

August 2010



Short-Term Energy Outlook

August 10, 2010 Release

Highlights

- EIA projects that the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) spot price, which ended July at more than \$78 per barrel, will average \$81 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2010 and \$84 per barrel in 2011, slightly above the forecasts in last month's *Outlook*.
- EIA expects that regular-grade motor gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$2.35 per gallon last year, will average \$2.77 per gallon over the second half of 2010, up one cent per gallon from the average for the first half of the year.
- The projected Henry Hub natural gas spot price averages \$4.69 per million Btu (MMBtu) this year, a \$0.74-per-MMBtu increase over the 2009 average, but virtually unchanged from the forecast in last month's *Outlook*. EIA expects the Henry Hub spot price will average \$4.98 per MMBtu in 2011, down \$0.19 per MMBtu from last month's *Outlook*.
- The annual average residential electricity price increases only moderately over the forecast period, averaging 11.6 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) in 2010, up slightly from 11.5 cents per kWh in 2009, and rising to 11.9 cents per kWh in 2011.
- Estimated U.S. carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels, which declined by 7.0 percent in 2009, are expected to increase by 3.4 percent and 0.8 percent in 2010 and 2011, respectively, as economic growth spurs higher energy consumption. However, even with these increases, projected emissions remain below their level in any year from 1999 through 2008.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Overview. EIA's view of the world oil market is largely unchanged from last month's *Outlook*. EIA expects world oil prices will rise slowly as

world oil demand increases because of projected global economic growth, slower growth in non-OPEC oil supply, and continued production restraint by members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). A gradual reduction in global oil inventories expected over the forecast period also should lend support to firming oil prices.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. Projected world oil consumption increases by 1.6 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2010. Countries outside of the OECD, especially China, Saudi Arabia, and Brazil, represent most of the expected growth in world oil consumption ([World Liquid Fuels Consumption Chart](#)). Among the OECD countries, only the United States is expected to show significant increases in oil consumption of about 0.15 million bbl/d in both 2010 and 2011. Projected global oil consumption grows by another 1.5 million bbl/d in 2011.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA's non-OPEC oil supply forecast was raised by 100,000 bbl/d, with an expected 720,000 bbl/d growth in 2010 primarily from the United States, Brazil and Azerbaijan. Forecast non-OPEC production falls for only the third time over a 15-year period, with a 160,000 bbl/d decline in 2011 led by reduced production from Mexico and the North Sea.

OPEC Supply. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to rise somewhat through 2011 to accommodate increasing world oil demand and to maintain OPEC market objectives. Projected total OPEC petroleum liquids production increases by 1.0 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2010 and 2011, respectively, with non-crude petroleum liquids expected to increase by 0.6 million bbl/d in 2010 and by 0.7 million bbl/d in 2011. With the remaining OPEC supply reflecting an increase in crude oil production, OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity should remain about 5 million bbl/d, versus 4.3 million bbl/d in 2009 and 1.5 million in 2008 ([OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity Chart](#)).

OECD Petroleum Inventories. Commercial oil inventories held by OECD countries stood at an estimated 2.75 billion barrels at the end of the second quarter of 2010, equivalent to about 61 days of forward cover, and about 92 million barrels more than the previous 5-year average for the corresponding time of year ([Days of Supply of OECD Commercial Stocks Chart](#)). OECD oil inventories are expected to be relatively flat through the forecast period, although days-forward-cover should remain high.

Crude Oil Prices. WTI crude oil spot prices averaged \$76.32 per barrel in July 2010 or about \$1 per barrel above the prior month's average, and close to the \$77 per barrel projected in last month's *Outlook*. EIA projects WTI prices will average about \$80 per

barrel over the second half of this year and rise to \$85 by the end of next year ([West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price Chart](#)).

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, as history has shown ([Energy Price Volatility and Forecast Uncertainty](#)). WTI futures for October 2010 delivery for the 5-day period ending August 5 averaged \$82 per barrel, and implied volatility averaged 30 percent. This made the lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval \$67 and \$100 per barrel, respectively.

Last year at this time, WTI for October 2009 delivery averaged \$73 per barrel, and implied volatility averaged 46 percent, with the limits of the 95-percent confidence interval at \$54 and \$99 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. Projected total liquid fuels consumption grows by 140,000 bbl/d (0.7 percent) in 2010 and 170,000 bbl/d (0.9 percent) in 2011 as all of the major petroleum products register consumption growth ([U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth Chart](#)). This reverses the trend of falling consumption over the last 4 years. A year-over-year decline in total liquid fuels consumption averaging 40,000 bbl/d in the first quarter of 2010 was followed by a year-over-year rise in consumption averaging 380,000 bbl/d in the second quarter of 2010, led by increases in motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil consumption. During 2010 as a whole, gasoline and distillate fuel are projected to increase by 0.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. Projected gasoline consumption growth increases to 0.8 percent in 2011 while distillate fuel consumption growth falls slightly to 1.2 percent. Jet fuel consumption grows more slowly, at an average annual rate of about 0.5 percent through 2011, resulting from the drop in air carrier capacity over the last 2 years. Airlines are expected to remain reluctant to expand capacity in the immediate future, relying on increases in utilization rates as air passenger and freight transport recovers from the recession.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply and Imports. Domestic crude oil production, which increased by 370,000 bbl/d in 2009, is projected to increase by 110,000 bbl/d in 2010 ([U.S. Crude Oil Production Chart](#)), led by a 120,000 bbl/d increase in output from the federal Gulf of Mexico (GOM). Crude oil production shut in by hurricanes during June and July averaged 70,000 bbl/d, slightly higher than EIA's original forecast of 50,000 bbl/d for these 2 months. Forecast total domestic crude oil production rises by 30,000 bbl/d to 5.46 million bbl/d in 2011, including a projected 120,000 bbl/d decline in GOM output next year, mostly reflecting EIA's estimates of an average reduction in

crude oil output of about 82,000 bbl/d in 2011 due to the current 6-month moratorium on deepwater drilling.

Projected ethanol production, which averaged 710,000 bbl/d in 2009, increases to an average of 850,000 bbl/d in 2010 and 880,000 bbl/d in 2011. EIA forecasts that liquid fuel net imports (including both crude oil and refined products), which fell from 57 percent to 51 percent of total U.S. consumption between 2008 and 2009, averages 50 percent of total consumption in 2010 and 2011.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. Projected regular-grade gasoline retail prices rise from an average \$2.35 per gallon in 2009 to an average \$2.77 per gallon in 2010 and \$2.92 per gallon in 2011. Forecast regular-grade pump prices will average \$2.80 per gallon this summer, an increase of 36 cents from last summer. On-highway diesel fuel retail prices, which averaged \$2.46 per gallon in 2009, average \$2.97 per gallon in 2010 and \$3.14 in 2011 in this forecast.

Natural Gas

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption will increase by 3.8 percent from 2009 levels to 64.9 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2010 and then remain flat in 2011 ([Total U.S. Natural Gas Consumption Growth Chart](#)). Growth in the use of natural gas in both the power generation and industrial sectors accounts for the bulk of the increase in consumption in 2010 over 2009. Use of natural gas for power generation is expected to grow by more than 1 Bcf/d to 20 Bcf/d in 2010, despite a year-over-year increase in natural gas prices. Although the use of natural gas for electric power generation has been on a generally upward trend over the last several years, it is expected to decline slightly in 2011.

EIA estimates natural gas consumption in the electric power sector during the month of July at 29.1 Bcf/d, an upward revision from 27.6 Bcf/d in last month's *Outlook*, and 15 percent higher than last July's 25.2 Bcf/d. The revision accounts for greater air-conditioning demand resulting from a very warm July, which was 36 percent warmer than last year as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days.

Projected natural gas consumption in the industrial sector also grows significantly in 2010, increasing by almost 7 percent, from 16.8 Bcf/d in 2009 to 17.9 Bcf/d in 2010. Forecast industrial-sector consumption growth slows to 1 percent in 2011 as the projected growth in the natural-gas-weighted industrial production index slows from 7.9 percent in 2010 to 2.3 percent in 2011. Residential and commercial consumption is projected to remain relatively flat over the forecast.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports. EIA expects total marketed natural gas production will increase by 1.1 Bcf/d (1.9 percent) to 61.1 Bcf/d in 2010. Projected production declines gradually in 2011, falling by 0.8 Bcf/d (1.4 percent) as relatively low prices depress drilling activity.

Natural gas production shut in because of hurricanes during June and July was less than EIA had originally projected. The original forecast called for outages totaling 20 Bcf compared with actual outages from Hurricanes Alex and Bonnie in June and July of 8 Bcf. Nevertheless, the next 3 months are typically the height of the hurricane season and additional outages are likely. Based on the May NOAA hurricane forecast, shut-in production from August to October is projected to total 146 Bcf. The offshore drilling moratorium is projected to reduce Gulf of Mexico production by 10 Bcf over the last 6 months of 2010 and 92 Bcf during 2011.

EIA forecasts gross pipeline imports of 9.05 Bcf/d in 2010, an increase of about 0.1 percent from 2009. EIA expects gross pipeline imports of 8.95 Bcf/d in 2011.

Forecasted imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) average 1.35 Bcf/d in 2010 and 1.42 in 2011. Higher LNG prices in European and Asian markets could divert the growing world supply of LNG away from the United States.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. On July 30, 2010, working natural gas in storage was 2,948 Bcf ([U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage Chart](#)), 221 Bcf above the 5-year average and 132 Bcf below the level during the corresponding week last year. EIA expects inventories at the end of October to total 3,752 Bcf, slightly below the record level reached at the end of the injection season last year.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub spot price averaged \$4.63 per MMBtu in July, \$0.17 per MMBtu lower than the average spot price in June ([Henry Hub Natural Gas Price Chart](#)). The forecast price for the second half of 2010 averages \$4.66 per MMBtu, about the same as last month's *Outlook*. A small decline in U.S. production and increased consumption are projected to lead to higher prices in 2011, when the projected Henry Hub spot price averages \$4.98 per MMBtu.

Uncertainty over future natural gas prices is lower this year compared with last year at this time. Natural gas futures for October 2010 delivery for the 5-day period ending August 5 averaged \$4.74 per MMBtu, and the average implied volatility over the same period was 51 percent. This produced lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval of \$3.26 and \$6.89 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year the natural gas October 2009 futures contract averaged \$4.16 per MMBtu and implied volatility averaged 80 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$2.32 and \$7.47 per MMBtu.

