

Monthly Energy Review

August 1975



Federal Energy
Administration

National Energy
Information Center

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Part 1

Overview

Domestic production of energy for the first half of 1975 was 3 percent below the level for the same period in 1974. Dominating this decline was a 9-percent drop in natural gas production. Crude oil output was also down substantially (5 percent), reaching the lowest level in recent years. The decline in crude production abated somewhat during the second quarter, however, with output averaging less than 1 percent below the first quarter of the year. Coal production, on the other hand, was 3 percent greater than it was during the first half of 1974. Nuclear power generation posted the largest increase (76 percent), while hydroelectric power declined by 4 percent.

Total imports of fossil fuel during the first 6 months of the year showed no growth over the comparable period in 1974. However, to meet the gap in crude oil requirements resulting from declining domestic production, imports of crude rose 23 percent. In contrast, imports of refined petroleum products and natural gas were down 25 percent and 2 percent, respectively. These relative movements are reflected in the mix of imports for the two time periods. The share accounted for by crude oil grew from 48 percent of the total during the first half of 1974 to 59 percent this year, while the contribution of refined products declined from 45 percent to 34 percent. The relative share of natural gas imports remained unchanged.

Consumption of energy in the United States in May decreased seasonally to a level 5 percent below the average daily rate for April. For the period January through May, consumption was down about 1 percent from the corresponding period in 1974, but compared with 1973, the decline amounted to 4 percent. Refined petroleum products provided 45 percent of the Nation's energy requirements this year. Natural gas and coal were the next largest contributors, at 30 percent and 18 percent, respectively. The balance was supplied by hydroelectric and nuclear power.

Inventories of crude oil and most of the major refined products exhibited normal seasonal patterns during June. Crude oil, motor gasoline, and jet fuel stocks declined seasonally by 1.3 percent, 2.4 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, while stocks of distillate fuel oil increased seasonally by 9.1 percent. Gasoline stocks, however, because of especially low early spring levels, were drawn down to 206 million barrels. This was dangerously close to the 200 million-barrel floor which the National Petroleum Council considers to be the minimum operating level. Residual fuel oil inventories declined contraseasonally to a level 4.5 percent below May. The drawdown was necessary to meet an increase in demand attributed to continuing substitution for natural gas, the rise in electricity output to run

air-conditioners, and possibly an upturn in industrial activity. Coal stocks at the end of May were 7.8 percent higher than at the end of April.

Electric utilities generated 1 percent less power in May 1975 than in May 1974. Since that time, there have been noteworthy changes in the proportions of the various energy sources used to produce electricity; in particular, the share of total power generated by natural gas declined from 18.4 percent to 16.9 percent over the 12-month period. The combined output from coal and oil also dropped, from 59.0 percent of the total to 56.4 percent. Compensating for these declines was a corresponding increase in the combined electricity production from nuclear and hydroelectric power, from 22.4 percent to 26.5 percent. Total output of electricity for the first 6 months of this year was 2.5 percent greater than for the corresponding months of 1974.

Wholesale and retail prices of motor gasoline continued to advance in June. The average retail price of regular gasoline increased by 1.3 cents to 55.6 cents per gallon, and the price at which retailers purchase gasoline climbed to 47.5 cents per gallon, 1.5 cents above the level for May. The average dealer margin continued the downward trend that began more than a year ago, declining 0.2 cent during the month.

Preliminary FEA data indicated that 5,542 million gallons of gasoline were sold through service stations in April. On an average daily basis, this was about 3 percent higher than the level for the previous month. (Approximately two-thirds of all gasoline sold to end-users in the United States is distributed through service stations.) The share of branded independent marketers was 75.6 percent, nonbranded independent marketers, 9.6 percent, and refiner-marketers, 15.4 percent. These shares have been rather stable over the past 3 months.

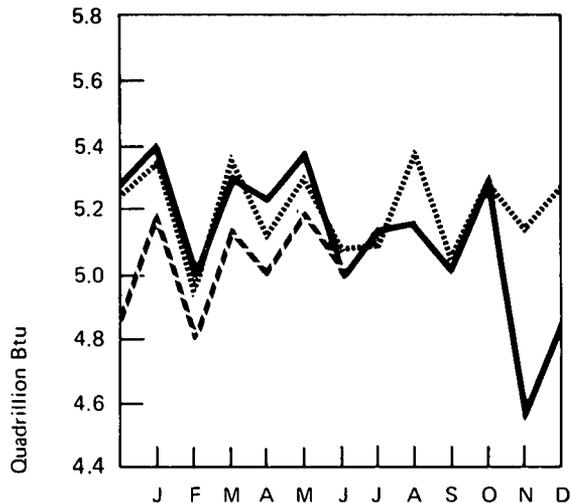
"New" crude oil prices advanced for the 10th consecutive month in May, rising 6 cents to \$11.70 per barrel. However, the price that refiners paid for domestic crude oil remained relatively unchanged during the month, decreasing only 1 cent per barrel to \$8.22. Imported and composite (including both domestic and imported) refiner acquisition costs showed even more substantial declines of 15 cents and 7 cents per barrel, respectively. These prices now stand at \$13.11 and \$9.76 per barrel.

Oil and gas exploration activity continued to reflect uncertainty over the effects of the loss of depletion allowance for the larger producing companies. Although well completions for the first half of the year were up 12 percent over 1974, the total for June was 1 percent below a year ago. The number of land-operating seismic crews declined for the fourth consecutive month; how-

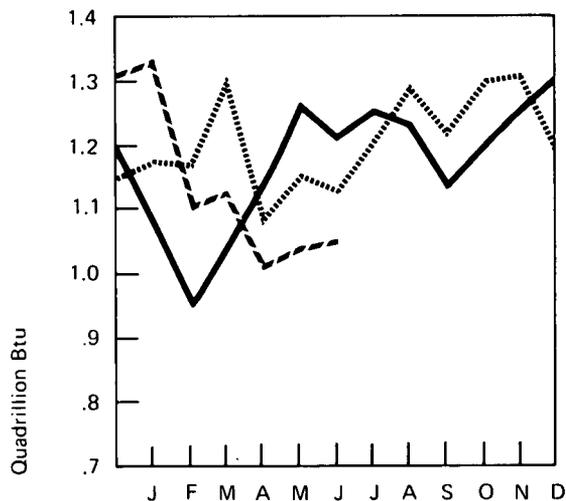
ever, this was offset by a gain in the number of marine crews (whose productivity is 20 times that of land crews). Still, the total crew count for this June was (289) well below the level for last June (317).

This month's issue introduces a new "International" section which features crude oil production by the major exporting countries in the world. In May, world crude oil production averaged 51.6 million barrels per day, far below the preembargo level of around 58 million barrels per day. OPEC countries produced about half (25.8 million barrels per day) of the total world supply for the month. However, production capacity for these countries was underutilized by approximately one-third.

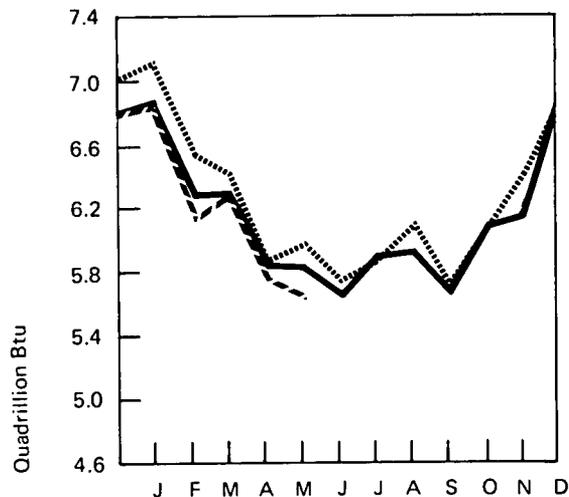
Domestic Production of Energy*



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy**



*See Explanatory Note 1.

**See Explanatory Note 2.

..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil production continued to decline in June, falling to 8,352,000 barrels per day. Although this was the lowest level in recent years, the rate of decline has eased somewhat. In fact, second quarter production was only 27,000 barrels per day below the first quarter.

After several months of operating at reduced rates because of normal shutdowns, an unusual number of refinery malfunctions, and other factors, domestic refineries increased crude input to 12,436,000 barrels per day in June. Crude input equaled 83 percent of capacity during the month, compared with 79 and 80 percent in April and May, respectively.

Because of falling production, most of the increase in refinery crude oil requirements was met with imports, which averaged 3,977,000 barrels per day in June. Stock drawdowns provided the balance. The near-record inventory level fell to 270,468,000 barrels in June, which equaled 22 days of crude oil input to refineries.

TOTAL REFINED PRODUCTS

Following a 4-month seasonal decline, demand for refined petroleum products rose to 15,721,000 barrels per day in June. Predictably, motor gasoline demand was higher as was demand for residual fuel oil. The increase in consumption of residual is believed to reflect continuing substitution for natural gas, the normal seasonal rise in demand for electricity to run air-conditioners, and, possibly, an upturn in industrial production.

Refined product imports fell to their lowest level since May 1959. A greater proportion of demand was met with increased refinery output and inventory withdrawals. Primary stocks of motor gasoline on June 30 were down to 206,031,000 barrels, the result of a 182,000 barrel-per-day drawdown during the month.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

Domestic demand for natural gas liquids in March declined seasonally to 1,404,000 barrels per day, a level comparable to that for the same month in 1973 and 1974.

Production in March averaged 1,658,000 barrels per day, 4.8 percent below March 1974. For each of the first 3 months of this

year, production was lower than the corresponding month of 1974.

March stocks of natural gas liquids were at an all time high for the month (93,111,000 barrels).

With stocks at record levels, imports for the first 3 months of the year were down 25.0 percent from the same period in 1974.

NATURAL GAS

Estimated marketed production of natural gas for the first half of 1975 was 8.8 percent below the total for the comparable period in 1974.

Projected imports for June were 72 billion cubic feet, which was 2.7 percent less than for June 1974. For the year-to-date, imports were down 2.3 percent from the total for the first half of 1974.

Domestic producer sales to interstate pipelines in April were 906 billion cubic feet, 10.1 percent below April 1974.

COAL

Production of coal in June totaled 55.9 million tons, 16.7 percent greater than in June 1974. Most of this increase can be attributed to a 1-week shift in the miners' vacation period. Last year the 2-week vacation period extended from the final week in June through the first week in July, but this year both weeks fell in July. If adjusted to a comparable time base, this June's production increase is about 6.0 percent.

Consumption in May 1975 was 4.0 percent below the same month a year ago and reflected decreases in all consuming sectors.

Stocks at the end of May were 110.8 million tons, up 8.0 million tons from the previous month.

Exports increased for the fifth consecutive month to 7.0 million tons, almost reaching the high levels experienced just prior to the 1974 coal strike.

Crude Oil

	Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks*	
	In thousands of barrels per day							
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972 January	11,388		9,114		2,046		236,776	
February	11,356		9,336		2,081		238,882	
March	11,345		9,462		2,067		244,860	
April	11,184		9,513		2,004		253,492	
May	11,478		9,614		2,160		265,305	
June	11,841		9,522		2,085		257,601	
July	11,885		9,496		2,182		251,913	
August	11,915		9,483		2,112		244,333	
September	12,112		9,508		2,364		237,085	
October	11,871		9,482		2,516		239,949	
November	11,851		9,426		2,299		237,519	
December	12,113		9,335		2,667		232,803	
1973 January	12,190		9,179		2,732		224,056	
February	12,187		9,395		2,873		221,893	
March	12,201		9,272		3,162		230,696	
April	12,208		9,292		3,049		235,383	
May	12,281		9,262		3,215		244,777	
June	12,862		9,214		3,220		235,846	
July	12,750		9,217		3,501		230,750	
August	12,635		9,169		3,593		235,660	
September	12,560		9,065		3,471		228,280	
October	12,758		9,224		3,739		233,520	
November	12,374		9,161		3,452		237,001	
December	12,150		9,063		2,891		229,504	
1974 January	11,491		8,907		2,382		220,261	
February	11,102		9,156		2,248		228,004	
March	11,355		8,950		2,462		231,705	
April	11,823		8,952		3,267		243,687	
May	12,333	12,777	8,903		3,908	3,748	256,726	252,270
June	12,697	12,709	8,777		3,925	3,957	255,762	253,008
July	12,811	12,905	8,754	8,698	4,091	4,167	255,936	252,399
August	12,644	12,731	8,682	8,717	3,924	3,852	251,905	247,040
September	12,124	12,253	8,432	8,622	3,797	3,758	253,623	249,476
October	12,286	12,430	8,616	8,651	3,810	3,936	256,430	255,003
November	12,332	12,402	8,569	8,458	3,958	3,997	258,123	256,271
December	12,519	12,671	8,514	8,471	3,869	3,979	252,158	248,808
1975 January	12,297	12,442	8,439	8,644	4,029	3,964	258,163	253,836
February	12,135	12,144	8,575	8,488	3,828	4,061	264,348	264,833
March	11,905	11,961	8,476	8,333	3,656	3,853	267,564	271,410
April		R11,837		R8,567		R3,416		R275,393
May		R11,985		R8,464		R3,493		R274,123
June		**12,436		**8,352		**3,977		**270,468

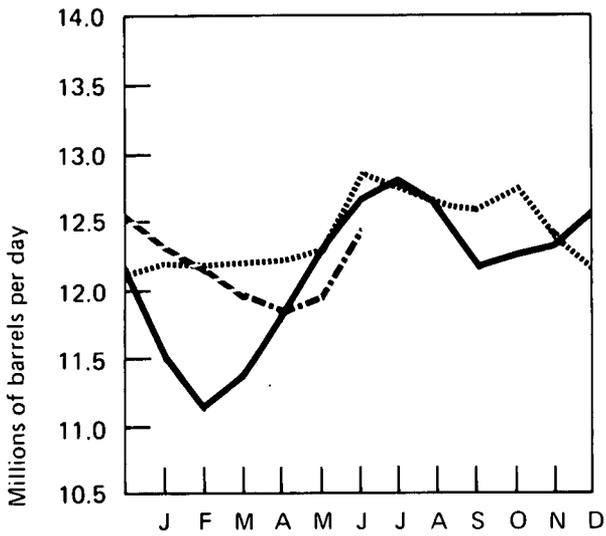
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

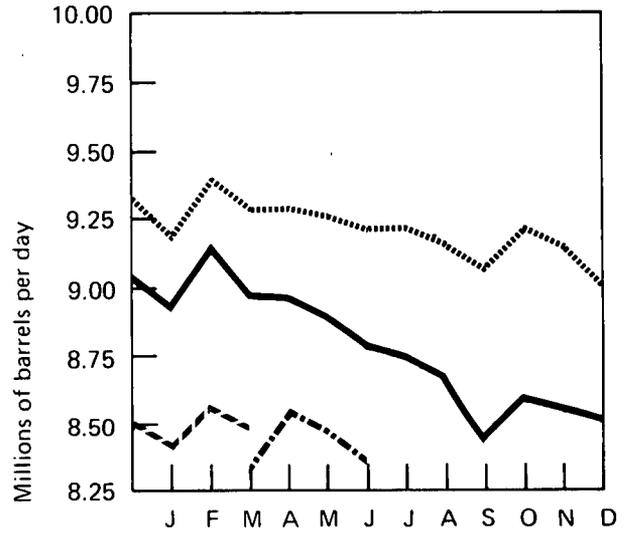
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated.

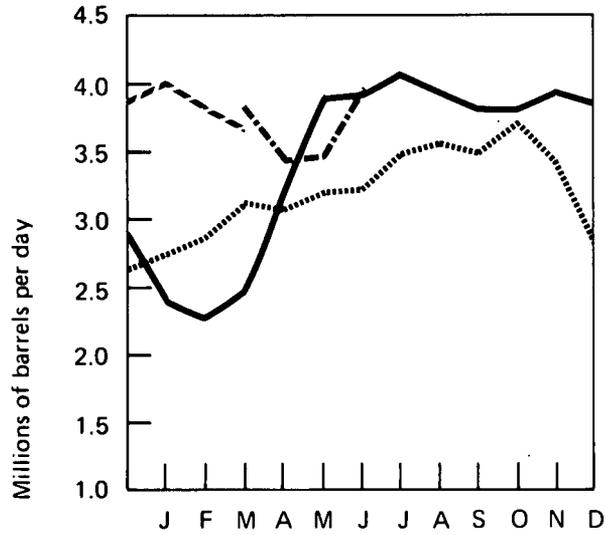
Crude Input to Refineries*



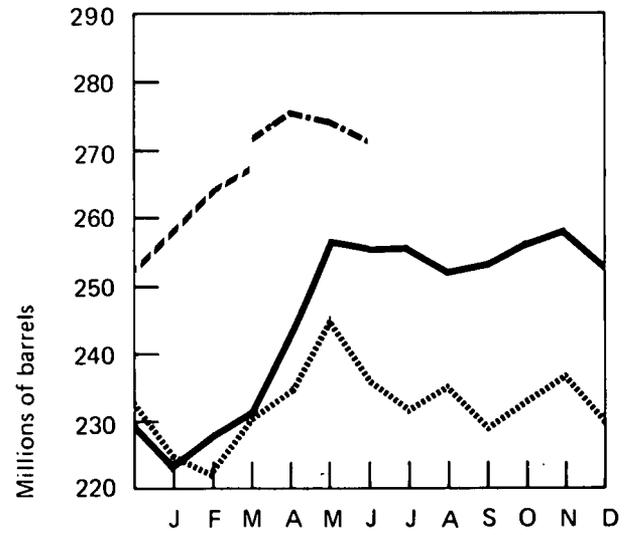
Domestic Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

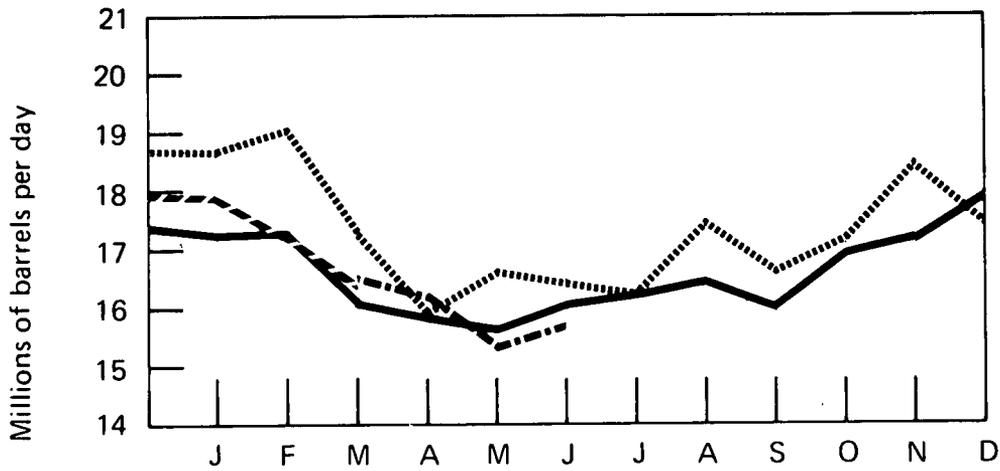
Total Refined Petroleum Products

	Domestic Demand		Imports*		
	In thousands of barrels per day				
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	
1972	January	16,735	2,721		
	February	17,861	2,764		
	March	16,870	2,730		
	April	15,529	2,298		
	May	14,801	2,208		
	June	15,615	2,382		
	July	14,821	2,215		
	August	15,936	2,344		
	September	15,489	2,342		
	October	16,455	2,607		
	November	17,610	2,653		
	December	18,738	3,039		
1973	January	18,713	3,125		
	February	19,094	3,635		
	March	17,216	3,448		
	April	15,921	2,545		
	May	16,626	2,626		
	June	16,481	2,670		
	July	16,372	2,678		
	August	17,499	2,999		
	September	16,656	2,941		
	October	17,202	2,894		
	November	18,492	3,470		
	December	17,538	3,164		
1974	January	17,270	2,973		
	February	17,371	2,973		
	March	16,045	2,753		
	April	15,919	2,703		
	May	15,720	15,740	2,580	2,454
	June	16,176	16,191	2,493	2,218
	July	16,301	15,853	2,397	2,140
	August	16,546	15,803	2,434	2,281
	September	15,994	16,318	2,225	2,180
	October	17,025	17,121	2,340	2,361
	November	17,214	17,129	2,704	2,581
	December	17,997	17,588	2,781	2,638
1975	January	17,983	18,112	2,811	2,484
	February	17,248	17,370	2,348	2,138
	March	16,316	16,567	2,074	1,920
	April		R16,105		R1,810
	May		R15,306		R1,776
	June		**15,721		**1,590

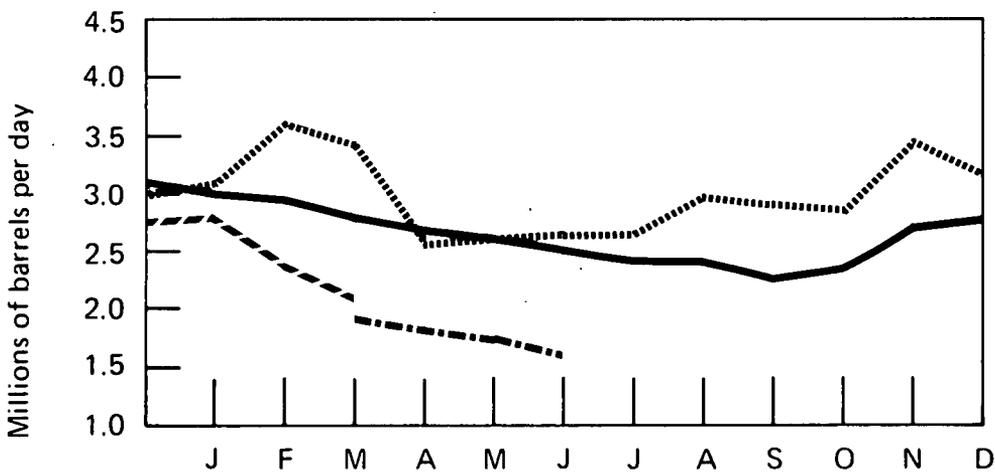
*See definitions. **Preliminary data. R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated.

