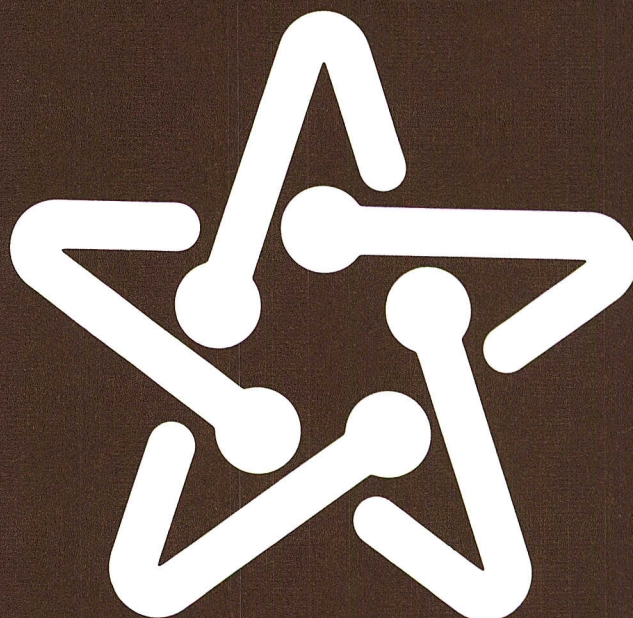


Monthly Energy Review

NTISUB/B/127-76/007

July 1976



**Federal Energy
Administration**

**National Energy
Information Center**

**Washington
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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

During May, production of energy in the United States averaged 152 trillion Btu per day (the equivalent of 27.9 million barrels per day of crude oil), down about 2 percent from the average for April. Crude oil production increased for the third consecutive month in May to 8.27 million barrels per day, from a low of 8.20 million barrels in February. Average daily crude oil output for the period January through May, however, was 2.7 percent lower than the output level for the corresponding period in 1975. Daily natural gas production in May was essentially unchanged from the previous month, but compared with the first 5 months of 1975, the production rate for the corresponding months of this year has declined 3.8 percent. Average daily coal production in May dropped 5 percent below the rate for April, although cumulative production for the first 5 months of the year remained over 3 percent greater than the production rate for the same months in 1975.

May fossil fuel imports declined seasonally to an average of 38 trillion Btu per day (or 6.6 million barrels per day of crude oil equivalent). Refined petroleum product imports dropped more than 17 percent during the month to 1.28 million barrels per day, the lowest level since the summer of 1968. Crude oil imports declined 3 percent to 4.85 million barrels per day, and natural gas imports were down 5 percent. Fossil fuel imports for the first 5 months of the year, however, remained nearly 16 percent greater than imports during the same period in 1975.

Following the trend for the year, the United States consumed around 1 percent more energy in April than during the corresponding period in both 1975 and 1974. Energy consumption averaged 194 trillion Btu per day during the month (the equivalent of 33.4 million barrels per day of crude oil), 47 percent of which was refined petroleum products. Natural gas supplied 28 percent of the energy used in April, coal represented 18 percent, and the balance was met by hydroelectric and nuclear electric power.

In May, the first month of the air-conditioning season, the Nation accumulated 52.2 percent fewer cooling degree-days than last May and 36.7 percent fewer than normal, reflecting relatively cool temperatures.

Electric utilities produced 5.4 percent more power in May 1976 than in May 1975. This increase was somewhat less than the 6.6-percent growth in daily electricity output posted during the first 4 months of the year.

Retail gasoline prices increased in May for the first time since September 1975. The average selling price for regular gasoline at full service stations was 57.4 cents per gallon, 0.8 cent higher than the average price for April. The average dealer margin dropped to 7.4 cents per gallon during the month, which was the lowest level in 3 years.

Oil and gas exploration activity was seasonally higher during May. The number of rotary drilling rigs in operation increased for the first time in 5 months to 1,496 from 1,480 in April. Compared with last May, however, the rig count was down 6.0 percent. The number of wells completed during May totaled 3,262, 33.6 percent greater than the number drilled in May 1975 and 12.4 percent greater than the level for the previous month. Seismic exploration activity, which has been on the decline since last August, also gained in May. The number of seismic crews prospecting for new oil and gas deposits rose by 9 to 247 (226 land, 21 marine).

Crude oil production in the nations belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries dropped about 0.5 million barrels per day in April, due mainly to a production cutback by Iraq.

		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	5.391	1.072	6.792
	February	4.978	0.945	6.204
	March	5.293	1.053	6.262
	April	5.198	1.142	5.758
	May	5.373	1.266	5.753
	June	4.944	1.197	5.534
	July	5.140	1.266	5.866
	August	5.155	1.237	5.899
	September	4.999	1.138	5.596
	October	5.263	1.210	6.065
	November	4.540	1.284	6.126
	December	4.845	1.305	6.729
	TOTAL	61.119	14.114	72.584
1975	January	5.179	1.330	6.819
	February	4.793	1.093	6.107
	March	5.116	1.128	6.293
	April	4.982	0.971	5.775
	May	R5.099	1.024	5.373
	June	4.991	1.030	5.326
	July	4.849	1.168	5.575
	August	4.943	1.214	5.653
	September	4.889	1.273	5.410
	October	5.166	1.277	5.832
	November	4.883	1.200	5.750
	December	5.063	1.216	6.805
	TOTAL	59.951	13.874	70.717
1976	January	5.040	1.286	R7.178
	February	R4.778	R†1.332	R†6.194
	March	R†5.192	R†1.411	R†6.378
	April	R†4.949	R†1.234	†5.805
	May	†5.024	†1.193	
	TOTAL	24.983 (5 months)	6.454 (5 months)	25.554 (4 months)

*See Explanatory Note 1.

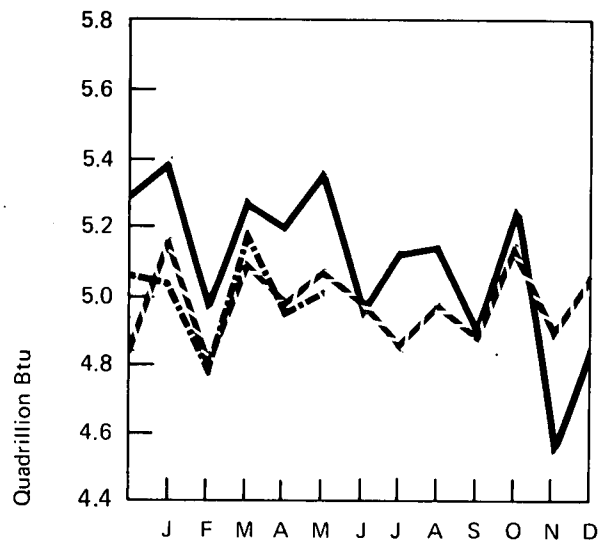
**See Explanatory Note 2.

***See Explanatory Note 3.

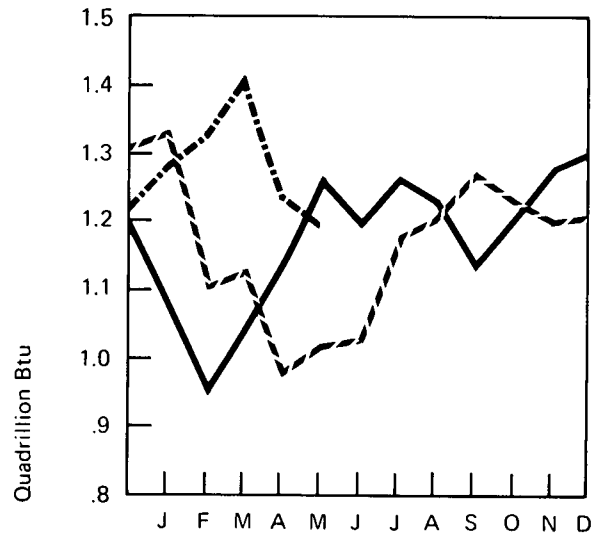
†Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

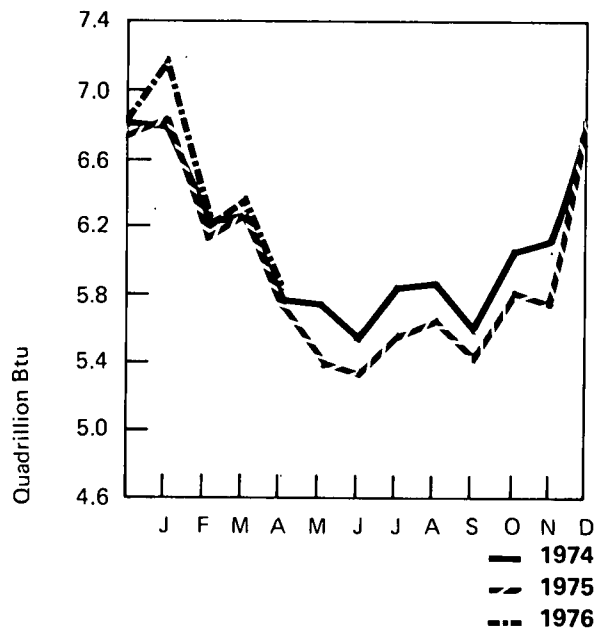
Domestic Production of Energy



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy



— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976

Part 2

Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

Crude Petroleum

Crude oil production rose slightly in May to 8,274 thousand barrels per day. The January-May average was 8,229 thousand barrels per day, down only 36,000 barrels per day from the average for the last 5 months of 1975. This relatively small drop in production continues to indicate a slowing of the rate of decline in domestic crude oil production.

Imports of crude oil fell for the second straight month because crude oil stocks were at near record levels (285.4 million barrels).

Because of the need to increase motor gasoline production to meet anticipated record-high summer driving requirements, crude oil input to refineries rose to 12,913 thousand barrels per day in May. Refineries generally maximize motor gasoline production during the early summer months. Crude input during the first 5 months of the year was 6.5 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1975.

Refinery utilization in May was 87 percent of operable capacity, up from 84.5 percent in April.

Total Refined Petroleum Products

Total refined products domestic demand was seasonally lower in May (16,121 thousand barrels per day). Motor gasoline demand was 7,112 thousand barrels per day, down contraseasonally from April (probably indicating inventory buildup at secondary terminals and at retail facilities), but was 3.5 percent greater than demand last May. Total product demand for the first 5 months of 1976 was 4.2 percent higher than the level for the corresponding period in 1975.

Refined product imports averaged 1,282 thousand barrels per day in May, the lowest level since the summer of 1968, as the United States continued to meet a larger share of its demand with domestic refinery output.

Natural Gas Liquids

Domestic demand for natural gas liquids in February was nearly equal to demand in February 1975. For the first 2 months of

the year, demand averaged 5.8 percent above the average for the same period in 1975.

NGL production during the first 2 months of 1976 was 0.9 percent below production during the same months of 1975.

Imports were up 49.2 percent in February, and up 14.9 percent for the first 2 months of 1976, from the comparable 1975 levels.

NGL stocks at the end of February were 5.6 percent above the level at the end of February 1975.

Crude Oil

		Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks*	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	12,190		9,176		2,732		237,469	
	February	12,187		9,395		2,873		235,362	
	March	12,201		9,272		3,162		244,131	
	April	12,208		9,292		3,049		248,783	
	May	12,281		9,262		3,215		257,867	
	June	12,862		9,214		3,220		248,857	
	July	12,750		9,217		3,501		243,673	
	August	12,635		9,169		3,593		248,314	
	September	12,560		9,065		3,471		241,276	
	October	12,758		9,224		3,739		246,297	
	November	12,374		9,161		3,452		249,998	
	December	12,150		9,063		2,891		242,478	
	AVERAGE	12,431		9,208		3,244			
1974	January	11,491		8,934		2,382		233,035	
	February	11,102		9,142		2,248		240,723	
	March	11,355		8,965		2,462		244,665	
	April	11,823		8,954		3,267		256,385	
	May	12,333		8,911		3,908		269,455	
	June	12,697		8,780		3,925		268,765	
	July	12,811		8,780		4,091		268,686	
	August	12,644		8,699		3,924		264,840	
	September	12,124		8,443		3,797		266,726	
	October	12,286		8,611		3,810		269,437	
	November	12,332		8,569		3,958		271,144	
	December	12,519		8,527		3,869		265,020	
	AVERAGE	12,133		8,774		3,477			
1975	January	12,297		8,439		4,029		270,462	
	February	12,135		8,575		3,828		276,755	
	March	11,905		8,476		3,656		279,989	
	April	11,803		8,440		3,378		284,990	
	May	11,983		8,371		3,486		276,110	
	June	12,417		8,409		3,905		276,132	
	July	12,915		8,327		4,193		264,157	
	August	13,046		8,237		4,581		256,616	
	September	12,945		8,266		4,689		259,446	
	October	12,365		8,310		4,389		269,584	
	November	12,689		8,271		4,623		270,950	
	December	12,779		8,239		4,476		271,354	
	AVERAGE	12,442		8,362		4,105			
1976	January	12,560		8,211		R4,595		289,296	
	February		13,011	8,196			4,958		266,477
	March		12,908		**8,199		5,256		277,220
	April		12,791		8,265		R5,000		279,133
	May		12,913		8,274		4,851		282,340
	AVERAGE (5 months)		12,835		8,229		4,928		

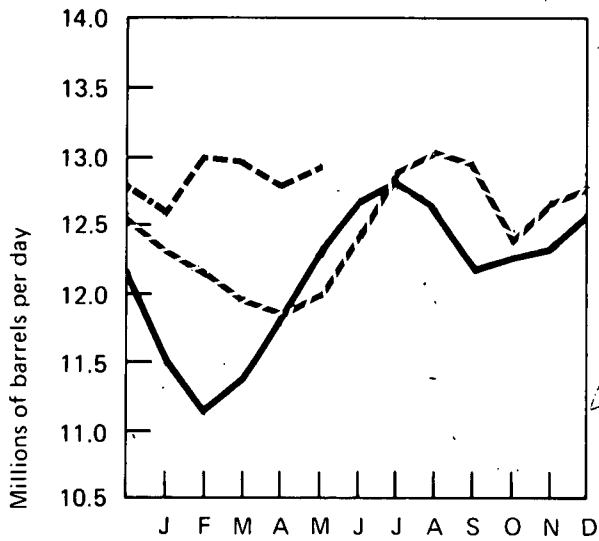
*Data series for crude oil stocks has been revised to include stocks held on leases.

**FEA estimate.

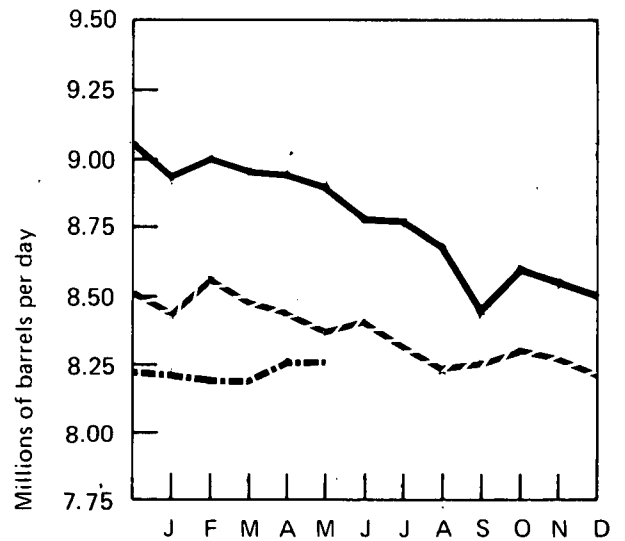
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and American Petroleum Institute (API) as indicated.

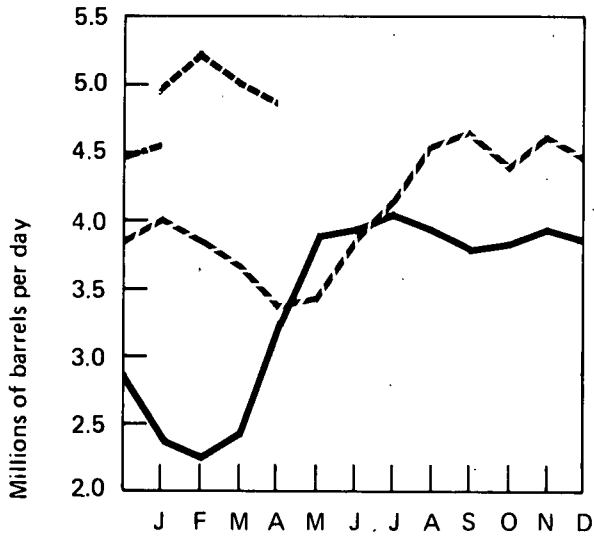
Crude Input to Refineries



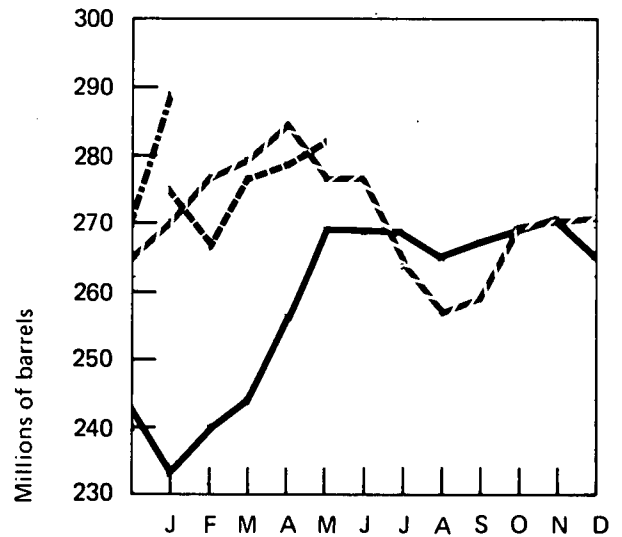
Domestic Production



Imports



Stocks



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

Total Refined Petroleum Products

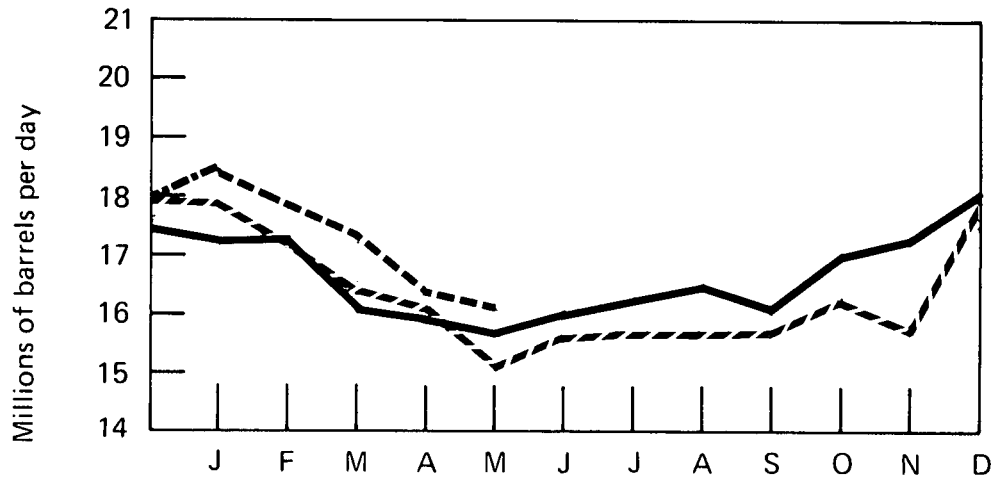
		Domestic Demand	Imports*		
		Thousands of barrels per day			
		BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	18,713		3,125	
	February	19,094		3,635	
	March	17,216		3,448	
	April	15,921		2,545	
	May	16,626		2,626	
	June	16,481		2,670	
	July	16,372		2,678	
	August	17,499		2,999	
	September	16,656		2,941	
	October	17,202		2,894	
	November	18,492		3,470	
	December	17,538		3,164	
AVERAGE		17,308		3,012	
1974	January	17,286		2,989	
	February	17,366		2,968	
	March	16,104		2,812	
	April	15,929		2,713	
	May	15,726		2,586	
	June	16,117		2,435	
	July	16,349		2,445	
	August	16,550		2,438	
	September	16,024		2,255	
	October	17,050		2,366	
	November	17,351		2,840	
	December	18,013		2,798	
AVERAGE		16,653		2,635	
1975	January	17,983		2,811	
	February	17,248		2,348	
	March	16,316		2,074	
	April	16,041		1,655	
	May	15,118		1,690	
	June	15,611		1,502	
	July	15,762		1,789	
	August	15,767		1,681	
	September	15,769		2,116	
	October	16,344		1,907	
	November	15,721		1,739	
	December	17,987		1,751	
AVERAGE		16,291		1,888	
1976	January	R18,543		R2,016	
	February		17,796		R2,395
	March		17,325		2,035
	April		16,357		1,553
	May		16,121		1,282
AVERAGE (5 months)			17,227		1,851

*See definitions.

