

H Short-Term Energy Outlook

April 2005

2005 Summer Motor Gasoline Outlook (Figure 1)

Gasoline prices in 2005 are projected to remain high, at an expected average of \$2.28 per gallon for the April to September summer season, 38 cents above last summer. Similar high motor gasoline prices are expected through 2006. Monthly average prices are projected to peak at about \$2.35 per gallon in May. Summer diesel fuel prices are expected to average \$2.24 per gallon. As in 2004, the primary factor behind these price increases is crude oil costs. WTI, for example, is projected to average 37 cents per gallon higher than last summer. High world oil demand will continue to support crude oil prices and increase competition for gasoline imports. In the United States, additional changes in gasoline specifications and tight refinery capacity can be expected to increase operating costs slightly and limit supply flexibility, adding further pressure on pump prices. Motor gasoline demand is projected to reach an average of 9.3 million barrels per day this summer, up 1.8 percent from last summer. Despite high prices, demand is expected to continue to rise due to the increasing number of drivers and vehicles and increasing per-capita vehicle miles traveled. (See Summer 2005 Motor Gasoline Outlook)

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Figures 2 to 8)

The average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price for the first quarter of 2005 was \$49.77 per barrel, approximately \$14.50 per barrel higher than in the first quarter of 2004 and \$1.10 per barrel above the first quarter 2005 projection in the previous *Outlook*. WTI prices are projected to remain above \$50 per barrel for the rest of 2005 and 2006. Oil prices are likely to be sensitive to any incremental oil market tightness. Imbalances (real or perceived) in light product markets could cause light crude oil prices to increase to levels above the \$55 per barrel average projected in the *Outlook*.

Several factors have contributed to the recent high crude oil prices and are likely to keep prices at or near present highs. First, worldwide petroleum demand growth is projected to remain robust, despite high oil prices, but is likely to moderate in response to slower Chinese growth, which exceeded 1 million barrels per day in 2004. Projections for 2005 and 2006 call for worldwide growth averaging 2.2 million barrels per day, or 2.6 percent, per year, down from the 3.4-percent growth in 2004. Chinese demand growth is projected to moderate to an average of 650 thousand barrels per day annually in 2005 and 2006. Second, expected growth in non-Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) supplies is not expected to accommodate worldwide demand growth. Third, worldwide spare crude oil production capacity has recently diminished and is projected to remain low. Fourth, freight rates, although down from those in 2004, are projected to remain high in historical terms. Finally, geo-political risks, such as the continued insurgency in Iraq and political unrest in Nigeria and Venezuela, are expected to keep the uncertainty premium high.

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High levels of production from members of the OPEC contributed to inventory builds in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries from February through November 2004. Since then, OECD oil stocks have moved more toward the middle of the 5-year historical range. However, OECD stocks have not grown in terms of days-of-supply (the number of days that inventories would satisfy demand) because demand has grown rapidly as well. EIA's outlook includes little growth in OECD commercial oil inventories over the next 2 years. U.S. crude oil inventories, now near the middle of the historical range, are much improved compared to this time last year. Some of this improvement is expected to dissipate over the forecast period.

On March 16, OPEC announced it would increase its production quota by 500,000 barrels per day and was prepared to approve an additional 500,000-barrel-per-day quota increase should oil prices remain at current levels. This quota increase was applied pro-rata to the quotas of each OPEC member. (In practice, only Saudi Arabia has any meaningful available spare production capacity.) EIA's projections had already assumed prior to the announcement that OPEC production would increase to meet growing world oil demand. The current *Outlook* forecasts increases in OPEC production to meet increased world demand but our estimates for non-OPEC supply overall have not changed significantly since March. The forecast for U.S. petroleum supply has been adjusted downward slightly by about 0.1 million barrels per day each for the 2005 and 2006 yearly averages.

<u>U.S. petroleum demand</u> is projected to average 20.9 million barrels per day in 2005, up 1.7 percent from 2004. Jet fuel demand is up by 4.5 percent from 2004; motor gasoline use, accounting for almost half of total petroleum demand, is expected to increase by 1.6 percent this year. In 2006, U.S. petroleum demand is projected to increase by an additional 1.5 percent, as use of motor gasoline and other transportation fuels continues to increase.

On April 4, 2005, the U.S. average pump price for regular gasoline was \$2.22 per gallon, up 6 cents from the previous week. Recently, both gasoline prices and diesel prices have been rising in response to high late winter crude oil prices and high rates of refinery utilization. Diesel prices have also responded to the relatively low level of distillate inventories. With the heating season over, however, there will be less distillate demand pressure on diesel prices. Despite relatively high absolute levels for gasoline inventories, days' supply (beginning inventories divided by demand per day) has generally not risen significantly since 2003 and is projected to stay below historical averages through 2006. In 2005, the pump price for regular unleaded motor gasoline is expected to average \$2.17 per gallon and diesel fuel is expected to average \$2.21 per gallon, both up considerably from 2004. Similarly high motor gasoline and diesel prices are expected through 2006. Sustained domestic growth in gasoline demand, both seasonal and year-over-year, is expected to increase average monthly gasoline prices to about \$2.35 per gallon in May.

Natural Gas (Figures 9 to 10)

The <u>Henry Hub natural gas spot price</u> averaged over \$7.00 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) in March, compared to \$5.55 per mcf in March 2004. High crude oil prices, combined with the unusually cold March weather for much of the Nation, increased heating demand and boosted spot prices for natural gas to levels above \$7.00. Although spot prices for natural gas may dip during the spring and summer, natural gas supply conditions are expected to remain tight over the same period. Although natural gas storage remains adequate, high world oil prices,

a continued strong economy, and the expectation that below-normal Pacific Northwest hydroelectric resources will be well below normal through mid-summer are the principal reasons for the upward revision of the natural gas price projections from last month's *Outlook*. Thus, Henry Hub prices are expected to remain relatively high, averaging about \$6.95 per mcf this year and \$6.90 in 2006.

Working gas in storage is estimated at 1,187 billion cubic feet at the end of March, a level 12 percent higher than one year ago and 14 percent higher than the 5-year average.

Natural gas demand is projected to increase by 1.7 percent in 2005. Domestic natural gas production in 2005 is expected to increase by only 0.7 percent from the 2004 level, despite an expected 8-percent increase in gas-directed drilling. In 2006, natural gas demand is projected to rise by 3.2 percent due largely to weather-related factors and continued strength in gas-intensive industrial production.

Electricity and Coal Outlook (Figures 11 to 13)

Electricity demand is expected to increase by 2.9 percent in 2005 and by an additional 2.2 percent in 2006 due to continuing economic growth, following estimated growth of 1.6 percent in 2004. Third quarter demand growth (year-over-year) is expected to be particularly strong, as cooling demand is likely to be higher than in the mild third quarter of 2004. Hydroelectric power availability, which fell somewhat in 2004, is expected to rebound in 2005 by 11 percent nationally, down from the 13-percent forecast in the last *Outlook*, provided normal precipitation patterns prevail. This overall improvement is concentrated in regions other than the West Coast, with Pacific Northwest hydroelectric resources expected to be well below normal through mid-summer. Coal demand in the electric power sector is expected to increase 2.3 percent in 2005 and another 3.2 percent in 2006. Power sector demand for coal continues to increase as oil and gas prices remain high. U.S. coal production is expected to grow by 1.3 percent in 2005 and by an additional 3.9 percent in 2006.

Figure 1. Gasoline Prices and Crude Oil Costs

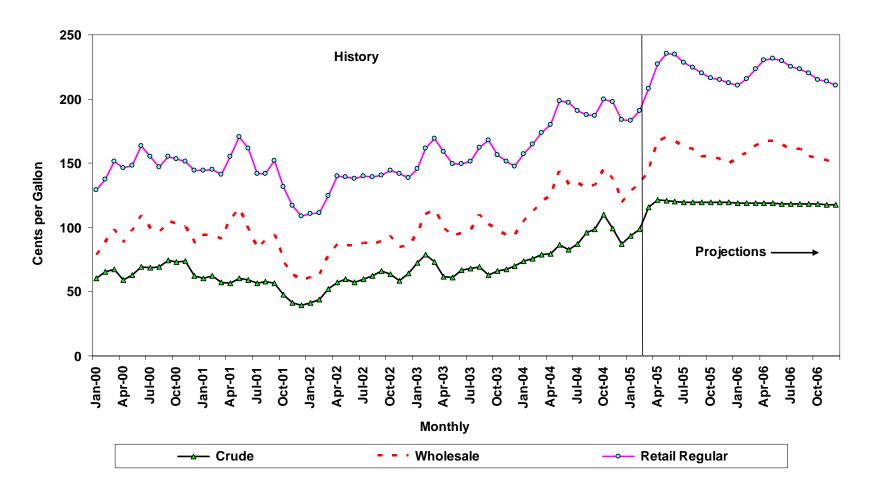
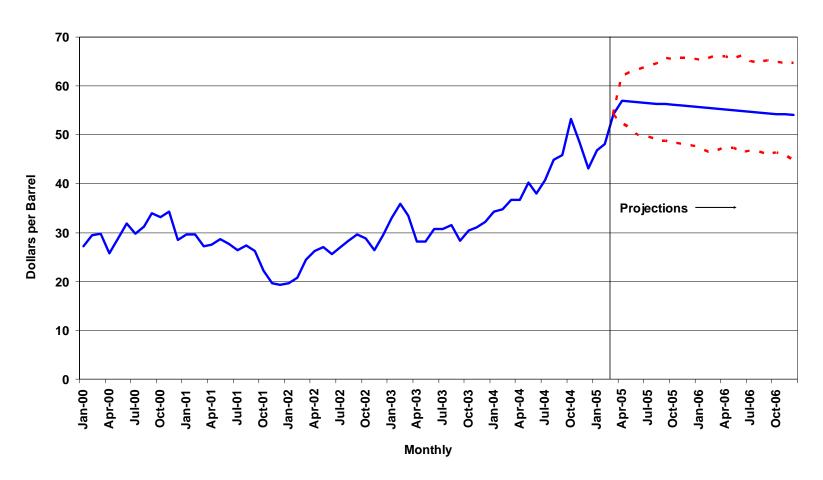




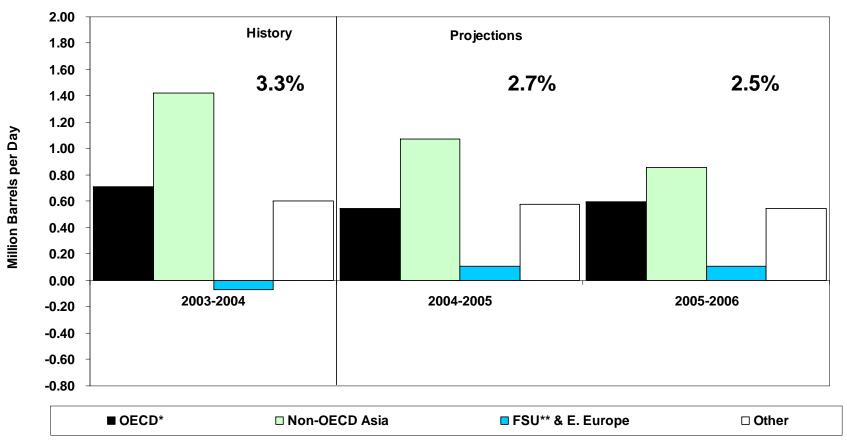
Figure 2. West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price (Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval*)



^{*}The confidence intervals show +/- 2 standard errors based on the properties of the model. The ranges do not include the effects of major supply disruptions.