Domestic Demand*



Imports*



- 1973
- 1974 BOM
- - - - 1975 BOM
- . - . 1975 FEA

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Motor Gasoline

	Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*		
	In thousands of barrels per day								
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	
1972	January	5,549		6,151		51	239,633		
	February	5,710		5,989		66	249,927		
	March	6,412		5,913		67	236,831		
	April	6,283		5,833		52	225,153		
	May	6,445		6,023		74	214,736		
	June	6,822		6,244		75	200,143		
	July	6,673		6,612		69	200,710		
	August	6,938		6,588		81	192,706		
	September	6,453		6,605		70	199,690		
	October	6,350		6,532		71	207,776		
	November	6,479		6,436		69	208,930		
	December	6,378		6,424		69	212,770		
1973	January	6,118		6,341		59	221,823		
	February	6,437		6,855		95	216,367		
	March	6,513		6,150		71	207,581		
	April	6,541		6,377		63	204,708		
	May	6,907		6,714		101	202,081		
	June	6,964		6,993		174	208,374		
	July	7,023		6,986		133	211,488		
	August	7,257		6,880		164	205,122		
	September	6,581		6,619		127	210,278		
	October	6,677		6,621		194	214,525		
	November	6,823		6,375		216	207,343		
	December	6,237		6,099		202	209,395		
1974	January	5,804		5,900		163	217,463		
	February	6,100		5,969		184	219,058		
	March	6,162		5,982		225	220,307		
	April	6,457		6,311		260	223,752		
	May	6,745	6,406	6,328	6,301	250	228	218,670	229,878
	June	6,919	6,895	6,663	6,642	211	145	217,381	226,652
	July	6,959	6,941	6,792	6,835	212	122	218,838	227,195
	August	7,061	6,849	6,815	6,776	253	192	218,951	231,015
	September	6,388	6,652	6,453	6,485	202	140	227,031	230,181
	October	6,712	6,542	6,336	6,340	171	175	220,748	229,275
	November	6,547	6,659	6,292	6,257	174	264	218,385	225,226
	December	6,558	6,551	6,419	6,451	141	170	224,719	227,363
1975	January	6,206	6,228	6,509	6,574	262	203	242,285	244,425
	February	6,096	6,205	6,276	6,279	171	168	251,915	251,189
	March	6,326	6,408	6,100	6,068	150	146	252,030	245,181
	April		R6,574		R5,997		R127		R231,542
	May		R6,855		R6,063		R135		R211,183
	June		**6,926		**6,607		**156		**206,031

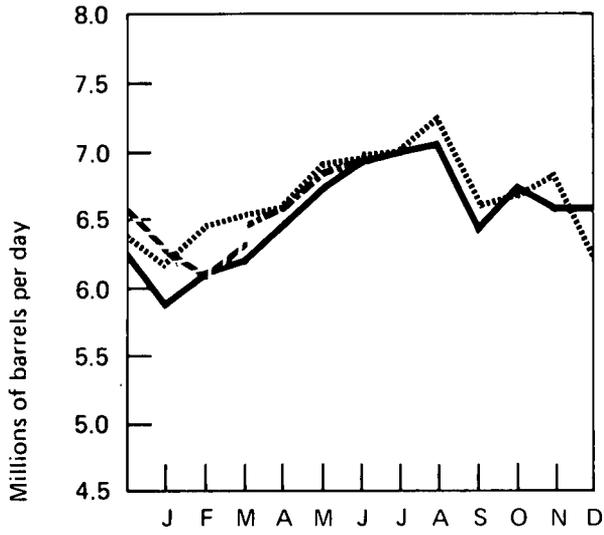
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

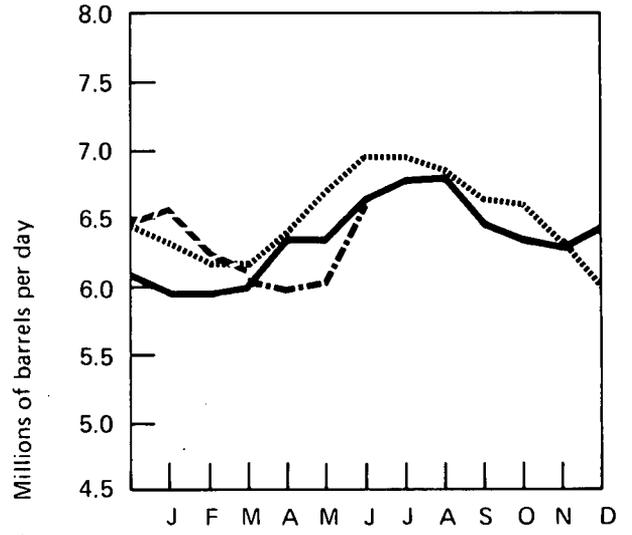
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated.

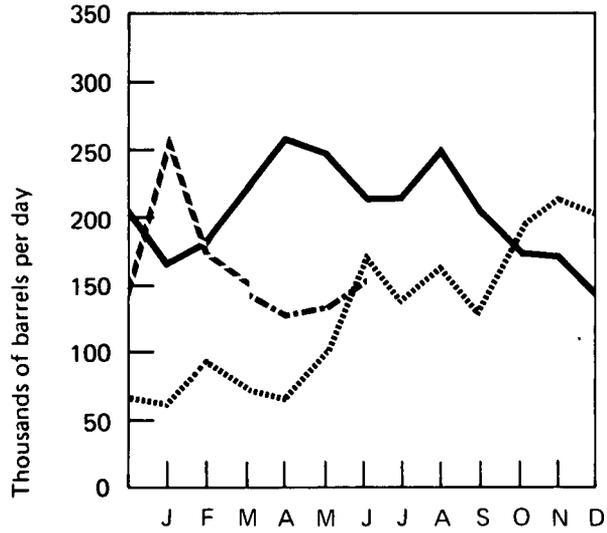
Domestic Demand*



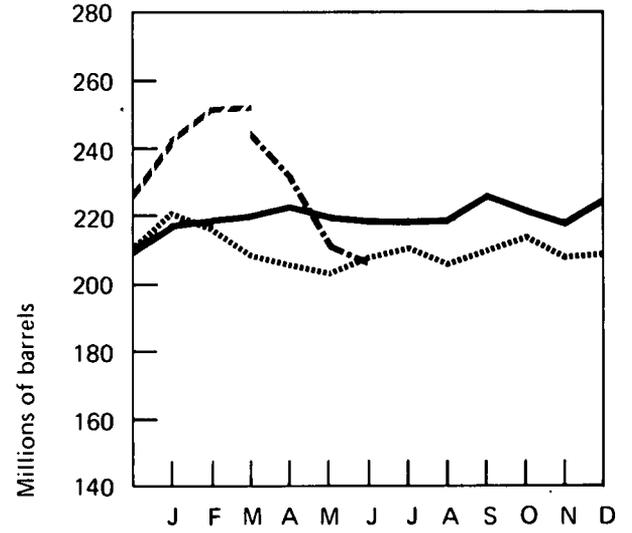
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

Jet Fuel

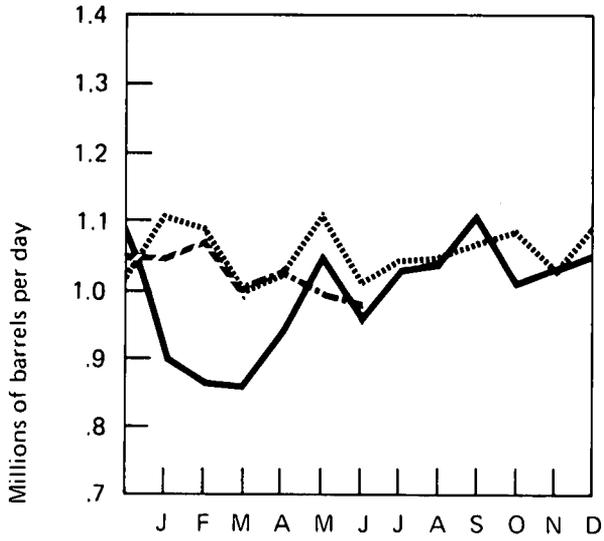
	Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks		
	In thousands of barrels per day								
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	
1972	January	1,021		784		179		25,857	
	February	1,141		900		220		25,230	
	March	1,008		906		167		27,147	
	April	986		877		124		27,568	
	May	999		887		159		28,885	
	June	1,163		859		292		28,356	
	July	1,000		873		165		29,429	
	August	946		837		181		31,649	
	September	1,035		810		190		30,597	
	October	1,171		822		286		28,633	
	November	1,050		800		184		26,650	
	December	1,030		811		189		25,493	
1973	January	1,110		864		231		24,814	
	February	1,090		898		221		25,437	
	March	994		917		152		27,585	
	April	1,015		887		145		27,881	
	May	1,112		840		211		25,825	
	June	1,007		836		164		25,447	
	July	1,046		825		232		25,661	
	August	1,049		844		180		24,851	
	September	1,070		847		235		25,149	
	October	1,104		875		246		25,577	
	November	1,025		852		275		28,539	
	December	1,087		830		259		28,544	
1974	January	895		800		136		29,732	
	February	860		783		75		29,617	
	March	956		832		139		29,996	
	April	941		868		132		31,725	
	May	1,053	915	868	873	205	97	32,324	33,574
	June	952	1,016	810	886	141	115	32,200	33,128
	July	1,028	1,032	802	813	214	188	31,671	32,231
	August	1,031	1,076	805	849	206	202	30,989	31,594
	September	1,109	1,100	867	883	217	183	30,186	30,587
	October	1,011	1,092	868	905	161	216	30,564	31,488
	November	1,032	1,055	863	861	140	222	29,616	31,303
	December	1,043	1,138	861	908	178	219	29,776	30,957
1975	January	1,041	1,001	831	847	229	164	30,321	31,221
	February	1,075	1,032	835	849	200	167	29,133	30,641
	March	982	1,018	896	892	130	136	30,456	30,906
	April		R1,034		R863		R212		R32,083
	May		R996		R857		R124		R31,587
	June		*988		*834		*107		*30,111

*Preliminary data.

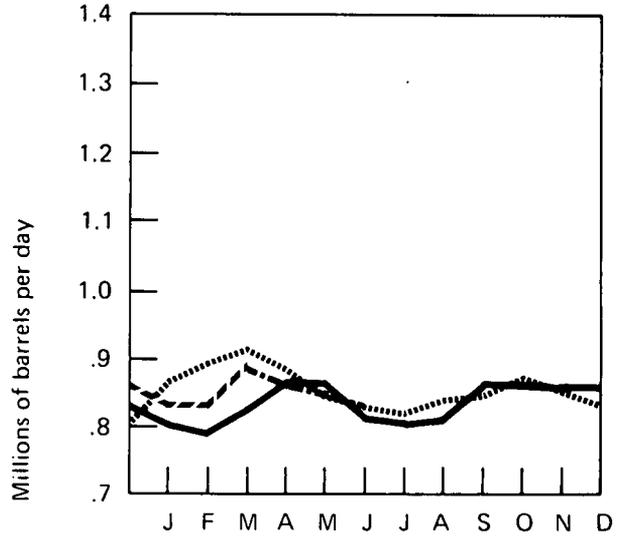
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated.

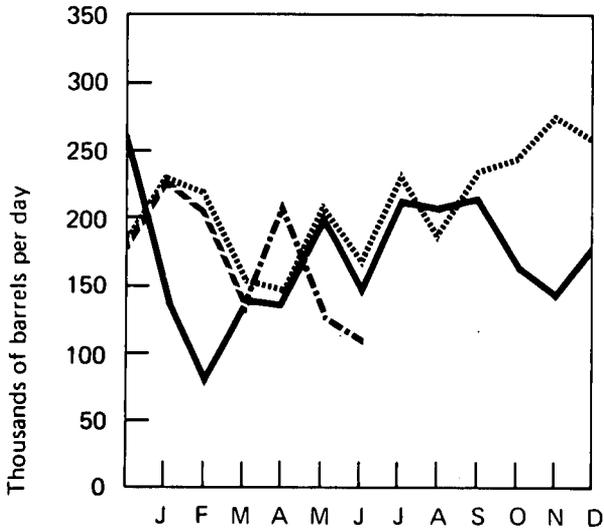
Domestic Demand*



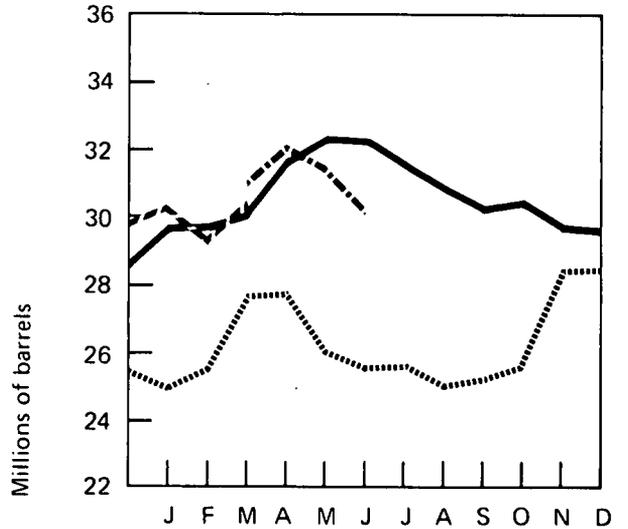
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 ——— 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

Distillate Fuel Oil

	Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
	In thousands of barrels per day							
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972 January	3,723		2,538		197		160,027	
February	4,164		2,653		204		122,154	
March	3,482		2,564		257		101,728	
April	2,778		2,476		189		98,288	
May	2,250		2,585		132		112,892	
June	2,194		2,623		96		128,739	
July	1,765		2,529		97		155,557	
August	2,064		2,582		92		174,674	
September	2,205		2,624		99		190,250	
October	2,759		2,722		203		195,530	
November	3,383		2,719		227		182,581	
December	4,232		2,938		382		154,284	
1973 January	4,138		3,028		364		130,958	
February	4,302		2,937		731		113,276	
March	3,337		2,667		602		111,270	
April	2,635		2,510		240		114,698	
May	2,673		2,544		268		119,104	
June	2,419		2,825		222		137,844	
July	2,328		2,752		318		160,869	
August	2,555		2,801		288		177,271	
September	2,675		2,813		313		190,171	
October	2,930		2,911		451		202,965	
November	3,508		2,922		492		200,182	
December	3,690		3,136		439		196,421	
1974 January	3,820		2,880		449		181,179	
February	3,835		2,399		293		149,125	
March	3,145		2,226		267		128,822	
April	2,848		2,522		216		125,553	
May	2,453	2,616	2,704	2,741	271	288	141,806	151,345
June	2,386	2,249	2,783	2,818	228	175	160,645	173,639
July	2,302	2,251	2,792	2,881	214	168	182,458	198,374
August	2,295	2,271	2,704	2,779	111	112	198,673	217,632
September	2,377	2,473	2,551	2,655	144	143	208,269	227,069
October	2,863	2,816	2,770	2,787	213	264	209,908	234,257
November	3,145	3,058	2,801	2,883	443	403	212,875	241,125
December	3,855	3,923	2,924	3,028	517	466	223,717	227,877
1975 January	3,953	4,055	2,852	2,954	324	350	199,715	204,576
February	3,967	4,004	2,679	2,707	302	295	176,696	176,530
March	3,293	3,460	2,532	2,614	256	217	161,111	156,980
April		R3,103		R2,532		131		R143,714
May		R2,435		R2,496		R144		R150,068
June		**2,252		**2,639		**69		**163,698

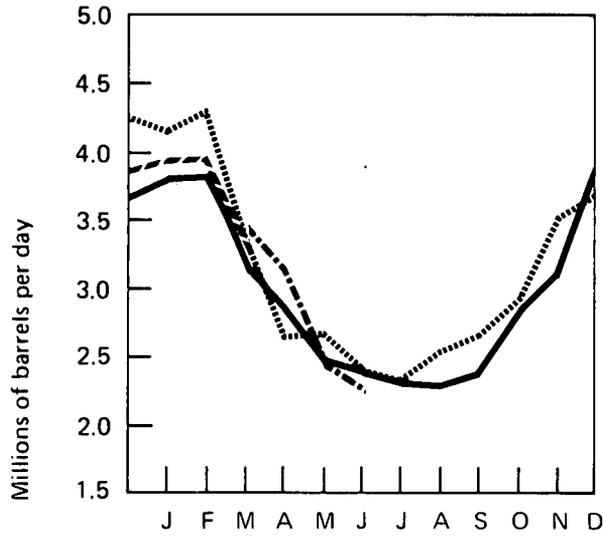
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

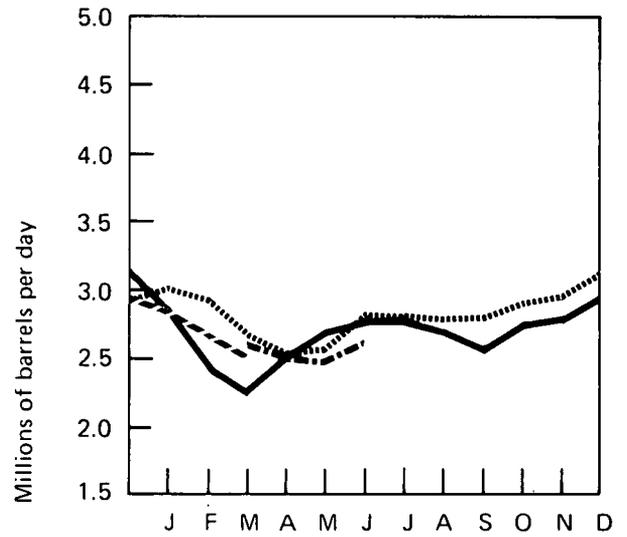
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated.

