

Short-Term Energy Outlook and Winter Fuels

Outlook

October 12, 2005 Release
(Next Update: November 8, 2005)

Overview

Warnings from previous Outlooks about the potential adverse impacts of an active hurricane season on domestic energy supply and prices are unfortunately being reflected in the challenging realities brought about by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The impact of the hurricanes on oil and natural gas production, oil refining, natural gas processing, and pipeline systems have further strained already-tight natural gas and petroleum product markets on the eve of the 2005-2006 heating season (October through March). This combined Short-Term Energy and Winter Fuels Outlook provides a current view of domestic energy supply and prices and provides projections for average household heating expenditures this winter by fuel and by region; baseline forecasts for domestic fuel markets; and projections for international petroleum demand, supply, and price.

Energy market projections are subject to considerable uncertainty. Price projections are particularly uncertain, because small shifts in either supply or demand, which are both relatively insensitive to price changes in the current market environment, can necessitate large price movements to restore balance between supply and demand. On the supply side, this Outlook reflects a “Medium Recovery” baseline scenario for recovery of energy operations in the Gulf of Mexico based on information available to EIA as of the end of the first week of October. On the demand side, the baseline projections incorporate the mean values for heating degree-days by Census Division as provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) [Climate Prediction Center](#). EIA also examines 10-percent colder and 10-percent warmer winter cases to provide a range of heating fuel market outcomes.

Highlights from this Outlook include:

Average Winter Heating Expenditures. This winter, [residential space-heating expenditures](#) are projected to increase for all fuel types compared to year-ago levels. On average, households heating primarily with natural gas are expected to spend about \$350 (48 percent) more this winter in fuel expenditures. Households heating primarily with heating oil can expect to pay, on average, \$378 (32 percent) more this winter. Households heating primarily with propane can expect to pay, on average, \$325 (30 percent) more this winter. Households heating primarily with electricity can expect, on average, to pay \$38 (5 percent) more. Should colder weather prevail, expenditures will be significantly higher. These averages provide a broad guide to changes from last winter, but fuel expenditures for individual

households are highly dependent on local weather conditions, the size and efficiency of individual homes and their heating equipment, and thermostat settings.

Energy Product Prices. Prices for petroleum products and natural gas will remain high due to tight international supplies of crude and hurricane-induced supply losses. Under the baseline weather case, Henry Hub natural gas prices are expected to average around \$9.00 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) in 2005 and around \$8.70 per mcf in 2006. Retail gasoline prices are expected to average close to \$2.35 per gallon in 2005 and about \$2.45 in 2006. Residential electricity prices are expected to average 9.3 cents per kilowatthour (kwh) in 2005 and about 9.5 cents per kwh in 2006, with significant regional differences depending on the fuel mix used to generate electricity in each region of the country. Under a colder weather scenario, prices for natural gas and all petroleum products are projected to be somewhat higher.

Crude Oil Prices. The price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is projected to average close to \$58 per barrel in 2005 and \$64-\$65 per barrel in 2006. Continued high crude oil prices had been expected prior to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Hurricane Recovery. Complete recovery of energy infrastructure from hurricane damage will take many months. However, considerable recovery should occur by the end of 2005. The restart of two major refineries in Western Louisiana and another in Pascagoula, Mississippi over the past week is particularly encouraging as is the resumed although limited operation of the Henry Hub.

Weather Forecast. [NOAA projects a 0.4-percent colder winter in the lower-48 States](#), in terms of heating degree-days, relative to normal winter weather, which would be 3.2 percent colder than last winter.

U.S. Energy Demand. Total U.S. energy demand is projected to decline from 25.2 quadrillion Btu in the third quarter of 2005 to 25.1 quadrillion Btu in the fourth quarter due to hurricane-related destruction and higher energy prices. Total energy demand is projected to increase 0.3 percent between 2004 and 2005, compared with 1.5 percent from 2003 to 2004. Demand growth is projected to rebound in 2006.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

The loss of a considerable amount of [crude oil](#) and [natural gas](#) production from the Gulf of Mexico region and significant disruptions to the nearly half of the U.S. [refining industry](#) located in the region following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita have resulted in significantly higher natural gas and petroleum product prices in U.S. markets than were anticipated in mid-summer. These developments are expected to carry very high prices for heating fuels (and other products) into the coming heating period compared to the situation last winter

Hurricane Rita made landfall on September 24, 2005, just as the Gulf was well into recovery from Hurricane Katrina. See EIA's September Short-Term Energy Outlook for discussion of the impacts of Hurricane Katrina. As Hurricane Rita approached, 16 refineries along the Gulf Coast shut down as a precautionary measure and to allow employees to evacuate.

Damage to some of these refineries, and the lack of electrical power supply to others, prevented their immediate return to service.

Hurricane Rita resulted in over a dozen natural gas processing plants going off-line owing either to flooding, lack of supplies, an inability to move stored liquids, or safety precautions. Natural gas pipelines sustained significant damage and the Sabine Pipeline, operator of the Henry Hub, implemented a force majeure.

Hurricane recovery is underway but it will take many months for a complete recovery. As of October 11, three refineries are still shut down from Hurricane Katrina, and 4 from Hurricane Rita, amounting for a total of about 1.9 million barrels per day of refining capacity that is currently off-line (11 percent of the Nation's refinery capacity) due to hurricane-related outages.

According to [Minerals Management Service \(MMS\)](#) data and EIA data, as of October 11, shut-in Federal Gulf of Mexico crude production has declined to about 1.1 million barrels of oil per day, about 67 percent of normal Gulf of Mexico crude oil production. Shut-in natural gas production has declined to 6.0 billion cubic feet (bcf) of natural gas, about 60 percent of normal Federal Gulf of Mexico natural gas production. There are also significant outages of natural gas and oil production remaining in areas under Louisiana's jurisdiction. The MMS reports a cumulative loss of crude oil and natural gas production in the Federal Gulf of Mexico from August 26 through October 11 of 55 million barrels, with a loss of 272 bcf of natural gas production over the same period.

As of October 6, there are 20 natural gas processing plants in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi each with capacities equal to or greater than 100 million cubic feet per day, which are not active. A number of the inactive plants are expected to be operating within 4 weeks.

By October 11, the Department of Energy's [Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability](#) reports that about 181,290 customers in Louisiana and Texas remain without electric power, down from a peak of 2.7 million.

EIA's baseline projections in this Outlook reflect a scenario of continued recovery of energy infrastructure in the Gulf region through the end of the year. In this scenario, Gulf of Mexico shut-ins for December 2005 are projected to average 33.1 percent for crude oil (10.4 percent of total U.S. production) and 20.6 percent for natural (4.2 percent of total U.S. natural gas production). For refinery capacity, 1.7 percent is projected to be offline.

International Petroleum Markets

Prices. The WTI crude oil price averaged about \$66 per barrel in September, with an average price of about \$64 per barrel projected for October under the baseline weather scenario, accounting for hurricane damage. Quarterly averages for the WTI price are projected to remain above \$63 per barrel for the rest of 2005 and 2006. Continued high crude oil prices had been expected prior to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Under the baseline weather scenario, the projected fourth-quarter average WTI price of \$64.40 per barrel is approximately \$16 per barrel above the year-ago level, but is about \$3 per barrel lower than in the previous Outlook, which was made prior to the additional loss of crude oil production and refining capacity resulting from Hurricane Rita. While oil product prices rose in response to the resulting product shortages, the loss of operable refining capacity from Rita (which was more than twice as large as the shut-in crude production resulting from Katrina) reduced the demand for crude oil, moderating WTI prices. Should 10-percent colder weather prevail in the United States this winter, WTI prices are projected to be \$ 4 per barrel higher than the baseline. Should the U.S. winter be 10 percent milder, [WTI prices](#) are expected to be \$3 per barrel lower this winter. WTI prices will also be significantly impacted by demand in other parts of the world, which is sensitive to both weather and economic conditions, and by global supply developments.

Demand. [Worldwide petroleum demand growth](#) is projected to slow from 2004 levels, but still remain strong during 2005 and 2006, averaging 1.8 percent per year over the 2-year period, compared with 3.2 percent in 2004. This reflects a downward revision from the previous Outlook. The average annual worldwide oil demand growth is now projected to be about 1.2 million barrels per day in 2005, down from the 1.7-million-barrels-per-day growth projected for 2005 in the previous Outlook.

Production. Moreover, only weak production growth in countries outside of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is expected. With the loss of production in the Gulf of Mexico from the hurricanes, production declines in the North Sea, and the slowdown in growth in Russian oil production, non-OPEC supply is projected to increase by an annual average of only 0.1 million barrels per day during 2005 before increasing by 0.9 million barrels per day in 2006. In addition, [worldwide spare production capacity](#) is at its lowest level in 3 decades; and in reality, only Saudi Arabia has any spare crude oil production capacity available. Lastly, the continued geo-political risks, such as the insurgency in Iraq and potential troubles in Nigeria and Venezuela, have boosted the level of uncertainty in world oil markets.

High levels of production from OPEC members contributed to inventory builds in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries in the first half of 2005, with these stocks moving above the upper end of the 5-year historical range. However, OECD stocks have not grown as quickly in terms of days' supply (the number of days that inventories would satisfy demand) because demand has grown rapidly as well. In addition, stocks were drawn down in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita, with OECD inventories moving back towards the middle of the 5-year historical range.

U.S. Petroleum Markets

[Total petroleum demand in the United States](#) in 2005 is projected to average 20.5 million barrels per day, or 0.9 percent less than in 2004. This demand level is 290,000 barrels per day less than that projected in the previous Outlook. Average demand for the first half of 2005 was at about the same level as during the first half of 2004 because rapidly rising prices constrained motor gasoline demand growth, weather factors depressed heating oil demand, and relative price factors lowered residual fuel oil and propane demand. Hurricane-related disruptions combined with increased prices result in a lower projected demand for petroleum

products relative to pre-hurricane predictions. Petroleum demand in 2006 is expected to average 21 million barrels per day, or 2.2 percent over 2005.

Distillate

Inventories. For the week ending September 30, [distillate fuel inventories](#) fell by 5.6 million barrels, and are just above the middle of the average range for this time of year. A sharp drop in low-sulfur (diesel fuel) distillate fuel more than compensated for a slight rise in high-sulfur (heating oil) distillate fuel. Fourth quarter distillate inventories are projected to be 1.9 million barrels above third-quarter levels; in 2004, the fourth-quarter build was 3.2 million barrels. The average over the last 5 years was 7.5 million barrels. Although distillate inventories are expected to remain within the previous 5-year range this winter under baseline assumptions, a 10- percent colder winter could push inventories to the low end of the range or lower during the first quarter of 2006.

Prices. In October, [retail diesel fuel prices](#) are expected to hit their highest average monthly level ever, at over \$3.00 per gallon. This price is also the highest diesel price in more than 50 years, adjusted for inflation. Fourth quarter diesel fuel prices are projected to average \$2.85 per gallon, an increase of 29 cents over the third quarter prices. Prices could be significantly higher if winter weather is colder than currently predicted. Retail diesel fuel prices are projected to remain high throughout the forecast period, averaging \$2.45 in 2005 and \$2.58 in 2006.

[Residential retail heating oil prices](#) (including State and local taxes) averaged \$1.92 per gallon during the 2004-2005 heating season, which was a 33-percent increase from the winter of 2003-2004. Prices are expected to be \$2.54 per gallon this winter season, a 32-percent increase, reflecting not only high crude oil prices, but also strong demand in the international market for distillate fuels. Colder weather this winter would increase residential heating oil prices. Residential retail heating oil prices vary by region; for example, average winter season prices range from \$2.46 per gallon in the Midwest (where 3 percent of households rely on heating oil as their primary fuel) to \$2.63 per gallon in the West (where 1 percent of households rely on heating oil). Prices in the Northeast, where 30 percent of households rely primarily on heating oil are projected to average \$2.55 per gallon this winter.

Overall, projected gasoline, diesel fuel, and heating oil prices in this Outlook are somewhat higher than those in the previous edition, notwithstanding the fact that projected crude oil prices are generally slightly lower. The higher estimated refiner margins on petroleum products primarily reflect the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on refinery operations in the Gulf region. The resulting shortfall, both past and anticipated, in the supply of refined products has dramatically increased the need for product imports to balance U.S. supply and demand. For imports to increase, wholesale prices in the U.S. must rise relative to offshore market prices by an amount sufficient to justify product shipments from foreign refining centers to U.S. markets. Finally, because the balance between supply and demand for petroleum products is so tight, small changes in demand, imports, or the supply of products from domestic refineries could result in prices that differ significantly from those in our baseline forecast.

Gasoline

Inventories. For the week ending September 30, total motor gasoline inventories dropped by 4.3 million barrels, putting them just above the lower end of the average range. The drop in gasoline inventories came despite a record level of imports as well as refiners and blenders making as much gasoline as possible. Some refineries that are shut down have been able to bring imported petroleum products, such as gasoline, directly into their refinery docks, instead of crude oil, which they can't currently refine, in order to help replace some of the lost supply. Year-end 2005 motor gasoline inventories are projected to be 6.5 below the year-end 2004 level. Gasoline inventories, which are currently tight, are expected to improve as the heating season progresses. However, an abnormally cold winter could discourage gasoline output and tighten supplies for next spring.

Prices. Average retail [regular gasoline prices](#) increased after Hurricane Rita and are expected to average close to \$2.84 per gallon for October. The average pump price for the third quarter of 2005 is now expected to be about \$2.56 per gallon, up \$0.67 per gallon from the third quarter of last year. National average pump prices are expected to increase to \$2.68 per gallon for the fourth quarter due, in part, to the effect of the hurricanes on refinery capacity. However, hurricane recovery should result in price decreases by the first quarter of 2006. Gasoline prices are projected to average \$2.34 in 2005 and \$2.45 in 2006. Should colder weather prevail, retail gasoline prices are projected to be 10-14 cents per gallon higher, on average, during the winter months. [The real price of gasoline](#) (in inflation adjusted 2005 dollars) remains below the 1981 peak.

While all regions of the country are paying more for gasoline, [pump prices vary across the United States](#). The West Coast, particularly California, typically pays more than other regions. California's higher prices are related to the State's reformulated gasoline program, and limited suppliers and higher State and local sales taxes.

Propane

Inventories. [U.S. inventories of propane](#) continued to build on strong imports that more than offset a decline in production, with inventories moving up to an estimated 68.6 million barrels as of end of the third quarter. Moreover, even the recent hurricane activity failed to limit the monthly stockbuild that showed inventories slightly above the most recent 5-year average during September. The seasonal stockbuild that typically spans the April through September period totaled about 41.4 million barrels this year, a level more than 8 percent (or 3.1 million barrels) higher than the 5-year average for this period. Propane inventories managed to surpass the 5-year average build during each month this year, except during August, with inventories reaching their highest pre-heating season level (September 30) since 2002. Propane inventories are project to decline to 53.3 million barrels in the fourth quarter as seasonal draws increase.

Prices. Spot propane prices are primarily determined by crude oil and natural gas wellhead prices. [Retail propane prices](#) are influenced by heating oil and natural gas prices, alternative petrochemical feedstocks, and other factors, such as weather. Continuing tightness in crude

oil and natural gas markets is expected to keep crude oil and wellhead natural gas prices elevated, resulting in increased residential propane prices for the upcoming winter season. They are projected to average \$2.05 per gallon compared to \$1.64 per gallon last winter. The average U.S. residential propane price (including State taxes) is projected to be \$1.80 per gallon for 2005, 29 cents above the 2004 average. Prices are expected to average \$2.07 cents per gallon in 2006. Regional residential prices for the upcoming season range from \$2.18 per gallon in the Midwest to \$2.27 per gallon in the Northeast.

U.S. Natural Gas Markets

Demand. Total [natural gas demand](#) is projected to fall by 1.2 percent from 2004 to 2005 due mainly to higher prices, but recover by 3.0 percent in 2006 due to an assumed return to normal weather and a recovery in consumption by the industrial sector, which is projected to increase by about 6 percent over 2005 levels. Residential demand is projected to decline slightly from 2004 to 2005 mostly because of relatively weak heating-related demand during the first quarter, while industrial demand is estimated to decline by nearly 8 percent over the same period due to the much higher prices for natural gas as a fuel or feedstock. By 2006, both end-use sectors recover somewhat with residential demand estimated to increase 2.6 percent from 2005 levels and industrial demand increasing by 6 percent. The industrial rebound in 2006 is partly because of assumed reactivation of damaged industrial plants in the Gulf of Mexico region but also reflects renewed fuel demand growth as domestic industrial plants adjust to higher prices. Power sector demand growth continues through the forecast period along with electricity demand growth. The pace is slower than the 5.7 percent rate projected for 2005 because an unusually hot summer and high cooling demand boosted 2005 growth significantly.

Production. Domestic dry natural gas production in 2005 is expected to decline by 3.0 percent (due in large part to the major disruptions to infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico from both Hurricanes Katrina and Rita), but increase by 4.2 percent in 2006. Net imports of natural gas (pipeline and liquefied natural gas (LNG)) are expected to increase only slightly in 2005 (0.1 percent over 2004) but increase by 10.4 percent between 2005 and 2006. Imports of LNG appear to have exhibited little change through the first half of 2005 compared to year-ago levels. High natural gas prices in other world markets during the first three quarters of 2005 have served to attract available supplies of LNG that might otherwise have been directed to the United States, although fourth quarter imports are estimated to increase in response to high U.S. prices. Currently, total LNG imports for 2005 are expected to be approximately 680 bcf compared to 650 bcf in 2004; LNG imports are projected to be just over 1,000 bcf in 2006.

Prices. [The Henry Hub natural gas price](#) is expected to average about \$9.00 per mcf in 2005 and \$8.70 per mcf in 2006. In September, the Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$12.40 per mcf, as hot weather in the East and Southwest increased natural gas-fired electricity generation for cooling demand, crude oil prices increased, and Katrina hit. The natural gas market is likely to stay tight over the next couple of months, particularly in light of the supply impacts from Katrina and Rita. Henry Hub prices are likely to remain above \$12 per mcf until peak winter demand is over.

Depending on the region of the country, residential natural gas price increases from 2004 to 2005, on an annual average basis, are expected to range from 14 percent (New England region) to 27 percent (East South Central). Similarly, for industrial users, the natural gas price increases are expected to range from 16 percent (Mountain region) and 40 percent (Pacific and West North Central) between 2004 and 2005. Pressure on delivered natural gas prices may be exacerbated in regions where heating demands are likely to increase the most, particularly during the heating season.

Given that the opportunity to offset the market impact of a weather-related increase in demand through an increase in imports is far more limited for natural gas than for oil products (net natural gas imports are estimated to account for about 15 percent of total U.S. demand in 2005 and 16 percent in 2006), weather conditions in the United States have an even larger impact on U.S. natural gas markets than on petroleum product markets. Consequently, retail natural gas prices are expected to be significantly higher should winter weather be 10 percent colder than predicted.

Storage. [Working gas in storage](#) as of September 30 was estimated at 2.93 trillion cubic feet (tcf), a level 151 bcf below a year-ago but still 1.4 percent above the 5-year average, and about 122 bcf above last month's projection. Although natural gas storage remains above the 5-year average, the double blows of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita reduced the peak storage achievable over the remainder of the injection season from what was expected previously. Expected working gas in storage at the end of the fourth quarter is expected to be about 2.5 tcf, 200 bcf below year-ago levels and about 50 bcf above the 5-year average.

End-of-year storage levels are expected to decline 7.3 percent between 2004 and 2005 but increase about 5.2 percent in 2006 over 2005 levels. However, storage levels will be very sensitive to weather and the return of domestic natural gas production following the recent hurricanes. For example, each 3.3 bcf of daily supply reduction sustained over the course of a month translates into a supply loss of roughly 100 bcf. Recovery profiles that differ from the scenario used for this month's baseline forecast would significantly affect the storage forecast.

Electricity

Demand. [Electricity demand](#) is expected to increase by 3.5 percent in 2005 and about 1.0 percent in 2006 due largely to weather conditions as well as continuing economic growth. Very hot weather conditions generated a large increase in demand in the third quarter of 2005. Thus, year-over-year electricity demand growth rates are expected to be particularly strong, as cooling and heating demands are likely to be higher than in the mild third and fourth quarters of 2004. Regional demand exhibits increases for nine out of the ten regions (Alaska and Hawaii, treated as one region, are the exception) in 2005 compared with 2004. Commercial and industrial demand also increases across most regions, but the rate of growth tends to be smaller compared with residential demand.

Prices. Estimated 2005 prices for delivered electricity across all end uses range from 6.4 cents per kwh in the West North Central region to nearly 12 cents per kwh in New England. Due primarily to increased utility fuel prices, average electricity prices for all end uses are estimated to increase by 8.9 percent in New England and 8.2 percent in West South Central,

but less than 6 percent for all other regions between 2004 and 2005. End-use electricity prices – residential, commercial, and industrial – also exhibit regional variability. For example, 2005 estimated residential prices range from 7.3 cents per kwh in East South Central to 13 cents per kwh in New England. Estimated 2005 industrial prices range from a low of 4.2 cents per kwh in East South Central to 8.1 cents per kwh in New England.

Coal

Demand. Coal demand in the electric power sector is expected to increase by 4.5 percent in 2005 and remain at about 2005 levels in 2006. Power sector demand for coal continues to increase as oil and natural gas prices continue to rise. U.S. coal production is expected to grow by 2.6 percent in 2005 and by an additional 1.6 percent in 2006.

Winter Fuel Expenditures by Fuel and Region

Natural Gas. Nation-wide, 55 percent of all households depend on natural gas as their primary heating fuel. Households in all regions will pay significantly more for natural gas this winter, due to both increased consumption and increased prices. For example, in the Midwest, about 75 percent of households rely on natural gas to heat their homes. This winter, these households can expect to pay nearly 61 percent more in [natural gas expenditures](#) relative to last winter. Increased expenditures in this region are caused primarily by the projected 55-percent increase in price but also are attributed to a 4.2-percent increase in consumption relative to last winter. In the West, about 62 percent of all households rely on natural gas – these households can expect to pay 34 percent more in natural gas expenditures this winter, also due to both increased consumption and increased price.

Heating Oil. Nationwide, only 7 percent of U.S. households depend on heating oil for winter fuel. Households in the Northeast where 30 percent of households use heating oil as their primary heating fuel, are projected to pay about 30 percent more in [heating oil expenditures](#) compared to last winter. Midwest households relying on heating oil can expect to pay 41 percent more than last winter, but relatively few households in the Midwest—3 percent—use heating oil as their primary fuel.

Propane. Only 4 percent of U.S. households use propane as their primary heating fuel. Households heating with propane can expect to pay 20 percent (Northeast) to 36 percent (Midwest) more this year in [propane expenditures](#).

Electricity. Twenty-nine percent of all U.S. households rely on electricity as their primary heating fuel. Electricity is the primary heating fuel for 28 percent of households in the West, 49 percent of households in the South, 11 percent in the Northeast, and 10 percent in the Midwest. While winter [electricity expenditure increases](#) are not as high as expenditures for natural gas and heating oil, households in the South are projected to pay about 9 percent more this winter on electricity bills due to increased consumption and prices relative to last winter.

Figure 1. U.S. Average Winter Fuel Expenditures Are Expected To Be Significantly Higher

Fuel	Winter of		Winter of 05-06			% Change from last Winter		
	Average 99-04	04-05	Warmer	Base	Colder	Warmer	Base	Colder
Natural Gas								
Price (\$/mcf*)	8.41	11.13	15.32	15.95	16.68	37.7	43.4	49.9
Expenditures (\$)	586	742	964	1,096	1,242	29.8	47.6	67.3
Heating Oil								
Price (\$/gallon)	1.35	1.92	2.34	2.54	2.80	21.7	32.0	45.4
Expenditures (\$)	865	1,199	1,326	1,577	1,893	10.6	31.5	57.9
Propane								
Price (\$/gallon)	1.29	1.64	1.91	2.05	2.25	16.0	24.8	37.0
Expenditures (\$)	885	1,102	1,215	1,427	1,700	10.3	29.5	54.3
Electricity								
Price (\$/kwh**)	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.4	3.4	3.3
Expenditures (\$)	685	717	719	755	791	0.3	5.4	10.4
Average Expenditures	668	786	929	1,044	1,176	18.1	32.9	49.6

Expenditures are based on typical per-household consumption.
* thousand cubic feet, ** kilowatthour

Figure 2. A Slightly Colder Winter is Projected for the Lower-48 States
U.S. Heating Degree-Days Population-Weighted

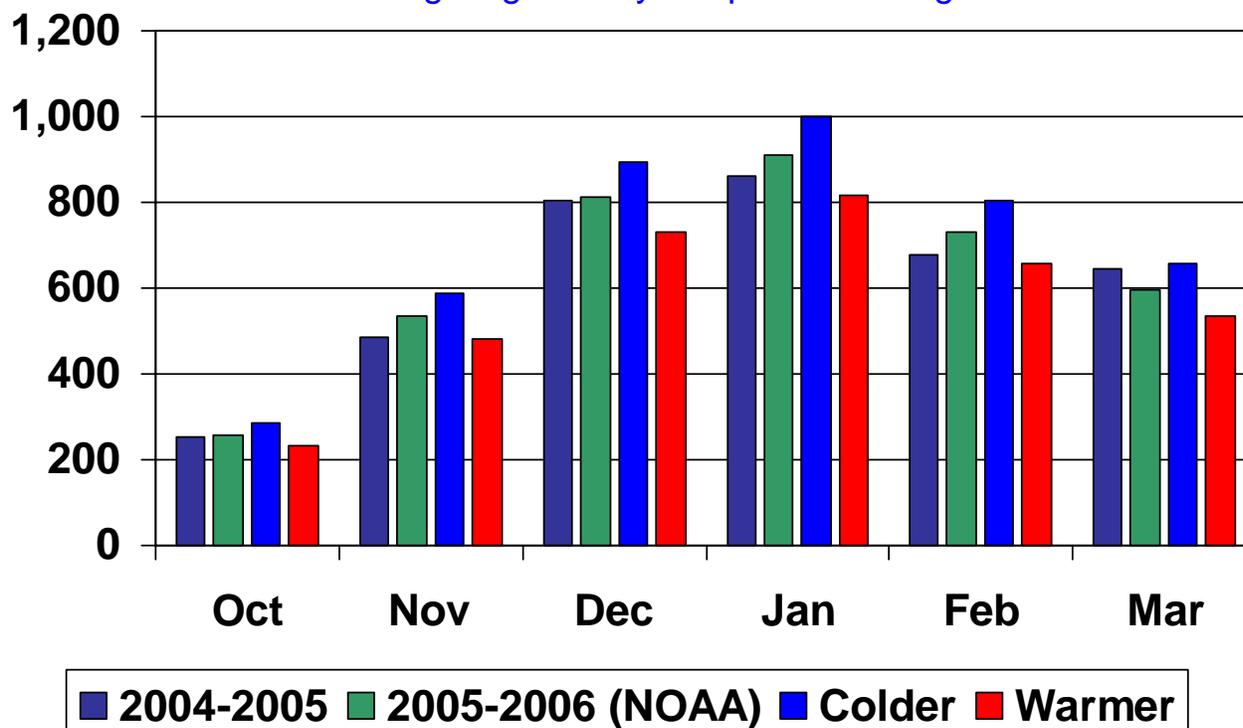


Figure 3. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita Shut-In Significant Gulf Crude Oil Production