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Figure 3. World Oil Demand Growth (Change from Year Ago)

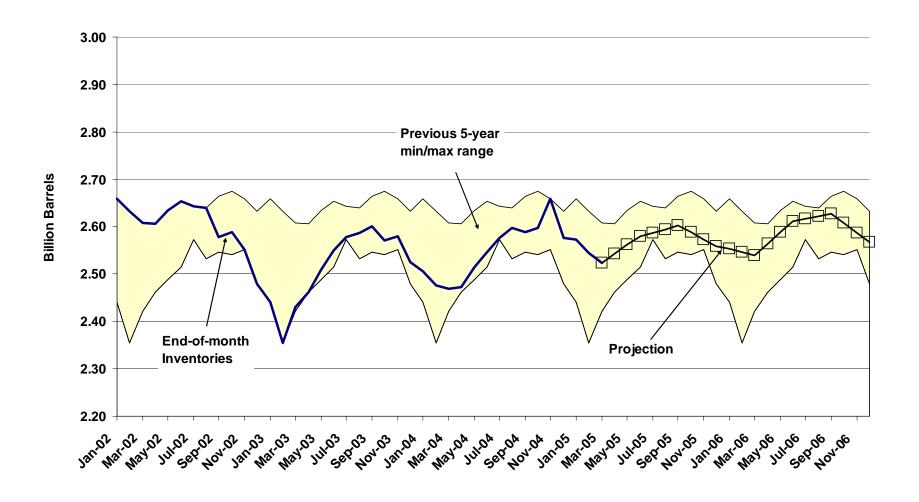


^{*} Note: OECD now defined to include the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia and South Korea in EIA's statistics. ** FSU = Former Soviet Union

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Figure 4. OECD* Commercial Oil Stocks



^{*}Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

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Figure 5. U.S. Crude Oil Stocks

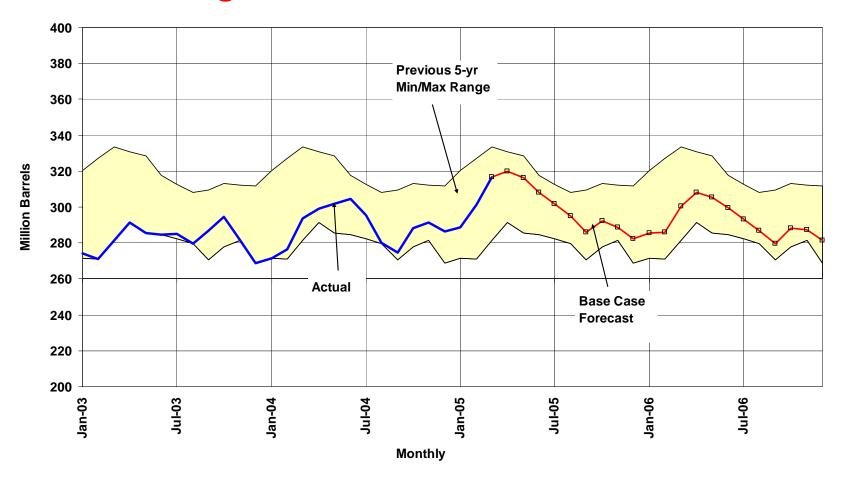
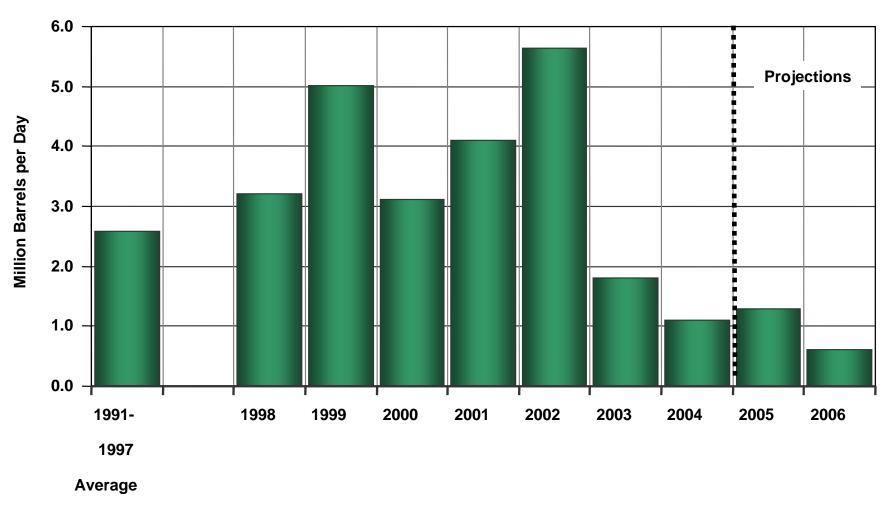




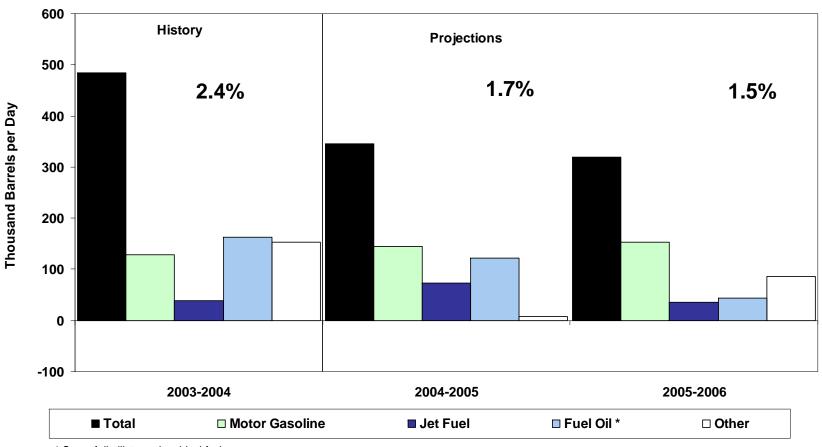
Figure 6. World Oil Spare Production Capacity



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2005



Figure 7. U.S. Petroleum Products Demand Growth (Change from Year Ago)



^{*} Sum of distillate and residual fuel.



Figure 8. U.S. Gasoline Inventories

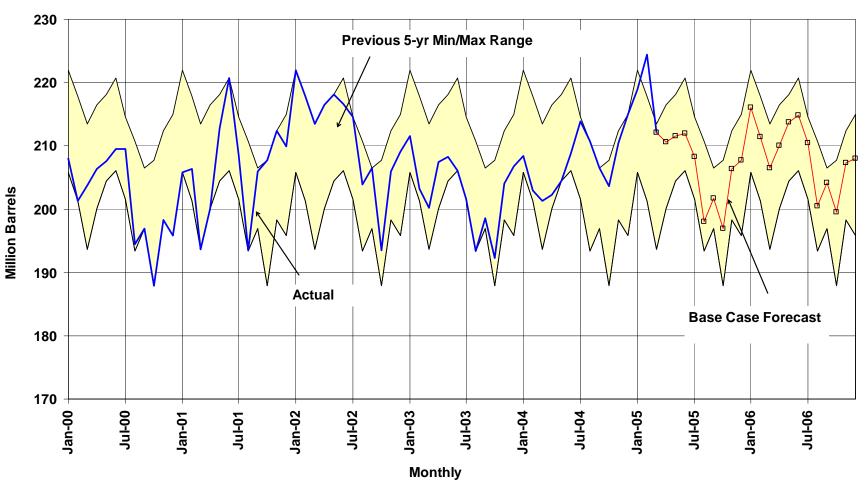
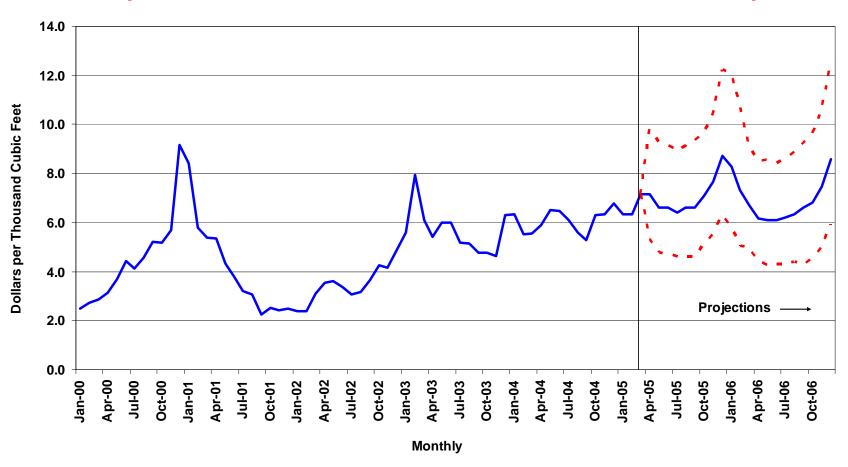




Figure 9. U.S. Natural Gas Spot Prices (Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval*)



^{*}The confidence intervals show +/- 2 standard errors based on the properties of the model. The ranges do not include the effects of major supply disruptions.

Sources: History: Natural Gas Week; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2005

Figure 10. U.S. Working Gas in Storage

(Percent Difference from Previous 5-Year Average)

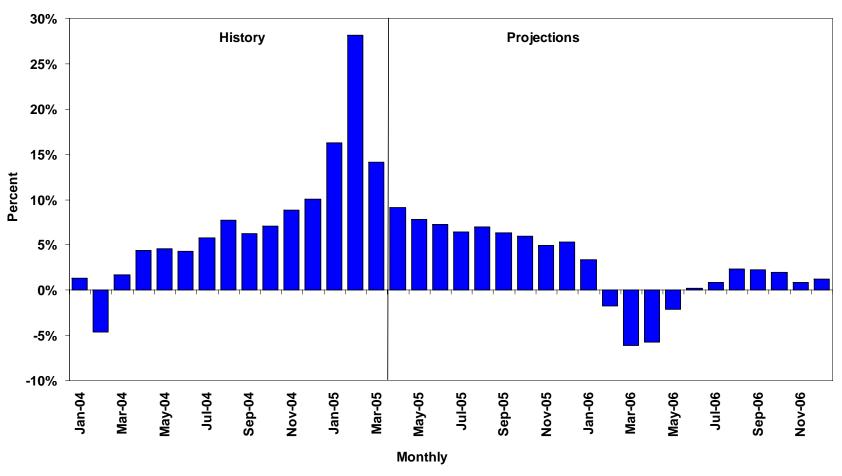




Figure 11. Total U.S. Electricity Demand Growth Patterns

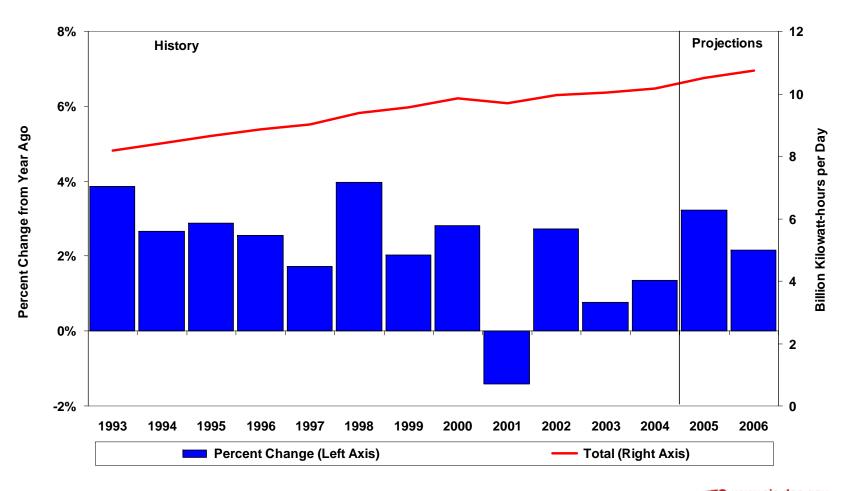




Figure 12. U.S. Coal Demand

(Percent Change from Year Ago)

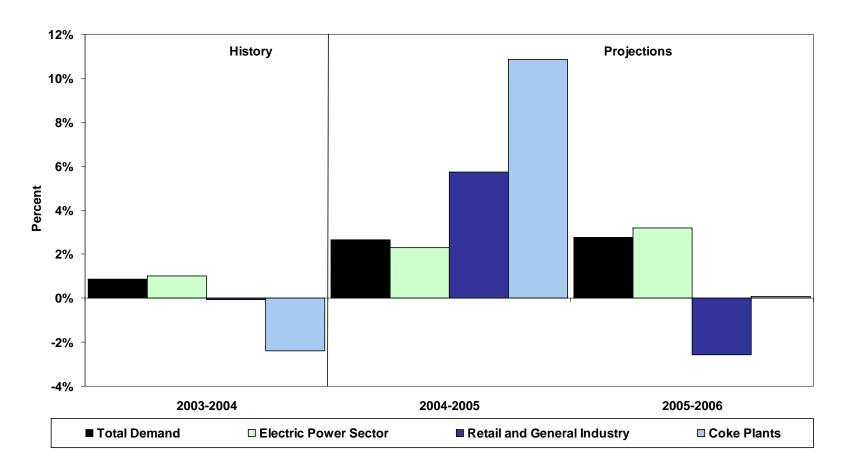
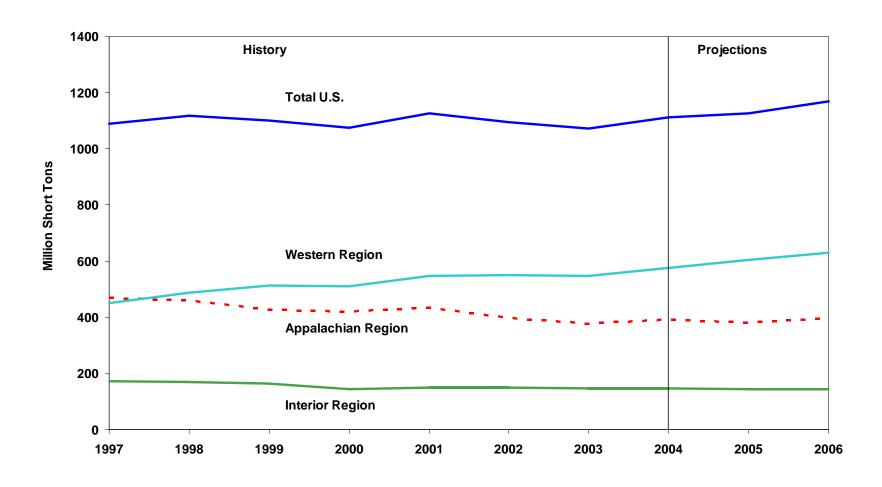