Electricity

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Temperatures during this year's summer season continue to be well above normal in sharp contrast to the mild summer of 2009. Weather has been particularly hot in the Northeast during June and July. Total cooling degree-days during the last 2 months were 54 percent higher than normal in the Mid-Atlantic region and 73 percent higher than normal in New England ([U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days](#)). EIA projects that total consumption of electricity will grow by 4 percent during 2010. Growth is expected to slow to a rate of 0.4 percent in 2011 as summer temperatures are assumed to return to more normal levels ([U.S. Total Electricity Consumption Chart](#)).

U.S. Electric Power Sector Generation. The increased need for peaking generation this summer has boosted EIA's projection of growth in natural gas generation to 6 percent in 2010, compared with 5.6 percent in last month's *Outlook*. The level of natural gas generation is expected to fall by 0.7 percent in 2011. According to the [American Wind Energy Association](#), wind power capacity additions slowed considerably during the first half of 2010. EIA forecasts wind capacity to increase by 4.3 gigawatts during 2010, about half the annual increase during the last 2 years. Capacity is forecasted to increase by 6.5 gigawatts in 2011 as the continuing production tax credit and the improved economy spur new additions.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. EIA estimates that residential retail electricity prices during the first half of 2010 were about the same as in the first half of 2009. However, rising fuel costs for natural gas and coal are likely to push up retail prices later this year, causing prices over the entire year to grow by about 0.6 percent. Increased fuel costs are expected to push residential prices higher by about 2.9 percent during 2011 ([U.S. Residential Electricity Prices Chart](#)).

Coal

U.S. Coal Consumption. Electric-power-sector coal consumption for the first half of 2010 was 4.8 percent higher than the comparable period in 2009, and EIA expects that consumption growth will continue. Projected coal consumption in the electric power sector increases by 5.3 percent in 2010. Despite an expected 0.4 percent increase in electricity consumption in 2011, fossil-fuel-fired electricity generation is projected to decline, primarily because of forecasted increases in hydroelectric and wind generation, and electric-power-sector coal consumption is forecasted remain relatively flat ([U.S. Coal Consumption Growth Chart](#)).

U.S. Coal Supply. Drawdowns in both producer (14 percent) and end-user (12 percent) inventories ([U.S. Electric Power Sector Coal Stocks Chart](#)) will cause projected coal production to fall by 0.2 percent in 2010. EIA projects a modest 1.8-percent increase in coal production in 2011 ([U.S. Annual Coal Production Chart](#)).

U.S. Coal Trade. U.S. coal gross imports and gross exports fell by 34 percent and 28 percent in 2009, respectively. Forecast coal exports grow by 25 percent in 2010, driven in part by rising demand for metallurgical coal in China and other Asian countries. Metallurgical coal currently constitutes a larger share of the U.S. coal export market than steam coal. From January through March 2010, the United States exported 3.1 million short tons of metallurgical coal to China, India, Japan, and South Korea, which was 276 percent higher than in the first quarter of 2009. Forecast coal exports in 2011 are relatively unchanged from 2010 levels.

EIA projects coal imports to decline another 15 percent in 2010 as increased consumption is met by draws on domestic inventories. Projected coal imports grow by 35 percent in 2011, but the annual tonnage (26 million short tons) remains significantly below the 2005-through-2008 average of 34 million short tons.

U.S. Coal Prices. The 2009 delivered electric-power-sector coal price increased by 6.7 percent despite decreases in spot coal prices, lower prices for other fossil fuels, and declines in coal-fired electricity generation. This higher cost of delivered coal reflects the impacts of longer-term power-sector coal contracts initiated during a period of high prices and rising transportation costs. The projected electric-power-sector delivered coal price increases by 1.7 percent to average \$2.25 per MMBtu in 2010, and then declines to an average of \$2.20 per MMBtu in 2011.

U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions

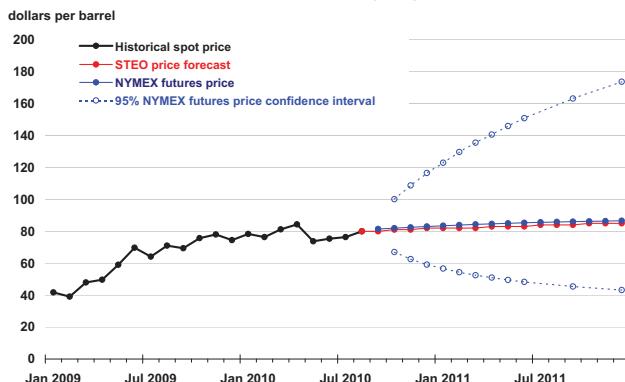
Forecast economic growth combined with increased use of coal and natural gas is expected to contribute to increases in fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions of 3.4 percent in 2010 ([U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Growth Chart](#)). Projected coal-related CO₂ emissions increase by 6.0 percent in 2010 primarily a result of increased electricity sector coal usage. Higher natural gas consumption in the industrial and electric power sectors is expected to lead to a 3.9-percent increase in CO₂ emissions from natural gas. Demand for petroleum in the transportation sector (motor gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel) combined with continued industrial sector fossil fuel demand growth contribute to the projected 0.8-percent increase in fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions in 2011. However, even with these increases, projected CO₂ emissions in 2010 and 2011 remain below their level in any year from 1999 through 2008.



Short-Term Energy Outlook

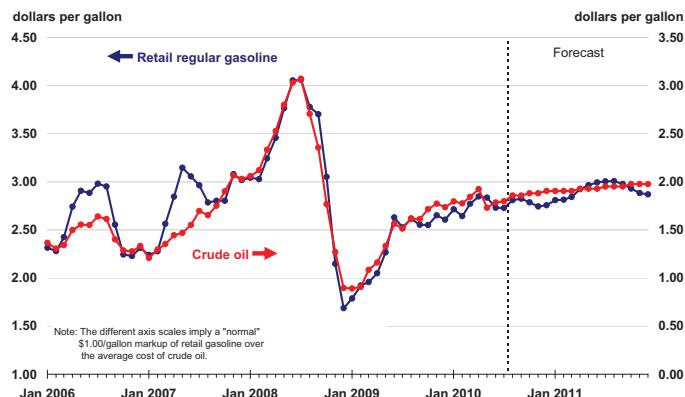
Chart Gallery for August 2010

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010; Reuters News Service; and CME Group

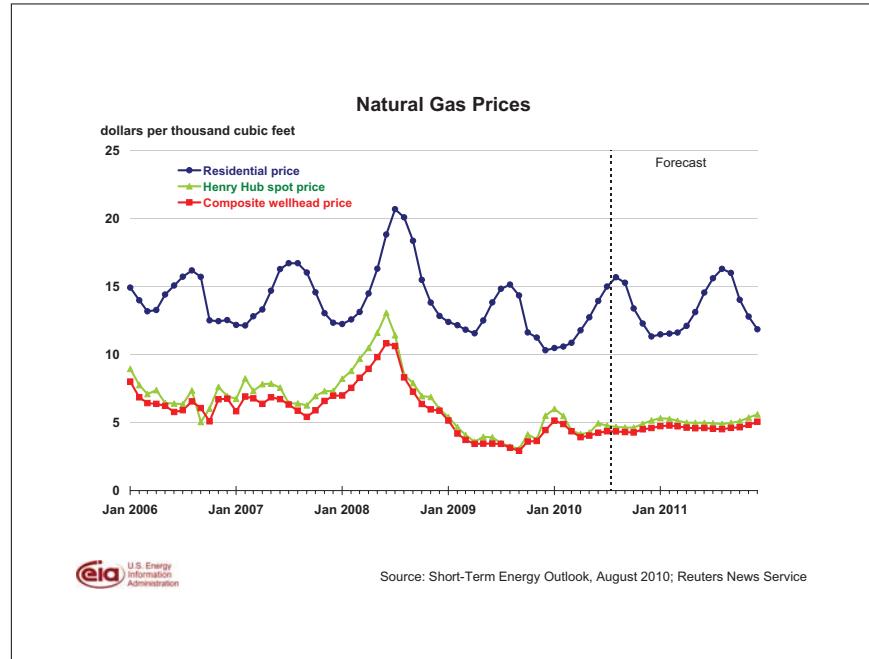
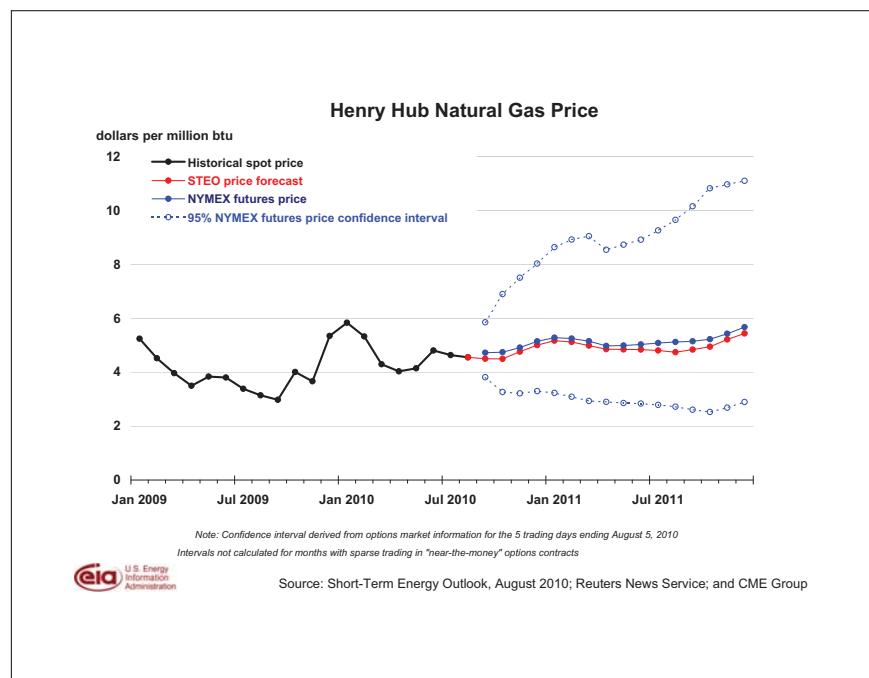
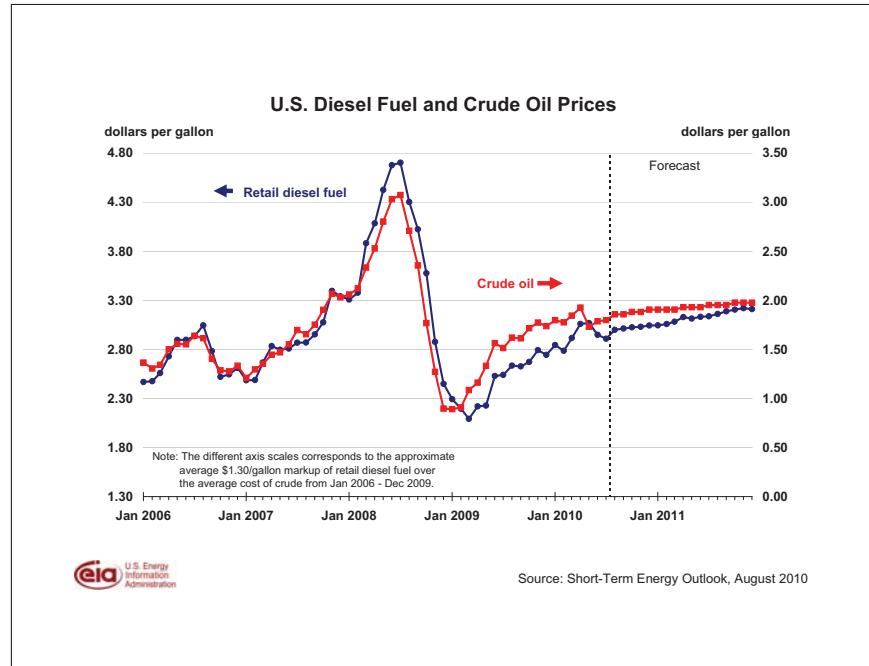
U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