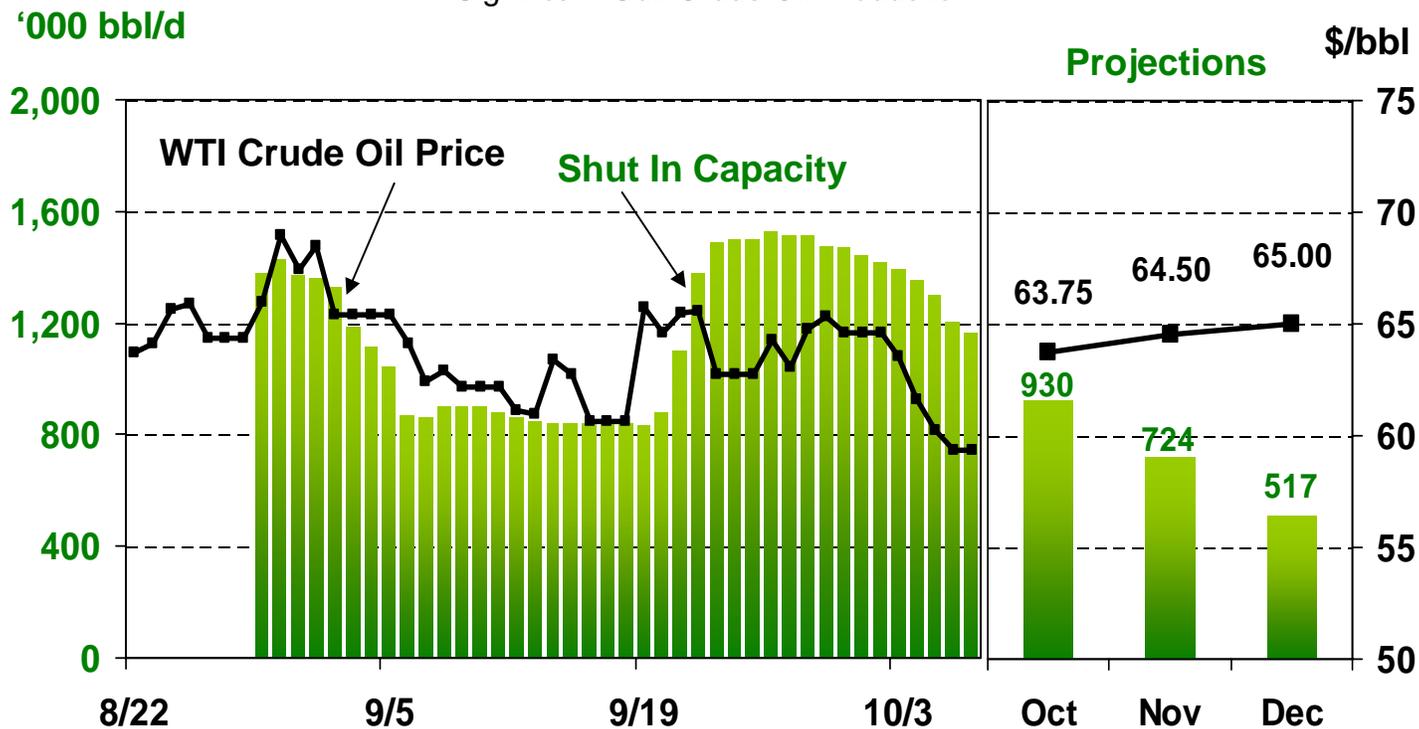


Figure 4. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita Shut-In Significant Gulf Natural Gas Production

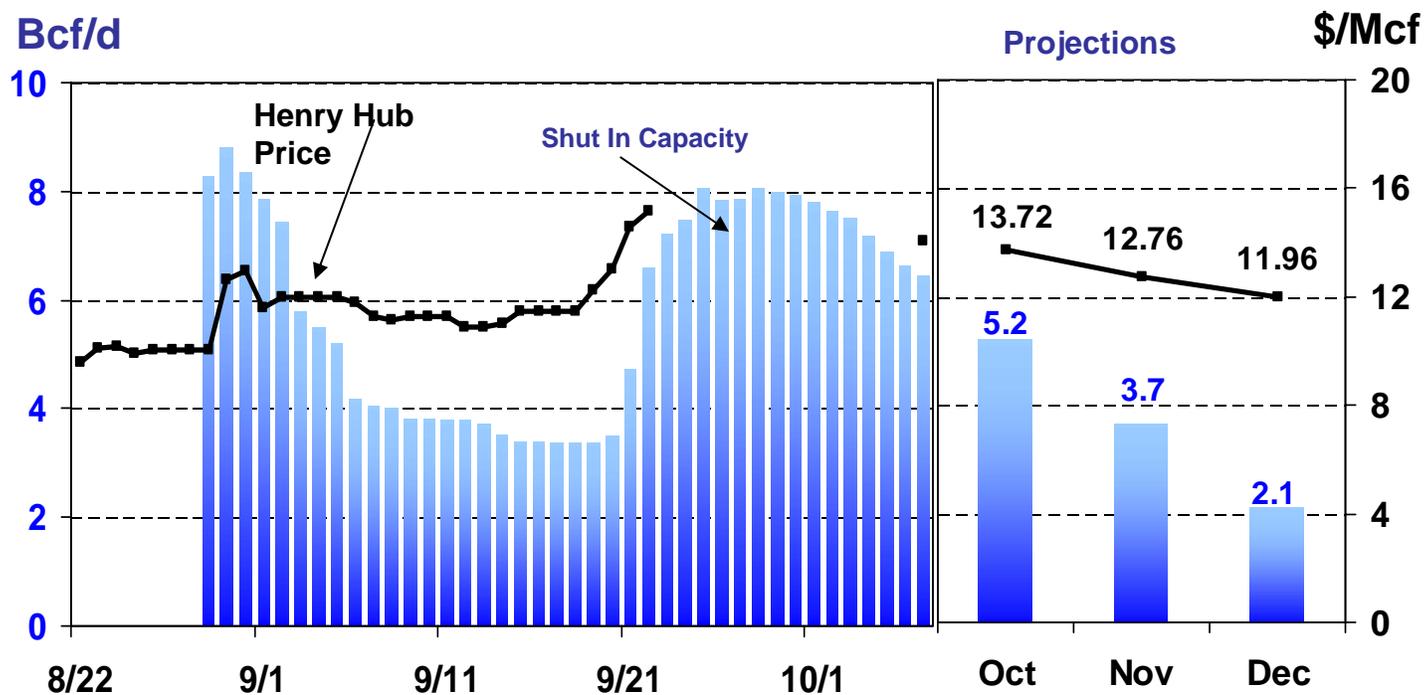


Figure 5. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita Initially Shut Down Most Gulf Refinery Capacity

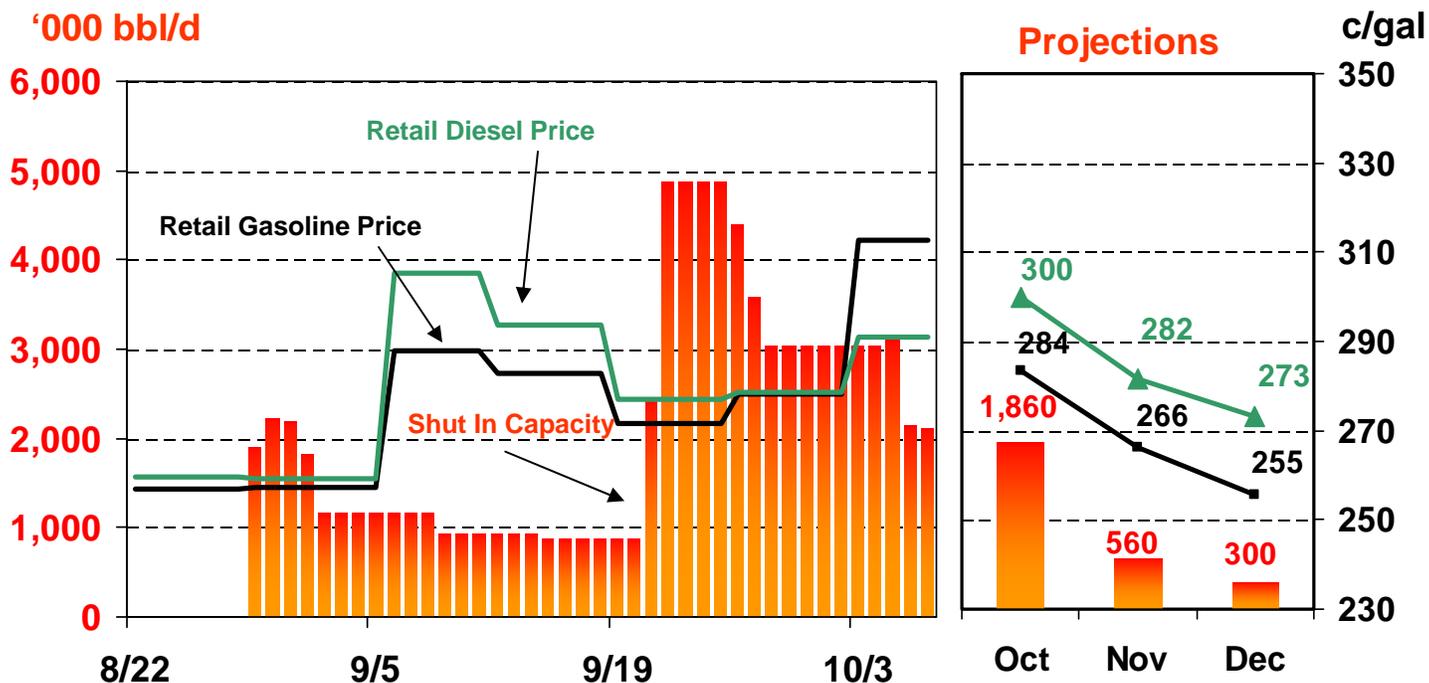
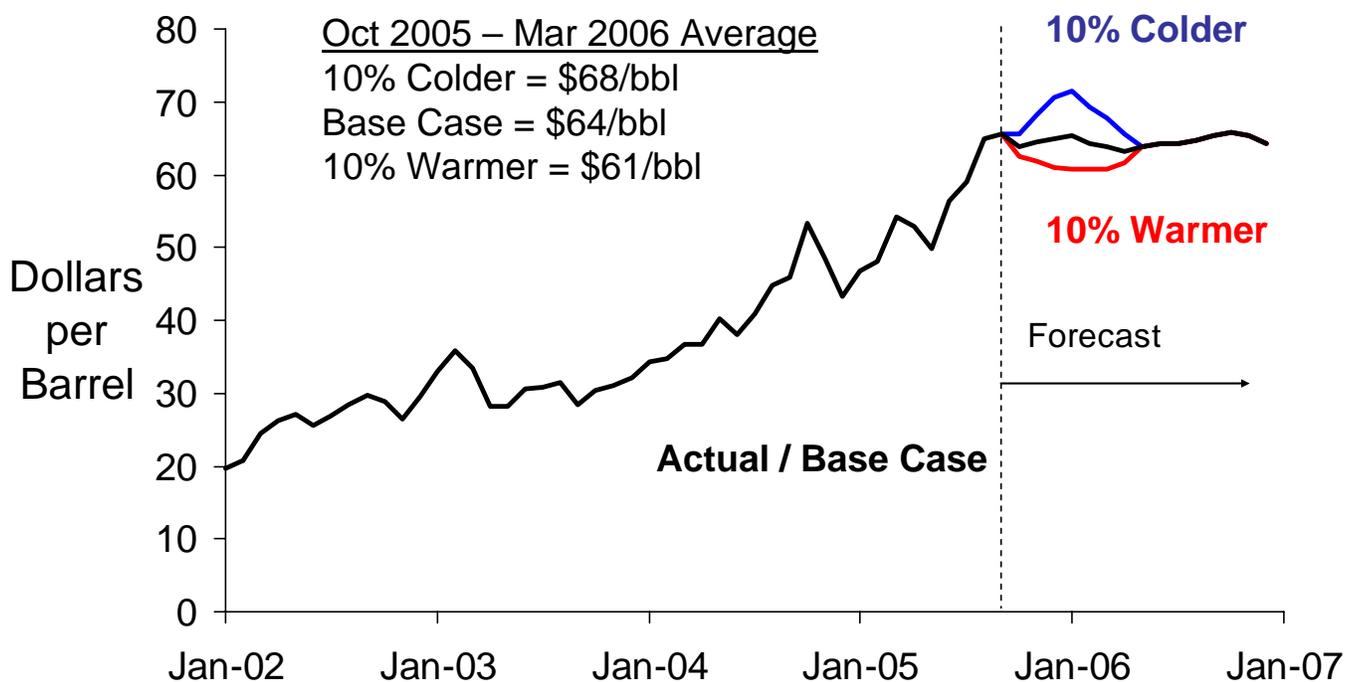
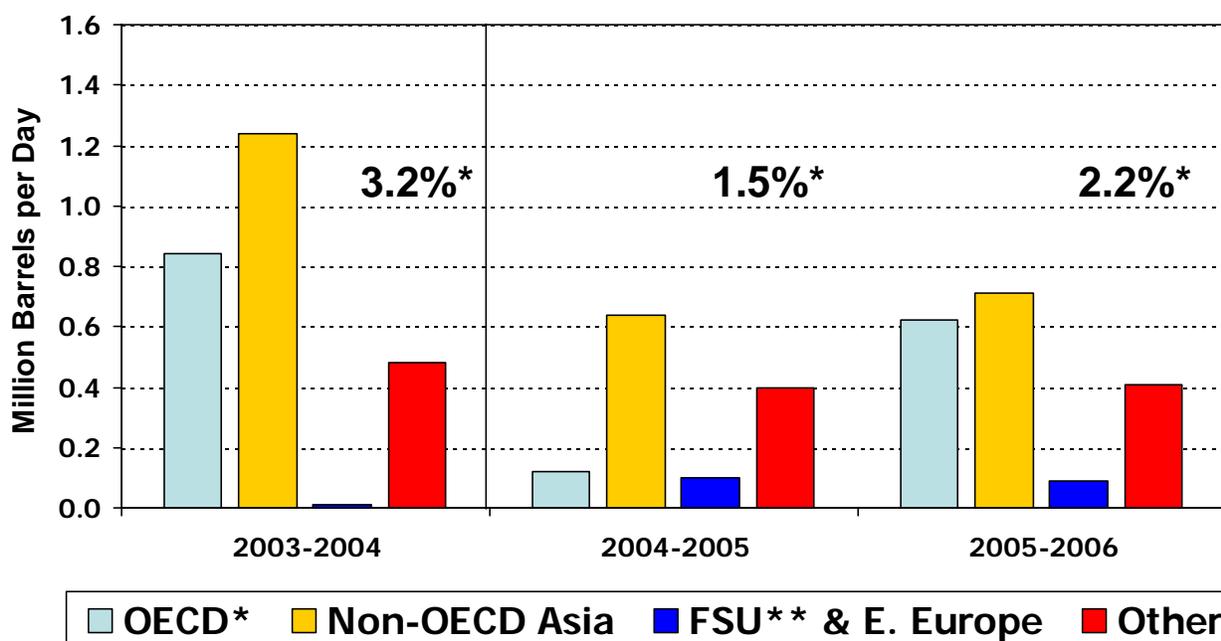


Figure 6. WTI* Crude Oil Price Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases



* West Texas Intermediate

Figure 7. World Oil Demand Growth
 (Change from Year Ago)



* Countries belonging to Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

** Former Soviet Union

*Percentage Growth in total World Oil Demand are shown at the top of chart.

Figure 8. Tight Global Markets Result in High Crude Prices and Strained Supply

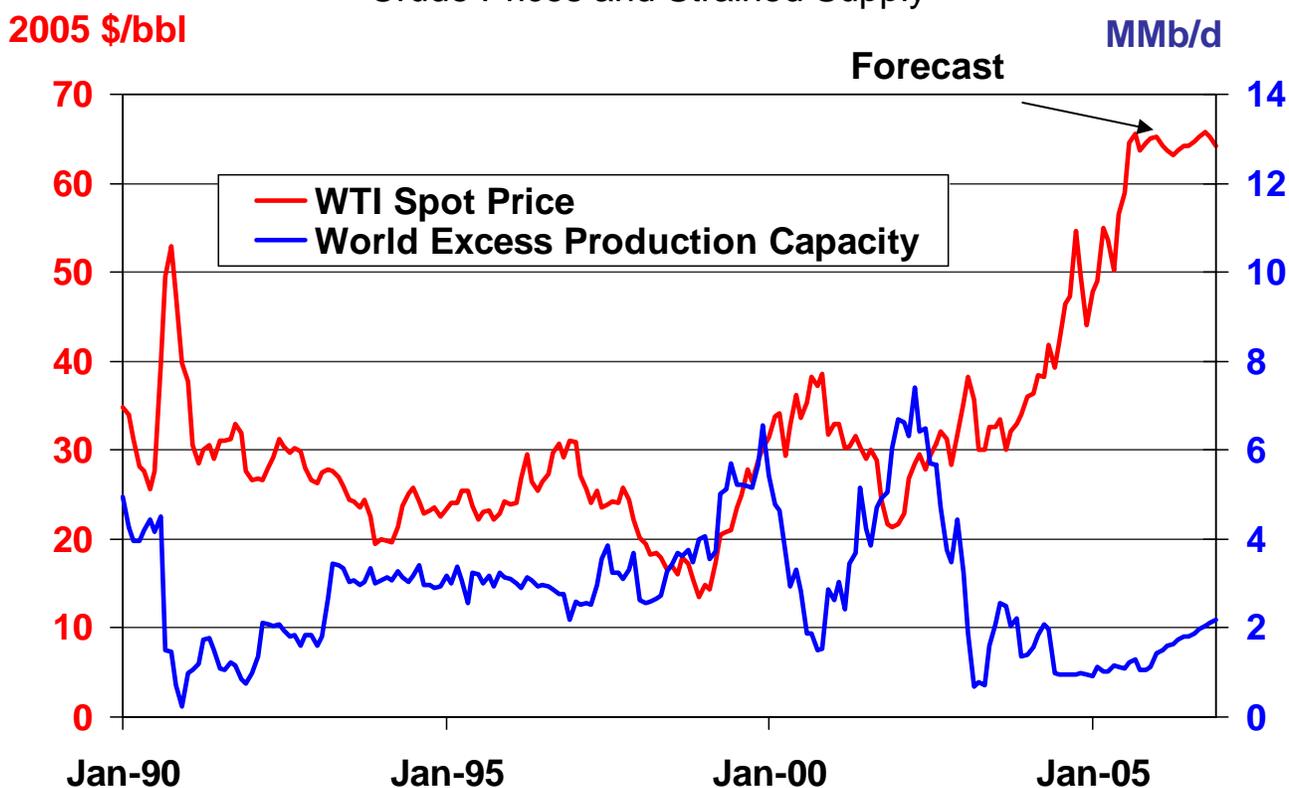


Figure 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Demand Growth (Change from Year-Ago)

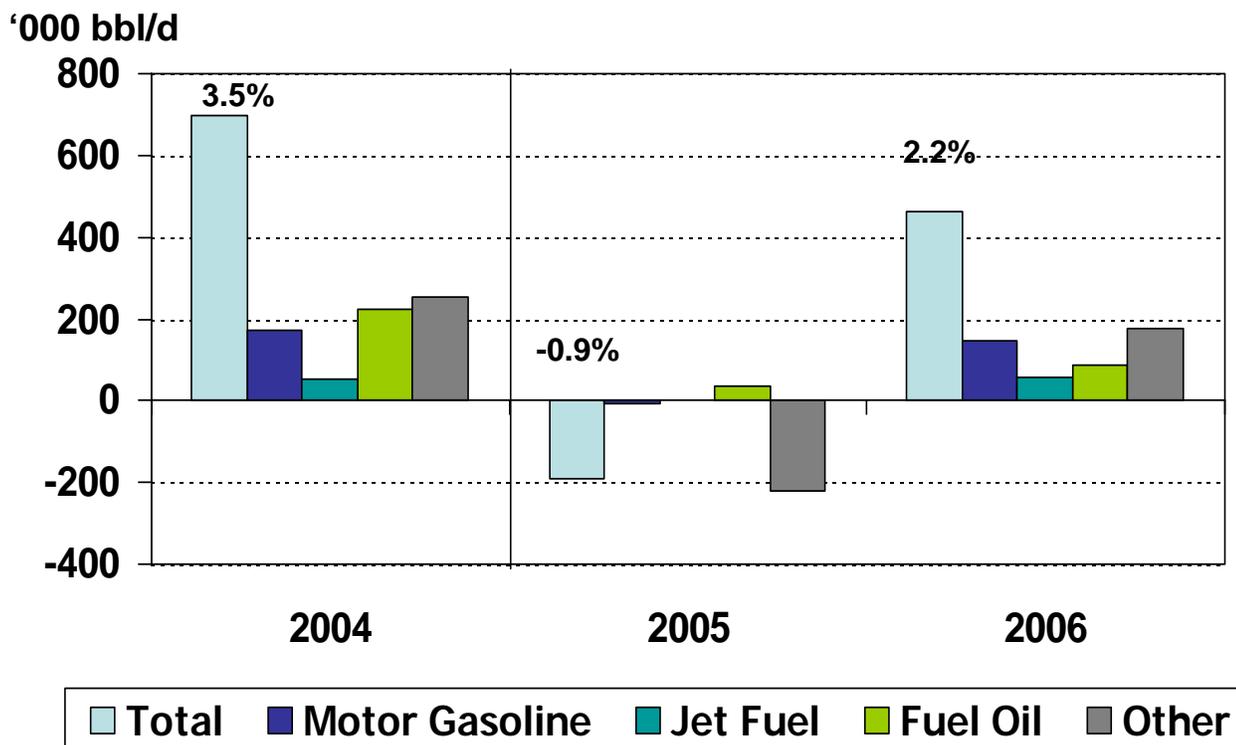


Figure 10. Distillate Inventories: Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

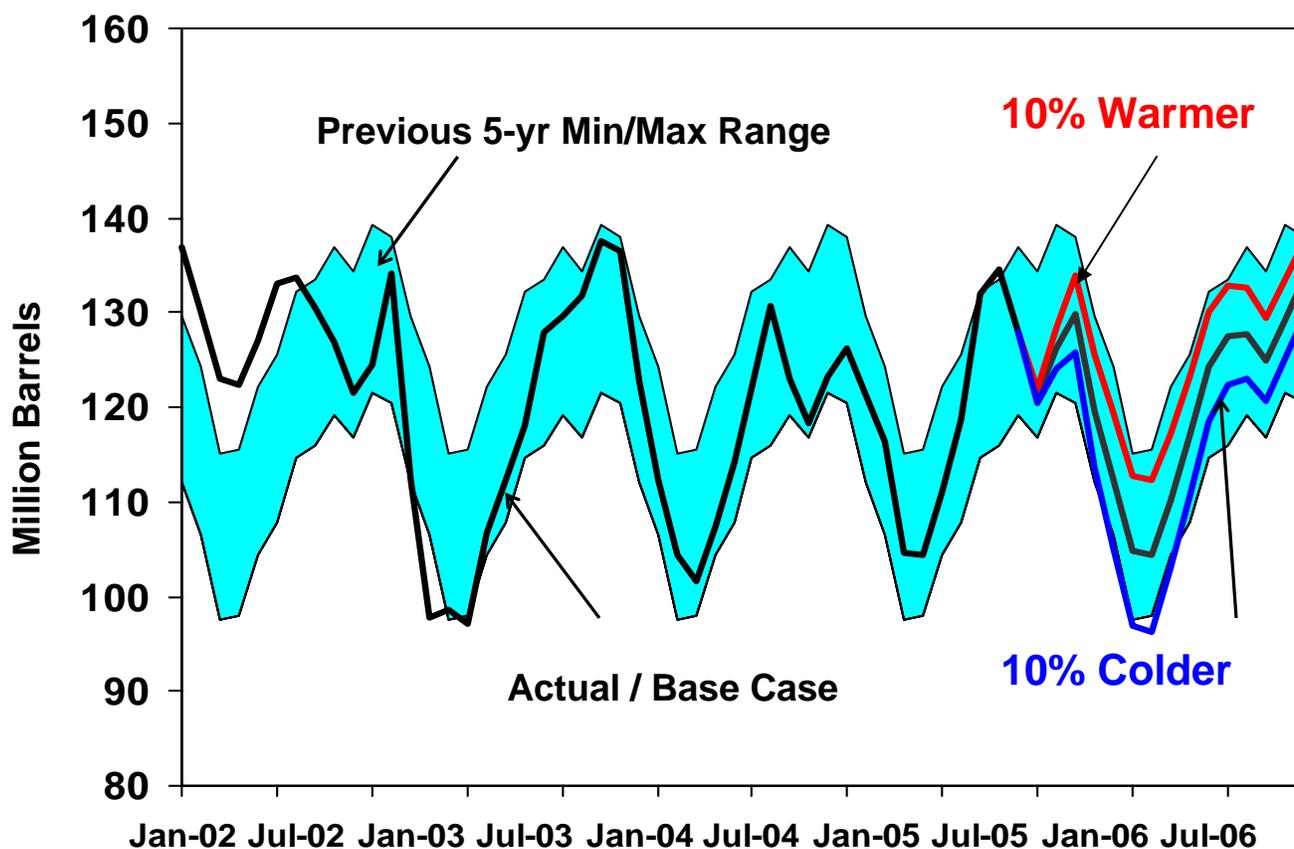


Figure 11. Retail Diesel Fuel Prices:
 Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

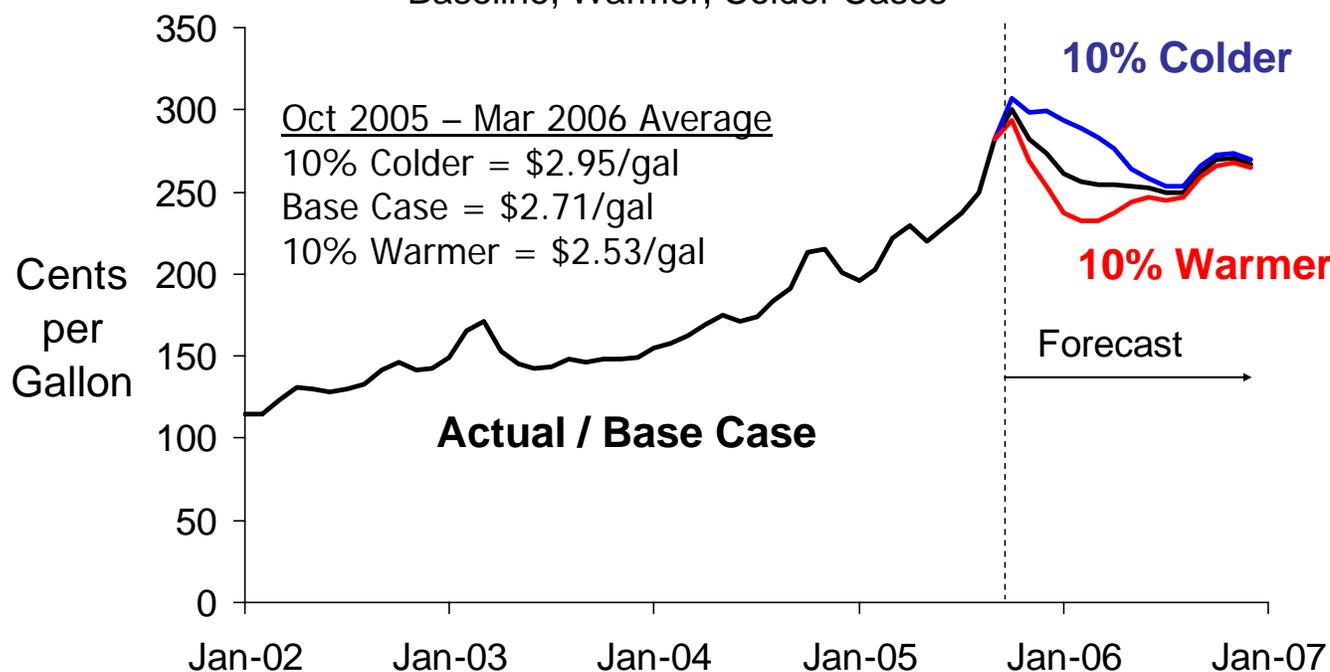


Figure 12. Retail Heating Oil Prices
 Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