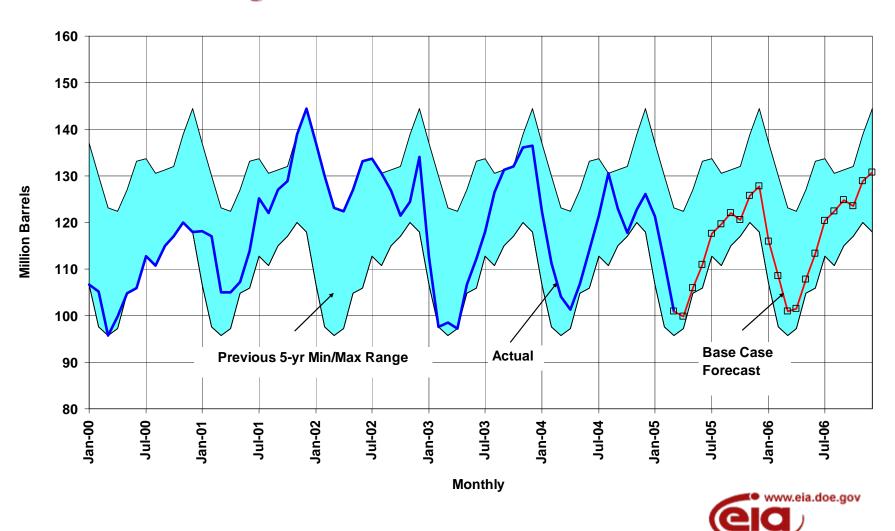
Figure 13. U.S. Coal Production





Additional Charts

Figure 14. U.S. Distillate Stocks



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Figure 15. U.S. Distillate Fuel Prices

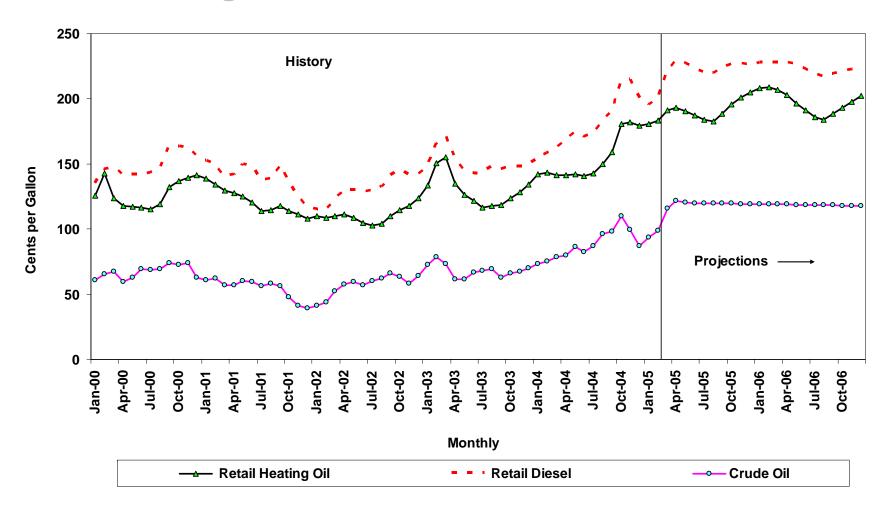




Figure 16. U.S. Crude Oil Production Trends

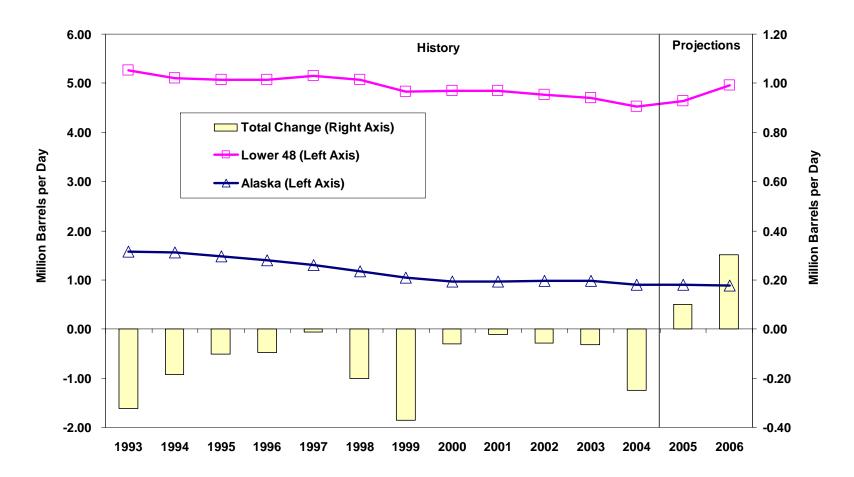




Figure 17. U.S. Natural Gas-Directed Drilling Activity

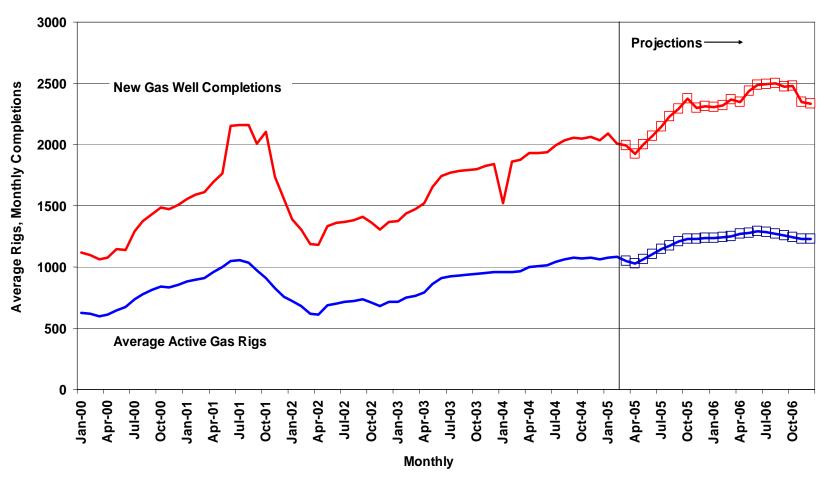
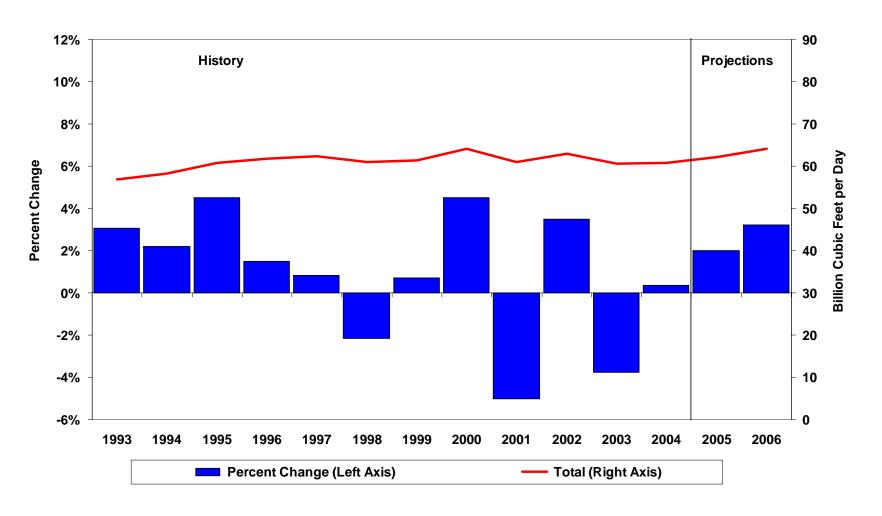




Figure 18. Total U.S. Natural Gas Demand Growth Patterns



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Table HL1. U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case

		Y	ear		Annua	I Percentage C	hange
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (billion chained 2000 dollars)	10381	10842	11239	11574	4.4	3.7	3.0
Imported Crude Oil Price ^a (nominal dollars per barrel)	27.74	36.00	47.06	48.27	29.7	30.7	2.6
Petroleum Supply (million barrels per day) Crude Oil Production b	5.68	5.43	5.53	5.83	-4.4	1.9	5.5
Total Petroleum Net Imports(million barrels per (including SPR)	day) 11.24	11.85	12.03	11.99	5.5	1.5	-0.3
Energy Demand							
World Petroleum (million barrels per day)	79.9	82.6	84.8	86.9	3.3	2.7	2.4
Petroleum (million barrels per day)	20.03	20.52	20.86	21.18	2.4	1.7	1.5
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	22.14	22.28	22.66	23.39	0.6	1.7	3.2
Coal ° (million short tons)	1095	1104	1134	1165	0.9	2.7	2.8
Electricity (billion kilowatthours) Retail Sales ^d Other Use/Sales ^e Total	3488 179 3667	3551 176 3727	3651 185 3837	3737 182 3919	1.8 -1.4 1.6	2.8 5.1 2.9	2.4 -1.8 2.2
Total Energy Demand ^f (quadrillion Btu)	98.2	99.8	101.7	103.9	1.6	2.0	2.1
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 2000 Dollar)	9.46	9.20	9.05	8.98	-2.7	-1.6	-0.8
Renewable Energy as Percent of Total ⁹	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.7%			

^aRefers to the refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Energy Information Administration; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109; Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; and Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121; International Petroleum Monthly DOE/EIA-0520; Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the US Economy, March 2005.

^bIncludes lease condensate.

[°]Total Demand includes estimated Independent Power Producer (IPP) coal consumption.

^dTotal of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Sales and Revenue*, Appendix C. Data for 2003 are estimates.

^eDefined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER*). Data for 2004 are estimates.

The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated by using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in EIA's MER. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the Annual Energy Review (AER).

⁹Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly, as inputs to marketed energy. EIA does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy. SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 1. U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Assumptions: Base Case

Table 1. U.S. Mac	i Oect		ic and	i vvca	uiei F		iptioi	13. Do	136 0				1		
-		2004				2005				2006		1		Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Macroeconomic ^a															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2000 dollars															
- SAAR)	10698	10785	10891	10993	11102	11206	11288	11360	11437	11530	11621	11710	10842	11239	11574
Percentage Change from Prior Year	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.0
Annualized Percent Change															
from Prior Quarter	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.1			
GDP Implicit Price Deflator				400 :	400 5		440.5					440.5	400 -		440.5
(Index, 2000=100)	107.3	108.2	108.6	109.1	109.8	110.2	110.8	111.5	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.9	108.3	110.6	113.0
Percentage Change from Prior Year	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2000 Dollars - SAAR)	7897	7952	8010	8167	8175	8219	8264	8311	8408	8483	8560	8614	8006	8242	8516
Percentage Change from Prior Year	4.0	3.7	2.4	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.3
Manufacturing Production															
(Index, 1997=100.0)	115.9	117.6	118.8	120.1	121.6	122.7	123.5	124.3	125.2	126.0	127.1	128.4	118.1	123.0	126.6
Percentage Change from Prior Year	3.2	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	4.8	4.2	3.0
OECD Economic Growth (percent) b													1.7	2.9	2.6
Weather ^c															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S	2229	447	73	1523	2134	539	107	1630	2265	537	99	1622	4273	4410	4523
New England	3396	840	130	2235	3306	928	195	2276	3261	933	190	2258	6600	6705	6643
Middle Atlantic	3100	603	70	1982	3038	738	125	2046	2989	745	126	2050	5755	5947	5909
U.S. Gas-Weighted Cooling Degree-Days	2397	495	83	1655	2319	596	123	1751	2420	592	113	1738	4628	4790	4863
(U.S.)	40	373	723	90	29	349	779	77	31	347	786	82	1227	1234	1246

^aMacroeconomic projections from Global Insight model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the base world oil price case. ^bOECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France,

^oOECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Note: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17. Projections of OECD growth are based on Global Insight, "World Economic Outlook," Volume 1. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of US Economy, March 2005.

