

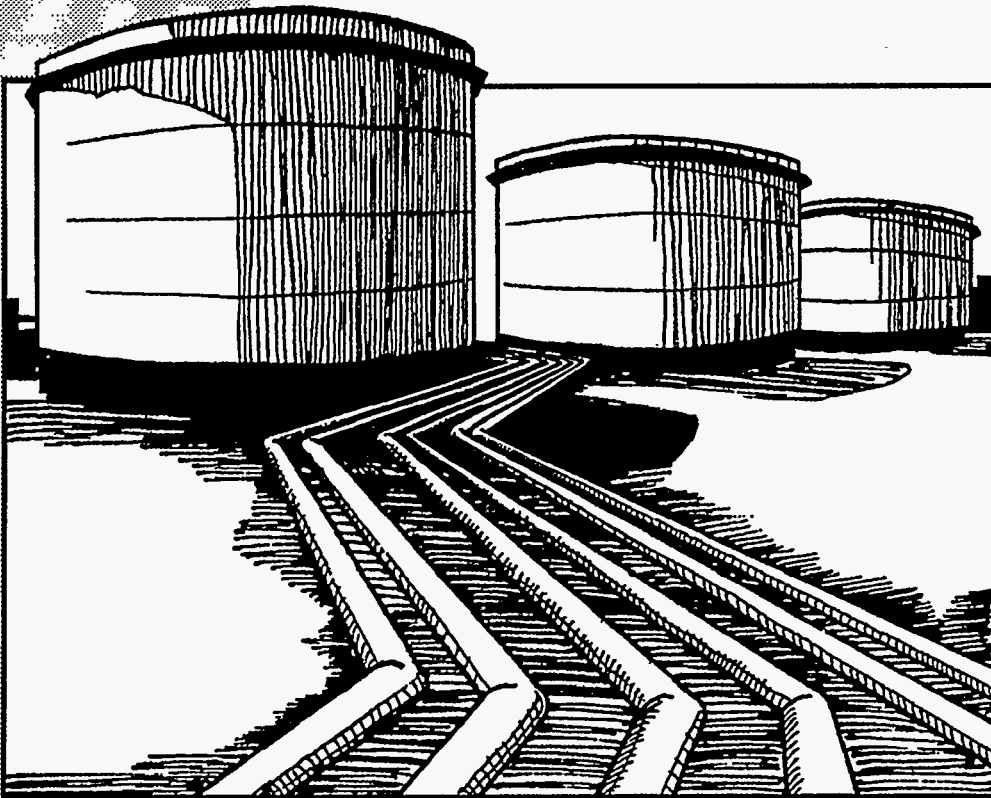
Winter Fuels Report

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Week Ending:
January 19, 1996



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Winter Fuels Report

**Week Ending:
January 19, 1996**

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

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Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month

Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated

Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays by 5pm

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated the first week 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

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, leading to more efficient and effective operations.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It stresses the importance of implementing robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and breaches.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a data-driven approach and the need for continuous improvement in data management practices.

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

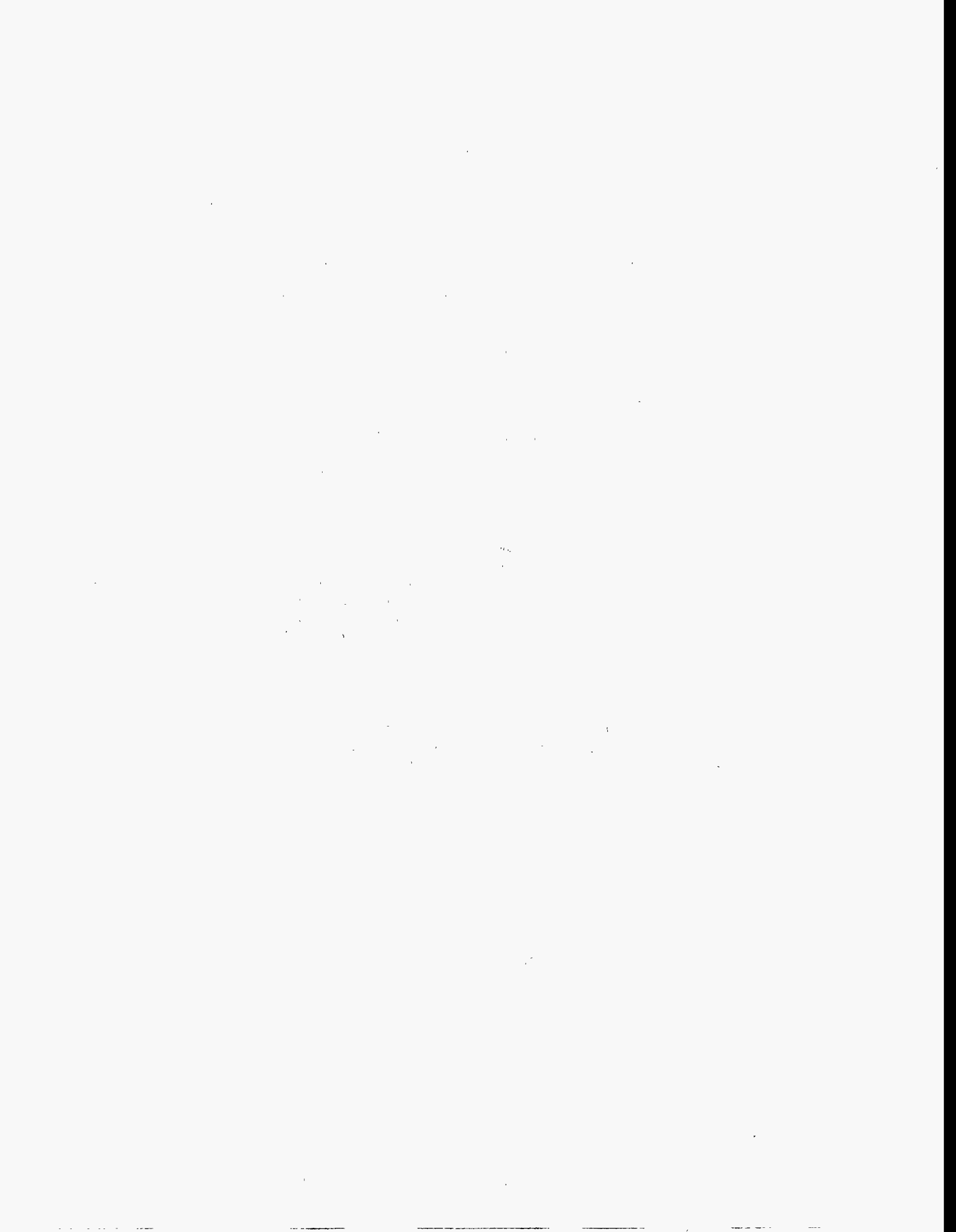
a 6-10 Day and 30-Day outlook for temperature and precipitation and U.S. total heating degree-days by city.

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 1995 and will continue until the second week in April 1996. The data will also be available electronically after 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday during the heating season through the EIA Electronic Publication System (EPUB). See page ii for details.



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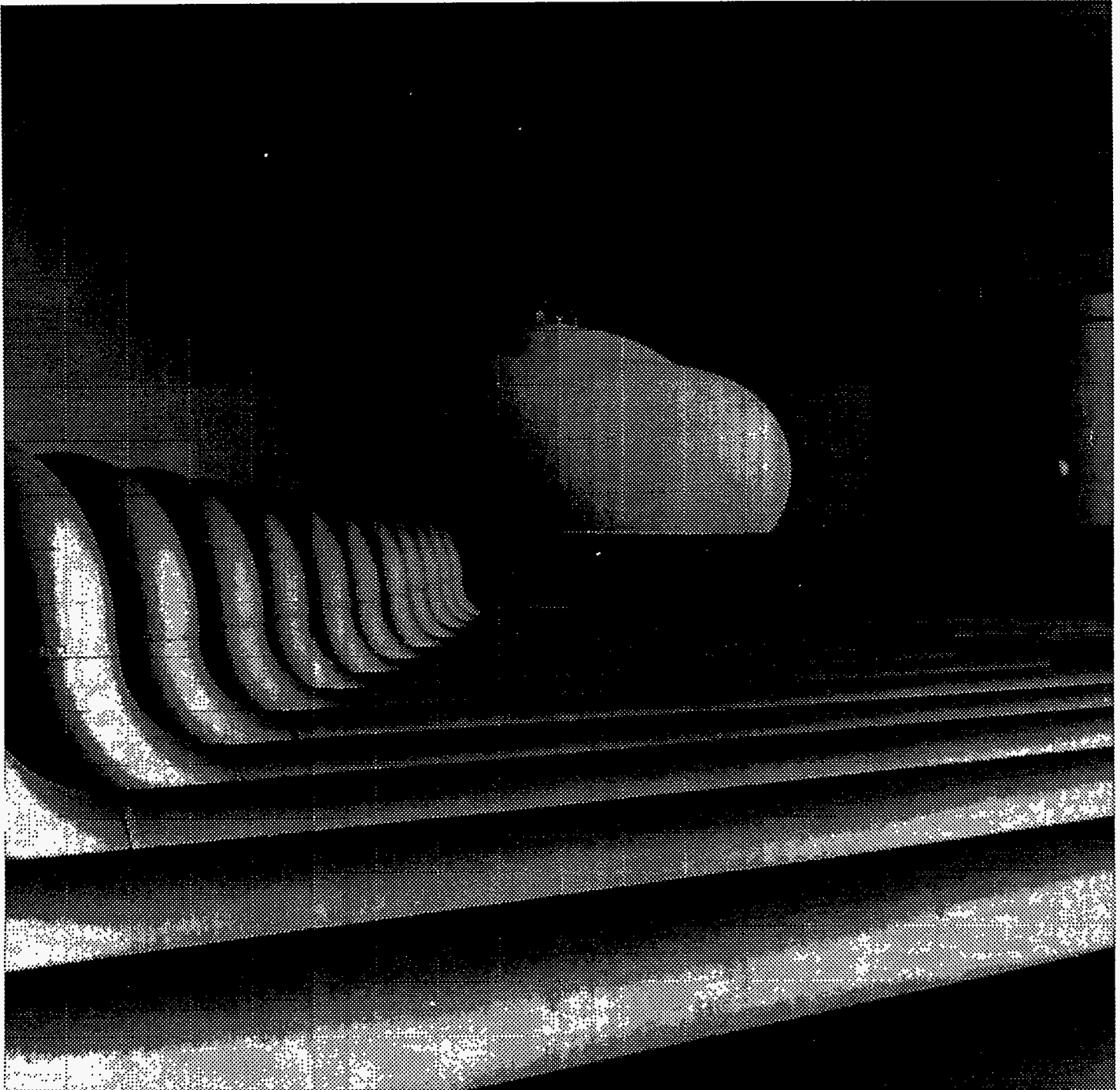
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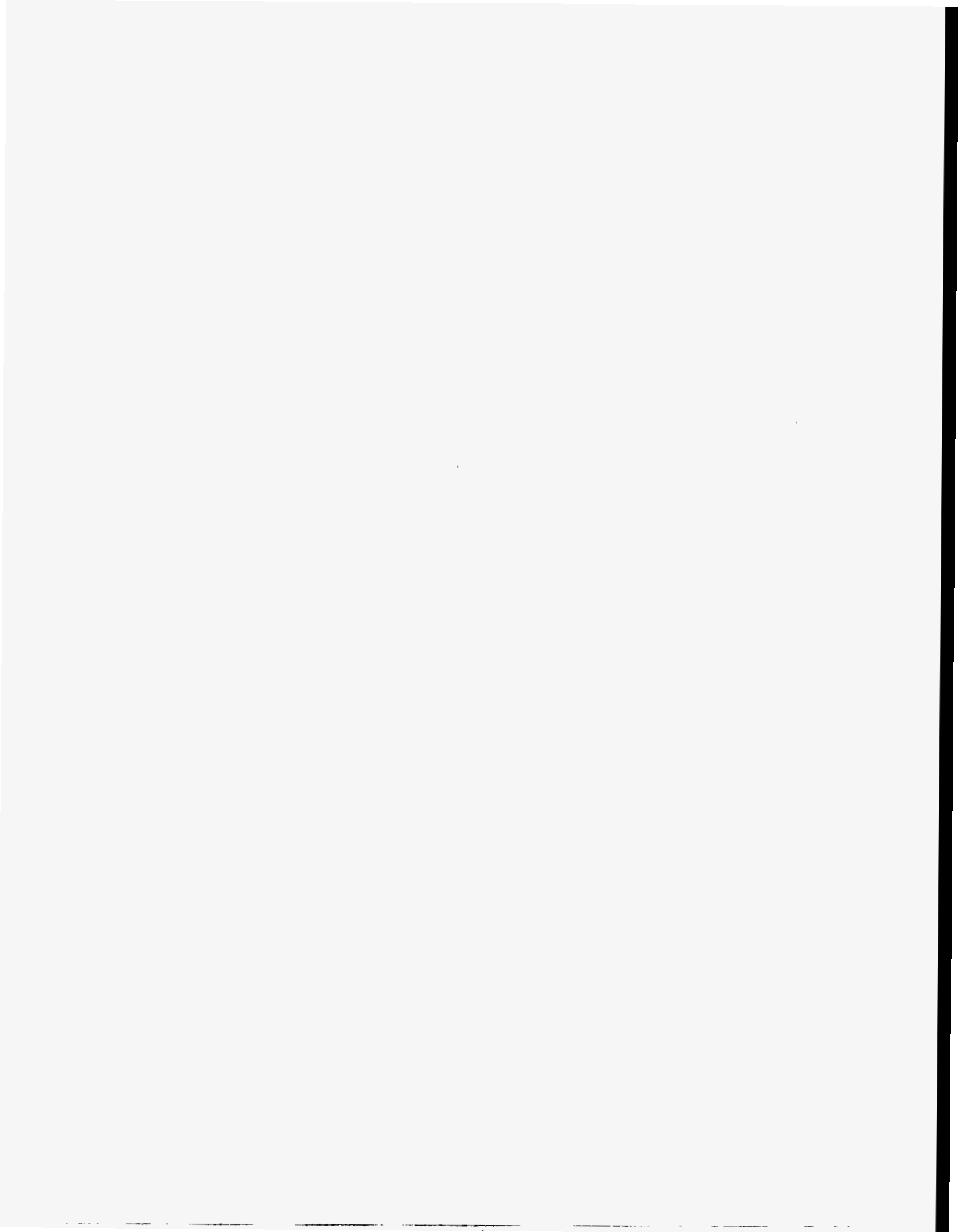
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Highlights



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



Highlights

DISTILLATE FUEL OIL

Another week of heavy demand brought stocks of distillate fuel oil to 121.2 million barrels (MMB) despite strong refinery output of 3.2 million barrels per day (MMBD) for the week ending January 19, 1996. East Coast refiners increased their production of high-sulfur distillate by 51,000 barrels per day, and upped low-sulfur output slightly as well, but the Mid-Atlantic area still posted a net total distillate stock draw of 3.0 MMB, 2.1 MMB of which was heating fuel. New England stocks of heating oil were up 0.5 MMB however.

Domestic refiners reported distillate output averaging 3.4 MMBD over the four weeks ending December 1, 8, 15, and 22, of which 1.3 MMBD was high-sulfur heating oil. Over the subsequent four weeks beginning with the week ending December 29, refiners have reduced their total distillate output to an average 3.3 MMBD, but raised the heating fuel production to 1.4 MMBD to meet the seasonal demand. This week, heating oil was 42 percent of total production.

U.S. distillate stocks remain below normal because those in PADD I are 9.5 MMB below the lower bound of normal, even though stocks elsewhere are within or above (PADD V) normal bounds.

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

	Week Ending		
	01/19/95	01/12/96	01/19/96
Production	3,055	3,144	3,200
Imports	270	262	198
Product Supplied	3,335	3,877	3,785
Ending Stocks (million barrels)			
East Coast (PADD I)	64.6	48.3	44.5
Midwest (PADD II)	34.8	31.9	31.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.2	29.0	29.3
U.S. Total	142.4	125.4	121.2

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

PROPANE

U.S. inventories for propane declined by a relatively moderate 2.1 million barrels (MMB) last week, following a return to more normal weather compared with the severe weather experienced earlier in the month. As of January 19, 1996, U.S. propane inventories stood at 35.5 MMB, a level that remains at the lower limit of the average range.

Regionally, inventories reflected moderate declines in all major areas of the Nation last week. East Coast inventories dropped by 0.2 MMB, Midwest inventories decreased by 1.0 MMB, while Gulf Coast inventories declined by 0.8 MMB. Inventories were in the normal range in the Midwest, but were below the normal range in the East Coast and Gulf Coast regions last week.

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

PAD Districts	December 1994	January 1995	Week Ending					
			12/15/95	12/22/95	12/29/95	01/05/96	01/12/96	01/19/96
East Coast (PADD I)	5,528	4,110	^E 4,258	^E 4,023	^E 3,430	^E 2,947	^E 2,501	^E 2,286
Midwest (PADD II)	17,781	13,053	^E 19,460	^E 18,333	^E 17,502	^E 17,226	^E 15,399	^E 14,420
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	21,624	17,403	^E 21,349	^E 21,524	^E 20,277	^E 19,738	^E 18,425	^E 17,581
Total (PADD I-III)	44,933	34,566	^E 45,067	^E 43,880	^E 41,209	^E 39,911	^E 36,325	^E 34,287
U.S. Total	46,463	35,665	^E 46,600	^E 45,371	^E 42,610	^E 41,267	^E 37,560	^E 35,453

^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 October 1995 was an estimated 1,811 billion cubic feet, 6 percent greater than in October 1994. The October 1995 total includes 10 billion cubic feet of supplemental fuel supplies, 220 billion cubic feet of imported gas, and 65 billion cubic feet withdrawn from storage.

On the disposition side, the October 1995 consumption of 1,542 billion cubic feet was 5 percent greater than in October 1994. Total disposition included 257 billion cubic feet of gas injected into underground storage reservoirs and exports of 12 billion cubic feet.

Consumption

Data for the four major end-use sectors indicate that the total amount of gas delivered to all consumers decreased from 1,407 billion cubic feet in August 1995 to 1,238 billion cubic feet in September 1995. Consumption in the industrial sector decreased from 682 billion cubic feet in August to 642 billion cubic feet in September 1995, a decrease of 6 percent.

The electric utility sector consumed 316 billion cubic feet in September 1995, which is a 32-percent decrease from August 1995 and a 7-percent increase from September 1994.

The residential sector consumed 136 billion cubic feet and the commercial sector consumed 143 billion cubic feet in September 1995.

Natural Gas Prices

Distributors paid an average of \$2.87 per thousand cubic feet for gas at the city gate in September 1995. Residential consumers paid \$7.68 per thousand cubic feet in September 1995, 2 percent lower than what they paid in September 1994.

PRICES

Declining heating oil stocks and strong demand caused residential heating oil prices to rise 2.4 cents, from 99.9 to 102.3 cents per gallon. The biggest price increase for the two week period ending January 15, 1996 occurred in the Central Atlantic region where prices rose 3.1 cents, from 105.8 to 108.9 cents per gallon. Contrary to residential heating oil, wholesale prices during this fortnight dropped significantly by 4.8 cents, from 59.8 to 55.0 cents per gallon. Average January wholesale heating oil prices are 6.4 cents above those of one year ago, while residential prices are 8.4 cents above last year.

Residential propane prices, during the fortnight, rose by 1.7 cents per gallon, from 96.4 to 98.1 cents. However, residential prices did not react strongly to the heavy stockdraw. All regions showed increases with the New England area exhibiting the largest increase of 3.3 cents. In contrast to the residential prices, the average wholesale price declined from 46.5 to 43.4 cents per gallon. Average January wholesale propane prices are 8.5 cents above last year, while residential prices are 9.3 cents above those of one year ago.

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

PAD Districts	December 1994	January 1995	Week Ending					
			11/06/95	11/20/95	12/04/95	12/18/95	01/01/96	01/15/96 ^P
Average	91.7	92.7	90.8	91.9	93.1	96.4	^R 99.9	102.3
East Coast	92.8	93.9	91.9	92.9	94.3	97.8	^R 101.8	104.3
New England	86.6	87.8	85.6	87.4	88.9	93.6	^R 97.7	99.8
Central Atlantic	97.8	98.9	96.8	97.5	99.0	102.0	^R 105.8	108.9
Lower Atlantic	89.7	90.0	88.5	88.5	88.9	90.1	93.5	95.0
Midwest	83.3	82.9	83.0	83.8	84.3	85.5	86.1	86.6

P=Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

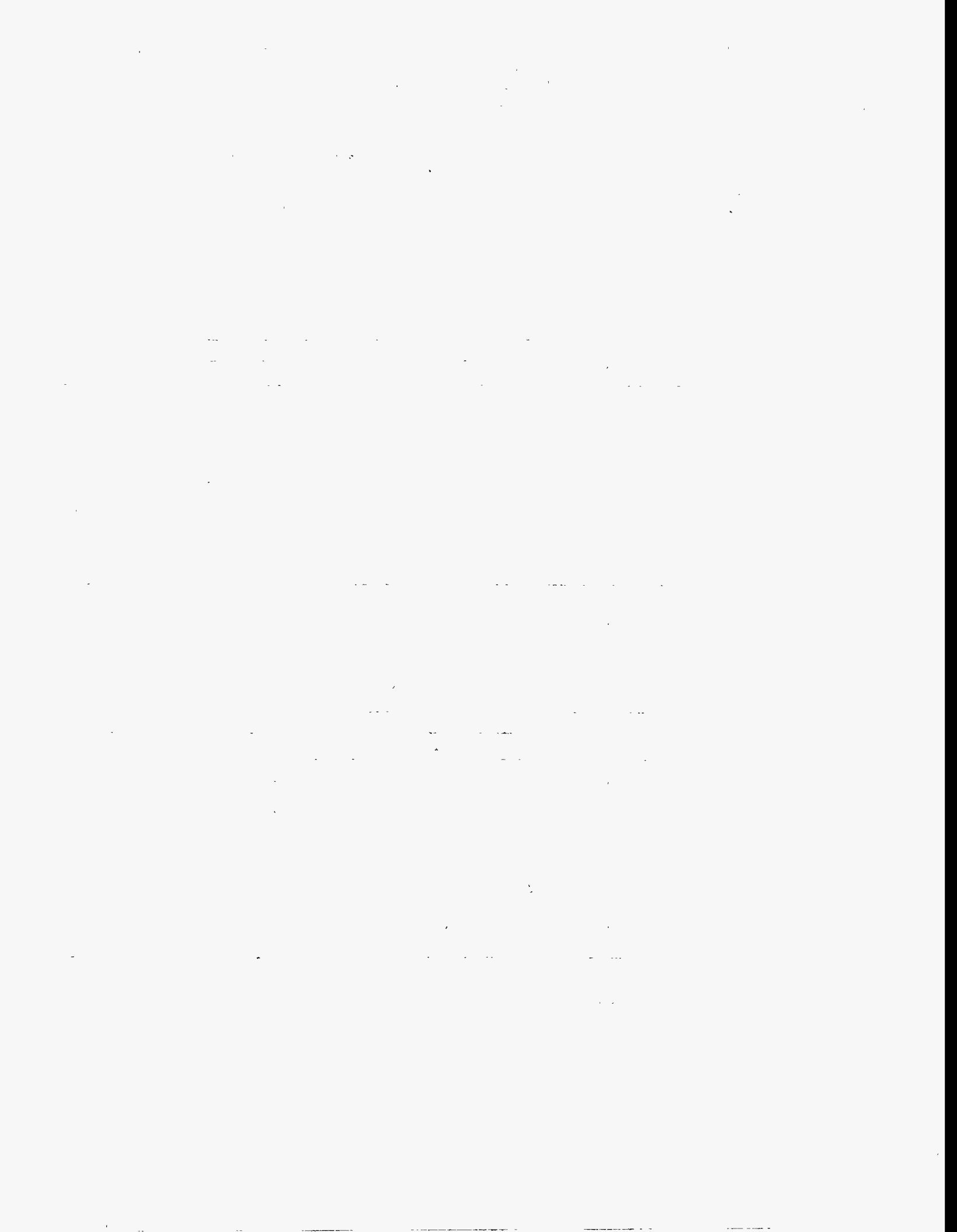
Table H4. Residential Propane Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts
(Cents per Gallon)

PAD Districts	December 1994	January 1995	Week Ending					
			11/06/95	11/20/95	12/04/95	12/18/95	01/01/96	01/15/96 ^P
Average	86.7	88.0	88.6	89.8	90.4	92.4	^R 96.4	98.1
East Coast	115.2	116.3	112.6	113.8	114.0	115.2	^R 119.1	121.8
New England	114.7	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	117.3	^R 121.6	124.9
Central Atlantic	120.1	121.6	114.0	115.6	115.8	117.0	120.2	122.8
Lower Atlantic	105.9	106.5	104.9	105.6	105.6	107.0	112.5	114.7
Midwest	73.8	75.3	74.6	75.1	75.9	78.1	^R 82.3	83.4

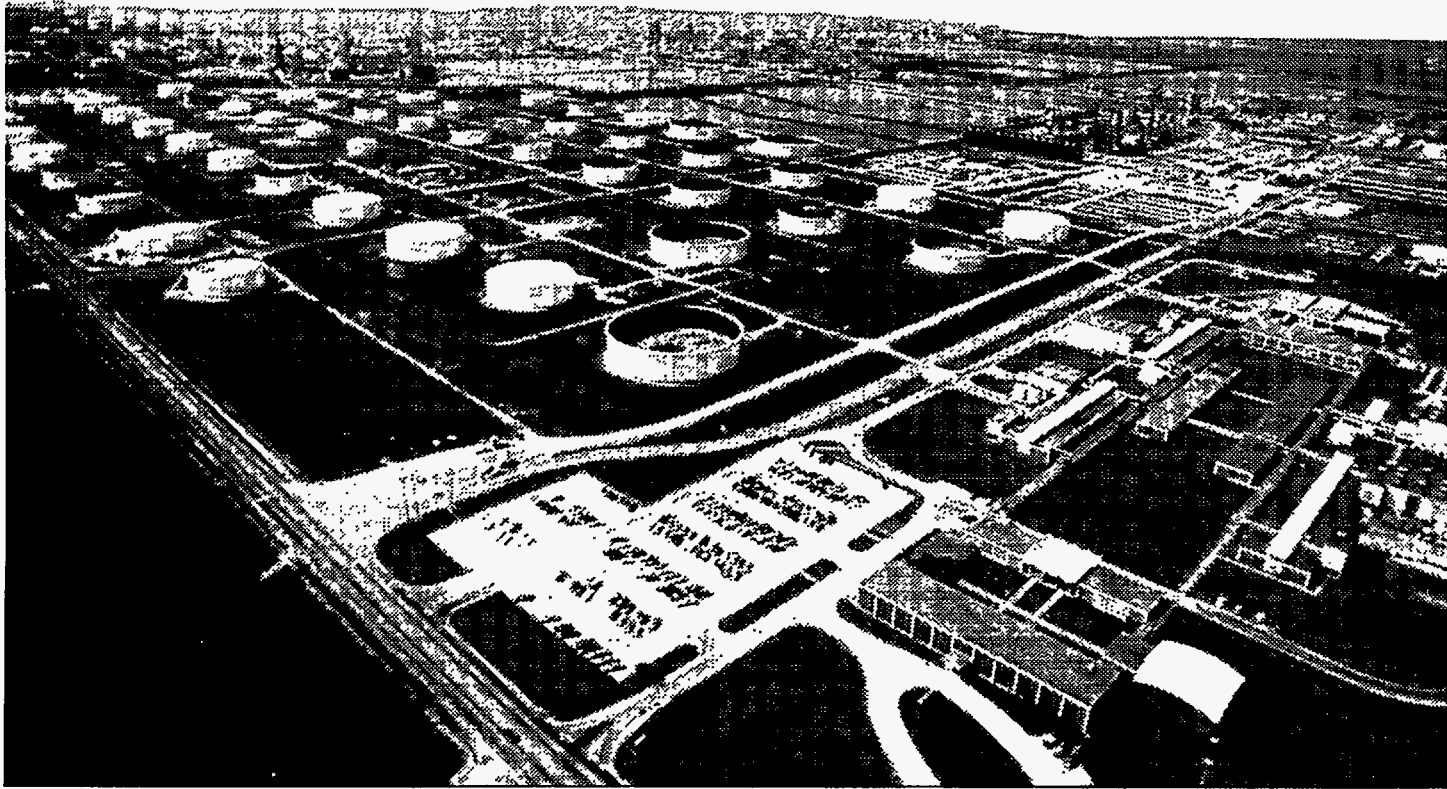
P=Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.



Distillate Fuel Oil



Overall view of a typical bulk terminal facility.



