

Monthly Energy Review

April 1976



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Feature Articles appearing in previous issues:

Energy Consumption — March 1975
Nuclear Power — April 1975
The Price of Crude Oil — June 1975
U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves -- July 1975
Propane, A National Energy Resource — September 1975
Short-Term Energy Supply and Demand Forecasting at FEA -- October 1975
Curtailments of Natural Gas Service — January 1976
Home Heating Conservation Alternatives and the Solar Collector Industry — March 1976

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Energy production in the United States during February averaged 164 trillion Btu per day (the equivalent of 28.3 million barrels per day of crude oil), 4.2 percent below the production rate for February 1975. Average daily crude oil output, which has dropped 6 percent over the past 12 months, reached the lowest level in more than a decade (8.1 million barrels per day). Coal output was also about 6 percent lower, while natural gas production was down nearly 4 percent. Nuclear electric power production, on the other hand, showed a 14-percent increase.

To offset declining domestic production, during the first 2 months of 1976 the United States imported 10 percent more fossil fuels than during the corresponding months in 1975. Crude oil imports, which exceeded 5 million barrels per day for the first time in February, were 26-percent higher. Imports of refined petroleum products and natural gas, however, both were lower than during the first 2 months of 1975 (by 12.5 and 2.7 percent, respectively).

The Nation's dependence on petroleum imports has almost doubled over the past 10 years. In 1966, 21 percent of U.S. petroleum demand was satisfied by crude oil and refined product imports. That share grew to 29 percent by 1972 and then increased rapidly each succeeding year to 37 percent in 1975. During January and February of this year, nearly 40 percent of domestic demand was met by imports.

OPEC countries provided 85.1 percent of U.S. crude oil imports during February, with Saudia Arabia and Nigeria accounting for 19.9 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively, according to Census data. Canada, which initiated a program to reduce exports to the United States in 1974, provided only 7.4 percent of the February total. During 1974, Canada was the source of nearly one-quarter of U.S. crude oil imports.

During January 1976, the United States consumed about 1.5 percent more energy than during the same month in 1975 and 1974. Consumption of refined petroleum products was 2.7 percent greater than consumption during January 1975, natural gas consumption was 2.0 percent lower, and coal consumption was essentially unchanged.

In February the lower 48 States accumulated 23.4 percent fewer distillate oil heating degree-days than the normal for the month, reflecting unseasonably warm temperatures and following the trend for the current heating season.

Because of the relatively warm weather, only 576,000 barrels per day of distillate fuel oil stocks were drawn down in February compared with 1.3 million barrels per day during the previous month. Residual stocks, which usually decline in February, increased marginally (4,000 barrels per day). Crude oil inventories were drawn down 314,000 barrels per day.

Average daily electric power production during February was 5 percent lower than the level for January, but 3 percent greater than the production rate during February 1975.

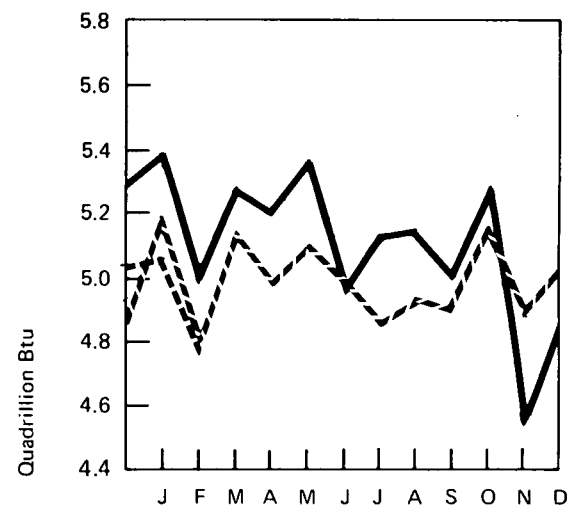
Retail gasoline prices fell in February for the fifth consecutive month. The average selling price at full service retail outlets dropped 0.6 cent per gallon to 57.1 cents for a total decline of 2.2 cents since September 1975. Domestic crude oil prices were somewhat higher in January. The wellhead price of "new" oil rose 4 cents to \$12.99 per barrel, while the price refiners paid for domestic crude increased 46 cents to \$9.12 per barrel. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude dropped to \$13.27 per barrel from \$14.81 in December.

Indicators of oil and gas exploration activity were mixed again in February. The number of rotary drilling rigs in operation was 1 percent below the number in operation during February 1975, representing the first year-to-year decline since early 1973. However, because of a 2-month reporting lag, the downtrend in rig activity was not reflected in the well completion total for February, which showed a 26.7-percent increase over the same month in 1975. The number of seismic crews prospecting for new petroleum deposits declined for the sixth month in a row during February. The crew count for the month (249) was down 18 percent from the count for February 1975.

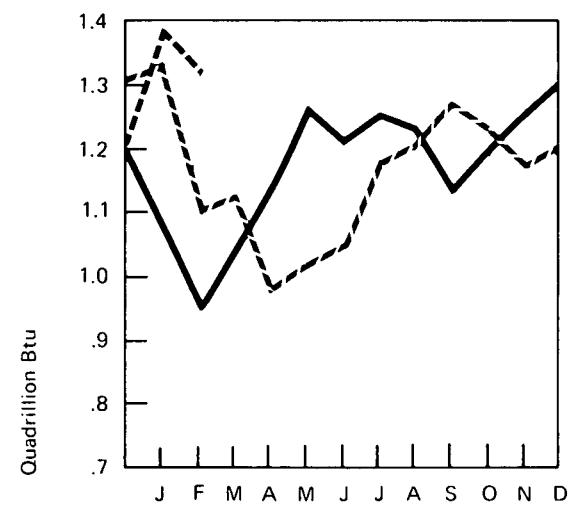
Worldwide crude oil production averaged 53.1 million barrels per day in January, down 790,000 barrels from December. Pro-

duction in Arab OPEC countries, which accounts for nearly one-third of the world total, fell 1.1 million barrels per day during January.

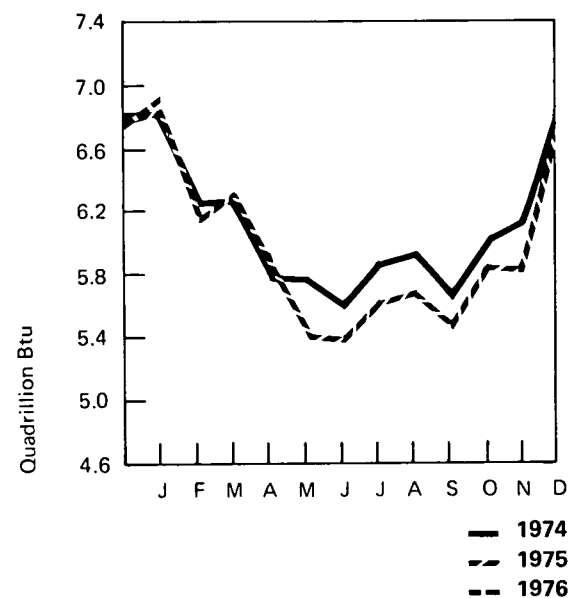
Domestic Production of Energy



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy



		Domestic Production of Energy*	Imports of Fossil Fuels**	Domestic Consumption of Energy***
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu				
1973	January	5.367	1.167	7.140
	February	4.937	1.163	6.507
	March	5.370	1.303	6.426
	April	5.112	1.078	5.857
	May	5.311	1.154	5.987
	June	5.070	1.122	5.707
	July	5.084	1.209	5.851
	August	5.382	1.291	6.092
	September	5.035	1.217	5.677
	October	5.300	1.303	6.080
	November	5.138	1.312	6.431
	December	5.276	1.199	6.797
	TOTAL	62.373	14.519	74.551
1974	January	5.393	1.069	6.817
	February	4.987	0.945	6.229
	March	5.297	1.042	6.278
	April	5.205	1.140	5.782
	May	5.380	1.264	5.778
	June	4.950	1.207	5.570
	July	5.141	1.257	5.886
	August	5.159	1.236	5.927
	September	5.004	1.133	5.616
	October	5.274	1.205	6.087
	November	4.543	1.259	6.129
	December	4.847	1.302	6.753
	TOTAL	61.180	14.058	72.852
1975	January	5.187	1.330	6.848
	February	R4.801	1.093	R6.132
	March	5.124	1.128	6.320
	April	4.984	0.970	5.800
	May	5.106	1.024	5.398
	June	5.000	1.029	5.356
	July	4.855	1.167	5.603
	August	4.950	1.214	5.682
	September	4.898	1.272	5.436
	October	5.176	1.227	5.858
	November	R†4.892	†1.178	R†5.802
	December	R†5.049	R†1.206	R†6.748
	TOTAL	R60.021	R13.839	R70.983
1976	January	R†5.066	†1.389	†6.935
	February	†4.766	†1.318	

*See Explanatory Note 1.

**See Explanatory Note 2.

***See Explanatory Note 3.

†Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Part 2

Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil production, according to an American Petroleum Institute estimate, dropped 180,000 barrels per day in February to 8.062 million barrels per day, the lowest level in more than a decade. The monthly decline was the largest since mid-1974 when production fell at a record rate.

Total domestic petroleum supply (which includes crude oil and natural gas liquids production and processing gain) accounted for 58 percent of total petroleum supply in February; petroleum imports provided the remaining 42 percent. In 1973, total domestic production accounted for 65 percent of the supply.

Crude oil imports exceeded 5 million barrels per day for the first time in February. In spite of these high import levels, crude oil stocks were drawn down at a rate of 314,000 barrels per day during the month.

Refinery input of crude oil was at a near record high in February of 13.011 million barrels per day. Refinery utilization in February was 89 percent compared with 84 percent in February 1975.

REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Domestic demand for refined products fell 669,000 barrels per day in February to 17.803 million barrels per day. The decline was primarily the result of relatively warm weather. Distillate fuel oil demand was more than 600,000 barrels per day lower than demand during January.

Refined products imports averaged about 600,000 barrels per day higher during the first 2 months of this year than during November and December. Imports generally decline during January and February following higher import levels during earlier winter months.

DISTILLATE OIL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS

Because of unseasonably warm weather during February 1976, the continental United States accumulated 21.4 percent fewer distillate oil heating degree-days than during February 1975, and 23.4 percent fewer than the normal (1941-70 average) for the month.

February degree-days ranged from 2.2 percent below normal in Petroleum Administration for Defense District IV (the Rocky Mountain States) to 42.1 percent below normal in PAD District III (South Central States).

For the period July 1, 1975, through February 29, 1976, cumulative distillate oil heating degree-days for the Nation were 3.4 percent below the corresponding period a year earlier and 7.7 percent below the normal for the period.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

Domestic demand for natural gas liquids in November was 9.5 percent below the level for the same month in 1974. Demand for the first 11 months of 1975 averaged 1.311 million barrels per day, 6.1 percent below the average for the same period in 1974.

During the first 11 months of 1975, production of natural gas liquids was 4.4 percent lower than production during the corresponding months in 1974. November production was down 2.5 percent from the November 1974 level.

Natural gas liquids imports for the first 11 months were 13.5 percent below the volume imported during the same period in 1974. In November, however, imports were only 1.8 percent lower than the November 1974 level.

Natural gas liquids stocks at the end of November were 9.3 percent above November 1974 stocks.

Crude Oil

		Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks*	
		Thousands of barrels per day							
		BOM	FEA	BOM	API	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1973	January	12,190		9,176		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	
	AVERAGE		12,431		9,208		3,244		
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		4,091	4,167	255,936	252,399
	August	12,644	12,731	8,682		3,924	3,852	251,905	247,040
	September	12,124	12,253	8,432		3,797	3,758	253,623	249,476
	October	12,286	12,430	8,616		3,810	3,936	256,430	255,003
	November	12,332	12,402	8,569		3,958	3,997	258,123	256,271
	December	12,519	12,671	8,514		3,869	3,979	252,158	248,808
	AVERAGE		12,133		8,765		3,477		
1975	January	12,297	12,442	8,439		4,029	3,964	258,163	253,836
	February	12,135	12,144	8,575		3,828	4,061	264,348	264,833
	March	11,905	11,961	8,476		3,656	3,853	267,564	271,410
	April	11,803	11,837	8,440		3,378	3,416	269,294	275,393
	May	11,983	11,985	8,371		3,486	3,493	263,336	274,123
	June	12,417	12,421	8,409		3,905	3,907	262,873	268,564
	July	12,915	13,002	8,327		4,193	4,337	252,035	256,965
	August	13,046	13,120	8,237		4,581	4,661	244,325	250,354
	September	12,945	12,939	8,266		4,689	4,664	247,328	253,597
	October	12,365	12,463	8,310	8,324	4,389	4,416	257,799	260,887
	November		12,766		8,273		4,634		261,869
	December		**12,877		8,224		**4,496		**264,638
	AVERAGE***		12,457		8,361		4,107		
1976	January		12,598		8,242		4,947		275,583
	February		13,011		8,062		5,003		266,477

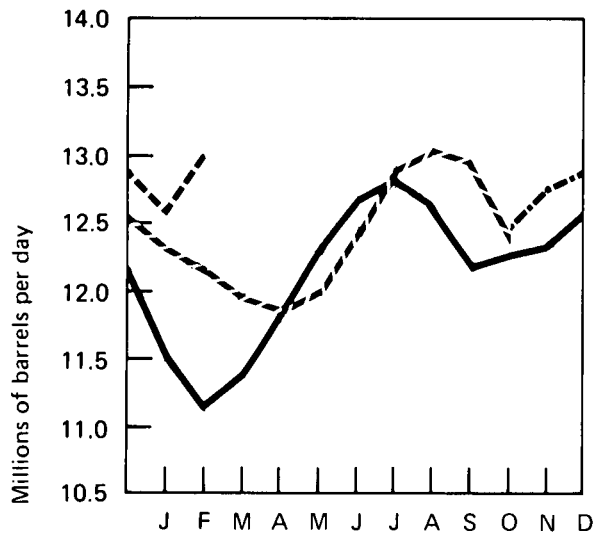
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

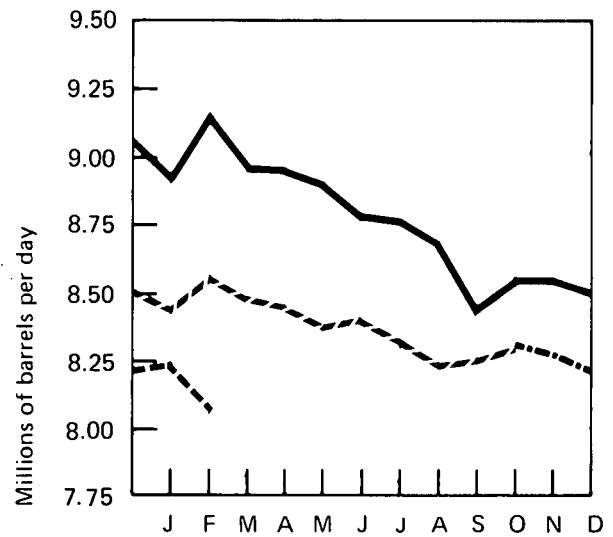
***1975 average for refinery input, imports, and stocks is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through October and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for November and December. 1975 average for domestic production is based on BOM data for January through October and American Petroleum Institute (API) data for November and December.

Sources: BOM, FEA, and API as indicated. All 1976 data are from API.

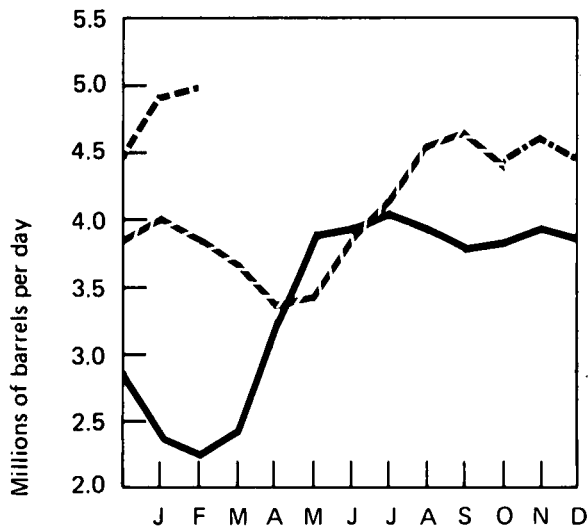
Crude Input to Refineries*



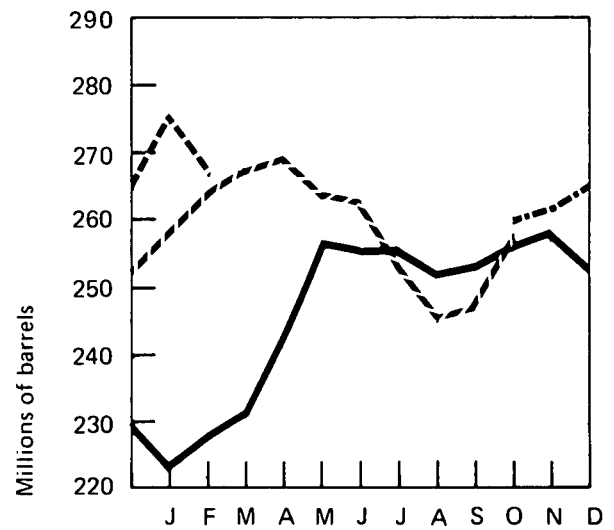
Domestic Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 4.

— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 . . . 1975 FEA, API
 - - 1976 API

Total Refined Petroleum Products

		Domestic Demand	Imports*		
		Thousands of barrels per day			
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
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	
	AVERAGE	17,308		3,012	
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
	AVERAGE	16,629		2,611	
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	16,041	16,105	1,655	1,810
	May	15,118	15,306	1,690	1,776
	June	15,611	15,688	1,502	1,602
	July	15,762	15,880	1,789	1,875
	August	15,767	16,241	1,681	1,870
	September	15,769	15,798	2,116	2,144
	October	16,344	15,830	1,907	1,696
	November		15,878		1,605
	December		** 17,648		** 1,678
	AVERAGE***	16,288		1,903	
1976	January		R18,472		2,235
	February		17,803		2,302

*See definitions.

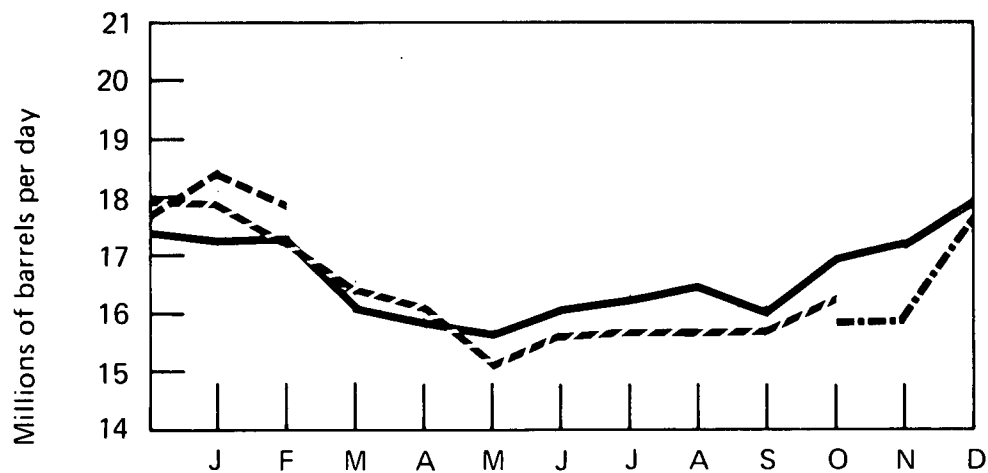
**Preliminary data.

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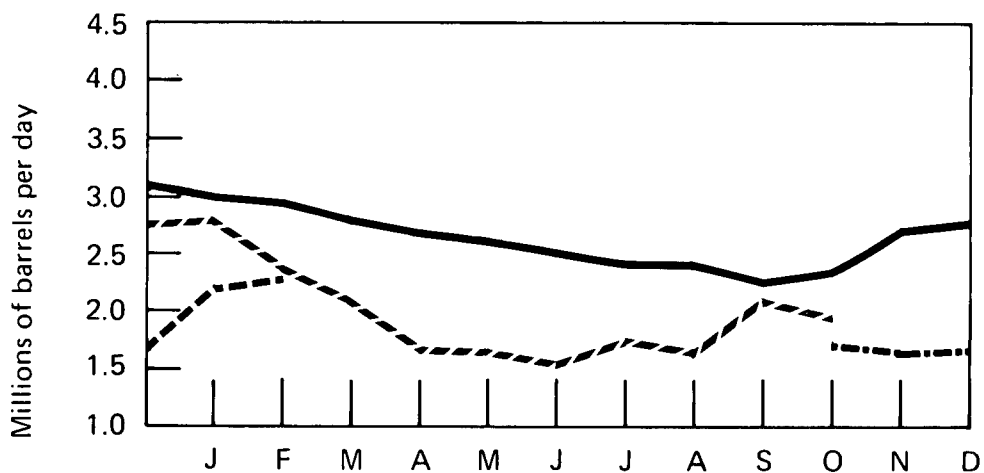
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated. All 1976 data are from API.

Domestic Demand *



Imports *



*See Explanatory Note 4.

— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 - . - 1975 FEA
 - - - 1976 API

Motor Gasoline

		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
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	
	AVERAGE	6,674		6,527		134			
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
	AVERAGE	6,537		6,358		204			
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	6,070	6,068	150	146	248,685	245,181
	April	6,718	6,574	6,046	5,997	133	127	232,556	231,542
	May	6,871	6,855	6,126	6,063	142	135	213,947	211,183
	June	7,076	6,951	6,669	6,622	177	156	207,114	205,713
	July	7,041	6,957	7,003	6,992	209	167	212,454	211,942
	August	7,008	7,103	6,872	6,843	232	275	215,480	212,370
	September	6,729	6,740	6,822	6,782	269	246	226,447	221,020
	October	6,778	6,593	6,409	6,396	207	178	221,493	220,390
	November		6,422		6,595		129		229,417
	December		**6,760		**6,777		**107		**233,248
	AVERAGE***	6,673		6,516		182			
1976	January		6,488		6,530		129		239,935
	February		6,515		6,501		138		243,527

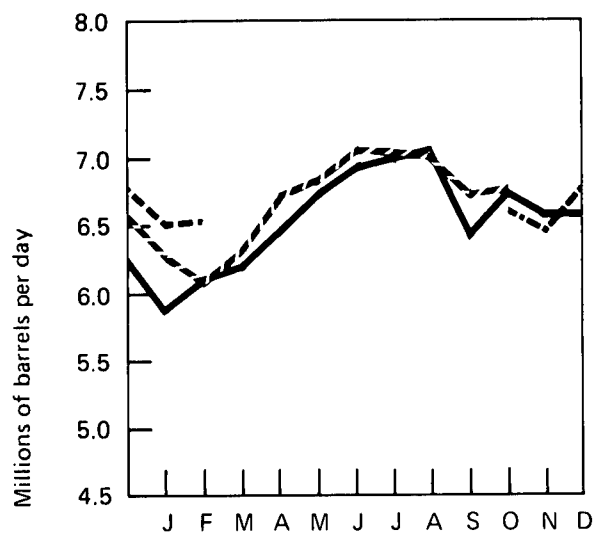
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

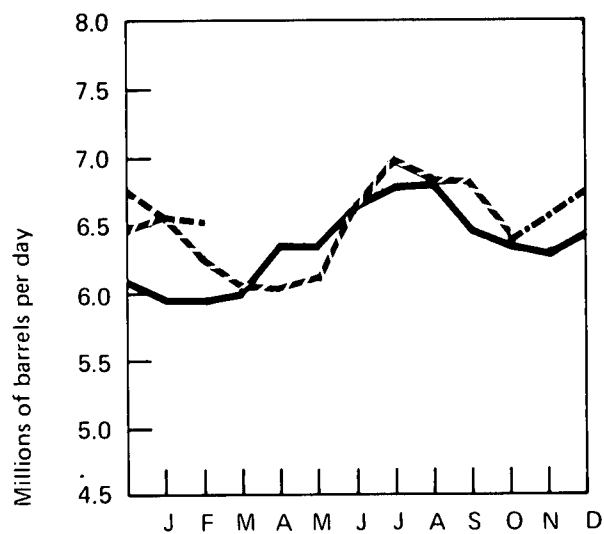
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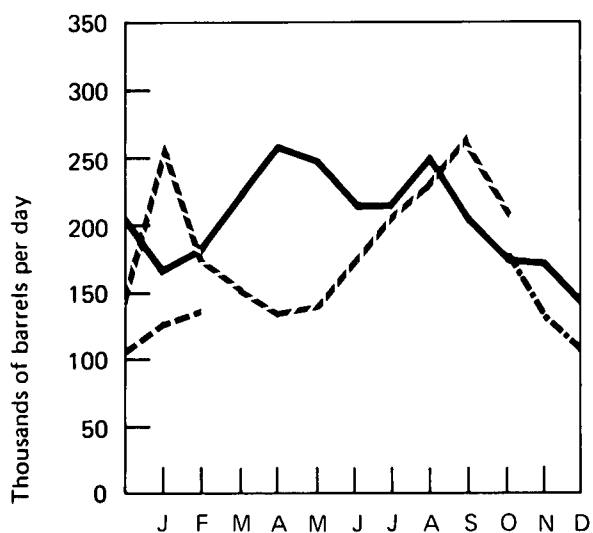
Domestic Demand*



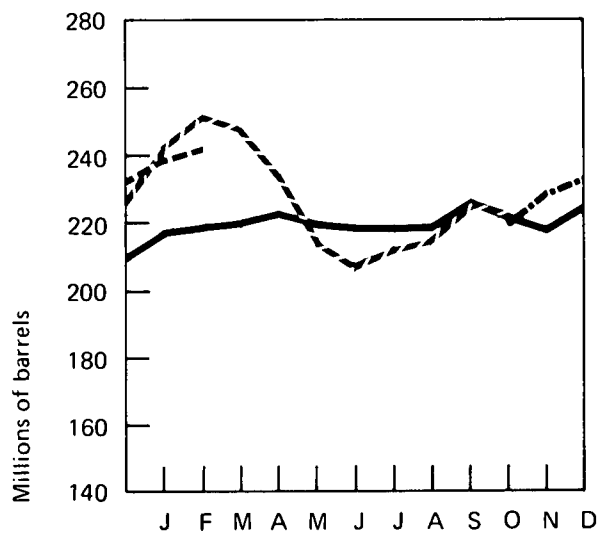
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 4.

— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 - . - 1975 FEA
 - - - 1976 API

Jet Fuel

		Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels'	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
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	
	AVERAGE	1,059		859		212			
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
	AVERAGE	993		836		163			
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	1,006	1,034	864	863	138	212	30,263	32,083
	May	977	996	861	857	133	124	30,719	31,587
	June	989	996	839	837	106	112	29,337	30,122
	July	954	984	883	880	88	106	29,798	30,167
	August	1,046	1,032	958	955	132	108	31,103	31,105
	September	1,040	950	907	901	140	116	31,291	33,053
	October	997	945	863	814	106	65	30,410	30,978
	November		960		860		57		29,634
	December		*778		*832		*69		*33,395
	AVERAGE**	986		869		127			
1976	January		1,076		R906		124		29,001
	February		1,022		912		120		29,237

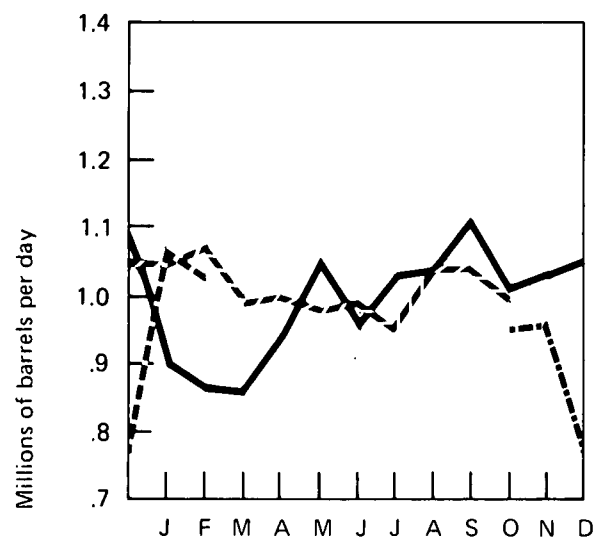
*Preliminary data.

**1975 average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through October and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for November and December.

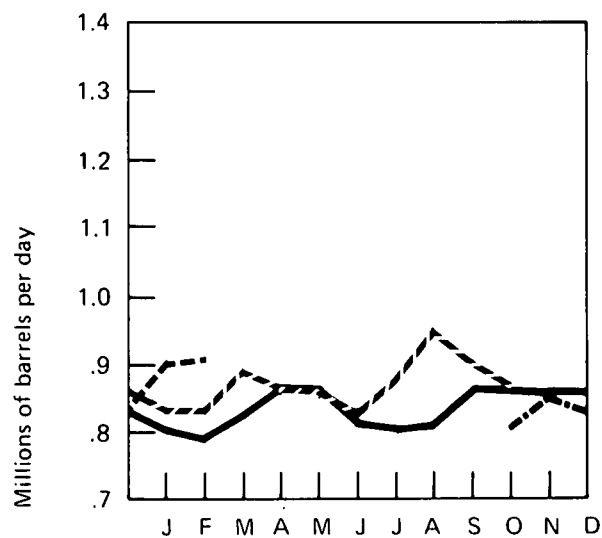
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated. All 1976 data are from API.

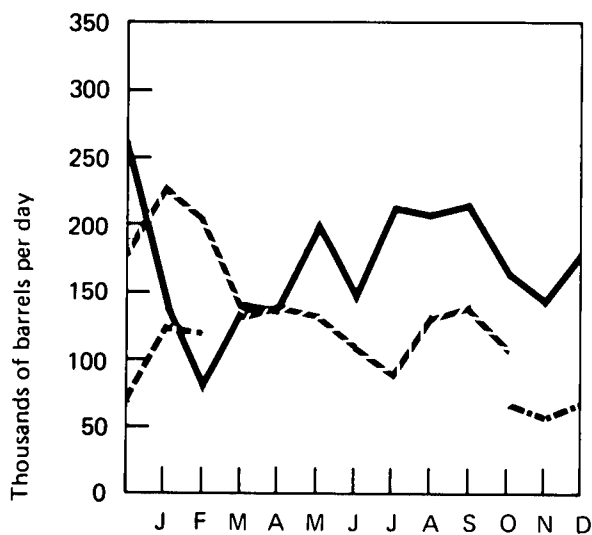
Domestic Demand*



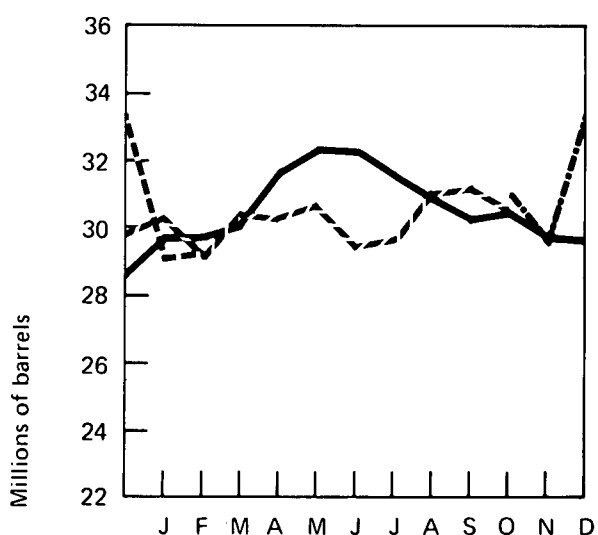
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 4.

— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 . . 1975 FEA
 - . 1976 API

Distillate Fuel Oil

		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
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	
	AVERAGE	3,092		2,820		392			
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
	AVERAGE	2,939		2,668		281			
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	2,531	2,614	256	217	161,111	156,980
	April	3,094	3,103	2,486	2,532	110	131	146,214	143,714
	May	2,382	2,435	2,431	2,496	136	144	152,027	150,068
	June	2,266	2,272	2,574	2,639	68	74	163,306	163,252
	July	2,112	2,147	2,589	2,659	106	124	181,472	182,975
	August	2,173	2,237	2,592	2,650	92	91	197,323	198,539
	September	2,163	2,184	2,812	2,844	129	111	220,732	221,659
	October	2,675	2,631	2,744	2,778	103	106	226,113	229,439
	November		2,643		2,853		94		238,562
	December		**3,932		**2,893		**151		**210,976
	AVERAGE***	2,883		2,669		155			
1976	January		4,320		2,725		264		171,609
	February		3,713		2,927		211		154,912

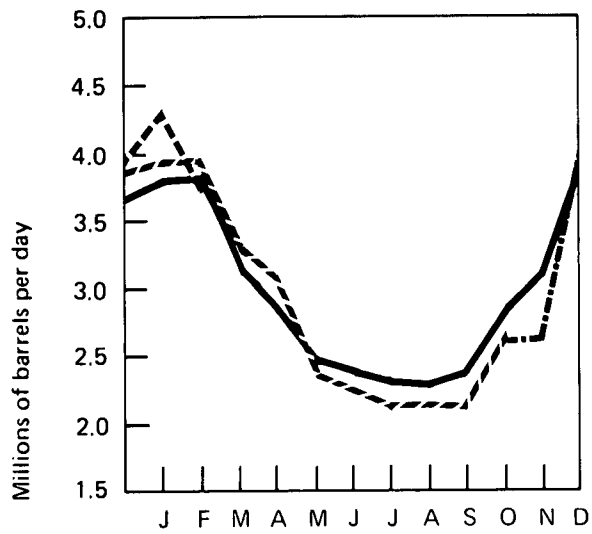
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

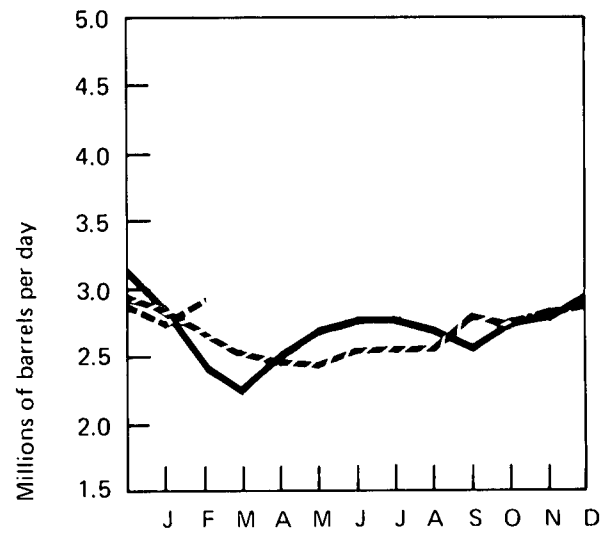
***1975 average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through October and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for November and December.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated. All 1976 data are from API.

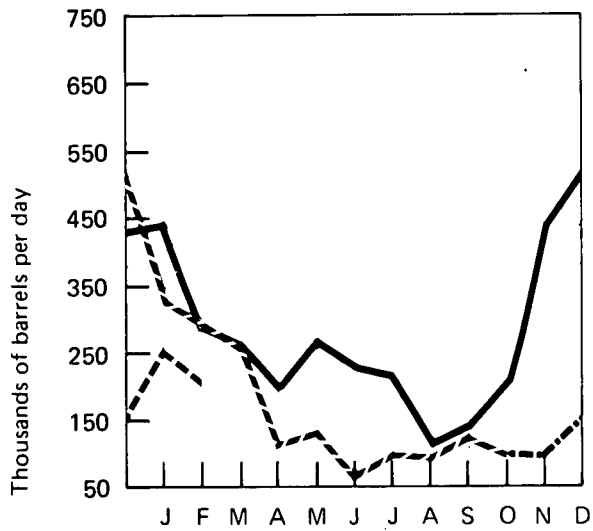
Domestic Demand*



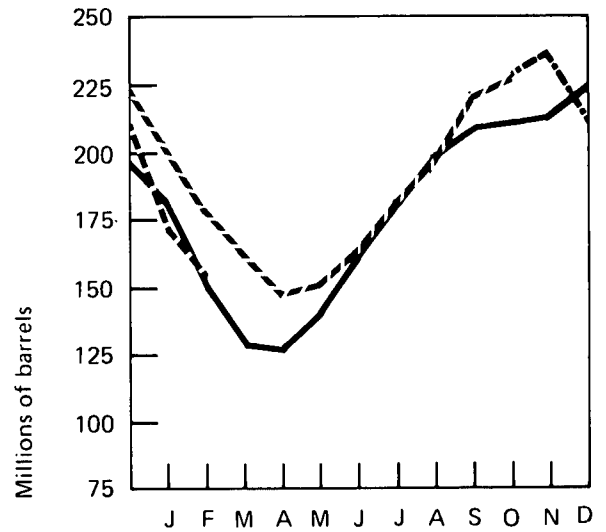
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 4.

— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 . . . 1975 FEA
 - - 1976 API

Oil Heating Degree-Days

OIL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS*

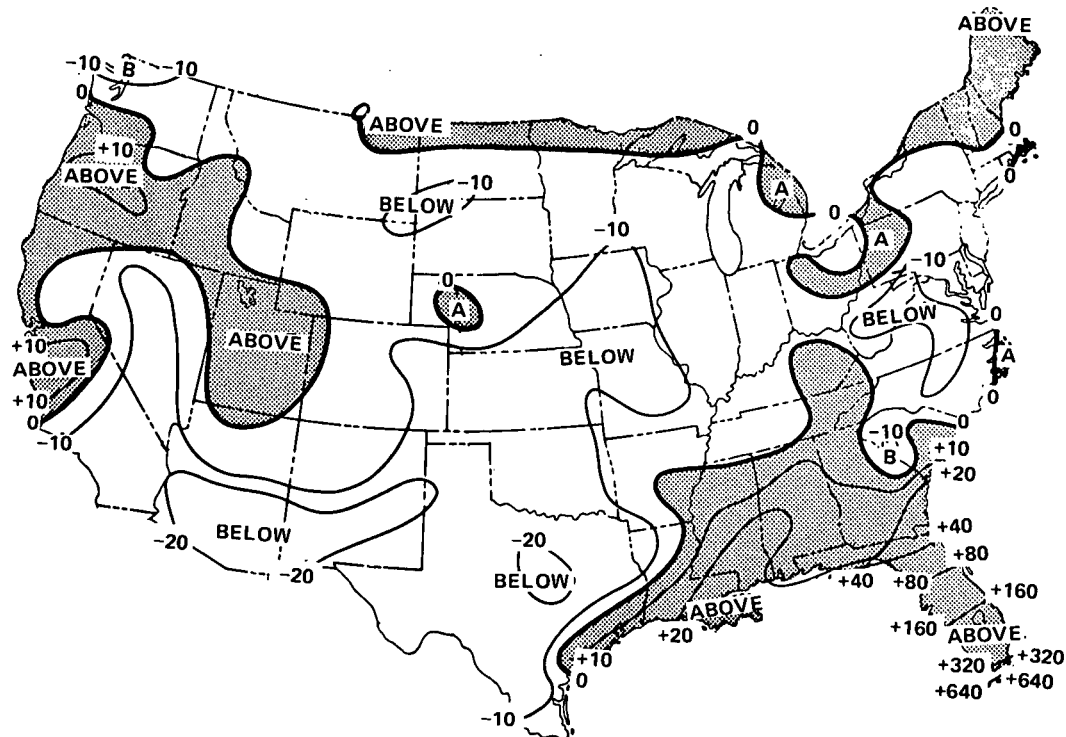
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts	FEBRUARY (February 2 - February 29)			1976	Cumulative Since July 1, 1975		
	1976	1975**	Normal (1941-70)**		1974-75**	Normal (1941-70)**	
PAD District I	611.4	732.0 (-16.5)	807.9 (-24.3)	3,252.7	3,289.4 (-1.1)	3,503.0 (-7.1)	
New England	991.1	1,092.6 (-9.3)	1,130.4 (-12.3)	4,982.1	4,935.4 (0.9)	5,027.5 (-0.9)	
Conn., Main, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.							
Middle Atlantic	650.6	795.8 (-18.2)	883.1 (-26.3)	3,327.1	3,423.9 (-2.8)	3,728.5 (-10.8)	
Del., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa.							
Lower Atlantic	342.6	448.1 (-23.5)	534.4 (-35.9)	2,140.2	2,161.9 (-1.0)	2,350.2 (-8.9)	
Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va., W. Va.							
PAD District II	749.3	1,051.1 (-28.7)	1,018.6 (-26.4)	4,288.7	4,522.7 (-5.2)	4,662.6 (-8.0)	
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Wisc.							
PAD District III	288.1	444.0 (-35.1)	497.9 (-42.1)	2,083.5	1,997.5 (4.3)	2,241.7 (-7.1)	
Ala., Ark., La., Miss., N. Mex., Tex.							
PAD District IV	872.3	865.0 (0.8)	891.6 (-2.2)	4,355.8	4,335.4 (0.5)	4,563.0 (-4.5)	
Colo., Idaho, Mont., Utah, Wyo.							
PAD District V	269.9	383.5 (-29.6)	372.8 (-27.6)	1,530.2	1,781.5 (-14.1)	1,807.1 (-15.3)	
Ariz., Calif., Nev., Oreg., Wash.							
U.S. TOTAL	735.6	936.2 (-21.4)	960.8 (-23.4)	4,048.5	4,191.4 (-3.4)	4,387.3 (-7.7)	

*See Explanatory Note 5 for explanation of oil heating degree-days.

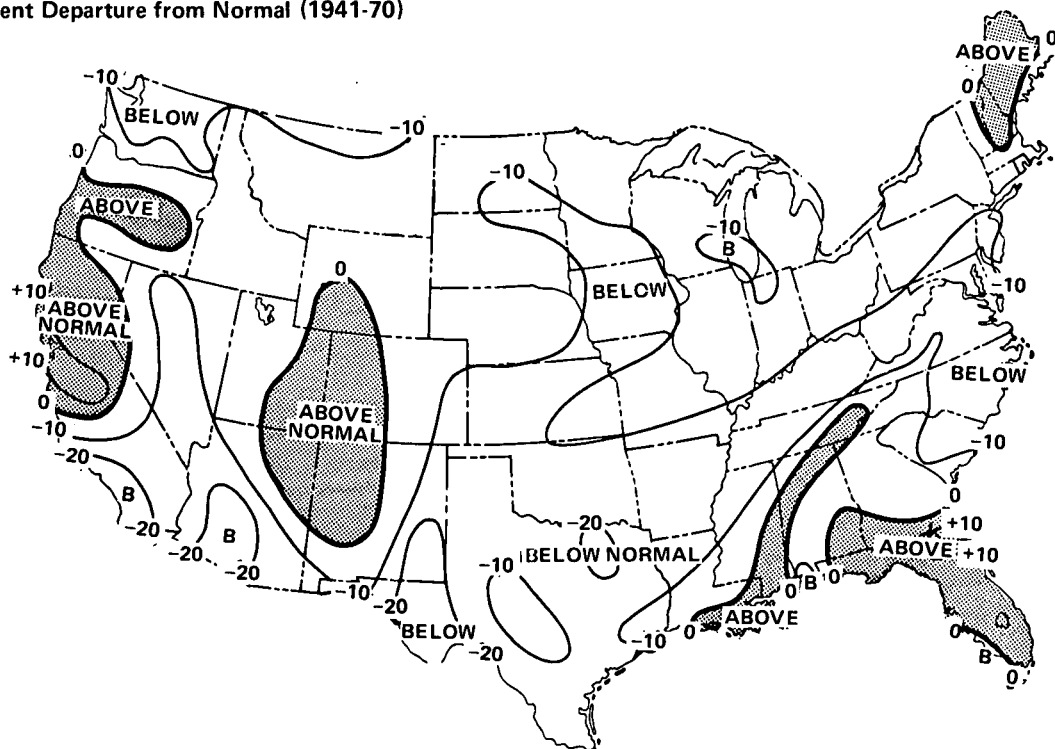
**Percentage change in parenthesis.

