

April 2006

Short-Term Energy Outlook and Summer Fuels Outlook

April 11, 2006 Release

Contents

[Overview](#)

[Global Petroleum Markets](#)

[U.S. Petroleum Markets](#)

[Motor Gasoline](#)

[Diesel Fuel](#)

[Natural Gas Markets](#)

[Electricity Markets](#)

[Coal Markets](#)

Overview

Continued steady world oil demand growth, combined with only modest increases in world spare oil production capacity and the continuing risks of geopolitical instability, are expected to keep crude oil prices high through 2006. The price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is projected to average \$65 per barrel in 2006 and \$61 in 2007 ([Figure 1. West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price](#)). Retail regular gasoline prices are projected to average \$2.50 per gallon in 2006 and \$2.40 in 2007 ([Figure 2. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices](#)). Summer (April 1 to September 30) regular gasoline pump prices are expected to average \$2.62 per gallon, 25 cents higher than last year's average of \$2.37 per gallon. Retail diesel prices are also expected to average \$2.62 per gallon this summer.

World oil market conditions, growth in U.S. demand, and ongoing implementation of domestic fuel quality requirements are expected to keep consumer prices for motor fuels and other petroleum products high in 2006. Higher crude oil costs together with higher margins (retail price minus crude oil cost and taxes, per gallon) are also expected to contribute to increases at the pump. Higher gasoline margins are likely because: 1) gasoline consumption is expected to grow solidly following weak growth in 2005; 2) Tier 2 gasoline requirements mandate further reduction in sulfur content this year; and 3) phase-out of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from the gasoline pool is likely to put significant pressure on ethanol and gasoline prices.

Higher diesel fuel margins are expected because of the additional cost of producing ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel later this year.

	Summer 2006 (April – September)			Year 2006		
	Average	Change from 2005	Percent Change from 2005	Average	Change from 2005	Percent Change from 2005
Retail Regular Gasoline (\$/gal)	\$2.62	\$0.25	10.5% *	\$2.50	\$0.23	10.1%
Retail Diesel (\$/gal)	\$2.62	\$0.21	8.6%	\$2.59	\$0.17	7.2%
Spot WTI Crude Oil (\$/gal)	\$1.57	\$0.19	13.3%	\$1.53	\$0.19	14.4%
Spot WTI Crude Oil (\$/bbl)	\$65.92	\$7.80	13.3%	\$64.65	\$8.16	14.4%
Spot Henry Hub Natural Gas (\$/mcf)	\$7.68	-\$0.84	-9.9%	\$8.07	-\$0.93	-10.3%

* This Percentage change previously misreported as 13.7%

By September 2006, fuel prices are expected to be much lower than last year because of the crude oil and natural gas production and refinery outages caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. With another active hurricane season possible this year, news of any developing hurricanes and tropical storms with a potential to cause significant new outages could add to volatility in near-term prices in the latter part of the summer. The projections in this *Outlook* do not reflect a scenario with significant new production or refinery outages.

Natural gas prices are projected to be down sharply during the late summer and fall compared to the hurricane disruption-related highs of 2005. The expected average for 2006 for Henry Hub spot prices of about \$8 per thousand cubic feet (mcf), while down about \$1 from the 2005 average, is still well above the pre-2005 historical maximum of about \$6, reached in 2004 ([Figure 3. Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot Prices](#)). The outlook for 2007 includes Henry Hub average prices moving closer to \$8.40 per mcf, assuming normal weather and continued economic expansion in the United States.

Global Petroleum Markets

Last year was noteworthy for the two hurricanes that negatively impacted U.S. production growth and were the prime contributors to making overall non-Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production growth zero. But, in some ways 2006 is likely to bring an even tighter global petroleum market than 2005, if one sets aside the effects of the two hurricanes on U.S. production last year. Consumption growth outpaces production growth in 2006 by 0.4 million barrels per day (bbl/d), compared to 0.1 million bbl/d greater consumption growth than production growth in 2005. Also, while the world experienced a global stock build in 2005 of 0.5 million bbl/d, a stock build of just 0.1 million bbl/d is expected in 2006.

In addition, recent events in Nigeria that have shut in production, the security situation in Iraq, and the Iranian nuclear situation contribute to current and projected high oil prices. The year 2007, however, is expected to see a market that is somewhat looser as non-OPEC supply grows more strongly.

While world spare crude oil production capacity is projected to increase modestly in 2006 compared to 2005 ([Figure 4. World Oil Spare Production Capacity](#)), OPEC crude oil production (all spare capacity is in OPEC) stays flat in 2006 compared to 2005, instead of increasing along with non-OPEC supply to meet demand growth. Spare capacity in Saudi Arabia should grow in 2006, but the net amount is not large enough to really reverse the trend whereby inventories must play a larger role buffering the market, with the attendant price effects. So, although we now forecast a small inventory build rather than a draw for 2006, we are not expecting prices to fall significantly.

Non-OPEC supply is expected to grow by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2006, but this includes 0.3 million bbl/d of total liquids growth from the United States that is largely recovery from the losses due to the hurricanes of 2005. Outside of the United States, large new projects are projected to lead to increases of almost 500,000 bbl/d in Angola, almost 400,000 bbl/d in the Caspian, over 200,000 bbl/d in Canada, and almost 200,000 bbl/d in Brazil ([Figs. 5a-5f, International Oil Supply Charts](#)) over 2006 and 2007. These new supplies are being partially offset by declines in many mature fields, such as those in the North Sea, Mexico, Indonesia, and the Middle East.

World oil consumption growth ([Figure 6. World Oil Consumption Growth](#)) is expected to increase in 2006, largely because U.S. consumption is projected to recover from a net decline in 2005. OECD consumption growth outside of the United States is expected to remain low. Nevertheless, in 2006 annual world consumption growth is forecast at 1.6 million bbl/d, compared with 1.1 million bbl/d in 2005. This will leave average total world consumption in 2006 (85.2 million barrels per day) about 100,000 bbl/d less than average world production. World consumption growth is projected to increase further to 1.7 million bbl/d in 2007 because of economic growth in developing Asian countries. Chinese consumption growth is projected at about 0.5 million bbl/d per year. Overall, world petroleum demand is forecast to increase by 2.0 percent in 2007, compared to 1.8 percent in 2006. However, greater forecast non-OPEC production growth in 2007 will mean that average total world oil supply will equal average total world oil demand for 2007.

U.S. Petroleum Markets

Average domestic crude oil production is expected to increase by 182,000 bbl/d or 3.5 percent in 2006, to a level of 5.3 million bbl/d. For 2007, a 6.6-percent increase is expected, resulting in an average production rate of 5.65 million bbl/d for the year.

Total U.S. petroleum product consumption declined by 76,000 bbl/d, or 0.4 percent, in 2005. Driving the decline in consumption were the impacts of higher prices and the hurricanes on liquefied petroleum gases (down 114,000 bbl/d) and petrochemical feedstocks (down 77,000 bbl/d). In 2006 and 2007, petroleum consumption is projected to increase by 1.3 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively ([Figure 7. U.S. Petroleum Products Consumption Growth](#)). Motor gasoline consumption, which exhibited almost no growth in 2005, is projected to grow 1.4 percent in 2006 and 1.7 percent in 2007. This pattern reflects continued economic growth and an eventual decline in motor gasoline prices. Distillate (diesel fuel and heating oil) consumption, having increased 1.3 percent in 2005, is projected to increase 1.6 percent in 2006 and 3.4 percent in 2007. Transportation diesel consumption is projected to show solid growth in 2006 and 2007 of 3.5 percent per year as the economy continues to expand. However, this year's unusually warm first quarter is expected to result in a substantial decline in heating oil demand for the year as a whole, limiting total distillate consumption growth for 2006.

Motor Gasoline

The U.S. motor gasoline market faces two new challenges this year: the final stage of the phase-in of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) [Tier 2 gasoline program](#), which began in 2004, and the [phase-out of MTBE](#) as a motor gasoline blendstock. While the final transition to Tier 2 gasoline is not expected to create significant problems for domestic refining and distribution, the more stringent Tier 2 gasoline sulfur restriction could constrain the ability of foreign suppliers to quickly respond to unexpected local supply disruptions or demand shocks. The phase-out of the high-octane and low-vapor-pressure MTBE blendstock could prove more problematic, as fuel ethanol becomes the primary substitute for MTBE.

Tier 2 Gasoline Program

The Tier 2 Vehicle and Gasoline Sulfur Program, begun in January 2004, affects every new passenger vehicle and every gallon of gasoline sold in the Nation. Vehicles meeting the Tier 2 emission standards are much cleaner, emitting 77 to 95 percent less nitrogen oxides depending on the size of the vehicle, compared with model year 2003 and earlier. The new standards also reduce the sulfur content of gasoline by up to 90 percent.

Beginning in 2004, the Nation's refiners and importers of gasoline had the flexibility to manufacture gasoline with a range of sulfur levels as long as all of their production was capped at 300 parts per million (ppm) and their annual corporate average sulfur levels were 120 ppm. In 2005, the refinery average was set at 30 ppm, with a corporate average of 90 ppm and a cap of 300 ppm. Finally, in 2006, refiners are now required to meet a 30-ppm average sulfur level with a maximum cap of 80 ppm. Gasoline produced for sale in parts of the Western United States will be allowed to meet a 150-ppm refinery average and a 300-ppm cap through 2006 but will have to meet the 30 ppm average and 80 ppm cap by 2007.

EPA estimates that the Tier 2 gasoline sulfur program will cost less than 2 cents per gallon for the refining industry to produce low-sulfur gasoline when the program is fully phased in.

For additional information on the Tier 2 gasoline program refer to the EPA's information page at <http://www.epa.gov/tier2/>.

Prices. Retail regular gasoline prices are expected to average \$2.62 per gallon this summer, up 25 cents from last summer's average. Gasoline prices are expected to increase because of higher cost of crude oil compared with last year and the increase in production and distribution costs associated with Tier 2 gasoline and the phase-out of MTBE. With another active hurricane season possible this year, news of any developing hurricanes and tropical storms with a potential to cause significant new outages could add to volatility in near-term prices in the latter part of the summer. The projections in this *Outlook* do not reflect a scenario with significant new production or refinery outages.

Phase Out of MTBE

In 2005, a number of petroleum companies announced their intent to remove methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from their gasoline in 2006. Companies' decisions to eliminate MTBE have been driven by State bans due to water contamination concerns, continuing liability exposure from adding MTBE to gasoline, and perceived potential for increased liability exposure due to the elimination of the oxygen content requirement for reformulated gasoline (RFG) included in the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The elimination of the oxygen mandate in RFG and the denial of the MTBE liability waiver have accelerated the removal of MTBE from the gasoline pool. In 2005 about 155,000 barrels per day of MTBE were contained in gasoline sold in the United States, primarily on the East Coast outside of New York and Connecticut and in Texas. However, planning for new ethanol capacity that will be needed to provide ethanol to make RFG when MTBE is eliminated did not anticipate such a rapid exodus from MTBE blending. For example, about 25,000 barrels per day of new ethanol production capacity is starting up in the first half of 2006. An additional 44,000 barrels per day is expected the second half, and an additional 87,000 barrels per day is expected to come on line in 2007. As a result, gasoline suppliers today are repositioning ethanol previously used in discretionary conventional gasoline blending in areas like the Midwest to the East Coast and Texas. Increased ethanol imports may also be used. While ethanol supplies are expected to remain tight this summer, sufficient new ethanol production capacity is under construction to replace MTBE and resume previous levels of discretionary ethanol blending in conventional gasoline in 2007.

The phase-out of MTBE is projected to increase slightly the average price of all gasoline. The price impact should be higher during the summer than winter because of the required reduction in gasoline vapor pressure during the summer months. Of greater concern with the MTBE phase-out is the increased potential for localized price spikes arising from unexpected supply disruptions.

For additional information refer to the EIA analysis report, [Eliminating MTBE in Gasoline, 2006](#), February 22, 2006.

Retail motor gasoline prices can differ significantly across regions ([Figure SF1. U.S. Regional Regular Gasoline Summer Retail Prices](#)). During the last 5 years, maximum interregional weekly price differences between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs) have averaged 27 cents per gallon but have been as high

as 50 cents. Differences in State gasoline taxes (sales and excise) of up to 22 cents per gallon contribute to those regional variations.

According to EIA's weekly price survey, regular gasoline averaged \$2.68 per gallon on April 10, 40 cents per gallon above the year-ago level but down sharply from the record \$3.07 per gallon of September 2005 in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. Since early February 2006, the margins between retail regular gasoline prices and WTI crude oil prices have widened by almost 30 cents per gallon. This recent increase in gasoline margins is occurring a few weeks earlier than last year when the gasoline to crude oil margin peaked on April 18. The difference in the price of motor gasoline and the price of crude oil is expected to remain high over the forecast period ([Figure SF2. Inflation-Adjusted Summer Motor Gasoline Margins](#)). Before the summer of 2000, margins were low and declining. Margins surged in 2000 and 2001 as implementation of Phase II of the reformulated gasoline regulations posed new challenges for pipelines, refineries, and blenders. This summer, with consumption of gasoline projected to rise 1.5 percent and the imposition of new costs associated with the ongoing transition Tier 2 gasoline and the phase-out of MTBE, both prices and margins are expected to increase. This summer we expect the average margin between retail regular motor gasoline and WTI crude oil prices to increase by about 6 cents per gallon over last summer.

Consumption. Motor gasoline consumption growth has recovered this year with first quarter 2006 consumption about 1.0 percent higher than the first quarter last year. Consumption growth is expected to continue, with this summer's domestic gasoline consumption projected to average 9.4 million barrels per day, or 1.5 percent above the 2005 summer average ([Figure SF3. Summer Motor Gasoline Market Indicators](#)).

Supply. Motor gasoline is supplied by four sources: domestic refinery output, domestic production of MTBE and ethanol for gasoline blending, primary inventories, and net imports ([Figure SF4. Summer Motor Gasoline Supply/Demand Growth Balance](#)). The domestic refining industry is expected to be fully recovered from the damage caused by last year's hurricanes by mid-summer.

Over the last 10 years domestic refinery gasoline production has increased by an average of 1.0 percent per year. We expect refinery production for April through August this year to average about 217 thousand bbl/d, or 2.5 percent, over the same period last summer. September 2006 production will be about 480 thousand bbl/d higher because of the hurricane impacts last year.

Generally, gasoline stocks do not represent a significant source of sustained supply over the driving season as heating oil and natural gas inventories do during the winter heating season. Over the last 15 years the normal seasonal draw on total motor gasoline stocks has contributed less than 15 thousand barrels per day on average to gasoline supply during the summer months. However, gasoline stocks play a significant role in buffering unexpected supply or demand shocks and reducing uncertainty in the market. Total primary motor gasoline stocks at the beginning of the driving season (April 1) are estimated to be 212 million barrels, the same level as last year and 5 million barrels above last 5-year average ([Figure 8. Motor Gasoline and Distillate Stocks](#) and [Figure SF5. Motor Gasoline Stocks by PADD](#)).

Imports are a significant source of motor gasoline on the East Coast. That region derives about 27 percent of its summer gasoline demand from imports (compared to less than 2 percent for the rest of the United States) and accounts for 89 percent of total U.S. imports. Imports are expected to be down slightly from last summer's averages, primarily because of the surge in imports last September following the hurricane disruptions to domestic refining. But, because of the new Tier 2 low sulfur requirement and the desired phase-out of MTBE, incremental foreign supplies may be harder to obtain ([Figure SF6. Imports of Motor Gasoline and Blending Components](#)). One exception is Western Europe, where gasoline specification changes are very close to U.S. specifications. Western Europe has been a growing source of foreign supply for the United States, representing 41 percent of gasoline imports in 2005. Europe produces more gasoline than it consumes, and the United States has been their largest export market, receiving about three-quarters of their export volumes.

Diesel Fuel

The transition to [ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel](#) begins in the third quarter of 2006 with about 80 percent of the on-highway diesel fuel market expected to meet the new 15 parts per million (ppm) maximum sulfur limit this year, down from 500 ppm. This conversion to ultra-low-sulfur diesel (ULSD) is possibly the most difficult fuel specification transition the refining industry has had to make so far. The transition will result in increased production costs and distribution complexity. Specific average production cost increases are highly uncertain, with typical estimates of at least 5 cents per gallon. But during the transition period, diesel fuel prices may be driven more by short-term supply/demand balances than by average production cost economics.

The major difficulty to overcome is delivering ULSD rather than producing it. The fuel is to be delivered to retail outlets at 15 parts ppm sulfur content. However, the Nation's complex pipeline and tank network also handles high-sulfur products, which can leave behind enough sulfur to ruin the ULSD even if the product leaving the refinery is much cleaner than the required standard at retail. The suppliers and distributors have been working diligently to overcome contamination issues. EPA issued a 45-day extension that will allow the distributors a little more flexibility to work out the problems, but local price surges could easily occur. Because distribution is likely to be the source of most potential problems during the transition, there is no one region that is more or less likely to experience problems.

Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel

In 1993, refiners were required to reduce the sulfur level in on-highway diesel fuel from 3,000 parts per million (ppm) to low sulfur diesel fuel with no more than 500 ppm. As a result of the highway diesel fuel sulfur program, finalized in 2001, there will be a nationwide transition beginning in 2006 of most highway diesel fuel to ultra-low-sulfur diesel (ULSD) to meet 2007 diesel-fueled vehicle requirements. All 2007 and later model year diesel-fueled vehicles will be equipped with emission control systems that require ULSD.

Beginning June 1, 2006, refiners and importers must ensure that at least 80 percent of the volume of highway diesel fuel they supply must meet a maximum sulfur standard of 15 ppm. Terminals will have until September 1, 2006, and retailers will have until October 15, 2006, to complete their transitions to ULSD. California is accelerating the schedule, with retail stations required to provide ULSD by September 1. Between 2006 and 2010, both ULSD fuel and low-sulfur diesel fuel will be offered for sale outside of California, with some diesel fuel outlets carrying both fuels and others choosing to sell only one or the other.

The estimated extra cost for producing and distributing ULSD fuel ranges from about 4 to 6 cents per gallon (Environmental Protection Agency, [Regulatory Impact Analysis, Chapter V. Economic Impact](#), Jan. 18, 2001). These costs are included in our modeling framework.

For additional information on the ULSD program refer to the Environmental Protection Agency's information page at <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/fuels/diesel/diesel.htm>.

Prices. Retail diesel fuel prices are expected to average \$2.62 per gallon over the summer, up 21 cents from last summer. Before 2005 the retail price of gasoline was usually higher than the retail price of diesel fuel. Starting in late 2004 diesel fuel has generally sold at a premium to gasoline throughout the year. Growth in world demand for distillate fuel, particularly in China and Europe, pushed the price spread between diesel fuel and WTI crude oil from \$0.76 per gallon in 2003 to \$1.07 in 2005.

Consumption. This summer, domestic diesel fuel consumption in the transportation sector is expected to average 3.20 million bbl/d. Diesel fuel consumption this summer is about 3.2 percent above last summer, slightly under the 3.5 percent average annual rate of growth for diesel fuel consumption over the last 15 years.

Supply. Diesel fuel is supplied from domestic refinery output and net imports. During 2005, ultra-low-sulfur (less than 15 ppm sulfur) diesel fuel consumption averaged 31 thousand bbl/d while low-sulfur (15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur) averaged 3.05 million bbl/d. Domestic refinery production supplied about 90 percent of the ultra-low-sulfur and 96 percent of the low-sulfur diesel fuel consumption. The balance of supply came from imports, primarily to the East Coast. The availability of ultra-low-sulfur imports remains uncertain. It may be difficult for foreign refiners to respond to disruptions to domestic supply of ultra-low-sulfur product because of pipeline distribution difficulties mentioned above, which would contribute to the potential for localized price volatility.

Natural Gas Markets

Total natural gas consumption in 2006 is projected to fall below 2005 levels by about 0.20 trillion cubic feet (tcf), or 0.9 percent, then increase by over 0.7 tcf, or 3.4 percent, in 2007 ([Figure 9. Total U.S. Natural Gas Consumption Growth](#)). With weak electric heating load due to the warm January and much weaker expected cooling load this summer compared to 2005, the consumption of natural gas for generation of electricity is expected to fall by 2.5 percent in 2006, then increase by 1.6 percent in 2007. Also, because of the exceptionally warm January this year residential consumption is projected to fall by 3.9 percent from 2005 levels in 2006 and then increase by 4.9 percent in 2007. Recovery in natural gas-intensive industrial output following the 2005 hurricanes is expected to contribute to growth in industrial gas consumption this year (2.5 percent) and in 2007 (3.6 percent).

Domestic dry natural gas production in 2005 is estimated to have declined by 2.8 percent owing mainly to the hurricane-induced infrastructure disruptions in the

Gulf of Mexico. However, overall dry gas production is projected to increase by 1.8 percent in 2006 and 1.1 percent in 2007. Total liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports are projected to increase from their 2005 level of 630 billion cubic feet (bcf) to 770 bcf in 2006. LNG imports in 2007 are expected to reach 970 bcf.

On March 31, 2006, working gas in storage stood at an estimated 1,695 bcf. Stocks are 411 bcf above 1 year ago and 629 bcf above the last 5-year average ([Figure 10. U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage](#)). Much of the current high storage level is accounted for by unexpectedly warm winter weather, particularly in January. Spot Henry Hub natural gas prices, which averaged \$9.00 per mcf in 2005, are expected to fall to an average of about \$7.50 per mcf over the next few months (from an average of about \$13.44 per mcf in December). Thus, barring extreme weather conditions for the rest of the year, 2006 should bring a noticeable easing in spot natural gas prices, leading to an annual average decline in the Henry Hub price of about 10 percent. The respite is expected to be short-lived. Concerns about potential future supply tightness and continuing pressure from high oil market prices are keeping expected spot natural gas prices for the next heating season at high levels, with the Henry Hub spot price projected to again rise to just under \$10.00 per mcf. The Henry Hub price is expected to average approximately \$8.40 per mcf in 2007.

Electricity Markets

Electricity consumption is expected to increase only slightly in 2006 (0.7 percent) because of weak heating-related demand this past January and the lower expected cooling-related demand this summer in comparison to conditions seen in 2005. Continued growth in the economy plus a boost in heating-related demand in the first quarter next year are expected to yield an overall growth in electricity consumption of 1.8 percent in 2007 ([Figure 11. Total U.S. Electricity Consumption Growth](#)). Residential electricity prices rose an estimated 5.0 percent nationally in 2005. Some of the fastest increases in household electricity prices occurred in the Northeast (particularly New England) and in the West South Central region (Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas). Much of the increases were fueled by sharply higher prices for peaking fuels and very high summer demand for those fuels, particularly natural gas. Some additional increases in delivered residential prices are likely in many regions in 2006 and 2007, but at a slower pace than seen in 2005.

Coal Markets

Electric power sector consumption of coal is projected to increase by 0.7 percent in 2006 and by another 1.8 percent in 2007 ([Figure 12. U.S. Coal Consumption Growth](#)). Power sector demand for coal continues to increase in response to high natural gas

and oil prices. U.S. coal production is projected to grow by 1.2 percent in 2006 and by 0.9 percent in 2007 ([Figure 13. U.S. Coal Production](#)). The price of coal to the electric power sector is projected to rise throughout the forecast period, although at a slower rate than in 2005. In the electric power sector, coal prices are projected to rise by an average of 4.0 percent in 2006 and by an additional 2.7 percent in 2007, increasing from \$1.54 per million Btu in 2005 to \$1.64 per million Btu in 2007.