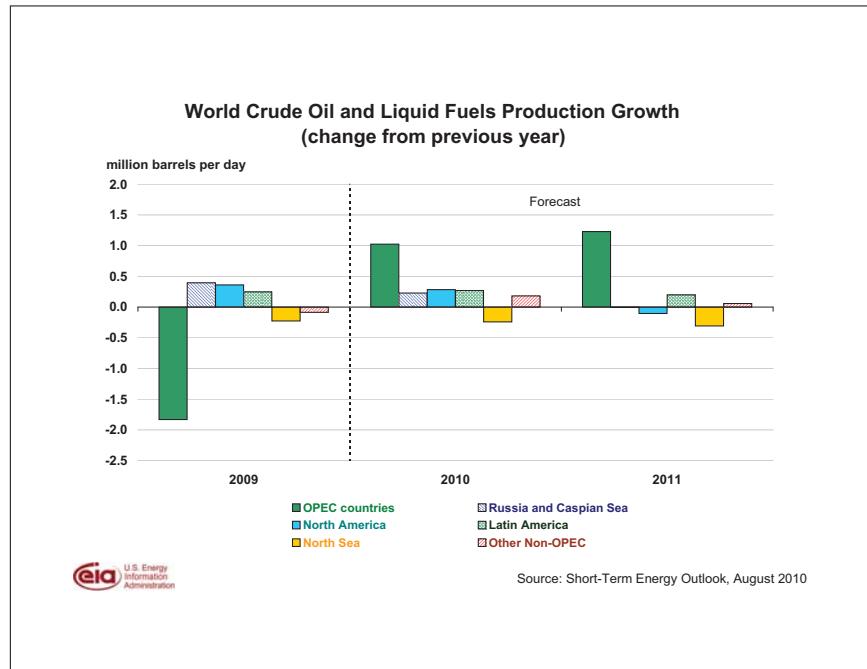
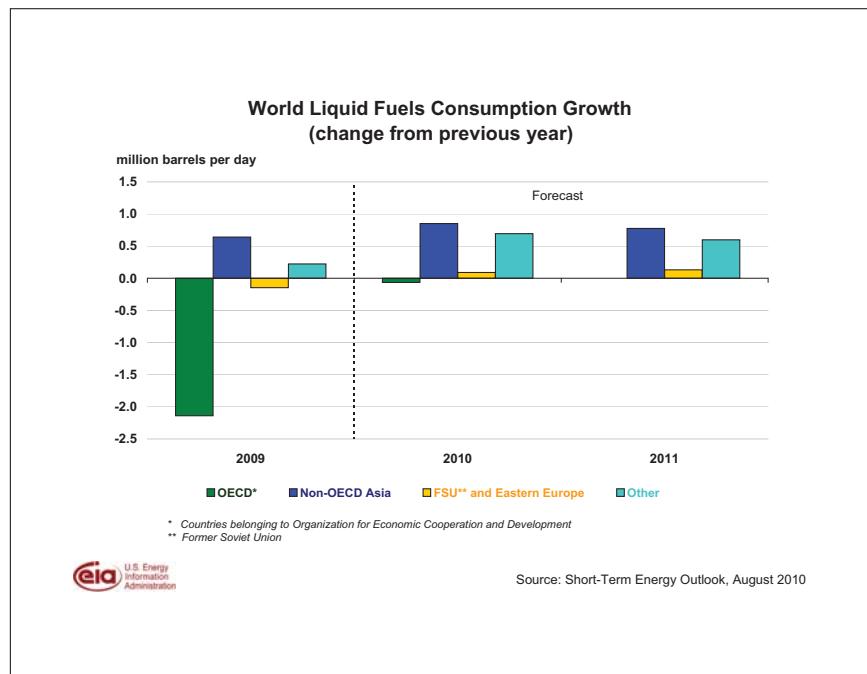
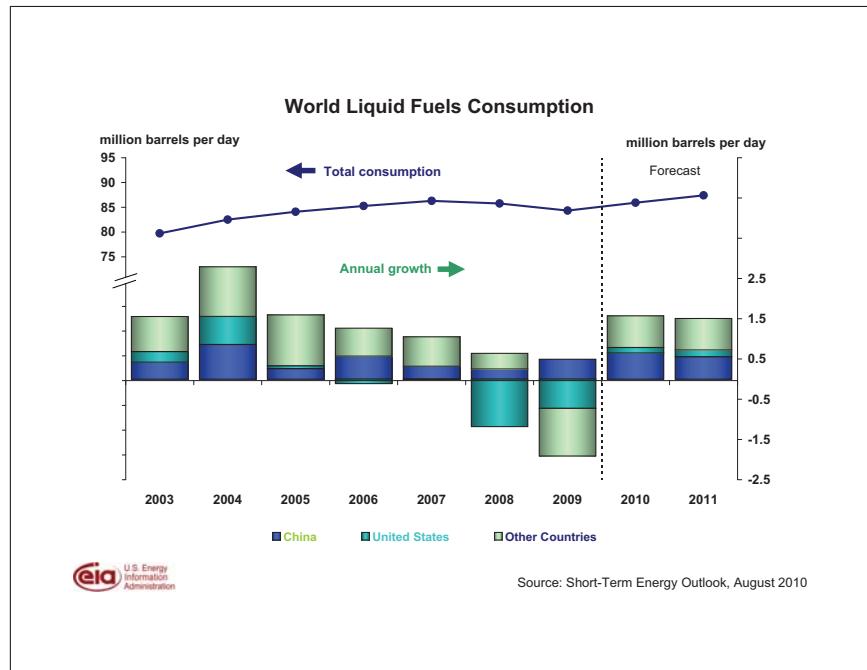


Note: Crude oil price is refiner average acquisition cost. Retail gasoline price includes State and Federal taxes.

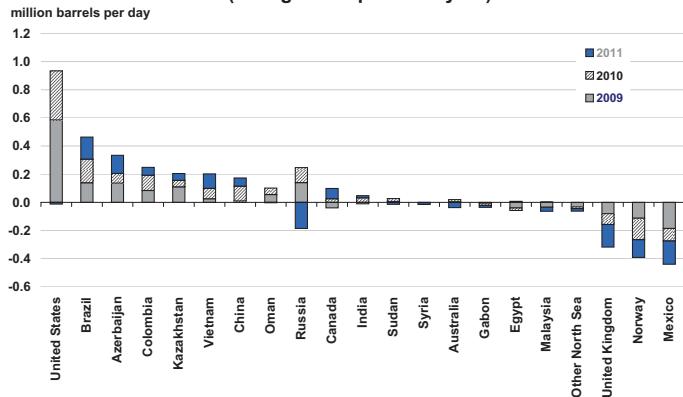


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010





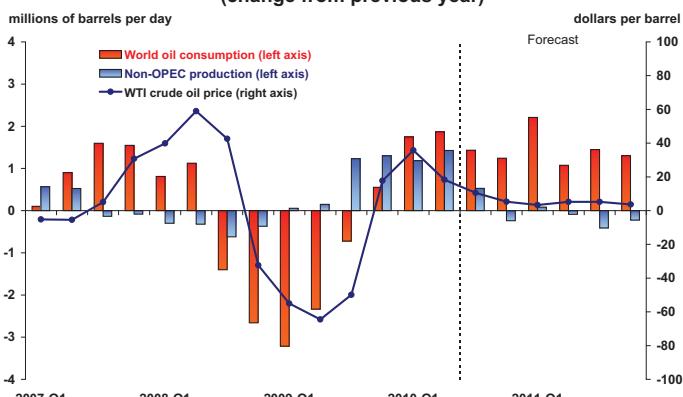
Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth (change from previous year)



U.S. Energy Information Administration

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010

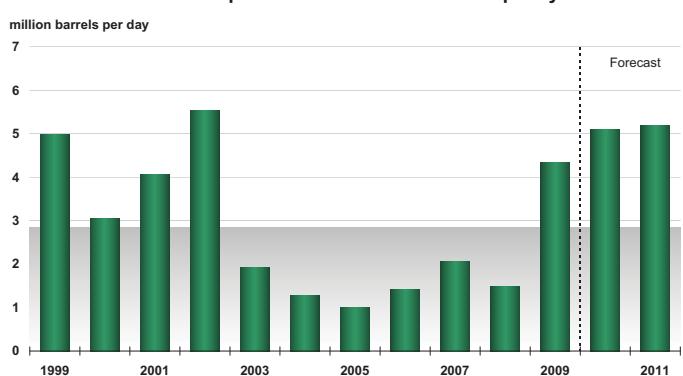
World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production (change from previous year)



U.S. Energy Information Administration

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010

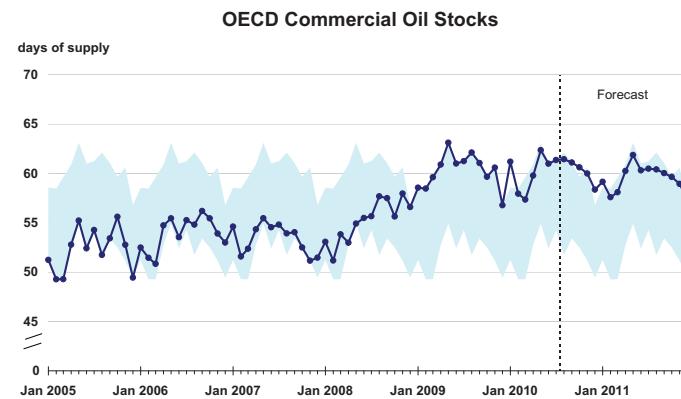
OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity