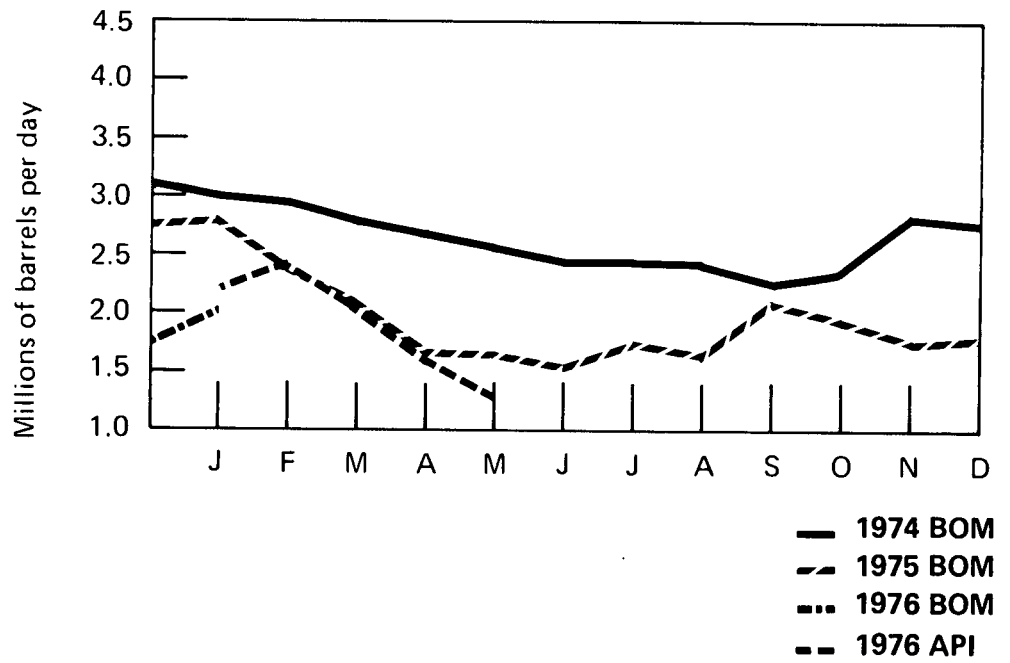
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and American Petroleum Institute (API) as indicated.

Domestic Demand



Imports



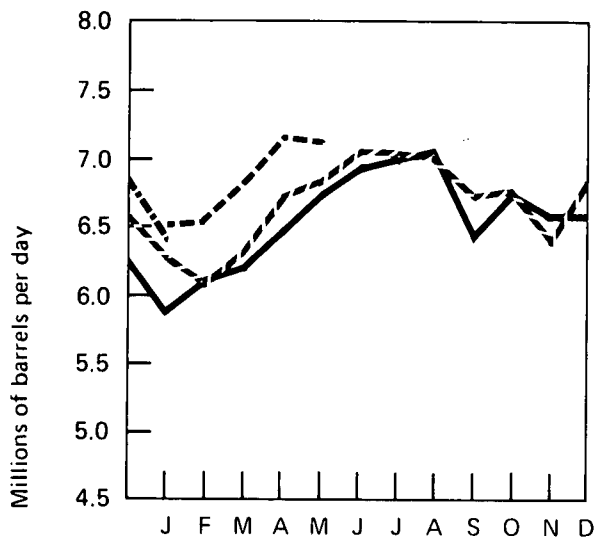
Motor Gasoline

		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
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		6,329		250		218,670	
	June	6,919		6,663		211		217,381	
	July	6,959		6,793		212		218,838	
	August	7,061		6,815		253		218,951	
	September	6,388		6,453		202		227,031	
	October	6,712		6,336		171		220,748	
	November	6,547		6,292		174		218,385	
	December	6,558		6,419		141		224,719	
	AVERAGE	6,537		6,358		204			
1975	January	6,206		6,509		262		242,285	
	February	6,096		6,276		171		251,915	
	March	6,326		6,070		150		248,685	
	April	6,718		6,046		133		232,556	
	May	6,871		6,126		142		213,947	
	June	7,076		6,669		177		207,114	
	July	7,041		7,003		209		212,454	
	August	7,008		6,872		232		215,480	
	September	6,729		6,822		269		226,447	
	October	6,778		6,409		207		221,493	
	November	6,389		6,602		139		232,091	
	December	6,808		6,786		119		234,925	
	AVERAGE	6,674		6,518		184			
1976	January	6,398		6,483		92		240,464	
	February		6,515		6,501		138		243,527
	March		6,808		6,502		139		238,302
	April		7,144		6,596		112		225,160
	May		7,112		6,798		110		218,545
	AVERAGE (5 months)		6,797		6,577		118		

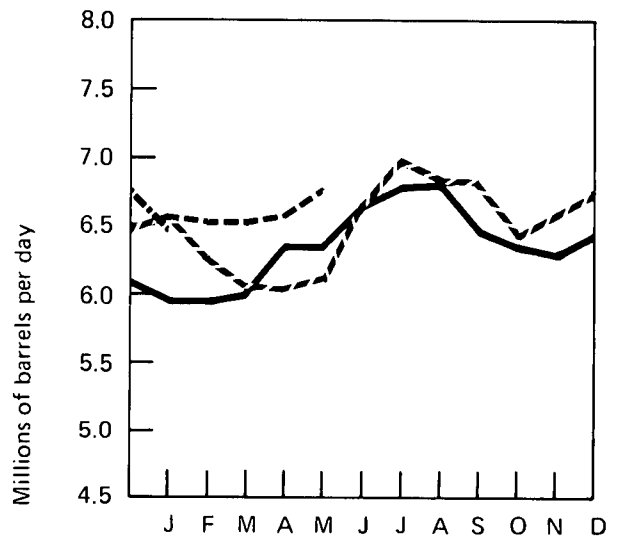
*See definitions.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and American Petroleum Institute (API) as indicated.

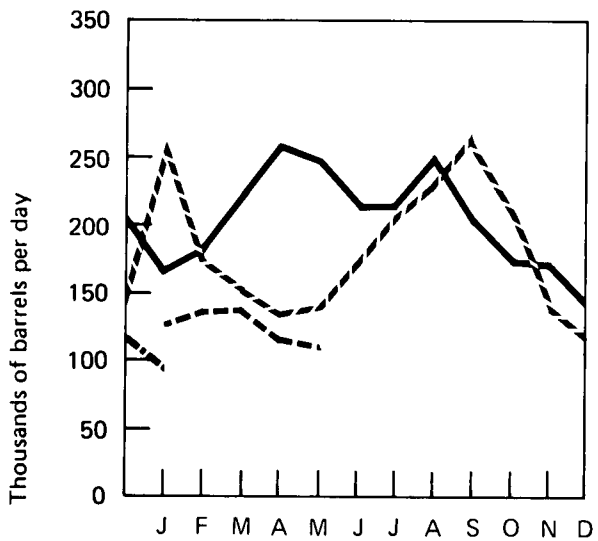
Domestic Demand



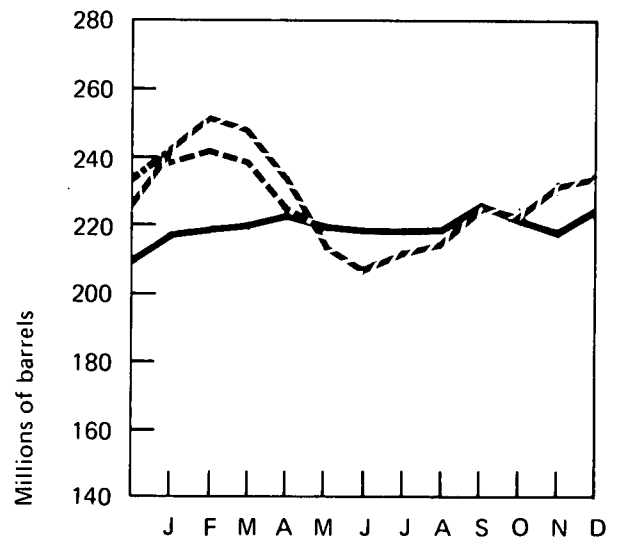
Production



Imports



Stocks



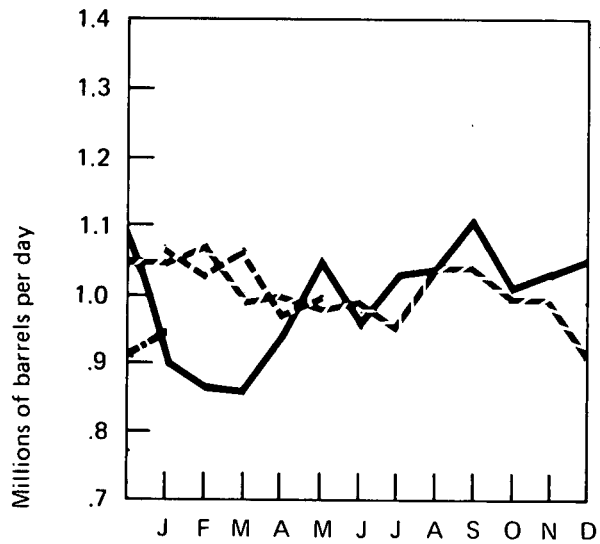
— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 . . 1976 BOM
 - . 1976 API

Jet Fuel

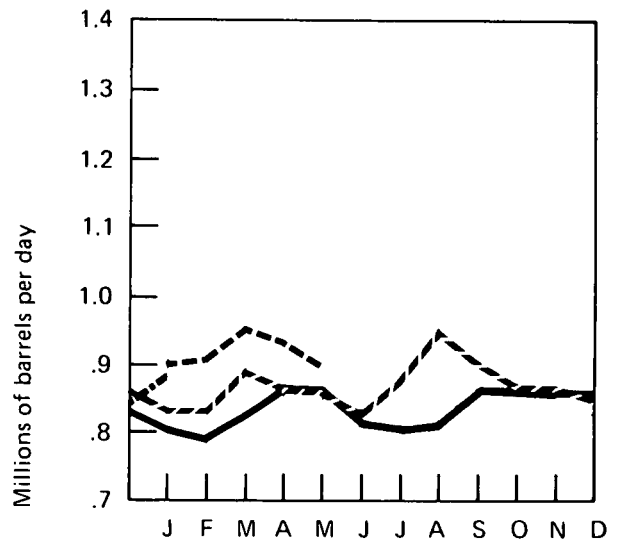
		Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks Thousands of barrels	
				Thousands of barrels per day					
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	1,110		864		231		24,814	
	February	1,090		898		221		25,437	
	March	994		917		152		27,585	
	April	1,015		887		145		27,881	
	May	1,112		840		211		25,825	
	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		868		205		32,324	
	June	952		810		141		32,200	
	July	1,028		802		214		31,671	
	August	1,031		805		206		30,989	
	September	1,109		867		217		30,186	
	October	1,011		868		161		30,564	
	November	1,032		863		140		29,616	
	December	1,043		861		178		29,776	
	AVERAGE	993		836		163			
1975	January	1,041		831		229		30,321	
	February	1,075		835		200		29,133	
	March	982		896		130		30,456	
	April	1,006		864		138		30,263	
	May	977		861		133		30,719	
	June	989		839		106		29,337	
	July	954		883		88		29,798	
	August	1,046		958		132		31,103	
	September	1,040		907		140		31,291	
	October	997		863		106		30,410	
	November	999		864		89		28,977	
	December	911		849		109		30,380	
	AVERAGE	1,001		871		133			
1976	January	948		889		69		30,618	
	February		1,022		912		120		29,237
	March		1,069		959		128		29,791
	April		965		935		95		31,718
	May		1,002		903		96		31,541
	AVERAGE (5 months)		1,001		920		101		

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and American Petroleum Institute (API) as indicated.

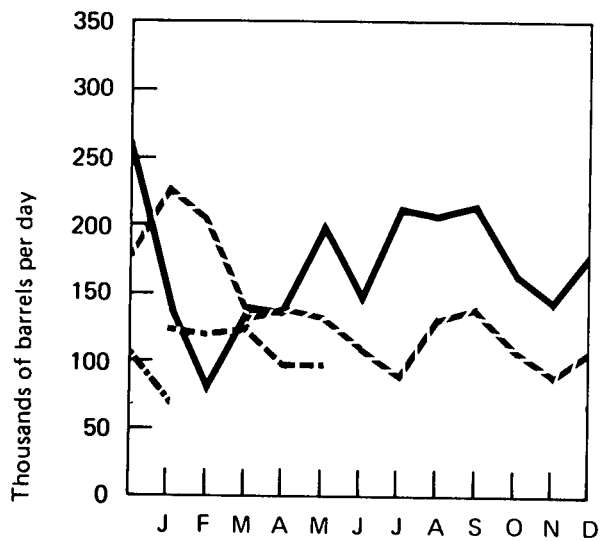
Domestic Demand



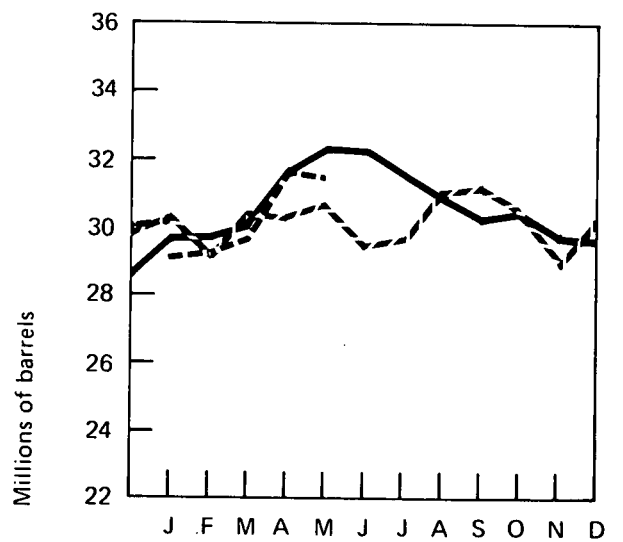
Production



Imports



Stocks



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

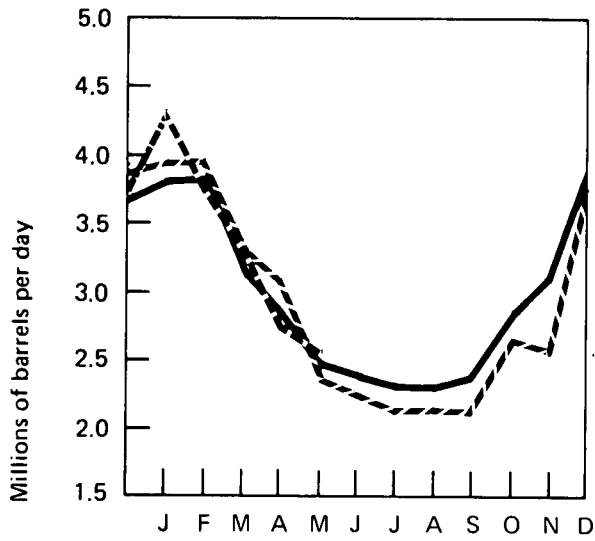
Distillate Fuel Oil

		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
				Thousands of barrels per day				Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
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	3,835		2,880		464		181,179	
	February	3,849		2,399		306		149,125	
	March	3,164		2,226		287		128,822	
	April	2,852		2,522		220		125,553	
	May	2,450		2,704		268		141,806	
	June	2,377		2,783		220		160,645	
	July	2,309		2,792		221		182,458	
	August	2,309		2,705		125		198,673	
	September	2,385		2,552		152		208,269	
	October	2,887		2,700		237		209,908	
	November	3,157		2,801		454		212,875	
	December	3,853		2,924		515		223,717	
	AVERAGE	2,948		2,668		289			
1975	January	3,953		2,852		324		199,715	
	February	3,967		2,679		302		176,696	
	March	3,293		2,531		256		161,111	
	April	3,094		2,486		110		146,214	
	May	2,382		2,431		136		152,027	
	June	2,266		2,574		68		163,306	
	July	2,112		2,589		106		181,472	
	August	2,173		2,592		92		197,323	
	September	2,163		2,812		129		220,732	
	October	2,675		2,744		103		226,113	
	November	2,544		2,767		96		235,749	
	December	3,778		2,783		124		208,787	
	AVERAGE	2,849		2,653		153			
1976	January	4,296		2,734		162		165,428	
	February		3,706		2,927		203		154,912
	March		3,244		2,753		139		144,019
	April		2,707		2,617		90		144,031
	May		2,588		2,623		74		149,530
	AVERAGE (5 months)		3,307		2,728		133		

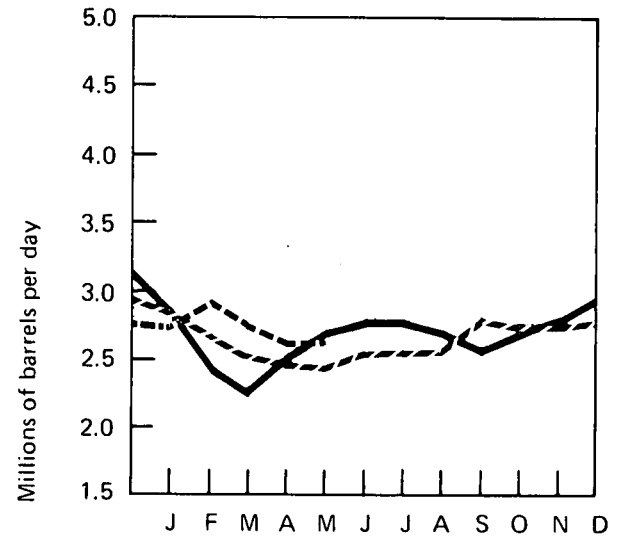
*See definitions.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and American Petroleum Institute (API) as indicated.