Table SF2. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook Path

	2005			2006			Change (%)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Prices (cents per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	126.3	150.5	138.5	<i>159.1</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>13.3</i>
Imported Crude Oil Price ^b	109.3	135.0	121.9	<i>142.1</i>	<i>138.1</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	159.8	195.1	177.5	<i>204.8</i>	<i>193.8</i>	<i>199.2</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>12.2</i>
Retail Gasoline Price ^d	218.6	256.0	237.4	<i>268.5</i>	<i>256.2</i>	<i>262.3</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Stocks, Incl. Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	212	216		<i>212</i>	<i>216</i>				
Ending	216	196		<i>216</i>	<i>204</i>				
Demand/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	9.256	9.271	9.263	<i>9.376</i>	<i>9.430</i>	<i>9.403</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Total Output ^e	8.325	8.095	8.209	<i>8.412</i>	<i>8.454</i>	<i>8.433</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Total Stock Withdrawal (Incl. Blend. Components)	-0.049	0.215	0.084	<i>-0.045</i>	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.041</i>			
Net Imports (Incl. Blend. Components)	0.980	0.962	0.971	<i>1.008</i>	<i>0.850</i>	<i>0.929</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>-4.3</i>
Refinery Utilization (percent)	94.4	90.1	92.2	<i>94.2</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>94.3</i>			
Market Indicators									
Real GDP (billion 2000 dollars).....	11089	11202	11146	<i>11477</i>	<i>11562</i>	<i>11520</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Real Income (billion 2000 dollars).....	8103	8074	8088	<i>8396</i>	<i>8481</i>	<i>8438</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Industrial Output (index, 1997=100)...	107.6	108.0	107.8	<i>112.1</i>	<i>112.8</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Miles Traveled (million miles per day)	8498	8363	8430	<i>8561</i>	<i>8513</i>	<i>8537</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Average MPG (miles per gallon)	21.9	21.5	21.7	<i>21.7</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>

^aCost of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil.

^bCost of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.

^cPrice of gasoline sold by refiners to resellers.

^dAverage pump price for regular gasoline, all formulations, including taxes.

^eRefinery output plus motor gasoline field production, *including* fuel ethanol blended into gasoline and new supply of oxygenates and other hydrocarbons for gasoline production but *excluding* volumes related to net imports of or inventory changes in motor gasoline blending components.

GDP = gross domestic product.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other Energy Information Administration (EIA) published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold. Forecasts are in italic. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

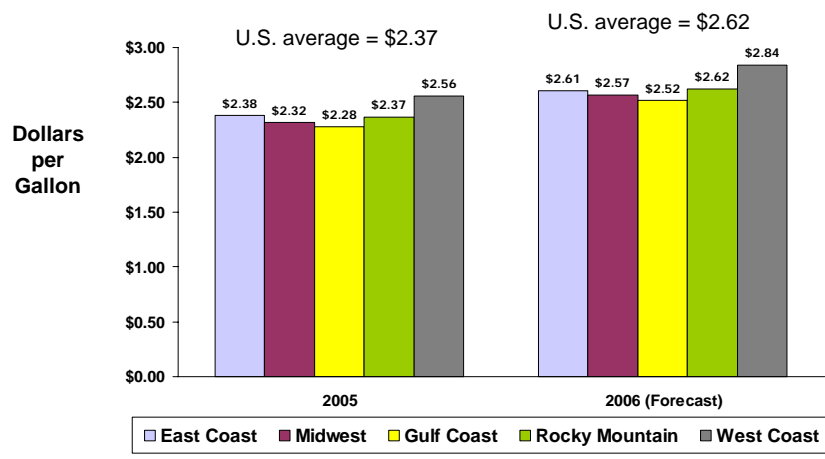
Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/psm.html); *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035 (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/contents.html>); U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Forecast CONTROL0306.

eia.doe.gov
eia Short-Term Energy Outlook

Summer Fuels Charts -- 2006

www.eia.doe.gov
eia

Figure SF1. U.S. Regional Regular Gasoline Summer Prices

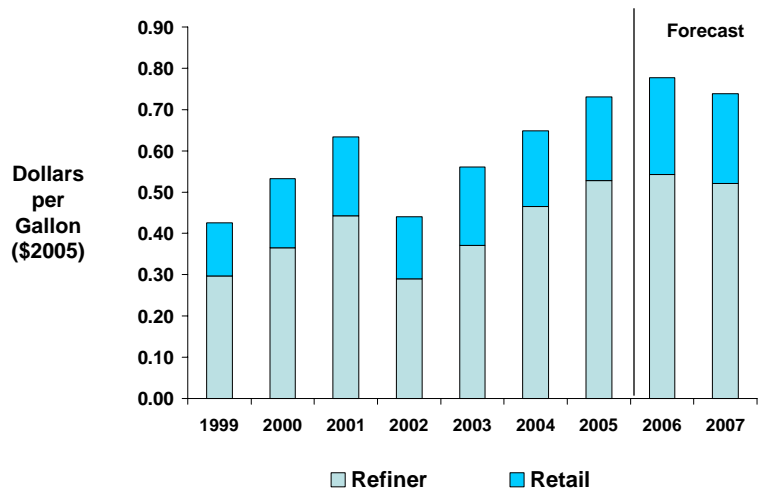


Summer = April through September average

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



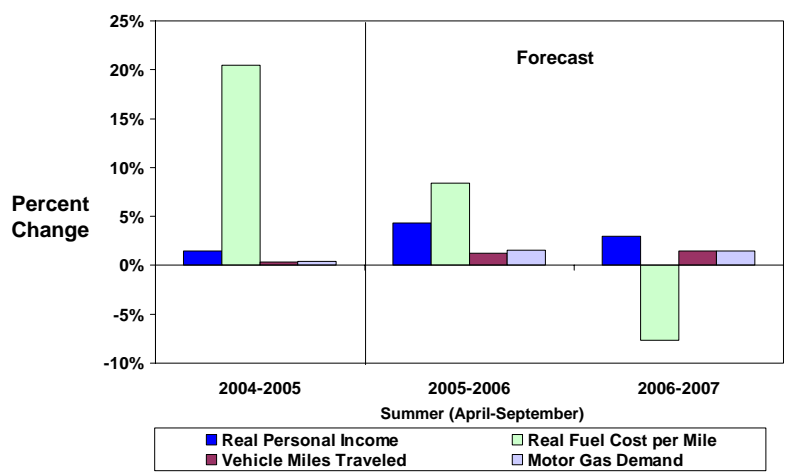
Figure SF2. Inflation-Adjusted Summer Motor Gasoline Margins



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



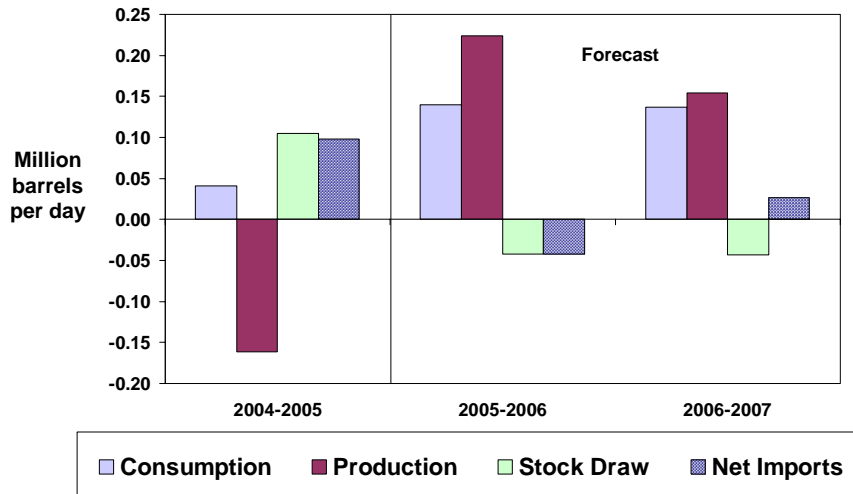
Figure SF3. Summer Motor Gasoline Market Indicators



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



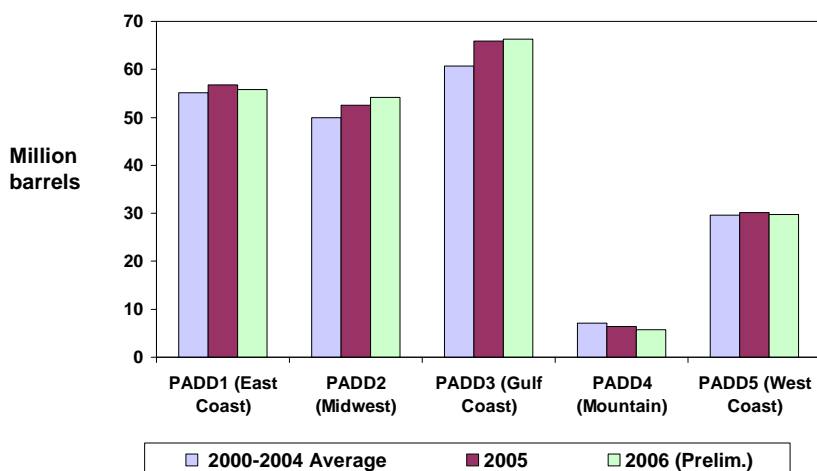
Figure SF4. Summer Motor Gasoline Supply/Demand Growth Balance



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



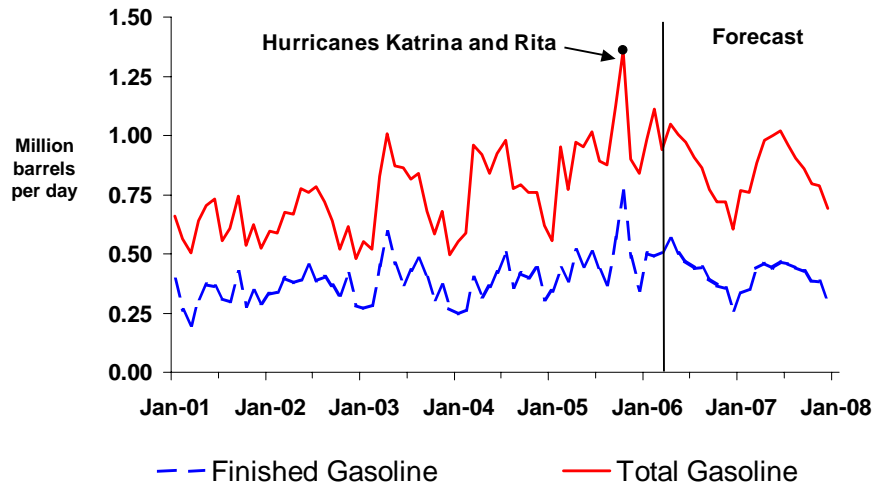
Figure SF5. Total Motor Gasoline Stocks by PADD (as of March 31)



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure SF6. Imports of Motor Gasoline and Blending Components



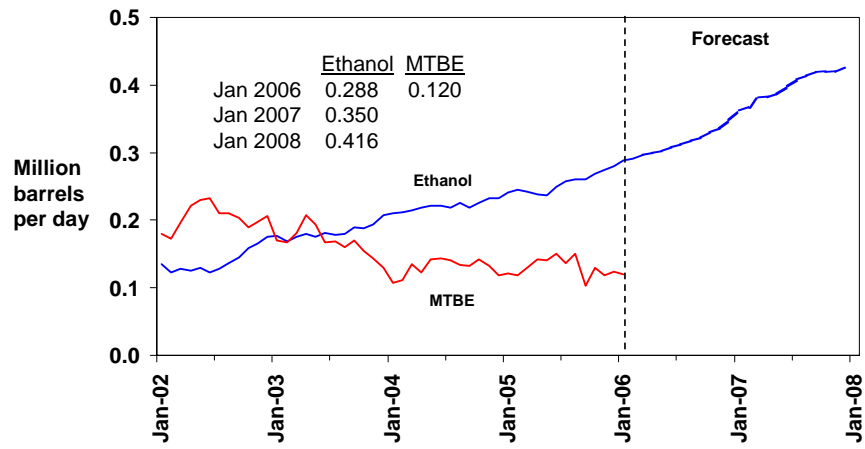
Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Additional Charts



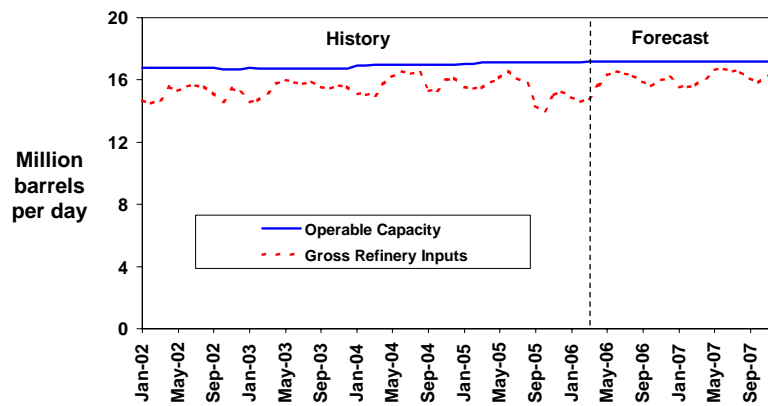
Figure SF7. Oxygenate Production



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



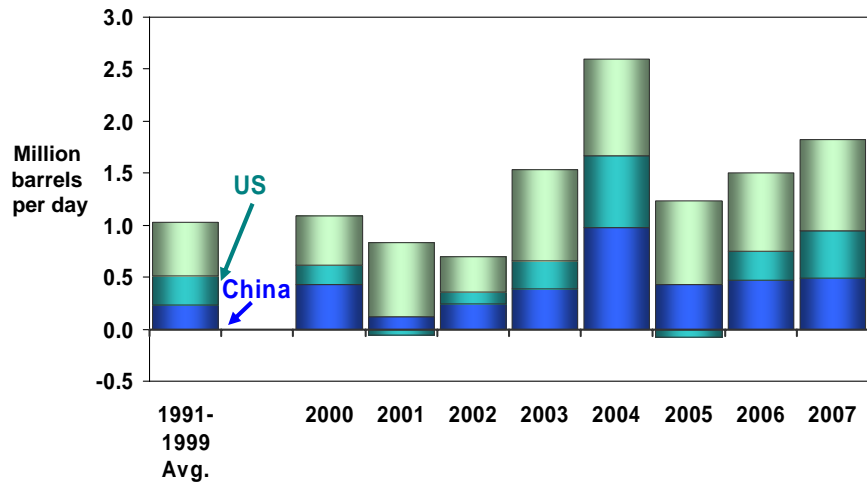
Figure SF8. Refinery Capacity and Utilization



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure SF9. World Oil Consumption Growth

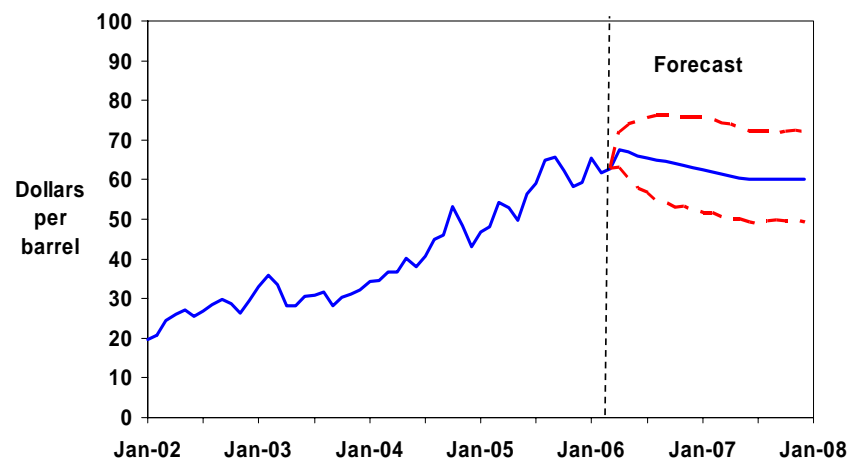


Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



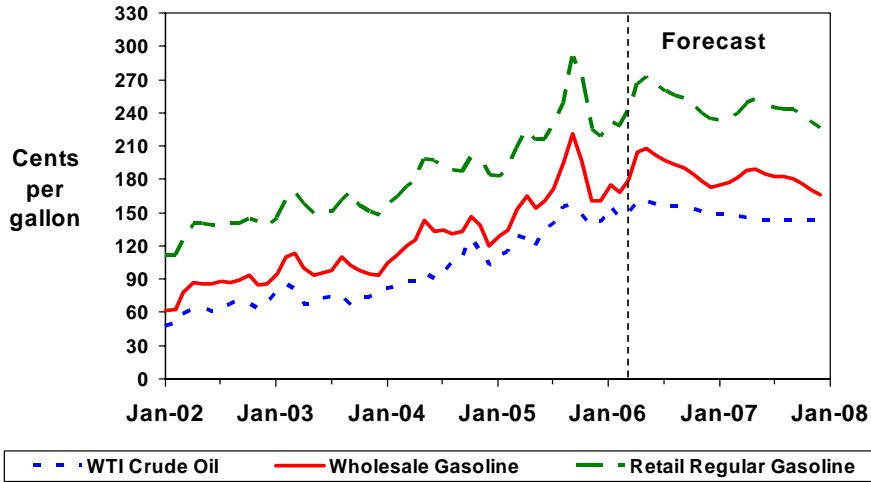
Chart Gallery for April 2006

Figure 1. West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price (Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval*)



*The confidence intervals show +/- 2 standard errors based on the properties of the model.

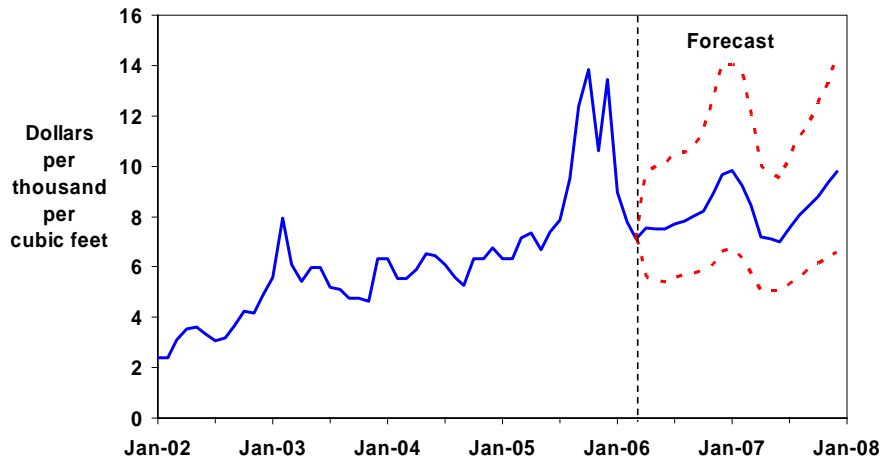
Figure 2. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 3. Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot Prices (Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval*)

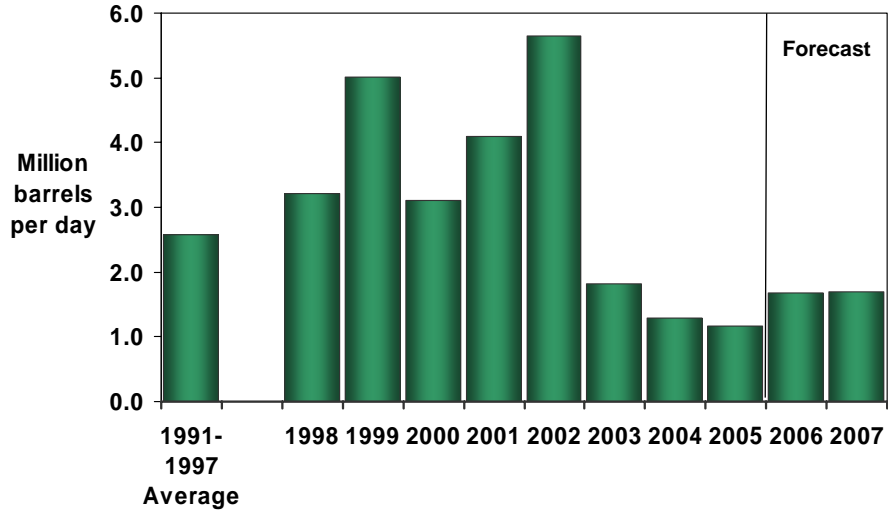


*The confidence intervals show +/- 2 standard errors based on the properties of the model.

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



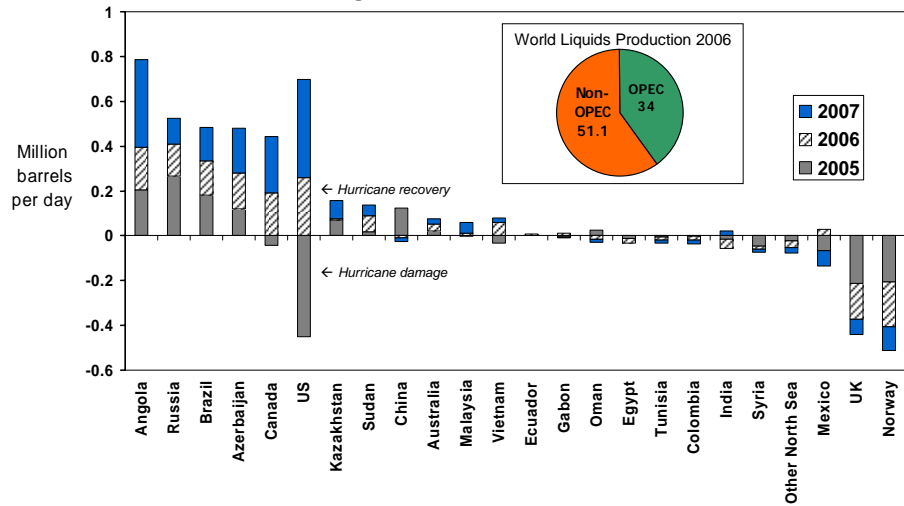
Figure 4. World Oil Spare Production Capacity



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



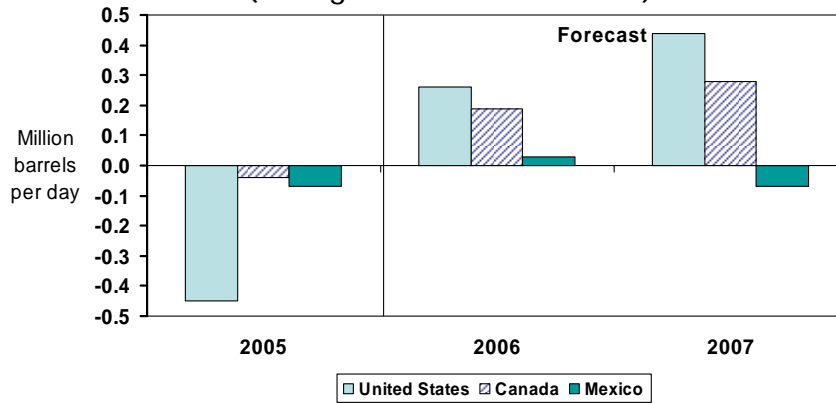
Figure 5a. Non-OPEC Oil Supply Growth (Change from Previous Year)



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 5b. North America Oil Supply
(Change from Previous Year)

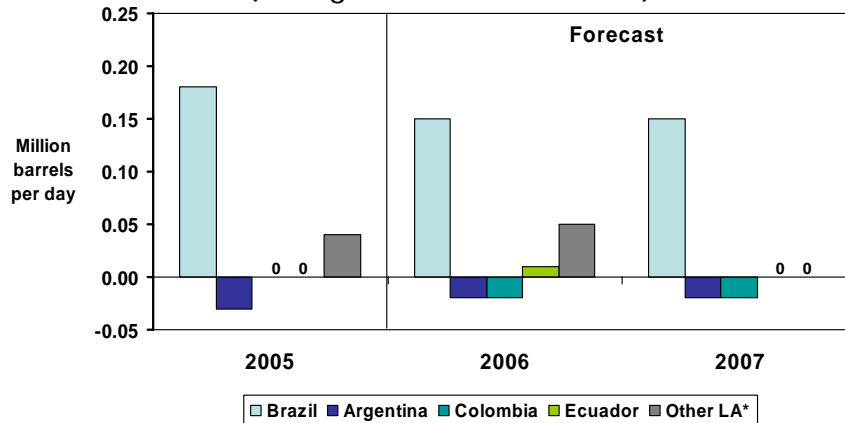


- US production recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, field development in Gulf of Mexico, North Slope of Alaska add to growth.
- Oil spill in Alaska shuts in 100,000 bbl/d of crude oil production for roughly 1 month.
- Despite declining conventional production in the W. Canada Sedimentary Basin, total Canadian oil production will increase due to:
 - Rising oil sands production and new offshore projects (White Rose, 100,000 bbl/d).
- Small Mexican production growth depends on level of Cantarell decline (6% in 2006).