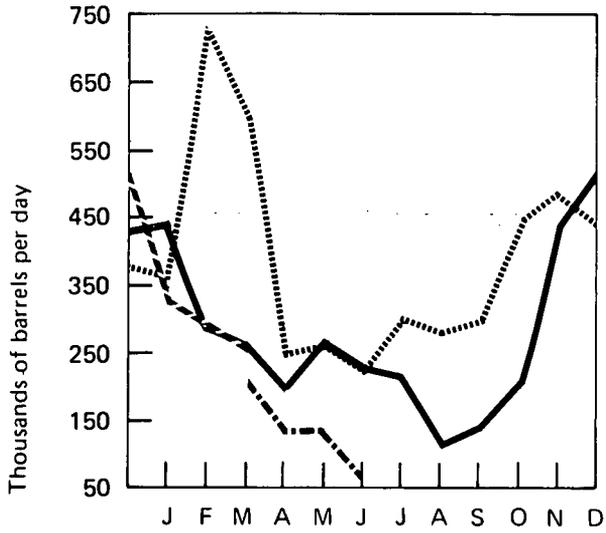
Domestic Demand*



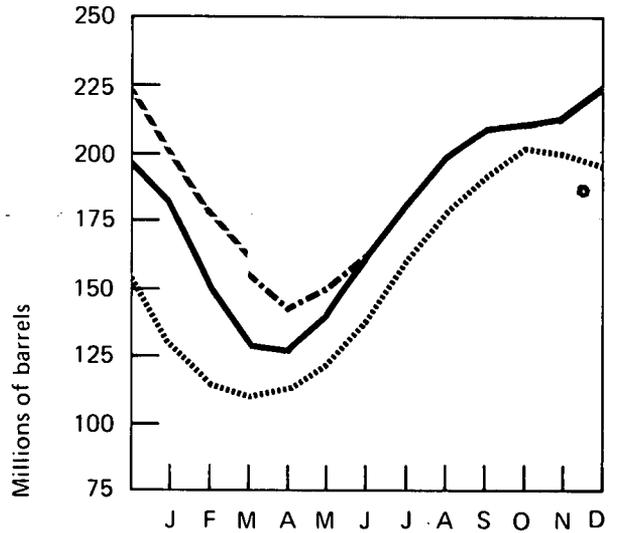
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

Residual Fuel Oil

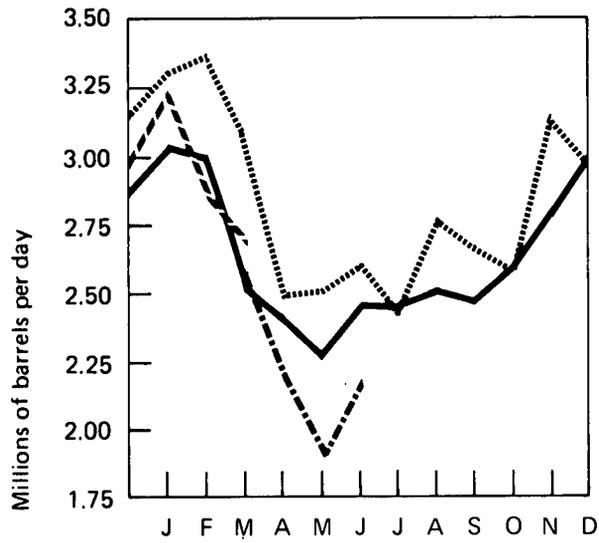
	Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
	In thousands of barrels per day							
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972 January	2,815		924		1,892		59,440	
February	3,171		963		1,923		50,891	
March	2,682		828		1,926		51,566	
April	2,444		739		1,676		49,425	
May	2,111		664		1,573		53,035	
June	2,196		661		1,649		56,109	
July	2,107		673		1,594		60,230	
August	2,257		674		1,653		61,399	
September	2,239		710		1,625		63,692	
October	2,362		745		1,655		63,758	
November	2,843		890		1,769		57,702	
December	3,151		1,124		1,968		55,216	
1973 January	3,306		1,112		2,019		49,154	
February	3,382		1,038		2,147		43,058	
March	3,084		955		2,196		44,711	
April	2,477		877		1,705		47,044	
May	2,521		948		1,668		49,207	
June	2,607		915		1,761		51,811	
July	2,412		882		1,597		53,363	
August	2,755		851		1,913		53,586	
September	2,676		878		1,849		55,091	
October	2,590		984		1,597		54,964	
November	3,158		1,061		1,979		51,985	
December	2,944		1,158		1,826		53,480	
1974 January	3,035		1,072		1,732		46,548	
February	3,010		1,029		1,923		45,004	
March	2,516		912		1,674		47,222	
April	2,432		984		1,587		51,339	
May	2,251	2,111	995	992	1,353	1,250	54,356	64,548
June	2,455	2,177	1,026	1,058	1,549	1,260	57,891	68,646
July	2,432	2,135	1,056	1,091	1,433	1,197	59,787	73,066
August	2,539	2,368	1,067	1,126	1,530	1,342	60,988	76,011
September	2,454	2,419	1,032	1,070	1,400	1,274	60,251	72,723
October	2,610	2,501	1,099	1,112	1,464	1,369	58,679	72,090
November	2,819	2,631	1,229	1,226	1,636	1,453	60,363	73,581
December	2,965	2,881	1,335	1,350	1,612	1,561	74,939	74,521
1975 January	3,242	3,103	1,415	1,399	1,647	1,529	69,233	68,628
February	2,849	2,723	1,354	1,304	1,402	1,308	66,495	65,061
March	2,668	2,589	1,299	1,244	1,292	1,252	64,148	61,891
April		R2,184		R1,204		R1,069		R64,121
May		R1,909		R1,113		R1,068		R72,088
June		*2,178		*1,119		*971		*68,835

*Preliminary data.

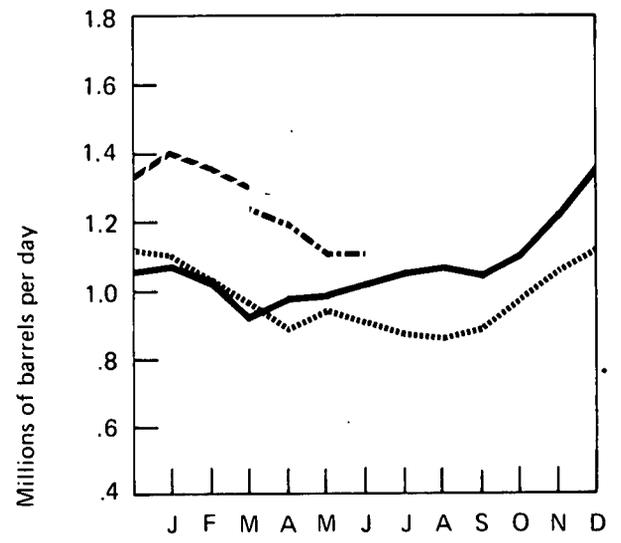
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated.

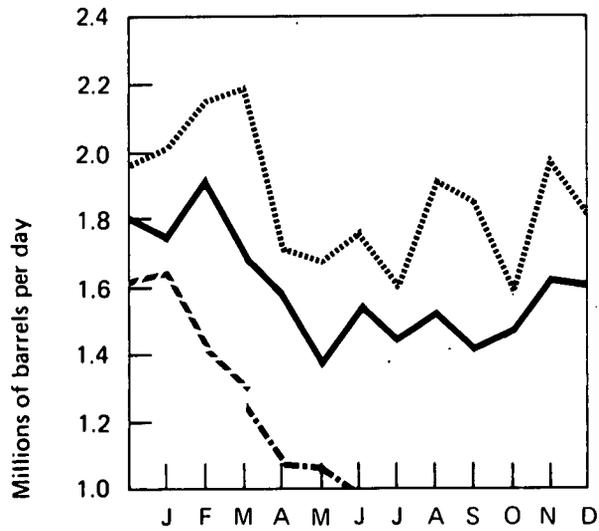
Domestic Demand*



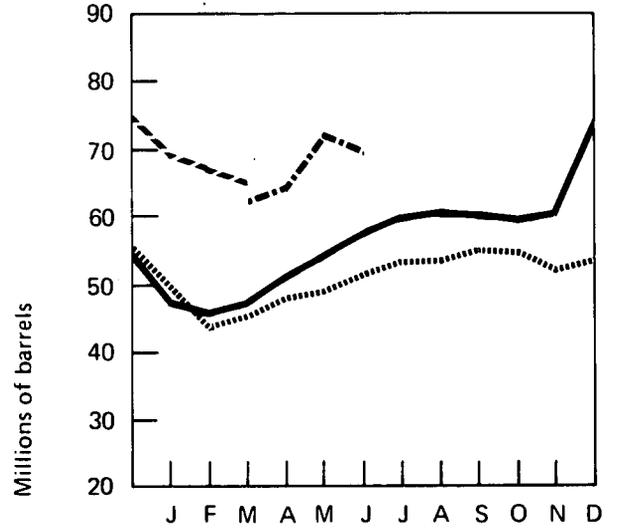
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 ——— 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

Natural Gas Liquids

		Domestic Demand*	Production*	Imports	Stocks*
		In thousands of barrels per day			In thousands of barrels
1972	January	1,746	1,705	196	76,704
	February	1,752	1,747	182	68,232
	March	1,417	1,768	186	68,777
	April	1,181	1,769	118	75,101
	May	995	1,737	147	84,984
	June	1,114	1,734	134	92,831
	July	1,121	1,731	141	100,363
	August	1,243	1,739	164	104,397
	September	1,244	1,751	168	108,853
	October	1,525	1,769	202	105,098
	November	1,768	1,757	221	94,673
	December	1,946	1,721	231	79,238
1973	January	1,994	1,680	313	64,343
	February	1,857	1,745	312	55,997
	March	1,407	1,734	260	58,471
	April	1,299	1,750	201	65,297
	May	1,270	1,739	216	73,942
	June	1,149	1,727	163	83,057
	July	1,109	1,737	199	93,362
	August	1,281	1,748	239	98,996
	September	1,297	1,741	206	103,907
	October	1,499	1,756	249	104,215
	November	1,703	1,774	286	98,320
	December	1,607	1,729	231	94,106
1974	January	1,779	1,699	305	85,820
	February	1,593	1,728	294	84,737
	March	1,408	1,741	224	89,362
	April	1,321	1,696	215	95,707
	May	1,181	1,689	182	104,739
	June	1,242	1,684	200	111,356
	July	1,187	1,657	163	118,804
	August	1,221	1,676	163	125,120
	September	1,359	1,638	167	126,454
	October	1,493	1,686	200	123,634
	November	1,596	1,694	199	118,026
	December	1,692	1,670	230	108,377
1975	January	1,708	1,630	257	98,843
	February	1,512	1,646	182	94,683
	March	1,404	R1,658	178	93,111
	April		**1,653		

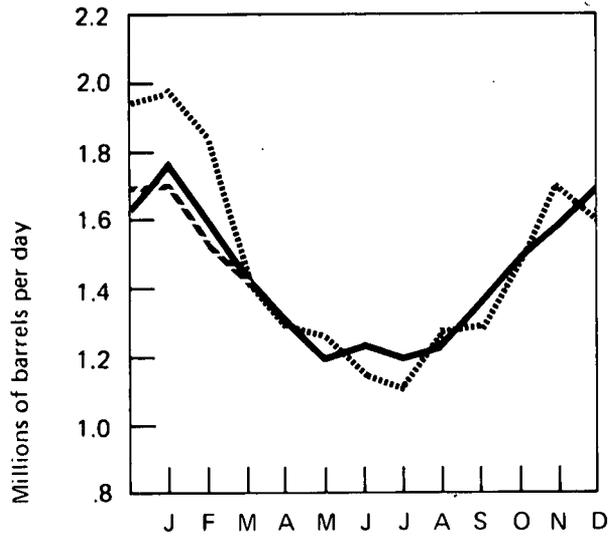
*See Explanatory Note 4.

**Preliminary data.

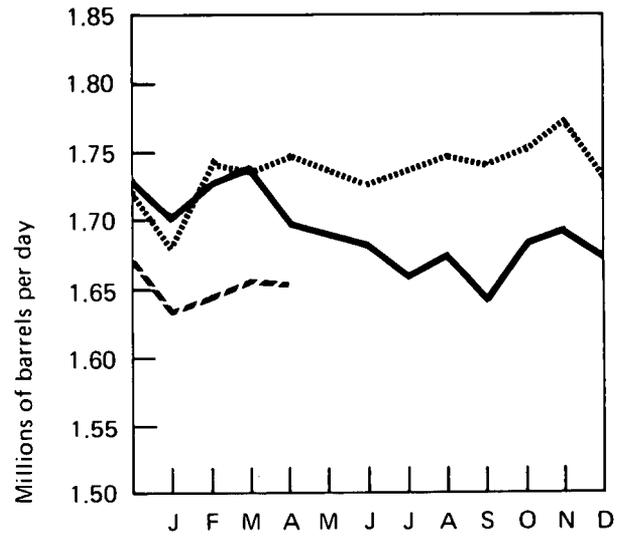
R=Revised data.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

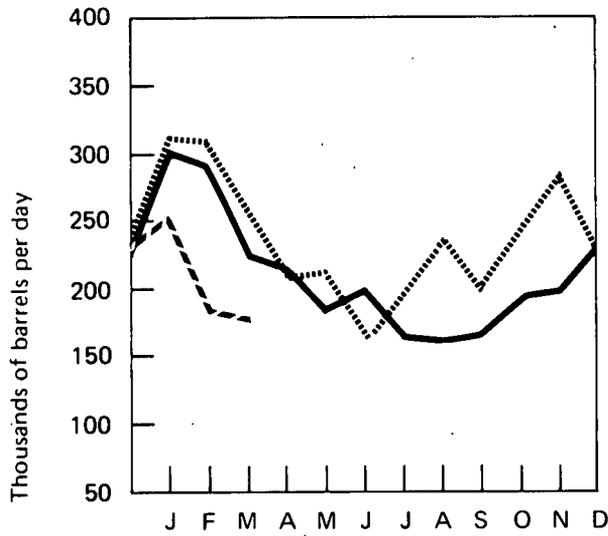
Domestic Demand



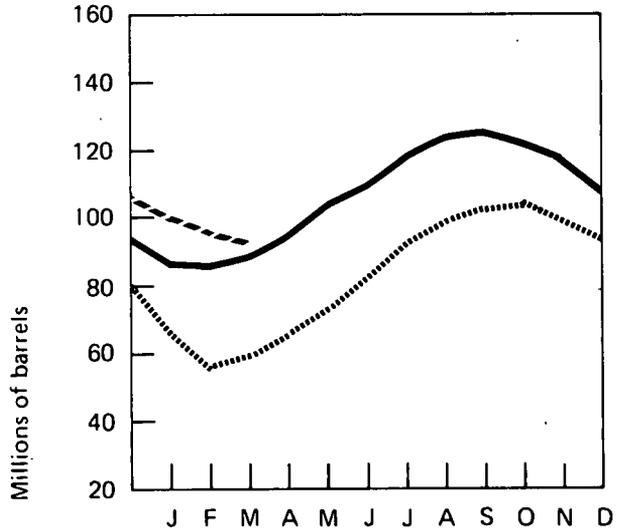
Production



Imports



Stocks



..... 1973
———— 1974
- - - - 1975

Natural Gas

		Marketed Production	Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines	Imports
		In billion cubic feet		
1972	January	1,994	1,086	117
	February	1,902	1,035	112
	March	1,937	1,091	88
	April	1,893	1,050	134
	May	1,867	1,045	111
	June	1,797	985	108
	July	1,837	1,013	102
	August	1,859	1,007	97
	September	1,854	970	114
	October	1,889	1,040	103
	November	1,896	1,041	111
	December	1,961	1,065	111
1973	January	1,994	1,069	93
	February	1,821	963	84
	March	1,952	1,052	91
	April	1,864	1,007	88
	May	1,898	1,026	86
	June	1,839	963	79
	July	1,880	999	80
	August	1,896	994	85
	September	1,840	956	82
	October	1,875	1,001	91
	November	1,863	1,000	85
	December	1,926	1,038	89
1974	January	1,944	1,033	86
	February	1,773	941	79
	March	1,907	1,027	85
	April	1,812	987	83
	May	1,853	981	80
	June	1,777	928	74
	July	1,827	947	74
	August	1,797	932	76
	September	1,761	871	70
	October	1,775	936	83
	November	1,735	921	82
	December	1,800	959	87
1975	January	1,771	950	81
	February	R1,635	867	75
	March	R1,733	948	83
	April	R*1,661	906	R85
	May	**1,680		R**80
	June	**1,620		**72

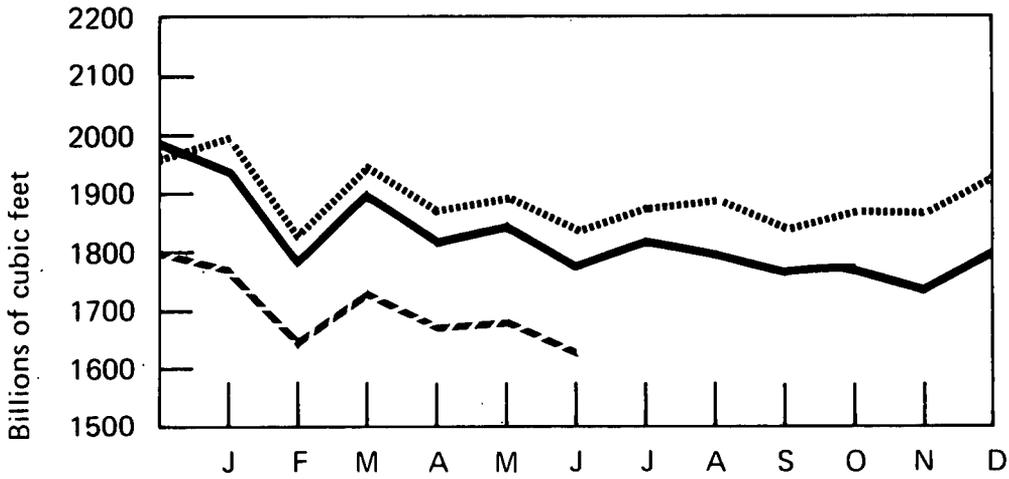
*Preliminary data.

**Projected data.

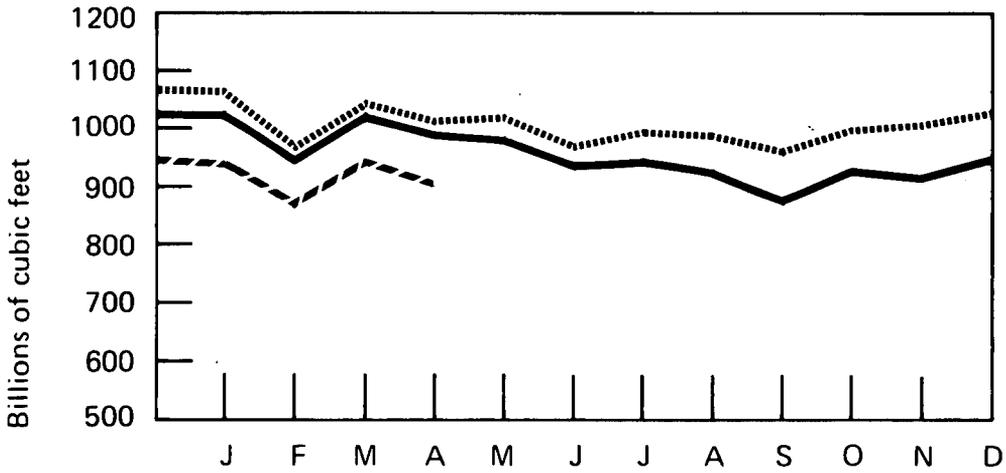
R=Revised data.

Sources: Marketed Production and Imports—Bureau of Mines. Domestic Producer Sales—Federal Power Commission.