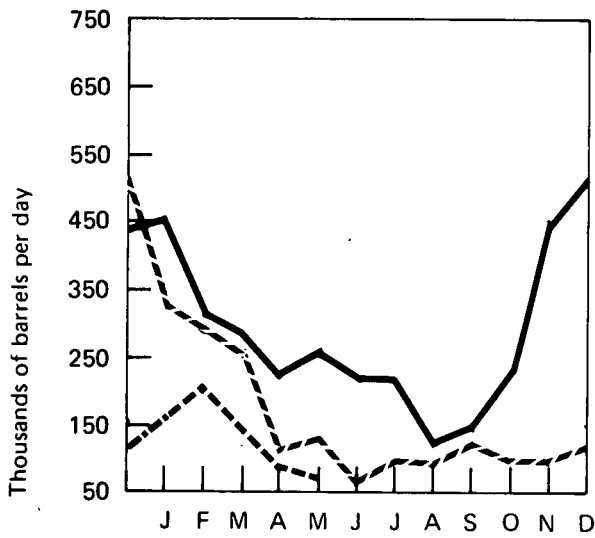
Domestic Demand



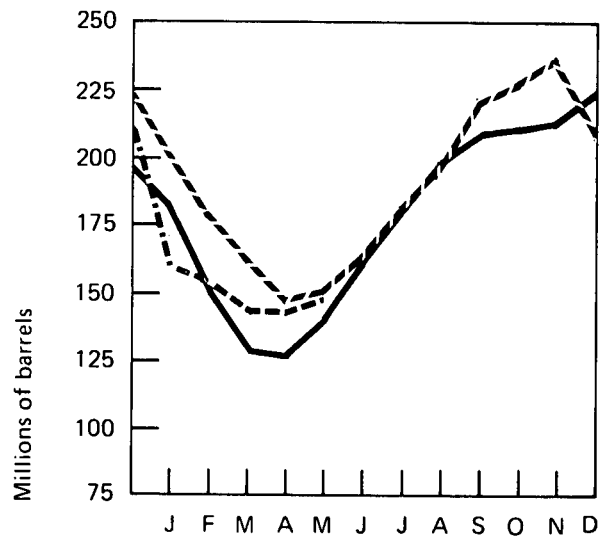
Production



Imports



Stocks



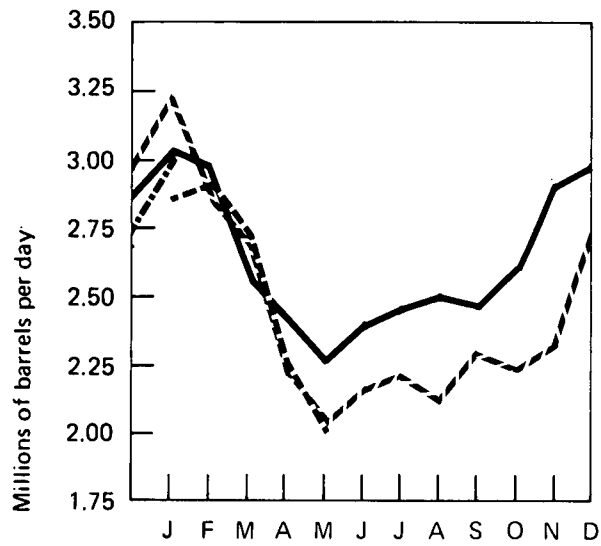
— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 ... 1976 BOM
 - - 1976 API

Residual Fuel Oil

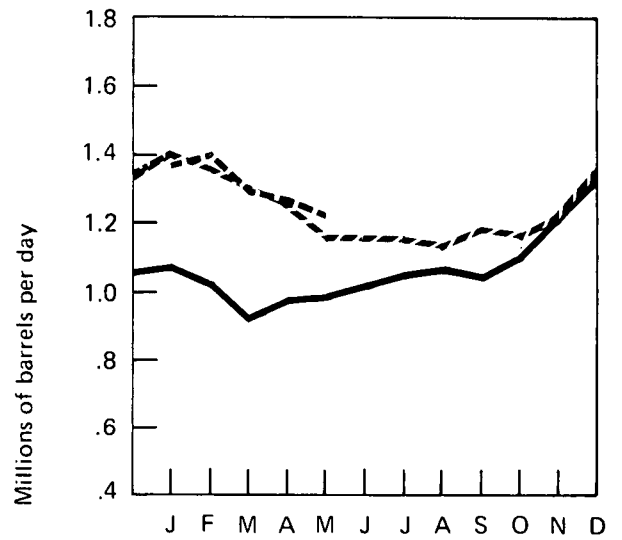
		Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks Thousands of barrels	
				Thousands of barrels per day					
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	3,306		1,112		2,019		49,154	
	February	3,382		1,038		2,147		43,058	
	March	3,084		955		2,196		44,711	
	April	2,477		877		1,705		47,044	
	May	2,521		948		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		1,733		46,548	
	February	2,991		1,029		1,904		45,004	
	March	2,556		912		1,713		47,222	
	April	2,437		985		1,593		51,339	
	May	2,260		995		1,362		54,356	
	June	2,405		1,026		1,500		57,891	
	July	2,473		1,056		1,474		59,787	
	August	2,529		1,067		1,520		60,988	
	September	2,475		1,032		1,421		60,251	
	October	2,611		1,099		1,465		58,679	
	November	2,935		1,229		1,753		60,363	
	December	2,983		1,335		1,630		74,939	
	AVERAGE	2,639		1,070		1,587			
1975	January	3,242		1,415		1,647		60,233	
	February	2,849		1,354		1,402		66,495	
	March	2,668		1,299		1,292		64,148	
	April	2,225		1,245		1,047		66,340	
	May	2,049		1,151		1,123		73,498	
	June	2,179		1,152		904		69,660	
	July	2,239		1,155		1,144		71,526	
	August	2,118		1,146		982		71,857	
	September	2,329		1,183		1,312		76,938	
	October	2,238		1,165		1,221		81,858	
	November	2,349		1,214		1,169		83,131	
	December	2,728		1,354		1,099		74,126	
	AVERAGE	2,433		1,235		1,194			
1976	January	3,016		1,415		1,353		66,592	
	February		2,913		1,411		1,524		70,767
	March		2,716		1,296		1,299		66,816
	April		2,226		1,273		969		66,869
	May		2,004		1,224		802		66,627
	AVERAGE (5 months)		2,573		1,323		1,186		

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and American Petroleum Institute (API) as indicated.

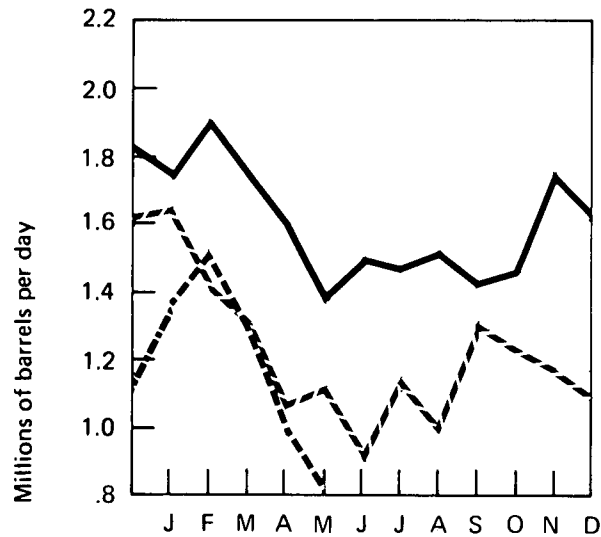
Domestic Demand



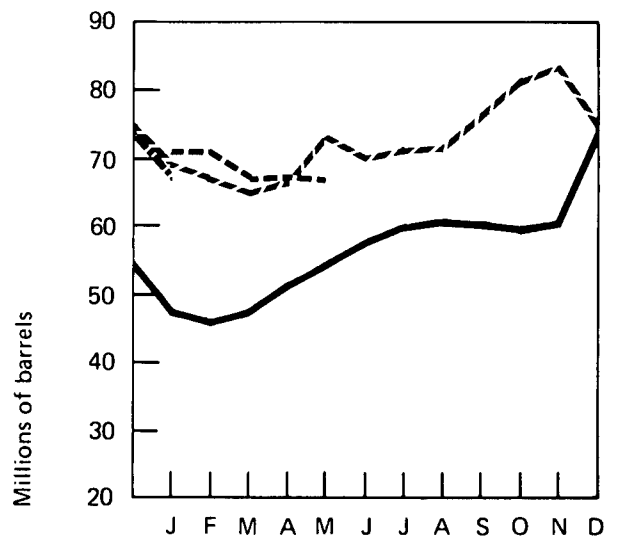
Production



Imports



Stocks



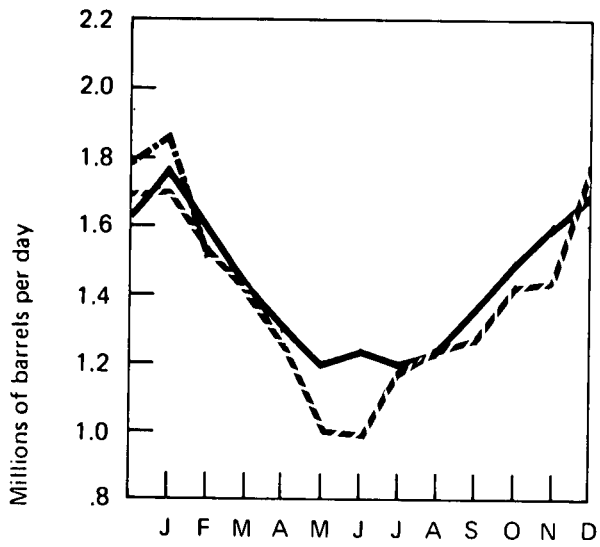
— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 . . 1976 BOM
 - . 1976 API

Natural Gas Liquids

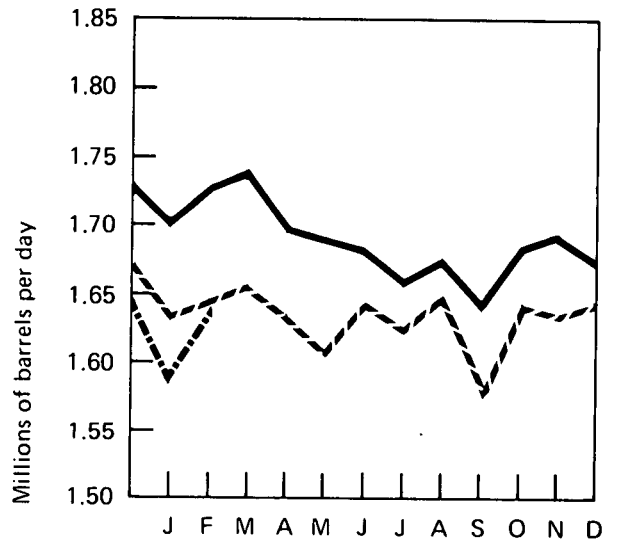
		Domestic Demand*	Production*		Used at Refineries*	Imports	Stocks*
			At processing plants	At refineries			Thousands of barrels
			Thousands of barrels per day				
1973	January	1,994	1,680	361	839	312	68,792
	February	1,857	1,745	359	836	312	60,606
	March	1,407	1,734	378	790	260	63,873
	April	1,299	1,750	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	1,604	1,694	301	795	208	124,447
	December	1,692	1,670	286	796	230	114,295
	AVERAGE	1,422	1,688	338	746	212	
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
	December	1,787	1,646	310	768	232	124,278
	AVERAGE	1,352	1,633	311	710	186	
1976	January	1,885	1,585	305	728	240	109,450
	February	1,518	1,640	316	793	270	106,647
	AVERAGE (2 months)	1,707	1,612	310	760	254	

*See Explanatory Note 4.
Source: Bureau of Mines.

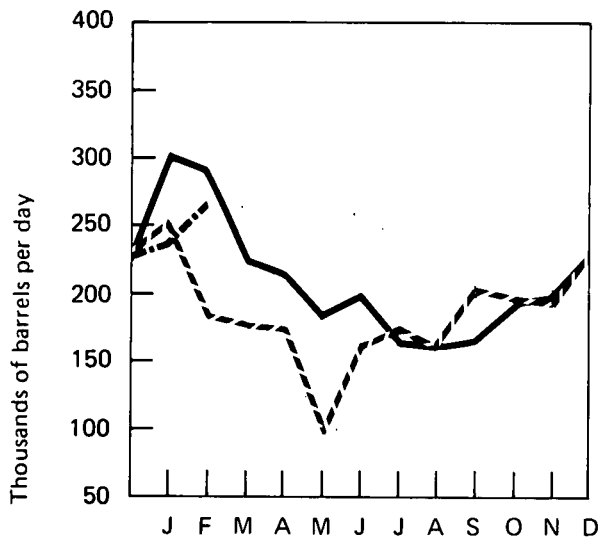
Domestic Demand



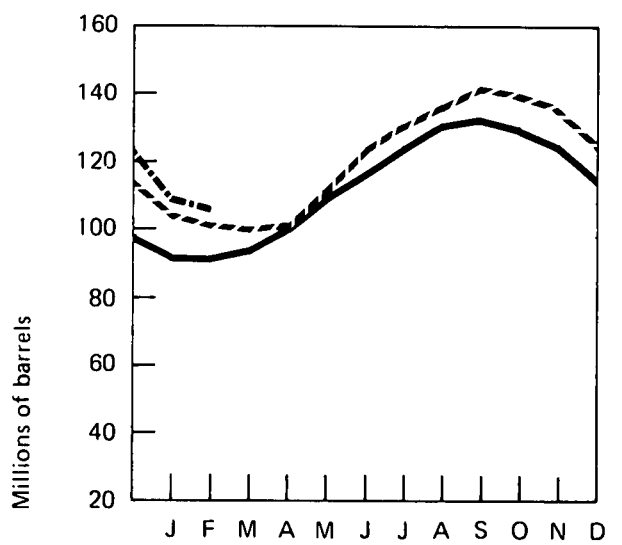
Production at Processing Plants



Imports



Stocks



— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976

U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand—1976

	Actual	Forecast*		
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Thousands of barrels per day				
Supply				
Crude oil and lease condensate production	8,200	8,122	8,046	7,972
Natural gas plant liquids production	1,610	1,592	1,574	1,592
Other hydrocarbon supply	36	36	36	36
Crude oil imports	4,936	5,224	5,604	5,543
Refined products imports**	2,111	1,412	1,452	2,051
Total new supply	16,893	16,386	16,712	17,194
Processing gain	475	467	478	473
Stock change - all oils	-701	+565	+524	-395
Total net supply	18,069	16,288	16,666	18,062
Demand				
Crude oil and refined products exports	210	206	198	195
Crude oil losses	14	13	13	13
Domestic demand for refined products***	17,866	16,069	16,455	17,854
Total demand	18,090	16,288	16,666	18,062
Unaccounted for crude oil†	-21	0	0	0

*See Explanatory Note 5 for discussion of basic assumptions of forecast.

**Includes plant condensate and unfinished oils.

***Includes international bunkers and plant condensate.

†Balancing item resulting from statistical inconsistencies.

Sources: 1st Quarter — API, BOM, FEA estimates. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarters — FEA forecast.

Natural Gas

Marketed production of natural gas in May was projected to be 3.0 percent below the May 1975 volume. Production for the first 5 months of 1976 was estimated to be 3.2 percent below the amount produced during the same period of 1975.

Imports of natural gas in May were estimated to be 1.2 percent below the May 1975 level. During the first 5 months of the year, however, imports were expected to be 1.5 percent greater than the volume imported during the same months in 1975.

Domestic consumption in May was expected to drop 4.1 percent below the level reported for May 1975. During the period January through May, estimated consumption was 2.3 percent below the level for the same period of the previous year.

Net underground storage injections during May totaled 225 billion cubic feet, bringing the volume in storage reservoirs to 1,664 billion cubic feet at the end of the month.

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	1,633	1,609	853	81
	December	2,055	1,730	903	84
	TOTAL	19,511	20,043	10,652	956
1976	January	2,280	1,718	894	83
	February	1,818	R1,622	850	79
	March	R1,802	R**1,658	894	R85
	April	1,570	R***1,590	NA	***82
	May	1,280	***1,630	NA	***80
	TOTAL (5 months)	8,750	8,218	2,638 (3 months)	409

*See Explanatory Note 6.

**Preliminary data.

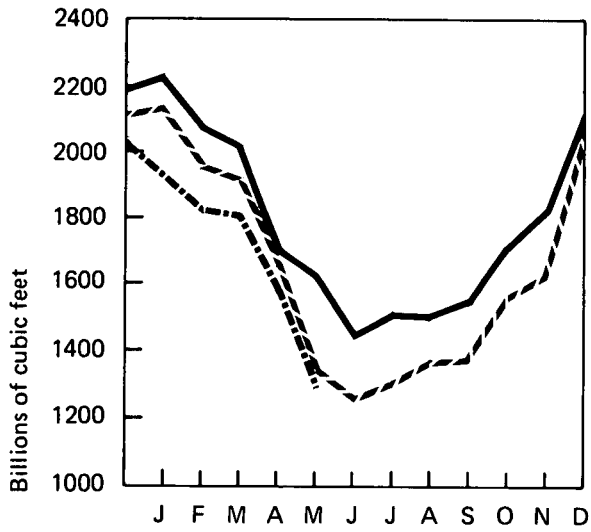
***Projected data.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

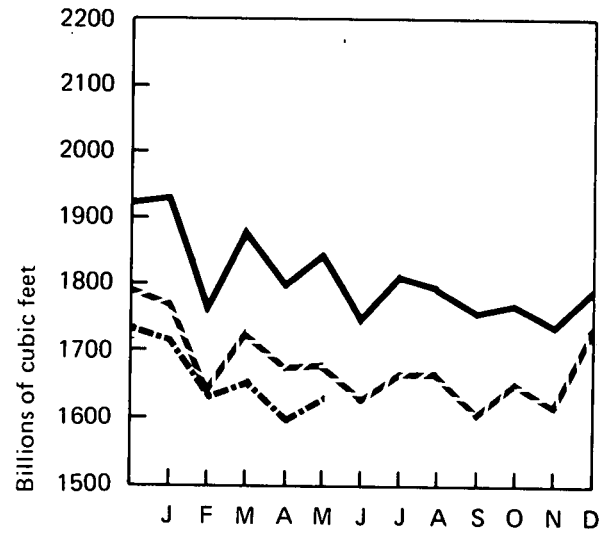
Note: All monthly Domestic Consumption data are estimated.

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

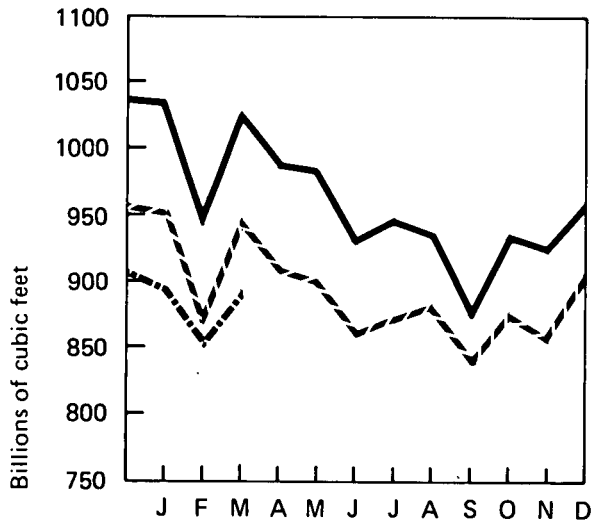
Domestic Consumption



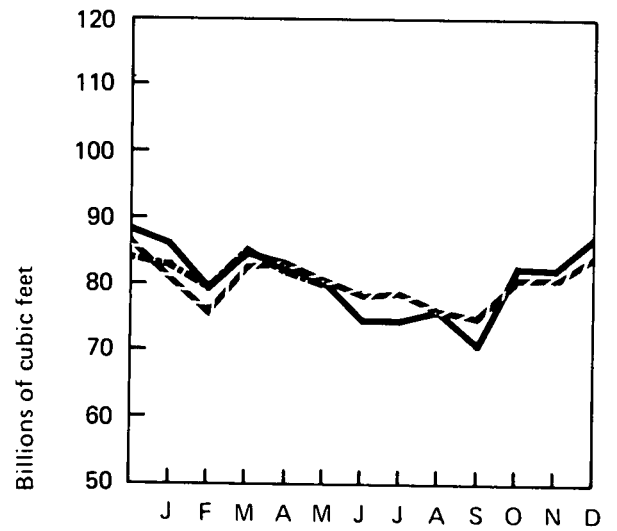
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



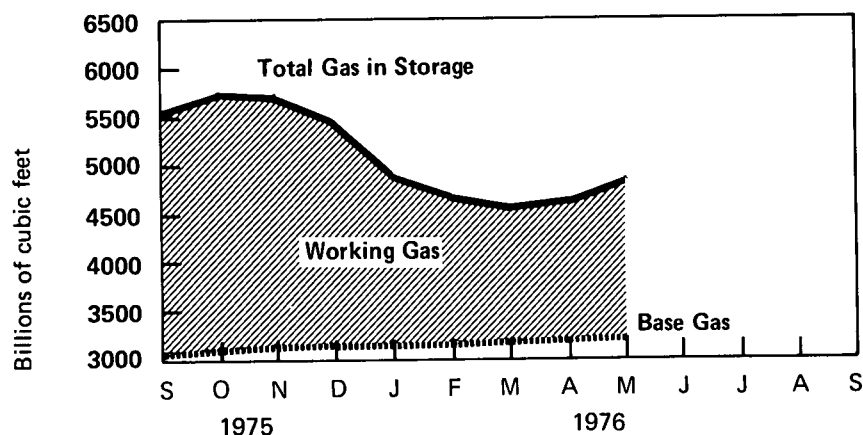
— 1974
 - - 1975
 ... 1976

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	5,423	3,173	2,250	41	394	-353
1976	January	4,868	3,194	1,674	19	630	-611
	February	4,660	3,197	1,463	73	292	-219
	March	4,543	3,195	1,348	85	217	-132
	April	4,650	3,208	1,443	181	68	113
	May	4,878	3,214	1,664	248	23	225

Gas in Storage



*See Explanatory Note 7.