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 5c. Latin America Oil Supply
(Change from Previous Year)



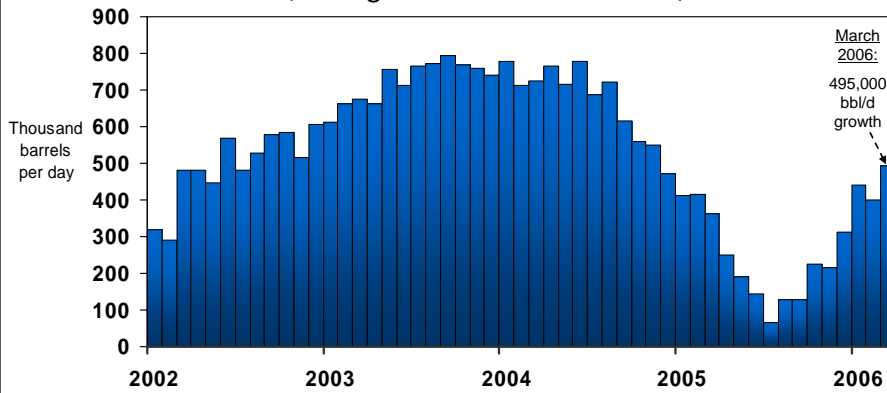
*Does not include Venezuela

- Delays at Albacore Leste (P-50) push start date to April 2006. In addition, prospective start dates for new fields have been pushed later into the STEO outlook.
- Mature field declines in Argentina and Colombia will offset increased production from Trinidad and Tobago.

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 5d. Russia Oil Supply
(Change from Previous Year)

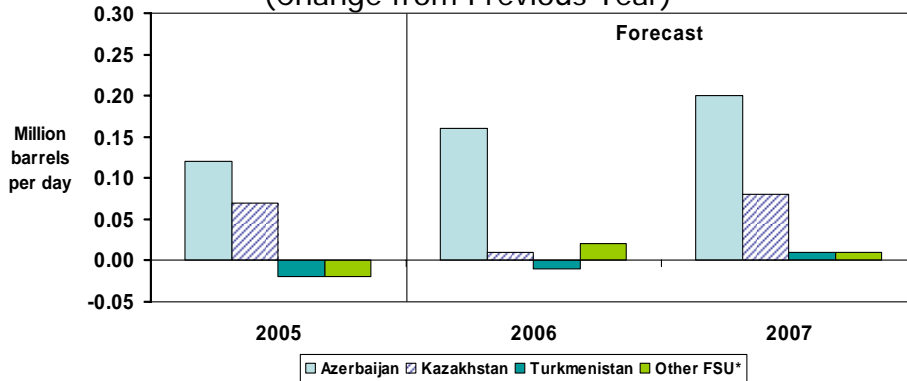


- EIA expects slower oil production growth of 1.5% in Russia in 2006.
- Cold temperatures in Siberia shut in 250,000 bbl/d of production in January and early February. Roughly 100,000 bbl/d of production has rebounded during Feb. and Mar.
- Export taxation hindering maintenance on existing fields and new field development.
- 2007 growth is smaller (1.2%) and may depend on when mature field declines begin.

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 5e. Caspian Region Oil Supply
(Change from Previous Year)



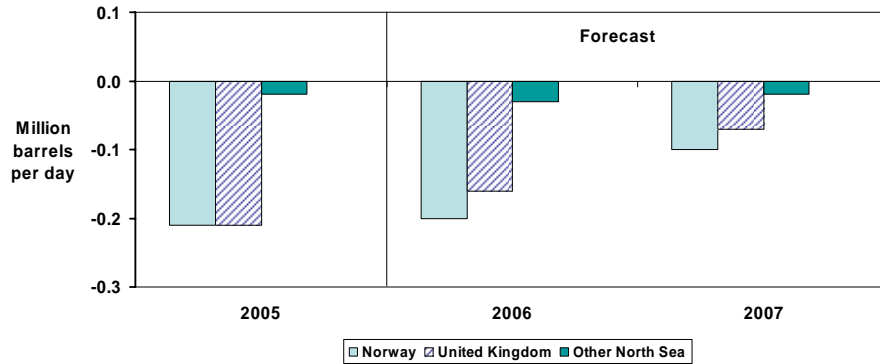
*Other FSU includes Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

- Due to construction problems in Turkey, the Baku-T'bilisi-Ceyhan pipeline is expected to load its first tanker in early summer 2006.
- The West Azeri field came online December 30, 2005, and is expected to add an average of 70,000 bbl/d during 2006.

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 5f. North Sea Oil Supply
(Change from Previous Year)

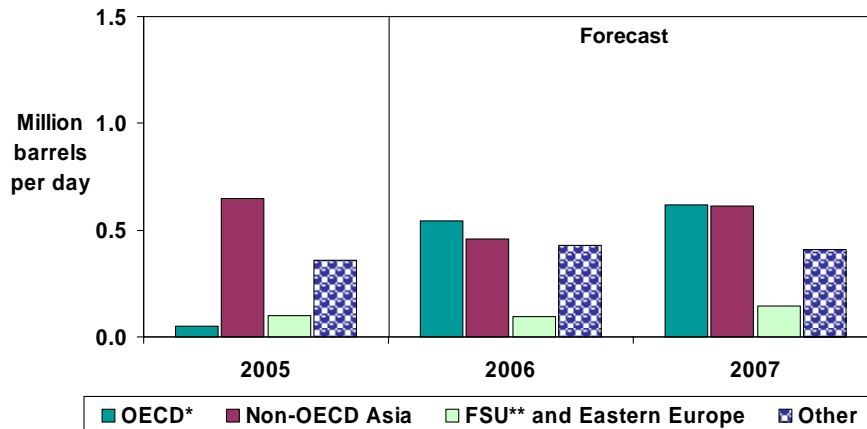


- North Sea liquids production continues to decline, but at a slower rate due to added capacity in 2006 and 2007.
- Earlier and heavier maintenance announced in Norway will lead to lower production in 2006.
- In the UK, several fields totalling up to 120,000 bbl/d throughout 2006 will likely stem the rate of decline in 2006. Buzzard, the largest of these is expected to come online at 85,000 bbl/d in late 2006 and ramp to 100,000 bbl/d by mid 2007.

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 6. World Oil Consumption Growth
(Change from Previous Year)



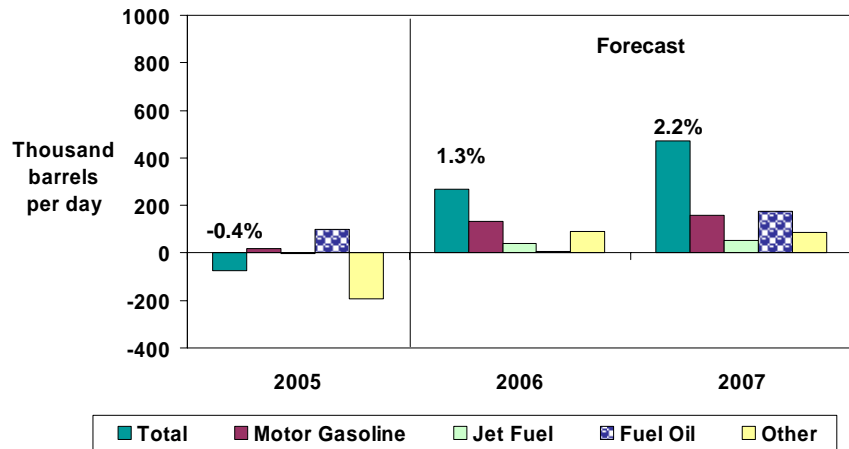
* Countries belonging to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

** Former Soviet Union

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 7. U.S. Petroleum Products Consumption Growth
(Change from Previous Year)

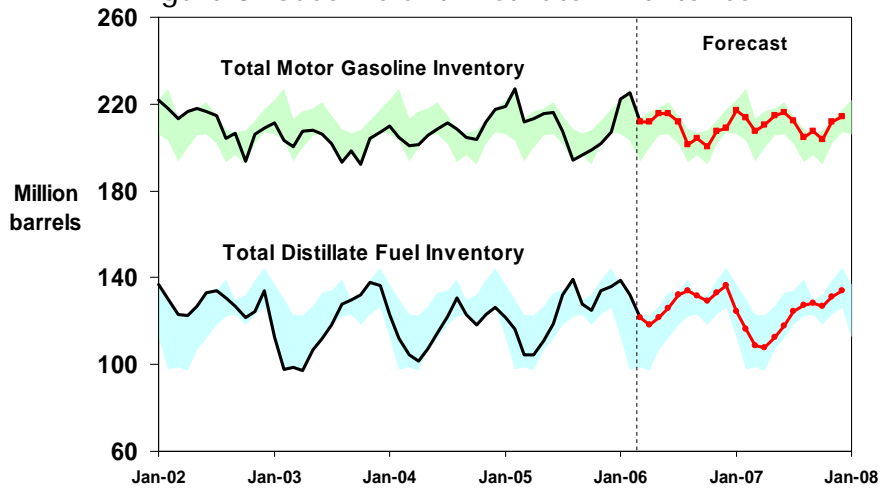


Note: Percent change refers to total petroleum product demand growth.

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 8. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories

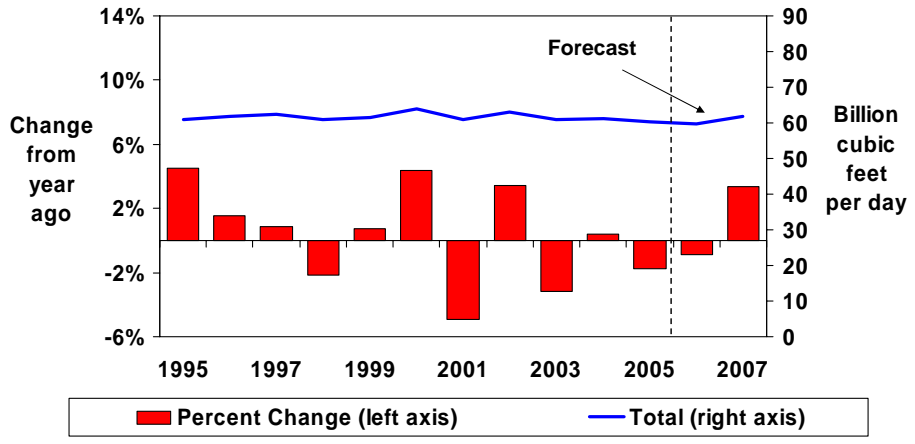


NOTE: Colored bands represent previous 5-year minimum/maximum ranges

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



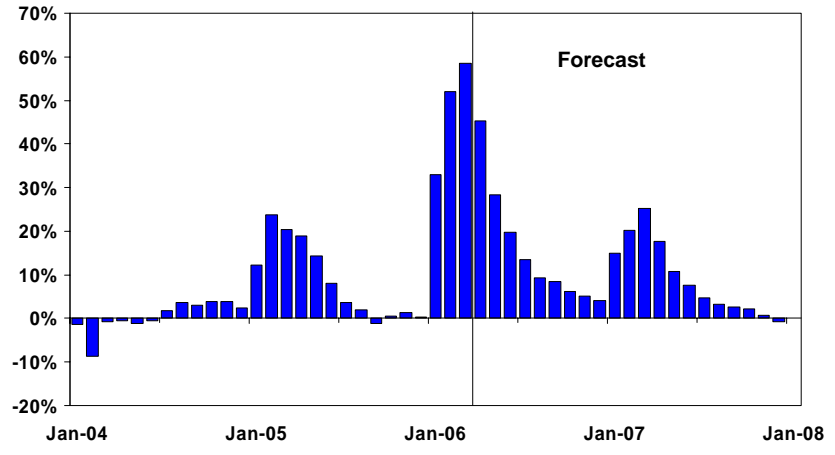
Figure 9. Total U.S. Natural Gas Consumption Growth



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



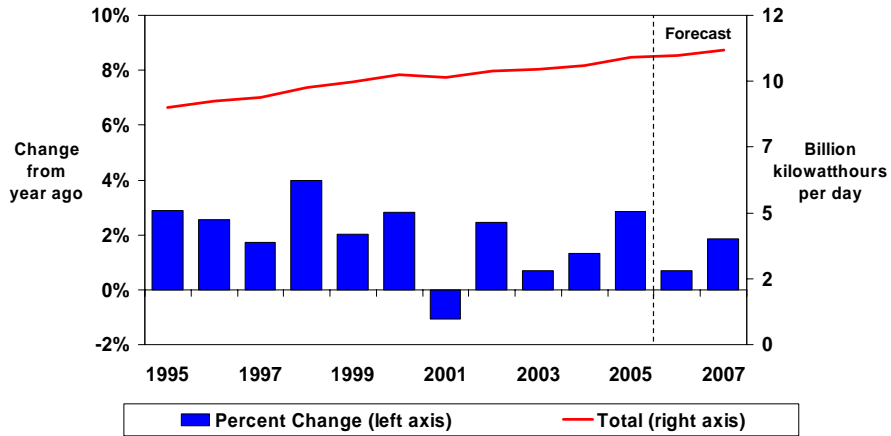
Figure 10. U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage (Percent Differences from Previous 5-Year Average)



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



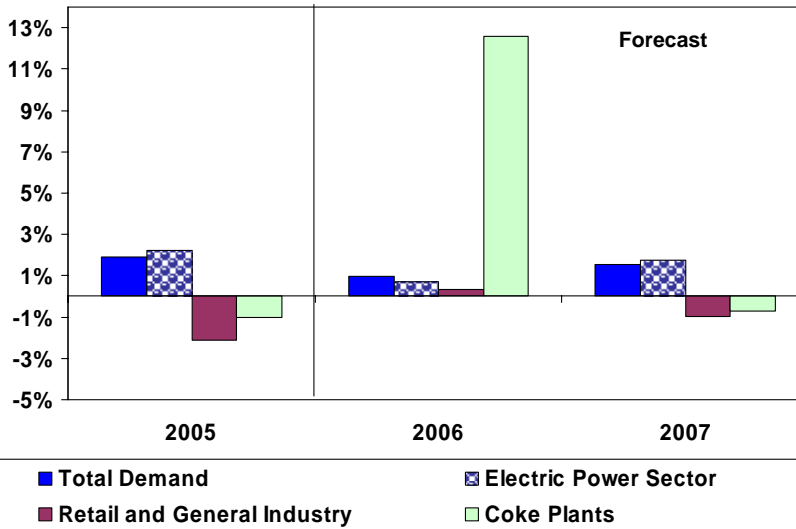
Figure 11. Total U.S. Electricity Consumption Growth



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



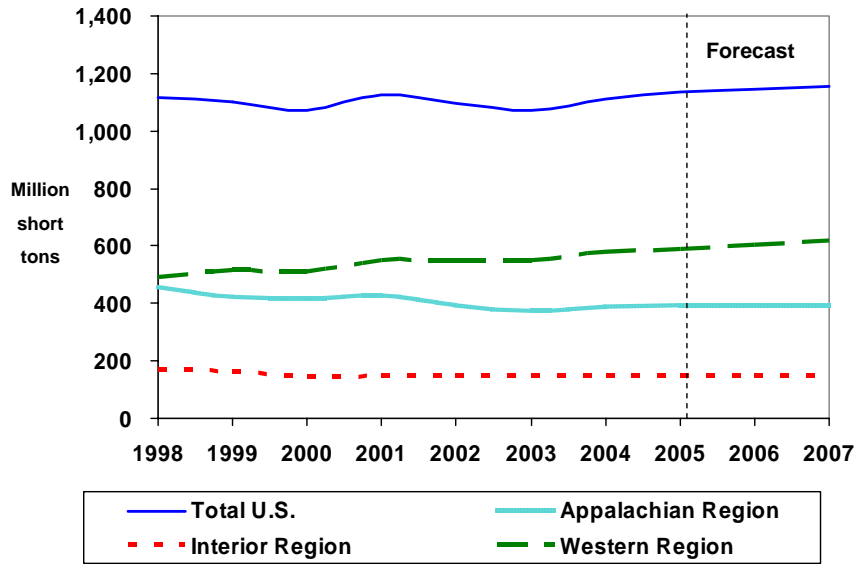
Figure 12. U.S. Coal Consumption Growth (Change from Previous Year)



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



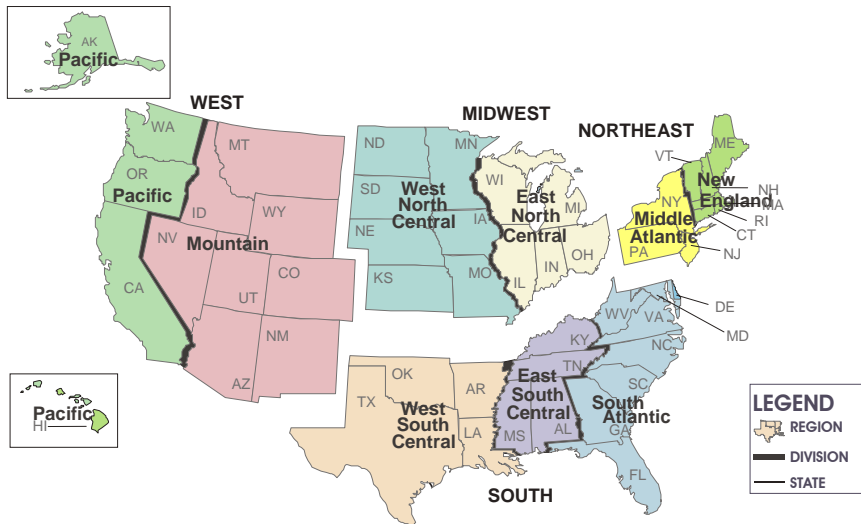
Figure 13. U.S. Coal Production



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 14. U.S. Census Regions and Census Divisions



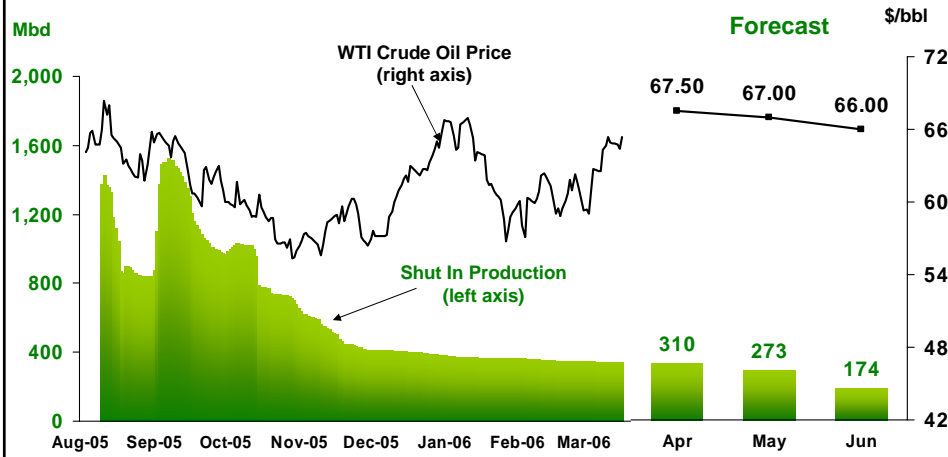
Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Additional Charts



Figure 15. Shut-In Federal Offshore Gulf Crude Oil Production



Mbd = Thousand barrels per day, \$/bbl = Dollars per barrel
 Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 16. Shut-In Federal Offshore Gulf Natural Gas Production