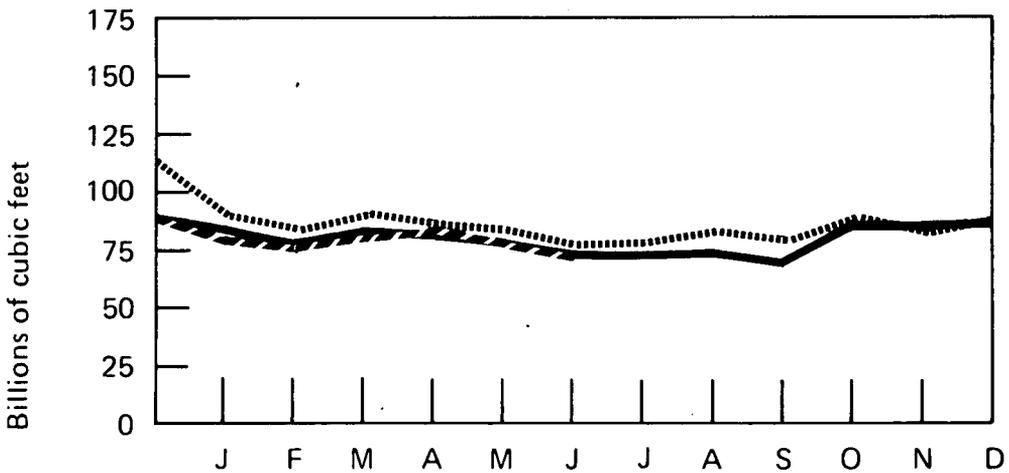
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

Coal

Bituminous and Lignite

		Domestic Consumption*	Production**	Exports	Stocks
In thousands of short tons					
1972	January	43,951	49,680	3,660	91,178
	February	43,178	49,112	3,630	92,183
	March	43,773	54,438	4,624	96,795
	April	40,158	49,814	4,915	102,981
	May	40,588	52,879	5,416	110,577
	June	40,505	50,083	4,882	115,723
	July	43,071	40,964	3,627	111,353
	August	44,698	52,169	6,337	114,665
	September	42,002	49,374	4,923	116,196
	October	43,050	51,671	5,210	120,135
	November	44,104	50,297	5,380	121,401
	December	47,698	44,904	3,392	117,442
1973	January	49,838	49,379	2,954	111,120
	February	44,652	45,893	2,669	108,870
	March	44,814	50,547	3,377	111,490
	April	42,689	46,999	5,063	112,585
	May	43,628	51,420	5,140	116,890
	June	45,115	46,613	4,969	109,960
	July	47,715	43,801	4,188	107,390
	August	48,840	55,874	5,133	106,910
	September	45,471	48,338	3,424	106,230
	October	46,427	54,382	5,882	107,490
	November	46,703	49,826	5,214	107,169
	December	50,130	48,666	4,889	103,022
1974	January	50,063	53,530	2,813	97,614
	February	45,252	49,851	4,627	96,420
	March	45,408	51,027	3,179	99,895
	April	43,195	54,181	4,944	106,972
	May	44,612	57,448	6,032	R110,018
	June	44,461	47,884	6,369	R110,965
	July	48,187	49,206	5,307	R106,091
	August	48,647	51,604	5,088	105,810
	September	44,371	52,472	4,893	109,205
	October	45,670	60,293	7,342	116,514
	November	44,589	33,524	6,744	108,710
	December	47,436	39,980	2,587	95,572
1975	January	49,669	54,885	4,254	R96,024
	February	45,725	51,135	4,470	97,164
	March	47,396	R51,910	5,653	97,904
	April	43,761	R52,945	6,159	102,745
	May	42,829	58,150	7,011	110,769
	June		***55,885		

*See Explanatory Note 5.

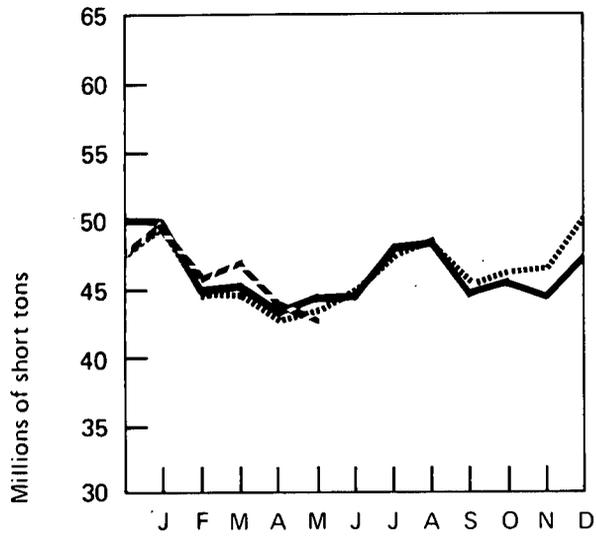
**See Explanatory Note 6.

***Preliminary data.

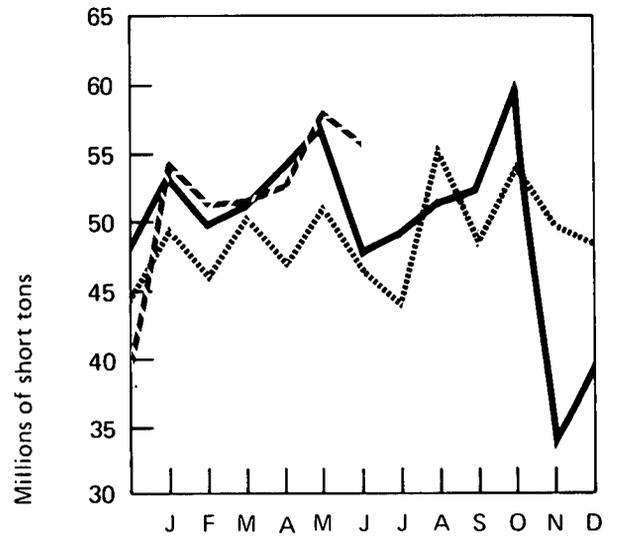
R=Revised data.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

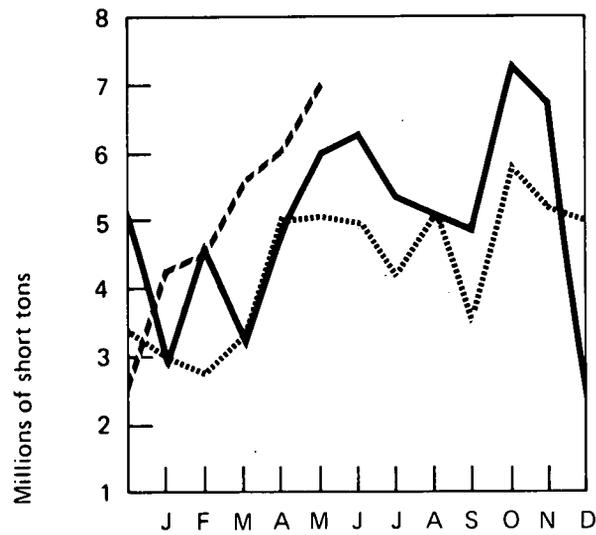
Domestic Consumption



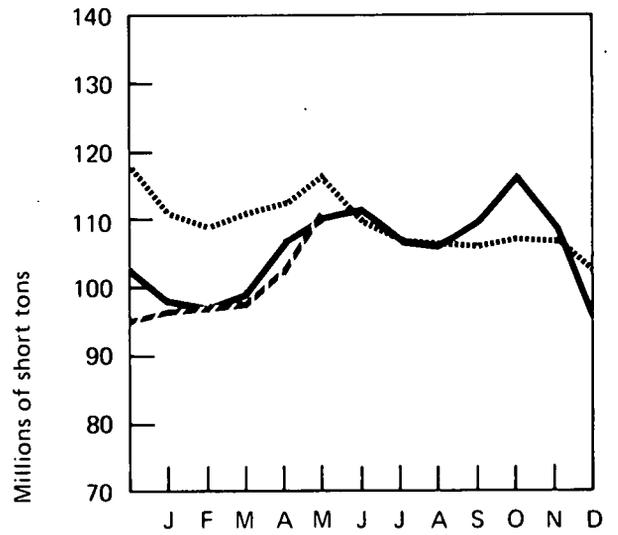
Production



Exports



Stocks



..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

May 1975 production of electricity by utilities was 151,168 million kilowatt hours, 1.5 percent below the 153,439 million kilowatt hours produced in May 1974. During the first 5 months of 1975, however, production was up 2.2 percent from the same period in 1974.

Coal stockpiles at powerplants increased from an 85-day supply at the end of April to a 95-day supply at the end of May; oil stockpiles increased from a 92- to a 98-day supply during the same period.

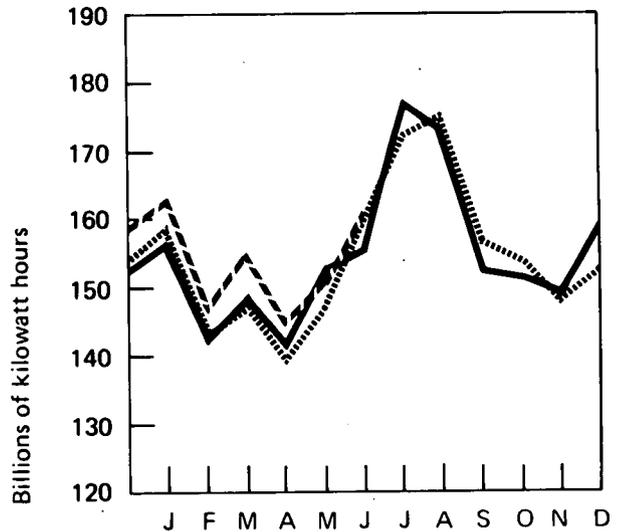
Electric utility consumption of natural gas in May 1975 was 271,790 million cubic feet, 11.5 percent below consumption in May 1974. During the first 5 months of 1975, utilities consumed 12.3 percent less gas, but 4.2 percent more fuel oil and 2.0 percent more coal than during the same months in 1974.

Kilowatt-hour sales to residential and commercial customers in April 1975 were 46,883 and 31,335 million kilowatt hours, respectively, up 8.3 percent and 8.1 percent from April 1974. Sales to industry totaled 52,526 million kilowatt hours, down 7.0 percent from April 1974.

Electric Utilities

		Total Production	Percentage Produced from Each Source					
		In millions of kilowatt hours	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other*
1972	January	144,575	45.4	17.9	16.6	2.9	16.9	0.3
	February	137,301	45.7	17.3	18.0	2.6	16.1	0.3
	March	140,056	44.3	15.2	20.0	3.0	17.2	0.3
	April	132,138	43.6	13.4	22.3	2.7	17.7	0.3
	May	137,745	43.3	12.7	24.0	2.1	17.6	0.3
	June	145,523	42.3	13.3	25.5	2.6	15.9	0.4
	July	157,846	42.1	14.1	25.7	2.9	14.9	0.3
	August	162,822	42.8	13.7	25.7	3.5	13.9	0.4
	September	147,358	43.4	14.7	25.5	3.2	12.9	0.3
	October	143,742	44.3	14.1	25.2	3.2	13.0	0.2
	November	143,867	45.7	18.3	17.2	3.7	14.8	0.3
	December	154,350	45.9	19.5	14.4	3.9	16.0	0.3
1973	January	159,320	47.2	19.3	13.1	3.9	15.8	0.7
	February	143,109	47.4	18.1	14.0	4.1	16.0	0.4
	March	147,754	45.6	16.2	16.2	4.5	17.2	0.3
	April	139,273	46.0	14.4	17.9	4.2	17.2	0.3
	May	147,021	44.2	14.6	20.2	3.8	16.8	0.4
	June	160,962	43.5	16.0	21.6	4.2	14.5	0.2
	July	172,539	44.1	16.5	22.5	4.0	12.7	0.2
	August	175,928	44.5	17.2	21.6	4.4	11.9	0.4
	September	156,304	45.6	17.2	21.0	4.9	11.0	0.3
	October	153,888	45.6	17.6	19.8	4.8	11.8	0.4
	November	140,785	47.3	16.6	16.5	5.7	13.5	0.4
	December	153,276	47.9	16.3	13.2	5.1	17.1	0.4
1974	January	156,906	47.0	16.6	13.3	4.8	18.2	0.1
	February	142,371	46.6	15.7	13.3	5.6	18.6	0.2
	March	149,933	45.3	14.6	15.8	5.8	18.4	0.1
	April	141,913	44.5	13.9	16.9	4.9	19.6	0.2
	May	153,439	44.3	14.7	18.4	4.2	18.2	0.2
	June	156,027	43.3	14.7	20.3	4.4	17.1	0.2
	July	177,797	42.9	15.6	20.9	5.6	14.8	0.2
	August	173,699	43.1	15.6	20.3	7.0	13.8	0.2
	September	152,083	42.9	16.4	19.3	7.1	14.1	0.2
	October	151,786	44.3	16.7	18.6	7.0	13.2	0.2
	November	149,581	44.9	18.4	15.2	7.2	14.1	0.2
	December	159,309	45.6	19.3	12.4	8.1	14.4	0.2
1975	January	163,498	45.8	18.7	12.1	8.1	15.2	0.1
	February	146,338	46.0	17.0	12.3	8.3	16.3	0.1
	March	154,932	44.6	15.0	12.9	9.2	18.1	0.2
	April	145,287	44.2	14.6	14.0	8.7	18.3	0.2
	May	R151,168	42.5	13.9	16.9	8.2	18.3	0.2
	June	161,728						

Total Production



*Includes electricity produced from geothermal power, wood, and waste.

R=Revised data.

Sources: Federal power Commission.

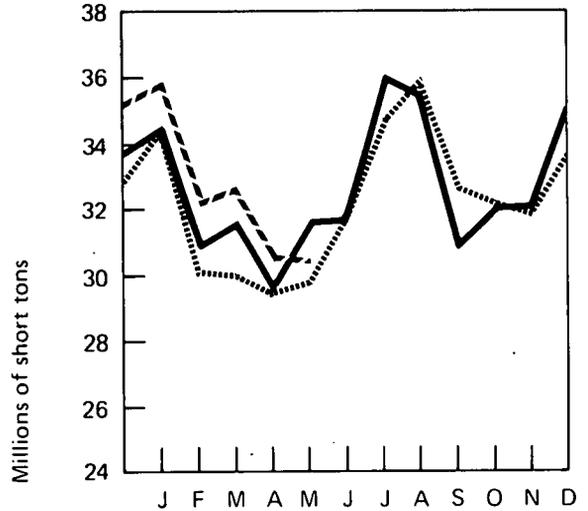
Production data for latest month are from Edison Electric Institute.

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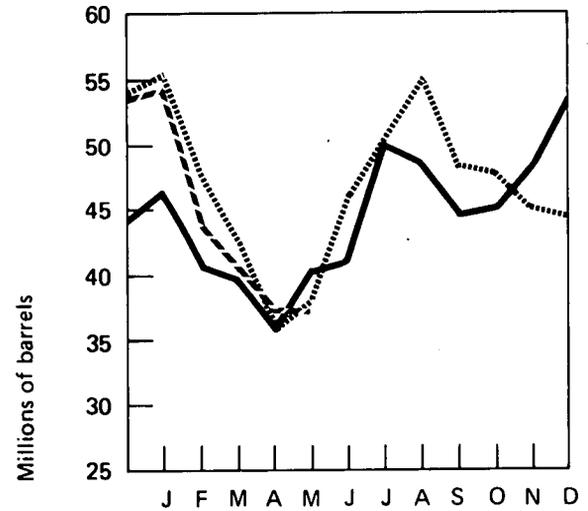
Fuel Consumption

	Coal	Oil	Gas
	In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels	In millions of cubic feet
1972			
January	30,231	46,555	251,029
February	28,946	43,325	258,859
March	28,472	38,809	294,804
April	26,093	32,325	312,229
May	26,823	32,106	351,543
June	27,749	35,098	394,585
July	30,214	40,646	433,533
August	31,651	41,073	448,594
September	28,988	38,723	398,799
October	29,133	42,876	337,567
November	29,926	47,914	262,447
December	32,817	54,479	234,683
1973			
January	34,591	55,773	219,270
February	30,921	46,978	212,983
March	30,746	42,701	255,314
April	29,209	35,845	267,151
May	29,683	38,097	316,989
June	31,953	46,669	363,239
July	34,833	50,956	414,408
August	36,065	55,166	482,053
September	32,723	47,937	418,776
October	32,398	48,033	327,010
November	31,856	45,158	247,038
December	33,704	44,696	217,049
1974			
January	34,599	46,745	219,338
February	30,857	40,687	201,587
March	31,638	39,645	254,175
April	29,679	35,959	259,313
May	31,700	40,831	306,945
June	31,719	41,227	346,584
July	36,111	50,119	403,391
August	35,555	48,970	380,585
September	30,989	44,550	313,079
October	32,127	45,268	298,109
November	32,211	48,525	238,908
December	35,176	53,648	207,095
1975			
January	35,853	54,169	204,931
February	32,104	43,670	188,684
March	32,783	40,399	210,283
April	30,452	37,099	213,580
May	30,410	37,015	271,790

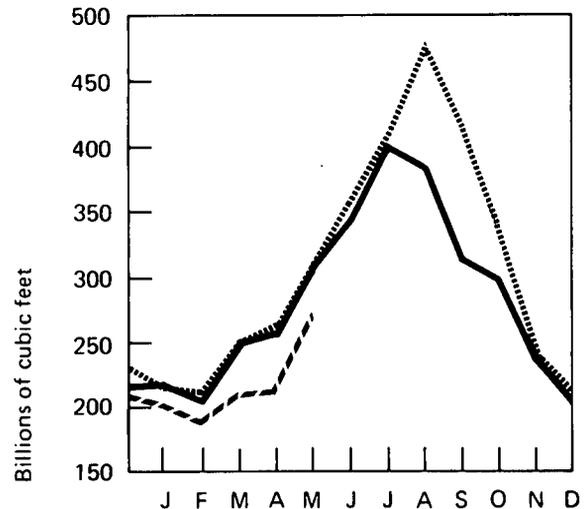
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption



Gas Consumption



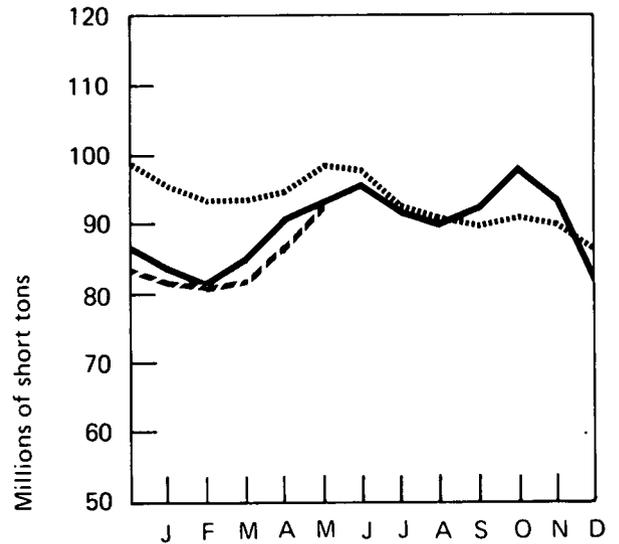
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Source: Federal Power Commission.

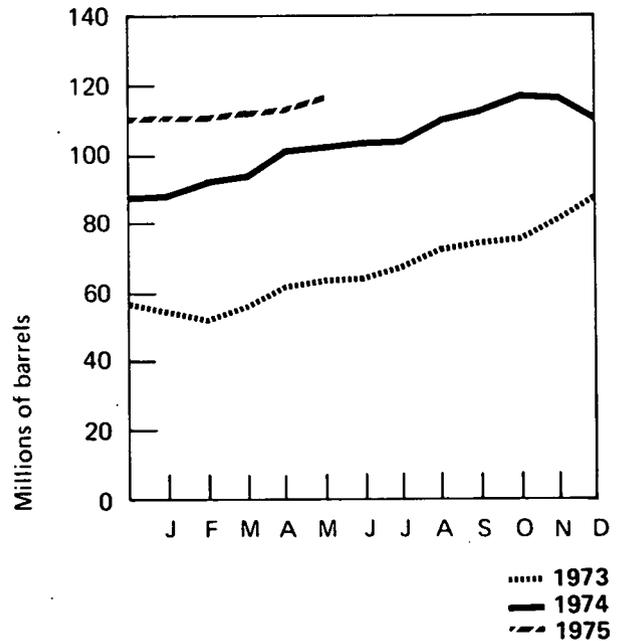
Electric Utilities (Continued)

		Stocks at End of Month	
		Coal	Oil
		In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels
1972	January	76,876	46,055
	February	77,138	47,111
	March	80,296	52,213
	April	84,984	55,730
	May	91,778	57,399
	June	96,553	58,815
	July	93,760	60,786
	August	96,611	66,024
	September	98,396	66,004
	October	102,205	65,531
	November	102,477	62,067
	December	98,671	57,686
1973	January	95,017	53,691
	February	92,993	50,858
	March	93,986	54,885
	April	94,991	62,411
	May	98,722	64,259
	June	97,995	65,003
	July	92,215	67,987
	August	91,356	73,259
	September	90,156	74,863
	October	91,428	76,343
	November	90,369	81,224
	December	86,880	88,228
1974	January	83,366	89,053
	February	80,962	92,645
	March	84,257	94,187
	April	90,901	100,210
	May	93,628	103,606
	June	95,811	104,316
	July	91,616	105,919
	August	89,691	110,997
	September	92,704	113,570
	October	98,373	117,564
	November	93,825	116,558
	December	83,652	111,990
1975	January	81,429	110,304
	February	81,065	111,581
	March	81,872	113,377
	April	86,656	113,930
	May	93,027	116,940

Coal Stocks



Oil Stocks

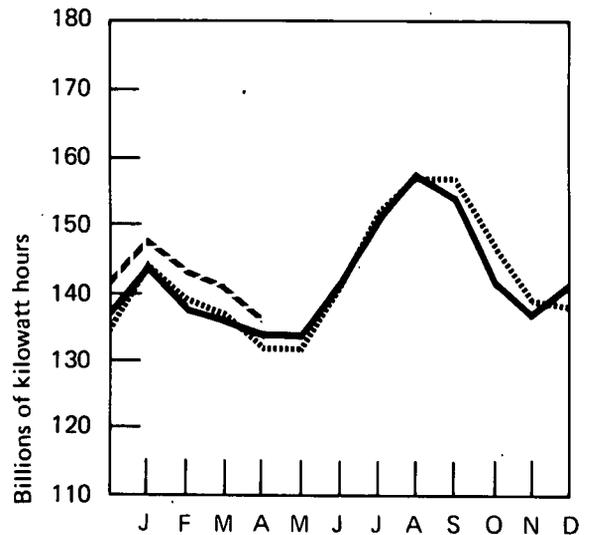


Source: Federal Power Commission.

