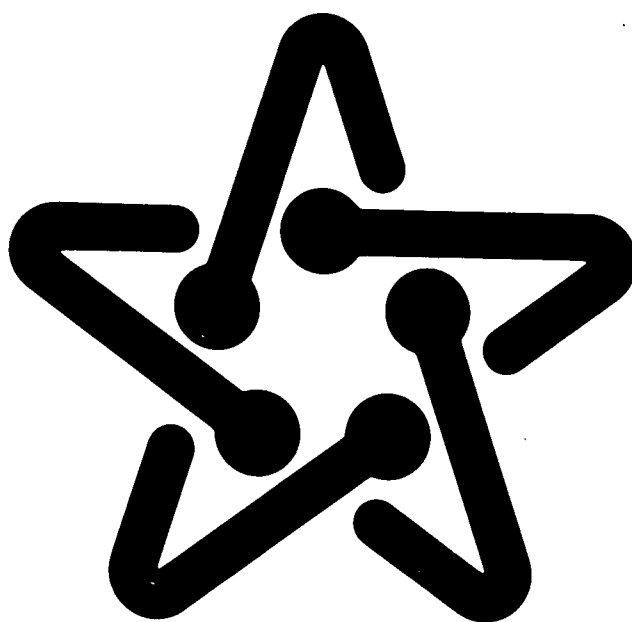


Monthly Energy Review

August 1976



**Federal Energy
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Feature Articles appearing in previous issues:

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

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Part 1

Overview

Energy production in the United States during the first half of 1976 averaged 165 trillion Btu per day (the equivalent of 28.4 million barrels per day of crude oil), down 1.0 percent from the production rate for the first half of 1975. This decline was considerably less than the 3.3-percent drop in energy output between the first half of 1975 and the first half of 1974 and is an indication that the 3-year slump in domestic energy production may be leveling off. For the current period, natural gas showed the largest production decline of any fuel (down 3.7 percent from the level produced during the first half of 1975). Crude oil output was also lower (by 2.7 percent). Coal production, in contrast, was 4.1 percent higher than it was during the first half of 1975. Nuclear electric power generation posted the largest increase (10.8 percent), while hydroelectric power showed a decrease of 4.4 percent.

Imports of fossil fuels during the first 6 months of the year averaged 42 trillion Btu per day (or 7.2 million barrels per day of crude oil equivalent), compared with 36 trillion Btu per day during the same period a year earlier. Imports of crude oil grew by 33 percent and accounted for 68 percent of all the fuels imported during the 6-month period. Natural gas imports, comprising 7 percent of the total, were up 5 percent. Partially offsetting these increases was a 13-percent decline in refined petroleum product imports. (Refined products made up the remaining 25 percent of fossil fuel import requirements for the first half of the year.)

Energy use in the United States for the period January through May 1976 was 1.5 percent higher than the consumption level for the first 5 months of 1975, but nearly equal to energy use for the same months in 1974. Consumption averaged 204 trillion Btu per day (the equivalent of 35.2 million barrels per day of crude oil) during the first 5 months of the year. Coal consumption was 4.6 percent higher, reflecting increased use of this fuel by utilities for electricity generation. Refined product consumption rose 3.8 percent, due mainly to a 4.7-percent rise in motor gasoline demand. Natural gas was the only major energy source to show a decline in consumption for the period (down 3.2 percent).

In spite of the greater demand for petroleum products, stocks of crude oil and the major products at the end of June were at sufficiently high levels and represented the following days of supply: crude oil, 20 days; motor gasoline, 30 days; jet fuel, 33 days; distillate fuel oil, 73 days; and residual fuel oil, 33 days.

Average daily production of electricity by utilities during the first 2 quarters of 1976 was 6.2 percent greater than the output rate for the same period in 1975. This upturn follows a 2-year period when the total growth in electric power generation was only 2.7 percent. Contributing most to the increase this year was substantially greater use of electricity by industry. During the first quarter of the year, the industrial sector consumed nearly 10 percent more electricity than during the first quarter of 1975. Residential and commercial use was also somewhat higher (2 percent and 3 percent, respectively).

Gasoline prices continued to edge upwards during June. The average selling price of regular gasoline at full service retail outlets rose 1.6 cents during the month to 59.0 cents per gallon. This was the largest price increase in nearly a year.

Oil and gas exploration activity was seasonally higher in June. There were 11 (4.5 percent) more seismic crews and 50 (3.3 percent) more rotary drilling rigs in operation than during the previous month. Activity in both of these areas, however, remained below the pace set during 1975. In spite of the lower activity, 19.3 percent more wells were completed during the first half of the year than during the same period in 1975.

Worldwide crude oil production increased 660,000 barrels per day in June to 55.66 million barrels per day. Almost one-third of the world's production came from Arab nations belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

		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	5.099	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	R59.953	13.874	70.717
1976	January	5.040	1.286	7.178
	February	R4.841	R1.195	R6.143
	March	R†5.160	†1.411	R†6.354
	April	†4.949	†1.234	R†5.735
	May	R†5.029	†1.193	†5.634
	June	†4.993	†1.298	NA
	TOTAL	30.012 (6 months)	7.615 (6 months)	31.043 (5 months)

*See Explanatory Note 1.

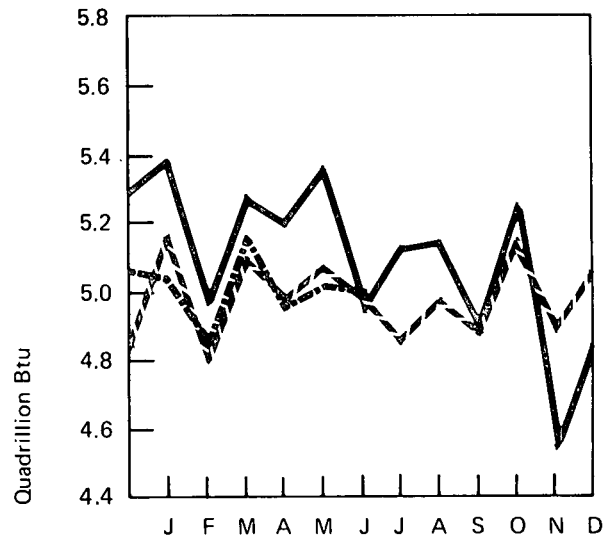
**See Explanatory Note 2.

***See Explanatory Note 3.

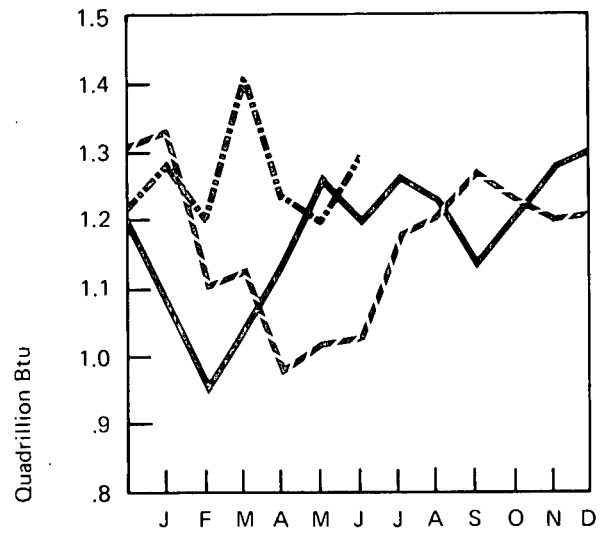
†Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

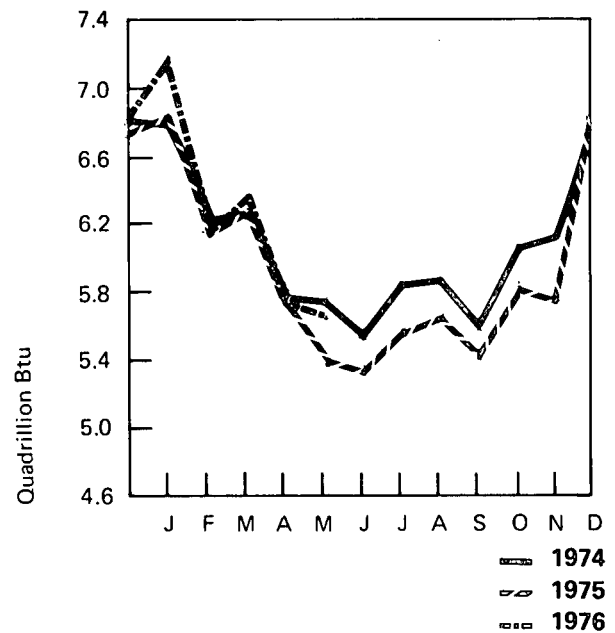
Domestic Production of Energy



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy



Part 2

Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

Crude Oil

Crude oil production during the first half of 1976 averaged 8,223 thousand barrels per day, 227,000 barrels per day below the average for the first half of 1975, but only 52,000 barrels per day below the average during the last 6 months of 1975.

Crude oil input to refineries rose seasonally in June to a record high of 13,828 thousand barrels per day. This was equivalent to 89 percent of refinery operable capacity.

Imports of crude oil also reached a new high in June of 5,679 thousand barrels per day. During the first half of 1976, crude oil imports averaged 4,934 thousand barrels per day and comprised 74 percent of total petroleum imports, compared with 65 percent and 51 percent during the first halves of 1975 and 1973, respectively.

End-of-June crude oil stocks totaled 281.2 million barrels and were equivalent to 20 days of supply to refineries.

Refined Petroleum Products

Petroleum demand during June was only slightly higher than that in May. Demand during the first half of the year averaged 16,982 thousand barrels per day, up 4 percent from demand for the first half of 1975. Increased demand for motor gasoline (which averaged 6,836 thousand barrels per day) accounted for most of the rise. Demand for most of the other major refined products during the first half of 1976 changed little from demand for the same period in 1975.

Stocks of the major products were at adequate levels at the end of June. Motor gasoline stocks increased contraseasonally by 104,000 barrels per day, the result of a record-high gasoline production rate during the month of 7.3 million barrels per day.

Crude Oil

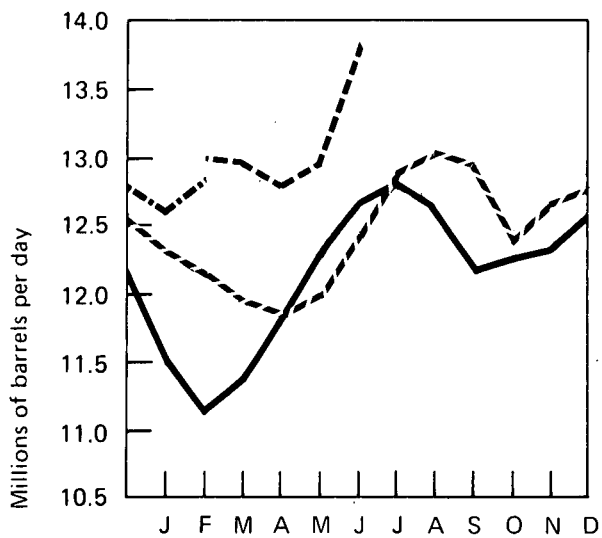
		Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks	
		Thousands of barrels per day						Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	12,190		9,176		2,732		237,469	
	February	12,187		9,395		2,873		235,362	
	March	12,201		9,272		3,162		244,131	
	April	12,208		9,292		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		4,595		289,296	
	February	12,833		8,196		4,208		277,414	
	March		12,908		*8,199		5,256		R277,224
	April		12,791		8,265		5,000		R279,134
	May		R12,911		8,274		4,851		R282,525
	June		13,828		8,191		5,679		281,179
	AVERAGE		12,969		8,223		4,934		
	(6 months)								

*FEA estimate.

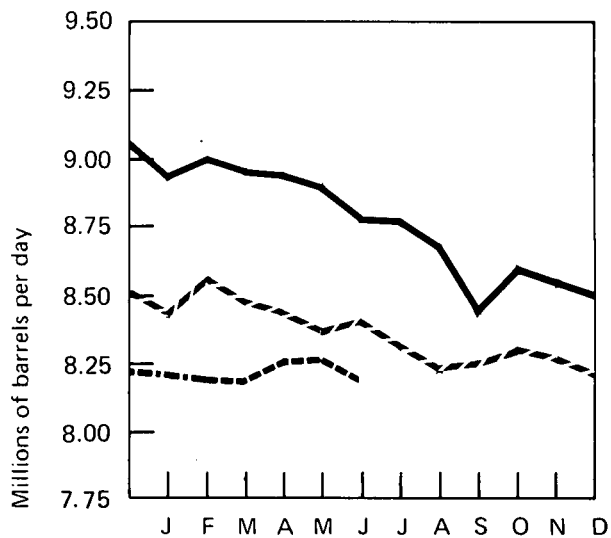
R=Revised data.

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

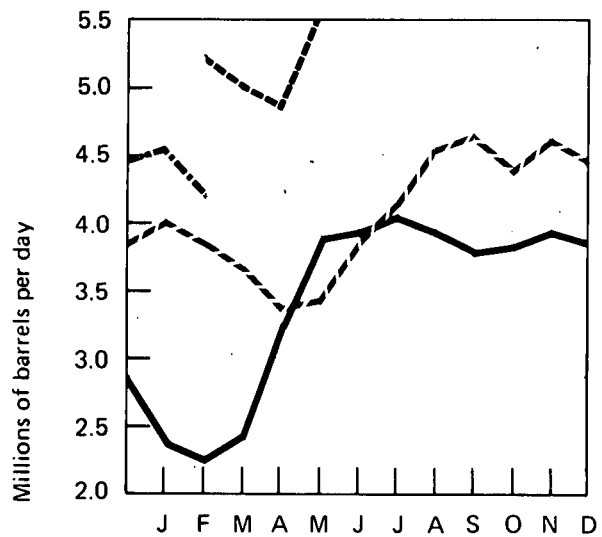
Crude Input to Refineries



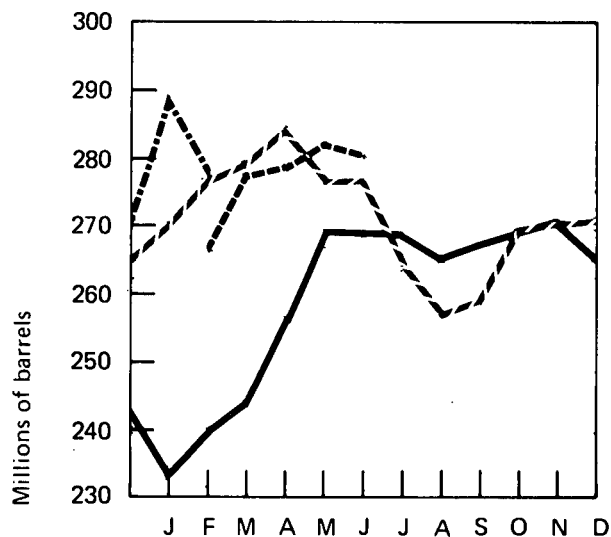
Domestic Production



Imports



Stocks



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

Total Refined Petroleum Products

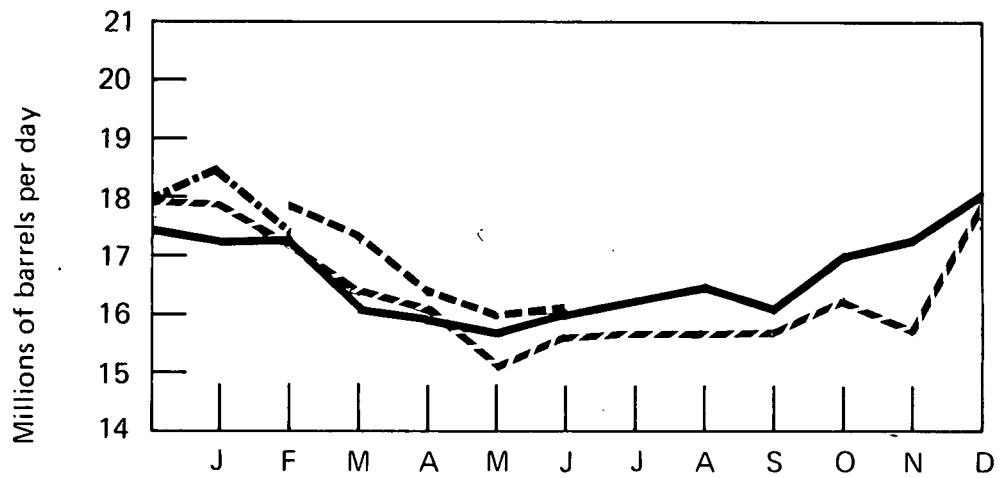
		Domestic Demand	Imports*		
		Thousands of barrels per day			
		BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	18,713		3,125	
	February	19,094		3,635	
	March	17,216		3,448	
	April	15,921		2,545	
	May	16,626		2,626	
	June	16,481		2,670	
	July	16,372		2,678	
	August	17,499		2,999	
	September	16,656		2,941	
	October	17,202		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	18,543		2,016	
	February	17,341		2,335	
	March		17,325		2,035
	April		16,357		1,553
	May		R15,935		1,282
	June		16,077		1,281
	AVERAGE		16,982		1,747
	(6 months)				

*See definitions.

