U.S. Energy Market Outlook















for

The Energy Forum

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by

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My vision for the next four years at the Energy Information Administration

Basic principles:

- Better, faster, and cheaper data collection
 & analysis
- Adopt best practices
- More good people

EIA website: a wealth of data and analysis

Today in Energy articles highlight a wide range of energy related topics:

- Key findings from EIA reports
- Technological impacts
- Current events and trends

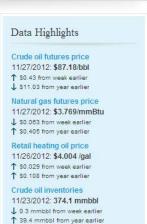


Posted November 28, 2012

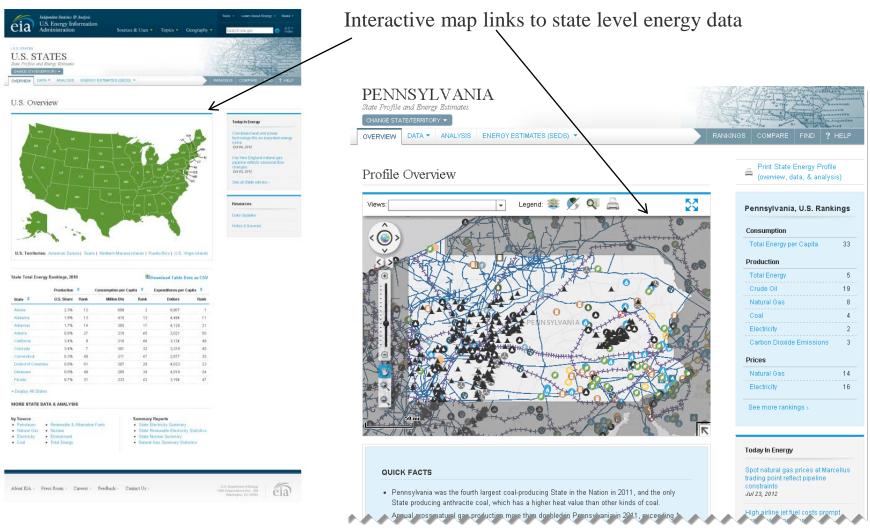




Today in Energy



EIA updates state level datasets with mapping features and energy infrastructure datasets