Sales

		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
In millions of kilowatt hours						
1972	January	46,353	27,965	50,526	4,579	129,423
	February	45,652	27,921	50,552	4,619	128,744
	March	43,559	27,856	52,086	4,606	128,107
	April	40,460	27,765	51,992	4,422	124,639
	May	38,044	27,983	53,489	4,430	123,946
	June	41,213	30,257	53,673	4,469	129,612
	July	47,813	32,211	52,702	4,666	137,392
	August	51,463	33,535	55,023	4,723	144,744
	September	50,888	33,522	55,548	4,928	144,886
	October	44,352	31,068	56,213	4,823	136,456
	November	41,672	29,426	55,251	4,986	131,335
	December	47,139	29,764	53,923	5,060	135,886
1973	January	52,840	31,182	55,274	5,209	144,505
	February	49,601	30,445	54,591	4,909	139,546
	March	46,315	30,100	55,866	4,822	137,103
	April	41,821	29,038	55,937	4,571	131,367
	May	39,825	30,060	56,838	4,638	131,361
	June	44,967	33,194	57,368	4,764	140,293
	July	54,123	36,147	57,152	5,140	152,562
	August	56,742	36,820	58,865	5,054	157,481
	September	56,210	36,711	59,178	5,211	157,310
	October	47,207	33,289	60,514	5,032	146,042
	November	43,175	31,363	58,464	5,085	138,087
	December	46,442	29,788	56,190	4,896	137,316
1974	January	52,846	30,608	55,754	4,995	144,203
	February	47,832	29,542	54,978	4,708	137,060
	March	46,154	29,309	55,999	4,693	136,155
	April	43,294	28,986	56,497	4,610	133,387
	May	41,215	29,876	57,386	4,685	133,162
	June	46,596	32,800	58,077	4,641	142,114
	July	53,435	35,229	57,899	4,965	151,528
	August	56,558	36,414	59,803	5,069	157,844
	September	53,252	35,830	60,366	4,983	154,431
	October	44,177	32,112	60,053	4,792	141,134
	November	42,773	30,968	57,361	4,969	136,071
	December	50,368	31,757	53,878	4,974	140,977
1975	January	55,547	33,026	54,280	5,245	148,098
	February	52,185	32,441	53,142	4,984	142,752
	March	49,974	32,005	53,182	4,914	140,074
	April	46,883	31,335	52,526	4,737	135,481

Total Sales



*Includes street lighting and trolley cars.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

..... 1973
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NUCLEAR POWER

The 47 commercially operating nuclear powerplants performed at 54 percent of capacity during June, 2 percentage points below the level achieved in May. Maximum dependable capacity for these plants was 30,319 megawatts, and average power was 16,282 megawatts, representing 7.2 percent of total domestic electricity generation for the month. All nuclear powerplants accounted for 7.9 percent of domestic generation, compared with 8.2 percent in May. (Note: Beginning with this issue, powerplant operations time-series data will be based on performance for all units in commercial and power ascension status. Previously, tabulations included only plants in commercial operation.)

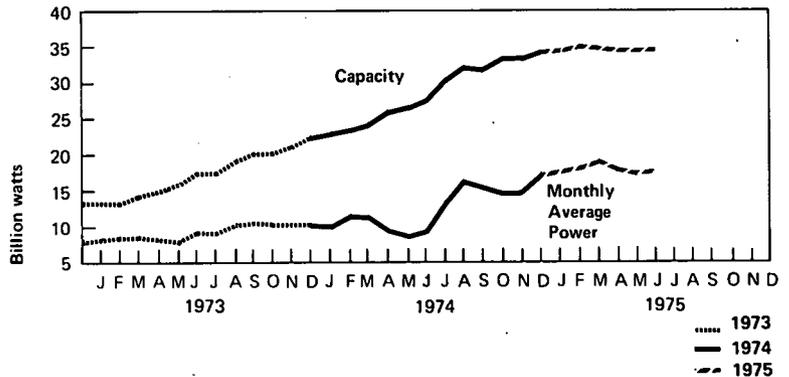
U.S. nuclear enrichment activity increased substantially in June. Most of the enrichment was performed for European customers, whose demands totaled 316 metric tons of enriched uranium product costing \$55 million.

The San Diego Gas and Electric Company announced two reactor orders which are scheduled for commercial operation in the mid-1980's. This announcement brings total new reactor commitments to five for the first 6 months of 1975. Eighteen orders were placed in the similar period of 1974.

U.S. Nuclear Powerplant Operations

	Capacity	Monthly Average Power	Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation
In net electrical megawatts			
1972 January	8,896	5,720	2.9
February	8,896	5,165	2.6
March	9,400	5,750	3.0
April	10,200	5,124	2.7
May	10,680	3,918	2.1
June	11,350	5,375	2.6
July	12,138	6,227	2.9
August	12,138	7,742	3.5
September	12,138	6,589	3.2
October	13,594	6,539	3.2
November	13,594	7,475	3.7
December	13,594	8,125	3.9
1973 January	13,594	8,395	3.9
February	13,594	8,821	4.1
March	14,382	8,991	4.5
April	15,253	8,161	4.2
May	16,126	7,657	3.8
June	17,827	9,429	4.2
July	17,827	9,355	4.0
August	19,349	10,463	4.4
September	20,400	10,815	4.9
October	20,400	10,036	4.8
November	21,271	11,308	5.7
December	22,826	10,543	5.1
1974 January	23,156	10,194	4.8
February	23,926	11,992	5.6
March	24,455	11,715	5.8
April	26,012	9,826	4.9
May	26,820	8,791	4.2
June	27,898	9,740	4.4
July	30,524	13,577	5.6
August	32,195	16,442	7.0
September	31,759	15,159	7.1
October	33,614	14,409	7.1
November	33,630	14,528	7.2
December	34,467	17,375	8.1
1975 January	34,841	17,843	8.1
February	35,049	18,063	8.3
March	34,836	19,091	9.2
April	34,167	17,516	8.7
May	34,167	16,903	8.2
June	*34,167	*17,207	*7.9

U.S. Nuclear Powerplants



*Preliminary data.

R=Revised data. (Monthly Average Power data and Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation were revised from January 1974 forward to include plants in power ascension as well as those in commercial operation. Similar revisions were made in Capacity data from January 1972 forward.)

Sources: Average Power for latest month and Capacity are from U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation for latest month is based on data from Edison Electric Institute; remaining data are from Federal Power Commission.

Status of Nuclear Powerplants — June 30, 1975

Status	Number of Plants					Total	Capacity In Electrical Megawatts
	Boiling Water Reactors	High- Temperature Gas Reactors	Pressurized Water Reactors	Other*			
Licensed to operate	23	1	29	0		53	36,000
Construction permit granted	19	0	44	0		63	63,000
Construction permit pending	22	4	49	1		76	84,000
Orders placed for plant	11	0	18	0		29	35,000
Publicly announced	—	—	—	21		21	26,000
Total	75	5	140	22		242	244,000

*Includes 1 Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and 21 announced intentions to order for which a reactor type has not been chosen.

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment — June 1975

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	494.346	1,423.283	1,917.629
Cost (in millions of dollars)	22.419	61.179	83.598
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	134.732	315.839	450.571
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	2.659	3.102	2.970
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	658.736	1,793.034	2,451.770

Source: U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

Summary of Monthly Nuclear Fuel Cycle—May 1975

Fuel Cycle Activity	Product	Processed Material*	Percent Utilization of Industry Capacity	Energy Content of Processed Material**	Energy Consumed in Fuel Cycle Activity***	Cost Contribution to Electric Power [†]
		In MTU except where noted		In billion Btu except where noted		In mills per kilowatt hour
Milling	Yellowcake (U ₃ O ₈) Deliveries	377	26	129,000	193	0.54
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF ₆) Deliveries	194	14	66,000	41	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF ₆ Deliveries	121 (515 MT-SWU)	++35	211,000	12,679	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Produced	194	81	395,000	306	0.46
Powerplant Operation	New Fuel Receipts	183	—	—	—	—
	Electricity Generated	14,708 (billion kWhe)	58	171,000	1,800 (billion kWhe)	8.37
	Spent Fuel Discharged	73	—	—	—	—
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	8	—	—	—	0.02
	Spent Fuel Reprocessed	0	—	—	—	—

*Units of measure are discussed in Explanatory Notes 7 and 8.

**Assumes 25,000 MWD/MTU for heat content of enriched uranium and a 6:1 feed-to-product ratio at the enrichment plant.

***Energy requirements for processing are obtained from U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1248.

†Cost contribution is computed from unit prices paid for current month's production and requirement for a model 1000-MWe reactor operating at 80 percent capacity factor, given in U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1174-74. Because of the long lead time required for nuclear fuel processing, the sum of the numbers in this column does not necessarily reflect the fuel cost of current electricity production.

††ERDA's enrichment plants are presently operating at maximum utilization of available electric power, with the excess production being placed in the "preproduction stockpile" in anticipation of high demand for enriched uranium in the 1980's.

Source: FEA.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Domestic energy consumption in May 1975 totaled 5.602 quadrillion Btu, 3.5 percent below the May 1974 level of 5.804. No sectoral breakdown is available for the month as yet.

The revised consumption total for April was 5.722 quadrillion Btu, of which 2.363 quadrillion Btu was consumed by the Residential and Commercial Sector, up 9.6 percent from April 1974. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 60.8 percent of total sector consumption (coal was 0.5 percent, dry natural gas, 38.2 percent, and petroleum products, 22.1 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 39.2 percent.

The Industrial Sector consumed 1.855 quadrillion Btu in April, down 15.2 percent from April 1974. Coal accounted for 19.0 percent of the 1975 figure, 22.9 percent was dry natural gas, 25.7 percent was petroleum products, and 32.2 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the Transportation Sector was 1.504 quadrillion Btu, up 2.6 percent from April 1974. Petroleum products comprised 95.7 percent of the total. Natural gas consumed by pipelines and electricity used by railroads and for street and highway lighting accounted for the balance.

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION AND FORECAST

Total demand for petroleum products during the 4 weeks ending July 4 was 15.73 million barrels per day. This was 180,000 barrels per day above the forecast level.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline for the 4 weeks ending July 4 was 7.06 million barrels per day, which was 120,000 barrels per day, or 1.7 percent, above the forecast level of 6.94 million barrels per day.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil for the 4 weeks ending July 4 continued to decline seasonally, dropping to 2.30 million barrels per day. This was 110,000 barrels per day, or 5.0 percent, above the forecast level.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil for the 4 weeks ending July 4 was 2.31 million barrels per day, which was 360,000 barrels per day, or 18.5 percent, higher than the forecast level.

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption by the Residential and Commercial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ²	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	January	0.038	1.277	0.707	0.299	0.713	3.033	3.033
	February	0.032	1.131	0.653	0.285	0.610	2.711	5.744
	March	0.025	0.940	0.620	0.272	0.629	2.486	8.229
	April	0.016	0.755	0.527	0.253	0.569	2.120	10.349
	May	0.017	0.543	0.562	0.250	0.612	1.983	12.332
	June	0.017	0.350	0.510	0.279	0.710	1.865	14.179
	July	0.017	0.270	0.504	0.321	0.808	1.920	16.117
	August	0.018	0.243	0.560	0.332	0.873	2.027	18.143
	September	0.024	0.269	0.539	0.330	0.732	1.894	20.037
	October	0.028	0.339	0.592	0.287	0.650	1.897	21.934
	November	0.031	0.617	0.662	0.267	0.602	2.179	24.113
	December	0.033	0.897	0.648	0.271	0.664	2.514	26.627
	TOTAL	0.295	7.632	7.083	3.445	8.172	26.627	
1974	January	0.041	1.245	0.664	0.296	0.705	2.951	2.951
	February	0.035	1.049	0.593	0.275	0.611	2.563	5.513
	March	0.028	0.934	0.568	0.269	0.644	2.442	7.955
	April	0.019	0.750	0.532	0.258	0.597	2.156	10.110
	May	0.017	0.504	0.499	0.254	0.657	1.930	12.040
	June	0.016	0.340	0.510	0.282	0.694	1.841	13.881
	July	0.015	0.280	0.506	0.315	0.846	1.962	15.843
	August	0.021	0.246	0.522	0.330	0.818	1.936	17.779
	September	0.026	0.276	0.513	0.316	0.659	1.791	19.570
	October	0.028	0.412	0.591	0.272	0.641	1.944	21.513
	November	0.028	0.603	0.575	0.263	0.643	2.113	23.626
	December	0.032	0.996	0.630	0.292	0.744	2.693	26.319
	TOTAL	0.306	7.634	6.701	3.420	8.258	26.319	
1975	January	0.036	1.210	0.651	0.315	0.771	2.984	2.984
	February	R0.023	1.127	R0.556	0.300	R0.661	R2.668	R5.651
	March	0.025	1.058	0.577	0.291	0.710	2.661	R8.312
	April	0.011	0.902	0.523	0.278	0.649	2.363	10.675
	TOTAL	0.096	4.298	2.307	1.184	2.791	10.675	

Energy Consumption by the Industrial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ³	Hydroelectric	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu									
1973	January	0.393	0.812	0.640	0.003	0.189	0.449	2.486	2.486
	February	0.362	0.746	0.591	0.003	0.186	0.399	2.286	4.772
	March	0.369	0.787	0.561	0.003	0.191	0.441	2.351	7.124
	April	0.363	0.783	0.477	0.003	0.191	0.430	2.247	9.370
	May	0.369	0.843	0.508	0.003	0.194	0.475	2.392	11.762
	June	0.351	0.799	0.461	0.003	0.196	0.499	2.309	14.071
	July	0.345	0.852	0.456	0.003	0.195	0.490	2.342	16.413
	August	0.340	0.836	0.507	0.003	0.201	0.528	2.416	18.829
	September	0.329	0.818	0.488	0.003	0.202	0.448	2.288	21.117
	October	0.363	1.016	0.536	0.003	0.206	0.468	2.592	23.709
	November	0.374	1.010	0.599	0.003	0.199	0.451	2.636	26.345
	December	0.412	1.031	0.586	0.003	0.192	0.469	2.693	29.038
	TOTAL	4.370	10.335	6.409	0.036	2.341	5.547	29.038	
1974	January	0.390	0.776	0.605	0.003	0.190	0.452	2.417	2.417
	February	0.366	0.796	0.541	0.003	0.188	0.417	2.310	4.727
	March	0.369	0.829	0.518	0.003	0.191	0.458	2.368	7.095
	April	0.363	0.697	0.485	0.003	0.193	0.446	2.188	9.283
	May	0.354	0.812	0.455	0.003	0.196	0.506	2.325	11.608
	June	0.337	0.778	0.465	0.003	0.198	0.487	2.268	13.876
	July	0.336	0.843	0.462	0.003	0.198	0.531	2.372	16.249
	August	0.346	0.876	0.476	0.003	0.204	0.506	2.411	18.659
	September	0.348	0.944	0.468	0.003	0.206	0.430	2.399	21.058
	October	0.358	0.988	0.539	0.003	0.205	0.484	2.576	23.635
	November	0.323	0.988	0.525	0.003	0.196	0.478	2.513	26.147
	December	0.319	0.912	0.575	0.003	0.184	0.469	2.462	28.609
	TOTAL	4.208	10.240	6.111	0.036	2.348	5.665	28.609	
1975	January	0.356	0.673	0.594	0.003	0.185	0.454	2.265	2.265
	February	R0.355	0.592	R0.507	0.003	0.181	R0.399	R2.037	R4.303
	March	0.378	R0.593	0.526	0.003	0.181	0.443	R2.124	R6.427
	April	0.353	0.425	0.477	0.003	0.179	0.418	1.855	8.282
	TOTAL	1.442	2.282	2.104	0.012	0.727	1.714	8.282	

Energy Consumption by the Transportation Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry) ⁴	Petroleum	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	January	0.001	0.085	1.511	0.005	0.013	1.615	1.615
	February	0.001	0.076	1.417	0.005	0.011	1.510	3.125
	March	0.001	0.070	1.502	0.005	0.012	1.589	4.714
	April	0.001	0.062	1.412	0.005	0.010	1.490	6.204
	May	0.001	0.056	1.540	0.004	0.011	1.612	7.816
	June	0.001	0.047	1.471	0.004	0.011	1.534	9.350
	July	0.001	0.046	1.528	0.004	0.011	1.589	10.939
	August	0.001	0.044	1.588	0.005	0.012	1.649	12.589
	September	0.001	0.044	1.437	0.005	0.010	1.497	14.085
	October	0.001	0.055	1.520	0.005	0.011	1.592	15.677
	November	0.001	0.066	1.523	0.005	0.012	1.607	17.285
	December	0.001	0.078	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.589	18.873
	TOTAL	0.009	0.729	17.940	0.058	0.137	18.873	
1974	January	0.001	0.073	1.398	0.005	0.013	1.491	1.491
	February	0.001	0.067	1.300	0.005	0.011	1.384	2.875
	March	0.001	0.064	1.416	0.005	0.012	1.498	4.372
	April	0.001	0.052	1.397	0.005	0.011	1.466	5.838
	May	0.001	0.048	1.484	0.005	0.012	1.549	7.387
	June	0.001	0.041	1.449	0.005	0.011	1.506	8.893
	July	0.001	0.041	1.513	0.005	0.012	1.571	10.465
	August	0.001	0.041	1.532	0.005	0.012	1.590	12.055
	September	0.001	0.044	1.392	0.005	0.010	1.452	13.508
	October	0.001	0.051	1.506	0.005	0.012	1.575	15.083
	November	0.001	0.058	1.453	0.005	0.013	1.530	16.613
	December	0.001	0.069	1.546	0.006	0.014	1.635	18.248
	TOTAL	0.009	0.648	17.386	0.060	0.144	18.248	
1975	January	0.001	0.068	1.499	0.006	0.014	1.587	1.587
	February	0.001	0.062	R1.334	0.005	0.012	R1.414	R3.001
	March	0.001	0.060	1.484	0.005	0.013	1.563	R4.564
	April	0.001	0.048	1.439	0.005	0.012	1.504	6.068
	TOTAL	0.002	0.239	5.755	0.021	0.050	6.068	

¹ The methodology used for the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Transportation Sector calculations is provided in the footnotes of the "Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source" table on page 38. Printed totals may differ slightly from the sum of their row/column components due to independent rounding.

² The percentage share used in calculating Residential and Commercial consumption of petroleum was 52.5 percent for 1973 and 52.3 percent for 1974 and 1975.

³ The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974 and 1975.

⁴ The percentage share used in calculating Transportation consumption of natural gas was 3.9 percent for 1973 and 3.5 percent for 1974 and 1975.

R=Revised data.

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source — April 1975 [In quadrillion (10¹⁵) Btu]

Sector	Primary Energy Source					Primary Energy Consumption	Electricity Distributed ⁶	Net Energy Consumption	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed ⁷	Ultimate Energy Disposition
	Coal ¹	Natural Gas (dry) ²	Petroleum ³	Hydroelectric ⁴	Nuclear ⁵					
Residential and Commercial	0.011	0.902	0.523	—	—	1.436	0.278	1.714	0.649	2.363
Industrial	0.353	0.425	0.477	0.003	—	1.257	0.179	1.437	0.418	1.855
Transportation	0.001	0.048	1.439	—	(⁸)	1.488	0.005	1.493	0.012	1.504
Electric Utilities	0.674	0.218	0.227	0.288	0.134	1.541	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1.039	1.593	2.666	0.291	0.134	5.722	0.462	4.643	1.079	5.722

¹ Data are from the Bureau of Mines. Includes anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite.