**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 and 1,686 billion cubic feet 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 May was 56.6 million tons, 2.2 percent greater than production in May 1975. This was somewhat below the 4.6-percent production increase reported for the first 4 months of the year.

Domestic consumption in February was down slightly (0.8 percent) from the February 1975 total. The electric utility sector used 4.6 percent more coal, but the other sectors used 13.3 percent less. (Utilities account for around 70 percent of total coal consumption.)

Coal exports increased to 5.8 million tons in April 1976 from a 1976 monthly average of 3.6 million tons. Exports for the period January through April were 19.6 percent below the amount exported during the same months of 1975.

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	95,512
	February	45,726	51,135	4,470	97,164
	March	47,253	51,910	5,653	97,949
	April	43,567	53,135	6,159	102,772
	May	42,683	55,370	7,011	109,796
	June	44,727	55,730	6,269	115,014
	July	47,496	45,560	4,691	109,313
	August	49,102	51,160	5,859	108,680
	September	43,829	55,560	4,529	112,102
	October	44,563	61,000	4,647	120,371
	November	45,545	53,035	7,593	125,813
	December	50,290	51,520	4,534	127,159
	TOTAL **	554,622	640,000	65,669	
1976	January	R52,484	51,495	3,697	R119,408
	February	R45,358	50,005	3,050	R118,509
	March	***48,682	R61,395	3,979	***123,027
	April	NA	57,850	5,780	NA
	May	NA	†56,605	NA	NA
	TOTAL **	146,524 (3 months)	277,350 (5 months)	16,506 (4 months)	

*See Explanatory Note 8.

**Totals may not add due to rounding.

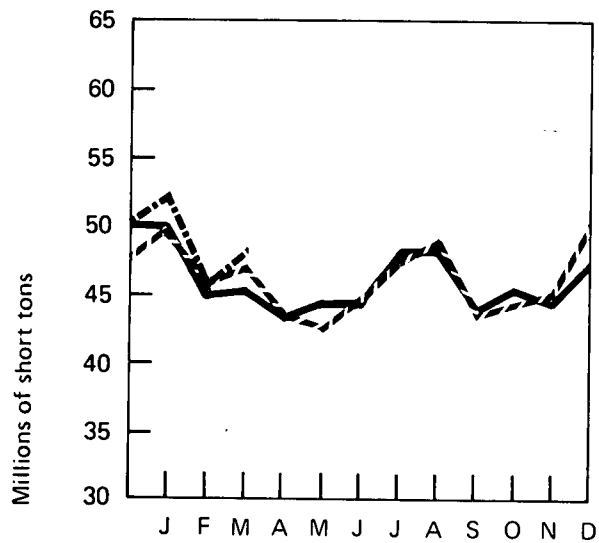
***FEA estimate based on data provided by BOM.

†Preliminary data.

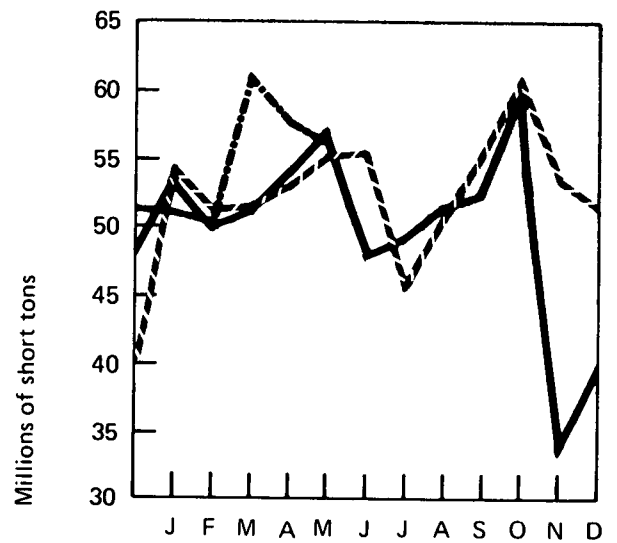
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

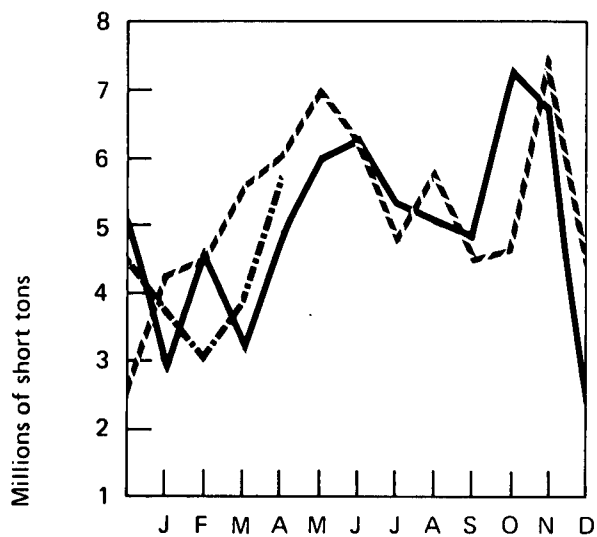
Domestic Consumption



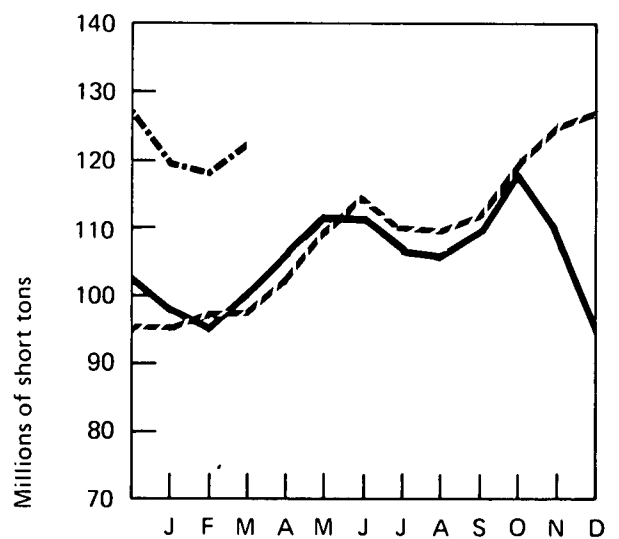
Production



Exports



Stocks

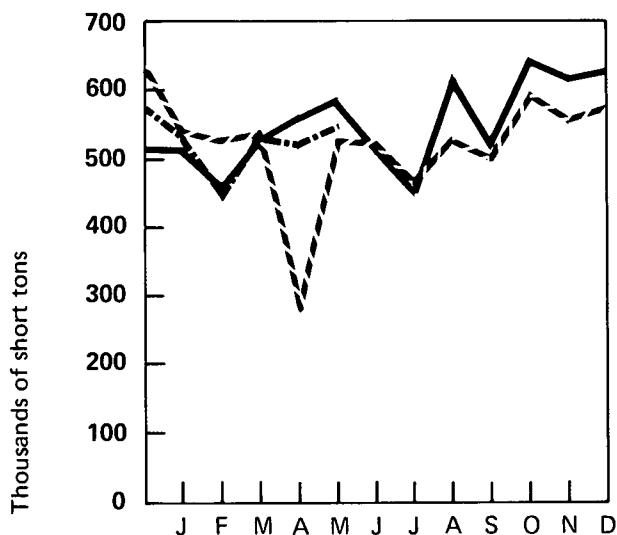


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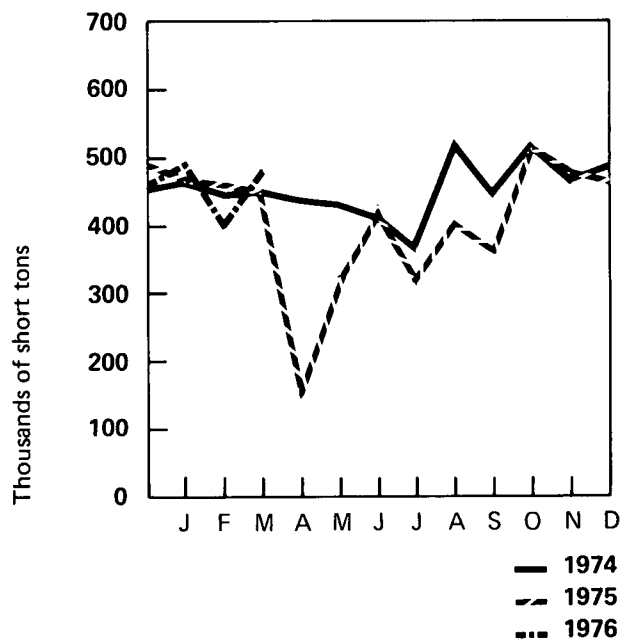
Anthracite

		Production	Domestic Consumption
		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	530	461
	March	540	453
	April	270	145
	May	R530	R321
	June	525	431
	July	460	310
	August	530	409
	September	495	360
	October	595	513
	November	550	479
	December	575	461
	TOTAL	R6,135	R4,813
1976	January	530	493
	February	440	390
	March	525	*480
	April	R520	NA
	May	555	NA
	TOTAL	2,570	1,363
		(5 months)	(3 months)

Production



Domestic Consumption



*Preliminary.

NA=Not available.

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

Electric Utilities

Preliminary data indicate that May 1976 production of electricity by utilities was 159.3 billion kilowatt hours, 5.4 percent above the level for May 1975. Average daily electricity production during the first 5 months of the year was 6.4 percent above the average for the same period in 1975.

During the period January through April 1976, electric utilities consumed 10.8 percent more coal, 5.7 percent more oil, and 4.0 percent more gas than during the corresponding months of 1975.

Coal stockpiles at powerplants increased from a 93-day supply at the end of March to a 100-day supply at the end of April; oil stockpiles increased from an 84- to a 91-day supply during the same period.

Cooling Degree-Days

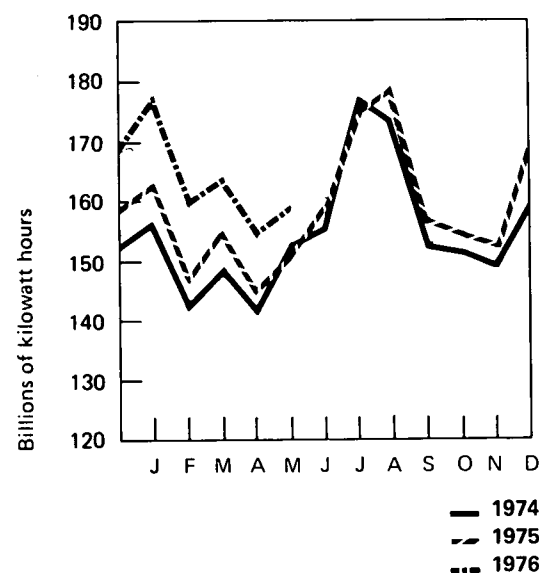
Starting with the month of May and continuing through September, the *Monthly Energy Review* will publish cooling degree-day information for the continental United States. Cooling degree-days are the opposite of heating degree-days; they are a measure of the deviation of mean daily temperatures above 65°F.

During May, cool weather in most areas of the country resulted in the accumulation of 52.2 percent fewer cooling degree-days than last May and 36.7 percent fewer than the normal (1941-70 average) for the month.

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	177,873	47.0	18.1	11.1	8.9	14.7	0.2
	February	159,628	46.4	16.2	12.1	9.7	15.4	0.2
	March	164,152	46.6	15.5	12.9	8.6	16.2	0.2
	April	R154,020	47.2	15.0	14.1	R7.8	15.7	0.2
	May	159,308	NA	NA	NA	7.5	NA	NA
	TOTAL (5 months)	814,981						

Total Net Production



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

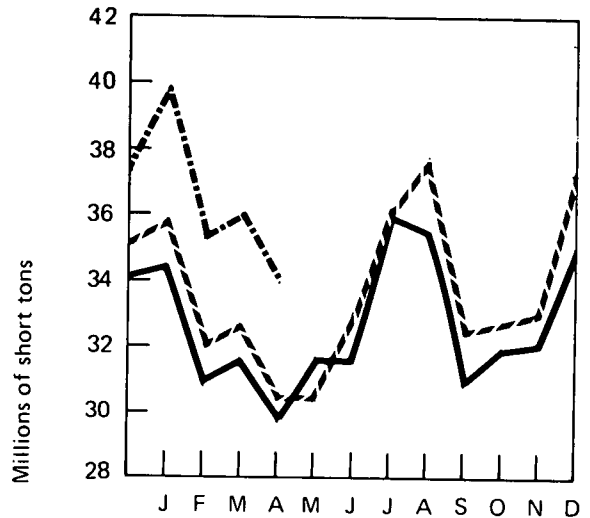
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Sources: Federal Power Commission.
Production data for latest month are from
Edison Electric Institute.

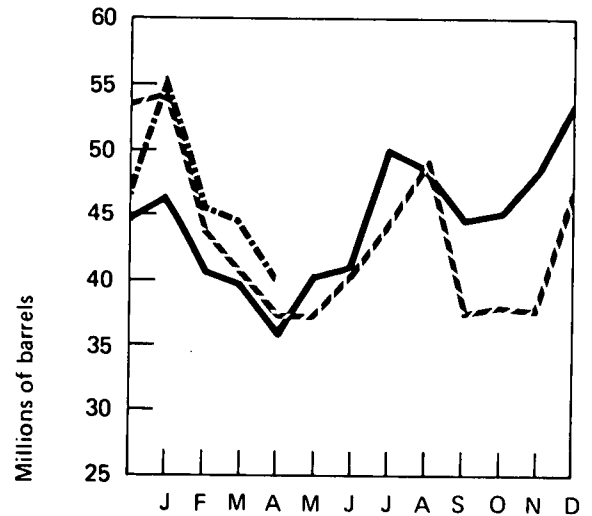
Fuel Consumption

	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
1976			
January	39,887	56,076	204,410
February	35,364	45,109	200,369
March	36,082	44,172	220,482
April	34,015	40,008	224,611
TOTAL (4 months)	145,348	185,365	849,872

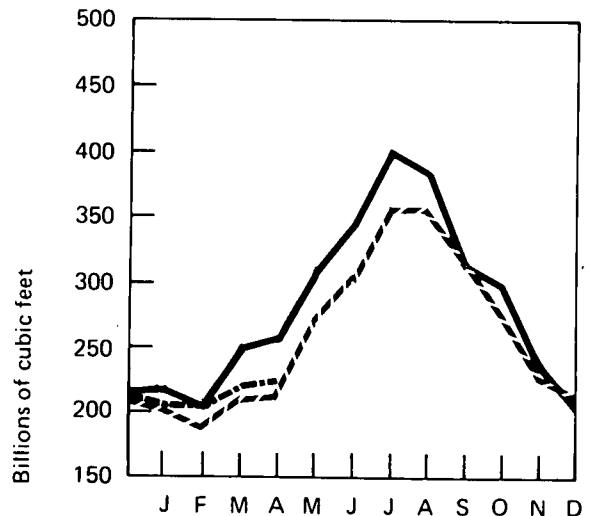
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption



Gas Consumption



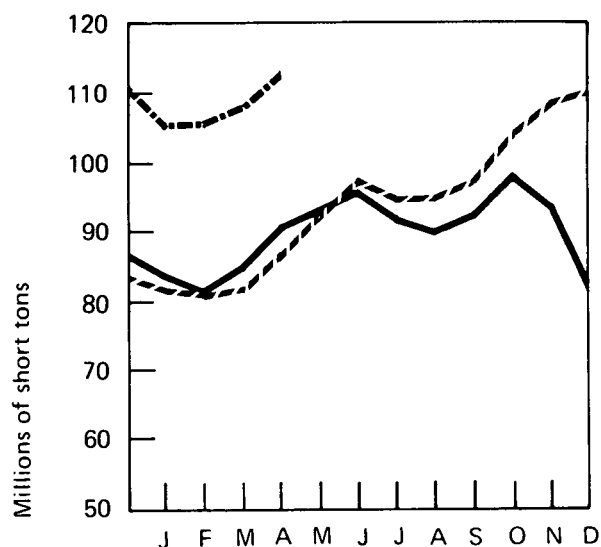
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Source: Federal Power Commission.