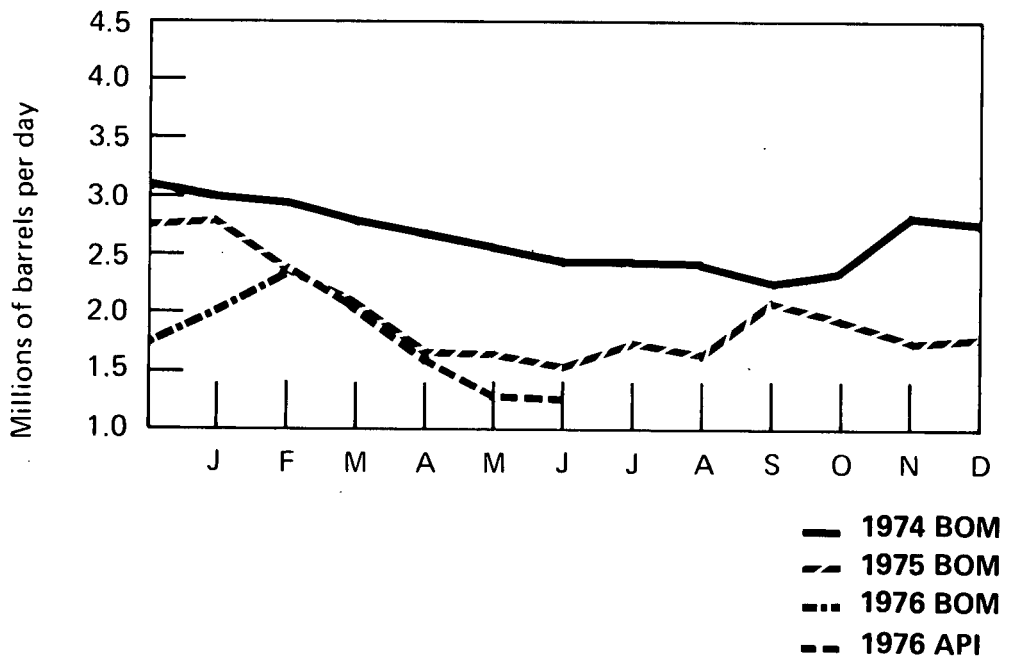
R=Revised data.

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

Domestic Demand



Imports



Motor Gasoline

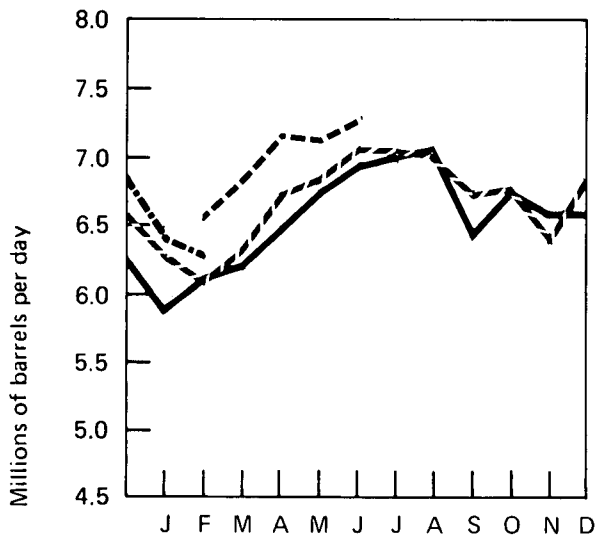
		Domestic Demand	Production*		Imports		Stocks*		
		Thousands of barrels per day						Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	6,118		6,341		59		221,823	
	February	6,437		6,855		95		216,367	
	March	6,513		6,150		71		207,581	
	April	6,541		6,377		63		204,708	
	May	6,907		6,714		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	6,263		6,472		84		248,854	
	March		6,808		6,502		139		R238,303
	April		7,144		6,596		112		225,160
	May		R7,114		6,798		110		218,545
	June		7,279		7,295		87		221,654
	AVERAGE		6,836		6,690		104		
	(6 months)								

*See definitions.

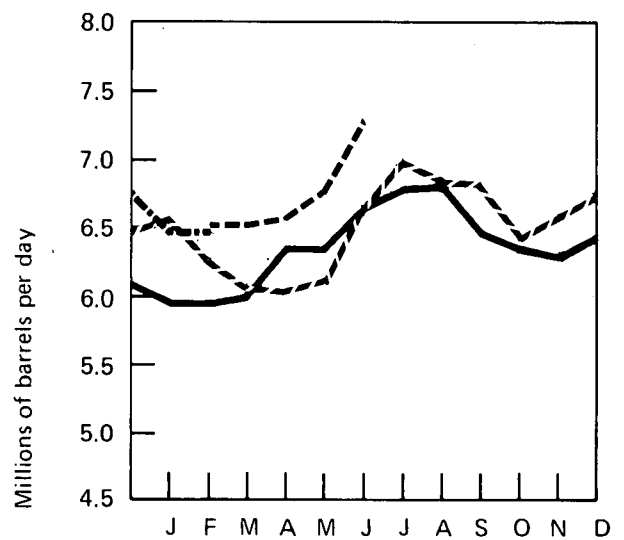
R=Revised data.

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

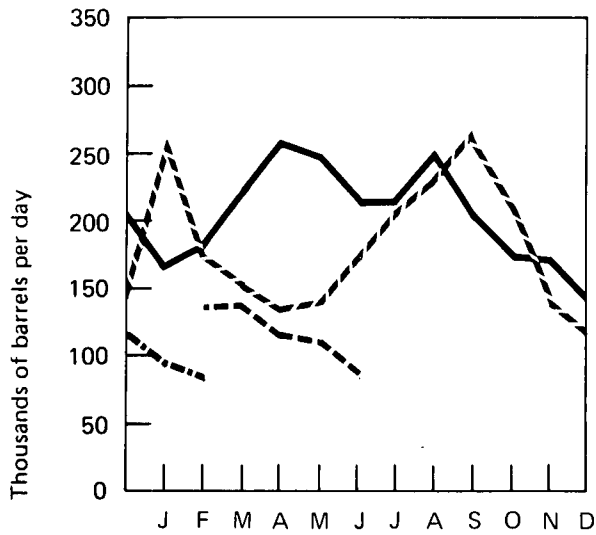
Domestic Demand



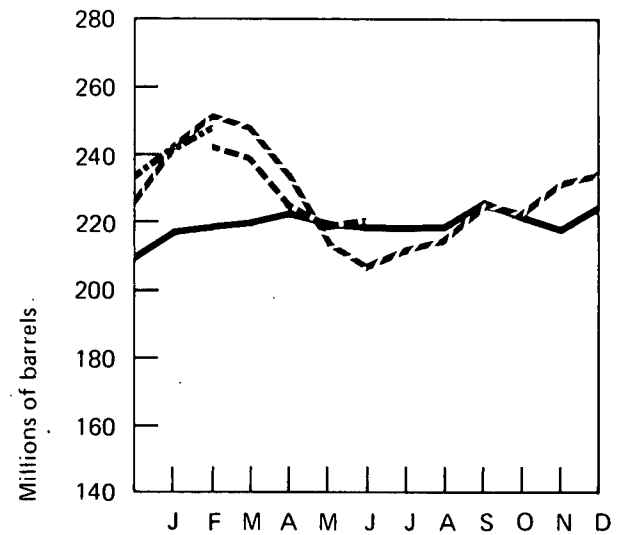
Production



Imports



Stocks



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

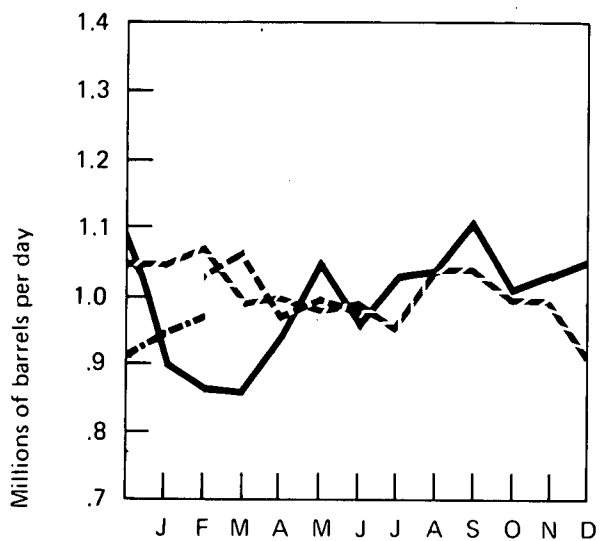
Jet Fuel

		Domestic Demand	Production		Imports		Stocks		
		Thousands of barrels per day						Thousands of barrels	
		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	966		918		72		31,180	
	March		1,069		959		128		R29,788
	April		965		935		95		R31,717
	May		R1,001		R902		96		R31,540
	June		980		913		100		32,459
	AVERAGE (6 months)		988		919		93		

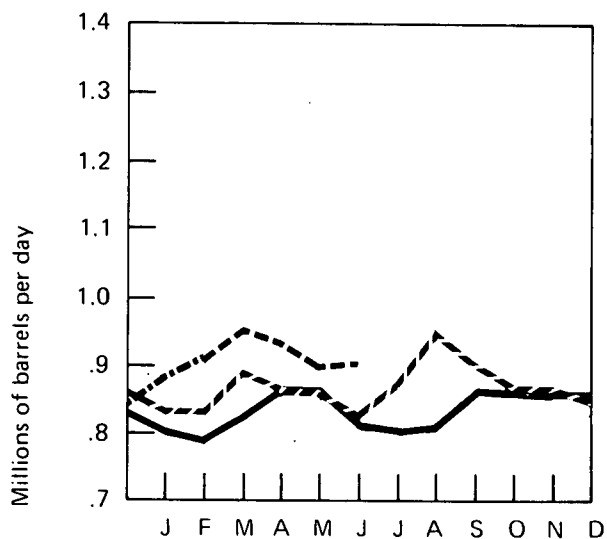
R=Revised data.

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

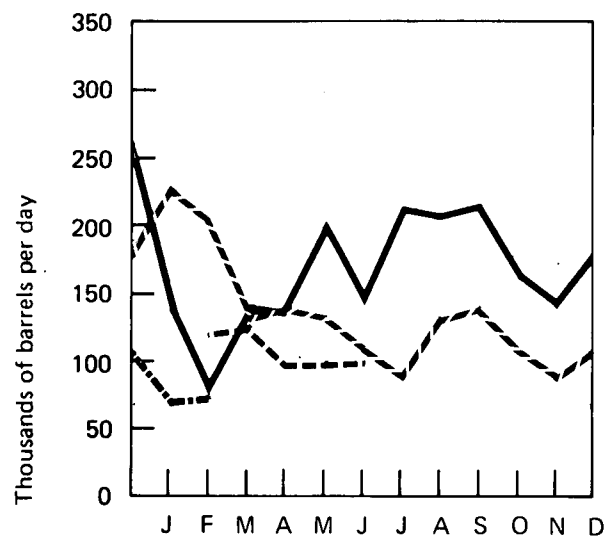
Domestic Demand



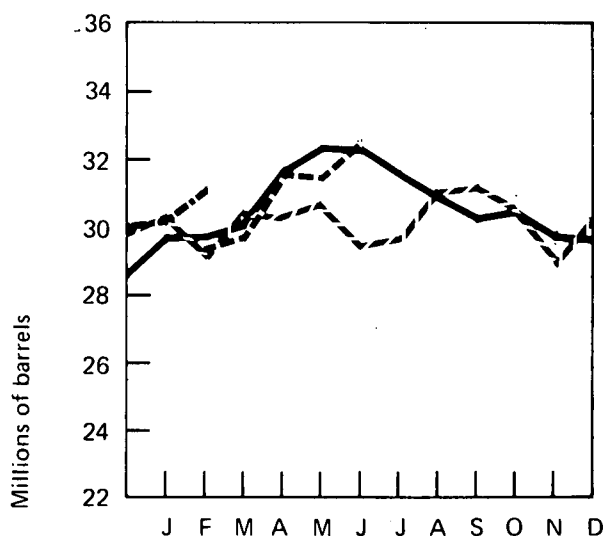
Production



Imports



Stocks



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

Distillate Fuel Oil

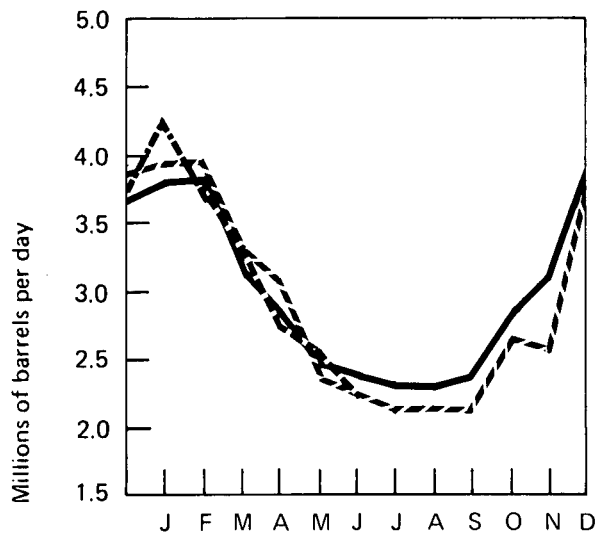
		Domestic Demand	Production*		Imports		Stocks*		
		Thousands of barrels per day						Thousands of barrels	
		BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API	BOM	API
1973	January	4,138		3,028		364		130,958	
	February	4,302		2,937		731		113,276	
	March	3,337		2,667		602		111,270	
	April	2,635		2,510		240		114,698	
	May	2,673		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	3,675		2,961		195		150,439	
	March		3,244		2,753		139		R144,022
	April		2,707		2,617		90		R144,032
	May		2,588		R2,622		R75		R147,385
	June		2,267		2,856		48		166,471
		AVERAGE		3,130		2,755		117	
		(6 months)							

*See definitions.

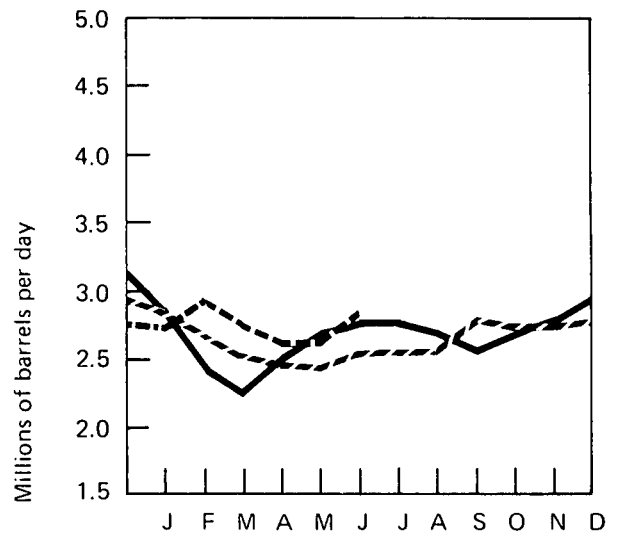
R=Revised data.

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

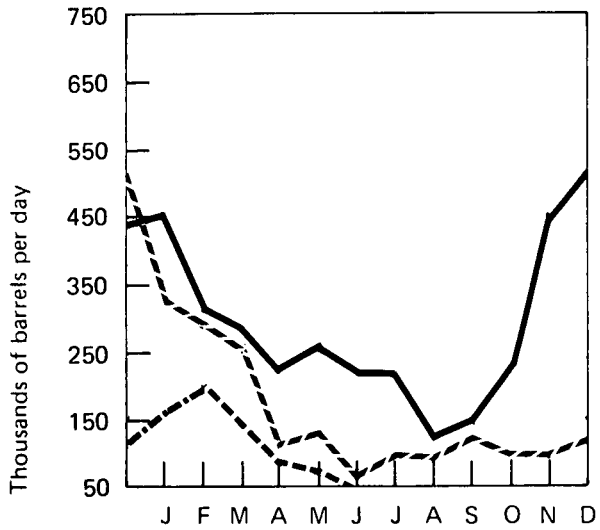
Domestic Demand



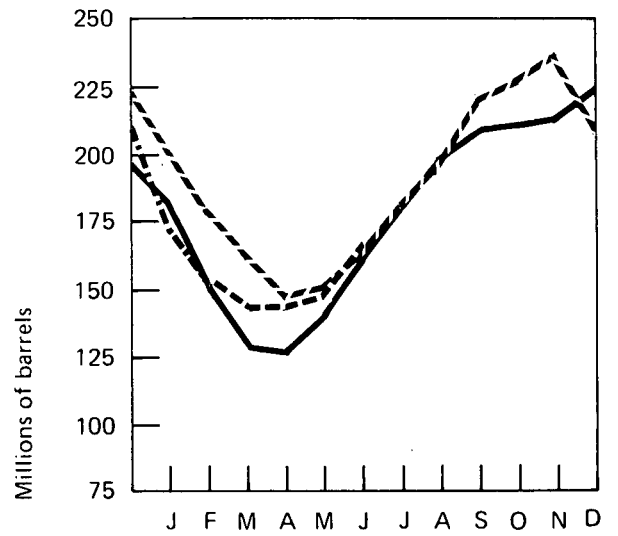
Production



Imports



Stocks



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

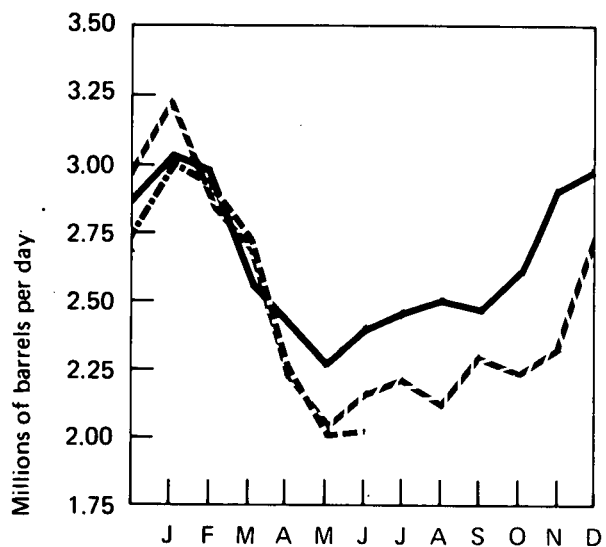
Residual Fuel Oil

		Domestic Demand	Production		Imports		Stocks		
		Thousands of barrels per day						Thousands of barrels	
		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	2,929		1,394		1,626		68,859	
	March		2,716		1,296		1,299		R66,820
	April		2,226		1,273		969		R66,870
	May		2,004		1,224		802		R66,625
	June		2,042		1,201		872		67,150
	AVERAGE (6 months)		2,487		1,300		1,150		

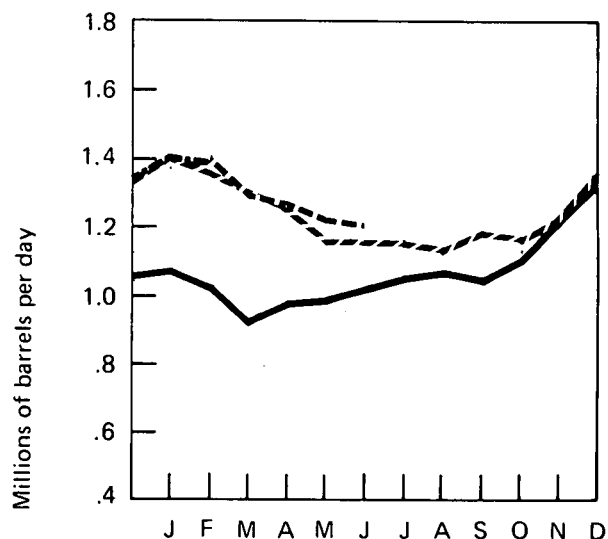
R=Revised data.