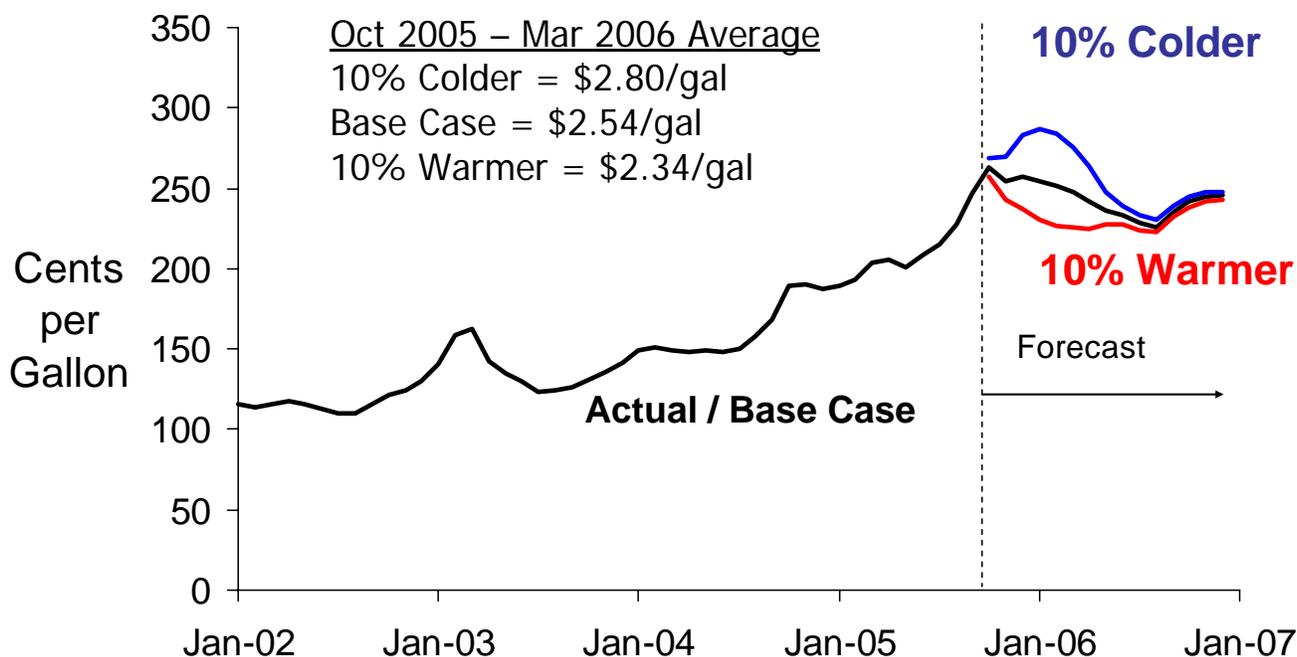


Figure 13. U.S. Total Gasoline Inventories Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

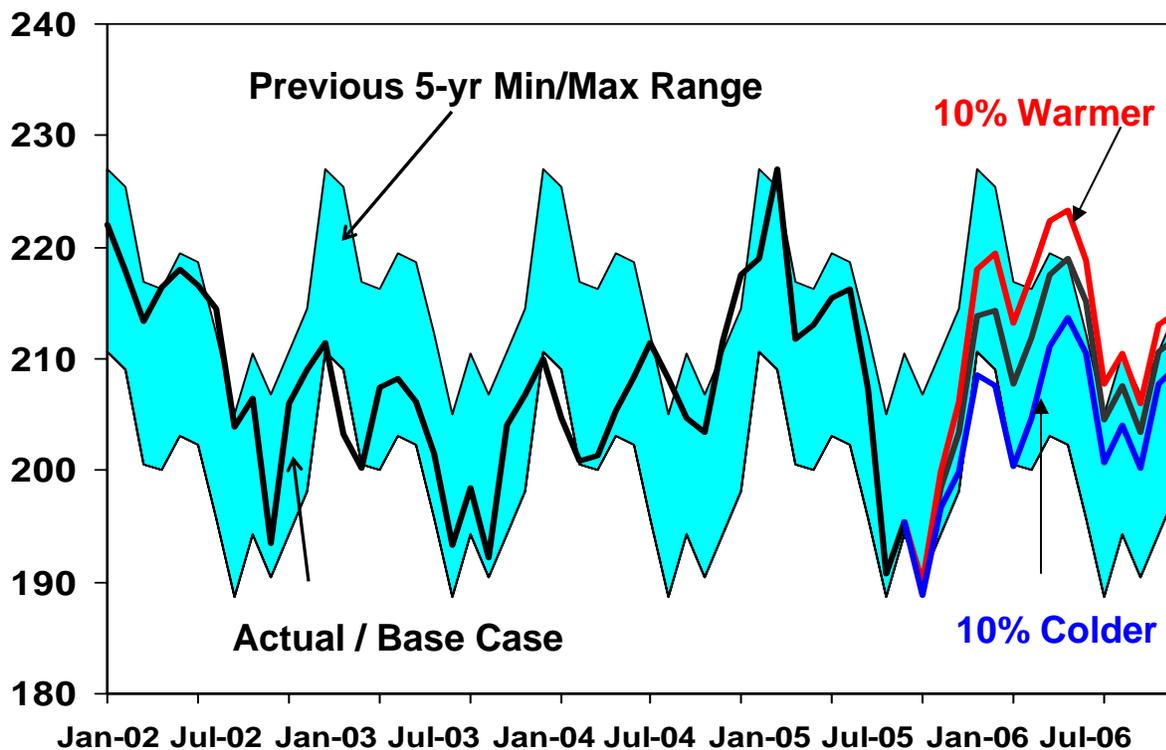


Figure 14. Retail Gasoline Prices: Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

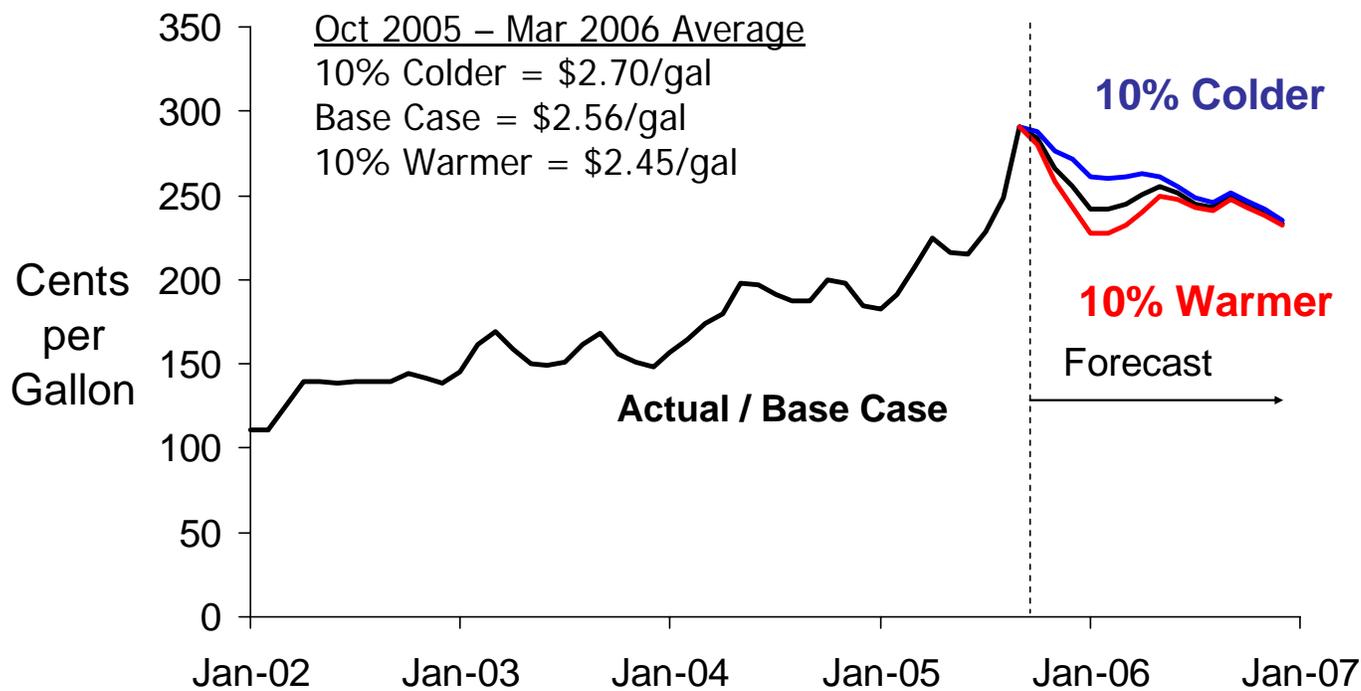


Figure 15. U.S. Gasoline Prices are Increasing in Real and Nominal Terms

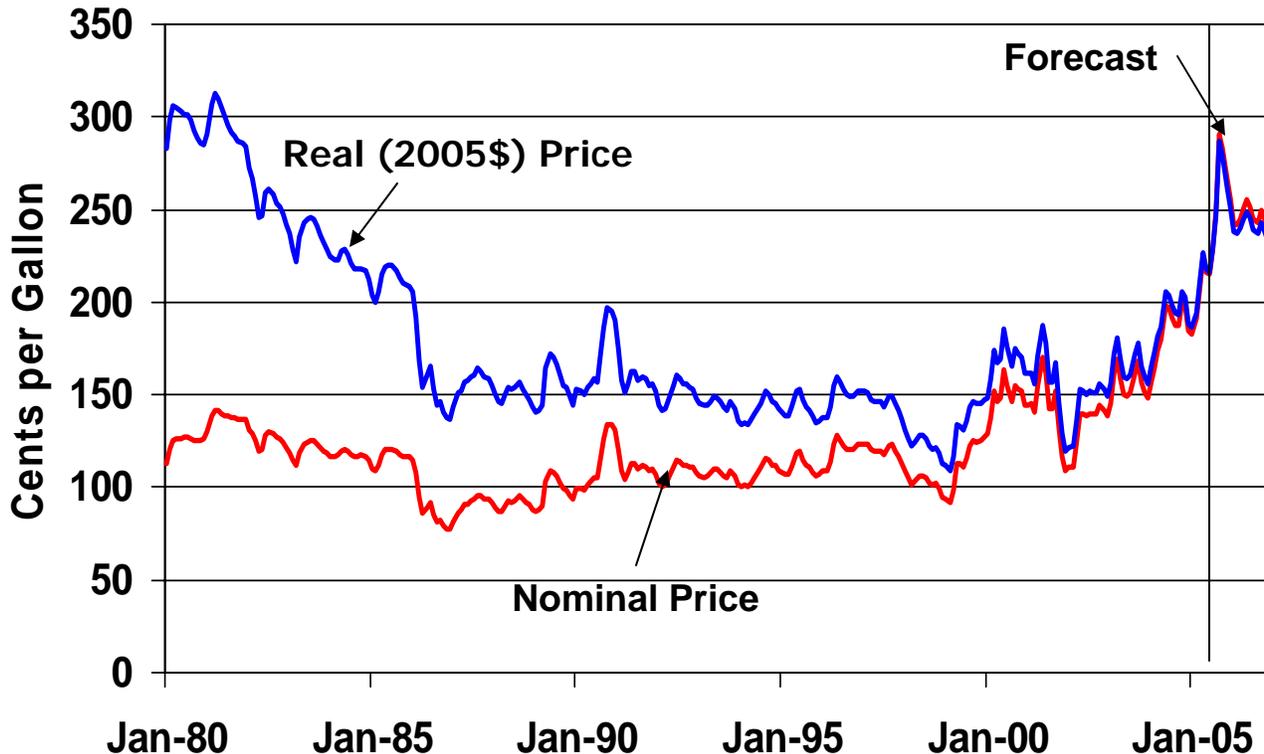


Figure 16. Gasoline Prices Vary Across Regions and Remain Higher than 2004

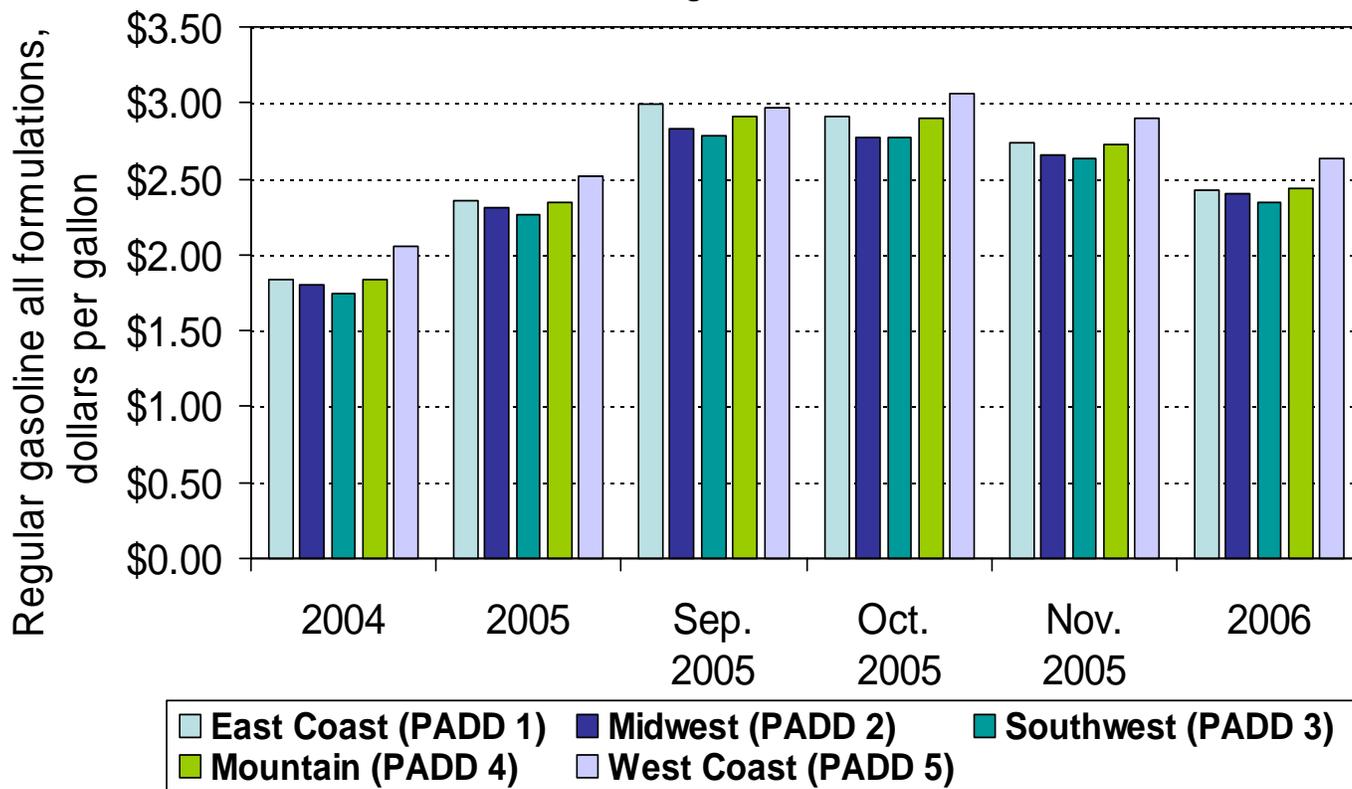


Figure 17. Propane Inventories:
 Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

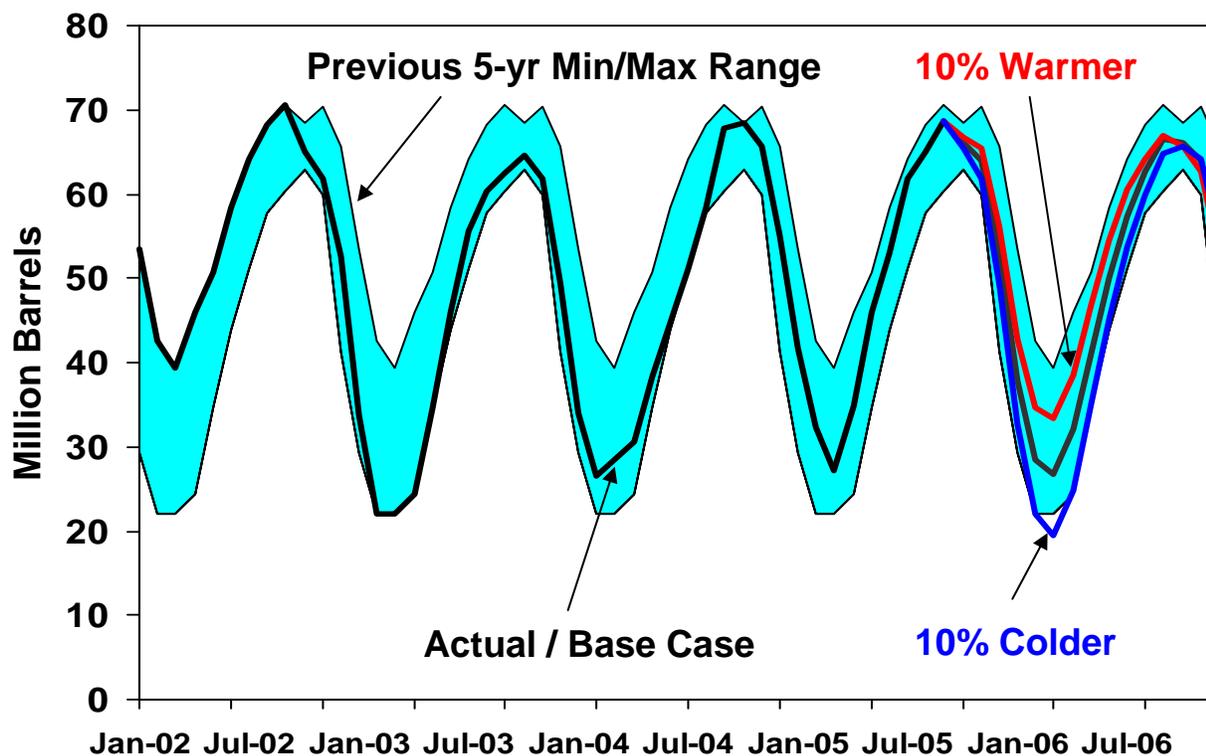


Figure 18. Propane Residential Prices:
 Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

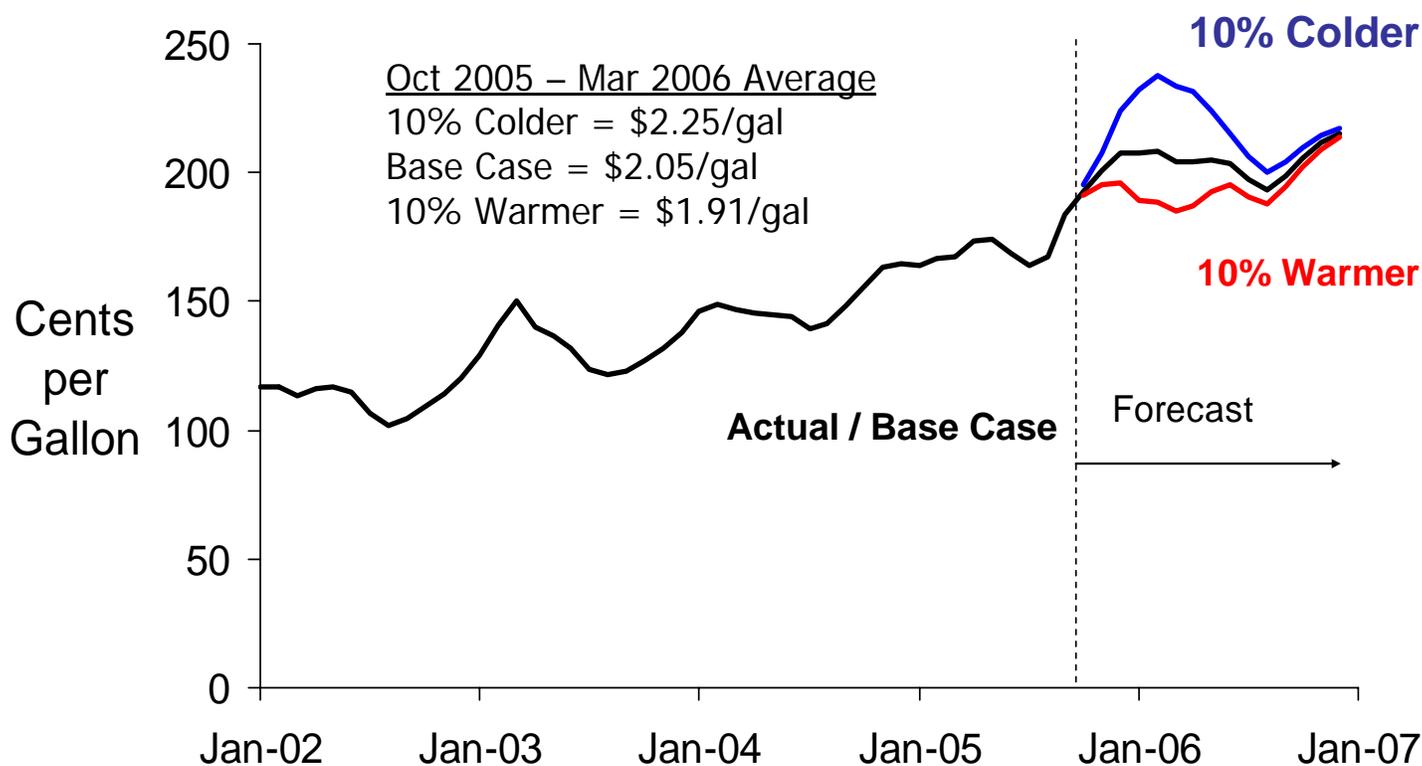


Figure 19. Total U.S. Natural Gas Demand Growth Patterns

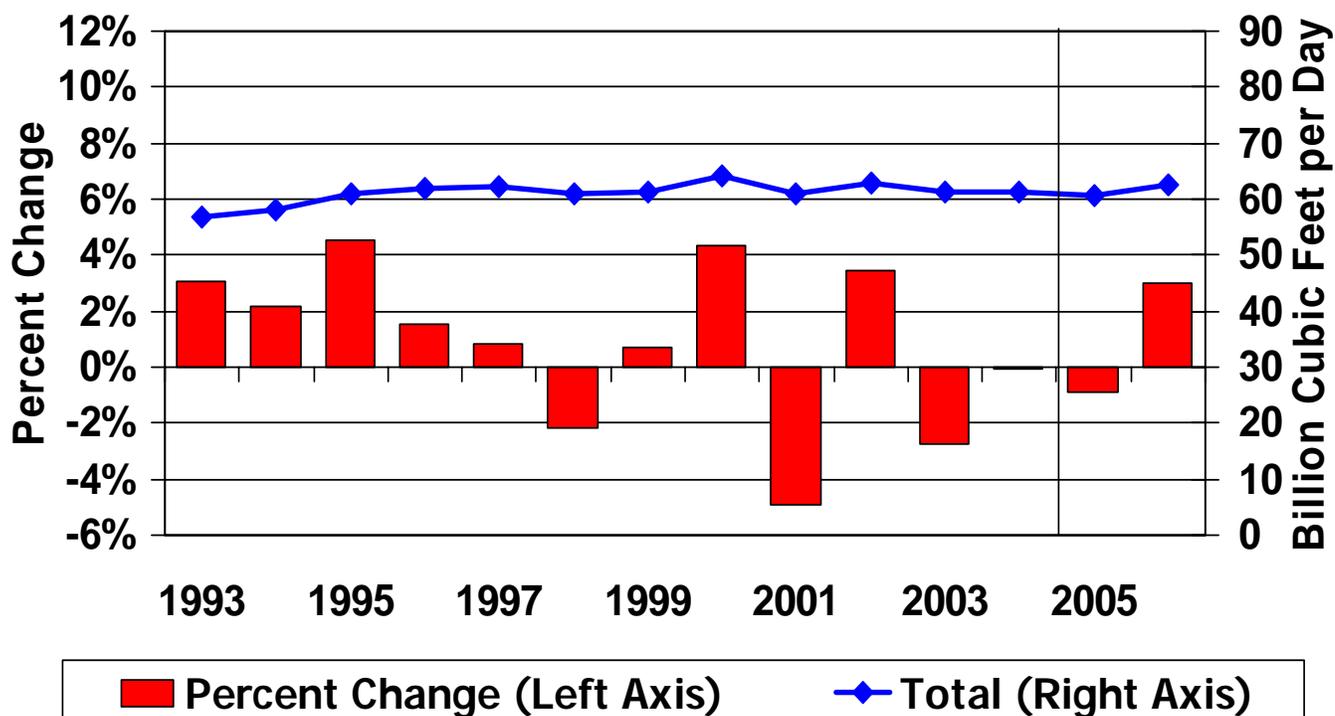


Figure 20. Natural Gas Spot Prices (Henry Hub):
Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