^cPopulation-weighted degree-days. A degree-day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 2000 population.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Table 2 ILS Energy Indicators: Base Case

Table 2. U.S. Energy	y ind	ıcato	rs: B	ase C	ase										
		2004				2005				2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Macroeconomic ^a															
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2000 dollars- SAAR)	1721	1778	1816	1859	1899	1924	1938	1950	1957	1969	1981	1994	1794	1928	1975
Real Exchange Rate															
(index)	0.850	0.876	0.858	0.809	0.798	0.782	0.773	0.770	0.767	0.764	0.760	0.755	0.848	0.781	0.761
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2000 dollars-SAAR)	3.0	9.1	7.0	7.3	9.2	9.9	6.6	5.9	7.1	7.9	9.4	10.5	6.6	7.9	8.7
Producer Price Index															
(index, 1982=1.000)	1.421	1.456	1.477	1.513	1.519	1.520	1.526	1.540	1.544	1.541	1.546	1.554	1.467	1.526	1.546
Consumer Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=1.000)	1.866	1.886	1.894	1.910	1.920	1.931	1.942	1.953	1.963	1.972	1.981	1.992	1.889	1.936	1.977
Petroleum Product Price Index															
(index, 1982=1.000)	1.051	1.178	1.234	1.314	1.255	1.504	1.457	1.439	1.484	1.506	1.460	1.434	1.194	1.414	1.471
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	130.5	131.3	131.7	132.3	132.8	133.4	134.0	134.6	135.0	135.4	135.8	136.1	131.5	133.7	135.6
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	92.5	93.2	93.5	94.0	94.5	95.0	95.6	96.0	96.4	96.8	97.2	97.5	93.3	95.3	97.0
Total Industrial Production															
(index, 1997=100.0)	113.9	115.1	115.9	117.0	118.4	119.5	120.2	120.9	121.6	122.3	123.2	124.3	115.5	119.8	122.9
Housing Stock															
(millions)	117.8	118.2	118.5	119.0	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.5	120.8	121.1	121.5	121.8	118.4	120.0	121.3
Miscellaneous Gas Weighted Industrial Production															
(index, 1997=100.0)	103.5	105.1	106.4	107.1	108.2	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.7	111.4	112.2	112.9	105.5	109.2	111.8
Vehicle Miles Traveled ^b															
(million miles/day)	7433	8278	8258	7984	7569	8387	8378	8060	7677	8515	8505	8188	7989	8100	8224
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency															
(index, 1999=1.000)	0.985	1.051	1.047	1.017	0.988	1.047	1.043	1.014	0.966	1.071	1.070	1.030	1.026	1.024	1.035
Real Vehicle Fuel Cost															
(cents per mile)	4.51	4.83	4.75	4.99	4.91	5.70	5.50	5.40	5.56	5.54	5.39	5.25	4.78	5.39	5.43
Air Travel Capacity															
(mill. available ton-miles/day)	475.3	502.8	525.2	521.0	515.3	535.4	546.0	529.6	527.4	547.6	564.7	549.1	506.2	531.7	547.3
Aircraft Utilization															
(mill. revenue ton-miles/day)	265.8	304.0	316.3	305.2	295.0	323.8	337.4	315.4	308.5	335.6	349.3	327.6	297.9	318.0	330.3
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=1.000)	2.275	2.317	2.263	2.233	2.214	2.272	2.303	2.263	2.317	2.373	2.394	2.348	2.272	2.263	2.358
Raw Steel Production															
(million tons)	26.32	27.07	27.71	27.50	26.74	27.21	27.32	26.68	27.49	27.73	27.76	27.04	108.60	107.94	110.02

^aMacroeconomic projections from Global Insight model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the base world oil price case.
Includes all highway travel.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of US Economy, March 2005.

Table 3. International Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

(Willion Barrels per Bay	2004				l	2005	,			2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Demand ^a									l l						
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	20.4	20.2	20.6	20.9	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.4	20.5	20.9	21.2
U.S. Territories	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Canada	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Europe	15.8	15.3	15.7	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.8	15.9
Japan	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Other OECD	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4
Total OECD	50.2	48.2	49.2	50.7	50.5	48.9	50.0	50.9	51.2	49.4	50.5	51.5	49.6	50.1	50.6
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.3
Europe	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
China	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	6.6	7.4	7.9
Other Asia	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.5	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.3	8.3	8.6	8.9
Other Non-OECD	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.5	13.2	13.8	14.3
Total Non-OECD	32.2	32.5	33.0	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.6	35.9	35.7	35.7	36.1	37.5	33.0	34.7	36.2
Total World Demand	82.4	80.7	82.2	84.9	84.6	83.1	84.6	86.8	86.9	85.1	86.6	88.9	82.6	84.8	86.9
Supply ^b															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.8	9.1
Canada	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
Mexico	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
North Sea ^c	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1
Other OECD	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total OECD	23.3	23.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.8	23.0	22.7	22.5	22.8	22.8	22.5	22.8
Non-OECD															
OPEC	32.2	32.2	33.6	33.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	34.8	35.1	35.1	35.3	35.6	32.9	34.2	35.3
Crude Oil Portion	28.4	28.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	30.0	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.5	29.1	30.2	31.2
Former Soviet Union	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.7	11.3	11.8	12.4
China	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Other Non-OECD	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.4	12.6	13.0
Total Non-OECD	59.0	59.3	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.8	62.6	63.3	63.6	63.9	64.4	65.1	60.2	62.3	64.2
Total World Supply	82.3	82.3	83.4	83.9	83.9	84.2	85.0	86.1	86.6	86.5	87.0	87.9	83.0	84.8	87.0
Stock Changes ^d (incl. strategic) and Balance															
U.S. (50 States) Stock Chg	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Other OECD Stock Chg	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other Stock Chgs. and Bal	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Total	0.2	-1.6	-1.2	0.9	0.7	-1.1	-0.4	0.7	0.3	-1.5	-0.4	1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	2.46	2.54	2.58	2.57	2.52	2.58	2.60	2.56	2.54	2.61	2.63	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.57
Non-OPEC Supply	50.1	50.1	49.8	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.5	51.3	51.5	51.4	51.6	52.3	50.1	50.6	51.7

^aDemand for petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," which is defined in the glossary of the EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109. Demand for petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

blncludes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, other hydrogen and hydrocarbons for refinery feedstocks, refinery gains, alcohol, and liquids produced from coal and other sources.

Clincludes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

dStock draw shown as positive number; withdrawal shown as negative.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the International Petroleum Monthly, International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, Latest monthly release

Table 3a. OPEC Oil Production

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

	03/16/2005	February 2005		March 2005	
	OPEC 10 Quota	Production	Production	Capacity	Surplus Capacity
Algeria	878	1,305	1,305	1,305	0
Indonesia	1,425	960	960	960	0
Iran	4,037	3,900	3,900	3,900	0
Kuwait	2,207	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Libya	1,473	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
Nigeria	2,265	2,300	2,300	2,300	0
Qatar	713	800	800	800	0
Saudi Arabia	8,937	9,500	9,500	10,500 - 11,000	1,000 - 1,500
United Arab Emirates	2,400	2,400	2,450	2,500	50
Venezuela	3,165	2,600	2,600	2,600	0
OPEC 10	27,500	27,865	27,915	28,965 - 29,465	1,050 - 1,550
Iraq		1,900	1,900	1,900	0
Crude Oil Total		29,765	29,815	30,865 - 31,365	1,050 - 1,550
Other Liquids		3,916	3,916		
Total OPEC Supply		33,681	33,731		

Notes: Crude oil does not include lease condensate or natural gas liquids. OPEC Quotas are based on crude oil production only. "Capacity" refers to maximum sustainable production capacity, defined as the maximum amount of production that: 1) could be brought online within a period of 30 days; and 2) sustained for at least 90 days. Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian figures each include half of the production from the Neutral Zone between the two countries. Saudi Arabian production also includes oil produced from its offshore Abu Safa field produced on behalf of Bahrain. The amount of Saudi Arabian spare capacity that can be brought online is shown as a range, because a short delay may be needed to achieve the higher level. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven emirates. The UAE's OPEC quota applies only to the emirate of Abu Dhabi, which controls the vast majority of the UAE's organization of resource wealth. Venezuelan capacity and production numbers exclude extra heavy crude oil used to make Orimulsion. OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. OPEC 10 refers to all OPEC less Iraq. Iraqi production and exports have not been a part of any recent OPEC agreements. Iraq's current production number in this table is net of re-injection and water cut. Latest estimated gross production is about 2.3 million barrels per day. Other liquids include lease condensate, natural gas liquids, and other liquids including volume gains from refinery processing.

Table 4. U.S. Energy Prices: Base Case

(Nominal Dollars)

		2004				2005				2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per															
barrel)															
Imported Average a		33.97	38.64	39.91	41.67	48.95	48.80	48.65	48.50	48.35	48.20	48.05	36.00	47.06	48.27
WTI ^b Spot Average	35.24	38.35	43.87	48.31	49.77	56.85	56.40	55.95	55.50	55.05	54.60	54.15	41.44	54.74	54.83
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Average Wellhead	5.22	5.56	5.28	5.92	5.83	6.37	6.00	6.87	7.24	5.72	5.75	6.71	5.49	6.27	6.36
Henry Hub Spot	5.81	6.29	5.66	6.47	6.62	6.79	6.53	7.82	7.45	6.12	6.38	7.63	6.05	6.95	6.90
Petroleum Products (dollars per gallon) Gasoline Retail ^c															
All Grades	1.70	1.96	1.93	1.98	1.98	2.36	2.28	2.19	2.21	2.34	2.27	2.17	1.89	2.21	2.25
Regular Unleaded	1.65	1.92	1.89	1.94	1.94	2.32	2.25	2.15	2.16	2.31	2.23	2.13	1.85	2.17	2.21
Distillate Fuel															
Retail Diesel	1.59	1.72	1.83	2.10	2.06	2.27	2.22	2.26	2.28	2.25	2.18	2.22	1.81	2.21	2.23
Wholesale Heating Oil	0.95	1.00	1.18	1.37	1.38	1.51	1.50	1.56	1.57	1.50	1.46	1.51	1.13	1.48	1.52
Retail Heating Oil	1.42	1.41	1.51	1.81	1.85	1.90	1.85	2.01	2.08	1.97	1.86	1.98	1.54	1.90	1.98
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail d	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.79	0.86	0.88	0.94	0.97	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.74	0.87	0.94
Electric Power Sector (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.30	1.32	1.37	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.35	1.41	1.41
Heavy Fuel Oil ^e	4.51	4.90	4.91	5.29	4.82	5.26	6.15	6.53	5.91	6.23	6.61	6.71	4.86	5.62	6.34
Natural Gas	5.69	6.04	5.73	6.37	7.17	6.63	6.35	7.36	7.89	6.21	6.18	7.20	5.94	6.79	6.74
Other Residential															
Natural Gas															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet) Electricity	9.82	11.33	13.49	11.29	10.77	11.42	13.98	11.92	11.86	12.54	13.49	11.84	10.73	11.45	12.08
(cents per kilowatthour)	8.37	9.09	9.39	8.78	8.65	9.42	9.63	9.22	9.06	9.77	9.95	9.45	8.92	9.24	9.57

^aRefiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

Notes: Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

bWest Texas Intermediate.

