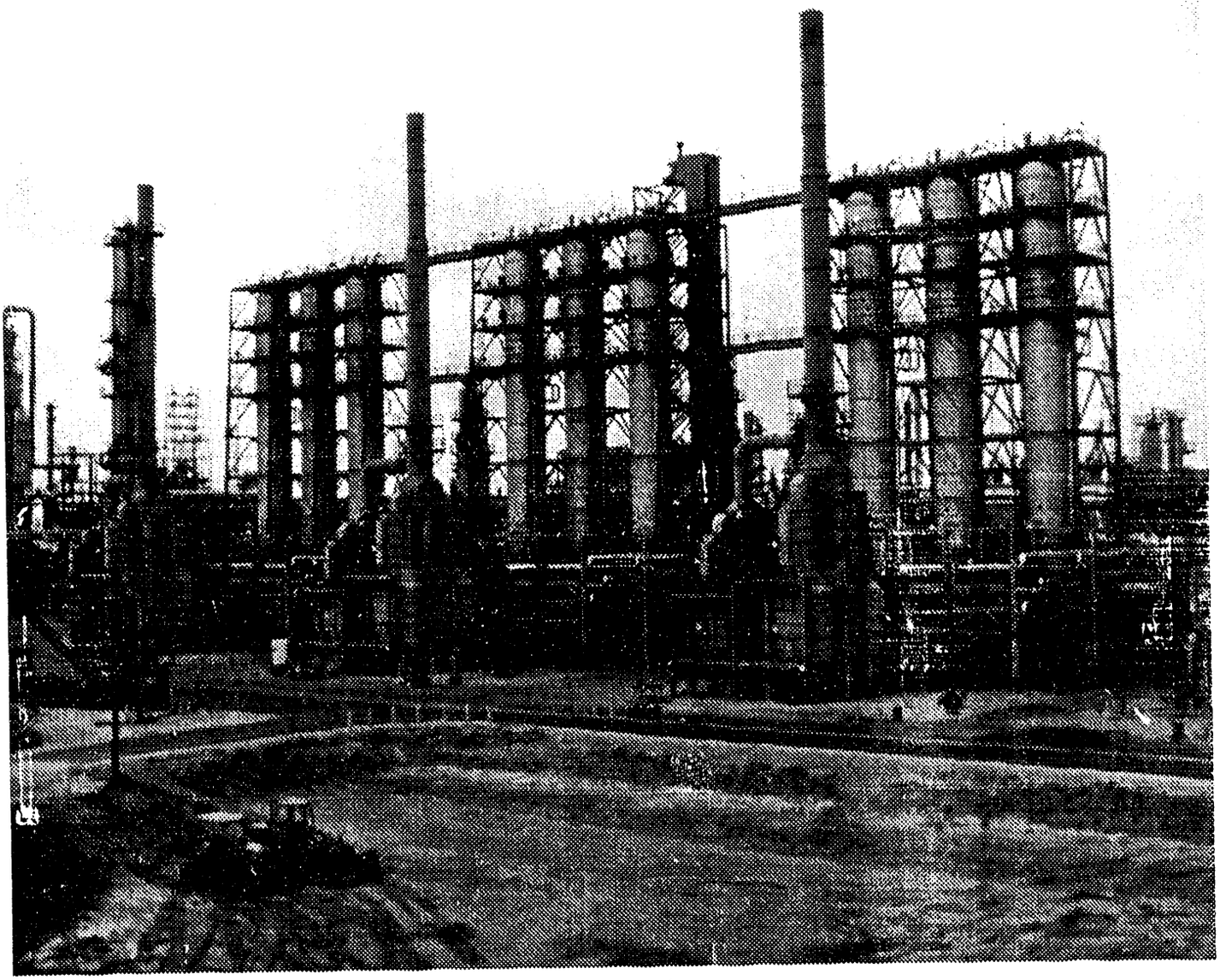
## Note 6. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

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

*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.

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

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

*No. 1 Fuel Oil.* A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

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

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

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

*No. 2-D.* A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540 and 640 degrees F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

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

*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.

*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.

*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.

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

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

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

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

# END

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