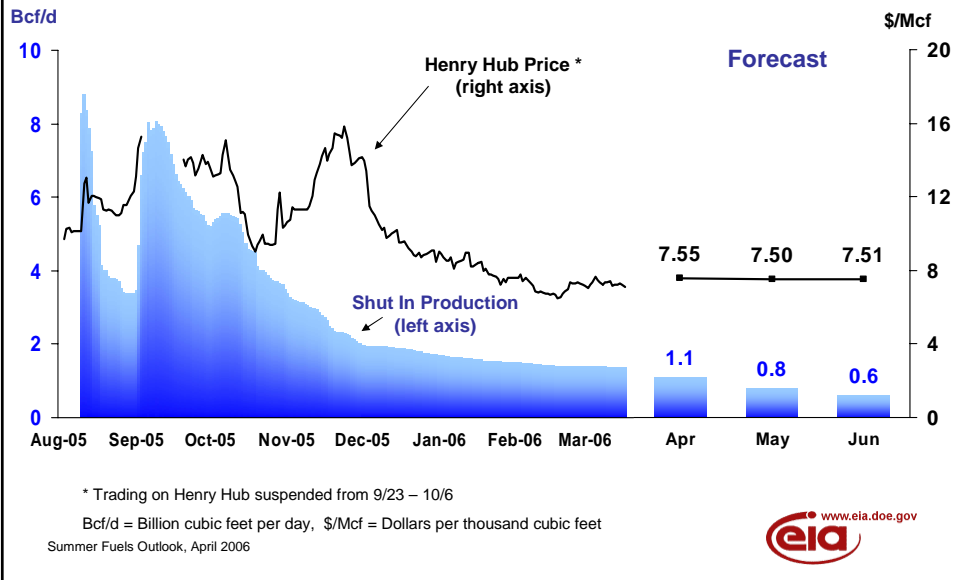


Figure 17. Days of Supply of OECD Commercial Oil Stocks

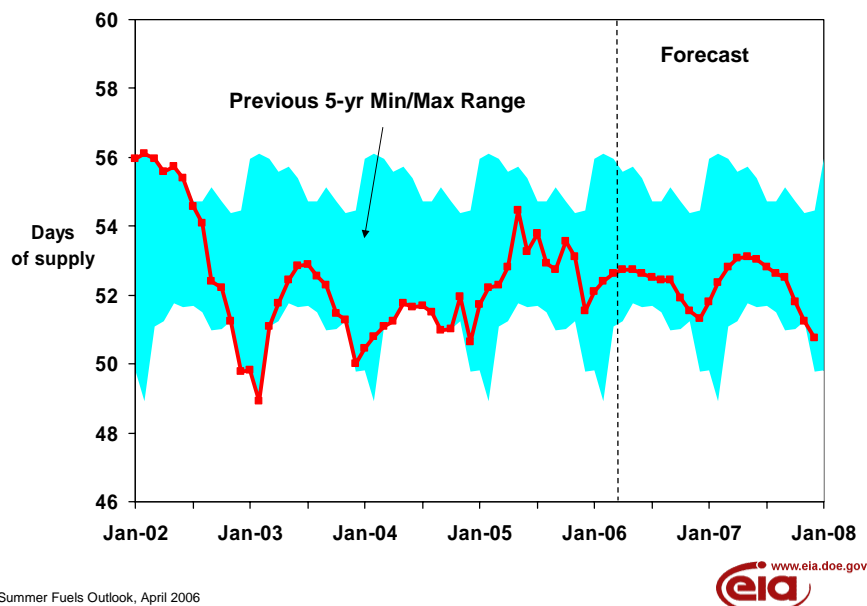


Figure 18. U.S. Crude Oil Stocks

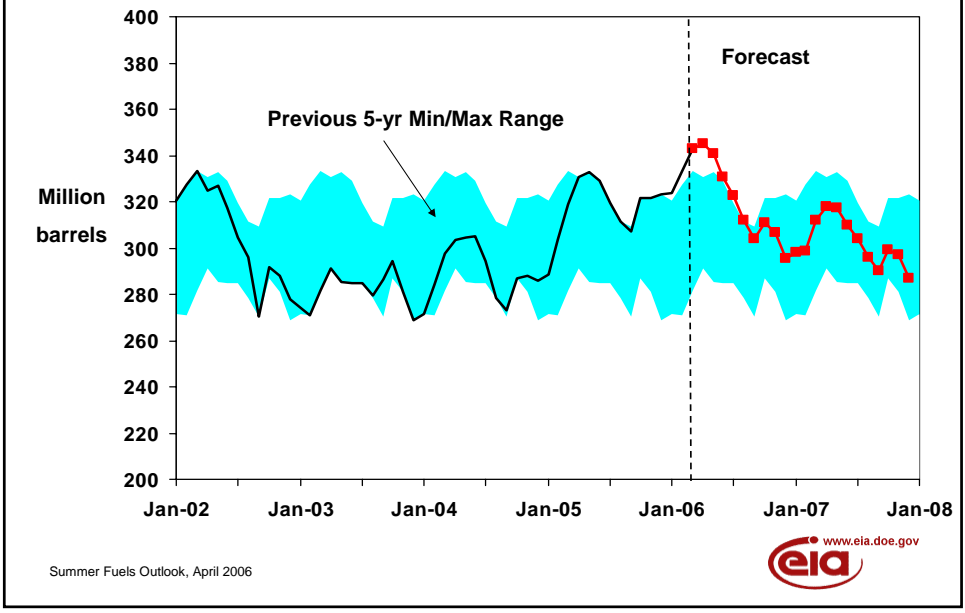


Figure 19. U.S. Crude Oil Production Trends

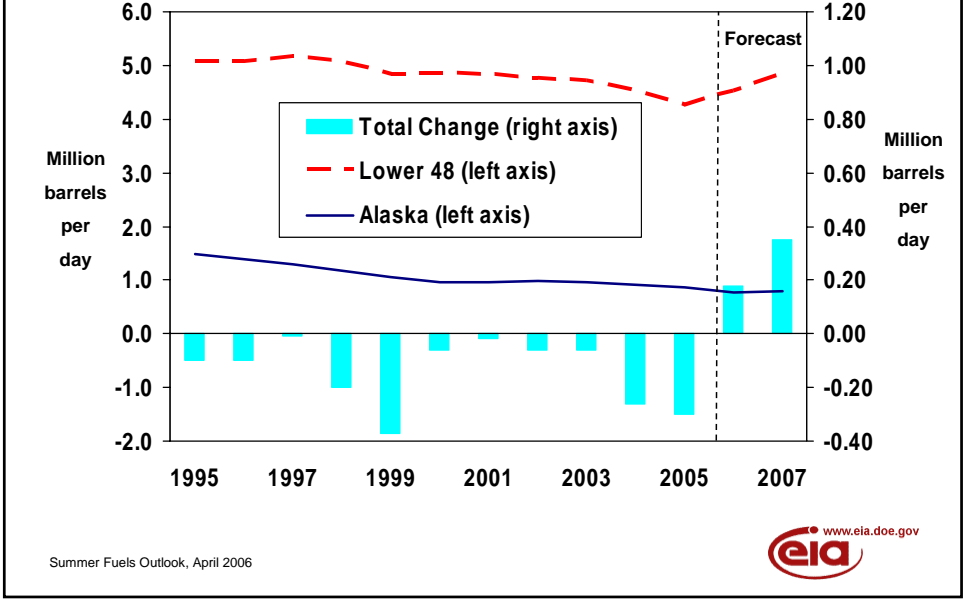
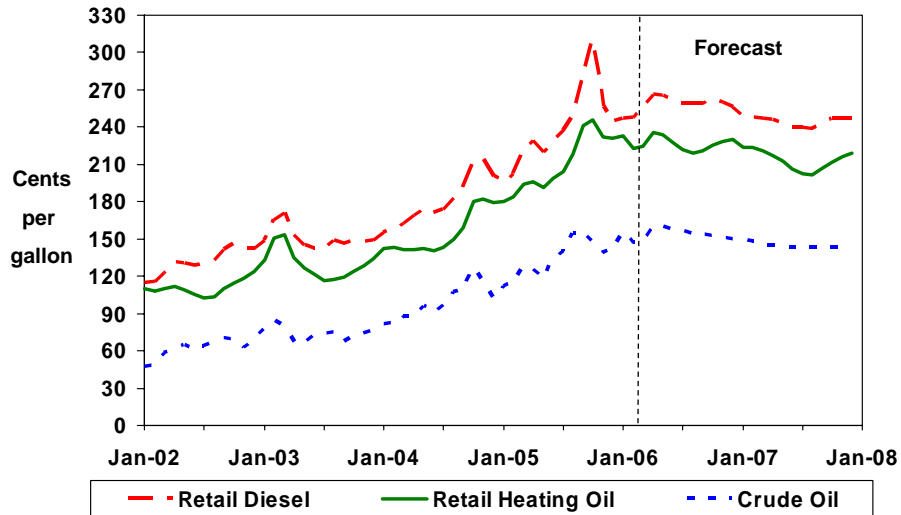


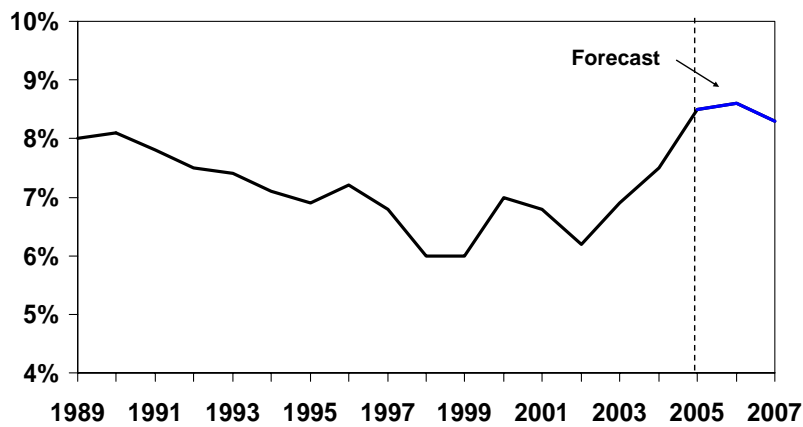
Figure 20. U.S. Distillate Fuel Prices



Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Figure 21. U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures As Percent of GDP*



* Gross Domestic Product

Summer Fuels Outlook, April 2006



Table HL1. U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)							
(billion chained 2000 dollars)	10756	11135	<i>11512</i>	<i>11780</i>	3.5	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Imported Crude Oil Price ^a							
(nominal dollars per barrel)	35.99	48.96	<i>57.04</i>	<i>53.07</i>	36.0	<i>16.5</i>	<i>-7.0</i>
Crude Oil Production ^b (million barrels per day)	5.42	5.12	<i>5.30</i>	<i>5.65</i>	-5.5	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Total Petroleum Net Imports (million barrels per day) (including SPR)	12.10	12.35	<i>12.30</i>	<i>12.35</i>	2.1	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Energy Demand							
World Petroleum (million barrels per day)	82.5	83.6	<i>85.1</i>	<i>87.0</i>	1.4	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Petroleum (million barrels per day)	20.73	20.66	<i>20.92</i>	<i>21.39</i>	-0.4	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	22.43	21.98	<i>21.79</i>	<i>22.52</i>	-2.0	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Coal ^c (million short tons)	1107	1128	<i>1139</i>	<i>1157</i>	1.9	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)							
Retail Sales ^d	3548	3653	<i>3673</i>	<i>3739</i>	2.9	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Other Use/Sales ^e	179	171	<i>176</i>	<i>182</i>	-4.7	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Total	3727	3823	<i>3850</i>	<i>3921</i>	2.6	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Total Energy Demand ^f (quadrillion Btu)	99.7	99.4	<i>100.3</i>	<i>102.3</i>	-0.4	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 2000 Dollar)	9.27	8.93	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.69</i>	-3.7	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Renewable Energy as Percent of Total ^g	6.3%	6.3%	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>6.5%</i>			

^a Refers to the refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

^b Includes lease condensate.

^c Total Demand includes estimated Independent Power Producer (IPP) coal consumption.

^d Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Sales and Revenue*, Appendix C. Data for 2004 are estimates.

^e Defined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Data for 2004 are estimates.

^f The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated by using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in EIA's *MER*. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the *MER* or the *Annual Energy Review (AER)*.

^g Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly, as inputs to marketed energy. EIA does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Energy Information Administration; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; *International Petroleum Monthly* DOE/EIA-0520; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy, March 2006.

Table 1. U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Assumptions: Base Case

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Macroeconomic ^a															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2000 dollars - SAAR)	10999	11089	11202	11248	11387	11477	11562	11623	11674	11745	11812	11891	11135	11512	11780
Percentage Change from Prior Year	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.5	3.4	2.3
Annualized Percent Change from Prior Quarter.....	3.8	3.3	4.1	1.6	5.0	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7			
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2000=100)	111.0	111.7	112.6	113.5	114.2	114.8	115.4	116.0	116.7	117.0	117.5	118.1	112.2	115.1	117.3
Percentage Change from Prior Year	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	1.9
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2000 Dollars - SAAR)	8098	8103	8074	8214	8299	8396	8481	8535	8581	8661	8722	8783	8122	8427	8687
Percentage Change from Prior Year	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.5	2.5	3.6	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9	1.5	3.8	3.1
Manufacturing Production (Index, 2002=100.0)	108.7	109.0	109.7	112.2	114.1	114.5	115.0	115.5	116.1	116.7	117.4	118.2	109.9	114.8	117.1
Percentage Change from Prior Year	4.8	3.4	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.9	4.4	2.0
OECD Economic Growth (percent) ^b													1.8	2.9	2.5
Weather ^c															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.....	2183	516	48	1546	1956	537	97	1624	2196	539	99	1622	4293	4214	4455
New England	3363	939	67	2198	2910	913	182	2265	3216	918	190	2257	6566	6270	6582
Middle Atlantic	3056	728	33	1953	2572	750	122	2058	2957	752	126	2049	5769	5502	5884
U.S. Gas-Weighted.....	2353	561	52	1679	2123	589	111	1738	2335	591	112	1737	4645	4561	4775
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	29	356	932	82	34	349	777	77	37	341	766	76	1398	1237	1220

^a Macroeconomic projections from Global Insight model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the base world oil price case.

^b OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

^c Population-weighted degree-days. A degree-day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 2000 population.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17. Projections of OECD growth are based on Global Insight, "World Economic Outlook," Volume 1. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of U.S. Economy, March 2006.

Table 1a. U.S. Regional^a Macroeconomic Data: Base Case

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2000)															
New England.....	629.8	634.8	641.0	643.0	651.0	655.5	659.8	662.6	664.8	668.4	671.7	675.8	637.2	657.2	670.2
Mid Atlantic.....	1683.3	1694.4	1708.6	1715.6	1735.2	1746.6	1757.6	1764.8	1770.1	1778.6	1786.6	1796.7	1700.5	1751.0	1783.0
E. N. Central.....	1634.2	1645.2	1658.6	1663.5	1680.9	1692.1	1702.3	1709.2	1714.9	1723.3	1731.4	1741.4	1650.4	1696.1	1727.7
W. N. Central.....	705.3	711.0	717.9	721.8	731.2	736.7	742.4	746.2	749.4	754.2	758.2	763.2	714.0	739.1	756.3
S. Atlantic.....	2023.2	2043.5	2067.9	2078.5	2104.3	2122.6	2140.5	2153.9	2165.5	2180.8	2195.1	2211.5	2053.3	2130.3	2188.2
E. S. Central.....	533.3	537.0	541.2	544.1	549.2	553.6	557.1	559.8	562.2	565.4	568.6	572.3	538.9	554.9	567.1
W. S. Central.....	1134.7	1144.6	1155.4	1150.1	1165.9	1176.8	1187.0	1194.6	1200.6	1208.4	1215.6	1224.2	1146.2	1181.1	1212.2
Mountain.....	704.8	713.7	724.2	732.2	743.3	750.3	757.5	763.0	768.2	774.8	781.0	788.0	718.7	753.5	778.0
Pacific.....	1932.2	1949.9	1975.4	1986.7	2013.5	2030.3	2045.8	2056.3	2065.3	2078.1	2090.6	2105.5	1961.0	2036.5	2084.9
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 1997=100)															
New England.....	106.3	106.4	107.5	109.7	111.3	111.4	111.4	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	113.2	107.5	111.3	112.3
Mid Atlantic.....	104.8	104.4	104.7	106.3	107.9	108.2	108.6	109.1	109.7	110.1	110.7	111.4	105.0	108.5	110.5
E. N. Central.....	108.2	108.2	108.7	111.4	113.3	113.9	114.3	115.0	115.7	116.2	117.1	117.8	109.1	114.1	116.7
W. N. Central.....	112.9	113.9	114.8	118.3	120.2	120.8	121.7	122.5	123.4	124.1	125.1	126.0	115.0	121.3	124.7
S. Atlantic.....	107.1	107.5	108.5	110.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.5	108.4	112.7	114.7
E. S. Central.....	111.1	112.0	112.3	114.9	117.0	117.5	118.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	121.0	121.9	112.6	117.8	120.7
W. S. Central.....	108.6	109.1	109.9	111.8	113.7	114.2	114.8	115.3	116.0	116.6	117.3	118.2	109.8	114.5	117.0
Mountain.....	112.8	113.5	114.4	117.0	118.9	119.3	119.9	120.4	120.9	121.5	122.3	123.3	114.4	119.6	122.0
Pacific.....	109.7	110.1	111.0	114.2	116.2	116.6	116.9	117.2	117.8	118.3	119.2	120.1	111.2	116.7	118.8
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2000)															
New England.....	538.8	538.7	538.8	546.1	551.5	557.0	561.9	565.3	568.5	573.6	577.0	580.4	540.6	558.9	574.9
Mid Atlantic.....	1426.3	1424.4	1424.8	1445.2	1458.6	1473.8	1487.9	1497.9	1507.5	1520.6	1530.1	1539.5	1430.2	1479.6	1524.4
E. N. Central.....	1387.6	1388.7	1389.3	1407.9	1423.7	1439.0	1452.1	1461.2	1470.3	1482.2	1490.5	1498.6	1393.4	1444.0	1485.4
W. N. Central.....	597.5	593.6	595.0	605.9	612.3	618.5	624.1	628.0	631.6	636.8	640.4	643.9	598.0	620.8	638.2
S. Atlantic.....	1688.5	1696.7	1701.8	1728.5	1749.3	1770.5	1792.5	1809.5	1825.2	1844.6	1859.4	1874.2	1703.9	1780.4	1850.9
E. S. Central.....	457.4	461.2	460.4	465.8	473.5	479.5	482.9	485.5	487.5	490.8	492.8	494.8	461.2	480.4	491.5
W. S. Central.....	935.2	941.5	913.3	939.7	967.2	977.6	986.6	993.4	1000.5	1010.7	1018.6	1026.4	932.4	981.2	1014.0
Mountain.....	577.6	582.5	584.5	594.5	603.0	611.1	618.2	623.6	629.0	636.0	641.3	646.5	584.8	614.0	638.2
Pacific.....	1556.2	1563.8	1566.1	1591.2	1609.2	1627.2	1644.8	1657.1	1669.1	1685.2	1696.9	1708.4	1569.3	1634.6	1689.9
Households (Millions)															
New England.....	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7
Mid Atlantic.....	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5
E. N. Central.....	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.9	18.1	18.2
W. N. Central.....	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0
S. Atlantic.....	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	21.9	22.3	22.7
E. S. Central.....	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2
W. S. Central.....	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.4	12.6	12.8
Mountain.....	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8
Pacific.....	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.0	17.2	17.4
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
Mid Atlantic.....	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.6
E. N. Central.....	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.4	21.6	21.8
W. N. Central.....	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.1
S. Atlantic.....	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.5	25.5	26.0	26.4
E. S. Central.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.7
W. S. Central.....	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.6
Mountain.....	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.4	9.6
Pacific.....	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.1	20.4	20.7

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C".

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy and Regional Economic Information Service.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Indicators: Base Case

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Macroeconomic ^a															
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2000 dollars-SAAR)	1842	1885	1922	1942	1974	1992	2011	2020	2014	2023	2024	2036	1898	1999	2024
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2000 dollars-SAAR)	25.1	-8.4	-2.5	-1.5	7.7	8.9	7.8	6.9	4.1	0.1	0.5	2.9	3.2	7.8	1.9
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	1.519	1.540	1.588	1.648	1.618	1.616	1.626	1.621	1.635	1.621	1.631	1.630	1.574	1.620	1.629
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	1.922	1.940	1.966	1.982	1.985	1.994	2.003	2.014	2.027	2.030	2.040	2.052	1.953	1.999	2.037
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	1.360	1.545	1.833	1.866	1.737	1.915	1.837	1.753	1.726	1.743	1.713	1.669	1.651	1.811	1.713
Non-Farm Employment (millions).....	132.7	133.2	133.7	134.2	134.8	135.3	135.7	136.1	136.5	136.9	137.2	137.6	133.5	135.5	137.0
Commercial Employment (millions).....	87.2	87.6	88.1	88.4	88.8	89.3	89.6	90.0	90.3	90.7	91.1	91.5	87.8	89.4	90.9
Total Industrial Production (index, 2002=100.0)	107.2	107.6	108.0	109.5	111.4	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.6	108.1	112.4	114.7
Housing Stock (millions).....	119.6	120.0	120.1	120.6	120.9	121.3	121.6	122.0	122.3	122.7	123.0	123.3	120.6	122.0	123.3
Miscellaneous															
Gas Weighted Industrial Production (index, 2002=100.0)	103.8	102.0	98.5	98.2	103.1	104.3	105.3	105.6	106.1	105.9	106.5	106.9	100.6	104.6	106.3
Vehicle Miles Traveled ^b (million miles/day)	7684	8498	8363	7964	7775	8561	8513	8143	7876	8672	8646	8307	8128	8250	8377
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (index, 1999=1.000)	1.016	1.076	1.057	1.024	1.019	1.070	1.058	1.029	1.012	1.069	1.059	1.029	1.044	1.044	1.043
Real Vehicle Fuel Cost (cents per mile)	5.00	5.25	6.14	5.90	5.75	6.29	6.05	5.81	5.77	5.75	5.65	5.51	5.58	5.98	5.67
Air Travel Capacity (mill. available ton- miles/day).....	535.6	560.0	559.1	535.8	544.5	569.2	561.9	558.1	560.6	577.6	569.8	574.2	547.7	558.5	570.6
Aircraft Utilization (mill. revenue ton- miles/day).....	308.7	334.7	338.2	317.3	314.2	340.4	345.1	325.8	327.4	351.8	355.3	339.5	324.8	331.5	343.6
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	2.218	2.402	2.449	2.396	2.395	2.421	2.426	2.369	2.411	2.459	2.475	2.426	2.366	2.403	2.443
Raw Steel Production (million tons).....	26.57	25.57	26.44	26.07	27.53	27.97	27.93	27.08	27.66	27.74	27.56	26.83	104.65	110.50	109.79

^a Macroeconomic projections from Global Insight model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the base world oil price case.

^b Includes all highway travel.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of U.S. Economy, March 2006.

Table 3. International Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Demand ^a															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	20.6	20.5	20.8	20.7	<i>20.4</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.7</i>	20.7	<i>20.9</i>	<i>21.4</i>
U.S. Territories.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	0.4	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Canada	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	2.3	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Europe	15.6	15.3	15.7	15.8	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>16.0</i>	15.6	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.7</i>
Japan	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	5.4	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Other OECD.....	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.4	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	5.3	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Total OECD.....	50.4	48.6	49.2	50.1	<i>50.1</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>51.7</i>	49.6	<i>50.1</i>	<i>50.7</i>
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union.....	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.7	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>	4.3	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Europe	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	0.7	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>
China.....	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	6.9	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.9</i>
Other Asia.....	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.8	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>	8.4	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Other Non-OECD.....	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	13.8	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Total Non-OECD.....	33.5	33.7	33.8	35.3	<i>34.6</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>37.5</i>	34.1	<i>35.1</i>	<i>36.2</i>
Total World Demand.....	83.9	82.3	83.0	85.4	<i>84.7</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>89.2</i>	83.6	<i>85.2</i>	<i>86.9</i>
Supply ^b															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.6	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	8.2	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Canada	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	3.1	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Mexico.....	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	3.8	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>
North Sea ^c	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	5.2	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Other OECD.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	1.5	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Total OECD.....	22.4	22.5	21.1	21.1	<i>21.9</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>22.6</i>	21.8	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.5</i>
Non-OECD															
OPEC.....	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.0	<i>33.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>34.7</i>	33.9	<i>34.3</i>	<i>34.5</i>
Crude Oil Portion	29.6	30.0	30.3	30.0	<i>29.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>30.1</i>	30.0	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>
Former Soviet Union.....	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	11.7	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>
China.....	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	3.7	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Other Non-OECD.....	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	<i>13.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	12.9	<i>13.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>
Total Non-OECD.....	61.4	62.1	62.7	63.0	<i>62.5</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>65.2</i>	62.3	<i>63.3</i>	<i>64.6</i>
Total World Supply.....	83.9	84.6	83.9	84.1	<i>84.4</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>87.7</i>	84.1	<i>85.3</i>	<i>87.0</i>
Stock Changes ^d (Incl. Strategic) and Balance															
U.S. (50 States) Stk. Chg.....	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.1	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	-0.1	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Other OECD Stock Chg.....	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	0.0	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Other Stk. Chgs. and Bal.	0.2	-1.4	-0.7	0.6	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	-0.3	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Total.....	0.1	-2.3	-0.9	1.3	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	-0.5	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
OECD Comm. Stks., End.....	2.54	2.62	2.64	2.59	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.64</i>	2.59	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.64</i>
Non-OPEC Supply.....	50.3	50.7	49.7	50.1	<i>50.6</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>53.0</i>	50.2	<i>51.0</i>	<i>52.5</i>

^a Demand for petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," which is defined in the glossary of the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109. Demand for petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

^b Includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, other hydrogen and hydrocarbons for refinery feedstocks, refinery gains, alcohol, and liquids produced from coal and other sources.

^c Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

^d Stock draw shown as positive number; Stock build shown as negative.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the *International Petroleum Monthly*; International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, Latest monthly release.

Table 3a. OPEC Oil Production

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

	07/01/2005	February 2006	March 2006		
	OPEC 10 Quota	Production	Production	Capacity	Surplus Capacity
Algeria	894	1,380	1,380	1,380	0
Indonesia	1,451	920	920	920	0
Iran	4,110	3,900	3,900	3,900	0
Kuwait	2,247	2,600	2,600	2,600	0
Libya	1,500	1,650	1,650	1,650	0
Nigeria.....	2,306	2,200	2,200	2,200	0
Qatar	726	800	800	800	0
Saudi Arabia	9,099	9,400	9,400	10,500 - 11,000	1,100 - 1,600
United Arab Emirates.....	2,444	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
Venezuela.....	3,223	2,500	2,500	2,500	0
OPEC 10.....	28,000	27,850	27,850	28,950 - 29,450	1,100 - 1,600
Iraq.....		1,800	1,900	1,900	0
Crude Oil Total.....		29,650	29,750	30,850 - 31,350	1,100 - 1,600
Other Liquids.....		3,999	3,999		
Total OPEC Supply.....		33,649	33,749		

Notes: Crude oil does not include lease condensate or natural gas liquids. OPEC Quotas are based on crude oil production only. "Capacity" refers to maximum sustainable production capacity, defined as the maximum amount of production that: 1) could be brought online within a period of 30 days; and 2) sustained for at least 90 days. Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian figures each include half of the production from the Neutral Zone between the two countries. Saudi Arabian production also includes oil produced from its offshore Abu Safa field produced on behalf of Bahrain. The amount of Saudi Arabian spare capacity that can be brought online is shown as a range, because a short delay may be needed to achieve the higher level. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven emirates. The UAE's OPEC quota applies only to the emirate of Abu Dhabi, which controls the vast majority of the UAE's economic and resource wealth. Venezuelan capacity and production numbers exclude extra heavy crude oil used to make Orimulsion. OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. OPEC 10 refers to all OPEC less Iraq. Iraqi production and exports have not been a part of any recent OPEC agreements. Iraq's current production number in this table is net of re-injection and water cut. Latest estimated gross production is about 2 million barrels per day. Other liquids include lease condensate, natural gas liquids, and other liquids including volume gains from refinery processing.