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

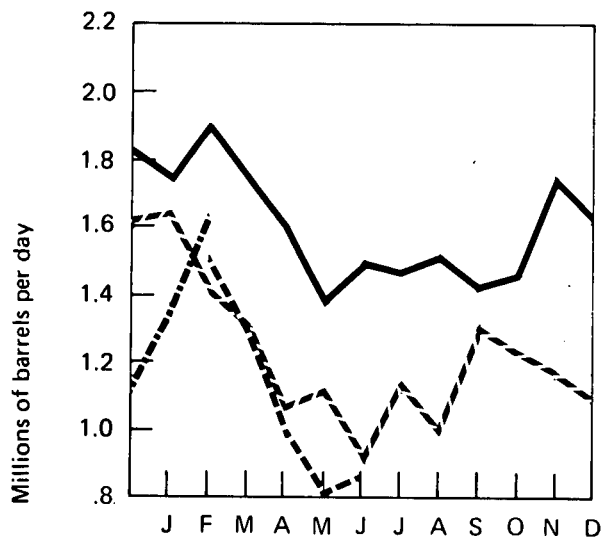
Domestic Demand



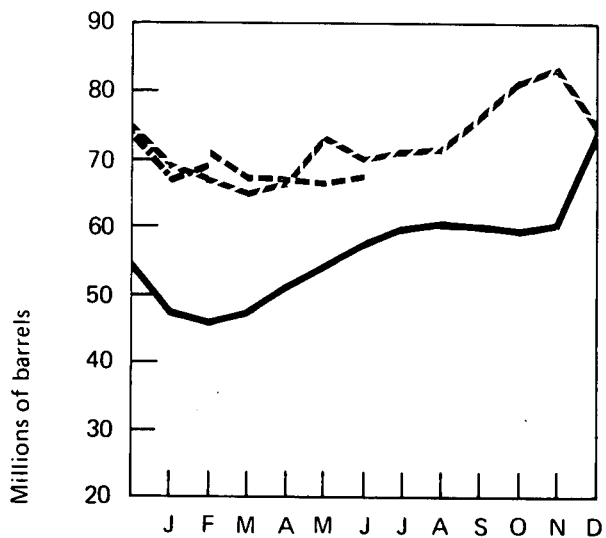
Production



Imports



Stocks



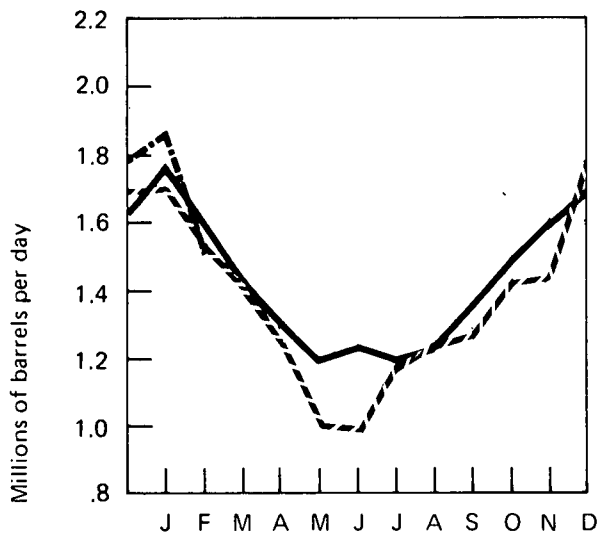
— 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 . . . 1976 BOM
 - . - 1976 API

Natural Gas Liquids

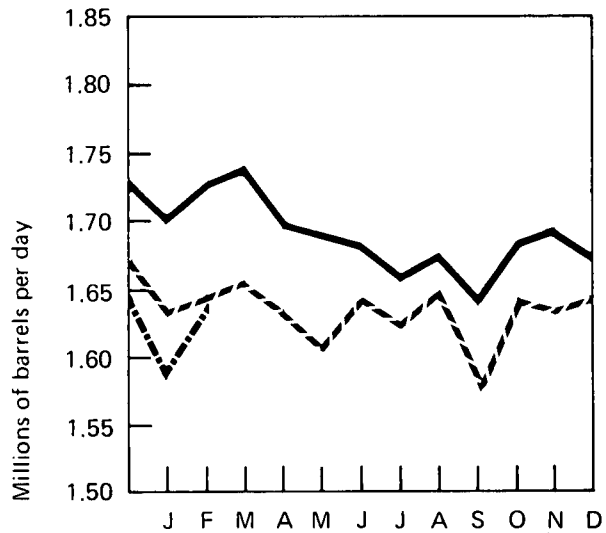
		Domestic Demand*	Production*		Used at Refineries*	Imports	Stocks*
			At processing plants	At refineries			Thousands of barrels
		Thousands of barrels per day					
1973	January	1,994	1,680	361	839	312	68,792
	February	1,857	1,745	359	836	312	60,606
	March	1,407	1,734	378	790	260	63,873
	April	1,299	1,750	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.

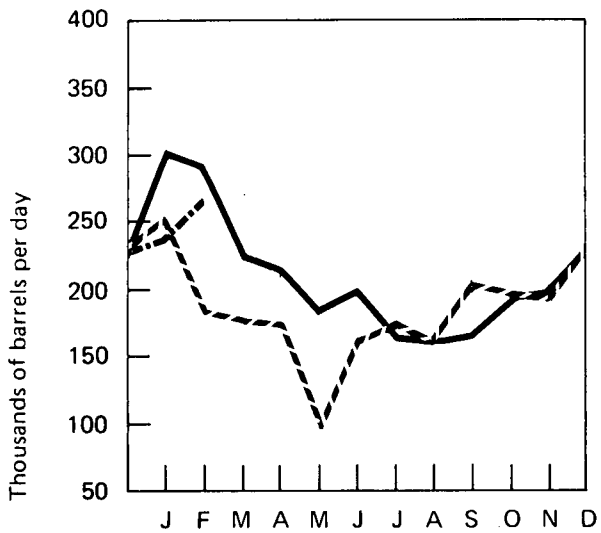
Domestic Demand



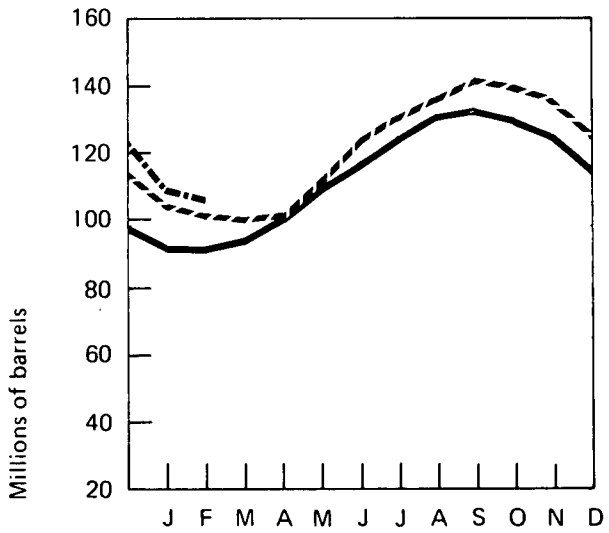
Production at Processing Plants



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	8,202	8,244	8,046	7,972
Natural gas plant liquids production	1,613	1,585	1,575	1,592
Other hydrocarbon supply	36	36	36	36
Crude oil imports	4,697	5,173	5,604	5,543
Refined products imports***	2,124	1,371	1,541	2,191
Total new supply	<u>16,672</u>	<u>16,409</u>	<u>16,802</u>	<u>17,334</u>
Processing gain	475	500	478	473
Stock change—all oils	-686	+574	+524	-395
Total net supply	<u>17,833</u>	<u>16,335</u>	<u>16,756</u>	<u>18,202</u>
Demand				
Crude oil and refined products exports	191	200	198	195
Crude oil losses	14	14	13	13
Domestic demand for refined products†	<u>17,745</u>	<u>16,121</u>	<u>16,545</u>	<u>17,994</u>
Total demand	<u>17,950</u>	<u>16,335</u>	<u>16,756</u>	<u>18,202</u>
Unaccounted for crude oil††	-117	0	0	0

*Partially estimated.

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

***Includes plant condensate and unfinished oils.

†Includes international bunkers.

††Balancing item resulting from statistical inconsistencies.

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

Natural Gas

Natural gas production during June was estimated to be 2.8 percent lower than for June 1975. This decrease was about the same as the average decline reported for the first 5 months of the year.

The estimated consumption of natural gas in June was 3.6 percent lower than for June 1975. Estimated consumption for the first 6 months of 1976 was down 2.7 percent from the level reported for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Estimated imports of natural gas in June were approximately 1 percent below the amount imported during June 1975.

Net underground storage injections during June totaled 289 billion cubic feet, bringing the volume of working gas (gas available for withdrawal) in storage reservoirs to 1,943 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	1,663	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	R1,808	1,622	850	79
	March	R1,778	**1,658	894	85
	April	R1,470	***1,590	NA	***82
	May	R1,390	***1,630	NA	***80
	June	1,210	***1,580	NA	***77
	TOTAL (6 months)	9,936	9,798	2,638 (3 months)	486

*See Explanatory Note 6.

**Preliminary data.

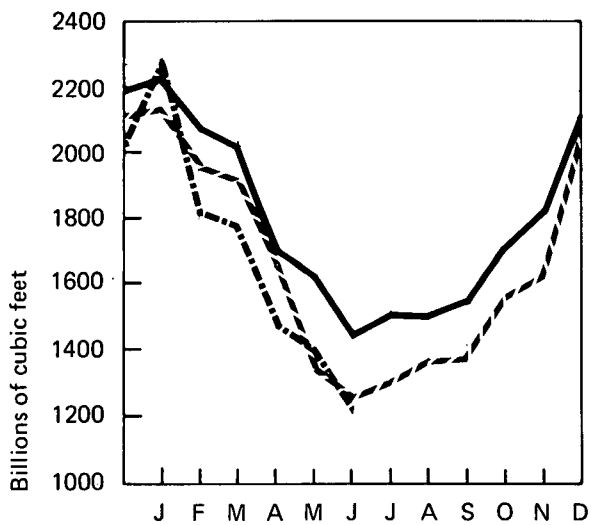
***Projected data.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

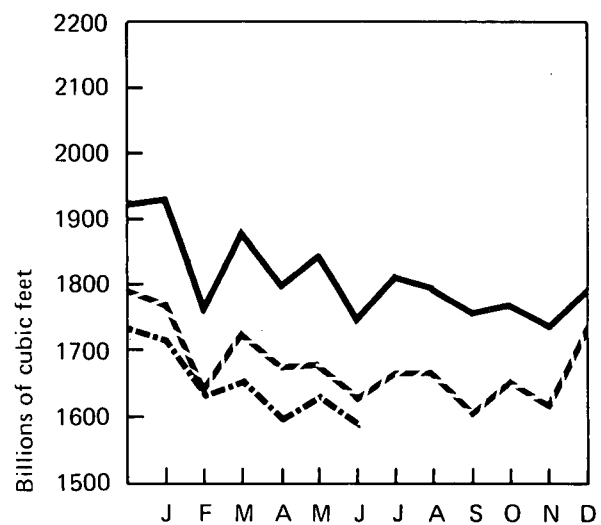
Note: All monthly Domestic Consumption data are estimated.

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

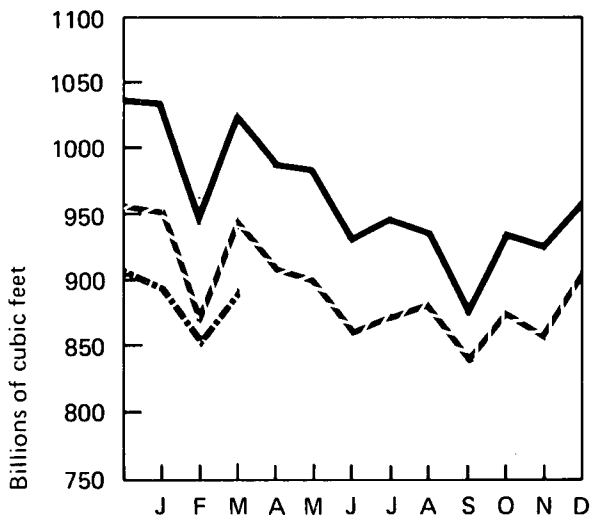
Domestic Consumption



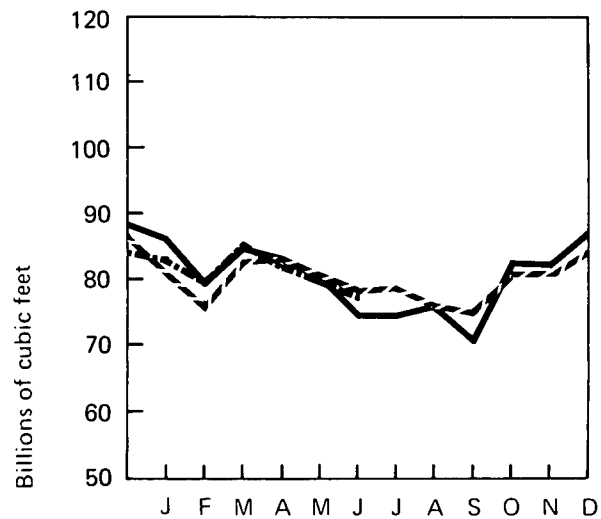
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



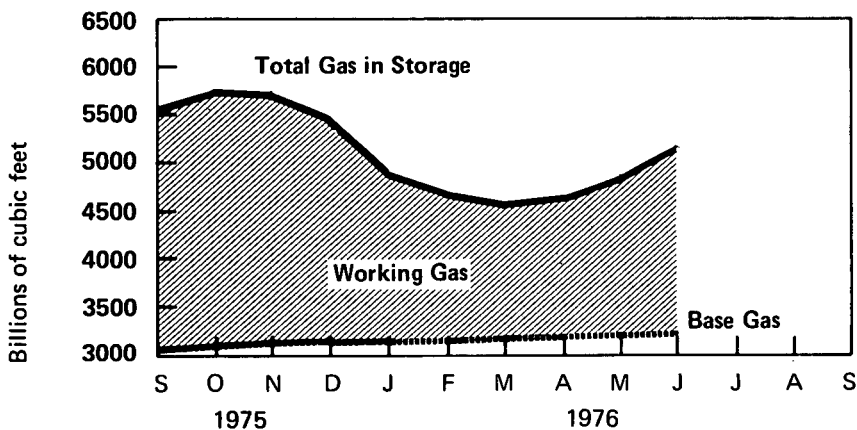
— 1974
 - - 1975
 ... 1976

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
	June	5,163	3,220	1,943	308	19	289

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 the first half of 1976 totaled 337.1 million tons, an increase of 4.6 percent from the total for the first half of 1975.

Coal exports during the first 5 months of the year were down 19.5 percent from the level for the corresponding period in 1975.

First quarter 1976 coal stocks averaged 120.9 million tons a month compared with 96.9 million tons in the first quarter of 1975. Electric utilities are maintaining the large stockpiles which were built-up at the end of 1975.

Domestic consumption of bituminous coal and lignite for the first quarter of 1976 was 148.0 million tons, an increase of 3.7 percent over first quarter 1975 usage. Consumption in the electric utility sector (approximately 70 percent of total consumption) was up 10.2 percent, while the other sectors showed an 11.9-percent decrease.

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	50,549	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	52,484	51,495	3,697	119,408
	February	R46,740	R52,630	3,050	119,438
	March	R48,811	R60,050	3,979	123,787
	April	***46,618	57,850	5,780	***127,784
	May	NA	56,605	5,667	NA
	June	NA	†58,430	NA	NA
	TOTAL**	194,653 (4 months)	337,060 (6 months)	22,173 (5 months)	

*See Explanatory Note 8.