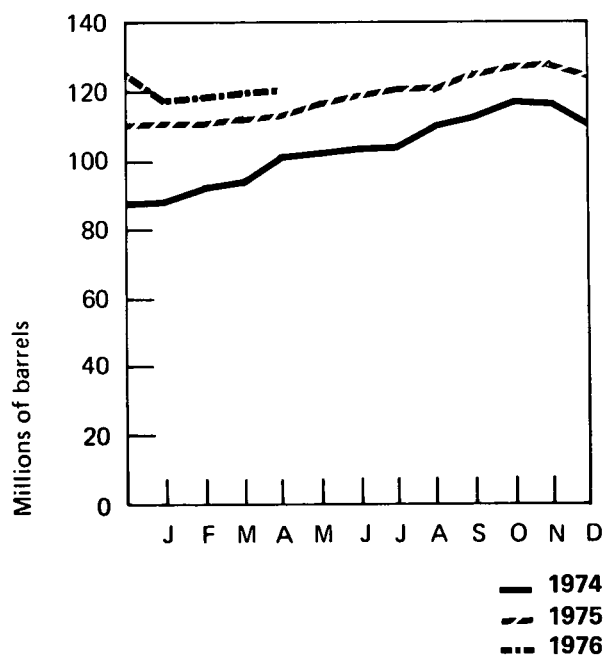
Electric Utilities (Continued)

		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
1976	January	105,301	117,575
	February	105,609	118,509
	March	108,435	120,348
	April	113,029	121,957

Coal Stocks

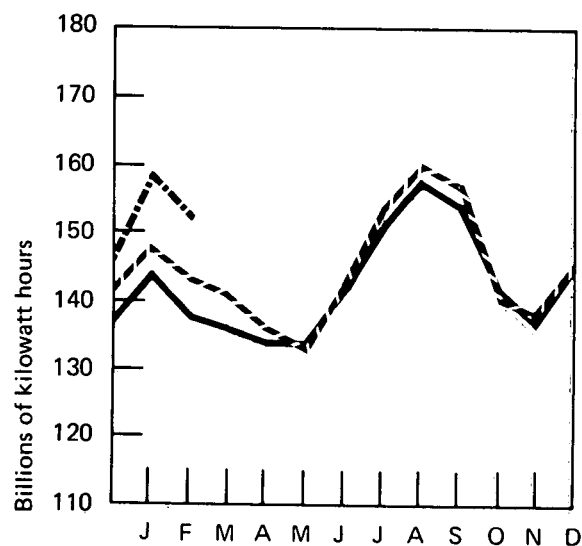


Oil Stocks



		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
1976	January	60,091	34,833	57,448	6,380	158,752
	February	54,264	33,583	58,228	5,874	151,949
	TOTAL (2 months)	114,355	68,416	115,676	12,254	310,701

Total Sales



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

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Cooling Degree-Days

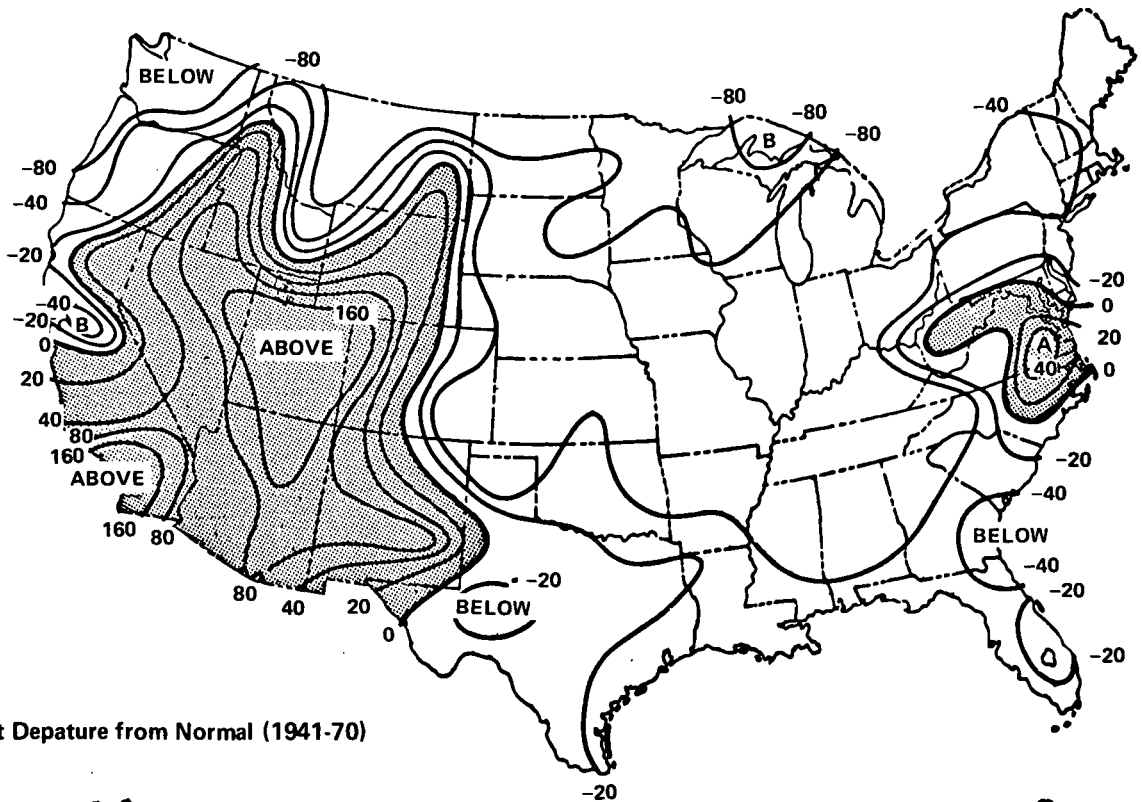
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts	1976	MAY (May 3 - May 30)	
		1975**	Normal (1941-70)**
PAD District I	66.8	130.9 (-49.0)	89.5 (-25.3)
New England	16.9	53.7 (-68.5)	14.2 (19.4)
Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.			
Middle Atlantic	25.9	83.2 (-68.8)	42.9 (-39.6)
Del., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa.			
Lower Atlantic	150.2	236.4 (-36.5)	192.5 (-22.0)
Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va., W. Va.			
PAD District II	19.8	97.9 (-79.7)	61.7 (-67.9)
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Wisc.			
PAD District III	130.4	250.1 (-47.9)	233.5 (-44.1)
Ala., Ark., La., Miss., N. Mex., Tex.			
PAD District IV	13.8	5.7 (141.2)	13.1 (5.3)
Colo., Idaho, Mont., Utah, Wyo.			
PAD District V	62.7	50.0 (25.6)	52.5 (19.4)
Ariz., Calif., Nev., Oreg., Wash.			
U.S. TOTAL	57.2	119.7 (-52.2)	90.4 (-36.7)

*See Explanatory Note 9 for explanation of cooling degree-days.

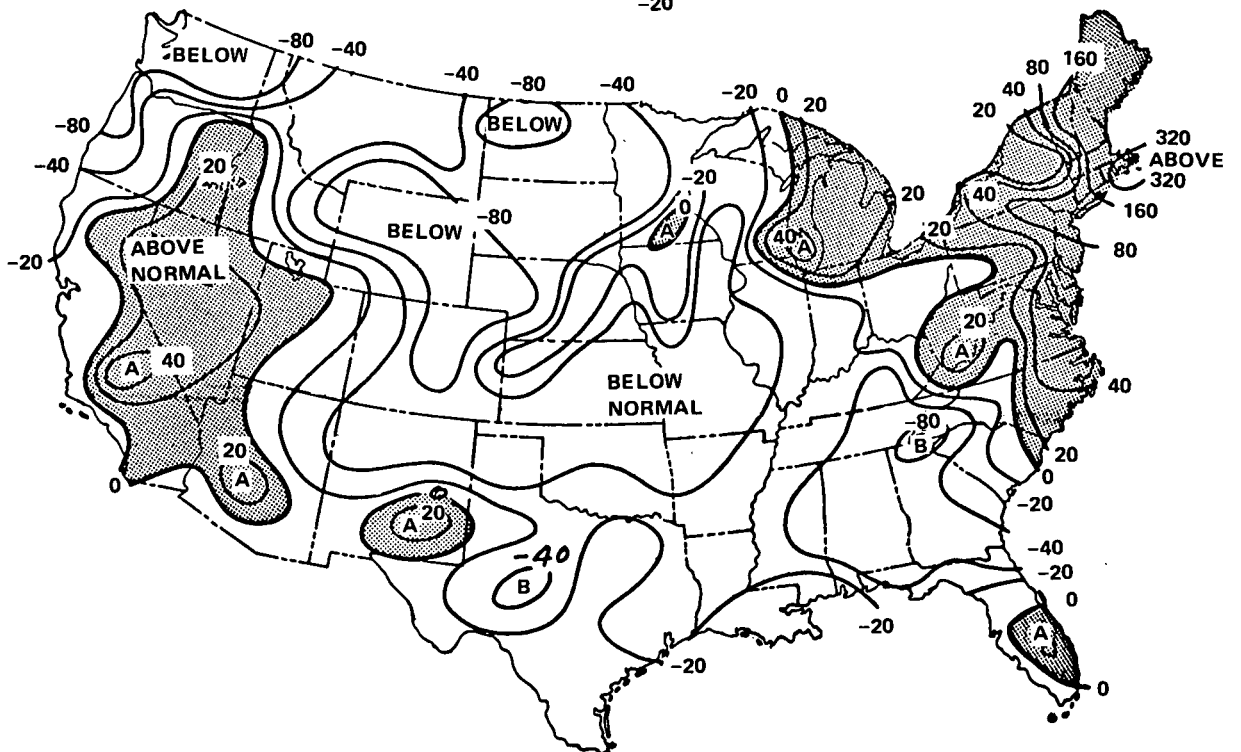
**Percentage change in parentheses.

Cooling Degree-Days Accumulated from January 1, 1976 through May 30, 1976

Percent Departure from 1975



Percent Departure from Normal (1941-70)



Note: Above normal cooling degree-days correspond to above normal temperatures.
Source: Department of Commerce—NOAA.

Nuclear Power

The 53 domestic reactors in commercial operation, with a maximum capacity of 34,777 megawatts, performed at 45 percent of capacity in May, up slightly from 42 percent in April. As reported last month, scheduled plant shutdowns for refueling, which began in March and April, continued during May. Fourteen reactors were idle for significant time periods during the month. Annual refueling is commonly undertaken in springtime, so that the reactors may be ready for the high electricity demand in the summer.

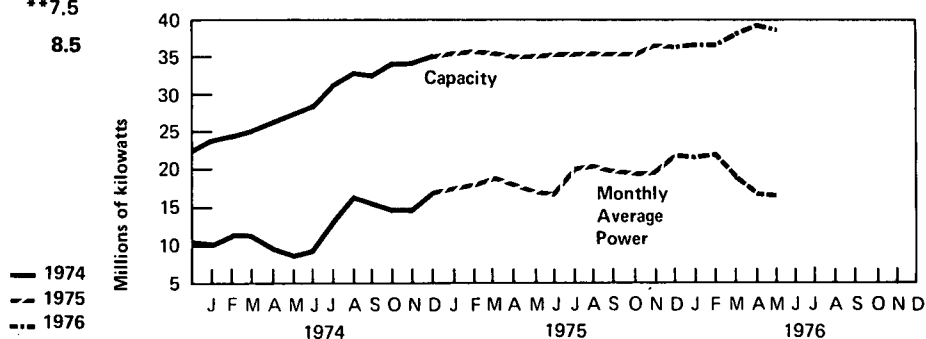
In May, the Arizona Public Service Company was issued a permit to construct a three-reactor plant at Palo Verde in Maricopa County, Arizona. Each is a pressurized water reactor rated at 1,237 megawatts, and they are scheduled for operation in 1982, 1984, and 1986. The Palo Verde plant will represent the world's largest single nuclear generating station and will provide electricity for Arizona, Nevada, and California.

The Energy Research and Development Administration reported in their annual uranium market survey that domestic yellowcake purchases in 1975 totaled 14,500 tons, compared with 15,700 tons in 1974. Purchases of foreign uranium by U.S. firms totaled 4,400 tons versus 33,000 tons in 1974. This large decline in imports is primarily the result of uranium export curtailment policies in Australia and Canada. The survey also revealed that over 80 percent of U.S. domestic uranium requirements for the years 1982 through 1985 remained unsupplied.

U.S. Nuclear Powerplant Operations*

		Maximum Dependable Capacity	Average Power	Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation
		Thousands of net kilowatts		
1973	January	14,444	8,395	3.9
	February	14,444	8,821	4.1
	March	15,682	8,991	4.5
	April	16,103	8,161	4.2
	May	16,976	7,657	3.9
	June	18,677	9,429	4.2
	July	18,677	9,355	4.0
	August	20,199	10,463	4.4
	September	21,250	10,815	4.9
	October	21,250	10,036	4.9
	November	22,121	11,308	5.5
	December	23,676	10,543	5.3
	AVERAGE	18,649	9,513	4.5
1974	January	24,006	10,194	4.8
	February	24,776	11,992	5.6
	March	25,305	11,715	5.8
	April	26,862	9,826	4.9
	May	27,670	8,791	4.2
	June	28,748	9,740	4.4
	July	31,374	13,577	5.6
	August	33,045	16,442	7.0
	September	32,609	15,159	7.1
	October	34,464	14,409	7.1
	November	34,480	14,528	7.2
	December	35,317	17,375	8.1
	AVERAGE	29,921	12,865	6.0
1975	January	35,691	17,843	8.1
	February	35,899	18,063	8.3
	March	35,686	19,091	9.2
	April	35,017	17,516	8.7
	May	35,017	16,613	8.2
	June	35,322	16,097	7.2
	July	35,596	20,297	8.6
	August	35,589	20,618	8.7
	September	35,540	19,892	9.1
	October	35,540	19,464	9.4
	November	36,752	19,586	9.3
	December	36,424	21,985	9.7
	AVERAGE	35,671	18,926	8.7
1976	January	36,750	21,315	8.9
	February	36,879	22,213	9.7
	March	38,072	18,935	8.6
	April	39,763	R16,604	R7.8
	May	**38,787	**16,086	**7.5
	AVERAGE (5 months)	38,054	19,005	8.5

U.S. Nuclear Powerplants



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

**Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Note: Capacity data for 1973 through 1976 have been revised to include the Hanford-N reactor, operated by the Energy Research and Development Administration.

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

Status of Nuclear Powerplants – May 31,1976

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	34	0	58	40,000
Construction permit granted	21	0	53	0	74	77,000
Construction permit pending	22	0	39	5	66	73,000
Orders placed for plant	3	0	14	0	17	20,000
Publicly announced	—	—	—	21	21	26,000
TOTAL	69	1	140	26	236	236,000

*Includes 1 Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and 25 announced intentions to order for which a reactor type has not been chosen.

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment – May 1976

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	221.419	345.732	567.151
Cost (in millions of dollars)	13.495	20.437	33.932
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	57.556	93.204	150.760
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	2.780	2.693	2.726
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	290.567	454.714	745.281

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

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

Country	Number of Reactors*	Capacity	Generation of Electricity			
			Generation May	Percent of Design Capacity		
				May	Year	
		Thousands of gross electrical kilowatts	Millions of gross kilowatt hours		1974	1975
Canada	5	2,380	1,498	85	74	64
Federal Republic of Germany	8	4,750	1,155	33	57	72
France	10	3,070	1,728	76	57	68
Great Britain	29	6,140	**2,530	**55	61	57
India	3	620	378	82	55	46
Italy	3	620	214	46	61	69
Japan	12	6,600	3,263	66	61	36
Spain	3	1,120	401	48	75	77
Sweden	5	3,310	1,494	61	20	44
Switzerland	3	1,050	635	81	76	84
United States	56	41,240	12,656	41	57	60
TOTAL	137	70,900	25,952	49	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 — April 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	851	76.6	293,000	480	1.04
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF ₆) Deliveries	695	48.3	240,000	150	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF ₆ Deliveries	151 (567 MT-SWU)	††	378,000	4,400	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Shipped	93	38.8	233,000	144	0.46
Powerplant Operation	Electricity Generated	11,575 (million kWhe)	41	123,000	534 (million kWhe)	9.82
	Spent Fuel Discharged	NA	—	—	—	} †††0.97
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	6	—	—	—	
	Spent Fuel Reprocessed	0	—	—	—	

*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 MWh 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.

††ERDA'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.

†††Figure represents current industry estimate for cost of spent fuel shipment, reprocessing, and waste deposition.

NA=Not available.

Source: ERDA.

Energy Consumption

Domestic energy consumption in April 1976 totaled 5.805 quadrillion Btu, an increase of less than 1 percent over the consumption level for the same month in both 1975 and 1974. No sectoral breakdown is available for April as yet.

The revised consumption figure for March was 6.337 quadrillion Btu. Of the total, 2.482 quadrillion Btu was consumed by the residential and commercial sector, which was down 4.5 percent compared with March 1975 consumption, but up 3.0 percent from the March 1974 level. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 59.1 percent of this sector's total consumption (coal was 0.6 percent, dry natural gas was 34.6 percent, and petroleum products were 23.9 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 40.9 percent.

The industrial sector consumed 2.269 quadrillion Btu in March, up 5.1 percent from the March 1975 level but down 3.6 percent from consumption in March 1974. Coal accounted for 14.5 percent of the total, 31.0 percent was dry natural gas, 23.9 percent was petroleum products, and 30.4 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the transportation sector in March amounted to 1.627 quadrillion Btu, which was 5.9 percent greater than consumption in March 1975 and 8.6 percent greater than in March 1974. Petroleum products comprised 95.3 percent of the energy consumed by this sector. 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 domestic demand for petroleum products during May 1976 was 16,121 thousand barrels per day. This was 2.9 percent greater than the forecast level and 6.6 percent greater than demand during last May.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline in May was 7,112 thousand barrels per day, which was 3.0 percent above the forecast level and 3.5 percent above the level for May 1975.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil was 2,588 thousand barrels per day in May. This was 3.8 percent over the forecast level and 8.6 percent above actual demand during May 1975.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil during May was 2,004 thousand barrels per day, which was 7.5 percent below the forecast level and 2.2 percent below demand during May 1975.

Energy Conservation Indicators

In this issue two energy conservation indicators are featured: (1) Gasoline Consumption per Licensed Driver* and (2) Average Heat Rate for Fossil Fuel Electric Plants.** The indicators are shown for the period 1964-1975. Updates of these and other conservation indicators will be included in subsequent issues as they become available.

Gasoline Consumption per Licensed Driver

Gasoline consumption per licensed driver increased steadily at an average rate of 2.4 percent per year from 1964 through 1973. In 1974, this indicator fell 6.8 percent and then dropped another one-half percent in 1975.

Average Heat Rate for Fossil Fuel Electric Plants

After remaining fairly constant from 1964 through 1968, the average heat rate of electric utilities rose a total of 1.6 percent during the period 1969 through 1971. Since 1971, however, the indicator has shown a slight decline of 1.0 percent through 1975.

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**See Explanatory Note 14.

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source – March 1976 [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	0.858	0.594	—	—	1.466	0.297	1.763	0.718	2.482
Industrial	0.330	0.704	0.542	0.003	—	1.579	0.202	1.781	0.487	2.269
Transportation	0.001	0.057	1.551	—	(⁹)	1.609	0.005	1.614	0.013	1.627
Electric Utilities	0.790	0.226	0.270	0.286	0.150	1.723	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1.135	1.845	2.957	0.289	0.150	6.377	0.504	5.159	1.219	6.377

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 1975.

⁶ FPC nuclear power production.

⁷ Electricity was distributed using 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 March 1976 by Sources and Economic Sectors

	March 1976 Consumption	Percent Change from March 1975	Cumulative Percent Change from 1975 (January through March)*
	Quadrillion Btu		
Refined Petroleum Products	2.963	+6.2	+4.1
Motor Gasoline	1.108	+7.6	+5.8
Jet Fuel	0.186	+8.8	-1.8
Distillate	0.586	-1.5	+0.5
Residual	0.529	+1.8	-1.4
Other Petroleum Products	0.555	+14.5	+11.8
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.845	-5.4	-1.1
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.135	+3.1	+1.9
Electricity (Sales)	0.504	+5.5	+5.2
TOTAL ENERGY USE	6.377	+1.3	+1.6
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.482	-4.5	+1.0
Industrial	2.269	+5.1	+1.0
Transportation	1.627	+6.0	+3.6

*Calculated on daily average basis.