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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Net Production^a												
1993	2,914	2,815	2,919	3,047	2,994	3,093	3,186	3,100	3,205	3,432	3,474	3,382
1994	3,114	3,018	3,096	3,249	3,317	3,285	3,191	3,187	3,285	3,203	3,270	3,232
1995	3,055	2,954	3,156	3,125	3,111	3,114	3,041	3,130	3,288	3,176		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	3,218	3,178	3,410	3,514	3,366	3,435	3,297	3,435	3,355	3,333	3,144	3,200
0.05% Sulf & Under	1,967	2,013	2,104	2,161	2,093	2,043	2,010	2,054	1,989	1,941	1,795	1,862
Greater than 0.05%	1,251	1,165	1,306	1,353	1,273	1,392	1,287	1,381	1,366	1,392	1,349	1,338
Imports												
1993	182	224	235	209	153	168	130	159	137	242	214	160
1994	161	276	318	226	202	182	164	211	193	159	166	187
1995	270	287	188	125	108	176	157	171	142	162		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	220	155	296	275	119	298	220	239	229	172	262	198
0.05% Sulf & Under	123	73	96	180	58	170	85	101	104	75	57	99
Greater than 0.05%	97	82	200	95	61	128	135	138	125	97	205	99
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	130.7	110.4	97.3	99.5	102.8	110.0	120.7	128.2	131.3	145.3	149.2	140.9
1994	117.5	102.9	99.4	102.6	112.4	119.5	134.2	138.6	144.7	146.0	147.3	145.2
1995	140.4	121.9	115.5	114.6	118.8	114.8	125.1	130.9	131.7	131.6		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	130.1	131.0	130.5	133.4	134.9	133.6	129.4	126.5	128.3	130.1	125.4	121.2
0.05% Sulf & Under	61.2	61.7	60.9	63.6	65.5	64.8	64.0	63.9	65.8	66.1	65.9	63.4
Greater than 0.05%	68.9	69.3	69.6	69.8	69.4	68.8	65.4	62.5	62.5	64.1	59.5	57.8
Product Supplied												
1993	3,128	3,465	3,420	2,943	2,685	2,863	2,674	2,820	2,973	2,983	3,218	3,357
1994	3,698	3,581	3,307	3,116	2,912	3,062	2,663	3,063	3,133	3,066	3,180	3,203
1995	3,335	3,689	3,336	3,108	2,883	3,284	2,718	3,031	3,286	3,102		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	3,158	3,104	3,686	3,280	3,186	3,825	4,032	4,002	3,235	3,035	3,877	3,785
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production^a												
1993	374	335	335	410	381	426	417	372	390	465	453	436
1994	377	424	375	346	427	475	408	408	379	408	426	391
1995	417	416	444	390	354	389	405	437	421	423		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	460	431	407	490	468	411	440	477	417	440	407	467
0.05% Sulf & Under	142	200	159	163	223	138	137	142	99	75	84	93
Greater than 0.05%	318	231	248	327	245	273	303	335	318	365	323	374
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	58.8	43.3	32.6	35.3	37.7	43.3	51.6	59.1	63.8	72.1	69.5	62.5
1994	41.9	35.1	33.3	33.4	39.3	48.7	57.5	64.7	69.3	70.6	69.8	66.3
1995	63.4	50.6	45.9	42.2	42.1	43.9	51.6	58.1	57.8	61.1		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	60.6	61.2	60.5	59.7	60.2	58.7	54.9	52.3	52.3	52.2	48.3	44.5
0.05% Sulf & Under	16.8	17.8	17.4	17.9	19.1	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.3	16.8	16.6	14.7
Greater than 0.05%	43.8	43.3	43.1	41.8	41.1	40.4	36.8	34.4	34.9	35.4	31.7	29.7

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)												
1993	10.1	8.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.6	8.9	10.6	10.6	12.9	11.7	10.6
1994	7.2	5.8	5.3	4.3	4.8	8.3	12.3	13.1	14.5	14.3	13.2	11.9
1995	11.5	9.0	7.8	7.1	8.0	8.5	11.7	13.1	13.2	13.0		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.0	11.7	11.4	10.0	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.9
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Greater than 0.05%	10.8	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.0	8.7	7.5	6.7	7.4	7.0	6.5	7.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	34.9	24.1	16.8	20.2	21.6	25.1	31.1	37.4	40.8	45.1	43.3	37.6
1994	22.7	18.7	17.7	17.3	22.0	28.5	32.4	39.4	43.4	44.3	43.5	40.3
1995	38.9	29.8	26.1	23.8	22.4	23.7	28.1	32.1	32.3	35.1		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	35.4	35.8	35.2	34.6	33.9	32.7	30.6	29.0	28.4	29.3	28.5	25.5
0.05% Sulf & Under	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.3	8.0	7.1	8.0	8.4	7.5
Greater than 0.05%	28.0	27.7	27.3	26.9	26.2	24.7	23.4	20.9	21.3	21.3	20.1	18.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	13.8	11.1	10.6	9.7	10.6	10.5	11.6	11.1	12.3	14.1	14.5	14.3
1994	12.0	10.6	10.3	11.8	12.5	11.9	12.8	12.1	11.3	12.0	13.0	14.2
1995	13.1	11.8	12.0	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.9	12.3	12.9		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.9	11.3	10.1
0.05% Sulf & Under	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	8.7	7.7	8.3	7.5	7.9	6.7	6.1	5.3
Greater than 0.05%	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.9	7.0	6.0	6.7	6.2	7.2	5.1	4.8
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production^a												
1993	760	694	723	732	738	751	756	707	757	863	875	831
1994	745	729	775	829	783	782	791	802	799	785	813	854
1995	796	703	733	763	742	750	754	773	808	754		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	780	824	853	869	859	898	782	823	808	855	785	753
0.05% Sulf & Under	532	548	541	579	541	592	537	547	557	607	515	512
Greater than 0.05%	248	276	312	290	318	306	245	276	251	248	270	241
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	32.5	29.8	29.3	28.4	27.3	28.1	29.0	27.5	27.7	30.5	33.8	34.4
1994	31.7	28.8	27.3	30.6	30.9	30.4	33.6	32.7	32.0	30.8	31.4	34.7
1995	34.9	31.2	30.5	32.6	33.4	29.6	31.4	30.5	31.5	27.7		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	28.9	29.1	27.8	29.2	30.5	31.1	30.1	30.3	32.3	32.8	31.9	31.1
0.05% Sulf & Under	18.8	18.9	17.9	18.8	19.7	20.0	19.5	19.7	22.2	22.9	22.2	21.7
Greater than 0.05%	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.5

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)

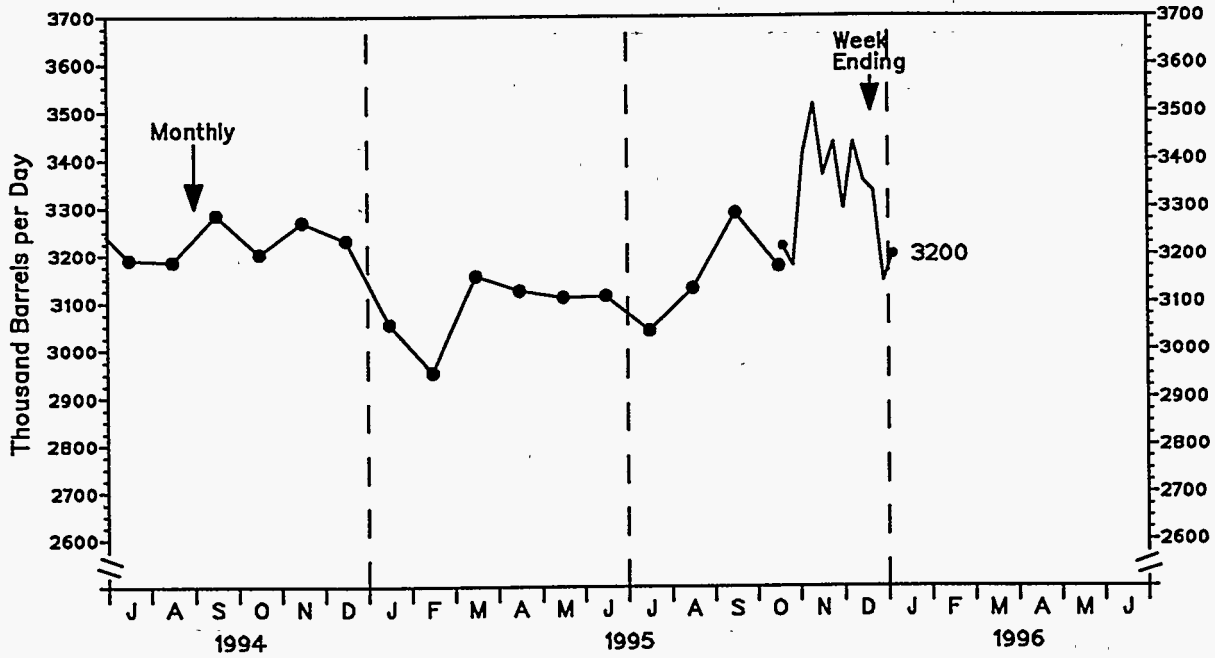
District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production^a												
1993	1,299	1,271	1,316	1,349	1,281	1,342	1,430	1,476	1,444	1,488	1,525	1,554
1994	1,460	1,341	1,399	1,472	1,510	1,437	1,413	1,412	1,521	1,419	1,438	1,412
1995	1,329	1,319	1,409	1,387	1,387	1,395	1,324	1,329	1,466	1,403		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	1,393	1,362	1,535	1,558	1,501	1,527	1,538	1,561	1,537	1,485	1,413	1,439
0.05% Sulf & Under	855	834	930	979	918	890	931	917	876	856	801	860
Greater than 0.05%	538	528	605	579	583	637	607	644	661	629	612	579
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	27.0	24.8	23.2	23.6	24.3	25.4	26.8	29.4	28.6	29.8	30.9	29.0
1994	29.7	25.5	25.4	24.6	27.3	26.2	28.7	28.1	31.0	30.9	30.2	28.3
1995	26.5	25.8	25.3	25.8	28.0	27.1	27.8	28.2	29.3	28.6		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	27.1	26.3	27.9	29.7	29.7	29.4	29.9	29.2	28.0	28.4	29.0	29.3
0.05% Sulf & Under	15.9	14.7	15.3	16.0	16.3	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.4	15.0	15.8	15.4
Greater than 0.05%	11.3	11.6	12.6	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.9	13.3	12.6	13.4	13.1	13.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Net Production^a												
1993	103	109	113	109	132	125	121	124	149	134	141	125
1994	123	122	115	130	141	136	127	127	132	128	130	131
1995	121	121	127	124	135	140	132	135	136	129		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	152	138	134	124	124	133	115	107	123	109	106	127
0.05% Sulf & Under	119	111	111	102	104	105	94	81	95	84	81	98
Greater than 0.05%	33	27	23	22	20	28	21	26	28	25	25	29
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.8
1994	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2
1995	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3
Greater than 0.05%	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)												
Net Production^a												
1993	378	406	433	446	462	450	461	420	465	482	479	437
1994	409	402	431	472	455	454	452	439	453	463	464	445
1995	392	396	443	460	494	440	425	457	458	468		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	433	423	481	473	414	466	422	467	470	444	433	414
0.05% Sulf & Under	319	320	363	338	307	318	311	367	362	319	314	299
Greater than 0.05%	114	103	118	135	107	148	111	100	108	125	119	115
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.0	9.0	10.8	12.2	12.2
1994	11.3	10.5	10.9	11.4	12.0	11.4	11.7	10.9	10.2	11.3	13.2	12.7
1995	12.5	11.5	11.0	11.6	12.6	11.3	11.5	11.7	10.9	11.9		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
Total	10.9	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.7	13.6	13.3	13.4
0.05% Sulf & Under	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.3	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.2
Greater than 0.05%	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.1

^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.

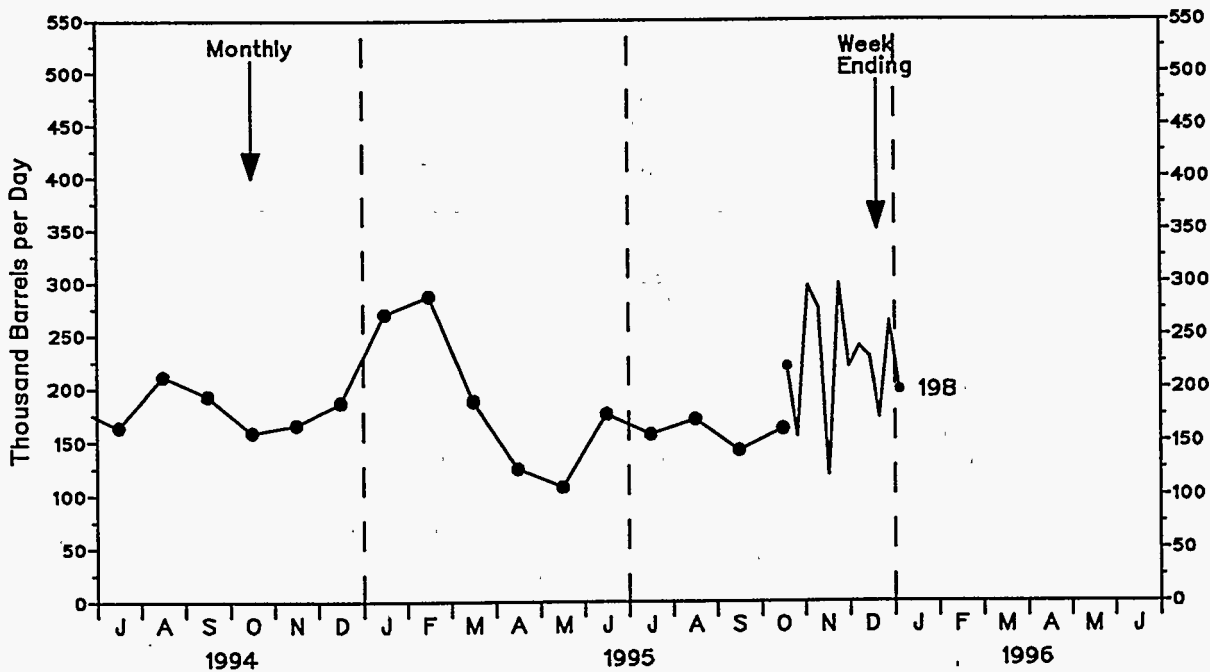
Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly and Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting Systems. Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Production



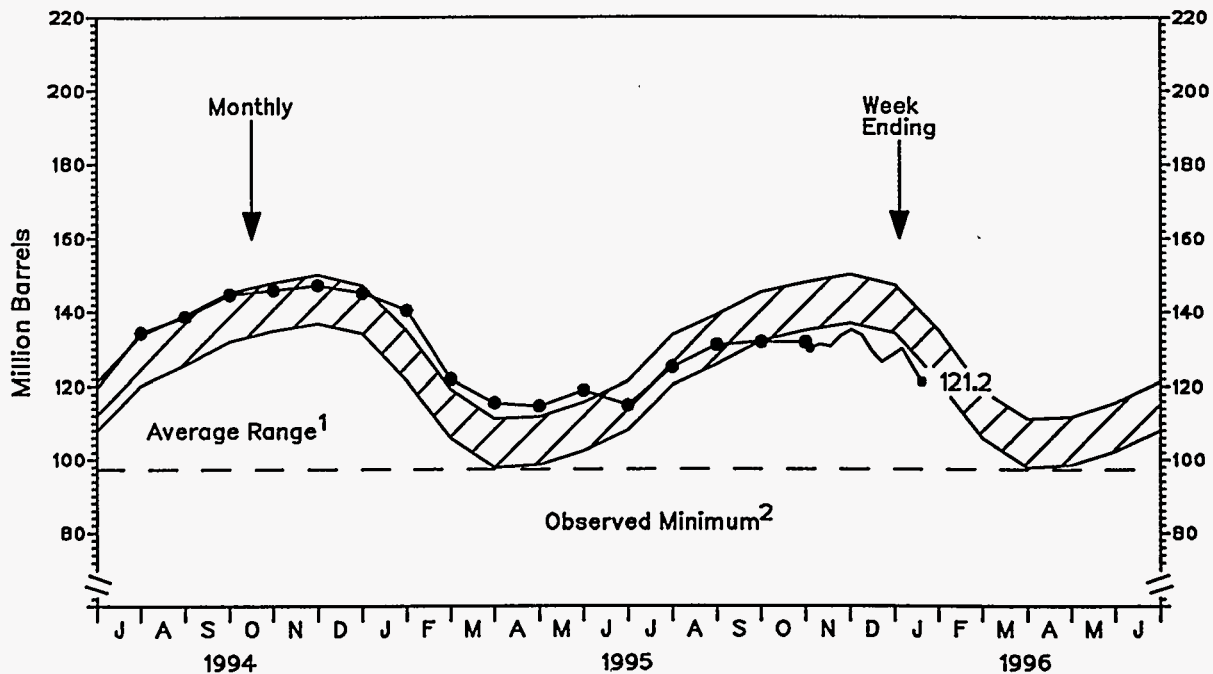
Source: • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Production: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 2. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Imports



Source: • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Imports: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 3. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

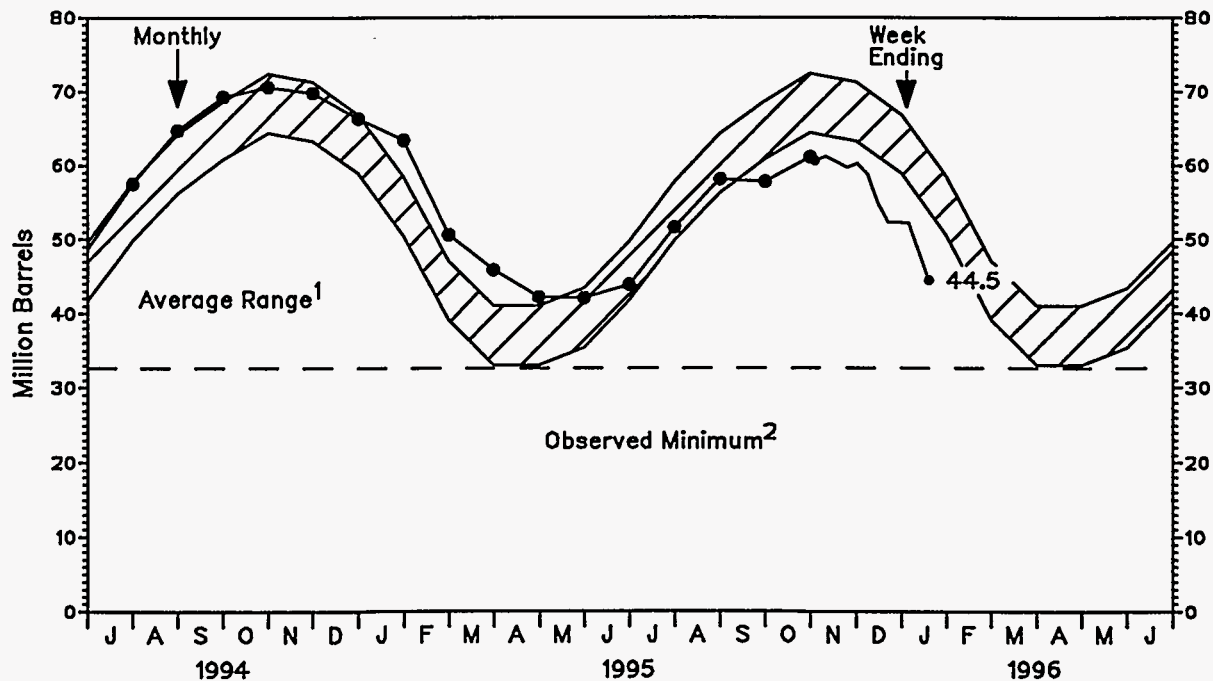


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992-June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

² The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 97.3 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *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

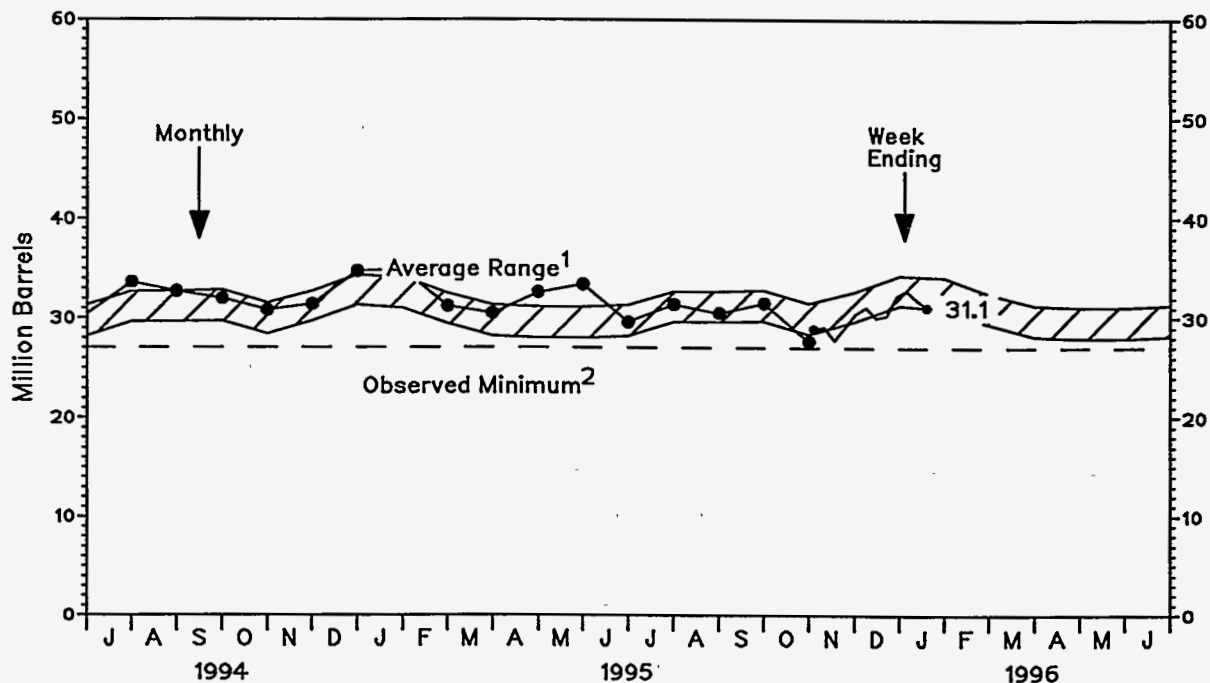


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992-June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

² The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 32.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *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

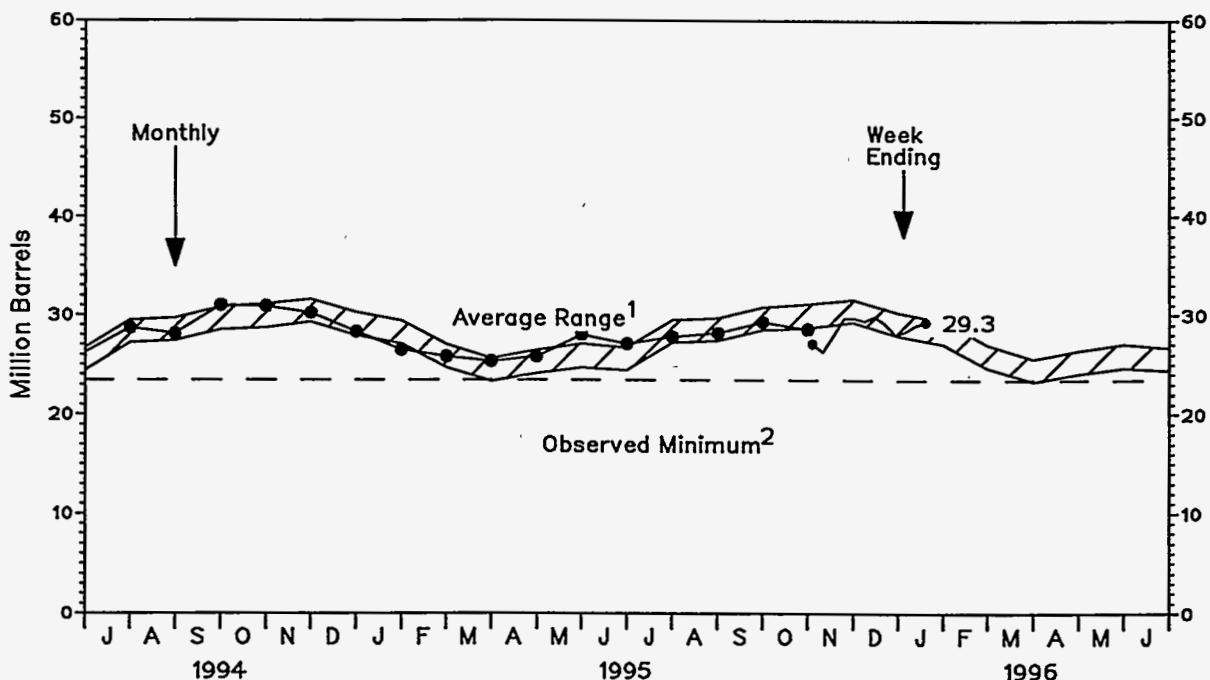


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992-June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

² The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 27.3 million barrels, occurring in both May 1993 and March 1994.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *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

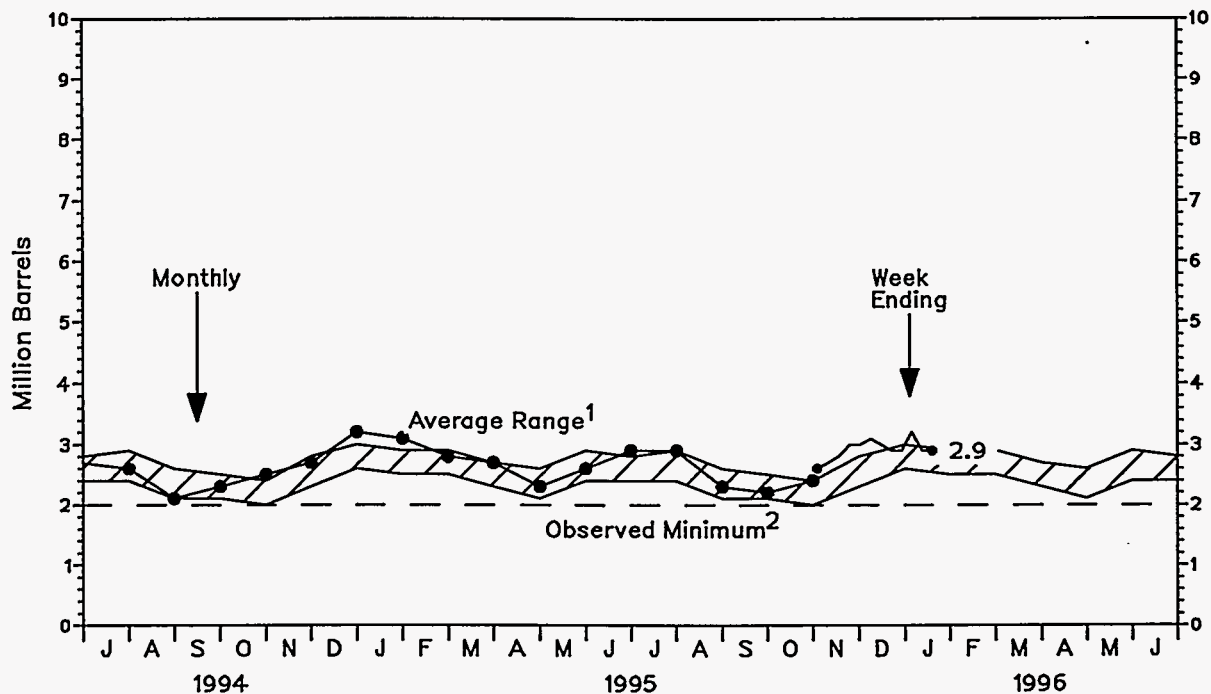


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992-June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

² The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 23.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *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

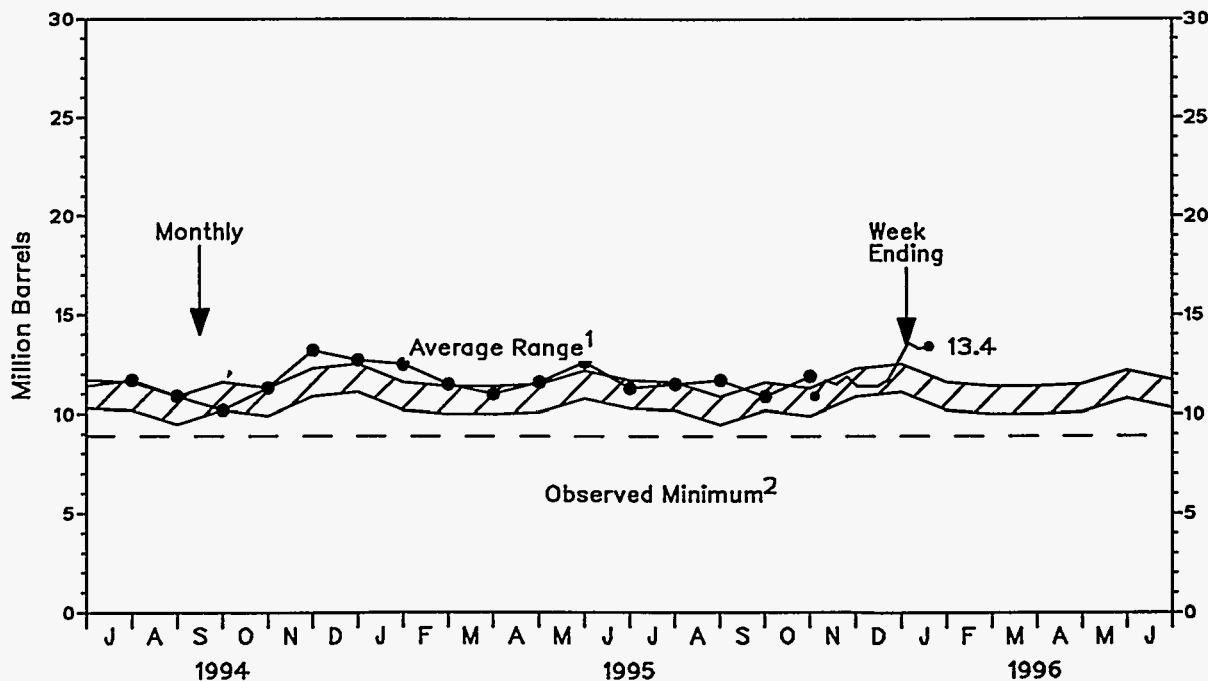


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992-June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

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: 1988-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *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



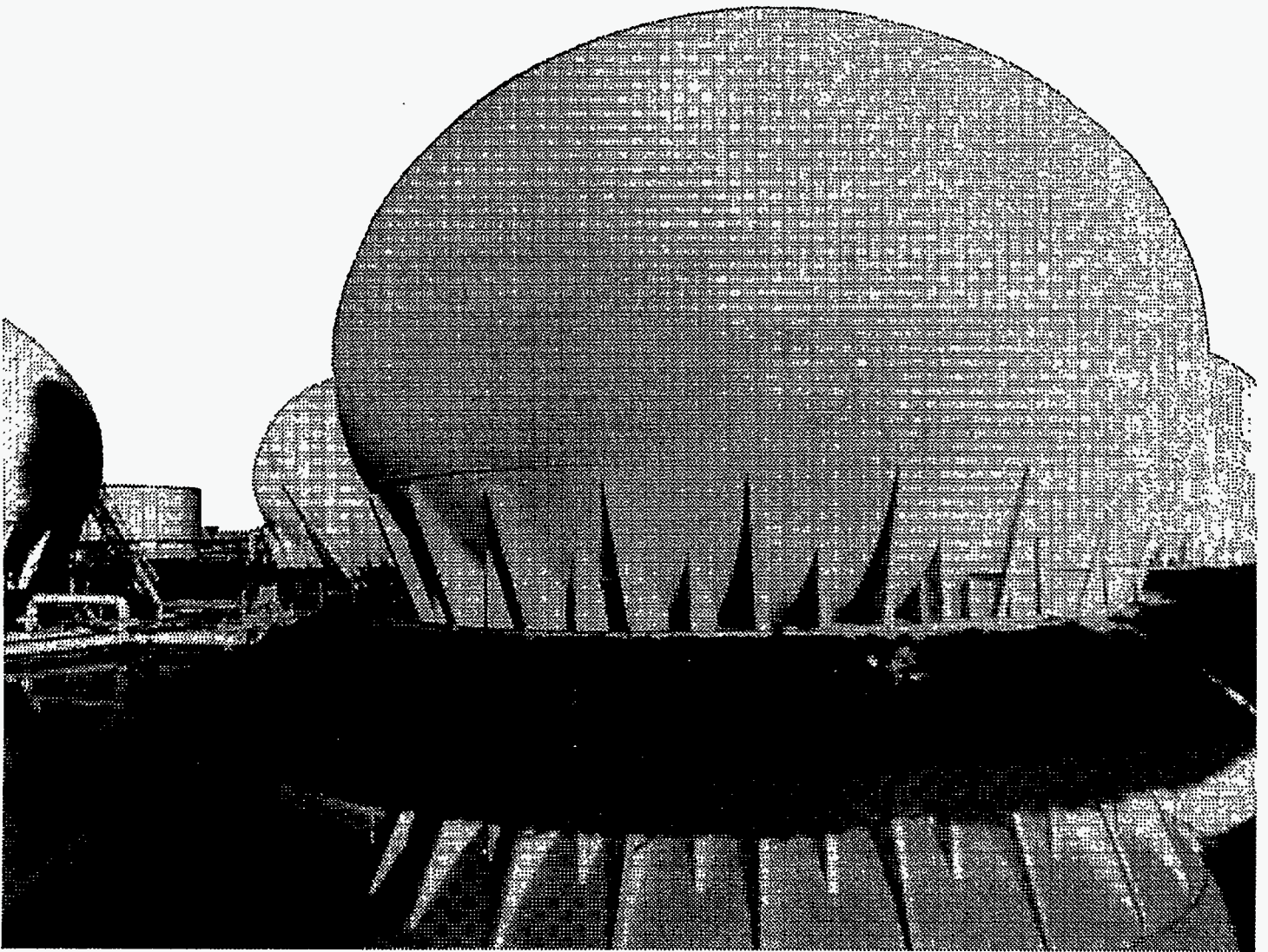
¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992-June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

² The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36 month period was 9.0 million barrels, occurring in September 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, *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.