**Totals may not add due to rounding.

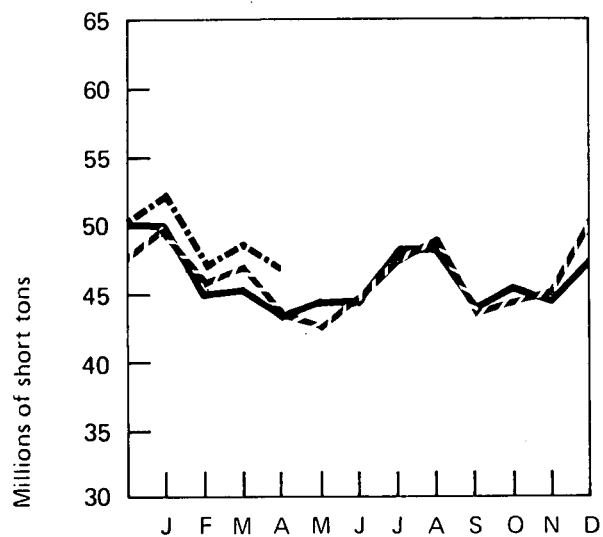
***FEA estimate based on data provided by Bureau of Mines and Federal Power Commission.

†Preliminary data.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

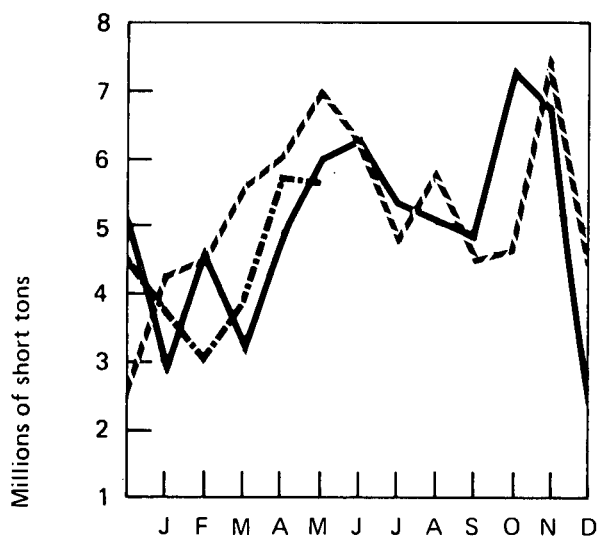
Domestic Consumption



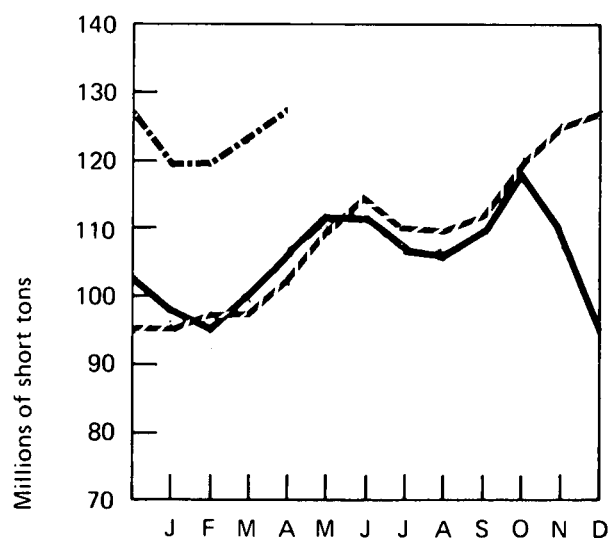
Production



Exports



Stocks



— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976

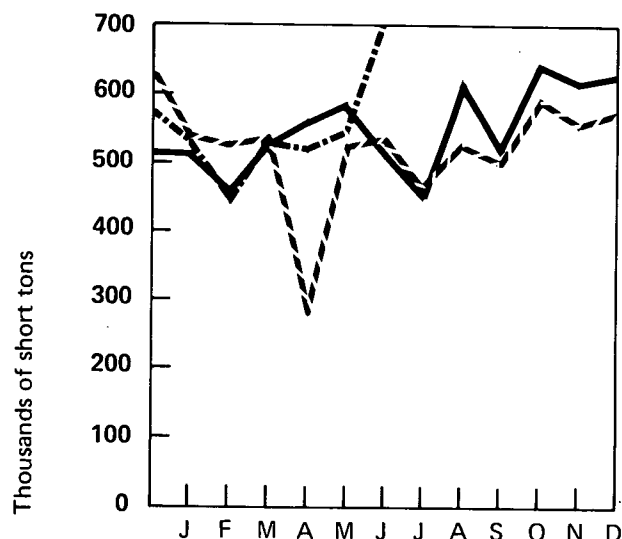
Anthracite

Production Domestic Consumption

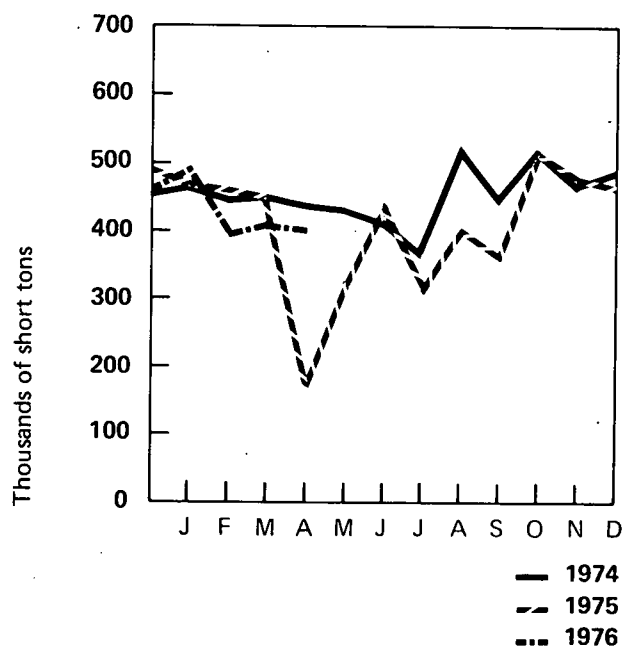
Thousands of short tons

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	R164
	May	530	321
	June	R540	R446
	July	460	310
	August	530	409
	September	495	360
	October	595	513
	November	550	479
	December	575	461
	TOTAL	R6,150	R4,847
1976	January	530	493
	February	440	390
	March	525	R416
	April	520	*403
	May	555	NA
	June	705	NA
	TOTAL	3,275	1,702
		(6 months)	(4 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 June 1976 production of electricity by utilities totaled 171.4 billion kilowatt hours, 7.2 percent above the level for June 1975. Average daily production during the first half of 1976 was 6.2 percent above the average daily level for the first half of 1975.

During the first 5 months of the year, electric utilities consumed 11.0 percent more coal, 5.1 percent more oil, and 2.4 percent more natural gas than during the same period in 1975.

Coal stockpiles at powerplants increased from a 100-day supply at the end of April to a 109-day supply at the end of May. Oil stockpiles increased from a 91- to a 103-day supply during the same period.

Sales of electricity to residential and commercial customers during the first quarter of 1976 totaled 261.8 billion kilowatt hours, an increase of 2.3 percent for residential customers and 3.0 percent for commercial customers over sales during the first quarter of 1975. First quarter sales to industry, at 176.2 billion kilowatt hours, were 9.7 percent higher.

Cooling Degree-Days

During June, the continental United States accumulated 5.0 percent more cooling degree-days than last June, and 6.9 percent more than the normal for the month, reflecting relatively warmer June temperatures.

Total cooling degree-days for the period May 3-June 27, however, were 16.1 percent below the same period a year ago and 6.7 percent below normal, indicating cooler weather overall.

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	AVG. 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	AVG. 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	AVG. 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	154,020	47.2	15.0	14.1	7.8	15.7	0.2
	May	R156,966	45.9	13.9	16.1	7.5	16.4	0.2
	June	171,438	NA	NA	NA	9.1	NA	NA
TOTAL		984,077 (6 months)						

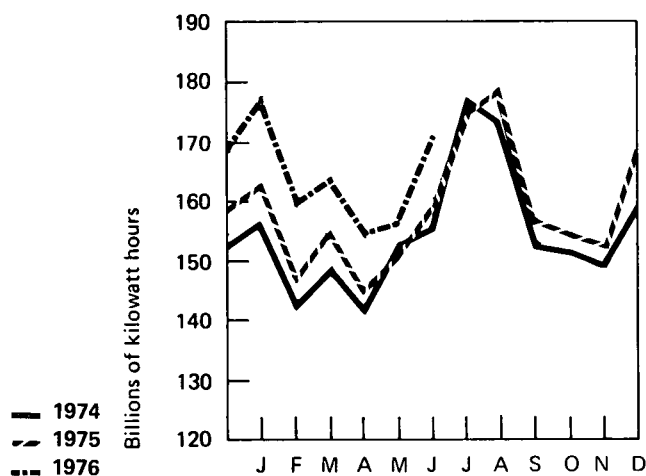
*Includes electricity produced from geothermal power, wood, and waste.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Sources: Federal Power Commission.

Production data for latest month are from Edison Electric Institute.

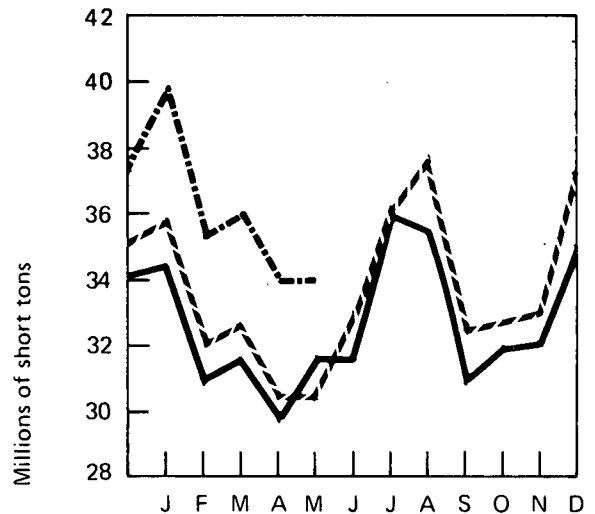
Total Net Production



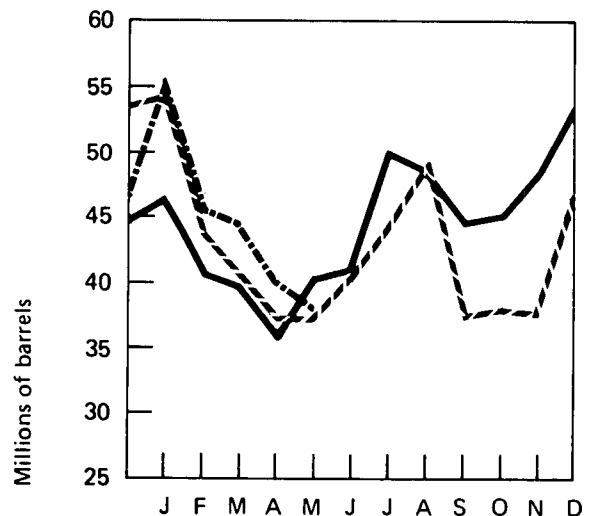
Fuel Consumption

		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
	May	34,067	37,842	265,901
	TOTAL (5 months)	179,415	223,207	1,115,773

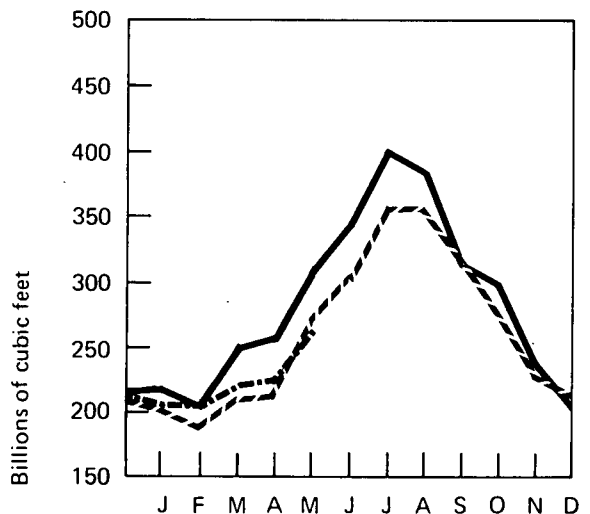
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption



Gas Consumption



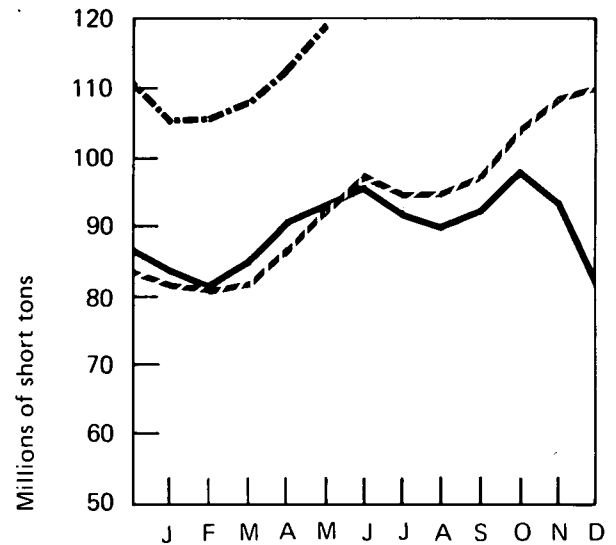
— 1974
 - - - 1975
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Source: Federal Power Commission.

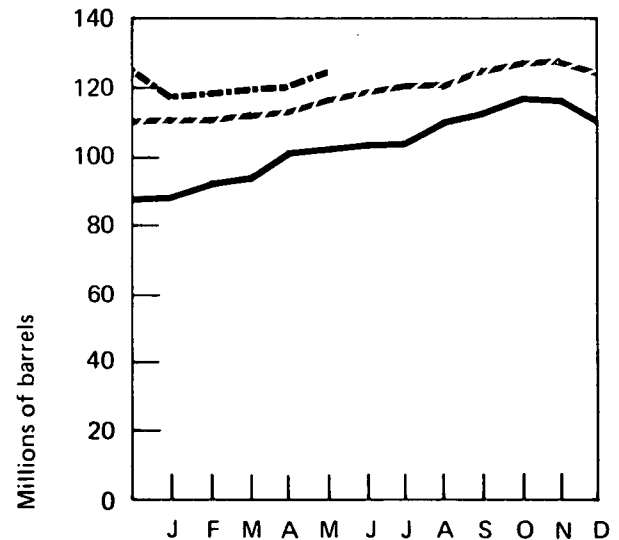
Electric Utilities (Continued)

		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
	May	119,409	125,534

Coal Stocks



Oil Stocks



— 1974
 - - 1975
 ... 1976

Source: Federal Power Commission.

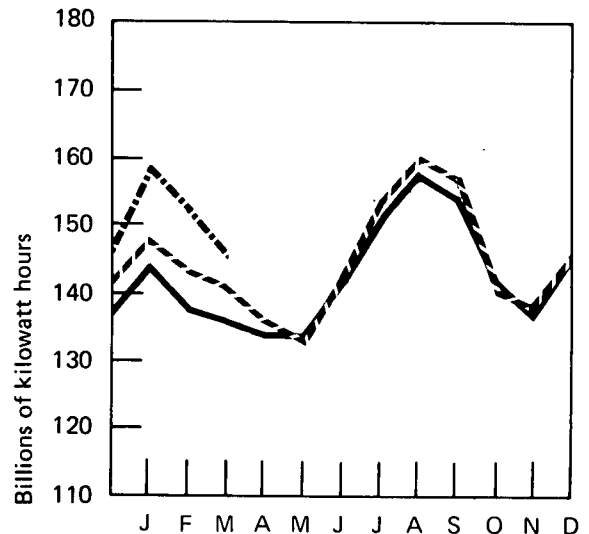
Sales

Residential Commercial Industrial Other* Total

Millions of kilowatt hours

1973	January	52,840	31,182	55,274	5,209	144,505
	February	49,601	30,445	54,591	4,909	139,546
	March	46,315	30,100	55,866	4,822	137,103
	April	41,821	29,038	55,937	4,571	131,367
	May	39,825	30,060	56,838	4,638	131,361
	June	44,967	33,194	57,368	4,764	140,293
	July	54,123	36,147	57,152	5,140	152,562
	August	56,742	36,820	58,865	5,054	157,481
	September	56,210	36,711	59,178	5,211	157,310
	October	47,207	33,289	60,514	5,032	146,042
	November	43,175	31,363	58,464	5,085	138,087
	December	46,442	29,788	56,190	4,896	137,316
	TOTAL	579,268	388,137	686,237	59,331	1,712,973
1974	January	52,846	30,608	55,754	4,995	144,203
	February	47,832	29,542	54,978	4,708	137,060
	March	46,154	29,309	55,999	4,693	136,155
	April	43,294	28,986	56,497	4,610	133,387
	May	41,215	29,876	57,386	4,685	133,162
	June	46,596	32,800	58,077	4,641	142,114
	July	53,435	35,229	57,899	4,965	151,528
	August	56,558	36,414	59,803	5,069	157,844
	September	53,252	35,830	60,366	4,983	154,431
	October	44,177	32,112	60,053	4,792	141,134
	November	42,773	30,968	57,361	4,969	136,071
	December	50,368	31,757	53,878	4,974	140,977
	TOTAL	578,500	383,431	688,051	58,084	1,708,066
1975	January	55,547	33,026	54,280	5,245	148,098
	February	52,185	32,441	53,142	4,984	142,752
	March	49,974	32,005	53,182	4,914	140,075
	April	46,883	31,335	52,526	4,737	135,481
	May	43,226	31,608	53,364	4,745	132,943
	June	48,461	35,266	54,104	4,777	142,608
	July	56,829	37,891	53,973	5,052	153,745
	August	59,979	38,768	56,067	5,223	160,037
	September	56,983	37,550	56,797	5,320	156,650
	October	45,142	33,329	56,486	5,194	140,151
	November	44,019	32,288	56,174	5,235	137,716
	December	51,900	33,183	55,532	5,357	145,972
	TOTAL	611,128	408,690	655,627	60,783	1,736,228
1976	January	60,091	34,833	57,448	6,380	158,752
	February	54,264	33,583	58,228	5,874	151,949
	March	47,037	31,963	60,554	5,988	145,542
	TOTAL (3 months)	161,392	100,379	176,230	18,242	456,243

Total Sales



*Includes street lighting and trolley cars.

