March 8, 1999

Highlights

World Oil Markets/Prices

Prices. Despite a modest setback in February (due once again in part to relatively mild winter weather), we still expect world oil prices to gradually rise throughout the forecast period (Figure 1). On an annual basis, we expect demand growth to outpace supply growth in both 1999 and 2000, thus reducing the current inventory overhang. Bolstering our modestly bullish view for prices is the fact that EIA has revised its estimates for U.S. oil production downward for 1998 and consequently has significantly increased the expected decline rate for 1999 (Figure 2). However, unless OPEC cuts production further than what is assumed in the mid world oil price case (no additional cuts at the March 23 OPEC meeting), the world oil price (defined as the average price U.S. refiners pay for imported crude oil) won't be likely to rise above $15 per barrel until the end of 2000 or early 2001. If OPEC were to announce and implement additional oil production cuts at their upcoming ministerial meeting, prices would likely recover at a faster rate than is assumed in this forecast.

Demand. EIA's latest estimates of world oil demand indicate a growth of only 700,000 barrels per day in 1998, less than half of the average world oil demand growth seen in 1995-1997. However, beginning in 1999, world oil demand is forecasted to recover slightly, growing by about 1.3 million barrels per day in 1999, despite sizeable declines in oil demand in Russia, Brazil, and South Korea. World oil demand in 2000 is forecasted to grow by nearly 1.7 million barrels per day as the world economy is assumed to improve.

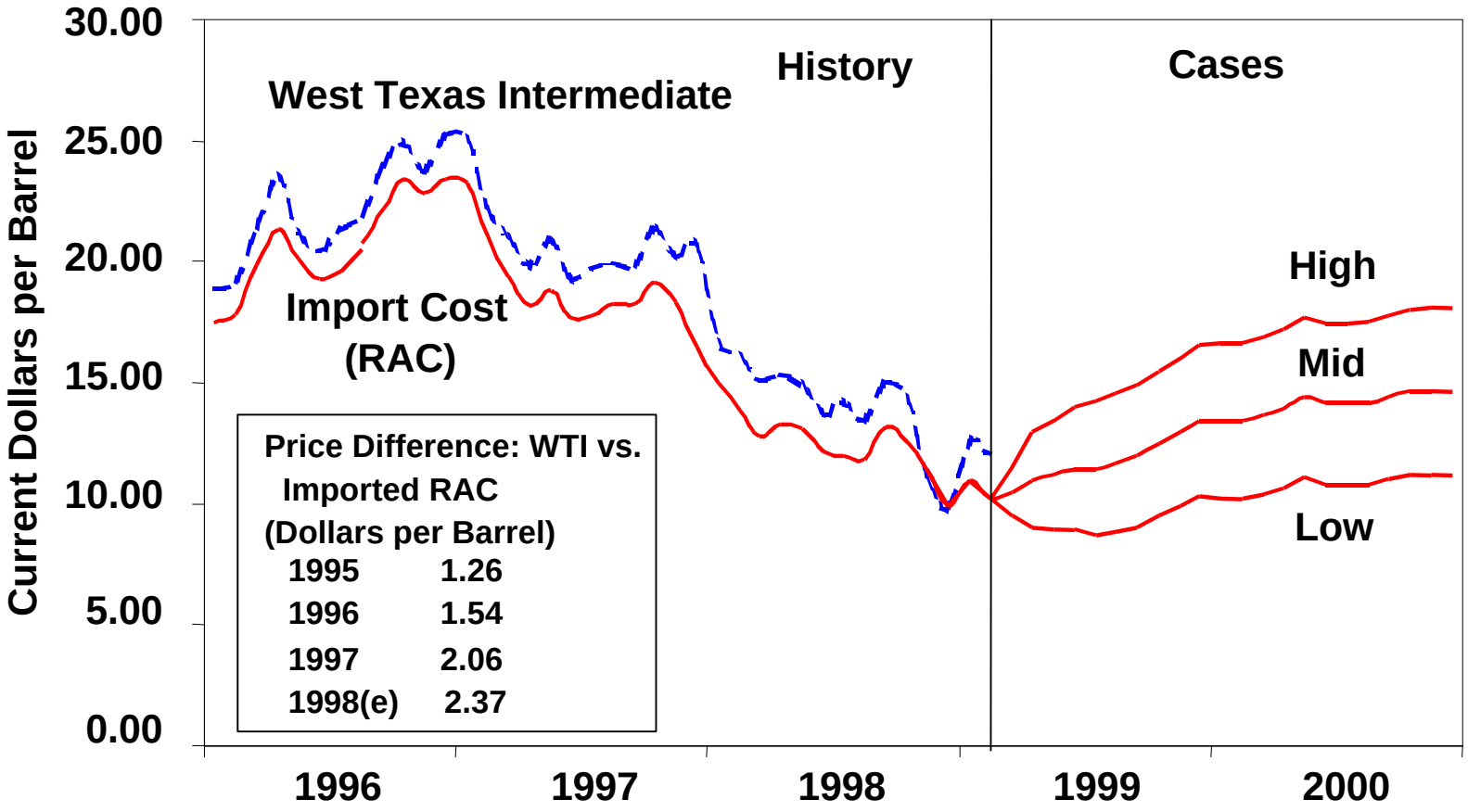
Supply. Following an increase of about 800,000 barrels per day in 1998, world oil supply is expected to decline by about 100,000 barrels per day in 1999, marking the first such decline since 1991. Non-OPEC, non-FSU oil production is expected to decline this year for the first time since 1989. The expected downturn is led by an anticipated decline in U.S. oil production (crude, NGLs and other liquids) of over 400,000 barrels per day. However, EIA does not forecast a collapse of total non-OPEC oil production, as monthly data from late 1998 do not indicate a precipitous decline in many major non-OPEC oil producing countries. Cuts in OPEC production agreed to in 1998 are forecasted to be implemented just enough to keep OPEC production relatively flat in 1999. In 2000, world oil production is forecasted to increase by about 1.3 million barrels per day, with over half of the increase coming from OPEC countries.

U.S. Energy Prices

Gasoline. Pump prices for motor gasoline keep declining in both nominal and real terms. In March, self-service unleaded regular is expected to hit bottom, averaging $0.92 per gallon, the lowest monthly national average inflation-adjusted price on record. These bargain prices are primarily the result of depressed world crude oil prices, which have lowered all domestic petroleum product prices. In addition, the warmer-than-normal winter weather in much of the U.S. has led to surplus crude oil inventories, further softening prices.

We have revised our gasoline price projections downward from the previous *Outlook* as we lowered our crude oil price projections for the near months (Figure 3). In April, as the driving

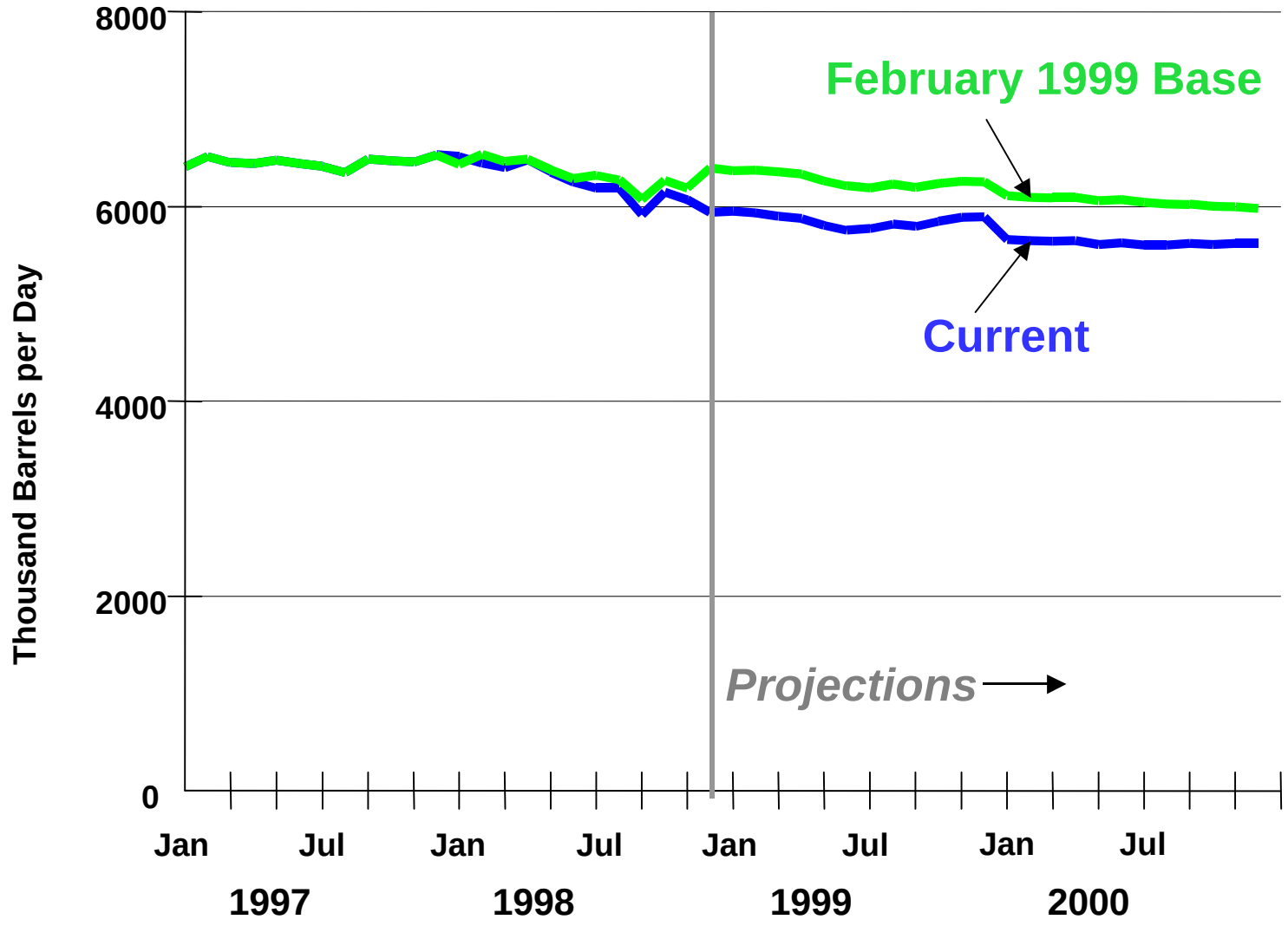
Figure 1. U. S. Monthly Crude Oil Prices



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

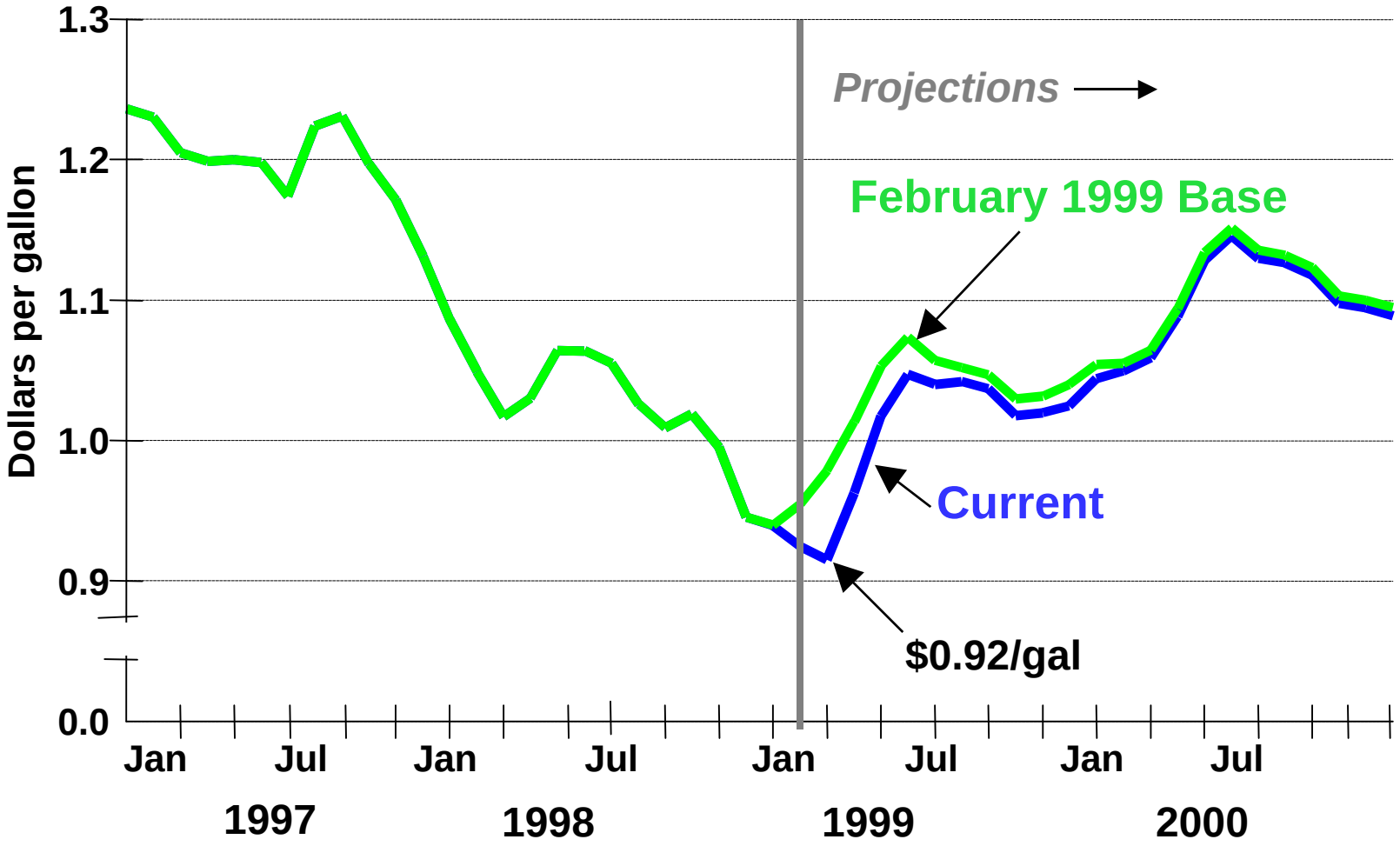
Energy Information Administration

Figure 2. Monthly U.S. Crude Oil Production



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Figure 3. Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*
(Current vs Previous Outlook)



**Pump Price, Self-Service Regular, Cash, Includes Tax*

Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

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season begins, pump prices should start their normal seasonal upswing, peaking in the late spring or early summer. Despite the expected seasonal increase, prices would still be at levels slightly below last year's record-low prices during the peak-driving season. On an annual basis, 1999 retail prices should decline somewhat, given the projected average crude oil price decline of about $1.00 per barrel (Figure 4). For the year 2000, prices at the pump are projected to rise by an average of about 10 cents per gallon (Table 4). Crude oil cost increases are responsible for 6-7 cents of the increase, while general inflation and some expected recovery in refiner and distributor margins explain the remainder of the increase.

Heating Oil. Heating oil prices, too, have fallen to near record levels for the same reasons governing the decline in gasoline prices. Thus, our projections for heating oil prices have been revised downward by about 5 cents per gallon for the summer, reaching just above 71 cents per gallon (Figure 5). However, once the next heating season begins, retail prices are projected to rebound. By the middle of next winter, assuming the weather is normal--that means colder than the last several winters--these prices should reach nearly 90 cents per gallon, a projection only marginally lower than in the previous *Outlook.*

Natural Gas. Natural gas wellhead prices for 1999 are expected to remain under $2.00 per thousand cubic feet until late in the year when the heating season begins--a forecast essentially unchanged from the previous *Outlook* (Table 4). The warm winter and high inventories have kept the lid on prices this heating season, and should result in comparatively lower prices (compared to 1998) through the third quarter (Figure 6). Next year, however, prices at the wellhead are projected to increase by 17 percent, assuming that normal winter weather facilitates reductions in storage from presently high levels.