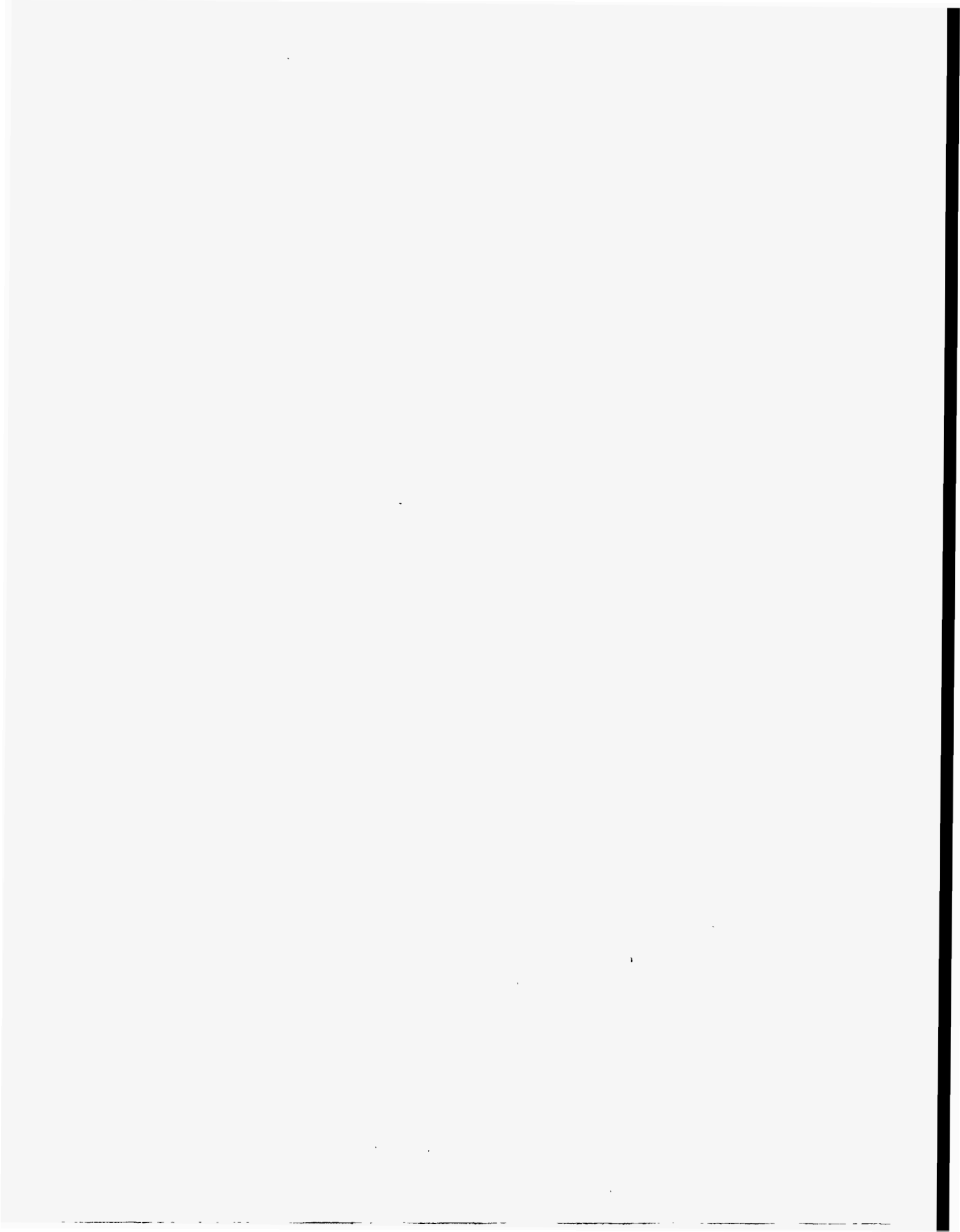


Table 2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Net Production ^a												
1993	968	964	966	980	951	967	963	960	969	954	963	953
1994	889	905	939	978	976	978	977	980	1008	954	1002	1034
1995	1002	983	1013	1029	1042	1038	1011	1009	1023	998		
Imports												
1993	79	82	85	108	96	75	118	116	132	107	138	102
1994	141	128	87	83	90	117	151	135	133	164	137	127
1995	108	94	90	107	73	114	73	107	145	97		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	32.3	25.2	21.8	29.0	37.2	45.1	53.1	58.6	61.4	61.0	57.3	51.2
1994	33.6	25.0	25.4	31.1	40.6	48.0	54.8	58.1	60.4	55.0	53.7	46.5
1995	35.7	25.6	26.1	30.8	37.2	42.8	50.1	55.5	57.1	56.5		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03 E 56.3	11/10 E 55.2	11/17 E 53.4	11/24 E 53.0	12/01 E 51.0	12/08 E 49.6	12/15 E 46.6	12/22 E 45.4	12/29 E 42.6	01/05 E 41.3	01/12 E 37.6	01/19 E 35.5
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production ^a												
1993	57	54	52	56	55	58	56	54	56	60	55	54
1994	46	55	54	53	55	54	54	57	48	57	60	59
1995	57	56	58	53	54	61	56	56	54	52		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03 E 70	11/10 E 63	11/17 E 71	11/24 E 82	12/01 E 89	12/08 E 68	12/15 E 74	12/22 E 77	12/29 E 87	01/05 E 78	01/12 E 79	01/19 E 74
Imports												
1993	23	25	17	23	4	17	8	4	18	14	22	24
1994	45	54	29	5	17	5	21	4	23	6	29	29
1995	31	26	24	14	5	11	9	17	14	19		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03 E 31	11/10 E 9	11/17 E 6	11/24 E 11	12/01 E 13	12/08 E 35	12/15 E 15	12/22 E 76	12/29 E 14	01/05 E 15	01/12 E 40	01/19 E 93
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7
1994	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.5
1995	4.1	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.1	4.9	5.5		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03 E 5.4	11/10 E 5.3	11/17 E 5.0	11/24 E 4.8	12/01 E 4.6	12/08 E 4.6	12/15 E 4.3	12/22 E 4.0	12/29 E 3.4	01/05 E 2.9	01/12 E 2.5	01/19 E 2.3

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												
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
Imports												
1993	10	11	5	14	2	15	2	2	15	2	15	13
1994	26	31	13	2	14	2	14	2	16	2	17	17
1995	17	16	16	9	2	2	8	15	8	11		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E2	E2	E2	E3	E4	E28	E2	E67	E4	E7	E28	E41
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
1994	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
1995	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E0.6	E0.5	E0.4	E0.3	E0.2	E0.5	E0.4	E0.7	E0.5	E0.4	E0.3	E0.4
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
Net Production ^a												
1993	46	42	40	45	47	47	45	42	44	48	44	43
1994	36	43	43	41	45	45	43	47	36	45	48	47
1995	45	45	46	42	44	49	46	47	42	41		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E62	E56	E64	E75	E84	E61	E68	E71	E80	E72	E74	E68
Imports												
1993	12	14	12	4	3	2	2	2	2	5	7	7
1994	12	10	8	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	7	6
1995	9	10	8	4	3	2	2	2	3	4		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E6	E6	E4	E8	E9	E7	E13	E10	E10	E8	E12	E16
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.9
1994	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7
1995	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.5		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E2.4	E2.6	E2.6	E2.6	E2.5	E2.3	E2.1	E1.7	E1.5	E1.3	E1.1	E0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
Net Production ^a												
1993	12	12	12	11	8	11	11	12	12	12	11	11
1994	10	12	11	11	10	9	11	10	12	12	12	12
1995	12	11	12	12	11	11	10	8	11	11		
Week Ending 1995/1996	11/03 E7	11/10 E7	11/17 E7	11/24 E7	12/01 E4	12/08 E7	12/15 E6	12/22 E6	12/29 E7	01/05 E6	01/12 E5	01/19 E6
Imports												
1993	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	3
1994	7	13	8	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	5	7
1995	5	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	4		
Week Ending 1995/1996	11/03 E22	11/10 E0	11/17 E0	11/24 E0	12/01 E0	12/08 E0	12/15 E0	12/22 E0	12/29 E0	01/05 E0	01/12 E0	01/19 E36
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3
1994	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
1995	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4		
Week Ending 1995/1996	11/03 E2.3	11/10 E2.2	11/17 E2.0	11/24 E2.0	12/01 E1.9	12/08 E1.6	12/15 E1.8	12/22 E1.6	12/29 E1.5	01/05 E1.3	01/12 E1.1	01/19 E1.0
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production ^a												
1993	229	214	217	226	209	222	207	221	220	212	222	224
1994	208	214	212	225	224	217	208	209	224	199	220	229
1995	235	229	222	228	238	223	217	217	216	212		
Week Ending 1995/1996	11/03 E297	11/10 E266	11/17 E258	11/24 E314	12/01 E309	12/08 E323	12/15 E302	12/22 E288	12/29 E313	01/05 E229	01/12 E242	01/19 E280
Imports												
1993	50	46	47	37	41	29	45	48	45	58	60	59
1994	77	68	52	41	41	40	39	45	50	64	58	63
1995	69	63	49	49	41	42	36	45	51	55		
Week Ending 1995/1996	11/03 E29	11/10 E58	11/17 E37	11/24 E37	12/01 E44	12/08 E79	12/15 E65	12/22 E78	12/29 E56	01/05 E57	01/12 E53	01/19 E72
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	10.6	7.6	7.4	9.9	12.8	16.0	19.4	21.4	22.7	21.5	20.6	19.0
1994	12.5	8.6	9.2	11.4	16.0	20.0	23.1	24.9	26.4	23.6	22.1	17.8
1995	13.1	8.9	8.5	10.8	12.9	16.0	19.8	22.7	22.8	22.7		
Week Ending 1995/1996	11/03 E22.8	11/10 E22.2	11/17 E21.9	11/24 E22.1	12/01 E21.3	12/08 E20.6	12/15 E19.5	12/22 E18.3	12/29 E17.5	01/05 E17.2	01/12 E15.4	01/19 E14.4

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
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production ^a												
1993	578	594	591	596	588	589	602	586	589	582	582	571
1994	537	541	575	601	595	603	611	608	628	593	612	634
1995	603	593	624	637	636	645	633	633	645	622		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E 598	E 622	E 605	E 614	E 623	E 600	E 618	E 610	E 614	E 585	E 533	E 543
Imports												
1993	0	7	19	45	48	27	63	61	65	31	50	9
1994	13	0	0	34	30	70	89	83	55	90	43	26
1995	0	0	13	41	25	59	26	40	74	17		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E 5	E 5	E 1	E 4	E 4	E 4	E 4	E 4	E 4	E 4	E 15	E 4
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
1993	17.6	14.9	12.2	16.2	20.7	24.3	28.0	31.3	32.4	33.1	30.6	27.0
1994	18.0	13.2	13.1	16.0	19.9	22.6	24.7	26.2	27.0	23.7	23.9	21.6
1995	17.4	13.2	14.8	17.1	20.5	22.7	24.8	26.1	27.4	26.2		
Week Ending												
1995/1996	11/03	11/10	11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
	E 26.4	E 26.0	E 24.7	E 24.3	E 23.4	E 22.7	E 21.3	E 21.5	E 20.3	E 19.7	E 18.4	E 17.6

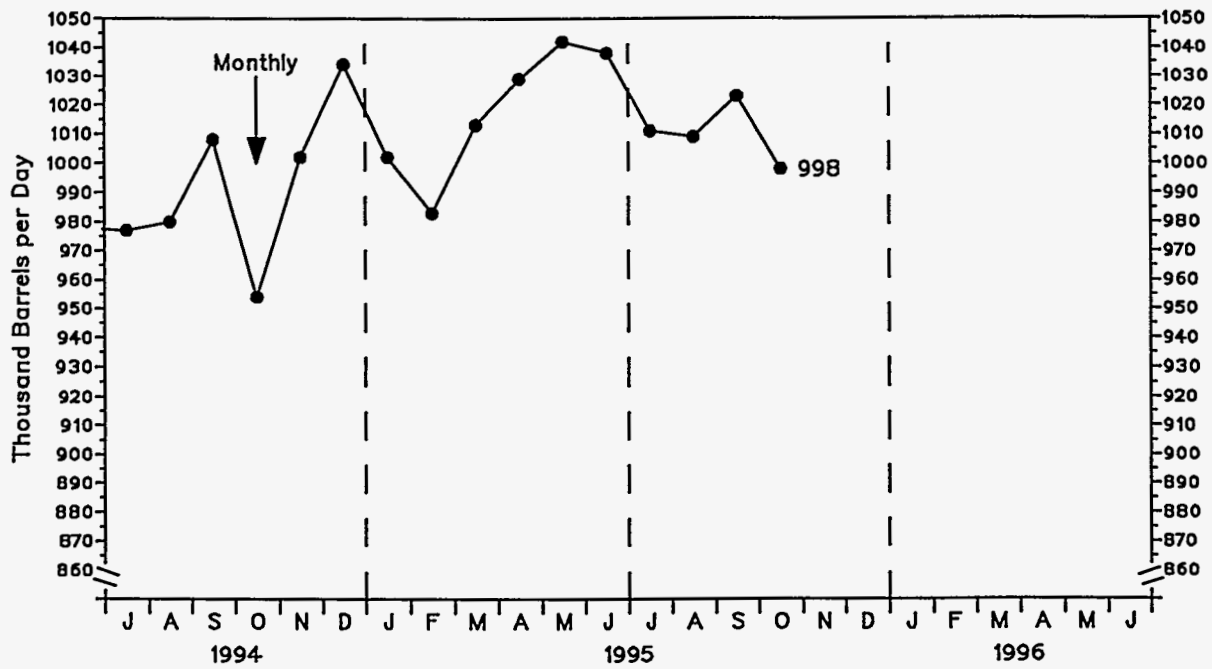
^a Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

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.

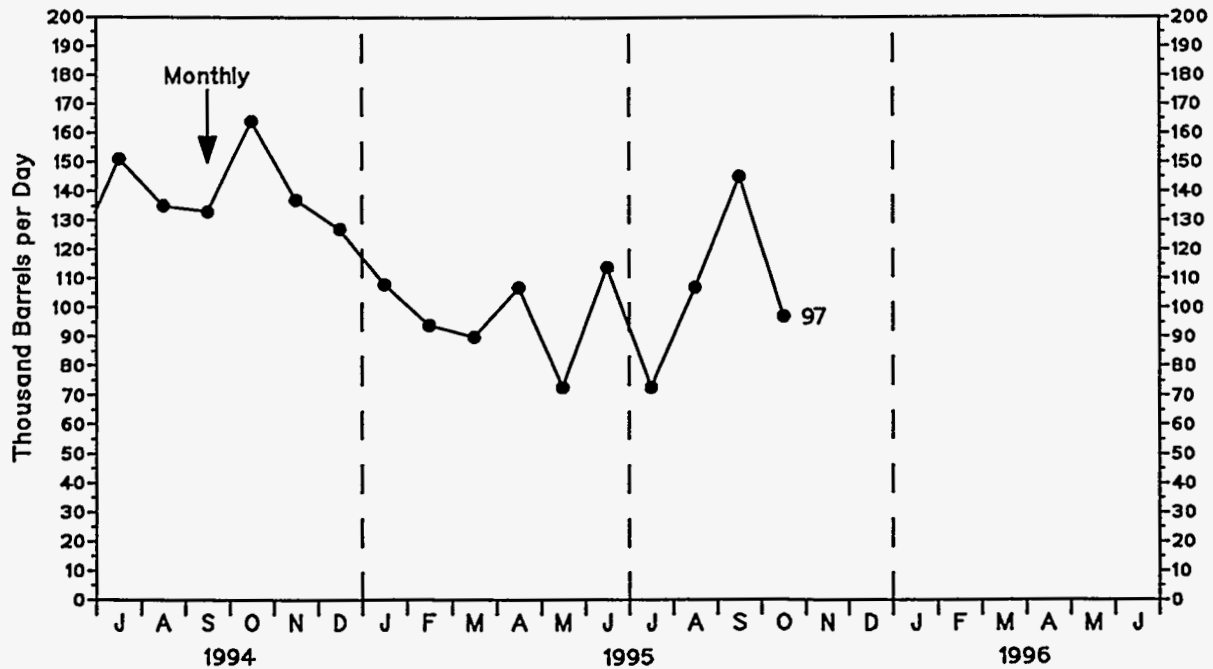
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 9. U.S. Propane/Propylene Production



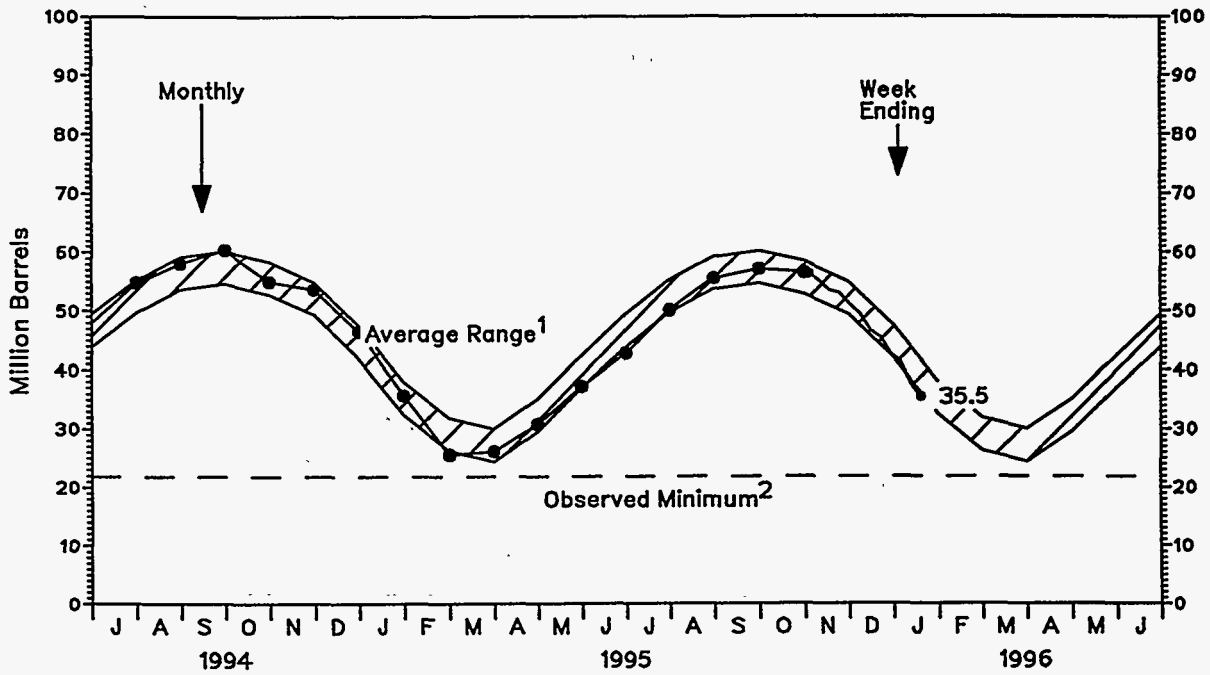
Source: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 10. U.S. Propane/Propylene Imports



Source: 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 11. U.S. Propane/Propylene Stocks

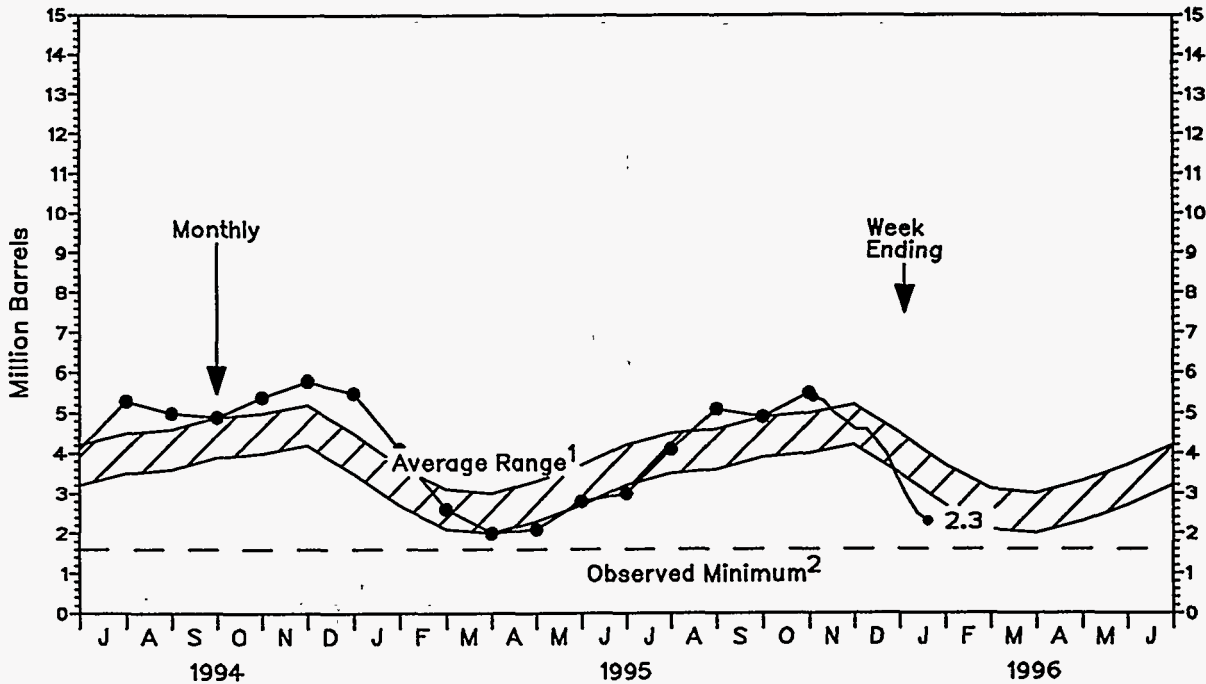


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992 - June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

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

Sources: • Data for Average Range: 1992-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA); 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, EIA, *PSA*; • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *PSA*; 1995, EIA, *PSM*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data from Table H1.

Figure 12. PADD I (East Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks



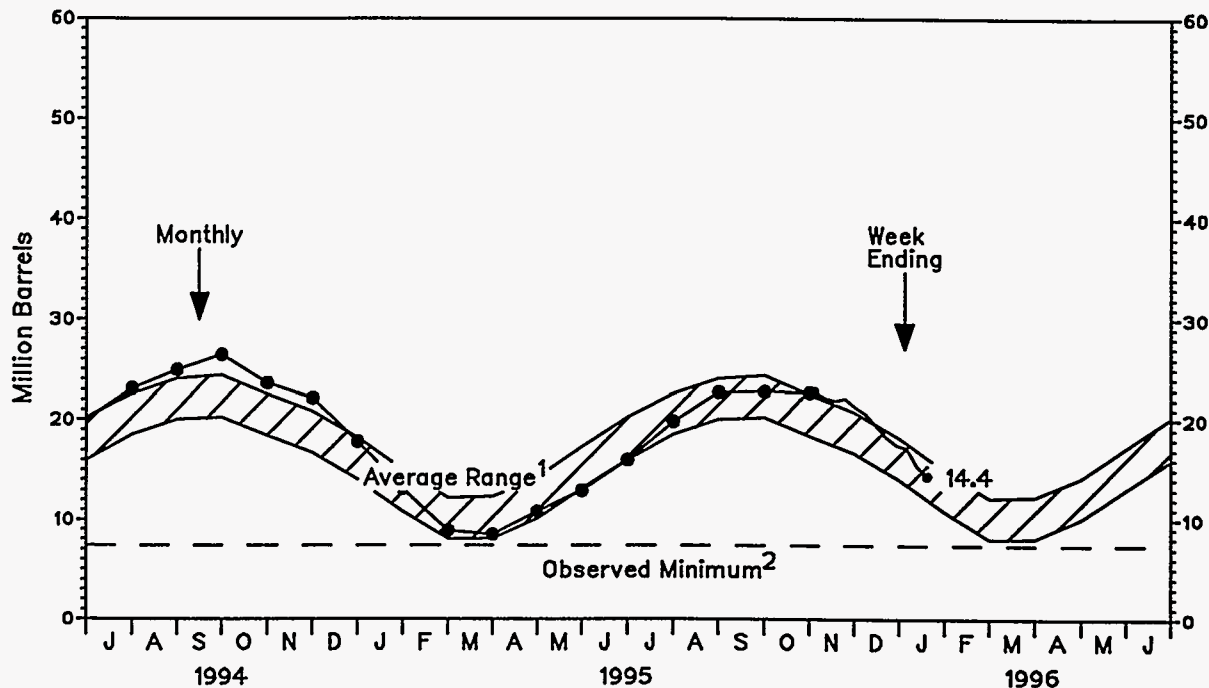
¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992 - June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

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

Sources: • Data for Average Range: 1992-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA); 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, EIA, *PSA*; • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *PSA*; 1995, EIA, *PSM*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

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Figure 13. PADD II (Midwest) Propane/Propylene Stocks

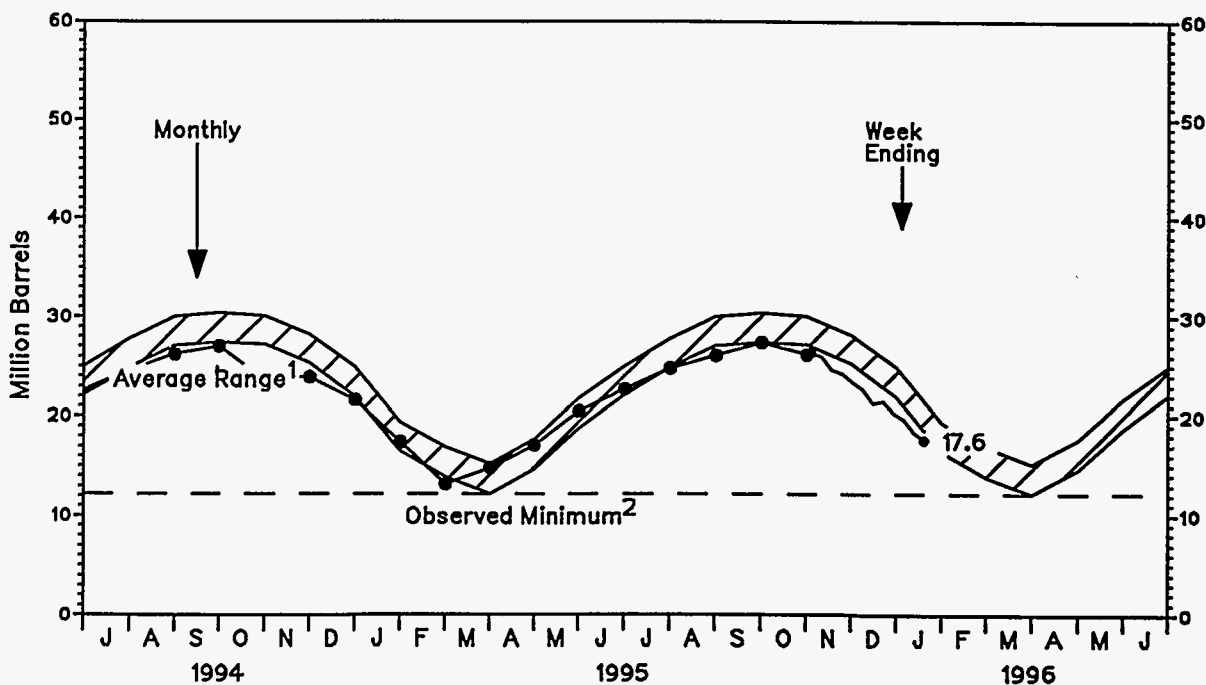


¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992 - June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

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

Sources: • Data for Average Range: 1992-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, EIA, *PSA*; • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *PSA*; 1995, EIA, *PSM*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

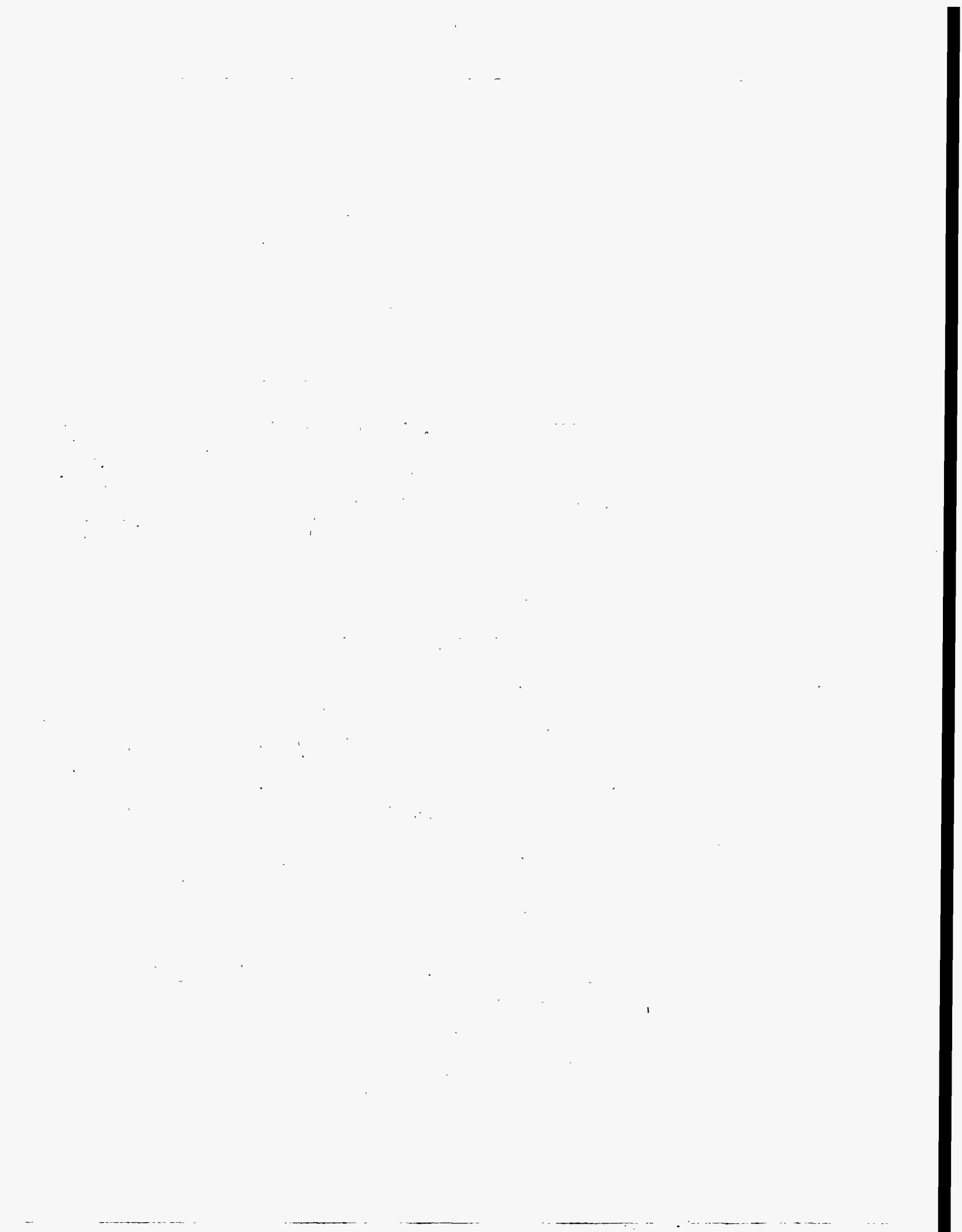
Figure 14. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks



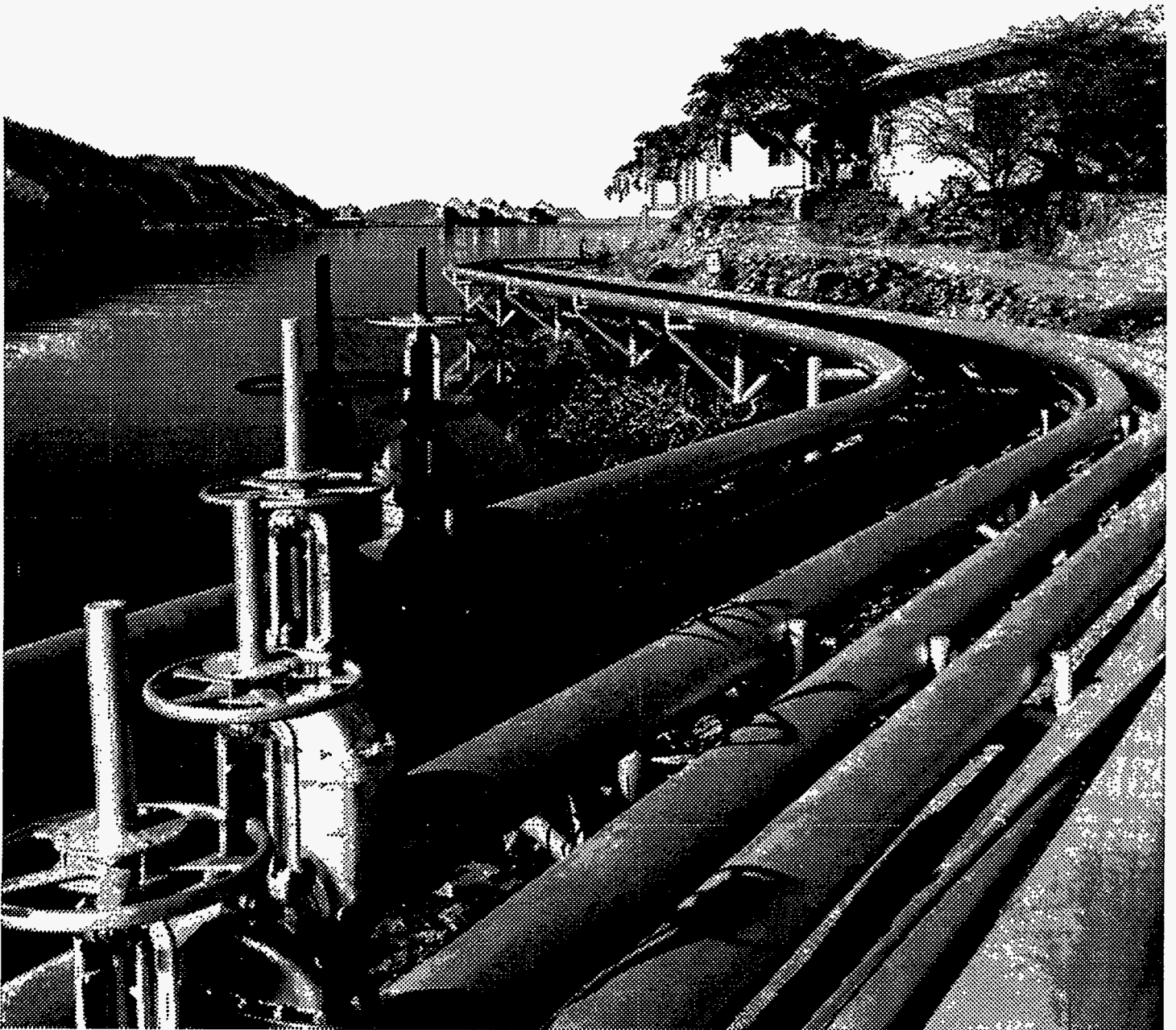
¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1992 - June 1995. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

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

Sources: • Data for Average Range: 1992-1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1988-1994, EIA, *PSA*; • Monthly Data: 1994, EIA, *PSA*; 1995, EIA, *PSM*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."