Note: Shaded area represents 1999-2009 average (2.8 million barrels per day)

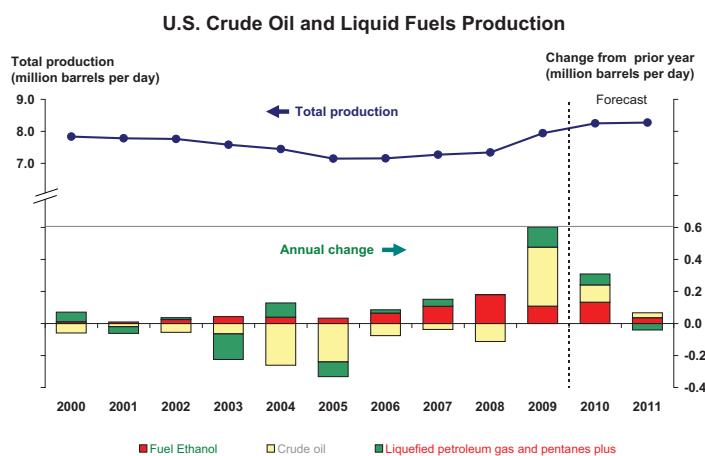
U.S. Energy Information Administration

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010

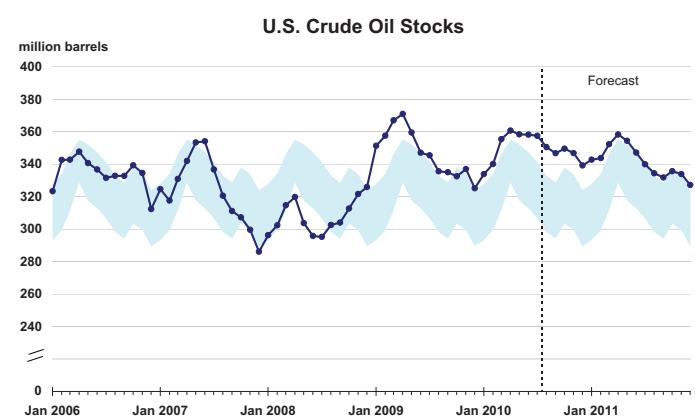


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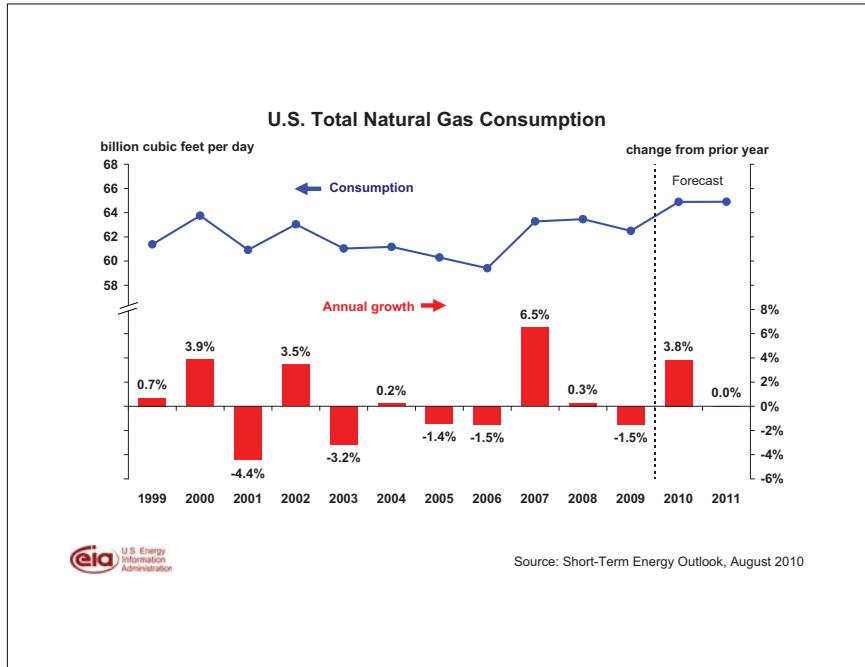
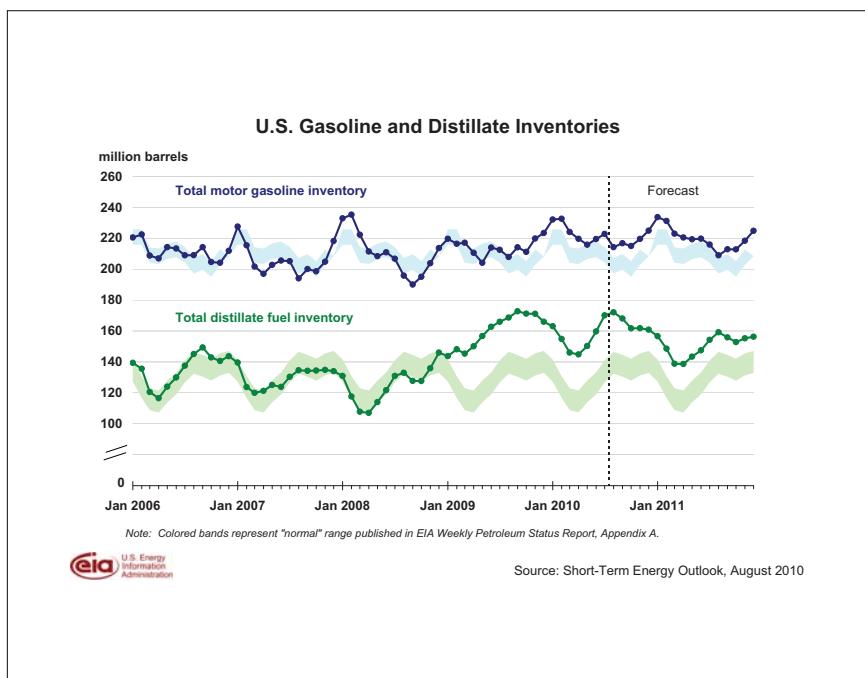
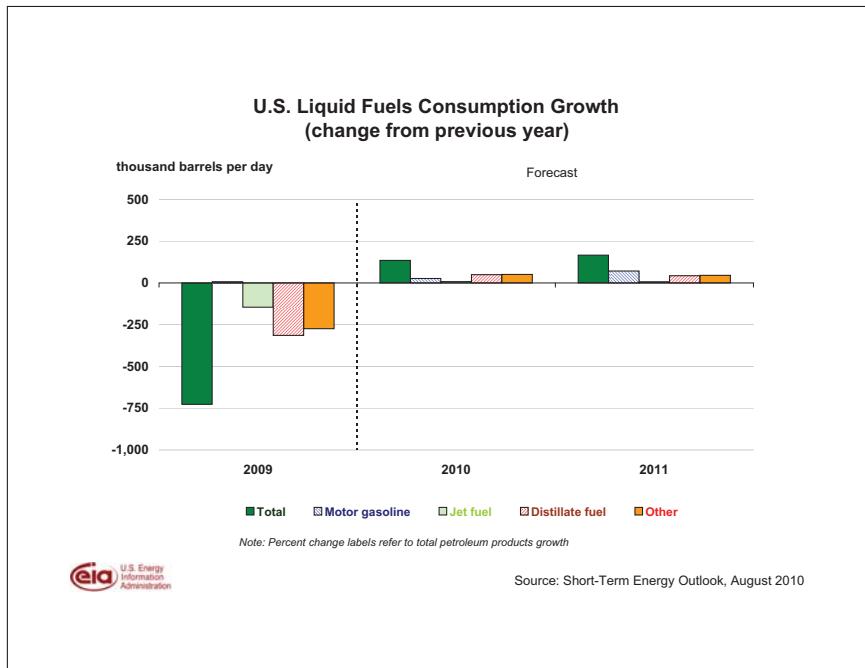