² Aggregate data are from the Bureau of Mines. FPC provided data on natural gas consumed by electric utilities. Data from the American Gas Association are used for the Residential and Commercial Sector. Natural gas used in transportation, mostly for pipeline use, is estimated to be 3.5% of total natural gas consumption less electric utilities. This percentage is derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption. The Industrial Sector is then the difference between the total and the sum of the other sectors.

³ Aggregate petroleum data are from the Federal Energy Administration. FPC provided data on oil consumed by electric utilities. Petroleum consumed in transportation was calculated based on Department of Transportation data as follows: Motor gasoline - 100%; naphtha jet fuel - 100%; kerosine jet fuel - 97%; distillate fuel oil - 30.3%; residual fuel oil - 11.2%; all other products - 4.7%. The remainder is distributed to economic sectors using the following percentage shares, derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption: Residential and Commercial - 52.3%; Industrial - 47.7%.

⁴ FPC hydroelectric power production plus net imports of electricity from Canada. These imports, estimated at 0.011 quadrillion Btu per month, were assumed to be from hydroelectric power sources. Monthly industrial hydroelectric power consumption is estimated to be one-twelfth of the preliminary Bureau of Mines annual figure for 1974.

⁵ FPC nuclear power production.

⁶ Electricity was distributed using FPC and Edison Electric Institute data on kilowatt-hour sales to ultimate customers. Electrical energy consumed by railroads and for street and highway lighting was distributed to the Transportation Sector. All "other" sales, largely for use in government buildings, were distributed to the Residential and Commercial Sector.

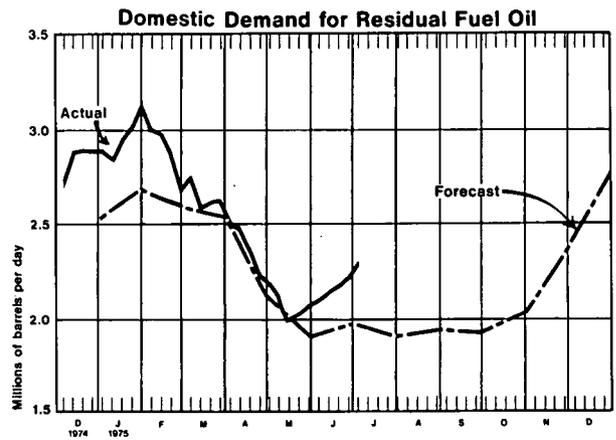
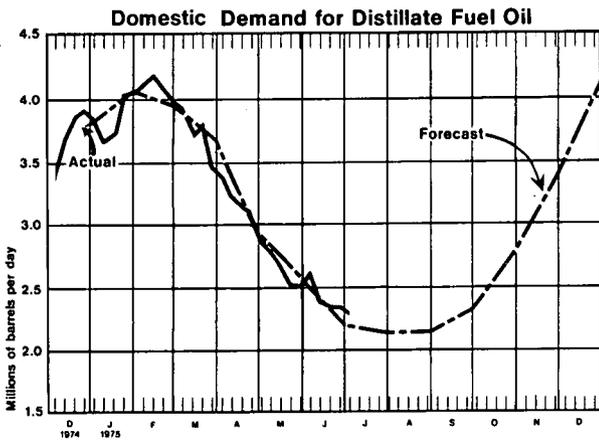
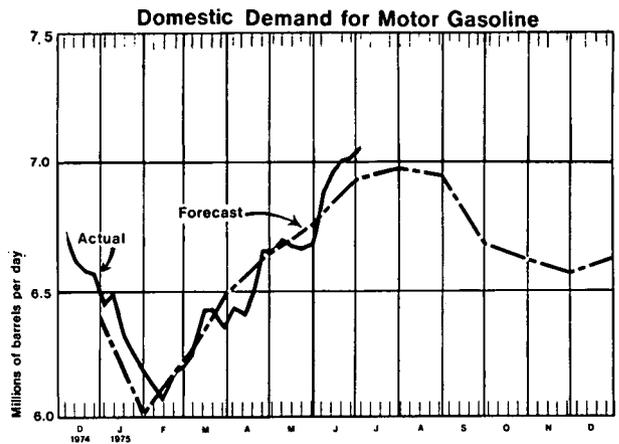
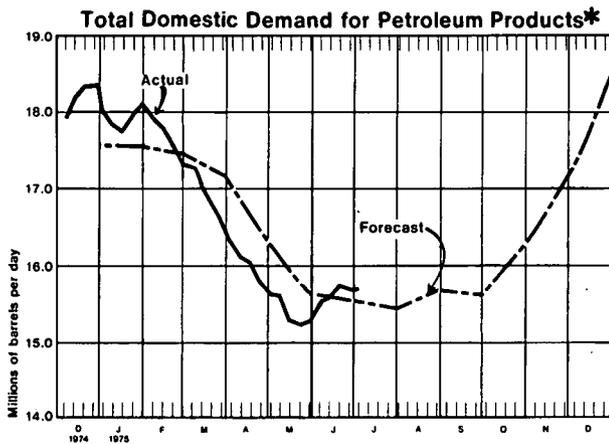
⁷ In generating electricity with nuclear or fossil fuels, approximately 65 percent of the energy is lost in the form of heat. Transmission and distribution losses consume about an additional 3 percent of the energy inputs of the utility industry. In order to fully account for all energy consumed both directly and indirectly (i.e., ultimate energy disposition), the electricity losses are allocated to the final end-use sectors in proportion to their direct kilowatt-hour usage.

⁸ Negligible.

Percent Changes in Energy Consumption for April 1975 by Source

	April 1975 Consumption	Percent Change from April 1974	Cumulative Percent Change from 1974 (January through April)
	In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu		
Refined Petroleum Products	2.666	+ 1.2	+ 2.0
Motor Gasoline	1.035	+ 1.8	+ 3.2
Jet Fuel	0.174	+ 9.9	+13.9
Distillate	0.542	+ 9.0	+ 6.2
Residual	0.412	-10.2	- 1.0
Other Petroleum Products	0.503	- 1.0	- 4.9
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.593	- 9.7	- 7.6
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.039	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Electricity (Sales)	0.462	+ 1.6	+ 2.8
Total Energy Use	5.722	- 1.5	- 0.8
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.363	+ 9.6	+ 5.6
Industrial	1.855	-15.2	-10.8
Transportation	1.504	+ 2.6	+ 3.9

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast



*See Explanatory Note 9.

Notes

- Domestic Demand** — Demand for products, in terms of real consumption, is not available; production plus imports plus withdrawals from primary stocks is used as a proxy for consumption. Secondary stocks, not measured by FEA, are substantial for some products.
- Actuals** — Four-week moving averages.
- Forecast** — Forecast petroleum product demand assumes normal weather conditions and projected economic activity. The forecast is periodically revised to take into account actual weather conditions and actual values of other predictor variables as they become available.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

The average number of rotary rigs drilling for oil and gas climbed to 1,613 in June, after falling below 1,600 in May. For the first 6 months of this year, the number of active rigs averaged 1,616, an increase of 17 percent over the same period in 1974.

There were 12 percent more wells drilled in the first half of 1975 than in the corresponding period of 1974. Oil well completions increased 27 percent, but gas wells declined 10 percent.

Cumulative footage of wells drilled in the first 6 months of the year increased 10 percent over the first 6 months of 1974. However, the average depth of a well dropped from 4,946 feet to 4,828 feet during the period.

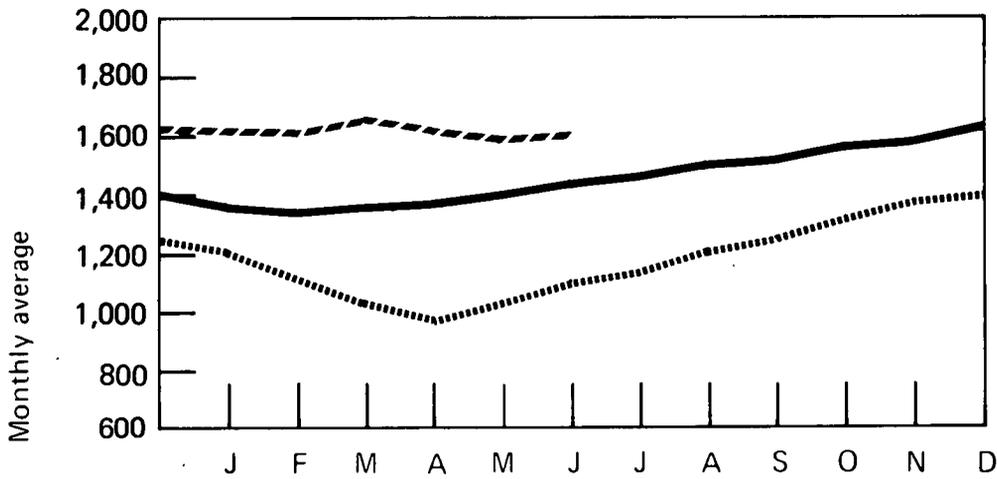
Of the 289 seismic crews exploring for oil and gas in June, 38 were operating offshore and 254 onshore. This was the second consecutive monthly gain in marine crews (whose productivity is 20 times that of land crews), but the fourth consecutive month in which land crews declined. Last year there were 279 onshore crews and 38 offshore crews operating during June.

Oil and Gas Exploration

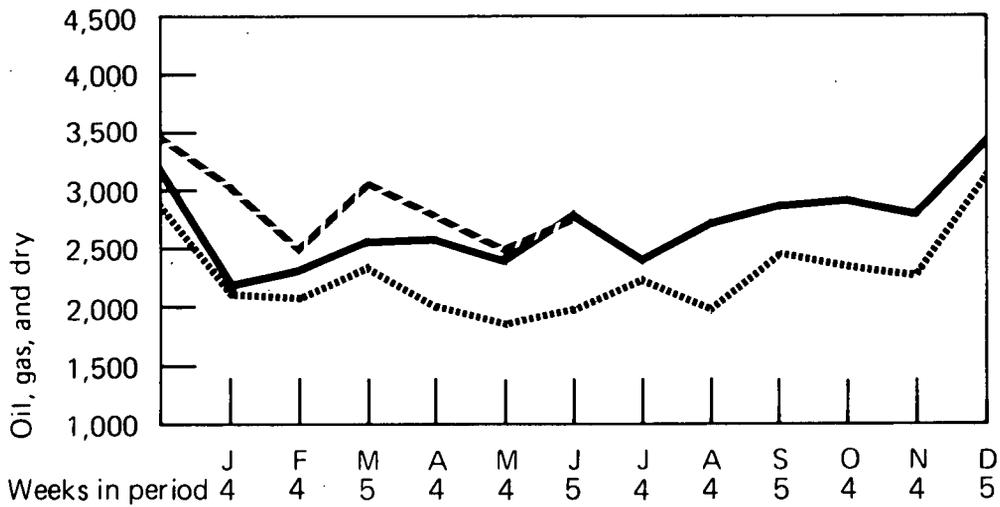
		Rotary Rigs in Operation	Wells Drilled				Total Footage of Wells Drilled
			Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	
1972	January	1,147	807	281	851	1,939	9,441,238
	February	1,071	965	350	955	2,270	12,381,669
	March	1,034	1,210	394	889	2,493	12,406,433
	April	1,002	923	355	788	2,066	9,902,253
	May	1,005	920	332	816	2,068	10,218,488
	June	1,049	1,042	395	903	2,340	11,009,513
	July	1,104	833	335	795	1,963	9,212,931
	August	1,130	946	410	924	2,280	11,334,867
	September	1,152	1,065	468	1,009	2,542	11,634,026
	October	1,165	792	539	919	2,250	10,944,312
	November	1,186	860	535	975	2,370	12,360,912
	December	1,241	985	536	1,290	2,811	14,190,138
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,972,665
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,655,936
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,317,756
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,433,987
	May	1,046	749	407	647	1,803	9,622,110
	June	1,118	767	432	795	1,994	10,814,600
	July	1,155	912	504	840	2,256	10,995,939
	August	1,222	724	456	739	1,919	9,632,819
	September	1,266	854	690	940	2,484	12,075,280
	October	1,334	790	554	958	2,302	11,693,672
	November	1,390	822	606	865	2,293	11,823,350
	December	1,405	1,087	827	1,208	3,122	15,529,582
1974	January	1,372	763	577	803	2,143	10,391,797
	February	1,355	901	600	816	2,317	12,160,308
	March	1,367	936	638	1,003	2,577	12,844,135
	April	1,381	947	700	945	2,592	13,349,007
	May	1,412	957	520	870	2,347	11,459,595
	June	1,432	1,238	586	982	2,806	12,976,388
	July	1,480	1,008	461	884	2,353	11,801,777
	August	1,518	1,210	555	968	2,733	12,409,855
	September	1,527	1,200	600	1,091	2,891	12,676,090
	October	1,584	1,131	551	1,241	2,923	14,080,534
	November	1,596	1,088	626	1,053	2,767	11,794,937
	December	1,643	1,339	791	1,274	3,404	15,707,092
1975	January	1,615	1,299	655	1,040	2,994	13,189,222
	February	1,611	1,097	458	933	2,488	12,070,712
	March	1,651	1,341	658	1,091	3,090	15,472,260
	April	1,604	1,181	506	1,071	2,758	13,544,705
	May	1,592	1,100	451	891	2,442	12,054,485
	June	1,613	1,246	509	1,022	2,777	13,539,783

Sources: Rotary Rigs - Hughes Tool Company.
Wells - American Petroleum Institute.

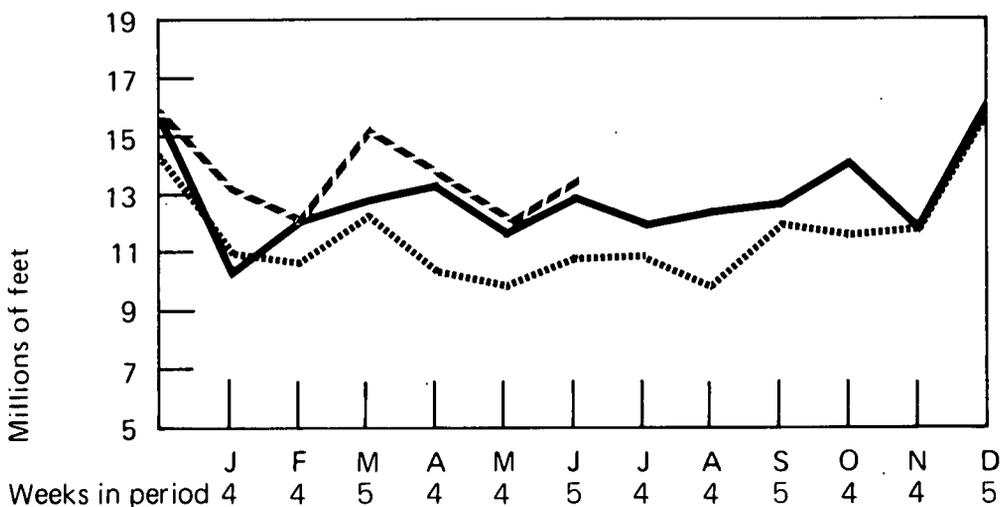
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



Total Footage of Wells Drilled

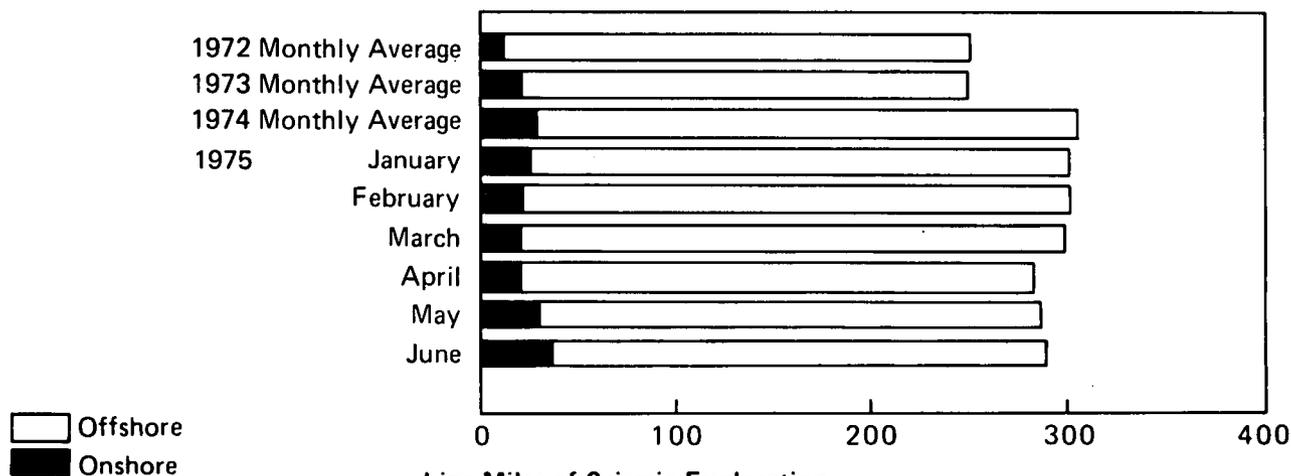


..... 1973
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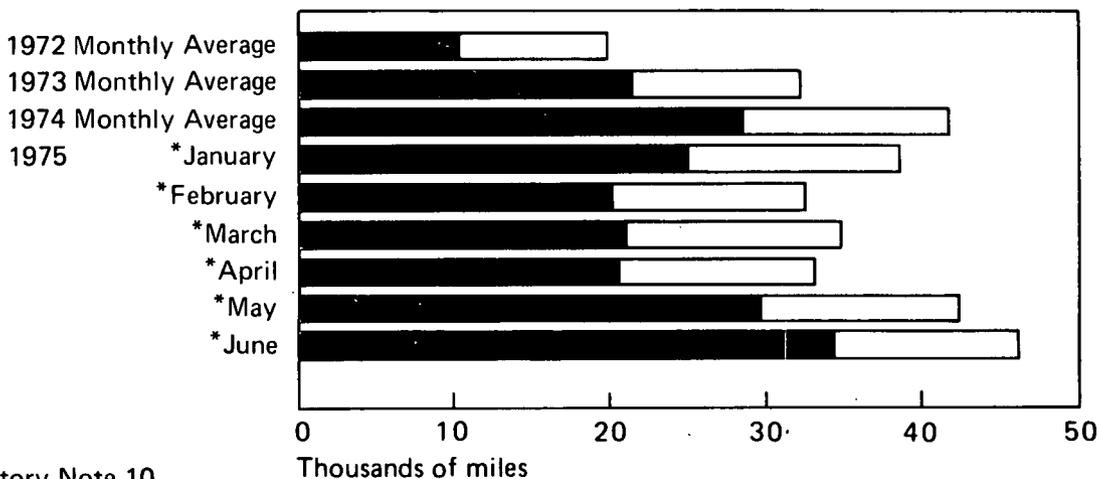
Oil and Gas Exploration (Continued)

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Line Miles of Seismic Exploration		
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Total
1972 Monthly Average	12	239	251	10,306	9,333	19,639
1973 Monthly Average	23	227	250	21,579	10,597	32,175
1974 Monthly Average	31	274	305	28,482	13,219	41,701
					Estimates*	
May	35	278	313	32,550	13,677	46,227
June	38	279	317	34,200	13,283	47,483
July	35	299	334	32,550	14,710	47,260
August	34	287	321	31,620	14,120	45,740
September	34	287	321	30,600	13,664	44,264
October	32	288	320	29,760	14,169	43,929
November	30	276	306	27,000	13,140	40,140
December	25	275	300	23,250	13,529	36,779
1975						
January	27	274	301	25,110	13,480	38,590
February	24	278	302	20,160	12,353	32,513
March	23	276	299	21,390	13,578	34,968
April	23	260	283	20,700	12,379	33,079
May	32	254	286	29,760	12,496	42,256
June	38	251	289	34,200	11,950	46,150

Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration



Line Miles of Seismic Exploration



*See Explanatory Note 10.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

MOTOR GASOLINE

The average nationwide selling price of regular gasoline increased during June by 1.3 cents to 55.6 cents per gallon. The average price that retailers paid for regular gasoline increased 1.5 cents per gallon. The retailers' purchase price has increased 4.0 cents per gallon since the \$1-per-barrel crude oil import fee was implemented on February 1, 1975, while the retail dealer margin has declined 0.2 cent per gallon. Refiners were not able to pass through any part of the second \$1-per-barrel fee, imposed June 1, until July 1.