Table 4. U.S. Energy Prices: Base Case
(Nominal Dollars)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Crude Oil Prices (\$/barrel)															
Imported Average ^a	41.06	45.91	56.69	52.01	<i>54.60</i>	<i>59.67</i>	<i>58.01</i>	<i>55.68</i>	<i>53.84</i>	<i>53.33</i>	<i>53.00</i>	<i>52.17</i>	48.96	<i>57.04</i>	<i>53.07</i>
WTI ^b Spot Average	49.73	53.05	63.19	60.00	<i>63.27</i>	<i>66.83</i>	<i>65.00</i>	<i>63.50</i>	<i>62.00</i>	<i>60.50</i>	<i>60.00</i>	<i>60.00</i>	56.49	<i>64.65</i>	<i>60.63</i>
Natural Gas (\$/mcf)															
Average Wellhead.....	5.70	6.20	7.89	10.17	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.93</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>8.48</i>	<i>8.43</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>8.66</i>	7.45	<i>7.58</i>	<i>7.76</i>
Henry Hub Spot	6.62	7.14	9.81	12.64	<i>7.94</i>	<i>7.52</i>	<i>7.85</i>	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>9.32</i>	9.00	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.39</i>
Petroleum Products (\$/gallon)															
Gasoline Retail ^c															
All Grades	1.98	2.23	2.59	2.43	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.31	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.45</i>
Regular	1.94	2.19	2.56	2.39	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.27	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.40</i>
Distillate Fuel															
Retail Diesel.....	2.07	2.26	2.56	2.71	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.47</i>	2.41	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.44</i>
Wisle. Htg. Oil	1.39	1.53	1.80	1.82	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.70</i>	1.63	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.70</i>
Retail Heating Oil	1.85	1.95	2.24	2.34	<i>2.27</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.14</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.17</i>	2.04	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.18</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel ^d	0.82	1.00	1.14	1.23	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.15</i>	1.06	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.15</i>
Electric Power Sector (\$/mmBtu)															
Coal.....	1.48	1.54	1.55	1.56	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	1.54	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.64</i>
Heavy Fuel Oil ^e	5.38	6.56	7.59	7.94	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.91</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.63</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>7.35</i>	<i>7.43</i>	7.01	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.41</i>
Natural Gas.....	6.42	6.85	8.58	11.34	<i>8.59</i>	<i>7.52</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.85</i>	<i>9.09</i>	8.32	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.14</i>
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (\$/mct).....	10.98	12.64	15.73	15.31	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.41</i>	<i>15.07</i>	<i>13.67</i>	<i>12.84</i>	<i>12.18</i>	<i>15.02</i>	<i>13.77</i>	12.82	<i>13.12</i>	<i>13.16</i>
Electricity (c/Kwh)	8.65	9.54	9.86	9.55	<i>9.61</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.68</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>9.79</i>	9.42	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.89</i>

^a Refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

^b West Texas Intermediate.

^c Average self-service cash prices.

^d Average for all sulfur contents.

^e Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. Mcf= thousand cubic feet. mmBtu=Million Btu.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table 5a. U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production ^a	5.45	5.47	4.92	4.65	5.03	5.14	5.44	5.59	5.67	5.66	5.61	5.66	5.12	5.30	5.65
Alaska	0.92	0.87	0.81	0.86	0.80	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.86	0.81	0.73	0.76	0.86	0.78	0.79
Federal GOM ^b	1.51	1.56	1.10	0.85	1.24	1.37	1.65	1.69	1.77	1.84	1.87	1.89	1.26	1.49	1.84
Other Lower 48	3.02	3.03	3.01	2.94	3.01	3.01	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.01	3.01	3.02	3.00	3.03	3.02
Net Commercial Imports ^c	10.01	10.34	9.86	9.84	9.84	10.58	10.22	10.03	9.81	10.49	10.29	10.24	10.01	10.17	10.21
Net SPR Withdrawals	-0.13	-0.09	0.04	0.10	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.00
Net Commercial Withdrawals	-0.37	-0.11	0.24	-0.18	-0.22	0.14	0.29	0.10	-0.19	0.03	0.21	0.04	-0.10	0.08	0.02
Product Supplied and Losses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	0.19	0.32	0.13	0.15	-0.01	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.20	0.06	0.08
Total Crude Oil Supply	15.15	15.93	15.18	14.56	14.62	15.95	15.99	15.73	15.38	16.30	16.19	15.96	15.20	15.58	15.96
Other Supply															
NGL Production	1.84	1.82	1.65	1.53	1.65	1.71	1.74	1.78	1.73	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.76
Other Inputs ^d	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.44	0.47	0.50
Crude Oil Product Supplied	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Processing Gain	0.99	1.06	0.93	0.95	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.05	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.08	0.98	1.02	1.03
Net Product Imports ^e	1.85	1.95	2.49	3.05	2.43	2.17	1.95	1.97	2.07	2.22	2.14	2.12	2.34	2.13	2.14
Product Stock Withdrawn	0.37	-0.69	0.09	0.18	0.27	-0.48	-0.09	0.32	0.51	-0.60	-0.19	0.29	-0.01	0.01	0.00
Total Supply	20.64	20.51	20.77	20.70	20.45	20.83	21.09	21.33	21.19	21.19	21.46	21.75	20.66	20.92	21.40
Demand															
Motor Gasoline	8.86	9.26	9.27	9.11	8.94	9.38	9.43	9.27	9.12	9.51	9.57	9.46	9.13	9.26	9.42
Jet Fuel	1.60	1.61	1.65	1.65	1.58	1.66	1.72	1.72	1.68	1.71	1.74	1.75	1.63	1.67	1.72
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.25	4.06	3.98	4.15	4.20	4.09	4.09	4.31	4.42	4.21	4.20	4.45	4.11	4.17	4.32
Residual Fuel Oil	0.90	0.79	0.98	0.98	0.87	0.84	0.76	0.95	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.97	0.91	0.85	0.88
Other Oils ^f	5.03	4.80	4.88	4.81	4.84	4.87	5.09	5.07	5.08	4.92	5.11	5.12	4.88	4.97	5.06
Total Demand	20.63	20.51	20.77	20.70	20.44	20.83	21.08	21.32	21.19	21.19	21.45	21.74	20.66	20.92	21.39
Total Petroleum Net Imports	11.86	12.29	12.35	12.89	12.27	12.74	12.18	12.00	11.88	12.71	12.43	12.36	12.35	12.30	12.35
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	319	329	307	323	343	331	304	295	312	310	290	287	323	295	287
Total Motor Gasoline	212	216	196	207	212	216	204	209	207	216	208	214	207	209	214
Finished Motor Gasoline	138	142	128	135	130	140	133	139	133	143	137	144	135	139	144
Blending Components	74	74	68	72	82	75	71	70	75	73	71	71	72	70	71
Jet Fuel	38	41	37	42	42	43	43	42	39	40	42	41	42	42	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	119	128	136	122	126	132	136	109	118	128	134	136	136	134
Residual Fuel Oil	39	37	34	37	40	39	36	39	37	38	36	40	37	39	40
Other Oils ^g	256	300	309	266	249	283	299	258	247	282	299	257	266	258	257
Total Stocks (excluding SPR)	969	1042	1012	1011	1007	1037	1019	981	952	1004	1002	973	1011	981	973
Crude Oil in SPR	688	696	694	685	686	690	694	696	696	696	696	696	685	696	696
Heating Oil Reserve	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Stocks (incl SPR and HOR)	1659	1740	1707	1698	1695	1730	1715	1678	1649	1702	1700	1671	1698	1678	1671

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Crude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

^c Net imports equals gross imports minus exports.

^d Other hydrocarbon and alcohol inputs.

^e Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

^f Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

^g Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HOR: Heating Oil Reserve

NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional^a Motor Gasoline Inventories and Prices: Base Case

Sector	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Total End-of-period Gasoline Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1.....	56.7	60.2	53.4	51.5	<i>55.7</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>59.7</i>	51.5	<i>56.3</i>	<i>59.7</i>
PADD 2.....	52.5	50.9	51.1	53.4	<i>54.2</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>54.1</i>	53.4	<i>53.2</i>	<i>54.1</i>
PADD 3.....	66.0	67.5	56.7	64.5	<i>66.4</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>63.9</i>	64.5	<i>63.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>
PADD 4.....	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.9	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	5.9	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>
PADD 5.....	30.2	31.4	29.6	31.7	<i>29.7</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>30.3</i>	31.7	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>
U.S. Total.....	211.7	216.2	196.5	207.0	<i>211.7</i>	<i>215.8</i>	<i>204.2</i>	<i>209.1</i>	<i>207.4</i>	<i>216.0</i>	<i>207.7</i>	<i>214.2</i>	207.0	<i>209.1</i>	<i>214.2</i>
Total End-of-period Finished Gasoline Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1.....	42.2	45.4	39.1	39.0	<i>37.8</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>45.0</i>	39.0	<i>42.2</i>	<i>45.0</i>
PADD 2.....	37.5	36.4	37.4	39.2	<i>38.1</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>39.6</i>	39.2	<i>39.0</i>	<i>39.6</i>
PADD 3.....	43.5	45.6	37.9	43.8	<i>41.2</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>44.9</i>	43.8	<i>44.0</i>	<i>44.9</i>
PADD 4.....	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	4.3	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>
PADD 5.....	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	8.5	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>
U.S. Total.....	137.8	141.9	128.1	134.8	<i>129.7</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>132.6</i>	<i>142.6</i>	<i>137.1</i>	<i>143.6</i>	134.8	<i>139.5</i>	<i>143.6</i>
Total End-of-period Gasoline Blending Components Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1.....	14.5	14.8	14.3	12.5	<i>18.0</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	12.5	<i>14.1</i>	<i>14.7</i>
PADD 2.....	15.0	14.6	13.7	14.2	<i>16.1</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>	14.2	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.5</i>
PADD 3.....	22.5	21.9	18.8	20.7	<i>25.1</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>19.0</i>	20.7	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.0</i>
PADD 4.....	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	1.6	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>
PADD 5.....	20.3	21.3	20.1	23.3	<i>21.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>20.6</i>	23.3	<i>20.3</i>	<i>20.6</i>
U.S. Total.....	74.0	74.3	68.3	72.2	<i>82.0</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>70.6</i>	72.2	<i>69.6</i>	<i>70.6</i>
Motor Gasoline Retail Prices Excluding Taxes (cents/gallon)															
PADD 1.....	146.0	169.0	209.8	192.7	<i>188.7</i>	<i>217.9</i>	<i>206.2</i>	<i>190.5</i>	<i>187.7</i>	<i>198.3</i>	<i>193.2</i>	<i>181.7</i>	179.4	<i>200.8</i>	<i>190.2</i>
PADD 2.....	148.2	167.2	207.7	186.9	<i>187.2</i>	<i>217.5</i>	<i>205.7</i>	<i>188.7</i>	<i>187.8</i>	<i>198.2</i>	<i>193.7</i>	<i>180.8</i>	177.5	<i>199.8</i>	<i>190.1</i>
PADD 3.....	142.9	166.2	204.7	191.6	<i>185.0</i>	<i>214.9</i>	<i>201.4</i>	<i>185.8</i>	<i>183.8</i>	<i>194.3</i>	<i>188.1</i>	<i>177.4</i>	176.4	<i>196.8</i>	<i>185.9</i>
PADD 4.....	145.0	172.8	205.7	193.7	<i>179.9</i>	<i>220.1</i>	<i>212.0</i>	<i>196.2</i>	<i>187.6</i>	<i>201.0</i>	<i>198.4</i>	<i>187.0</i>	179.3	<i>202.0</i>	<i>193.5</i>
PADD 5.....	158.5	190.9	219.5	202.7	<i>193.9</i>	<i>238.1</i>	<i>224.8</i>	<i>207.1</i>	<i>203.2</i>	<i>219.0</i>	<i>210.4</i>	<i>197.9</i>	192.9	<i>216.0</i>	<i>207.6</i>
U.S. Total.....	148.1	171.3	209.7	191.9	<i>188.1</i>	<i>220.9</i>	<i>208.8</i>	<i>192.3</i>	<i>189.9</i>	<i>201.3</i>	<i>195.8</i>	<i>183.8</i>	180.3	<i>202.5</i>	<i>192.7</i>
Motor Gasoline Retail Prices Including Taxes (cents/gallon)															
PADD 1.....	192.6	216.8	258.5	240.0	<i>235.4</i>	<i>266.2</i>	<i>254.8</i>	<i>239.8</i>	<i>234.3</i>	<i>246.5</i>	<i>241.9</i>	<i>231.3</i>	227.0	<i>249.1</i>	<i>238.5</i>
PADD 2.....	192.6	212.3	251.1	230.7	<i>231.6</i>	<i>263.2</i>	<i>251.0</i>	<i>234.1</i>	<i>232.5</i>	<i>243.6</i>	<i>239.2</i>	<i>226.6</i>	221.7	<i>245.0</i>	<i>235.5</i>
PADD 3.....	185.4	209.5	246.0	235.0	<i>227.4</i>	<i>259.4</i>	<i>245.1</i>	<i>229.5</i>	<i>227.5</i>	<i>238.8</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>221.9</i>	219.0	<i>240.4</i>	<i>230.0</i>
PADD 4.....	190.8	220.5	253.8	239.6	<i>225.7</i>	<i>265.7</i>	<i>257.7</i>	<i>242.4</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>247.3</i>	<i>244.9</i>	<i>233.9</i>	226.2	<i>247.9</i>	<i>239.7</i>
PADD 5.....	207.8	242.1	269.5	253.5	<i>243.2</i>	<i>290.6</i>	<i>276.7</i>	<i>259.5</i>	<i>254.0</i>	<i>272.4</i>	<i>263.2</i>	<i>251.2</i>	243.2	<i>267.5</i>	<i>260.2</i>
U.S. Total.....	194.0	218.6	256.0	238.6	<i>234.0</i>	<i>268.5</i>	<i>256.2</i>	<i>240.2</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>249.0</i>	<i>243.5</i>	<i>232.1</i>	226.8	<i>249.7</i>	<i>240.2</i>

^a Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). A complete list of states comprising each PADD is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "P."

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380.

Table 5c. U.S. Regional^a Distillate Inventories and prices: Base Case

Sector	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Total End-of-period Distillate Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	34.1	45.2	60.2	58.6	<i>44.9</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>54.9</i>	58.6	<i>57.4</i>	<i>54.9</i>
PADD 2	27.6	29.6	27.2	29.1	<i>30.6</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>31.5</i>	29.1	<i>31.4</i>	<i>31.5</i>
PADD 3	28.6	30.0	26.8	31.7	<i>30.6</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>31.8</i>	31.7	<i>31.7</i>	<i>31.8</i>
PADD 4	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.9	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	2.9	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>
PADD 5	11.1	11.5	11.3	13.7	<i>12.8</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.6</i>	13.7	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>
U.S. Total	104.5	118.8	127.7	136.0	<i>121.6</i>	<i>126.0</i>	<i>131.7</i>	<i>136.5</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>134.2</i>	136.0	<i>136.5</i>	<i>134.2</i>
Residential Heating Oil Prices excluding Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast	185.7	195.6	224.1	233.4	<i>228.4</i>	<i>234.7</i>	<i>221.7</i>	<i>230.2</i>	<i>224.1</i>	<i>215.3</i>	<i>205.0</i>	<i>218.0</i>	203.8	<i>229.3</i>	<i>219.2</i>
South.....	188.0	194.5	226.0	236.7	<i>227.2</i>	<i>230.5</i>	<i>218.8</i>	<i>227.9</i>	<i>224.2</i>	<i>211.0</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>215.7</i>	208.2	<i>226.8</i>	<i>217.5</i>
Midwest.....	174.7	185.4	221.5	235.4	<i>212.4</i>	<i>219.2</i>	<i>212.6</i>	<i>218.5</i>	<i>211.2</i>	<i>201.2</i>	<i>197.6</i>	<i>207.0</i>	199.8	<i>215.5</i>	<i>206.7</i>
West.....	192.9	213.9	239.8	244.7	<i>231.6</i>	<i>247.6</i>	<i>232.6</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>226.5</i>	<i>228.2</i>	<i>216.6</i>	<i>219.3</i>	218.9	<i>234.6</i>	<i>223.3</i>
U.S. Total	185.2	195.2	224.4	234.2	<i>227.1</i>	<i>233.4</i>	<i>220.4</i>	<i>228.9</i>	<i>223.0</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>203.9</i>	<i>216.6</i>	204.2	<i>227.9</i>	<i>217.9</i>
Residential Heating Oil Prices including State Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast	194.8	205.1	235.2	243.4	<i>239.7</i>	<i>246.2</i>	<i>232.6</i>	<i>240.2</i>	<i>235.1</i>	<i>225.8</i>	<i>215.1</i>	<i>227.3</i>	213.4	<i>240.1</i>	<i>229.6</i>
South.....	196.1	202.6	235.7	246.5	<i>237.0</i>	<i>240.0</i>	<i>228.3</i>	<i>237.4</i>	<i>233.8</i>	<i>219.7</i>	<i>210.5</i>	<i>224.7</i>	217.0	<i>236.4</i>	<i>226.7</i>
Midwest.....	186.6	196.3	229.3	252.7	<i>224.5</i>	<i>230.9</i>	<i>224.5</i>	<i>231.0</i>	<i>223.1</i>	<i>211.2</i>	<i>208.2</i>	<i>218.6</i>	216.2	<i>227.7</i>	<i>215.3</i>
West.....	200.6	221.3	246.8	254.7	<i>240.8</i>	<i>256.1</i>	<i>239.3</i>	<i>242.3</i>	<i>235.6</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>222.9</i>	<i>228.3</i>	227.1	<i>243.6</i>	<i>231.9</i>
U.S. Total	194.4	204.9	235.7	244.5	<i>238.3</i>	<i>244.7</i>	<i>231.3</i>	<i>238.9</i>	<i>234.0</i>	<i>224.2</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>226.2</i>	214.0	<i>238.7</i>	<i>228.2</i>

^a Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) and to U.S. Census Regions. A complete list of states comprising each PADD and Region are provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letters "P" and "C."

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380.

Table 5d. U.S. Regional^a Propane Inventories and Prices: Base Case

Sector	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Total End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1	2.1	3.4	4.2	4.3	2.6	4.0	4.7	4.8	2.8	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.7
PADD 2	8.5	17.8	23.3	18.1	11.2	17.5	23.7	19.7	8.3	16.0	22.9	19.4	18.1	19.7	19.4
PADD 3	15.9	30.4	36.7	33.0	14.5	26.1	33.2	25.0	14.9	26.5	32.9	24.0	33.0	25.0	24.0
PADD 4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
PADD 5	0.4	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.4	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
U.S. Total	27.2	53.0	69.0	57.4	28.9	49.2	64.7	51.6	26.9	48.3	63.8	50.3	57.4	51.6	50.3
Residential Prices excluding Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast	178.6	189.7	199.8	209.9	201.3	200.5	195.0	191.4	192.4	192.2	189.2	190.0	192.0	197.4	191.1
South	171.3	172.7	174.5	200.0	193.5	182.4	169.2	178.3	183.6	176.2	164.5	177.1	181.2	183.3	178.0
Midwest	136.0	137.7	139.6	156.5	153.0	152.2	141.2	147.2	149.5	144.4	136.1	146.3	143.2	149.0	145.8
West	168.8	167.3	165.4	196.3	191.8	180.2	165.6	180.2	179.1	170.3	159.8	177.9	177.7	182.9	173.9
U.S. Total	157.4	163.9	162.2	183.7	178.8	175.4	161.1	167.2	170.1	167.7	156.1	166.0	167.3	171.8	166.3
Residential Prices including State Taxes (cents/gallon)															
Northeast	186.5	198.2	209.1	219.4	210.3	209.5	204.0	200.0	201.0	200.9	198.0	198.5	200.7	206.3	199.8
South	179.8	181.4	183.6	210.1	203.2	191.5	178.0	187.4	192.8	185.1	173.1	186.2	190.3	192.6	187.0
Midwest	143.6	145.5	147.4	165.4	161.6	160.8	149.1	155.5	157.9	152.7	143.7	154.6	151.3	157.4	154.0
West	178.4	176.7	174.2	207.3	202.7	190.4	174.5	190.2	189.3	179.9	168.3	187.8	187.6	193.2	183.7
U.S. Total	165.7	172.4	170.8	193.4	188.2	184.5	169.5	176.0	179.0	176.4	164.3	174.8	176.1	180.9	175.0

^a Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) and U.S. Census Regions. A complete list of states comprising each PADD and Region are provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letters "P" and "C."

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380.

Table 6. Approximate Energy Demand Sensitivities^a for the RSTEM^b
(Percent Deviation Base Case)

Demand Sector	+1% GDP	+ 10% Prices		+ 10% Weather ^e	
		Crude Oil ^c	N.Gas Wellhead ^d	Fall/Winter ^f	Spring/Summer ^f

Petroleum

Total
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel
Residual Fuel

Natural Gas

Total
Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Electric Power

REVISIONS TO THIS TABLE PENDING – PLEASE CHECK
BACK LATER

Coal

Total
Electric Power

Electricity

Total
Residential
Commercial
Industrial

^a Percent change in demand quantity resulting from specified percent changes in model inputs.

^b Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

^c Refiner acquisitions cost of imported crude oil.

^d Average unit value of marketed natural gas production reported by States.

^e Refers to percent changes in degree-days.

^f Response during fall/winter period(first and fourth calendar quarters) refers to change in heating degree-days. Response during the spring/summer period (second and third calendar quarters) refers to change in cooling degree-days.

Table 7. Forecast Components for U.S. Crude Oil Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

	High Price Case	Low Price Case	Difference		
			Total	Uncertainty	Price Impact
United States	6.349	5.199	1.150	0.046	1.105
Lower 48 States	5.582	4.443	1.139	0.040	1.099
Alaska	0.767	0.755	0.011	0.006	0.006

Note: Components provided are for the fourth quarter 2007.

Source: EIA, Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Production Division.