Natural Gas



Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

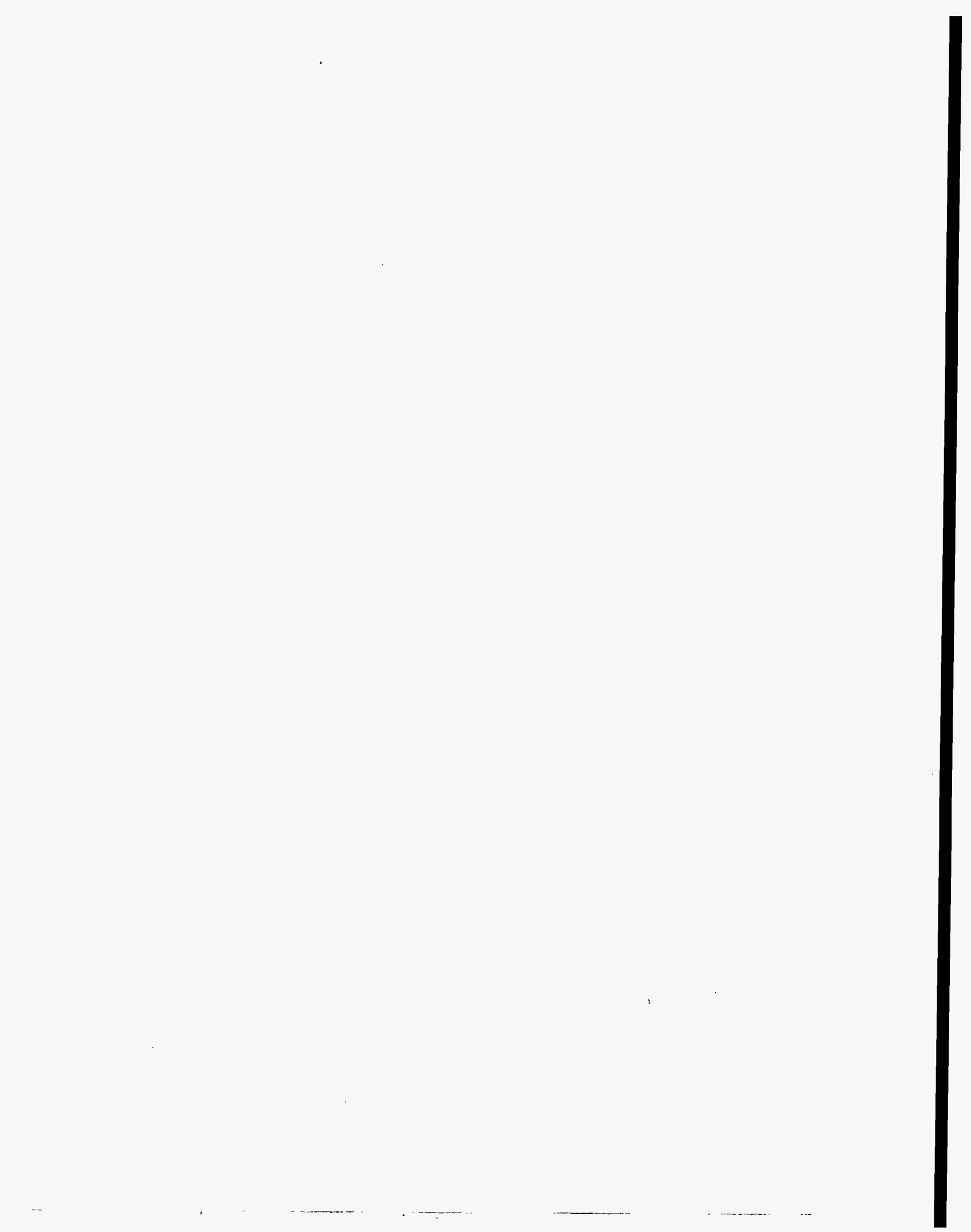


Table 3. Supply and Disposition of Dry Natural Gas in the United States
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Supply					Total Supply/Disposition ^c	Disposition		
	Total Dry Gas Production	Withdrawals from Storage ^a	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	Imports	Balancing Item ^b		Additions to Storage ^a	Exports	Consumption ^d
1989 Total	17,311	2,854	107	1,382	-218	21,435	2,528	107	18,801
1990 Total	17,810	1,986	123	1,532	-149	21,302	2,499	86	18,716
1991 Total	17,698	2,752	113	1,773	-500	21,836	2,672	129	19,035
1992 Total	17,840	2,772	118	2,138	-508	22,360	2,599	216	19,544
1993									
January	1,571	644	13	200	-95	2,333	25	17	2,291
February	1,412	620	11	191	-38	2,196	10	12	2,174
March	1,550	405	12	204	57	2,228	67	16	2,145
April	1,470	90	10	189	148	1,907	212	11	1,683
May	1,495	17	7	171	111	1,801	488	11	1,301
June	1,444	23	9	182	81	1,740	437	11	1,292
July	1,475	22	8	195	72	1,772	410	13	1,350
August	1,493	33	8	197	32	1,763	385	11	1,368
September	1,464	13	8	194	14	1,692	403	10	1,279
October	1,545	90	10	192	-75	1,762	261	9	1,492
November	1,549	312	11	210	-209	1,873	94	10	1,770
December	1,627	530	13	225	-208	2,186	42	10	2,134
Total	18,095	2,799	119	2,350	-111	23,253	2,835	140	20,278
1994									
January	1,673	841	13	241	-182	2,586	29	11	2,546
February	1,525	598	11	199	48	2,381	44	13	2,324
March	1,630	243	10	223	65	2,170	100	19	2,051
April	1,534	61	9	212	130	1,945	294	9	1,642
May	1,587	17	8	206	38	1,857	447	8	1,402
June	1,531	30	8	201	26	1,796	397	13	1,386
July	1,553	19	8	221	19	1,820	429	11	1,380
August	1,577	22	8	219	-16	1,810	388	14	1,408
September	1,496	14	8	210	1	1,729	360	14	1,354
October	1,538	47	9	222	-105	1,710	229	13	1,468
November	1,512	204	9	226	-127	1,825	100	19	1,706
December	1,591	465	11	245	-161	2,152	49	18	2,085
Total	18,747	2,562	111	2,624	-264	23,780	2,865	162	20,754
1995									
January	1,630	620	14	251	-48	2,466	41	14	2,412
February	1,468	543	12	228	18	2,268	42	13	2,213
March	1,594	314	12	250	54	2,225	101	15	2,109
April	1,557	121	9	199	91	1,978	168	14	1,796
May	1,600	31	10	217	82	1,939	351	13	1,575
June	1,569	37	10	217	-21	1,812	391	16	1,405
July	1,563	51	10	^E 222	20	1,867	344	^E 13	1,511
August	1,549	83	10	^E 230	-17	1,854	278	^E 16	1,560
September	^E 1,509	27	9	^E 216	-42	1,719	323	^E 14	1,382
October	^E 1,531	65	^E 10	^E 220	^R -83	^R 1,743	257	^E 12	^{RE} 1,474
1995 YTD	15,570	1,892	106	2,250	53	19,871	2,294	140	17,437
1994 YTD	15,644	1,893	90	2,153	24	19,803	2,717	125	16,962
1993 YTD	14,919	1,957	95	1,916	307	19,194	2,699	120	16,375

^a Monthly and annual data for 1988 through 1993 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. Data for January 1994 forward include underground storage only. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 7 of *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM) for discussion of computation procedures.

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

^c Total data for 1988 through 1993 do not equal equivalent data in Table 1 of the *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA) 1993 due to the exclusion of intransit receipts and deliveries in the *NGM*.

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

^E = Estimated data.

^R = Revised data.

^{RE} = Estimated Revised data.

Notes: • Data for 1988 through 1993 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Total Dry Gas Production: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1993; IOGCC, MMS reporting, and EIA estimates, January 1994 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 3 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for estimation procedures and revision policy. • Withdrawals from and Additions to Storage: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1993; Form EIA-191, January 1994 through current month. • Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1993; and EIA computations, January 1994 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 2 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of procedures and revision policy. • Imports and Exports: Form FPC-14, 1988 through 1993; and estimates, January 1994 through the current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 4 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of procedures and revision policy. • Consumption and Balancing Item: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1988 through 1993; and EIA computations, January 1994 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Notes 5 and 10 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of computation procedures and revision policy.

Table 4. Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States (All Operators)
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	Natural Gas in Underground Storage at End of Period			Change In Working Gas from Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^b	Volume	Percent	Injections	With draws	Net ^c
1989 Total ^a	3,812	2,513	6,325	-337	-11.8	2,491	2,804	-313
1990 Total ^a	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	2,433	1,934	499
1991 Total ^a	3,954	2,824	6,778	-244	-8.0	2,608	2,689	-80
1992 Total ^a	4,044	2,597	6,641	-227	-8.0	2,555	2,724	-168
1993								
January	4,259	1,827	6,085	-389	-17.6	37	592	-555
February	4,231	1,303	5,533	-535	-29.1	22	569	-547
March	4,204	1,029	5,233	-516	-33.4	79	383	-304
April	4,219	1,120	5,340	-453	-28.8	212	103	109
May	4,244	1,521	5,765	-327	-17.7	456	30	426
June	4,257	1,895	6,151	-258	-12.0	410	36	374
July	4,256	2,240	6,497	-219	-8.9	385	35	350
August	4,263	2,554	6,817	-207	-7.5	364	45	319
September	4,256	2,884	7,140	-160	-5.3	378	26	353
October	4,315	2,978	7,292	-245	-7.6	256	103	153
November	4,326	2,762	7,088	-292	-9.5	106	303	-197
December	4,327	2,322	6,649	-275	-10.6	54	492	-439
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,760	2,717	43
1994								
January	4,348	1,579	5,927	-247	-13.5	35	792	-758
February	4,337	1,091	5,428	-212	-16.3	50	567	-517
March	4,343	958	5,301	-71	-6.9	106	240	-135
April	4,345	1,172	5,517	51	4.6	286	68	218
May	4,352	1,554	5,906	33	2.2	427	25	403
June	4,352	1,896	6,248	2	0.1	381	37	344
July	4,355	2,273	6,629	33	1.5	410	26	384
August	4,355	2,607	6,961	52	2.1	373	30	343
September	4,353	2,912	7,266	28	1.0	345	21	324
October	4,354	3,075	7,429	97	3.3	224	54	170
November	4,353	2,978	7,331	215	7.8	105	204	-99
December	4,360	2,606	6,966	284	12.2	54	443	-389
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,796	2,508	288
1995								
January	4,356	2,032	6,388	453	28.7	41	620	-579
February	4,359	1,531	5,890	440	40.4	42	543	-501
March	4,353	1,323	5,676	366	38.2	101	314	-214
April	4,351	1,371	5,723	199	17.0	168	121	47
May	4,384	1,661	6,045	106	6.8	351	31	320
June	4,390	2,011	6,401	114	6.0	391	37	353
July	4,323	2,301	6,624	27	1.2	344	51	292
August	4,322	2,499	6,821	-108	-4.1	278	83	195
September	4,323	2,790	7,113	-122	-4.2	323	27	296
October	4,319	2,992	7,311	-83	-2.7	257	65	192
November	4,322	2,723	7,046	-255	-8.5	85	346	-261

Estimates of Working Gas in Underground Storage for the Week Ending:

11/17	11/24	12/01	12/08	12/15	12/22	12/29	01/05	01/12	01/19
2,798	2,737	2,664	2,589	2,411	2,278	2,118	1,980	1,783	1,678

^a Total as of December 31.

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

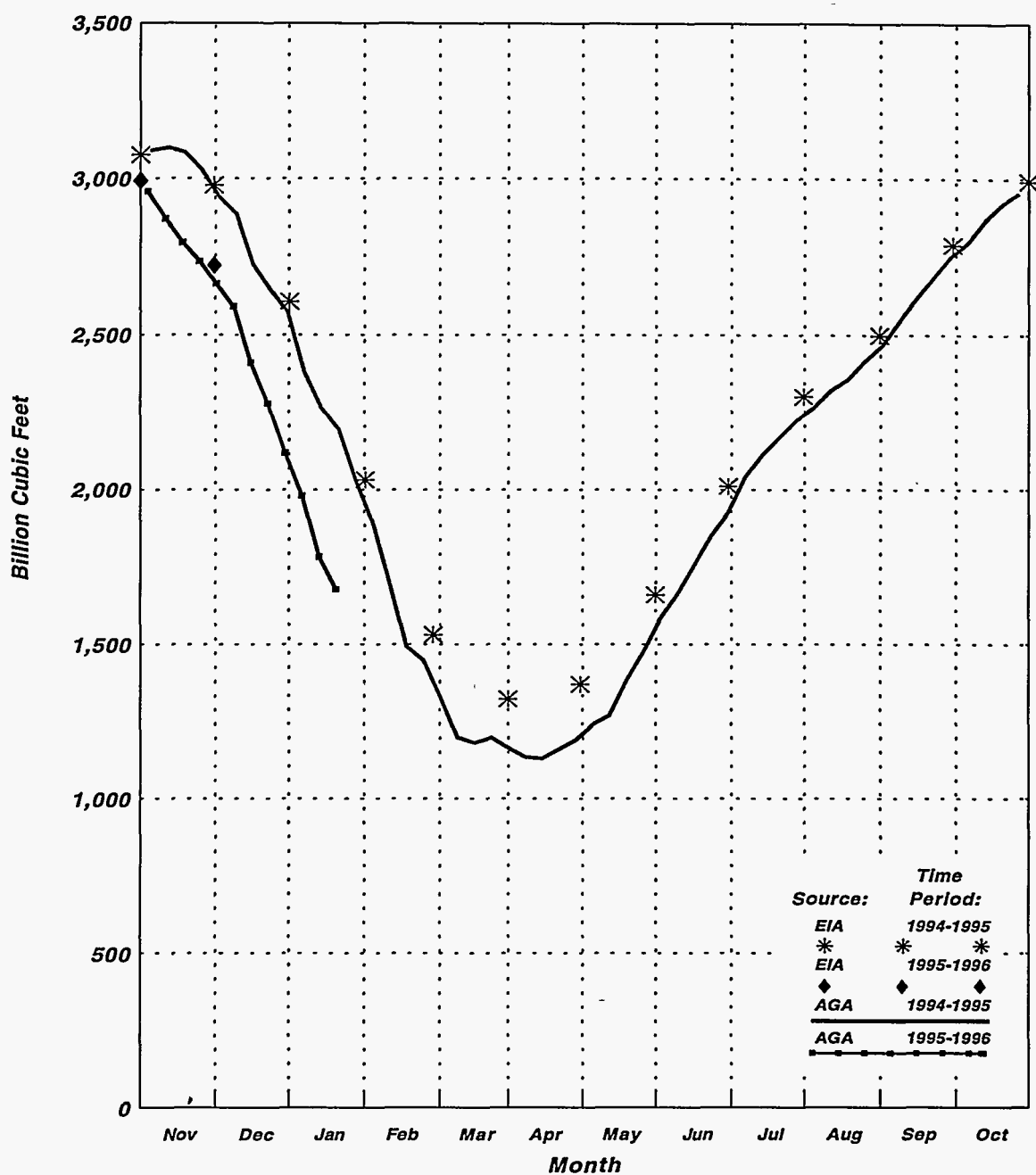
^c Positive numbers indicate the volume of injections in excess of withdrawals. Negative numbers indicate the volume of withdrawals in excess of injections.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Data for 1988 through 1993 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise noted. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 7 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of revision policy. • See Appendix B, Note 4 for discussion of weekly data. • Gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals during the period to the quantity of gas in storage at the beginning of the period. This is due to changes in the quantities of native gas included in base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Form EIA-191, Form FERC-8, and Form EIA-176. Weekly Estimates: American Gas Association Weekly Storage

Figure 15. Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States, 1994 - 1996



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-191, "Underground Natural Gas Storage Report"; American Gas Association, "Report of Estimated U. S. Working Gas Levels in Underground Storage".

**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
1993								
January	30	16	14	0	147	75	63	12
February	32	17	14	0	157	80	62	13
March	29	16	15	3	150	77	64	16
April	20	11	13	4	93	51	57	16
May	11	7	13	3	44	28	50	14
June	7	5	14	3	31	24	49	26
July	5	4	13	5	23	22	47	42
August	5	5	17	5	22	20	48	33
September	5	4	16	3	24	22	48	21
October	10	7	18	2	48	31	53	18
November	16	11	18	2	83	47	58	14
December	23	13	18	1	127	68	59	8
Total	193	117	185	30	951	547	659	233
1994								
January	34	23	16	0	190	90	67	6
February	35	23	14	0	176	86	59	5
March	29	20	15	2	143	76	68	10
April	18	13	13	2	85	50	57	11
May	10	9	11	2	49	31	53	16
June	7	8	14	5	31	24	54	35
July	5	6	14	7	24	22	51	49
August	4	6	14	7	23	22	54	38
September	5	6	14	7	25	23	53	27
October	8	7	15	7	44	32	59	25
November	12	10	15	7	68	42	61	24
December	21	15	15	1	114	62	69	22
Total	189	147	173	49	972	558	707	268
1995								
January	26	19	16	2	145	78	78	21
February	28	20	16	2	158	82	77	19
March	25	18	17	6	127	70	79	26
April	18	14	16	8	88	50	73	22
May	10	9	14	10	51	34	65	26
June	6	7	14	11	29	25	61	36
July	4	6	15	13	23	25	64	56
August	4	6	15	13	20	23	65	60
September	4	5	15	9	23	24	63	34

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
1993								
January	48	30	51	13	224	122	128	25
February	50	31	48	14	239	129	125	26
March	46	30	51	14	225	123	130	34
April	28	21	47	14	141	83	118	34
May	12	13	45	17	68	48	109	34
June	8	11	47	21	46	40	110	50
July	7	11	49	25	35	37	109	72
August	7	11	51	24	33	36	116	62
September	7	11	44	21	36	37	109	44
October	13	14	48	15	71	52	119	36
November	27	20	48	12	127	78	124	28
December	48	27	46	12	198	109	124	21
Total	302	230	576	202	1,445	894	1,420	465
1994								
January	66	38	48	13	290	151	131	19
February	52	31	48	10	264	140	122	15
March	38	26	54	12	209	122	137	24
April	19	17	49	14	122	80	119	27
May	12	14	50	19	72	53	115	37
June	9	12	54	20	47	44	122	60
July	7	11	51	22	35	39	116	78
August	7	11	53	22	34	40	121	67
September	7	11	53	21	37	40	121	56
October	13	14	56	18	65	53	130	50
November	23	18	54	19	102	70	131	50
December	39	25	56	17	174	103	141	40
Total	291	229	626	205	1,451	934	1,505	522
1995								
January	54	33	56	16	225	130	151	39
February	55	34	50	15	241	136	144	36
March	36	26	59	29	188	114	155	60
April	20	18	58	31	126	82	147	62
May	12	14	58	34	73	57	137	69
June	8	12	56	35	43	43	132	82
July	7	11	57	38	35	42	136	106
August	7	12	63	42	31	41	143	114
September	8	11	54	36	35	40	131	79

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
1993								
January	367	179	203	14	77	39	277	77
February	333	166	201	14	67	35	255	73
March	312	156	202	15	59	32	274	95
April	197	101	173	14	39	26	272	88
May	91	49	154	14	21	20	253	94
June	62	36	149	20	15	19	266	146
July	45	33	139	34	14	19	279	188
August	41	32	146	40	13	18	283	197
September	56	37	148	18	13	16	269	143
October	118	63	170	19	20	17	288	124
November	209	109	183	17	44	26	275	105
December	312	151	203	16	64	34	282	80
Total	2,144	1,111	2,072	234	446	303	3,274	1,410
1994								
January	437	209	227	16	85	43	293	82
February	372	187	218	13	75	40	286	74
March	268	137	210	14	52	32	268	96
April	168	88	171	17	32	25	266	105
May	98	51	159	19	19	18	268	116
June	52	37	153	33	15	20	265	171
July	43	34	145	34	14	19	257	182
August	42	37	156	32	13	19	259	189
September	47	36	154	26	14	15	297	138
October	93	54	178	23	17	17	264	123
November	163	90	196	17	30	22	263	105
December	271	138	213	18	52	30	272	91
Total	2,055	1,098	2,179	264	416	302	3,260	1,470
1995								
January	367	182	239	15	72	42	275	96
February	340	175	214	15	63	38	252	82
March	260	136	209	21	52	37	272	124
April	181	93	193	20	29	29	277	114
May	102	58	173	20	21	25	292	142
June	55	37	161	30	15	19	265	159
July	46	40	154	49	13	23	284	196
August	41	46	167	65	12	25	262	209
September	52	53	160	22	13	17	243	147

See footnotes at end of table.

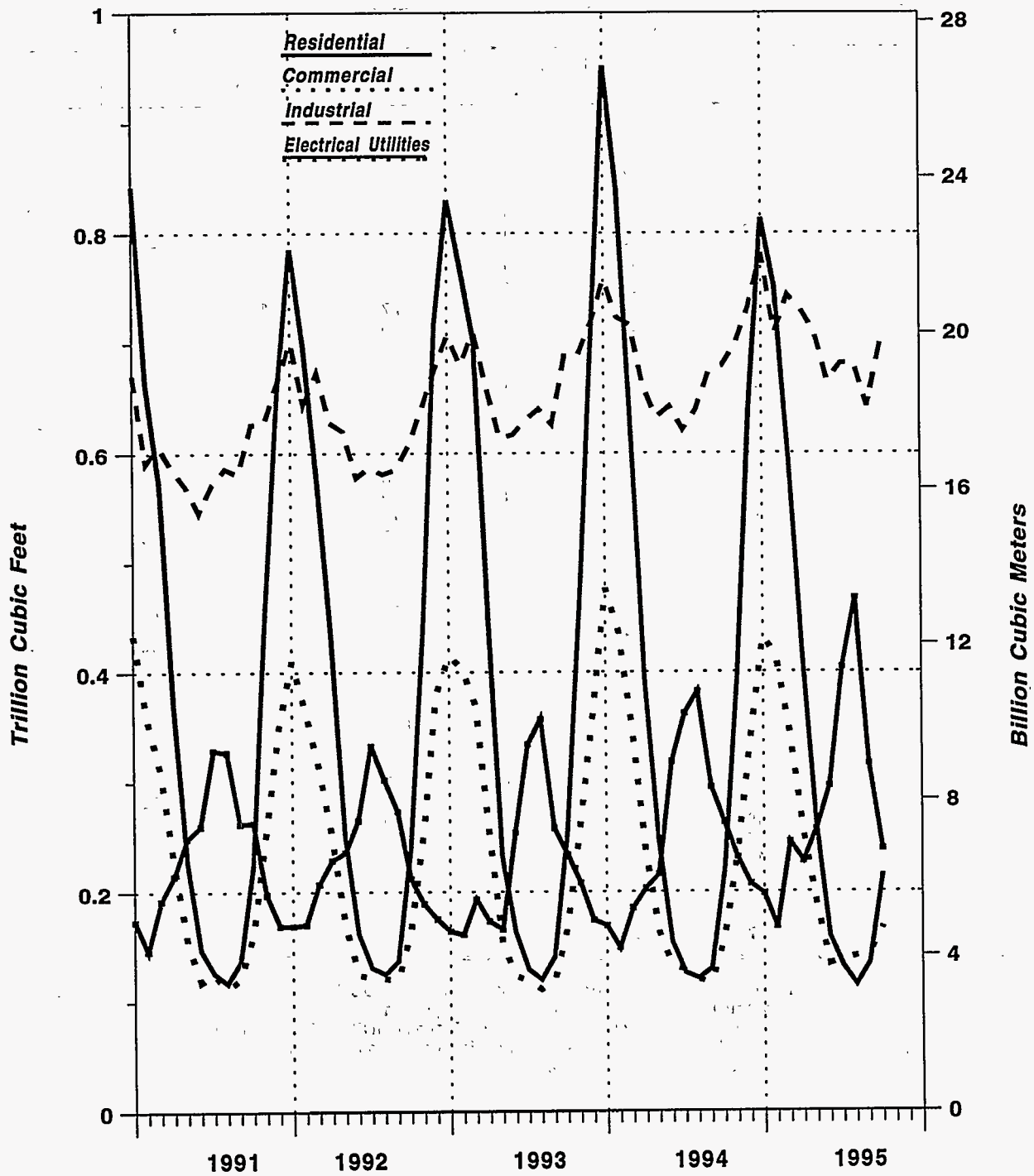
Table 5. Natural Gas Consumption by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) (Continued)
(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year and Month	PAD District IV				PAD District V			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities
1993								
January	48	28	27	1	115	47	73	47
February	41	25	25	1	87	48	75	48
March	37	22	25	1	69	37	79	49
April	25	15	23	1	48	30	73	37
May	15	9	22	1	38	27	75	24
June	9	6	21	1	31	23	71	37
July	7	5	21	2	28	25	83	39
August	6	5	21	2	27	21	75	56
September	8	6	22	1	28	23	79	51
October	13	8	23	1	32	27	88	54
November	26	16	25	1	51	31	81	57
December	39	23	26	1	93	46	83	57
Total	274	169	281	16	647	385	934	557
1994								
January	45	27	28	1	96	47	79	52
February	42	25	26	1	89	44	73	46
March	31	19	25	1	71	38	76	51
April	22	14	24	1	47	30	80	53
May	14	9	22	1	45	32	69	43
June	8	6	21	2	33	26	81	54
July	6	5	20	1	29	33	83	67
August	6	5	21	2	27	20	82	92
September	7	5	22	2	26	21	80	75
October	13	9	28	1	33	26	79	66
November	25	16	25	2	71	38	83	58
December	39	23	29	2	102	44	78	57
Total	257	163	291	17	669	399	943	715
1995								
January	43	28	30	1	105	51	86	47
February	36	22	27	1	71	42	73	35
March	32	19	27	1	70	39	80	39
April	24	15	27	1	58	37	86	32
May	18	12	25	1	48	35	83	25
June	11	8	25	1	35	27	81	25
July	9	6	24	1	30	27	83	52
August	8	6	25	3	25	25	85	76
September	10	7	26	2	26	27	83	65

Notes: • Data for 1987 through 1993 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: All data except electric utility: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1991 through 1993; and Form EIA-857 and computations January 1994 through the current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 5 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for computation procedures and revision policy. Electric utility data: Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4).