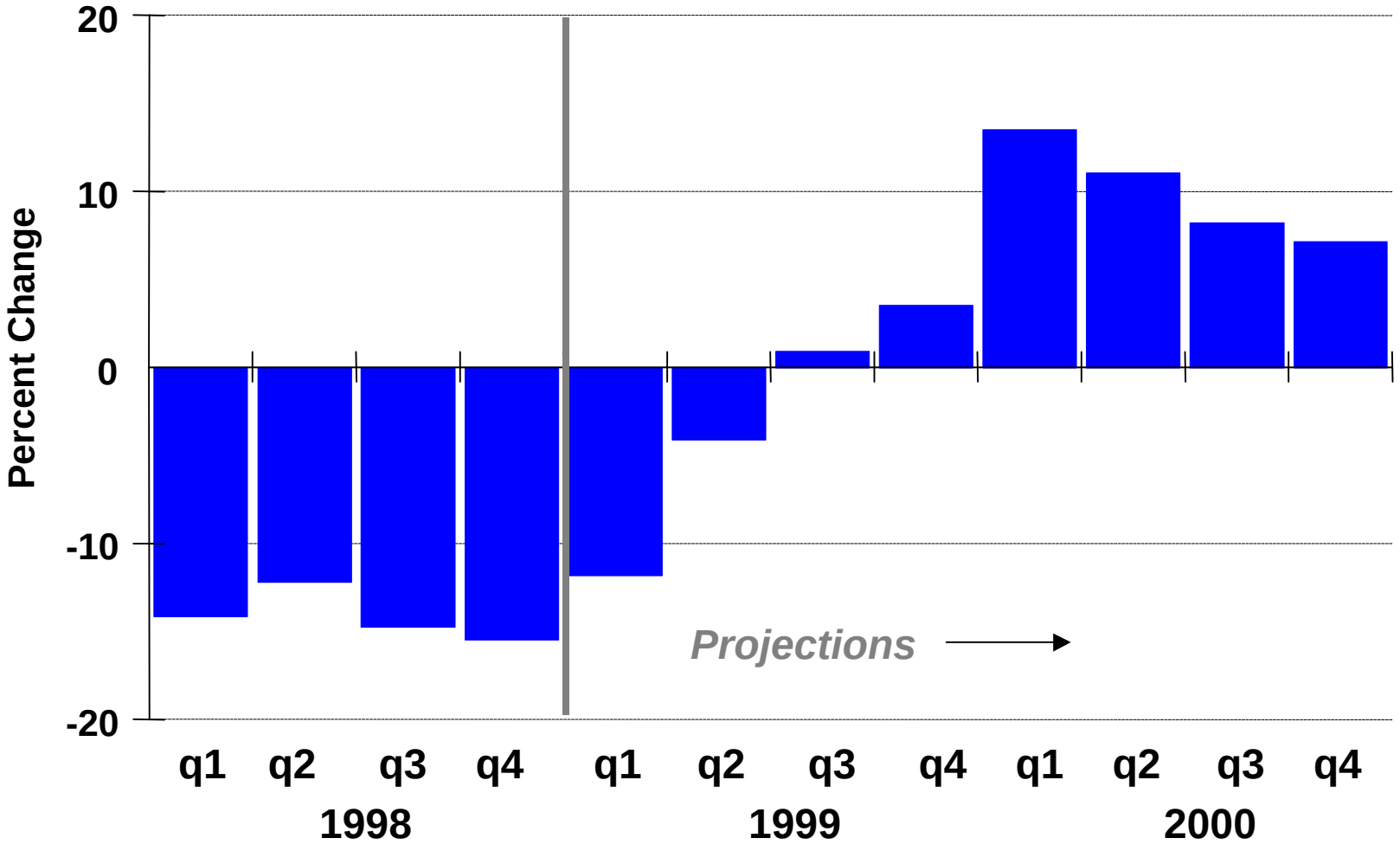
U.S. Petroleum Demand

Total Petroleum. Updated estimates for January and preliminary estimates based on weekly data for February yield a significantly lower estimate for first-quarter 1999 petroleum demand than we projected last month (Figure 7). Much of this change is due to warmer-than-estimated or warmer-than-expected weather, particularly in February (Figure 8). As a result, most of the revision was accounted for by heating-related fuels (distillate, propane and residual fuel). Our best estimate now for Q1 1999 growth is 3.5 percent above the Q1 1998 level of 18.32 million barrels per day. For all of 1999, we see expect growth to be around 2.9 percent above the reported 1998 level of 18.68 million barrels per day. It should be noted that EIA's officially reported petroleum demand statistics for 1998 are due for some revisions late this spring and, in some categories, these are likely to be significant. The pending revisions known to date are reported in Table C1 of EIA's Petroleum Supply Monthly. Roughly adjusting the 1998 levels for expected revisions, our currently projected petroleum demand figure for this year probably implies an annual growth rate closer to 2.3 percent for 1999.

For this *Outlook* we have incorporated upward revisions to expected income and output growth in 1999 as the sustained strength of the U.S. economy has become apparent (Figure 9). Thus, the somewhat lower Q1 1999 petroleum demand results are mostly offset by higher estimates for the rest of the year (Figure 7).

Major Fuels. Expected petroleum demand growth in 1999 is broadly distributed across categories, although the usual fuel types remain prominent in this year's increases. Continued growth in transportation demand makes growth in motor gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel a pretty safe bet. Also, despite the fact that the weather for the first quarter of the year was below expectations based on traditional views of "normal" heating degree-days (Figure 8), conditions have still been noticeably colder than last year, particularly in the U.S. Northeast (Figure 10).

Figure 4. Quarterly Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*
(Percent Change from Year Ago)



**Pump Price, Self-Service Regular, Cash, Includes Tax*

Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

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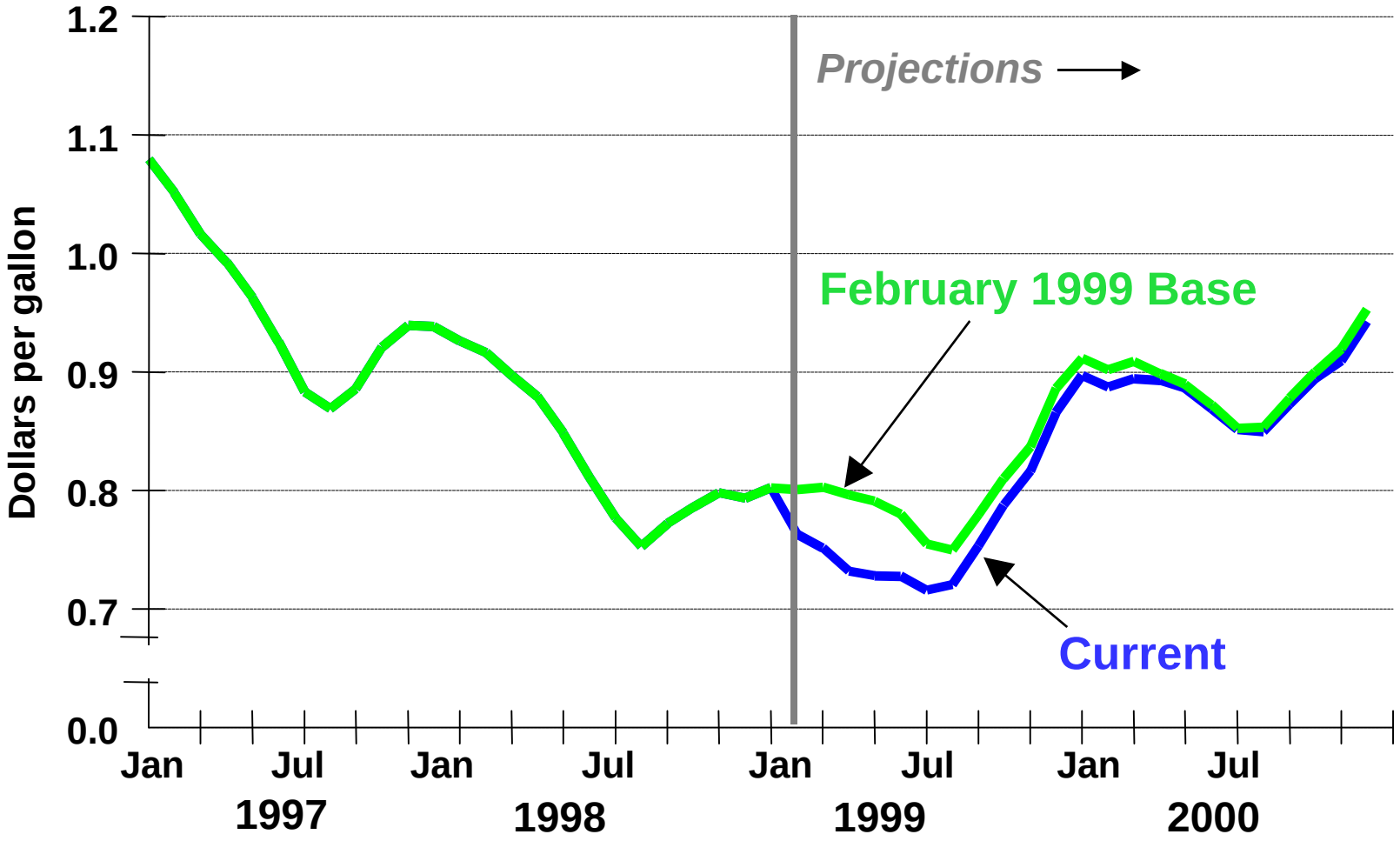
Figure 5. Retail Heating Oil Prices
(Current vs Previous Outlook)



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

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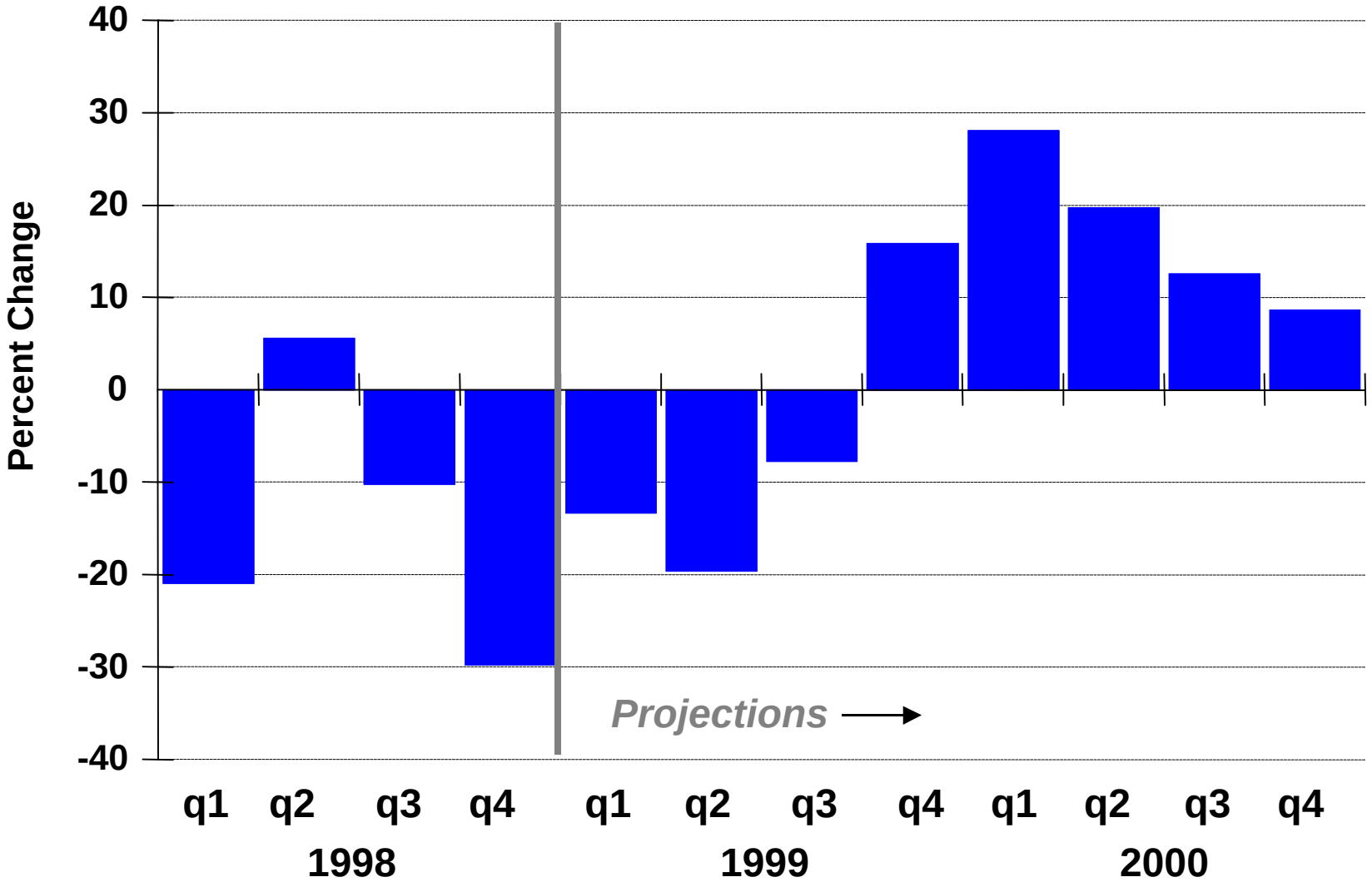
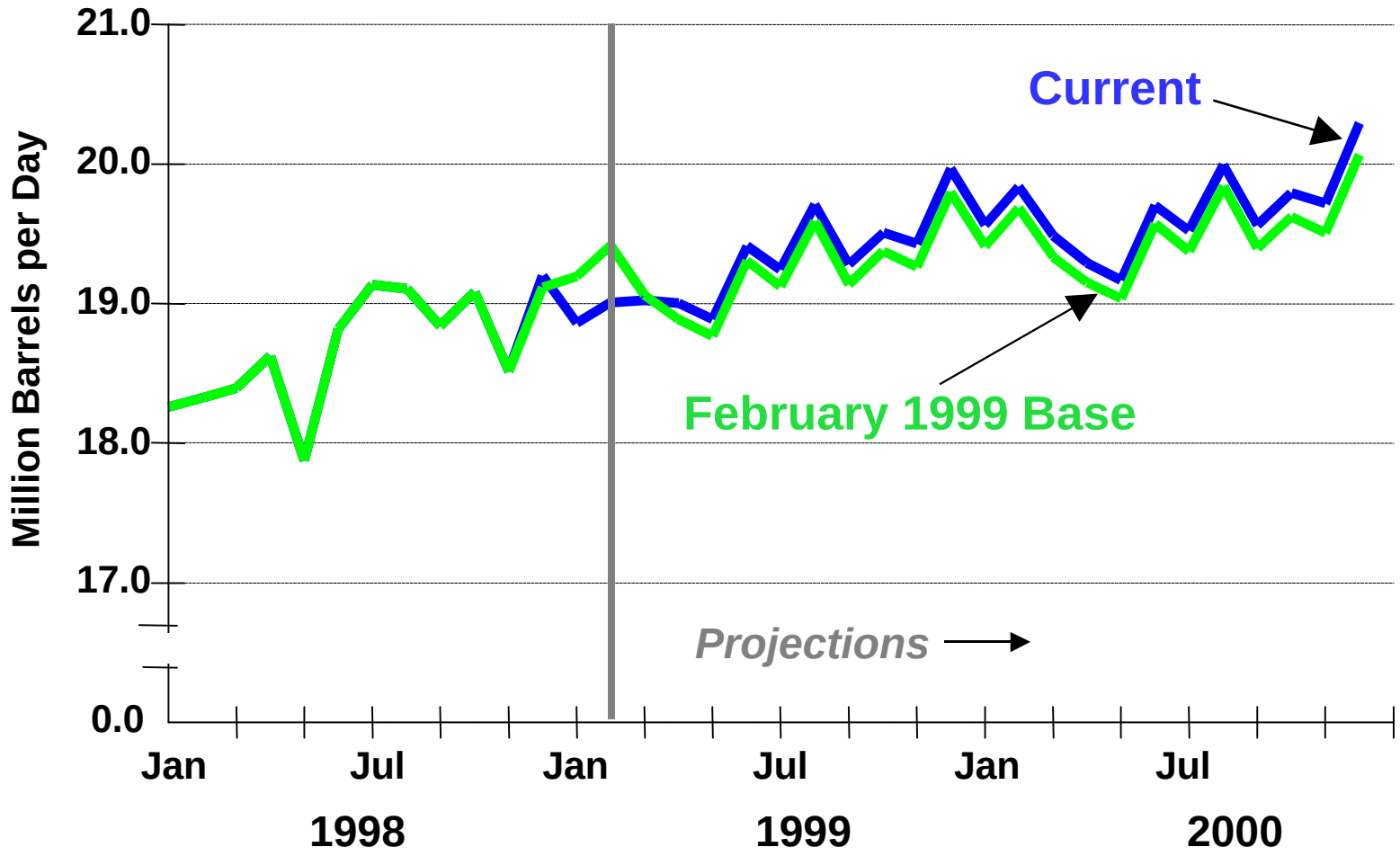
Figure 6. Quarterly Natural Gas Wellhead Prices
(Percent Change from Year Ago)



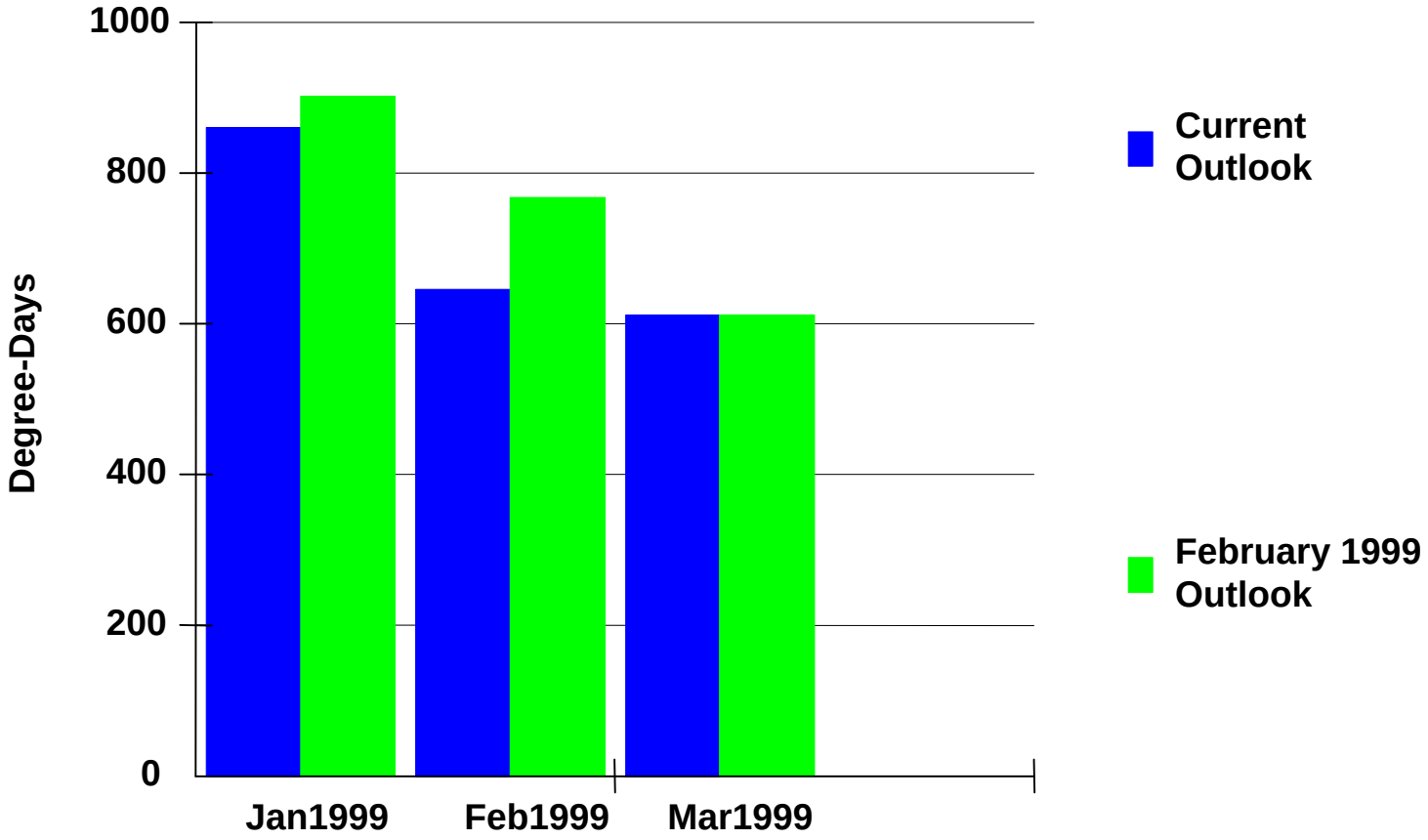
Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Figure 7. Monthly U.S. Petroleum Demand