Table 8a. U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production.....	4.66	4.66	4.48	4.42	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.73</i>	18.22	<i>18.55</i>	<i>18.75</i>
Alaska	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	0.47	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Federal GOM ^a	0.93	0.89	0.67	0.56	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	3.05	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.62</i>
Other Lower 48	3.61	3.66	3.69	3.74	<i>3.61</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.70</i>	14.71	<i>14.69</i>	<i>14.69</i>
Gross Imports	1.14	0.99	1.04	1.07	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.26</i>	4.24	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.76</i>
Pipeline	0.98	0.83	0.89	0.90	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>1.00</i>	3.61	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.79</i>
LNG.....	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.17	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.63	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.97</i>
Gross Exports	0.27	0.16	0.17	0.18	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.33</i>	0.79	<i>0.95</i>	<i>1.15</i>
Net Imports	0.87	0.83	0.87	0.89	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.92</i>	3.45	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.61</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.07	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Total New Supply.....	5.55	5.50	5.36	5.33	<i>5.31</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>5.60</i>	<i>5.68</i>	<i>5.60</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.67</i>	21.74	<i>22.01</i>	<i>22.43</i>
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	2.70	1.28	2.20	2.93	<i>2.64</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>3.04</i>	2.70	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Closing	1.28	2.20	2.93	2.64	<i>1.69</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>2.62</i>	2.64	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.62</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	1.41	-0.91	-0.73	0.29	<i>0.95</i>	<i>-0.75</i>	<i>-0.78</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>-0.86</i>	<i>-0.85</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.06	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Total Supply	6.96	4.59	4.63	5.62	<i>6.26</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>6.15</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>6.09</i>	21.80	<i>21.91</i>	<i>22.55</i>
Balancing Item ^b	0.03	0.18	0.17	-0.21	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.41</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>-0.31</i>	0.18	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Total Primary Supply.....	6.99	4.77	4.81	5.41	<i>6.43</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>5.74</i>	<i>6.99</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.78</i>	21.98	<i>21.79</i>	<i>22.52</i>
Demand															
Residential	2.33	0.78	0.36	1.37	<i>2.14</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>1.36</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>1.37</i>	4.84	<i>4.65</i>	<i>4.88</i>
Commercial.....	1.27	0.56	0.39	0.83	<i>1.20</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.84</i>	3.05	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.07</i>
Industrial	2.12	1.90	1.81	1.88	<i>1.93</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>2.13</i>	7.71	<i>7.90</i>	<i>8.19</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	1.07	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Other Industrial	1.84	1.63	1.55	1.62	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.86</i>	6.64	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.12</i>
CHP ^c	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.20	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.94	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.99</i>
Non-CHP	1.60	1.39	1.30	1.42	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.62</i>	5.71	<i>5.88</i>	<i>6.12</i>
Transportation ^d	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.14	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.58	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.65</i>
Electric Power ^e	1.09	1.40	2.12	1.19	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.27</i>	5.80	<i>5.65</i>	<i>5.74</i>
Total Demand	6.99	4.77	4.81	5.41	<i>6.43</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>5.74</i>	<i>6.99</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.78</i>	21.98	<i>21.79</i>	<i>22.52</i>

^a Dry natural gas production from U.S. Federal Leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

^b The balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas demand.

^c Natural gas used for electricity generation and production of useful thermal output by combined heat and power (CHP) plants at industrial facilities. Includes a small amount of natural gas consumption at electricity-only plants in the industrial sector.

^d Pipeline fuel use plus natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

^e Natural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

LNG = Liquefied natural gas

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Production Division.

Table 8b. U.S. Regional^a Natural Gas Demand: Base Case
(Billion Cubic Feet per Day)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Delivered to Consumers															
Residential															
New England.....	1.089	0.421	0.138	0.511	1.018	0.406	0.153	0.514	1.089	0.411	0.151	0.519	0.537	0.520	0.540
Mid Atlantic.....	4.911	1.733	0.626	2.394	4.405	1.667	0.649	2.462	4.759	1.697	0.649	2.476	2.404	2.286	2.384
E. N. Central.....	7.637	2.184	0.873	4.683	6.722	2.274	0.904	4.539	7.547	2.294	0.917	4.575	3.828	3.596	3.817
W. N. Central.....	2.410	0.678	0.282	1.349	2.228	0.688	0.286	1.361	2.471	0.704	0.291	1.372	1.174	1.136	1.204
S. Atlantic.....	2.498	0.691	0.326	1.514	2.244	0.656	0.331	1.463	2.578	0.658	0.325	1.479	1.252	1.169	1.254
E. S. Central.....	1.084	0.304	0.130	0.569	1.037	0.264	0.123	0.567	1.148	0.268	0.125	0.551	0.520	0.495	0.520
W. S. Central.....	1.790	0.525	0.289	0.825	1.683	0.474	0.285	0.843	1.858	0.482	0.289	0.846	0.853	0.818	0.864
Mountain.....	1.649	0.634	0.298	1.145	1.670	0.608	0.293	1.119	1.778	0.621	0.304	1.153	0.928	0.919	0.961
Pacific.....	2.799	1.413	0.963	1.860	2.770	1.552	0.938	1.959	2.821	1.543	0.947	1.960	1.754	1.800	1.813
Total.....	25.867	8.585	3.927	14.850	23.776	8.589	3.963	14.827	26.049	8.677	3.999	14.932	13.251	12.740	13.358
Commercial															
New England.....	0.604	0.265	0.143	0.326	0.564	0.253	0.141	0.321	0.580	0.255	0.142	0.320	0.333	0.319	0.323
Mid Atlantic.....	2.796	1.235	0.836	1.625	2.598	1.231	0.963	1.726	2.699	1.289	0.948	1.728	1.618	1.625	1.661
E. N. Central.....	3.639	1.188	0.680	2.254	3.270	1.236	0.695	2.209	3.597	1.236	0.691	2.204	1.933	1.846	1.925
W. N. Central.....	1.436	0.495	0.286	0.857	1.362	0.516	0.287	0.886	1.473	0.503	0.288	0.890	0.765	0.760	0.785
S. Atlantic.....	1.611	0.746	0.551	1.116	1.522	0.773	0.571	1.126	1.612	0.767	0.571	1.123	1.003	0.996	1.016
E. S. Central.....	0.660	0.273	0.195	0.413	0.648	0.257	0.184	0.397	0.709	0.260	0.180	0.385	0.384	0.370	0.382
W. S. Central.....	1.256	0.690	0.587	0.825	1.241	0.670	0.563	0.838	1.316	0.674	0.564	0.841	0.838	0.826	0.847
Mountain.....	0.935	0.491	0.269	0.653	0.947	0.457	0.272	0.671	0.971	0.455	0.273	0.670	0.585	0.585	0.590
Pacific.....	1.201	0.805	0.681	0.952	1.193	0.792	0.646	0.957	1.204	0.791	0.638	0.953	0.909	0.896	0.895
Total.....	14.140	6.187	4.228	9.021	13.344	6.186	4.323	9.130	14.161	6.229	4.294	9.115	8.368	8.223	8.424
Industrial^b															
New England.....	0.347	0.226	0.152	0.231	0.291	0.223	0.178	0.293	0.329	0.232	0.177	0.291	0.238	0.246	0.257
Mid Atlantic.....	1.164	0.888	0.792	0.900	1.031	0.913	0.870	1.016	1.149	0.922	0.864	1.021	0.935	0.958	0.988
E. N. Central.....	3.964	2.930	2.634	3.223	3.622	3.015	2.755	3.410	4.020	3.023	2.734	3.433	3.184	3.199	3.300
W. N. Central.....	1.296	1.002	1.086	1.220	1.277	1.101	1.062	1.218	1.289	1.072	1.046	1.218	1.151	1.164	1.155
S. Atlantic.....	1.670	1.446	1.317	1.368	1.477	1.497	1.435	1.535	1.611	1.524	1.444	1.555	1.449	1.486	1.533
E. S. Central.....	1.426	1.231	1.173	1.236	1.301	1.218	1.173	1.290	1.381	1.241	1.193	1.308	1.266	1.245	1.280
W. S. Central.....	6.919	6.745	6.347	6.051	6.065	6.560	7.261	7.308	7.157	6.962	7.323	7.368	6.513	6.803	7.203
Mountain.....	0.878	0.755	0.737	0.874	0.888	0.769	0.740	0.860	0.903	0.768	0.745	0.868	0.811	0.814	0.821
Pacific.....	2.827	2.699	2.602	2.499	2.614	2.755	2.941	3.055	2.850	2.810	3.086	3.111	2.656	2.843	2.965
Total.....	20.491	17.922	16.840	17.604	18.565	18.050	18.416	19.987	20.689	18.552	18.611	20.174	18.202	18.757	19.503
Total to Consumers^c															
New England.....	2.041	0.911	0.433	1.068	1.872	0.881	0.472	1.128	1.999	0.898	0.470	1.131	1.109	1.085	1.120
Mid Atlantic.....	8.871	3.856	2.254	4.920	8.034	3.812	2.482	5.204	8.607	3.907	2.461	5.225	4.957	4.869	5.034
E. N. Central.....	15.240	6.302	4.188	10.160	13.614	6.524	4.354	10.158	15.164	6.554	4.342	10.213	8.946	8.641	9.041
W. N. Central.....	5.142	2.176	1.654	3.425	4.867	2.305	1.636	3.465	5.232	2.279	1.625	3.480	3.090	3.060	3.145
S. Atlantic.....	5.780	2.883	2.194	3.997	5.243	2.927	2.337	4.125	5.801	2.948	2.340	4.157	3.704	3.651	3.803
E. S. Central.....	3.170	1.809	1.498	2.218	2.986	1.739	1.481	2.254	3.238	1.768	1.498	2.245	2.169	2.111	2.183
W. S. Central.....	9.965	7.960	7.224	7.702	8.989	7.704	8.109	8.990	10.331	8.118	8.176	9.055	8.204	8.447	8.914
Mountain.....	3.462	1.879	1.304	2.672	3.504	1.834	1.305	2.651	3.651	1.843	1.322	2.691	2.324	2.319	2.371
Pacific.....	6.827	4.918	4.246	5.311	6.577	5.099	4.525	5.971	6.875	5.144	4.671	6.024	5.319	5.539	5.674
Total.....	60.498	32.694	24.994	41.474	55.685	32.824	26.701	43.945	60.899	33.459	26.904	44.220	39.822	39.721	41.285

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm under the letter "C."

^b Industrial representing only "Other Industrial" demand in Table 8a.

^c Total to Consumers excludes Lease and Plant Fuel, Transportation and Electric Power sectors.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 8c. U.S. Regional^a Natural Gas Prices: Base Case
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet, Except Where Noted)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Delivered to Consumers															
Residential															
New England.....	13.80	14.63	17.97	19.04	15.78	14.86	17.00	16.87	16.28	14.74	17.07	17.02	15.49	15.96	16.22
Mid Atlantic.....	12.31	13.66	17.62	16.81	14.49	13.67	16.88	14.76	13.93	13.56	16.83	14.81	14.03	14.59	14.30
E. N. Central.....	9.79	11.98	15.16	14.05	11.73	11.34	14.22	12.54	11.97	11.04	14.08	12.44	11.72	12.09	12.10
W. N. Central.....	10.06	11.93	16.77	13.99	11.76	11.89	15.40	13.17	12.29	11.72	15.41	13.35	11.88	12.44	12.70
S. Atlantic.....	12.98	16.05	21.87	19.30	15.48	15.15	19.38	16.00	14.77	15.13	19.71	16.43	15.91	15.88	15.63
E. S. Central.....	11.69	13.56	17.17	17.36	13.95	13.55	16.69	14.70	13.59	13.28	16.68	14.96	13.88	14.28	14.10
W. S. Central.....	10.19	13.20	17.30	16.28	12.01	12.99	16.12	14.12	12.78	12.72	16.17	14.20	12.75	13.06	13.41
Mountain	9.51	10.67	13.53	12.36	10.92	10.94	13.63	12.21	12.27	11.04	13.50	12.30	10.92	11.54	12.18
Pacific	10.70	10.94	12.05	14.06	12.24	11.21	12.34	13.12	12.98	10.66	12.26	13.37	11.83	12.27	12.50
Total	10.96	12.63	15.66	15.32	12.89	12.40	15.00	13.68	13.08	12.17	14.95	13.78	12.81	13.21	13.27
Commercial															
New England.....	12.32	12.63	13.23	16.86	14.23	12.28	12.74	14.65	14.79	12.08	12.67	14.54	13.57	13.83	14.01
Mid Atlantic.....	11.43	11.47	12.97	17.00	13.73	11.14	11.54	13.28	13.45	10.74	11.64	13.47	13.05	12.82	12.70
E. N. Central.....	9.07	10.09	11.60	13.42	11.30	10.25	11.64	11.95	11.69	10.02	11.49	11.88	10.69	11.36	11.47
W. N. Central.....	9.33	9.94	11.58	12.94	11.00	10.27	11.09	11.93	11.64	9.94	11.14	11.98	10.65	11.17	11.44
S. Atlantic.....	11.01	11.52	13.07	16.82	13.79	11.96	12.72	13.33	13.07	11.59	12.66	13.38	13.02	13.17	12.83
E. S. Central.....	10.75	10.86	11.78	16.05	13.20	11.26	12.19	13.28	12.81	10.78	11.89	13.24	12.32	12.77	12.47
W. S. Central.....	8.97	9.54	10.70	14.47	10.67	9.92	10.59	11.79	11.43	9.51	10.63	11.93	10.67	10.80	11.06
Mountain	8.54	8.69	9.73	11.02	10.04	9.40	10.53	11.13	11.06	9.34	10.43	11.04	9.41	10.29	10.66
Pacific	9.82	9.48	10.11	12.84	11.20	9.97	10.48	12.00	12.25	9.45	10.43	12.34	10.60	11.02	11.35
Total	10.07	10.48	11.75	14.63	12.14	10.66	11.42	12.48	12.37	10.32	11.40	12.55	11.58	11.88	11.94
Industrial															
New England.....	11.57	11.10	11.34	16.30	13.76	10.75	10.82	12.83	13.28	10.43	10.74	12.97	12.61	12.37	12.21
Mid Atlantic.....	10.27	9.74	9.90	15.33	12.54	9.57	9.68	11.63	11.99	9.10	9.73	11.89	11.29	11.08	10.91
E. N. Central.....	8.35	9.24	9.84	12.34	10.26	9.17	9.56	10.62	10.93	8.87	9.66	10.74	9.87	10.06	10.34
W. N. Central.....	7.68	7.64	7.91	11.39	9.61	8.17	8.50	9.80	10.04	7.76	8.49	9.92	8.81	9.12	9.19
S. Atlantic.....	8.18	8.33	9.91	14.79	11.19	8.83	9.07	10.28	10.41	8.33	9.10	10.55	10.26	9.85	9.64
E. S. Central.....	7.75	7.98	8.84	13.70	11.14	8.79	8.98	10.04	10.43	8.17	8.94	10.15	9.56	9.76	9.48
W. S. Central.....	6.46	7.29	8.77	11.29	8.26	7.50	7.99	8.91	8.99	6.97	7.93	9.07	8.36	8.18	8.25
Mountain	7.27	7.84	8.33	10.44	9.23	8.04	8.61	9.93	10.40	7.90	8.78	9.89	8.43	8.99	9.30
Pacific	7.00	6.06	6.09	9.19	8.50	7.11	7.57	9.08	9.08	6.89	7.88	9.42	7.13	8.12	8.37
Total	7.21	7.54	8.68	11.81	9.32	7.93	8.27	9.45	9.68	7.41	8.24	9.60	8.75	8.77	8.78
Citygate															
New England.....	7.86	9.18	12.50	13.26	10.13	9.46	10.62	10.80	10.50	9.08	10.67	10.95	9.80	10.21	10.35
Mid Atlantic.....	7.58	8.14	8.92	11.75	9.82	8.55	8.83	10.22	10.12	8.11	8.95	10.33	8.86	9.59	9.69
E. N. Central.....	7.34	8.00	9.51	11.17	9.34	8.43	8.79	9.79	9.82	8.11	8.78	9.78	8.74	9.29	9.47
W. N. Central.....	7.07	8.26	9.29	11.02	8.89	8.45	9.04	10.09	9.79	8.10	9.05	10.13	8.54	9.19	9.58
S. Atlantic.....	7.69	8.48	10.40	13.25	10.10	8.76	9.37	10.31	9.97	8.41	9.42	10.32	9.72	9.86	9.77
E. S. Central.....	7.12	7.81	8.80	12.24	9.85	8.40	8.82	9.98	9.90	8.07	8.78	10.06	8.79	9.57	9.58
W. S. Central.....	6.72	6.98	8.76	10.92	8.70	7.74	8.20	9.59	9.59	7.28	8.24	9.60	8.07	8.70	9.03
Mountain	6.19	6.48	7.19	8.76	7.83	7.03	7.59	8.85	8.95	6.84	7.61	8.84	7.11	7.97	8.43
Pacific	6.22	6.73	7.70	9.83	7.67	7.41	7.79	9.00	8.72	6.87	7.92	9.24	7.52	8.00	8.34
Total	7.09	7.79	9.23	11.36	9.15	8.25	8.78	9.85	9.71	7.88	8.82	9.92	8.57	9.15	9.36

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C".

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 9. U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Million Short Tons)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Supply															
Production.....	286.3	279.3	286.0	281.7	283.8	281.0	277.5	304.3	286.5	279.8	283.2	307.0	1133.3	1146.6	1156.6
Appalachia.....	100.1	101.3	98.5	97.0	97.3	97.2	95.9	105.2	97.7	95.4	96.6	104.7	397.0	395.6	394.4
Interior.....	37.0	36.9	37.3	37.9	37.3	36.3	35.9	39.3	36.4	35.5	36.0	39.0	149.2	148.8	146.9
Western.....	149.1	141.0	150.1	146.8	149.2	147.5	145.7	159.8	152.4	148.9	150.7	163.3	587.0	602.2	615.3
Primary Stock Levels ^a															
Opening.....	41.2	38.7	38.4	35.0	34.6	35.1	35.3	33.2	35.1	34.0	32.5	30.1	41.2	34.6	35.1
Closing.....	38.7	38.4	35.0	34.6	35.1	35.3	33.2	35.1	34.0	32.5	30.1	30.8	34.6	35.1	30.8
Net															
Withdrawals.....	2.5	0.3	3.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	2.1	-1.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	-0.7	6.6	-0.5	4.3
Imports.....	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	9.0	10.3	9.8	7.2	9.9	10.7	10.2	30.5	36.9	38.0
Exports.....	10.1	14.8	12.6	12.4	11.4	13.2	14.6	11.2	10.8	13.4	14.7	12.6	49.9	50.4	51.5
Total Net															
Supply.....	286.2	272.0	284.6	277.5	279.7	276.6	275.3	301.0	284.0	277.9	281.6	303.9	1120.4	1132.6	1147.4
Secondary Stock Levels ^b															
Opening.....	112.9	111.8	123.3	106.0	109.4	117.7	120.1	104.1	112.1	121.1	123.5	108.7	112.9	109.4	112.1
Closing.....	111.8	123.3	106.0	109.4	117.7	120.1	104.1	112.1	121.1	123.5	108.7	118.0	109.4	112.1	118.0
Net															
Withdrawals.....	1.0	-11.4	17.3	-3.5	-8.3	-2.4	16.1	-8.0	-8.9	-2.5	14.9	-9.4	3.4	-2.7	-5.9
Waste Coal to IPPs ^c	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	15.1	15.1	15.1
Total Supply.....	291.1	264.3	305.7	277.8	275.2	278.0	295.1	296.7	278.9	279.2	300.2	298.3	1138.9	1145.0	1156.6
Demand															
Coke Plants.....	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.3	23.4	26.4	26.2
Electric Power Sector ^d	256.2	242.6	282.4	257.8	245.5	256.1	272.4	272.4	255.3	257.5	277.8	274.3	1039.0	1046.5	1064.9
Retail and Oth. Industry.....	17.2	15.6	15.8	17.3	17.0	15.4	15.8	17.9	17.0	15.2	15.7	17.7	65.9	66.1	65.5
Total Demand ^e	279.0	264.2	304.2	280.9	269.2	278.0	295.1	296.7	278.9	279.2	300.2	298.3	1128.3	1139.0	1156.6
Discrepancy ^f	12.1	0.1	1.5	-3.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	6.0	0.0

^a Primary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

^b Secondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

^c Estimated independent power producers' (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

^d Coal used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

^e Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

^f The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period.

Notes: Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121, and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (coal production).

Table 10a. U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Net Electricity Generation															
Electric Power Sector ^a															
Coal	491.9	466.7	539.8	494.1	470.7	489.7	521.6	520.2	488.8	492.6	532.2	523.8	1992.5	2002.2	2037.5
Petroleum	25.8	22.9	38.3	28.8	21.3	28.9	30.6	29.1	25.7	29.1	33.7	31.7	115.8	110.0	120.1
Natural Gas.....	129.1	161.7	244.3	139.9	117.2	178.9	215.7	150.2	124.0	179.5	221.0	152.5	675.1	662.0	677.0
Nuclear	192.3	183.9	208.4	195.9	196.8	193.4	208.1	193.2	198.2	193.9	211.0	195.7	780.5	791.5	798.7
Hydroelectric.....	65.3	73.2	61.1	55.7	70.6	77.5	65.9	62.8	75.4	82.5	66.7	64.0	255.3	276.7	288.7
Other ^b	14.8	16.7	16.3	16.4	15.6	17.9	18.1	17.8	16.9	19.6	20.3	19.8	64.2	69.3	76.6
Subtotal.....	919.2	925.2	1108.2	930.8	892.2	986.3	1060.0	973.2	928.9	997.3	1084.9	987.5	3883.4	3911.7	3998.5
Other Sectors ^c	38.7	38.6	41.8	35.4	37.5	39.3	42.5	40.5	39.8	40.5	43.3	41.3	154.6	159.8	164.9
Total Generation	957.9	963.8	1150.0	966.2	929.7	1025.6	1102.4	1013.8	968.7	1037.8	1128.2	1028.8	4038.0	4071.5	4163.5
Net Imports	5.5	4.9	8.5	5.8	7.7	7.4	7.6	4.8	3.3	1.9	4.7	2.9	24.7	27.6	12.8
Total Supply	963.4	968.8	1158.5	972.0	937.3	1033.0	1110.1	1018.6	972.0	1039.7	1132.9	1031.7	4062.7	4099.1	4176.3
Losses and Unaccounted for ^d	53.7	69.1	65.1	51.3	41.0	77.0	63.7	67.6	45.5	77.4	64.6	67.7	239.3	249.3	255.2
Demand															
Retail Sales ^e															
Residential	334.6	291.9	418.5	316.1	321.5	329.4	379.9	330.5	333.9	330.6	392.6	332.4	1361.1	1361.2	1389.5
Commercial ^f	287.2	306.9	360.6	312.0	286.1	323.1	347.2	311.9	294.0	324.0	354.5	316.1	1266.7	1268.3	1288.5
Industrial	243.0	256.2	266.1	251.4	245.0	257.9	270.0	261.5	251.9	260.4	270.7	267.3	1016.7	1034.4	1050.3
Transportation ^g	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	8.3	9.4	10.6
Subtotal.....	867.0	857.0	1047.3	881.6	855.0	912.6	999.5	906.2	882.5	917.6	1020.5	918.4	3652.8	3673.4	3738.9
Other Use/Sales ^h	42.8	42.6	46.2	39.1	41.4	43.4	46.9	44.7	43.9	44.7	47.8	45.6	170.6	176.4	182.1
Total Demand	909.7	899.6	1093.4	920.7	896.4	956.0	1046.4	951.0	926.4	962.3	1068.3	964.0	3823.4	3849.8	3921.0

^a Electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b "Other" includes generation from other gaseous fuels, geothermal, wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

^c Electricity generation from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors.

^d Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

^e Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers.