^cAverage self-service cash prices.

dAverage for all sulfur contents.

encludes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Table 5. U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

		2004	1			2005				2006	1	1		Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production a	5.62	5.53	5.26	5.32	5.41	5.45	5.50	5.76	5.87	5.81	5.77	5.89	5.43	5.53	5.83
Alaska	0.96	0.94	0.79	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.84	0.87	0.91	0.90	0.88
Lower 48	4.65	4.59	4.47	4.38	4.49	4.56	4.64	4.83	4.94	4.94	4.93	5.01	4.52	4.63	4.95
Net Commercial Imports ^b	9.55	10.26	10.12	10.12	10.00	10.51	10.12	9.85	9.63	10.39	10.06	9.94	10.01	10.12	10.01
Net SPR Withdrawals	-0.16	-0.11	-0.09	-0.06	-0.14	-0.10	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-0.07	0.00
Net Commercial Withdrawals	-0.27	-0.12	0.33	-0.13	-0.34	0.09	0.25	0.04	-0.20	0.01	0.21	-0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.00
Product Supplied and Losses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	0.05	0.36	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.08
Total Crude Oil Supply	14.78	15.92	15.76	15.46	15.11	16.09	15.92	15.68	15.39	16.33	16.13	15.83	15.48	15.70	15.92
Other Supply															
NGL Production Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol	1.81	1.77	1.82	1.84	1.79	1.78	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.89	1.81	1.81	1.86
Inputs	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43
Crude Oil Product Supplied	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Processing Gain	1.02	1.02	0.99	1.07	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.02	0.99	0.99
Net Product Imports ^c Product Stock Withdrawn or	1.89	1.57	1.98	1.92	1.88	1.90	1.97	1.89	2.04	1.92	2.01	1.98	1.84	1.91	1.98
Added (-)	0.45	-0.46	-0.40	0.17	0.50	-0.52	-0.17	0.29	0.47	-0.62	-0.17	0.32	-0.06	0.02	0.00
Total Supply	20.37	20.25	20.58	20.87	20.71	20.67	20.95	21.13	21.18	20.88	21.24	21.45	20.52	20.87	21.19
Demand															
Motor Gasoline	8.78	9.16	9.17	9.13	8.91	9.32	9.34	9.25	9.05	9.45	9.53	9.40	9.06	9.21	9.36
Jet Fuel	1.57	1.60	1.64	1.65	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.72	1.67	1.69	1.76	1.78	1.62	1.69	1.72
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.25	3.94	3.93	4.12	4.27	4.00	3.99	4.24	4.45	4.07	4.02	4.29	4.06	4.12	4.21
Residual Fuel Oil	0.85	0.74	0.77	0.86	0.94	0.82	0.86	0.83	0.95	0.73	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.86	0.82
Other Oils ^d	4.91	4.81	5.07	5.11	4.93	4.86	5.05	5.08	5.06	4.93	5.11	5.17	4.98	4.98	5.07
Total Demand	20.36	20.25	20.58	20.87	20.70	20.67	20.95	21.12	21.17	20.88	21.23	21.44	20.52	20.86	21.18
Total Petroleum Net Imports	11.44	11.82	12.10	12.04	11.88	12.41	12.09	11.74	11.67	12.30	12.07	11.92	11.85	12.03	11.99
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	294	304	274	286	317	308	286	282	300	299	280	281	286	282	281
Total Motor Gasoline	201	209	206	215	212	212	202	208	206	215	204	208	215	208	208
Finished Motor Gasoline	133	141	136	143	135	141	132	137	131	143	134	137	143	137	137
Blending Components	68	68	71	72	77	71	70	71	76	72	70	71	72	71	71
Jet Fuel	36	39	41	40	37	39	40	40	38	40	41	40	40	40	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	114	123	126	101	111	122	128	101	113	125	131	126	128	131
Residual Fuel Oil	39	38	34	42	40	39	36	37	38	38	36	37	42	37	37
Other Oils ^e	240	263	294	259	248	284	300	261	249	282	299	259	259	261	259
Total Stocks (excluding SPR)	914	966	973	969	954	994	987	956	932	988	984	957	969	956	957
Crude Oil in SPR	652	662	670	676	688	697	700	700	700	700	700	700	676	700	700
Heating Oil Reserve	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Stocks (incl SPR and HOR)	1568	1631	1645	1647	1644	1693	1689	1658	1634	1690	1686	1659	1647	1658	1659

Includes lease condensate.

Net imports equals gross imports minus exports.

Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate,

^aIncludes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

^aIncludes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HOR: Heating Oil Reserve

NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Table 6. Approximate Energy Demand Sensitivities for the STIFS b

(Percent Deviation Base Case)

		+ 10%	% Prices	+ 10% V	/eather ^e
Demand Sector	+1% GDP	Crude Oil °	N.Gas Wellhead ^d	Fall/Winter ^f	Spring/Summer f
Petroleum					
Total	0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Motor Gasoline	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Distillate Fuel	0.8%	-0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%
Residual Fuel	1.6%	-3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.7%
Natural Gas					
Total	1.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	4.4%	1.0%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%
Industrial	1.7%	0.2%	-0.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Electric Power	1.8%	1.6%	-1.5%	1.0%	4.0%
Coal					
Total	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Electric Power	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Electricity					
Total	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.6%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Industrial	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%

^aPercent change in demand quantity resulting from specified percent changes in model inputs.

 Table 7. Forecast Components for U.S. Crude Oil Production

(Million Barrels per Day)

	High	Low		Difference	
	Price Case	Price Case	Total	Uncertainty	Price Impact
United States	6.365	5.214	1.150	0.046	1.105
Lower 48 States	5.485	4.346	1.139	0.040	1.099
Alaska	0.880	0.868	0.011	0.006	0.006

Note: Components provided are for the fourth quarter 2006.

Source: EIA, Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Production Division.

^bShort-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

[°]Refiner acquisitions cost of imported crude oil.

dAverage unit value of marketed natural gas production reported by States.

eRefers to percent changes in degree-days.

Response during fall/winter period(first and fourth calendar quarters) refers to change in heating degree-days. Response during the spring/summer period (second and third calendar quarters) refers to change in cooling degree-days.

Table 8. U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

(Trillion Cubic i		2004				2005				2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Supply		ı	ı	ı	<u> </u>							ı			
Total Dry Gas Production	4.76	4.69	4.70	4.63	4.59	4.68	4.78	4.85	4.76	4.74	4.76	4.82	18.78	18.91	19.09
Gross Imports	1.07	0.99	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.19	1.12	1.14	1.19	4.21	4.24	4.64
Pipeline	0.91	0.83	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.83	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.82	0.84	0.89	3.56	3.52	3.44
LNG	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.65	0.73	1.20
Gross Exports	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.76	0.67	0.67
Net Imports	0.86	0.82	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.87	0.88	0.90	1.03	0.96	0.97	1.00	3.45	3.57	3.97
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07
Total New Supply	5.64	5.52	5.60	5.52	5.53	5.56	5.68	5.77	5.81	5.72	5.76	5.84	22.28	22.54	23.12
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	2.56	1.06	2.02	3.06	2.70	1.19	2.08	3.06	2.58	0.98	1.94	2.94	2.56	2.70	2.58
Closing	1.06	2.02	3.06	2.70	1.19	2.08	3.06	2.58	0.98	1.94	2.94	2.48	2.70	2.58	2.48
Net Withdrawals	1.51	-0.97	-1.03	0.36	1.51	-0.89	-0.98	0.48	1.61	-0.97	-1.00	0.46	-0.14	0.12	0.10
Total Supply	7.14	4.56	4.56	5.88	7.04	4.67	4.70	6.24	7.42	4.75	4.76	6.30	22.15	22.66	23.22
Balancing Item ^a	0.12	0.22	0.04	-0.25	0.04	0.28	0.12	-0.44	-0.06	0.33	0.22	-0.33	0.13	0.00	0.16
Total Primary Supply	7.26	4.78	4.60	5.63	7.08	4.95	4.82	5.81	7.36	5.09	4.98	5.96	22.28	22.66	23.39
Demand															
Residential	2.42	0.74	0.37	1.35	2.28	0.81	0.36	1.43	2.43	0.80	0.35	1.42	4.88	4.87	5.00
Commercial	1.30	0.54	0.36	0.80	1.26	0.58	0.38	0.87	1.31	0.58	0.38	0.87	3.00	3.08	3.14
Industrial	2.25	2.01	2.00	2.14	2.24	1.99	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.09	2.11	2.24	8.40	8.34	8.68
Lease and Plant Fuel	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	1.11	1.09	1.11
Other Industrial	1.97	1.73	1.73	1.87	1.97	1.73	1.72	1.84	1.97	1.81	1.83	1.96	7.30	7.26	7.57
CHP ^b	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.30	1.16	1.22	1.24
Non-CHP	1.68	1.44	1.42	1.59	1.69	1.41	1.39	1.55	1.68	1.50	1.49	1.66	6.13	6.04	6.33
Transportation ^c	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.66	0.65	0.67
Electric Power d	1.09	1.36	1.73	1.18	1.10	1.44	1.95	1.22	1.16	1.47	2.00	1.26	5.35	5.71	5.90
Total Demand	7.26	4.78	4.60	5.63	7.08	4.95	4.82	5.81	7.36	5.09	4.98	5.96	22.28	22.66	23.39

^aThe balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas demand.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Production Division.

^bNatural gas used for electricity generation and production of useful thermal output by combined heat and power (CHP) plants at industrial facilities. Includes a small amount of natural gas consumption at electricity-only plants in the industrial sector.

^cPipeline fuel use plus natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

^dNatural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers. LNG = Liquefied natural gas

Table 9. U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Short Tons)

		2004				2005				2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Supply															
Production	275.5	274.2	281.4	280.4	269.8	270.0	295.1	290.7	293.4	278.9	299.7	297.7	1111.5	1125.7	1169.6
Appalachia	98.9	97.8	95.7	97.7	93.9	91.9	96.2	97.6	103.6	94.9	97.7	100.0	390.1	379.7	396.2
Interior	36.4	36.1	38.1	35.6	35.6	34.6	36.4	35.0	34.3	35.7	36.9	35.8	146.2	141.5	142.8
Western	140.2	140.2	147.7	147.1	140.3	143.6	162.5	158.1	155.5	148.3	165.1	161.8	575.2	604.5	630.7
Primary Stock Levels ^a															
Opening	38.3	36.6	35.3	31.9	34.4	34.9	35.9	33.6	34.6	35.1	35.3	33.2	38.3	34.4	34.6
Closing	36.6	35.3	31.9	34.4	34.9	35.9	33.6	34.6	35.1	35.3	33.2	35.1	34.4	34.6	35.1
Net Withdrawals	1.7	1.3	3.4	-2.4	-0.5	-1.1	2.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.2	2.1	-1.9	3.9	-0.2	-0.5
Imports	5.3	6.9	7.8	7.3	6.3	7.4	8.8	8.6	6.5	8.5	9.8	8.2	27.3	31.0	33.0
Exports Total Net Domestic	9.7	15.3	12.2	10.9	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.1	10.9	12.0	11.9	11.4	48.0	49.4	46.2
Supply	272.8	267.1	280.4	274.4	263.2	263.5	294.1	286.3	288.4	275.2	299.8	292.6	1094.7	1107.0	1155.9
Secondary Stock Levels ^b															
Opening	127.2	118.4	126.3	113.0	112.9	116.6	121.5	113.7	117.2	120.0	128.5	119.6	127.2	112.9	117.2
Closing	118.4	126.3	113.0	112.9	116.6	121.5	113.7	117.2	120.0	128.5	119.6	123.3	112.9	117.2	123.3
Net Withdrawals Waste Coal Supplied to	8.8	-7.9	13.4	0.1	-3.7	-4.9	7.8	-3.6	-2.7	-8.5	8.9	-3.7	14.3	-4.3	-6.0
IPPs °	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	12.5	15.1	15.1
Total Supply	284.5	262.1	296.6	278.3	263.2	262.4	305.6	286.5	289.5	270.4	312.4	292.7	1121.5	1117.8	1165.0
Demand															
Coke Plants	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.4	23.7	26.2	26.3
Electric Power Sector d Retail and General	252.0	238.9	270.9	253.4	254.2	239.9	282.5	261.8	265.0	248.5	289.6	268.3	1015.1	1038.3	1071.3
Industry	17.4	15.5	15.5	17.1	18.3	16.0	16.4	18.4	18.0	15.5	16.0	18.0	65.5	69.2	67.4
Total Demand ^e	275.3	260.3	292.2	276.4	279.2	262.4	305.6	286.5	289.5	270.4	312.4	292.7	1104.3	1133.8	1165.0
Discrepancy f	9.1	1.8	4.4	1.8	-16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	-16.0	0.0

^aPrimary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

Notes: Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121, and Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (coal production).

bSecondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

Estimated independent power producers' (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

^dCoal used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

^eTotal Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

^fThe discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period.