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	0.040	1.158	0.662	0.296	0.696	2.851	2.851
	February	0.034	1.027	0.590	0.275	0.599	2.525	5.376
	March	0.027	0.902	0.569	0.268	0.642	2.409	7.785
	April	0.019	0.754	0.530	0.258	0.595	2.155	9.940
	May	0.016	0.499	0.497	0.254	0.654	1.920	11.859
	June	0.015	0.357	0.503	0.282	0.684	1.841	13.701
	July	0.014	0.293	0.507	0.315	0.843	1.972	15.672
	August	0.021	0.265	0.519	0.330	0.807	1.941	17.613
	September	0.025	0.278	0.513	0.316	0.651	1.784	19.397
	October	0.027	0.395	0.589	0.271	0.636	1.919	21.316
	November	0.027	0.569	0.583	0.263	0.636	2.078	23.394
	December	0.031	0.930	0.628	0.292	0.736	2.617	26.010
	TOTAL	0.297	7.427	6.688	3.420	8.178	26.010	
1975	January	0.035	1.124	0.648	0.315	0.764	2.886	2.886
	February	0.024	1.105	0.553	0.300	0.652	2.634	5.521
	March	0.024	1.018	0.566	0.291	0.700	2.599	8.119
	April	0.011	0.905	0.506	0.278	0.639	2.339	10.459
	May	R0.012	0.522	0.457	0.267	0.671	R1.928	R12.387
	June	0.014	0.332	0.452	0.297	0.746	1.842	R14.229
	July	0.017	0.293	0.482	0.336	0.864	1.990	R16.219
	August	0.014	0.264	0.461	0.350	0.878	1.966	R18.186
	September	0.015	0.281	0.501	0.336	0.684	1.825	R20.011
	October	0.015	0.353	0.555	0.280	0.677	1.880	R21.891
	November	0.015	0.523	0.517	0.273	0.659	1.987	R23.877
	December	0.014	0.910	0.643	0.303	0.778	2.648	R26.526
	TOTAL	R0.210	7.629	6.340	3.625	8.722	R26.526	
1976	January	0.014	1.229	0.675	0.340	0.841	3.099	3.099
	February	R0.010	1.106	0.595	R0.314	R0.684	R2.709	R5.808
	March	0.014	0.858	0.594	0.297	0.719	2.482	8.290
	TOTAL	0.038	3.193	1.865	0.951	2.243	8.290	

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 ¹²) 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	0.378	0.830	0.603	0.003	0.190	0.447	2.451	2.451
	February	0.354	0.804	0.538	0.003	0.188	0.409	2.295	4.746
	March	0.358	0.827	0.519	0.003	0.191	0.457	2.355	7.101
	April	0.352	0.662	0.483	0.003	0.193	0.445	2.139	9.240
	May	0.342	0.788	0.453	0.003	0.196	0.504	2.286	11.526
	June	0.326	0.724	0.458	0.003	0.198	0.480	2.189	13.715
	July	0.325	0.806	0.462	0.003	0.198	0.529	2.323	16.037
	August	0.335	0.853	0.473	0.003	0.204	0.499	2.368	18.405
	September	0.325	0.933	0.468	0.003	0.206	0.424	2.359	20.764
	October	0.347	0.997	0.537	0.003	0.205	0.480	2.569	23.333
	November	0.312	1.001	0.532	0.003	0.196	0.473	2.516	25.849
	December	0.309	0.945	0.573	0.003	0.184	0.464	2.478	28.327
	TOTAL	4.063	10.170	6.100	0.036	2.348	5.611	28.327	
1975	January	0.344	0.773	0.591	0.003	0.185	0.450	2.346	2.346
	February	0.344	0.630	0.505	0.003	0.181	0.394	2.057	4.403
	March	0.365	0.657	0.516	0.003	0.181	0.436	2.158	6.562
	April	0.341	0.515	0.461	0.003	0.179	0.412	1.912	8.473
	May	0.321	0.529	0.417	0.003	0.182	0.458	1.910	10.383
	June	0.299	0.605	0.412	0.003	0.185	0.463	1.967	12.350
	July	0.287	0.646	0.439	0.003	0.184	0.474	2.034	14.384
	August	0.294	0.734	0.420	0.003	0.191	0.480	2.123	16.507
	September	0.294	0.763	0.457	0.003	0.194	0.400	2.111	18.618
	October	0.307	0.917	0.507	0.003	0.193	0.465	2.392	21.010
	November	0.319	0.865	0.471	0.003	0.192	0.463	2.314	23.324
	December	0.338	0.909	0.586	0.003	0.189	0.487	2.513	25.837
	TOTAL	3.855	8.544	5.782	0.036	2.237	5.383	25.837	
1976	January	0.330	0.822	0.616	0.003	0.196	0.485	2.452	2.452
	February	R0.312	0.492	0.543	0.003	R0.199	R0.432	R1.981	R4.433
	March	0.330	0.704	0.542	0.003	0.202	0.487	2.269	6.701
	TOTAL	0.972	2.018	1.701	0.009	0.596	1.405	6.701	

Energy Consumption (Continued)

Energy Consumption by the Transportation Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry) ²	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	1.399	0.005	0.013	1.490	1.490
	February	0.001	0.066	1.300	0.005	0.011	1.384	2.874
	March	0.001	0.063	1.417	0.005	0.012	1.498	4.371
	April	0.001	0.051	1.397	0.005	0.011	1.465	5.836
	May	0.001	0.047	1.484	0.005	0.012	1.547	7.384
	June	0.001	0.039	1.448	0.005	0.011	1.503	8.887
	July	0.001	0.040	1.514	0.005	0.012	1.571	10.458
	August	0.001	0.041	1.533	0.005	0.012	1.590	12.048
	September	0.001	0.044	1.393	0.005	0.010	1.453	13.501
	October	0.001	0.051	1.507	0.005	0.012	1.576	15.077
	November	0.001	0.057	1.455	0.005	0.013	1.532	16.608
	December	0.001	0.068	1.546	0.006	0.014	1.634	18.242
	TOTAL	0.009	0.638	17.392	0.060	0.143	18.242	
1975	January	0.001	0.069	1.498	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	4.537
	April	0.001	0.052	1.455	0.005	0.012	1.524	6.061
	May	0.001	0.038	1.480	0.005	0.012	1.536	7.597
	June	0.001	0.034	1.466	0.005	0.011	1.516	9.114
	July	0.001	0.034	1.498	0.005	0.012	1.550	10.664
	August	0.001	0.036	1.509	0.005	0.012	1.563	12.227
	September	0.001	0.038	1.420	0.005	0.010	1.473	13.700
	October	0.001	0.046	1.495	0.005	0.013	1.560	15.260
	November	0.001	0.050	1.379	0.006	0.013	1.449	16.709
	December	0.001	0.066	1.556	0.006	0.015	1.643	18.352
	TOTAL	0.008	0.587	17.547	0.062	0.149	18.352	
1976	January	0.001	0.074	1.531	0.006	0.015	1.626	1.626
	February	0.001	0.058	1.427	0.006	0.012	1.503	3.130
	March	0.001	0.057	1.551	0.005	0.013	1.627	4.757
	TOTAL	0.002	0.189	4.509	0.017	0.040	4.757	

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.

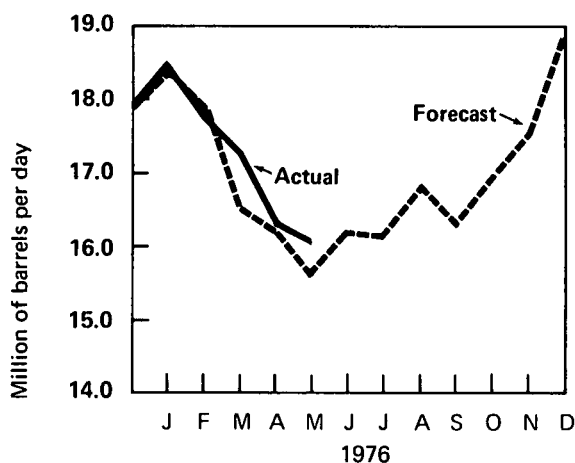
³ The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974 and 1975.

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.

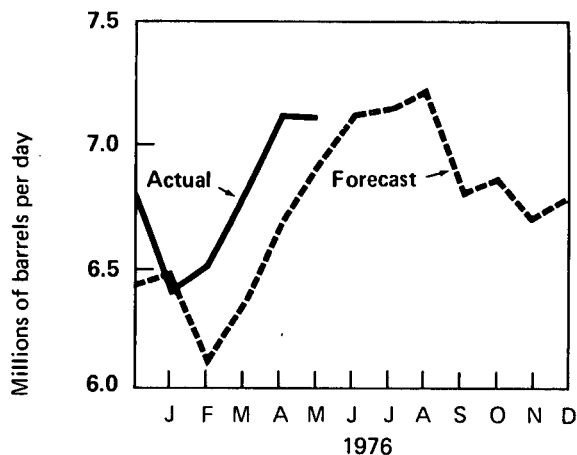
R=Revised data.

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast

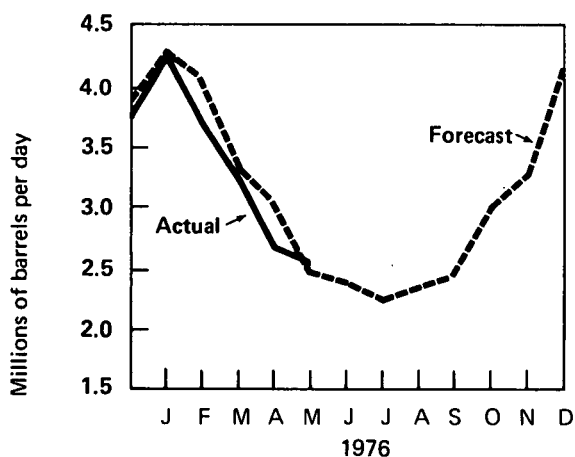
Total Domestic Demand for Petroleum Products



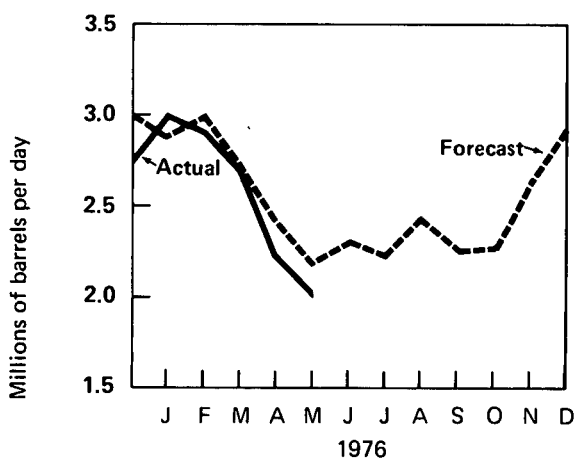
Domestic Demand for Motor Gasoline



Domestic Demand for Distillate Fuel Oil



Domestic Demand for Residual Fuel Oil



Notes:

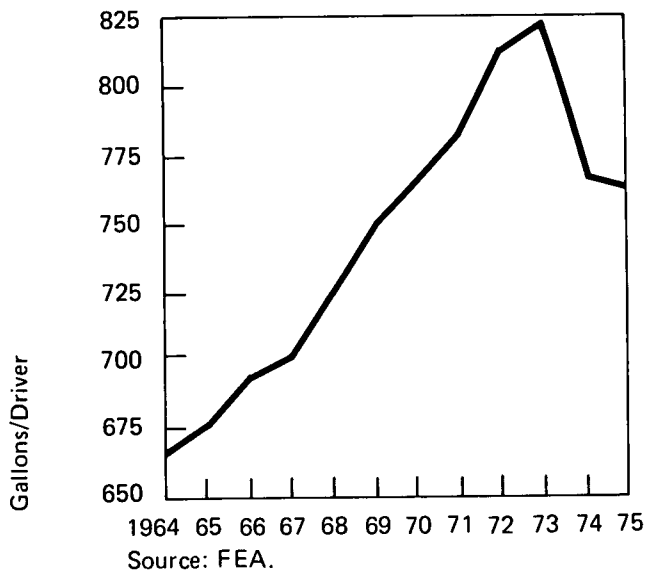
Domestic Demand — Demand for products, in terms of real consumption, is not available; production plus imports plus withdrawals from primary stocks is used as a proxy for consumption. Secondary stocks, not measured by FEA, are substantial for some products.

Actuals —Based on BOM data for January and API data for February through May.

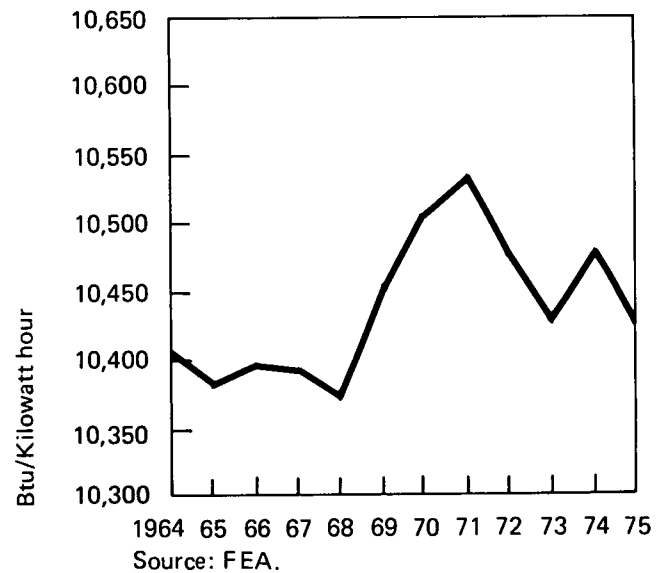
Forecast —See Explanatory Note 5 for discussion of basic assumptions for forecast.

Energy Conservation Indicators

Gasoline Consumption per Licensed Driver*



Average Heat Rate for Fossil Fuel Electric Plants**



*See Explanatory Note 13.

**See Explanatory Note 14.

Note: Documentation for indicators is available on request.

Part 8

Oil and Gas Exploration

There was a seasonal rise in oil and gas exploration activity during May. The number of rotary drilling rigs in operation increased by 16 to 1,496, reversing the downward trend of the previous 4 months. Nonetheless, the May rig count was still 6.0 percent (92 rigs) below the count for May 1975.

In spite of reduced rig activity, well completions totaled 3,262 during May, 33.6 percent above the number completed last May, and 12.4 percent above the previous month.

The number of seismic crews engaged in petroleum exploration was also seasonally higher during May. A total of 247 (226 land, 21 marine) crews were active, an increase of 5 land crews and 4 marine crews from the level during April. Last May, 254 land and 32 marine seismic crews were at work.

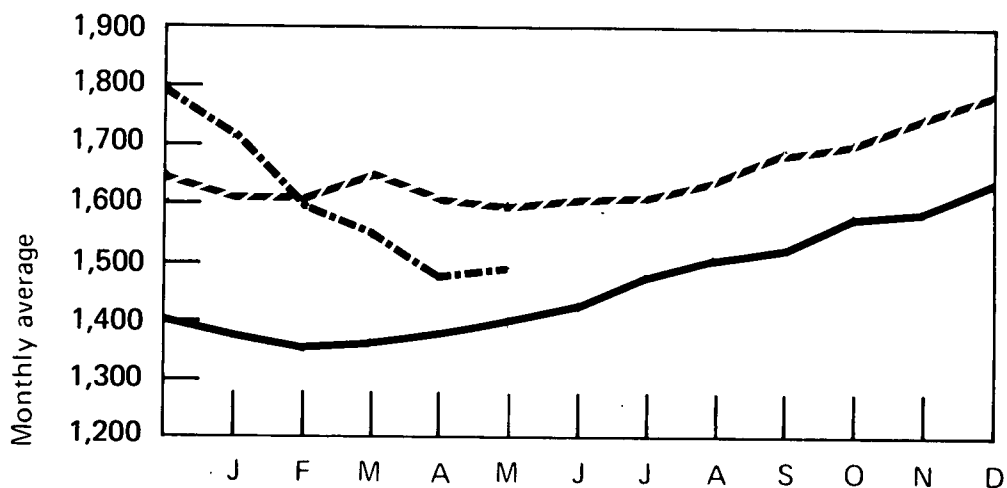
Resource Development

Oil and Gas Exploration

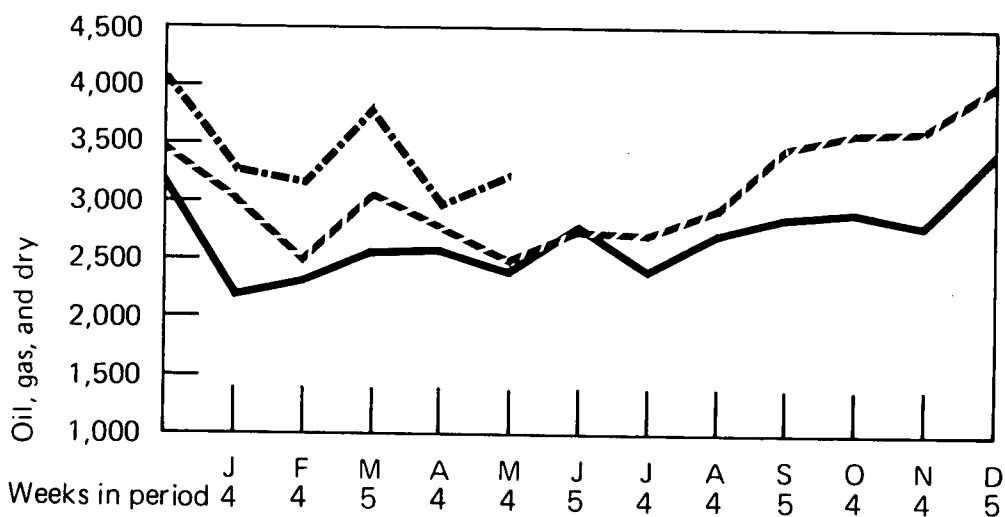
		Rotary Rigs in Operation		Wells Drilled			Total Footage of Wells Drilled
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Thousands of feet
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,973
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,656
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,318
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,434
	May	1,046	749	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	1,660	TOTAL* 16,408	7,580	13,247	37,235	174,434
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
	March	1,540	1,726	821	1,301	3,848	18,126
	April	1,480	1,237	672	994	2,903	13,765
	May	1,496	1,501	658	1,104	3,263	14,196
	AVERAGE (5 months)	1,560	TOTAL* 7,234 (5 months)	3,593	5,574	16,401	75,415

*Totals reflect subsequent data revisions and therefore may not agree with cumulative monthly data.
Sources: Rotary Rigs - Hughes Tool Company; Wells - American Petroleum Institute.

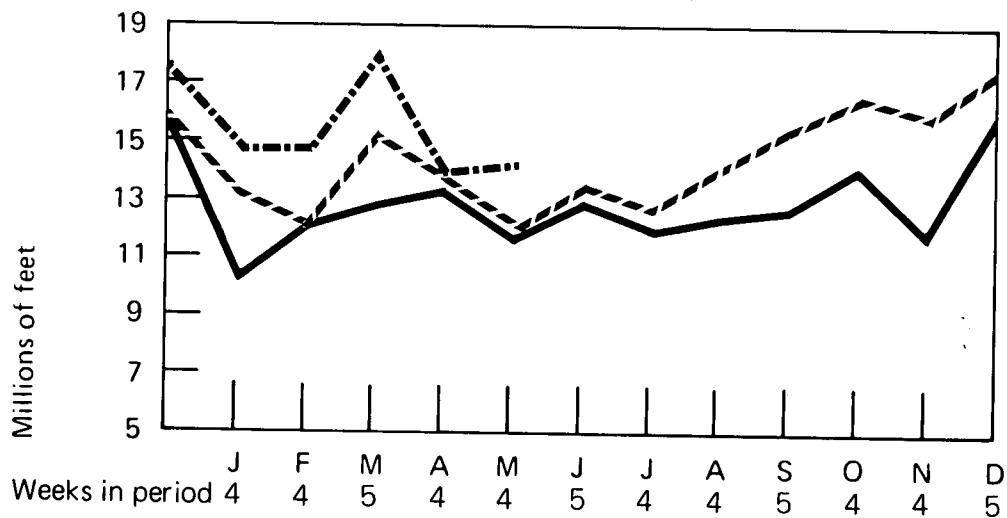
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



Total Footage of Wells Drilled

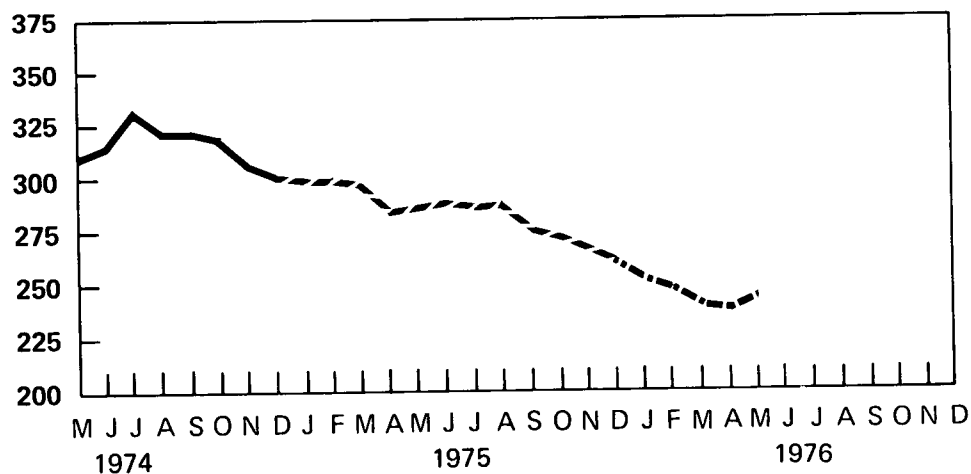


— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976

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			
March	18	222	240			
April	17	221	238			
May	21	226	247			
AVERAGE (5 months)	18	227	245			

Total Seismic Crews



*See Explanatory Note 15.

NA=Not available.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

— 1974

-- 1975

--- 1976

Motor Gasoline

The national average selling price for regular gasoline increased 0.8 cent in May to 57.4 cents per gallon. This was the first monthly price increase since September 1975. The average price that retailers paid for regular gasoline rose 1.4 cents to 50.0 cents per gallon, dropping the dealer margin to 7.4 cents per gallon, its lowest level since May 1973.