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

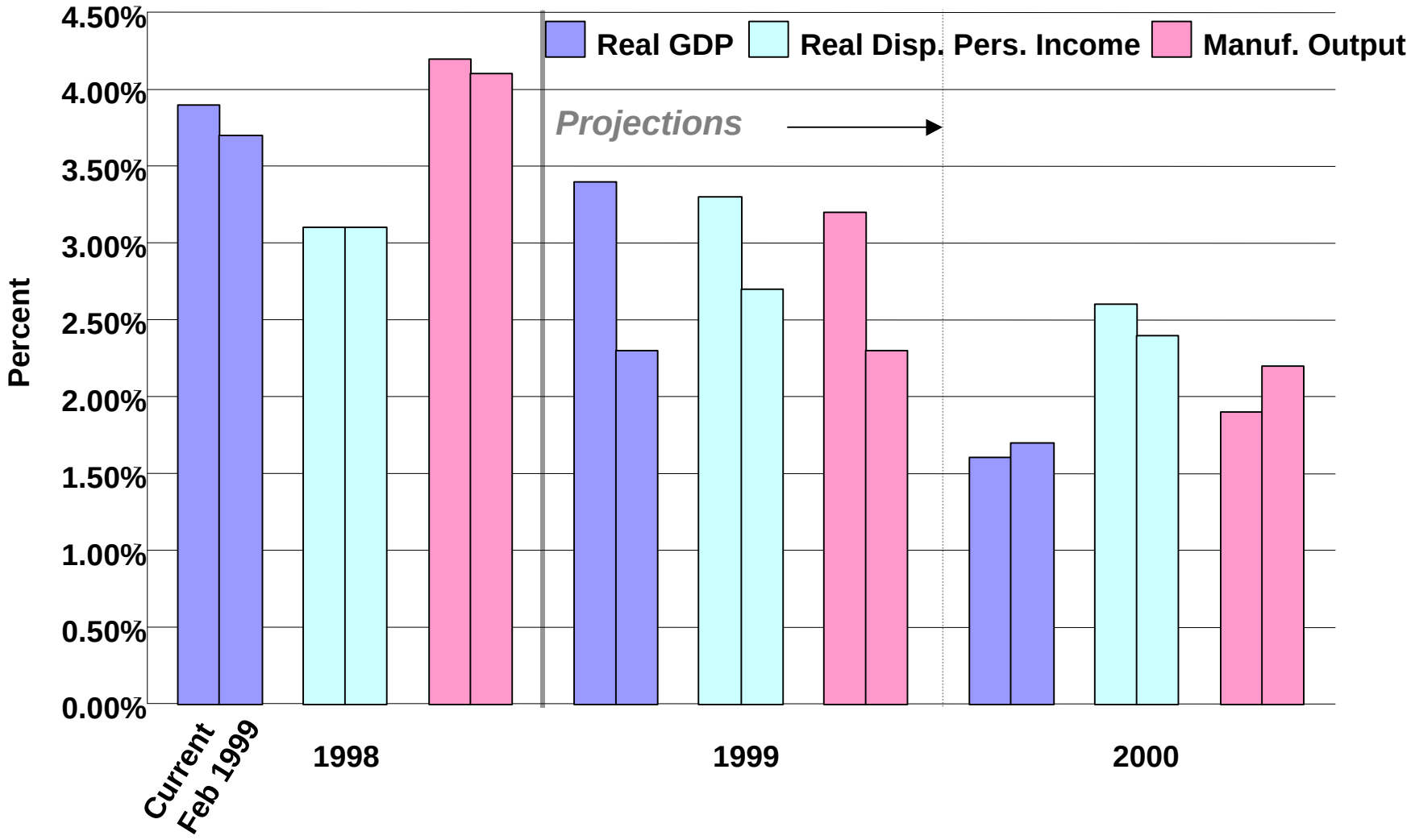
Figure 8. Heating Degree-Days* Estimates/Assumptions



** Population-weighted heating degree-days, U.S. average.*

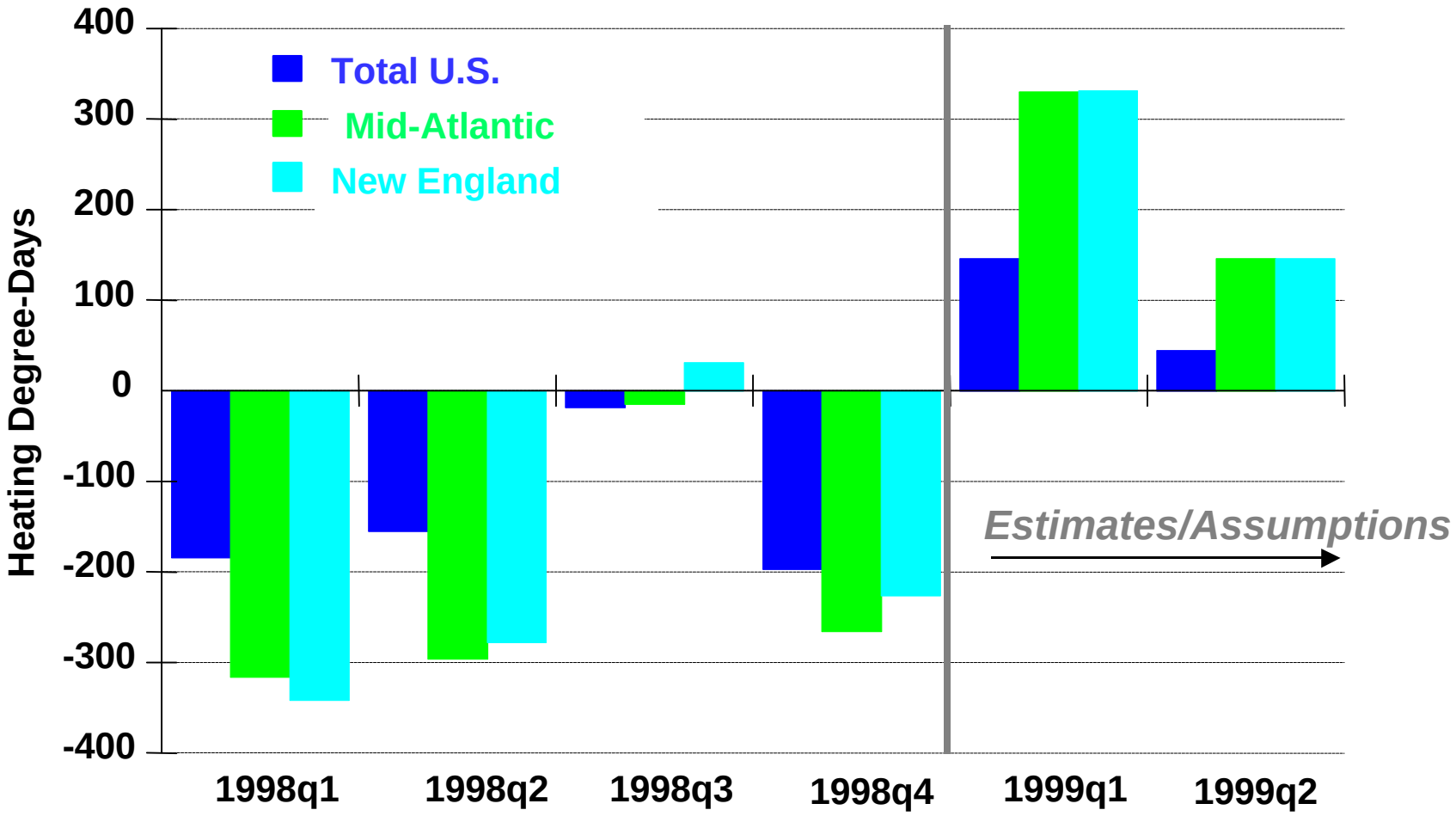
Source: January and February: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; (NOAA); March: NOAA "Normal"

Figure 9. Economic Growth Rate Assumptions
(Current vs February 1999 Outlook)



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Figure 10. Quarterly Heating Degree-Days
(Change from Year Ago)



Source: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; Estimates/Assumptions: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Thus, we see fairly strong demand levels for gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil and (to a lesser extent) liquefied petroleum gases (particularly propane) in 1999 (Figure 11).

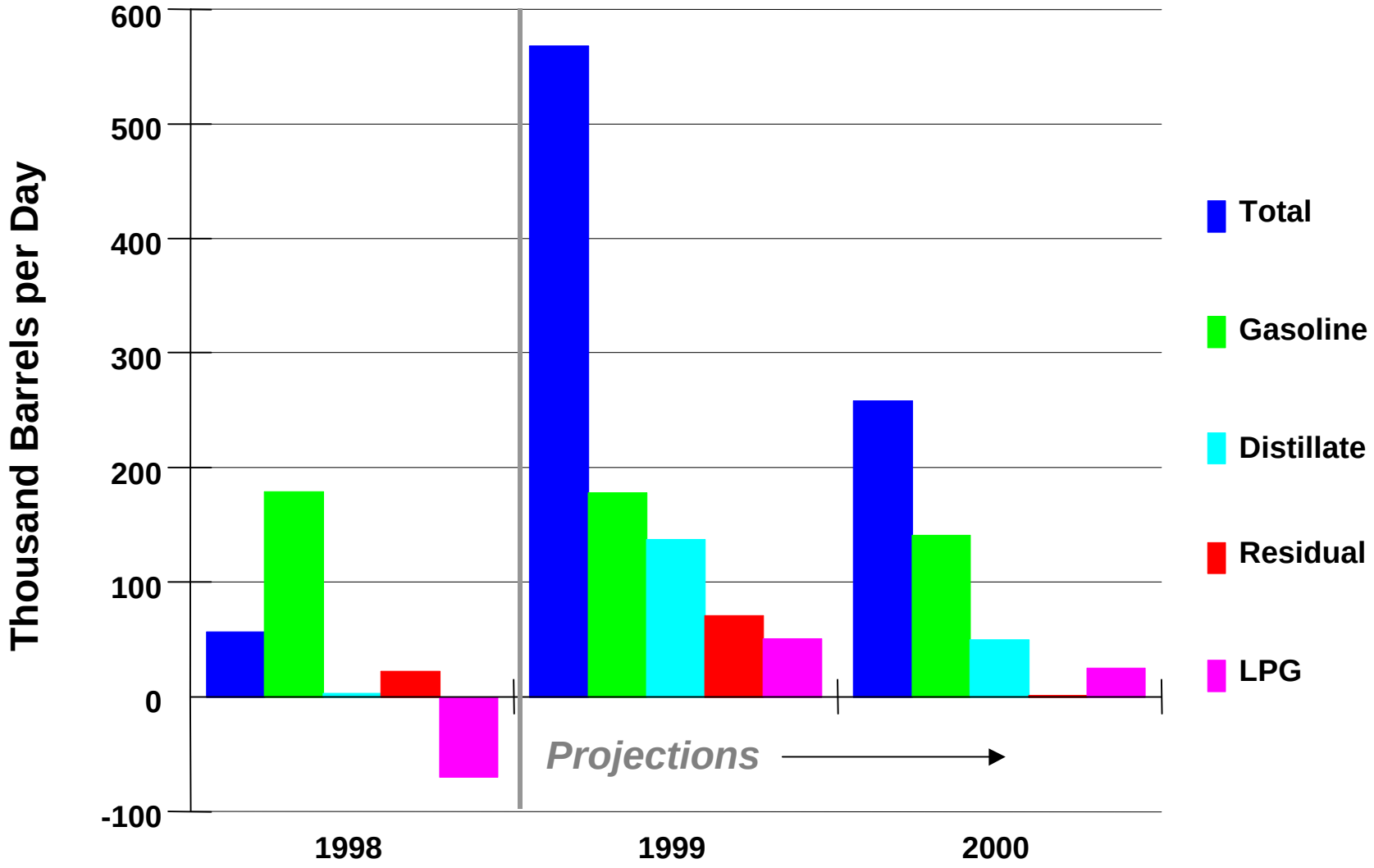
Jet Fuel. Again, the rate of growth shown here for major petroleum products needs to be discounted somewhat in view of the pending revisions to the 1998 data. The relative significance of these revisions on ultimate growth rate estimates for 1999 may be most important for jet fuel. We believe that the apparent decline of 1.7 percent in jet fuel demand in 1998, evident from the officially reported figures for product supplied, is mostly illusory. EIA's *Prime Supplier Report* (December 1998 edition), which attempts to track monthly product flows into States, indicates a 0.7 percent increase for jet fuel in 1998. Also, the Federal Aviation Administration, which reports jet fuel consumption for the U.S. airline industry (FAA Form P-12) reports consumption figures for 1998 that suggest an annual growth rate for U.S carriers closer to 2 percent (our estimate). On the other hand, the jet fuel category reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly* includes some product that has the characteristics of jet-quality fuel but is used for other purposes, including blending into other fuel oil products (such as diesel fuel) to enhance cold-weather properties for combustion. Thus, while a more complete view awaits final revisions, a general weakness in 1998-jet fuel growth (reported in our Table 5) is consistent with weather and other factors experienced last year.

Residual Fuel. While it is no particular surprise that gasoline and diesel fuel growth would support a fairly strong rebound in petroleum demand this year, particularly as it is combined with comparative strength in heating fuel demand, it is at least a shift from recent experience to witness the turnaround in U.S. demand for residual fuel oil, particularly in the electric utility sector. Because of apparent significant declines in residual fuel use outside of the electric power sector, total residual fuel growth in 1998 was only 20,000 barrels per day, or 2.6 percent. (Once again, expected revisions to 1998 data should ultimately reduce the non-utility decline and increase the 1998 growth rate for total residual fuel demand.) However, shipments of residual fuel to electric utilities increased by 137,000 barrels per day, or 45 percent, last year (Figure 12). In 1998, the reported cost of heavy fuel oil delivered to U.S. electric utilities fell well below the cost of natural gas (Figure 13). It is quite possible that this situation will be exacerbated in 1999. Thus, we see additional growth for residual fuel at electric utilities in 1999, muted, however, by an expected decline in overall electricity demand and output this summer compared to the very high levels seen in the steamy summer of 1998. We expect electric utility demand for residual fuel to grow by about 70,000 barrels per day in 1999 (19 percent). Assuming that further declines in nonutility residual fuel demand are avoided this year, total residual fuel growth for 1999 could be as much as 10 percent or more.