On a regional basis, the West Coast had the highest retail selling price for regular gasoline during June (57.3 cents per gallon).

FEA's monthly survey of 21 of the Nation's largest marketers of gasoline indicated that in June, for the second consecutive month, all 21 of them had increased their prices.

HEATING OIL

FEA's monthly survey of 21 of the Nation's largest producers of heating oil indicated that 10 companies increased their prices during June while 11 did not change prices.

NATURAL GAS

The average price of natural gas sold by major interstate pipeline companies during April was 81.9 cents per thousand cubic feet, 4.0 cents above the March price of 77.9 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The average retail price of natural gas sold to residential users was 152.1 cents per thousand cubic feet, an increase of 2.0 cents over the May level.

CRUDE OIL

The estimated percentages of domestic crude oil production accounted for by new, released, and stripper oil during February were 17, 9, and 12 percent, respectively. Controlled oil was 61 percent, an increase of 3 percentage points above the January level.

During May, the average domestic "new" oil price was \$11.70 per barrel, 6 cents above the revised April price of \$11.64 per barrel.

The preliminary May estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude petroleum was \$13.11 per barrel, 15 cents below the revised April figure of \$13.26. A major

portion of this decline was due to an 87-cent drop in the average landed cost of Canadian crude oil.

The preliminary estimate for the average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during May was \$8.22 per barrel, 1 cent below the revised April figure of \$8.23.

The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during May was \$9.76 per barrel, 7 cents below the revised April figure of \$9.83.

UTILITY FOSSIL FUELS

The national average cost of fossil fuels delivered to utilities during March was 104.2 cents per million Btu, a decrease of 2.2 cents from the February level. Most of this decrease can be attributed to declines in both the national average cost of coal and in the percentage of fuel oil purchased by utilities (fuel oil is the most expensive boiler fuel).

The national average cost of coal declined 1.1 cents during March to 80.6 cents per million Btu, reflecting decreases in both spot and contract prices. Regionally, the most substantial declines were in New England (down 7.9 cents per million Btu) and in the Middle Atlantic Region (down 5.0 cents per million Btu).

Nationally, utility residual fuel costs exhibited a moderate advance during March of 2.8 cents per million Btu. However, spot prices for residual fuel, which affect approximately 10 percent of the volume purchased, continued to decline. The greatest decline (10.8 cents per million Btu) was in the West North Central Region, while the largest gain (6.1 cents per million Btu) occurred in the Pacific Region.

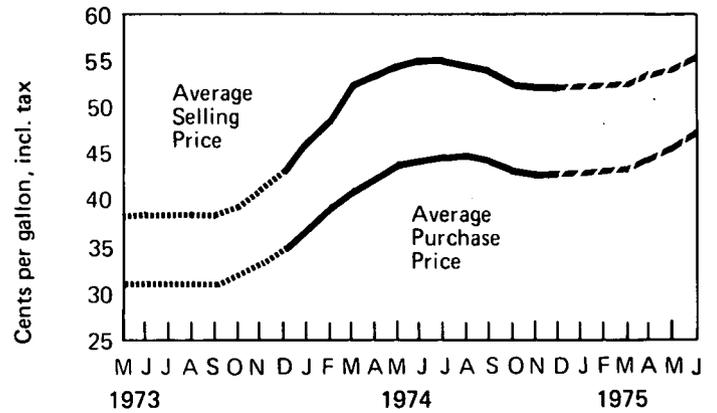
The national average cost of natural gas delivered to utilities during March rose 1.2 cents per million Btu, continuing a gradual upward trend. The cost in two regions, the West North Central and South Atlantic, advanced substantially (7.7 cents and 4.1 cents per million Btu, respectively). The most significant cost decrease (3.1 cents per million Btu) occurred in the Pacific Region, where gas accounted for approximately 19 percent of total utility fossil fuel requirements for March.

Motor Gasoline

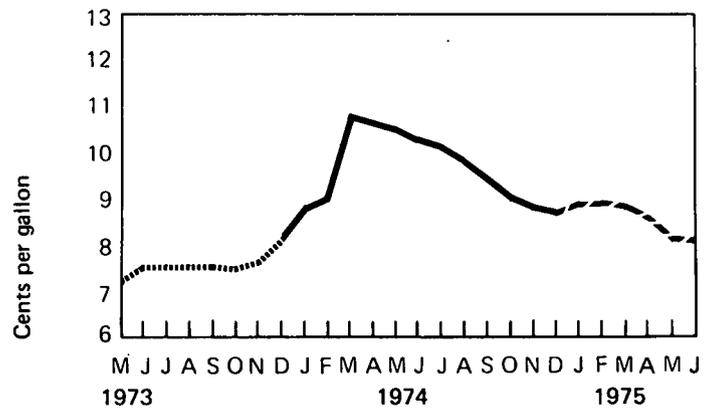
Regular Gasoline at Retail Outlets

	Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
Cents per gallon, including tax*			
1973 January	37.3	30.5	6.8
February	36.8	30.1	6.7
March	37.9	30.8	7.1
April	38.3	31.0	7.3
May	38.5	31.2	7.3
June	38.8	31.2	7.6
July	38.8	31.2	7.6
August	38.8	31.2	7.6
September	38.7	31.1	7.6
October	39.7	32.2	7.5
November	41.3	33.6	7.7
December	43.3	35.1	8.2
1974 January	46.3	37.4	8.9
February	48.8	39.7	9.1
March	52.3	41.4	10.9
April	53.4	42.7	10.7
May	54.7	44.1	10.6
June	55.1	44.8	10.3
July	55.2	45.0	10.2
August	54.9	45.1	9.8
September	54.2	44.8	9.4
October	52.4	43.4	9.0
November	52.0	43.2	8.8
December	52.0	43.3	8.7
1975 January	52.4	43.4	9.0
February	52.5	43.5	9.0
March	52.6	43.8	8.8
April	53.5	44.9	8.6
May	54.3	46.0	8.3
June	55.6	47.5	8.1

Average Retail Prices For Regular



Average Margins For Regular



..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

*To derive prices excluding taxes, 12.0 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1973 and 12.2 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1974 and 1975.

Sources: Platts Oilgram through September 1973. FEA from October 1973 through December 1974. Lundberg Survey, Inc., from January 1975 forward.

Average Selling Prices at Major and Independent Retail Outlets—June 20, 1975

	Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline	
Major	56.3
Independent	52.3
National Average	55.6
Premium Gasoline	
Major	60.9
Independent	56.3
National Average	60.3
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	52.3
Independent	50.3
National Average	51.4
Service Stations	
Major	53.0
Independent	49.8
National Average	51.4

*See Explanatory Note 11.

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers—June 20, 1975

	Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline	
Major	8.3
Independent	7.0
National Average	8.1
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	6.0
Independent	9.4
National Average	7.5
Service Stations	
Major	8.0
Independent	8.2
National Average	7.9

*See Explanatory Note 11.

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Regional Retail Selling Prices and Dealer Margins for Regular Gasoline—June 20, 1975

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	53.6	6.7
1B Mid Atlantic	56.6	7.8
1C Lower Atlantic	56.1	8.3
2 Mid Continent	55.5	7.8
3 Gulf Coast	55.7	9.2
4 Rocky Mountain	56.0	9.2
5 West Coast	57.3	8.3
National Average	55.6	8.1

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

Retail Gasoline Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During June 1975 and Entitlement Position* During May

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change Cents per gallon	Entitlement Position (May)
Amerada Hess	June 10	1.00	Seller
American Petrofina	June 7	1.50	Seller
Ashland	June 3	2.00	Seller
Atlantic Richfield	June 3	1.00	Seller
B.P.	June 4	2.10	Seller
Cities Service	June 18	1.80	Buyer
Champlin	June 5	2.30	Buyer
Continental	June 2	2.00	Buyer
Exxon	June 17	2.00	Buyer
Getty	June 21	1.00	Seller
Gulf	June 7	2.00	Buyer
Kerr-McGee	June 1	1.00	Buyer
Mobil	June 5	1.20	Seller
Phillips	June 4	1.30	Seller
Shell	June 7	1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of California	June 7	1.20	Buyer
Standard Oil of Indiana	June 2	1.00	Seller
Standard Oil of Ohio	June 4	2.10	Seller
Sun	June 9	2.00	Buyer
Texaco	June 6	1.00	Seller
Union Oil of California	June 3	2.00	Buyer

*See definitions.

Source: FEA.

Major Brand Regular Gasoline, June 1975

Marketing Region	Retail DTW Price	Change from Previous Month	Branded Jobber Price	Change from Previous Month	Regional Jobber Margin	Change from Previous Month
Cents per gallon, excluding tax						
Northeast	36.76	1.51	32.37	1.51	4.39	0
Mid Atlantic	36.38	1.53	32.51	1.53	3.87	0
Southeast	35.82	1.47	32.00	1.46	3.82	0
Central	37.23	1.52	33.07	1.51	4.16	0.01
Western	36.32	1.37	32.57	1.37	3.75	0
Southwest	35.62	1.24	31.63	1.25	3.99	-0.01
Pacific	36.36	1.60	32.62	1.60	3.74	0
National Average	36.36	1.47	32.40	1.47	3.96	0

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During June 1975

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess		None
American Petrofina		None
Ashland	June 16	0.50
Atlantic Richfield	June 3	1.00
B.P.		None
Cities Service		None
Champlin	June 7	0.25
Continental	June 24	0.50
Exxon	June 17	0.60
Getty		None
Gulf	June 25	0.50
Kerr—McGee	June 6	1.00
Mobil		None
Phillips		None
Shell		None
Standard Oil of California		None
Standard Oil of Indiana	June 2	0.80
Standard Oil of Ohio		None
Sun		None
Texaco	June 3	1.00 (Mid West)
Union Oil of California	June 3	1.00

Source: FEA.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas Prices Reported by Major Interstate Pipeline Companies

	PURCHASES			SALES		
	From Domestic Producers	From Canadian and Mexican Sources	Total Purchases	To Industrial Users	To Resellers*	Total Sales
	Cents per thousand cubic feet					
1973 December	24.5	47.6	26.3	46.4	52.2	52.3
1974 January	24.3	42.7	25.7	48.1	55.0	55.1
February	25.4	43.2	26.8	49.8	56.4	56.4
March	25.7	43.2	27.0	50.8	56.9	56.9
April	25.8	46.4	27.4	49.3	57.6	57.4
May	25.7	49.3	27.5	49.9	58.6	57.9
June	26.0	47.7	27.5	50.8	59.4	58.5
July	26.3	58.7	28.6	52.5	62.0	61.1
August	26.1	57.5	28.4	55.2	64.4	63.5
September	27.3	58.8	29.5	54.7	65.2	64.3
October	27.5	58.9	29.9	56.3	64.4	64.0
November	28.5	70.9	31.7	58.7	66.8	66.6
December	32.6	74.5	35.8	60.3	67.2	67.4
1975 January	29.8	104.0	35.2	67.6	71.1	71.4
February	29.5	105.8	35.2	70.1	74.1	74.4
March	31.6	102.5	37.0	70.4	77.8	77.9
April	32.9	102.8	38.3	71.1	82.3	81.9

*Includes the cost of gas to the distributing utility at entrance of distribution system or point of receipt.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

Average Retail Prices for Natural Gas Sold to Residential Customers

	Price In cents per thousand cubic feet
1974 January	113.3
February	115.2
March	116.9
April	118.2
May	119.9
June	120.3
July	122.0
August	124.2
September	125.6
October	127.4
November	131.4
December	134.2
1975 January	137.9
February	141.3
March	142.7
April	147.1
May	150.1
June	152.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Crude Oil

Percentage of Domestic Production Sold at Controlled and Uncontrolled Prices

		Controlled		Uncontrolled	
		Old Oil	New Oil	Released	Stripper
1974	January	60	17	10	13
	February	62	15	10	13
	March	60	16	11	13
	April	60	16	11	13
	May	62	15	10	13
	June	63	15	9	13
	July	64	15	9	12
	August	66	14	8	12
	September	67	13	8	12
	October	66	14	8	12
	November	67	13	8	12
	December	66	14	8	12
1975	*January	58	19	10	12
	*February	61	17	9	12

*Total does not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: FEA.

Domestic Crude Petroleum Prices at the Wellhead

		Old	New
		Dollars per barrel	
1974	January	5.25	9.82
	February	5.25	9.87
	March	5.25	9.88
	April	5.25	9.88
	May	5.25	9.88
	June	5.25	9.95
	July	5.25	9.95
	August	5.25	9.98
	September	5.25	10.10
	October	5.25	10.74
	November	5.25	10.90
	December	5.25	11.08
1975	January	5.25	11.28
	February	5.25	11.39
	March	5.25	11.47
	April	5.25	R11.64
	May	5.25	*11.70

*Preliminary figure based on early reports.

R=Revised.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil (Continued)

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Petroleum*

		Domestic	Imported	Composite
		Dollars per barrèl		
1974	January	6.72	9.59	7.46
	February	7.08	12.45	8.57
	March	7.05	12.73	8.68
	April	7.21	12.72	9.13
	May	7.26	13.02	9.44
	June	7.20	13.06	9.45
	July	7.19	12.75	9.30
	August	7.20	12.68	9.17
	September	7.18	12.53	9.13
	October	7.26	12.44	9.22
	November	7.46	12.53	9.41
	December	7.39	12.82	9.28
1975	January	7.78	12.77	9.48
	February	8.29	13.05	10.09
	March	8.38	13.28	9.91
	April	R8.23	R13.26	R9.83
	May	*8.22	*13.11	*9.76

*See Explanatory Note 12.

**Preliminary data.

R = Revised data.

Source: FEA.

Estimated Landed Cost of Imported Crude Petroleum From Selected Countries*

		Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	U. A. Emirates	Venezuela
					Dollars per barrel				
1973	December	NA	6.32	6.42	6.37	8.54	5.49	NA	6.70
1974	January	NA	6.70	NA	8.53	12.13	NA	NA	10.28
	February	NA	10.90	NA	12.11	12.74	NA	NA	11.31
	March	NA	11.14	12.13	13.02	13.26	NA	NA	11.78
	April	13.63	11.02	12.49	12.83	13.67	11.59	NA	11.38
	May	14.67	11.47	12.95	13.84	13.83	11.53	NA	11.28
	June	14.43	12.56	13.21	13.44	13.03	11.32	13.06	10.39
	July	13.65	12.65	13.77	13.02	12.75	11.97	12.34	10.64
	August	13.96	12.49	14.38	12.31	12.70	12.16	12.69	11.20
	September	13.83	12.51	13.42	11.87	12.28	11.45	NA	11.01
	October	13.20	12.53	14.24	12.07	12.12	11.51	12.84	10.95
	November	13.43	12.33	13.45	12.15	12.83	12.15	13.54	11.15
	December	13.08	12.15	14.15	11.63	12.88	11.75	14.59	11.37
1975	January	12.72	12.43	13.30	12.11	12.07	12.07	13.14	11.37
	**February	12.11	12.15	13.52	11.86	12.18	11.94	12.67	11.56
	**March	12.46	12.79	13.94	12.08	12.56	11.78	13.40	11.66
	**April	12.36	12.95	13.71	12.34	12.46	12.16	12.55	11.61
	**May	12.41	12.08	13.71	11.93	12.34	12.27	13.29	11.54

NA = Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 12.

**Does not include \$1.00 import fee imposed on February 1, 1975.

Source: FEA.

Utility Fossil Fuels

COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM-ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

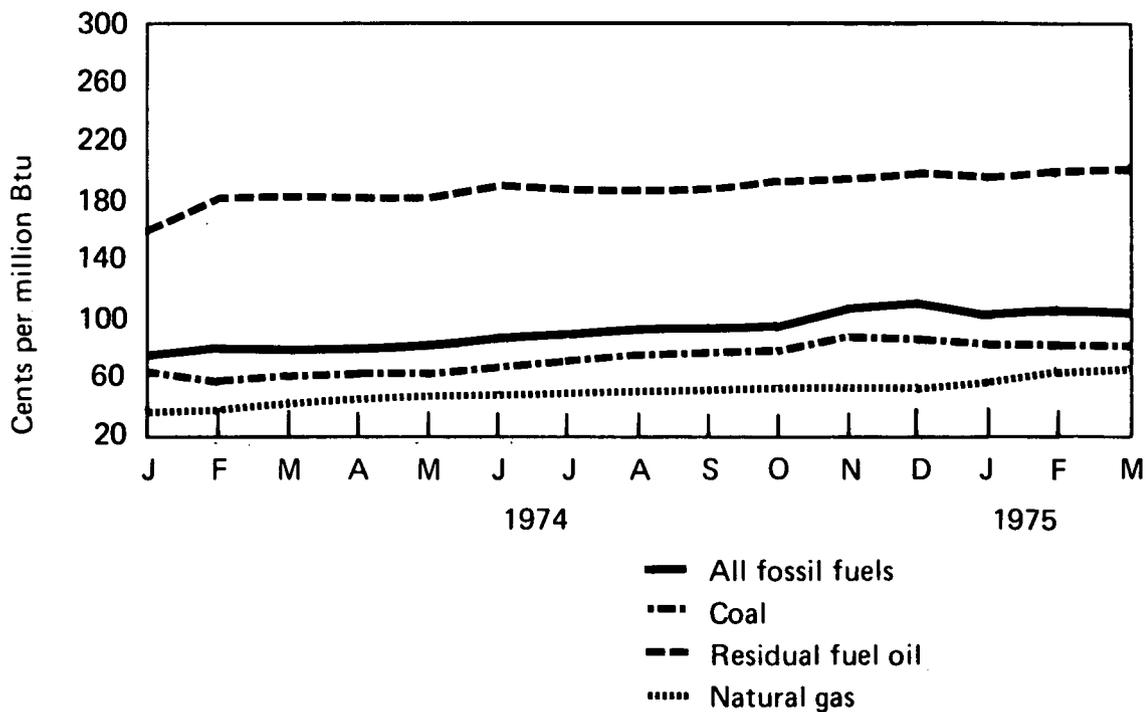
All Fossil Fuels*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974												1975	
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	
New England	192.7	186.8	180.0	184.7	186.2	191.4	191.6	192.6	198.7	196.6	193.6	198.8	192.2	
Middle Atlantic	123.9	124.9	124.2	137.6	144.7	147.8	137.5	139.1	170.7	181.6	145.2	147.1	141.3	
East North Central	62.3	63.7	68.9	76.9	79.1	82.7	82.5	84.6	102.0	100.9	86.6	85.6	86.9	
West North Central	36.5	42.4	43.9	47.2	45.3	50.3	51.0	50.0	60.0	63.3	63.5	69.0	65.5	
South Atlantic	102.8	105.9	109.8	119.0	123.7	128.2	132.3	128.4	144.3	144.2	125.1	120.2	120.4	
East South Central	54.1	54.4	58.3	62.5	65.7	68.2	69.7	75.2	86.7	86.4	79.4	83.1	83.0	
West South Central	48.0	44.1	47.3	50.0	59.4	57.1	52.1	53.7	58.0	57.5	59.8	67.4	68.9	
Mountain	42.7	43.1	36.3	40.3	45.0	46.8	45.0	47.8	45.8	46.8	54.6	62.9	54.5	
Pacific	114.1	117.8	122.4	117.9	118.9	118.8	127.3	132.8	157.7	191.3	190.0	194.4	196.3	
National Average	80.9	81.1	81.2	87.7	92.2	95.4	95.9	97.7	111.3	114.7	104.3	106.4	104.2	

*See Explanatory Note 13.