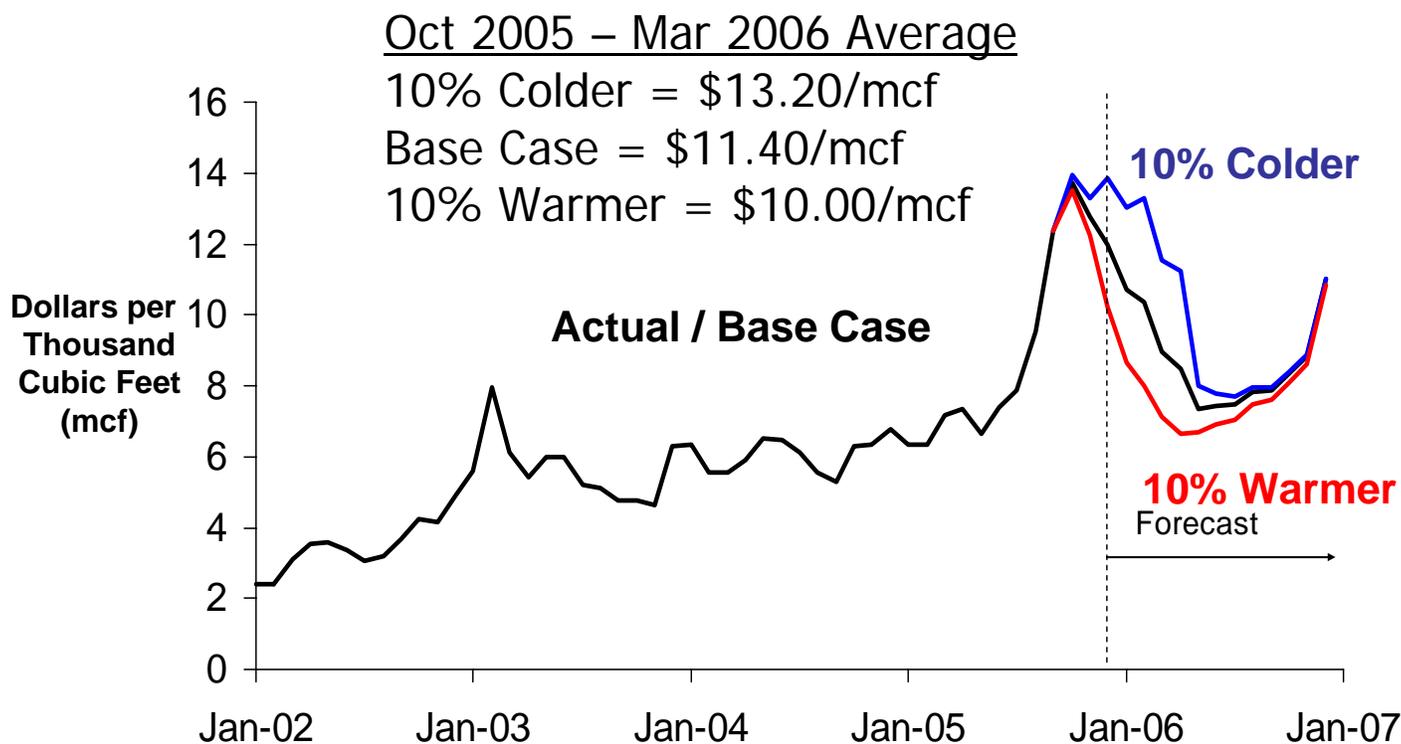


Figure 21. U.S. Natural Gas in Storage:
 Baseline, Warmer, Colder Cases

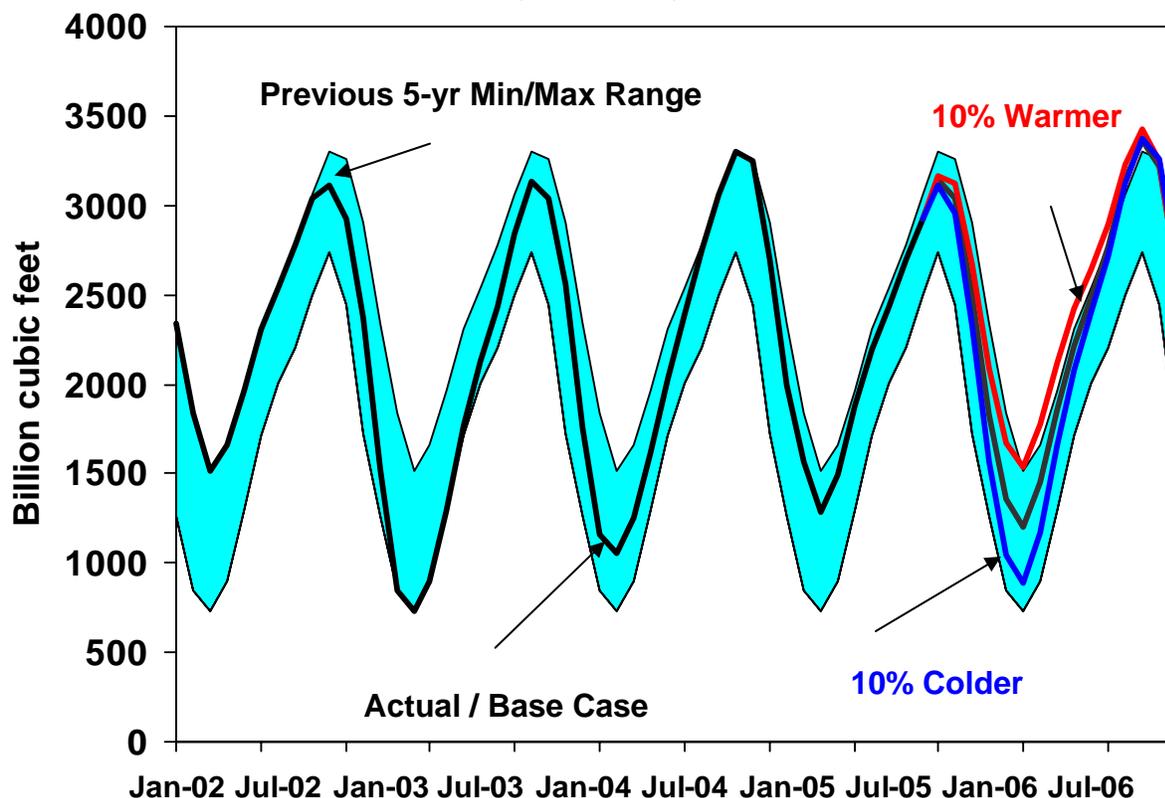


Figure 22. Total U.S. Electricity Demand Growth Patterns

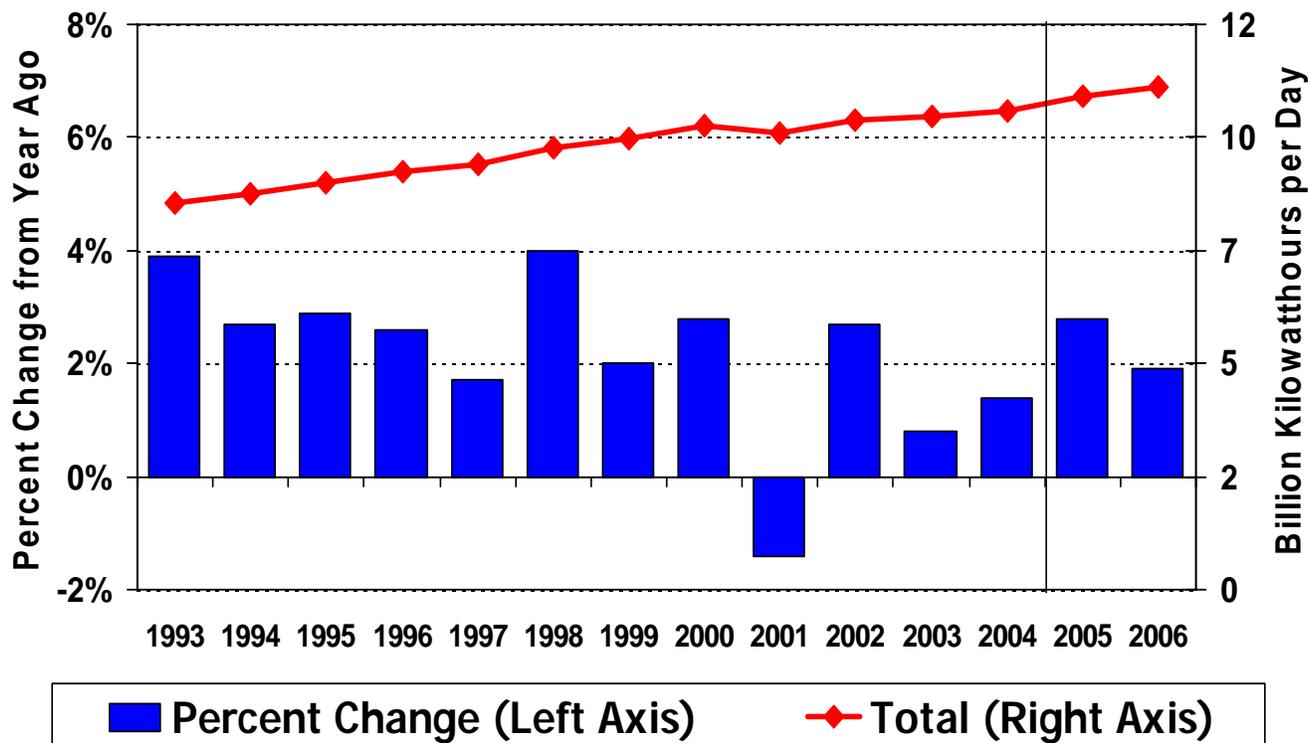


Figure 23. Natural Gas Heating Bills Are Projected to Rise Between 32% and 61%

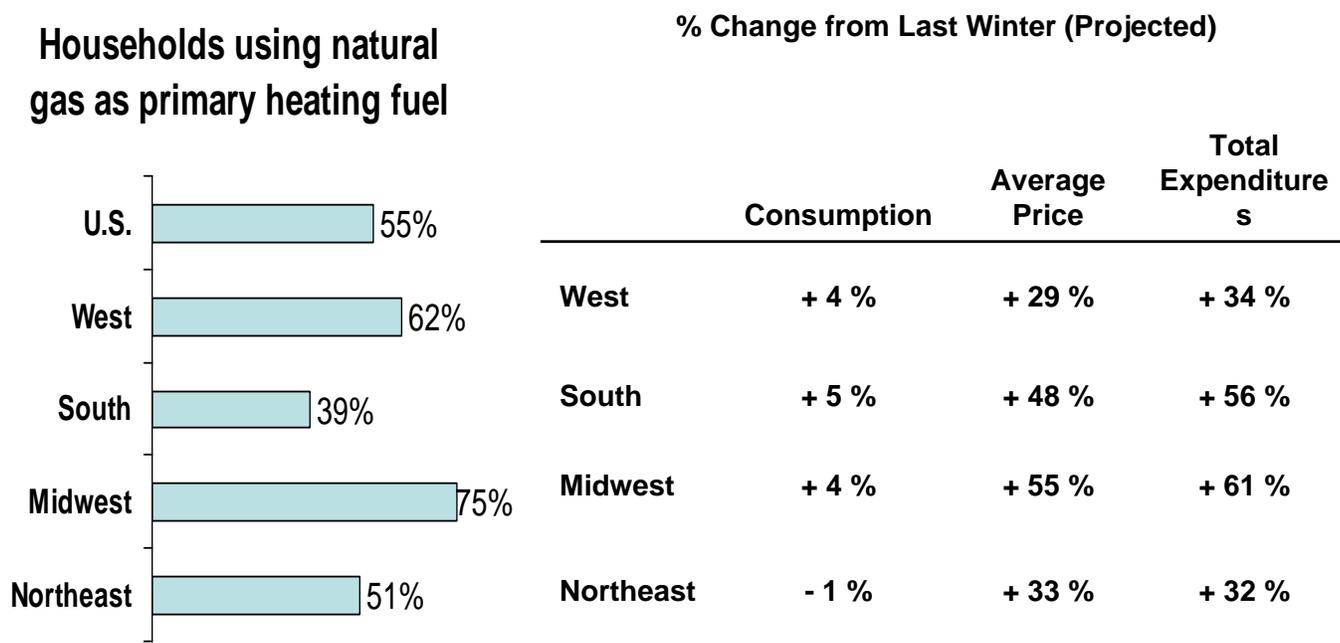


Figure 24. Winter Heating Oil Expenditures Projected to Increased By Over 30%

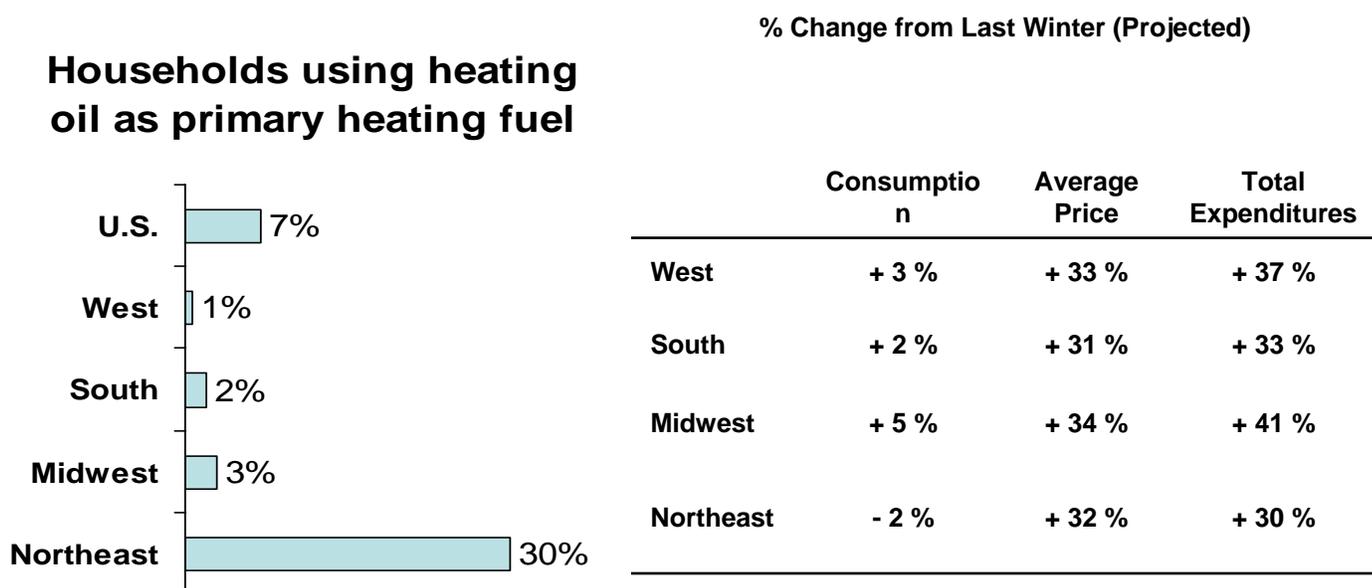


Figure 25. Propane Expenditures Are Projected Up by 20% to 36% This Winter

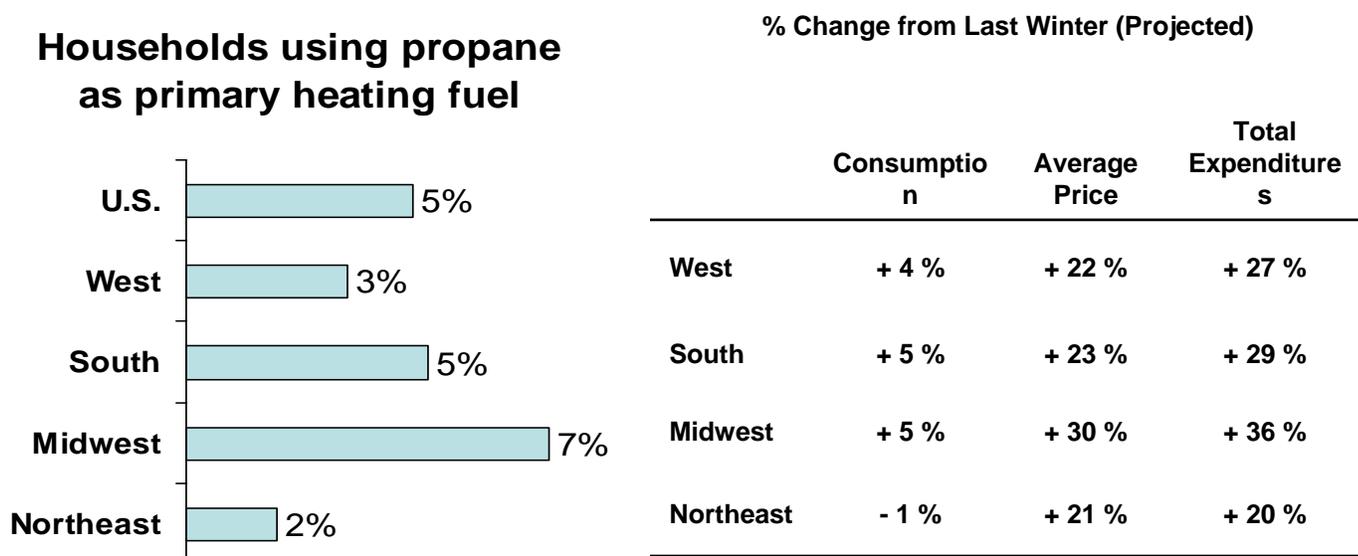


Figure 26. Winter Electricity Expenditures Are Projected Up By Less Than 4% Except in the South

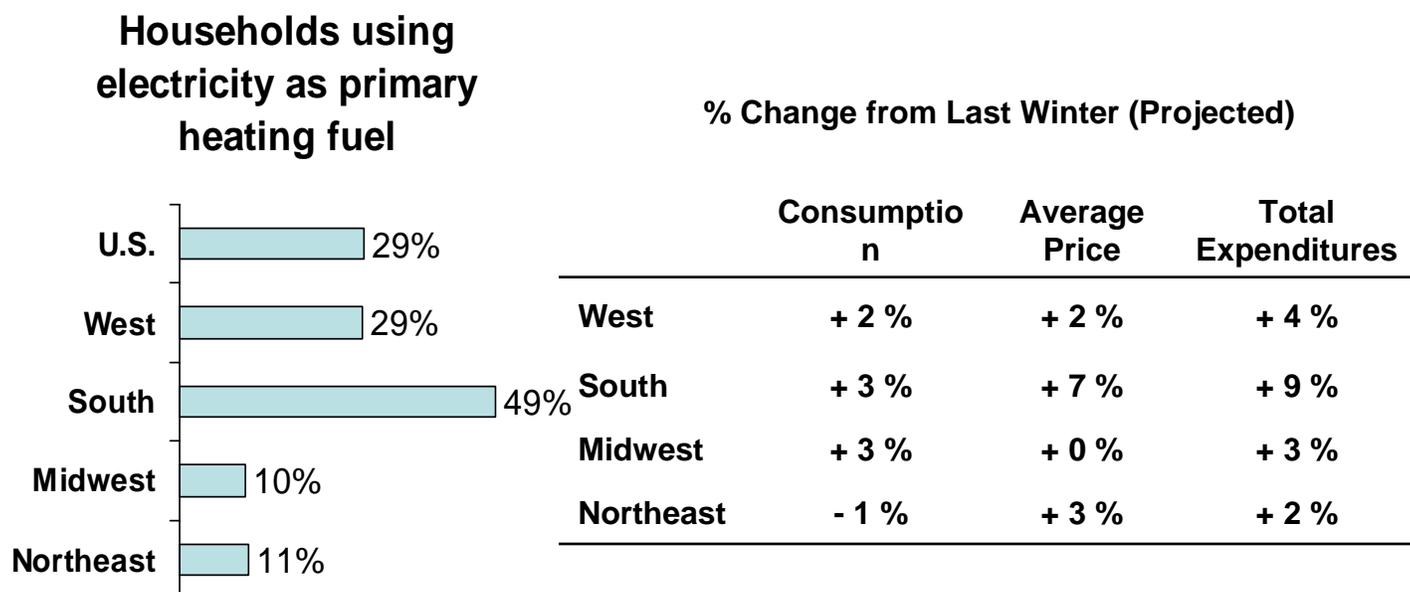
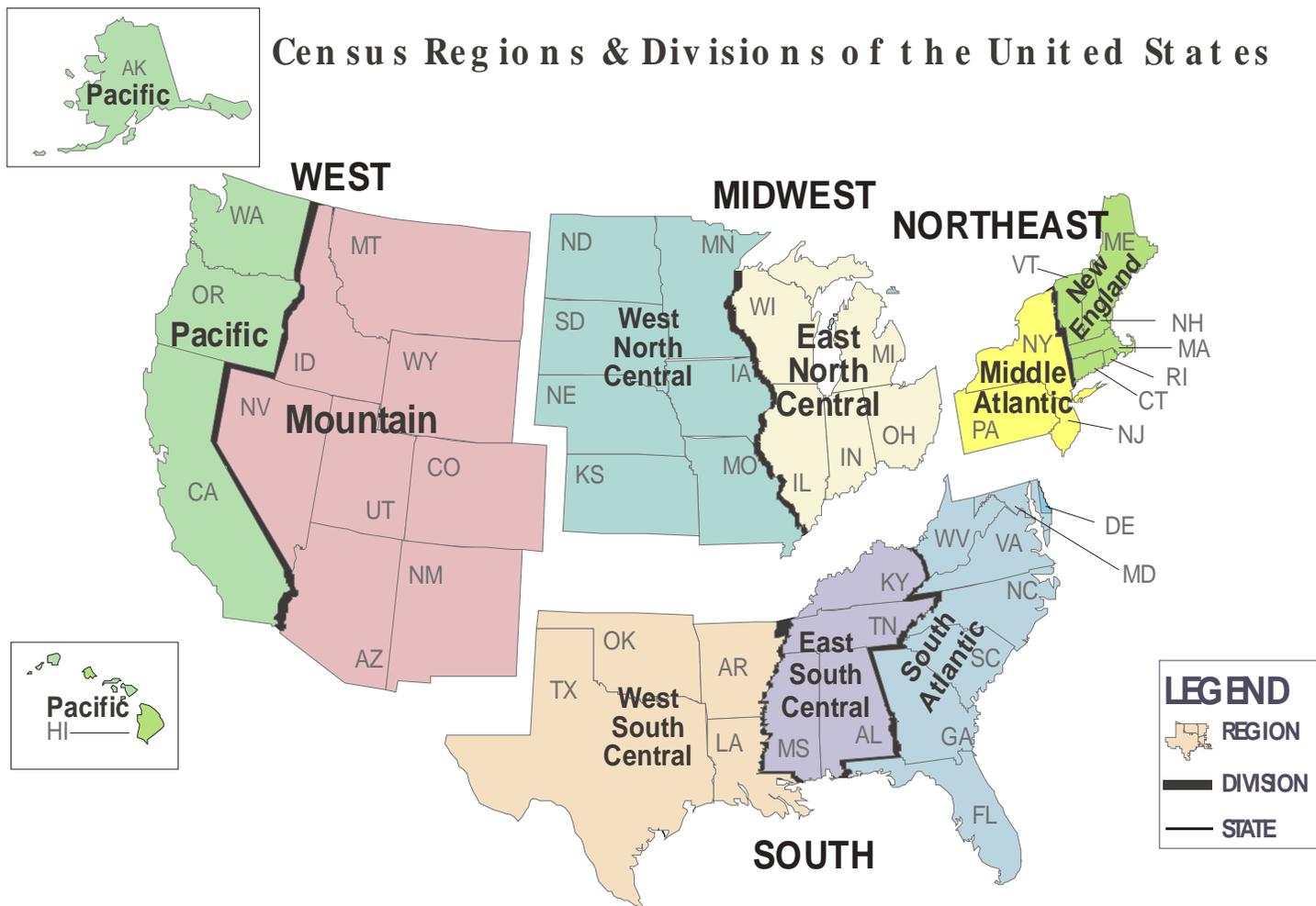


Figure 27. U.S. Census Region and Census Division Definition



Additional Charts

Figure 28. U.S Annual Energy Expenditures Now Account for About \$1 Trillion and 8.7% of GDP*

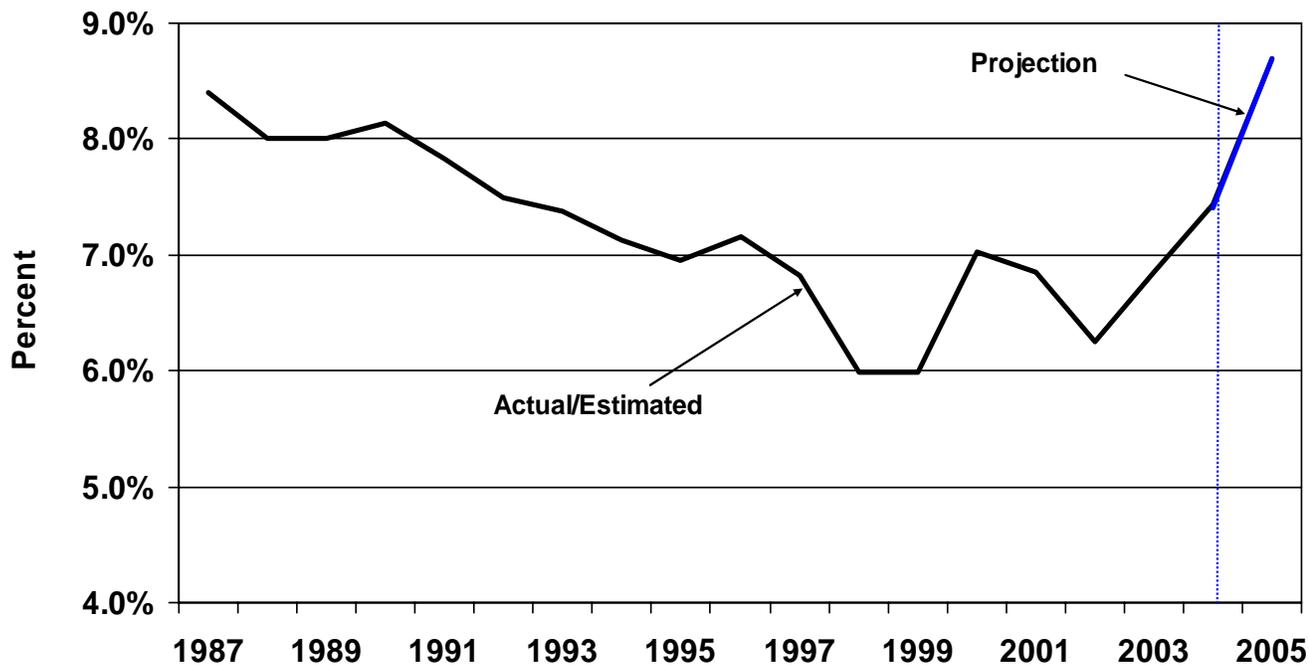


Figure 29. U.S. Coal Demand (Percent Change from Year Ago)