The average price that retailers paid for mid-level unleaded gasoline during May was 61.3 cents per gallon, an increase of 0.8 cent over the price paid in April.

Crude Oil

The preliminary estimate for the average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during March was \$8.24 per barrel, 26 cents below the cost in February.

The preliminary estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude during March was \$13.27 per barrel, 0.6 cent above the price during February.

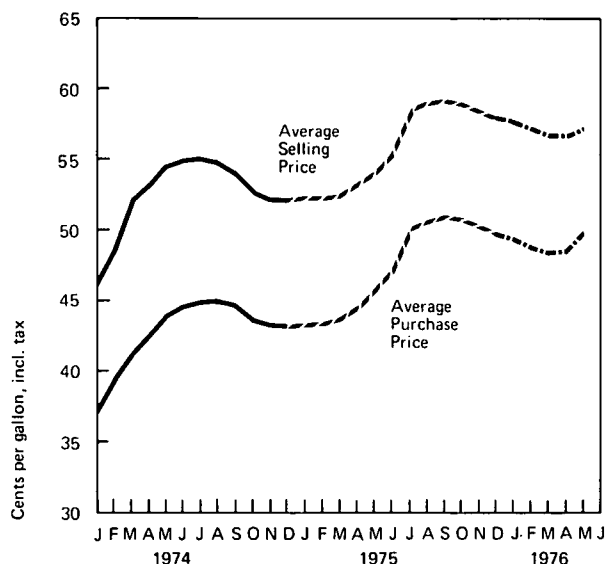
The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during March was \$10.14 per barrel, 17 cents lower than the February figure.

Motor Gasoline

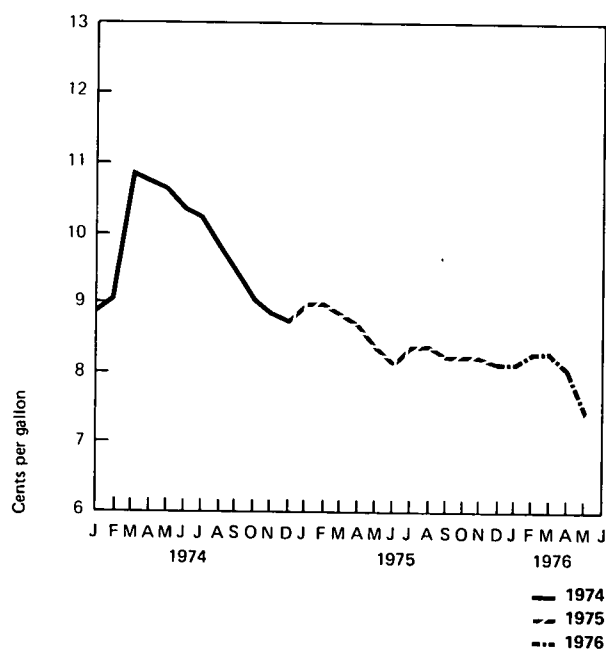
Regular Gasoline at Full Service Retail Outlets

		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
	March	56.6	48.3	8.3
	April	56.6	48.6	8.0
	May	57.4	50.0	7.4

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 — May 1976

	Cents per gallon, including tax		Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline—Full Service		Regular Gasoline—Self Service	
Major	58.1	Major	54.9
Independent	53.9	Independent	53.1
National Average	57.4	National Average	54.4
Premium Gasoline—Full Service		Premium Gasoline—Self Service	
Major	63.0	Major	60.5
Independent	58.0	Independent	57.3
National Average	62.4	National Average	59.6
Diesel Fuel—Truck Stops*		Diesel Fuel—Service Stations*	
Major	53.2	Major	54.9
Independent	49.8	Independent	51.5
National Average	51.4	National Average	52.9

Unleaded Gasoline	Regular	Mid-Level	Premium
Major	59.4	61.8	66.1
Independent	57.9	57.4	60.9
National Average	59.4	61.3	66.1

*See Explanatory Note 16.

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers — May 1976

	Cents per gallon		Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline—Full Service		Regular Gasoline—Self Service	
Major	7.7	Major	4.3
Independent	6.1	Independent	5.1
National Average	7.4	National Average	4.5
Diesel Fuel—Truck Stops*		Diesel Fuel—Service Stations*	
Major	6.6	Major	7.3
Independent	7.4	Independent	9.0
National Average	6.9	National Average	7.8

*See Explanatory Note 16.

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

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

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	56.6	7.3
1B Mid Atlantic	58.3	6.4
1C Lower Atlantic	58.3	8.1
2 Mid Continent	57.4	6.9
3 Gulf Coast	54.4	8.2
4 Rock Mountain	58.5	9.7
5 West Coast	59.0	7.8
NATIONAL AVERAGE	57.4	7.4

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

Retail Gasoline Price Changes for 21 Leading Refiners During May 1976
and Entitlement Position* During April 1976

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change	Entitlement Position (April)
		Cents per gallon	
Amerada Hess	May 1, 14, 21	1.00, 1.00, 1.00	Seller
American Petrofina	May 13, 25	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Ashland	May 4, 13	1.00, 1.00	Seller
Atlantic Richfield	May 21	2.00	Seller
B.P.	May 22	1.00	Seller
Cities Service	May 6, 14	0.50, 0.50	Buyer
Champlin	May 1	3.00	Buyer
Continental	May 15, 29	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Exxon	May 7	1.00	Buyer
Getty	May 1, 15	1.70, 1.00	Seller
Gulf	May 1, 11	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Kerr-McGee	May 1, 7, 29	1.00, 1.00, 1.00	Seller
Mobil	May 6, 26	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Phillips	May 8, 22	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Shell	May 20	1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of California	May 13	1.00	Seller
Standard Oil of Indiana	May 7	1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of Ohio	May 22	1.00	Seller
Sun	May 8, 15	0.90 East, 1.00	Buyer
Texaco		None	Seller
Union Oil of California	May 20	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
	March	32.4	33.0	31.8	33.4	32.5	32.6	33.2	32.7
	April	33.0	33.5	32.3	33.9	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
	May	34.4	34.9	33.6	35.3	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.6

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

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

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change
		Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess	May 1	-1.00
American Petrofina	May 13	1.00
Ashland	May 1	2.00
Atlantic Richfield	May 21	1.00
B.P.		None
Cities Service	May 14	0.50
Champlin		None
Continental		None
Exxon		None
Getty	May 1	7.00
Gulf		None
Kerr-McGee	May 21	-0.25
Mobil		None
Phillips		None
Shell		None
Standard Oil of California		None
Standard Oil of Indiana	May 7	1.00
Standard Oil of Ohio		None
Sun	May 13	-1.00
Texaco		None
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	37.1	30.3	6.8
	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	January	40.1	32.4	7.7
	February	40.1	32.4	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	32.9	31.6	31.9	31.3	32.1	NA	NA	31.1

NA=Not available.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil

Domestic Crude Petroleum Prices at the Wellhead*

		Old	New	Domestic Average
		Dollars per barrel		
1974	January	R5.03	9.82	6.95
	February	R5.03	9.87	6.87
	March	R5.03	9.88	6.77
	April	R5.03	9.88	6.77
	May	R5.03	9.88	6.87
	June	R5.03	9.95	6.85
	July	R5.03	9.95	6.80
	August	R5.03	9.98	6.71
	September	R5.03	10.10	6.70
	October	R5.03	10.74	6.97
	November	R5.03	10.90	6.97
	December	R5.03	11.08	7.09
	AVG.	R5.03	10.13	6.87
1975	January	R5.05	11.28	7.61
	February	R5.03	11.39	7.47
	March	R5.03	11.47	7.57
	April	R5.03	11.64	7.55
	May	R5.03	11.69	7.52
	June	R5.03	11.73	7.49
	July	R5.03	12.30	7.75
	August	R5.03	12.38	7.73
	September	R5.04	12.46	7.75
	October	R5.03	12.73	7.83
	November	R5.03	12.89	7.80
	December	R5.03	12.95	7.93
	AVG.	R5.03	12.03	7.67
1976	January	R5.02	12.99	8.63
		Lower Tier**	Upper Tier**	
	February	5.07 R***	11.29 ***	7.66
	March	5.10 R***	11.38	NA

*See Explanatory Note 17.

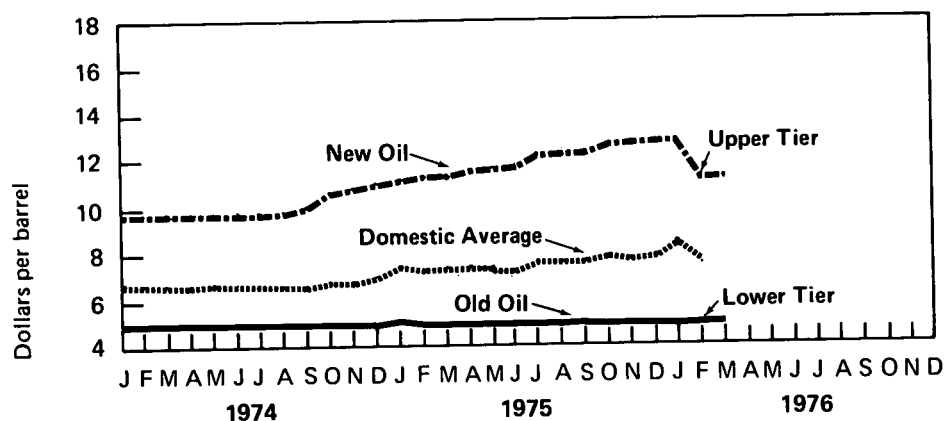
**See definitions.

***Preliminary figure based on early reports.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil Wellhead Price



Percentage of Domestic Production Sold at Controlled and Uncontrolled Prices

		Controlled		Uncontrolled	
		Old Oil	New Oil	Released	Stripper
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
	June	63	16	8	13
	July	62	16	8	14
	August	63	16	7	14
	September*	63	15	7	14
	October	63	16	7	14
	November	64	15	7	14
	December	63	16	7	14
	AVERAGE	62	16	8	13
1976	January	54	21	10	15
	February	58	28	—	14

*Totals do not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: FEA Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report.

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	R9.14	13.27	10.76
	February	***8.50	***13.21	***10.31
	March	***8.24	***13.27	***10.14

*See Explanatory Note 18.

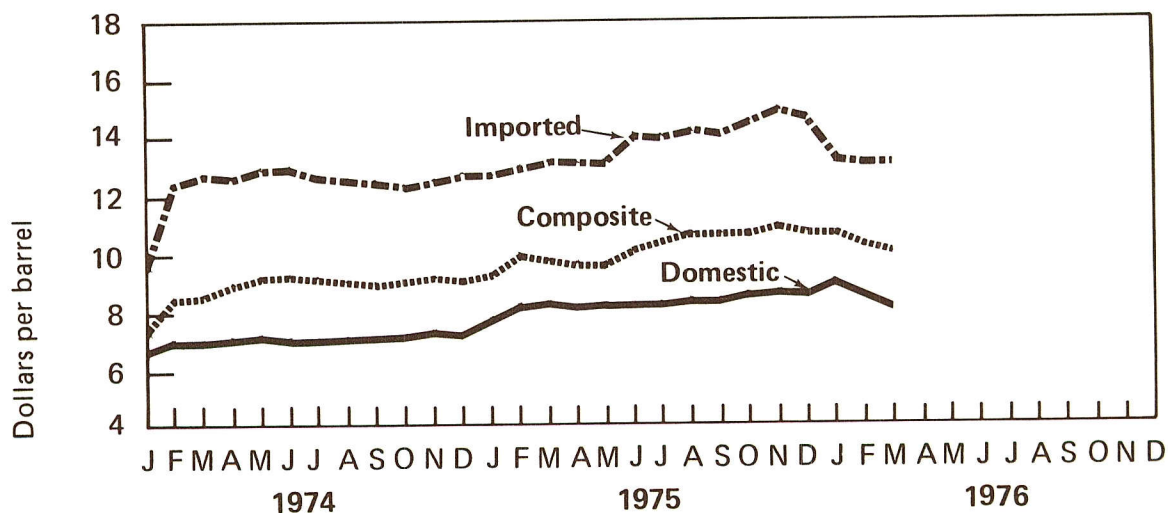
**See Explanatory Note 17.

***Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil Refiner Acquisition Cost



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
	February	13.57	13.24	13.94	12.87	13.52	13.21	13.36	12.09
	March	13.83	13.30	13.94	12.77	13.62	13.18	13.37	11.71
	April**	13.73	13.61	13.78	12.91	13.60	13.11	13.18	11.95

*See Explanatory Note 18.

**Preliminary data.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil (Continued)

Unrecouped Costs for Refined Products for 30 Largest Refiners

		Distillate	Motor Gasoline	Aviation Jet Fuel*	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
1976	January	336	242	131	515	1,224

*Prior to January 1976 refiners were not required to maintain separate banks for aviation jet fuel.
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
	February	7.85
	March	7.89
	April	7.85

*See definitions.

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
1976	January	38.6	164.0	48.6	87.5	88.7	89.2
	February	39.5	165.3	49.5	87.7	92.3	92.7

*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
	March	172.9
	April	174.2
	May	176.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utility Fossil Fuels

COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM-ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

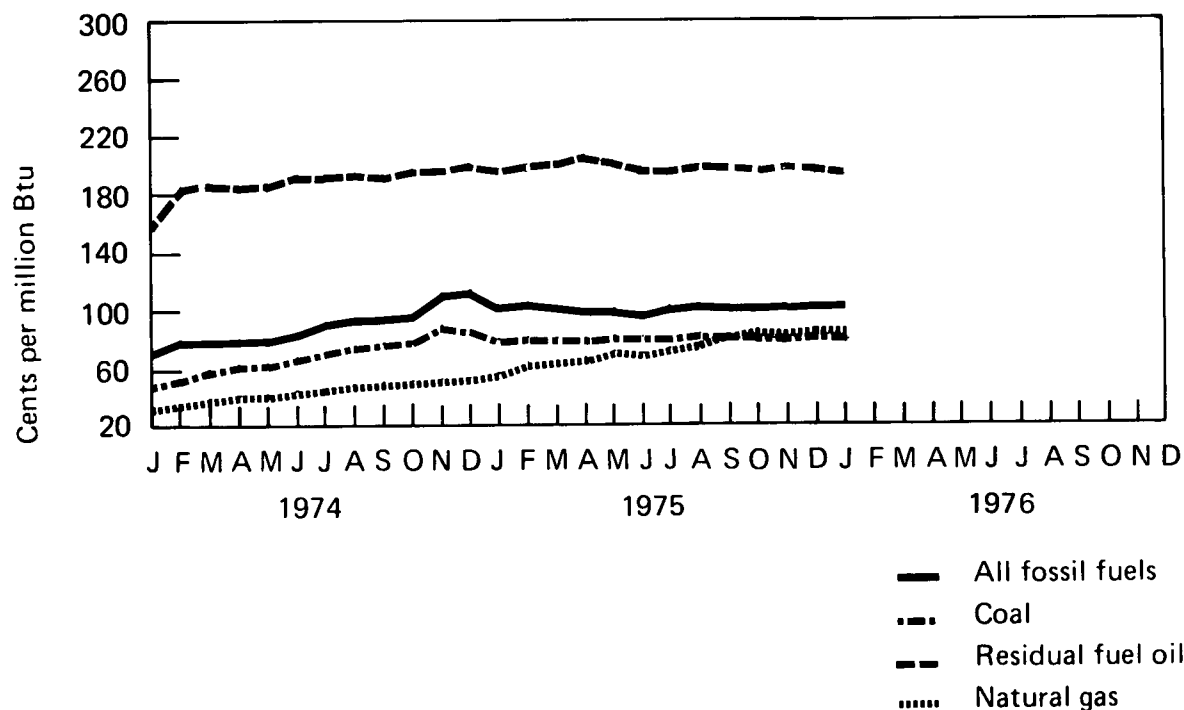
All Fossil Fuels*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1975												1976
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
New England	193.6	198.8	192.2	196.3	190.5	192.7	189.5	188.0	182.9	182.3	181.2	177.6	181.3
Middle Atlantic	145.2	147.1	141.3	138.3	138.5	140.4	154.5	144.5	132.7	133.7	140.8	140.8	143.6
East North Central	86.6	85.6	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.5	89.2	90.1	88.2	87.0	89.5	92.6	89.9
West North Central	63.5	69.0	85.5	64.5	60.3	62.8	63.0	62.7	63.9	62.6	62.5	65.7	72.7
South Atlantic	125.1	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.1	122.5	126.8	125.2	124.4	118.4	117.0	121.3	122.0
East South Central	79.4	83.1	83.0	83.0	84.8	85.3	86.2	84.5	85.2	83.8	84.5	85.5	88.5
West South Central	59.8	67.4	68.9	70.0	72.9	71.2	76.0	77.5	79.1	79.6	77.0	82.8	88.0
Mountain	54.6	62.9	54.5	51.7	52.1	50.9	51.8	50.4	55.0	50.1	52.3	55.6	50.4
Pacific	190.0	194.4	196.3	209.7	187.3	154.5	147.1	171.3	174.5	177.2	206.6	222.7	214.0
NATIONAL AVG.	104.3	106.4	104.2	101.5	101.0	99.3	102.5	103.8	103.7	101.2	102.4	106.9	107.3

*See Explanatory Note 19.

National Average



Coal

Cents per million Btu

Region	1975												1976
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
New England	113.0	134.8	126.9	135.4	125.7	116.5	119.2	127.3	120.4	128.7	127.6	120.8	124.2
Middle Atlantic	99.1	104.7	99.7	98.2	101.7	101.6	105.5	103.8	98.6	101.8	106.1	104.0	102.8
East North Central	80.0	78.4	79.3	80.4	82.0	82.4	82.3	84.3	83.4	82.1	83.8	85.7	83.1
West North Central	56.7	57.9	59.4	60.9	57.7	58.9	60.8	60.7	61.3	61.2	60.6	58.2	59.2
South Atlantic	102.3	97.0	97.4	100.8	98.8	98.4	101.6	101.4	102.4	98.6	98.5	100.1	98.3
East South Central	76.3	79.5	80.1	80.1	81.5	80.5	79.5	79.1	80.8	80.7	82.3	81.9	83.9
West South Central	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	26.4
Mountain	27.9	30.6	32.0	30.3	31.1	31.0	33.1	32.2	32.8	31.7	33.5	36.1	34.1
Pacific	38.4	57.7	57.2	56.8	57.0	58.4	58.2	58.8	58.9	58.4	59.5	58.9	72.7
NATIONAL AVG.	80.9	81.7	80.6	80.5	81.8	81.4	80.8	82.1	82.1	81.5	81.7	82.2	80.2

Residual Fuel Oil*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1975												1976
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
New England	202.5	204.1	204.3	202.9	200.1	201.7	196.3	192.6	187.9	184.1	184.8	181.0	182.5
Middle Atlantic	202.7	204.1	204.4	203.2	200.1	201.5	200.4	199.3	191.2	192.2	191.5	191.6	191.3
East North Central	144.9	165.0	163.4	183.1	157.0	168.3	185.2	191.7	205.9	189.7	211.4	192.4	197.0
West North Central	189.6	182.3	171.5	167.8	163.9	165.5	161.1	157.5	150.3	153.5	161.6	157.1	173.1
South Atlantic	180.9	181.6	186.8	188.9	187.7	189.3	185.4	183.8	181.5	180.7	179.8	173.0	174.6
East South Central	174.0	171.6	163.4	159.7	161.0	165.5	167.8	175.0	174.4	175.5	180.4	171.4	172.8
West South Central	177.1	178.2	175.8	191.5	177.7	182.0	186.2	185.2	174.4	168.4	189.2	187.9	195.3
Mountain	192.3	192.4	190.3	206.0	198.0	199.0	209.1	221.3	223.7	210.3	195.8	202.3	206.8
Pacific	223.6	235.0	241.1	261.1	260.6	245.6	253.8	258.1	257.9	255.5	261.9	259.7	246.6
NATIONAL AVG.	197.7	202.0	204.8	209.3	205.6	200.0	198.9	200.8	200.5	197.0	200.5	198.1	194.1

Natural Gas**

Cents per million Btu

Region	1975												1976
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN
New England	NA	NA	97.1	112.4	110.8	121.7	122.1	154.1	137.7	135.6	133.8	157.7	166.1
Middle Atlantic	86.1	84.5	82.4	101.7	98.3	92.7	91.2	87.6	87.6	90.5	103.1	105.0	107.8
East North Central	91.0	92.7	93.0	105.5	120.8	111.6	103.4	104.6	114.0	120.2	128.3	136.8	126.8
West North Central	43.6	43.8	51.5	54.5	58.6	58.1	59.2	56.9	57.8	55.4	55.8	55.9	56.1
South Atlantic	60.3	68.5	72.6	70.2	71.2	72.2	68.9	69.7	76.4	79.6	78.5	80.8	75.1
East South Central	76.2	79.5	82.2	82.7	76.4	77.0	91.0	95.9	110.3	105.5	120.2	146.6	156.6
West South Central	55.6	63.0	64.5	67.0	71.3	69.2	72.7	75.7	77.9	79.7	77.6	80.3	83.5
Mountain	66.9	66.7	63.7	67.4	68.1	69.6	71.8	71.1	78.6	82.0	86.2	90.4	86.2
Pacific	83.2	83.6	80.5	90.1	82.4	84.1	89.7	111.1	115.2	122.4	136.9	151.1	141.2
NATIONAL AVG.	58.2	65.2	66.4	68.9	72.6	71.3	74.8	79.1	83.8	85.5	83.5	86.1	86.5

NA = Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 19.