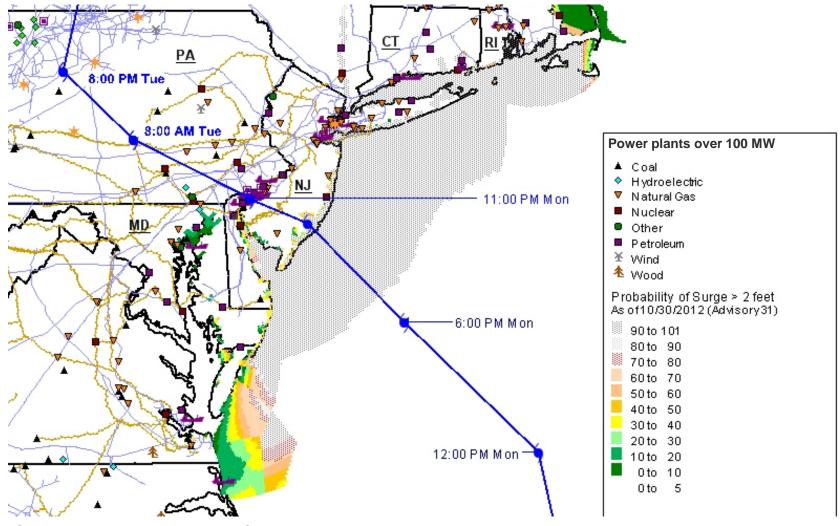


Source: EIA

EIA's Hurricane Sandy reporting

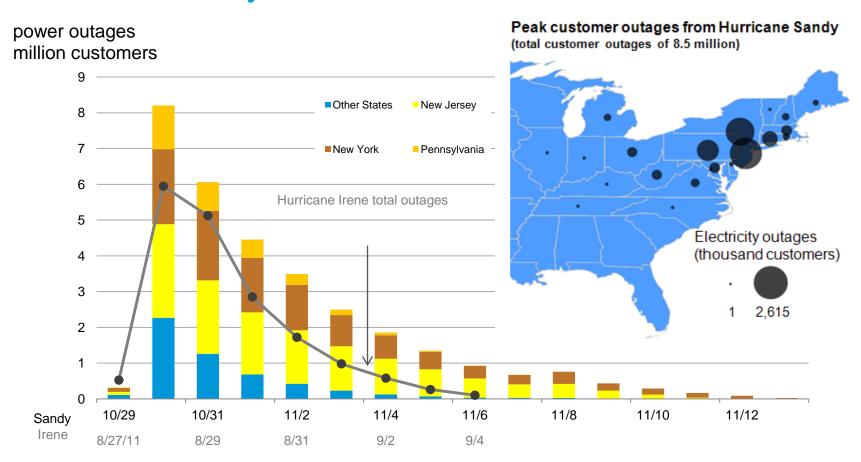


Significant energy infrastructure was threatened by the storm surge from Hurricane Sandy



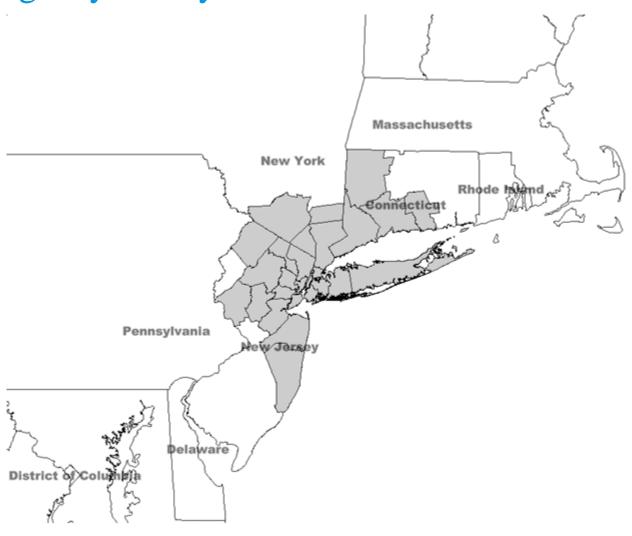
Source: EIA based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Electric customer outages and restoration times from Hurricane Sandy



Source: EIA based on U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electricity Delivery and Reliability situation reports. Data reflects reports available through November 13.

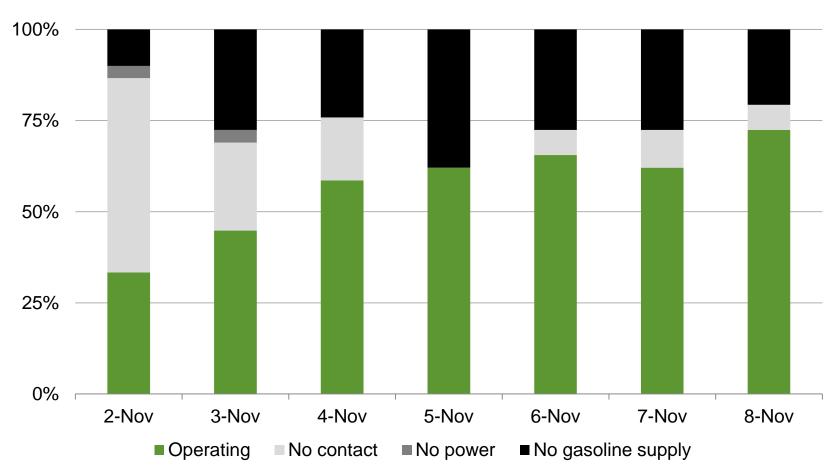
New York City metropolitan area covered by emergency survey