U.S. Petroleum Supply

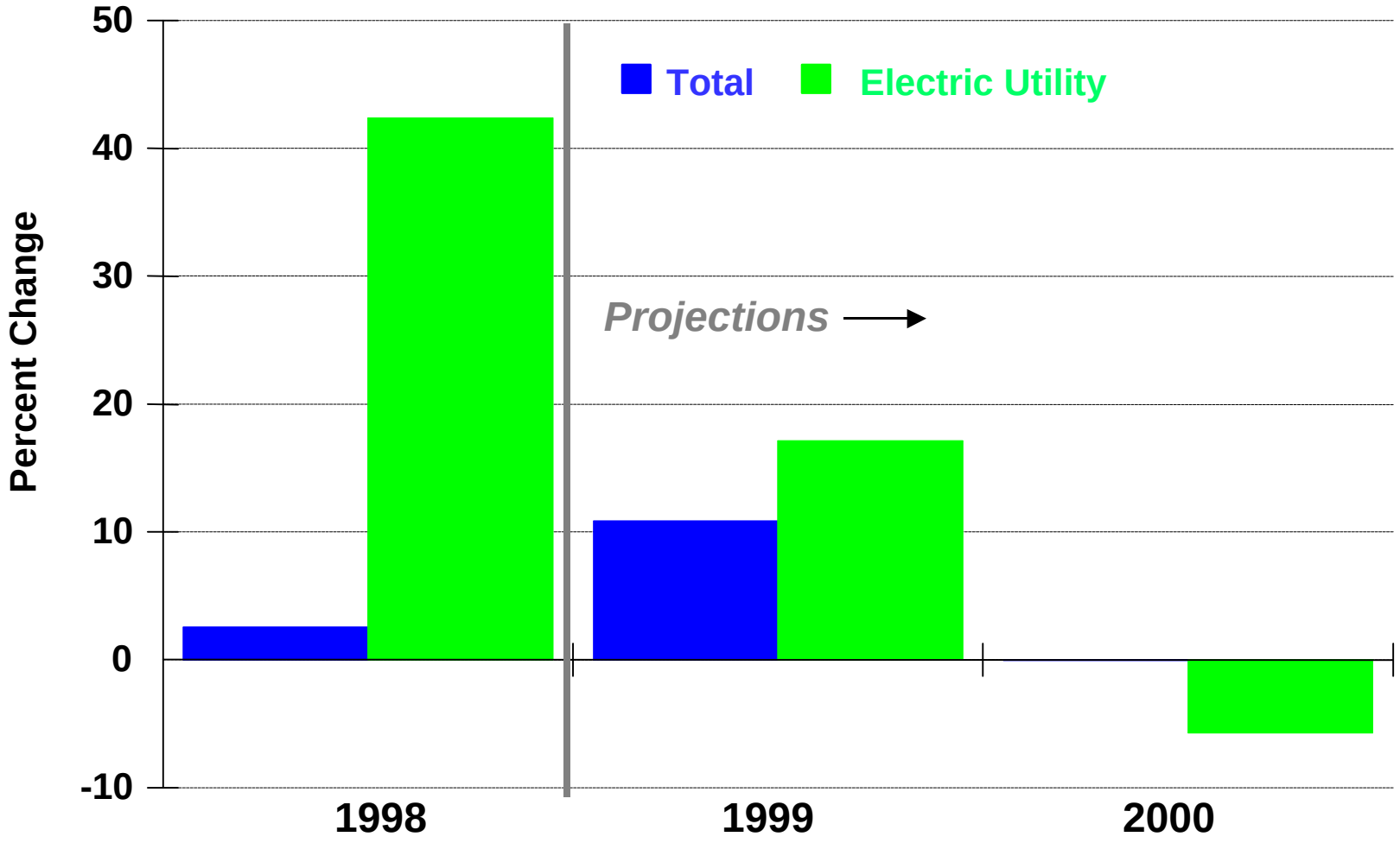
Production. Stubbornly low oil prices, a situation in the world oil market that was precipitated over the last two years by weak worldwide demand (mild winter weather and the reversal of previously strong growth trends in Asia) and rising production (the reintroduction of Iraq into the oil market and the OPEC decision to increase output quotas) has begun to take its toll on U.S. oil production. For this *Outlook* we have incorporated recently revised estimates for U.S. crude oil output which show a noticeable acceleration of production declines from the rates previously published (Figure 2). Lower 48 oil production fell an estimated 88 thousand barrels per day in 1998, with faster decline rates appearing in the second half of the year. EIA now estimates that December 1998 crude oil production was nearly 600,000 barrels per day (9.1 percent) below the same period in 1997. Lost onshore production from marginal wells was the principal source of the worsening domestic production situation, as offshore Gulf of Mexico production increased (Figure 14). The outlook for 1999 is for more of the same, with an expected decline in total U.S. crude oil production of about 390,000 barrels per day. With gradually rising prices from current low levels through the forecast, and with the assumption that comparatively few marginal wells remain that will become uneconomic in the expected price regime, the projected production decline in 2000 should ease to well under 300,000 barrels per day. Still, this puts the cumulative

Figure 11. Components of Petroleum Demand Growth



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Figure 12. Annual Residual Fuel Oil Demand (Change from Year Ago)



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

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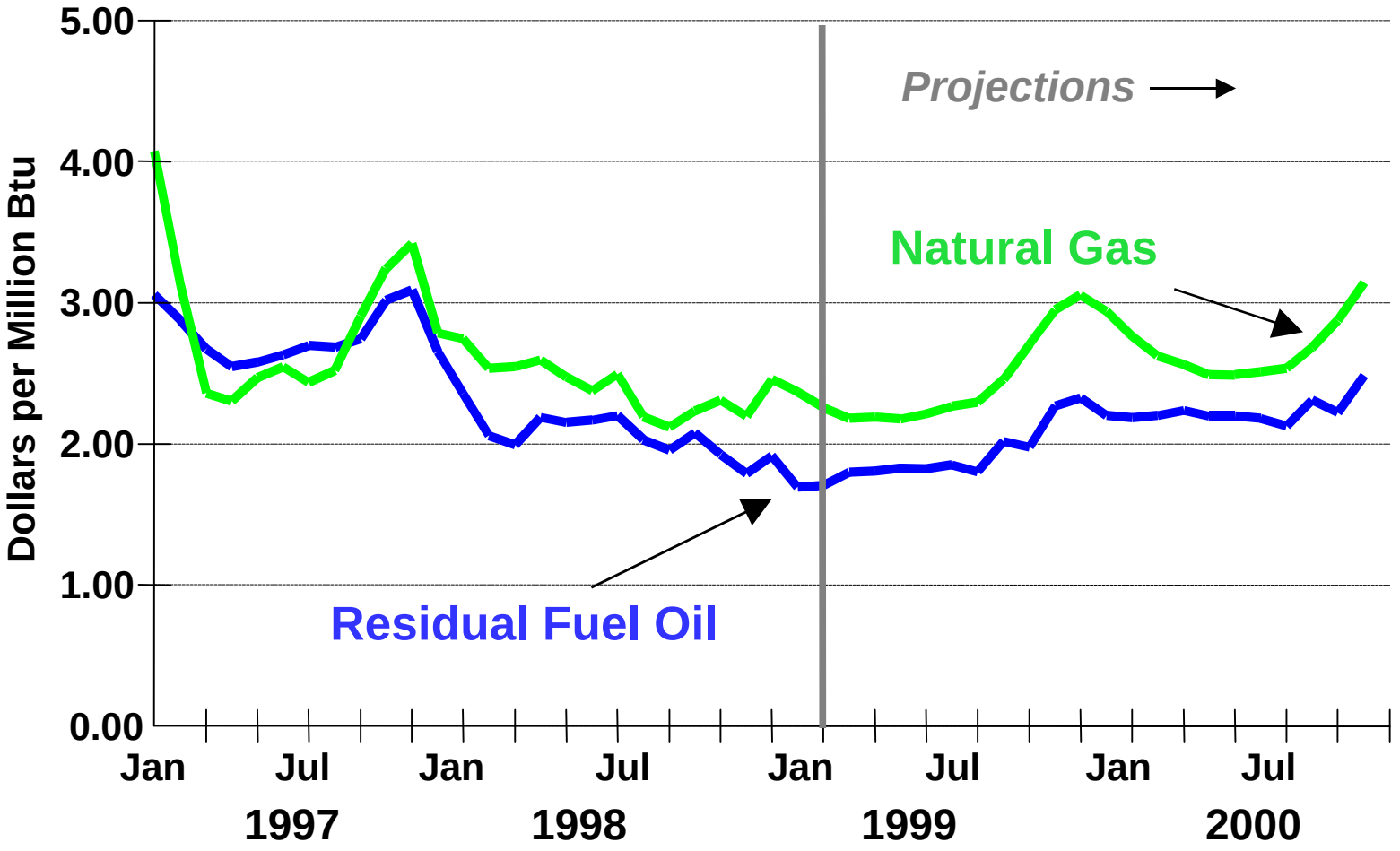
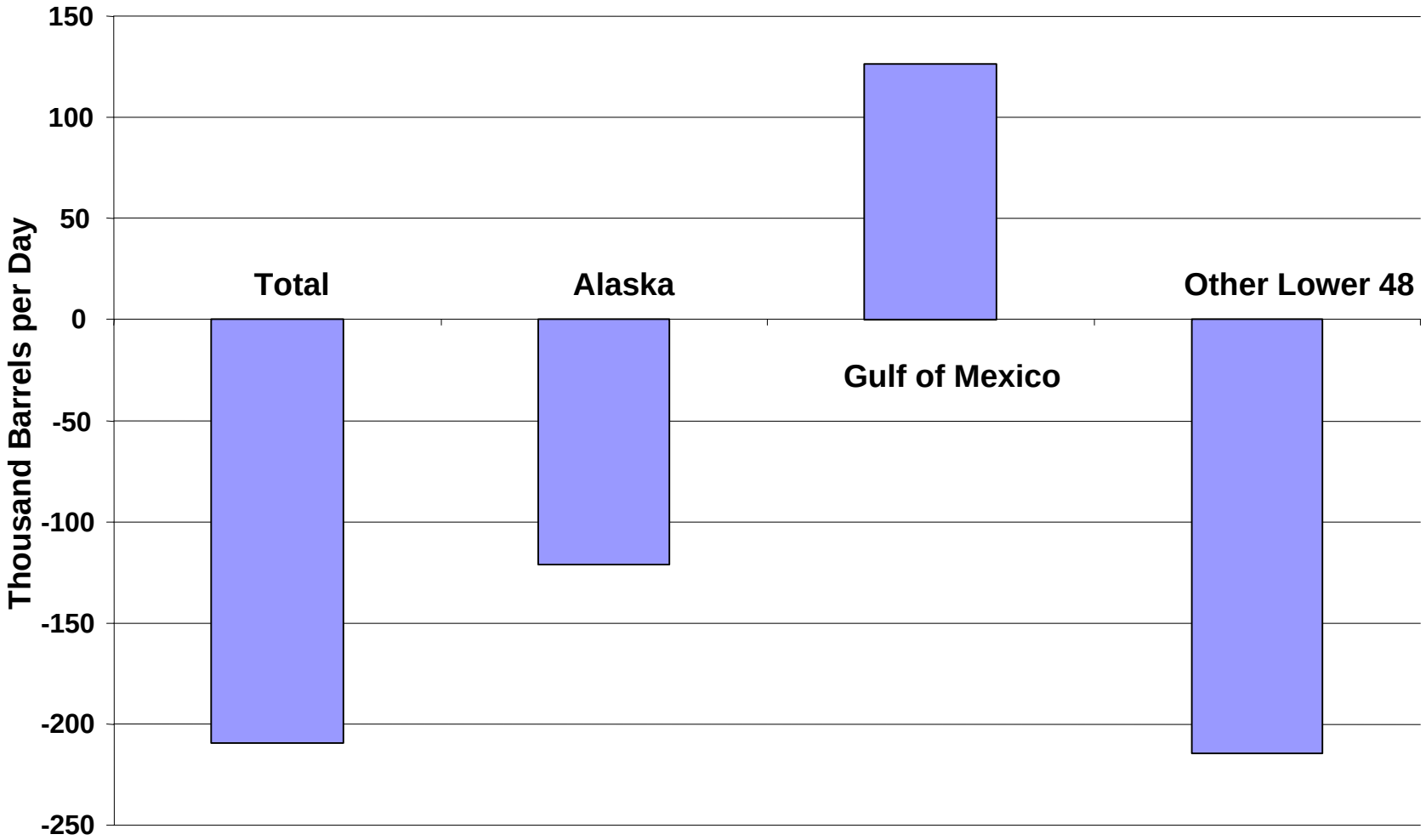
Figure 13. Fuel Prices to Electric Utilities



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Figure 14. Components of U.S. Crude Oil Production Change, 1997-1998



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas

expected loss of domestic production at over 800,000 barrels per day (12.8 percent) between 1997 and 2000.

Net Imports. Under these conditions, net imports of crude oil into the United States can be expected to rise at rates noticeably faster than previously projected (Figure 15). We currently estimate that crude oil net imports totaled 8.62 million barrels per day in 1998, which would be a 6.2 percent increase from 1997 levels. The projected levels for 1999 and 2000 are now 8.84 million barrels per day and 9.27 million barrels per day, respectively. This would represent a 14-percent increase in net crude import requirements over the 1997 to 2000 period. Total petroleum net imports (including finished products) amounted to an estimated 51.6 percent of total domestic petroleum demand in 1998. This ratio would rise to 52.2 percent in 1999 and 54.3 percent in 2000 under our current base case assumptions.

U.S. Natural Gas Supply/Demand

Supply. U.S. natural gas production is estimated to have shown little or no growth in 1998 and is expected to show a decline in 1999. Although we are projecting that production will fall by less than 1 percent, there is a good chance that it could fall by between 1 and 2 percent this year. This is because of the high levels of storage and the drop off in drilling and consequent falloff in gas produced in association with oil due to low prices. Exploration and production budgets have been slashed for 1999. Perusal of publicly reported production statistics by major U.S. gas producers suggests that U.S. gas production may face a fairly strong downturn in 1999. For a compilation of 25 companies, accounting for about 42 percent of estimated 1998 U.S. total gas production, domestic gas output was down 1.6 last year (Figure 16). The situation was generally worse in the fourth quarter of 1998 than for the year as a whole. That this situation could result in at least a similar reduction in 1999 seems plausible.

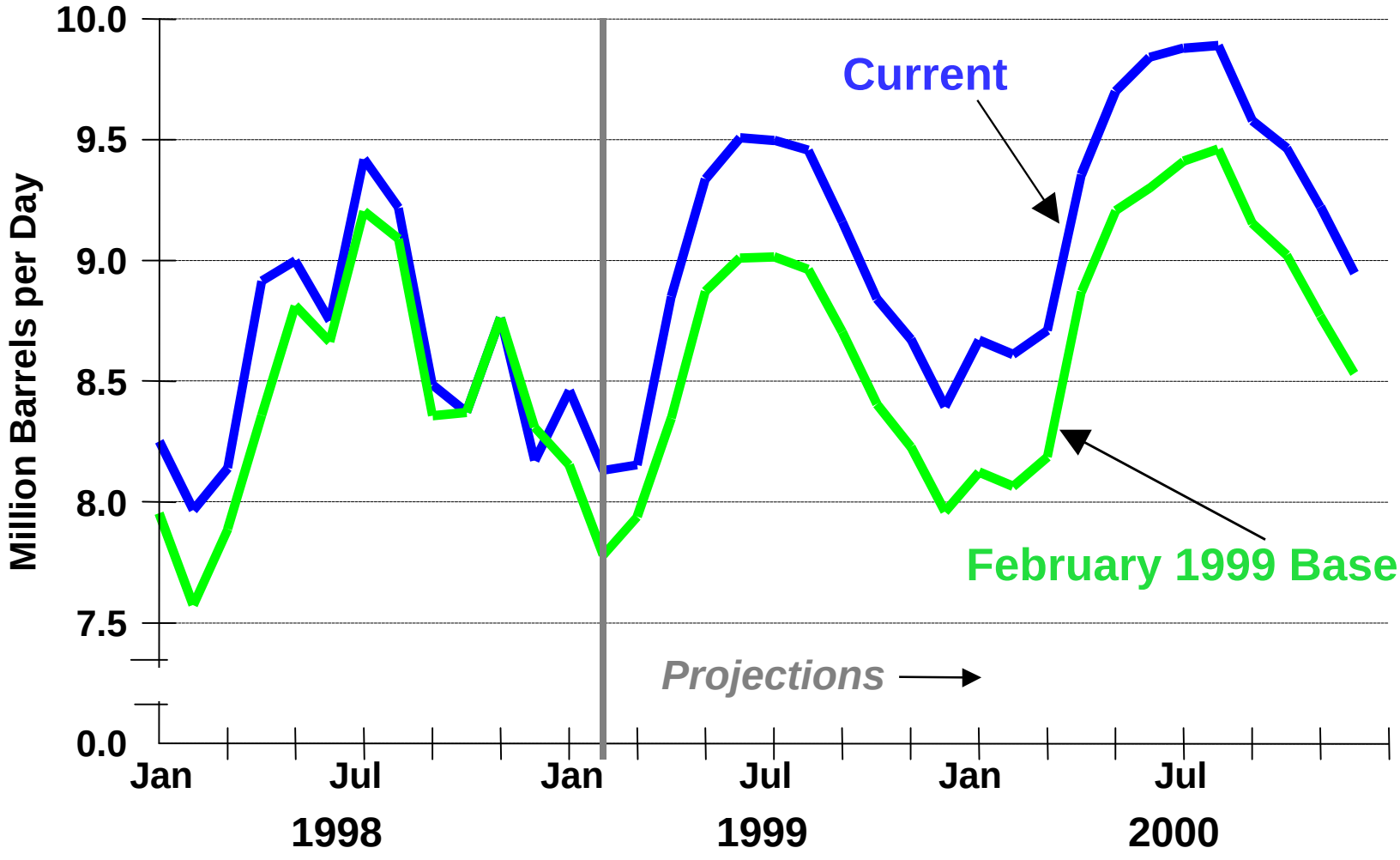
Storage. Natural gas storage by the end of the first quarter of 1999 is still expected to be higher than a year ago, continuing to fuel expectations of weak spring and summer natural gas prices. The current outlook calls for natural gas storage on March 31 to be about 220 billion cubic feet (19 percent on a working gas basis) above the year-ago level (Figure 17).

Demand. The heating season just past (Q4 1998 and Q1 1999) was about 10 percent warmer than normal in terms of heating degree-days. The forecasts for U.S. natural gas demand in 1999 and 2000 have been revised downward from last month's forecast by about 530 billion cubic feet and 300 billion cubic feet, respectively. This is largely due in 1999 to lowered estimates for residential and commercial gas demand consistent with the lower estimated number of heating degree-days in the first quarter. Throughout the forecast we have lowered industrial demand for natural gas, despite the upward revisions to the economic forecast. Although it is difficult to see direct short-term evidence of significant fuel substitution in the industrial sector because of low oil prices, fuel oil is probably replacing natural gas wherever possible. Electric utility demand for natural gas is not expected to show any strength in 1999 (and may make only a modest move up in 2000) mainly because of relatively weak electricity growth patterns this year and continued relatively low oil prices over the entire forecast. This leaves residential and commercial gas as the leaders in gas demand growth in 1999 and 2000 (Figure 18). In 1999, while heating demand is expected to be considerably higher than in 1998, it would still be likely to be below normal and is expected to increase significantly again in 2000.