**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
	December	16.90	22.40
1976	January	16.53	21.75

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Petroleum Consumption

Petroleum consumption in the nations belonging to the International Energy Agency was generally higher during the first quarter of 1976 compared with the same period of the previous year. Canada showed a 3.1-percent rise over 1975; consumption in Italy was 4.6 percent higher; and France, which is not an IEA member, reported an 11.9-percent increase. Japan registered a minor decrease of 0.6 percent.

Crude Oil Production

Crude oil production in the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries dropped about 0.5 million barrels per day between March and April; most of the decrease was accounted for by Iraq. Canada also reported a substantial decline of 510,000 barrels per day, but this was largely explained by a change in the method of reporting production. Earlier Canadian figures were overstated because they were based on "potential" production and included about 300,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids. Hereafter, the Canadian figures should be more comparable to those cited for the other countries in this report.

The correction in the Canadian figures and the increased shut-in by Iraq explain most of the nearly 1 million-barrel-per-day drop in world crude oil production in April to 55 million barrels per day.

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	R1,552	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	R1,515	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	1,760	3,902
	Mar	31,200	4,508	2,173	2,249	2,133	1,658	1,579	3,504
	Apr	30,600	3,804	2,539	1,970	1,899	1,560	1,421	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	1,314	3,486
	July	30,000	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	1,287	3,528
	Sept	30,700	3,868	2,473	1,996	1,663	1,414	1,527	3,761
	Oct	32,800	3,843	2,613	2,045	2,049	1,680	1,569	4,021
	Nov	33,000	4,075	2,432	2,260	2,108	1,713	1,580	3,877
	Dec	34,300	4,401	2,261	2,492	1,983	1,831	1,753	4,074
	AVG.	31,775	4,019	2,408	2,094	1,857	1,630	1,521	3,711
1975	Jan	33,600	3,850	2,183	R2,190	1,981	1,691	R1,792	3,942
	Feb	33,600	4,242	2,455	R2,243	1,906	1,870	R1,767	4,000
	Mar	31,000	3,978	2,234	R1,952	1,731	1,558	R1,558	3,455
	Apr	30,800	3,448	2,431	R2,202	1,826	1,592	R1,530	3,762
	May	28,200	3,296	2,253	R1,640	1,482	1,474	R1,174	2,827
	June	28,800	3,325	2,106	R1,642	1,414	1,550	R1,289	3,438
	July	28,900	3,437	2,319	R1,491	1,322	1,536	R1,234	3,182
	Aug	28,700	3,397	2,360	R1,300	1,208	1,445	R1,105	3,381
	Sept	29,800	3,568	2,309	R1,785	1,502	1,475	R1,465	3,537
	Oct	30,500	3,584	2,328	R1,914	1,704	1,544	R1,679	3,680
	Nov	30,600	3,940	2,361	R2,074	1,723	1,543	R1,448	3,594
	Dec	34,600	4,519	R2,502	R2,653	1,821	1,855	R1,600	4,343
	AVG.	30,745	3,712	2,319	R1,921	R1,613	1,593	R1,468	3,592
1976	Jan	NA	4,151	2,459	R2,426	1,667	1,748	R1,748	NA
	Feb	NA	4,379	2,490	R2,484	1,896	1,730	1,713	NA
	Mar	NA	4,109	NA	R2,370	NA	1,788	1,621	NA
	Apr	NA	NA	NA	2,109	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVG.	NA	4,209	2,473	2,347	1,778	1,756	1,694	NA

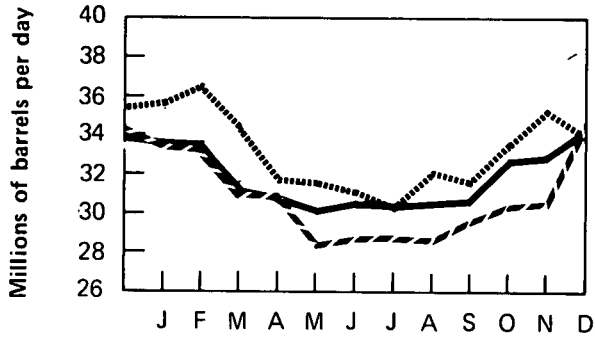
Note: All recent figures are estimates.

*The 19 signatory nations of the International Energy Agency (IEA) are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, 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.

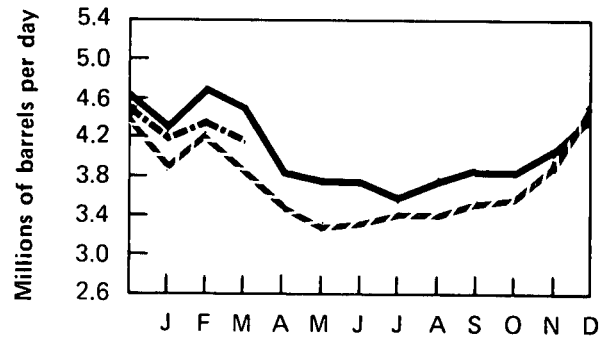
Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates. *Not a member of IEA. †Principal products only.

††Excludes the United States. NA=Not available. R=Revised data. Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

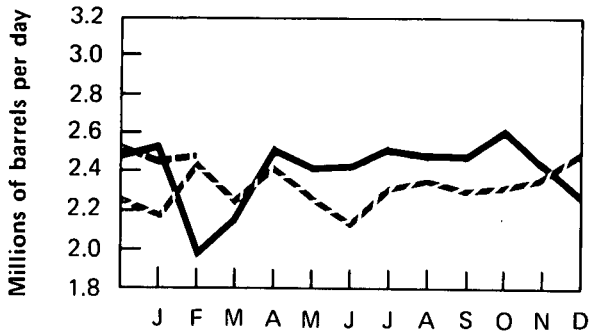
Total IEA



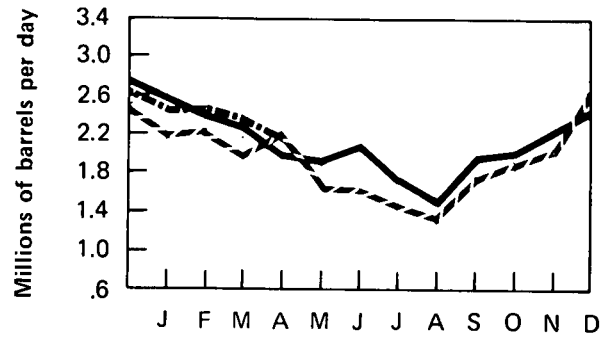
Japan*



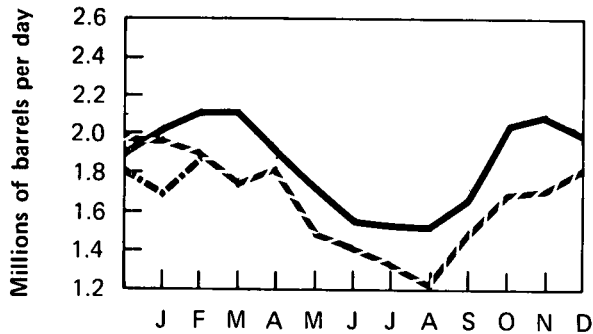
West Germany



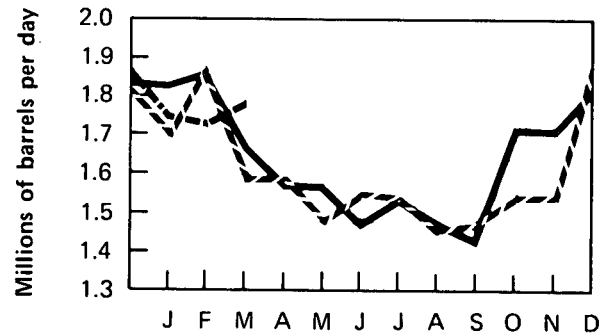
France**



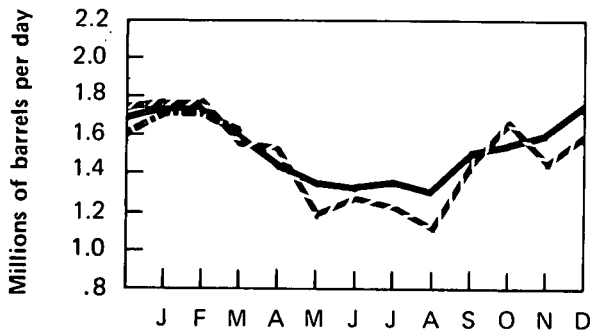
United Kingdom



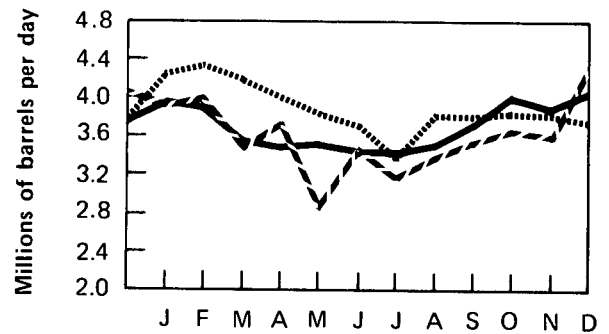
Canada



Italy***



Other IEA†



*Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates.

**Not a member of IEA.

***Principal products only.

†Excludes the United States.

..... 1973
 — 1974
 - - - 1975
 - · - 1976

Crude Oil Production

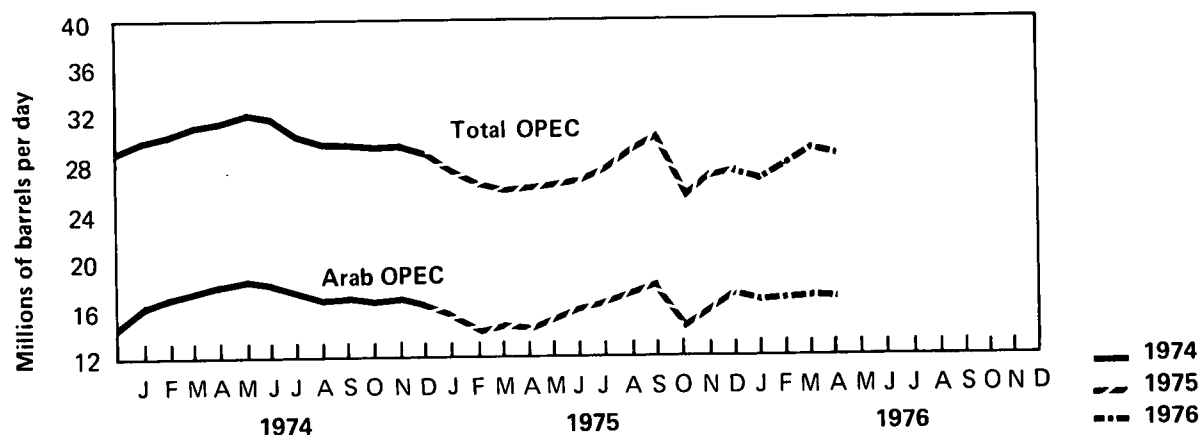
Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Exporting Countries – April 1976

Country	Production				Production Capacity	Production Shut in
	1973	1974	1975	1976 April	April	April
	Thousands of barrels per day					Percent
Algeria	1,070	960	930	1,000	1,000	0
Iraq	2,015	1,975	2,250	1,550	3,000	48.3
Kuwait*	3,020	2,545	2,100	1,890	3,500	46.0
Libya	2,175	1,520	1,520	1,860	2,500	25.6
Qatar	570	520	440	490	700	30.0
Saudia Arabia*	7,600	8,480	7,080	8,270	11,500	28.1
United Arab Emirates	1,530	1,680	1,700	1,880	2,360	20.3
Subtotal: Arab OPEC	17,980	17,680	16,020	16,940	24,560	31.0
Ecuador	210	175	160	200	200	0
Gabon	150	200	220	220	250	12.0
Indonesia	1,340	1,375	1,310	1,530	1,700	10.0
Iran	5,860	6,020	5,350	5,500	6,500	15.4
Nigeria	2,055	2,255	1,790	2,060	2,500	17.6
Venezuela	3,365	2,975	2,350	2,400	2,900	17.2
Subtotal: Non-Arab OPEC	12,980	13,000	11,180	11,910	14,050	15.2
Total: OPEC	30,960	30,680	27,200	28,850	38,610	25.3
Canada	1,800	1,695	1,470	1,160	1,800	42.2
Mexico	465	580	720	800	850	5.9
Total: OPEC, Canada Mexico	33,225	32,955	29,390	30,810	41,260	25.3
Total World	55,740	55,885	53,170	55,000		

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

Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

OPEC Countries Crude Oil Production



Definitions

Base Production Control Level

1. Prior to February 1, 1976: the total number of barrels of domestic crude oil produced and sold from a particular property in the same month of 1972. If domestic crude oil was not produced and sold from that property in every month of 1972, the total number of barrels of domestic crude oil produced and sold from that property in 1972, divided by 12.
2. Effective February 1, 1976: the total number of barrels of old crude oil produced and sold from the property during calendar year 1975, divided by 365, and multiplied by the number of days in the particular month during 1975. A producer may elect to use the total number of barrels of crude oil produced and sold from the property during calendar year 1972, divided by 366, and multiplied by the number of days in the particular month during 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, prior to February 1, 1976, for a particular grade of domestic crude oil in a particular field is the May 15, 1973, posted price plus \$1.35 per barrel.

Controlled Crude Oil

Crude oil that was domestically produced prior to February 1, 1976, 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.

Cumulative Deficiency

A measure of the cumulative deficit of production below the base production control level after the first month in which new oil was produced and sold from a specific property.

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 process "deemed old oil," which is the sum of a refiner's receipts of "old" oil and a fraction of his receipts of "upper tier" crude oil. This fraction is set monthly by FEA. A refiner must purchase entitlements for the amount of his "deemed old oil" receipts in excess of the national domestic crude oil supply ratio (NDCOSR). The NDCOSR, as calculated by FEA, reflects the differences in costs to refiners of "old" oil, "upper tier" crude oil, and imported crude oil.

Entitlement Price

The price of an entitlement, fixed by FEA, is the exact differential as reported for the month between the weighted average cost per barrel to refiners of "old" oil and of imported crude oil, less 21 cents, such cost to be equivalent to the delivered cost to the refinery.

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.

Lower Tier Crude Oil

Old crude oil.

Lower Tier Ceiling Price Determination

The lower tier ceiling price for a particular grade of domestic crude oil in a particular field is the sum of (1) the highest posted price at 6 a.m., local time, May 15, 1973, for transactions in that grade of crude oil in that field; or if there was no posted price in that field for that grade of domestic crude oil, the related price for that grade of domestic crude oil which is most similar in kind and quality in the nearest field for which prices were posted; and (2) \$1.35 per barrel.

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 Crude Oil

1. Prior to February 1, 1976: the total number of barrels of domestic crude oil produced and sold in a specific month, less the base production control for that month and less the current cumulative deficiency.
2. Effective February 1, 1976: the total number of barrels of domestic crude oil produced and sold in a specific month, less the property's base production control level for that month and less the current cumulative deficiency since February 1, 1976.

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 Crude Oil

1. Prior to February 1, 1976: the total number of barrels of crude oil produced and sold from a property in a specific month, less the total number of barrels of new crude oil for that property in that month and less the total number of barrels of released crude oil for that property in that month.
2. Effective February 1, 1976: the total number of barrels of crude oil produced and sold from a property in a specific month, less the total number of barrels of new crude oil for that property in that month.

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.

Property

Property means the right to produce domestic crude oil, which arises from a lease or from a fee interest.

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 Crude Oil

An amount of crude oil produced from a property in a particular month prior to February 1, 1976, which is equal to the total number of barrels of new crude oil produced and sold from that property in that month. The amount of released crude oil for a property in a particular month shall not exceed the base production control level for that property in that month.

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 refinery 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 whose average daily production of crude oil (excluding condensate recovered in nonassociated production) per well did not exceed 10 barrels per day during any preceding calendar year beginning after December 31, 1972.

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, before February 1, 1976, could 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.

Upper Tier Crude Oil

New crude oil and crude oil produced from a stripper well lease.

Upper Tier Ceiling Price Determination

The upper tier ceiling price for a particular grade of domestic crude oil in a particular field is (1) the highest

posted price on September 30, 1975, for transactions in that grade of crude oil in that field in September 1975, or if there was no posted price in that field for that grade of domestic crude oil, the related price for that grade of domestic crude oil which is most similar in kind and quality in the nearest field for which prices were posted; less (2) \$1.32 per barrel.

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 and 1976 electricity imports were estimated on the basis of imports levels during 1974.

4. 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.

5. The petroleum short-term demand forecasting model uses historical consumption data to construct a regression equation 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 (1) macroeconomic variables such as disposable personal income and gross national product (GNP), (2) real product prices, (3) variables representing the effects of weather and other seasonal variations in demand, and (4) 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 6.5 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 permitted to rise with the level of inflation plus a 3 percent production incentive allowance, the total not to exceed 10 per year;
4. Elimination of the \$2-per-barrel crude oil import fee beginning January 1976; and
5. OPEC maintains a constant real crude oil price from January 1976 through the end of the forecast interval.

The short-term projections are periodically revised to incorporate observed weather conditions and actual values for macroeconomic and other explanatory variables as they become available. This "revised forecast" is termed the "backcast." On page 47 in this issue of the *Monthly Energy Review*, the backcast is solved for December 1975.

The supply model includes an assumed level of domestic crude oil and NGL production and inventory changes. Imports are determined as the incremental supply required to meet total demand for refined products that cannot be satisfied by domestic production or inventory drawdown.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Cooling degree-days can be used as a measurement of energy consumption by air-conditioning systems. Cooling degree-days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station above a base temperature equal to 65°F by convention. Mean daily temperature information is forwarded to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from approximately 200 weather stations around the country. These data are used to calculate statewide cooling degree-day averages based on the population of the area surrounding each weather station. The population-weighted State figures are aggregated into Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts and the national average, also using a population weighting scheme.

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

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

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 indicator of gasoline consumption per licensed driver is the private and commercial use of gasoline divided by the number of licensed drivers in the United States.

14. The indicator of average heat rate for fossil fuel electric utility plants is defined as the number of Btu's of primary fuels required to generate one kilowatt hour of electricity.

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

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