Figure 16. Natural Gas Deliveries to Consumers in the United States, 1991 - 1995



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	City Gate	Delivered to Consumers					
			Residential	Commercial		Industrial		Electric Utilities ^c
				Price	% of Total ^b	Price	% of Total ^b	
1989 Annual Average	1.69	3.01	5.64	4.74	89.1	2.96	36.9	2.43
1990 Annual Average	1.71	3.03	5.80	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	2.38
1991 Annual Average	1.64	2.90	5.82	4.81	85.1	2.69	32.7	2.18
1992 Annual Average	1.74	3.01	5.89	4.88	83.2	2.84	30.3	2.36
1993								
January	2.03	3.11	5.73	5.23	86.6	3.15	32.6	2.70
February	1.93	2.94	5.73	5.14	86.3	3.02	32.9	2.54
March	2.00	3.06	5.67	5.10	86.4	2.98	32.0	2.61
April	2.06	3.24	6.02	5.19	84.9	3.04	30.7	2.75
May	2.18	3.58	6.78	5.31	82.2	3.14	29.6	2.90
June	1.98	3.44	7.37	5.40	79.0	2.86	27.4	2.48
July	1.99	3.34	7.86	5.15	79.2	2.62	28.3	2.45
August	2.04	3.35	8.13	5.34	78.0	2.76	27.6	2.60
September	2.09	3.54	7.75	5.35	78.3	2.95	27.0	2.69
October	2.02	3.15	6.79	5.18	79.9	2.77	28.1	2.45
November	2.03	3.15	6.17	5.21	83.0	3.02	29.8	2.59
December	2.15	3.27	6.07	5.33	85.1	3.28	29.5	2.76
Annual Average	2.04	3.21	6.16	5.22	83.9	3.07	29.7	2.61
1994								
January	2.00	3.04	5.93	5.50	83.8	3.47	27.6	2.67
February	1.88	3.26	6.04	5.58	83.9	3.42	29.7	2.80
March	1.86	3.33	6.30	5.67	83.0	3.47	28.3	2.67
April	1.94	3.15	6.60	5.60	78.8	3.00	26.8	2.44
May	1.87	3.17	6.84	5.47	74.1	2.92	25.5	2.46
June	1.84	3.17	7.66	5.37	70.0	2.69	23.3	2.25
July	1.80	3.12	8.10	5.25	68.8	2.77	24.0	2.27
August	2.02	3.15	8.22	5.31	71.8	2.67	23.6	2.16
September	1.90	2.92	7.84	5.36	72.2	2.55	22.2	2.00
October	1.81	2.80	6.86	5.10	74.0	2.50	23.9	1.95
November	1.72	2.84	6.27	5.19	77.9	2.86	24.1	2.10
December	1.84	2.86	6.06	5.24	82.3	2.99	25.7	2.17
Annual Average	1.88	3.07	6.41	5.44	79.3	3.05	25.5	2.28
1995								
January	1.65	2.79	5.83	5.20	80.6	2.91	25.4	2.13
February	1.46	2.71	5.74	5.09	81.1	2.95	24.8	1.99
March	1.48	2.74	5.82	5.08	80.4	2.75	24.6	1.91
April	1.48	2.70	6.04	5.03	76.4	2.58	23.6	1.96
May	1.63	2.75	6.53	5.00	70.3	2.52	22.1	2.05
June	1.66	2.90	7.48	5.11	70.5	2.44	22.9	2.05
July	1.45	2.90	7.75	5.01	64.7	2.38	21.0	1.90
August	1.37	2.89	8.05	4.93	62.2	2.34	20.8	1.84
September	^e 1.48	2.87	7.68	4.96	59.7	3.02	19.5	NA
1995 YTD	1.52	2.78	6.19	5.08	75.1	2.67	22.7	1.96
1994 YTD	1.90	3.16	6.45	5.52	79.4	3.05	25.5	2.40
1993 YTD	2.03	3.21	6.14	5.21	84.2	2.96	29.5	2.60

^a See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 8 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of wellhead price.

^b Percentage of total deliveries represented by onsystem sales. See Table 23 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for breakdown by state.

^c See Table Notes and Sources for explanation of break in series for consumer prices in 1988.

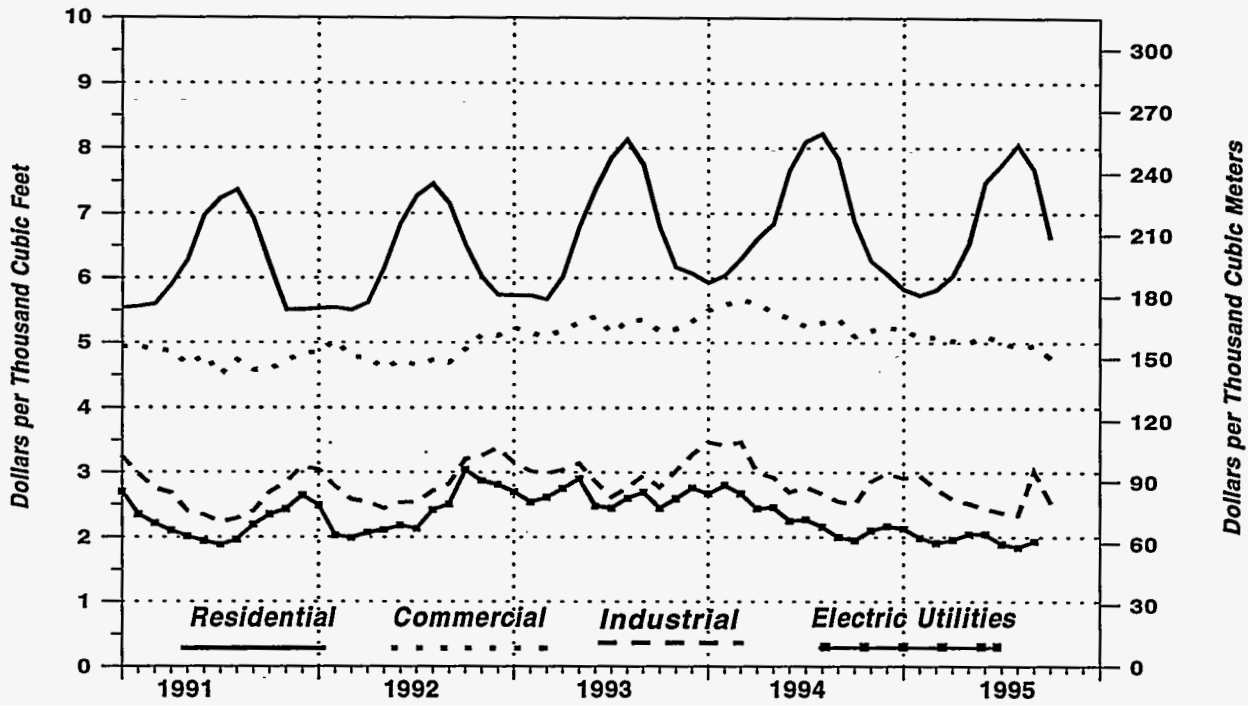
^e = Estimated data.

NA = Not Available.

Notes: • Data for 1988 through 1993 are final. All other data are preliminary unless otherwise indicated. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Price for gas delivered to industrial consumers for 1988 imputed average for volumes of gas delivered for the account of others. From 1988 on, prices reflect on-system sales prices only. The change in series in 1988 affects the commercial, industrial sector prices.

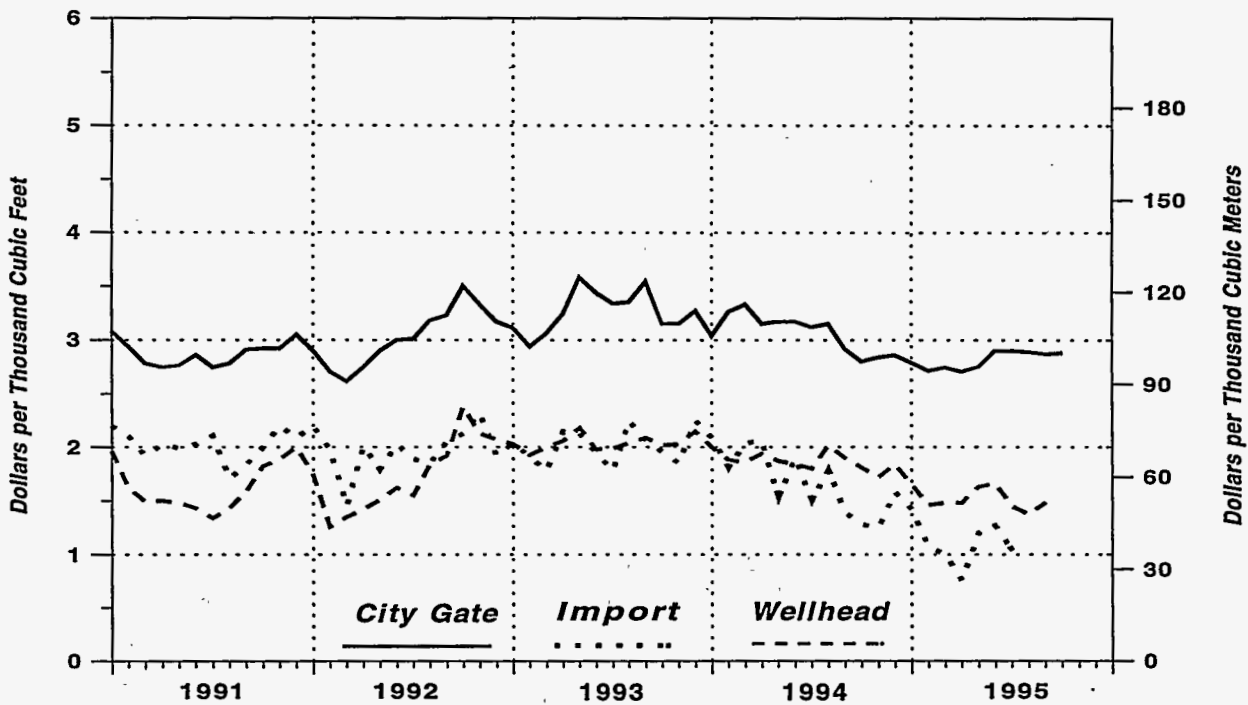
Sources: • Average wellhead price: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, 1993, 1988 through 1993; and EIA estimates, January 1994 through current month. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 8 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for estimation procedures and revision policy. • Average City Gate, Residential, Commercial and Industrial average prices for 1988 through current month from Form EIA-857. See Appendix A, Explanatory Note 5 of the *Natural Gas Monthly* for discussion of revision policy. • Electric Utilities averages from Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Figure 17. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 1991 - 1995



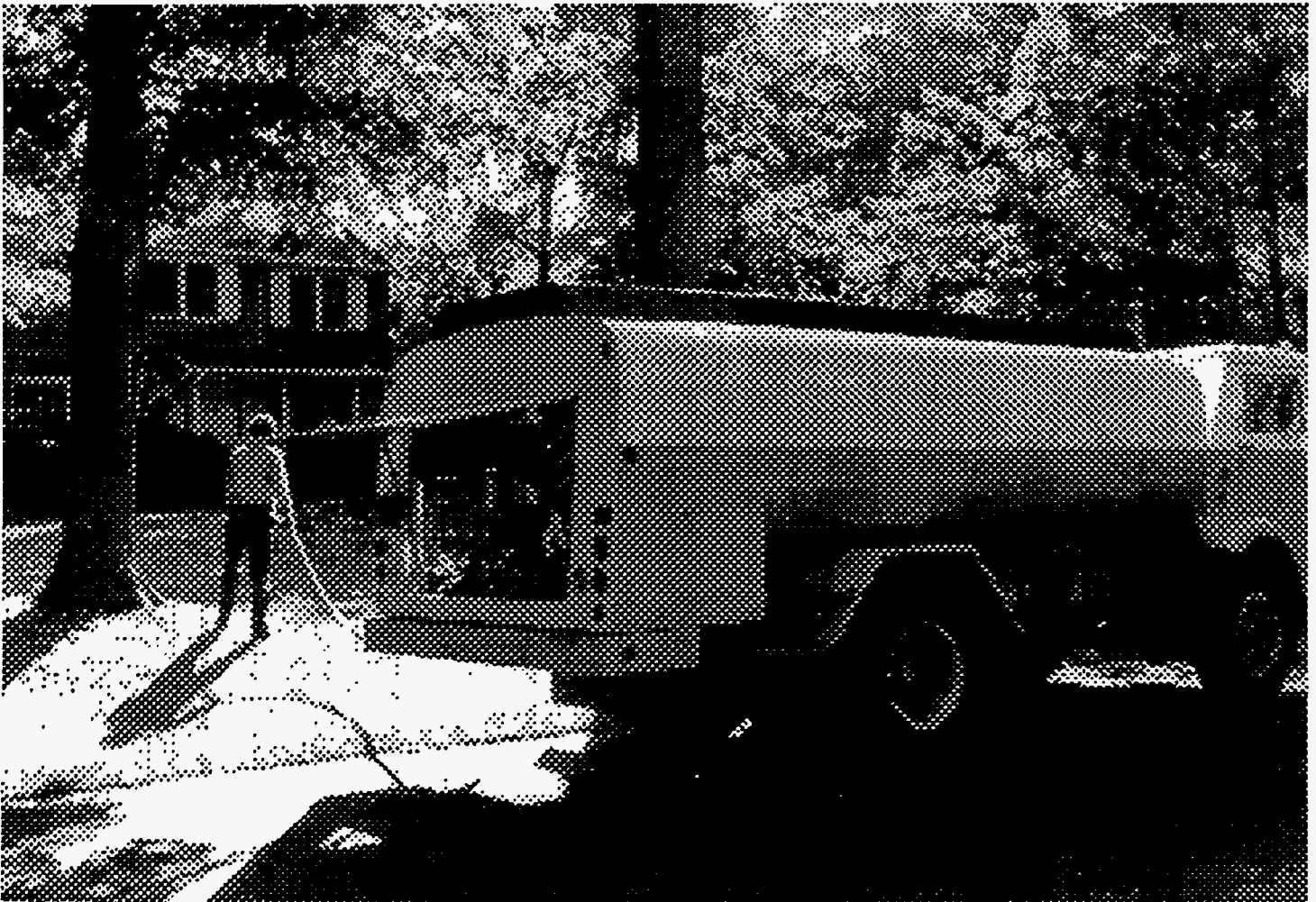
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers", Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants", Natural Gas Annual.

Figure 18. Average Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 1991 - 1995



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

Prices



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

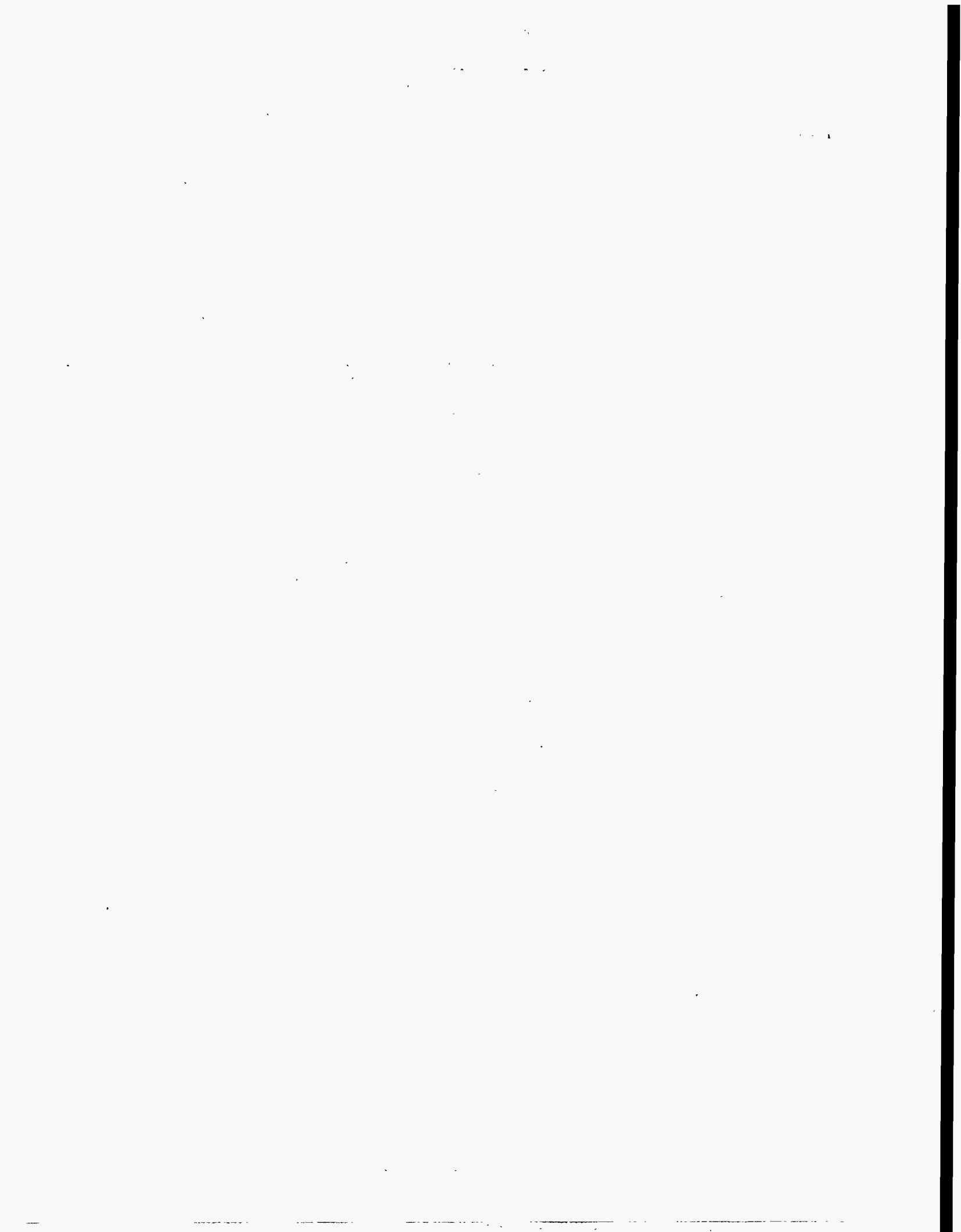


Table 7. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	90.3	91.2	91.7	92.7	92.9	92.6
East Coast (PADD I)	91.3	92.1	92.8	93.9	94.3	93.9
New England (PADD IX)	84.9	85.9	86.6	87.8	88.0	87.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	96.1	96.8	97.8	98.9	99.3	99.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	88.7	89.5	89.7	90.0	90.1	89.8
Midwest (PADD II)	82.8	84.0	83.3	82.9	82.7	82.6

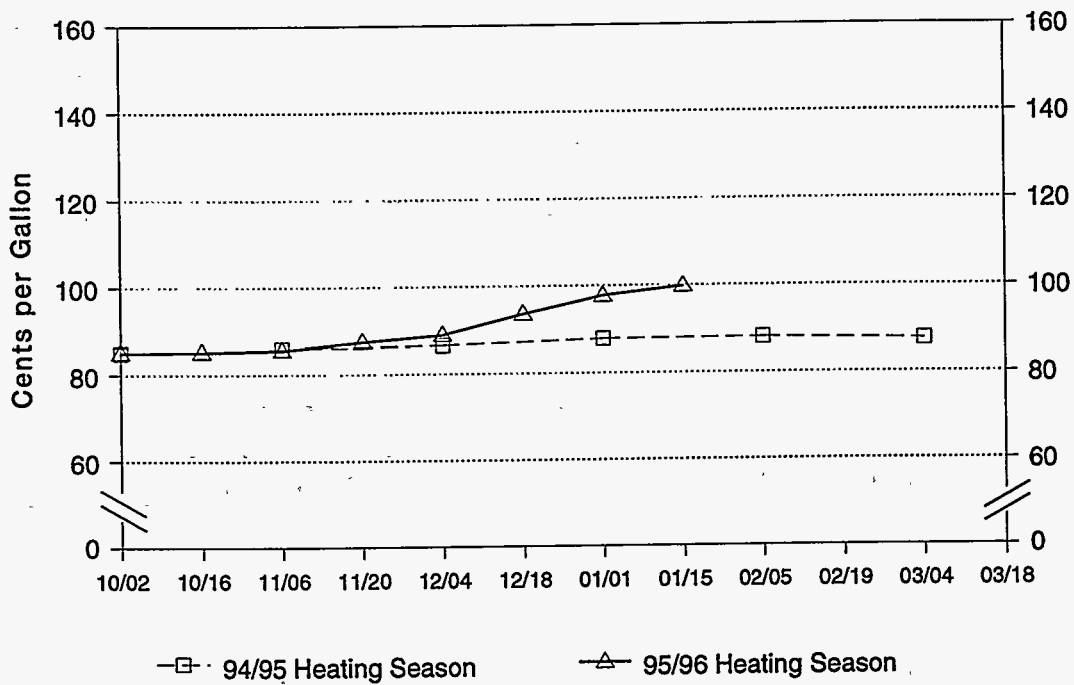
Region/State	1995/96 Heating Season											
	10/02	10/16	11/06	11/20	12/04	12/18	01/01	01/15 ^P	02/05	02/19	03/04	03/18
Average	89.9	90.2	90.8	91.9	93.1	96.4	R99.9	102.3				
East Coast (PADD I)	90.9	91.2	91.9	92.9	94.3	97.8	R101.8	104.3				
New England (PADD IX)	85.0	85.2	85.6	87.4	88.9	93.6	R97.7	99.8				
Connecticut	86.7	86.7	87.1	89.1	90.9	94.8	98.7	101.7				
Maine	75.8	74.8	75.1	78.8	82.7	87.4	92.2	94.0				
Massachusetts	86.9	88.1	88.4	89.7	90.3	95.2	R99.7	101.1				
New Hampshire	80.0	79.9	80.1	82.2	84.9	91.0	94.9	98.5				
Rhode Island	88.2	87.7	88.5	89.6	90.6	95.0	97.0	98.6				
Vermont	86.6	86.4	87.7	87.6	89.0	93.3	97.1	98.3				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	95.5	95.9	96.8	97.5	99.0	102.0	R105.8	108.9				
Delaware	83.8	84.1	84.4	85.3	87.6	92.5	99.7	103.3				
District of Columbia	101.6	102.2	102.4	102.5	104.8	107.8	111.6	113.6				
Maryland	96.3	96.5	96.6	97.4	97.8	100.3	103.7	106.8				
New Jersey	92.1	91.9	92.7	93.4	95.1	98.4	102.3	106.1				
New York	105.1	105.7	106.8	107.2	108.6	111.3	115.5	118.0				
Pennsylvania	78.5	78.9	79.8	80.8	82.3	86.4	R89.5	93.0				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	88.4	88.1	88.5	88.5	88.9	90.1	93.5	95.0				
North Carolina	88.6	88.5	89.0	89.0	89.1	91.1	93.1	93.3				
Virginia	88.2	87.7	88.1	88.0	88.8	89.2	93.9	96.5				
Midwest (PADD II)	82.5	82.5	83.0	83.8	84.3	85.5	86.1	86.6				
Indiana	81.9	81.8	83.0	84.0	84.7	86.1	87.0	88.0				
Iowa	77.5	77.2	76.9	76.8	77.1	78.1	78.9	79.2				
Kentucky	77.2	77.4	78.3	80.2	81.1	83.2	84.1	85.1				
Michigan	85.4	86.0	86.1	86.4	87.6	87.9	88.1	89.3				
Minnesota	84.7	84.5	84.4	84.9	85.2	85.5	86.7	87.2				
Ohio	79.3	79.1	80.8	82.3	82.5	85.0	85.1	86.3				
Wisconsin	82.9	83.1	83.2	83.6	84.3	85.4	86.0	85.3				

P=Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

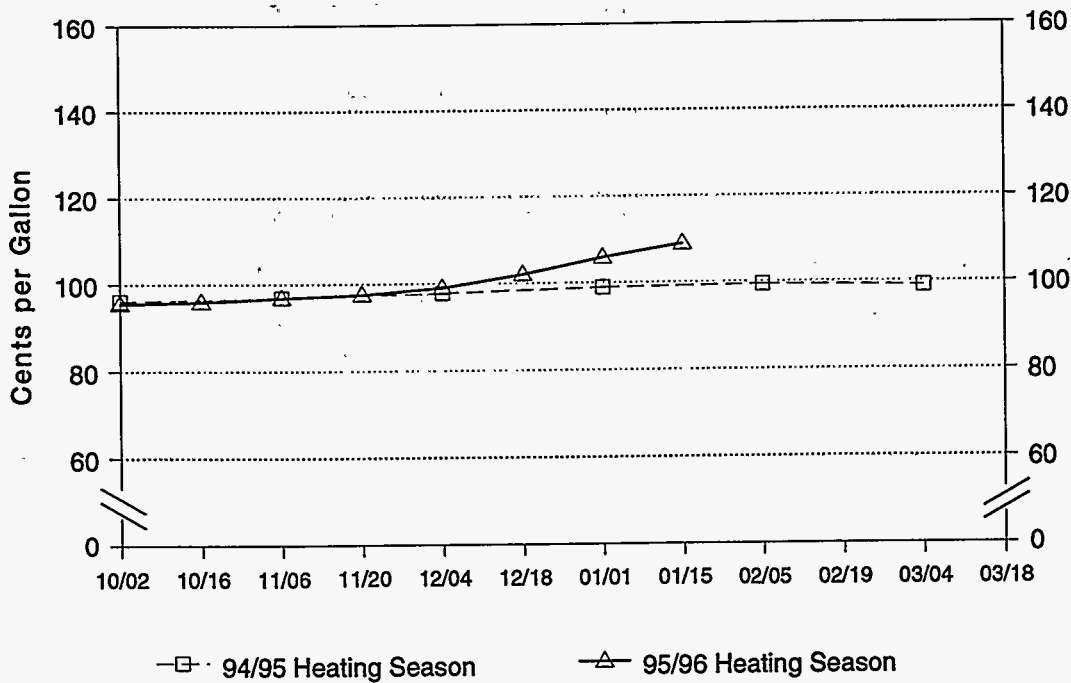
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 19. Residential Heating Oil Prices, New England



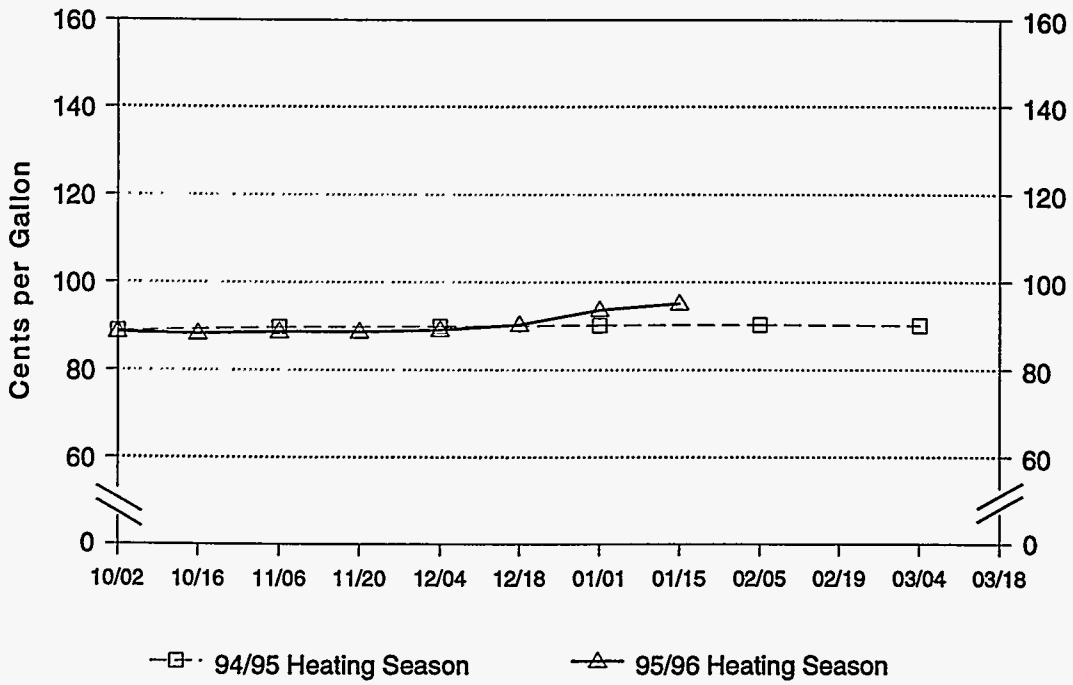
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 20. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic



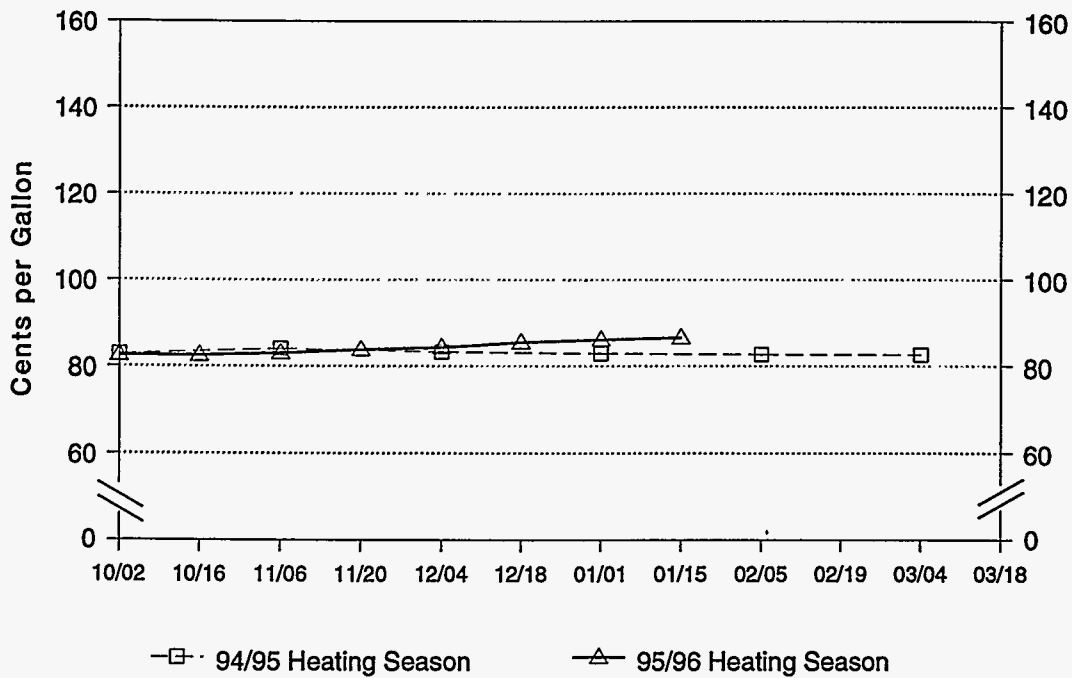
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 21. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Lower Atlantic



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 22. Residential Heating Oil Prices, Midwest



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

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

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	84.6	85.6	86.7	88.0	89.2	89.8
East Coast (PADD I)	113.4	115.1	115.2	116.3	116.9	116.4
New England (PADD IX)	113.7	113.6	114.7	115.5	115.9	116.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	118.4	121.4	120.1	121.6	122.2	120.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	104.2	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.4	107.1
Midwest (PADD II)	71.4	72.4	73.8	75.3	76.2	76.6