Table 10a. U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Billion Kilowatthours)

		2004	attilot			2005				2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Net Electricity Generation Electric Power Sector ^a															
Coal	490.0	461.4	518.1	484.5	487.6	458.6	539.4	499.7	505.3	473.1	551.2	510.0	1954.0	1985.3	2039.5
Petroleum	31.8	28.1	29.9	22.7	34.3	26.5	31.7	22.9	32.8	20.9	31.0	22.8	112.5	115.3	107.4
Natural Gas	125.8	156.4	200.4	136.0	131.8	166.6	223.4	146.3	140.8	171.6	230.9	153.3	618.6	668.2	696.6
Nuclear	198.2	191.3	209.0	190.1	192.2	192.9	207.5	192.5	197.4	193.4	208.1	193.2	788.5	785.1	792.1
Hydroelectric	63.9	67.3	62.1	63.3	72.2	80.8	66.4	65.7	74.6	84.2	69.8	67.7	256.6	285.1	296.3
Other ^b	15.1	16.6	16.2	15.5	15.7	16.3	17.1	16.8	16.5	17.0	17.8	17.5	63.5	65.9	68.8
Subtotal	924.9	921.0	1035.8	912.0	933.8	941.8	1085.5	943.9	967.4	960.1	1108.8	964.4	3793.6	3904.9	4000.7
Other Sectors ^c	40.0	39.4	41.7	38.7	39.9	41.0	42.8	40.6	40.0	40.6	43.1	41.1	159.8	164.4	164.8
Total Generation	964.9	960.5	1077.4	950.6	973.7	982.8	1128.3	984.5	1007.4	1000.7	1152.0	1005.5	3953.4	4069.3	4165.5
Net Imports	-0.9	0.8	7.3	4.1	3.7	2.4	4.6	1.5	0.7	0.1	2.8	-0.1	11.3	12.2	3.6
Total Supply	964.0	961.3	1084.7	954.8	977.4	985.2	1132.9	986.0	1008.1	1000.9	1154.8	1005.4	3964.7	4081.4	4169.1
Losses and Unaccounted for ^d	47.1	67.4	63.3	59.9	47.9	68.9	66.1	61.8	49.3	70.0	67.4	63.0	237.8	244.8	249.7
Demand															
Retail Sales e															
Residential	339.1	288.5	369.2	296.7	336.7	297.6	388.9	308.2	354.6	303.4	398.1	316.8	1293.4	1331.4	1372.9
Commercial f	288.3	301.5	339.7	299.0	294.6	309.9	357.0	309.3	306.8	318.0	365.9	315.9	1228.5	1270.8	1306.6
Industrial	243.4	258.5	264.5	254.5	248.2	261.7	271.5	259.7	251.2	262.8	273.7	262.4	1020.9	1041.1	1050.2
Transportation ^g	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	7.7	8.1	7.8
Subtotal	872.7	850.3	975.4	852.1	881.5	871.0	1019.5	879.4	914.6	886.0	1039.8	897.1	3550.5	3651.4	3737.5
Other Use/Sales h	44.2	43.5	46.0	42.7	48.0	45.2	47.3	44.8	44.2	44.8	47.6	45.3	176.4	185.3	181.9
Total Demand	916.9	893.9	1021.3	894.8	929.5	916.3	1066.8	924.2	958.8	930.8	1087.4	942.4	3726.9	3836.7	3919.4

^aElectric utilities and independent power producers.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

b Other" includes generation from other gaseous fuels, geothermal, wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

^cElectricity generation from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors.

^dBalancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

^eTotal of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers.

Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales and other sales to public authorities. These items, along with transportation sector; electricity were formerly included in an "other" category, which is no longer provided. (See EIA 's *Monthly Energy Review,* Table 7.5, for a comparison of "Old Basis" and "New Basis" electricity retail sales.) Through 2003, data are estimated as the sum of "Old Basis Commercial" and approximately 95 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

⁹Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways. Through 2003, data are estimated as approximately 5 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^hDefined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER*). Data for 2003 are estimates.

Table 10b. U.S. Electricity Generation by Sector: Base Case

(Billion Kilowatthours)

,		2004				2005				2006				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Electricity Generation by S	ector														
Electric Power ^a															
Coal	490.0	461.4	518.1	484.5	487.6	458.6	539.4	499.7	505.3	473.1	551.2	510.0	1954.0	1985.3	2039.5
Petroleum	31.8	28.1	29.9	22.7	34.3	26.5	31.7	22.9	32.8	20.9	31.0	22.8	112.5	115.3	107.4
Natural Gas	125.8	156.4	200.4	136.0	131.8	166.6	223.4	146.3	140.8	171.6	230.9	153.3	618.6	668.2	696.6
Other ^b	277.3	275.2	287.2	268.8	280.1	290.0	291.0	275.0	288.5	294.6	295.7	278.3	1108.6	1136.1	1157.2
Subtotal	924.9	921.0	1035.8	912.0	933.8	941.8	1085.5	943.9	967.4	960.1	1108.8	964.4	3793.6	3904.9	4000.7
Commercial															
Coal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Petroleum	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Natural Gas	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Other b	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Subtotal	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	7.4	7.4	7.6
Industrial															
Coal	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5	21.2	21.6	21.7
Petroleum	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	4.7	4.8	4.4
Natural Gas	19.1	19.1	20.6	18.2	18.7	20.7	22.0	19.3	19.2	20.8	22.4	19.8	77.0	80.7	82.2
Other ^b	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.2	11.9	13.0	12.3	11.9	11.8	12.9	49.4	49.8	48.9
Subtotal	38.2	37.6	39.7	36.9	38.2	39.2	40.7	38.8	38.2	38.8	41.0	39.2	152.4	157.0	157.2
Total	964.9	960.5	1077.4	950.6	973.7	982.8	1128.3	984.5	1007.4	1000.7	1152.0	1005.5	3953.4	4069.3	4165.5

^aElectric utilities and independent power producers.

b"Other" includes nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wood, waste, wind and solar power sources.

Note: Commercial and industrial categories include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Table 10c. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector: Base Case

Table Tuc. U.	2004				1 101 1		icity	Gene	alio		Secie	л. Ба	156 Ca		
			,			2005				2006		1		Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
a					(Quadri	llion Btu)									
Electric Power a															
Coal	5.13	4.86	5.51	5.16	5.17	4.88	5.75	5.33	5.39	5.05	5.89	5.46	20.65	21.12	21.79
Petroleum	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.24	0.37	0.28	0.34	0.24	0.35	0.22	0.33	0.24	1.20	1.23	1.15
Natural Gas	1.08	1.35	1.74	1.17	1.10	1.44	1.95	1.22	1.16	1.47	2.00	1.26	5.35	5.71	5.90
Other ^b	2.98	2.96	3.00	2.82	2.98	3.08	3.09	2.93	3.07	3.12	3.14	2.96	11.76	12.08	12.30
Subtotal	9.52	9.48	10.57	9.39	9.61	9.68	11.13	9.72	9.97	9.88	11.36	9.93	38.96	40.15	41.14
Commercial															
Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
Petroleum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Natural Gas	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04
Other b	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Subtotal	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10
Industrial															
Coal	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.38	0.38	0.38
Petroleum	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.07
Natural Gas	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.20	0.78	0.82	0.83
Other b	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.57	0.81	0.79
Subtotal	0.41	0.43	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.52	1.81	2.08	2.07
Total	9.95	9.93	11.08	9.90	10.15	10.22	11.69	10.26	10.50	10.41	11.93	10.47	40.87	42.32	43.31
					(Physica	al Units)									
Electric Power a						,									
Coal (mmst)	251.5	238.4	270.4	253.0	253.7	239.4	282.0	261.3	264.5	248.0	289.1	267.8	1013.3	1036.4	1069.4
Petroleum (mmbd)	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.43	0.66	0.50	0.60	0.43	0.63	0.40	0.58	0.43	0.53	0.55	0.51
Natural Gas (tcf)	1.05	1.32	1.70	1.15	1.07	1.41	1.91	1.19	1.13	1.44	1.95	1.23	5.22	5.57	5.75
Commercial															
Coal (mmst)	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.60	0.59	0.61
Petroleum (mmbd)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Natural Gas (tcf)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04
Industrial				0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Coal (mmst)	4.07	3.82	3.96	3.83	3.95	3.87	4.07	4.01	3.94	3.87	4.10	4.05	15.68	15.89	15.96
Petroleum (mmbd)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Natural Gas (tcf)	0.20	0.03	0.20	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.19	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.76	0.03	0.03
aElectric utilities and					0.10	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.70	0.19	0.01

^aElectric utilities and independent power producers.

b"Other" includes other gaseous fuels, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wood, waste, wind and solar power sources.

Note: Commercial and industrial categories include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Physical Units: mmst = million short tons; mmbd = million barrels per day; tcf = trillion cubic feet.

Table 11. U.S. Renewable Energy Use by Sector: Base Case

(Quadrillion Btu)

		Year			Annua	al Percentage Ch	nange
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Electricity Sector			-		<u>. </u>		
Hydroelectric Power ^a	2.744	2.673	2.970	3.087	-2.6	11.1	3.9
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy b	0.422	0.451	0.465	0.487	6.9	3.1	4.7
Biofuels ^c	0.522	0.508	0.521	0.535	-2.7	2.6	2.7
Total	3.687	3.632	3.956	4.109	-1.5	8.9	3.9
Other Sectors ^d							
Residential and Commercial ^e	0.541	0.570	0.585	0.595	5. <i>4</i>	2.6	1.7
Residential	0.435	0.456	0.466	0.476	4.8	2.2	2.1
Commercial	0.106	0.115	0.119	0.119	8.5	3.5	0.0
Industrial ^f	1.750	1.8 4 8	1.909	1.927	5.6	3.3	0.9
Transportation ^g	0.237	0.296	0.307	0.317	24.9	3.7	3.3
Total	2.529	2.714	2.801	2.839	7.3	3.2	1.4
Total Renewable Energy Demand	6.216	6.346	6.757	6.948	2.1	6.5	2.8

^aConventional hydroelectric power only. Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Renewable Energy Annual*, DOE/EIA-0603.Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

^bAlso includes photovoltaic and solar thermal energy.

Biofuels are fuelwood, wood byproducts, waste wood, municipal solid waste, manufacturing process waste, and alcohol fuels.

^dRenewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly as inputs to marketed energy. EIA does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

^eIncludes biofuels and solar energy consumed in the residential and commercial sectors.

^fConsists primarily of biofuels for use other than in electricity cogeneration.

^gEthanol blended into gasoline.

Table A1. Annual U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case

								Year							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)															
(billion chained 2000 dollars)	7337	7533	7835	8032	8329	8704	9067	9470	9817	9891	10075	10381	10842	11239	11574
Imported Crude Oil Price ^a															
(nominal dollars per barrel)	18.20	16.13	15.53	17.14	20.62	18.49	12.07	17.26	27.72	22.00	23.71	27.74	36.00	47.06	48.27
Petroleum Supply															
Crude Oil Production ^b															
(million barrels per day)	7.17	6.85	6.66	6.56	6.46	6.45	6.25	5.88	5.82	5.80	5.75	5.68	5. 4 3	5.53	5.83
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR)															
(million barrels per day)	6.94	7.62	8.05	7.89	8.50	9.16	9.76	9.91	10.42	10.90	10.54	11.24	11.85	12.03	11.99
Energy Demand															
U.S. Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	17.10	17.24	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.52	20.86	21.18
Natural Gas															
(trillion cubic feet)	20.23	20.79	21.24	22.20	22.60	22.72	22.24	22.39	23.47	22.23	23.00	22.14	22.28	22.66	23.39
Coal															
(million short tons)	908	944	951	962	1006	1030	1037	1039	1084	1060	1066	1095	1104	1134	1165
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)															
Retail Sales ^c		2861	2935	3013	3101	3146	3264	3312	3421	3370	3463	3488	3551	3651	3737
Other Use/Sales d	122	128	134	144	146	148	161	183	181	173	177	179	176	185	182
Total	2886	2989	3069	3157	3247	3294	3425	3495	3603	3543	3639	3667	3727	3837	3919
Total Energy Demand ^e															
(quadrillion Btu)	85.9	87.6	89.2	91.2	94.2	94.7	95.1	96.8	98.9	96.4	98.0	98.2	99.8	101.7	103.9
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP															
(thousand Btu per 1996 Dollar)	11.72	11.63	11.39	11.36	11.31	10.88	10.49	10.24	10.07	9.74	9.73	9.46	9.20	9.05	8.98
appropriate the format of the first of the f															

^aRefers to the imported cost of crude oil to U.S. refiners.

^bIncludes lease condensate.

^cTotal of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Electric Power Monthly and Electric Power Annual.* Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Sales and Revenue*, Appendix C.

^dDefined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Data for 2003 are estimates.

^e "Total Energy Demand" refers to the aggregate energy concept presented in EIA's *Annual Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0384 (*AER*), Table 1.1. The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in EIA, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the *MER* or the *AER*.

Notes: SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis; EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109; Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121; International Petroleum Monthly, DOE/EIA-520, and Weekly Petroleum Status Report DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy, March 2005.