Heating Degree-Days Accumulated from July 1, 1975, through February 29, 1976

Percent Departure from 1974-75



Percent Departure from Normal (1941-70)



Note: Above normal heating degree-days correspond to below normal temperatures.

Source: Department of Commerce—NOAA.

Residual Fuel Oil

		Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
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	
	AVERAGE	2,822		971		1,853			
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
	AVERAGE	2,624		1,070		1,572			
1975	January	3,242	3,103	1,415	1,399	1,647	1,529	60,233	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	2,225	2,184	1,245	1,204	1,047	1,069	66,340	64,121
	May	2,049	1,909	1,151	1,113	1,123	1,068	73,498	72,088
	June	2,179	2,201	1,152	1,118	904	953	69,660	67,641
	July	2,239	2,141	1,155	1,160	1,144	1,110	71,526	71,358
	August	2,118	2,217	1,146	1,151	982	1,044	71,857	70,489
	September	2,329	2,388	1,183	1,178	1,312	1,319	76,938	73,471
	October	2,238	2,025	1,165	1,142	1,221	1,153	81,858	81,192
	November		2,412		1,231		1,154		79,908
	December		*2,683		*1,340		*1,159		*73,805
	AVERAGE**	2,434		1,236		1,198			
1976	January		2,865		1,373		1,373		70,650
	February		2,913		1,411		1,524		70,767

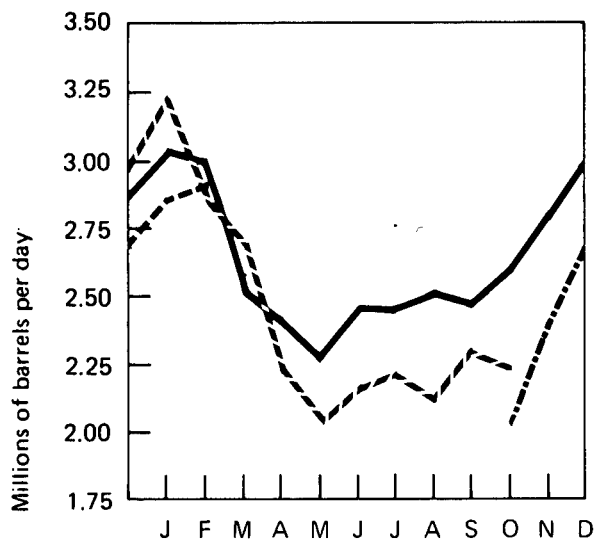
*See definitions.

**Premiminary data.

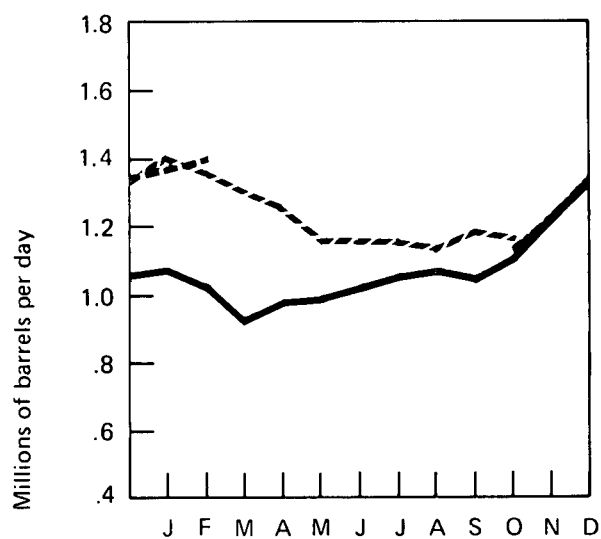
***1975 average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through October and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for November and December.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated. All 1976 data are from API.

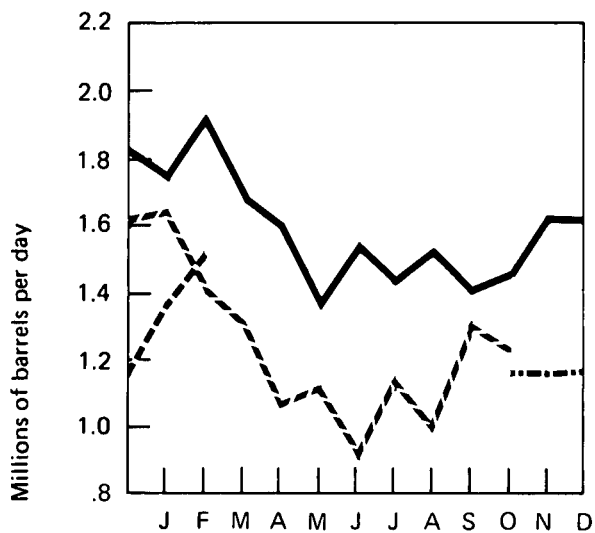
Domestic Demand*



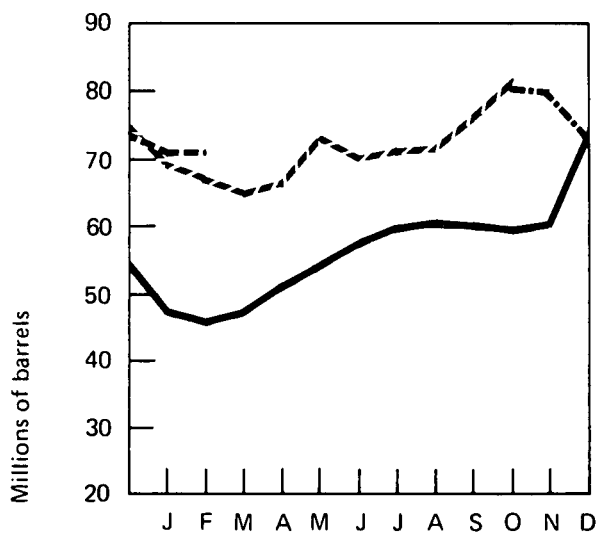
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 4.

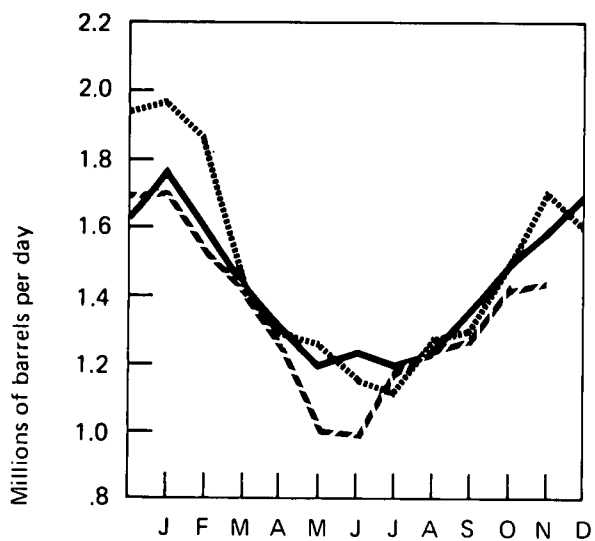
— 1974 BOM
 --- 1975 BOM
 - - - 1975 FEA
 - . - 1976 API

Natural Gas Liquids

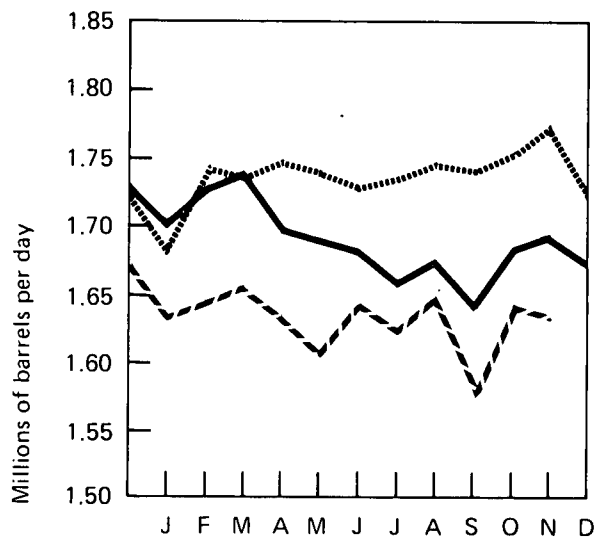
		Domestic Demand*	Production*		Used at Refineries*	Imports	Stocks*
			At processing plants	At refineries			Thousands of barrels
			Thousands of barrels per day				
1973	January	1,994	1,680	361	839	312	68,792
	February	1,857	1,745	359	836	312	60,606
	March	1,407	1,734	378	790	260	63,873
	April	1,299	1,750	373	733	201	71,266
	May	1,270	1,739	421	733	217	80,650
	June	1,149	1,727	388	757	163	89,433
	July	1,109	1,737	410	849	199	99,631
	August	1,281	1,748	390	858	240	105,068
	September	1,297	1,741	370	833	206	110,002
	October	1,499	1,756	377	835	249	109,639
	November	1,703	1,774	331	876	286	104,192
	December	1,607	1,729	338	842	232	98,940
	AVERAGE	1,454	1,738	375	815	239	
1974	January	1,778	1,699	327	794	304	91,210
	February	1,593	1,728	337	777	294	90,145
	March	1,408	1,741	341	720	224	94,817
	April	1,321	1,696	353	690	215	101,352
	May	1,180	1,690	340	678	182	110,881
	June	1,242	1,684	368	718	199	117,915
	July	1,187	1,657	364	723	163	125,427
	August	1,221	1,676	361	742	163	131,675
	September	1,360	1,638	348	738	166	133,215
	October	1,493	1,686	330	788	200	130,557
	November	1,596	1,694	301	795	199	124,447
	December	1,692	1,670	286	796	230	114,295
	AVERAGE	1,422	1,688	338	746	211	
1975	January	1,708	1,630	307	756	257	105,400
	February	1,512	1,646	296	734	181	100,945
	March	1,404	1,658	280	731	178	99,168
	April	1,242	1,635	273	667	176	100,408
	May	1,002	1,607	299	628	97	112,737
	June	998	1,646	323	659	166	125,215
	July	1,191	1,621	336	701	173	131,359
	August	1,227	1,650	357	690	163	137,074
	September	1,278	1,577	326	703	209	140,278
	October	1,429	1,643	310	729	198	138,981
	November	1,444	1,635	309	759	196	135,976
	AVERAGE	1,311	1,632	311	705	181	
	(11 months)						

*See Explanatory Note 6.
Source: Bureau of Mines.

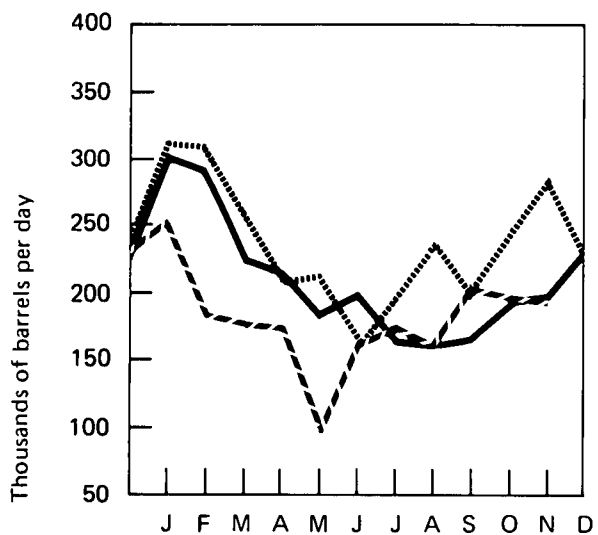
Domestic Demand



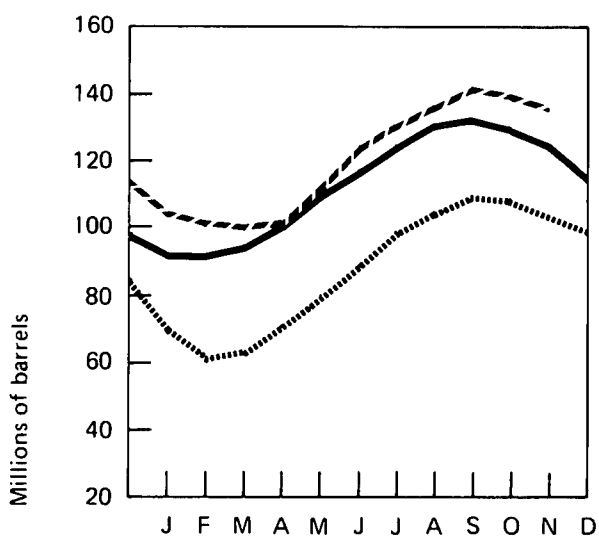
Production at Processing Plants



Imports



Stocks



..... 1973
 — 1974
 - - 1975

NATURAL GAS

Average daily marketed production of natural gas in February 1976 was estimated to be 3.7 percent below the average for February 1975. Domestic consumption was also estimated to be lower (6.6 percent on a daily average basis). Imports were projected to be 4.9 percent higher.

Domestic producer sales to major interstate pipeline companies in December 1975 were 5.8 percent below the volume sold in December 1974. Sales during 1975 totaled 10,652 billion cubic feet, 7.1 percent less than the total for 1974.

At the end of January 1976, 4,868 billion cubic feet of natural gas was in underground storage, of which 1,674 billion cubic feet was working gas (available for consumption). During January, the net volume withdrawn from underground storage was 611 billion cubic feet or 23.1 percent of the volume of working gas in storage on November 1, 1975, the beginning of the storage withdrawal season. Net withdrawals for the first 3 months of the withdrawal season totaled 1,015 billion cubic feet.

Natural Gas

		Domestic Consumption*	Marketed Production*	Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines	Imports
		Billion cubic feet			
1973	January	2,348	1,994	1,069	93
	February	2,126	1,821	963	84
	March	2,015	1,952	1,052	91
	April	1,835	1,864	1,007	88
	May	1,729	1,898	1,026	86
	June	1,534	1,839	963	79
	July	1,558	1,880	999	80
	August	1,582	1,896	994	85
	September	1,527	1,840	956	82
	October	1,708	1,875	1,001	91
	November	1,905	1,863	1,000	85
	December	2,182	1,926	1,038	89
	TOTAL	22,049	22,648	12,067	1,033
1974	January	2,230	1,929	1,033	86
	February	2,054	1,759	941	79
	March	2,003	1,886	1,027	85
	April	1,691	1,793	987	83
	May	1,608	1,846	981	80
	June	1,439	1,740	928	74
	July	1,514	1,818	947	74
	August	1,510	1,790	932	76
	September	1,537	1,755	870	70
	October	1,706	1,767	936	83
	November	1,827	1,729	921	82
	December	2,104	1,790	959	87
	TOTAL	21,223	21,601	11,462	959
1975	January	2,123	1,771	950	81
	February	1,943	1,635	867	75
	March	1,904	1,733	948	83
	April	1,651	1,669	906	83
	May	1,335	1,681	898	81
	June	1,255	1,626	859	78
	July	1,310	1,669	873	79
	August	1,370	1,668	882	76
	September	1,372	1,596	836	74
	October	1,560	1,656	877	81
	November	R1,633	R1,609	853	81
	December	R2,045	R**1,713	903	R84
	TOTAL	R19,501	R20,026	10,652	R956
1976	January	2,080	R***1,728	NA	***82
	February	1,880	***1,630	NA	***74

*See Explanatory Note 7.

**Preliminary data.

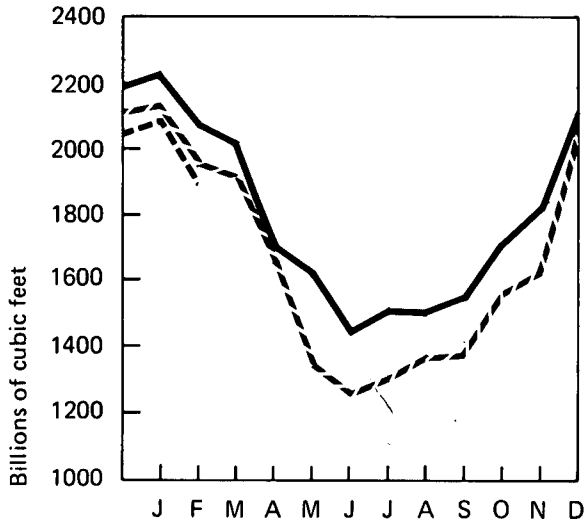
***Projected data.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

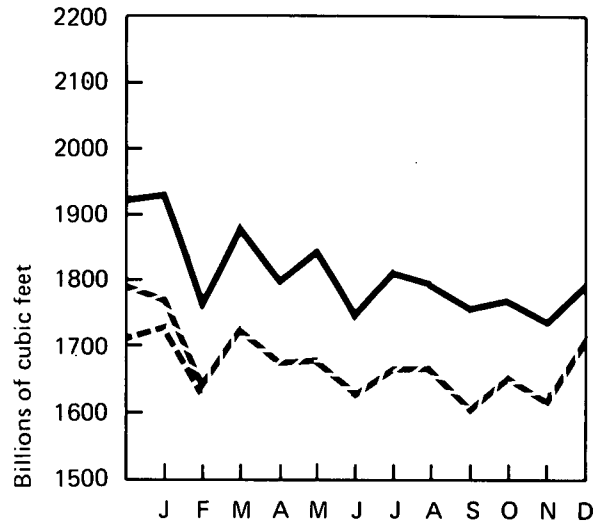
Note: All monthly Domestic Consumption data are estimated.

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

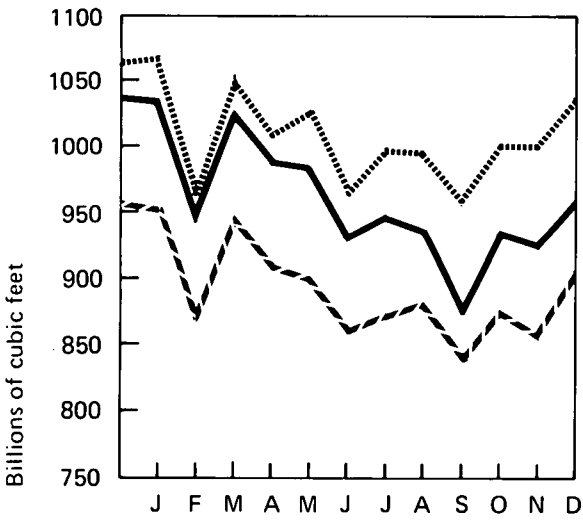
Domestic Consumption



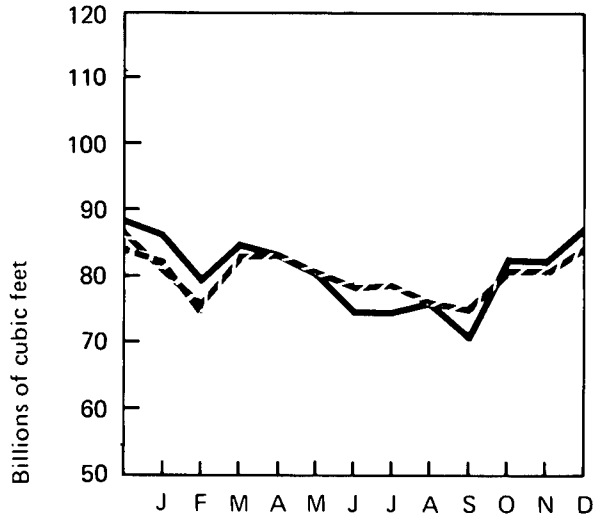
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



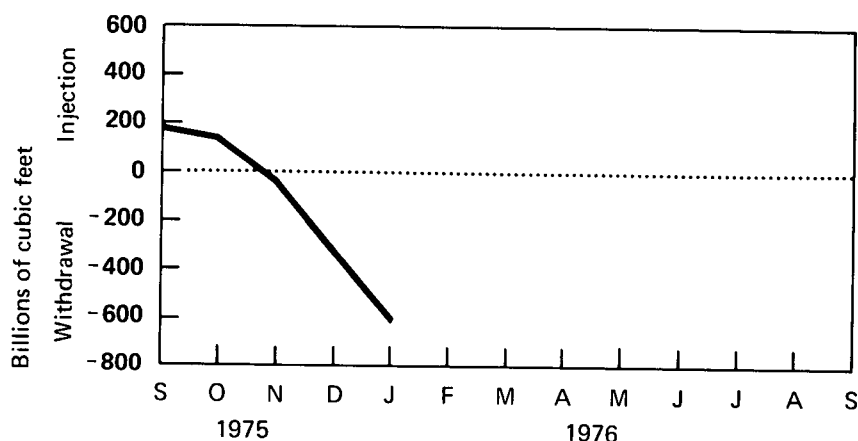
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Natural Gas (Continued)

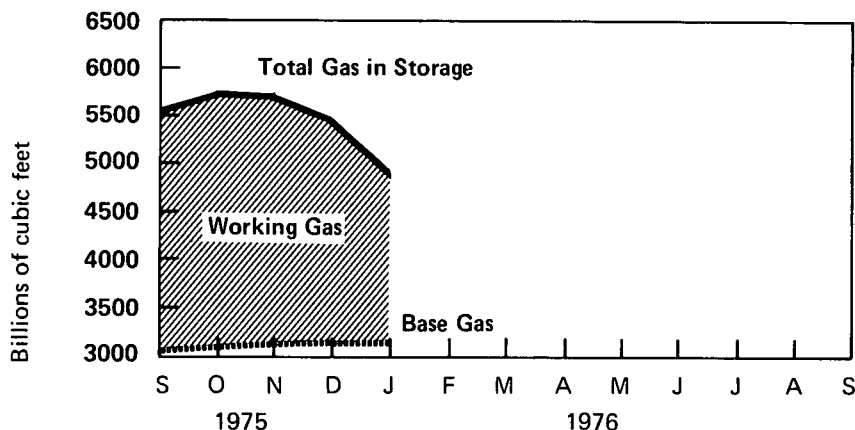
Natural Gas in Underground Storage*

		Total Gas in Storage	Base Gas	Working Gas	Storage Injections	Storage Withdrawals	Net Storage Injections
Billion cubic feet							
1974	October**	5,445	3,042	2,403	***	***	***
1975	September	5,558	3,084	2,474	232	38	194
	October	5,770	3,128	2,642	185	51	134
	November	5,760	3,172	2,588	99	150	-51
	December	R5,423	3,173	R2,250	R41	R394	R-353
1976	January	4,868	3,194	1,674	19	630	-611

Net Storage Injections



Gas in Storage



*See Explanatory Note 8.