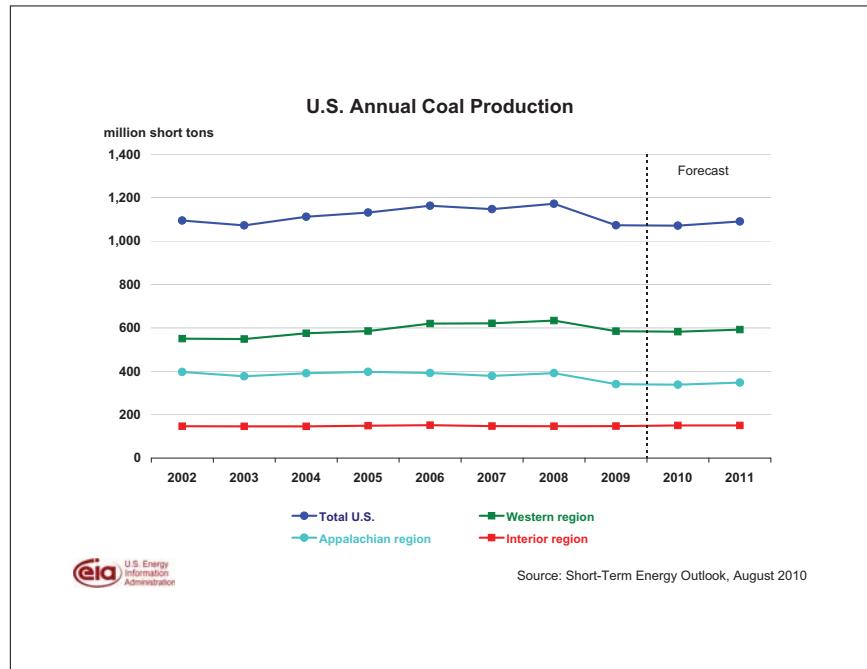
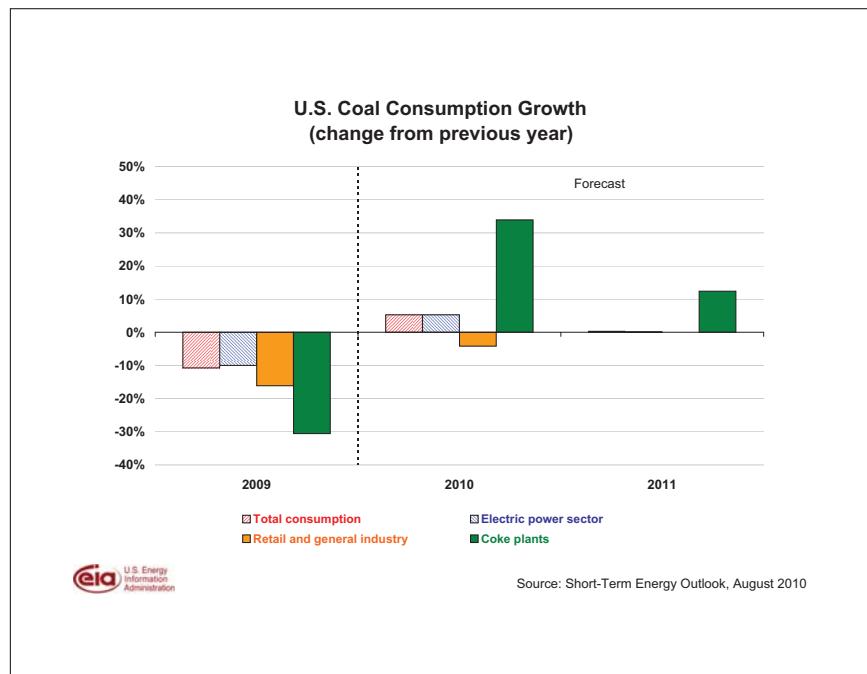
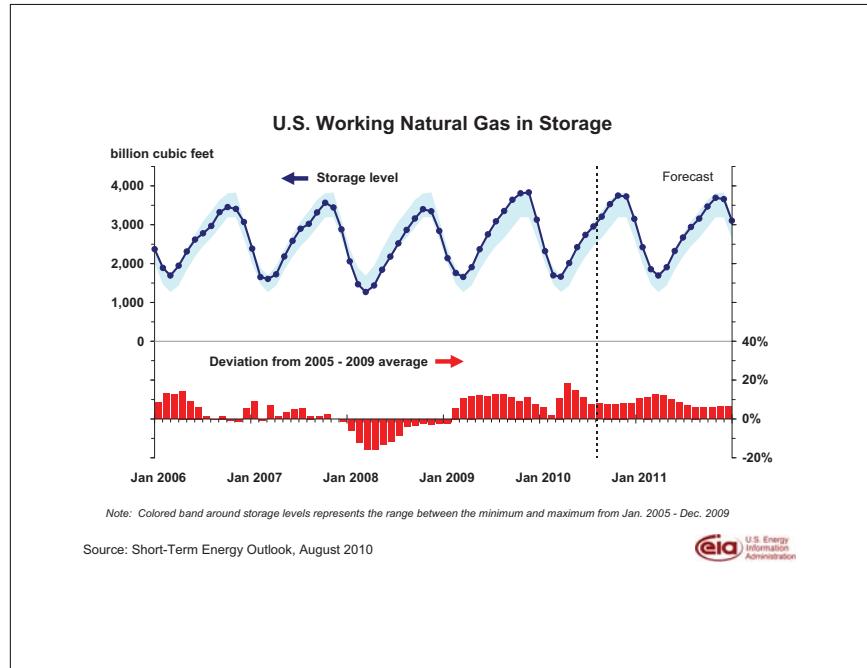
 U.S. Energy Information Administration

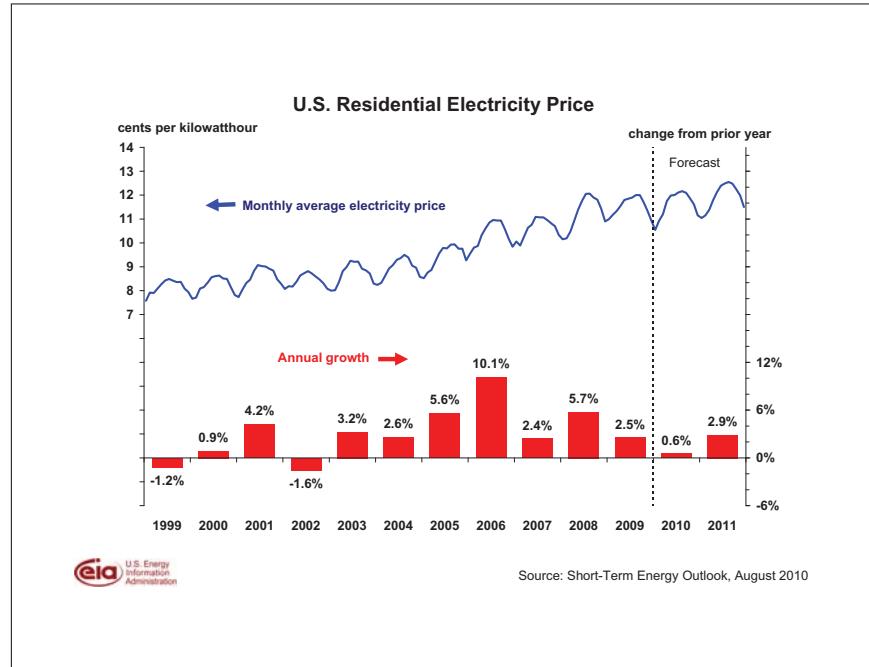
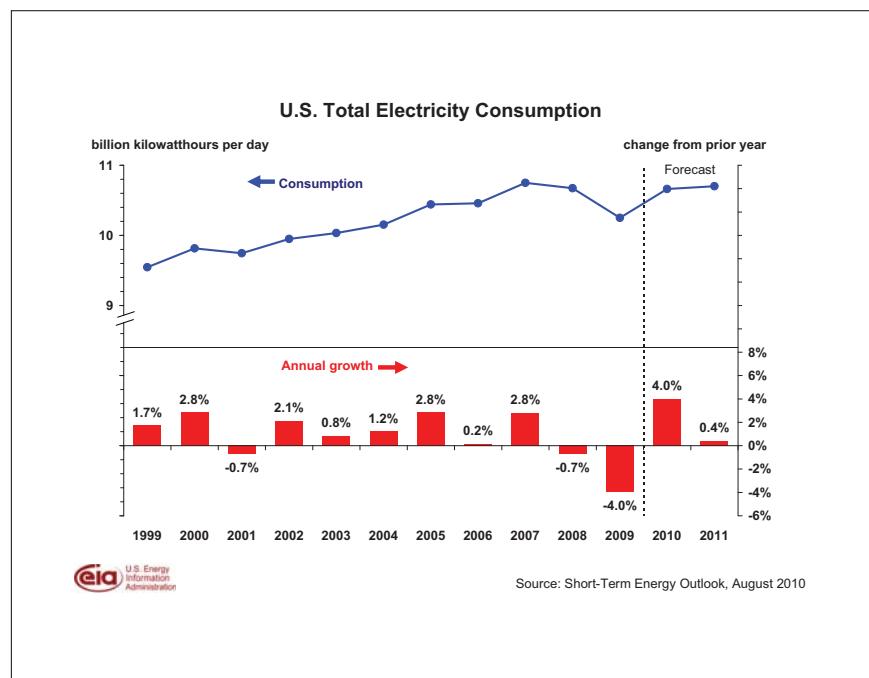
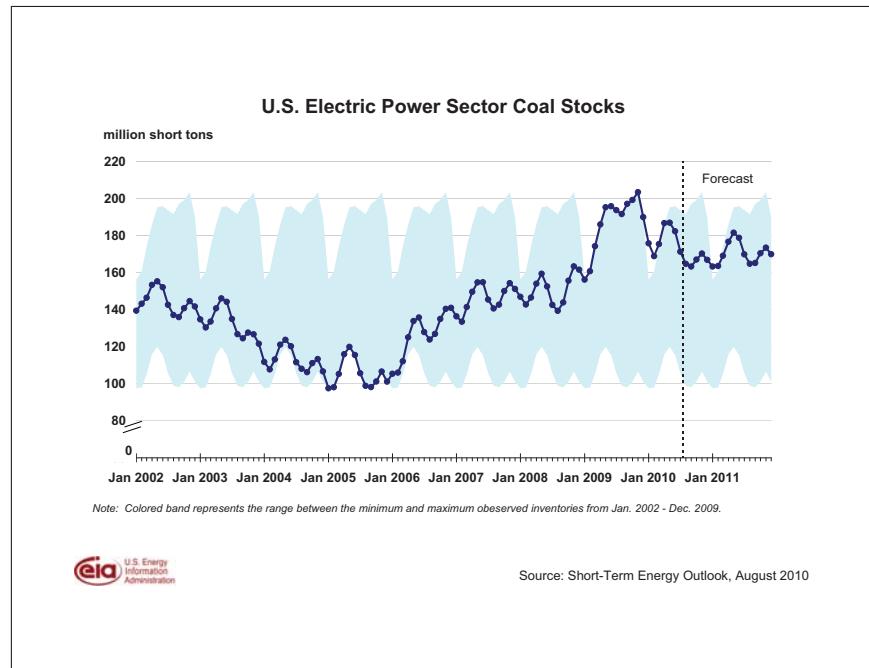