Source: EIA Emergency Gasoline Availability Survey

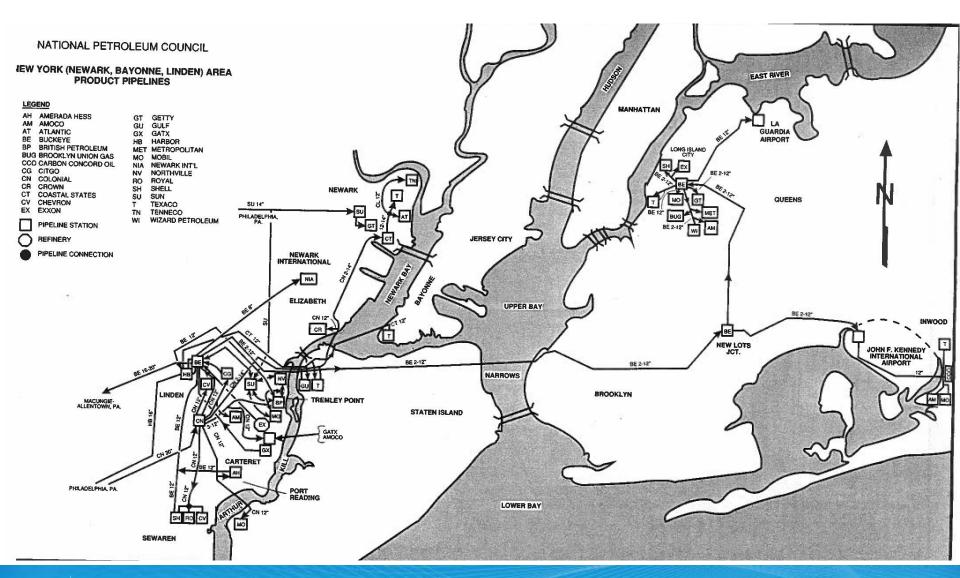
New York City metropolitan area gas station availability

percent of gas stations



Source: EIA Emergency Gasoline Availability Survey

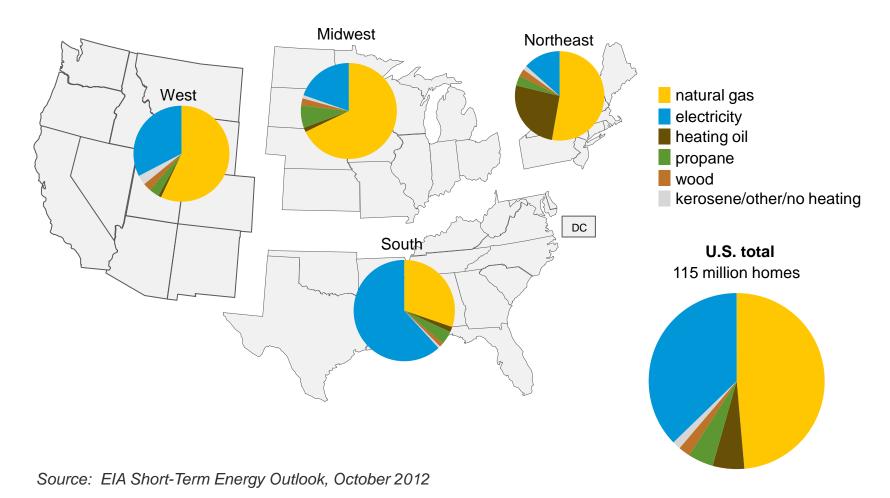
New York harbor pipelines and terminals



Recent changes in the heating oil market

Heating fuel market shares vary regionally

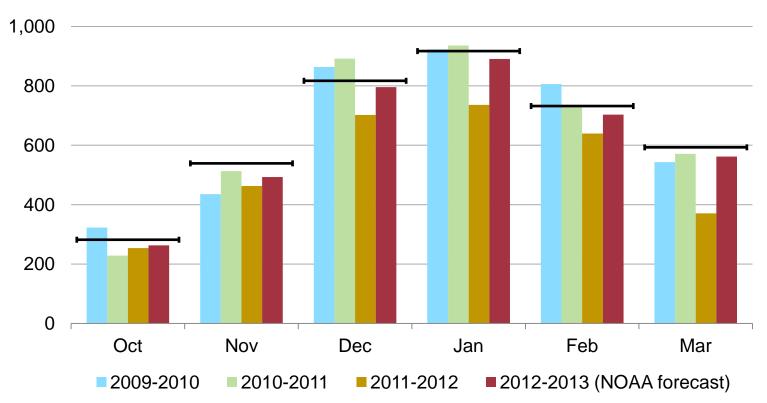
Number of homes by primary space heating fuel and Census Region, winter 2012-13