Source: Federal Power Commission.

— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976
 33

Cooling Degree-Days

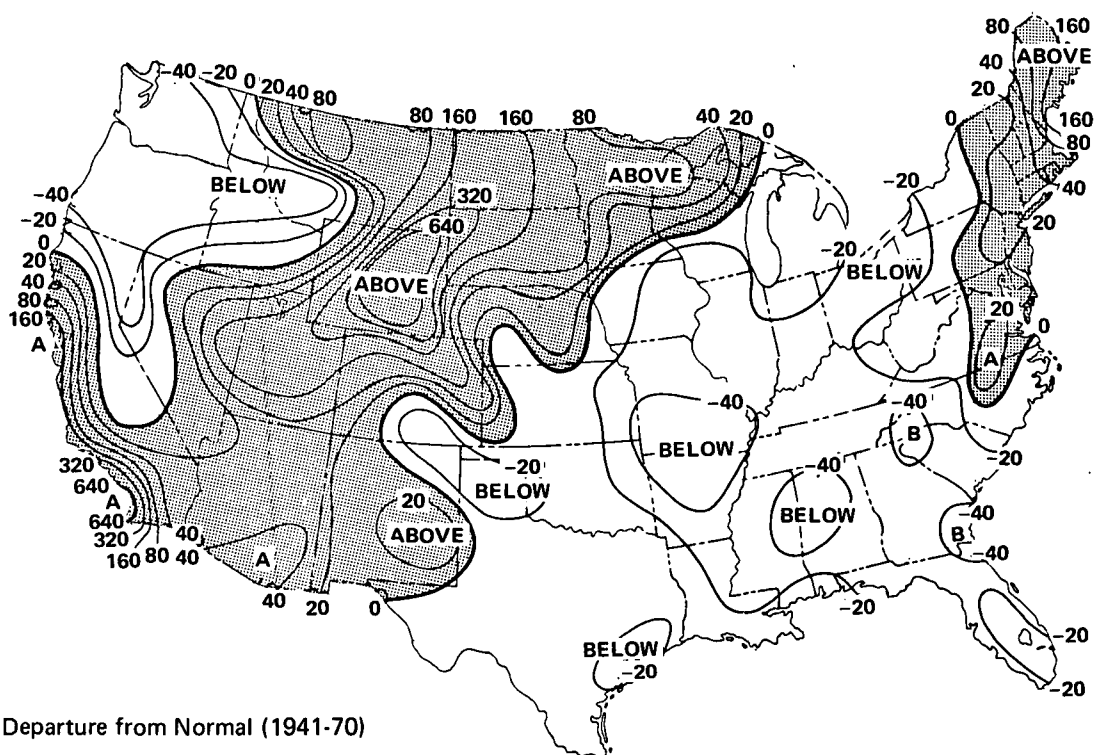
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts	1976	JUNE (May 31 - June 27)		1976	Cumulative Since May 3		1976	Cumulative Since May 3	
		1975**	Normal (1941-70)**		1975**	Normal (1941-70)**		1975**	Normal (1941-70)**
PAD District I	244.4	213.1 (14.7)	201.6 (21.2)	311.2	343.9 (-9.5)	291.0 (6.9)			
New England	213.0	117.3 (81.5)	82.3 (158.8)	229.9	171.0 (34.4)	96.5 (138.4)			
Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.									
Middle Atlantic	225.9	157.7 (43.3)	155.3 (45.5)	251.9	240.9 (4.5)	198.2 (27.1)			
Del., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa.									
Lower Atlantic	285.9	338.4 (-15.5)	323.5 (-11.6)	436.1	574.8 (-24.1)	516.0 (-15.5)			
Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va., W. Va.									
PAD District II	182.2	185.8 (-2.0)	175.6 (3.7)	202.0	283.7 (-28.8)	237.4 (-14.9)			
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Wisc.									
PAD District III	333.6	386.6 (-13.7)	404.7 (-17.6)	464.0	636.7 (-27.1)	638.2 (-27.3)			
Ala., Ark., La., Miss., N. Mex., Tex.									
PAD District IV	76.7	53.1 (44.3)	88.8 (-13.6)	90.5	58.9 (53.8)	101.9 (-11.2)			
Colo., Idaho, Mont., Utah, Wyo.									
PAD District V	132.2	97.8 (35.2)	105.6 (25.2)	195.0	147.8 (31.9)	158.2 (23.3)			
Ariz., Calif., Nev., Oreg., Wash.									
U.S. TOTAL	214.7	204.5 (5.0)	200.9 (6.9)	271.9	324.2 (-16.1)	291.3 (-6.7)			

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

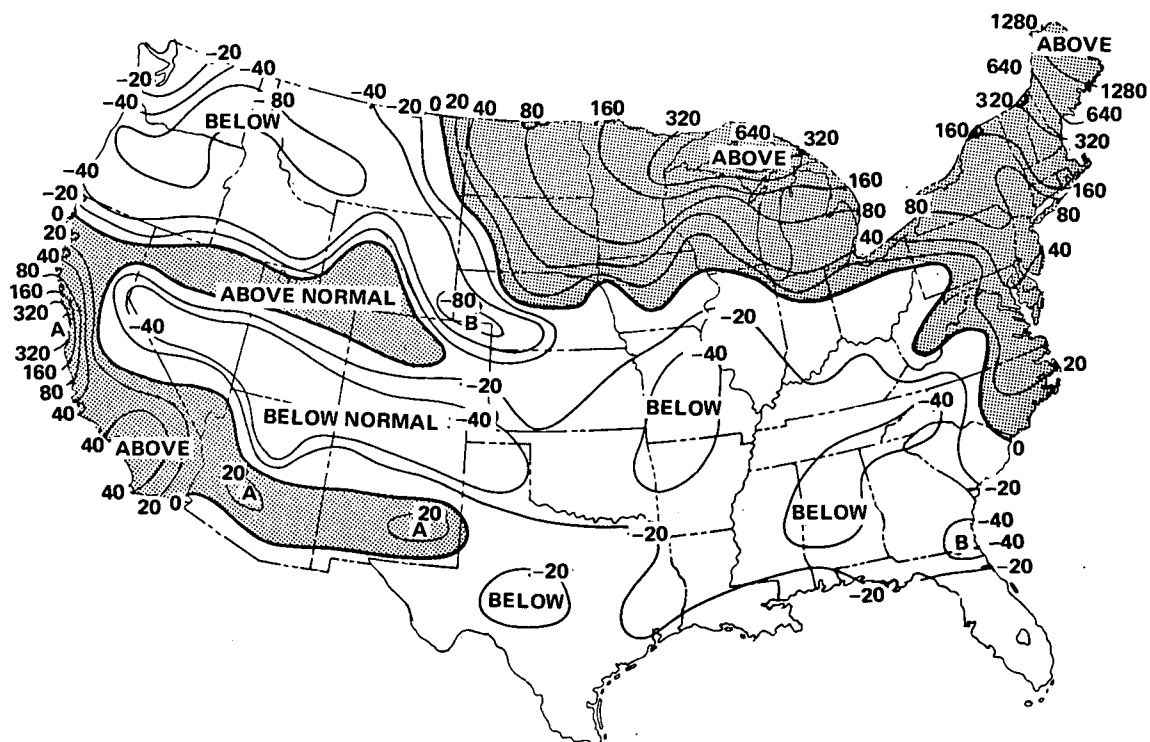
**Percentage change in parentheses.

Cooling Degree-Days Accumulated from January 1, 1976 through June 27, 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 54 domestic reactors in commercial operation, with a total maximum dependable capacity of 36,664 megawatts, performed at 60 percent of capacity during June, up sharply from the previous 3 months when a significant number of reactors were shutdown for refueling. Although 8 reactors continued refueling during June, 19 reactors operated at greater than 80 percent of their capacity during the month.

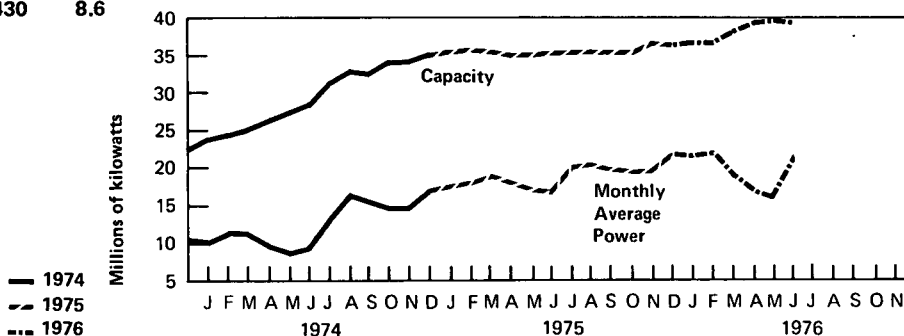
St. Lucie 1, an 810-megawatt pressurized water reactor owned by the Florida Power and Light Company, was granted a commercial operating license in late June. The St. Lucie plant is located on the Atlantic Ocean about 50 miles north of Palm Beach.

The House Committee on Government Operations reported that groundwater migration of low-level nuclear wastes has occurred at the 6 commercial and 5 Federal disposal sites around the Nation. The report stated that present financing is inadequate for perpetual care of the facilities, and that poor geologic and hydrologic knowledge will make it difficult to resolve the problems. The Committee recommended that the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission move promptly to evaluate and rectify the current site problems and establish criteria for selection of future disposal sites.

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	16,604	7.8
	May	R39,902	R15,903	7.5
	June	**39,781	**21,772	**9.1
	AVERAGE (6 months)	38,529	19,430	8.6

U.S. Nuclear Powerplants



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

**Preliminary data.

R=Revised data.

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

Status of Nuclear Powerplants — June 30, 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	15	0	18	21,000
Publicly announced	—	—	—	20	20	25,000
TOTAL	69	1	141	25	236	236,000

*Includes 1 Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and 24 announced intentions to order for which a reactor type has not been chosen.

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment — June 1976

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	699.719	622.214	1321.933
Cost (in millions of dollars)	42.035	37.108	79.143
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	166.326	174.672	340.998
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	2.939	2.661	2.797
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	891.763	878.796	1770.499

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

Nuclear Power Generation by Major Non-Communist Countries — June 1976

Country	Number of Reactors*	Capacity	Generation of Electricity			
			Generation June	Percent of Design Capacity		
				June	Year	
					1974	1975
		Thousands of gross electrical kilowatts	Millions of gross kilowatt hours			
Canada	5	2,380	1,686	98	74	64
Federal Republic of Germany	8	4,750	1,302	38	57	72
France	10	3,070	1,278	58	57	68
Great Britain	30	6,240	**2,643	**59	61	57
India	3	620	279	63	55	46
Italy	3	620	179	39	61	69
Japan	12	6,600	2,688	57	61	36
Spain	3	1,120	470	58	75	77
Sweden	5	3,310	1,024	43	20	44
Switzerland	3	1,050	260	34	76	84
United States	57	42,085	16,706	55	57	60
TOTAL	139	71,845	28,515	55	58	58

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

**Figures are for 5-week operating period.

Source: *Nucleonics Week*.

Summary of Monthly Nuclear Fuel Cycle – May 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	673	60.5	232,000	380	1.04
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF ₆) Deliveries	1,113	77.3	384,000	240	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF ₆ Deliveries	151 (567 MT-SWU)	††	378,000	4,400	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Shipped	52	21.7	130,000	81	0.46
Powerplant Operation	Electricity Generated	11,832 (million kWhe)	40	125,000	546 (million kWhe)	9.82
	Spent Fuel Discharged	NA	—	—	—	†††0.97
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	5	—	—	—	
	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 1117-74. 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 plants are presently operating at maximum utilization of available electric power, with the excess production being placed in the "Preproduction stockpile" in anticipation of high demand for enriched uranium in the 1980's.

†††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 May 1976 totaled 5.634 quadrillion Btu, up 4.8 percent from the May 1975 level, but down 2.1 percent from May 1974. No sectoral breakdown is available for the month as yet.

The revised consumption total for April was 5.736 quadrillion Btu. The residential and commercial sector used 2.177 quadrillion Btu, down 6.9 percent from the April 1975 level but up 1.0 percent from the level for the same month in 1974. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 56.0 percent of this sector's total consumption (coal was 0.6 percent, dry natural gas was 32.3 percent, and petroleum products were 23.1 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 43.9 percent.

The industrial sector consumed 1.999 quadrillion Btu in April 1976, 4.6 percent more than during April 1975, but 6.5 percent less than in April 1974. Coal accounted for 16.6 percent of the total, 26.3 percent was dry natural gas, 22.9 percent was petroleum products, and 34.0 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the transportation sector totaled 1.560 quadrillion Btu in April, up 2.3 percent from the level for April 1975 and up 6.5 percent from the April 1974 level. Petroleum products comprised 96.0 percent of the total. Natural gas used for pipeline transportation and electricity used by railroads and for street and highway lighting accounted for the balance.

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast

Total demand for petroleum products during June 1976 was 16,077 thousand barrels per day. This was 1.7 percent below the forecast level but 3.0 percent above the level for last June.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline in June was 7,279 thousand barrels per day, which was 0.7 percent above the forecast level and 2.9 percent greater than demand in June 1975.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil was 2,267 thousand barrels per day in June. This was 6.1 percent less than the forecast level but approximately equal to the demand level for last June.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil during June was 2,042 thousand barrels per day, which was 11.6 percent below the forecast level and 6.3 percent below demand during June 1975.

Energy Conservation Indicators

Three energy conservation indicators are featured in this issue: Average Gasoline Mileage of New Cars,* Natural Gas Use per Residence,** and Airline Fuel Consumption.*** The indicators are shown for the period 1973-1975, using quarterly data when available.

Average Gasoline Mileage of New Cars

During the first 3 months of model year 1976, average gasoline mileage of new cars rose 12.8 percent to 17.6 miles per gallon, from an average of 15.6 miles per gallon during model year 1975. In the second quarter, however, average mileage dropped to 17.4, reflecting a shift in production to somewhat less fuel efficient cars.

Natural Gas Use Per Residence

Natural gas consumption per household during the first quarter of 1976 was almost 2 percent lower than consumption during the same period a year earlier. There was no change, however, from the first quarter of 1974, when consumption per household dropped 11 percent below the pre-embargo first quarter 1973 level.

Airline Fuel Consumption

During the first quarter of 1976, airline fuel consumption per revenue-ton-mile was 9 percent lower than the level for the same 3 months of 1975.

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**See Explanatory Note 14.

***See Explanatory Note 15.

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source — April 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	0.704	0.502	—	—	1.220	0.283	1.503	0.674	2.177
Industrial	0.332	0.526	0.458	0.003	—	1.319	0.201	1.520	0.479	1.999
Transportation	0.001	0.045	1.498	—	(⁹)	1.543	0.005	1.548	0.012	1.560
Electric Utilities	0.790	0.230	0.245	0.262	0.127	1.654	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1.137	1.505	2.702	0.265	0.127	5.736	0.489	4.571	1.165	5.736

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 April 1976 by Sources and Economic Sectors

	April 1976 Consumption	Percent Change from April 1975	Cumulative Percent Change from 1975 (January through April)*
	Quadrillion Btu		
Refined Petroleum Products	2.707	+2.0	+3.0
Motor Gasoline	1.125	+6.3	+5.0
Jet Fuel	0.162	-4.1	-3.7
Distillate	0.473	-12.5	-2.5
Residual	0.420	0.0	-0.9
Other Petroleum Products	0.528	+10.6	+10.6
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.505	-11.0	-3.6
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.137	+12.6	+4.7
Electricity (Sales)	0.489	+5.8	+5.0
TOTAL ENERGY USE	5.736	-0.7	+0.8
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.177	-7.0	-0.9
Industrial	1.999	+4.6	+1.8
Transportation	1.560	+2.4	+2.5

*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	R0.012	0.905	0.506	0.278	0.639	R2.340	10.459
	May	0.012	0.522	0.457	0.267	0.671	1.928	12.387
	June	R0.015	0.332	0.452	0.297	0.746	1.842	14.229
	July	0.017	0.293	0.482	0.336	0.864	1.990	R16.220
	August	0.014	0.264	0.461	0.350	0.878	1.966	18.186
	September	0.015	0.281	0.501	0.336	0.684	1.825	R20.012
	October	0.015	0.353	0.555	0.280	0.677	1.880	21.891
	November	0.015	0.523	0.517	0.273	0.659	1.987	R23.878
	December	0.014	0.910	0.643	0.303	0.778	2.648	26.526
	TOTAL	R0.211	7.629	6.340	3.625	8.722	26.526	
1976	January	0.014	1.229	0.675	0.340	0.841	3.099	3.099
	February	0.010	1.106	R0.583	0.314	R0.703	R2.716	R5.815
	March	0.014	0.858	0.594	R0.285	R0.703	R2.454	R8.269
	April	0.014	0.704	0.502	0.283	0.674	2.177	10.445
TOTAL		0.052	3.897	2.354	1.221	2.920	10.445	

(See footnotes on page 46.)