^f Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales and other sales to public authorities. These items, along with transportation sector; electricity were formerly included in an "other" category, which is no longer provided. (See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.5, for a comparison of "Old Basis" and "New Basis" electricity retail sales.) Through 2003, data are estimated as the sum of "Old Basis Commercial" and approximately 95 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^g Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways. Through 2003, data are estimated as approximately 5 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^h Defined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Data for 2003 are estimates.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Table 10b. U.S. Regional^a Electricity Retail Sales: Base Case (Megawatthours per Day)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Retail Sales^b															
Residential															
New England.....	139.1	116.3	148.1	127.7	124.5	129.4	143.0	130.1	132.4	126.0	143.0	130.3	132.8	131.8	132.9
Mid Atlantic	369.1	310.4	442.6	337.1	348.6	349.7	391.7	348.7	360.5	344.6	408.4	346.4	364.9	359.8	365.0
E. N. Central	552.9	454.5	639.5	491.2	498.9	509.8	558.1	518.9	505.0	502.4	582.3	544.8	534.6	521.6	533.9
W. N. Central	280.1	235.8	333.7	252.4	263.7	267.4	294.2	264.0	280.6	252.5	315.6	260.5	275.6	272.4	277.3
S. Atlantic.....	952.7	789.7	1156.8	860.0	915.6	920.5	1054.8	898.5	978.6	936.6	1116.0	901.4	940.1	947.6	983.3
E. S. Central.....	336.5	265.0	395.0	296.7	309.8	296.4	365.9	304.0	319.8	302.6	378.2	301.4	323.4	319.1	325.6
W. S. Central.....	460.2	474.0	720.7	467.1	465.4	505.2	640.4	482.0	504.8	532.7	632.5	468.6	531.1	523.6	534.8
Mountain	215.4	209.7	301.3	212.9	229.2	236.7	262.8	223.0	234.2	242.3	261.3	236.9	235.0	238.0	243.7
Pacific Contig.....	397.0	338.8	396.9	376.1	401.3	390.0	404.4	407.9	379.2	378.0	415.6	407.5	377.2	400.9	395.2
AK and HI.....	15.2	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.4	14.4	14.0	14.9	15.5	15.4	14.3	15.0	14.3	14.7	15.0
Total.....	3718.1	3207.8	4548.6	3436.0	3572.3	3619.5	4129.3	3591.9	3710.6	3633.0	4267.1	3612.6	3729.1	3729.4	3806.8
Commercial^c															
New England.....	140.9	139.9	160.7	145.2	138.6	148.7	156.1	145.6	142.1	149.8	159.9	148.6	146.7	147.3	150.1
Mid Atlantic	407.7	409.8	488.1	420.2	384.3	444.7	469.5	423.1	391.6	449.5	475.7	431.2	431.6	430.6	437.2
E. N. Central	470.5	484.9	541.0	485.7	470.7	512.3	524.2	486.0	477.8	503.9	525.1	484.2	495.7	498.4	497.8
W. N. Central	239.7	251.8	287.1	250.9	228.1	262.2	277.5	251.8	242.4	253.2	287.0	253.7	257.5	255.0	259.2
S. Atlantic.....	704.9	738.6	880.8	741.2	701.3	780.8	835.0	739.5	732.1	802.8	869.1	764.8	766.8	764.5	792.5
E. S. Central.....	206.2	217.7	261.6	216.4	206.0	229.7	248.5	217.0	214.2	233.1	255.1	221.5	225.6	225.4	231.1
W. S. Central.....	389.9	443.3	521.8	430.7	392.8	459.7	493.6	428.5	402.6	468.0	515.3	440.8	446.7	443.9	456.9
Mountain	218.1	233.7	269.1	231.7	220.0	248.6	261.9	233.5	220.9	237.5	263.8	228.6	238.3	241.1	237.8
Pacific Contig.....	396.4	436.8	492.4	452.0	420.6	447.2	490.8	448.6	426.8	446.1	485.3	445.6	444.7	452.0	451.1
AK and HI.....	16.4	16.3	17.0	17.4	16.4	16.3	16.7	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.4
Total.....	3190.7	3372.9	3919.5	3391.4	3178.9	3550.2	3773.8	3390.4	3266.7	3560.3	3852.9	3435.7	3470.4	3474.7	3530.2
Industrial															
New England.....	64.8	66.9	71.5	63.0	62.8	64.7	68.8	61.9	60.7	62.9	66.5	61.6	66.5	64.6	62.9
Mid Atlantic	208.1	215.5	227.4	211.5	205.3	212.4	224.5	215.3	205.8	210.3	220.1	215.8	215.7	214.4	213.1
E. N. Central	577.6	596.6	600.4	578.6	583.3	603.1	611.5	591.9	589.7	605.8	615.4	598.7	588.3	597.5	602.5
W. N. Central	207.5	221.8	235.5	229.2	216.0	225.6	241.9	235.4	223.5	226.5	238.9	231.5	223.6	229.8	230.2
S. Atlantic.....	457.5	480.8	497.3	465.7	447.8	465.9	487.9	481.3	470.3	476.2	487.8	480.5	475.4	470.9	478.8
E. S. Central.....	353.6	353.6	340.0	353.2	360.4	373.4	373.4	373.7	379.4	384.2	375.4	382.6	350.1	370.2	380.4
W. S. Central.....	421.9	437.7	441.5	401.3	418.3	437.1	450.0	422.6	426.3	441.0	456.0	436.5	425.6	432.1	440.0
Mountain	186.2	197.4	214.4	188.5	183.9	188.0	198.6	204.3	197.0	199.5	199.5	204.1	196.7	193.8	199.4
Pacific Contig.....	210.0	231.8	249.4	227.5	230.5	249.9	264.2	242.2	232.0	243.9	268.7	280.0	229.8	246.8	256.3
AK and HI.....	13.2	13.8	14.6	14.0	13.6	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.4	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0
Total.....	2700.5	2815.8	2892.1	2732.4	2721.8	2834.0	2935.3	2842.5	2798.5	2861.9	2942.7	2905.0	2785.6	2834.0	2877.5
Transportation^d															
New England.....	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Mid Atlantic	13.2	12.0	13.2	12.9	15.7	14.5	15.8	15.4	18.3	17.0	18.3	17.9	12.8	15.3	17.9
E. N. Central	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0
W. N. Central	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
S. Atlantic.....	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
E. S. Central.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W. S. Central.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mountain	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pacific Contig.....	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.0
AK and HI.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	23.5	21.5	23.1	22.5	26.8	24.7	26.3	25.7	30.0	27.9	29.5	28.9	22.6	25.9	29.1
Total															
New England.....	346.9	324.8	382.0	337.5	328.1	344.6	369.7	339.3	337.5	340.5	371.3	342.3	347.9	345.5	348.0
Mid Atlantic	998.1	947.7	1171.3	981.6	954.0	1021.3	1101.5	1002.4	976.2	1021.4	1122.5	1011.2	1025.0	1020.1	1033.2
E. N. Central	1602.9	1537.5	1782.5	1557.1	1555.0	1626.8	1695.5	1598.7	1574.7	1613.9	1724.7	1629.8	1620.3	1619.3	1636.2
W. N. Central	727.4	709.5	856.5	732.6	708.0	755.4	813.7	751.3	746.7	732.6	841.7	746.0	756.8	757.4	766.9
S. Atlantic.....	2118.7	2012.5	2538.5	2070.3	2068.4	2170.7	2381.3	2122.8	2184.9	2219.1	2476.6	2150.3	2185.8	2186.5	2258.2
E. S. Central.....	896.4	836.3	996.6	866.3	876.2	899.5	987.8	894.6	913.4	919.9	1008.8	905.5	899.1	914.8	937.1
W. S. Central.....	1272.4	1355.2	1684.2	1299.2	1276.9	1402.1	1584.2	1333.2	1333.9	1441.7	1603.9	1345.8	1403.6	1399.7	1431.8
Mountain	619.8	641.0	785.0	633.3	633.2	673.4	723.5	660.9	652.3	677.1	724.8	669.8	670.1	673.0	681.2
Pacific Contig.....	1005.5	1009.9	1141.2	1058.0	1054.8	1089.9	1162.3	1101.6	1040.7	1071.2	1172.7	1136.3	1054.1	1102.4	1105.7
AK and HI.....	44.8	43.6	45.5	46.2	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.9	45.2	45.3	45.0	45.2	45.5
Total.....	9632.8	9417.9	11383.3	9582.2	9499.8	10028.4	10864.7	9850.4	9805.8	10083.2	11092.2	9982.2	10007.7	10064.0	10243.7

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C."

Note: In this case, the Pacific division is subdivided into the Pacific Contiguous area (California, Oregon, and Washington) and the Pacific Noncontiguous area (Alaska and Hawaii).

^b Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers.

^c Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales and other sales to public authorities. These items, along with transportation sector; electricity were formerly included in an "other" category, which is no longer provided. (See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.5, for a comparison of "Old Basis" and "New Basis" electricity retail sales.) Through 2003, data are estimated as the sum of "Old Basis Commercial" and approximately 95 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^d Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 10c. U.S. Regional^a Electricity Prices: Base Case (Cents per Kilowatthour)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005	2006	2007
Residential															
New England....	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.9	13.8	14.3	14.6	15.5	13.6	14.7	14.6	13.4	14.4	14.6
Mid Atlantic	11.4	12.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	13.0	13.8	12.9	12.3	13.1	14.1	12.8	12.5	13.0	13.1
E. N. Central	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.7
W. N. Central ...	7.0	8.2	8.5	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.7	7.6	7.4	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.1
S. Atlantic.....	8.3	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.3
E. S. Central....	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.7	7.4	8.2	8.3
W. S. Central....	8.7	9.9	10.5	10.6	9.9	10.2	10.7	10.2	9.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.1
Mountain	8.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.7	9.3	9.4
Pacific	9.2	10.2	10.9	9.9	10.3	9.8	10.3	9.8	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.6
Total.....	8.6	9.5	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.4	9.8	9.9
Commercial															
New England....	11.5	11.8	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.4	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.6	13.3	13.1	12.1	12.9	13.1
Mid Atlantic	10.4	11.2	12.3	11.5	11.4	11.4	12.6	11.7	11.5	11.5	12.6	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9
E. N. Central	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0
W. N. Central ...	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5
S. Atlantic.....	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.0
E. S. Central....	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.3	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.4	7.2	7.9	8.0
W. S. Central....	7.6	8.0	8.8	9.2	8.3	8.1	8.9	9.3	8.2	7.9	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.5
Mountain	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.9	8.0
Pacific	9.5	10.4	11.7	9.9	8.9	10.5	11.9	10.0	9.4	11.1	12.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.9
Total.....	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.1
Industrial															
New England....	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6
Mid Atlantic	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9
E. N. Central	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
W. N. Central ...	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
S. Atlantic.....	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
E. S. Central....	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
W. S. Central....	5.7	6.1	7.0	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9
Mountain	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Pacific	6.1	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.6	7.4	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0
Total.....	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Total															
New England....	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.3	12.2	13.0	12.9	11.9	12.7	12.8
Mid Atlantic	9.9	10.5	11.7	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.9	11.0	10.8	11.1	12.1	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.3
E. N. Central	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
W. N. Central ...	5.8	6.5	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.7	7.1	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6
S. Atlantic.....	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.9
E. S. Central....	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.6
W. S. Central....	7.3	8.1	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.4	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.6
Mountain	6.7	7.3	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.7	7.8
Pacific	8.7	9.5	10.4	9.2	8.9	9.4	10.3	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.9
Total.....	7.4	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.4

^a Regions refer to U.S. Census Divisions. A complete list of states comprising each Census Division is provided in EIA's Energy Glossary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/glossary_main_page.htm) under the letter "C."

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. The survey includes electric utilities and energy service providers. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 10d. U.S. Electricity Generation by Sector: Base Case

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
Electricity Generation by Sector															
Electric Power ^a															
Coal	491.9	466.7	539.8	494.1	<i>470.7</i>	<i>489.7</i>	<i>521.6</i>	<i>520.2</i>	<i>488.8</i>	<i>492.6</i>	<i>532.2</i>	<i>523.8</i>	1992.5	<i>2002.2</i>	<i>2037.5</i>
Petroleum	25.8	22.9	38.3	28.8	<i>21.3</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>	115.8	<i>110.0</i>	<i>120.1</i>
Natural Gas.....	129.1	161.7	244.3	139.9	<i>117.2</i>	<i>178.9</i>	<i>215.7</i>	<i>150.2</i>	<i>124.0</i>	<i>179.5</i>	<i>221.0</i>	<i>152.5</i>	675.1	<i>662.0</i>	<i>677.0</i>
Other ^b	272.4	273.8	285.9	268.0	<i>282.9</i>	<i>288.7</i>	<i>292.1</i>	<i>273.7</i>	<i>290.5</i>	<i>296.1</i>	<i>297.9</i>	<i>279.5</i>	1100.0	<i>1137.4</i>	<i>1164.0</i>
Subtotal.....	919.2	925.2	1108.2	930.8	<i>892.2</i>	<i>986.3</i>	<i>1060.0</i>	<i>973.2</i>	<i>928.9</i>	<i>997.3</i>	<i>1084.9</i>	<i>987.5</i>	3883.4	<i>3911.7</i>	<i>3998.5</i>
Commercial															
Coal	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	1.3	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Petroleum	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	0.4	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Natural Gas.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	4.0	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Other ^b	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	2.5	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Subtotal.....	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	8.2	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Industrial															
Coal	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.1	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	20.3	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Petroleum	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	5.7	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Natural Gas.....	17.9	18.4	20.5	15.7	<i>17.4</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	72.4	<i>75.3</i>	<i>77.7</i>
Other ^b	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.3	<i>11.8</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>13.3</i>	47.9	<i>50.0</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Subtotal.....	36.7	36.6	39.6	33.5	<i>35.7</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>39.4</i>	146.3	<i>152.5</i>	<i>157.4</i>
Total.....	957.9	963.8	1150.0	966.2	<i>929.7</i>	<i>1025.6</i>	<i>1102.4</i>	<i>1013.8</i>	<i>968.7</i>	<i>1037.8</i>	<i>1128.2</i>	<i>1028.8</i>	4038.0	<i>4071.5</i>	<i>4163.5</i>

^a Electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b "Other" includes nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wood, waste, wind and solar power sources.

Note: Commercial and industrial categories include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Table 10e. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector: Base Case

	2005				2006				2007				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2005	2006	2007
(Quadrillion Btu)															
Electric Power ^a															
Coal.....	5.11	4.84	5.64	5.14	<i>4.90</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.44</i>	<i>5.44</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.54</i>	<i>5.47</i>	20.73	<i>20.88</i>	<i>21.25</i>
Petroleum.....	0.28	0.25	0.41	0.31	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.32</i>	1.24	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.23</i>
Natural Gas.....	1.09	1.40	2.14	1.19	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>1.27</i>	5.82	<i>5.67</i>	<i>5.76</i>
Other ^b	2.91	2.92	3.05	2.87	<i>3.02</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>2.99</i>	11.76	<i>12.13</i>	<i>12.42</i>
Subtotal.....	9.39	9.41	11.24	9.51	<i>9.13</i>	<i>10.02</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>9.92</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>10.06</i>	39.55	<i>39.83</i>	<i>40.65</i>
Commercial															
Coal.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Petroleum.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Natural Gas.....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.05	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Other ^b	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.03	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Subtotal.....	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.10	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Industrial															
Coal.....	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.08</i>	0.27	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Petroleum.....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.08	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Natural Gas.....	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.76	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.81</i>
Other ^b	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.69	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Subtotal.....	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.41	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	1.80	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.92</i>
Total.....	9.88	9.88	11.75	9.94	<i>9.58</i>	<i>10.50</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>10.43</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>10.61</i>	<i>11.52</i>	<i>10.57</i>	41.45	<i>41.79</i>	<i>42.67</i>
(Physical Units)															
Electric Power ^a															
Coal (mmst)	256.0	242.4	282.3	257.7	<i>245.3</i>	<i>255.9</i>	<i>272.3</i>	<i>272.3</i>	<i>255.1</i>	<i>257.4</i>	<i>277.7</i>	<i>274.2</i>	2.84	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.92</i>
Petroleum (mmbd) ..	0.50	0.44	0.72	0.54	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.55	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.54</i>
Natural Gas (tcf).....	1.06	1.37	2.09	1.16	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.24</i>	5.68	<i>5.53</i>	<i>5.62</i>
Commercial															
Coal (mmst)	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.18	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Petroleum (mmbd) ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Natural Gas (tcf).....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.05	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Industrial															
Coal (mmst)	3.07	2.89	3.09	3.03	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.58</i>	12.08	<i>12.59</i>	<i>12.98</i>
Petroleum (mmbd) ..	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.04	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Natural Gas (tcf).....	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.74	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.79</i>

^a Electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b "Other" includes other gaseous fuels, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wood, waste, wind and solar power sources.

Note: Commercial and industrial categories include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Physical Units: mmst = million short tons; mmbd = million barrels per day; tcf = trillion cubic feet.

Table 11. U.S. Renewable Energy Use by Sector: Base Case
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Electricity Sector							
Hydroelectric Power ^a	2.679	2.647	<i>2.863</i>	<i>2.978</i>	-1.2	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy	0.460	0.471	<i>0.483</i>	<i>0.542</i>	2.4	<i>2.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>
Biofuels ^b	0.510	0.531	<i>0.529</i>	<i>0.547</i>	4.1	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Total	3.649	3.649	<i>3.875</i>	<i>4.067</i>	0.0	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Other Sectors ^c							
Residential and Commercial ^d	0.513	0.527	<i>0.526</i>	<i>0.535</i>	2.7	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Residential	0.408	0.421	<i>0.415</i>	<i>0.422</i>	3.2	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Commercial	0.106	0.106	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.113</i>	0.0	<i>4.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Industrial ^e	1.676	1.633	<i>1.532</i>	<i>1.504</i>	-2.6	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Transportation ^f	0.296	0.340	<i>0.402</i>	<i>0.515</i>	14.9	<i>18.2</i>	<i>28.1</i>
Total	2.485	2.499	<i>2.460</i>	<i>2.554</i>	0.6	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Total Renewable Energy Demand	6.134	6.148	<i>6.335</i>	<i>6.622</i>	0.2	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>

^a Conventional hydroelectric power only. Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.

^b Biofuels are fuelwood, wood byproducts, waste wood, municipal solid waste, manufacturing process waste, and alcohol fuels.

^c Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly as inputs to marketed energy. EIA does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

^d Includes biofuels and solar energy consumed in the residential and commercial sectors.

^e Consists primarily of biofuels for use other than in electricity cogeneration.

^f Ethanol blended into gasoline.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; estimates and forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Renewable Energy Annual*, DOE/EIA-0603. Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table A1. Annual U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (billion chained 2000 dollars)	7533	7835	8032	8329	8704	9067	9470	9817	9891	10049	10321	10756	11135	<i>11512</i>	<i>11780</i>
Imported Crude Oil Price ^a (nominal dollars per barrel) ..	16.13	15.53	17.14	20.62	18.49	12.07	17.26	27.72	22.00	23.71	27.73	35.99	48.96	<i>57.04</i>	<i>53.07</i>
Petroleum Supply															
Crude Oil Production ^b (million barrels per day).....	6.85	6.66	6.56	6.46	6.45	6.25	5.88	5.82	5.80	5.75	5.68	5.42	5.12	<i>5.30</i>	<i>5.65</i>
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR) (million barrels per day)	7.62	8.05	7.89	8.50	9.16	9.76	9.91	10.42	10.90	10.54	11.24	12.10	12.35	<i>12.30</i>	<i>12.35</i>
Energy Demand															
Petroleum (million barrels per day)	17.24	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.73	20.66	<i>20.92</i>	<i>21.39</i>
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet).....	20.79	21.25	22.21	22.60	22.73	22.25	22.41	23.45	22.24	23.01	22.28	22.43	21.98	<i>21.79</i>	<i>22.52</i>
Coal (million short tons)	944	951	962	1006	1030	1037	1039	1084	1060	1066	1095	1107	1128	<i>1139</i>	<i>1157</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)															
Retail Sales ^c	2861	2935	3013	3101	3146	3264	3312	3421	3382	3466	3489	3548	3653	<i>3673</i>	<i>3739</i>
Other Use/Sales ^d	128	134	144	146	148	161	183	181	173	177	179	179	171	<i>176</i>	<i>182</i>
Total	2989	3069	3157	3247	3294	3425	3495	3603	3555	3643	3668	3727	3823	<i>3850</i>	<i>3921</i>
Total Energy Demand ^e (quadrillion Btu)	87.6	89.3	91.3	94.3	94.8	95.2	96.8	99.0	96.5	97.9	98.3	99.7	99.4	<i>100.3</i>	<i>102.3</i>
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 2000 Dollar).....	11.63	11.39	11.36	11.32	10.89	10.50	10.23	10.10	9.75	9.74	9.53	9.27	8.93	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.69</i>

^aRefers to the imported cost of crude oil to U.S. refiners.

^bIncludes lease condensate.

^cTotal of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Electric Power Monthly and Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Sales and Revenue*, Appendix C.

^dDefined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Data for 2003 are estimates.

^e"Total Energy Demand" refers to the aggregate energy concept presented in EIA's *Annual Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0384 (*AER*), Table 1.1. The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in EIA, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the *MER* or the *AER*.

Notes: SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis; EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-520, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy, March 2006.

Table A2. Annual U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Indicators: Base Case

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2000 dollars).....	7533	7835	8032	8329	8704	9067	9470	9817	9891	10049	10321	10756	11135	<i>11512</i>	<i>11780</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2000=100).....	88.4	90.3	92.1	93.9	95.4	96.5	97.9	100.0	102.4	104.2	106.3	109.1	112.2	<i>115.1</i>	<i>117.3</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2000 Dollars).....	5594	5746	5906	6081	6296	6664	6862	7194	7333	7562	7742	8004	8122	<i>8427</i>	<i>8687</i>
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1997=100).....	69.1	73.5	77.6	81.4	88.3	94.2	99.3	104.0	99.7	100.0	100.7	105.8	109.9	<i>114.8</i>	<i>117.1</i>
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2000 dollars).....	953	1042	1110	1209	1321	1455	1576	1679	1629	1545	1600	1755	1898	<i>1999</i>	<i>2024</i>
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2000 dollars).....	3.4	11.5	13.4	9.7	20.7	18.6	17.0	7.9	-21.3	-5.9	-7.6	6.1	3.2	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000).....	1.189	1.205	1.248	1.277	1.276	1.244	1.255	1.328	1.342	1.311	1.381	1.467	1.574	<i>1.620</i>	<i>1.629</i>
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000).....	1.445	1.482	1.524	1.569	1.605	1.630	1.666	1.722	1.770	1.799	1.840	1.889	1.953	<i>1.999</i>	<i>2.037</i>
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000).....	0.620	0.591	0.608	0.701	0.680	0.513	0.609	0.913	0.853	0.795	0.977	1.199	1.651	<i>1.811</i>	<i>1.713</i>
Non-Farm Employment (millions).....	110.8	114.3	117.3	119.7	122.8	125.9	129.0	131.8	131.8	130.3	130.0	131.4	133.5	<i>135.5</i>	<i>137.0</i>
Commercial Employment (millions).....	68.1	70.6	73.1	75.1	77.6	80.0	82.5	84.6	85.1	84.6	85.0	86.3	87.8	<i>89.4</i>	<i>90.9</i>
Total Industrial Production (index, 1997=100.0).....	72.6	76.5	80.2	83.6	89.7	94.9	99.3	103.5	99.9	100.0	100.6	104.7	108.1	<i>112.4</i>	<i>114.7</i>
Housing Stock (millions).....	104.4	106.0	107.2	108.7	110.2	111.9	113.0	114.0	115.2	116.3	117.6	119.1	120.6	<i>122.0</i>	<i>123.3</i>
Weather ^a															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.....	4671	4470	4516	4689	4525	3946	4154	4447	4193	4272	4459	4289	4293	<i>4214</i>	<i>4455</i>
New England.....	6803	6748	6632	6749	6726	5743	6013	6584	6112	6098	6845	6612	6566	<i>6270</i>	<i>6582</i>
Middle Atlantic.....	6039	6083	5967	6118	5942	4924	5495	5942	5438	5371	7189	5749	5769	<i>5502</i>	<i>5884</i>
U.S. Gas-Weighted.....	5062	4861	4905	5092	4911	4271	4510	4796	4534	4635	4828	4641	4645	<i>4561</i>	<i>4775</i>
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.).....	1251	1254	1322	1216	1195	1438	1328	1268	1288	1398	1292	1232	1398	<i>1237</i>	<i>1220</i>

^aPopulation-weighted degree-days. A degree-day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 2000 population.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17; U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy March 2006. Degree-day projections are from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.