U.S. Electricity Demand

Demand. The rate of electricity demand growth over the next year or two is not likely to rival the rate seen in 1998, which we currently estimate to have been about 3.1 percent (Figure 19). Demand is likely to expand by a rate closer to 1 percent this year, especially if normal summer weather holds. Such an outcome would imply a significant reduction in summer cooling demand

Figure 15. Monthly Crude Oil Net Imports
(Current vs Previous Outlook)

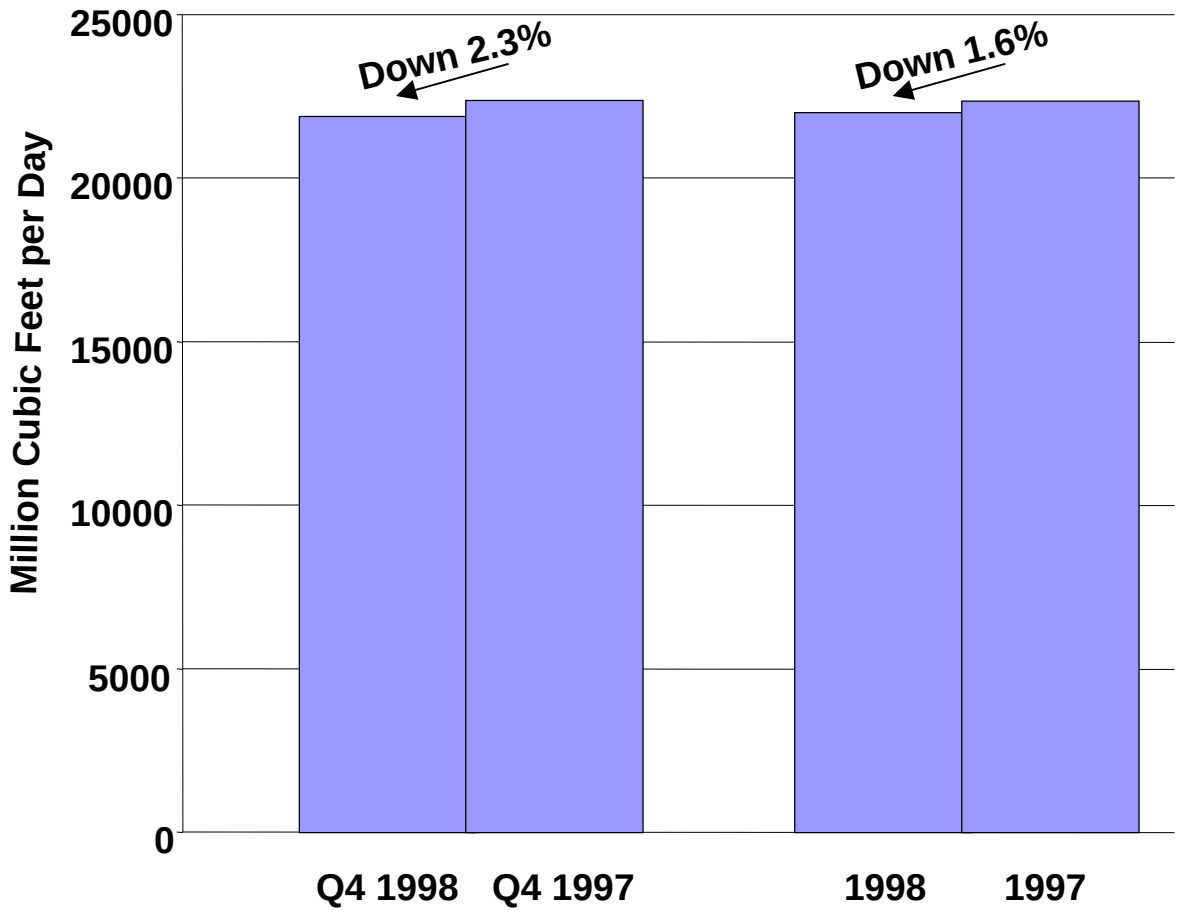


Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Figure 16. U. S. Natural Gas Production Changes for Selected Companies

Included Companies

Phillips Petroleum Co
Shell Oil Co.
Murphy Oil Corp
Exxon Corp
USX Marathon Group
Coastal Corp
Kerr-McGee Corp
Unocal Corp
Chevron Corp
Atlantic Richfield Co
Occidental Petroleum
Mobil
Conoco
BP Amoco
Marathon/Ashland LLC
Texaco
Anadarko
Burlington Resources
Sonat
Enron Oil & Gas Co.
Oryx Energy
Amerada Hess Corp
Apache Corp.
Snyder Oil Corp
Devon Energy



Source: Company quarterly reports

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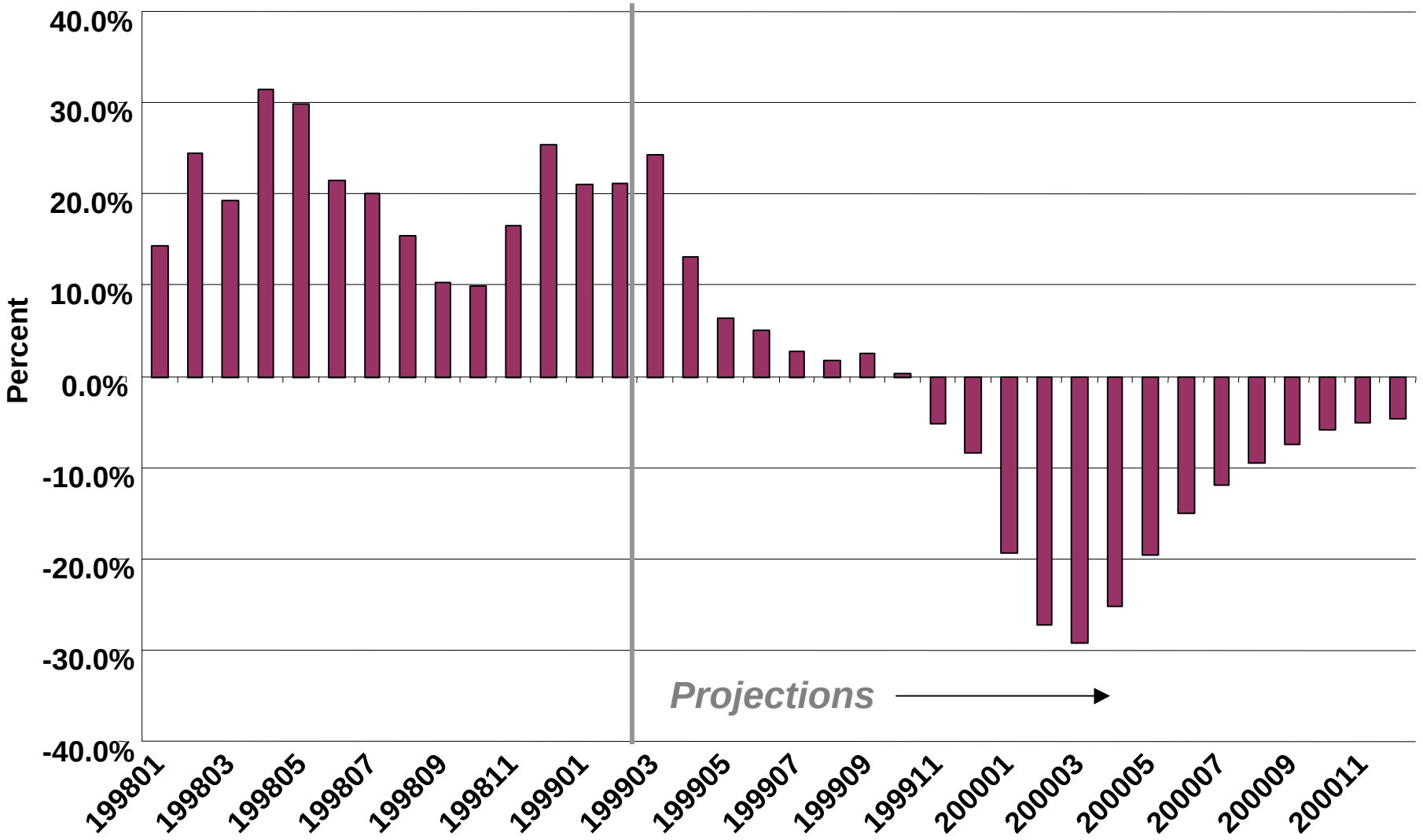
Figure 17. Changes in Working Gas Storage
(Change from Year Ago)



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

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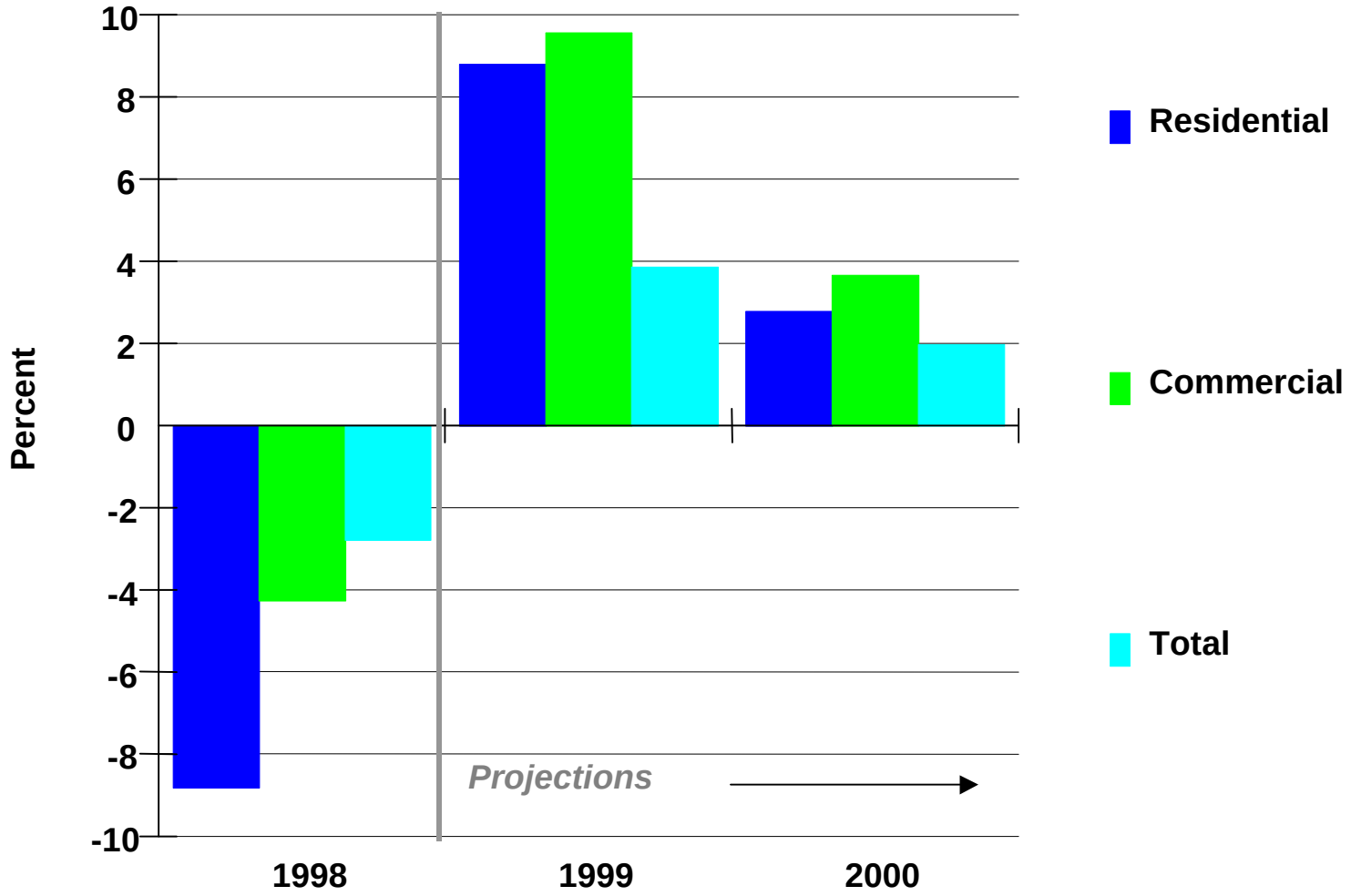
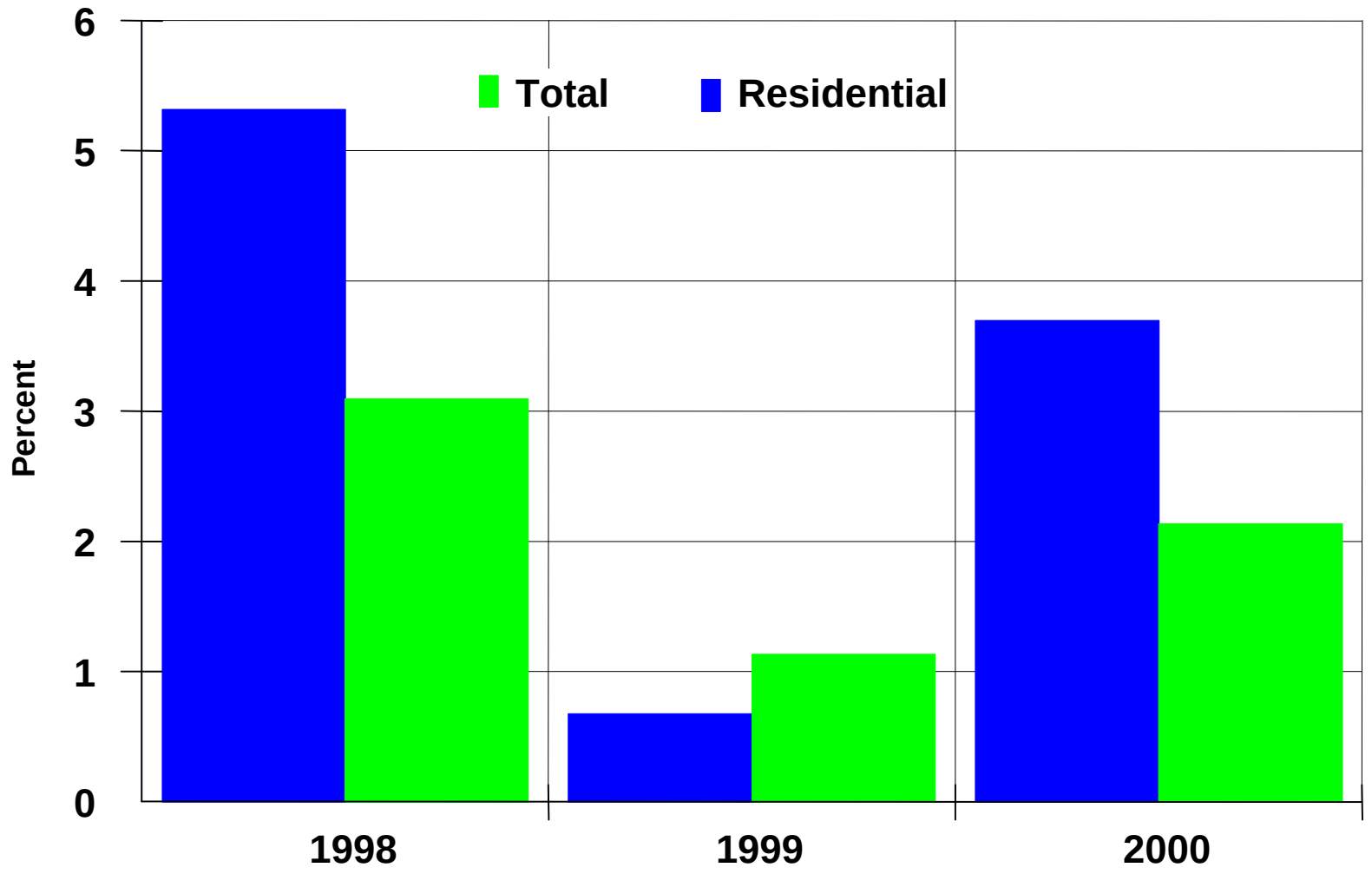
Figure 18. Natural Gas Demand Growth