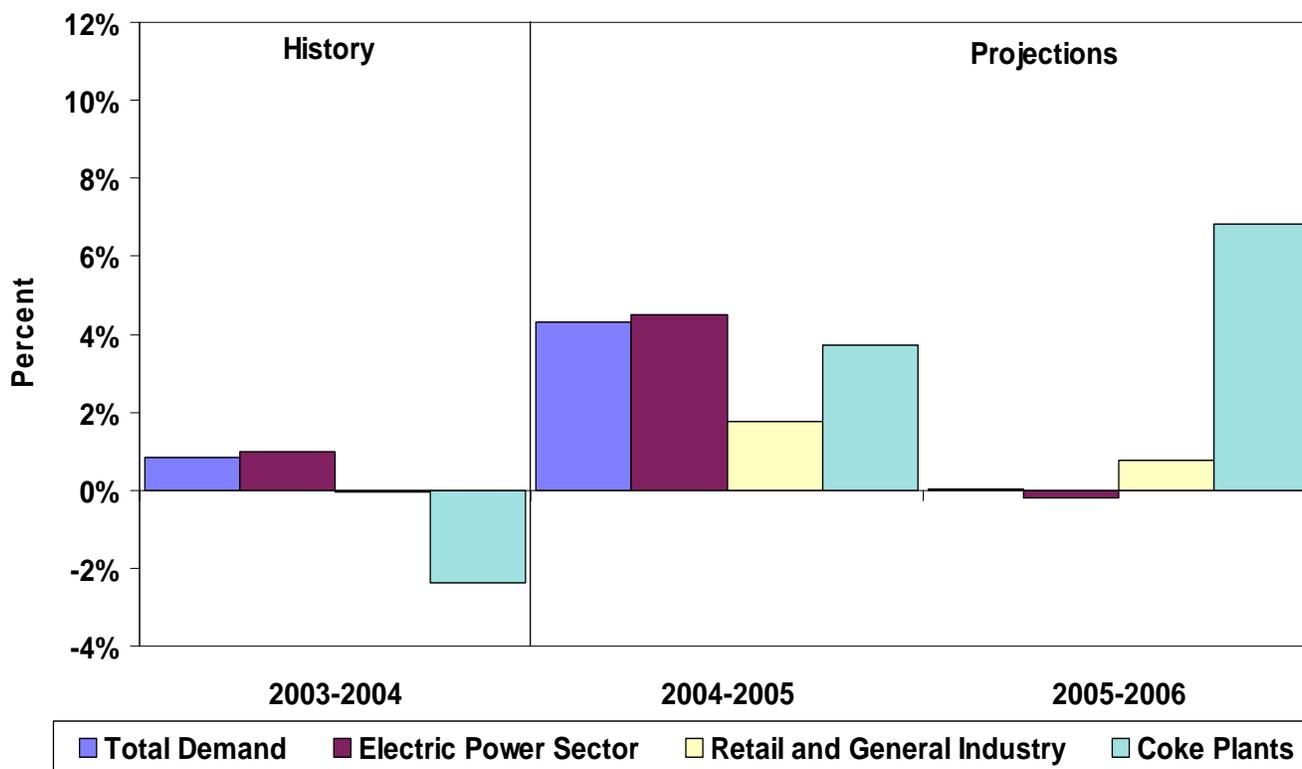


Figure 30. U.S. Coal Production

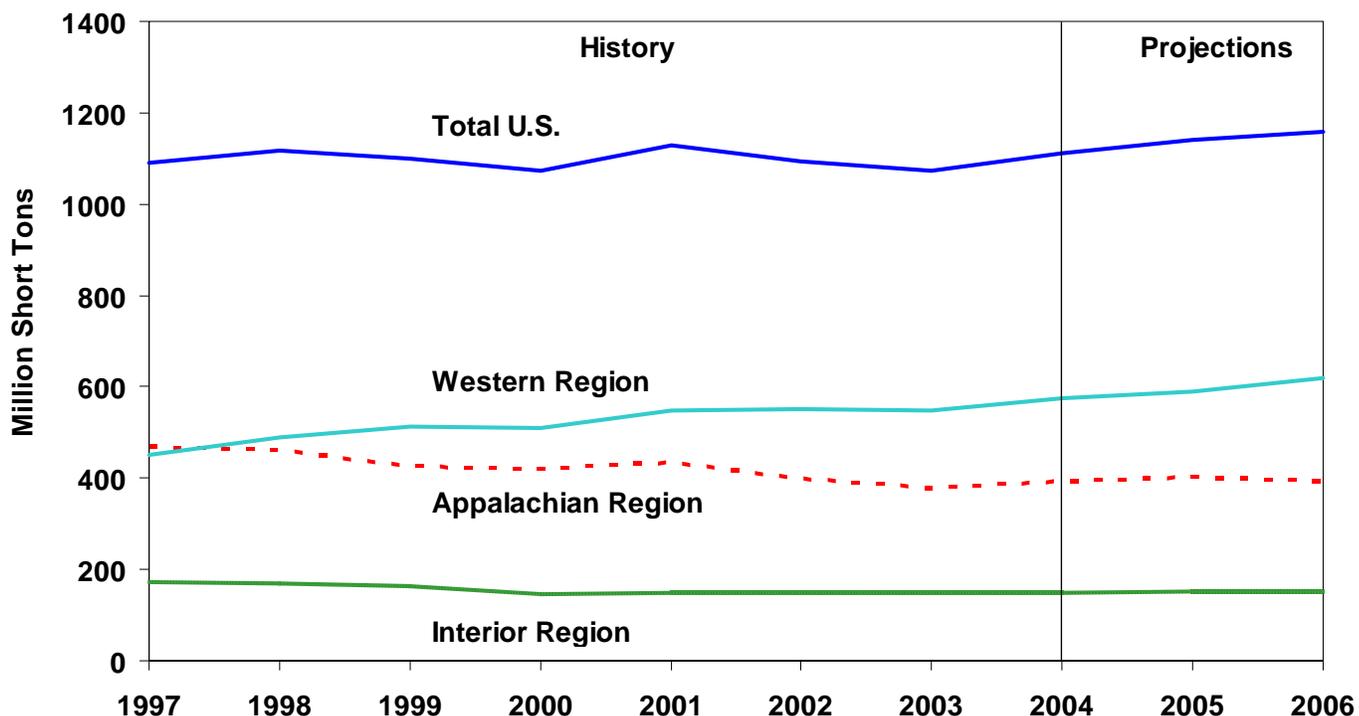


Figure 31. U.S. Crude Oil Production Trends

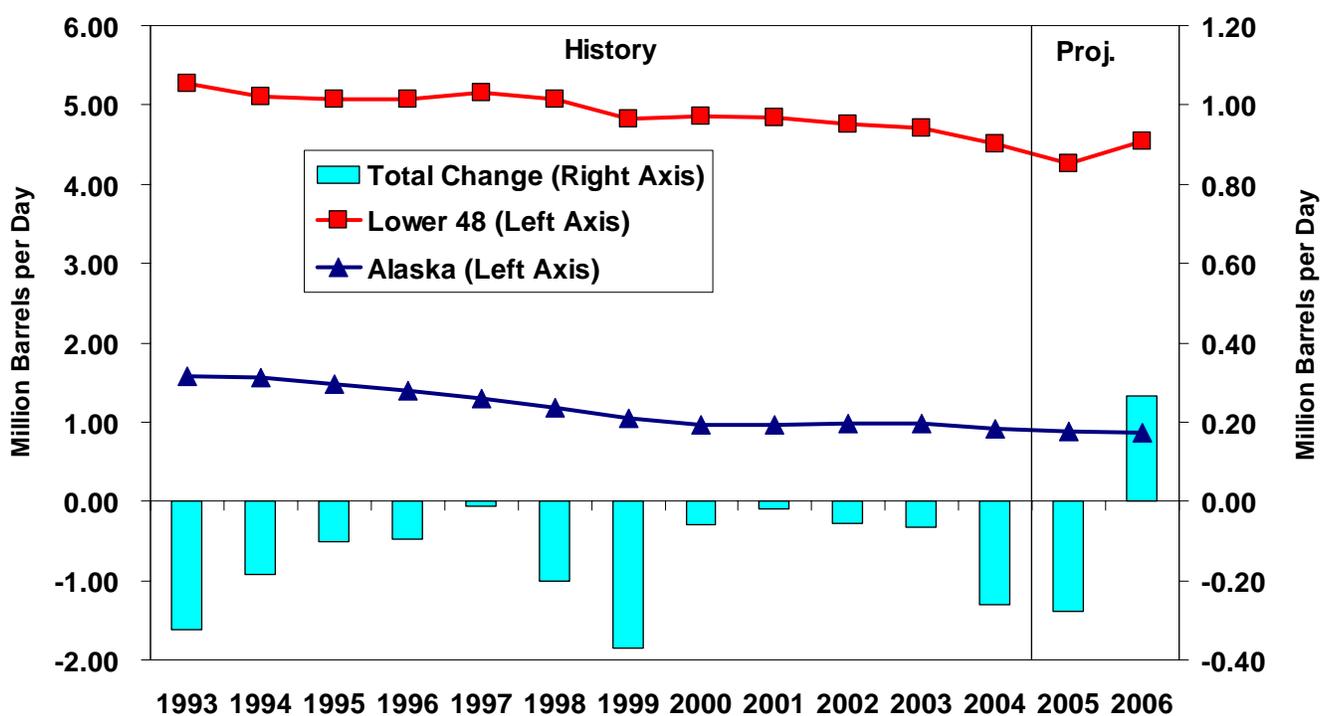


Figure 32. U.S. Natural Gas-Directed Drilling Activity

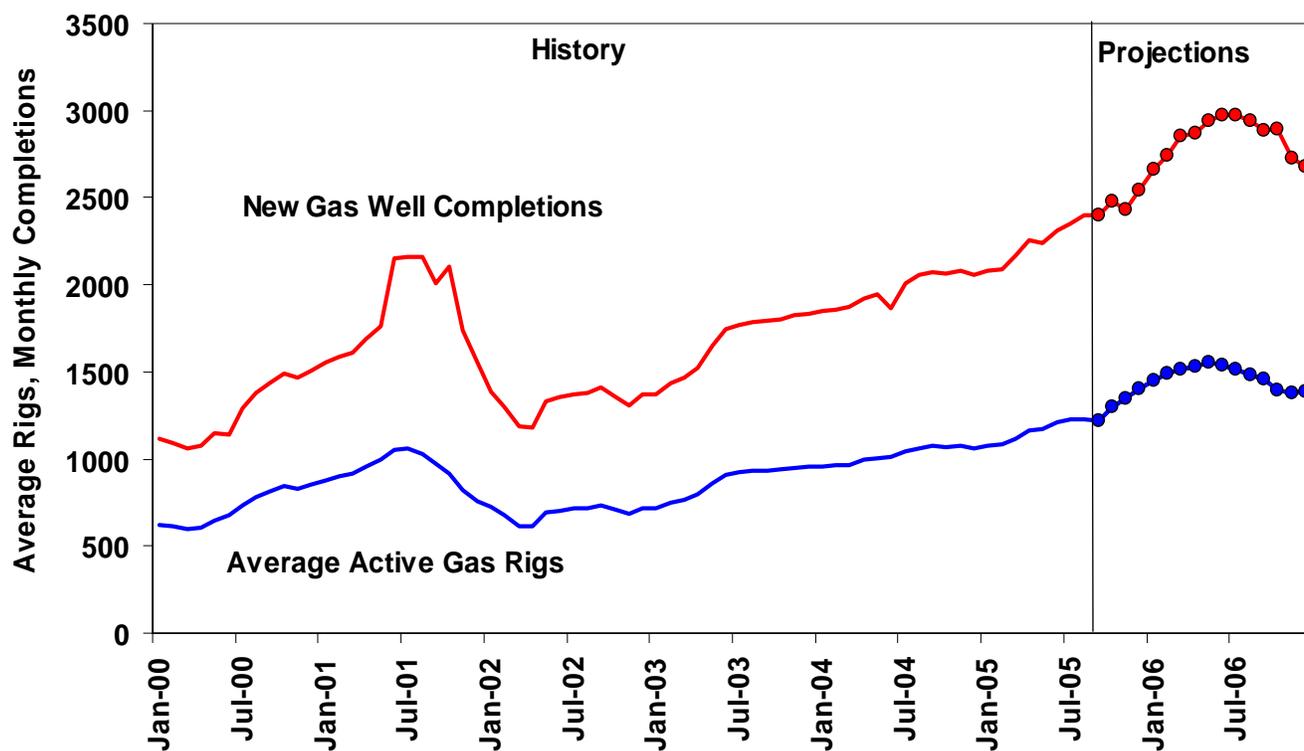


Table HL1. U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (billion chained 2000 dollars)	10321	10756	11130	11487	4.2	3.5	3.2
Imported Crude Oil Price ^a (nominal dollars per barrel)	27.73	35.99	50.10	57.49	29.8	39.2	14.7
Crude Oil Production ^b (million barrels per day)	5.68	5.42	5.11	5.47	-4.6	-5.8	7.1
Total Petroleum Net Imports (million barrels per day) (including SPR)	11.24	12.10	12.07	12.17	7.6	-0.2	0.8
Energy Demand							
World Petroleum (million barrels per day).....	79.9	82.5	83.7	85.5	3.2	1.5	2.2
Petroleum (million barrels per day).....	20.03	20.73	20.53	20.97	3.5	-1.0	2.1
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	22.38	22.42	22.10	22.82	0.2	-1.4	3.3
Coal ^c (million short tons)	1095	1104	1152	1152	0.9	4.3	0.0
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)							
Retail Sales ^d	3488	3551	3677	3716	1.8	3.6	1.1
Other Use/Sales ^e	179	176	182	179	-1.4	3.2	-1.7
Total	3667	3727	3859	3895	1.6	3.5	0.9
Total Energy Demand ^f (quadrillion Btu)	98.2	99.6	100.0	101.7	1.5	0.3	1.7
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 2000 Dollar)	9.51	9.26	8.98	8.85	-2.6	-3.0	-1.5
Renewable Energy as Percent of Total ^g	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%			

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

^b Includes lease condensate.

^c Total Demand includes estimated Independent Power Producer (IPP) coal consumption.

^d Total 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 2004 are estimates.

^e Defined 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.

^f 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)*.

^g Renewable 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.

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, September 2005.

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

	2004				2005				2006				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).....	10613	10704	10809	10897	10999	11089	11175	11257	11360	11455	11528	11606	10756	11130	11487
Percentage Change from Prior Year	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.5	3.2
Annualized Percent Change from Prior Quarter	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.7			
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2000=100)	108.0	109.0	109.4	110.1	111.0	111.7	112.4	113.3	113.9	114.6	115.0	115.6	109.1	112.1	114.8
Percentage Change from Prior Year	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.4
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2000 Dollars - SAAR)	7915	7939	7993	8169	8098	8129	8118	8179	8308	8404	8480	8532	8004	8131	8431
Percentage Change from Prior Year	4.1	3.2	2.1	4.1	2.3	2.4	1.6	0.1	2.6	3.4	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.6	3.7
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1997=100.0)	115.9	117.6	118.8	120.2	121.2	121.5	122.6	123.4	125.2	126.6	127.2	128.1	118.1	122.2	126.8
Percentage Change from Prior Year	3.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.8	3.4	3.8
OECD Economic Growth (percent) ^b													3.1	2.3	1.9
Weather ^c															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.....	2229	447	73	1540	2182	498	39	1549	2227	537	98	1631	4289	4268	4493
New England	3399	840	130	2244	3363	958	84	2159	3216	912	190	2265	6612	6564	6583
Middle Atlantic	3100	603	70	1976	3056	712	22	1934	2968	751	126	2058	5749	5724	5903
U.S. Gas-Weighted	2397	495	83	1668	2353	543	43	1662	2373	591	113	1746	4641	4601	4823
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	40	374	728	89	28	375	935	106	37	345	773	77	1232	1444	1232

^a Macroeconomic projections from Global Insight model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the base world oil price case.

^b OECD: 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.

^c Population-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.

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, September 2005.

Table 1a. U.S. Regional^a Macroeconomic Data: Base Case

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2000)															
New England.....	604.8	611.8	617.8	624.5	630.3	634.9	639.2	644.0	649.2	653.9	658.0	662.2	614.7	637.1	655.8
Mid Atlantic.....	1628.3	1642.2	1656.1	1671.4	1684.4	1695.7	1706.7	1718.5	1731.6	1743.7	1753.9	1764.5	1649.5	1701.3	1748.4
E. N. Central.....	1603.5	1610.2	1618.6	1627.7	1638.1	1650.3	1662.5	1675.7	1689.1	1701.0	1711.5	1722.0	1615.0	1656.6	1705.9
W. N. Central.....	685.3	690.8	696.6	702.7	709.1	715.5	720.6	726.0	732.4	738.2	743.2	748.4	693.9	717.8	740.6
S. Atlantic.....	1923.9	1940.6	1958.5	1977.3	1998.0	2017.0	2033.9	2052.6	2072.7	2091.0	2107.6	2124.5	1950.1	2025.3	2099.0
E. S. Central.....	513.4	515.9	519.8	523.8	528.4	532.7	537.0	541.5	546.2	550.5	554.4	558.5	518.2	534.9	552.4
W. S. Central.....	1088.2	1098.8	1107.4	1117.0	1127.8	1136.2	1143.8	1153.0	1162.6	1171.4	1178.8	1186.4	1102.9	1140.2	1174.8
Mountain.....	665.6	673.6	681.3	689.4	698.3	706.4	713.1	720.0	727.3	734.0	740.2	746.6	677.5	709.4	737.0
Pacific.....	1836.8	1856.3	1874.9	1895.1	1913.1	1929.0	1944.3	1960.0	1976.9	1992.2	2005.3	2019.3	1865.8	1936.6	1998.4
Total.....	10550	10640	10731	10829	10928	11018	11101	11191	11288	11376	11453	11532	10688	11059	11412
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 1997=100)															
New England.....	109.3	110.5	111.8	113.1	113.9	114.4	115.2	116.3	117.5	118.4	119.0	119.7	111.2	114.9	118.7
Mid Atlantic.....	109.7	110.4	111.3	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	114.0	115.3	116.3	117.2	117.9	110.9	113.1	116.7
E. N. Central.....	115.2	116.6	117.5	118.9	119.8	120.3	121.2	122.3	123.9	125.4	126.5	127.5	117.0	120.9	125.8
W. N. Central.....	123.2	125.3	127.0	129.1	130.5	131.5	132.7	134.3	136.2	137.9	139.3	140.5	126.2	132.3	138.5
S. Atlantic.....	111.0	112.5	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.8	116.5	117.5	118.8	119.9	120.7	121.4	113.0	116.3	120.2
E. S. Central.....	115.6	117.2	118.4	120.0	121.2	122.3	123.0	124.0	125.5	126.8	127.7	128.6	117.8	122.6	127.1
W. S. Central.....	119.0	120.5	121.7	122.9	123.8	124.5	125.4	126.6	128.1	129.3	130.3	131.1	121.0	125.1	129.7
Mountain.....	123.4	125.7	127.5	129.1	130.7	131.9	132.9	134.2	135.6	136.7	137.6	138.5	126.4	132.4	137.1
Pacific.....	116.9	118.4	120.1	121.6	122.9	123.8	124.8	126.1	127.5	128.6	129.4	130.3	119.3	124.4	128.9
Total.....	115.9	117.5	118.8	120.2	121.2	121.9	122.8	123.9	125.4	126.6	127.5	128.4	118.1	122.4	127.0
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2000)															
New England.....	493.0	495.8	499.4	497.5	504.7	505.5	505.6	503.5	516.0	521.4	524.0	521.8	496.4	504.8	520.8
Mid Atlantic.....	1432.8	1421.5	1440.0	1462.6	1483.8	1478.0	1477.7	1482.8	1516.0	1526.4	1537.3	1542.8	1439.2	1480.6	1530.6
E. N. Central.....	1340.7	1343.9	1363.0	1378.6	1378.9	1383.7	1390.0	1394.1	1404.0	1424.4	1440.8	1447.0	1356.6	1386.7	1429.0
W. N. Central.....	566.6	571.7	578.2	592.0	587.4	591.3	595.7	601.8	601.5	611.9	619.9	627.2	577.1	594.0	615.1
S. Atlantic.....	1600.9	1607.3	1621.1	1653.9	1676.4	1674.3	1676.3	1685.2	1713.9	1733.8	1749.7	1760.5	1620.8	1678.1	1739.5
E. S. Central.....	444.8	446.0	452.9	463.2	460.8	461.0	464.1	469.2	470.1	476.2	482.5	487.6	451.7	463.8	479.1
W. S. Central.....	880.0	883.1	889.4	908.4	911.5	911.2	913.2	920.0	927.1	939.4	949.9	958.9	890.3	914.0	943.8
Mountain.....	535.0	538.3	542.9	560.8	563.7	564.2	566.9	577.4	581.7	588.3	594.5	605.8	544.3	568.0	592.6
Pacific.....	1449.1	1458.9	1479.1	1516.7	1514.3	1514.8	1523.7	1544.3	1552.3	1570.7	1589.1	1610.3	1476.0	1524.2	1580.6
Total.....	8743	8767	8866	9034	9081	9084	9113	9178	9283	9392	9488	9562	8852	9114	9431
Households, Millions															
New England.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7
Mid Atlantic.....	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.6
E. N. Central.....	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.0	18.1
W. N. Central.....	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9
S. Atlantic.....	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	21.5	21.9	22.3
E. S. Central.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
W. S. Central.....	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.6
Mountain.....	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.7
Pacific.....	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.3
Total.....	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.3	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.7	111.5	112.8	114.2
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England.....	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0
Mid Atlantic.....	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.1	18.3	18.5
E. N. Central.....	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.3	21.5	21.7
W. N. Central.....	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.9	10.1
S. Atlantic.....	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	24.9	25.4	25.9
E. S. Central.....	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7
W. S. Central.....	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.0	14.2	14.5
Mountain.....	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.4
Pacific.....	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	19.7	20.1	20.4
Total.....	130.3	130.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	132.9	133.4	133.8	134.4	134.9	135.3	135.7	131.0	133.1	135.1

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C".

^b Gross state product, expressed in millions of year-2000 dollars, seasonally adjusted, annualized rates.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Quarterly Model of the U.S. Economy and Regional Economic Information Service.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Indicators: Base Case

	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)	1684	1745	1780	1811	1842	<i>1885</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1988</i>	1755	<i>1891</i>	<i>1986</i>
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2000 dollars-SAAR)	9.0	7.5	6.5	1.5	25.1	<i>-8.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	6.1	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	1.421	1.456	1.477	1.514	1.519	<i>1.537</i>	<i>1.579</i>	<i>1.654</i>	<i>1.625</i>	<i>1.611</i>	<i>1.611</i>	<i>1.611</i>	1.467	<i>1.572</i>	<i>1.615</i>
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982- 1984=1.000)	1.866	1.886	1.894	1.910	1.922	<i>1.941</i>	<i>1.968</i>	<i>1.992</i>	<i>1.996</i>	<i>2.005</i>	<i>2.012</i>	<i>2.022</i>	1.889	<i>1.956</i>	<i>2.009</i>
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	1.051	1.178	1.234	1.334	1.360	<i>1.543</i>	<i>1.831</i>	<i>1.850</i>	<i>1.801</i>	<i>1.813</i>	<i>1.782</i>	<i>1.760</i>	1.199	<i>1.646</i>	<i>1.789</i>
Non-Farm Employment (millions).....	130.5	131.3	131.7	132.3	132.8	<i>133.4</i>	<i>133.8</i>	<i>134.2</i>	<i>134.8</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>136.2</i>	131.5	<i>133.6</i>	<i>135.5</i>
Commercial Employment (millions).....	92.5	93.2	93.5	94.0	94.5	<i>95.1</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.7</i>	93.3	<i>95.2</i>	<i>97.1</i>
Total Industrial Production (index, 1997=100.0)	113.9	115.1	115.9	117.2	118.2	<i>118.6</i>	<i>119.5</i>	<i>119.9</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>123.6</i>	<i>124.4</i>	115.5	<i>119.1</i>	<i>123.1</i>
Housing Stock (millions).....	117.8	118.1	118.6	119.0	119.6	<i>120.0</i>	<i>120.0</i>	<i>120.3</i>	<i>120.7</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>121.7</i>	118.4	<i>120.0</i>	<i>121.2</i>
Miscellaneous															
Gas Weighted Industrial Production (index, 1997=100.0)	103.5	105.1	106.4	107.4	107.5	<i>106.5</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>111.3</i>	105.6	<i>105.9</i>	<i>109.6</i>
Vehicle Miles Traveled ^b (million miles/day)	7437	8279	8253	7975	7539	<i>8320</i>	<i>8181</i>	<i>7788</i>	<i>7568</i>	<i>8380</i>	<i>8391</i>	<i>8061</i>	7987	<i>7958</i>	<i>8102</i>
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (index, 1999=1.000)	0.977	1.046	1.040	1.017	0.990	<i>1.046</i>	<i>1.031</i>	<i>1.004</i>	<i>0.986</i>	<i>1.044</i>	<i>1.037</i>	<i>1.012</i>	1.021	<i>1.018</i>	<i>1.020</i>
Real Vehicle Fuel Cost (cents per mile)	4.55	4.86	4.79	4.99	5.10	<i>5.36</i>	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>5.83</i>	4.80	<i>5.67</i>	<i>5.94</i>
Air Travel Capacity (mill. available ton- miles/day).....	503.4	517.4	525.2	521.0	534.5	<i>543.8</i>	<i>530.4</i>	<i>518.0</i>	<i>527.4</i>	<i>548.9</i>	<i>554.4</i>	<i>551.5</i>	516.8	<i>531.6</i>	<i>545.6</i>
Aircraft Utilization (mill. revenue ton- miles/day).....	283.6	313.0	316.3	305.2	307.9	<i>325.6</i>	<i>326.4</i>	<i>302.8</i>	<i>302.4</i>	<i>332.5</i>	<i>339.6</i>	<i>324.9</i>	304.6	<i>315.7</i>	<i>324.9</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982- 1984=1.000).....	2.275	2.317	2.263	2.233	2.218	<i>2.402</i>	<i>2.449</i>	<i>2.348</i>	<i>2.371</i>	<i>2.409</i>	<i>2.418</i>	<i>2.364</i>	2.272	<i>2.354</i>	<i>2.390</i>
Raw Steel Production (million tons).....	26.32	27.07	27.71	27.50	26.57	<i>25.57</i>	<i>26.45</i>	<i>26.16</i>	<i>27.31</i>	<i>27.81</i>	<i>27.60</i>	<i>26.69</i>	108.60	<i>104.75</i>	<i>109.40</i>

^a Macroeconomic projections from Global Insight model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the base world oil price case.

^b 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, September 2005.

Table 3. International Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Demand^a															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	20.6	20.5	20.8	21.0	20.6	<i>20.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	20.7	<i>20.5</i>	<i>21.0</i>
U.S. Territories.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	<i>0.4</i>	0.4	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>						
Canada	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	2.3	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Europe	15.6	15.2	15.6	16.0	15.5	<i>15.3</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	15.6	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.7</i>
Japan	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.0	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	5.4	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Other OECD.....	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	5.1	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Total OECD.....	50.2	48.2	49.2	50.5	50.4	<i>48.6</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>51.1</i>	49.5	<i>49.6</i>	<i>50.2</i>
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union.....	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.4	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	4.2	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Europe	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	0.7	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>
China.....	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.7	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	6.5	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Other Asia.....	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.1	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>	8.2	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Other Non-OECD.....	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.6	<i>13.7</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	13.4	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>
Total Non-OECD.....	32.4	32.9	32.6	33.9	33.6	<i>33.7</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>36.5</i>	33.0	<i>34.1</i>	<i>35.3</i>
Total World Demand.....	82.6	81.1	81.8	84.4	83.9	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>87.6</i>	82.5	<i>83.7</i>	<i>85.5</i>
Supply^b															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	8.7	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Canada	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	3.1	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Mexico.....	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	3.8	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>
North Sea ^c	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	5.6	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Other OECD.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	<i>1.5</i>	1.5	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>						
Total OECD.....	23.2	22.9	22.2	22.6	22.6	<i>22.5</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>22.4</i>	22.8	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.3</i>
Non-OECD															
OPEC.....	32.2	32.2	33.6	33.6	33.7	<i>34.0</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>34.4</i>	32.9	<i>34.1</i>	<i>34.3</i>
Crude Oil Portion	28.4	28.6	29.7	29.7	29.8	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.1</i>	29.1	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.1</i>
Former Soviet Union.....	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.5	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	11.3	<i>11.7</i>	<i>12.2</i>
China.....	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	3.6	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Other Non-OECD.....	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	<i>12.7</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>13.3</i>	12.4	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>
Total Non-OECD.....	59.0	59.4	61.2	61.4	61.5	<i>62.0</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>63.8</i>	60.3	<i>62.3</i>	<i>63.3</i>
Total World Supply.....	82.3	82.3	83.5	84.0	84.2	<i>84.6</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>86.2</i>	83.0	<i>84.2</i>	<i>85.6</i>
Stock Changes^d (Incl. Strategic) and Balance															
U.S. (50 States) Stk. Chg.....	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	-0.2	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Other OECD Stock Chg.....	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	0.0	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Other Stk. Chgs. and Bal.	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	-0.4	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Total.....	0.3	-1.2	-1.7	0.4	-0.2	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	-0.6	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
OECD Comm. Stks., End.....	2.46	2.54	2.58	2.56	2.55	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.57</i>	2.56	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.57</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	50.0	50.1	49.9	50.4	50.4	<i>50.6</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>51.8</i>	50.1	<i>50.1</i>	<i>51.3</i>

^a Demand 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.

^b Includes 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.

^c Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

^d Stock draw shown as positive number; withdrawal shown as negative.