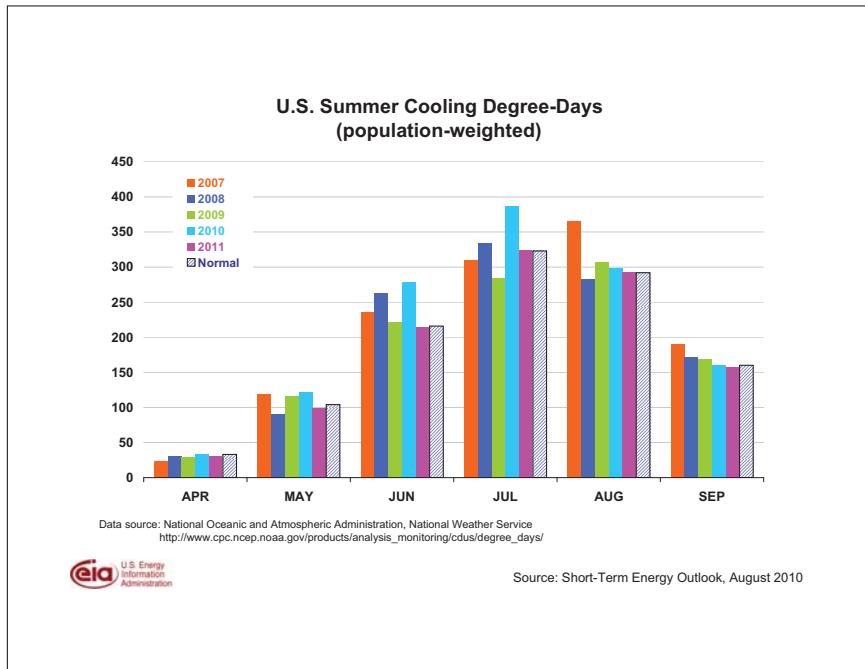
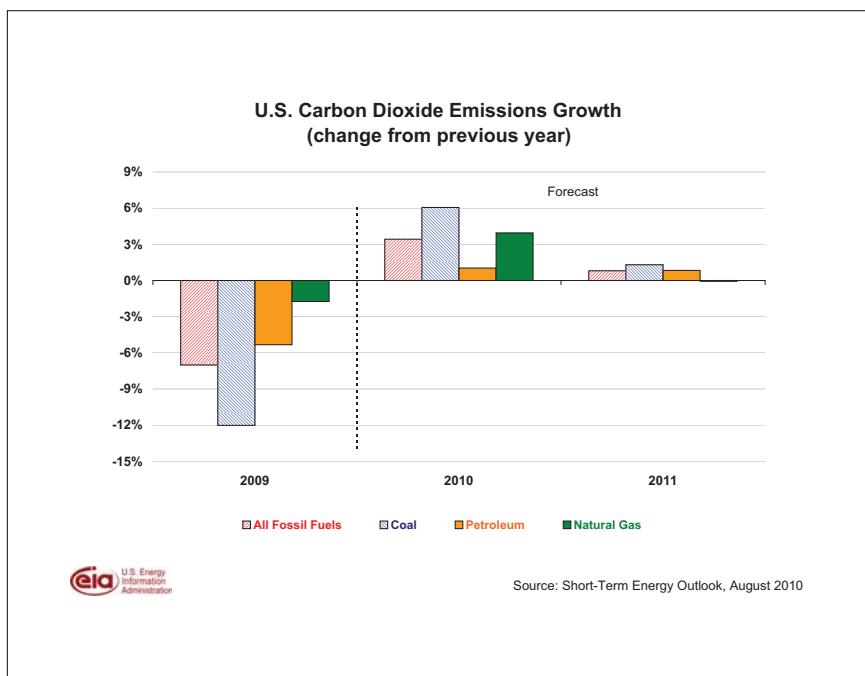
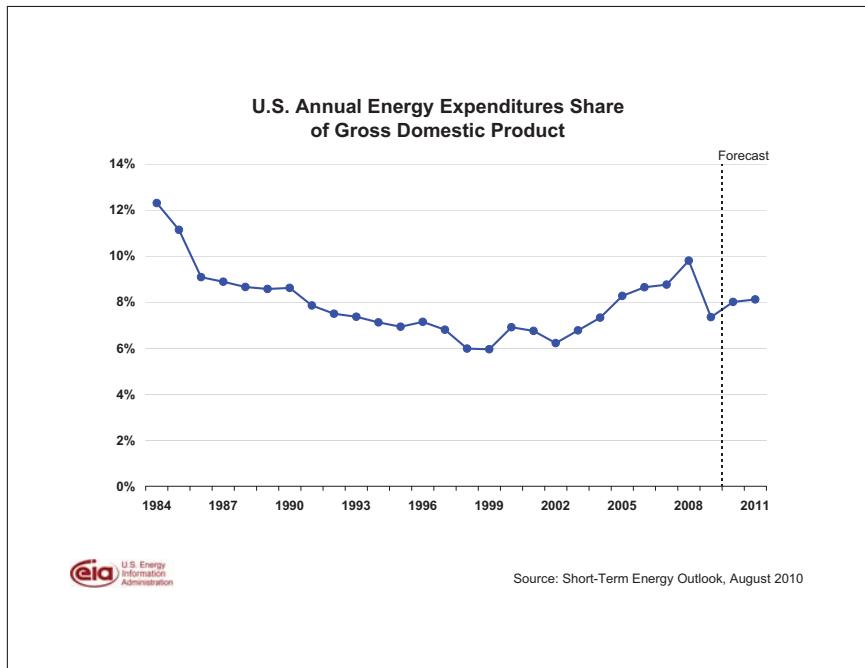
 U.S. Energy Information Administration

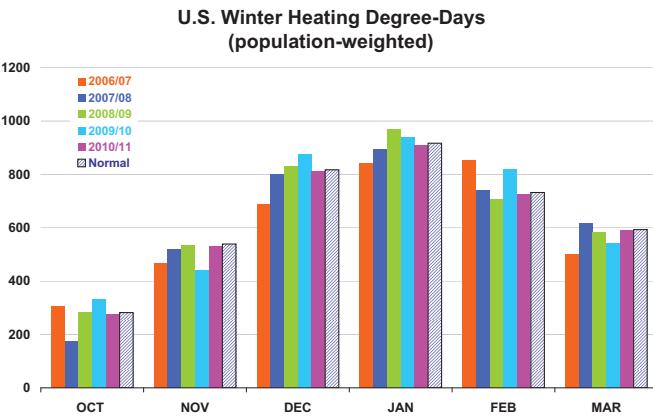
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010





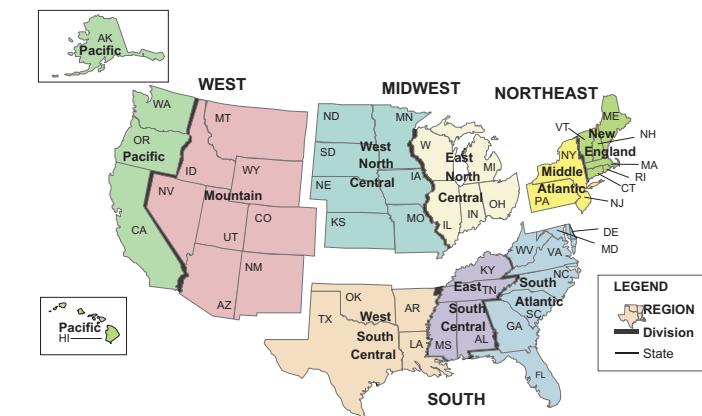






Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010

U.S. Census Regions and Census Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2010

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- August 2010

	2009			2010			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	1.42	1.62	1.52	1.85	1.88	1.86	30.8	15.5	22.6
Imported Crude Oil Price ^b	1.37	1.58	1.48	1.79	1.81	1.80	30.5	14.7	22.0
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	1.35	1.58	1.47	1.81	1.84	1.82	33.8	16.1	24.2
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	1.76	1.94	1.85	2.18	2.18	2.18	24.2	12.4	17.9
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	1.61	1.84	1.72	2.21	2.18	2.20	37.8	18.6	27.6
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	2.32	2.57	2.44	2.81	2.79	2.80	21.1	8.6	14.5
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	2.33	2.60	2.46	3.03	2.97	3.00	30.1	14.4	21.8
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	9.097	9.158	9.128	9.224	9.231	9.228	1.4	0.8	1.1
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.587	7.724	7.656	7.671	7.687	7.679	1.1	-0.5	0.3
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.718	0.752	0.735	0.836	0.844	0.840	16.4	12.2	14.3
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.035	-0.002	0.016	0.050	0.030	0.040			
Net Imports ^f	0.758	0.684	0.721	0.667	0.670	0.669	-11.9	-2.0	-7.2
Refinery Utilization (percent)	84.2	84.4	84.3	88.5	87.2	87.9			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	217.1	213.9	217.1	224.0	219.4	224.0			
Ending	213.9	214.1	214.1	219.4	216.7	216.7			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	12,902	12,973	12,937	13,361	13,433	13,397	3.6	3.5	3.6
Real Income	10,078	9,984	10,031	10,151	10,241	10,196	0.7	2.6	1.6

^a Spot Price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil.^b Cost of imported crude oil to U.S. refineries.^c Price product sold by refiners to resellers.^d Average pump price including taxes.^e Refinery and blender net production plus finished motor gasoline adjustment.^f Total stock withdrawal and net imports includes both finished gasoline and gasoline blend components.

GDP = gross domestic product.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other Energy Information Administration (EIA) published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold. Forecasts are in italic. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109; Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (GDP and income); Reuters News Service (WTI crude oil spot price). Macroeconomic projections are based on IHS Global Insight Macroeconomic Forecast Model.

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	5.24	5.26	5.32	5.45	5.47	5.46	5.26	5.52	5.53	5.49	5.42	5.40	5.32	5.43	5.46
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	58.11	57.63	56.84	57.08	58.36	59.19	58.12	57.88	58.19	57.80	57.26	57.07	57.41	58.38	57.57
Coal Production (million short tons)	281	263	269	260	265	264	268	273	269	264	280	276	1,073	1,071	1,090
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.86	18.57	18.72	18.93	18.82	18.94	18.94	18.92	19.23	19.04	19.00	19.03	18.77	18.91	19.07
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	79.65	52.51	53.86	64.22	83.40	54.59	56.51	65.35	81.97	55.56	57.02	65.34	62.49	64.89	64.90
Coal (b) (million short tons)	255	231	260	253	265	245	284	259	267	243	284	262	1,000	1,053	1,056
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.31	9.67	11.21	9.80	10.72	10.07	11.91	9.95	10.54	10.16	11.95	10.14	10.25	10.66	10.70
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	1.71	1.94	1.71	1.82	1.79	1.97	1.80	1.68	1.89	2.09	1.93	1.90	7.17	7.23	7.82
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.18	22.28	23.17	23.96	25.77	23.21	24.31	24.28	26.03	23.41	24.50	24.63	94.58	97.57	98.56
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	40.45	56.90	66.43	73.14	75.88	76.14	77.12	79.34	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	59.36	77.11	81.51
Natural Gas Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.36	3.44	3.17	3.89	4.79	4.07	4.34	4.46	4.74	4.60	4.55	4.85	3.72	4.41	4.69
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.15	2.27	2.28	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.20
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	12,925	12,902	12,973	13,150	13,239	13,361	13,433	13,511	13,596	13,687	13,793	13,894	12,987	13,386	13,742
Percent change from prior year	-3.3	-3.8	-2.6	0.1	2.4	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	-2.4	3.1	2.7
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.0	112.4	113.0	109.7	110.7	112.3
Percent change from prior year	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.4
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	9,926	10,078	9,984	9,986	10,037	10,151	10,241	10,277	10,242	10,321	10,389	10,438	9,993	10,176	10,347
Percent change from prior year	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	85.2	83.3	85.5	87.0	88.5	90.5	91.8	92.6	93.7	94.8	95.8	96.9	85.2	90.9	95.3
Percent change from prior year	-14.5	-14.7	-10.0	-3.7	4.0	8.7	7.4	6.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	-10.9	6.6	4.9
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,257	502	86	1,648	2,301	436	92	1,616	2,225	542	99	1,618	4,494	4,444	4,484
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	31	367	759	70	10	434	845	79	37	345	775	80	1,228	1,367	1,237

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

(b) Total consumption includes Independent Power Producer (IPP) consumption.