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

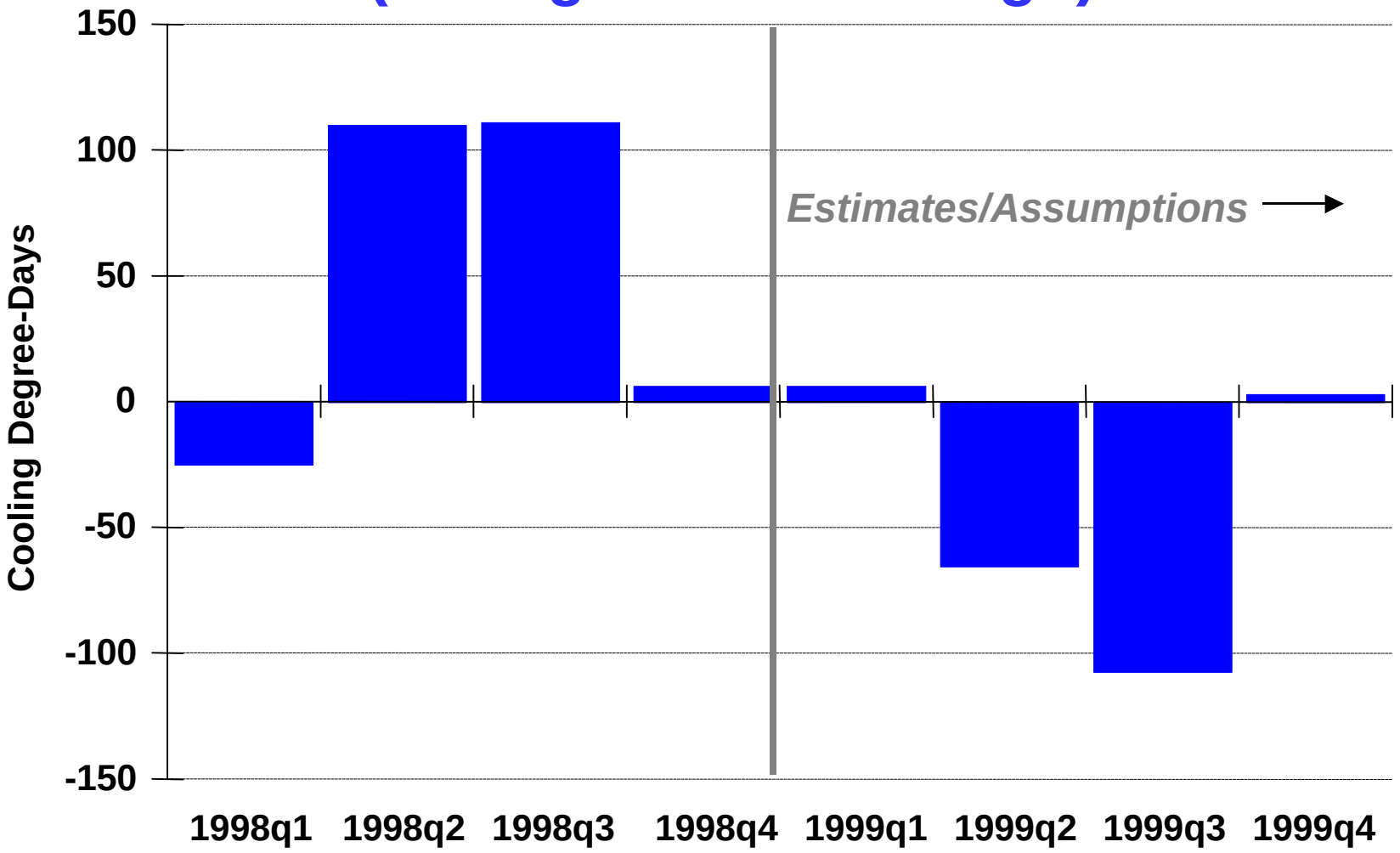
Figure 19. U. S. Electricity Demand Growth



Sources: History: EIA estimates; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

from the comparatively blistering conditions of 1998 (Figure 20). Even if a normally cold winter period materializes in Q1 2000, we expect growth in electricity demand to be just over 2 percent next year. Economic (real GDP) growth next year of less than 2 percent would be expected to keep average electricity demand growth at a relatively modest rate.

Figure 20. Quarterly Cooling Degree-Days
(Change from Year Ago)



Source: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; Estimates/Assumptions: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 1999

Table HL1. U. S. Energy Supply and Demand

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (billion chained 1992 dollars)	**7270**	**7550**	*7808*	*7936*	**3.9**	*3.4*	*1.6*
Imported Crude Oil Price [a] (nominal dollars per barrel)	**18.57**	**12.13**	*11.05*	*13.74*	**-34.7**	*-8.9*	*24.3*
Petroleum Supply (million barrels per day)							
Crude Oil Production [b]	**6.45**	**6.24**	*5.85*	*5.63*	**-3.3**	*-6.3*	*-3.8*
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR)	**9.16**	**9.64**	*10.03*	*10.63*	**5.2**	*4.0*	*6.0*
Energy Demand							
World Petroleum (million barrels per day)	**73.0**	**73.7**	*75.0*	*76.7*	**1.0**	*1.8*	*2.3*
Petroleum (million barrels per day)	**18.62**	**18.68**	*19.23*	*19.56*	**0.3**	*2.9*	*1.7*
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	**21.97**	**21.31**	*21.65*	*22.31*	**-3.0**	*1.6*	*3.0*
Coal (million short tons)	**1029**	**1042**	*1064*	*1096*	**1.3**	*2.1*	*3.0*
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)							
Utility Sales [c]	**3140**	**3237**	*3274*	*3344*	**3.1**	*1.1*	*2.1*
Nonutility Own Use [d]	**161**	**164**	*166*	*168*	**1.9**	*1.2*	*1.2*
Total	**3301**	**3401**	*3440*	*3512*	**3.0**	*1.1*	*2.1*
Total Energy Demand [e] (quadrillion Btu)	**94.3**	**94.1**	*95.9*	*98.0*	**-0.1**	*1.8*	*2.2*
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 1992 Dollar)	**12.97**	**12.47**	*12.28*	*12.35*	**-3.9**	*-1.5*	*0.6*
Renewable Energy as Percent of Total [f]	**7.5**	**7.2**	*6.9*	*6.8*			

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

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Total annual electric utility sales for historical periods are derived from the sum of monthly sales figures based on submissions by electric utilities of Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." These historical values differ from annual sales totals based on Form EIA-861, ":Annual Electric Utility Report," reported in several EIA publications, but match alternate annual totals reported in EIA's *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

[d] Defined as the difference between total nonutility electricity generation and sales to electric utilities by nonutility generators, reported on Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Data for 1997 are estimates.

[e] 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 Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*). Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the *MER* or the *Annual Energy Review (AER)*.

[f] 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. The Energy Information Administration 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; 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 Statistics Report* DOE/EIA-0520; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report,* DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL1298.

Table 1. U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Assumptions

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Macroeconomic [a]															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 1992 dollars - SAAR)	**7465**	**7499**	**7566**	*7670*	*7738*	*7791*	*7836*	*7868*	*7875*	*7911*	*7956*	*8002*	**7550**	*7808*	*7936*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**4.2**	**3.6**	**3.5**	*4.1*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*1.8*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.7*	**3.9**	*3.4*	*1.6*
Annualized Percent Change from Prior Quarter	**5.4**	**1.8**	**3.6**	*5.5*	*3.5*	*2.7*	*2.3*	*1.6*	*0.4*	*1.8*	*2.3*	*2.3*			
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 1992=1.000)	**1.123**	**1.126**	**1.129**	*1.131*	*1.134*	*1.137*	*1.141*	*1.145*	*1.151*	*1.155*	*1.158*	*1.163*	**1.127**	*1.139*	*1.157*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.0**	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	**1.0**	*1.1*	*1.5*
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 1992 Dollars - SAAR)	**5287**	**5322**	**5364**	*5411*	*5465*	*5500*	*5544*	*5575*	*5616*	*5654*	*5679*	*5707*	**5346**	*5521*	*5664*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.2**	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.0*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.4*	*2.4*	**3.1**	*3.3*	*2.6*
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1992=1.000)	**1.338**	**1.347**	**1.348**	*1.365*	*1.375*	*1.389*	*1.399*	*1.406*	*1.405*	*1.412*	*1.423*	*1.435*	**1.350**	*1.392*	*1.419*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**6.0**	**5.0**	**3.1**	*2.6*	*2.8*	*3.2*	*3.8*	*3.0*	*2.1*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*2.1*	**4.2**	*3.2*	*1.9*
OECD Economic Growth (percent) [b]													**3.0**	*2.6*	*2.4*
Weather [c]															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.	**1972**	**480**	**68**	*1468*	*2117*	*524*	*89*	*1636*	*2354*	*524*	*89*	*1636*	**3988**	*4366*	*4603*
New England	**2766**	**769**	**203**	*2109*	*3097*	*915*	*171*	*2269*	*3306*	*915*	*171*	*2269*	**5847**	*6451*	*6660*
Middle Atlantic	**2461**	**570**	**106**	*1779*	*2791*	*716*	*105*	*2026*	*3028*	*716*	*105*	*2026*	**4916**	*5638*	*5875*
U.S. Gas-Weighted	**2078**	**548**	**66**	*1555*	*2234*	*539*	*81*	*1686*	*2454*	*539*	*81*	*1686*	**4247**	*4540*	*4760*
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	**25**	**399**	**865**	*69*	*31*	*334*	*758*	*72*	*30*	*334*	*758*	*72*	**1358**	*1194*	*1193*

[a] Macroeconomic projections from DRI/McGraw-Hill model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the mid world oil price case.

[b] OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea are all members of OECD, but are not yet included in our OECD estimates.

[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 1990 population. Normal is used for the forecast period and is defined as the average number of degree days between 1961 and 1990 for a given period.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

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(419)*. Projections of OECD growth are based on WEFA Group, "World Economic Outlook," Volume 1. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL1298.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Indicators: Mid World Oil Price Case

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Macroeconomic [a]															
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 1992 dollars-SAAR)	**1225**	**1264**	**1271**	*1316*	*1344*	*1361*	*1367*	*1372*	*1374*	*1370*	*1368*	*1373*	**1269**	*1361*	*1371*
Real Exchange Rate (index)	**1.142**	**1.161**	**1.181**	*1.118*	*1.106*	*1.115*	*1.119*	*1.113*	*1.106*	*1.099*	*1.091*	*1.083*	**1.151**	*1.113*	*1.095*
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 1992 dollars-SAAR)	**30.1**	**23.9**	**19.2**	*18.9*	*14.3*	*11.0*	*10.7*	*9.3*	*-5.4*	*-7.5*	*-2.6*	*-0.5*	**23.0**	*11.3*	*-4.0*
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**1.251**	**1.248**	**1.244**	*1.234*	*1.232*	*1.236*	*1.242*	*1.250*	*1.257*	*1.261*	*1.263*	*1.267*	**1.244**	*1.240*	*1.262*
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**1.620**	**1.628**	**1.635**	*1.643*	*1.649*	*1.658*	*1.669*	*1.679*	*1.692*	*1.702*	*1.711*	*1.722*	**1.631**	*1.664*	*1.707*
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**0.541**	**0.536**	**0.503**	*0.477*	*0.450*	*0.480*	*0.492*	*0.490*	*0.532*	*0.554*	*0.556*	*0.544*	**0.514**	*0.478*	*0.546*
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	**124.8**	**125.5**	**126.1**	*126.8*	*127.5*	*128.1*	*128.7*	*129.0*	*129.2*	*129.4*	*129.6*	*129.9*	**125.8**	*128.3*	*129.5*
Commercial Employment (millions)	**85.7**	**86.3**	**87.0**	*87.6*	*88.5*	*89.1*	*89.7*	*90.1*	*90.3*	*90.5*	*90.8*	*91.3*	**86.7**	*89.4*	*90.7*
Total Industrial Production (index, 1992=1.000)	**1.303**	**1.312**	**1.316**	*1.326*	*1.336*	*1.350*	*1.358*	*1.364*	*1.364*	*1.371*	*1.381*	*1.393*	**1.314**	*1.352*	*1.377*
Housing Stock (millions)	**113.7**	**114.0**	**114.3**	*114.8*	*115.2*	*115.5*	*115.9*	*116.2*	*116.5*	*116.8*	*117.1*	*117.4*	**114.2**	*115.7*	*117.0*
Miscellaneous															
Gas Weighted Industrial Production (index, 1992=1.000)	**1.175**	**1.171**	**1.158**	*1.157*	*1.156*	*1.162*	*1.167*	*1.167*	*1.163*	*1.168*	*1.178*	*1.186*	**1.166**	*1.163*	*1.173*
Vehicle Miles Traveled [b] (million miles/day)	**6629**	**7424**	**7600**	*7054*	*6884*	*7587*	*7769*	*7291*	*7062*	*7755*	*7926*	*7445*	**7179**	*7385*	*7548*
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (index, 1996=1.000)	**0.994**	**1.018**	**0.994**	*0.997*	*0.996*	*1.002*	*1.005*	*1.015*	*0.999*	*1.006*	*1.007*	*1.018*	**1.001**	*1.004*	*1.007*
Real Vehicle Fuel Cost (cents per mile)	**3.33**	**3.13**	**3.07**	*3.10*	*2.88*	*2.97*	*2.99*	*3.07*	*3.16*	*3.19*	*3.14*	*3.19*	**3.16**	*2.98*	*3.17*
Air Travel Capacity (mill. available ton-miles/day)	**423.2**	**438.8**	**441.8**	*436.4*	*434.5*	*453.4*	*467.4*	*459.9*	*454.5*	*472.6*	*489.5*	*478.3*	**435.1**	*453.9*	*473.8*
Aircraft Utilization (mill. revenue ton-miles/day)	**237.5**	**258.9**	**261.4**	*254.9*	*250.8*	*268.9*	*283.3*	*267.4*	*261.5*	*278.7*	*293.8*	*278.9*	**253.2**	*267.7*	*278.3*
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**2.058**	**2.053**	**2.070**	*2.029*	*2.071*	*2.097*	*2.118*	*2.157*	*2.201*	*2.217*	*2.231*	*2.264*	**2.053**	*2.111*	*2.228*
Raw Steel Production (millions tons)	**28.75**	**27.87**	**26.57**	*25.92*	*27.38*	*27.23*	*26.85*	*27.31*	*28.33*	*27.71*	*27.09*	*27.53*	**108.80**	*108.77*	*110.67*

[a] Macroeconomic projections from DRI/McGraw-Hill model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the mid world oil price case.

[b] Includes all highway travel.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

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(419); U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL1298.

Table 3. International Petroleum Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Demand [a]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**18.3**	**18.4**	**19.0**	*18.9*	*19.0*	*19.0*	*19.3*	*19.6*	*19.5*	*19.3*	*19.6*	*19.9*	**18.7**	*19.2*	*19.6*
U.S. Territories	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	**0.3**	*0.3*	*0.3*
Canada	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.9**	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	**1.9**	*1.9*	*2.0*
Europe	**14.9**	**14.1**	**14.6**	*14.6*	*15.0*	*14.3*	*14.7*	*14.8*	*15.1*	*14.3*	*15.0*	*15.3*	**14.6**	*14.7*	*14.9*
Japan	**6.2**	**5.0**	**5.2**	*5.6*	*6.2*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.6*	*6.2*	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.8*	**5.5**	*5.5*	*5.6*
Australia and New Zealand	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	**0.9**	*1.0*	*1.0*
Total OECD	**42.4**	**40.6**	**42.0**	*42.3*	*43.3*	*41.5*	*42.6*	*43.2*	*44.2*	*41.9*	*43.0*	*44.3*	**41.8**	*42.7*	*43.4*
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.1**	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.4*	**4.3**	*4.2*	*4.3*
Europe	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.4**	*1.5*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.7*	**1.5**	*1.6*	*1.6*
China	**3.9**	**4.0**	**4.0**	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.5*	**4.0**	*4.2*	*4.4*
Other Asia	**8.9**	**8.6**	**8.4**	*9.6*	*9.0*	*8.8*	*8.5*	*9.7*	*9.4*	*9.1*	*8.9*	*10.0*	**8.9**	*9.0*	*9.4*
Other Non-OECD	**13.0**	**13.3**	**13.1**	*13.4*	*13.2*	*13.5*	*13.3*	*13.5*	*13.5*	*13.8*	*13.6*	*13.8*	**13.2**	*13.4*	*13.7*
Total Non-OECD	**32.0**	**31.4**	**31.0**	*33.0*	*32.5*	*31.9*	*31.5*	*33.5*	*33.4*	*32.9*	*32.5*	*34.5*	**31.9**	*32.4*	*33.3*
Total World Demand	**74.4**	**72.0**	**73.0**	*75.4*	*75.8*	*73.4*	*74.1*	*76.8*	*77.7*	*74.8*	*75.5*	*78.8*	**73.7**	*75.0*	*76.7*
Supply [b]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**9.5**	**9.4**	**9.0**	*9.1*	*8.9*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.6*	**9.2**	*8.8*	*8.6*
Canada	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.8**	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	**2.7**	*2.7*	*2.8*
North Sea [c]	**6.4**	**6.2**	**5.9**	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*7.0*	**6.2**	*6.4*	*6.7*
Other OECD	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	**1.6**	*1.6*	*1.6*
Total OECD	**20.1**	**19.8**	**19.3**	*19.6*	*19.4*	*19.2*	*19.4*	*19.9*	*19.7*	*19.5*	*19.7*	*20.1*	**19.7**	*19.5*	*19.8*
Non-OECD															
OPEC	**30.9**	**30.7**	**30.0**	*29.9*	*30.1*	*30.3*	*30.5*	*30.6*	*30.9*	*31.0*	*31.2*	*31.4*	**30.4**	*30.4*	*31.1*
Former Soviet Union	**7.3**	**7.2**	**7.2**	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.4*	**7.2**	*7.2*	*7.3*
China	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	**3.2**	*3.2*	*3.2*
Mexico	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.5**	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	**3.5**	*3.5*	*3.6*
Other Non-OECD	**10.7**	**10.8**	**10.8**	*11.0*	*10.8*	*10.9*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.1*	*11.2*	*11.2*	**10.8**	*10.9*	*11.1*
Total Non-OECD	**55.7**	**55.4**	**54.7**	*54.9*	*54.9*	*55.0*	*55.3*	*55.6*	*55.9*	*56.0*	*56.4*	*56.8*	**55.2**	*55.2*	*56.3*
Total World Supply	**75.8**	**75.2**	**74.0**	*74.4*	*74.3*	*74.3*	*74.7*	*75.6*	*75.7*	*75.6*	*76.1*	*76.9*	**74.8**	*74.7*	*76.1*
Stock Changes															
Net Stock Withdrawals or Additions (-)															
U.S. (50 States including SPR)	**-0.3**	**-0.7**	**0.0**	*0.1*	*0.5*	*-0.4*	*-0.3*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*-0.5*	*-0.4*	*0.4*	**-0.2**	*0.1*	*0.1*
Other	**-1.1**	**-2.4**	**-1.0**	*0.9*	*1.0*	*-0.5*	*-0.4*	*0.6*	*1.3*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*1.4*	**-0.9**	*0.2*	*0.6*
Total Stock Withdrawals	**-1.4**	**-3.1**	**-1.0**	*0.9*	*1.5*	*-0.8*	*-0.6*	*1.2*	*2.0*	*-0.8*	*-0.6*	*1.9*	**-1.1**	*0.3*	*0.6*
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.9**	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.7*	**2.9**	*2.8*	*2.7*
Non-OPEC Supply	**44.9**	**44.5**	**44.0**	*44.5*	*44.3*	*44.0*	*44.3*	*45.0*	*44.8*	*44.6*	*45.0*	*45.5*	**44.5**	*44.4*	*45.0*
Net Exports from Former Soviet Union	**2.7**	**3.1**	**3.1**	*2.9*	*2.8*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.0*	**3.0**	*3.0*	*3.0*

[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.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea are all members of OECD, but are not yet included in our OECD estimates.