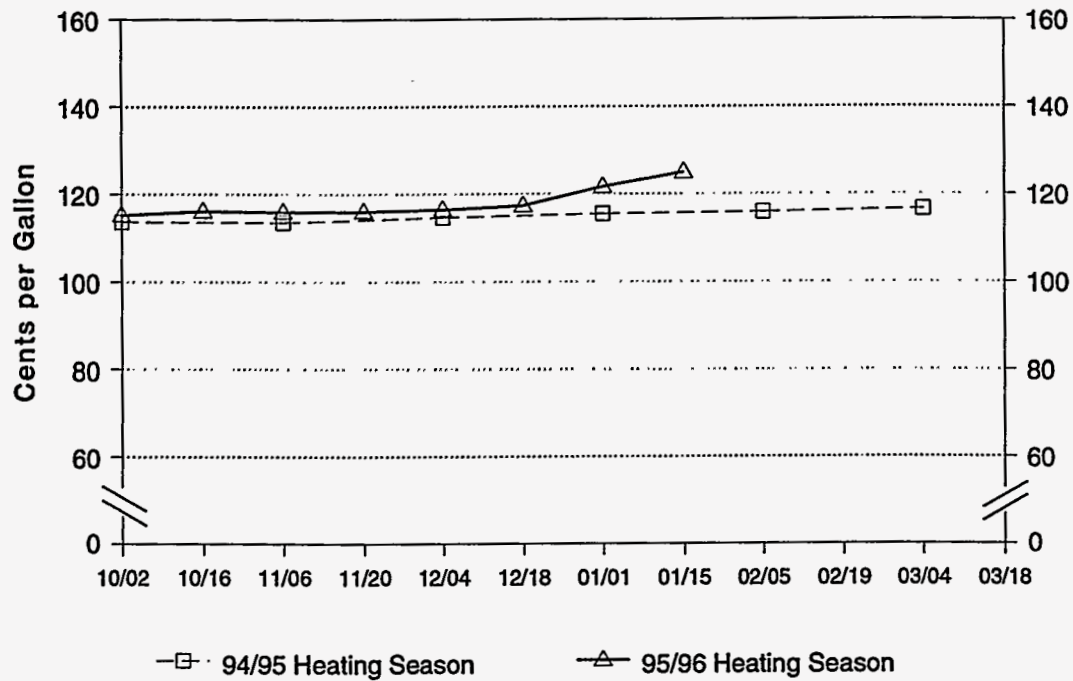
Region/State	1995/96 Heating Season											
	10/02	10/16	11/06	11/20	12/04	12/18	01/01	01/15 ^P	02/05	02/19	03/04	03/18
Average	89.5	88.6	88.6	89.8	90.4	92.4	^R 96.4	^R 98.1				
East Coast (PADD I)	112.8	113.0	112.6	113.8	114.0	115.2	^R 119.1	121.8				
New England (PADD IX)	115.2	116.1	115.9	116.0	116.4	117.3	^R 121.6	124.9				
Connecticut	116.9	117.6	114.7	114.9	114.4	115.1	^R 118.5	122.1				
Maine	124.1	126.3	126.3	126.4	128.0	128.6	129.9	134.0				
Massachusetts	115.1	115.1	115.5	115.4	115.9	116.6	^R 119.9	122.1				
New Hampshire	114.3	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.5	115.4	121.7	125.3				
Rhode Island	134.6	136.3	134.9	135.2	136.0	136.7	138.4	143.7				
Vermont	108.4	109.6	109.9	111.1	111.4	112.8	118.4	121.6				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	114.9	114.8	114.0	115.6	115.8	117.0	120.2	122.8				
Delaware	117.2	117.5	117.5	118.3	119.4	124.7	128.9	134.9				
Maryland	120.9	121.0	118.7	119.1	120.2	121.7	125.6	132.8				
New Jersey	122.3	122.0	117.8	118.6	119.5	121.2	123.9	129.4				
New York	116.7	116.4	115.8	118.4	118.4	119.5	121.9	123.5				
Pennsylvania	109.5	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.6	110.5	114.7	116.6				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	104.2	104.5	104.9	105.6	105.6	107.0	112.5	114.7				
North Carolina	101.8	102.2	102.7	103.6	103.5	105.7	110.6	112.8				
Virginia	109.3	109.3	109.6	109.8	109.9	109.9	116.6	118.7				
Midwest (PADD II)	73.5	74.2	74.6	75.1	75.9	78.1	^R 82.3	83.4				
Indiana	81.9	82.2	83.5	84.8	86.4	88.0	92.2	93.7				
Iowa	58.0	58.3	58.6	59.4	60.0	63.8	66.5	66.8				
Kentucky	92.6	93.9	93.5	93.9	94.1	96.3	101.0	102.8				
Michigan	79.6	80.4	80.3	81.2	81.7	82.3	85.0	87.3				
Minnesota	74.1	75.5	75.3	75.7	76.6	80.3	84.8	85.7				
Missouri	66.6	69.2	70.0	70.0	70.7	72.3	78.0	79.6				
North Dakota	59.3	59.9	61.6	63.2	66.3	69.8	74.4	75.4				
Ohio	86.9	86.6	86.5	87.1	88.0	89.2	^R 91.7	94.6				
South Dakota	61.1	61.8	61.9	62.3	62.7	64.5	66.9	67.2				
Wisconsin	74.8	75.8	76.7	77.0	77.8	80.8	86.3	85.6				

P=Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

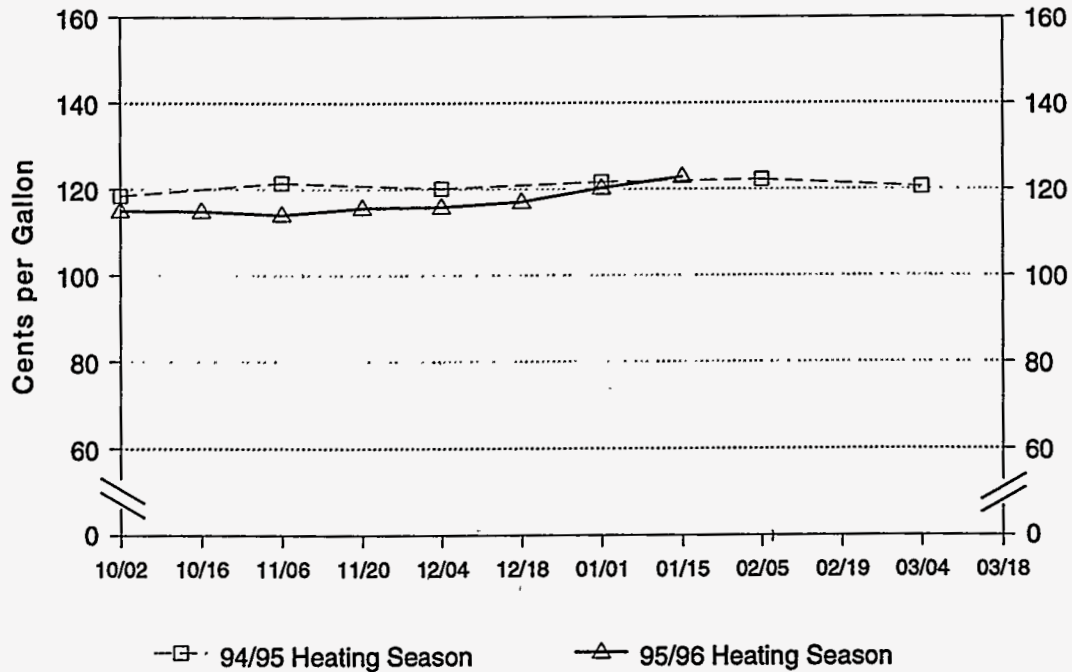
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 23. Residential Propane Prices, New England



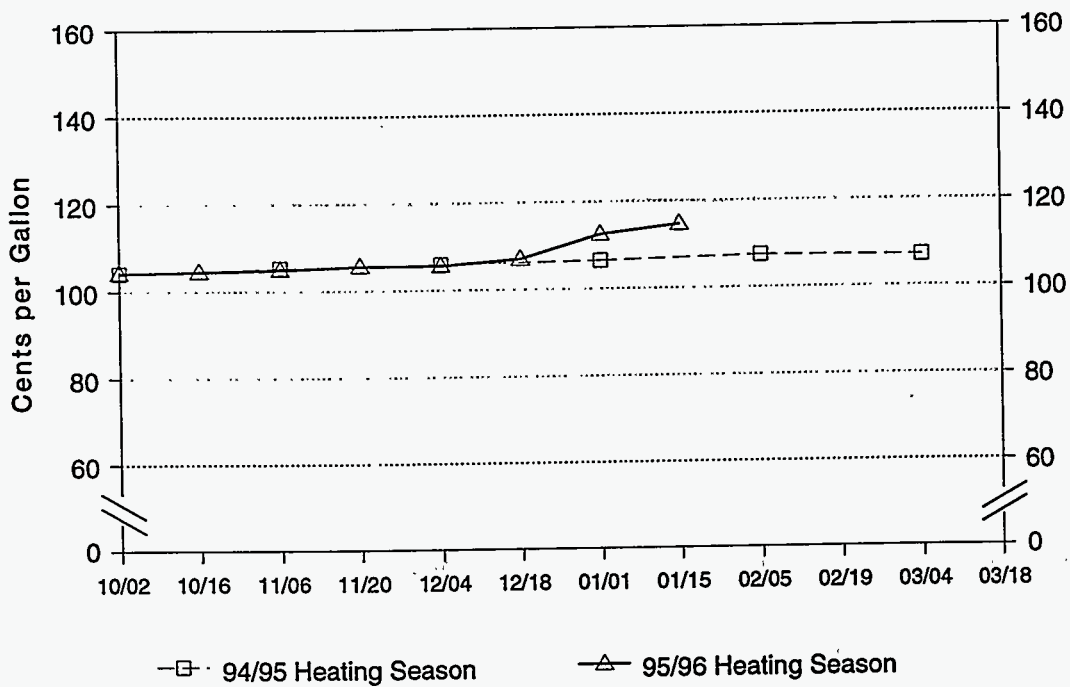
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 24. Residential Propane Prices, Central Atlantic



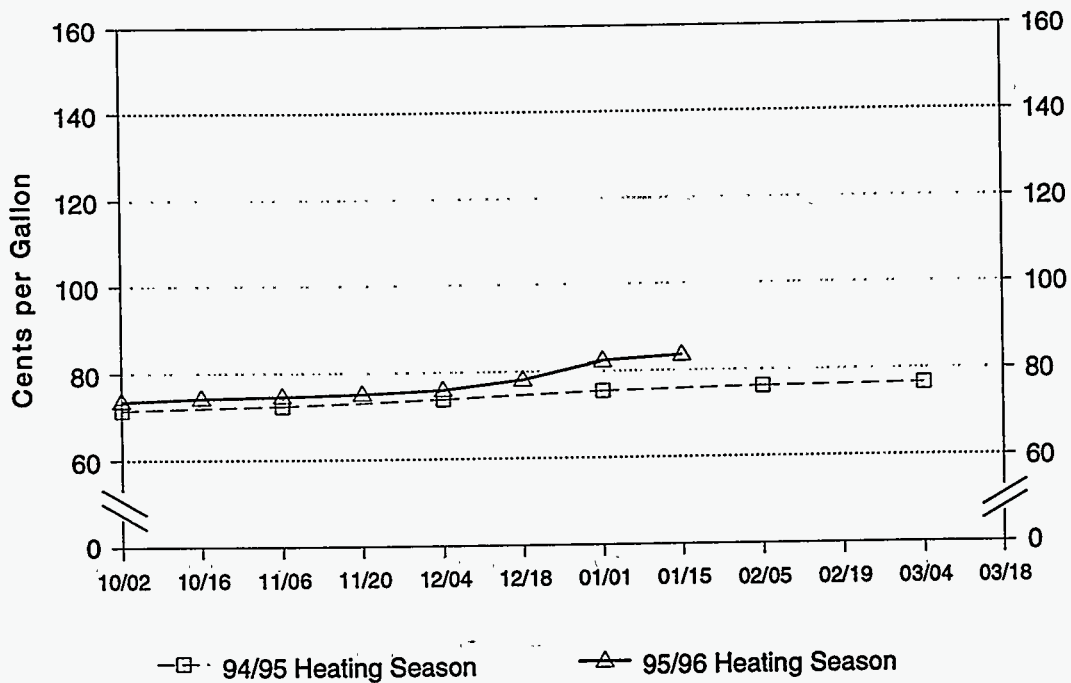
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 25. Residential Propane Prices, Lower Atlantic



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure 26. Residential Propane Prices, Midwest



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

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

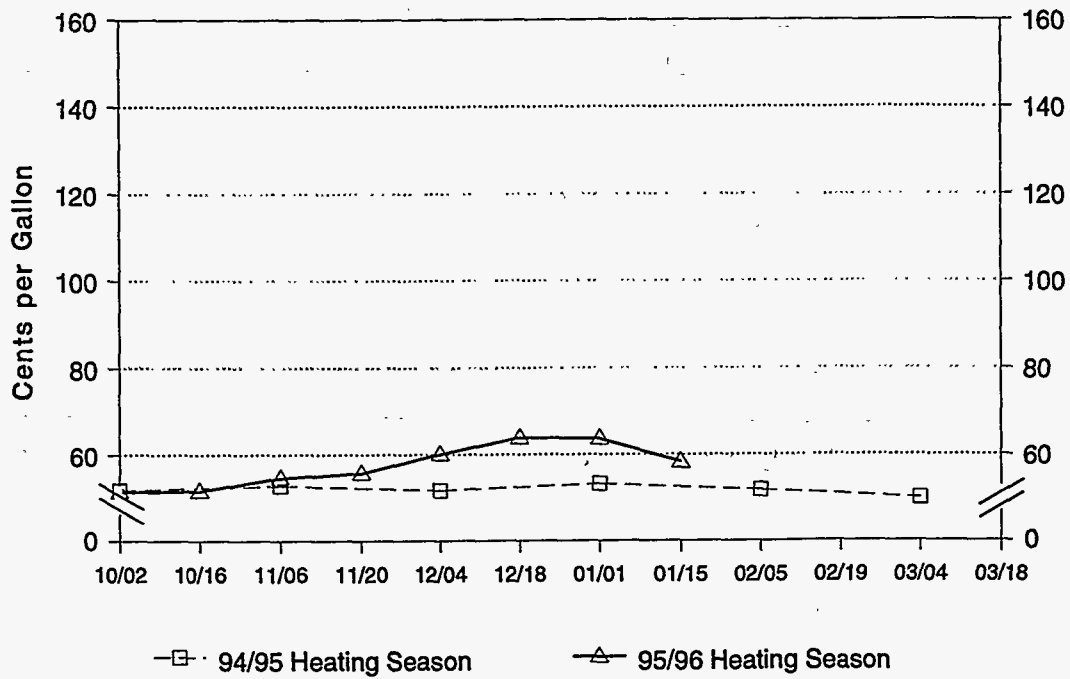
Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	52.1	52.6	50.5	51.0	50.4	49.7
East Coast (PADD I)	51.2	52.2	50.7	51.8	50.8	49.0
New England (PADD IX)	51.8	52.8	51.7	53.2	51.8	49.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	51.1	52.0	50.7	51.6	50.8	49.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	50.6	51.6	49.4	50.6	50.0	48.2
Midwest (PADD II)	53.3	53.1	50.2	49.9	49.8	50.5

Region/State	1995/96 Heating Season											
	10/02	10/16	11/06	11/20	12/04	12/18	01/01	01/15 ^P	02/05	02/19	03/04	03/18
Average	51.4	51.2	54.5	55.3	57.6	59.8	59.8	55.0				
East Coast (PADD I)	50.8	50.9	53.8	55.0	58.8	62.0	62.0	57.3				
New England (PADD IX)	51.4	51.6	54.6	55.7	60.1	63.9	63.7	58.3				
Connecticut	51.2	51.2	54.4	55.6	59.6	63.3	63.3	57.8				
Maine	52.8	52.8	56.1	56.7	61.1	65.0	65.2	59.9				
Massachusetts	51.1	51.6	54.4	55.6	59.9	63.8	63.4	58.0				
New Hampshire	51.9	52.0	54.8	55.7	60.7	64.3	64.7	59.0				
Rhode Island	50.6	50.9	54.0	55.2	59.6	63.4	62.8	57.5				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	50.7	50.8	53.7	55.0	58.8	62.2	62.2	57.7				
Delaware	49.6	49.9	52.8	54.1	58.2	61.9	61.3	56.3				
District of Columbia	51.1	51.0	53.6	54.9	61.7	65.0	67.0	62.2				
Maryland	49.4	49.6	52.5	53.8	57.5	60.3	60.7	56.4				
New Jersey	50.2	50.2	53.0	54.2	58.3	61.5	61.7	57.2				
New York	51.7	51.9	54.9	56.2	59.9	63.6	63.4	59.3				
Pennsylvania	50.9	50.8	53.8	55.0	58.5	61.9	61.8	57.0				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	50.2	50.3	52.9	54.0	57.4	59.0	59.2	54.9				
North Carolina	50.9	50.8	53.4	54.5	57.7	59.1	59.4	54.7				
Virginia	49.6	49.8	52.5	53.6	57.1	59.0	59.0	55.1				
Midwest (PADD II)	52.2	51.6	55.3	55.6	56.0	56.8	57.0	51.9				
Illinois	50.0	49.5	54.7	55.1	54.6	55.5	55.7	50.5				
Indiana	50.4	50.3	54.2	54.9	57.0	56.6	56.8	51.9				
Iowa	55.7	54.8	56.5	56.0	56.7	57.0	56.6	52.3				
Kansas	55.3	53.9	55.5	55.0	55.9	56.5	56.2	51.1				
Kentucky	51.3	50.9	54.4	55.0	56.4	57.7	58.6	53.3				
Michigan	50.2	49.9	55.0	55.7	55.2	56.0	56.1	51.4				
Minnesota	56.8	55.6	57.0	56.2	56.9	57.8	57.1	52.5				
Missouri	50.4	50.1	53.9	54.5	55.4	56.7	57.1	51.8				
North Dakota	57.9	56.5	58.4	58.0	58.6	59.2	58.9	55.4				
Ohio	52.2	50.9	55.9	56.7	55.9	57.4	58.0	52.0				
South Dakota	55.8	54.8	57.3	57.4	57.7	57.8	58.1	54.1				
Wisconsin	52.4	51.9	55.8	56.2	55.8	56.9	56.9	51.8				

P=Preliminary data.

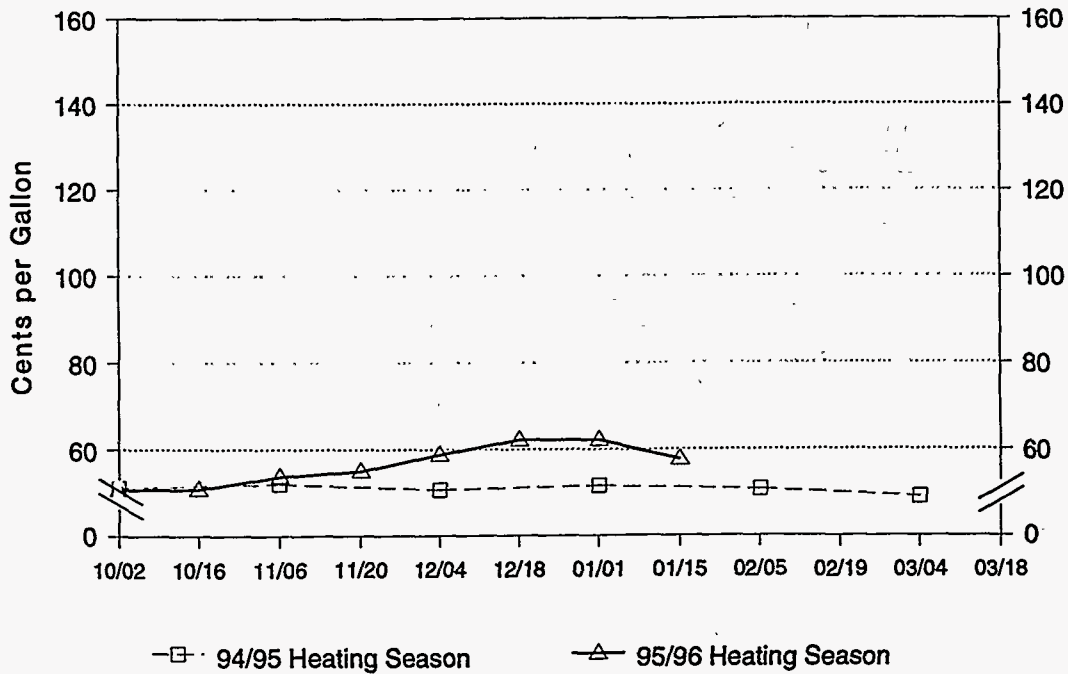
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 27. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, New England



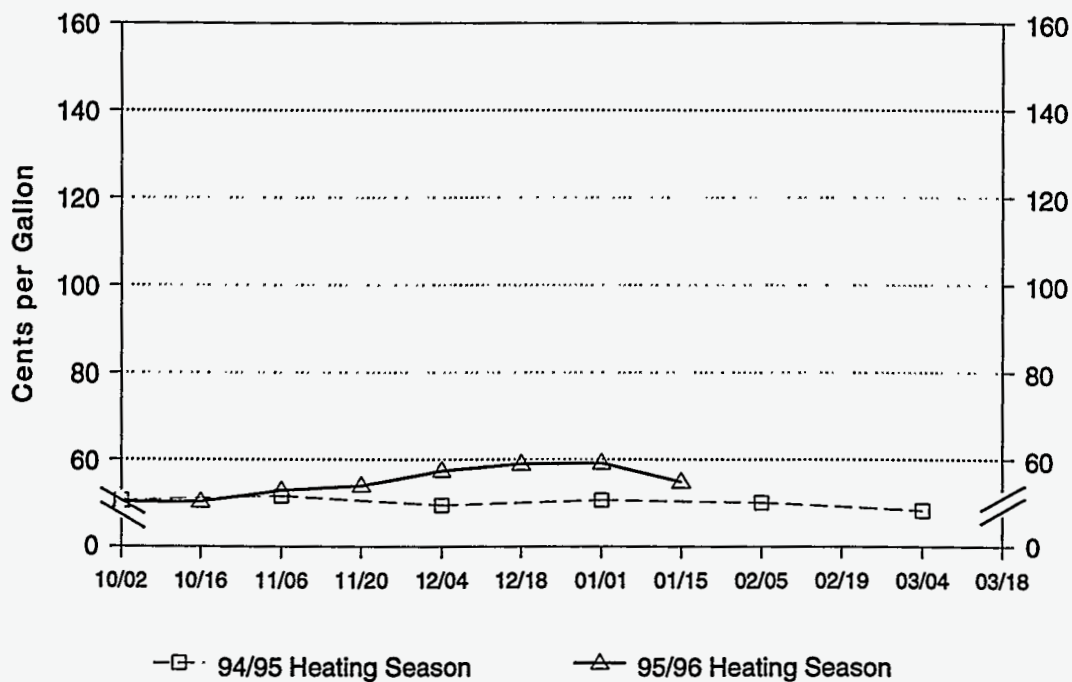
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 28. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices, Central Atlantic



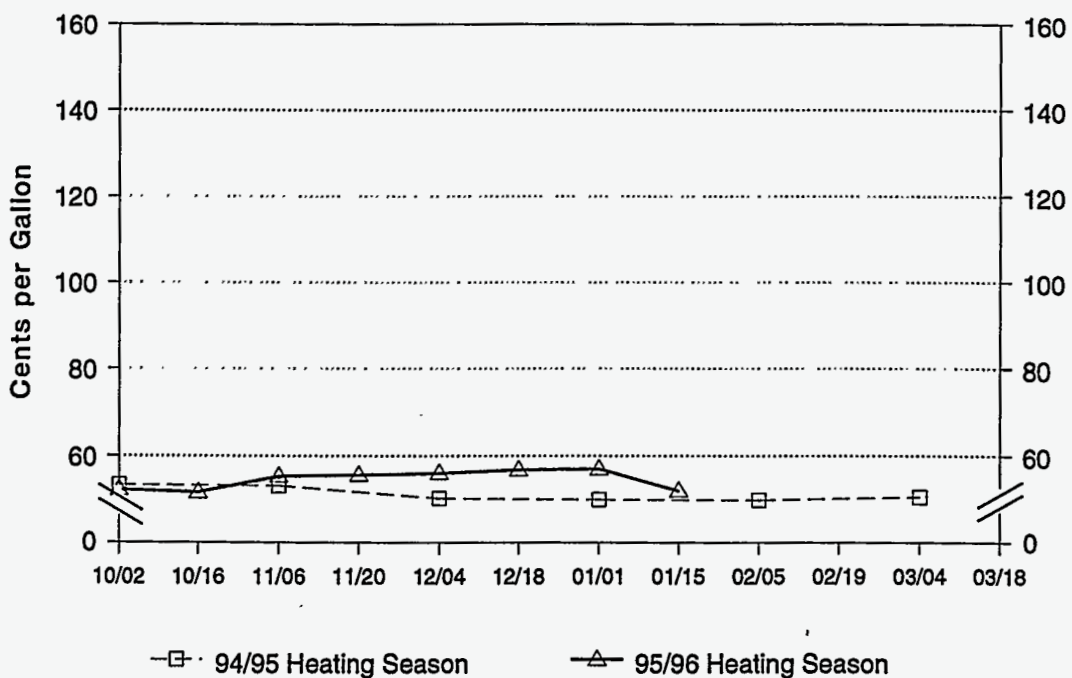
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

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)

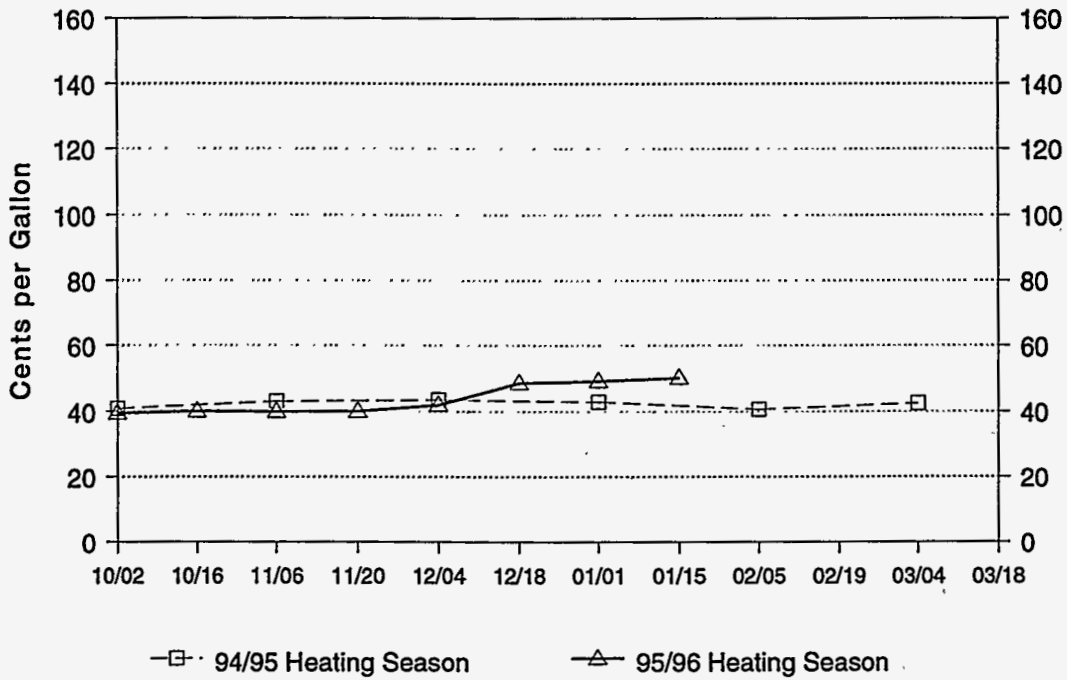
Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	35.8	37.1	37.3	36.5	35.1	38.1
East Coast (PADD I)	40.1	42.1	42.7	42.0	40.5	41.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	40.9	43.1	43.6	43.0	40.7	42.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	38.8	40.6	41.6	40.8	40.2	40.5
Midwest (PADD II)	34.6	35.8	35.9	35.0	33.7	37.1

Region/State	1995/96 Heating Season											
	10/02	10/16	11/06	11/20	12/04	12/18	01/01	01/15 ^P	02/05	02/19	03/04	03/18
Average	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.6	39.9	47.3	46.5	43.4				
East Coast (PADD I)	38.8	39.2	39.2	39.4	41.6	48.1	49.7	51.9				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	39.5	40.1	40.0	40.1	42.0	48.7	49.3	50.3				
New York	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.3	42.3	48.8	49.4	50.3				
Pennsylvania	39.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	41.8	48.7	49.3	50.3				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.6	41.0	47.2	50.1	54.0				
North Carolina	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.6	41.0	47.2	50.1	54.0				
Midwest (PADD II)	36.5	36.9	37.0	37.1	39.4	47.1	45.6	41.1				
Illinois	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.6	40.3	48.6	46.2	40.2				
Indiana	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.0	39.9	46.6	47.0	47.4				
Iowa	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	39.1	46.9	45.0	39.3				
Kansas	34.1	34.1	34.5	34.9	37.1	44.0	41.4	36.1				
Minnesota	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2	39.6	47.3	45.8	40.3				
Missouri	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.2	39.1	48.6	46.9	42.0				
North Dakota	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.7	39.4	47.5	46.8	40.3				
Ohio	37.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	40.3	46.6	47.4	48.3				
South Dakota	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	40.3	48.3	46.2	40.4				
Wisconsin	37.7	40.4	40.4	40.4	42.9	50.8	50.8	44.4				

P=Preliminary data.

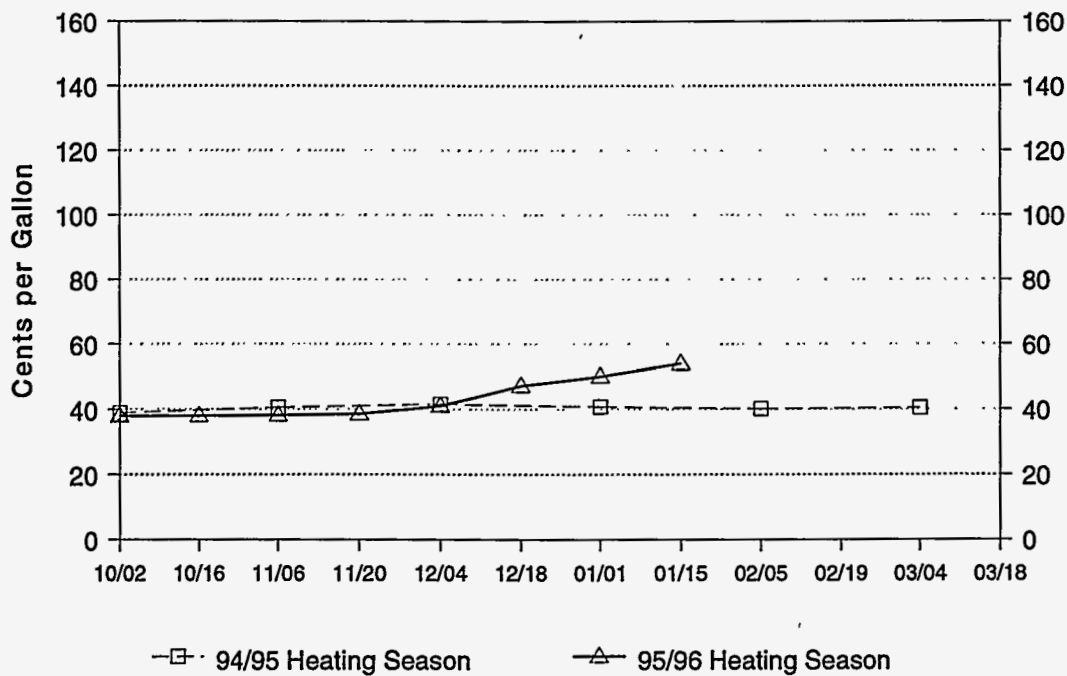
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

Figure 31. Wholesale Propane Prices, Central Atlantic



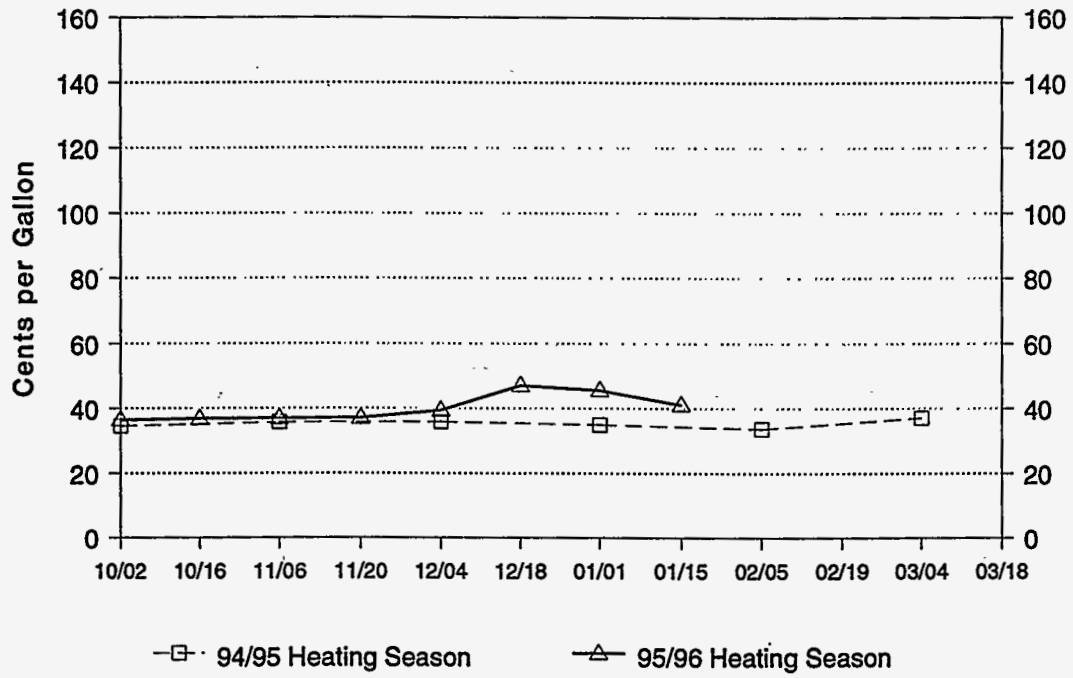
Source: Based on data collected by the Computer Petroleum Corporation, Inc.