(c) Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly, as inputs to marketed energy.

EIA does not estimate or project end-use consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

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

(e) Refers to the refiner average acquisition cost (RAC) of crude oil.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports:*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109;*Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130;*Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy.

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011	
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)																
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	42.90	59.48	68.20	76.06	78.64	77.79	78.77	81.33	82.00	83.00	84.00	85.00	61.66	79.13	83.50	
Imported Average	40.48	57.50	66.39	73.04	75.28	75.04	76.12	78.33	79.00	80.00	81.00	82.00	59.04	76.16	80.51	
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	40.45	56.90	66.43	73.14	75.88	76.14	77.12	79.34	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	59.36	77.11	81.51	
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)																
Refiner Prices for Resale																
Gasoline	133	176	194	200	211	218	218	213	221	235	235	225	176	215	229	
Diesel Fuel	137	161	184	200	209	221	218	226	229	235	238	241	171	219	236	
Heating Oil	145	151	175	197	205	215	212	222	225	225	227	235	166	212	228	
Refiner Prices to End Users																
Jet Fuel	137	159	184	200	210	221	219	226	231	234	237	241	171	219	236	
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	105	124	150	162	170	168	168	180	186	188	190	194	133	172	189	
Propane to Petrochemical Sector	68	72	87	103	123	108	107	119	124	114	113	123	84	116	119	
Retail Prices Including Taxes																
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	189	232	257	260	271	281	279	276	282	296	300	289	235	277	292	
Gasoline All Grades (b)	194	237	262	266	277	286	284	281	287	301	305	295	240	282	297	
On-highway Diesel Fuel	220	233	260	274	285	303	297	303	306	312	316	321	246	297	314	
Heating Oil	246	235	246	272	290	289	284	303	312	302	300	319	252	294	312	
Propane	235	213	185	195	234	237	208	228	246	240	216	237	213	229	239	
Natural Gas																
Average Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.36	3.44	3.17	3.89	4.79	4.07	4.34	4.46	4.74	4.60	4.55	4.85	3.72	4.41	4.69	
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.71	3.82	3.26	4.47	5.30	4.45	4.70	4.89	5.24	4.99	4.94	5.35	4.06	4.83	5.13	
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	4.57	3.71	3.17	4.34	5.14	4.32	4.56	4.75	5.09	4.84	4.79	5.20	3.95	4.69	4.98	
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)																
Industrial Sector	6.53	4.63	4.25	5.42	6.58	5.21	5.60	6.04	6.71	6.03	5.93	6.55	5.28	5.87	6.32	
Commercial Sector	10.75	9.37	9.40	8.90	9.31	9.23	9.73	9.89	10.12	9.63	10.14	10.41	9.86	9.53	10.12	
Residential Sector	12.17	12.26	14.76	10.80	10.61	12.52	15.31	11.94	11.53	12.87	15.96	12.49	11.97	11.61	12.34	
Electricity																
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)																
Coal	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.15	2.27	2.28	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.20	
Natural Gas	5.45	4.43	4.07	5.18	6.06	4.88	5.37	5.49	5.89	5.60	5.58	5.87	4.69	5.42	5.71	
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	6.80	8.26	10.65	11.24	11.74	12.20	11.75	12.10	12.47	12.65	12.66	12.76	8.85	11.92	12.62	
Distillate Fuel Oil	11.10	12.30	14.59	15.55	15.70	16.45	16.76	17.31	17.53	17.59	17.93	18.28	13.10	16.48	17.81	
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)																
Industrial Sector	6.85	6.91	7.07	6.55	6.53	6.76	7.16	6.72	6.46	6.71	7.17	6.72	6.84	6.80	6.77	
Commercial Sector	10.09	10.20	10.58	9.92	9.83	10.35	10.96	10.36	9.99	10.42	10.96	10.35	10.21	10.40	10.46	
Residential Sector	11.15	11.74	11.96	11.29	10.86	11.93	12.13	11.52	11.18	12.13	12.51	11.88	11.55	11.61	11.95	

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

(c) Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, and topped crude.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;*Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.Natural gas Henry Hub and WTI crude oil spot prices from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3c. OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.84	1.90	1.97	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.82	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-
Iran	3.77	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.79	-	-
Iraq	2.28	2.38	2.45	2.37	2.42	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	-
Kuwait	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-
Libya	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	-	-
Nigeria	1.82	1.73	1.71	1.96	2.03	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	-	-
Saudi Arabia	8.07	8.13	8.40	8.27	8.20	8.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.22	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-
Venezuela	2.30	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.07	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	28.88	28.86	29.32	29.32	29.40	29.40	29.66	29.47	29.63	29.83	30.52	30.13	29.10	29.48	30.03
Other Liquids	4.49	4.74	4.92	4.96	5.11	5.32	5.54	5.69	5.94	6.12	6.14	6.19	4.78	5.42	6.10
Total OPEC Supply	33.36	33.59	34.24	34.28	34.51	34.71	35.20	35.16	35.57	35.95	36.66	36.31	33.87	34.90	36.13
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Algeria	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-
Angola	1.93	1.95	2.03	2.07	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.99	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-
Iran	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.90	-	-
Iraq	2.28	2.38	2.45	2.37	2.42	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Libya	1.78	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-
Nigeria	1.82	1.73	1.71	1.96	2.03	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-
Qatar	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10.60	10.80	11.63	12.00	12.00	12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.26	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Venezuela	2.30	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.07	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	32.73	32.87	33.82	34.28	34.33	34.51	34.70	34.76	35.19	35.23	35.29	35.19	33.43	34.58	35.22
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Algeria	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Angola	0.15	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	-
Ecuador	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Iran	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Kuwait	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
Libya	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-
Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Qatar	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2.53	2.67	3.23	3.73	3.80	3.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.04	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
OPEC Total	3.85	4.01	4.49	4.97	4.94	5.11	5.04	5.29	5.56	5.40	4.77	5.07	4.33	5.10	5.19

- = no data available

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *International Petroleum Monthly*; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3d. World Liquid Fuels Consumption (million barrels per day)
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				2009	2010	2011
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.13	22.67	23.00	23.26	23.21	23.30	23.26	23.28	23.64	23.40	23.42	23.45	23.02	23.26	23.48
Canada	2.20	2.08	2.16	2.17	2.24	2.20	2.21	2.26	2.25	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.15	2.23	2.24
Mexico	2.06	2.02	2.11	2.15	2.14	2.15	2.09	2.10	2.15	2.19	2.13	2.14	2.08	2.12	2.15
United States	18.86	18.57	18.72	18.93	18.82	18.94	18.94	18.92	19.23	19.04	19.00	19.03	18.77	18.91	19.07
Central and South America	5.96	6.28	6.16	6.25	6.20	6.46	6.44	6.43	6.38	6.64	6.63	6.62	6.17	6.39	6.57
Brazil	2.38	2.50	2.56	2.53	2.51	2.61	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.75	2.81	2.78	2.49	2.61	2.74
Europe	15.66	15.03	15.28	15.17	14.95	14.75	15.20	15.36	14.92	14.56	15.05	15.17	15.28	15.07	14.93
FSU and Eastern Europe	4.09	4.19	4.23	4.32	4.21	4.23	4.38	4.34	4.35	4.40	4.54	4.51	4.21	4.29	4.45
Russia	2.73	2.81	2.80	2.90	2.83	2.85	2.94	2.90	2.83	2.88	2.98	2.94	2.81	2.88	2.91
Middle East	6.24	7.08	7.76	6.79	6.67	7.43	8.01	7.17	7.21	7.69	8.18	7.47	6.97	7.32	7.64
Asia and Oceania	25.29	25.49	24.99	26.04	26.73	26.33	25.42	26.41	27.60	26.81	26.21	26.97	25.45	26.22	26.89
China	7.72	8.55	8.43	8.59	8.78	9.21	8.89	9.00	9.43	9.68	9.55	9.46	8.32	8.97	9.53
Japan	4.73	4.04	4.11	4.60	4.79	3.96	3.92	4.29	4.55	3.77	3.80	4.15	4.37	4.24	4.07
India	3.19	3.20	2.99	3.12	3.34	3.30	3.03	3.27	3.49	3.35	3.08	3.32	3.13	3.23	3.31
Africa	3.28	3.25	3.15	3.28	3.41	3.38	3.28	3.38	3.51	3.45	3.41	3.47	3.24	3.36	3.46
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.39	44.47	44.97	45.86	45.82	44.77	45.00	45.83	46.17	44.53	44.98	45.76	45.42	45.35	45.36
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	37.26	39.53	39.60	39.26	39.57	41.10	41.00	40.54	41.43	42.42	42.47	41.91	38.92	40.55	42.06
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	83.64	84.00	84.56	85.12	85.39	85.87	86.00	86.37	87.60	86.95	87.45	87.67	84.34	85.91	87.42
World Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.07	101.58	102.40	103.65	104.65	105.67	106.49	107.41	108.38	109.36	110.33	111.37	102.18	106.06	109.87
Percent change from prior year	-2.8	-2.7	-1.6	1.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	-1.5	3.8	3.6
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	104.11	100.90	97.91	95.55	95.71	96.38	96.64	96.82	96.57	96.37	95.87	95.94	99.59	96.39	96.18
Percent change from prior year	13.9	12.1	6.5	-5.6	-8.1	-4.5	-1.3	1.3	0.9	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	6.3	-3.2	-0.2

- = no data available

FSU = Former Soviet Union

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.