Energy Consumption by the Industrial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ³	Hydroelectric	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu									
1973	January	0.393	0.832	0.640	0.003	0.189	0.452	2.508	2.508
	February	0.362	0.764	0.591	0.003	0.186	0.399	2.305	4.813
	March	0.369	0.802	0.561	0.003	0.191	0.441	2.366	7.179
	April	0.363	0.794	0.477	0.003	0.191	0.430	2.257	9.436
	May	0.369	0.846	0.508	0.003	0.194	0.475	2.395	11.831
	June	0.351	0.787	0.462	0.003	0.196	0.502	2.301	14.132
	July	0.345	0.836	0.455	0.003	0.195	0.494	2.328	16.459
	August	0.340	0.888	0.506	0.003	0.201	0.505	2.444	18.903
	September	0.329	0.876	0.487	0.003	0.202	0.422	2.320	21.223
	October	0.363	1.010	0.535	0.003	0.206	0.469	2.587	23.809
	November	0.374	1.012	0.595	0.003	0.199	0.460	2.644	26.453
	December	0.412	1.046	0.586	0.003	0.192	0.470	2.708	29.161
	TOTAL	4.370	10.493	6.403	0.036	2.341	5.518	29.161	
1974	January	0.378	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	0.312	R0.482	R0.532	0.003	0.199	R0.444	R1.972	R4.424
	March	0.330	R0.681	0.542	0.003	R0.207	R0.510	R2.273	R6.697
	April	0.332	0.526	0.458	0.003	0.201	0.479	1.999	8.696
TOTAL		1.305	2.511	2.147	0.012	0.802	1.919	8.696	

(See footnotes on page 46.)

Energy Consumption (Continued)

Energy Consumption by the Transportation Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry) ⁴	Petroleum	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
Quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	January	0.001	0.085	1.511	0.005	0.013	1.615	1.615
	February	0.001	0.076	1.417	0.005	0.011	1.510	3.125
	March	0.001	0.070	1.502	0.005	0.012	1.589	4.714
	April	0.001	0.062	1.412	0.005	0.010	1.490	6.204
	May	0.001	0.056	1.540	0.004	0.011	1.612	7.816
	June	0.001	0.046	1.471	0.004	0.011	1.533	9.350
	July	0.001	0.045	1.528	0.004	0.011	1.589	10.939
	August	0.001	0.046	1.588	0.005	0.011	1.651	12.590
	September	0.001	0.047	1.437	0.005	0.010	1.499	14.089
	October	0.001	0.055	1.520	0.005	0.011	1.592	15.681
	November	0.001	0.066	1.523	0.005	0.012	1.607	17.288
	December	0.001	0.078	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.589	18.877
	TOTAL	0.009	0.733	17.940	0.058	0.137	18.877	
1974	January	0.001	0.072	1.399	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	R1.378	0.006	0.012	R1.454	R3.080
	March	0.001	R0.056	1.551	0.005	0.013	R1.626	R4.707
	April	0.001	0.045	1.498	0.005	0.012	1.560	6.267
	TOTAL	0.002	0.232	5.958	0.022	0.052	6.267	

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, 1975, and 1976.

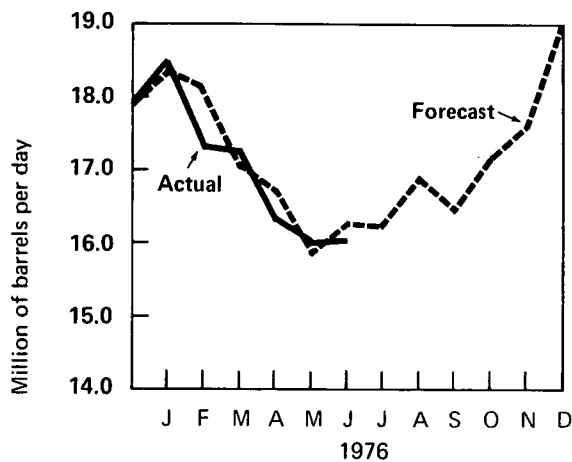
³ The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974, 1975, and 1976.

⁴ The percentage share used in calculating Transportation consumption of natural gas was 3.9 percent for 1973 and 3.5 percent for 1974, 1975, and 1976.

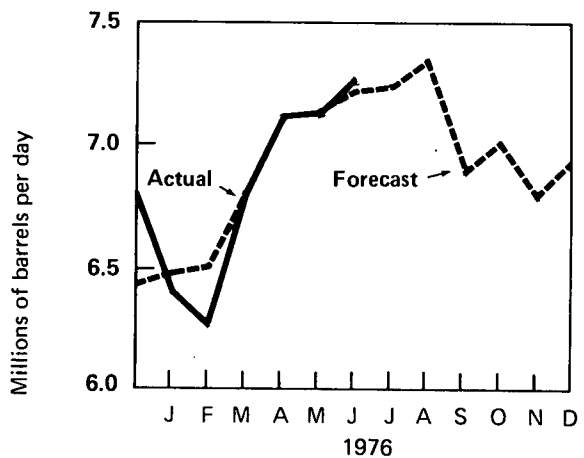
R=Revised data.

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast

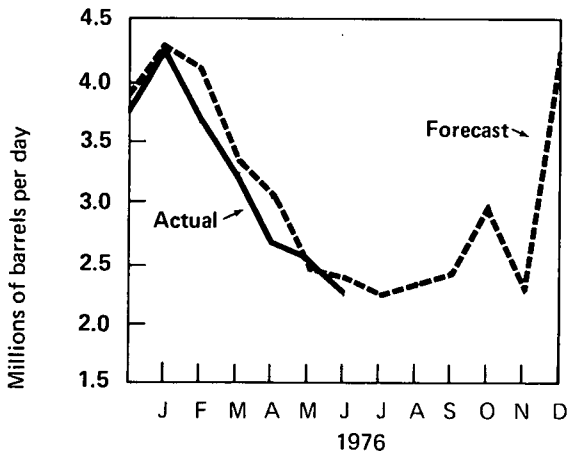
Total Domestic Demand for Petroleum Products



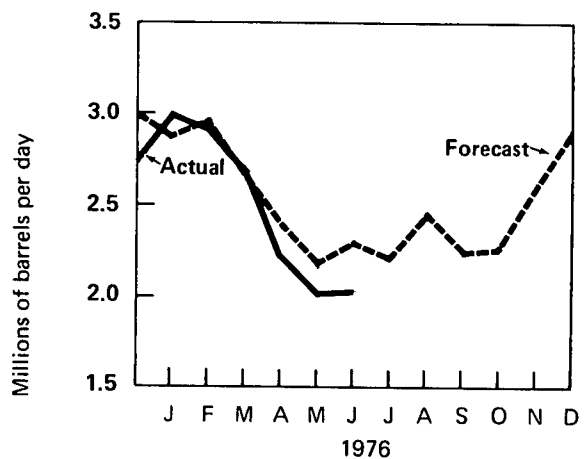
Domestic Demand for Motor Gasoline



Domestic Demand for Distillate Fuel Oil



Domestic Demand for Residual Fuel Oil



Notes:

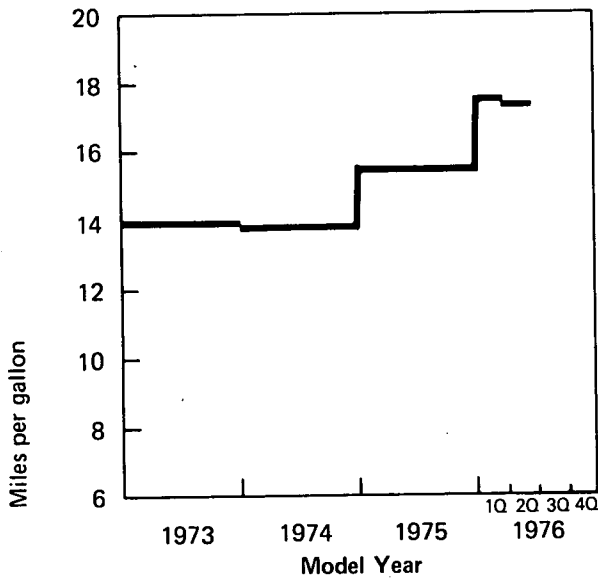
Domestic Demand — Demand for products, in terms of real consumption, is not available; production plus imports plus withdrawals from primary stocks is used as a proxy for consumption. Secondary stocks, not measured by FEA, are substantial for some products.

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

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

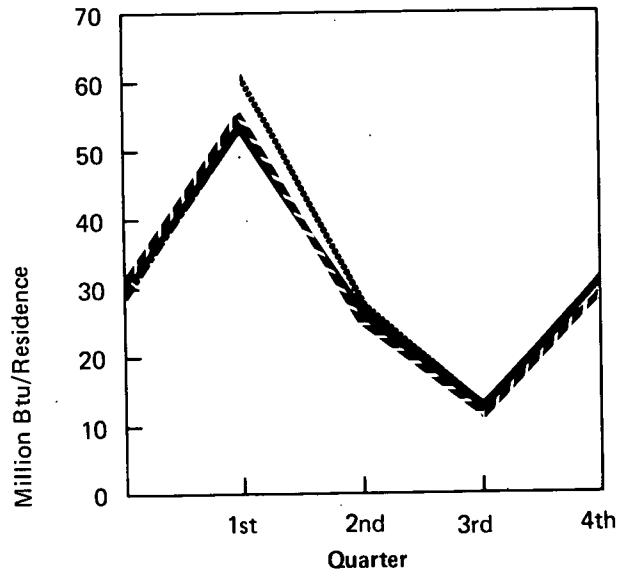
Energy Conservation Indicators

Average Gas Mileage of New Cars*



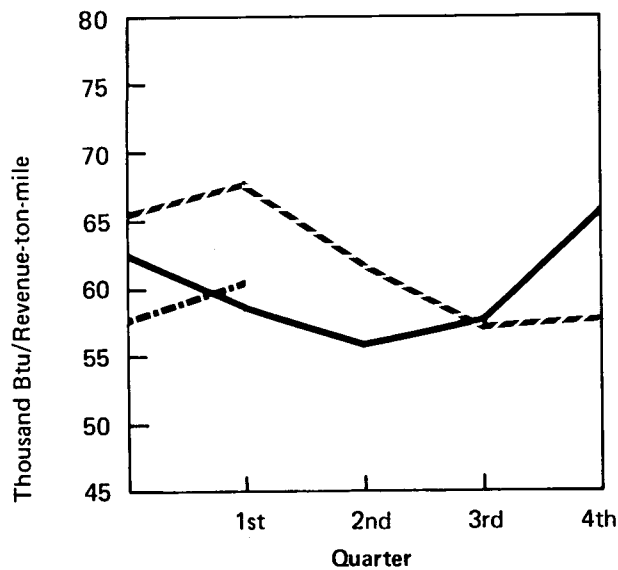
Source: FEA.

Natural Gas Use Per Residence**



Source: FEA.

Airline Fuel Consumption***



Source: FEA.

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**See Explanatory Note 14.

***See Explanatory Note 15.

Note: Documentation for indicators is available on request.

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

Part 8

Oil and Gas Exploration

Oil and gas exploration activity continued to rise seasonally during June. The number of seismic crews prospecting for petroleum increased by 11 during the month to 258 (229 land, 29 marine). The current total, however, is 11 percent below the figure reported for June 1975 (289) and 19 percent below June 1974 (317).

An average of 1,546 rotary drilling rigs were in operation during June, 50 more than the previous month, but 67 fewer than in June 1975. Well completions totaled 3,332 compared with 2,777 in June 1975 (an increase of 20 percent).

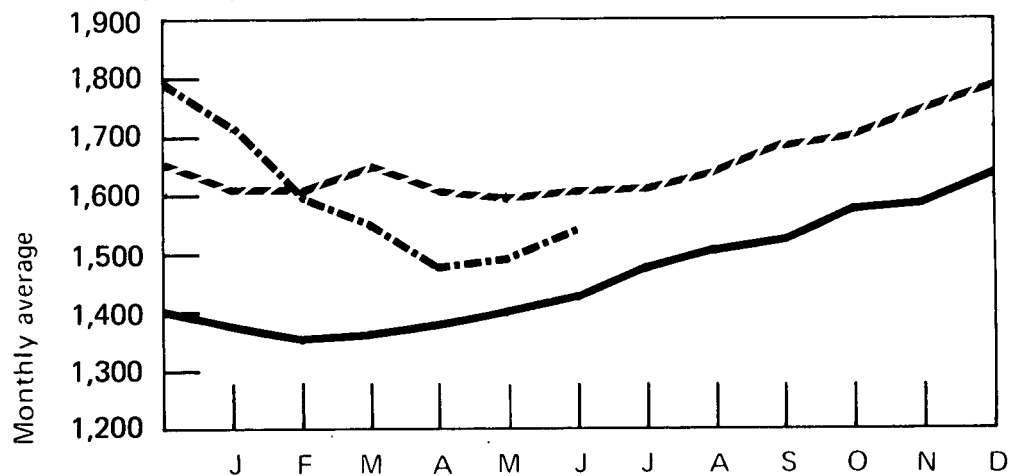
Resource Development

Oil and Gas Exploration

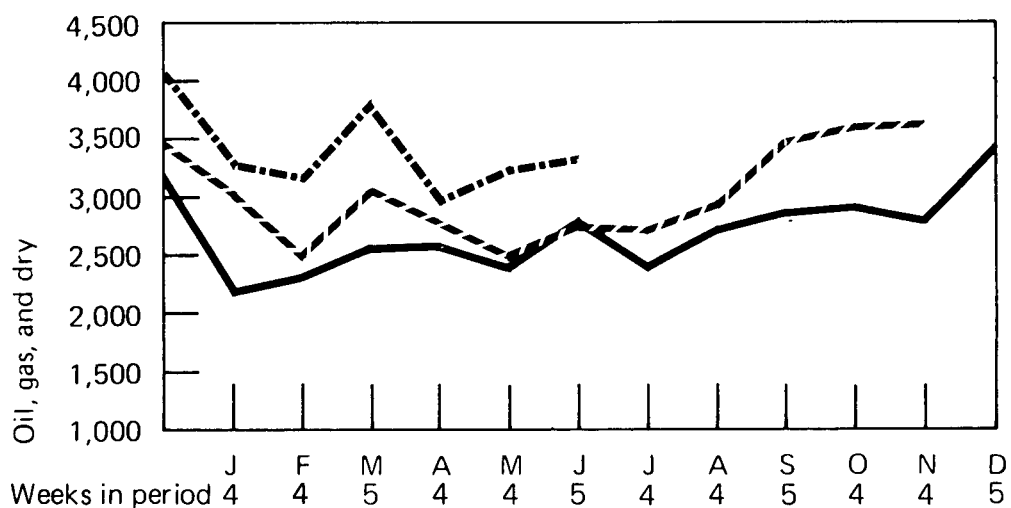
		Rotary Rigs in Operation	Wells Drilled				Total Footage of Wells Drilled
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Thousands of feet
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,973
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,656
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,318
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,434
	May	1,046	749	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
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	1,008	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
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
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
	June	1,546	1,500	709	1,123	3,332	14,780
	AVERAGE (6 months)	1,558	TOTAL * (6 months)	8,734	4,302	6,697	19,733

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

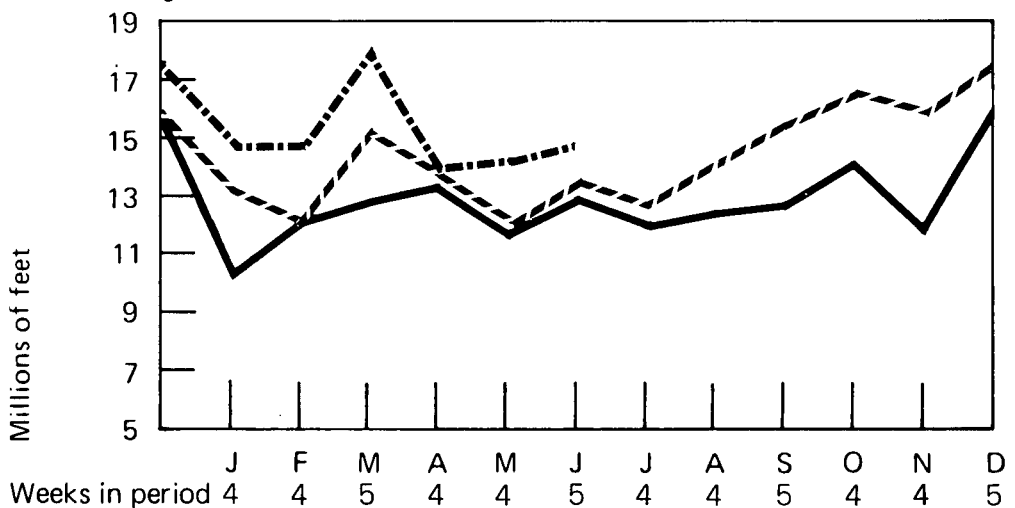
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



Total Footage of Wells Drilled

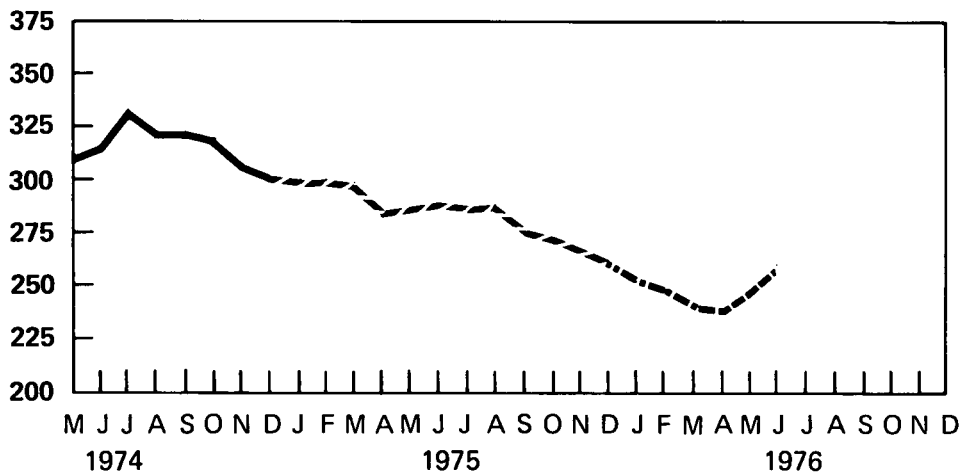


— 1974
 - - 1975
 - · - 1976

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			
	June	29	229	258			
	AVERAGE (6 months)	20	227	247			

Total Seismic Crews



*See Explanatory Note 16.