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								
01/95	18.03	48.1	52.5	92.7	109.8	32.7	36.3	88.0
02/95	18.59	47.6	51.5	92.9	108.8	31.6	35.3	89.2
03/95	18.54	45.8	49.9	92.3	108.8	32.7	36.1	90.3
04/95	19.90	49.4	53.1	NA	110.4	32.3	35.2	NA
05/95	19.70	50.0	54.1	NA	112.5	32.7	36.0	NA
06/95	18.45	47.6	51.3	NA	112.0	31.8	35.7	NA
07/95	17.33	46.5	49.8	NA	110.0	30.8	35.4	NA
08/95	18.02	49.1	52.0	NA	110.5	31.3	36.8	NA
09/95	18.23	50.1	53.6	NA	111.9	31.3	37.1	NA
10/95	17.43	48.7	52.4	90.2	111.5	30.9	37.1	88.6
11/95	17.99	51.8	55.9	91.4	112.0	31.0	37.3	89.2
12/95	19.05	57.2	61.5	94.8	113.0	34.9	41.5	91.4
Week Ending								
12/01/95	18.32	52.65	57.0	NA	112.4	31.1	37.5	NA
12/08/95	18.74	54.87	58.5	93.1	112.3	32.3	38.2	90.4
12/15/95	19.02	57.40	61.4	NA	112.4	34.0	40.3	NA
12/22/95	19.42	59.01	63.6	96.4	113.0	37.5	44.5	92.4
12/29/95	19.44	60.27	65.6	NA	114.1	38.7	46.7	NA
01/05/96	19.99	60.27	65.0	99.9	114.8	39.0	46.6	96.4
01/12/96	19.43	59.10	65.9	NA	114.6	36.1	45.4	NA
01/19/96	18.64	53.66	61.3	102.3	115.2	34.8	42.7	98.1
Daily								
01/02/96	19.83	60.1	64.6	NA	NA	39.6	46.4	NA
01/03/96	19.90	59.8	65.5	NA	NA	39.3	46.7	NA
01/04/96	19.96	59.9	65.1	NA	NA	38.9	46.8	NA
01/05/96	20.26	61.2	64.6	NA	NA	38.4	46.6	NA
01/08/96	20.50	63.4	65.5	NA	114.6	38.4	46.6	NA
01/09/96	19.86	61.3	66.4	NA	NA	37.4	46.1	NA
01/10/96	19.66	60.6	66.4	NA	NA	35.6	44.0	NA
01/11/96	18.87	56.5	66.7	NA	NA	34.9	43.6	NA
01/12/96	18.28	53.7	64.4	NA	NA	34.3	43.6	NA
01/15/96	18.42	53.4	NA	102.3	115.2	34.9	NA	98.1
01/16/96	18.12	52.8	61.6	NA	NA	34.4	42.4	NA
01/17/96	18.58	53.7	60.7	NA	NA	34.8	42.6	NA
01/18/96	19.12	53.9	61.1	NA	NA	35.1	42.7	NA
01/19/96	18.94	54.4	61.8	NA	NA	34.9	43.2	NA
01/22/96	18.49	53.9	61.8	NA	114.4	33.8	43.2	NA

NA=Not available.

Source: • Spot West Texas Intermediate (WTI) at Cushing, Oklahoma; No. 2 distillate in New York Harbor from Reuters. • Computer Petroleum Corp. rack (terminal) prices. • Residential No. 2 distillate and propane prices from State Heating Oil and Propane Program. • Diesel Retail prices from Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," • 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						
01/95	44.9	46.3	35.2	45.7	49.0	36.2
02/95	46.4	47.1	34.6	46.0	48.4	34.8
03/95	46.9	48.7	36.0	43.7	46.8	35.6
04/95	51.2	52.4	34.7	47.8	50.3	34.8
05/95	51.8	53.5	35.8	49.0	53.0	35.5
06/95	47.3	49.4	35.9	45.8	49.9	34.3
07/95	46.4	47.9	35.5	44.5	48.4	33.8
08/95	49.6	51.1	37.5	47.1	51.5	34.1
09/95	49.7	51.8	37.4	46.9	52.4	34.1
10/95	48.2	49.5	37.8	46.7	50.4	34.1
11/95	52.3	54.4	37.8	49.4	52.1	34.1
12/95	52.1	54.6	42.5	53.3	55.5	36.7
Week Ending						
12/01/95	51.3	54.5	37.9	50.1	52.5	34.2
12/08/95	51.4	53.7	39.0	52.1	53.7	34.3
12/15/95	51.7	54.6	41.2	53.3	56.0	35.7
12/22/95	52.5	54.9	46.3	54.0	56.4	38.4
12/29/95	53.7	55.8	47.8	55.2	57.4	40.5
01/05/96	54.5	56.1	46.6	53.8	57.4	40.9
01/12/96	50.4	56.2	42.8	52.7	58.2	40.4
01/19/96	47.8	50.1	40.5	49.5	52.0	39.5
Daily						
01/02/96	54.8	55.3	46.4	52.7	56.9	40.6
01/03/96	54.3	56.3	47.0	51.7	57.8	40.9
01/04/96	54.2	56.5	47.0	54.9	57.9	41.1
01/05/96	54.8	56.3	45.9	56.1	57.2	40.8
01/08/96	NA	57.2	45.5	NA	58.0	41.3
01/09/96	52.4	58.1	44.6	55.9	59.0	40.8
01/10/96	51.7	57.4	42.1	54.8	59.1	40.6
01/11/96	50.0	55.6	41.0	51.7	58.6	39.8
01/12/96	47.4	53.0	40.7	48.6	56.5	39.5
01/15/96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01/16/96	46.8	50.1	39.9	47.9	53.1	39.5
01/17/96	47.2	49.4	40.3	49.1	51.6	39.5
01/18/96	48.5	50.0	40.5	50.6	51.5	39.5
01/19/96	48.6	50.8	41.3	50.5	52.0	39.5
01/22/96	49.3	50.7	41.1	50.3	53.0	39.5

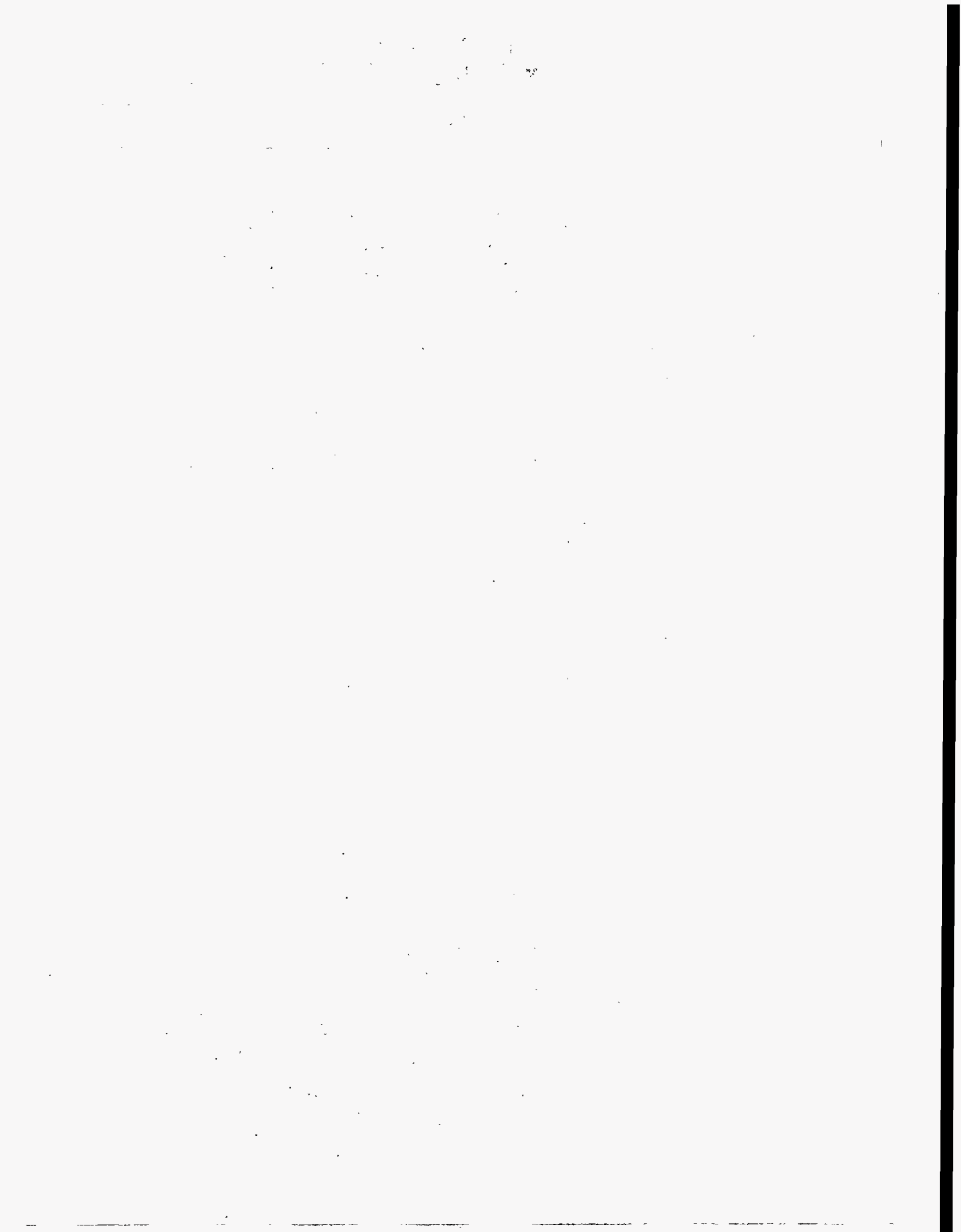
See footnotes at end of table.

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

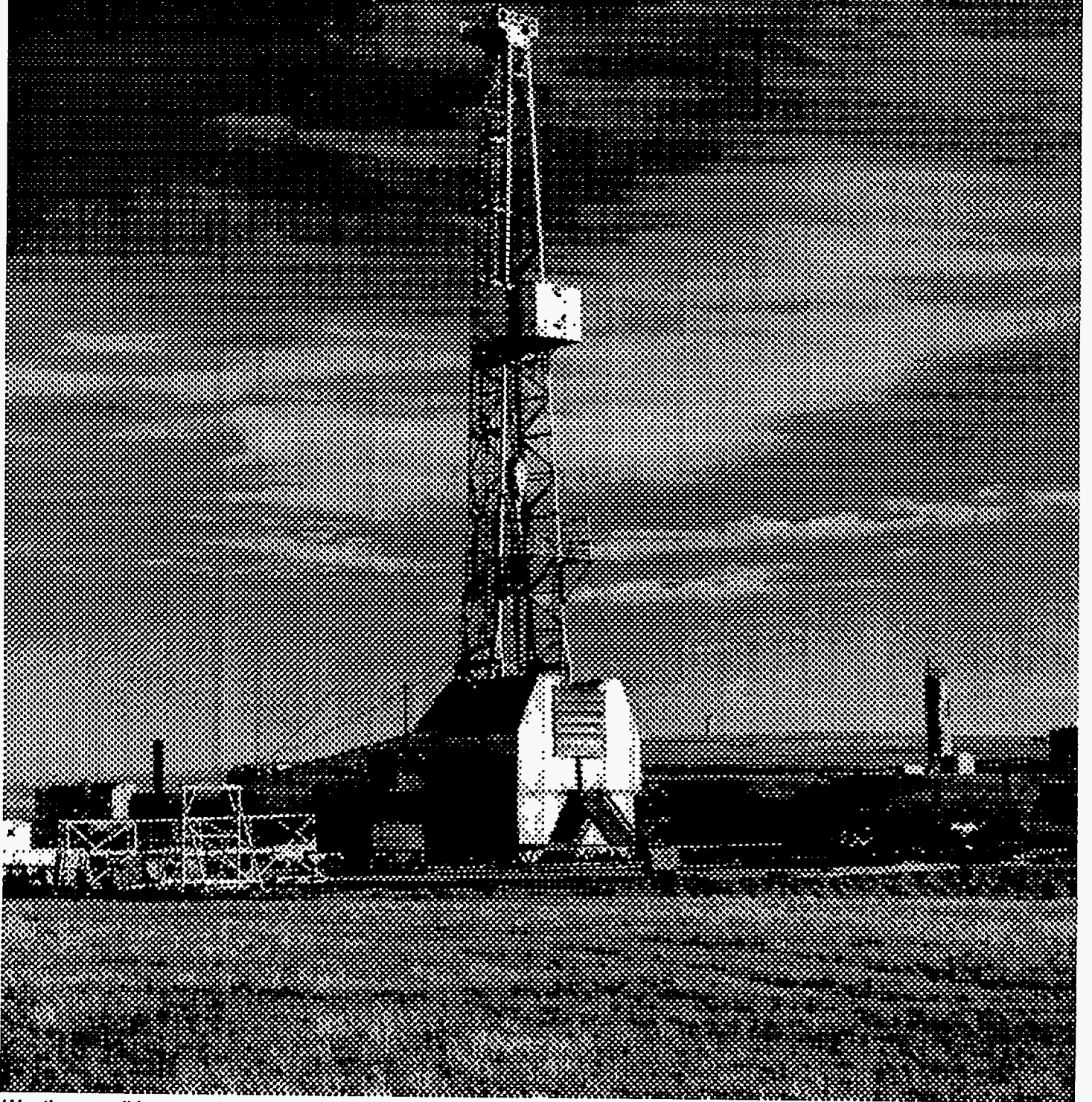
Report Period	Los Angeles			New York		
	No. 2 Distillate		Propane	No. 2 Distillate		Propane
	Spot	Terminal	Terminal	Spot	Terminal	Terminal
Monthly						
01/95	49.8	NA	48.0	48.1	52.5	44.3
02/95	51.9	NA	42.2	47.6	51.5	41.9
03/95	52.9	NA	42.0	45.8	49.9	43.2
04/95	55.8	NA	40.9	49.4	53.1	41.5
05/95	53.7	NA	40.2	50.0	54.1	42.2
06/95	52.8	NA	40.0	47.6	51.3	41.2
07/95	53.5	NA	37.6	46.5	49.8	40.4
08/95	54.9	NA	36.9	49.1	52.0	40.6
09/95	55.4	NA	39.2	50.1	53.6	40.6
10/95	57.4	NA	43.6	48.7	52.4	41.0
11/95	58.0	NA	45.3	51.8	55.9	41.2
12/95	58.7	NA	44.3	57.2	61.5	44.8
Week Ending						
12/01/95	58.7	NA	42.8	52.7	57.0	41.3
12/08/95	58.1	NA	41.6	54.9	58.5	41.8
12/15/95	57.9	NA	42.8	57.4	61.4	43.5
12/22/95	58.8	NA	47.5	59.0	63.6	47.2
12/29/95	60.6	NA	49.0	60.3	65.6	49.8
01/05/96	60.6	NA	49.0	60.3	65.0	51.0
01/12/96	59.5	NA	49.0	59.1	65.9	51.3
01/19/96	56.7	NA	49.0	53.7	61.3	51.4
Daily						
01/02/96	60.5	NA	49.0	60.1	64.6	50.4
01/03/96	60.4	NA	49.0	59.8	65.5	50.9
01/04/96	60.4	NA	49.0	59.9	65.1	51.3
01/05/96	61.0	NA	49.0	61.2	64.6	51.5
01/08/96	NA	NA	49.0	63.4	65.5	51.5
01/09/96	61.3	NA	49.0	61.3	66.4	51.5
01/10/96	60.8	NA	49.0	60.6	66.4	51.2
01/11/96	59.5	NA	49.0	56.5	66.7	51.3
01/12/96	56.5	NA	49.0	53.7	64.4	51.3
01/15/96	NA	NA	NA	53.4	NA	NA
01/16/96	56.5	NA	49.0	52.8	61.6	51.3
01/17/96	56.5	NA	49.0	53.7	60.7	51.3
01/18/96	57.8	NA	49.0	53.9	61.1	51.3
01/19/96	56.0	NA	49.0	54.4	61.8	51.8
01/22/96	55.0	NA	49.0	53.9	61.8	51.8

NA=Not available.

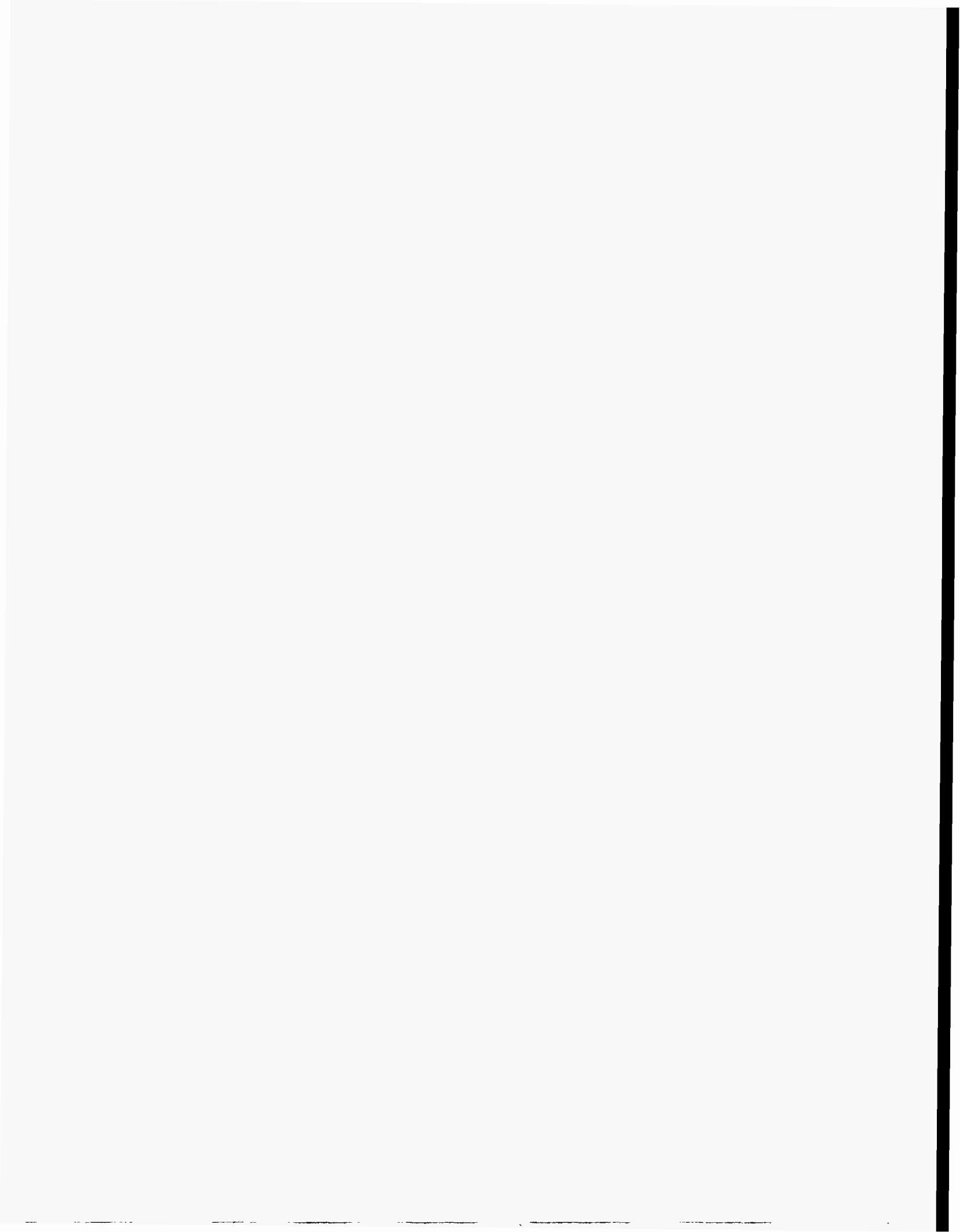
Source: •No. 2 distillate spot prices in Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles, are from Telerate; New York spot prices are from Reuters. •No. 2 distillate terminal prices in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York are from Computer Petroleum Corp. •Propane terminal prices in Lemont, Illinois; Mt. Belvieu, Texas; Los Angeles, California; and Selkirk, New York are from Computer Petroleum Corp.



Weather Summary



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



United States Weather Summary

6-10 Day Outlook - January 28 Through February 1, 1996

Below normal temperatures are expected from northern Washington eastward across the northern border as far as western New York and extending as far south as the southernmost point of Kansas. Much below normal temperatures are indicated for northeastern Montana, North Dakota, northern South Dakota and extreme northwestern Minnesota. Above normal temperatures are expected for most of California, the Great Basin, the southern portions of the Intermountain region and the Rockies, the southern two-thirds of Texas and the remaining areas of the Gulf Coast and south Atlantic region. Much above normal temperatures are indicated for most of the Rio Grande Valley. Near normal temperatures are anticipated for unspecified areas.

Little or no precipitation is indicated for Southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, the south-western third of Colorado, much of Oklahoma and Texas and the southern and central Florida peninsula. Below median amounts are indicated for the central Gulf Coast, northern Florida, extreme southern Georgia and the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Near median amounts of precipitation are forecast along the immediate northern border from Washington to North Dakota, over much of Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, most of Michigan, extreme northern Ohio, extreme western New York, part of the Southern California coast, portions of central and northeastern Nevada, extreme southeastern Idaho, Utah and western Colorado. Also, in an arc extending southward from southeastern Nebraska through eastern Kansas to northeastern Oklahoma and then southeastward and eastward across southern Arkansas, northeastern Louisiana, central Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and then northeastward through much of South Carolina and eastern North Carolina to the Virginia Capes. Above median precipitation totals are expected in unspecified areas which includes most of the north-central portions of the country from coast to coast.

(Refer to Figures 34 and 35).

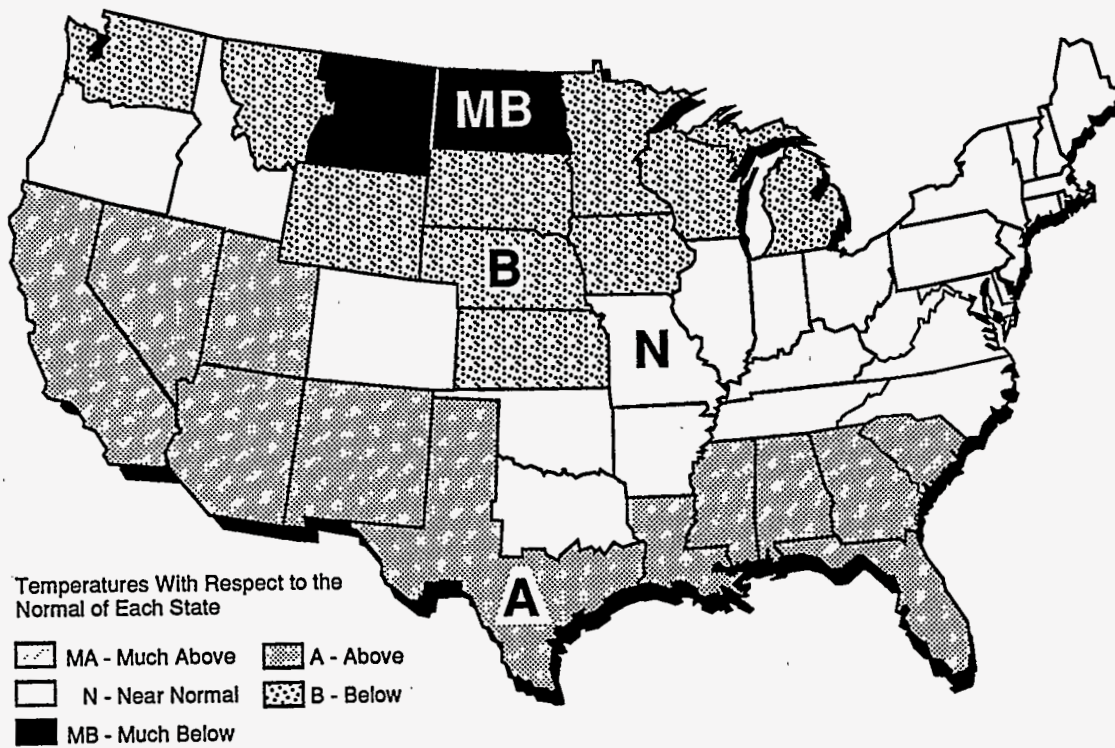
30 Day Outlook - February 1996

The forecast calls for a greater than average chance for above normal temperatures in the Southeast and central California.

(Refer to Figure 36).

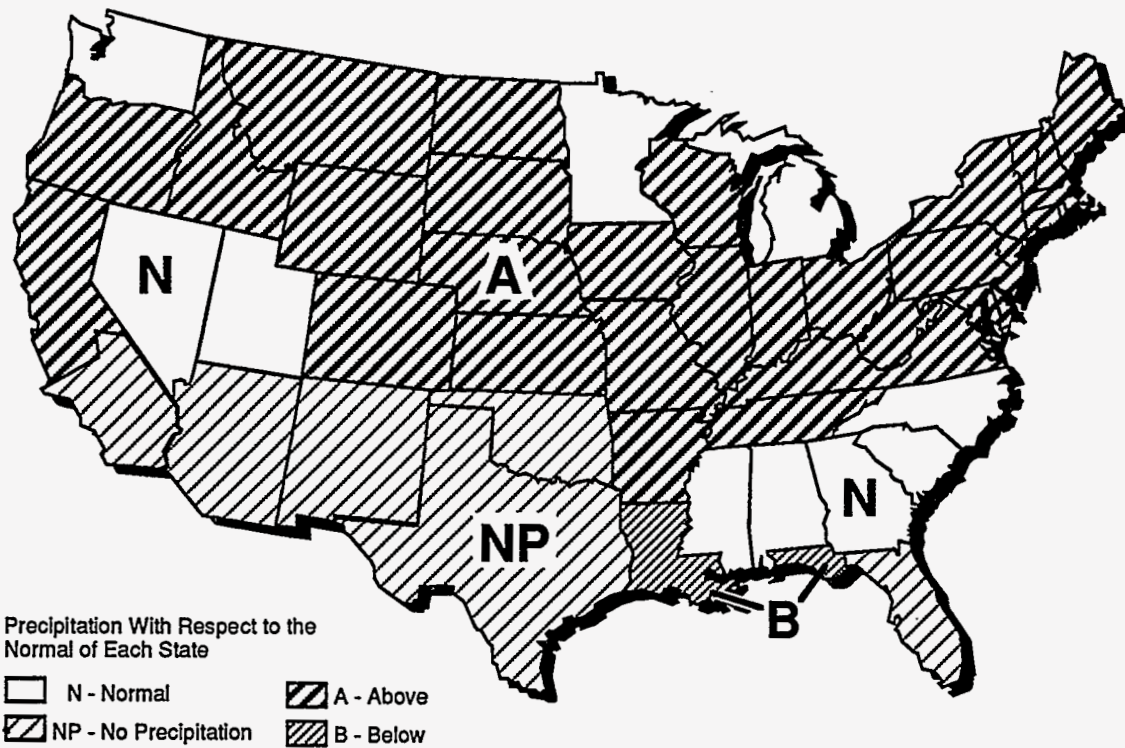
Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 34. 6 - 10 Day Temperature Outlook for January 28 Through February 1, 1996



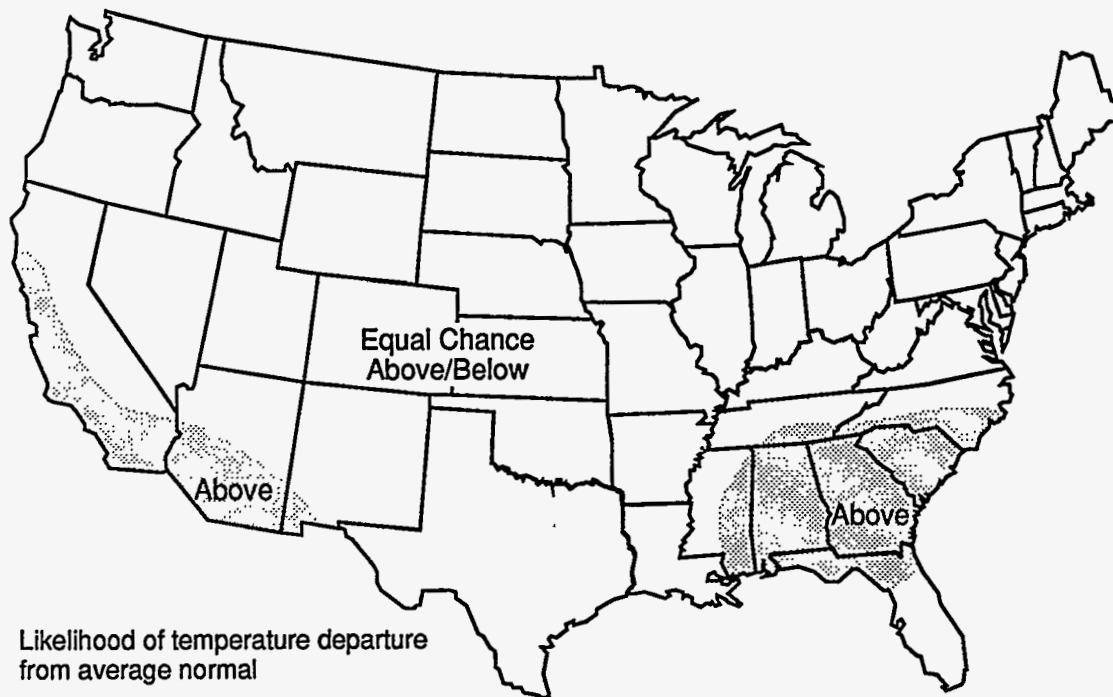
Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 35. 6 - 10 Day Precipitation Outlook for January 28 Through February 1, 1996



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

Figure 36. 30 Day Temperature Outlook February 1996



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-Days¹, Except Where Noted)

Location	Current 07/01/95 thru 01/20/96	Previous 07/01/94 thru 01/20/95	Normal 07/01 thru 01/20	Percent Change	
				Current vs. Previous	Current vs. Normal
U.S. Total, Population-Weighted	2,419	2,062	2,338	17	3
Cities					
Albuquerque	1,848	2,106	2,450	-12	-25
Amarillo	2,171	2,023	2,296	7	-5
Asheville	2,404	1,903	2,266	26	6
Atlanta	1,839	1,071	1,632	72	13
Billings	3,507	3,216	3,772	9	-7
Boise	2,765	3,117	3,171	-11	-13
Boston	2,789	2,218	2,684	26	4
Buffalo	3,515	2,754	3,252	28	8
Cheyenne	3,481	3,302	3,709	5	-6
Chicago	3,430	2,746	3,315	25	3
Cincinnati	3,025	2,136	2,713	42	12
Cleveland	3,175	2,439	3,024	30	5
Columbia, SC	1,632	1,144	1,458	43	12
Denver	2,970	2,794	3,122	6	-5
Des Moines	3,512	3,036	3,410	16	3
Detroit	3,357	2,613	3,273	28	3
Fargo	5,045	4,032	4,854	25	4
Hartford	3,224	2,586	3,100	25	4
Houston	744	586	895	27	-17
Jacksonville, FL	936	517	786	81	19
Kansas City	2,933	2,517	2,864	17	2
Las Vegas	960	1,384	1,371	-31	-30
Los Angeles	351	614	613	-43	-43
Memphis	1,750	1,378	1,693	27	3
Miami	146	22	102	564	43
Milwaukee	3,646	2,713	3,622	34	1
Minneapolis	4,249	3,537	4,186	20	2
Montgomery	1,495	865	1,244	73	20
New York	2,406	1,816	2,360	32	2
Oklahoma City	1,999	1,826	1,999	9	0
Omaha	3,444	3,068	3,363	12	2
Philadelphia	2,614	1,847	2,466	42	6
Phoenix	407	725	741	-44	-45
Pittsburgh	3,078	2,401	3,008	28	2
Portland, ME	3,736	3,196	3,613	17	3
Providence	2,927	2,257	2,823	30	4
Raleigh	2,009	1,432	1,829	40	10
Richmond	2,358	1,632	2,075	44	14
St. Louis	2,525	1,956	2,503	29	1
Salem, OR	1,962	2,264	2,496	-13	-21
Salt Lake City	2,471	3,006	3,057	-18	-19
San Francisco	1,057	1,547	1,500	-32	-30
Seattle	2,094	2,221	2,516	-6	-17
Shreveport	1,256	1,026	1,269	22	-1
Washington, DC	2,409	1,653	2,065	46	17

¹See Glossary.