Table A2. Annual U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Indicators: Base Case

								Year							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2000 dollars)	7337	7533	7835	8032	8329	8704	9067	9470	9817	9891	10075	10381	10842	11239	11574
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(Index, 2000=100)	86.4	88.4	90.3	92.1	93.9	95.4	96.5	97.9	100.0	102.4	104.1	106.0	108.3	110.6	113.0
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2000 Dollars)	5536	5594	5746	5906	6081	6296	6664	6862	7194	7333	7560	7734	8006	8242	8516
Manufacturing Production															
(Index, 1997=100)	75.5	78.3	83.3	87.9	92.2	100.0	106.6	112.3	117.6	112.7	112.7	112.7	118.1	123.0	126.6
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2000 dollars)	878	953	1042	1110	1209	1321	1455	1576	1679	1629	1549	1627	1794	1928	1975
Real Exchange Rate															
(Index, 2000=1.000)	0.854	0.886	0.865	0.806	0.849	0.915	0.961	0.964	1.000	1.055	1.051	0.921	0.848	0.781	0.761
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2000 dollars)	-4.5	3.4	11.5	13.4	9.7	20.7	18.6	17.0	7.9	-21.3	-7.5	-15.2	6.6	7.9	8.7
Producer Price Index															
(index, 1982=1.000)	1.172	1.189	1.205	1.248	1.277	1.276	1.244	1.255	1.328	1.342	1.311	1.381	1.467	1.526	1.546
Consumer Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=1.000)	1.403	1.445	1.482	1.524	1.569	1.605	1.630	1.666	1.722	1.771	1.798	1.840	1.889	1.936	1.977
Petroleum Product Price Index															
(index, 1982=1.000)	0.647	0.620	0.591	0.608	0.701	0.680	0.513	0.609	0.913	0.853	0.795	0.977	1.194	1.414	1.471
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	108.7	110.8	114.3	117.3	119.7	122.8	125.9	129.0	131.8	131.8	130.3	130.0	131.5	133.7	135.6
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	70.9	72.9	75.7	78.4	80.7	83.4	86.1	89.1	91.4	92.0	91.4	91.7	93.3	95.3	97.0
Total Industrial Production															
(index, 1997=100.0)	78.4	80.9	85.3	89.4	93.2	100.0	105.8	110.6	115.4	111.3	111.0	110.9	115.5	119.8	122.9
Housing Stock															
(millions)	102.6	103.8	105.1	106.7	108.0	109.4	111.1	112.7	113.3	114.7	115.7	117.1	118.4	120.0	121.3
Weather ^a															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S	4433	4671	4470	4516	4689	4525	3946	4154	4447	4193	4272	4459	4273	4410	4523
New England		6803	6748	6632	6749	6726	5743	6013	6584	6112	6098	6847	6600	6705	6643
Middle Atlantic		6039	6083	5967	6118	5942	4924	5495	5942	5438	5371	6097	5755	5947	5909
U.S. Gas-Weighted		5062	4861	4905	5092	4911	4271	4510	4796	4534	4635	4828	4628	4790	4863
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)		1251	1254	1322	1216	1195	1438	1328	1268	1288	1392	1282	1227	1234	1246

^aPopulation-weighted degree-days. A degree-day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 2000 population.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17; U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy, March 2005. Degree-day projections are from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table A3. U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case (Quadrillion Btu except where noted)

·			,					Year							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production		•	•	•		•	*	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Coal	21.63	20.25	22.11	22.03	22.68	23.21	23.94	23.19	22.62	23.53	22.70	22.36	23.19	23.48	24.40
Natural Gas	18.38	18.58	19.35	19.08	19.27	19.32	19.61	19.34	19.66	20.20	19.49	19.60	19.30	19.44	19.62
Crude Oil	15.22	14.49	14.10	13.89	13.72	13.66	13.24	12.45	12.36	12.28	12.16	12.03	11.53	11.71	12.35
Natural Gas Liquids	2.36	2.41	2.39	2.44	2.53	2.50	2.42	2.53	2.61	2.55	2.56	2.35	2.48	2.46	2.54
Nuclear	6.48	6.41	6.69	7.08	7.09	6.60	7.07	7.61	7.86	8.03	8.14	7.97	8.23	8.20	8.27
Hydroelectric		2.85	2.65	3.18	3.56	3.60	3.25	3.21	2.75	2.11	2.59	2.71	2.62	2.94	3.06
Other Renewables	3.29	3.26	3.38	3.46	3.55	3.43	3.26	3.33	3.35	3.08	3.29	3.41	3.61	3.72	3.80
Total	69.94	68.26	70.68	71.16	72.40	72.31	72.79	71.65	71.22	71.79	70.93	70.43	70.96	71.96	74.04
Net Imports															
Coal	-2.59	-1.76	-1.66	-2.08	-2.17	-2.01	-1.87	-1.30	-1.21	-0.77	-0.61	-0.49	-0.56	-0.51	-0.38
Natural Gas	1.94	2.25	2.52	2.74	2.85	2.90	3.06	3.50	3.62	3.69	3.59	3.39	3.54	3.67	4.07
Crude Oil	13.29	12.51	13.06	14.91	15.34	15.37	16.51	17.67	18.65	18.71	19.91	21.06	21.91	22.08	21.83
Petroleum Products		1.71	1.90	1.49	1.91	1.52	1.72	1.97	2.28	2.47	2.46	2.74	3.06	3.09	3.17
Electricity	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01
Coal Coke		0.03	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.06
Total	14.77	14.84	16.03	17.25	18.10	17.95	19.57	22.00	23.53	24.20	25.49	26.77	28.11	28.43	28.77
Adjustments ^a	-0.18	2.77	0.87	0.84	0.73	3.96	2.37	1.49	2.03	2.95	-0.11	0.15	-0.14	0.52	0.24
Demand															
Coal	19.12	19.84	19.91	20.09	21.00	21.45	21.66	21.62	22.58	21.66	22.02	22.62	22.62	23.24	23.86
Natural Gas	19.72	20.15	20.83	21.35	21.84	22.78	23.20	23.33	22.93	23.01	24.04	23.12	23.27	23.64	24.40
Petroleum	33.53	33.84	34.67	34.55	35.76	36.27	36.93	37.96	38.40	38.33	38.30	38.94	40.00	40.59	41.16
Nuclear	6.48	6.41	6.69	7.08	7.09	6.60	7.07	7.61	7.86	8.03	8.14	7.97	8.23	8.20	8.27
Other	5.68	5.63	5.47	6.18	5.53	7.13	5.87	4.63	4.99	7.91	3.82	4.70	4.81	5.24	5.36
Total	84.52	85.87	87.58	89.25	91.22	94.22	94.73	95.15	96.77	98.94	96.32	97.35	98.93	100.91	103.05

^aBalancing item. Includes stock changes, losses, gains, miscellaneous blending components, and unaccounted-for supply.

Sources: Historical data: *Annual Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0384; projections generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table A4. Annual Average U.S. Energy Prices: Base Case

(Nominal Dollars)

			Year							
996 19	996 199	7 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
20.62	20.62 18	.49 12.0	7 17.26	27.72	22.00	23.71	27.74	36.00	47.06	48.27
22.11	22.11 20	.61 14.4	5 19.25	30.29	25.95	26.12	31.12	41.44	54.74	54.83
2.17	2.17 2	.32 1.9	6 2.19	3.70	4.01	2.95	4.89	5.49	6.27	6.36
2.84	2.84 2	.57 2.1	5 2.34	4.45	4.09	3.47	5.64	6.05	6.95	6.90
1.25	1.25 1	.24 1.0	7 1.18	1.53	1.47	1.39	1.60	1.89	2.21	2.25
1.20	1.20 1	.20 1.0	3 1.14	1.49	1.43	1.34	1.56	1.85	2.17	2.21
1.24	1.24 1	.19 1.0	4 1.12	1.49	1.40	1.32	1.50	1.81	2.21	2.23
0.64	0.64	.59 0.4	2 0.49	0.89	0.76	0.69	0.88	1.13	1.48	1.52
0.97	0.97	.96 0.8	3 0.87	1.28	1.22	1.11	1.32	1.54	1.90	1.98
19.01	19.01 17	.82 12.8	3 16.02	25.34	22.24	23.81	29.41	31.08	36.39	39.49
1.29	1.29 1	.27 1.2	5 1.22	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.35	1.41	1.41
3.01		.79 2.0		4.27	3.73	3.67	4.77	4.86	5.62	6.34
2.64	2.64 2	.76 2.3	8 2.57	4.34	4.44	3.55	5.37	5.94	6.79	6.74
6.35	6.35	.95 6.8	3 6.69	7.77	9.63	7.90	9.51	10.73	11.45	12.08
8.36	8.36	.43 8.2	6 8.16	8.24	8.62	8.45	8.70	8.92	9.24	9.57
_	-									

^aRefiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

^bWest Texas Intermediate.

^cAverage self-service cash prices.

^dAverage for all sulfur contents.

^eIncludes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Marketing Monthly, DOE/EIA-0380; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-035; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table A5. Annual U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

								Year							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Supply	•	•	•	•	•			•	•		•		•	•	
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production a	7.17	6.85	6.66	6.56	6.46	6.45	6.25	5.88	5.82	5.80	5.75	5.68	5.43	5.53	5.83
Alaska	1.71	1.58	1.56	1.48	1.39	1.30	1.17	1.05	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.91	0.90	0.88
Lower 48	5.46	5.26	5.10	5.08	5.07	5.16	5.08	4.83	4.85	4.84	4.76	4.71	4.52	4.63	4.95
Net Commercial Imports b	5.98	6.67	6.95	7.14	7.40	8.12	8.60	8.60	9.01	9.30	9.12	9.65	10.01	10.12	10.01
Net SPR Withdrawals		-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.08	-0.02	-0.12	-0.11	-0.10	-0.07	0.00
Net Commercial Withdrawals	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.09	0.05	-0.06	-0.05	0.11	0.00	-0.07	0.09	0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.00
Product Supplied and Losses		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.19	0.11	0.08
Total Crude Oil Supply	13.41	13.61	13.87	13.97	14.19	14.66	14.89	14.80	15.07	15.13	14.95	15.30	15. 4 8	15.70	15.92
Other Supply NGL Production	1.70	1.74	1.73	1.76	1.83	1.82	1.76	1.85	1.91	1.87	1.88	1.72	1 01	1.81	1 06
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs		0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.42	1.81 0.42	0.43	1.86 0.43
Crude Oil Product Supplied		0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43
Processing Gain		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.84	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00
Net Product Imports ^c	0.77	0.77	1.09	0.77	1.10	1.04	1.17	1.30	1.40	1.59	1.42	1.59	1.84	1.91	1.98
Product Stock Withdrawn		-2.86	0.00	0.15	0.03	-0.09	-0.17	0.30	0.00	-0.23	0.14	0.03	-0.06	0.02	0.00
Total Supply	17.02	14.45	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.52	20.87	21.19
Demand															
Motor Gasoline d	7.38	7.48	7.60	7.79	7.89	8.02	8.25	8.43	8.47	8.61	8.85	8.93	9.06	9.21	9.36
Jet Fuel		1.47	1.53	1.51	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.67	1.73	1.66	1.61	1.58	1.62	1.69	1.72
Distillate Fuel Oil		3.04	3.16	3.21	3.37	3.44	3.46	3.57	3.72	3.85	3.78	3.93	4.06	4.12	4.21
Residual Fuel Oil		1.08	1.02	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.83	0.91	0.81	0.70	0.77	0.80	0.86	0.82
Other Oils ^e	4.20	4.17	4.41	4.36	4.63	4.77	4.69	5.01	4.87	4.73	4.82	4.82	4.98	4.98	5.07
Total Demand	17.10	17.24	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.52	20.86	21.18
Total Petroleum Net Imports	6.94	7.62	8.05	7.89	8.50	9.16	9.76	9.91	10.42	10.90	10.54	11.24	11.85	12.03	11.99
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	318	335	337	303	284	305	324	284	286	312	278	269	286	282	281
Total Motor Gasoline		226	215	202	195	210	216	193	196	210	209	207	215	208	208
Jet Fuel		40	47	40	40	44	45	41	45	42	39	39	40	40	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	141	141	145	130	127	138	156	125	118	145	134	137	126	128	131
Residual Fuel Oil	43	44	42	37	46	40	45	36	36	41	31	38	42	37	37
Other Oils ^f	-761	273	275	258	250	259	291	246	247	287	258	241	259	261	259
alnoludes lease condensate									-						

^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bNet imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

clncludes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

^dFor years prior to 1993, motor gasoline includes an estimate of fuel ethanol blended into gasoline and certain product reclassifications, not reported elsewhere in EIA. See Appendix B in EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook, EIA/DOE-0202(93/3Q), for details on this adjustment.

elncludes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

¹Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's Petroleum Supply Monthly, TableC1. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109, and Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208.

