

**Crude oil landed cost:** The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

**Crude oil refinery input:** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

**Crude oil stocks:** Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

**Crude oil used directly:** Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

**Crude oil well:** A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

**Cubic foot (natural gas):** The amount of **natural gas** contained at standard temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds standard per square inch) in a cube whose edges are one foot long.

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

**Degree Days, Cooling (CDD):** A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree days are summed to create a cooling degree day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

**Degree Days, Heating (HDD):** A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree days are summed to create a heating degree day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

**Degree Days, Population-weighted:** Heating or cooling degree days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree days are recorded. To compute state population-weighted degree days, each state is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the state. Degree day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the state population-weighted degree day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree days, the nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight states, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the nation. Degree day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree day figure.

**Denaturant:** Petroleum, typically **natural gasoline** or **conventional motor gasoline**, added to **fuel ethanol** to make it unfit for human consumption. Fuel ethanol is denatured, usually prior to transport from the ethanol production facility, by adding 2 to 5 volume percent denaturant. See **Fuel ethanol** and **Fuel ethanol minus denaturant**.

**Densified biomass fuel:** Raw biomass, primarily wood, that has been condensed into a homogeneously sized, energy-dense product, such as wood pellets, intended for use as fuel. It is mainly used for residential and commercial space heating and electricity generation.

**Design electrical rating, net:** The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

**Development well:** A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.