The U.S. winter 2012-13 heating season forecast is about 4% warmer than the 30-year average, but 17% colder than last winter

U.S. current population-weighted heating degree-days



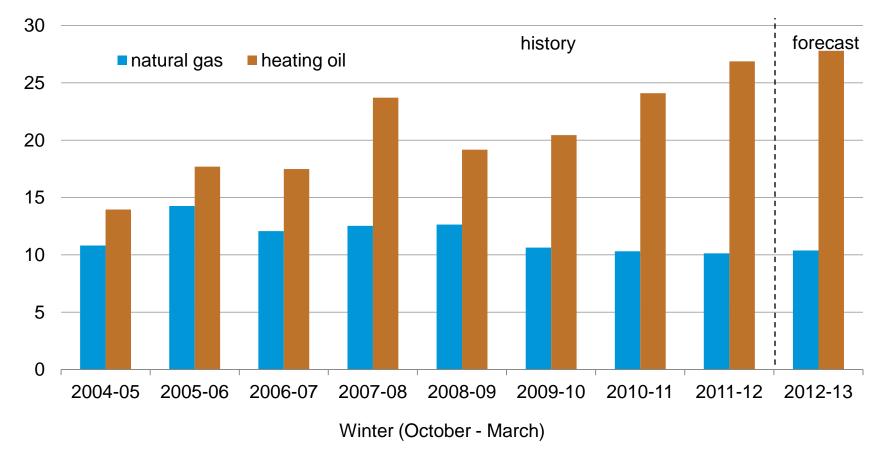
Note: Horizontal bars indicate monthly average degree days over the period 1981-2010.

Source: EIA calculations based on NOAA state history and forecasts (November 26, 2012) weighted by same-year populations.

Heating oil remains much more expensive than natural

gas

U.S. average residential winter heating fuel prices dollars per million Btu

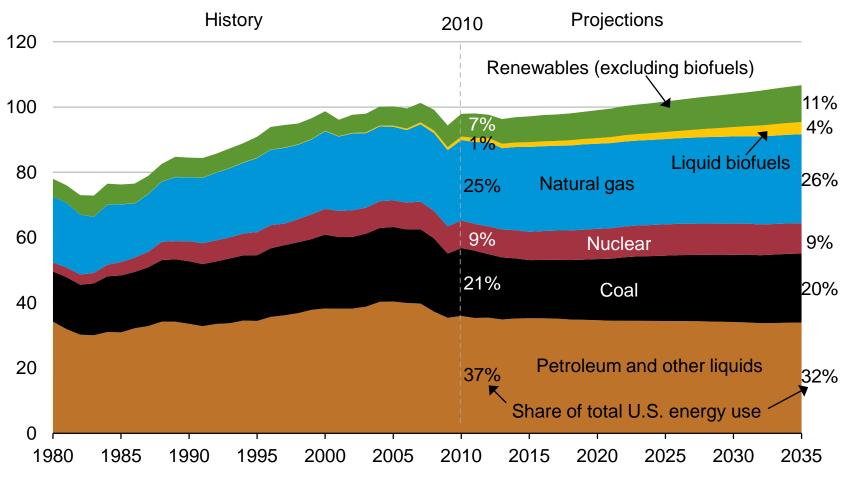


Source: EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2012

Key issues in the domestic fuel markets

Primary energy use by fuel, 1980-2035 ...in absolute terms, all fuels grow except petroleum liquids