NA=Not available.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

— 1974

- - 1975

- . - 1976

Motor Gasoline

The national average selling price of regular gasoline at full service retail outlets rose to 59.0 cents per gallon in June, from 57.4 cents in May. The average selling price has increased 2.4 cents per gallon since March 1976, when gasoline prices were at their lowest levels this year. The average price that retailers paid for regular gasoline rose 1.6 cents in June, to 51.6 cents per gallon; this was the highest average price ever paid by retail dealers for regular gasoline. The average dealer margin during June was unchanged from May at 7.4 cents per gallon.

Crude Oil

The preliminary estimate for the average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during April was \$8.45 per barrel, 21 cents above the level in March.

The preliminary estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude was \$13.37 per barrel, an increase of 10 cents over the previous month's cost.

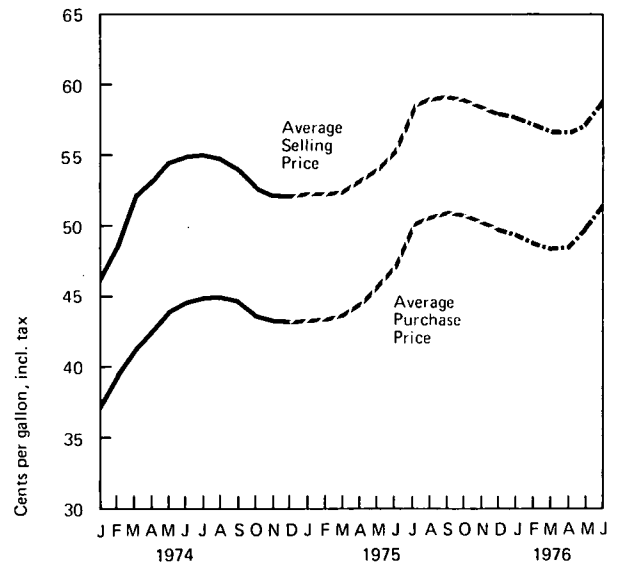
The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during April was \$10.45 per barrel, up 31 cents from the March level. About half of this gain was due to an increase in refiners' purchases of imported crude petroleum.

Motor Gasoline

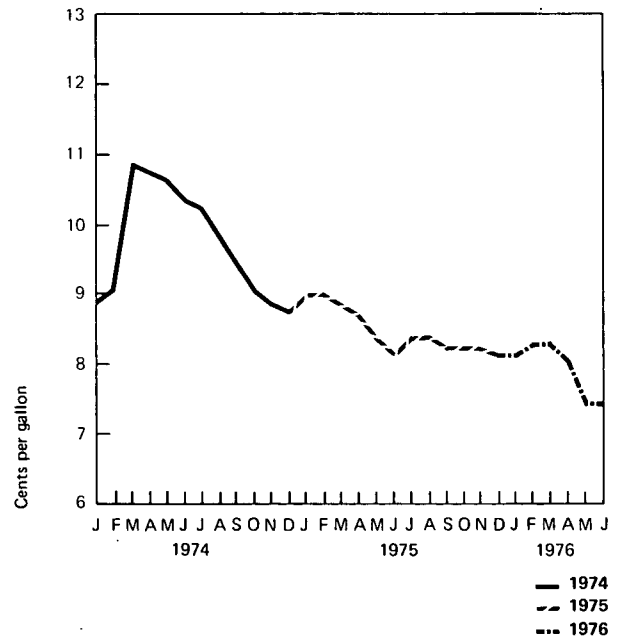
Regular Gasoline at Full Service Retail Outlets

		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	7.3
	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
	June	59.0	51.6	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 cents 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 — June 1976

	Cents per gallon, including tax		Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline—Full Service		Regular Gasoline—Self Service	
Major	59.7	Major	56.8
Independent	55.7	Independent	55.0
National Average	59.0	National Average	56.3
Premium Gasoline—Full Service		Premium Gasoline—Self Service	
Major	64.5	Major	62.3
Independent	59.7	Independent	59.3
National Average	63.9	National Average	61.5
Diesel Fuel—Truck Stops*		Diesel Fuel—Service Stations*	
Major	53.7	Major	55.4
Independent	50.2	Independent	51.7
National Average	52.0	National Average	53.3

Unleaded Gasoline	Regular	Mid-Level	Premium
Major	60.8	63.6	67.9
Independent	60.4	59.0	62.9
National Average	60.8	63.1	67.8

*See Explanatory Note 17.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers — June 1976

	Cents per gallon		Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline—Full Service		Regular Gasoline—Self Service	
Major	7.6	Major	4.5
Independent	6.4	Independent	5.6
National Average	7.4	National Average	4.8
Diesel Fuel—Truck Stops*		Diesel Fuel—Service Stations*	
Major	7.0	Major	7.2
Independent	7.1	Independent	8.8
National Average	7.0	National Average	7.7

*See Explanatory Note 17.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

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

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	57.6	6.6
1B Mid Atlantic	59.9	6.4
1C Lower Atlantic	59.7	7.9
2 Mid Continent	58.9	6.8
3 Gulf Coast	56.2	8.4
4 Rocky Mountain	60.3	9.9
5 West Coast	60.7	8.0
NATIONAL AVERAGE	59.0	7.4

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

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

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change Cents per gallon	Entitlement Position (May)
Amerada Hess	June 6	1.00	Seller
American Petrofina	June 8	1.00	Seller
Ashland	June 15	0.50	Seller
Atlantic Richfield	June 1	1.00	Seller
B.P.	June 1, 23	1.00, 1.00	Seller
Cities Service	June 4, 15	1.00, 0.50	Buyer
Champlin	June 3	6.00	Buyer
Continental	June 11	1.00	Buyer
Exxon	June 3	1.30	Buyer
Getty	June 1	2.00	Seller
Gulf	June 3, 18	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Kerr-McGee	June 7, 19	0.50, 0.50	Buyer
Mobil	June 16	1.00	Buyer
Phillips	June 19	1.00	Buyer
Shell	June 5	1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of California	June 2, 18	1.00, 1.00	Seller
Standard Oil of Indiana	June 1, 15	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of Ohio	June 23	1.00	Seller
Sun	June 9, 23	1.00, 1.00	Buyer
Texaco	June 16	1.00	Buyer
Union Oil of California	June 2	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
	June	35.7	35.9	34.8	36.5	36.1	35.9	35.5	35.8

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

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

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change
		Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess		None
American Petrofina	June 8	0.50
Ashland		None
Atlantic Richfield	June 1	1.00
B.P.	June 1, 23	0.50, 0.50
Cities Service		None
Champlin	June 3	0.50
Continental	June 4	0.50
Exxon	June 29	0.50
Getty	June 1	1.00
Gulf		None
Kerr-McGee	June 7, 8	0.50, 0.50
Mobil	June 4	1.00
Phillips		None
Shell		None
Standard Oil of California		None
Standard Oil of Indiana	June 15	0.50
Standard Oil of Ohio	June 2, 23	0.50, 0.50
Sun	June 29	0.80
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.

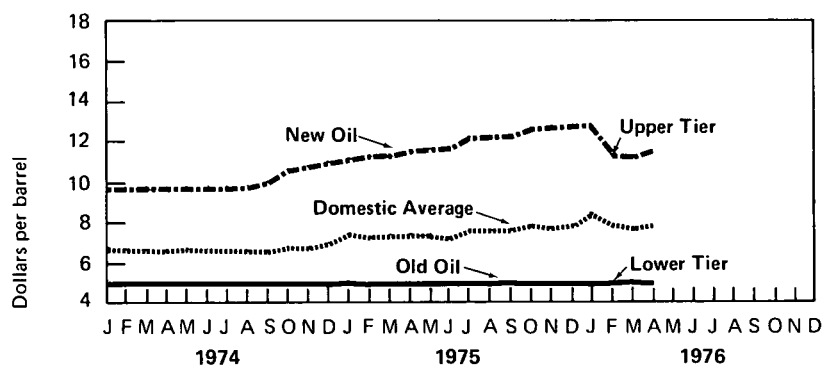
Source: FEA.

Crude Oil

Domestic Crude Petroleum Prices at the Wellhead*

		Old	New	Domestic Average
		Dollars per barrel		
1974	January	5.03	9.82	6.95
	February	5.03	9.87	6.87
	March	5.03	9.88	6.77
	April	5.03	9.88	6.77
	May	5.03	9.88	6.87
	June	5.03	9.95	6.85
	July	5.03	9.95	6.80
	August	5.03	9.98	6.71
	September	5.03	10.10	6.70
	October	5.03	10.74	6.97
	November	5.03	10.90	6.97
	December	5.03	11.08	7.09
	AVG.	5.03	10.13	6.87
1975	January	5.05	11.28	7.61
	February	5.03	11.39	7.47
	March	5.03	11.47	7.57
	April	5.03	11.64	7.55
	May	5.03	11.69	7.52
	June	5.03	11.73	7.49
	July	5.03	12.30	7.75
	August	5.03	12.38	7.73
	September	5.04	12.46	7.75
	October	5.03	12.73	7.83
	November	5.03	12.89	7.80
	December	5.03	12.95	7.93
	AVG.	5.03	12.03	7.67
1976	January	5.02	12.99	8.63
		Lower Tier**	Upper Tier**	
	February	***5.07	R***11.44	R***7.82
	March	***5.10	R***11.42	***7.80
	April	***5.08	***11.56	***7.86

Crude Oil Wellhead Price



*See Explanatory Note 18.

**See definitions.

***Preliminary figure based on early reports.

R=Revised data.

Sources: January 1974 through January 1976—FEA Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report; February 1976 forward—FEA Domestic Crude Oil Producers Report.

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
		Lower Tier	Upper Tier		
	February**	R57	R32	—	R11
	March**	57	31	—	12
	April**	57	31	—	12

*Totals do not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Preliminary.

R=Revised data.

Sources: January 1975 through January 1976—FEA Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report; February 1976 forward—FEA Domestic Crude Oil Producers 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	9.14	13.27	10.76
	February	8.50	13.21	10.31
	March	8.24	13.27	10.14
	April	***8.45	***13.37	***10.45

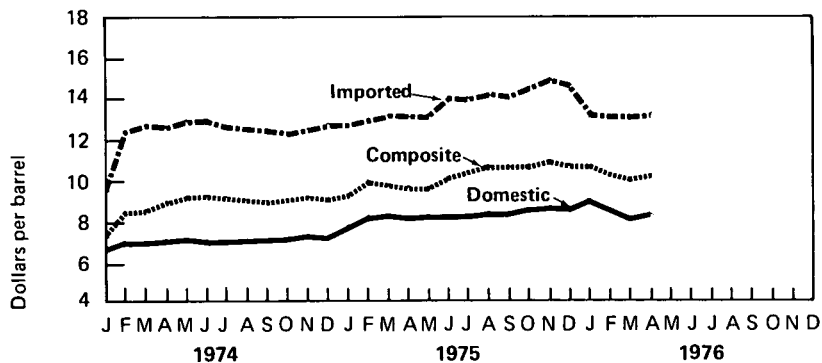
*See Explanatory Note 18.

**See Explanatory Note 17.

***Preliminary 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 19.
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
	February**	271	312	124	463	1,170
	March**	272	302	150	469	1,197
	April**	238	353	159	510	1,260

*Prior to January 1976 refiners were not required to maintain separate banks for aviation jet fuel.

**Preliminary.

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
	May	7.82

*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
	March	39.5	164.5	49.7	86.4	89.8	90.2

*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
	June	180.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utility Fossil Fuels

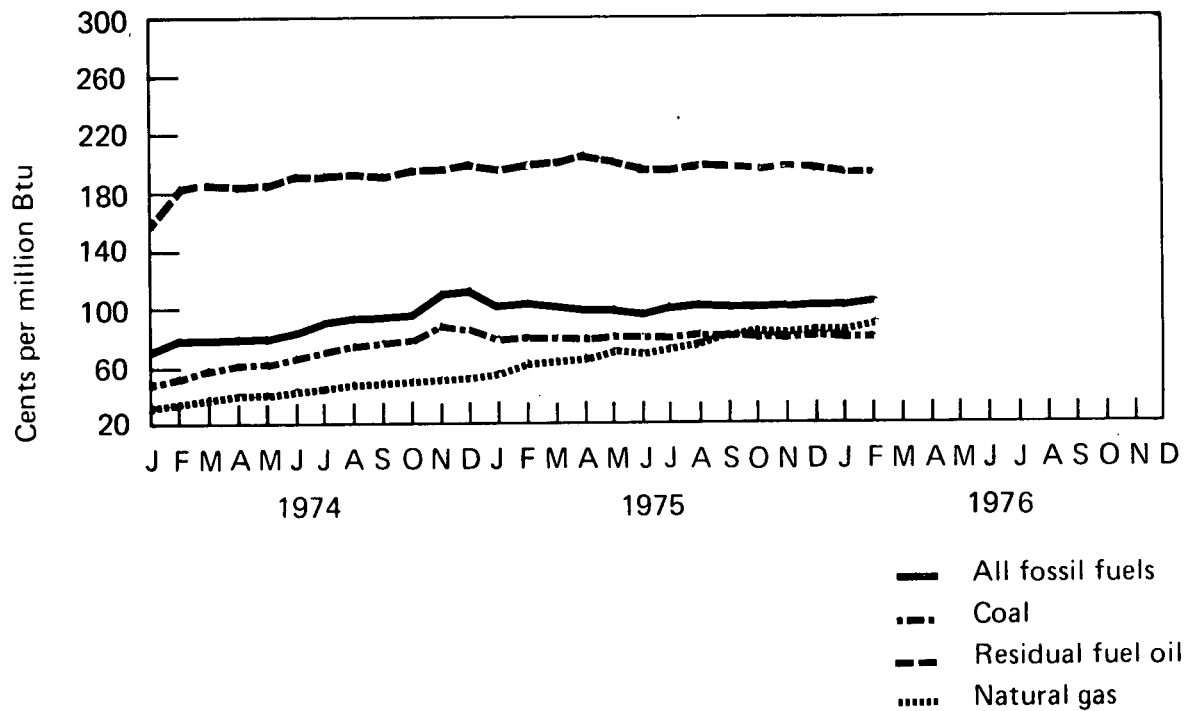
COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

All Fossil Fuels*

Region	1975												1976
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	198.8	192.2	196.3	190.5	192.7	189.5	188.0	182.9	182.3	181.2	177.6	181.3	184.6
Middle Atlantic	147.1	141.3	138.3	138.5	140.4	154.5	144.5	132.7	133.7	140.8	140.8	143.6	147.5
East North Central	85.6	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.5	89.2	90.1	88.2	87.0	89.5	92.6	89.9	90.0
West North Central	69.0	85.5	64.5	60.3	62.8	63.0	62.7	63.9	62.6	62.5	65.7	72.7	67.4
South Atlantic	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.1	122.5	126.8	125.2	124.4	118.4	117.0	121.3	122.0	122.7
East South Central	83.1	83.0	83.0	84.8	85.3	86.2	84.5	85.2	83.8	84.5	85.5	88.5	88.0
West South Central	67.4	68.9	70.0	72.9	71.2	76.0	77.5	79.1	79.6	77.0	82.8	88.0	88.2
Mountain	62.9	54.5	51.7	52.1	50.9	51.8	50.4	55.0	50.1	52.3	55.6	50.4	48.3
Pacific	194.4	196.3	209.7	187.3	154.5	147.1	171.3	174.5	177.2	206.6	222.7	214.0	206.5
NATIONAL AVG.	106.4	104.2	101.5	101.0	99.3	102.5	103.8	103.7	101.2	102.4	106.9	107.3	107.6

*See Explanatory Note 20.