OECD: 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, 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)

	07/01/2005	August 2005	September 2005		
	OPEC 10 Quota	Production	Production	Capacity	Surplus Capacity
Algeria	894	1,380	1,380	1,380	0
Indonesia.....	1,451	940	925	925	0
Iran	4,110	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Kuwait	2,247	2,500	2,600	2,600	0
Libya.....	1,500	1,635	1,635	1,635	0
Nigeria.....	2,306	2,400	2,450	2,450	0
Qatar	726	800	800	800	0
Saudi Arabia.....	9,099	9,600	9,600	10,500 - 11,000	900 - 1,400
United Arab Emirates.....	2,444	2,400	2,500	2,500	0
Venezuela	3,223	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
OPEC 10	28,000	28,155	28,390	29,290 - 29,790	900 - 1,400
Iraq.....		1,900	2,050	2,050	0
Crude Oil Total		30,055	30,440	31,340 - 31,840	900 - 1,400
Other Liquids.....		3,965	3,975		
Total OPEC Supply		34,020	34,415		

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 economic and 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 (\$/barrel)															
Imported Average ^a	31.12	33.97	38.64	39.91	41.21	45.91	<i>56.49</i>	<i>56.80</i>	<i>57.41</i>	<i>56.75</i>	<i>57.74</i>	<i>58.09</i>	35.99	<i>50.10</i>	<i>57.49</i>
WTI ^b Spot Average	35.24	38.35	43.87	48.31	49.73	53.05	<i>63.19</i>	<i>63.75</i>	<i>64.42</i>	<i>63.75</i>	<i>64.75</i>	<i>65.08</i>	41.44	<i>57.43</i>	<i>64.50</i>
Natural Gas (\$/mcf)															
Average Wellhead.....	5.22	5.56	5.28	5.92	5.70	6.20	<i>7.87</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>6.73</i>	<i>8.05</i>	5.50	<i>7.72</i>	<i>7.65</i>
Henry Hub Spot	5.81	6.29	5.66	6.48	6.62	7.14	<i>9.79</i>	<i>13.36</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>7.70</i>	<i>7.69</i>	<i>9.34</i>	6.06	<i>9.17</i>	<i>8.73</i>
Petroleum Products (\$/gallon)															
Gasoline Retail ^c															
All Grades	1.70	1.96	1.93	1.98	1.98	2.23	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.44</i>	1.89	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.49</i>
Regular	1.65	1.92	1.89	1.94	1.94	2.19	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.39</i>	1.85	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.45</i>
Distillate Fuel															
Retail Diesel.....	1.59	1.72	1.83	2.10	2.07	2.26	<i>2.56</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.71</i>	1.81	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Wlsle. Htg. Oil	0.95	1.00	1.18	1.37	1.39	1.53	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.87</i>	1.12	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.86</i>
Retail Heating Oil	1.42	1.41	1.52	1.80	1.85	1.95	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.34</i>	1.54	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.37</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel ^d	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.82	1.00	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.27</i>	0.74	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.25</i>
Electric Power Sector (\$/mmBtu)															
Coal.....	1.30	1.32	1.37	1.41	1.48	1.54	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.60</i>	1.35	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.60</i>
Heavy Fuel Oil ^e	4.51	4.90	4.91	5.26	5.38	7.16	<i>8.77</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>7.71</i>	<i>7.90</i>	4.86	<i>7.50</i>	<i>7.82</i>
Natural Gas.....	5.69	6.04	5.73	6.36	6.42	6.87	<i>7.80</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>7.13</i>	<i>7.08</i>	<i>8.51</i>	5.94	<i>7.99</i>	<i>7.91</i>
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (\$/mct).....	9.82	11.33	13.49	11.30	10.96	12.52	<i>15.64</i>	<i>15.36</i>	<i>15.95</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>15.87</i>	<i>13.39</i>	10.74	<i>12.80</i>	<i>15.13</i>
Electricity (c/Kwh)	8.37	9.09	9.39	8.78	8.67	9.51	<i>9.89</i>	<i>9.24</i>	<i>8.98</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>9.91</i>	<i>9.30</i>	8.92	<i>9.36</i>	<i>9.48</i>

^a Refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

^b West Texas Intermediate.

^c Average self-service cash prices.

^d Average for all sulfur contents.

^e Includes 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 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. Mct= thousand cubic feet. mmBtu=Million Btu.

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.

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

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production ^a	5.58	5.49	5.29	5.32	5.45	5.47	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>5.33</i>	<i>5.44</i>	<i>5.54</i>	<i>5.58</i>	5.42	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.47</i>
Alaska	0.96	0.94	0.79	0.94	0.92	0.87	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.85</i>	0.91	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>
Federal GOM ^b	1.54	1.49	1.46	1.34	1.51	1.56	<i>1.10</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.76</i>	1.46	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.61</i>
Other Lower 48	3.08	3.07	3.03	3.04	3.02	3.03	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>2.96</i>	3.05	<i>2.93</i>	<i>3.00</i>
Net Commercial Imports ^c	9.58	10.33	10.13	10.20	10.01	10.34	<i>9.90</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.19</i>	10.06	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.30</i>
Net SPR Withdrawals	-0.15	-0.11	-0.09	-0.06	-0.13	-0.09	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	-0.10	<i>0.02</i>	<i>-0.05</i>
Net Commercial Withdrawals	-0.31	-0.08	0.35	-0.14	-0.37	-0.11	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.06</i>	-0.05	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Product Supplied and Losses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	0.07	0.30	0.08	0.12	0.19	0.32	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.14	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.08</i>
Total Crude Oil Supply	14.76	15.93	15.76	15.45	15.15	15.93	<i>15.25</i>	<i>14.56</i>	<i>15.17</i>	<i>16.26</i>	<i>16.15</i>	<i>15.83</i>	15.48	<i>15.22</i>	<i>15.85</i>
Other Supply															
NGL Production	1.81	1.77	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.82	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.85</i>	1.81	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.82</i>
Other Inputs ^d	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.45	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.45</i>	0.42	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Crude Oil Product Supplied	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Processing Gain	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.11	0.99	1.08	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.06</i>	1.05	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.02</i>
Net Product Imports ^e	2.16	1.86	2.14	1.99	1.85	1.95	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.77</i>	2.04	<i>2.08</i>	<i>1.87</i>
Product Stock Withdrawn	0.44	-0.47	-0.38	0.16	0.37	-0.69	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-0.18</i>	<i>0.29</i>	-0.06	<i>0.08</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Total Supply	20.60	20.54	20.82	20.97	20.64	20.53	<i>20.64</i>	<i>20.36</i>	<i>20.73</i>	<i>20.73</i>	<i>21.16</i>	<i>21.26</i>	20.73	<i>20.54</i>	<i>20.97</i>
Demand															
Motor Gasoline	8.86	9.21	9.24	9.12	8.86	9.26	<i>9.24</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>8.93</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.27</i>	9.11	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.24</i>
Jet Fuel	1.58	1.61	1.67	1.66	1.60	1.61	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.72</i>	1.63	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.69</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.24	3.96	3.92	4.11	4.25	4.06	<i>3.92</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.30</i>	4.06	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.18</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	0.95	0.81	0.82	0.88	0.90	0.79	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.84</i>	0.86	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.83</i>
Other Oils ^f	4.97	4.96	5.17	5.19	5.03	4.80	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>5.12</i>	<i>5.13</i>	5.07	<i>4.85</i>	<i>5.01</i>
Total Demand	20.60	20.54	20.82	20.97	20.63	20.51	<i>20.64</i>	<i>20.35</i>	<i>20.72</i>	<i>20.73</i>	<i>21.15</i>	<i>21.25</i>	20.73	<i>20.53</i>	<i>20.97</i>
Total Petroleum Net Imports	11.74	12.18	12.27	12.19	11.86	12.29	<i>12.07</i>	<i>12.06</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>12.60</i>	<i>12.22</i>	<i>11.96</i>	12.10	<i>12.07</i>	<i>12.17</i>
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	297	305	273	286	319	329	<i>306</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>286</i>	286	<i>304</i>	<i>286</i>
Total Motor Gasoline	201	208	205	218	212	216	<i>195</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>212</i>	218	<i>200</i>	<i>212</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	132	140	136	143	138	142	<i>125</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>143</i>	143	<i>132</i>	<i>143</i>
Blending Components	69	68	69	74	74	74	<i>70</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>69</i>	74	<i>67</i>	<i>69</i>
Jet Fuel	36	39	41	40	38	41	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>40</i>	40	<i>37</i>	<i>40</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	114	123	126	104	119	<i>128</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>134</i>	126	<i>129</i>	<i>134</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	39	38	34	42	39	37	<i>34</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	42	<i>38</i>	<i>38</i>
Other Oils ^g	242	265	295	257	256	300	<i>302</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>254</i>	257	<i>252</i>	<i>254</i>
Total Stocks (excluding SPR)	919	968	971	969	969	1042	<i>1001</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>963</i>	969	<i>960</i>	<i>963</i>
Crude Oil in SPR	652	662	670	676	688	696	<i>693</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>704</i>	676	<i>684</i>	<i>704</i>
Heating Oil Reserve	2	2	2	2	2	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Total Stocks (incl SPR and HOR)	1573	1633	1643	1647	1659	1740	<i>1696</i>	<i>1645</i>	<i>1631</i>	<i>1697</i>	<i>1699</i>	<i>1668</i>	1647	<i>1645</i>	<i>1668</i>

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Crude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

^c Net imports equals gross imports minus exports.

^d Other hydrocarbon and alcohol inputs.

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

^f 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 residual fuel oil.

^g Includes 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 5b. U.S. Regional^a Motor Gasoline Inventories and Prices: Base Case

Sector	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Total End-of-period Gasoline Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	54.6	56.7	55.4	59.8	56.7	60.2	<i>52.4</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>58.8</i>	59.8	<i>54.6</i>	<i>58.8</i>
PADD 2	51.7	52.7	50.6	53.6	52.5	50.9	<i>50.9</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>52.4</i>	53.6	<i>51.0</i>	<i>52.4</i>
PADD 3	59.1	63.0	61.1	66.0	66.0	67.5	<i>56.9</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>62.8</i>	66.0	<i>57.3</i>	<i>62.8</i>
PADD 4	6.4	6.5	5.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	6.7	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.6	31.8	31.5	30.2	31.4	<i>29.4</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>31.4</i>	31.5	<i>30.5</i>	<i>31.4</i>
U.S. Total ...	200.9	208.5	204.7	217.6	211.7	216.2	<i>195.1</i>	<i>199.9</i>	<i>204.6</i>	<i>217.6</i>	<i>207.3</i>	<i>212.2</i>	217.6	<i>199.9</i>	<i>212.2</i>
Total End-of-period Finished Gasoline Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	39.3	42.5	42.4	45.1	42.2	45.4	<i>37.4</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>44.6</i>	45.1	<i>40.8</i>	<i>44.6</i>
PADD 2	37.9	37.9	37.5	39.7	37.5	36.4	<i>36.8</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>38.5</i>	39.7	<i>38.0</i>	<i>38.5</i>
PADD 3	40.7	44.3	42.1	44.9	43.5	45.6	<i>37.5</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>44.2</i>	44.9	<i>38.4</i>	<i>44.2</i>
PADD 4	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	4.7	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>
PADD 5	9.6	10.6	9.1	8.9	9.9	10.0	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	8.9	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>
U.S. Total ...	132.1	140.2	135.7	143.2	137.8	141.9	<i>125.4</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>132.3</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>139.0</i>	<i>142.7</i>	143.2	<i>132.4</i>	<i>142.7</i>
Total End-of-period Gasoline Blending Components Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	15.3	14.2	12.9	14.7	14.5	14.8	<i>15.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>14.2</i>	14.7	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>
PADD 2	13.8	14.8	13.1	13.9	15.0	14.6	<i>14.1</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	13.9	<i>13.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>
PADD 3	18.5	18.6	19.0	21.1	22.5	21.9	<i>19.4</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>18.7</i>	21.1	<i>18.9</i>	<i>18.7</i>
PADD 4	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	2.0	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>
PADD 5	19.5	19.0	22.7	22.6	20.3	21.3	<i>19.8</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>20.8</i>	22.6	<i>19.9</i>	<i>20.8</i>
U.S. Total ...	68.8	68.3	69.0	74.4	74.0	74.3	<i>69.6</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>69.5</i>	74.4	<i>67.5</i>	<i>69.5</i>
Motor Gasoline Retail Prices Excluding Taxes (cents/gallon)															
PADD 1	119.5	143.0	141.2	146.8	146.0	169.0	<i>211.6</i>	<i>208.5</i>	<i>192.6</i>	<i>201.5</i>	<i>195.8</i>	<i>189.7</i>	137.6	<i>183.8</i>	<i>194.9</i>
PADD 2	120.5	143.7	140.6	143.1	148.2	167.3	<i>206.7</i>	<i>206.0</i>	<i>194.9</i>	<i>203.1</i>	<i>197.3</i>	<i>188.6</i>	137.0	<i>182.0</i>	<i>196.0</i>
PADD 3	114.5	137.7	136.4	140.3	142.9	166.3	<i>204.0</i>	<i>209.5</i>	<i>190.1</i>	<i>199.2</i>	<i>191.8</i>	<i>184.8</i>	132.2	<i>180.7</i>	<i>191.5</i>
PADD 4	117.7	147.5	146.3	147.6	145.0	172.6	<i>209.0</i>	<i>211.3</i>	<i>190.7</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>195.2</i>	139.8	<i>184.5</i>	<i>198.4</i>
PADD 5	136.5	167.6	157.0	165.7	158.5	190.9	<i>220.8</i>	<i>217.6</i>	<i>203.8</i>	<i>221.8</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>204.8</i>	156.7	<i>196.9</i>	<i>210.8</i>
U.S. Total ...	121.3	145.8	142.5	147.3	148.1	171.3	<i>209.8</i>	<i>209.4</i>	<i>194.8</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>198.8</i>	<i>191.4</i>	139.2	<i>184.7</i>	<i>197.5</i>
Motor Gasoline Retail Prices Including Taxes (cents/gallon)															
PADD 1	164.2	189.4	188.0	194.1	192.6	216.8	<i>258.5</i>	<i>255.6</i>	<i>239.0</i>	<i>249.7</i>	<i>244.6</i>	<i>239.0</i>	183.9	<i>230.9</i>	<i>243.1</i>
PADD 2	161.9	186.1	184.5	186.9	192.6	212.3	<i>251.1</i>	<i>250.2</i>	<i>239.2</i>	<i>248.1</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>234.1</i>	179.8	<i>226.6</i>	<i>241.1</i>
PADD 3	155.6	180.0	178.7	183.7	185.4	209.5	<i>246.0</i>	<i>253.6</i>	<i>234.0</i>	<i>243.8</i>	<i>235.8</i>	<i>229.5</i>	174.5	<i>223.6</i>	<i>235.8</i>
PADD 4	161.1	192.4	189.9	193.5	190.8	220.5	<i>253.8</i>	<i>256.6</i>	<i>235.1</i>	<i>251.4</i>	<i>247.5</i>	<i>241.4</i>	184.2	<i>230.5</i>	<i>243.9</i>
PADD 5	182.8	217.3	206.5	216.5	207.8	242.1	<i>269.5</i>	<i>268.5</i>	<i>253.8</i>	<i>274.3</i>	<i>264.7</i>	<i>257.2</i>	205.8	<i>246.9</i>	<i>262.5</i>
U.S. Total ...	165.2	191.7	188.6	194.0	194.0	218.6	<i>256.0</i>	<i>255.9</i>	<i>240.7</i>	<i>252.7</i>	<i>246.4</i>	<i>239.4</i>	184.9	<i>231.1</i>	<i>244.8</i>

^a Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). A complete list of states comprising each PADD is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "P."

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 Regional Short-Term Energy 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, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380.

Table 5c. U.S. Regional^a Distillate Inventories and prices: Base Case

Sector	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Total End-of-period Distillate Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	38.4	40.4	50.7	50.3	34.1	45.2	59.5	54.3	35.3	43.6	54.3	55.5	50.3	54.3	55.5
PADD 2	25.5	29.8	32.1	29.7	27.6	29.6	27.4	30.5	27.6	29.6	29.7	31.4	29.7	30.5	31.4
PADD 3	27.4	29.8	27.5	29.8	28.6	30.0	26.9	28.7	27.5	29.3	30.4	31.3	29.8	28.7	31.3
PADD 4	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5
PADD 5	10.3	11.1	10.4	13.2	11.1	11.5	11.4	12.3	11.2	11.4	11.0	12.1	13.2	12.3	12.1
U.S. Total	104.4	114.3	123.1	126.3	104.5	118.8	127.5	129.1	104.8	117.0	128.1	133.8	126.3	129.1	133.8
Residential Price excluding Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast	143.7	142.3	153.6	181.0	185.7	195.6	220.8	252.2	244.6	231.5	222.7	235.5	155.2	208.8	237.9
South.....	143.6	140.5	150.4	184.0	188.0	194.5	222.5	257.3	248.3	229.3	219.0	233.9	153.8	215.6	238.2
Midwest.....	131.4	134.8	148.1	172.3	174.7	185.4	218.7	244.1	231.8	219.0	214.7	224.4	144.2	206.4	225.5
West.....	144.7	167.6	172.5	186.1	192.9	213.9	235.8	272.4	255.8	248.4	233.7	237.4	165.5	226.9	246.1
U.S. Total	142.2	141.3	152.0	180.3	185.2	195.2	221.0	252.6	244.1	230.5	221.5	234.2	153.8	209.7	236.9
Residential Prices including State Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast	150.8	149.3	161.2	188.8	194.8	205.1	231.7	263.1	256.6	242.7	233.7	245.6	162.5	218.6	249.2
South.....	149.7	146.3	156.8	191.6	196.1	202.6	232.1	268.0	259.0	238.8	228.4	243.6	160.4	224.7	248.3
Midwest.....	139.2	142.3	155.2	183.1	186.6	196.3	226.2	257.4	244.4	230.3	226.0	237.3	154.9	216.6	234.5
West.....	150.4	173.4	177.6	193.7	200.6	221.3	242.6	283.6	266.0	257.0	240.6	247.1	171.8	235.4	255.5
U.S. Total	149.5	148.7	160.3	188.7	194.4	204.9	232.2	263.7	256.1	241.7	232.4	244.5	161.5	219.7	248.2

^a Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) and to U.S. Census Regions. A complete list of states comprising each PADD and Region are provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letters "P" and "C."

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 Regional Short-Term Energy 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, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380.

Table 5d. U.S. Regional^a Propane Inventories and Prices: Base Case

Sector	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Total End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	3.3	4.2	5.5	5.6	2.1	3.4	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	5.6	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>
PADD 2	10.1	18.2	24.1	18.5	8.5	17.8	<i>23.9</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>	18.5	<i>19.9</i>	<i>20.9</i>
PADD 3	14.2	20.5	34.9	29.0	15.9	30.4	<i>38.4</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>	29.0	<i>25.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>
PADD 4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	0.7	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>
PADD 5	0.4	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.4	1.0	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	1.3	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>
U.S. Total	28.5	44.7	67.8	55.0	27.2	53.0	<i>69.2</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>54.1</i>	55.0	<i>52.4</i>	<i>54.1</i>
Residential Price excluding Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast.....	163.8	162.5	169.5	180.3	178.6	189.7	<i>199.6</i>	<i>209.0</i>	<i>216.5</i>	<i>218.1</i>	<i>219.4</i>	<i>224.4</i>	169.1	<i>191.4</i>	<i>219.5</i>
South.....	156.1	149.0	148.2	167.4	171.3	172.7	<i>175.5</i>	<i>196.1</i>	<i>207.3</i>	<i>199.6</i>	<i>193.4</i>	<i>210.8</i>	157.8	<i>180.7</i>	<i>205.7</i>
Midwest.....	116.7	112.1	115.7	130.8	136.0	137.7	<i>141.2</i>	<i>161.4</i>	<i>169.5</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>180.1</i>	120.7	<i>145.4</i>	<i>171.8</i>
West.....	151.4	139.1	141.5	168.8	168.8	167.3	<i>164.4</i>	<i>194.9</i>	<i>204.1</i>	<i>195.6</i>	<i>189.4</i>	<i>211.9</i>	154.0	<i>175.4</i>	<i>202.5</i>
U.S. Total	136.6	136.7	136.6	153.9	157.4	163.9	<i>162.6</i>	<i>183.0</i>	<i>192.2</i>	<i>191.1</i>	<i>184.9</i>	<i>199.9</i>	142.1	<i>167.2</i>	<i>193.4</i>
Residential Prices including State Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast.....	171.1	169.8	177.4	188.4	186.5	198.2	<i>208.9</i>	<i>218.3</i>	<i>226.2</i>	<i>227.9</i>	<i>229.6</i>	<i>234.4</i>	176.7	<i>200.1</i>	<i>229.4</i>
South.....	163.9	156.5	155.9	175.9	179.8	181.4	<i>184.6</i>	<i>206.1</i>	<i>217.6</i>	<i>209.6</i>	<i>203.5</i>	<i>221.6</i>	165.8	<i>189.8</i>	<i>216.1</i>
Midwest.....	123.3	118.5	122.1	138.2	143.6	145.5	<i>149.1</i>	<i>170.5</i>	<i>179.0</i>	<i>175.5</i>	<i>173.7</i>	<i>190.3</i>	127.5	<i>153.6</i>	<i>181.5</i>
West.....	160.0	146.9	149.0	178.2	178.4	176.7	<i>173.2</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>215.7</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>199.5</i>	<i>223.7</i>	162.6	<i>185.2</i>	<i>213.9</i>
U.S. Total	147.3	144.8	143.8	162.1	165.7	172.4	<i>171.1</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>202.2</i>	<i>201.1</i>	<i>194.6</i>	<i>210.4</i>	151.2	<i>176.0</i>	<i>203.5</i>

^aRegions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) and U.S. Census Regions. A complete list of states comprising each PADD and Region are provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letters "P" and "C."

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, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380.

Table 6. Approximate Energy Demand Sensitivities^a for the RSTEM^b
(Percent Deviation Base Case)

Demand Sector	+1% GDP	+ 10% Prices		+ 10% Weather ^e	
		Crude Oil ^c	N.Gas Wellhead ^d	Fall/Winter ^f	Spring/Summer ^f

Petroleum

Total
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel
Residual Fuel

Natural Gas

Total
Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Electric Power

REVISIONS TO THIS TABLE PENDING – PLEASE CHECK
BACK LATER

Coal

Total
Electric Power

Electricity

Total
Residential
Commercial
Industrial

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

^b Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

^c Refiner acquisitions cost of imported crude oil.

^d Average unit value of marketed natural gas production reported by States.

^e Refers to percent changes in degree-days.

^f 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 7. Forecast Components for U.S. Crude Oil Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

	High Price Case	Low Price Case	Difference		
			Total	Uncertainty	Price Impact
United States	6.067	4.916	1.150	0.046	1.105
Lower 48 States	5.207	4.068	1.139	0.040	1.099
Alaska	0.859	0.848	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.

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

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production.....	4.79	4.73	4.71	4.69	4.63	4.69	4.61	4.39	4.72	4.82	4.78	4.73	18.92	18.31	19.06
Alaska.....	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.45	0.45	0.47
Federal GOM ^a	1.03	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.76	0.58	0.81	0.89	0.88	0.86	3.80	3.19	3.43
Other Lower 48.....	3.64	3.66	3.69	3.69	3.59	3.65	3.74	3.69	3.79	3.82	3.80	3.75	14.67	14.67	15.17
Gross Imports.....	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.00	0.98	1.25	1.26	1.16	1.17	1.27	4.28	4.35	4.85
Pipeline.....	0.92	0.84	0.89	0.97	0.98	0.84	0.84	1.00	0.99	0.88	0.88	0.98	3.62	3.65	3.73
LNG.....	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.65	0.70	1.12
Gross Exports.....	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.20	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.85	0.89	0.96
Net Imports.....	0.85	0.81	0.88	0.89	0.86	0.81	0.79	1.01	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.99	3.42	3.46	3.89
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels ..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.07
Total New Supply.....	5.66	5.55	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.51	5.42	5.42	5.74	5.77	5.76	5.74	22.40	21.84	23.02
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening.....	2.56	1.06	2.02	3.06	2.70	1.28	2.20	2.93	2.56	1.24	2.24	3.16	2.56	2.70	2.56
Closing.....	1.06	2.02	3.06	2.70	1.28	2.20	2.93	2.56	1.24	2.24	3.16	2.65	2.70	2.56	2.65
Net Withdrawals.....	1.50	-0.96	-1.03	0.36	1.41	-0.91	-0.73	0.37	1.32	-1.00	-0.92	0.51	-0.13	0.13	-0.09
Total Supply.....	7.16	4.59	4.56	5.96	6.91	4.60	4.68	5.78	7.06	4.77	4.84	6.25	22.27	21.98	22.93
Balancing Item ^b	0.13	0.23	0.08	-0.29	0.17	0.25	0.07	-0.37	0.01	0.16	0.03	-0.31	0.15	0.12	-0.10
Total Primary Supply.....	7.29	4.81	4.65	5.67	7.08	4.85	4.75	5.42	7.07	4.94	4.87	5.94	22.42	22.10	22.82
Demand															
Residential.....	2.42	0.74	0.37	1.35	2.32	0.78	0.37	1.34	2.34	0.79	0.38	1.46	4.88	4.81	4.97
Commercial.....	1.29	0.53	0.36	0.80	1.26	0.56	0.39	0.82	1.26	0.53	0.38	0.86	2.98	3.04	3.03
Industrial.....	2.27	2.04	2.04	2.17	2.17	1.94	1.88	1.85	2.08	2.03	2.07	2.19	8.51	7.84	8.38
Lease and Plant Fuel.....	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	1.12	1.11	1.14
Other Industrial.....	1.99	1.76	1.76	1.90	1.90	1.66	1.60	1.58	1.80	1.75	1.78	1.91	7.40	6.74	7.24
CHP ^c	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.27	1.16	1.13	1.13
Non-CHP.....	1.70	1.47	1.45	1.62	1.63	1.38	1.29	1.31	1.53	1.46	1.48	1.64	6.24	5.61	6.11
Transportation ^d	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.69	0.69	0.69
Electric Power ^e	1.09	1.36	1.73	1.18	1.11	1.42	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.43	1.90	1.25	5.35	5.72	5.75
Total Demand.....	7.29	4.81	4.65	5.67	7.08	4.85	4.75	5.42	7.07	4.94	4.87	5.94	22.42	22.10	22.82

^a Dry natural gas production from U.S. Federal Leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

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

^c 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.

^d Pipeline fuel use plus natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

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

LNG = Liquefied natural gas

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.