**Data reported as of November 1, 1974.

***Between November 1, 1974, and August 31, 1975, a total of 1,658 billion cubic feet of gas was injected into storage. Between November 1, 1975, and August 31, 1976, a total of 1,658 billion cubic feet of gas was withdrawn, for net storage injections of -28 billion cubic feet.

Sources: Federal Energy Administration and Federal Power Commission.

COAL

Production of bituminous coal and lignite during February was 50.0 million tons, 2.2 percent below the level for February 1975.

Coal exports dropped to 3.7 million tons in January 1976, the lowest level since December 1974.

Stocks of bituminous coal and lignite reached an alltime high at the end of December 1975 of 127.2 million tons.

Bituminous and Lignite

		Domestic Consumption*	Production*	Exports	Stocks
		Thousands of short tons			
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
	TOTAL **	556,022	591,738	52,903	
1974	January	50,046	53,712	2,813	97,836
	February	44,929	50,053	4,627	95,812
	March	45,858	51,278	3,179	101,568
	April	43,595	54,402	4,944	107,167
	May	44,951	57,662	6,032	112,882
	June	44,315	48,065	6,369	111,935
	July	48,605	49,392	5,307	106,160
	August	48,579	51,808	5,088	105,478
	September	43,844	52,686	4,893	109,173
	October	45,868	60,495	7,342	118,670
	November	44,598	33,702	6,744	109,192
	December	47,521	40,151	2,587	95,528
	TOTAL **	552,709	603,406	59,926	
1975	January	49,841	54,885	4,254	96,024
	February	45,726	51,135	4,470	97,164
	March	47,253	51,910	5,653	97,904
	April	43,567	53,135	6,159	102,745
	May	42,683	55,370	7,011	109,796
	June	44,887	55,730	6,269	115,041
	July	47,485	45,560	4,691	109,313
	August	49,091	51,160	5,859	108,680
	September	43,818	55,560	4,529	112,102
	October	R44,563	61,000	4,647	120,116
	November	R45,545	53,035	7,593	R125,813
	December	***49,566	51,520	4,534	127,159
	TOTAL **	554,025	640,000	65,669	
1976	January	NA	R51,495	3,697	NA
	February	NA	†50,005	NA	NA

*See Explanatory Note 9.

**Totals may not add due to rounding.

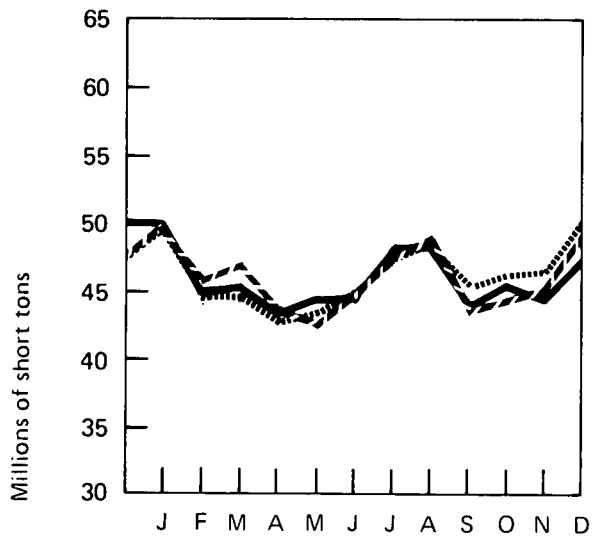
***FEA estimate based on data provided by BOM.

†Preliminary data.

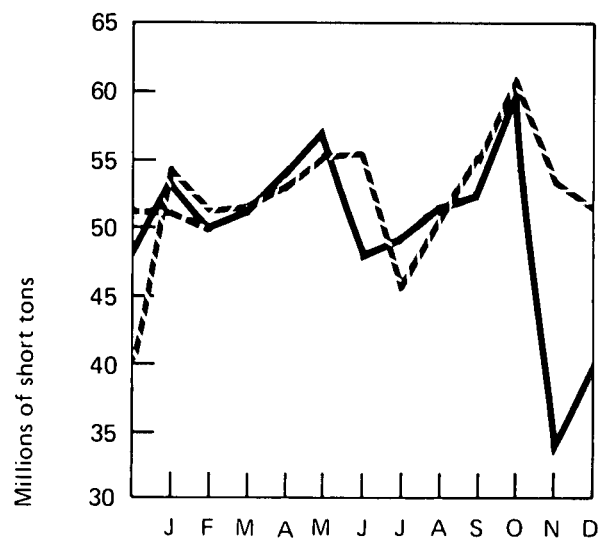
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

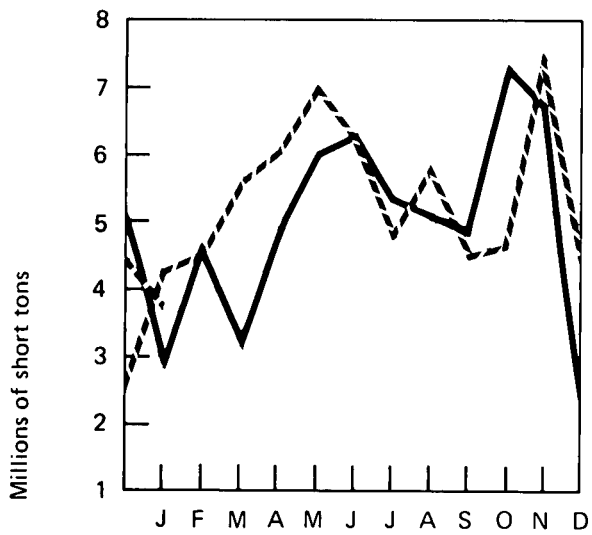
Domestic Consumption



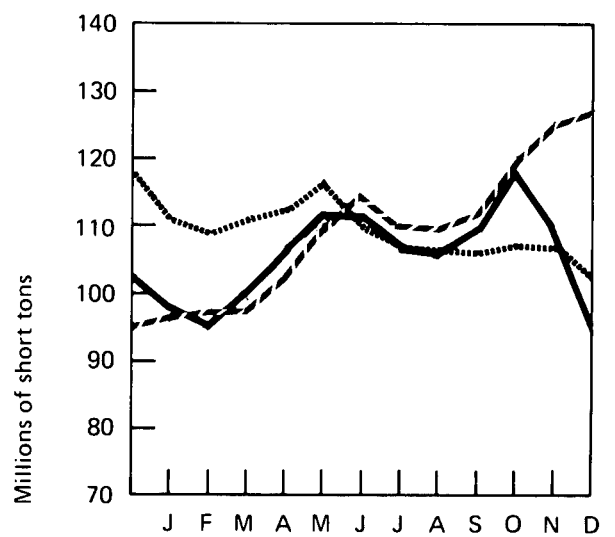
Production



Exports



Stocks

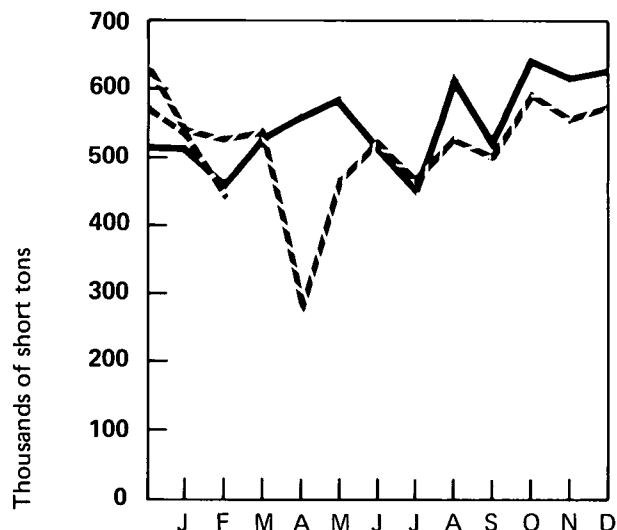


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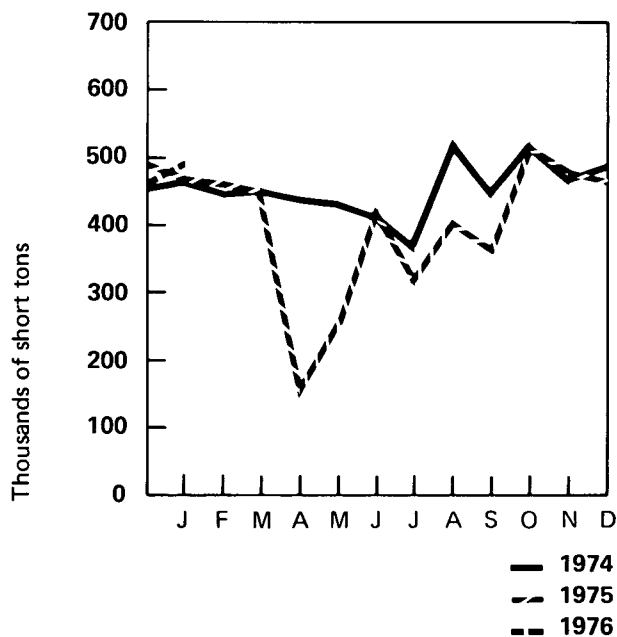
Anthracite

Production

		Production	Domestic Consumption
		In thousands of short tons	
1973	January	522	485
	February	568	542
	March	641	513
	April	581	435
	May	641	524
	June	609	485
	July	434	373
	August	587	441
	September	532	457
	October	614	493
	November	582	464
	December	519	459
	TOTAL	6,830	5,671
1974	January	516	466
	February	458	441
	March	531	457
	April	563	437
	May	589	435
	June	505	412
	July	443	360
	August	620	526
	September	516	441
	October	641	522
	November	610	463
	December	625	488
	TOTAL	6,617	5,488
1975	January	535	470
	February	R530	R461
	March	540	453
	April	270	145
	May	470	261
	June	525	431
	July	460	310
	August	530	409
	September	495	360
	October	595	513
	November	550	479
	December	575	461
	TOTAL	R6,075	R4,753
1976	January	530	493
	February	440	NA



Domestic Consumption



R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Sources: Production and annual consumption data are from Bureau of Mines; monthly consumption data are FEA estimates based on figures provided by Bureau of Mines.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

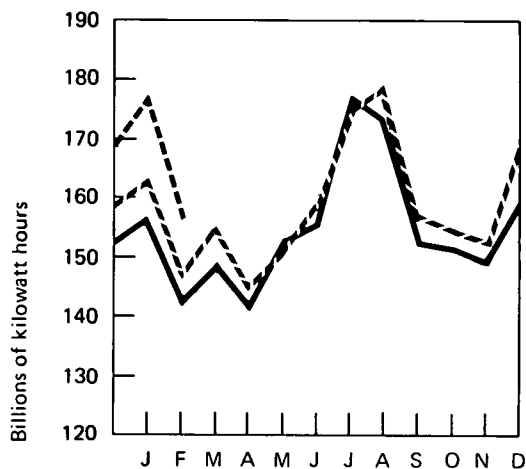
Preliminary data indicate that average daily production of electricity by utilities during February was 156.5 billion kilowatt hours, 3.3 percent above the rate for February 1975.

Sales of electricity to residential and commercial customers during 1975 totaled 1,019.8 billion kilowatt hours. This represented an increase of 5.6 percent for residential customers and 6.6 percent for commercial customers over sales during 1974. Sales to industry, however, at 655.6 billion kilowatt hours, declined 4.7 percent.

Electric Utilities

		Total Net Production		Percentage Produced from Each Source					
		Millions of kilowatt hours		Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other*
1973	January	159,320		47.2	19.4	13.1	3.9	16.3	0.1
	February	143,109		47.4	18.2	14.1	4.1	16.1	0.1
	March	147,754		45.7	16.2	16.2	4.5	17.3	0.1
	April	139,273		46.1	14.4	17.9	4.2	17.3	0.1
	May	147,021		44.3	14.7	20.2	3.9	16.8	0.1
	June	160,962		43.3	16.1	21.6	4.2	14.7	0.1
	July	173,461		43.9	16.5	22.6	4.0	12.9	0.1
	August	177,022		44.4	17.3	21.9	4.4	11.9	0.1
	September	156,294		45.7	17.3	21.1	4.9	10.9	0.1
	October	153,797		45.6	17.7	19.9	4.9	11.8	0.1
	November	147,823		47.2	17.6	16.1	5.5	13.5	0.1
	December	153,284		47.9	16.3	13.3	5.3	17.0	0.2
	TOTAL	1,859,120	AVERAGE	45.7	16.8	18.3	4.5	14.6	0.1
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	141,914		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	177,798		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	152,084		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
	TOTAL	1,864,847	AVERAGE	44.5	16.1	17.2	6.0	16.1	0.1
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	13.0	9.2	18.1	0.1
	April	145,289		44.2	14.6	14.0	8.7	18.3	0.2
	May	151,168		42.5	13.9	16.9	8.2	18.3	0.2
	June	159,963		43.4	14.3	18.0	7.2	16.9	0.2
	July	175,856		43.1	14.2	19.4	8.6	14.5	0.2
	August	179,202		43.9	15.6	19.0	8.7	12.6	0.2
	September	156,802		44.8	13.7	19.1	9.1	13.1	0.2
	October	154,748		44.6	14.2	17.0	9.4	14.6	0.2
	November	152,334		46.0	14.2	14.3	9.3	16.0	0.2
	December	168,654		46.5	15.9	12.3	9.7	15.4	0.2
	TOTAL	1,908,784	AVERAGE	44.6	15.1	15.7	8.7	15.7	0.2
1976	January	176,932		NA	NA	NA	8.9	NA	NA
	February	156,507		NA	NA	NA	9.2	NA	NA

Total Net Production



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

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

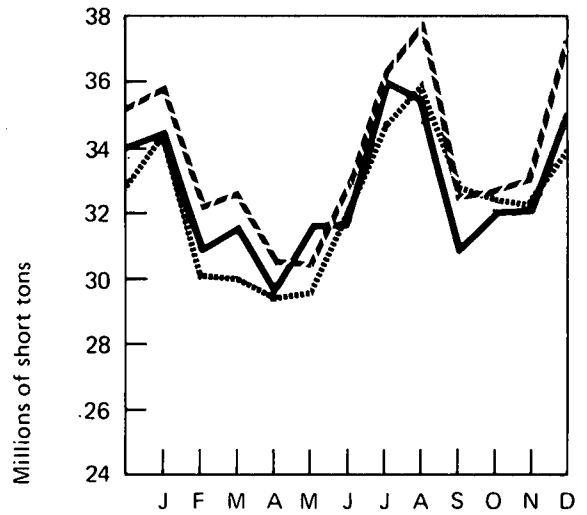
Sources: Federal Power Commission.

Production data for latest 2 months are from Edison Electric Institute.

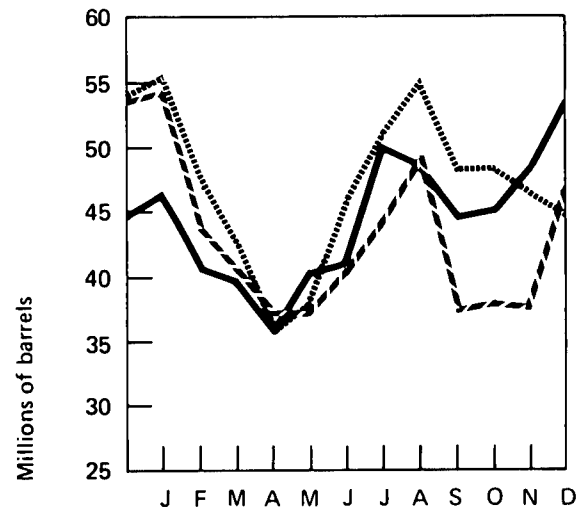
Fuel Consumption

	Coal	Oil	Gas
	Thousands of short tons	Thousands of barrels	Millions of cubic feet
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	31,951	46,421	371,221
July	34,863	51,352	422,396
August	36,093	55,356	419,507
September	32,814	48,103	353,040
October	32,470	48,188	328,630
November	32,154	46,420	252,341
December	34,141	44,850	216,988
TOTAL	389,636	560,084	3,635,830
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
TOTAL	392,361	536,174	3,429,109
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
June	33,058	40,791	306,147
July	36,367	44,329	359,160
August	37,839	49,262	359,117
September	32,488	37,207	315,165
October	32,811	38,099	274,122
November	33,185	37,604	227,070
December	37,324	46,727	213,246
TOTAL	404,674	506,371	3,143,295

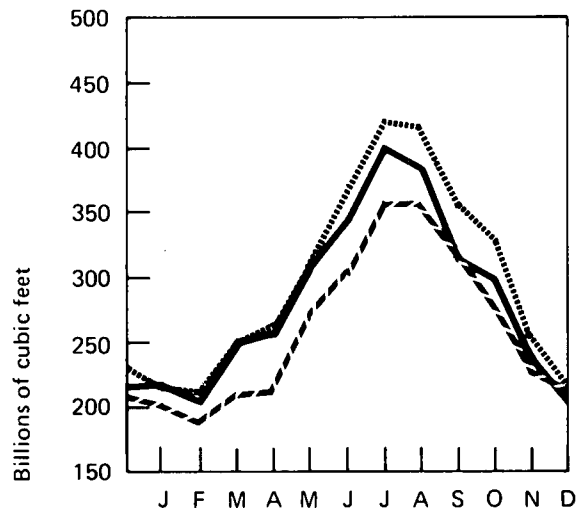
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption



Gas Consumption



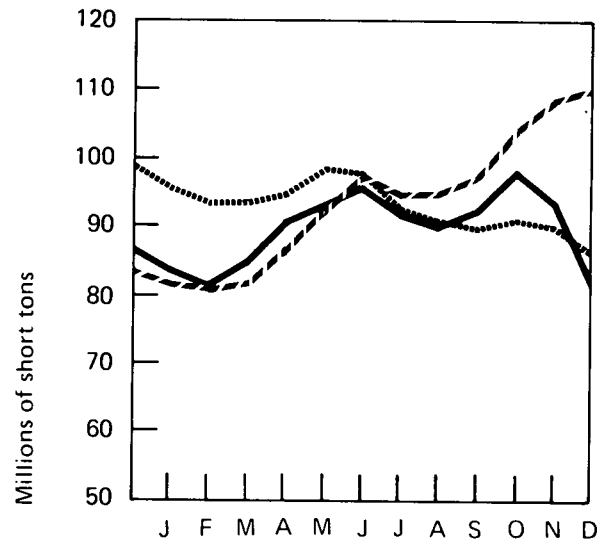
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Source: Federal Power Commission.

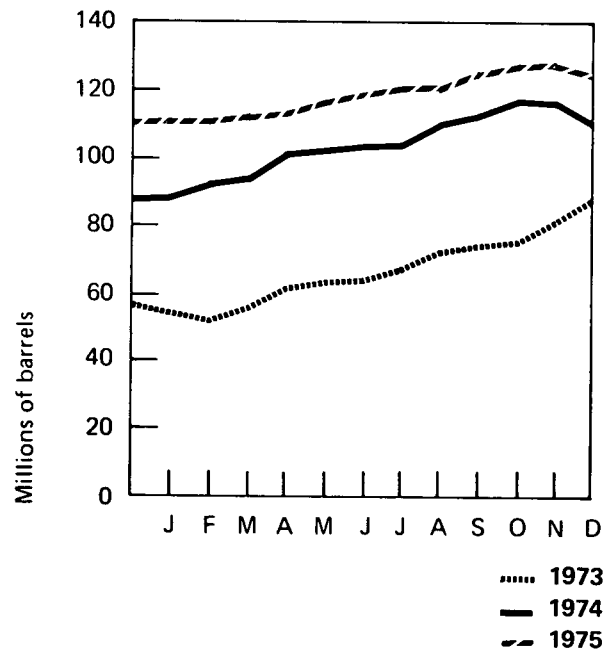
Electric Utilities (Continued)

		Stocks at End of Month	
		Coal	Oil
		Thousands of short tons	Thousands of barrels
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
	June	97,834	119,653
	July	94,067	121,076
	August	94,107	120,601
	September	97,790	126,137
	October	104,776	128,338
	November	109,065	129,629
	December	110,688	125,028

Coal Stocks



Oil Stocks



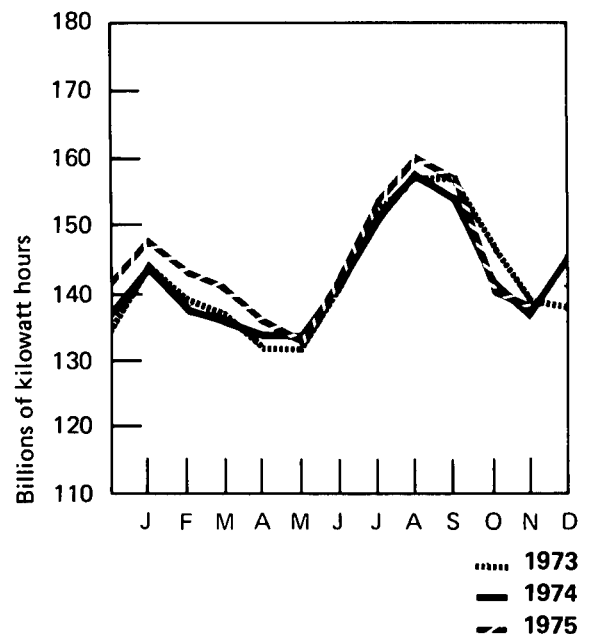
..... 1973
 — 1974
 - - 1975

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Sales

		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
		Millions of kilowatt hours				
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
	TOTAL	579,268	388,137	686,237	59,331	1,712,973
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
	TOTAL	578,500	383,431	688,051	58,084	1,708,066
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	140,075
	April	46,883	31,335	52,526	4,737	135,481
	May	43,226	31,608	53,364	4,745	132,943
	June	48,461	35,266	54,104	4,777	142,608
	July	56,829	37,891	53,973	5,052	153,745
	August	59,979	38,768	56,067	5,223	160,037
	September	56,983	37,550	56,797	5,320	156,650
	October	45,142	33,329	56,486	5,194	140,151
	November	44,019	32,288	56,174	5,235	137,716
	December	51,900	33,183	55,532	5,357	145,972
	TOTAL	611,128	408,690	655,627	60,783	1,736,228

Total Sales



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

NUCLEAR POWER

The 53 domestic nuclear reactors in commercial operation, with a total maximum dependable capacity of 33,670 megawatts, performed at 60 percent of capacity in February, down from 63 percent in January. Nuclear power was the source of 9.2 percent of the Nation's total electricity generation for the month.