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; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, DOE/EIA-0520; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Annual and Monthly Oil Statistics Database.

Table 4. U. S. Energy Prices

(Nominal Dollars)

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Imported Crude Oil [a]															
(dollars per barrel)	**13.45**	**12.40**	**11.87**	*10.85*	*10.09*	*10.76*	*11.25*	*12.08*	*13.08*	*13.75*	*13.83*	*14.25*	**12.13**	*11.05*	*13.74*
Natural Gas Wellhead															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**2.02**	**2.07**	**1.92**	*1.85*	*1.76*	*1.68*	*1.77*	*2.13*	*2.27*	*2.00*	*1.97*	*2.28*	**1.96**	*1.83*	*2.13*
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail [b] (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	**1.10**	**1.10**	**1.07**	*1.03*	*0.97*	*1.04*	*1.08*	*1.06*	*1.09*	*1.16*	*1.16*	*1.13*	**1.07**	*1.04*	*1.14*
Regular Unleaded	**1.05**	**1.05**	**1.03**	*0.99*	*0.93*	*1.01*	*1.04*	*1.02*	*1.05*	*1.12*	*1.12*	*1.09*	**1.03**	*1.00*	*1.10*
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail															
(dollars per gallon)	**1.08**	**1.05**	**1.02**	*1.00*	*0.96*	*0.97*	*0.99*	*1.05*	*1.06*	*1.07*	*1.06*	*1.11*	**1.04**	*0.99*	*1.07*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale															
(dollars per gallon)	**0.47**	**0.43**	**0.40**	*0.38*	*0.34*	*0.34*	*0.38*	*0.45*	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.53*	**0.42**	*0.38*	*0.50*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail															
(dollars per gallon)	**0.92**	**0.85**	**0.77**	*0.79*	*0.78*	*0.73*	*0.74*	*0.84*	*0.89*	*0.89*	*0.86*	*0.92*	**0.85**	*0.78*	*0.90*
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail [c]															
(dollars per barrel)	**13.56**	**13.22**	**12.31**	*11.76*	*11.16*	*10.97*	*11.05*	*12.87*	*14.22*	*13.47*	*13.18*	*14.42*	**12.71**	*11.52*	*13.85*
Electric Utility Fuels															
Coal															
(dollars per million Btu)	**1.26**	**1.26**	**1.25**	*1.23*	*1.23*	*1.25*	*1.23*	*1.22*	*1.23*	*1.24*	*1.21*	*1.21*	**1.25**	*1.23*	*1.22*
Heavy Fuel Oil [d]															
(dollars per million Btu)	**2.12**	**2.17**	**2.07**	*1.92*	*1.78*	*1.81*	*1.84*	*2.11*	*2.24*	*2.21*	*2.18*	*2.36*	**2.07**	*1.88*	*2.24*
Natural Gas															
(dollars per million Btu)	**2.61**	**2.46**	**2.28**	*2.24*	*2.36*	*2.18*	*2.24*	*2.67*	*2.92*	*2.53*	*2.48*	*2.83*	**2.37**	*2.33*	*2.63*
Other Residential															
Natural Gas															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**6.39**	**7.33**	**8.90**	*6.62*	*6.61*	*7.03*	*8.63*	*6.61*	*6.83*	*7.62*	*8.96*	*7.27*	**6.82**	*6.82*	*7.22*
Electricity															
(cents per kilowatthour)	**7.93**	**8.42**	**8.54**	*8.04*	*7.63*	*8.22*	*8.49*	*8.03*	*7.46*	*8.08*	*8.34*	*7.85*	**8.25**	*8.10*	*7.94*

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

[b] Average self-service cash prices.

[c] Average for all sulfur contents.

[d] Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Data are estimated for the third quarter of 1998. Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: 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 5. U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production [a]	**6.45**	**6.37**	**6.10**	*6.05*	*5.93*	*5.82*	*5.80*	*5.88*	*5.65*	*5.63*	*5.61*	*5.62*	**6.24**	*5.85*	*5.63*
Alaska	**1.23**	**1.17**	**1.13**	*1.18*	*1.16*	*1.10*	*1.06*	*1.10*	*1.02*	*1.02*	*1.01*	*1.01*	**1.17**	*1.10*	*1.01*
Lower 48	**5.23**	**5.20**	**4.98**	*4.88*	*4.77*	*4.72*	*4.73*	*4.78*	*4.64*	*4.61*	*4.60*	*4.61*	**5.07**	*4.75*	*4.61*
Net Imports (including SPR) [b]	**8.12**	**8.89**	**9.05**	*8.43*	*8.25*	*9.20*	*9.32*	*8.58*	*8.60*	*9.57*	*9.79*	*9.14*	**8.63**	*8.84*	*9.27*
Other SPR Supply	**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*
SPR Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*-0.09*	*-0.01*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.12*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	**-0.02**	*0.03*	*0.00*
Other Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**-0.35**	**0.04**	**0.25**	*-0.15*	*-0.08*	*-0.03*	*0.09*	*0.01*	*0.06*	*-0.04*	*0.05*	*0.02*	**-0.05**	*0.00*	*0.02*
Product Supplied and Losses	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*-0.01*	*-0.01*	*-0.01*	*-0.01*	*-0.01*	*-0.01*	*-0.01*	**0.00**	*-0.01*	*-0.01*
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	**0.10**	**-0.15**	**-0.06**	*0.28*	*0.42*	*0.23*	*0.23*	*0.22*	*0.22*	*0.23*	*0.24*	*0.22*	**0.04**	*0.27*	*0.23*
Total Crude Oil Supply	**14.32**	**15.14**	**15.34**	*14.53*	*14.48*	*15.21*	*15.43*	*14.80*	*14.53*	*15.38*	*15.67*	*14.99*	**14.84**	*14.98*	*15.14*
Other Supply															
NGL Production	**1.85**	**1.80**	**1.67**	*1.70*	*1.73*	*1.74*	*1.75*	*1.75*	*1.76*	*1.77*	*1.76*	*1.77*	**1.75**	*1.74*	*1.77*
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs	**0.34**	**0.36**	**0.38**	*0.39*	*0.37*	*0.34*	*0.35*	*0.37*	*0.38*	*0.36*	*0.37*	*0.38*	**0.37**	*0.36*	*0.37*
Crude Oil Product Supplied	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.01*	**0.00**	*0.01*	*0.01*
Processing Gain	**0.83**	**0.84**	**0.89**	*0.94*	*0.83*	*0.88*	*0.88*	*0.85*	*0.84*	*0.88*	*0.90*	*0.86*	**0.88**	*0.86*	*0.87*
Net Product Imports [c]	**0.93**	**1.04**	**0.99**	*1.09*	*1.02*	*1.17*	*1.26*	*1.29*	*1.34*	*1.34*	*1.32*	*1.42*	**1.01**	*1.19*	*1.36*
Product Stock Withdrawn or Added (-) [d]	**0.03**	**-0.75**	**-0.24**	*0.29*	*0.55*	*-0.32*	*-0.34*	*0.50*	*0.67*	*-0.47*	*-0.43*	*0.42*	**-0.17**	*0.10*	*0.05*
Total Supply	**18.30**	**18.43**	**19.03**	*18.94*	*18.98*	*19.03*	*19.34*	*19.57*	*19.53*	*19.27*	*19.60*	*19.85*	**18.68**	*19.23*	*19.56*
Demand															
Motor Gasoline	**7.77**	**8.21**	**8.49**	*8.32*	*8.05*	*8.53*	*8.59*	*8.44*	*8.23*	*8.68*	*8.74*	*8.60*	**8.20**	*8.40*	*8.56*
Jet Fuel	**1.55**	**1.55**	**1.54**	*1.65*	*1.61*	*1.57*	*1.62*	*1.65*	*1.63*	*1.59*	*1.65*	*1.67*	**1.57**	*1.61*	*1.63*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**3.58**	**3.37**	**3.39**	*3.43*	*3.73*	*3.47*	*3.42*	*3.66*	*3.90*	*3.51*	*3.46*	*3.70*	**3.44**	*3.57*	*3.64*
Residual Fuel Oil	**0.81**	**0.81**	**0.89**	*0.76*	*0.93*	*0.89*	*0.91*	*0.93*	*1.05*	*0.85*	*0.87*	*0.90*	**0.82**	*0.91*	*0.92*
Other Oils [e]	**4.62**	**4.49**	**4.71**	*4.78*	*4.64*	*4.57*	*4.81*	*4.89*	*4.71*	*4.64*	*4.88*	*4.98*	**4.65**	*4.73*	*4.80*
Total Demand	**18.32**	**18.43**	**19.03**	*18.94*	*18.96*	*19.03*	*19.34*	*19.57*	*19.53*	*19.27*	*19.60*	*19.85*	**18.68**	*19.23*	*19.56*
Total Petroleum Net Imports	**9.05**	**9.93**	**10.04**	*9.52*	*9.27*	*10.38*	*10.59*	*9.87*	*9.94*	*10.91*	*11.11*	*10.56*	**9.64**	*10.03*	*10.63*
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	**336**	**333**	**310**	*323*	*330*	*333*	*325*	*324*	*319*	*323*	*318*	*316*	**323**	*324*	*316*
Total Motor Gasoline	**215**	**221**	**207**	*216*	*217*	*214*	*215*	*214*	*210*	*204*	*206*	*207*	**216**	*214*	*207*
Finished Motor Gasoline	**166**	**178**	**165**	*172*	*169*	*171*	*171*	*171*	*167*	*164*	*164*	*165*	**172**	*171*	*165*
Blending Components	**49**	**44**	**43**	*44*	*48*	*43*	*44*	*43*	*44*	*41*	*42*	*42*	**44**	*43*	*42*
Jet Fuel	**43**	**44**	**46**	*45*	*43*	*43*	*46*	*45*	*42*	*43*	*46*	*45*	**45**	*45*	*45*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**124**	**139**	**153**	*156*	*124*	*125*	*140*	*143*	*106*	*116*	*136*	*144*	**156**	*143*	*144*
Residual Fuel Oil	**41**	**40**	**40**	*44*	*38*	*40*	*39*	*42*	*33*	*37*	*38*	*42*	**44**	*42*	*42*
Other Oils [e]	**265**	**313**	**334**	*292*	*281*	*310*	*325*	*274*	*265*	*299*	*314*	*264*	**292**	*274*	*264*
Total Stocks (excluding SPR)	**1025**	**1090**	**1089**	*1076*	*1033*	*1065*	*1088*	*1042*	*976*	*1023*	*1058*	*1017*	**1076**	*1042*	*1017*
Crude Oil in SPR	**563**	**563**	**563**	*571*	*572*	*572*	*572*	*561*	*561*	*561*	*561*	*561*	**571**	*561*	*561*
Total Stocks (including SPR)	**1588**	**1654**	**1653**	*1647*	*1605*	*1637*	*1660*	*1603*	*1537*	*1584*	*1619*	*1578*	**1647**	*1603*	*1578*

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

[c] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

[d] 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.

[e] 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. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: 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 6. Approximate Energy Demand Sensitivities[a] for the STIFS[b] Model
(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	0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Motor Gasoline	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Distillate Fuel	0.8%	-0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%
Residual Fuel	1.6%	-3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.7%
Natural Gas					
Total	1.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	4.4%	1.0%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%
Industrial	1.7%	0.2%	-0.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Electric Utility	1.8%	1.6%	-1.5%	1.0%	4.0%
Coal					
Total	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Electric Utility	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Electricity					
Total	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.6%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Industrial	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%

[a]Percent change in demand quantity resulting from specified percent changes in model inputs.
[b]Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.
[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 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	*5.92*	*5.17*	*0.75*	*0.09*	*0.66*
Lower 48 States	*4.90*	*4.17*	*0.72*	*0.08*	*0.64*
Alaska	*1.02*	*1.00*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.01*

Note: Components provided are for the fourth quarter 2000. Totals may not add to sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table 8. U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Mid world Oil Price Case

(Trillion cubic Feet)

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	**4.72**	**4.73**	**4.75**	*4.76*	*4.69*	*4.71*	*4.72*	*4.74*	*4.74*	*4.71*	*4.73*	*4.74*	**18.96**	*18.86*	*18.93*
Net Imports	**0.75**	**0.71**	**0.75**	*0.79*	*0.77*	*0.74*	*0.74*	*0.81*	*0.82*	*0.79*	*0.79*	*0.86*	**2.99**	*3.05*	*3.26*
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.03**	*0.03*	*0.04*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.04*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	**0.12**	*0.13*	*0.13*
Total New Supply	**5.50**	**5.47**	**5.52**	*5.58*	*5.50*	*5.47*	*5.49*	*5.58*	*5.60*	*5.53*	*5.55*	*5.64*	**22.07**	*22.05*	*22.32*
Underground Working Gas Storage															
Opening	**6.52**	**5.52**	**6.44**	*7.28*	*7.04*	*5.74*	*6.50*	*7.34*	*6.83*	*5.38*	*6.21*	*7.13*	**6.52**	*7.04*	*6.83*
Closing	**5.52**	**6.44**	**7.28**	*7.04*	*5.74*	*6.50*	*7.34*	*6.83*	*5.38*	*6.21*	*7.13*	*6.71*	**7.04**	*6.83*	*6.71*
Net Withdrawals	**1.00**	**-0.92**	**-0.84**	*0.24*	*1.30*	*-0.75*	*-0.84*	*0.50*	*1.45*	*-0.83*	*-0.92*	*0.42*	**-0.52**	*0.21*	*0.12*
Total Supply	**6.50**	**4.54**	**4.68**	*5.82*	*6.80*	*4.72*	*4.66*	*6.08*	*7.05*	*4.70*	*4.63*	*6.06*	**21.55**	*22.26*	*22.43*
Balancing Item [a]	**0.14**	**0.15**	**-0.05**	*-0.47*	*-0.03*	*0.09*	*-0.19*	*-0.47*	*0.27*	*0.17*	*-0.14*	*-0.43*	**-0.23**	*-0.60*	*-0.13*
Total Primary Supply	**6.63**	**4.70**	**4.63**	*5.35*	*6.77*	*4.81*	*4.46*	*5.61*	*7.32*	*4.87*	*4.50*	*5.63*	**21.31**	*21.65*	*22.31*
Demand															
Lease and Plant Fuel	**0.31**	**0.31**	**0.31**	*0.31*	*0.31*	*0.31*	*0.31*	*0.32*	*0.31*	*0.31*	*0.31*	*0.32*	**1.25**	*1.24*	*1.25*
Pipeline Use	**0.23**	**0.16**	**0.16**	*0.18*	*0.23*	*0.17*	*0.15*	*0.19*	*0.24*	*0.16*	*0.15*	*0.19*	**0.73**	*0.74*	*0.74*
Residential	**2.13**	**0.78**	**0.36**	*1.25*	*2.25*	*0.81*	*0.33*	*1.39*	*2.49*	*0.82*	*0.33*	*1.41*	**4.52**	*4.78*	*5.06*
Commercial	**1.21**	**0.58**	**0.47**	*0.83*	*1.29*	*0.64*	*0.46*	*0.91*	*1.44*	*0.65*	*0.46*	*0.92*	**3.08**	*3.29*	*3.47*
Industrial (Incl. Cogenerators)	**2.22**	**1.97**	**1.99**	*2.11*	*2.14*	*1.95*	*1.93*	*2.12*	*2.24*	*1.98*	*1.92*	*2.10*	**8.28**	*8.15*	*8.23*
Cogenerators	**0.51**	**0.49**	**0.54**	*0.60*	*0.53*	*0.50*	*0.55*	*0.61*	*0.54*	*0.51*	*0.56*	*0.63*	**2.14**	*2.19*	*2.23*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**0.50**	**0.86**	**1.29**	*0.62*	*0.52*	*0.89*	*1.23*	*0.62*	*0.55*	*0.91*	*1.27*	*0.64*	**3.26**	*3.27*	*3.37*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [b]	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.05**	*0.05*	*0.04*	*0.04*	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.04*	*0.05*	*0.05*	**0.18**	*0.18*	*0.19*
Total Demand	**6.63**	**4.70**	**4.63**	*5.35*	*6.77*	*4.81*	*4.46*	*5.61*	*7.32*	*4.87*	*4.50*	*5.63*	**21.31**	*21.65*	*22.31*

[a] 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.