Table A3. U.S. Energy Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Quadrillion Btu except where noted)

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production															
Coal	20.25	22.11	22.03	22.68	23.21	23.94	23.19	22.62	23.49	22.62	21.97	22.70	23.13	23.40	23.61
Natural Gas.....	18.58	19.35	19.08	19.27	19.32	19.61	19.34	19.66	20.20	19.44	19.69	19.32	18.76	19.10	19.31
Crude Oil.....	14.49	14.10	13.89	13.72	13.66	13.24	12.45	12.36	12.28	12.16	12.03	11.50	10.84	11.22	11.96
Natural Gas Liquids	2.41	2.39	2.44	2.53	2.50	2.42	2.53	2.61	2.55	2.56	2.35	2.47	2.32	2.34	2.40
Nuclear	6.41	6.69	7.08	7.09	6.60	7.07	7.61	7.86	8.03	8.14	7.96	8.23	8.15	8.26	8.34
Hydroelectric.....	2.85	2.65	3.18	3.56	3.60	3.25	3.21	2.75	2.15	2.60	2.74	2.65	2.62	2.84	2.96
Other Renewables.....	3.26	3.38	3.46	3.55	3.43	3.26	3.33	3.35	3.09	3.15	3.26	3.40	3.46	3.39	3.60
Total.....	68.26	70.68	71.16	72.40	72.31	72.79	71.65	71.22	71.79	70.67	69.98	70.27	69.28	70.57	72.17
Net Imports															
Coal	-1.76	-1.66	-2.08	-2.17	-2.01	-1.87	-1.30	-1.21	-0.77	-0.61	-0.49	-0.57	-0.54	-0.39	-0.40
Natural Gas.....	2.25	2.52	2.74	2.85	2.90	3.06	3.50	3.62	3.69	3.58	3.36	3.49	3.54	3.48	3.71
Crude Oil.....	13.46	12.42	13.60	14.58	15.71	15.30	16.40	17.50	18.49	18.85	19.81	20.74	20.58	20.90	20.99
Petroleum Products	1.84	1.80	1.36	1.82	1.55	1.59	1.82	2.14	2.44	2.33	2.57	3.10	3.54	3.17	3.23
Electricity	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.04
Coal Coke.....	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.06
Total.....	15.91	15.29	15.82	17.24	18.32	18.24	20.59	22.23	23.96	24.29	25.32	26.94	27.25	27.31	27.64
Adjustments ^a	1.78	1.61	2.27	1.59	3.59	3.70	2.91	3.33	3.15	1.41	2.73	0.95	1.27	0.79	0.91
Demand															
Coal	19.84	19.91	20.09	21.00	21.45	21.66	21.62	22.58	21.94	22.22	22.81	22.47	22.88	23.11	23.45
Natural Gas.....	20.84	21.35	21.84	22.78	23.20	23.33	22.94	23.01	23.92	22.91	23.66	22.51	22.05	21.96	22.58
Petroleum	33.83	34.66	34.56	35.76	36.27	36.93	37.96	38.40	38.33	38.41	39.06	40.61	40.44	40.96	41.84
Nuclear	6.41	6.69	7.08	7.09	6.60	7.07	7.61	7.86	8.03	8.14	7.96	8.23	8.15	8.26	8.34
Other.....	5.04	4.96	5.69	4.59	6.72	5.74	5.02	4.92	6.68	4.70	4.54	4.34	4.28	4.38	4.51
Total.....	85.95	87.58	89.25	91.22	94.22	94.73	95.15	96.77	98.91	96.38	98.03	98.16	97.80	98.67	100.72

^aBalancing item, includes stock changes, losses, gains, miscellaneous blending components, and unaccounted-for supply.

Sources: Historical data: *Annual Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0384; projections generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table A4. Annual Average U.S. Energy Prices: Base Case
(Nominal Dollars)

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per barrel)															
Imported Average ^a	16.13	15.53	17.14	20.62	18.49	12.07	17.26	27.72	22.00	23.71	27.73	35.99	48.96	<i>57.04</i>	<i>53.07</i>
WTI ^b Spot Average.....	18.49	17.16	18.41	22.11	20.61	14.45	19.25	30.29	25.95	26.12	31.12	41.44	56.49	<i>64.65</i>	<i>60.63</i>
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Average Wellhead.....	2.04	1.85	1.55	2.17	2.32	1.96	2.19	3.70	4.01	2.95	4.89	5.49	7.45	<i>7.58</i>	<i>7.76</i>
Henry Hub Spot	2.19	1.97	1.74	2.84	2.57	2.15	2.34	4.45	4.09	3.47	5.64	6.06	9.00	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.39</i>
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail ^c (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.25	1.24	1.07	1.18	1.53	1.47	1.39	1.60	1.89	2.31	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.45</i>
Regular Unleaded.....	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.03	1.13	1.49	1.43	1.34	1.56	1.85	2.27	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.40</i>
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.24	1.19	1.04	1.12	1.49	1.40	1.32	1.50	1.81	2.41	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.44</i>
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.64	0.59	0.42	0.49	0.89	0.76	0.69	0.88	1.12	1.63	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.70</i>
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	NA	NA	0.87	0.99	0.98	0.85	0.87	1.31	1.25	1.13	1.36	1.54	2.04	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.18</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail ^d (dollars per barrel).....	14.00	14.79	16.49	19.01	17.82	12.83	16.02	25.34	22.24	23.82	29.40	31.02	44.35	<i>51.20</i>	<i>48.33</i>
Electric Power Sector (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal.....	1.38	1.36	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.35	1.54	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.64</i>
Heavy Fuel Oil ^e	2.36	2.40	2.60	3.01	2.79	2.07	2.38	4.27	3.73	3.67	4.77	4.86	7.01	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.41</i>
Natural Gas.....	2.56	2.23	1.98	2.64	2.76	2.38	2.57	4.34	4.44	3.55	5.37	5.94	8.32	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.14</i>
Other Residential															
Natural Gas															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet).....	6.17	6.41	6.06	6.35	6.95	6.83	6.69	7.77	9.63	7.90	9.63	10.75	12.82	<i>13.12</i>	<i>13.16</i>
Electricity															
(cents per kilowatthour).....	8.32	8.38	8.40	8.36	8.43	8.26	8.17	8.24	8.63	8.46	8.70	8.97	9.42	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.89</i>

^aRefiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

^bWest Texas Intermediate.

^cAverage self-service cash prices.

^dAverage for all sulfur contents.

^eIncludes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding.

Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table A5. Annual U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production ^a	6.85	6.66	6.56	6.46	6.45	6.25	5.88	5.82	5.80	5.75	5.68	5.42	5.12	5.31	5.65
Alaska	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.79</i>
Federal GOM ^b	0.83	0.86	0.95	1.01	1.13	1.22	1.36	1.43	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.46	1.26	1.49	1.84
Other Lower 48	4.43	4.24	4.13	4.06	4.03	3.86	3.47	3.42	3.31	3.21	3.17	3.05	3.00	3.03	3.02
Net Commercial Imports ^c	6.67	6.95	7.14	7.40	8.12	8.60	8.60	9.01	9.30	9.12	9.65	10.06	10.01	10.17	10.21
Net SPR Withdrawals	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.08	-0.02	-0.12	-0.11	-0.10	-0.02	-0.03	0.00
Net Commercial Withdrawals	0.00	-0.01	0.09	0.05	-0.06	-0.05	0.11	0.00	-0.07	0.09	0.02	-0.05	-0.10	0.08	0.02
Product Supplied and Losses	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	0.17	0.27	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.20	0.06	0.08
Total Crude Oil Supply	13.61	13.87	13.97	14.19	14.66	14.89	14.80	15.07	15.13	14.95	15.30	15.48	15.20	15.58	15.96
Other Supply															
NGL Production	1.74	1.73	1.76	1.83	1.82	1.76	1.85	1.91	1.87	1.88	1.72	1.81	1.71	1.72	1.76
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.50
Crude Oil Product Supplied	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Processing Gain	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.90	0.96	0.97	1.05	0.98	1.02	1.03
Net Product Imports ^d	0.93	1.09	0.75	1.10	1.04	1.17	1.30	1.40	1.59	1.42	1.59	2.04	2.34	2.13	2.14
Product Stock Withdrawn	-0.05	0.00	0.15	0.03	-0.09	-0.17	0.30	0.00	-0.23	0.15	0.03	-0.06	-0.01	0.01	0.00
Total Supply	17.26	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.73	20.66	20.92	21.40
Demand															
Motor Gasoline ^e	7.48	7.60	7.79	7.89	8.02	8.25	8.43	8.47	8.61	8.85	8.93	9.11	9.13	9.26	9.42
Jet Fuel	1.47	1.53	1.51	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.67	1.73	1.66	1.61	1.58	1.63	1.63	1.67	1.72
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.04	3.16	3.21	3.37	3.44	3.46	3.57	3.72	3.85	3.78	3.93	4.06	4.11	4.17	4.32
Residual Fuel Oil	1.08	1.02	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.83	0.91	0.81	0.70	0.77	0.86	0.91	0.85	0.88
Other Oils ^f	4.17	4.41	4.36	4.63	4.77	4.69	5.01	4.87	4.73	4.82	4.82	5.07	4.88	4.97	5.06
Total Demand	17.24	17.72	17.72	18.31	18.62	18.92	19.52	19.70	19.65	19.76	20.03	20.73	20.66	20.92	21.39
Total Petroleum Net Imports	7.62	8.05	7.89	8.50	9.16	9.76	9.91	10.42	10.90	10.54	11.24	12.10	12.35	12.30	12.35
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	335	337	303	284	305	324	284	286	312	278	269	286	323	295	287
Total Motor Gasoline	226	215	202	195	210	216	193	196	210	209	207	218	207	209	214
Jet Fuel	40	47	40	40	44	45	41	45	42	39	39	40	42	42	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	141	145	130	127	138	156	125	118	145	134	137	126	136	136	134
Residual Fuel Oil	44	42	37	46	40	45	36	36	41	31	38	42	37	39	40
Other Oils ^g	273	275	258	250	259	291	246	247	287	257	241	257	266	258	257

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Crude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico

^c Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

^d Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

^e For years prior to 1993, motor gasoline includes an estimate of fuel ethanol blended into gasoline and certain product reclassifications, not reported elsewhere in EIA. See Appendix B in EIA, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, EIA/DOE-0202(93/3Q), for details on this adjustment.

^f Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

^g Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, TableC1. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109, and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Table A6. Annual U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	18.10	18.82	18.60	18.78	18.83	19.02	18.83	19.18	19.62	18.93	19.10	18.76	18.22	<i>18.55</i>	<i>18.75</i>
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.47	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Federal GOM ^a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.88	4.84	4.78	4.69	4.79	4.29	4.21	3.79	3.05	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.62</i>
Other Lower 48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.50	13.74	13.61	14.06	14.37	14.19	14.42	14.52	14.71	<i>14.69</i>	<i>14.69</i>
Gross Imports	2.35	2.62	2.84	2.94	2.99	3.15	3.59	3.78	3.98	4.02	3.94	4.26	4.24	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.76</i>
Gross Exports	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.37	0.52	0.68	0.85	0.79	<i>0.95</i>	<i>1.15</i>
Net Imports	2.21	2.46	2.69	2.78	2.84	2.99	3.42	3.54	3.60	3.50	3.26	3.40	3.45	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.61</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels.....	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Total New Supply.....	20.42	21.39	21.40	21.68	21.74	22.10	22.34	22.81	23.31	22.49	22.43	22.23	21.74	<i>22.01</i>	<i>22.43</i>
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	3.07	2.32	2.61	2.15	2.17	2.17	2.73	2.52	1.72	2.90	2.38	2.56	2.70	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Closing.....	2.32	2.61	2.15	2.17	2.17	2.73	2.52	1.72	2.90	2.38	2.56	2.70	2.64	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.62</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	0.75	-0.28	0.45	-0.02	0.00	-0.56	0.21	0.80	-1.18	0.53	-0.19	-0.13	0.06	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Total Supply.....	21.17	21.11	21.85	21.66	21.74	21.54	22.54	23.61	22.12	23.02	22.24	22.10	21.80	<i>21.91</i>	<i>22.55</i>
Balancing Item ^b	-0.38	0.14	0.36	0.95	0.99	0.70	-0.14	-0.16	0.12	-0.02	0.03	0.33	0.18	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Total Primary Supply	20.79	21.25	22.21	22.60	22.73	22.25	22.41	23.45	22.24	23.01	22.28	22.43	21.98	<i>21.79</i>	<i>22.52</i>
Demand															
Residential	4.96	4.85	4.85	5.24	4.98	4.52	4.73	5.00	4.77	4.89	5.08	4.88	4.84	<i>4.65</i>	<i>4.88</i>
Commercial.....	2.86	2.90	3.03	3.16	3.21	3.00	3.04	3.18	3.02	3.14	3.18	3.14	3.05	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.07</i>
Industrial	8.87	8.91	9.38	9.68	9.71	9.49	9.16	9.40	8.46	8.62	8.27	8.35	7.71	<i>7.90</i>	<i>8.19</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel.....	1.17	1.12	1.22	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.07	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Other Industrial	7.70	7.79	8.16	8.44	8.51	8.32	8.08	8.25	7.34	7.51	7.15	7.25	6.64	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.12</i>
CHP ^c	1.12	1.18	1.26	1.29	1.28	1.35	1.40	1.39	1.31	1.24	1.14	1.19	0.94	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.99</i>
Non-CHP	6.58	6.61	6.90	7.15	7.23	6.97	6.68	6.87	6.03	6.27	6.01	6.06	5.71	<i>5.88</i>	<i>6.12</i>
Transportation ^d	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.76	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.68	0.61	0.59	0.58	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.65</i>
Electric Power ^e	3.47	3.90	4.24	3.81	4.06	4.59	4.82	5.21	5.34	5.67	5.14	5.46	5.80	<i>5.65</i>	<i>5.74</i>
Total Demand	20.79	21.25	22.21	22.60	22.73	22.25	22.41	23.45	22.24	23.01	22.28	22.43	21.98	<i>21.79</i>	<i>22.52</i>

^a Dry natural gas production from U.S. Federal Leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

^b The balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas demand.

^c Natural gas used for electricity generation and production of useful thermal output by combined heat and power (CHP) plants at industrial facilities. Includes a small amount of natural gas consumption at electricity-only plants in the industrial sector.

^d Pipeline fuel use plus natural gas used as vehicle fuel.

^e Natural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; Projections: EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Production Division.

Table A7. Annual U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Million Short Tons)

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Supply															
Production.....	945.4	1033.5	1033.0	1063.9	1089.9	1117.5	1100.4	1073.6	1127.7	1094.3	1071.8	1112.1	1133.3	<i>1146.6</i>	<i>1156.6</i>
Appalachia.....	409.7	445.4	434.9	451.9	467.8	460.4	425.6	419.4	432.8	397.0	376.8	390.7	397.0	<i>395.6</i>	<i>394.4</i>
Interior.....	167.2	179.9	168.5	172.8	170.9	168.4	162.5	143.5	147.0	146.9	146.3	146.2	149.2	<i>148.8</i>	<i>146.9</i>
Western.....	368.5	408.3	429.6	439.1	451.3	488.8	512.3	510.7	547.9	550.4	548.7	575.2	587.0	<i>602.2</i>	<i>615.3</i>
Primary Stock Levels ^a															
Opening.....	29.0	25.3	33.2	34.4	28.6	34.0	36.5	39.5	31.9	35.9	43.3	38.3	41.2	<i>34.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Closing.....	25.3	33.2	34.4	28.6	34.0	36.5	39.5	31.9	35.9	43.3	38.3	41.2	34.6	<i>35.1</i>	<i>30.8</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	3.7	-7.9	-1.2	5.8	-5.3	-2.6	-2.9	7.6	-4.0	-7.4	5.0	-2.9	6.6	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Imports.....	8.2	8.9	9.5	8.1	7.5	8.7	9.1	12.5	19.8	16.9	25.0	27.3	30.5	<i>36.9</i>	<i>38.0</i>
Exports.....	74.5	71.4	88.5	90.5	83.5	78.0	58.5	58.5	48.7	39.6	43.0	48.0	49.9	<i>50.4</i>	<i>51.5</i>
Total Net Domestic Supply.....	882.8	963.1	952.7	987.3	1008.5	1045.7	1048.1	1035.2	1094.8	1064.2	1058.8	1088.5	1120.4	<i>1132.6</i>	<i>1147.4</i>
Secondary Stock Levels ^b															
Opening.....	166.8	123.1	139.6	138.0	126.0	108.8	131.6	149.1	108.5	146.0	148.9	127.2	112.9	<i>109.4</i>	<i>112.1</i>
Closing.....	123.1	139.6	138.0	126.0	108.8	131.6	149.1	108.5	146.0	148.9	127.2	112.9	109.4	<i>112.1</i>	<i>118.0</i>
Net Withdrawals.....	43.8	-16.5	1.5	12.0	17.2	-22.8	-17.5	40.7	-37.6	-2.9	21.7	14.3	3.4	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-5.9</i>
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs ^c	6.4	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.1	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.5	15.1	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>
Total Supply.....	932.9	954.5	962.7	1008.1	1033.9	1031.8	1040.2	1086.0	1067.9	1072.4	1092.0	1115.3	1138.9	<i>1145.0</i>	<i>1156.6</i>
Demand															
Coke Plants.....	31.3	31.7	33.0	31.7	30.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	26.1	23.7	24.2	23.7	23.4	<i>26.4</i>	<i>26.2</i>
Electric Power Sector ^d	831.6	838.4	850.2	896.9	921.4	936.6	940.9	985.8	964.4	977.5	1005.1	1016.3	1039.0	<i>1046.5</i>	<i>1064.9</i>
Retail and General Industry.....	81.1	81.2	78.9	77.7	78.0	72.3	69.6	69.3	69.6	65.2	65.5	67.3	65.9	<i>66.1</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Residential and Commercial.....	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.1	5.1	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Industrial.....	74.9	75.2	73.1	71.7	71.5	67.4	64.7	65.2	65.3	60.7	61.3	62.2	60.8	<i>61.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>
CHP ^e	28.9	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.9	28.6	27.8	28.0	25.8	26.2	24.8	26.6	20.6	<i>21.4</i>	<i>22.1</i>
Non-CHP.....	46.0	45.5	43.7	42.3	41.7	38.9	37.0	37.2	39.5	34.5	36.4	35.6	40.2	<i>40.5</i>	<i>39.4</i>
Total Demand ^f	944.1	951.3	962.1	1006.3	1029.5	1037.1	1038.6	1084.1	1060.1	1066.4	1094.9	1107.3	1128.3	<i>1139.0</i>	<i>1156.6</i>
Discrepancy ^g	-11.1	3.2	0.6	1.7	4.3	-5.3	1.6	1.9	7.7	6.1	-2.8	8.1	10.6	<i>6.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>

^a Primary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

^b Secondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

^c Estimated independent power producers (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

^d Estimates of coal consumption by IPPs, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, EIA.

^e Coal used for electricity generation and production of useful thermal output by combined heat and power (CHP) plants at industrial facilities. Includes a small amount of coal consumption at electricity-only plants in the industrial sector.

^f Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

^g The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period. Prior to 1994, discrepancy may include some waste coal supplied to IPPs that has not been specifically identified.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System or by EIA's office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (coal production).

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121, and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Regional Short-Term Energy Model database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table A8. Annual U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Base Case
(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

	Year														
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Net Electricity Generation															
Electric Power Sector ^a															
Coal.....	1665.5	1666.3	1686.1	1772.0	1820.8	1850.2	1858.6	1943.1	1882.8	1910.6	1952.7	1957.2	1992.5	2002.2	2037.5
Petroleum.....	105.4	98.7	68.1	74.8	86.5	122.2	111.5	105.2	119.1	89.7	113.7	112.5	115.8	110.0	120.1
Natural Gas.....	342.2	385.7	419.2	378.8	399.6	449.3	473.0	518.0	554.9	607.7	567.3	627.5	675.1	662.0	677.0
Nuclear.....	610.3	640.4	673.4	674.7	628.6	673.7	728.3	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5	780.5	791.5	798.7
Hydroelectric.....	273.5	250.6	302.7	338.1	346.6	313.4	308.6	265.8	204.9	251.7	263.0	256.4	255.3	276.7	288.7
Other ^b	47.0	47.0	44.8	45.8	47.3	48.6	50.0	51.6	49.4	58.6	60.7	64.1	64.2	69.3	76.6
Subtotal.....	3043.9	3088.7	3194.2	3284.1	3329.4	3457.4	3530.0	3637.5	3580.1	3698.5	3721.2	3806.3	3883.4	3911.7	3998.5
Other Sectors ^c	153.3	158.8	159.3	160.0	162.8	162.9	164.8	156.6	160.0	160.0	162.0	162.2	154.6	159.8	164.9
Total.....	3197.2	3247.5	3353.5	3444.2	3492.2	3620.3	3694.8	3802.1	3736.6	3858.5	3883.2	3968.5	4038.0	4071.5	4163.5
Net Imports.....	27.8	44.8	39.2	40.2	34.1	25.9	29.0	33.8	22.0	22.8	6.4	11.3	24.7	27.6	12.8
Total Supply.....	3225.0	3292.3	3392.7	3484.4	3526.2	3646.2	3723.8	3835.9	3758.7	3881.3	3889.6	3979.8	4062.7	4099.1	4176.3
Losses and Unaccounted for ^d	236.0	223.7	235.4	237.4	232.2	221.0	229.2	233.0	203.8	238.6	221.5	252.5	239.3	249.3	255.2
Demand															
Retail Sales ^e															
Residential.....	994.8	1008.5	1042.5	1082.5	1075.9	1130.1	1144.9	1192.4	1201.1	1265.4	1273.6	1293.6	1361.1	1361.2	1389.5
Commercial ^f	884.7	913.1	953.1	980.1	1026.6	1078.0	1103.8	1159.3	1191.2	1205.1	1197.2	1229.0	1266.7	1268.3	1288.5
Industrial.....	977.2	1008.0	1012.7	1033.6	1038.2	1051.2	1058.2	1064.2	984.5	990.1	1011.6	1018.5	1016.7	1034.4	1050.3
Transportation ^g	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.8	7.1	8.3	9.4	10.6
Subtotal.....	2861.5	2934.6	3013.3	3101.1	3145.6	3264.2	3312.1	3421.4	3382.1	3466.1	3489.2	3548.2	3652.8	3673.4	3738.9
Other Use/Sales ^h	127.5	134.1	144.1	145.9	148.4	160.9	182.5	181.5	172.8	176.6	178.9	179.0	170.6	176.4	182.1
Total Demand.....	2989.0	3068.7	3157.3	3247.0	3294.0	3425.1	3494.6	3602.9	3554.9	3642.7	3668.1	3727.3	3823.4	3849.8	3921.0

^a Electric Utilities and independent power producers.

^b "Other" includes generation from other gaseous fuels, geothermal, wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

^c Electricity generation from combined heat and power facilities and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors.

^d Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

^e Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales are reported annually in Appendix C of EIA's *Electric Sales and Revenue*. Quarterly data for power marketers (and thus retail sales totals) are imputed. Data for 2003 are estimated.

^f Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales and other sales to public authorities. These items, along with transportation sector; electricity were formerly included in an "other" category, which is no longer provided. (See EIA's *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.5, for a comparison of "Old Basis" and "New Basis" electricity retail sales.) Through 2003, data are estimated as the sum of "Old Basis Commercial" and approximately 95 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^g Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways. Through 2003, data are estimated as approximately 5 percent of "Old Basis Other"; beginning in 2004, data are actual survey data.

^h Defined as the sum of facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by industrial- or commercial-sector generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER). Data for 2003 are estimates.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System and by EIA's office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (hydroelectric and nuclear).

Sources: Historical data: EIA: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: EIA, Regional Short-Term Energy Model database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.