U.S. energy consumption quadrillion Btu



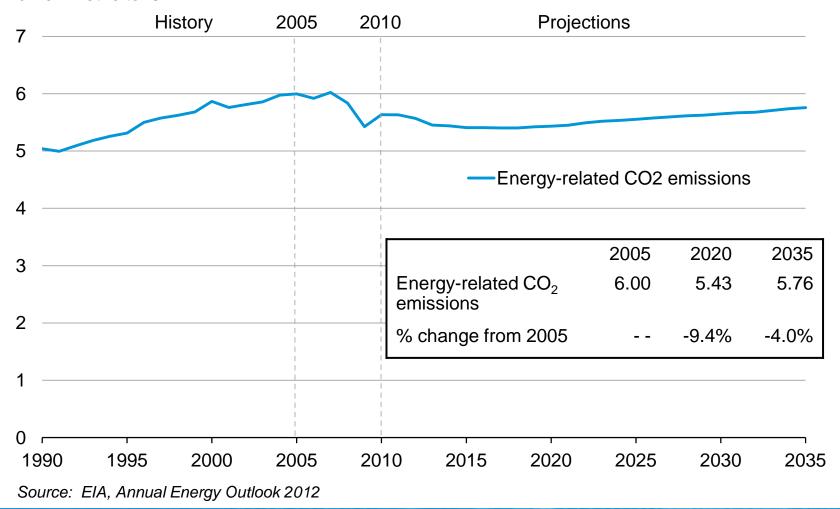
Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2012



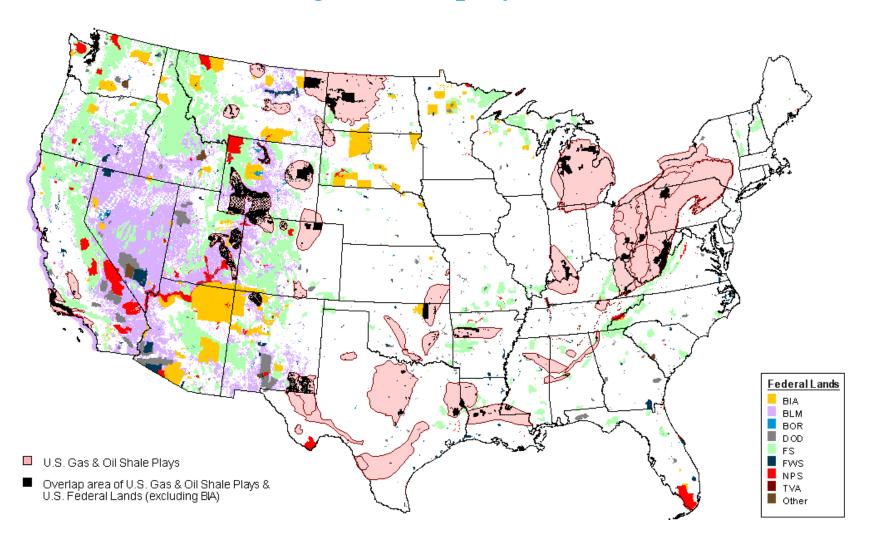
Energy-related CO₂ emissions never get back to prerecession levels in the *AEO2012* Reference case

energy carbon dioxide emissions

billion metric tons

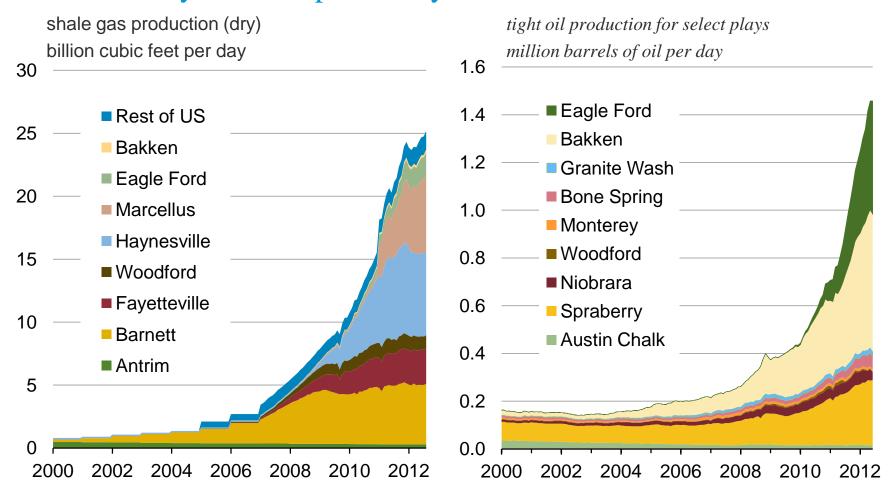


Lower 48 oil and gas shale plays and federal lands



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior 's National Atlas of the United States