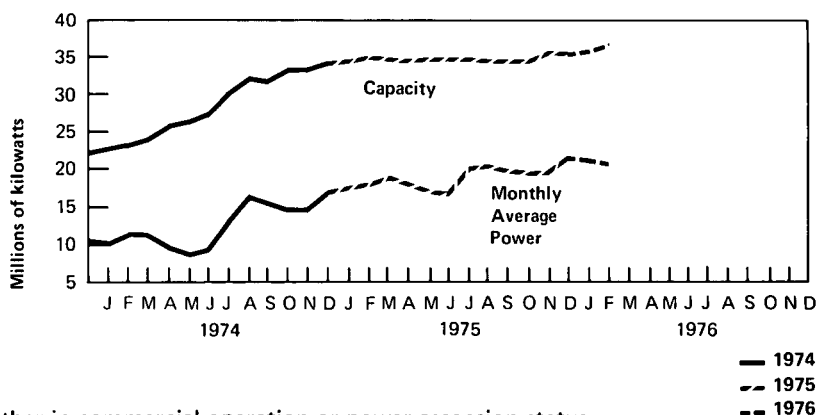
Domestic production of uranium concentrate (yellowcake) during 1975 totaled 11,500 tons, the same as in the 1974. Most of the material was recovered from sandstone deposits by conventional mining methods. Drilling for core samples during the year totaled 26 million feet, including 17 million feet for exploration and 9 million feet for development, an 18-percent increase over drilling activity in 1974.

In February, the Energy Research and Development Administration announced that waste management funding will constitute the greatest portion of the Agency's \$282 million budget for all fuel cycle activities in fiscal year 1977. Waste management funding will increase 73 percent from \$81 million to \$152 million, the biggest jump for any of ERDA's research and development programs.

U.S. Nuclear Powerplant Operations*

		Maximum Dependable Capacity	Average Power	Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation
		Thousands of net kilowatts		
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	3.9
	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	4.9
	November	21,271	11,308	5.5
	December	22,826	10,543	5.3
	AVERAGE	17,761	9,513	4.5
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
	AVERAGE	29,071	12,865	6.0
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	16,613	8.2
	June	34,472	16,097	7.2
	July	34,746	20,297	8.6
	August	34,739	20,618	8.7
	September	34,690	19,892	9.1
	October	34,690	19,464	9.4
	November	35,902	19,586	9.3
	December	35,574	21,985	9.7
	AVERAGE	34,823	18,926	8.7
1976	January	R36,750	**21,170	**8.9
	February	**36,879	**20,667	**9.2

U.S. Nuclear Powerplants



*Includes all units licensed to operate, whether in commercial operation or power ascension status.

**Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Sources: Average Power for latest month and Capacity are from U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation for latest 2 months is based on data from Edison Electric Institute; remaining data are from Federal Power Commission.

Status of Nuclear Powerplants – February 29, 1976

Status	Number of Plants					Design Capacity
	Boiling Water Reactors	High-Temperature Gas Reactors	Pressurized Water Reactors	Other*	Total	Net Electrical Megawatts
Licensed to operate	23	1	33	0	57	40,000
Construction permit granted	21	0	49	0	70	72,000
Construction permit pending	22	0	44	5	71	78,000
Orders placed for plant	5	0	14	0	19	22,000
Publicly announced	—	—	—	19	19	24,000
TOTAL	71	1	140	24	236	236,000

*Includes 1 Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and 23 announced intentions to order for which a reactor type has not been chosen.

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment – February 1976

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	305.146	118.102	423.248
Cost (in millions of dollars)	17.234	6.810	24.044
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	77.473	36.913	114.386
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	2.821	2.489	2.694
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	397.371	160.997	558.368

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

Nuclear Power Generation by Major Non-Communist Countries – February 1976

Country	Number of Reactors*	Capacity	Generation of Electricity			
			Generation February	Percent of Design Capacity		
				February	Year	
		Thousands of gross electrical kilowatts	Millions of gross kilowatt-hours		1974	1975
Canada	5	2,380	1,235	75	74	64
Federal Republic of Germany	7	3,450	2,164	90	57	72
France	10	3,070	1,655	77	57	68
Great Britain	29	6,140	**2,833	**66	61	57
India	3	620	240	56	55	46
Italy	3	620	321	74	61	69
Japan	10	5,280	2,101	57	61	36
Spain	3	1,120	727	93	75	77
Sweden	5	3,310	1,532	67	20	44
Switzerland	3	1,050	718	98	76	84
United States	55	39,350	15,136	55	57	60
TOTAL	133	66,490	28,662	62	58	58

*Includes only operational units, i.e., those which have generated electricity during, or prior to, the current month.

**Figures are for 4-week operating period.

Source: *Nucleonics Week*.

Summary of Monthly Nuclear Fuel Cycle — January 1976

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†
		MTU except where noted			Billion Btu	Mills per kilowatt hour
Milling	Yellowcake (U ₃ O ₈) Deliveries	508	45.8	173,000	280	0.54
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF ₆) Deliveries	256	17.8	87,000	55	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF ₆ Deliveries	135 (497 MT-SWU)	††	276,000	3,900	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Produced	244	†††101.7	500,000	380	0.46
Powerplant Operation	New Fuel Receipts	189	—	387,000	—	—
	Electricity Generated	16,997 (million kWhe)	61	181,000	790 (million kWhe)	8.37
	Spent Fuel Discharged	45	—	—	—	—
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	—	—	—	—	0.02
	Spent Fuel Reprocessed	—	—	—	—	—

*Units of measure are discussed in Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

**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 numbers in this column does not necessarily reflect the fuel cost of current electricity production.

††EDRA's enrichment plans 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.

†††Includes preproduction stockpile.

Source: FEA.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Domestic energy consumption in January 1976 totaled 6.935 quadrillion Btu, 1.3 percent above the January 1975 level and 1.7 percent above the amount for January 1974. No sectoral breakdown is available for the month as yet.

The 1975 consumption total for the residential and commercial sector was 26.665 quadrillion Btu, which represents an increase of 2.1 percent over the 1974 total, and an increase of 0.6 percent over 1973's total. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 53.3 percent of this sector's 1975 total (coal was 0.8 percent, dry natural gas, 28.6 percent, and petroleum products, 23.9 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 46.7 percent.

The industrial sector consumed 25.985 quadrillion Btu in 1975, an 8.8-percent decrease from the 1974 level and a 10.9-percent decrease from 1973. Coal accounted for 15.3 percent of this sector's consumption in 1975, 32.6 percent was dry natural gas, 22.3 percent was petroleum products, and 29.6 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the transportation sector during 1975 totaled 18.334 quadrillion Btu, an increase of 0.6 percent over last year's figure, but a decrease of 2.9 from the 1973 level. Petroleum products comprised 95.6 percent of the 1975 total. Natural gas used for pipeline transportation 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 February 1976 was 17.803 million barrels per day. This was 1.7 percent below the forecast level, but 3.2 percent greater than demand for last February.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline in February was 6.515 million barrels per day, 5.1 percent above the forecast level and 6.9 percent above the level for last February.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil was 3.713 million barrels per day in February, which was 443,000 barrels per day (10.7

percent) below the forecast level. The discrepancy was attributed to unusually warm weather.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil during February was 2.913 million barrels per day, which was 4.3 percent below the forecast level but 2.3 percent above demand during last February.

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source — December 1975 [Quadrillion (10¹⁵) Btu]

Sector ¹	Primary Energy Source					Primary Energy Consumption	Electricity Distributed ⁷	Net Energy Consumption	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed ⁸	Ultimate Energy Disposition
	Coal ²	Natural Gas (dry) ³	Petroleum ⁴	Hydroelectric ⁵	Nuclear ⁶					
Residential and Commercial	0.014	0.910	0.628	—	—	1.553	0.303	1.856	0.789	2.645
Industrial	0.332	0.893	0.573	0.003	—	1.801	0.189	1.991	0.494	2.485
Transportation	0.001	0.065	1.531	—	(⁹)	1.597	0.006	1.603	0.015	1.618
Electric Utilities	0.837	0.219	0.286	0.281	0.174	1.797	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1.184	2.088	3.018	0.284	0.174	6.748	0.498	5.450	1.299	6.748

¹ See Explanatory Note 12 for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, Transportation, and Electric Utilities Sectors.

² Data are from the Bureau of Mines. Includes anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite.

³ 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, adjusted to include a portion of the AGA "Other" category. Natural gas used in transportation, mostly for pipeline use, is estimated to be 3.5 percent 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.

⁴ Aggregate petroleum data are from the Bureau of Mines. 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 percent; naphtha jet fuel - 100 percent; kerosine jet fuel - 97 percent; distillate fuel oil - 30.3 percent; residual fuel oil - 11.2 percent; all other products - 4.7 percent. 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 percent; Industrial - 47.7 percent.

⁵ 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.

⁶ FPC nuclear power production.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Negligible.

Percent Changes in Energy Consumption for December 1975 by Sources and Economic Sectors

	December 1975 Consumption	Percent Change from December 1974	Cumulative Percent Change from 1974 (January through December)
Quadrillion Btu			
Refined Petroleum Products	3.018	- 1.9	- 2.1
Motor Gasoline	1.100	+3.1	+2.1
Jet Fuel	0.135	- 25.4	- 0.7
Distillate	0.710	+2.0	- 1.9
Residual	0.523	- 9.5	- 7.2
Other Petroleum Products	0.550	- 2.3	- 6.3
Natural Gas (Dry)	2.088	- 2.8	- 8.1
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.184	+4.2	+0.1
Electricity (Sales)	0.498	+3.5	+1.6
TOTAL ENERGY USE	6.748	- 0.1	- 2.6
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.645	+0.6	+2.0
Industrial	2.485	- 0.2	- 8.8
Transportation	1.618	- 1.0	+0.6

Energy Consumption (Continued)

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
				Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu				
1973	January	0.038	1.257	0.707	0.299	0.716	3.017	3.017
	February	0.032	1.113	0.653	0.285	0.610	2.693	5.710
	March	0.025	0.925	0.620	0.272	0.629	2.471	8.181
	April	0.016	0.745	0.527	0.253	0.569	2.109	10.290
	May	0.017	0.539	0.562	0.250	0.612	1.980	12.270
	June	0.017	0.354	0.511	0.279	0.714	1.873	14.143
	July	0.017	0.279	0.503	0.321	0.814	1.934	16.077
	August	0.018	0.253	0.560	0.332	0.835	1.997	18.074
	September	0.024	0.276	0.538	0.330	0.690	1.859	19.933
	October	0.028	0.344	0.592	0.287	0.651	1.902	21.835
	November	0.031	0.610	0.658	0.266	0.615	2.180	24.015
	December	0.033	0.882	0.648	0.271	0.665	2.500	26.515
	TOTAL	0.295	7.577	7.077	3.445	8.120	26.515	
1974	January	0.041	1.158	0.663	0.296	0.705	2.863	2.863
	February	0.035	1.027	0.593	0.275	0.607	2.536	5.399
	March	0.028	0.902	0.567	0.268	0.650	2.416	7.816
	April	0.019	0.754	0.532	0.258	0.602	2.164	9.980
	May	0.017	0.499	0.499	0.254	0.661	1.930	11.909
	June	0.016	0.357	0.510	0.282	0.692	1.857	13.766
	July	0.015	0.293	0.506	0.315	0.852	1.981	15.747
	August	0.021	0.265	0.522	0.330	0.817	1.954	17.701
	September	0.026	0.278	0.513	0.316	0.659	1.793	19.493
	October	0.028	0.395	0.591	0.271	0.643	1.929	21.422
	November	0.028	0.569	0.575	0.263	0.644	2.079	23.501
	December	0.032	0.930	0.630	0.292	0.745	2.629	26.130
	TOTAL	0.305	7.427	6.701	3.420	8.277	26.130	
1975	January	0.037	1.124	0.651	0.315	0.774	2.900	2.900
	February	R0.025	1.105	0.556	0.300	0.661	R2.646	R5.546
	March	0.025	1.018	0.568	0.291	0.708	2.611	R8.157
	April	0.011	0.905	0.508	0.278	0.647	2.350	R10.507
	May	0.011	0.522	0.459	0.267	0.678	1.937	R12.444
	June	0.015	0.332	0.454	0.297	0.754	1.854	R14.298
	July	0.017	0.293	0.484	0.336	0.873	2.004	R16.302
	August	0.014	0.264	0.463	0.350	0.890	1.981	R18.283
	September	0.015	0.281	0.503	0.336	0.703	1.837	R20.120
	October	0.015	0.353	0.558	0.280	0.685	1.892	R22.012
	November	0.015	0.523	0.530	0.273	R0.668	R2.009	R24.020
	December	0.014	0.910	0.628	0.303	0.789	2.645	26.665
	TOTAL	0.214	7.629	6.365	3.625	8.832	26.665	

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
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu									
1973	January	0.393	0.832	0.640	0.003	0.189	0.452	2.508	2.508
	February	0.362	0.764	0.591	0.003	0.186	0.399	2.305	4.813
	March	0.369	0.802	0.561	0.003	0.191	0.441	2.366	7.179
	April	0.363	0.794	0.477	0.003	0.191	0.430	2.257	9.436
	May	0.369	0.846	0.508	0.003	0.194	0.475	2.395	11.831
	June	0.351	0.787	0.462	0.003	0.196	0.502	2.301	14.132
	July	0.345	0.836	0.455	0.003	0.195	0.494	2.328	16.459
	August	0.340	0.888	0.506	0.003	0.201	0.505	2.444	18.903
	September	0.329	0.876	0.487	0.003	0.202	0.422	2.320	21.223
	October	0.363	1.010	0.535	0.003	0.206	0.469	2.587	23.809
	November	0.374	1.012	0.595	0.003	0.199	0.460	2.644	26.453
	December	0.412	1.046	0.586	0.003	0.192	0.470	2.708	29.161
	TOTAL	4.370	10.493	6.403	0.036	2.341	5.518	29.161	
1974	January	0.391	0.824	0.605	0.003	0.190	0.452	2.465	2.465
	February	0.366	0.798	0.541	0.003	0.188	0.414	2.310	4.775
	March	0.370	0.821	0.518	0.003	0.191	0.463	2.366	7.140
	April	0.364	0.657	0.485	0.003	0.193	0.451	2.153	9.293
	May	0.355	0.783	0.455	0.003	0.196	0.510	2.301	11.594
	June	0.337	0.719	0.465	0.003	0.198	0.486	2.209	13.803
	July	0.337	0.802	0.462	0.003	0.198	0.535	2.335	16.138
	August	0.347	0.848	0.476	0.003	0.204	0.505	2.384	18.522
	September	0.337	0.928	0.468	0.003	0.206	0.430	2.372	20.894
	October	0.360	0.992	0.539	0.003	0.205	0.486	2.584	23.478
	November	0.324	0.996	0.525	0.003	0.196	0.479	2.521	25.999
	December	0.320	0.939	0.575	0.003	0.184	0.470	2.490	28.490
	TOTAL	4.207	10.108	6.111	0.036	2.348	5.679	28.490	
1975	January	0.356	0.767	0.594	0.003	0.185	0.456	2.361	2.361
	February	R0.356	0.625	0.507	0.003	0.181	0.399	R2.071	R4.432
	March	0.378	0.651	0.518	0.003	0.181	0.441	2.173	R6.606
	April	0.353	0.510	0.464	0.003	0.179	0.417	1.926	R8.532
	May	0.333	0.525	0.419	0.003	0.182	0.463	1.925	R10.457
	June	0.314	0.601	0.414	0.003	0.185	0.468	1.986	R12.443
	July	0.298	0.642	0.442	0.003	0.184	0.479	2.049	R14.492
	August	0.305	0.730	0.422	0.003	0.191	0.486	2.138	R16.630
	September	0.304	0.759	0.459	0.003	0.194	0.406	2.125	R18.755
	October	0.318	0.913	0.509	0.003	0.193	0.471	2.407	R21.162
	November	0.331	R0.861	0.483	0.003	0.192	R0.469	R2.339	R23.500
	December	0.332	0.893	0.573	0.003	0.189	0.494	2.485	25.985
	TOTAL	3.978	8.477	5.805	0.036	2.237	5.451	25.985	

Energy Consumption (Continued)

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
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	0.046	1.471	0.004	0.011	1.533	9.350
	July	0.001	0.045	1.528	0.004	0.011	1.589	10.939
	August	0.001	0.046	1.588	0.005	0.011	1.651	12.590
	September	0.001	0.047	1.437	0.005	0.010	1.499	14.089
	October	0.001	0.055	1.520	0.005	0.011	1.592	15.681
	November	0.001	0.066	1.523	0.005	0.012	1.607	17.288
	December	0.001	0.078	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.589	18.877
	TOTAL	0.009	0.733	17.940	0.058	0.137	18.877	
1974	January	0.001	0.072	1.398	0.005	0.013	1.489	1.489
	February	0.001	0.066	1.300	0.005	0.011	1.384	2.873
	March	0.001	0.063	1.416	0.005	0.012	1.496	4.369
	April	0.001	0.051	1.397	0.005	0.011	1.465	5.834
	May	0.001	0.047	1.484	0.005	0.012	1.547	7.381
	June	0.001	0.039	1.449	0.005	0.011	1.505	8.885
	July	0.001	0.040	1.513	0.005	0.012	1.570	10.456
	August	0.001	0.040	1.532	0.005	0.012	1.590	12.046
	September	0.001	0.044	1.392	0.005	0.010	1.452	13.497
	October	0.001	0.050	1.506	0.005	0.012	1.574	15.072
	November	0.001	0.057	1.453	0.005	0.013	1.529	16.600
	December	0.001	0.068	1.546	0.006	0.014	1.634	18.234
	TOTAL	0.007	0.636	17.386	0.060	0.145	18.234	
1975	January	0.001	0.069	1.499	0.006	0.014	1.587	1.587
	February	0.001	0.063	1.334	0.005	0.012	1.415	3.002
	March	0.001	0.061	1.456	0.005	0.013	1.536	4.538
	April	0.001	0.051	1.456	0.005	0.012	1.524	6.062
	May	0.001	0.038	1.481	0.005	0.012	1.536	7.598
	June	0.001	0.034	1.466	0.005	0.012	1.517	9.115
	July	0.001	0.034	1.498	0.005	0.013	1.550	10.665
	August	0.001	0.036	1.510	0.005	0.012	1.563	12.228
	September	0.001	0.038	1.420	0.005	0.010	1.474	13.702
	October	0.001	0.046	1.495	0.005	0.013	1.560	15.261
	November	0.001	R0.050	1.385	0.006	0.014	R1.455	R16.716
	December	0.001	0.065	1.531	0.006	0.015	1.618	18.334
	TOTAL	0.007	0.584	17.530	0.062	0.151	18.334	

¹ See Explanatory Note 12 for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Transportation Sectors. The methodology used for sector calculations is provided in the footnotes of the previous table. 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.

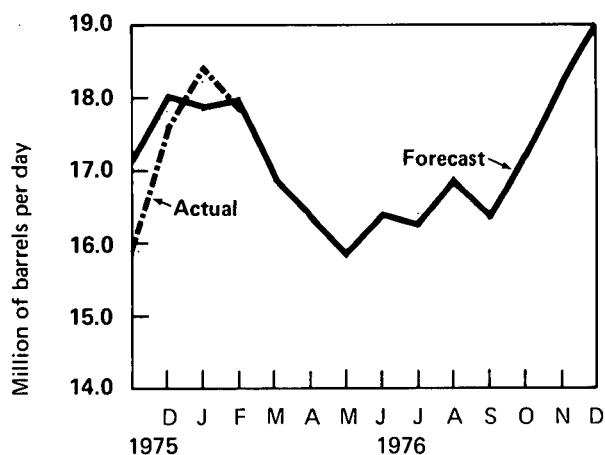
³ The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974 and 1975.

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.