(a) Weighted geometric mean of real indices for various countries with weights equal to each country's share of world oil consumption in the base period. Exchange rate is measured in foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *International Petroleum Monthly*; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4b. U.S. Petroleum Refinery Balance (Million Barrels per Day, Except Utilization Factor)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.13	14.57	14.65	13.99	13.98	15.18	14.92	14.11	14.05	14.83	14.69	14.21	14.34	14.55	14.45
Pentanes Plus	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.40	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.38	0.32	0.25	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.29	0.31
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0.74	0.80	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.81	0.93	0.99
Unfinished Oils	0.53	0.87	0.81	0.68	0.42	0.68	0.80	0.76	0.58	0.76	0.78	0.74	0.72	0.66	0.72
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.64	0.62	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.68	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.67	0.51	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	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
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.55	17.28	17.20	16.59	16.17	17.86	17.59	16.91	16.62	17.66	17.43	17.04	16.90	17.14	17.19
Refinery Processing Gain	0.93	1.00	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.02	0.99
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.49	0.81	0.76	0.43	0.57	0.83	0.76	0.41	0.52	0.82	0.75	0.41	0.62	0.64	0.63
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.50	8.86	8.88	8.89	8.58	9.13	9.01	8.92	8.65	9.02	8.89	8.96	8.79	8.91	8.88
Jet Fuel	1.39	1.40	1.43	1.36	1.35	1.46	1.47	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.46	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.42
Distillate Fuel	4.15	4.09	4.00	3.96	3.69	4.29	4.21	4.12	3.98	4.19	4.10	4.16	4.05	4.08	4.11
Residual Fuel	0.58	0.56	0.61	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.58
Other Oils (a)	2.37	2.55	2.53	2.28	2.39	2.60	2.62	2.49	2.48	2.61	2.65	2.53	2.43	2.53	2.57
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.48	18.28	18.20	17.57	17.19	18.90	18.60	17.90	17.60	18.66	18.42	18.04	17.88	18.15	18.18
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.45	14.88	14.92	14.38	14.32	15.56	15.34	14.47	14.40	15.16	15.03	14.56	14.66	14.93	14.79
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.67	17.67	17.68	17.69	17.58	17.59	17.59	17.59	17.59	17.59	17.59	17.59	17.68	17.59	17.59
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.87	0.82	0.82	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.85	0.84

- = no data available

(a) "Other Oils" includes aviation gasoline blend components, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109;*Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4d. U.S. Regional Heating Oil Prices and Distillate Inventories

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Prices															
Heating Oil	145	151	175	197	205	215	212	222	225	225	227	235	166	212	228
Diesel Fuel	137	161	184	200	209	221	218	226	229	235	238	241	171	219	236
Heating Oil Residential Prices Excluding Taxes															
Northeast	238	226	236	260	277	277	272	290	297	288	287	305	242	280	297
South	228	211	225	260	275	264	260	287	296	277	275	301	236	275	293
Midwest	190	194	220	240	250	260	264	275	276	275	283	293	210	261	282
West	217	233	258	277	285	300	284	297	301	304	306	318	247	291	308
U.S. Average	233	222	232	258	275	274	271	289	296	287	286	304	239	279	296
Heating Oil Residential Prices Including State Taxes															
Northeast	250	237	247	273	292	291	285	304	313	303	301	320	254	295	313
South	238	220	235	272	289	277	272	300	312	291	287	315	247	289	308
Midwest	201	205	233	253	264	275	278	291	292	291	299	310	222	276	298
West	225	241	266	287	294	312	293	308	311	315	316	330	255	302	318
U.S. Average	246	235	246	272	290	289	284	303	312	302	300	319	252	294	312
Total Distillate End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	54.6	68.9	74.8	68.3	56.6	63.3	73.1	70.4	53.4	60.8	69.3	67.4	68.3	70.4	67.4
PADD 2 (Midwest)	34.1	32.9	34.0	32.3	30.1	30.1	31.2	29.6	29.7	29.5	30.7	31.0	32.3	29.6	31.0
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	40.2	44.9	48.5	48.9	45.5	50.7	47.6	44.3	40.5	41.6	40.6	41.2	48.9	44.3	41.2
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
PADD 5 (West Coast)	12.9	12.8	12.1	13.4	10.8	12.3	13.0	13.3	12.1	12.4	12.3	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.5
U.S. Total	145.3	162.7	172.7	166.0	146.0	159.7	168.0	160.8	138.9	147.4	155.8	156.3	166.0	160.8	156.3

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) for inventories and to U.S. Census regions for prices.

See "Petroleum for Administration Defense District" and "Census region" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4e. U.S. Regional Propane Prices and Inventories

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Propane Wholesale Price (a)	68	72	87	103	123	108	107	119	124	114	113	123	84	116	119
Propane Residential Prices excluding Taxes															
Northeast	255	248	240	242	264	264	255	259	271	269	264	269	249	261	269
South	237	212	191	205	245	244	217	239	254	241	224	246	218	240	246
Midwest	204	176	143	151	180	176	163	185	199	190	172	194	175	179	193
West	218	197	170	195	241	231	201	228	248	230	208	236	200	228	235
U.S. Average	223	203	175	185	222	224	197	217	233	227	205	226	202	217	226
Propane Residential Prices including State Taxes															
Northeast	267	260	251	253	277	277	267	271	284	282	276	281	260	274	282
South	249	223	201	216	258	257	229	252	268	254	235	259	229	252	259
Midwest	215	186	151	159	190	186	172	195	211	201	182	205	184	189	204
West	229	208	179	205	254	245	212	240	263	243	219	249	211	241	249
U.S. Average	235	213	185	195	234	237	208	228	246	240	216	237	213	229	239
Propane End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	3.2	3.6	4.5	4.7	2.6	4.0	4.5	4.3	2.4	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.2
PADD 2 (Midwest)	13.4	24.3	31.6	19.4	10.1	22.1	27.5	21.8	10.4	18.6	25.2	20.5	19.4	21.8	20.5
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	22.6	34.6	36.3	24.4	14.7	22.2	32.2	28.2	14.3	24.6	33.7	27.7	24.4	28.2	27.7
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PADD 5 (West Coast)	0.5	1.2	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.2	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6
U.S. Total	40.0	64.2	75.1	50.1	28.1	49.8	66.6	56.1	27.6	48.6	66.2	54.4	50.1	56.1	54.4

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Propane price to petrochemical sector.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) for inventories and to U.S. Census regions for prices.

See "Petroleum for Administration Defense District" and "Census region" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.75	10.45	11.74	10.38	11.02	10.87	12.51	10.56	11.00	10.93	12.59	10.75	10.83	11.24	11.32
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.38	10.08	11.35	9.99	10.60	10.48	12.09	10.18	10.61	10.56	12.18	10.37	10.45	10.84	10.93
Industrial Sector	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37
Commercial Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Net Imports	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09
Total Supply	10.82	10.53	11.87	10.48	11.13	10.93	12.59	10.63	11.07	11.01	12.70	10.83	10.92	11.32	11.41
Losses and Unaccounted for (b) ...	0.51	0.85	0.66	0.68	0.42	0.86	0.69	0.68	0.53	0.85	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.71
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Retail Sales	9.86	9.24	10.74	9.34	10.22	9.59	11.41	9.50	10.07	9.72	11.47	9.68	9.80	10.18	10.24
Residential Sector	3.98	3.29	4.25	3.42	4.26	3.38	4.65	3.49	4.00	3.44	4.62	3.55	3.73	3.95	3.90
Commercial Sector	3.51	3.56	3.96	3.47	3.50	3.62	4.10	3.50	3.53	3.67	4.16	3.59	3.62	3.68	3.74
Industrial Sector	2.35	2.37	2.51	2.43	2.44	2.57	2.64	2.49	2.51	2.59	2.67	2.52	2.42	2.54	2.57
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Direct Use (c)	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.46
Total Consumption	10.31	9.67	11.21	9.80	10.72	10.07	11.91	9.95	10.54	10.16	11.95	10.14	10.25	10.66	10.70
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.15	2.27	2.28	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.20
Natural Gas	5.45	4.43	4.07	5.18	6.06	4.88	5.37	5.49	5.89	5.60	5.58	5.87	4.69	5.42	5.71
Residual Fuel Oil	6.80	8.26	10.65	11.24	11.74	12.20	11.75	12.10	12.47	12.65	12.66	12.76	8.85	11.92	12.62
Distillate Fuel Oil	11.10	12.30	14.59	15.55	15.70	16.45	16.76	17.31	17.53	17.59	17.93	18.28	13.10	16.48	17.81
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.15	11.74	11.96	11.29	10.86	11.93	12.13	11.52	11.18	12.13	12.51	11.88	11.55	11.61	11.95
Commercial Sector	10.09	10.20	10.58	9.92	9.83	10.35	10.96	10.36	9.99	10.42	10.96	10.35	10.21	10.40	10.46
Industrial Sector	6.85	6.91	7.07	6.55	6.53	6.76	7.16	6.72	6.46	6.71	7.17	6.72	6.84	6.80	6.77

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) Includes transmission and distribution losses, data collection time-frame differences, and estimation error.

(c) Direct Use represents commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation; and electrical sales or transfers to adjacent or colocated facilities for which revenue information is not available. See Table 7.6 of the EIA *Monthly Energy Review*.**Notes:** The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7e. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2010

	2009				2010				2011				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2009	2010	2011
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.63	2.37	2.66	2.57	2.73	2.51	2.90	2.62	2.75	2.49	2.88	2.65	2.56	2.69	2.69
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	15.05	16.99	24.19	15.61	15.47	18.47	25.90	16.65	14.83	18.04	26.00	16.10	17.98	19.14	18.76
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.08
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Petroleum Coke (mmst/d)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.09
Other Petroleum (mmb/d)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Commercial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	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 (bcf/d)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	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
Industrial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	1.37	1.33	1.47	1.44	1.50	1.46	1.58	1.45	1.54	1.46	1.56	1.45	1.40	1.50	1.50
Petroleum (mmb/d) (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	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total All Sectors															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.64	2.39	2.67	2.58	2.76	2.53	2.92	2.64	2.77	2.50	2.90	2.67	2.57	2.71	2.71
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	16.51	18.40	25.74	17.13	17.06	20.02	27.57	18.19	16.47	19.58	27.65	17.64	19.46	20.73	20.36
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.18	0.19	0.28	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.21
End-of-period Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (mmst)	174.3	195.9	197.2	190.0	175.4	182.4	163.3	166.9	169.1	178.8	165.2	170.0	190.0	166.9	170.0
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	21.1	21.0	19.2	18.8	18.5	17.6	16.4	17.5	17.6	18.1	15.8	16.7	18.8	17.5	16.7
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	17.1	17.6	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.0	17.1	17.6	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.7
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	3.6	3.8	4.8	7.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	7.0	5.2	4.8

- = no data available

(a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) Petroleum category may include petroleum coke, which is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Physical Units: mmst/d = million short tons per day; mmb/d = million barrels per day; bcf/d = billion cubic feet per day; mmb = million barrels.

Values of 0.00 may indicate positive levels of fuel consumption that are less than 0.005 units per day.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