Domestic production of shale gas and tight oil has grown dramatically over the past few years



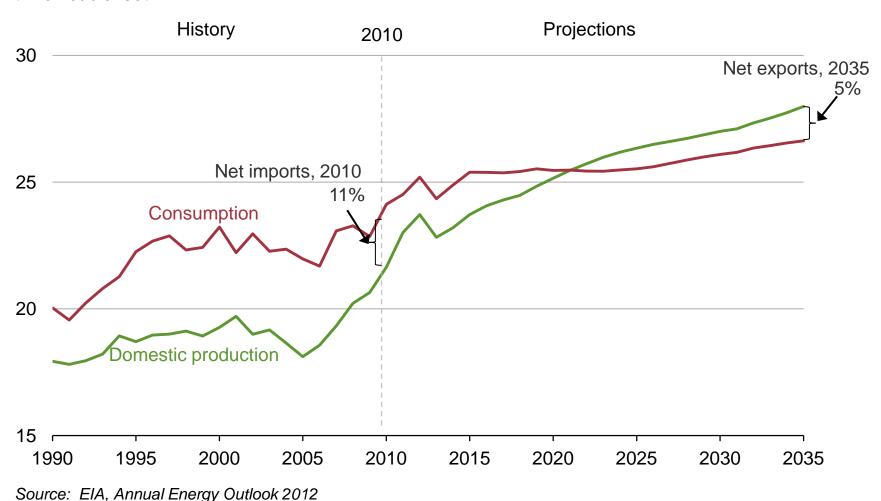
Sources shale gas: Lippman Consulting, Inc. gross withdrawal estimates as of August 2012 and converted to dry production estimates with EIA-calculated average gross-to-dry shrinkage factors by state and/or shale play.

Source tight oil: HPDI, Texas RRC, North Dakota department of mineral resources, and EIA, through June 2012.



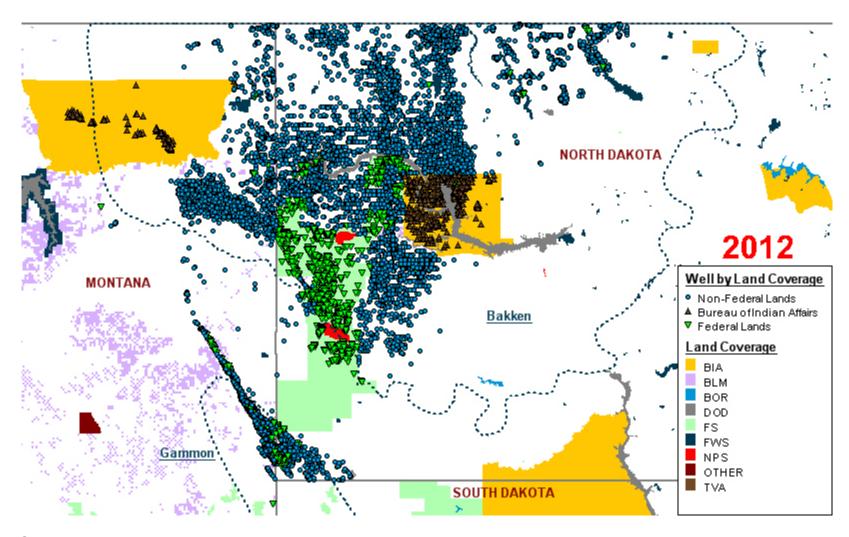
U.S. becomes a net natural gas exporter in 2022