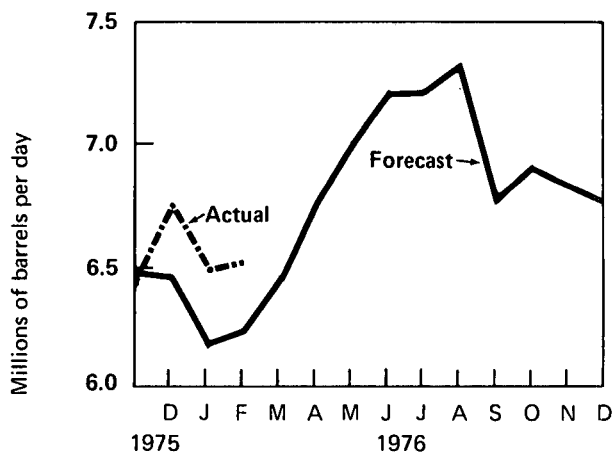
R=Revised data.

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast

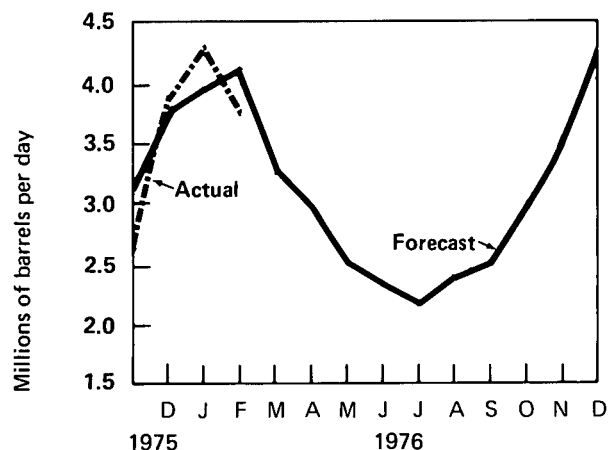
Total Domestic Demand for Petroleum Products



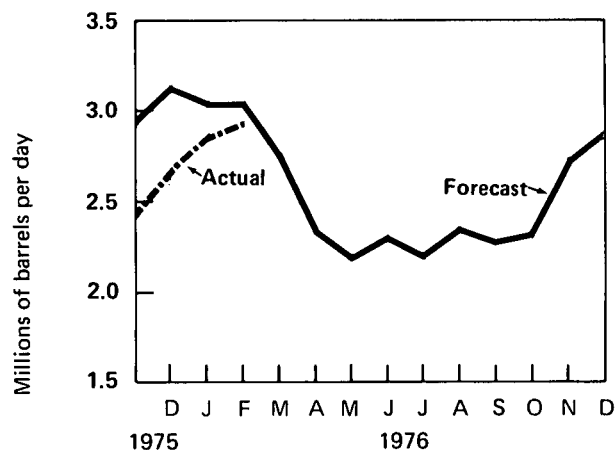
Domestic Demand for Motor Gasoline



Domestic Demand for Distillate Fuel Oil



Domestic Demand for Residual Fuel Oil



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 — Based on FEA data for December and API data for January and February.

Forecast — See Explanatory Note 13 for discussion of basic assumptions of forecast.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

Indicators of oil and gas exploration activity were mixed again in February. The number of rotary drilling rigs in operation declined to 1,594 from 1,710 during January. Although a decline is normal for the beginning of the year, the February count was also down 1 percent from the count for February 1975. This was the first year-to-year decline in 3 years.

Because of an approximate 2-month lag in the reporting of well completions, the reduced rotary rig activity was not reflected in the February well completion totals. There were 3,152 wells drilled during the month, 26.7 percent more than during February 1975.

The number of seismic crews prospecting for oil and gas dropped by 3 to 249 (232 land, 17 marine) in February, the sixth consecutive month of decline. The February total represented an 18-percent decrease from the total reported for the same month in 1975 (302) and a drop of 25 percent compared with the recent high of 334 crews in July 1974.

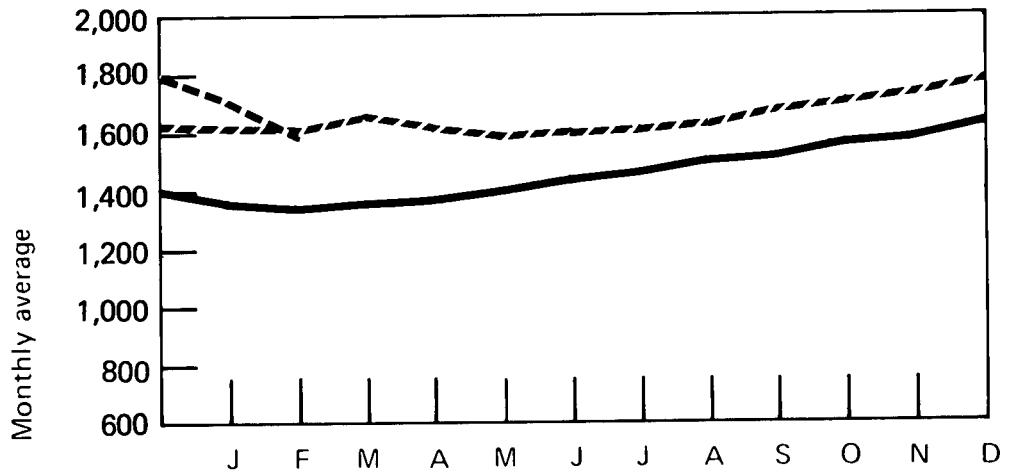
Oil and Gas Exploration

		Rotary Rigs in Operation	Wells Drilled				Total Footage of Wells Drilled
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Thousands of feet
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,973
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,656
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,318
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,434
	May	1,046	749	407	647	1,803	9,622
	June	1,118	767	432	795	1,994	10,815
	July	1,155	912	504	840	2,256	10,996
	August	1,222	724	456	739	1,919	9,633
	September	1,266	854	690	940	2,484	12,075
	October	1,334	790	554	958	2,302	11,694
	November	1,390	822	606	865	2,293	11,823
	December	1,405	1,087	827	1,208	3,122	15,530
	AVERAGE	1,194	TOTAL * 9,902	6,385	10,305	26,592	136,391
1974	January	1,372	763	577	803	2,143	10,392
	February	1,355	901	600	816	2,317	12,160
	March	1,367	936	638	1,003	2,577	12,844
	April	1,381	947	700	945	2,592	13,349
	May	1,412	957	520	870	2,347	11,460
	June	1,432	1,238	586	982	2,806	12,976
	July	1,480	1,008	461	884	2,353	11,802
	August	1,518	1,210	555	968	2,733	12,410
	September	1,527	1,200	600	1,091	2,891	12,676
	October	1,584	1,131	551	1,241	2,923	14,081
	November	1,596	1,088	626	1,053	2,767	11,795
	December	1,643	1,339	791	1,274	3,404	15,707
	AVERAGE	1,475	TOTAL * 12,784	7,240	11,674	31,698	150,551
1975	January	1,615	1,299	655	1,040	2,994	13,189
	February	1,611	1,097	458	933	2,488	12,071
	March	1,651	1,341	658	1,091	3,090	15,472
	April	1,604	1,181	506	1,071	2,758	13,545
	May	1,592	1,100	451	891	2,442	12,054
	June	1,613	1,246	509	1,022	2,777	13,540
	July	1,616	1,229	557	920	2,706	12,545
	August	1,645	1,272	587	1,122	2,981	14,221
	September	1,699	1,504	831	1,165	3,500	15,636
	October	1,716	1,633	682	1,310	3,625	16,689
	November	1,757	1,619	776	1,270	3,665	15,788
	December	1,793	1,817	832	1,424	4,073	17,556
	AVERAGE	1,662	TOTAL * 16,336	7,505	13,251	37,092	172,284
1976	January	1,710	1,465	772	1,055	3,292	14,517
	February	1,594	1,341	652	1,159	3,152	14,888

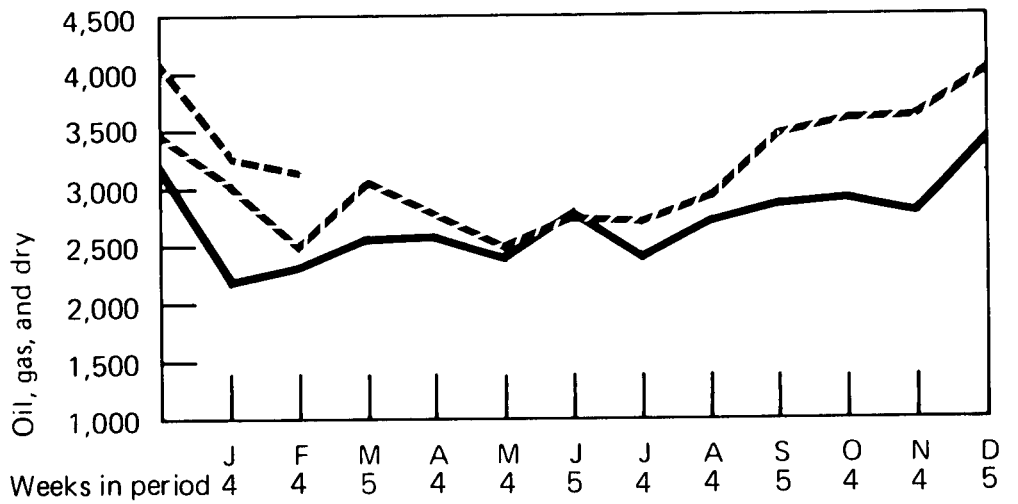
*Totals reflect subsequent data revisions and therefore may not agree with cumulative monthly data.

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

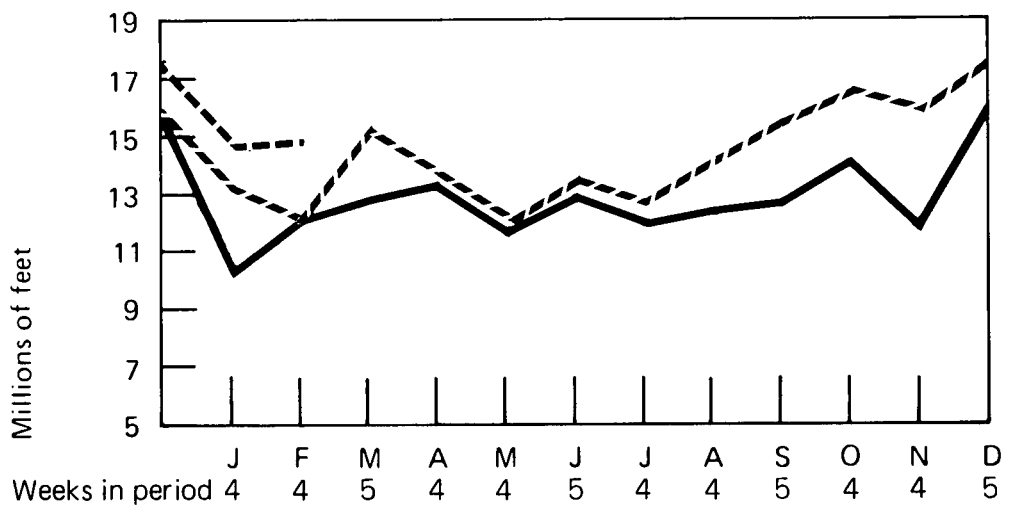
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



Total Footage of Wells Drilled

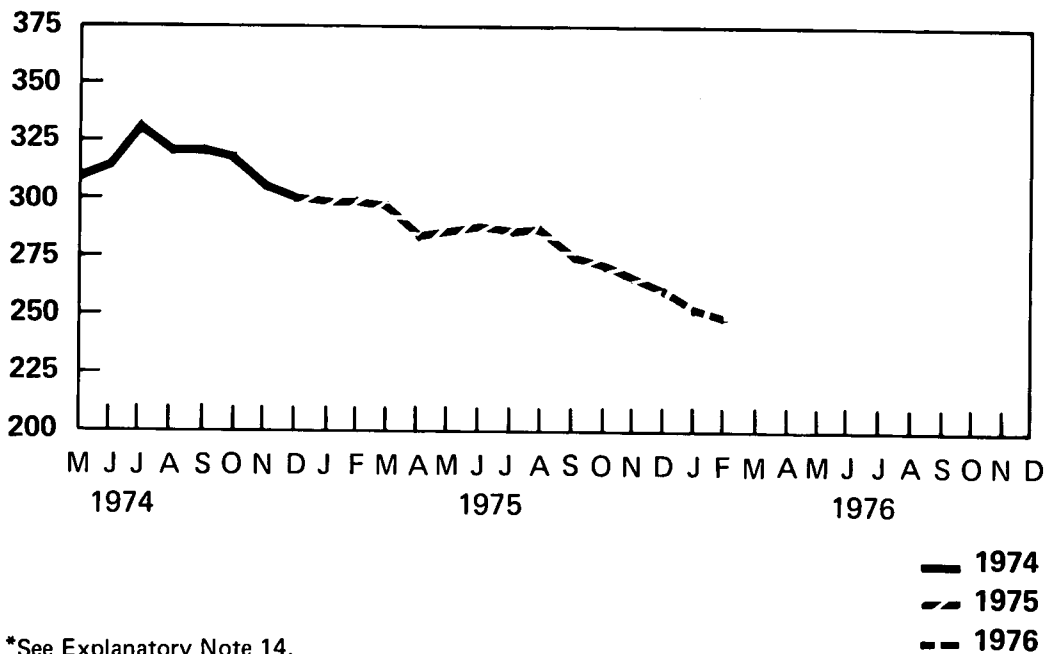


— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976

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
1975 Monthly Average	30	253	283	*27,360	*12,206	*39,566
1974 January-April	NA	NA	NA			
May	35	278	313			
June	38	279	317			
July	35	299	334			
August	34	287	321			
September	34	287	321			
October	32	288	320			
November	30	276	306			
December	25	275	300			
1975 January	27	274	301			
February	24	278	302			
March	23	276	299			
April	23	260	283			
May	32	254	286			
June	38	251	289			
July	37	249	286			
August	40	249	289			
September	40	234	274			
October	29	241	270			
November	27	238	265			
December	26	233	259			
1976 January	20	232	252			
February	17	232	249			

Total Seismic Crews



*See Explanatory Note 14.

NA=Not available.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

MOTOR GASOLINE

The national average selling price of regular gasoline at full service retail outlets declined 0.6 cent in February to 57.1 cents per gallon. This was the fifth consecutive monthly decrease and the largest since October 1974. The average price that retailers paid for regular gasoline decreased by a slightly larger amount (0.8 cent) to 48.8 cents per gallon. The dealer margin increased 0.2 cent to 8.3 cents per gallon, the first increase since July 1975.

HEATING OIL

The average price of heating oil sold to residential customers during February was unchanged at 40.1 cents per gallon.

CRUDE OIL

During January, the average "new" domestic crude oil price was \$12.99 per barrel, 4 cents above the December price.

The preliminary estimate for average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during January was \$9.12 per barrel, 46 cents greater than the cost for the previous month. The principal reason for this increase was that the percentage of uncontrolled oil purchased by refiners increased as a result of a change in the base production control level which normally occurs in January.

The preliminary estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude during January was \$13.27 per barrel, \$1.54 below the December price. This decrease was primarily due to the elimination on December 22, 1975, of the \$2 supplemental fee on imported crude.

The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during January was \$10.76 per barrel, 22 cents below the December figure.

UTILITY FOSSIL FUELS

The national average cost of fossil fuels delivered to utilities during November 1975 was 102.4 cents per million Btu, 1.2 cents above the cost during October. The Pacific region reported the largest regional fuel cost increase (29.4 cents per million Btu). This increase was a result of both a shift from gas

use to oil (which normally occurs with the beginning of the residential heating season) and a rise in the costs of both these fuels.

The national average cost of coal delivered to utilities was relatively unchanged in November at 81.7 cents per million Btu. The contract price for coal rose 7 cents to \$16.79 per ton, while the spot price declined 2 cents to \$22.50 per ton.

The national average cost of residual fuel, which had declined during September and October, advanced 3.5 cents in November, returning to the September 1975 price level of 200.5 cents per million Btu.

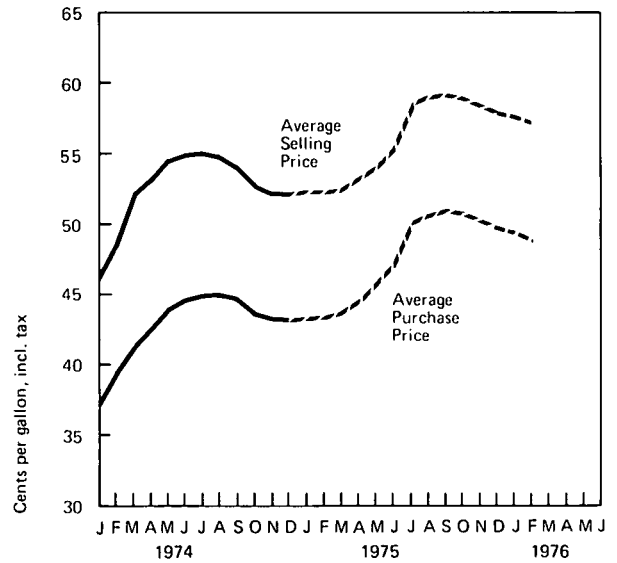
The national average cost of natural gas delivered to utilities during November decreased 2.0 cents to 83.5 cents per million Btu, the first decline since June 1975. Utility gas cost have exceeded coal costs for 3 consecutive months.

Motor Gasoline

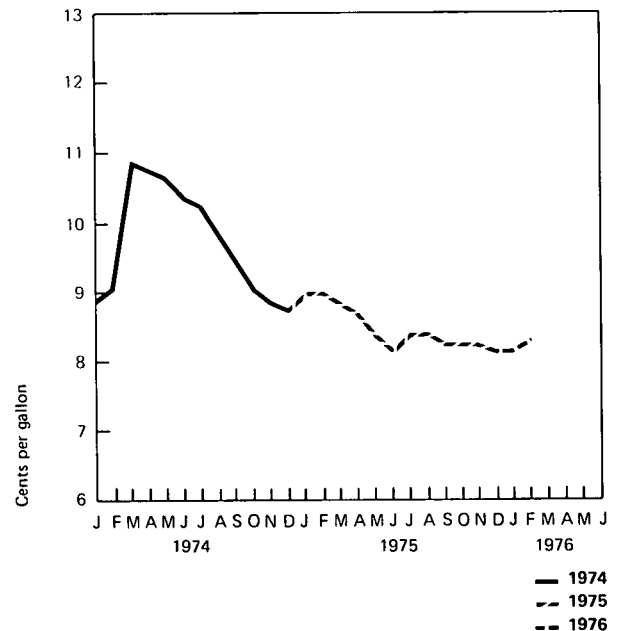
Regular Gasoline at Full Service Retail Outlets

		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
	AVERAGE	39.0	31.6	
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
	AVERAGE	52.8	43.1	
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
	July	58.7	50.3	8.4
	August	59.2	50.8	8.4
	September	59.3	51.1	8.2
	October	58.9	50.7	8.2
	November	58.4	50.2	8.2
	December	58.0	49.9	8.1
	AVERAGE	56.2	47.8	
1976	January	57.7	49.6	8.1
	February	57.1	48.8	8.3

Average Retail Prices For Regular



Average Margins For Regular



*To derive prices excluding taxes, 12.0 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1973, 12.2 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1974 and 1975, and 12.5 may be deducted for 1976.

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 Dealers — February 1976

	Cents per gallon, including tax		Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline-Full Service		Regular Gasoline-Self Service	
Major	58.0	Major	54.7
Independent	52.9	Independent	51.5
National Average	57.1	National Average	53.8
Premium Gasoline-Full Service		Premium Gasoline-Self Service	
Major	62.8	Major	60.2
Independent	57.2	Independent	55.8
National Average	62.1	National Average	58.9
Diesel Fuel-Truck Stops*		Diesel Fuel-Service Stations*	
Major	53.7	Major	54.5
Independent	50.3	Independent	51.1
National Average	52.1	National Average	52.6

*See Explanatory Note 15.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers — February 1976

	Cents per gallon		Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline-Full Service		Regular Gasoline-Self Service	
Major	8.6	Major	5.4
Independent	6.9	Independent	5.6
National Average	8.3	National Average	5.4
Diesel Fuel-Truck Stops*		Diesel Fuel-Service Stations*	
Major	6.0	Major	6.9
Independent	6.0	Independent	7.9
National Average	6.0	National Average	7.3

*See Explanatory Note 15.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Regional Retail Selling Prices and Dealer Margins for Regular Gasoline at Full Service Retail Outlets — February 1976

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	56.7	8.3
1B Mid Atlantic	58.6	7.7
1C Lower Atlantic	58.0	8.8
2 Mid Continent	56.8	7.7
3 Gulf Coast	54.4	9.4
4 Rock Mountain	57.9	10.2
5 West Coast	58.5	8.6
NATIONAL AVERAGE	57.1	8.3

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

Retail Gasoline Price Changes for 21 Leading Refiners During February 1976
and Entitlement Position* During January 1976

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change	Entitlement Position (January)
		Cents per gallon	
Amerada Hess		None	Seller
American Petrofina	February 4	- 1.00	Seller
Ashland	February 11	- 0.50 Balt., Atlanta, Pitts. - 0.75 Cleveland - 1.00 Chicago, Buffalo	Seller
Atlantic Richfield	February 1	2.00	Seller
B.P.	February 2	- 1.00	Seller
Cities Service	February 6	- 1.00	Buyer
Champlin		None	Buyer
Continental		None	Buyer
Exxon		None	Buyer
Getty	February 5, 25	- 1.00, - 1.50	Seller
Gulf		None	Buyer
Kerr-McGee	February 8, 26	0.59, - 1.00	Buyer
Mobil		None	Buyer
Phillips	February 11	- 1.00	Buyer
Shell		None	Buyer
Standard Oil of California		None	Seller
Standard Oil of Indiana	February 6	- 1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of Ohio	February 2	- 1.00	Seller
Sun	February 7	- 1.10	Seller
Texaco	February 6	- 1.00	Buyer
Union Oil of California	February 4	- 1.00	Buyer

*See definitions.
Source: FEA.