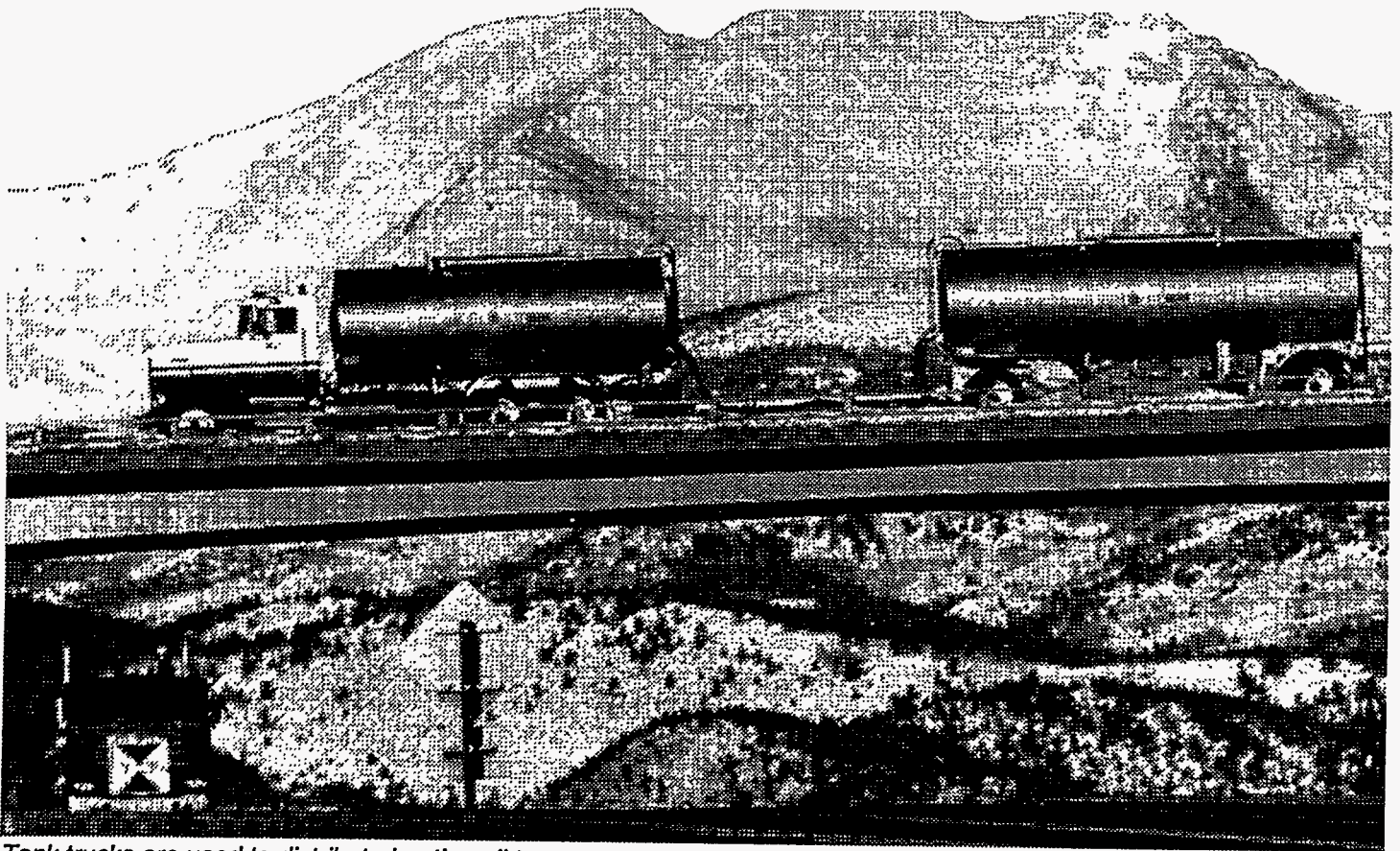
***=Normal heating degree-days 100 or less, or ratio in calculable.

Note: The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1995, through January 20, 1996, has been 17 percent cooler than last year and 3 percent cooler than normal. • The total heating degree-days for the previous heating season (July 1, 1994 - June 30, 1995) was 4,240 and the normal is 4,575. • A new method for calculating heating/cooling degree days was implemented by the Climate Analysis Center in October 1993, with further refinements implemented in November 1993. The routines incorporate 1961-1990 normals supplied by the National Climatic Data Center, and 1990 census data for calculation of population weighted degree days.

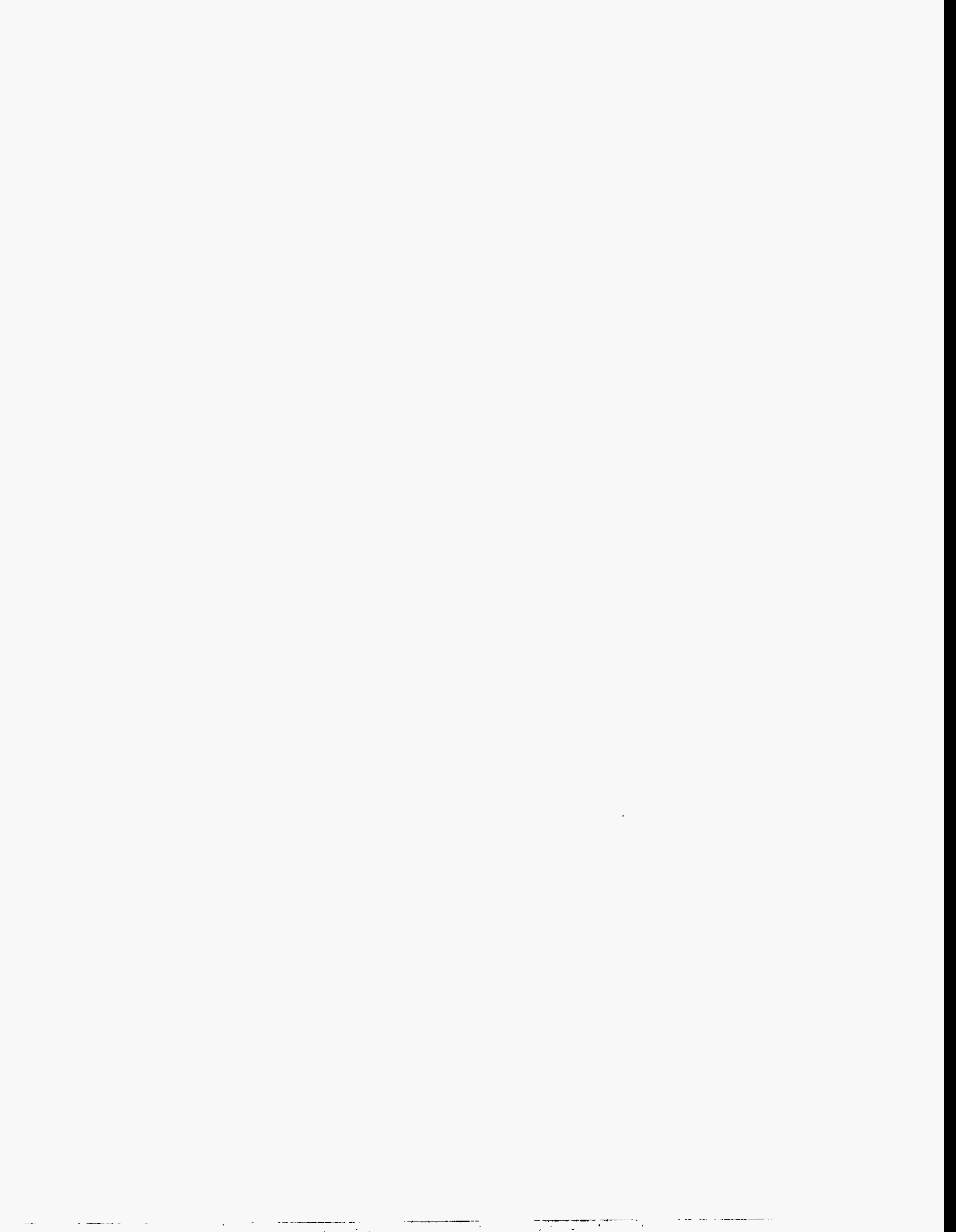
Source: Weather data reported in the *Winter Fuels Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



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



Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z): The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

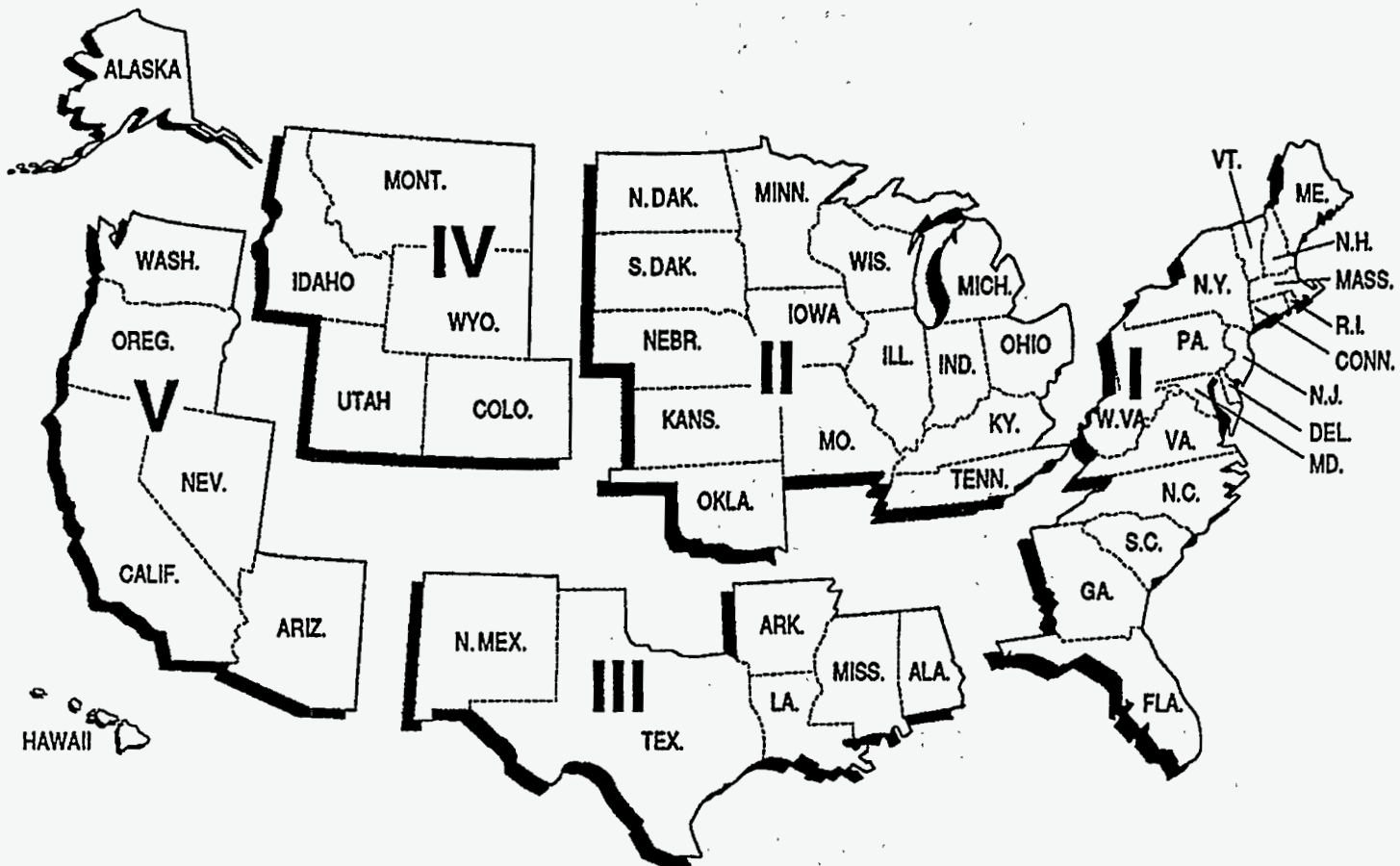
PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

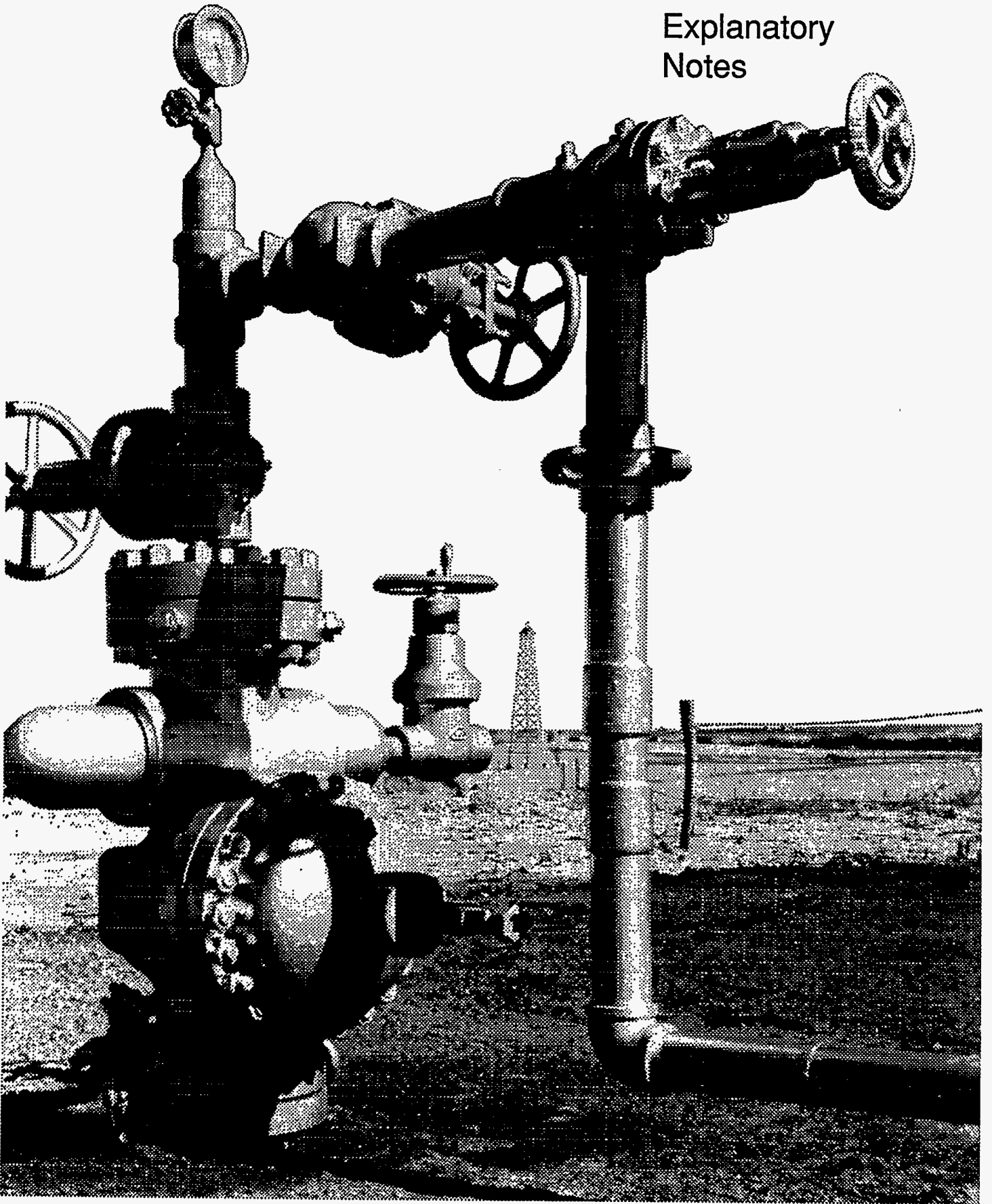
West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

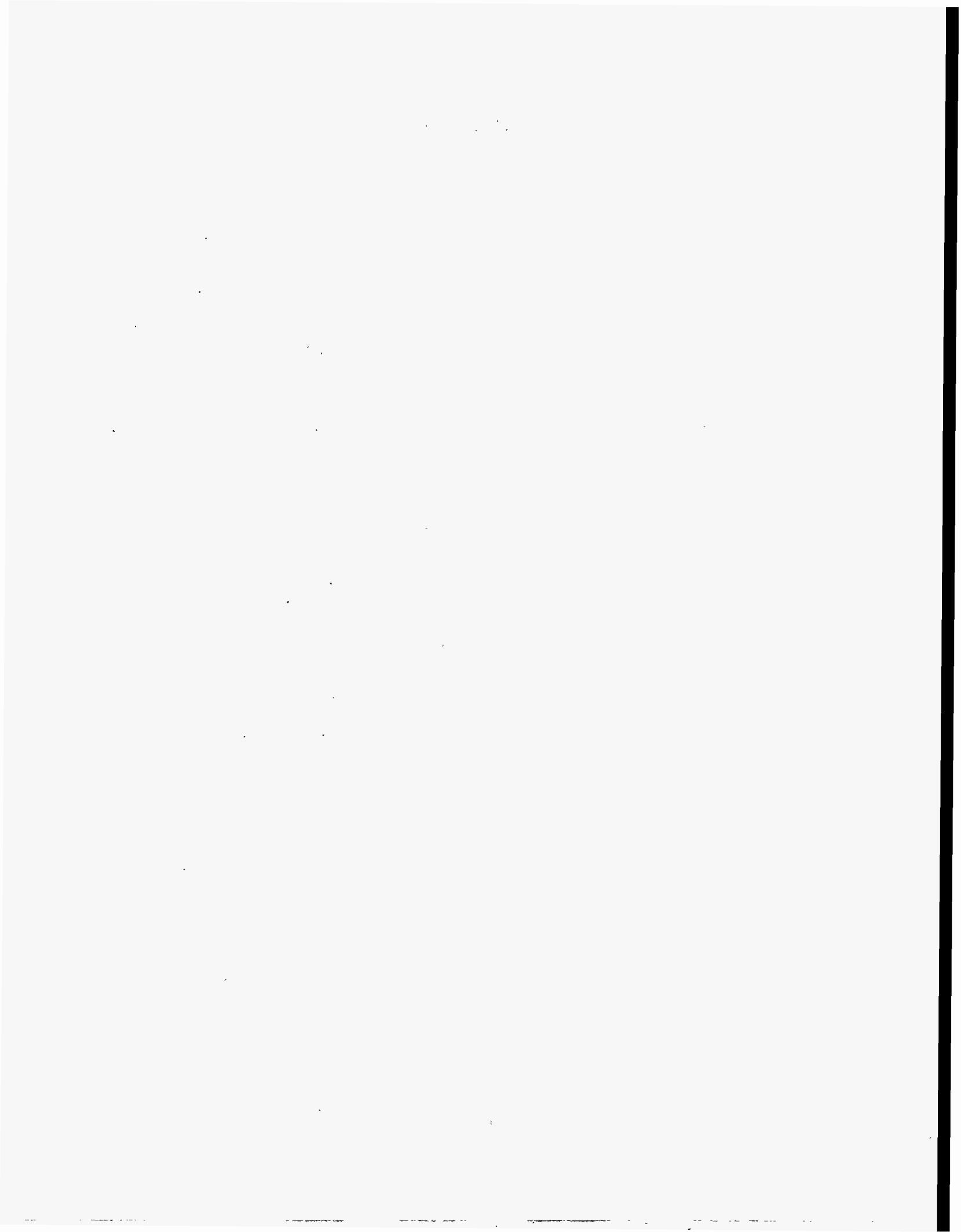


Appendix B

Explanatory Notes



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



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	<i>Weekly Refinery Report</i>
EIA-801	<i>Weekly Bulk Terminal Report</i>
EIA-802	<i>Weekly Product Pipeline Report</i>
EIA-803	<i>Weekly Crude Oil Report</i>
EIA-804	<i>Weekly Imports Report</i>

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

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

Sample Frame

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

Sampling

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

Collection Methods

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

Resubmissions

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

Estimation and Imputation

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

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

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

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

Response Rates

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

Note 2. Propane

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for

Defense Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

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

Collection Methods

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

Resubmissions

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

Revision Error

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

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

Estimation and Imputation

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

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for net production, imports, and stocks by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Response Rate

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of distillate fuel oil and propane (Figures 1 through 14) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

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

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

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

Note 4. Natural Gas

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

Form EIA-191

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

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

Form FPC-14

The Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," is filed annually by each organization or individual having authorization to import and export natural gas regardless of whether any imports or exports took place during the reporting year. In 1994, 409 companies met the reporting criteria, only 214 reported imports or exports of natural gas.

Form EIA-857

The Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," is a mandatory report. Data collected on the Form EIA-857 include both price and volume data and are considered proprietary. A sample of 382 natural gas companies including interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, and local distribution companies report on the Form EIA-857. The sample is selected independently for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Form EIA-176

The Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," survey universe includes approximately 1,800 companies and 2,039 responses. These companies are interstate and intrastate natural gas pipeline companies, investor and municipally owned natural gas distributors, synthetic natural gas plant operators, and field, well, or processing plant operators that deliver natural gas directly to consumers (including their own industrial facilities) and/or that transport gas to, across, or from a State border through field or gathering facilities.

AGA Underground Storage Estimate

Since January 1994, the American Gas Association (AGA) has conducted a weekly survey to estimate volumes of natural gas in underground storage. The survey is used to estimate working gas volumes for the United States. Participation in the survey is

voluntary. Currently it is completed by 46 companies representing approximately 88 percent of working gas in storage when inventories are full at the beginning of the heating season. Reporting and calculations are done separately for three mutually exclusive groups of States labeled as (1) Producing Region; (2) Consuming Region East; and (3) Consuming Region West.

Each week, responding companies report the volume of working gas in their reservoirs as of 9:00 a.m. the previous Friday. They also report the maximum working gas held in those reservoirs during the previous three years. If a company has storage facilities in more than one AGA storage region, separate reports are filed for operations in each.

Estimated working gas in storage for the each region is calculated by summing both the week's reported working gas volume and the maximum working gas volume for those respondents. The resulting ratio of actual to maximum working gas is then applied to the maximum working gas value in all reservoirs in the region. This latter figure was derived by the AGA by identifying the highest level of working gas in storage reported in the *Natural Gas Monthly* and incorporating changes in working gas due to restructuring and additions to storage capacity. Regional totals are then summed to determine the national estimate of working gas in storage.

Note 5. Prices

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

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample weight and volume sales data were applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij}} \quad \text{where } w =$$

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 1991 as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey." The volume used for propane is the company's residential propane sales volume for the previous year obtained by Form EIA-877, "Winter Heating Fuels Telephone Survey," during the first pricing period.

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time

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

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

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

Reliability of the Data

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

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

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

Data in Tables B1 and B2 are based on survey data which are subject to sampling errors. Coefficients of variation, which are estimates of sampling errors, are presented for the propane and

No. 2 heating oil prices in the following tables for the 1995/96 survey. The coefficients of variation (CV) were estimated by:

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

where:

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

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

for heating oil:

$$S_{kq}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k} (P_{ik} V_{ik} - \bar{P}_k \bar{V}_k)^2}{n_k - 1}$$

$$S_{kv}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k} (V_{ik} - \bar{V}_k)^2}{n_k - 1}$$

$$S_{kqv} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_k} (P_{ik} V_{ik} - \bar{P}_k \bar{V}_k)(V_{ik} - \bar{V}_k)}{n_k - 1}$$

but for propane:

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

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

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

n_k = number of respondents in stratum k

N_k = number of population units in stratum k

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

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

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

$\bar{P}_k \bar{V}_k$ = average revenue for sample units in stratum k

\hat{P} = weighted average price for each State

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

For the No. 2 heating oil price data, a sample design similar to that used for the EIA Form EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," sample design was used. The sampling frame was an extract of approximately 11,000 companies from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey," conducted in 1992 and containing 1991 sales volume information. A one-way stratified sample design using No. 2 residential distillate frame sales volumes by State, for each of the 24 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

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

Region/State	1995/96 Heating Season											
	10/02	10/16	11/06	11/20	12/04	12/18	01/01	01/15	02/05	02/19	03/04	03/18
Average	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
East Coast (PADD I)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
New England (PADD IX)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Connecticut	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maine	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Massachusetts	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
New Hampshire	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Rhode Island	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Vermont	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Delaware	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
District of Columbia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maryland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
New Jersey	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
New York	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Pennsylvania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
North Carolina	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Virginia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Midwest (PADD II)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Indiana	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Iowa	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Kentucky	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Michigan	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Minnesota	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ohio	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Wisconsin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

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

Region/State	1995/96 Heating Season											
	10/02	10/16	11/06	11/20	12/04	12/18	01/01	01/15	02/05	02/19	03/04	03/18
Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
East Coast (PADD I)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
New England (PADD IX)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Connecticut	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02				
Maine	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04				
Massachusetts	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03				
New Hampshire	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Rhode Island	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00				
Vermont	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02				
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00				
Maryland	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02				
New Jersey	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02				
New York	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02				
Pennsylvania	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01				
North Carolina	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Virginia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02				
Midwest (PADD II)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Indiana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02				
Iowa	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03				
Kentucky	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Michigan	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03				
Minnesota	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03				
Missouri	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03				
North Dakota	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Ohio	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02				
South Dakota	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02				
Wisconsin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01				

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

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

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New England (PADD IX)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Minnesota	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

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

Region/State	1994/95 Heating Season											
	10/03	10/17	11/07	11/21	12/05	12/19	01/02	01/16	02/06	02/20	03/06	03/20
Average	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New England (PADD IX)	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	14.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	2.0	3.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	3.1	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

journals and by State Energy Offices, yielding another 7,429 names. Again, removal of duplicates through the match programs yielded an approximate potential add of 900 companies. Another 800 companies were identified as residing on the Master File but not previously selected as potential propane sellers. Further matching, merging and unduplicating reduced the final total frame count to approximately 6,000 companies. Reseller/retailer propane price data were unavailable to calculate a target coefficient of variation. However, it was expected that residential propane price variances were similar to heating oil. Increases in variances were expected as a result of lack of detailed stratification, but were only expected to reach three to four percent.

Revision Error

The numbers in Tables B3 and B4 display revision errors for heating oil and propane prices collected during the 1994/95 survey season. Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 6. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy

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

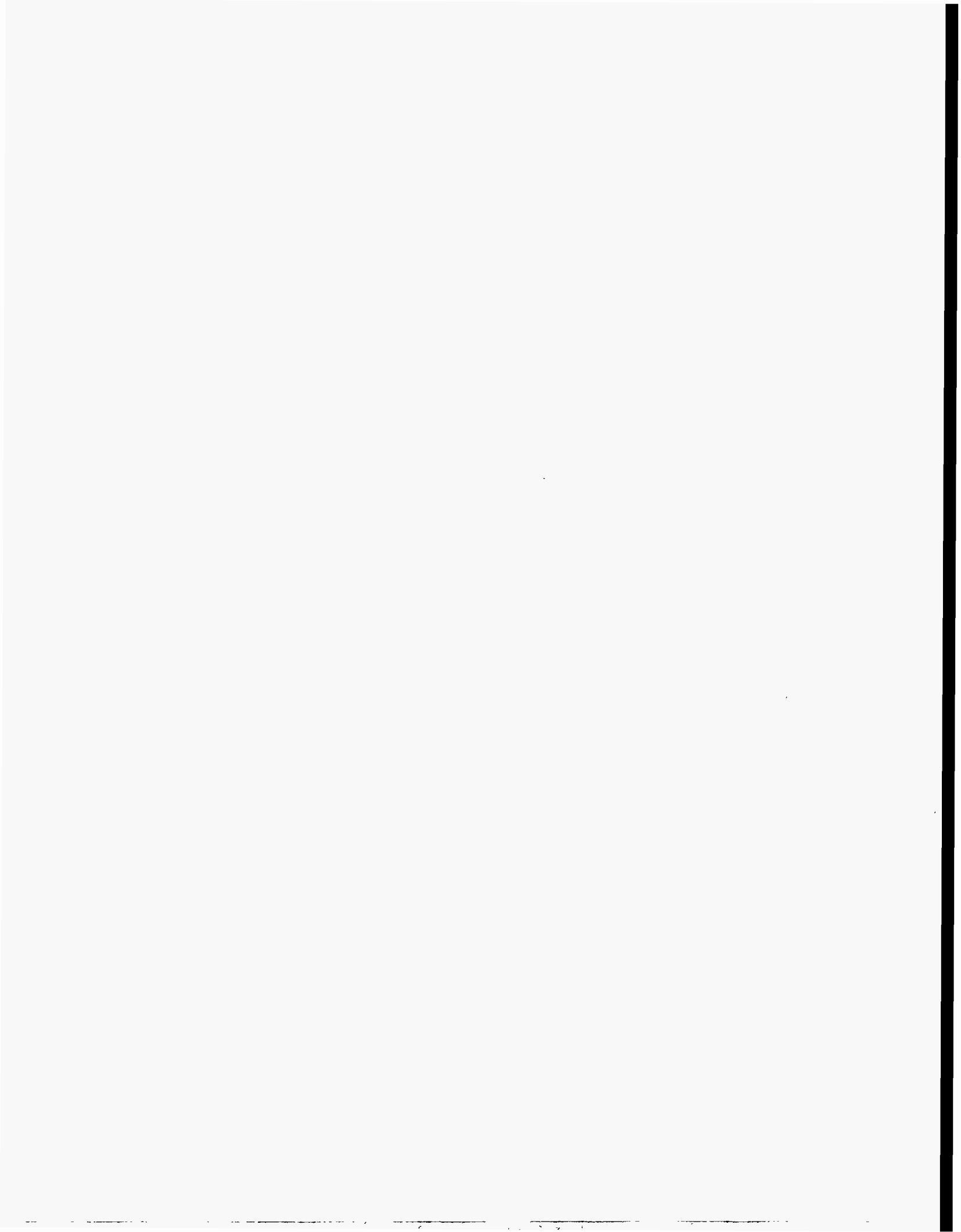
The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. section 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the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

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

Glossary



Downstream processing units are used to upgrade petroleum products.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and Greater than 0.05% sulfur.

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

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as

defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

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

Dry Natural Gas Production. Marketed production less extraction loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Underground Storage Withdrawals. Gas removed from underground storage reservoirs.

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

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

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6:00 p.m. - 8:00 a.m.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.10
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