U.S. dry natural gas trillion cubic feet





Bakken production on federal, non-federal and BIA lands



Source: EIA

U.S. dependence on imported petroleum declines ...moves even lower in various side case scenarios

U.S. liquid fuel supply million barrels per day History 2005 2010 **Projections** 25 Net 20 imports, Consumption 2035 High TRR/ Vehicle Policy case 15% 36% Net imports, 2005 15 60% 49% Net petroleum imports 10 **Domestic supply** 5

1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030

Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2012

1980

1985

1990

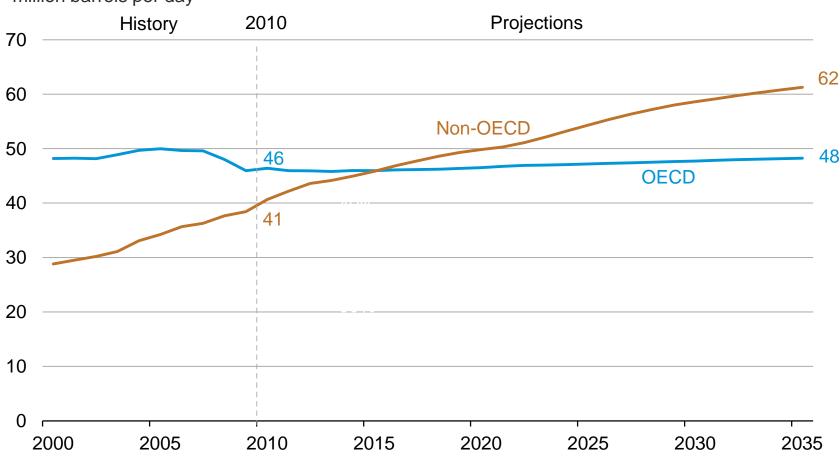
1975



Key issues in the global oil markets

Non-OECD liquid fuels use is expected to surpasses almost flat OECD liquid fuels use in the near future

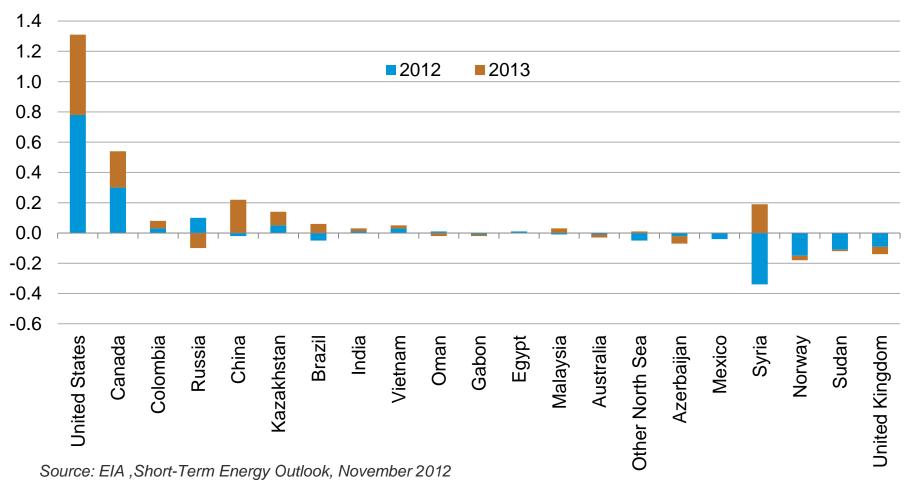
total liquids consumption million barrels per day