Jobber Prices for Regular Gasoline Sold by 21 Leading Refiners

		Northeast	Mid-Atlantic	Southeast	Central	Western	Southwest	Pacific	National Average
Cents per gallon, excluding tax									
1974	January	21.4	21.4	21.1	21.3	22.2	20.1	21.0	21.2
	February	23.7	23.6	22.5	23.9	23.5	22.5	22.6	23.2
	March	25.4	25.2	24.1	25.3	24.5	24.2	25.2	24.8
	April	26.7	26.1	24.8	26.0	25.6	24.7	25.0	25.6
	May	28.5	28.4	26.8	28.2	27.7	26.3	26.3	27.5
	June	29.8	29.4	28.0	29.3	29.3	27.1	27.2	28.6
	July	29.9	29.3	28.0	29.4	28.9	27.8	28.0	28.8
	August	29.7	29.4	28.6	29.6	29.1	28.1	28.6	29.0
	September	29.3	28.9	28.0	28.8	28.7	27.4	27.8	28.4
	October	28.0	27.2	26.6	27.5	27.0	26.2	26.6	27.0
	November	27.8	27.3	26.6	27.5	27.5	26.3	27.3	27.2
	December	27.7	27.6	26.9	27.7	27.9	26.7	27.3	27.4
AVERAGE									26.7
1975	January	27.8	27.8	27.4	28.2	28.5	27.2	27.8	27.8
	February	28.4	28.2	27.8	28.7	28.3	27.6	27.5	28.1
	March	28.9	28.8	28.4	29.1	29.0	27.8	28.0	28.6
	April	29.6	29.9	29.4	30.4	29.8	29.2	29.8	29.7
	May	30.9	31.0	30.5	31.6	31.2	30.4	31.0	30.9
	June	32.4	32.5	32.0	33.1	32.6	31.6	32.6	32.4
	July	34.4	34.6	33.9	34.9	34.5	33.4	33.7	34.2
	August	35.3	35.1	34.6	35.6	35.2	34.1	34.5	34.9
	September	35.2	35.1	34.5	35.4	35.0	34.1	34.5	34.8
	October	34.3	34.6	34.0	34.9	34.3	33.8	34.2	34.3
	November	34.1	34.3	33.9	34.6	34.3	33.6	34.0	34.1
	December	33.7	34.1	33.6	34.3	33.8	33.3	33.7	33.8
AVERAGE									32.0
1976	January	33.3	33.9	33.2	34.0	33.2	33.1	33.5	33.5
	February	33.0	33.4	32.6	33.8	32.6	32.9	33.5	33.1

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

Retail Heating Oil Price Changes for 21 Leading Refiners During February 1976

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change
		Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess		None
American Petrofina	February 4	-1.00
Ashland		None
Atlantic Richfield	February 1	2.00
B.P.		None
Cities Service	February 6	-1.00
Champlin		None
Continental		None
Exxon	February 5	0.50 (wholesale only)
Getty	February 5, 25	-4.00, -1.75
Gulf	February 4, 19	-1.00, 1.00
Kerr-McGee	February 8	-0.20
Mobil		None
Phillips		None
Shell	February 7	0.60
Standard Oil of California		None
Standard Oil of Indiana	February 27	-2.00
Standard Oil of Ohio		None
Sun	February 1	-1.00
Texaco	February 13	1.00 (East Coast)
Union Oil of California		None

Source: FEA.

Residential Heating Oil Prices

		Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
		Cents per gallon		
1974	January	31.1	23.4	7.7
	February	32.8	25.4	7.4
	March	33.8	25.9	7.9
	April	34.0	25.9	8.1
	May	35.1	26.8	8.3
	June	35.3	27.5	7.8
	July	35.2	28.1	7.1
	August	35.8	28.1	7.7
	September	36.3	28.7	7.6
	October	35.6	28.9	6.7
	November	37.9	29.1	8.8
	December	36.9	28.5	8.4
	AVERAGE	34.7	26.9	
1975	January	37.4	29.1	8.3
	February	37.0	28.7	8.3
	March	36.6	28.4	8.2
	April	36.1	29.3	6.8
	May	36.7	30.0	6.7
	June	36.1	30.3	5.8
	July	37.2	30.6	6.6
	August	38.0	31.2	6.8
	September	38.4	31.0	7.4
	October	39.3	31.8	7.5
	November	39.4	32.1	7.3
	December	40.1	32.4	7.7
	AVERAGE	37.7	31.2	
1976		40.1		7.7
		40.1		7.7

Source: FEA.

Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region

		New England	Mid Atlantic	Southeast	East North Central	East South Central	West North Central	West South Central	Mountain	West Coast
		Cents per gallon								
1974	January	31.9	31.6	30.8	30.3	29.8	31.3	NA	30.4	30.5
	February	33.8	33.5	32.8	30.9	32.0	32.9	NA	37.2	32.8
	March	31.9	33.7	33.9	34.2	30.6	34.5	NA	NA	NA
	April	34.3	34.8	32.5	33.5	33.7	30.1	NA	34.2	32.6
	May	34.8	35.6	36.2	34.2	34.4	32.6	NA	34.8	37.8
	June	35.9	36.2	35.8	34.9	31.1	33.6	NA	35.9	39.1
	July	35.2	35.5	35.6	34.4	30.2	34.9	NA	36.1	36.3
	August	36.3	36.1	37.8	35.1	33.7	35.2	NA	NA	35.9
	September	37.2	36.5	36.1	35.0	33.6	35.8	NA	32.3	35.1
	October	36.7	35.9	36.9	33.3	34.1	33.8	NA	35.6	36.3
	November	39.0	38.7	37.4	36.4	35.3	35.6	NA	37.3	36.4
	December	38.3	38.7	36.8	34.2	34.7	33.5	NA	35.8	33.9
1975	January	40.2	38.9	36.5	33.2	34.7	34.0	NA	37.5	38.0
	February	39.2	38.4	36.8	33.4	34.7	33.3	NA	36.6	37.7
	March	38.0	37.8	36.4	34.2	33.2	34.3	NA	NA	36.8
	April	37.4	36.8	36.8	33.2	33.7	34.5	NA	38.9	36.8
	May	37.6	36.9	36.4	35.1	34.7	35.4	NA	37.0	37.8
	June	37.7	37.7	36.4	35.8	NA	35.9	NA	37.6	37.6
	July	37.9	36.9	36.9	36.4	34.7	36.8	NA	NA	38.8
	August	38.8	38.2	37.9	36.3	35.7	36.3	NA	41.3	39.3
	September	39.4	38.7	37.6	36.5	35.7	36.8	NA	38.9	40.1
	October	40.3	39.9	38.3	37.4	36.6	37.9	NA	39.0	41.0
	November	41.0	39.6	38.7	37.9	NA	38.1	NA	40.2	41.3
	December	41.0	41.1	39.0	38.5	34.1	38.0	NA	44.8	40.9
1976	January	41.3	40.6	39.9	38.6	NA	39.0	NA	40.2	42.0
	February	41.1	41.6	39.2	38.5	37.2	38.9	NA	NA	40.8

NA=Not available.

Source: FEA.

Average Distributor Purchase Prices for Heating Oil by Region

		New England	Mid Atlantic	Southeast	East North Central	East South Central	West North Central	West South Central	Mountain	West Coast
		Cents per gallon								
1974	January	22.3	23.4	23.3	23.8	23.5	24.0	NA	22.5	23.0
	February	24.9	25.5	25.3	24.8	25.2	26.4	NA	29.7	25.3
	March	24.9	25.0	26.3	25.6	24.0	27.0	NA	NA	NA
	April	25.7	26.0	26.0	27.1	26.3	24.0	NA	26.8	26.0
	May	26.3	27.0	27.5	27.3	27.4	25.8	NA	27.1	26.2
	June	27.5	27.6	27.8	29.0	25.4	27.4	NA	27.3	28.0
	July	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.5	25.2	28.5	NA	28.2	29.1
	August	28.1	28.2	27.9	27.5	29.3	28.8	NA	NA	28.2
	September	29.2	28.9	28.5	27.8	28.2	28.4	NA	29.3	28.8
	October	29.9	29.4	28.8	27.7	28.3	27.4	NA	29.9	29.2
	November	29.8	29.7	28.8	27.8	29.1	27.6	NA	27.9	29.8
	December	29.3	29.4	28.4	27.4	28.8	26.7	NA	29.3	27.0
1975	January	30.3	29.7	28.5	27.2	28.8	27.5	NA	28.5	29.7
	February	29.6	29.3	28.6	27.2	28.8	27.3	NA	29.4	28.5
	March	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.1	26.8	28.1	NA	NA	27.6
	April	29.4	29.5	29.7	28.3	27.8	29.5	NA	29.0	28.5
	May	30.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.8	29.4	NA	30.9	28.7
	June	30.4	30.2	30.6	30.5	NA	30.7	NA	31.8	29.0
	July	30.7	30.1	29.9	31.6	28.8	31.4	NA	NA	30.4
	August	31.6	30.8	30.9	31.2	29.8	30.2	NA	31.6	32.8
	September	31.4	30.9	30.7	30.6	29.8	30.6	NA	31.9	31.4
	October	32.0	31.9	31.3	31.5	31.1	31.4	NA	34.4	32.5
	November	32.5	31.7	32.0	32.1	NA	32.0	NA	34.1	32.3
	December	32.9	32.7	31.8	32.0	29.4	31.4	NA	33.9	32.8
1976	January	32.5	32.5	31.9	32.3	NA	32.3	NA	33.6	32.9
	February	32.8	39.9	31.6	31.9	31.3	32.1	NA	NA	31.1

NA=Not available.

Source: FEA.

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
	AVG.	64	15	9	12
1975	*January	58	19	10	12
	*February	61	17	9	12
	March	60	18	10	12
	April	61	17	9	12
	May	62	17	8	13

*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
	AVG.	5.25	10.13
1975	January	5.25	11.28
	February	5.25	11.39
	March	5.25	11.47
	April	5.25	11.64
	May	5.25	11.69
	June	5.25	11.73
	July	5.25	12.30
	August	5.25	12.38
	September	5.25	12.46
	October	5.25	12.73
	November	5.25	12.89
	December	5.25	12.95
1976	January	5.25	**12.99

*See Explanatory Note 16.

**Preliminary figure based on early reports.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil (Continued)

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Petroleum*

		Domestic**	Imported	Composite
		Dollars per barrel		
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
	AVERAGE	7.18	12.52	9.07
1975	January	7.78	12.77	9.48
	February	8.29	13.05	10.09
	March	8.38	13.28	9.91
	April	8.23	13.26	9.83
	May	8.33	13.27	9.79
	June	8.33	14.15	10.33
	July	8.37	14.03	10.57
	August	8.48	14.25	10.81
	September	8.49	14.04	10.79
	October	8.68	14.66	10.85
	November	8.67	15.04	11.05
	December	8.66	14.81	10.98
	AVERAGE	8.39	13.93	10.38
1976	January	***9.12	***13.27	***10.76

*See Explanatory Note 17.

**See Explanatory Note 16.

***Preliminary data.

Source: FEA.

Entitlement Prices*

		Dollars
1974	November	5.00
	December	5.00
1975	January	6.00
	February	6.75
	March	7.31
	April	7.29
	May	7.39
	June	7.82
	July	8.13
	August	8.31
	September	8.31
	October	8.62
	November	8.94
	December	8.55
1976	January	8.09

*See definitions.

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				
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
	June	12.37	11.90	13.73	12.51	12.49	11.93	12.48	11.51
	July	12.69	12.15	13.98	11.83	12.37	12.08	12.78	11.46
	August	12.68	12.27	13.85	12.17	12.32	12.10	12.60	11.44
	September	12.52	12.63	13.75	11.97	12.42	12.17	12.49	11.42
	October	13.45	13.02	14.00	12.27	13.18	12.64	12.85	12.08
	November	13.28	14.00	13.81	12.47	13.37	12.58	13.23	12.38
	December	13.46	13.96	13.92	13.01	13.57	12.93	13.21	12.31
1976	January	**13.56	**12.95	**13.89	**13.01	**13.61	**13.18	**13.50	**11.60

*See Explanatory Note 17.

**Preliminary data.

Source: FEA.

Unrecouped Costs for Refined Products for 30 Largest Refiners

		Distillate	Motor Gasoline	Other Products	Total
			Millions of dollars		
1974	January	116	91	43	250
	February	184	87	175	446
	March	198	85	237	520
	April	223	215	346	783
	May	261	255	446	963
	June	326	394	630	1,350
	July	355	325	648	1,327
	August	392	349	665	1,405
	September	409	431	650	1,490
	October	295	424	531	1,250
	November	245	475	595	1,315
	December	209	413	492	1,114
1975	January	254	431	672	1,357
	February	300	418	790	1,508
	March	282	452	966	1,700
	April	302	485	807	1,594
	May	292	370	771	1,433
	June	284	266	785	1,334
	July	233	219	624	1,075
	August	280	344	583	1,208
	September	347	335	661	1,342
	October	338	245	673	1,255
	November	426	275	796	1,497
	December	446	211	826	1,483

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					
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
	May	34.7	100.6	39.8	71.1	83.7	82.8
	June	35.3	98.3	40.2	72.2	85.2	84.0
	July	36.9	101.1	41.8	73.9	84.7	83.6
	August	35.5	141.0	43.3	73.4	85.6	84.3
	September	36.5	141.2	44.5	72.8	85.9	84.6
	October	36.1	140.1	44.3	77.2	86.1	85.6
	November	36.5	162.5	46.7	77.8	86.9	86.6
	December	35.9	161.8	46.0	81.1	79.6	80.1

*Represents direct sales by pipelines to industrial users. Does not include sales to industrial users by resellers.

**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 for Heating Use

		Price
		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
	July	151.1
	August	151.8
	September	155.7
	October	156.3
	November	162.3
	December	166.2
1976	January	167.4
	February	171.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utility Fossil Fuels

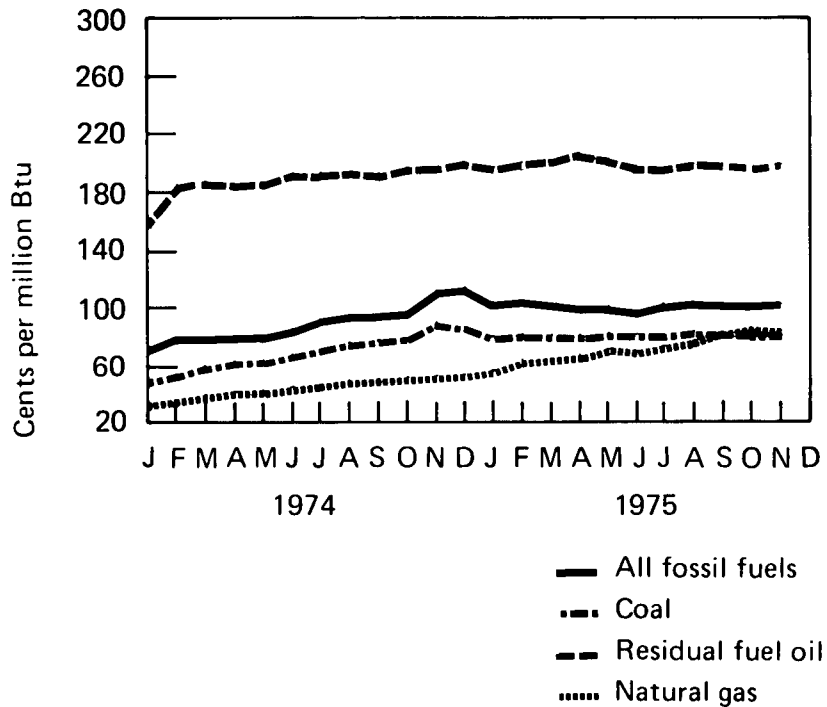
COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM-ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

All Fossil Fuels*

Region	1974					1975							
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
New England	198.7	196.6	193.6	198.8	192.2	196.3	190.5	192.7	189.5	188.0	182.9	182.3	181.2
Middle Atlantic	170.7	181.6	145.2	147.1	141.3	138.3	138.5	140.4	154.5	144.5	132.7	133.7	140.8
East North Central	102.0	100.9	86.6	85.6	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.5	89.2	90.1	88.2	87.0	89.5
West North Central	60.0	63.3	63.5	69.0	85.5	64.5	60.3	62.8	63.0	62.7	63.9	62.6	62.5
South Atlantic	144.3	144.2	125.1	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.1	122.5	126.8	125.2	124.4	118.4	117.0
East South Central	86.7	86.4	79.4	83.1	83.0	83.0	84.8	85.3	86.2	84.5	85.2	83.8	84.5
West South Central	58.0	57.5	59.8	67.4	68.9	70.0	72.9	71.2	76.0	77.5	79.1	79.6	77.0
Mountain	45.8	46.8	54.6	62.9	54.5	51.7	52.1	50.9	51.8	50.4	55.0	50.1	52.3
Pacific	157.7	191.3	190.0	194.4	196.3	209.7	187.3	154.5	147.1	171.3	174.5	177.2	206.6
NATIONAL AVG.	111.3	114.7	104.3	106.4	104.2	101.5	101.0	99.3	102.5	103.8	103.7	101.2	102.4

*See Explanatory Note 18.

National Average



Coal

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974				1975								
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
New England	108.0	93.5	113.0	134.8	126.9	135.4	125.7	116.5	119.2	127.3	120.4	128.7	127.6
Middle Atlantic	117.4	114.4	99.1	104.7	99.7	98.2	101.7	101.6	105.5	103.8	98.6	101.8	106.1
East North Central	95.0	92.2	80.0	78.4	79.3	80.4	82.0	82.4	82.3	84.3	83.4	82.1	83.8
West North Central	57.0	56.0	56.7	57.9	59.4	60.9	57.7	58.9	60.8	60.7	61.3	61.2	60.6
South Atlantic	126.8	125.8	102.3	97.0	97.4	100.8	98.8	98.4	101.6	101.4	102.4	98.6	98.5
East South Central	77.8	80.7	76.3	79.5	80.1	80.1	81.5	80.5	79.5	79.1	80.8	80.7	82.3
West South Central	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Mountain	28.3	26.4	27.9	30.6	32.0	30.3	31.1	31.0	33.1	32.2	32.8	31.7	33.5
Pacific	38.6	38.5	38.4	57.7	57.2	56.8	57.0	58.4	58.2	58.8	58.9	58.4	59.5
NATIONAL AVG.	90.3	88.9	80.9	81.7	80.6	80.5	81.8	81.4	80.8	82.1	82.1	81.5	81.7

Residual Fuel Oil*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974				1975								
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
New England	207.5	207.5	202.5	204.1	204.3	202.9	200.1	201.7	196.3	192.6	187.9	184.1	184.8
Middle Atlantic	205.7	211.5	202.7	204.1	204.4	203.2	200.1	201.5	200.4	199.3	191.2	192.2	191.5
East North Central	167.1	164.6	144.9	165.0	163.4	183.1	157.0	168.3	185.2	191.7	205.9	189.7	211.4
West North Central	190.7	190.6	189.6	182.3	171.5	167.8	163.9	165.5	161.1	157.5	150.3	153.5	161.6
South Atlantic	182.2	182.2	180.9	181.6	186.8	188.9	187.7	189.3	185.4	183.8	181.5	180.7	179.8
East South Central	167.9	172.0	174.0	171.6	163.4	159.7	161.0	165.5	167.8	175.0	174.4	175.5	180.4
West South Central	179.7	171.7	177.1	178.2	175.8	191.5	177.7	182.0	186.2	185.2	174.4	168.4	189.2
Mountain	185.1	180.0	192.3	192.4	190.3	206.0	198.0	199.0	209.1	221.3	223.7	210.3	195.8
Pacific	219.5	233.0	223.6	235.0	241.1	261.1	260.6	245.6	253.8	258.1	257.9	255.5	261.9
NATIONAL AVG.	198.9	202.1	197.7	202.0	204.8	209.3	205.6	200.0	198.9	200.8	200.5	197.0	200.5

Natural Gas**

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974				1975								
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV
New England	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.1	112.4	110.8	121.7	122.1	154.1	137.7	135.6	133.8
Middle Atlantic	70.0	64.3	86.1	84.5	82.4	101.7	98.3	92.7	91.2	87.6	87.6	90.5	103.1
East North Central	80.3	93.9	91.0	92.7	93.0	105.5	120.8	111.6	103.4	104.6	114.0	120.2	128.3
West North Central	44.8	42.3	43.6	43.8	51.5	54.5	58.6	58.1	59.2	56.9	57.8	55.4	55.8
South Atlantic	60.2	64.7	60.3	68.5	72.6	70.2	71.2	72.2	68.9	69.7	76.4	79.6	78.5
East South Central	76.9	87.8	76.2	79.5	82.2	82.7	76.4	77.0	91.0	95.9	110.3	105.5	120.2
West South Central	51.5	52.2	55.6	63.0	64.5	67.0	71.3	69.2	72.7	75.7	77.9	79.7	77.6
Mountain	56.6	70.7	66.9	66.7	63.7	67.4	68.1	69.6	71.8	71.1	78.6	82.0	86.2
Pacific	64.0	68.4	83.2	83.6	80.5	90.1	82.4	84.1	89.7	111.1	115.2	122.4	136.9
NATIONAL AVG.	54.0	55.0	58.2	65.2	66.4	68.9	72.6	71.3	74.8	79.1	83.8	85.5	83.5

NA=Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 18.