Table A6. Annual U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

								Year							,
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Supply		•		•	•			•		•	•				
Total Dry Gas Production	17.84	18.10	18.82	18.60	18.78	18.83	19.02	18.83	19.18	19.62	18.96	19.07	18.78	18.91	19.09
Gross Imports	2.14	2.35	2.62	2.84	2.94	2.99	3.15	3.59	3.78	3.98	4.02	4.00	4.21	4.24	4.64
Gross Exports	0.22	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.37	0.52	0.69	0.76	0.67	0.67
Net Imports	1.92	2.21	2.46	2.69	2.78	2.84	2.99	3.42	3.54	3.60	3.50	3.30	3.45	3.57	3.97
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07
Total New Supply	19.88	20.42	21.39	21.40	21.68	21.74	22.10	22.34	22.81	23.30	22.53	22.44	22.28	22.54	23.12
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	3.07	2.60	2.32	2.61	2.15	2.17	2.17	2.73	2.52	1.72	2.90	2.38	2.56	2.70	2.58
Closing	2.60	2.32	2.61	2.15	2.17	2.17	2.73	2.52	1.72	2.90	2.38	2.56	2.70	2.58	2.48
Net Withdrawals	0.47	0.28	-0.28	0.45	-0.02	0.00	-0.56	0.21	0.80	-1.19	0.53	-0.19	-0.14	0.12	0.10
Total Supply	20.35	20.70	21.11	21.85	21.66	21.74	21.54	22.54	23.61	22.12	23.06	22.25	22.15	22.66	23.22
Balancing Item ^a	-0.12	0.09	0.13	0.35	0.94	0.98	0.70	-0.15	-0.15	0.11	-0.06	-0.11	0.13	0.00	0.16
Total Primary Supply	20.23	20.79	21.24	22.20	22.60	22.72	22.24	22.39	23.47	22.23	23.00	22.14	22.28	22.66	23.39
Demand															
Residential	4.69	4.96	4.85	4.85	5.24	4.98	4.52	4.73	4.99	4.77	4.89	5.10	4.88	4.87	5.00
Commercial	2.80	2.86	2.90	3.03	3.16	3.21	3.00	3.04	3.22	3.02	3.10	3.14	3.00	3.08	3.14
Industrial	8.70	8.87	8.91	9.38	9.68	9.71	9.49	9.16	9.40	8.47	8.67	8.14	8.40	8.34	8.68
Lease and Plant Fuel	1.17	1.17	1.12	1.22	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.09	1.11
Other Industrial	7.53	7.70	7.79	8.16	8.44	8.51	8.32	8.08	8.25	7.35	7.56	7.02	7.30	7.26	7.57
CHP ^b	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.26	1.29	1.28	1.35	1.40	1.39	1.31	1.24	1.14	1.16	1.22	1.24
Non-CHP	6.42	6.58	6.61	6.90	7.15	7.23	6.97	6.68	6.87	6.04	6.32	5.87	6.13	6.04	6.33
Transportation ^c	0.59	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.76	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.67
Electric Power ^d	3.45	3.47	3.90	4.24	3.81	4.06	4.59	4.82	5.21	5.34	5.67	5.14	5.35	5.71	5.90
Total Demand	20.23	20.79	21.24	22.20	22.60	22.72	22.24	22.39	23.47	22.23	23.00	22.14	22.28	22.66	23.39

^aThe balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas demand.

b Natural gas used for electricity generation and production of useful thermal output by combined heat and power (CHP) plants at industrial facilities. Includes a small amount of natural gas consumption at electricity-only plants in the industrial sector.

[°]Pipeline fuel use plus natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

^dNatural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Production Division.

Table A7. Annual U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Short Tons)

(ivillieri crieri rerio)							Year								
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Supply			•		•										
Production	997.5	945.4	1033.5	1033.0	1063.9	1089.9	1117.5	1100.4	1073.6	1127.7	1094.3	1071.8	1111.5	1125.7	1169.6
Appalachia	456.6	409.7	445.4	434.9	451.9	467.8	460.4	425.6	419.4	432.8	397.0	376.8	390.1	379.7	396.2
Interior	195.7	167.2	179.9	168.5	172.8	170.9	168.4	162.5	143.5	147.0	146.9	146.3	146.2	141.5	142.8
Western	345.3	368.5	408.3	429.6	439.1	451.3	488.8	512.3	510.7	547.9	550.4	548.7	575.2	604.5	630.7
Primary Stock Levels ^a															
Opening	29.0	34.0	25.3	33.2	34.4	28.6	34.0	36.5	39.5	31.9	35.9	43.3	38.3	34.4	34.6
Closing	34.0	25.3	33.2	34.4	28.6	34.0	36.5	39.5	31.9	35.9	43.3	38.3	34.4	34.6	35.1
Net Withdrawals	-5.0	8.7	-7.9	-1.2	5.8	-5.3	-2.6	-2.9	7.6	-4.0	-7.4	5.0	3.9	-0.2	-0.5
Imports	3.8	8.2	8.9	9.5	8.1	7.5	8.7	9.1	12.5	19.8	16.9	25.0	27.3	31.0	33.0
Exports	102.5	74.5	71.4	88.5	90.5	83.5	78.0	58.5	58.5	48.7	39.6	43.0	48.0	49.4	46.2
Total Net Domestic Supply	893.8	887.8	963.1	952.7	987.3	1008.5	1045.7	1048.1	1035.2	1094.8	1064.2	1058.8	1094.7	1107.0	1155.9
Secondary Stock Levels ^b															
Opening	0.0	166.8	123.1	139.6	138.0	126.0	108.8	131.6	149.1	108.5	146.0	148.9	127.2	112.9	117.2
Closing	166.8	123.1	139.6	138.0	126.0	108.8	131.6	149.1	108.5	146.0	148.9	127.2	112.9	117.2	123.3
Net Withdrawals	-166.8	43.8	-16.5	1.5	12.0	17.2	-22.8	-17.5	40.7	-37.6	-2.9	21.7	14.3	-4.3	-6.0
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs °	6.0	6.4	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.5	15.1	15.1
Total Supply	733.0	937.9	954.5	962.7	1008.1	1033.9	1031.8	1040.2	1086.0	1067.9	1072.4	1092.0	1121.5	1117.8	1165.0
Demand															
Coke Plants	32.4	31.3	31.7	33.0	31.7	30.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	26.1	23.7	24.2	23.7	26.2	26.3
Electric Power Sector d	795.1	831.6	838.4	850.2	896.9	921.4	936.6	940.9	985.8	964.4	977.5	1005.1	1015.1	1038.3	1071.3
Retail and General Industry	80.2	81.1	81.2	78.9	77.7	78.0	72.3	69.6	69.3	69.6	65.2	65.5	65.5	69.2	67.4
Residential and Commercial	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2
Industrial	74.0	74.9	75.2	73.1	71.7	71.5	67.4	64.7	65.2	65.3	60.7	61.3	61.2	64.8	63.2
CHP ^e	28.2	28.9	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.9	28.6	27.8	28.0	25.8	26.2	24.8	28.0	28.2	28.4
Non-CHP	45.8	46.0	45.5	43.7	42.3	41.7	38.9	37.0	37.2	39.5	34.5	36.4	33.2	36.5	34.8
Total Demand ^f	907.7	944.1	951.3	962.1		1029.5	1037.1	1038.6	1084.1	1060.1	1066.4	1094.9	1104.3	1133.8	1165.0
Discrepancy ⁹	-174.7	-6.1	3.2	0.6	1.7	4.3	-5.3	1.6	1.9	7.7	6.1	-2.8	17.2	-16.0	0.0

^aPrimary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

^bSecondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

^cEstimated independent power producers (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

^dEstimates of coal consumption by IPPs, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, EIA.

^eCoal used for electricity generation and production of useful thermal output by combined heat and power (CHP) plants at industrial facilities. Includes a small amount of coal consumption at electricity–only plants in the industrial sector.

^fTotal Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

⁹The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period. Prior to 1994, discrepancy may include some waste coal supplied to IPPs that has not been specifically identified.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System or by EIA's office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (coal production).

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121, and Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table A8. Annual U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

(2								Year							
	4000	4000	4004	4005	4000	400=	4000		2222	2224	2222	2222		2225	
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Net Electricity Generation															
Electric Power Sector ^a															
Coal	1597.7	1665.5	1666.3	1686.1	1772.0	1820.8	1850.2	1858.6	1943.1	1882.8	1910.6	1952.7		1985.3	2039.5
Petroleum	92.2	105.4	98.7	68.1	74.8	86.5	122.2	111.5	105.2	119.1	89.7	113.7	112.5		107.4
Natural Gas	334.3	342.2	385.7	419.2	378.8	399.6	449.3	473.0	518.0	554.9	607.7	567.3	618.6		696.6
Nuclear	618.8	610.3	640.4	673.4	674.7	628.6	673.7	728.3	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5		792.1
Hydroelectric	245.8	273.5	250.6	302.7	338.1	346.6	313.4	308.6	265.8	204.9	251.7	260.6	256.6		296.3
Other ^b	45.5	47.0	47.0	44.8	45.8	47.3	48.6	50.0	51.6	49.4	58.6	63.1	63.5		68.8
Subtotal	2934.4	3043.9	3088.7	3194.2	3284.1	3329.4	3457.4	3530.0	3637.5	3580.1	3698.5	3721.2		3904.9	4000.7
Other Sectors ^c	149.5	153.3	158.8	159.3	160.0	162.8	162.9	164.8	164.6	156.6	160.0	162.0	159.8		164.8
Total	3083.9	3197.2	3247.5	3353.5	3444.2	3492.2	3620.3	3694.8	3802.1	3736.6	3858.5	3883.2	3953.4	4069.3	4165.5
Net Imports	25.4	27.8	44.8	39.2	40.2	34.1	25.9	29.0	33.8	22.0	22.8	6.4	11.3	12.2	3.6
Total Supply	3109.3	3225.0	3292.3	3392.7	3484.4	3526.2	3646.2	3723.8	3835.9	3758.7	3881.3	3889.6	3964.7	4081.4	4169.1
Losses and Unaccounted for d	223.7	236.0	223.7	235.4	237.4	232.2	221.0	229.2	233.0	216.1	242.1	222.5	237.8	3 244.8	249.7
Demand															
Retail Sales ^e															
Residential	935.9	994.8	1008.5	1042.5	1082.5	1075.9	1130.1	1144.9	1192.4	1202.6	1267.0	1273.5	1293.4	1331.4	1372.9
Commercial f	850.0	884.7	913.1	953.1	980.1	1026.6	1078.0	1103.8	1159.3	1197.4	1218.2	1199.7	1228.5	1270.8	1306.6
Industrial	972.7	977.2	1008.0	1012.7	1033.6	1038.2	1051.2	1058.2	1064.2	964.2	972.2	1008.0	1020.9	1041.1	1050.2
Transportation ⁹	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	7.0	7.7	8.1	7.8
Subtotal	2763.4	2861.5	2934.6	3013.3	3101.1	3145.6	3264.2	3312.1	3421.4	3369.8	3462.5	3488.2	3550.5	3651.4	3737.5
Other Use/Sales h	122.3	127.5	134.1	144.1	145.9	148.4	160.9	182.5	181.5	172.8	176.6	178.9	176.4	185.3	181.9
Total Demand	2885.6	2989.0	3068.7	3157.3	3247.0	3294.0	3425.1	3494.6	3602.9	3542.6	3639.1	3667.1	3726.9	3836.7	3919.4
^a Electric Litilities and independent nower producers															

^aElectric Utilities and independent power producers.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System and by EIA's office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

^b "Other" includes generation from other gaseous fuels, geothermal, wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

^cElectricity generation from combined heat and power facilities and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors.

^dBalancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

^eTotal of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA'S *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales are reported annually in Appendix C of EIA's *Electric Sales and Revenue*. Quarterly data for power marketers (and thus retail sales totals) are imputed. Data for 2003 are estimated.

Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales and other sales to public authorities. These items, along with transportation sector; electricity were formerly included in an "other" category, which is no longer provided. (See EIA 's Monthly Energy Review, Table 7.5, for a comparison of "Old Basis" and "New Basis" electricity retail sales.) Through 2003, data are estimated as the sum of "Old Basis Commercial" and approximately 95 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

⁹Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways. Through 2003, data are estimated as approximately 5 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^hDefined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER). Data for 2003 are estimates.