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2012

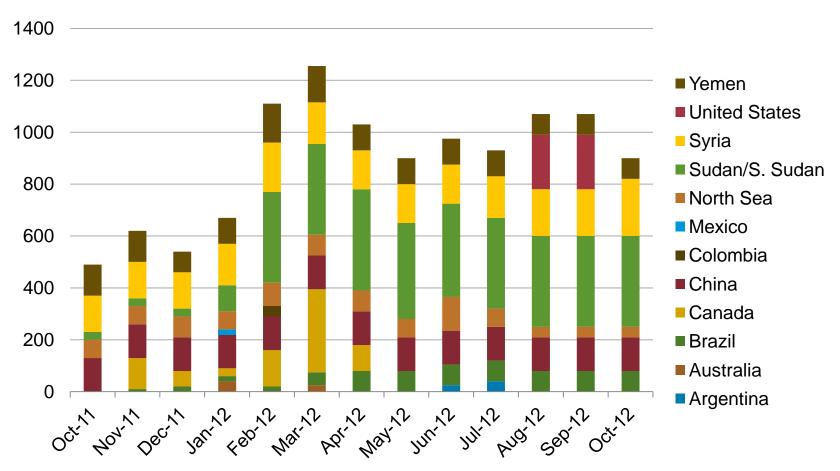
U.S. leads the league table for non-OPEC crude oil and liquid fuels growth over the next two years

change in production from previous year million barrels per day



Estimated unplanned production disruptions among non-OPEC producers, through October 2012

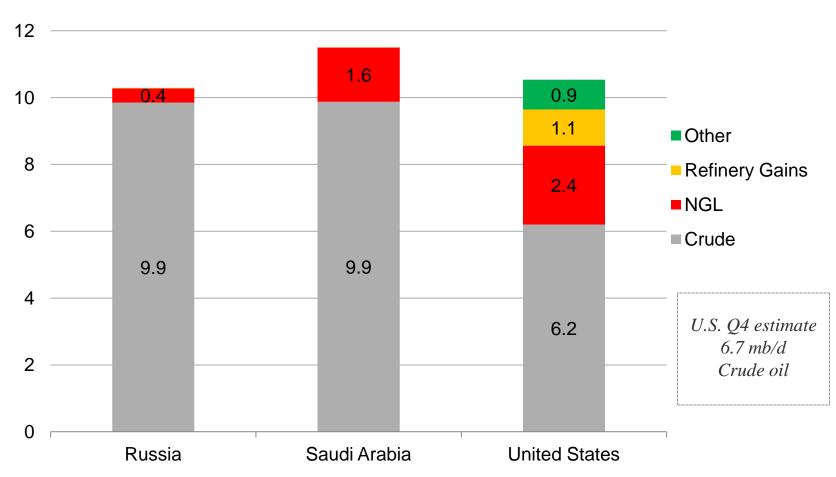
thousand barrels per day



Source: EIA Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran Report, October 2012

2012 oil production

million barrels per day

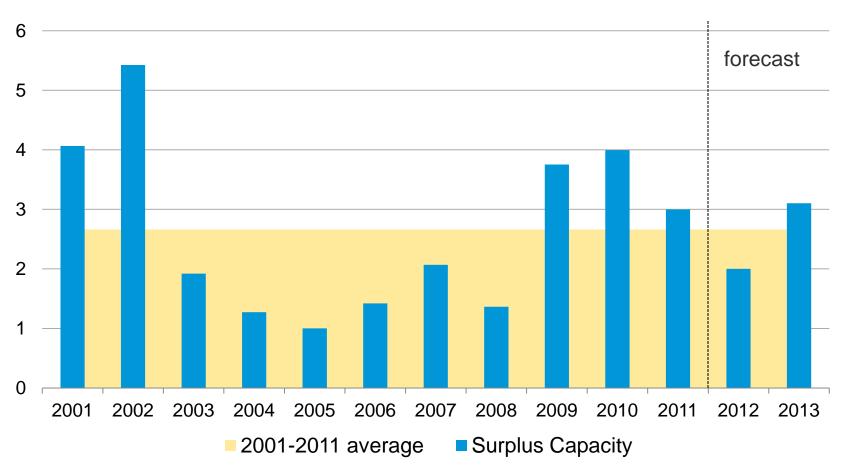


Source: EIA, data through June 2012



OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity

million barrels per day



Source: EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2012

Systemic energy security risk issues

- Oil choke points
- Natural disasters
- Electric reliability concerns
- Refining capacity outages
- Other energy infrastructure issues

For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page | www.eia.gov

Short-Term Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/steo

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/aeo

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review | www.eia.gov/mer

Today in Energy | www.eia.gov/todayinenergy

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