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

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Utility Fossil Fuels (Continued)

U.S. Average Delivered Prices of Coal at Utilities

		Contract	Spot
		In dollars per short ton	
1973	January	8.09	9.91
	February	8.31	10.01
	March	8.42	10.07
	April	8.43	10.44
	May	8.51	10.24
	June	8.62	10.43
	July	8.44	10.40
	August	8.45	10.44
	September	8.71	10.67
	October	8.86	11.24
	November	9.13	12.05
	December	9.19	13.34
1974	January	9.83	17.02
	February	10.40	20.57
	March	10.63	22.54
	April	11.28	23.70
	May	11.80	24.21
	June	11.87	25.84
	July	12.05	27.99
	August	12.50	28.87
	September	12.89	30.64
	October	13.30	30.67
	November	14.16	31.95
	December	14.20	31.05
1975	January	14.57	28.12
	February	15.71	25.93
	March	15.68	25.02
	April	15.88	24.52
	May	16.45	23.78
	June	16.40	23.36
	July	16.06	22.35
	August	16.65	22.39
	September	16.76	22.46
	October	16.72	22.52
	November	16.79	22.50

Source: Federal Power Commission.

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION

During the first 11 months of 1975, petroleum consumption for the nations of the International Energy Agency showed a 5.0-percent drop compared with consumption during 1974, and an 8.8-percent drop compared with 1973. In December, however, petroleum usage averaged 5.9 percent higher than December 1974 in 4 of the 6 major countries which have reported (Japan, West Germany, and Canada of the IEA, and France). Only Italy and the United States showed a decrease in petroleum usage (10.5 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively).

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

Crude oil production in Arab OPEC countries declined 1.1 million barrels per day between December and January to 16.24 million barrels per day. The largest output drop was in Kuwait (300,000 barrels per day). Most of the other Arab OPEC members also reported reductions. Production in non-Arab OPEC countries, on the other hand, increased slightly in January to 10.49 million barrels per day.

Total world production declined 790,000 barrels per day during January to 53.11 million barrels per day, about equal to the worldwide average for 1975.

Petroleum Consumption

Petroleum Consumption for Major Free World Industrialized Countries

		Total IEA*	Japan**	West Germany	France***	United Kingdom	Canada	Italy†	Other IEA††
		Thousands of barrels per day							
1973	Jan	35,700	4,121	2,868	2,743	2,315	1,667	1,781	4,281
	Feb	36,600	4,532	2,850	2,687	2,313	1,747	1,866	4,351
	Mar	34,100	4,450	2,707	2,528	2,271	1,584	1,710	4,185
	Apr	31,600	4,008	2,809	2,296	2,038	1,431	1,420	3,971
	May	31,500	3,822	2,546	1,890	1,939	1,486	1,285	3,819
	June	31,200	3,950	2,674	1,685	1,697	1,474	1,255	3,679
	July	30,100	3,783	2,196	1,566	1,637	1,490	1,303	3,355
	Aug	32,200	3,790	2,738	1,495	1,615	1,557	1,255	3,832
	Sept	31,500	3,813	2,618	1,932	1,727	1,427	1,462	3,833
	Oct	33,700	4,212	2,969	2,482	2,150	1,680	1,610	3,877
	Nov	35,400	4,562	2,883	2,593	2,258	1,801	1,551	3,853
	Dec	33,900	4,716	2,481	2,768	1,906	1,828	1,698	3,733
	AVG.	33,104	4,144	2,693	2,219	1,974	1,597	1,525	3,863
1974	Jan	33,700	4,273	2,556	2,523	2,045	1,823	1,755	3,978
	Feb	33,700	4,708	1,969	2,389	2,127	1,863	R1,760	3,902
	Mar	31,600	4,508	2,173	2,249	2,133	1,658	R1,579	3,504
	Apr	30,600	3,804	2,539	1,970	1,899	1,560	R1,421	3,458
	May	30,000	3,718	2,403	1,915	1,704	1,572	1,349	3,534
	June	30,100	3,710	2,414	2,103	1,545	1,455	R1,314	3,486
	July	30,300	3,573	2,548	1,703	1,531	1,534	1,368	3,445
	Aug	30,600	3,787	2,476	1,506	1,513	1,463	R1,287	3,528
	Sept	30,700	3,868	2,473	1,996	1,663	1,414	R1,527	3,761
	Oct	32,800	3,843	2,613	2,045	2,049	1,680	R1,569	4,021
	Nov	33,000	R4,075	2,432	2,260	2,108	1,713	R1,580	3,877
	Dec	34,300	4,401	2,261	2,492	1,983	1,831	R1,753	4,074
	AVG.	31,775	4,019	2,408	2,094	1,857	1,630	1,521	3,711
1975	Jan	33,400	3,850	2,183	2,185	R1,981	1,691	R1,770	3,942
	Feb	33,300	4,242	2,455	R2,236	R1,906	1,870	R1,743	4,000
	Mar	30,800	3,978	2,234	R1,947	R1,731	1,558	R1,528	3,455
	Apr	30,600	3,448	2,431	R2,199	R1,826	1,592	R1,500	3,762
	May	27,600	3,296	2,253	R1,640	R1,482	1,474	R1,150	2,827
	June	28,700	3,325	2,106	R1,638	R1,414	1,550	R1,256	3,438
	July	28,700	3,437	2,319	R1,485	R1,319	1,536	R1,145	3,182
	Aug	28,600	3,397	2,360	R1,296	R1,203	1,445	R1,047	3,381
	Sept	29,500	R3,569	2,309	R1,780	R1,500	1,475	1,341	3,537
	Oct	30,300	R3,589	2,328	R1,910	R1,691	1,544	R1,638	3,680
	Nov	30,800	3,998	2,361	R2,068	1,702	1,543	R1,724	3,594
	Dec	NA	4,546	2,556	2,638	NA	1,855	1,569	NA
	AVG.	30,185	3,720	2,324	1,916	R1,612	1,593	1,449	3,522
(through last available date)									

Note: All recent figures are estimates. All figures for "Total" and "Other" IEA are revised.

*The 18 signatory nations of the International Energy Agency (IEA) are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Except for the United States, inland consumption excludes bunkers, refinery fuel, and losses.

**Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates.

***Not a member of IEA.

†Principal products only.

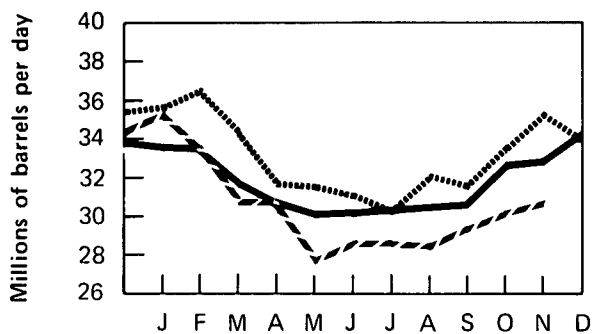
††Excludes the United States.

NA=Not available.

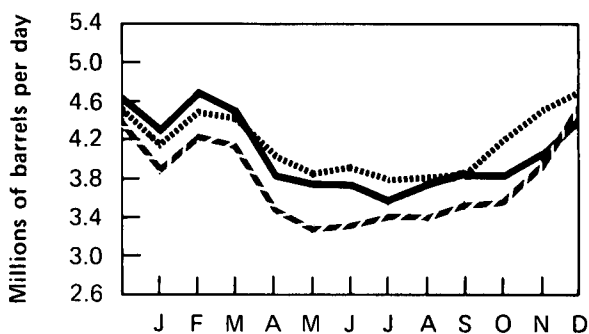
R=Revised data.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

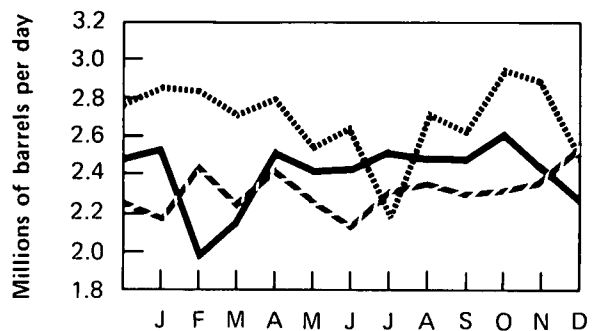
Total IEA



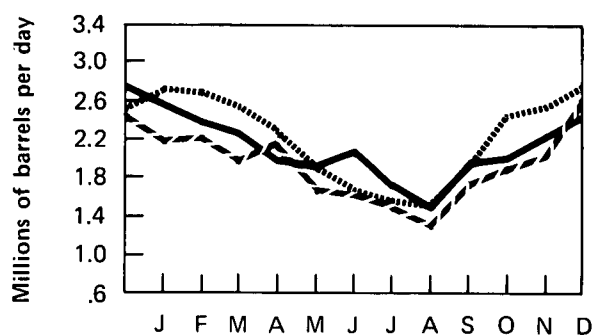
Japan*



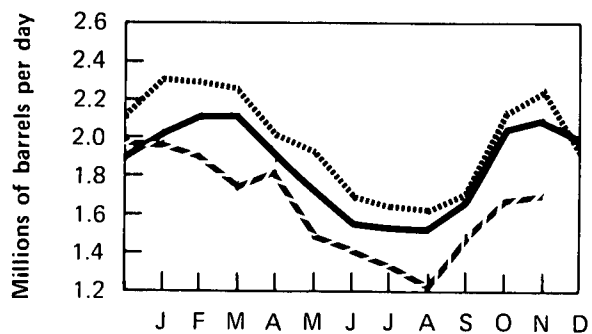
West Germany



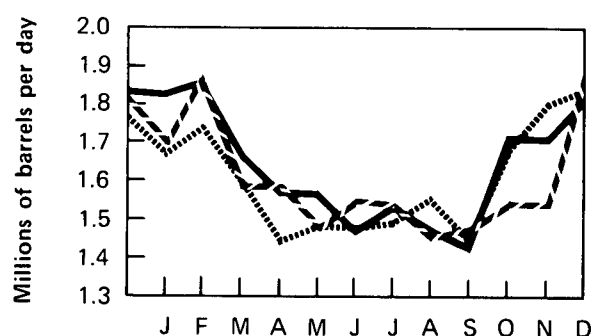
France**



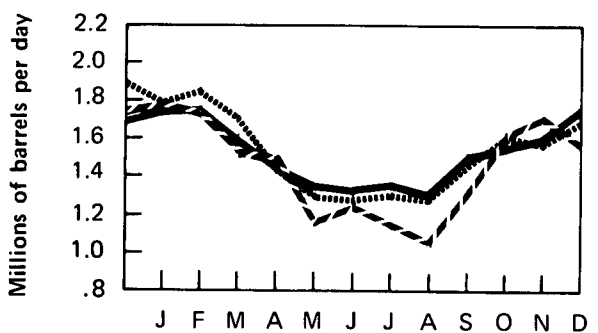
United Kingdom



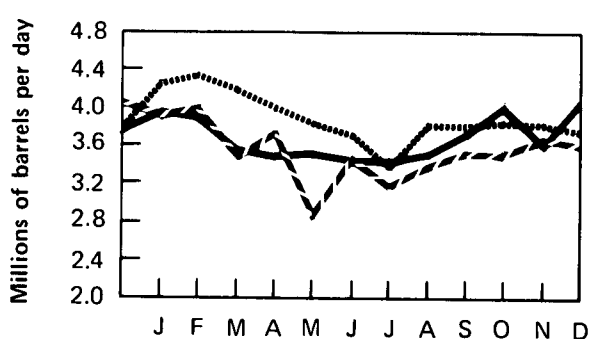
Canada



Italy***



Other IEA†



*Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates.

**Not a member of IEA.

***Principal products only.

†Excludes the United States.

..... 1973

— 1974

- - - 1975

Crude Oil Production

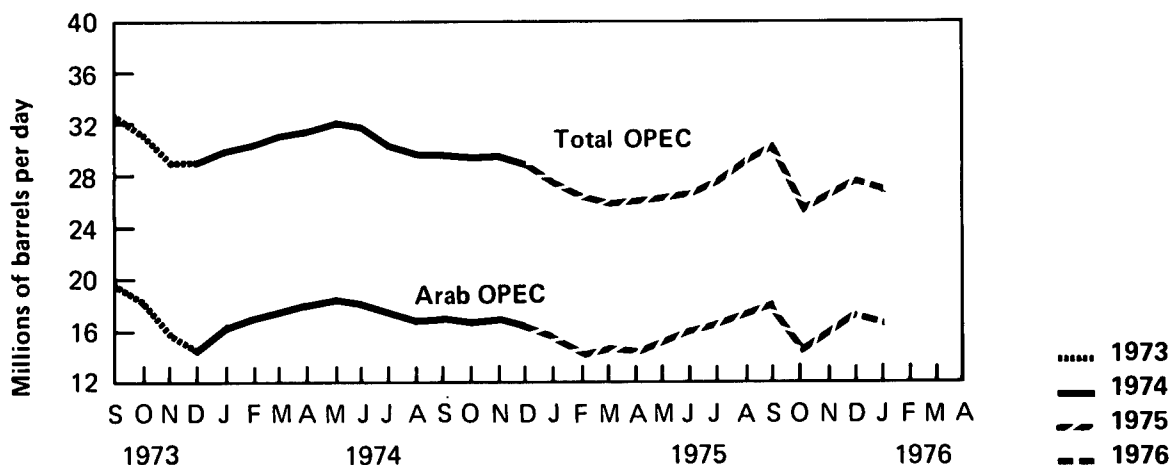
Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Exporting Countries — January 1976

Country	Production				Production Capacity	Production Shut in
	1973	1974	1975	1976 January	January	January
	Thousands of barrels per day					Percent
Algeria	1,070	R960	R930	950	1,000	5.0
Iraq	R2,015	R1,975	R2,250	1,900	3,000	36.7
Kuwait*	R3,020	R2,545	R2,100	1,810	3,500	48.3
Libya	R2,175	1,520	R1,520	1,730	2,500	30.8
Qatar	570	520	R440	470	700	32.9
Saudia Arabia*	R7,600	8,480	R7,080	7,470	11,500	35.0
United Arab Emirates	R1,530	1,680	R1,700	1,910	2,340	18.4
Subtotal: Arab OPEC	R17,980	R17,680	R16,020	16,240	24,540	33.8
Ecuador	R210	R175	R160	190	200	5.0
Gabon	R150	R200	R220	210	250	16.0
Indonesia	R1,340	R1,375	R1,310	1,430	1,700	15.9
Iran	R5,860	R6,020	R5,350	4,940	6,500	24.0
Nigeria	R2,055	R2,255	R1,790	1,990	2,500	20.4
Venezuela	R3,365	R2,975	R2,350	1,730	2,900	40.3
Subtotal: Non-Arab OPEC	R12,980	R13,000	R11,180	10,490	14,050	25.3
Total: OPEC	R30,960	R30,680	R27,200	26,730	38,590	30.7
Canada	R1,800	1,695	R1,470	1,690	2,016	16.2
Mexico	465	580	R720	830	850	2.4
Total: OPEC, Canada Mexico	R33,225	R32,955	R29,390	29,250	41,456	29.4
Total World	R55,740	R55,885	53,170	53,110		

*Includes about one-half of Neutral Zone production which amounted to approximately 400,000 barrels per day in January.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

OPEC Countries Crude Oil Production



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.

Branded Independent Marketer

A firm which is engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products pursuant to (1) an agreement or contract with a refiner (or a firm which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner) to use a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or name owned by such refiner (or any such firm), or (2) an agreement or contract under which any such firm engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products is granted authority to occupy premises owned, leased, or in any way controlled by a refiner (or firm which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner), but which is not affiliated with, controlled by, or under common control with any refiner (other than by means of a supply contract, or an agreement or contract described in parts (1) or (2) of this definition), and which does not control such refiner.

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.

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.

Entitlement Price

The price of an entitlement, fixed by FEA, is the exact differential as reported for the month between the average cost to refiners per barrel of old oil and the weighted average cost per barrel of new, released, stripper well, and imported crude oil.

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.

Limited Work Authorization

A Limited Work Authorization (LWA) may be granted by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to an applicant who wants to construct a nuclear powerplant providing that the project has been cleared for all requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act and that the geologic and topographic suitability of the reactor site has been found satisfactory. The LWA allows an applicant to proceed with site excavation, install temporary construction and service facilities, construct service roads, and erect structures and components not subject to normal quality assurance inspections. It may save a utility from 6 to 8 months in total construction time. However, because the ultimate approval of a construction permit is based on all evidence revealed during the licensing hearings, the successful award of an LWA is no guarantee that a construction permit will also be granted.

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration

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

Major Brand

Lundberg Survey, Inc., defines major brand as an integrated company that produces, refines, transports, and markets in Interstate Commerce under its own brand(s) in 20 or more States.

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 Liquids (NGL)

Products obtained from natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators after processing the natural gas. Included are ethane, liquefied 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.

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.

Nonbranded Independent Marketer

A firm which is engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products, but which (1) is not a refiner, (2) is not a firm which controls, is controlled by, is under common control with, or is affiliated with a refiner (other than by means of a supply contract), and (3) is not a branded independent marketer.

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.

Refined Petroleum Products Imports

Imports (into the 50 States and the District of Columbia) of motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosine-type jet fuel, kerosine, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphtha, lubricants, waxes, asphalt, natural gas, plant condensate, and unfinished oils. Included are imports of fuels into bonded storage and receipts from U.S. territories.

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.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)

A product resulting from the manufacture, conversion, or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons which may be easily substituted for or interchanged with pipeline quality natural gas.

Uncontrolled 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.

Unrecouped Costs

Costs which have not been recovered in the current month's product prices but which have been "banked" for later use.

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. U.S. imports of fossil fuels include imports of crude oil, refined petroleum products, and natural gas (dry).

3. 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.

4. Graphic presentations of petroleum volumetric data show Bureau of Mines (BOM) figures for 1973 through October 1975 and FEA (or API) figures for November 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 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 October and FEA (or API) figures for November and December.

5. Oil heating degree-days relate demand for distillate heating fuel to outdoor air temperature. Heating degree-days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station below a base temperature equal to 65° F by convention. Numerous studies have shown that when the outside temperature is 65°, most buildings can maintain an indoor air temperature of 70° without the use of heating fuels.

Mean daily temperature information is forwarded to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, from approximately 200 weather stations around the country. These data are used to calculate statewide heating degree-day averages based on population. The population-weighted State figures are aggregated into Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts and the national average, using a weighting scheme based on each State's consumption of distillate fuel oil per degree-day (1974 data base).

6. Domestic demand figures for natural gas liquids (NGL) as reported by BOM and reproduced in this publication do not include amounts utilized by refineries for blending purposes in the production of finished products, principally gasoline. Use of NGL at refineries is reported in a separate column. The production series cited in this publication shows both NGL produced at processing plants and liquefied gases produced at refineries. NGL produced at refineries is extracted from crude oil and hence, to avoid double counting, should not be included in calculations of total U.S. production of petroleum liquids. The NGL stock series shown in this volume includes liquids held as stocks at both natural gas processing plants and at refineries.

7. Domestic consumption of natural gas includes the quantities sold to consumers plus the gas used for plant and pipeline fuel, after the natural gas liquids have been extracted. All monthly consumption data are estimated.

Marketed production of natural gas includes gross withdrawals from the ground less the quantities used for repressuring and the amount vented and flared, before the natural gas liquids have been extracted.

8. The Federal Energy Administration and Federal Power Commission began the coordinated collection and compilation of monthly underground storage information from all underground storage operators in the United States in October 1975. Initial storage information reported was for the month of September 1975. Comparable monthly information for total U.S. storage operations is not available for prior periods.

The total gas in storage is the total volume of gas (base gas plus working gas) in storage reservoirs as of the end

of the month. Base gas is the volume of gas, including all native gas in place at the time of conversion to storage, needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas includes the volumes which will not be recoverable upon termination of storage operations. Working gas is the volume of gas above the designated base gas level available for withdrawal.

9. Bituminous coal and lignite consumption are 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.

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.

10. 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.

11. 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 (MWe) or kilowatt hours (KWe). 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).

12. The Residential and Commercial Sector consists of housing units, non-manufacturing business establishments (e.g., wholesale and retail businesses), health and educational institutions, and government office buildings. The Industrial Sector is made up of construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining establishments.

The Transportation Sector consists of both private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations. The Electric Utilities Sector is made up of privately- and publicly-owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

13. The petroleum short-term demand forecasting model uses historical data to construct a regression equation of demand for each of eight major petroleum products. Each equation attempts to capture the relationship between final demand for that product and the relevant factors influencing that demand. The explanatory factors used in predicting product demand include (a) macroeconomic variables such as disposable personal income and gross national product (GNP), (b) real product prices, (c) variables representing the effects of weather and other seasonal variations in demand, and (d) other factors relevant to a particular product.

The assumptions underlying the current short-term forecast are as follows:

- (1) Normal weather;
- (2) Real GNP growth rate of 8.4 percent for 1976;
- (3) Implementation of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. Specifically, the composite price of domestic crude oil is set at \$7.66 per barrel beginning February 1976. This price ceiling is allowed to rise by 10 percent per year to account for inflation and other factors;

- (4) Elimination of the \$2.00-per-barrel crude import fee beginning January 1976; and
- (5) OPEC maintains a constant real crude oil price from April 1976 through the end of the forecast interval.

14. Mileage estimates for 1975 are based on average number of miles traversed per crew day in 1974.

15. 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.

16. The domestic crude petroleum wellhead price represents the first sale price for crude oil and lease condensates. The refiner acquisition cost of domestic crude petroleum is the price paid by refiners for domestic crude petroleum, unfinished oils, and natural gas liquids and includes transportation costs from the wellhead to the refinery.

17. 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. It incorporates transportation costs and fees (including the supplemental import fees) and any other costs incurred in purchasing and shipping crude oil to the United States.

The estimated landed cost of imported crude petroleum from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to March 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude petroleum from countries which export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in March 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

18. 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 (U_3O_8) *contains* 0.769 metric tons of uranium

1 short ton (UF_6) *contains* 0.613 metric tons of uranium

1 metric ton (UF_6) *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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