Table 8b. U.S. Regional^a Natural Gas Demand: Base Case
(Billion Cubic Feet per Day)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Delivered to Consumers															
Residential															
New England	1.107	0.365	0.141	0.517	1.038	0.389	0.149	0.497	1.001	0.369	0.145	0.538	0.531	0.516	0.511
Mid Atlantic	4.937	1.617	0.657	2.391	4.848	1.570	0.627	2.336	4.775	1.693	0.636	2.545	2.396	2.334	2.402
E. N. Central	7.793	2.240	0.952	4.520	7.633	2.166	0.957	4.471	7.567	2.314	0.969	4.867	3.870	3.790	3.913
W. N. Central	2.537	0.666	0.307	1.276	2.424	0.682	0.307	1.336	2.509	0.693	0.322	1.475	1.194	1.182	1.244
S. Atlantic	2.642	0.671	0.344	1.346	2.456	0.677	0.333	1.338	2.416	0.643	0.349	1.512	1.249	1.196	1.225
E. S. Central	1.192	0.264	0.135	0.496	1.123	0.295	0.135	0.591	1.175	0.277	0.141	0.632	0.521	0.533	0.553
W. S. Central	1.904	0.510	0.312	0.886	1.854	0.560	0.302	0.888	1.844	0.519	0.316	0.981	0.901	0.897	0.911
Mountain	1.707	0.556	0.312	1.185	1.680	0.694	0.312	1.175	1.823	0.671	0.324	1.240	0.939	0.962	1.011
Pacific	2.793	1.242	0.856	2.033	2.754	1.536	0.906	1.908	2.894	1.472	0.964	2.027	1.729	1.771	1.835
Total	26.613	8.131	4.016	14.650	25.810	8.568	4.028	14.539	26.005	8.651	4.166	15.817	13.330	13.180	13.606
Commercial															
New England	0.630	0.265	0.137	0.334	0.639	0.276	0.148	0.331	0.612	0.272	0.139	0.343	0.341	0.347	0.340
Mid Atlantic	2.706	1.223	0.816	1.633	2.733	1.310	0.921	1.696	2.613	1.214	0.998	1.829	1.593	1.660	1.659
E. N. Central	3.612	1.158	0.640	2.142	3.629	1.177	0.677	2.192	3.604	1.133	0.652	2.329	1.885	1.911	1.923
W. N. Central	1.487	0.474	0.274	0.837	1.443	0.474	0.304	0.890	1.516	0.487	0.279	0.934	0.767	0.775	0.801
S. Atlantic	1.658	0.764	0.558	1.046	1.611	0.841	0.606	1.093	1.653	0.840	0.646	1.155	1.006	1.035	1.071
E. S. Central	0.699	0.236	0.170	0.347	0.656	0.263	0.182	0.399	0.711	0.254	0.167	0.400	0.363	0.374	0.382
W. S. Central	1.184	0.575	0.476	0.714	1.155	0.583	0.527	0.702	1.123	0.432	0.326	0.721	0.737	0.740	0.649
Mountain	0.938	0.410	0.264	0.645	0.914	0.449	0.226	0.652	0.946	0.431	0.248	0.663	0.564	0.559	0.570
Pacific	1.246	0.769	0.623	0.971	1.241	0.814	0.656	0.973	1.236	0.792	0.659	0.986	0.901	0.920	0.917
Total	14.158	5.874	3.957	8.670	14.021	6.187	4.247	8.928	14.015	5.856	4.114	9.361	8.155	8.321	8.312
Industrial															
New England	0.432	0.338	0.224	0.367	0.384	0.289	0.192	0.341	0.407	0.300	0.224	0.370	0.340	0.301	0.325
Mid Atlantic	1.175	0.941	0.845	1.004	1.098	0.852	0.808	0.878	1.106	0.932	0.870	1.021	0.991	0.908	0.982
E. N. Central	4.059	2.850	2.589	3.278	3.911	2.733	1.999	2.677	3.704	2.931	2.621	3.323	3.192	2.825	3.142
W. N. Central	1.269	1.038	1.053	1.250	1.241	1.008	0.984	1.130	1.269	1.071	1.033	1.229	1.153	1.090	1.150
S. Atlantic	1.652	1.471	1.425	1.520	1.549	1.354	1.106	1.100	1.373	1.437	1.428	1.510	1.517	1.276	1.437
E. S. Central	1.454	1.271	1.221	1.329	1.402	1.250	1.135	1.199	1.271	1.196	1.181	1.322	1.318	1.246	1.242
W. S. Central	8.010	7.742	7.926	7.987	7.576	6.987	7.267	5.799	6.843	7.361	7.799	7.582	7.916	6.903	7.399
Mountain	0.827	0.694	0.667	0.792	0.847	0.712	0.701	0.759	0.837	0.728	0.704	0.830	0.745	0.754	0.775
Pacific	2.978	2.981	3.164	3.104	3.079	3.060	3.219	3.297	3.232	3.243	3.525	3.576	3.057	3.164	3.395
Total	21.856	19.325	19.114	20.631	21.085	18.244	17.411	17.181	20.041	19.200	19.385	20.763	20.229	18.467	19.848
Total to Consumers															
New England	2.168	0.967	0.502	1.217	2.061	0.954	0.489	1.169	2.020	0.942	0.508	1.252	1.212	1.164	1.176
Mid Atlantic	8.818	3.780	2.318	5.028	8.679	3.731	2.356	4.910	8.494	3.839	2.504	5.395	4.979	4.902	5.043
E. N. Central	15.464	6.248	4.181	9.939	15.173	6.076	3.634	9.340	14.875	6.378	4.242	10.518	8.948	8.526	8.978
W. N. Central	5.293	2.178	1.634	3.363	5.107	2.163	1.595	3.355	5.295	2.251	1.634	3.638	3.114	3.046	3.196
S. Atlantic	5.953	2.907	2.327	3.912	5.616	2.872	2.045	3.531	5.442	2.920	2.423	4.178	3.771	3.506	3.734
E. S. Central	3.345	1.771	1.526	2.173	3.181	1.808	1.453	2.190	3.157	1.727	1.489	2.354	2.202	2.153	2.177
W. S. Central	11.098	8.827	8.714	9.587	10.584	8.130	8.095	7.390	9.810	8.312	8.442	9.284	9.554	8.540	8.959
Mountain	3.471	1.660	1.243	2.623	3.442	1.855	1.238	2.586	3.606	1.830	1.276	2.733	2.248	2.275	2.356
Pacific	7.017	4.992	4.642	6.107	7.074	5.410	4.781	6.178	7.362	5.507	5.148	6.589	5.688	5.855	6.147
Total	62.627	33.329	27.088	43.951	60.917	32.998	25.686	40.647	60.060	33.707	27.665	45.940	41.715	39.967	41.765

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C."

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

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. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 8c. U.S. Regional^a Natural Gas Prices: Base Case

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet, Except Where noted)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Delivered to Consumers															
Residential															
New England.....	12.95	14.06	16.74	14.50	14.21	14.71	17.46	18.12	19.56	19.29	18.32	15.97	13.77	15.49	18.47
Mid Atlantic.....	11.21	12.48	15.88	12.90	12.33	13.67	17.76	15.99	16.49	17.98	19.58	15.24	12.17	13.85	16.63
E. N. Central.....	8.70	10.13	12.60	10.06	9.76	11.88	14.30	14.77	15.63	14.39	14.08	11.92	9.55	11.84	14.19
W. N. Central.....	9.08	10.93	13.14	10.83	10.07	11.92	16.51	16.40	15.67	14.30	14.96	12.88	10.07	12.56	14.60
S. Atlantic.....	11.63	14.98	18.77	13.83	13.02	15.76	21.23	18.50	19.09	19.60	20.67	16.16	13.17	15.53	18.36
E. S. Central.....	10.12	12.27	15.10	12.47	11.94	13.49	17.33	18.32	18.08	16.76	16.60	14.82	11.28	14.28	16.88
W. S. Central.....	9.07	12.33	14.69	11.70	10.37	12.98	17.77	17.32	16.61	16.02	16.57	13.84	10.67	13.14	15.77
Mountain.....	8.20	9.85	11.61	9.39	9.55	10.73	12.90	10.75	11.40	13.23	14.90	11.77	9.10	10.40	12.10
Pacific.....	9.50	9.28	10.22	10.55	10.69	10.98	11.49	13.33	14.10	13.07	12.01	12.48	9.86	11.57	13.17
Total.....	9.81	11.30	13.51	11.29	10.99	12.52	15.32	15.36	15.98	15.54	15.55	13.38	10.73	12.78	15.11
Commercial															
New England.....	11.57	11.43	11.16	12.14	12.54	12.63	12.34	16.94	18.46	15.86	12.52	14.07	11.64	13.57	16.32
Mid Atlantic.....	10.07	9.69	9.77	10.92	11.09	11.16	12.24	14.74	16.63	14.89	11.96	12.46	10.19	12.21	14.49
E. N. Central.....	8.25	8.88	9.61	9.37	9.11	10.13	11.12	13.80	14.63	12.97	11.47	11.12	8.76	10.68	13.12
W. N. Central.....	8.42	8.91	9.55	9.43	9.37	9.94	11.67	15.20	14.09	11.86	11.03	11.46	8.87	11.36	12.75
S. Atlantic.....	9.85	10.45	10.88	11.20	11.01	11.56	12.42	15.80	16.04	13.86	12.31	12.87	10.43	12.42	14.30
E. S. Central.....	9.13	9.36	10.00	10.51	10.47	10.87	11.40	15.65	17.15	14.90	12.13	12.63	9.59	12.02	15.09
W. S. Central.....	8.11	8.74	9.01	9.44	8.97	9.31	10.25	14.77	14.50	11.86	10.49	11.43	8.69	10.77	12.72
Mountain.....	7.23	7.79	8.43	8.42	8.57	8.70	9.32	9.76	10.76	10.83	10.00	9.63	7.81	9.02	10.36
Pacific.....	8.52	7.89	8.24	9.32	9.82	9.48	9.67	11.78	13.25	11.66	10.04	10.91	8.57	10.25	11.69
Total.....	8.94	9.17	9.52	9.97	9.98	10.40	11.21	14.12	15.05	13.25	11.36	11.71	9.32	11.30	13.38
Industrial															
New England.....	10.69	10.08	9.08	11.00	11.46	10.78	10.55	16.16	17.34	14.30	12.14	13.88	10.40	12.58	14.98
Mid Atlantic.....	9.13	8.08	8.11	9.73	10.29	9.77	10.21	15.12	14.62	11.20	9.79	11.80	8.86	11.31	12.24
E. N. Central.....	7.93	8.03	7.60	8.35	8.31	9.26	9.65	13.04	12.81	10.54	9.41	10.20	8.02	9.99	11.18
W. N. Central.....	6.70	6.51	6.42	7.40	7.66	7.65	8.31	13.36	13.10	9.89	8.39	9.78	6.81	9.56	10.45
S. Atlantic.....	7.53	7.47	7.44	8.61	8.12	8.33	9.63	14.02	13.19	10.12	9.27	10.53	7.77	10.03	10.77
E. S. Central.....	7.02	6.55	6.53	6.97	7.62	7.98	8.47	12.80	11.75	8.72	8.06	9.41	6.79	9.25	9.56
W. S. Central.....	5.54	6.12	5.84	6.63	6.66	6.80	7.92	12.72	11.13	8.07	7.53	8.95	6.04	8.20	8.81
Mountain.....	6.93	6.97	6.72	7.29	7.25	7.83	7.94	9.64	11.16	10.41	9.55	9.93	6.99	8.09	10.27
Pacific.....	5.32	4.59	4.58	5.61	6.24	5.43	6.33	9.51	10.90	9.69	8.65	9.54	5.05	6.99	9.68
Total.....	6.62	6.52	6.24	7.19	7.43	7.41	8.10	12.54	11.95	8.86	8.02	9.52	6.65	8.72	9.58
Citygate															
New England.....	7.21	8.18	8.04	8.59	7.97	9.20	11.11	14.76	12.52	10.44	10.21	10.66	7.79	10.12	11.45
Mid Atlantic.....	6.83	6.86	6.88	7.75	7.66	8.07	8.71	12.55	12.65	9.44	8.53	9.90	7.07	9.08	10.91
E. N. Central.....	6.43	7.10	6.61	7.13	7.20	7.12	8.71	13.13	12.24	9.53	8.26	9.44	6.74	9.04	10.69
W. N. Central.....	6.37	6.80	7.18	7.61	7.36	8.24	9.82	13.75	11.56	9.19	8.85	9.60	6.83	9.51	10.44
S. Atlantic.....	6.49	6.64	6.51	7.57	7.37	7.79	9.13	13.52	12.16	9.54	8.70	9.96	6.80	9.32	10.72
E. S. Central.....	6.54	6.72	6.67	7.48	7.10	7.59	8.68	13.20	11.69	8.87	8.18	9.57	6.80	8.99	10.41
W. S. Central.....	6.05	6.18	6.11	7.20	6.73	6.96	8.37	12.80	11.54	8.51	7.83	9.01	6.36	8.47	10.00
Mountain.....	5.53	5.38	4.93	6.13	5.91	6.33	6.63	8.43	8.48	7.44	6.87	7.99	5.63	6.82	8.00
Pacific.....	5.45	5.72	5.97	6.61	6.21	6.93	7.09	8.98	9.66	8.18	7.63	8.15	5.91	7.24	8.64
Total.....	6.32	6.62	6.54	7.34	7.06	7.58	8.70	12.35	11.39	9.02	8.34	9.36	6.66	8.73	10.14
Selected Spot (\$/mmBtu)															
Henry Hub.....	5.64	6.11	5.50	6.35	6.43	6.93	9.70	12.99	9.93	7.48	7.46	9.07	5.90	9.03	8.48
Transco Z6 New York.....	8.58	6.61	5.90	7.03	9.10	7.46	10.69	12.48	12.37	7.78	7.98	10.50	7.03	9.95	9.65
El Paso San Juan(Arizona).....	5.03	5.34	4.93	5.66	5.73	5.90	7.75	9.34	8.35	6.50	6.42	7.89	5.24	7.19	7.29
Southern California Border.....	5.24	5.73	5.28	6.03	6.01	6.25	8.19	9.40	7.97	6.27	6.50	8.35	5.57	7.47	7.27
Northern California Border.....	5.15	5.47	5.12	5.87	5.95	6.18	8.13	9.85	8.95	6.68	6.74	8.72	5.40	7.54	7.77
AECO Storage Hub(Alberta).....	5.80	6.32	5.61	6.02	6.19	6.63	8.40	9.47	7.68	6.15	6.42	7.82	5.94	7.68	7.02

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C".

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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	274.3	281.5	280.8	283.4	278.7	<i>287.5</i>	<i>287.4</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>271.4</i>	<i>293.1</i>	<i>299.2</i>	1112.1	<i>1137.0</i>	<i>1159.6</i>
Appalachia.....	98.7	98.0	95.8	98.2	98.7	100.8	<i>99.7</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>101.2</i>	390.7	<i>398.6</i>	<i>391.7</i>
Interior.....	36.6	36.1	38.0	35.5	37.0	36.9	<i>37.6</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>39.1</i>	146.2	<i>149.4</i>	<i>150.1</i>
Western.....	140.2	140.2	147.7	147.1	147.7	141.0	<i>150.2</i>	<i>150.1</i>	<i>155.7</i>	<i>142.6</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>158.9</i>	575.2	<i>589.0</i>	<i>617.9</i>
Primary Stock Levels ^a															
Opening.....	38.3	36.6	35.3	31.9	34.4	34.9	<i>35.9</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>33.2</i>	38.3	<i>34.4</i>	<i>34.6</i>
Closing.....	36.6	35.3	31.9	34.4	34.9	35.9	<i>33.6</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>35.1</i>	34.4	<i>34.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	1.7	1.3	3.4	-2.4	-0.5	-1.1	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	3.9	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Imports.....	5.3	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.6	7.2	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	27.3	<i>32.4</i>	<i>36.1</i>
Exports.....	9.7	15.3	12.2	10.9	10.1	14.8	<i>12.1</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>11.2</i>	48.0	<i>48.8</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Total Net Supply.....	272.8	267.3	280.4	274.8	280.3	270.0	<i>286.2</i>	<i>283.7</i>	<i>291.4</i>	<i>267.0</i>	<i>290.9</i>	<i>295.8</i>	1095.3	<i>1120.3</i>	<i>1145.3</i>
Secondary Stock Levels ^b															
Opening.....	127.2	118.4	126.3	113.0	112.9	111.9	<i>123.2</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>101.6</i>	127.2	<i>112.9</i>	<i>102.2</i>
Closing.....	118.4	126.3	113.0	112.9	111.9	123.2	<i>108.2</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>111.1</i>	112.9	<i>102.2</i>	<i>111.1</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	8.8	-7.9	13.4	0.1	0.9	-11.3	<i>15.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>-8.8</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	14.3	<i>10.7</i>	<i>-8.9</i>
Waste Coal to IPPs ^c	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	12.5	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>
Total Supply.....	284.5	262.2	296.7	278.7	285.1	262.6	<i>304.9</i>	<i>293.5</i>	<i>286.4</i>	<i>266.0</i>	<i>308.9</i>	<i>290.1</i>	1122.1	<i>1146.1</i>	<i>1151.4</i>
Demand															
Coke Plants.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.0	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	23.7	<i>24.5</i>	<i>26.2</i>
Electric Power Sector ^d	252.0	238.9	270.9	253.4	255.9	242.7	<i>293.9</i>	<i>269.1</i>	<i>262.4</i>	<i>243.8</i>	<i>286.1</i>	<i>265.7</i>	1015.1	<i>1061.6</i>	<i>1058.0</i>
Retail and Oth. Industry.....	17.4	15.5	15.5	17.1	16.7	15.1	<i>16.8</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>18.1</i>	65.5	<i>66.7</i>	<i>67.3</i>
Total Demand ^e	275.3	260.3	292.2	276.4	278.2	263.9	<i>317.3</i>	<i>293.5</i>	<i>286.4</i>	<i>266.0</i>	<i>308.9</i>	<i>290.1</i>	1104.3	<i>1152.9</i>	<i>1151.4</i>
Discrepancy ^f	9.2	2.0	4.5	2.2	6.9	-1.3	<i>-12.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	17.8	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>

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

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

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

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

^e Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

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

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).

Table 10a. U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	2004				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	491.6	466.8	<i>565.0</i>	<i>515.7</i>	<i>504.9</i>	<i>468.4</i>	<i>549.7</i>	<i>508.7</i>	1954.0	<i>2039.1</i>	<i>2031.8</i>
Petroleum.....	31.8	28.1	29.9	22.7	25.6	22.8	<i>28.7</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>21.9</i>	112.5	<i>101.8</i>	<i>96.9</i>
Natural Gas.....	125.8	156.4	200.4	136.0	129.5	162.7	<i>230.7</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>137.9</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>226.2</i>	<i>149.9</i>	618.6	<i>666.6</i>	<i>680.2</i>
Nuclear.....	198.2	191.3	209.0	190.1	192.3	185.3	<i>209.1</i>	<i>192.5</i>	<i>197.4</i>	<i>193.4</i>	<i>208.1</i>	<i>193.2</i>	788.5	<i>779.2</i>	<i>792.1</i>
Hydroelectric	63.9	67.3	62.1	63.3	65.9	73.9	<i>67.6</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>67.7</i>	256.6	<i>261.2</i>	<i>289.4</i>
Other ^b	15.1	16.6	16.2	15.5	15.1	17.0	<i>16.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	63.5	<i>64.3</i>	<i>67.4</i>
Subtotal.....	924.9	921.0	1035.8	912.0	920.0	928.4	<i>1117.8</i>	<i>945.8</i>	<i>951.5</i>	<i>947.2</i>	<i>1101.1</i>	<i>957.9</i>	3793.6	<i>3912.1</i>	<i>3957.7</i>
Other Sectors ^c	40.0	39.4	41.7	38.7	39.4	39.4	<i>43.3</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>40.7</i>	159.8	<i>162.0</i>	<i>162.0</i>
Total Generation	964.9	960.5	1077.4	950.6	959.4	967.9	<i>1161.2</i>	<i>985.7</i>	<i>990.5</i>	<i>986.9</i>	<i>1143.7</i>	<i>998.6</i>	3953.4	<i>4074.2</i>	<i>4119.7</i>
Net Imports	-0.9	0.8	7.3	4.1	5.5	4.9	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	11.3	<i>24.1</i>	<i>17.1</i>
Total Supply	964.0	961.3	1084.7	954.8	964.9	972.8	<i>1168.1</i>	<i>992.5</i>	<i>995.7</i>	<i>990.0</i>	<i>1149.1</i>	<i>1002.1</i>	3964.7	<i>4098.3</i>	<i>4136.8</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for ^d	47.1	67.4	63.3	59.9	41.1	67.9	<i>68.4</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>	237.8	<i>239.7</i>	<i>241.9</i>
Demand															
Retail Sales ^e															
Residential	339.1	288.5	369.2	296.7	337.1	290.5	<i>415.2</i>	<i>309.5</i>	<i>354.8</i>	<i>298.5</i>	<i>400.6</i>	<i>311.3</i>	1293.4	<i>1352.3</i>	<i>1365.2</i>
Commercial ^f	288.3	301.5	339.7	299.0	293.6	308.5	<i>364.7</i>	<i>314.3</i>	<i>303.3</i>	<i>316.7</i>	<i>364.4</i>	<i>317.0</i>	1228.5	<i>1281.1</i>	<i>1301.4</i>
Industrial	243.4	258.5	264.5	254.5	247.4	260.5	<i>266.5</i>	<i>259.9</i>	<i>249.8</i>	<i>259.8</i>	<i>267.3</i>	<i>263.5</i>	1020.9	<i>1034.3</i>	<i>1040.4</i>
Transportation ^g	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	7.7	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Subtotal.....	872.7	850.3	975.4	852.1	880.3	861.4	<i>1048.8</i>	<i>886.2</i>	<i>910.2</i>	<i>877.1</i>	<i>1034.7</i>	<i>894.1</i>	3550.5	<i>3676.6</i>	<i>3716.1</i>
Other Use/Sales ^h	44.2	43.5	46.0	42.7	43.5	43.5	<i>51.0</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>45.0</i>	176.4	<i>182.0</i>	<i>178.9</i>
Total Demand.....	916.9	893.9	1021.3	894.8	923.8	904.9	<i>1099.7</i>	<i>930.2</i>	<i>953.2</i>	<i>920.9</i>	<i>1081.7</i>	<i>939.1</i>	3726.9	<i>3858.6</i>	<i>3894.9</i>

^a Electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

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

^d Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

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

^f 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.

^g Transportation 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.

^h Defined 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.

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).

Table 10b. U.S. Regional^a Electricity Retail Sales: Base Case

(Megawatthours per Day)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Retail Sales^b															
Residential															
New England.....	142.0	113.4	131.0	125.3	141.3	116.3	144.9	126.9	142.2	115.5	139.7	130.6	127.9	132.4	132.0
Mid Atlantic.....	373.8	305.5	378.6	315.0	375.6	308.9	456.5	348.6	416.5	336.0	420.2	350.0	343.2	372.5	380.6
E. N. Central.....	533.5	419.9	512.8	449.5	538.2	448.0	587.2	441.4	529.5	425.6	522.4	432.2	478.9	503.7	477.3
W. N. Central.....	278.2	220.4	278.9	236.0	277.1	233.4	336.6	240.8	286.9	232.0	312.0	241.1	253.4	272.0	268.0
S. Atlantic.....	958.7	820.3	1033.7	800.6	962.2	784.9	1148.3	850.1	1036.3	838.0	1141.4	876.3	903.4	936.7	973.0
E. S. Central.....	338.8	274.9	354.5	263.0	334.1	265.7	390.3	276.3	358.6	280.5	375.6	277.5	307.8	316.6	323.0
W. S. Central.....	457.5	467.7	656.2	446.5	461.6	473.5	758.8	476.3	489.6	480.7	734.8	455.6	507.2	543.1	540.6
Mountain.....	215.1	202.4	273.3	204.8	215.4	209.5	305.8	221.6	236.2	216.0	306.9	230.7	224.0	238.3	247.6
Pacific Contig.....	413.4	332.1	379.8	369.8	424.7	338.6	385.1	367.8	430.7	341.4	387.3	375.3	373.8	378.9	383.5
AK and HI.....	15.1	13.5	13.8	14.9	15.2	13.5	13.7	14.6	15.3	14.4	13.9	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.6
Total.....	3726.2	3170.0	4012.7	3225.3	3745.5	3192.3	4527.1	3364.4	3941.8	3280.2	4354.2	3384.1	3534.0	3708.5	3740.2
Commercial^c															
New England.....	144.9	139.4	152.4	140.4	145.8	141.7	160.9	143.0	148.7	142.8	157.7	143.4	144.2	147.9	148.2
Mid Atlantic.....	426.8	420.0	459.6	404.3	436.3	417.2	488.4	418.0	443.0	421.1	475.3	422.6	427.7	440.1	440.5
E. N. Central.....	463.7	462.2	507.7	458.3	471.1	489.1	596.5	506.3	496.4	513.6	553.8	479.2	473.0	516.1	510.8
W. N. Central.....	230.5	231.8	257.6	231.9	239.3	251.7	296.4	243.0	236.5	243.0	286.8	243.7	238.0	257.7	252.6
S. Atlantic.....	692.4	744.0	826.0	716.1	710.0	735.1	869.0	754.3	748.2	780.1	887.7	768.8	744.8	767.5	796.5
E. S. Central.....	204.5	220.1	248.7	211.4	206.8	216.8	264.7	232.7	230.7	240.0	280.1	247.0	221.2	230.4	249.6
W. S. Central.....	369.2	420.5	499.7	408.8	393.7	455.8	540.9	435.3	410.9	456.4	553.0	457.2	424.7	456.8	469.7
Mountain.....	209.9	232.2	251.1	217.6	219.0	236.0	271.6	222.0	218.8	235.4	272.7	227.4	227.7	237.2	238.7
Pacific Contig.....	410.1	427.6	473.1	444.4	423.5	430.7	483.3	445.1	420.7	431.6	477.3	439.5	438.9	445.8	442.4
AK and HI.....	15.8	15.9	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.4
Total.....	3167.9	3313.5	3692.6	3249.7	3262.0	3390.4	3988.3	3416.1	3370.1	3480.3	3960.9	3445.1	3356.6	3515.9	3565.4
Industrial															
New England.....	62.5	63.8	67.9	62.9	61.4	63.1	65.1	62.3	60.7	61.8	63.4	60.5	64.3	63.0	61.6
Mid Atlantic.....	207.4	218.0	221.5	211.2	209.4	212.3	218.1	210.2	208.3	211.3	217.8	212.2	214.5	212.5	212.4
E. N. Central.....	558.1	586.1	584.8	574.9	567.1	586.7	570.4	554.1	551.7	570.9	570.7	550.0	576.0	569.6	560.9
W. N. Central.....	211.0	222.3	228.8	219.0	211.1	224.5	229.1	216.8	216.5	229.7	240.6	223.8	226.0	224.2	227.7
S. Atlantic.....	453.9	485.0	493.2	466.9	456.6	477.2	491.1	469.5	442.4	455.3	469.5	460.0	474.8	473.7	456.9
E. S. Central.....	341.0	355.0	339.9	351.1	352.5	353.7	352.2	369.3	365.5	363.0	350.8	364.7	346.7	356.9	361.0
W. S. Central.....	436.0	459.6	465.6	449.0	459.0	489.9	476.6	456.9	456.4	479.5	487.5	479.7	452.6	470.6	475.1
Mountain.....	179.3	200.0	209.9	189.1	186.6	197.4	223.4	229.4	222.7	223.5	234.2	244.7	194.6	209.4	231.3
Pacific Contig.....	212.1	237.3	248.9	229.0	232.1	243.6	252.7	242.9	240.7	245.6	256.7	255.5	231.9	242.9	249.7
AK and HI.....	13.1	13.6	14.4	13.5	13.1	13.8	14.2	13.5	13.4	13.9	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.8
Total.....	2674.3	2840.7	2875.0	2766.5	2749.0	2862.2	2892.9	2824.9	2775.2	2854.5	2905.5	2864.7	2789.3	2832.6	2850.4
Transportation^d															
New England.....	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Mid Atlantic.....	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.0	13.5	12.1	13.7	13.6	15.0	13.5	15.2	15.0	11.8	13.2	14.7
E. N. Central.....	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
W. N. Central.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
S. Atlantic.....	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8
E. S. Central.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W. S. Central.....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mountain.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pacific Contig.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7
AK and HI.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	21.4	20.2	21.5	20.8	24.2	21.4	23.6	23.1	26.2	23.3	25.6	25.1	21.0	23.0	25.1
Total															
New England.....	351.2	318.0	352.8	330.1	350.3	322.6	372.6	333.8	353.5	321.7	362.6	336.3	338.0	344.9	343.5
Mid Atlantic.....	1019.5	954.9	1071.9	942.5	1034.9	950.4	1176.6	990.3	1082.8	981.9	1128.6	999.9	997.3	1038.3	1048.3
E. N. Central.....	1557.3	1469.5	1606.7	1484.0	1578.3	1525.2	1755.5	1503.3	1579.4	1511.4	1648.4	1462.7	1529.4	1590.8	1550.5
W. N. Central.....	719.8	674.5	765.4	687.0	727.6	709.7	862.3	700.7	740.0	704.8	839.7	708.9	711.8	750.3	748.5
S. Atlantic.....	2108.5	2052.6	2356.5	1986.7	2132.6	2000.7	2512.1	2077.3	2231.0	2077.0	2502.6	2108.8	2126.3	2181.4	2230.2
E. S. Central.....	884.4	849.9	943.1	825.5	893.4	836.2	1007.9	880.0	954.8	883.5	1006.5	889.1	875.8	904.6	933.5
W. S. Central.....	1262.8	1348.1	1621.9	1304.5	1314.6	1419.4	1777.9	1370.8	1354.1	1416.8	1775.6	1392.9	1384.8	1471.7	1485.8
Mountain.....	604.4	634.7	734.4	611.7	621.2	643.0	800.9	673.1	677.8	675.0	813.9	702.9	646.5	685.0	717.7
Pacific Contig.....	1037.8	999.2	1104.0	1045.5	1083.0	1015.3	1123.5	1058.2	1095.0	1021.3	1123.9	1073.0	1046.8	1070.1	1078.3
AK and HI.....	44.1	43.0	45.0	44.9	44.9	43.7	44.5	44.6	45.0	44.7	44.6	44.5	44.3	44.4	44.7
Total.....	9589.8	9344.4	10601.8	9262.3	9780.7	9466.2	11433.8	9632.2	10113.3	9638.3	11246.3	9719.0	9700.9	10081.5	10181.1

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C."