National Average



Coal

1975												1976	
Region	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	134.8	126.9	135.4	125.7	116.5	119.2	127.3	120.4	128.7	127.6	120.8	124.2	122.7
Middle Atlantic	104.7	99.7	98.2	101.7	101.6	105.5	103.8	98.6	101.8	106.1	104.0	102.8	103.4
East North Central	78.4	79.3	80.4	82.0	82.4	82.3	84.3	83.4	82.1	83.8	85.7	83.1	83.1
West North Central	57.9	59.4	60.9	57.7	58.9	60.8	60.7	61.3	61.2	60.6	58.2	59.2	60.2
South Atlantic	97.0	97.4	100.8	98.8	98.4	101.6	101.4	102.4	98.6	98.5	100.1	98.3	99.2
East South Central	79.5	80.1	80.1	81.5	80.5	79.5	79.1	80.8	80.7	82.3	81.9	83.9	83.5
West South Central	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	26.4	26.4
Mountain	30.6	32.0	30.3	31.1	31.0	33.1	32.2	32.8	31.7	33.5	36.1	34.1	33.0
Pacific	57.7	57.2	56.8	57.0	58.4	58.2	58.8	58.9	58.4	59.5	58.9	72.7	76.0
NATIONAL AVG.	81.7	80.6	80.5	81.8	81.4	80.8	82.1	82.1	81.5	81.7	82.2	80.2	81.4

Residual Fuel Oil*

1975												1976	
Region	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	204.1	204.3	202.9	200.1	201.7	196.3	192.6	187.9	184.1	184.8	181.0	182.5	185.4
Middle Atlantic	204.1	204.4	203.3	200.1	201.5	200.4	199.3	191.2	192.2	191.5	191.6	191.3	179.9
East North Central	165.0	163.4	183.1	157.0	168.3	185.2	191.7	205.9	189.7	211.4	192.4	197.0	193.4
West North Central	182.3	171.5	167.8	163.9	165.5	161.1	157.5	150.3	153.5	161.6	157.1	173.1	162.2
South Atlantic	181.6	186.8	188.9	187.7	189.3	185.4	183.8	181.5	180.7	179.8	173.0	174.6	177.5
East South Central	171.6	163.4	159.7	161.0	165.5	167.8	175.0	174.4	175.5	180.4	171.4	172.8	173.7
West South Central	178.2	175.8	191.5	177.7	182.0	186.2	185.2	174.4	168.4	189.2	187.9	195.3	190.7
Mountain	192.4	190.3	206.0	198.0	199.0	209.1	221.3	223.7	210.3	195.8	202.3	206.8	203.5
Pacific	235.0	241.1	261.1	260.6	245.6	253.8	258.1	257.9	255.5	261.9	259.7	246.6	240.7
NATIONAL AVG.	202.0	204.8	209.3	205.6	200.0	198.9	200.8	200.5	197.0	200.5	198.1	194.1	195.4

Natural Gas**

1975												1976	
Region	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	NA	97.1	112.4	110.8	121.7	122.1	154.1	137.7	135.6	133.8	157.7	166.1	166.1
Middle Atlantic	84.5	82.4	101.7	98.3	92.7	91.2	87.6	87.6	90.5	103.1	105.0	107.8	NA
East North Central	92.7	93.0	105.5	120.8	111.6	103.4	104.6	114.0	120.2	128.3	136.8	126.8	124.4
West North Central	43.8	51.5	54.5	58.6	58.1	59.2	56.9	57.8	55.4	55.8	55.9	56.1	61.6
South Atlantic	68.5	72.6	70.2	71.2	72.2	68.9	69.7	76.4	79.6	78.5	80.8	75.1	82.0
East South Central	79.5	82.2	82.7	76.4	77.0	91.0	95.9	110.3	105.5	120.2	146.6	156.6	157.4
West South Central	63.0	64.5	67.0	71.3	69.2	72.7	75.7	77.9	79.7	77.6	80.3	83.5	87.3
Mountain	66.7	63.7	67.4	68.1	69.6	71.8	71.1	78.6	82.0	86.2	90.4	86.2	85.5
Pacific	83.6	80.5	90.1	82.4	84.1	89.7	111.1	115.2	122.4	136.9	151.1	141.2	151.6
NATIONAL AVG.	65.2	66.4	68.9	72.6	71.3	74.8	79.1	83.8	85.5	83.5	86.1	86.5	92.1

NA=Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 20.

**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
	February	17.04	21.23

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Petroleum Consumption

Estimated first quarter petroleum consumption for all 19 International Energy Agency countries showed a 2.3 percent increase over the first quarter of 1975 (when consumption was very close to the 1974 figure), but a drop of 5.5 percent compared with the same period of 1973.

Crude Oil Production

Total world crude oil production averaged 55.66 million barrels per day in May, exceeding the production level of the previous month by over half a million barrels. Canada, which posted close to a 300,000-barrel-per-day production gain, accounted for nearly half of the net increase. No notable changes were reported for the other countries included in this survey.

Petroleum Consumption

Petroleum Consumption for Major Free World Industrialized Countries

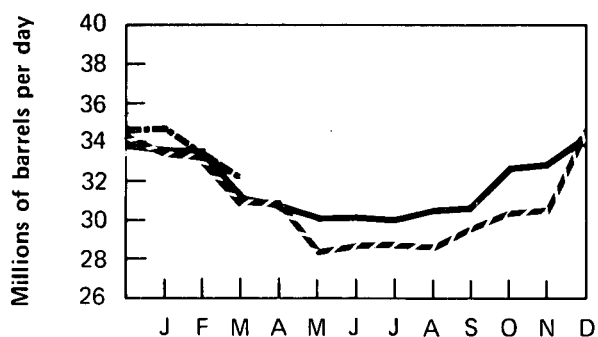
		Total IEA*	Japan**	West Germany	France***	United Kingdom	Canada	Italy†	Other IEA††
Thousands of barrels per day									
1973	Jan	35,700	4,121	2,868	2,743	2,315	1,667	1,781	4,281
	Feb	36,600	4,532	2,850	2,687	2,313	1,747	1,866	4,351
	Mar	34,100	4,450	2,707	2,528	2,271	1,584	1,710	4,185
	Apr	31,600	4,008	2,809	2,296	2,038	1,431	1,420	3,971
	May	31,500	3,822	2,546	1,890	1,939	1,486	1,285	3,819
	June	31,200	3,950	2,674	1,685	1,697	1,474	1,255	3,679
	July	30,100	3,783	2,196	1,566	1,637	1,490	1,303	3,355
	Aug	32,200	3,790	2,738	1,495	1,615	1,557	1,255	3,832
	Sept	31,500	3,813	2,618	1,932	1,727	1,427	1,462	3,833
	Oct	33,700	4,212	2,969	2,482	2,150	1,680	1,610	3,877
	Nov	35,400	4,562	2,883	2,593	2,258	1,801	1,552	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	1,515	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	2,190	1,981	1,691	1,792	3,942
	Feb	33,600	4,242	2,455	2,243	1,906	1,870	1,767	4,000
	Mar	31,000	3,978	2,234	1,952	1,731	1,558	1,558	3,455
	Apr	30,800	3,448	2,431	2,202	1,826	1,592	1,530	3,762
	May	28,200	3,296	2,253	1,640	1,482	1,474	1,174	2,827
	June	28,800	3,325	2,106	1,642	1,414	1,550	1,289	3,438
	July	28,900	3,437	2,319	1,491	1,322	1,536	1,234	3,182
	Aug	28,700	3,397	2,360	1,300	1,208	1,445	1,105	3,381
	Sept	29,800	3,568	2,309	1,785	1,502	1,475	1,465	3,537
	Oct	30,500	3,584	2,328	1,914	1,704	1,544	1,679	3,680
	Nov	30,600	3,940	2,361	2,074	1,723	1,543	1,448	3,594
	Dec	34,600	4,519	2,502	2,653	1,821	1,855	1,600	4,343
	AVG.	30,745	3,712	2,319	1,921	1,613	1,593	1,468	3,592
1976	Jan	34,700	R4,143	2,459	R2,449	R1,707	1,748	1,748	4,351
	Feb	33,400	R4,382	2,490	2,484	1,896	1,730	1,713	3,949
	Mar	32,300	R4,283	2,742	2,370	1,915	1,788	1,621	2,982
	Apr	NA	3,849	NA	2,109	NA	1,512	1,409	NA
	May	NA	3,630	NA	1,768	NA	NA	1,238	NA
	AVG.	33,468	4,054	2,565	2,234	1,838	1,695	1,544	3,757

Note: All recent figures are estimates.

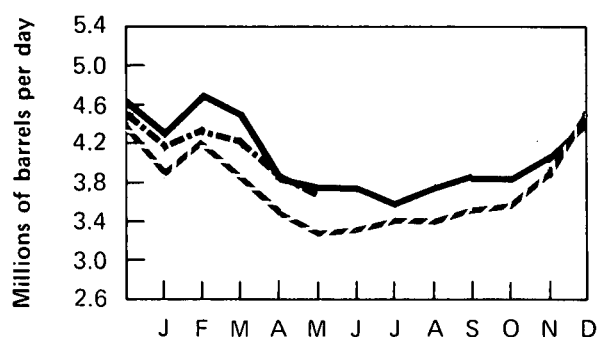
*The 19 signatory nations of the International Energy Agency (IEA) are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Except for the United 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.

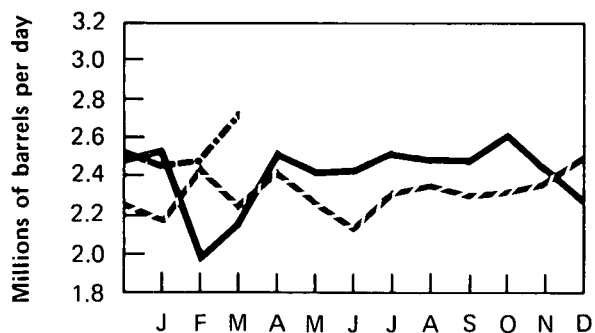
Total IEA



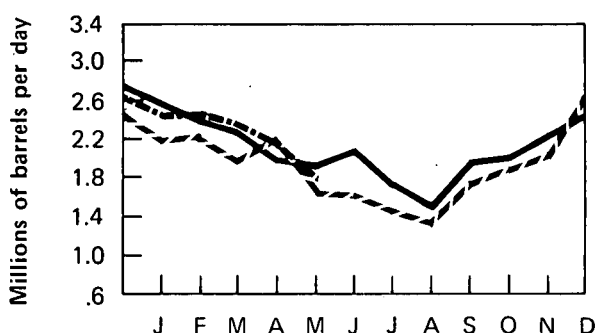
Japan*



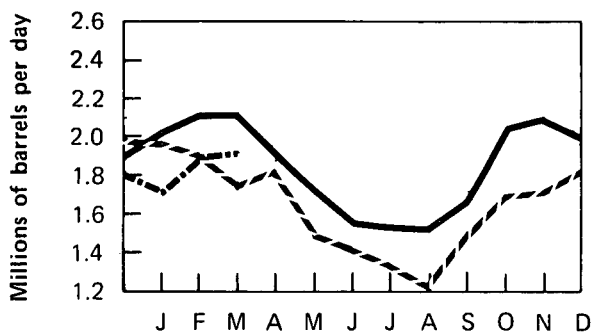
West Germany



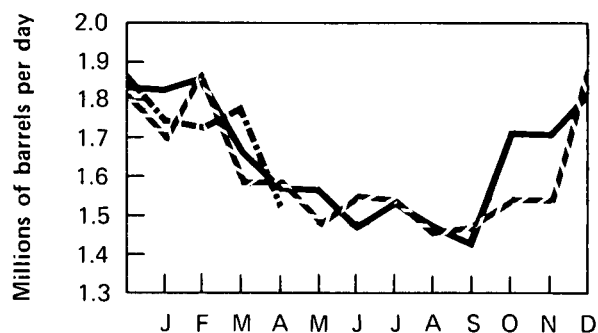
France**



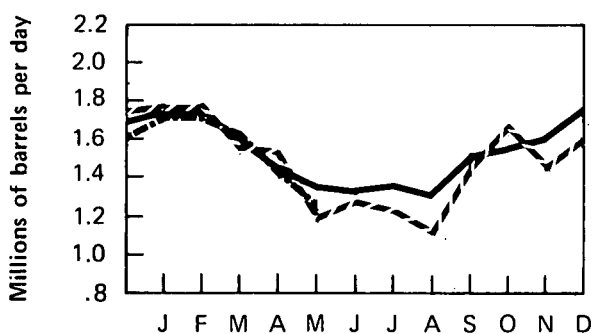
United Kingdom



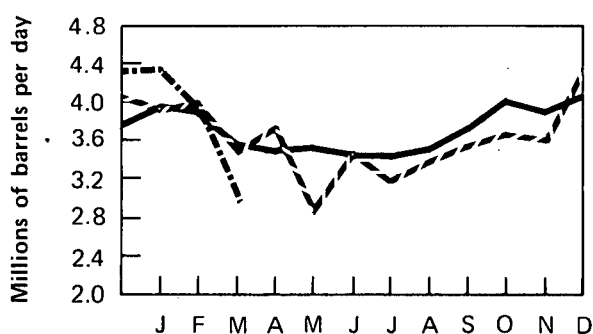
Canada



Italy***



Other IEA†



*Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates.

**Not a member of IEA.

***Principal products only.

†Excludes the United States.

— 1974
-- 1975
-.- 1976

Crude Oil Production

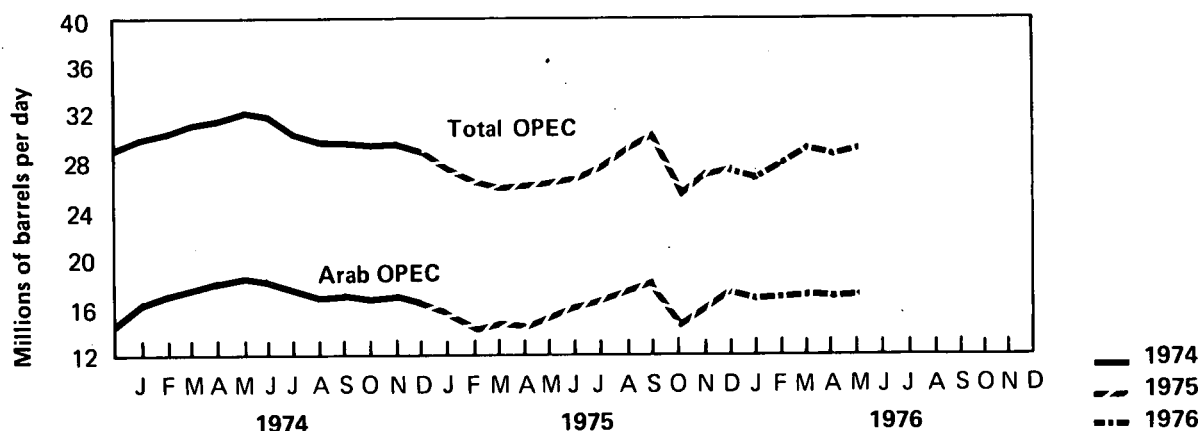
Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Exporting Countries — May 1976

Country	Production				Production Capacity	Production Shut in
	1973	1974	1975	1976 May	May	May
	Thousands of barrels per day					Percent
Algeria	1,070	960	930	1,000	1,000	0
Iraq	2,015	1,975	2,250	1,800	3,000	40.0
Kuwait*	3,020	2,545	2,100	1,650	3,500	52.9
Libya	2,175	1,520	1,520	1,990	2,500	24.4
Qatar	570	520	440	500	700	28.6
Saudia Arabia*	7,600	8,480	7,080	8,450	11,500	26.5
United Arab Emirates	1,530	1,680	1,700	1,900	2,360	19.5
Subtotal: Arab OPEC	17,980	17,680	16,020	17,290	24,560	29.6
Ecuador	210	175	160	200	200	0
Gabon	150	200	220	220	250	12.0
Indonesia	1,340	1,375	1,310	1,510	1,700	11.2
Iran	5,860	6,020	5,350	5,600	6,500	13.8
Nigeria	2,055	2,255	1,790	2,070	2,500	17.2
Venezuela	3,365	2,975	2,350	2,410	2,900	16.9
Subtotal: Non-Arab OPEC	12,980	13,000	11,180	12,010	14,050	14.5
Total: OPEC	30,960	30,680	27,200	29,300	38,610	24.1
Canada	1,800	1,695	1,470	1,450	1,800	19.4
Mexico	465	580	720	800	830	3.6
Total: OPEC, Canada Mexico	33,225	32,955	29,390	31,550	41,240	23.5
Total World	55,740	55,885	53,170	55,660		

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

Sources: Central Intelligence Agency and National Energy Board of Canada.

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 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-time 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 percent 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 as 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 average gas mileage of new cars was computed for combined city/highway driving for both domestic and foreign new cars produced for the U.S. market.

14. The indicator of residential natural gas use is the number of Btu's of natural gas consumed per residential customer, adjusted to reflect the proportions of total customers using gas for (1) house heating and (2) non-

heating purposes. The house heating component of consumption has been further adjusted to reflect normal weather.

15. The indicator of airline fuel consumption is Btu's per revenue-ton-mile, including domestic shipments of passengers (converted to equivalent tons), freight, mail, and other cargo. Supplemental operations, international and territorial flights, and general aviation are excluded.

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

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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 cost 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.

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

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton	<i>contains</i>	1.102 short tons
1 long ton	<i>contains</i>	1.120 short tons

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil

Average gravity

1 barrel	<i>contains</i>	42 gallons
1 barrel	<i>weighs</i>	0.136 metric tons (0.150 short tons)
1 metric ton	<i>contains</i>	7.33 barrels
1 short ton	<i>contains</i>	6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U_3O_8)	<i>contains</i>	0.769 metric tons of uranium
1 short ton (UF_6)	<i>contains</i>	0.613 metric tons of uranium
1 metric ton (UF_6)	<i>contains</i>	0.676 metric tons of uranium

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels

Petroleum

Crude Oil	5.800 million Btu/barrel
Refined products	
Imports, average	6.000 million Btu/barrel
Consumption, average	5.5061 million Btu/barrel
Gasoline	5.248 million Btu/barrel
Jet Fuel, average	5.600 million Btu/barrel
Naphtha-type	5.355 million Btu/barrel
Kerosine-type	5.670 million Btu/barrel
Distillate fuel oil	5.825 million Btu/barrel
Residual fuel oil	6.287 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas liquids	4.024 million Btu/barrel
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Natural gas

Wet	1,097 Btu/cubic foot
Dry	1,024 Btu/cubic foot

Coal

Bituminous and lignite	
Production	23.73 million Btu/short ton
Consumption	23.07 million Btu/short ton
Anthracite	25.40 million Btu/short ton

Electricity Conversion Heat Rates

Fossil fuel steam-electric

Coal	10,176 Btu/kilowatt hour
Gas	10,733 Btu/kilowatt hour
Oil	10,826 Btu/kilowatt hour

Nuclear steam-electric	10,660 Btu/kilowatt hour
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Hydroelectric	10,389 Btu/kilowatt hour
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Electricity Consumption	3,412 Btu/kilowatt hour
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