National Average



Coal

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974							1975					
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
New England	132.0	136.8	128.8	95.9	106.8	93.7	93.9	110.3	108.0	93.5	113.0	134.8	126.9
Middle Atlantic	73.1	80.8	79.3	88.6	94.3	97.4	95.2	94.6	117.4	114.4	99.1	104.7	99.7
East North Central	57.4	59.2	65.3	71.7	73.0	77.7	78.1	79.5	95.0	92.2	80.0	78.4	79.3
West North Central	37.7	41.0	41.7	42.0	44.0	48.3	50.5	48.7	57.0	56.0	56.7	57.9	59.4
South Atlantic	81.7	85.3	88.0	90.2	100.4	107.5	114.5	112.6	126.8	125.8	102.3	97.0	97.4
East South Central	51.6	52.7	54.2	57.9	57.7	61.6	64.1	69.7	77.8	80.7	76.3	79.5	80.1
West South Central	13.6	13.6	13.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Mountain	26.1	26.7	24.9	25.7	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.7	28.3	26.4	27.9	30.6	32.0
Pacific	35.1	35.3	35.6	35.5	37.8	38.3	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.4	57.7	57.2
National Average	60.8	64.0	65.8	69.5	72.9	77.3	79.1	80.9	90.3	88.9	80.9	81.7	80.6

Residual Fuel Oil*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974							1975					
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
New England	208.1	199.4	193.1	201.1	199.2	201.8	199.8	202.0	207.5	207.5	202.5	204.1	204.3
Middle Atlantic	212.2	196.0	208.6	207.7	208.6	204.5	200.7	205.4	205.7	211.5	202.7	204.1	204.4
East North Central	158.3	183.6	138.7	198.2	182.7	164.4	161.5	161.3	167.1	164.6	144.9	165.0	163.4
West North Central	169.1	178.2	160.9	179.3	152.7	178.1	182.6	179.5	190.7	190.6	189.6	182.3	171.5
South Atlantic	172.7	172.8	174.9	181.5	178.7	178.9	179.3	183.3	182.2	182.2	180.9	181.6	186.8
East South Central	136.0	153.0	164.9	171.5	169.6	172.6	173.9	171.8	167.9	172.0	174.0	171.6	163.4
West South Central	144.6	159.4	152.1	161.1	187.5	179.3	108.8	186.0	179.7	171.7	177.1	178.2	175.8
Mountain	172.1	174.1	194.4	199.2	176.2	179.0	186.7	185.0	185.1	180.0	192.3	192.4	190.3
Pacific	161.8	180.8	188.7	202.5	204.9	220.3	222.3	223.8	219.5	233.0	223.6	235.0	241.1
National Average	188.0	186.5	188.1	194.9	194.2	194.6	194.3	198.2	198.9	202.1	197.7	202.0	204.8

Natural Gas**

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974							1975					
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
New England	134.2	116.4	116.3	124.7	138.7	141.2	132.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.1
Middle Atlantic	72.4	59.5	59.3	77.3	85.2	74.2	80.5	64.8	70.0	64.3	86.1	84.5	82.4
East North Central	65.7	60.1	72.0	76.1	77.3	80.5	84.3	83.3	80.3	93.9	91.0	92.7	93.0
West North Central	39.5	41.2	41.8	41.7	42.1	43.3	43.8	43.0	44.8	42.3	43.6	43.8	51.5
South Atlantic	61.9	63.2	57.8	59.8	60.9	58.3	55.8	58.5	60.2	64.7	60.3	68.5	72.6
East South Central	47.7	50.7	50.5	52.8	63.3	58.9	71.2	74.3	76.9	87.8	76.2	79.5	82.2
West South Central	37.6	39.1	39.5	43.6	43.8	46.8	46.0	47.8	51.5	52.2	55.6	63.0	64.5
Mountain	48.4	48.3	48.8	49.2	50.8	49.5	52.1	55.7	56.6	70.7	66.9	66.7	63.7
Pacific	46.6	49.8	50.4	50.7	60.0	64.0	64.7	65.9	64.0	68.4	83.2	83.6	80.5
National Average	42.5	43.6	44.0	47.9	49.8	51.8	52.4	53.2	54.0	55.0	58.2	65.2	66.4

NA = Not Available.

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**Includes small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas.

Source: Federal Power Commission.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Total world crude oil production has been declining since its pre-embargo level which was 58 million barrels per day in September 1973. Average production for 1973-74 held steady at about 55.7 million barrels per day. For the first 5 months of 1975, however, the range has been between 51.2 and 52 million barrels per day.

Production capacity for the OPEC countries was underutilized by approximately one-third during May. It is this OPEC production which provides the bulk of the oil entering international trade. Only a negligible amount of oil from the largest world producer, the USSR (9.2 million barrels per day in May), or the second largest, the United States (8.5 million barrels per day in May), enters world trade.

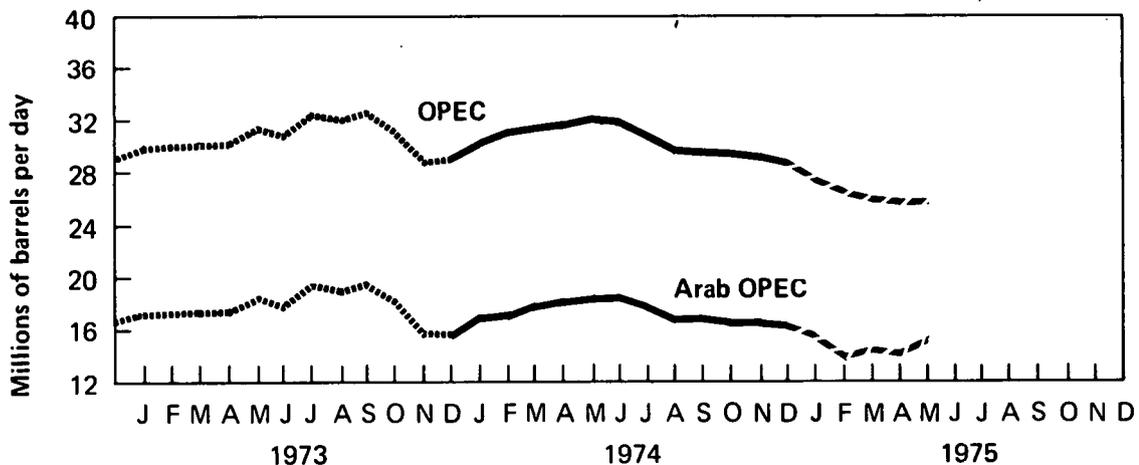
Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Exporting Countries – May 1975

Country	Production	Production Capacity	Production Shut-in
	In thousands of barrels per day	In thousands of barrels per day	In percent
Abu Dhabi*	1,410	2,000	29.5
Algeria	960	1,100	12.7
Iraq	2,360	2,600	9.2
Kuwait**	1,930	3,500	44.9
Libya	1,160	3,000	61.3
Qatar	470	700	32.9
Saudi Arabia**	6,990	11,500	39.2
Subtotal: Arab OPEC	15,280	24,400	37.4
Ecuador	110	240	54.2
Gabon	210	250	16.0
Indonesia	1,160	1,700	31.8
Iran	5,090	6,500	21.7
Nigeria	1,560	2,500	37.6
Venezuela	2,420	3,100	21.9
Subtotal: Non-Arab OPEC	10,550	14,290	26.2
Total: OPEC	25,830	38,690	33.2
Canada	1,500	1,980	24.2
Mexico	800	800	0
Total: OPEC, Canada, Mexico	28,130	41,470	32.2
Total World	51,580		

*Abu Dhabi is the only member of the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) which belongs to OPEC. The other U.A.E. members, Dubai and Sharjah, produced 270 and 30 thousand barrels per day, respectively in May 1975. Their respective production capacities were 300 and 100.

**Includes Neutral Zone which contributes approximately 250,000 barrels per day to each country.
Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

OPEC Countries Crude Oil Production



..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

Definitions

Base Production Control Level

The total number of barrels of domestic crude petroleum produced from a particular property in the corresponding month of 1972.

Ceiling Price

The maximum permissible selling price for a particular grade of domestic crude petroleum in a particular field is the May 15, 1973, posted price plus \$1.35 per barrel.

Controlled Crude Oil

Domestically produced crude petroleum that is subject to the ceiling price for crude oil. For a particular property which is not a stripper-well lease, the volume of controlled oil equals the base production control level minus an amount of released oil equal to the new oil production from that property.

Crude Oil Domestic Production

The volume of crude oil flowing out of the ground. Domestic production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate, which is a natural gas liquid recovered from lease separators or field facilities.

Crude Oil Imports

The monthly volume of crude oil imported which is reported by receiving refineries, including crude oil entering the U.S. through pipelines from Canada.

Crude Oil Input to Refineries

Total crude oil used as input for the refining process, less crude oil lost or used for refinery fuel.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks held at refineries and at pipeline terminals. Does not include stocks held on leases (storage facilities adjacent to the wells), which historically total approximately 13 million barrels.

Dealer Tankwagon (DTW) Price

The price at which a retail dealer purchases gasoline from a distributor or a jobber.

Distillate Fuel Oil

The lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4 fuel oil. The major uses of distillate fuel oils include heating, fuel for on- and off-highway diesel engines, and railroad diesel fuel. Minor quantities of distillate fuel oils produced and/or held as stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included in this series.

Domestic Demand for Refined Petroleum Products

A calculated value, computed as domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. It, therefore, represents the total disappearance of refined products from primary supplies.

Domestic Non-controlled Crude Oil

That portion of domestic crude oil production including new, released, and stripper oil which may be sold at a price exceeding the ceiling price.

Electricity Production

Production at electric utilities only. Does not include industrial electricity generation.

Entitlement Position

The monthly "entitlement" position of a refiner indicates whether he bought or sold entitlements in that month. An entitlement is the right to purchase "old" oil. A refiner must purchase entitlements for the amount of "old" oil he processes in excess of the national "old" oil supply ratio, defined as total "old" oil purchases by refiners as a percent of total crude runs to stills.

Firm Natural Gas Service

High priority gas service in which the pipeline company is under contract to deliver a specified volume of gas to the customer on a non-interruptible basis. Residential and small commercial facilities usually fall into this category.

Interruptible Natural Gas Service

Low priority gas service in which the pipeline company has the contractual option to temporarily terminate deliveries to customers by reason of claim of firm service customers or higher priority users. Large commercial facilities, industrial users, and electric utilities usually fall into this category.

Jet Fuel

Includes both naphtha-type and kerosine-type fuels meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as for generating electricity in gas turbines.

Jobber

A petroleum distributor who purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator for the purpose of reselling to retail outlets and commercial accounts or for the purpose of retailing through his own retail outlets.

Jobber Margin

The difference between the price at which a jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator and the price at which the jobber sells to retail outlets. This does not reflect margins obtained by jobbers through retail sales or commercial accounts.

Jobber Price

The price at which a petroleum jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator.

Landed Cost

The cost of imported crude oil equal to actual cost of crude at point of origin plus transportation cost to the United States.

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration

The distance along the earth's surface that is covered by seismic traverses.

Motor Gasoline Production

Total production of motor gasoline by refineries, measured at refinery outlet. Relatively small quantities of motor gasoline are produced at natural gas processing plants, but these quantities are not included.

Motor Gasoline Stocks

Primary motor gasoline stocks held by gasoline producers. Stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included.

Natural Gas Imports

This is based on data collected by the Federal Power Commission from major interstate pipeline companies.

Natural Gas Liquids

Products obtained from natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators after processing the natural gas. Included are ethane, liquified petroleum (LP) gases (propane, butane, and propane-butane mixtures), natural gasoline, plant condensate, and minor quantities of finished products such as gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosine, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Marketed Production

Gross withdrawals from the ground, less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared. Gas volumes are reported at a base pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute at 60°F. Data are from Bureau of Mines and are collected from reports received from the Interstate Oil Compact Commission provided by State agencies.

New Oil

The volume of domestic crude petroleum produced from a property in a specific month which exceeds the base production control level for that property.

Old Oil

Same as controlled crude oil.

Power Ascension Nuclear Powerplant

A nuclear powerplant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate, but which is in the initial testing phase during which production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer, and places it in "commercial operation" status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the powerplant in the rate base calculation.

Primary Stocks of Refined Petroleum Products

Stocks held at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. They do not include stocks held in secondary storage facilities, such as those held by jobbers, dealers, independent marketers, and consumers.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

The cost to the refiner, including transportation and fees, of crude petroleum. The composite cost is the average of domestic and imported crude costs and represents the amount of crude cost which refiners may pass on to their customers.

Released Oil

That portion of the base production control level for a property which is equal to the volume of new oil produced in that month and which may be sold above the ceiling price. The amount of released oil may not exceed the base production control level for that property.

Residual Fuel Oil

The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 5 and 6 oil, heavy diesel oil, Navy Special Oil, Bunker C oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refiner fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, for heating, and for various industrial purposes.

Rotary Rig

Machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Separative Work Unit (SWU)

The measure of work required to produce enriched uranium from natural uranium. Enrichment plants separate natural uranium feed material into two groups, an enriched product group with a higher percentage of U-235 than the feed material and a depleted tails group with a lower percentage of U-235 than the feed material. To produce 1 kilogram of enriched uranium containing 2.8 percent U-235, and a depleted tails assay containing 0.3 percent U-235, it requires 6 kilograms of natural uranium feed and 3 kilograms of separative work units (3 SWU).

Stripper Well Lease

A property of which the average daily production of crude petroleum and petroleum condensates, including natural gas liquids, per well did not exceed 10 barrels per day during the preceding calendar year.

Total Refined Petroleum Products Imports

Imports of motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosine-type jet fuel, liquified petroleum gases, kerosine, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, and asphalt. Imports of bonded bunkers, jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils for onshore military use, and receipts from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are based on data reported to the FEA Office of Oil Imports.

Well

Hole drilled for the purpose of finding or producing crude oil or natural gas or providing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas. Wells are classified as oil wells, gas wells, dry holes, stratigraphic tests, or service wells. This is a standard definition of the American Petroleum Institute.

Explanatory Notes

1. Domestic production of energy includes production of crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas (wet), and coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite), as well as electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants and industrial hydroelectric power production. The volumetric data were converted to approximate heat contents (Btu-values) of the various energy sources using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure.

2. Domestic consumption of energy includes domestic demand for refined petroleum products, consumption of coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite) and natural gas (dry), electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants, industrial hydroelectric power production, and imports of electric power. Approximate heat contents (Btu-values) were derived using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure. Electricity imports were converted using the Btu-content of hydroelectric power. 1975 electricity imports were estimated on the basis of imports levels during 1974.

3. Graphic presentations of petroleum volumetric data show Bureau of Mines (BOM) figures for 1973 through March 1975 and FEA figures for April 1975 forward. FEA monthly data for May 1974 through March 1975 were based on the *Weekly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presented volumetric data on domestic petroleum receipts and imports for all refiners and bulk terminal operators, as well as production and stock levels for each major petroleum product. In April 1975, the FEA weekly report was replaced by the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presents essentially the same data on a monthly basis.

Conceptually, the major difference between FEA and BOM data occurs in the "Stocks" series. Stock levels reported by FEA for the major petroleum products are higher than those reported by BOM, because the FEA series includes stocks of independent terminal operators not counted by BOM. Beginning in December 1974, however, BOM data reflect the inclusion of approximately 100 additional bulk terminals in the coverage of primary stocks, bringing the data base for the 2 series into closer agreement.

In the current issue, cumulative 1972, 1973, and 1974 petroleum data presented in the text are based on BOM figures. Discussions of cumulative 1975 data are based on BOM figures for January through March and FEA figures for April forward.

4. Domestic demand figures for natural gas liquids (NGL) as reported by BOM and reproduced in this

volume do not include amounts utilized at refineries for blending purposes in the production of finished products, principally gasoline. Consumption of NGL at refineries for this purpose has remained at a fairly constant level since 1972 of around 700,000 - 850,000 barrels per day. NGL domestic demand statistics do incorporate, however, some liquefied gases produced at refineries (LRG) which are used for fuel and petrochemical feedstocks. The NGL production and stock series reported in this volume include only those liquids obtained from or held as stocks at natural gas processing plants and do not incorporate minor quantities of these liquids produced and/or held as stocks at refineries.

5. Bituminous coal and lignite consumption data reported by the Bureau of Mines are derived from information provided by the Federal Power Commission, Department of Commerce, and reports from selected manufacturing industries and retailers. Domestic consumption data in this series, therefore, approximate actual consumption. This is in contrast to domestic demand reported for petroleum products, which is a calculated value representing total disappearance from primary supplies.

6. Bituminous coal and lignite production is calculated from the number of railroad cars loaded at mines, based on the assumption that approximately 60 percent of the coal produced is transported by rail. Production data are estimated by the Bureau of Mines from Association of American Railroads reports of carloadings.

7. Quantities of uranium are measured by various units at different stages in the fuel cycle. At the mill, quantities are usually expressed as pounds or short tons of U_3O_8 . After the conversion stage, the units of measure are either metric tons (MT) of UF_6 or metric tons of uranium (MTU). The latter designation expresses only the elemental uranium content of UF_6 .

Following the enrichment stage, the same units are used, but the U-235 content has been enhanced at the expense of loss of material. At the fabrication stage, UF_6 is changed to UO_2 , and the standard unit of measure is the MTU. We have chosen to present all uranium quantities as MTU; conversion factors to other units are given in the section on Units of Measure.

8. The units used to describe power generation at nuclear plants are all based on the watt, which is a unit of power. (Power is energy produced per unit of time.) As with fossil-fueled plants, nuclear plants have three design power ratings. The thermal rating (expressed in thermal megawatts) is the rate of heat production by the reactor

core. The gross electrical rating (expressed in electrical megawatts, MWe) is the generator capacity at the stated thermal rating of the plant. The net electrical rating (also expressed in MWe) is the power available as input to the electrical grid after subtracting the power needed to operate the plant. (A typical nuclear plant needs 5 percent of its generated electricity for its own operation.)

The electrical energy produced by a plant is expressed either as megawatt hours (MWh) or kilowatt hours (KWh). Tables in the nuclear section show generated electricity as average electrical power. This enables a more direct comparison to design capacity and to previous months' performances. To obtain the quantity of electricity generated during a given time period (in megawatt hours), multiply the average power level (in megawatts) by the number of hours during that period.

The energy extracted from uranium fuel is expressed as thermal megawatt days per metric ton of uranium (MWD/MTU). The production of plutonium in the fuel rods is expressed as kilograms of plutonium per metric ton of discharged uranium (kg/MTU).

9. While FEA's forecasts of demand for the major products have proved to be reasonably good, the forecasts for "other" products have been consistently low which similarly affects the forecast for total refined products. When planned revisions to the forecasts are incorporated, it is expected that the forecast for total demand will be reduced by several hundred thousand barrels per day.

10. Monthly mileage estimates for 1974 and 1975 are based on the average number of miles traversed per crew day in 1974.

11. Prior to January 1975, diesel fuel prices were obtained from retail gasoline dealers that also sold diesel fuel. Beginning in January 1975, the diesel fuel survey was expanded to include selected truck stops plus additional retail gasoline dealers that sold diesel fuel. Consequently, diesel fuel prices for January 1975 forward are not exactly comparable to prior data. Selling price estimates are based on a survey of 31 cities. Margins are based on a survey of 10 cities.

12. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude petroleum is the average landed cost of imported crude petroleum to the refiner and represents the amount which may be passed on to the consumer. The estimated landed cost of imported crude petroleum from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean are not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude petroleum from countries which export only small amounts to the U.S. are also excluded.

13. The weighted average utility fuel cost for the total United States includes distillate fuel oil delivered to utilities whereas the regional breakdown for residual fuel oil prices represents only No. 6 fuel oil prices.

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton *contains* 1.102 short tons

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil

Average gravity

1 barrel (42 gallons) *weighs* 0.136 metric tons
(0.150 short tons)

1 metric ton *contains* 7.33 barrels

1 short ton *contains* 6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U₃O₈) *contains* 0.769 metric tons of uranium

1 short ton (UF₆) *contains* 0.613 metric tons of uranium

1 metric ton (UF₆) *contains* 0.676 metric tons of uranium

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels

Petroleum

Crude oil 5.800 million Btu/barrel

Refined products

Imports, average 6.000 million Btu/barrel

Consumption, average 5.517 million Btu/barrel

Gasoline 5.248 million Btu/barrel

Jet fuel, average 5.592 million Btu/barrel

Naphtha-type 5.355 million Btu/barrel

Kerosine-type 5.670 million Btu/barrel

Distillate fuel oil 5.825 million Btu/barrel

Residual fuel oil 6.287 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas liquids 4.031 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas

Wet 1,093 Btu/cubic foot

Dry 1,021 Btu/cubic foot

Coal

Bituminous and lignite

Production 24.01 million Btu/short ton

Consumption 23.65 million Btu/short ton

Anthracite 25.40 million Btu/short ton

Electricity Conversion Heat Rates

Fossil fuel steam-electric

Coal 10,176 Btu/kilowatt hour

Gas 10,733 Btu/kilowatt hour

Oil 10,826 Btu/kilowatt hour

Nuclear steam-electric 10,660 Btu/kilowatt hour

Hydroelectric 10,389 Btu/kilowatt hour

Electricity Consumption 3,412 Btu/kilowatt hour

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