Note: In this case, the Pacific division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous area (California, Oregon, and Washington) and the Pacific Noncontiguous area (Alaska and Hawaii).

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

^c 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.

^d Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

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.

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. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 10c. U.S. Regional^a Electricity Prices: Base Case

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	2005	2006
Residential															
New England....	11.8	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.9	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.7	12.0	13.0	13.5
Mid Atlantic	11.1	11.9	12.7	11.6	11.4	12.4	13.2	11.9	11.6	12.6	13.1	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.3
E. N. Central	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.3	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5
W. N. Central ...	6.9	7.9	8.5	7.3	7.0	8.2	8.7	7.5	7.1	8.2	8.5	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.8
S. Atlantic.....	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.6	9.8	9.2	8.3	8.8	9.4
E. S. Central....	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.3
W. S. Central....	8.1	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.6	9.8	10.2	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.4	9.0	9.7	9.8
Mountain	7.5	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.8
Pacific	9.7	9.8	10.4	9.8	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1
Total	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.8	9.2	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.5
Commercial															
New England....	10.5	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.4	11.7	12.1	11.9	12.2	13.0	13.8	12.9	10.8	11.8	13.0
Mid Atlantic	9.8	10.3	11.5	10.1	9.9	11.0	11.8	10.3	10.3	11.2	11.9	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.0
E. N. Central	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5
W. N. Central ...	5.7	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3
S. Atlantic.....	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.9
E. S. Central....	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
W. S. Central....	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.4
Mountain	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.5
Pacific	9.8	10.2	11.4	9.8	9.6	10.5	12.7	10.9	10.4	11.7	13.6	11.9	10.3	11.0	12.0
Total	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.8
Industrial															
New England....	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.1
Mid Atlantic	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.5
E. N. Central	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
W. N. Central ...	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6
S. Atlantic.....	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9
E. S. Central....	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
W. S. Central....	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	6.1	6.4
Mountain	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.0
Pacific	6.6	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7
Total	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.3
Total															
New England....	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.7	12.3	10.7	11.6	12.3
Mid Atlantic	9.5	9.9	10.9	9.7	9.8	10.4	11.4	10.1	10.1	10.6	11.3	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.5
E. N. Central	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8
W. N. Central ...	5.7	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.3
S. Atlantic.....	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.9
E. S. Central....	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0
W. S. Central....	6.8	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	7.8	7.4	8.0	8.3
Mountain	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2
Pacific	9.1	9.2	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.4	10.9	9.7	9.2	9.9	11.2	9.9	9.4	9.7	10.1
Total	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.6	7.9	7.5	7.9	8.1

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C."

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. The survey includes electric utilities and energy service providers. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 10d. 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 Sector															
Electric Power ^a															
Coal	490.0	461.4	518.1	484.5	491.6	466.8	<i>565.0</i>	<i>515.7</i>	<i>504.9</i>	<i>468.4</i>	<i>549.7</i>	<i>508.7</i>	1954.0	<i>2039.1</i>	<i>2031.8</i>
Petroleum	31.8	28.1	29.9	22.7	25.6	22.8	<i>28.7</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>21.9</i>	112.5	<i>101.8</i>	<i>96.9</i>
Natural Gas	125.8	156.4	200.4	136.0	129.5	162.7	<i>230.7</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>137.9</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>226.2</i>	<i>149.9</i>	618.6	<i>666.6</i>	<i>680.2</i>
Other ^b	277.3	275.2	287.2	268.8	273.3	276.2	<i>293.4</i>	<i>261.8</i>	<i>282.3</i>	<i>293.8</i>	<i>295.5</i>	<i>277.3</i>	1108.6	<i>1104.7</i>	<i>1148.9</i>
Subtotal	924.9	921.0	1035.8	912.0	920.0	928.4	<i>1117.8</i>	<i>945.8</i>	<i>951.5</i>	<i>947.2</i>	<i>1101.1</i>	<i>957.9</i>	3793.6	<i>3912.1</i>	<i>3957.7</i>
Commercial															
Coal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	1.1	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Petroleum	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	0.4	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Natural Gas	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	4.0	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Other ^b	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	1.9	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Subtotal	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	7.4	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Industrial															
Coal	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	21.2	<i>20.1</i>	<i>20.1</i>
Petroleum	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	4.7	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Natural Gas	19.1	19.1	20.6	18.2	18.5	19.2	<i>20.6</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>18.2</i>	77.0	<i>76.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Other ^b	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.3	<i>13.8</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	49.4	<i>52.3</i>	<i>52.8</i>
Subtotal	38.2	37.6	39.7	36.9	37.4	37.4	<i>41.0</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>38.8</i>	152.4	<i>153.8</i>	<i>154.4</i>
Total.....	964.9	960.5	1077.4	950.6	959.4	967.9	<i>1161.2</i>	<i>985.7</i>	<i>990.5</i>	<i>986.9</i>	<i>1143.7</i>	<i>998.6</i>	3953.4	<i>4074.2</i>	<i>4119.7</i>

^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 10e. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector: Base Case

	2004				2005				2006				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2004	2005	2006
(Quadrillion Btu)															
Electric Power ^a															
Coal.....	5.02	4.76	5.40	5.05	5.10	4.84	5.86	5.36	5.23	4.86	5.70	5.29	20.23	21.16	21.09
Petroleum.....	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.24	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.32	0.22	1.20	1.09	1.01
Natural Gas.....	1.08	1.35	1.74	1.17	1.10	1.41	1.97	1.23	1.15	1.42	1.90	1.25	5.35	5.70	5.73
Other ^b	2.95	2.92	3.06	2.86	2.92	2.94	3.12	2.79	3.00	3.12	3.14	2.95	11.80	11.78	12.22
Subtotal.....	9.39	9.34	10.52	9.33	9.39	9.43	11.27	9.64	9.66	9.60	11.06	9.72	38.58	39.73	40.04
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	0.01	0.02	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	0.04	0.03	0.03
Subtotal.....	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.10
Industrial															
Coal.....	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.35	0.29	0.29
Petroleum.....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.07
Natural Gas.....	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.79	0.76	0.76
Other ^b	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.82	0.71	0.69
Subtotal.....	0.53	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.45	2.03	1.82	1.81
Total.....	9.95	9.86	11.06	9.84	9.87	9.90	11.77	10.11	10.13	10.07	11.57	10.19	40.71	41.65	41.96
(Physical Units)															
Electric Power ^a															
Coal (mmst)	251.5	238.4	270.4	253.0	255.4	242.3	293.4	268.6	261.9	243.4	285.6	265.2	2.77	2.90	2.89
Petroleum (mmbd) ..	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.43	0.49	0.43	0.56	0.46	0.50	0.35	0.55	0.40	0.53	0.49	0.45
Natural Gas (tcf).....	1.05	1.32	1.70	1.15	1.07	1.37	1.92	1.20	1.13	1.38	1.86	1.22	5.22	5.56	5.59
Commercial															
Coal (mmst)	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
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															
Coal (mmst)	4.07	3.82	3.96	3.83	2.98	2.80	3.60	3.38	3.09	3.00	3.49	3.35	15.68	12.76	12.92
Petroleum (mmbd) ..	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Natural Gas (tcf).....	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.76	0.73	0.74

^a Electric 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				Annual Percentage Change		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Electricity Sector							
Hydroelectric Power ^a	2.781	2.673	<i>2.700</i>	<i>2.983</i>	-3.9	<i>1.0</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy	0.423	0.451	<i>0.457</i>	<i>0.469</i>	6.6	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Biofuels ^b	0.522	0.508	<i>0.512</i>	<i>0.503</i>	-2.7	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Total	3.725	3.632	<i>3.668</i>	<i>3.955</i>	-2.5	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Other Sectors ^c							
Residential and Commercial ^d	0.537	0.513	<i>0.526</i>	<i>0.520</i>	-4.5	<i>2.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
Residential	0.434	0.408	<i>0.421</i>	<i>0.415</i>	-6.0	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
Commercial	0.102	0.106	<i>0.105</i>	<i>0.105</i>	3.9	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Industrial ^e	1.581	1.676	<i>1.611</i>	<i>1.498</i>	6.0	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-7.0</i>
Transportation ^f	0.237	0.296	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.355</i>	24.9	<i>11.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Total	2.355	2.485	<i>2.467</i>	<i>2.373</i>	5.5	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-3.8</i>
Total Renewable Energy Demand	6.080	6.117	<i>6.135</i>	<i>6.328</i>	0.6	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>

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

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

^c Renewable 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.

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

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

^f Ethanol blended into gasoline.

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.

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	10049	10321	10756	<i>11133</i>	<i>11499</i>
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	27.73	35.99	<i>50.25</i>	<i>57.49</i>
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	5.42	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.41</i>
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	12.10	<i>12.05</i>	<i>12.28</i>
Energy Demand															
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	20.73	<i>20.54</i>	<i>21.00</i>
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet).....	20.23	20.79	21.25	22.21	22.60	22.73	22.25	22.41	23.45	22.24	23.01	22.38	22.42	<i>22.15</i>	<i>22.81</i>
Coal (million short tons)	908	944	951	962	1006	1030	1037	1039	1084	1060	1066	1095	1104	<i>1152</i>	<i>1152</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)															
Retail Sales ^c	2763	2861	2935	3013	3101	3146	3264	3312	3421	3370	3463	3488	3551	<i>3680</i>	<i>3721</i>
Other Use/Sales ^d	122	128	134	144	146	148	161	183	181	173	177	179	176	<i>179</i>	<i>179</i>
Total	2886	2989	3069	3157	3247	3294	3425	3495	3603	3543	3639	3667	3727	<i>3859</i>	<i>3899</i>
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	99.6	<i>100.0</i>	<i>101.7</i>
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 2000 Dollar).....	11.72	11.63	11.39	11.36	11.31	10.88	10.49	10.24	10.07	9.74	9.75	9.51	9.26	<i>8.98</i>	<i>8.84</i>

^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 Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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, September 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	10049	10321	10756	<i>11133</i>	<i>11499</i>	
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	104.2	106.3	109.1	<i>112.0</i>	<i>114.5</i>	
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2000 Dollars).....	5536	5594	5746	5906	6081	6296	6664	6862	7194	7333	7562	7742	8004	<i>8150</i>	<i>8468</i>	
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	<i>122.2</i>	<i>126.2</i>	
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2000 dollars).....	878	953	1042	1110	1209	1321	1455	1576	1679	1629	1545	1600	1755	<i>1892</i>	<i>1994</i>	
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	-5.9	-7.6	6.1	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	
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	<i>1.575</i>	<i>1.592</i>	
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	<i>1.956</i>	<i>2.005</i>	
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	1.198	<i>1.626</i>	<i>1.801</i>	
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	<i>133.6</i>	<i>135.6</i>	
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	<i>95.3</i>	<i>97.1</i>	
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	<i>119.1</i>	<i>122.6</i>	
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	<i>120.0</i>	<i>121.4</i>	
Weather ^a																
Heating Degree-Days																
U.S.....	4433	4671	4470	4516	4689	4525	3946	4154	4447	4193	4272	4459	4289	<i>4324</i>	<i>4514</i>	
New England.....	6918	6803	6748	6632	6749	6726	5743	6013	6584	6112	6098	6845	6612	<i>6632</i>	<i>6633</i>	
Middle Atlantic.....	6107	6039	6083	5967	6118	5942	4924	5495	5942	5438	5371	7189	5749	<i>5793</i>	<i>5890</i>	
U.S. Gas-Weighted.....	4787	5062	4861	4905	5092	4911	4271	4510	4796	4534	4635	4828	4641	<i>4666</i>	<i>4862</i>	
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.).....	1075	1251	1254	1322	1216	1195	1438	1328	1268	1288	1398	1292	1232	<i>1432</i>	<i>1240</i>	

^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.

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 Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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, September 2005. Degree-day projections are from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.

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	23.49	22.62	21.97	22.70	23.28	23.66
Natural Gas.....	18.38	18.58	19.35	19.08	19.27	19.32	19.61	19.34	19.66	20.20	19.44	19.63	19.49	19.05	19.70
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	11.50	10.88	11.45
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	2.47	2.34	2.45
Nuclear	6.48	6.41	6.69	7.08	7.09	6.60	7.07	7.61	7.86	8.03	8.14	7.96	8.23	8.13	8.27
Hydroelectric.....	2.57	2.85	2.65	3.18	3.56	3.60	3.25	3.21	2.75	2.15	2.60	2.74	2.64	2.85	3.02
Other Renewables.....	3.29	3.26	3.38	3.46	3.55	3.43	3.26	3.33	3.35	3.09	3.15	3.26	3.39	3.35	3.29
Total.....	69.94	68.26	70.68	71.16	72.40	72.31	72.79	71.65	71.22	71.79	70.67	69.92	70.43	69.85	71.84
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	-0.57	-0.47	-0.40
Natural Gas.....	1.94	2.25	2.52	2.74	2.85	2.90	3.06	3.50	3.62	3.69	3.58	3.40	3.51	3.52	3.88
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	22.05	21.92	22.75
Petroleum Products	2.01	1.71	1.90	1.49	1.91	1.52	1.72	1.97	2.28	2.47	2.46	2.74	3.29	3.19	2.98
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	0.08	0.05
Coal Coke.....	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.07	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	26.78	28.47	28.32	29.33
Adjustments ^a	1.24	4.48	2.54	2.81	3.73	4.46	2.79	3.12	4.16	0.38	1.86	1.46	0.75	1.75	0.51
Demand															
Coal	19.12	19.84	19.91	20.09	21.00	21.45	21.66	21.62	22.58	21.94	22.22	22.81	22.39	23.35	23.37
Natural Gas.....	20.84	21.35	21.84	22.78	23.20	23.33	22.94	23.01	23.92	22.91	23.66	22.51	22.51	22.25	22.90
Petroleum	33.72	33.83	34.66	34.56	35.76	36.27	36.93	37.96	38.40	38.33	38.41	39.06	40.61	40.15	41.00
Nuclear	6.48	6.41	6.69	7.08	7.09	6.60	7.07	7.61	7.86	8.03	8.14	7.96	8.23	8.13	8.27
Other.....	5.79	6.15	6.14	6.72	7.18	7.09	6.55	6.57	6.14	5.17	5.59	5.83	5.91	6.10	6.13
Total.....	85.95	87.58	89.25	91.22	94.22	94.73	95.15	96.77	98.91	96.38	98.03	98.16	99.64	99.99	101.68

^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 Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table A4. Annual Average U.S. Energy Prices: Base Case
(Nominal Dollars)

	Year														
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per barrel)															
Imported Average ^a	18.20	16.13	15.53	17.14	20.62	18.49	12.07	17.26	27.72	22.00	23.71	27.73	35.99	<i>50.25</i>	<i>57.49</i>
WTI ^b Spot Average.....	20.54	18.49	17.16	18.41	22.11	20.61	14.45	19.25	30.29	25.95	26.12	31.12	41.44	<i>57.60</i>	<i>64.50</i>
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Average Wellhead.....	1.74	2.04	1.85	1.55	2.17	2.32	1.96	2.19	3.70	4.01	2.95	4.89	5.50	<i>7.89</i>	<i>7.85</i>
Henry Hub Spot	1.83	2.19	1.97	1.74	2.84	2.57	2.15	2.34	4.45	4.09	3.47	5.64	6.06	<i>9.04</i>	<i>8.71</i>
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail ^c (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.25	1.24	1.07	1.18	1.53	1.47	1.39	1.60	1.89	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.50</i>
Regular Unleaded.....	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.03	1.14	1.49	1.43	1.34	1.56	1.85	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.45</i>
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)															
	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.24	1.19	1.04	1.12	1.49	1.40	1.32	1.50	1.81	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.58</i>
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)															
	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.64	0.59	0.42	0.49	0.89	0.76	0.69	0.88	1.13	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.85</i>
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)															
	NA	NA	NA	0.87	0.99	0.98	0.85	0.87	1.31	1.25	1.13	1.36	1.54	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.34</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail ^d (dollars per barrel).....															
	14.21	14.00	14.79	16.49	19.01	17.82	12.83	16.02	25.34	22.24	23.82	29.40	31.02	<i>44.59</i>	<i>52.54</i>
Electric Power Sector (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal.....	1.41	1.38	1.36	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.35	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.62</i>
Heavy Fuel Oil ^e	2.46	2.36	2.40	2.60	3.01	2.79	2.07	2.38	4.27	3.73	3.67	4.77	4.86	<i>7.41</i>	<i>7.84</i>
Natural Gas.....	2.33	2.56	2.23	1.98	2.64	2.76	2.38	2.57	4.34	4.44	3.55	5.37	5.94	<i>8.04</i>	<i>8.09</i>
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet).....															
	5.89	6.17	6.41	6.06	6.35	6.95	6.83	6.69	7.77	9.63	7.90	9.51	10.74	<i>12.93</i>	<i>15.25</i>
Electricity (cents per kilowatthour).....															
	8.23	8.34	8.40	8.40	8.36	8.43	8.26	8.16	8.24	8.62	8.46	8.70	8.92	<i>9.33</i>	<i>9.46</i>

^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 Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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.

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	5.42	5.13	5.41
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	0.88	0.86
Federal GOM ^b	0.82	0.83	0.86	0.95	1.01	1.13	1.22	1.36	1.43	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.46	1.25	1.58
Other Lower 48	4.63	4.43	4.24	4.13	4.06	4.03	3.86	3.47	3.42	3.31	3.21	3.17	3.05	3.01	2.96
Net Commercial Imports ^c	5.98	6.67	6.95	7.14	7.40	8.12	8.60	8.60	9.01	9.30	9.12	9.65	10.06	10.03	10.41
Net SPR Withdrawals	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.08	-0.02	-0.12	-0.11	-0.10	0.00	-0.05
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	-0.04	0.04
Product Supplied and Losses	-0.01	-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	0.14	0.19	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	15.48	15.31	15.89
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	1.81	1.72	1.81
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs	0.07	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.45
Crude Oil Product Supplied	0.01	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
Processing Gain	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.90	0.96	0.97	1.05	1.01	1.02
Net Product Imports ^d	0.94	0.93	1.09	0.75	1.10	1.04	1.17	1.30	1.40	1.59	1.42	1.59	2.04	2.02	1.88
Product Stock Withdrawn	0.06	-0.05	0.00	0.15	0.03	-0.09	-0.17	0.30	0.00	-0.23	0.15	0.03	-0.06	0.05	-0.04
Total Supply	16.97	17.26	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.73	20.55	21.01
Demand															
Motor Gasoline ^e	7.38	7.48	7.60	7.79	7.89	8.02	8.25	8.43	8.47	8.61	8.85	8.93	9.11	9.10	9.24
Jet Fuel	1.45	1.47	1.53	1.51	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.67	1.73	1.66	1.61	1.58	1.63	1.63	1.69
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.98	3.04	3.16	3.21	3.37	3.44	3.46	3.57	3.72	3.85	3.78	3.93	4.06	4.10	4.22
Residual Fuel Oil	1.09	1.08	1.02	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.83	0.91	0.81	0.70	0.77	0.86	0.86	0.83
Other Oils ^f	4.20	4.17	4.41	4.36	4.63	4.77	4.69	5.01	4.87	4.73	4.82	4.82	5.07	4.85	5.03
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	20.73	20.54	21.00
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	12.10	12.05	12.28
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	318	335	337	303	284	305	324	284	286	312	278	269	286	301	285
Total Motor Gasoline	216	226	215	202	195	210	216	193	196	210	209	207	218	203	212
Jet Fuel	43	40	47	40	40	44	45	41	45	42	39	39	40	36	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	141	141	145	130	127	138	156	125	118	145	134	137	126	130	134
Residual Fuel Oil	43	44	42	37	46	40	45	36	36	41	31	38	42	37	38
Other Oils ^g	263	273	275	258	250	259	291	246	247	287	257	241	257	259	257

^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bCrude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico

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

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

^eFor 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.

^fIncludes 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.

^gIncludes 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 Regional Short-Term Energy 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 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	18.93	19.04	18.92	<i>18.36</i>	<i>19.12</i>
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.45	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.47</i>
Federal GOM ^a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.88	4.84	4.78	4.69	4.79	4.29	4.21	3.80	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.50</i>
Other Lower 48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.50	13.74	13.61	14.06	14.37	14.19	14.36	14.67	<i>14.69</i>	<i>15.16</i>
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	4.28	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.73</i>
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	0.85	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.95</i>
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	3.42	<i>3.43</i>	<i>3.78</i>
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	0.07	0.06	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Total New Supply.....	19.88	20.42	21.39	21.40	21.68	21.74	22.10	22.34	22.81	23.31	22.49	22.41	22.40	<i>21.85</i>	<i>22.97</i>
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	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.50</i>
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	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.63</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	0.47	0.28	-0.28	0.45	-0.02	0.00	-0.56	0.21	0.80	-1.18	0.53	-0.19	-0.13	<i>0.20</i>	<i>-0.13</i>
Total Supply.....	20.35	20.70	21.11	21.85	21.66	21.74	21.54	22.54	23.61	22.12	23.02	22.22	22.27	<i>22.05</i>	<i>22.84</i>
Balancing Item ^b	-0.12	0.09	0.14	0.36	0.95	0.99	0.70	-0.14	-0.16	0.12	-0.02	0.15	0.15	<i>0.10</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Total Primary Supply	20.23	20.79	21.25	22.21	22.60	22.73	22.25	22.41	23.45	22.24	23.01	22.38	22.42	<i>22.15</i>	<i>22.81</i>
Demand															
Residential	4.69	4.96	4.85	4.85	5.24	4.98	4.52	4.73	5.00	4.77	4.89	5.08	4.88	<i>4.87</i>	<i>5.00</i>
Commercial.....	2.80	2.86	2.90	3.03	3.16	3.21	3.00	3.04	3.18	3.02	3.14	3.22	2.98	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.04</i>
Industrial	8.70	8.87	8.91	9.38	9.68	9.71	9.49	9.16	9.40	8.46	8.62	8.26	8.51	<i>7.87</i>	<i>8.34</i>
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	1.12	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.15</i>
Other Industrial	7.53	7.70	7.79	8.16	8.44	8.51	8.32	8.08	8.25	7.34	7.51	7.14	7.40	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.19</i>
CHP ^c	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	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.13</i>
Non-CHP	6.42	6.58	6.61	6.90	7.15	7.23	6.97	6.68	6.87	6.03	6.27	6.00	6.24	<i>5.62</i>	<i>6.06</i>
Transportation ^d	0.59	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.76	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.69	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.69</i>
Electric Power ^e	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	<i>5.66</i>	<i>5.74</i>
Total Demand	20.23	20.79	21.25	22.21	22.60	22.73	22.25	22.41	23.45	22.24	23.01	22.38	22.42	<i>22.15</i>	<i>22.81</i>

^a Dry natural gas production from U.S. Federal Leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

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

^c 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.

^d Pipeline fuel use plus natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

^e Natural 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 Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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)

	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	1112.1	1140.5	1159.2
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	390.7	399.8	391.5
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	149.9	150.0
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	590.8	617.7
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	32.4	36.1
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	48.8	50.0
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	1095.3	1123.8	1144.9
Secondary Stock Levels ^b															
Opening.....	170.2	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	106.5
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	106.5	114.2
Net Withdrawals.....	3.3	43.8	-16.5	1.5	12.0	17.2	-22.8	-17.5	40.7	-37.6	-2.9	21.7	14.3	6.4	-7.7
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs ^c	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.....	903.2	937.9	954.5	962.7	1008.1	1033.9	1031.8	1040.2	1086.0	1067.9	1072.4	1092.0	1122.1	1145.3	1152.2
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	24.5	26.2
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	1060.8	1058.9
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	66.6	67.1
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	4.6	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	62.1	62.9
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	26.2	26.2
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	35.8	36.7
Total Demand ^f	907.7	944.1	951.3	962.1	1006.3	1029.5	1037.1	1038.6	1084.1	1060.1	1066.4	1094.9	1104.3	1152.0	1152.2
Discrepancy ^g	-4.5	-6.1	3.2	0.6	1.7	4.3	-5.3	1.6	1.9	7.7	6.1	-2.8	17.8	-6.7	0.0

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

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

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

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

^e Coal 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.

^f Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

^g The 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, Regional Short-Term Energy Model database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table A8. Annual U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

	Year														
	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	1954.0	2037.5	2033.5
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	95.5	97.2
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	659.6	678.7
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	779.2	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	277.4	294.7
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	65.3	67.3
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	3793.6	3914.4	3963.5
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	162.1	162.0
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	4076.5	4125.5
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	22.0	16.0
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	4098.5	4141.5
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	239.7	242.1
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	1353.8	1367.8
Commercial ^f	850.0	884.7	913.1	953.1	980.1	1026.6	1078.0	1103.8	1159.3	1197.4	1217.9	1199.7	1228.5	1283.0	1301.9
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	1034.2	1041.7
Transportation ^g	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	7.0	7.7	8.4	9.2
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	3679.9	3720.5
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	179.0	178.9
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	3858.9	3899.4

^a Electric Utilities and independent power producers.

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

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

^d Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

^e Total 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.

^f 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.

^g Transportation 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.

^h Defined 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.

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, Regional Short-Term Energy Model database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.