[b] Quarterly estimates and projections for gas consumption by nonutility generators are based on estimates for quarterly gas-fired generation at nonutilities, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), Energy Information Administration (EIA), based on annual data reported to EIA on Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report). Annual projections for nonutility gas consumption, as well as the detail on independent power producers' share of gas consumption, are provided by CNEAF.

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.

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

Table 9. U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Short Tons)

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Production	**279.2**	**271.6**	**276.0**	*284.6*	*271.7*	*282.5*	*278.8*	*282.2*	*296.0*	*276.6*	*276.7*	*287.0*	**1111.4**	*1115.1*	*1136.3*
Appalachia	**119.1**	**111.6**	**110.3**	*119.2*	*114.1*	*120.1*	*109.1*	*116.2*	*122.7*	*115.4*	*106.1*	*116.3*	**460.2**	*459.6*	*460.6*
Interior	**41.0**	**41.5**	**41.2**	*43.1*	*38.2*	*39.4*	*39.8*	*40.8*	*39.9*	*36.9*	*37.6*	*39.7*	**166.7**	*158.2*	*154.0*
Western	**119.1**	**118.5**	**124.5**	*122.3*	*119.3*	*123.0*	*129.9*	*125.1*	*133.4*	*124.3*	*133.0*	*131.0*	**484.4**	*497.3*	*521.7*
Primary Stock Levels [a]															
Opening	**34.0**	**41.0**	**38.3**	*34.2*	*34.1*	*42.4*	*41.4*	*39.0*	*36.6*	*42.7*	*43.0*	*32.9*	**34.0**	*34.1*	*36.6*
Closing	**41.0**	**38.3**	**34.2**	*34.1*	*42.4*	*41.4*	*39.0*	*36.6*	*42.7*	*43.0*	*32.9*	*32.6*	**34.1**	*36.6*	*32.6*
Net Withdrawals	**-7.0**	**2.7**	**4.2**	*(S)*	*-8.2*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*-6.0*	*-0.3*	*10.1*	*0.3*	**-0.2**	*-2.5*	*4.1*
Imports	**1.8**	**2.2**	**2.1**	*2.5*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	**8.7**	*8.6*	*9.0*
Exports	**18.3**	**20.5**	**19.7**	*18.6*	*18.8*	*18.8*	*19.0*	*19.0*	*17.8*	*18.1*	*18.3*	*18.2*	**77.2**	*75.5*	*72.5*
Total Net Domestic Supply	**255.7**	**256.0**	**262.6**	*268.5*	*246.9*	*266.9*	*264.3*	*267.8*	*274.4*	*260.4*	*270.7*	*271.4*	**1042.8**	*1045.8*	*1076.9*
Secondary Stock Levels [b]															
Opening	**101.4**	**114.1**	**124.7**	*111.3*	*128.6*	*118.5*	*135.0*	*119.3*	*120.8*	*120.5*	*125.6*	*111.4*	**101.4**	*128.6*	*120.8*
Closing	**114.1**	**124.7**	**111.3**	*128.6*	*118.5*	*135.0*	*119.3*	*120.8*	*120.5*	*125.6*	*111.4*	*112.5*	**128.6**	*120.8*	*112.5*
Net Withdrawals	**-12.7**	**-10.6**	**13.5**	*-17.3*	*10.1*	*-16.5*	*15.8*	*-1.6*	*0.3*	*-5.0*	*14.1*	*-1.0*	**-27.2**	*7.7*	*8.4*
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs [c]	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	**10.0**	*10.6*	*11.2*
Total Supply	**245.5**	**247.8**	**278.5**	*253.7*	*259.6*	*253.0*	*282.7*	*268.9*	*277.5*	*258.2*	*287.7*	*273.1*	**1025.6**	*1064.1*	*1096.5*
Demand															
Coke Plants	**6.9**	**6.9**	**7.1**	*7.0*	*7.3*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.0*	*7.3*	**28.0**	*28.6*	*28.8*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**220.5**	**218.7**	**252.8**	*220.0*	*225.0*	*221.2*	*251.0*	*234.3*	*242.8*	*226.4*	*256.0*	*238.5*	**912.1**	*931.5*	*963.7*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [d]	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.2**	*6.2*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.0*	**25.0**	*26.5*	*28.0*
Retail and General Industry [e]	**20.1**	**18.3**	**18.0**	*20.4*	*20.6*	*18.1*	*18.1*	*20.7*	*20.4*	*17.6*	*17.6*	*20.4*	**76.8**	*77.5*	*76.0*
Total Demand	**253.8**	**250.2**	**284.2**	*253.7*	*259.6*	*253.0*	*282.7*	*268.9*	*277.5*	*258.2*	*287.7*	*273.1*	**1041.9**	*1064.1*	*1096.5*
Discrepancy [f]	**-8.3**	**-2.3**	**-5.7**	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	***-16.3***	*0.0*	*0.0*

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

[b] Secondary stocks are held by users.

[c] Estimated independent power producers (IPPs) consumption of waste coal for 1994 is 7.9 million tons, 8.5 million tons in 1995, and 8.8 million tons in 1996.

[d] Consumption of coal by IPPs. In 1995, IPP consumption was estimated to be 5.290 million tons per quarter. Quarterly estimates and projections for coal consumption by nonutility generators are based on estimates for annual coal-fired generation at nonutilities, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), based on annual data reported to EIA on Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report). Data for third quarter 1998 are estimates.

[e] Synfuels plant demand in 1993 was 1.7 million tons per quarter and is assumed to remain at that level in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

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

(S) indicates amounts of less than 50,000 tons in absolute value.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

Table 10. U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	1998				1999				2000				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Net Utility Generation															
Coal	**437.0**	**434.9**	**501.3**	*434.9*	*447.5*	*441.6*	*498.1*	*465.4*	*486.2*	*452.5*	*508.0*	*473.9*	**1808.1**	*1852.6*	*1920.6*
Petroleum	**20.9**	**28.5**	**37.3**	*23.8*	*31.7*	*30.8*	*36.2*	*29.0*	*33.3*	*28.0*	*33.7*	*27.7*	**110.5**	*127.8*	*122.8*
Natural Gas	**47.9**	**80.7**	**120.8**	*59.4*	*49.8*	*85.2*	*117.8*	*59.6*	*52.8*	*86.7*	*121.4*	*60.8*	**308.9**	*312.4*	*321.7*
Nuclear	**162.6**	**154.7**	**179.1**	*177.3*	*174.3*	*154.5*	*181.4*	*163.5*	*171.8*	*155.9*	*183.0*	*164.4*	**673.7**	*673.6*	*675.1*
Hydroelectric	**86.7**	**88.6**	**69.7**	*60.3*	*76.5*	*77.9*	*65.6*	*64.0*	*74.3*	*77.2*	*64.7*	*64.1*	**305.3**	*284.0*	*280.4*
Geothermal and Other [a]	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.9**	*2.0*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*2.1*	**7.2**	*7.2*	*7.2*
Subtotal	**757.0**	**789.0**	**910.0**	*757.6*	*781.4*	*791.5*	*901.0*	*783.6*	*820.1*	*801.8*	*912.9*	*793.0*	**3213.6**	*3257.6*	*3327.7*
Nonutility Generation [b]															
Coal	**14.9**	**14.3**	**15.5**	*17.4*	*15.1*	*14.4*	*15.7*	*17.6*	*15.3*	*14.6*	*15.9*	*17.8*	**62.0**	*62.8*	*63.7*
Petroleum	**3.9**	**3.8**	**4.1**	*4.6*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*4.8*	**16.4**	*16.8*	*17.2*
Natural Gas	**49.8**	**47.7**	**51.9**	*58.1*	*50.9*	*48.7*	*53.0*	*59.4*	*51.9*	*49.8*	*54.1*	*60.6*	**207.6**	*212.0*	*216.5*
Other Gaseous Fuels [c]	**3.0**	**2.9**	**3.1**	*3.5*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*3.4*	*2.9*	*2.7*	*3.0*	*3.3*	**12.5**	*12.2*	*11.9*
Hydroelectric	**4.2**	**4.0**	**4.3**	*4.9*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*4.5*	*5.0*	*4.5*	*4.3*	*4.7*	*5.2*	**17.4**	*18.0*	*18.7*
Geothermal and Other [d]	**17.9**	**17.1**	**18.6**	*20.8*	*17.8*	*17.0*	*18.5*	*20.8*	*17.7*	*17.0*	*18.5*	*20.7*	**74.4**	*74.1*	*73.9*
Subtotal	**93.6**	**89.7**	**97.6**	*109.3*	*95.0*	*91.0*	*99.1*	*110.9*	*96.4*	*92.4*	*100.5*	*112.6*	**390.3**	*396.0*	*401.9*
Total Generation	**850.6**	**878.7**	**1007.7**	*866.9*	*876.4*	*882.6*	*1000.1*	*894.5*	*916.5*	*894.2*	*1013.4*	*905.6*	**3604.0**	*3653.6*	*3729.6*
Net Imports [e]	**5.8**	**6.9**	**10.9**	*7.3*	*6.8*	*7.9*	*11.2*	*7.8*	*7.1*	*8.4*	*11.3*	*8.1*	**31.0**	*33.7*	*34.8*
Total Supply	**856.4**	**885.6**	**1018.6**	*874.3*	*883.2*	*890.4*	*1011.3*	*902.3*	*923.6*	*902.6*	*1024.7*	*913.6*	**3634.9**	*3687.3*	*3764.5*
Losses and Unaccounted for [f]	**48.1**	**75.7**	**57.2**	*53.3*	*45.9*	*73.2*	*63.9*	*64.7*	*47.9*	*74.3*	*64.8*	*65.5*	**234.4**	*247.7*	*252.4*
Demand															
Electric Utility Sales															
Residential	**275.8**	**250.7**	**347.9**	*258.6*	*289.7*	*254.3*	*330.8*	*265.9*	*311.8*	*260.9*	*338.6*	*271.5*	**1133.0**	*1140.7*	*1182.8*
Commercial	**217.4**	**230.9**	**271.7**	*230.3*	*228.9*	*234.5*	*272.3*	*235.5*	*238.7*	*237.2*	*274.5*	*237.3*	**950.3**	*971.2*	*987.7*
Industrial	**252.2**	**266.3**	**273.8**	*260.7*	*253.4*	*265.1*	*275.1*	*263.9*	*258.4*	*265.9*	*276.5*	*265.9*	**1053.0**	*1057.5*	*1066.8*
Other	**23.7**	**24.3**	**27.1**	*25.5*	*25.6*	*25.1*	*27.7*	*25.8*	*26.4*	*25.5*	*28.1*	*26.3*	**100.6**	*104.3*	*106.3*
Subtotal	**769.1**	**772.3**	**920.5**	*775.1*	*797.5*	*779.1*	*905.9*	*791.2*	*835.3*	*789.6*	*917.8*	*801.0*	**3236.9**	*3273.6*	*3343.6*
Nonutility Gener. for Own Use [b]	**39.2**	**37.6**	**40.9**	*45.8*	*39.8*	*38.1*	*41.5*	*46.5*	*40.4*	*38.7*	*42.1*	*47.2*	**163.6**	*166.0*	*168.5*
Total Demand	**808.3**	**809.9**	**961.4**	*821.0*	*837.3*	*817.2*	*947.4*	*837.7*	*875.7*	*828.3*	*959.9*	*848.1*	**3400.5**	*3439.6*	*3512.1*
Memo:															
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities [b]	**54.4**	**52.1**	**56.7**	*63.5*	*55.2*	*52.9*	*57.5*	*64.4*	*56.0*	*53.7*	*58.4*	*65.4*	**226.7**	*230.1*	*233.4*

[a] "Other" includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

[b] Electricity from nonutility sources, including cogenerators and small power producers. Quarterly estimates and projections for nonutility net sales, own use, and generation by fuel source supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), based on annual data reported to EIA on Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

[c] Includes refinery still gas and other process or waste gases, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[d] Includes geothermal, solar, wind, wood, waste, nuclear, hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals and spent sulfite liquor.

[e] Data for 1997 are estimates.

[f] Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

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.

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

Table 11. U.S. Renewable Energy Use by Sector : Mid World Oil Price Case

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Electric Utilities							
Hydroelectric Power [a]	**3.530**	**3.196**	*2.973*	*2.935*	**-9.5**	*-7.0*	*-1.3*
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy [b]	**0.115**	**0.109**	*0.109*	*0.109*	**-5.2**	*0.0*	*0.0*
Biofuels [c]	**0.021**	**0.021**	*0.021*	*0.021*	**0.0**	*0.0*	*0.0*
Total	**3.665**	**3.325**	*3.103*	*3.065*	**-9.3**	*-6.7*	*-1.2*
Nonutility Power Generators							
Hydroelectric Power [a]	**0.185**	**0.179**	*0.186*	*0.193*	**-3.2**	*3.9*	*3.8*
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy [b]	**0.235**	**0.253**	*0.254*	*0.255*	**7.7**	*0.4*	*0.4*
Biofuels [c]	**0.578**	**0.585**	*0.582*	*0.579*	**1.2**	*-0.5*	*-0.5*
Total	**0.998**	**1.018**	*1.022*	*1.027*	**2.0**	*0.4*	*0.5*
Total Power Generation	**4.663**	**4.343**	*4.125*	*4.092*	**-6.9**	*-5.0*	*-0.8*
Other Sectors [d]							
Residential and Commercial [e]	**0.553**	**0.568**	*0.574*	*0.583*	**2.7**	*1.1*	*1.6*
Industrial [f]	**1.498**	**1.515**	*1.542*	*1.569*	**1.1**	*1.8*	*1.8*
Transportation [g]	**0.087**	**0.094**	*0.091*	*0.094*	**8.0**	*-3.2*	*3.3*
Total	**2.138**	**2.178**	*2.208*	*2.246*	**1.9**	*1.4*	*1.7*
Net Imported Electricity [h]	**0.297**	**0.252**	*0.274*	*0.283*	**-15.2**	*8.7*	*3.3*
Total Renewable Energy Demand	**7.098**	**6.773**	*6.606*	*6.621*	**-4.6**	*-2.5*	*0.2*

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

[b] Also includes photovoltaic and solar thermal energy.

[c] Biofuels are fuelwood, wood byproducts, waste wood, municipal solid waste, manufacturing process waste, and alcohol fuels.

[d] 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. The Energy Information Administration does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy. SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[e] Includes biofuels and solar energy consumed in the residential and commercial sectors.

[f] onsists primarily of biofuels for use other than in electricity cogeneration.

[g] Ethanol blended into gasoline.

[h] Represents 78.6 percent of total electricity net imports, which is the proportion of total 1994 net imported electricity (0.459 quadrillion Btu) attributable to renewable sources (0.361 quadrillion Btu).

(S) Less than 500 billion Btu.

NM indicates percent change calculations are not meaningful or undefined at the precision level of this table.

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 Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table A1. Annual U.S. Energy Supply and Demand

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)															
(billion chained 1992 dollars)	**5488**	**5649**	**5865**	**6062**	**6136**	**6079**	**6244**	**6390**	**6611**	**6762**	**6995**	**7270**	**7550**	*7808*	*7936*
Imported Crude Oil Price [a]															
(nominal dollars per barrel)	**14.00**	**18.13**	**14.57**	**18.08**	**21.75**	**18.70**	**18.20**	**16.14**	**15.52**	**17.14**	**20.61**	**18.57**	**12.13**	*11.05*	*13.74*
Petroleum Supply															
Crude Oil Production [b]															
(million barrels per day)	**8.68**	**8.35**	**8.14**	**7.61**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**7.17**	**6.85**	**6.66**	**6.56**	**6.46**	**6.45**	**6.24**	*5.85*	*5.63*
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR)															
(million barrels per day)	**5.44**	**5.91**	**6.59**	**7.20**	**7.16**	**6.63**	**6.94**	**7.62**	**8.05**	**7.89**	**8.50**	**9.16**	**9.64**	*10.03*	*10.63*
Energy Demand															
World Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	**61.8**	**63.1**	**64.9**	**65.9**	**66.0**	**66.6**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.3**	**73.0**	**73.7**	**75.0**	**76.7**
U.S. Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	**16.33**	**16.72**	**17.34**	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.77**	**17.10**	**17.24**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.68**	*19.23*	*19.56*
Natural Gas															
(trillion cubic feet)	**16.22**	**17.21**	**18.03**	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.97**	**21.31**	*21.65*	*22.31*
Coal															
(million short tons)	**797**	**830**	**877**	**891**	**897**	**898**	**907**	**944**	**951**	**962**	**1006**	**1029**	**1042**	*1064*	*1096*
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)															
Utility Sales [c]	**2369**	**2457**	**2578**	**2647**	**2713**	**2762**	**2763**	**2861**	**2935**	**3013**	**3098**	**3140**	**3237**	*3274*	*3344*
Nonutility Own Use [d]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**97**	**113**	**122**	**137**	**138**	**150**	**158**	**158**	**161**	**164**	*166*	*168*
Total	**2369**	**2457**	**2578**	**2744**	**2826**	**2884**	**2901**	**2999**	**3085**	**3171**	**3256**	**3301**	**3401**	*3440*	*3512*
Total Energy Demand [e]															
(quadrillion Btu)	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**84.2**	**84.3**	**85.6**	**87.4**	**89.3**	**90.9**	**93.9**	**94.3**	**94.1**	*95.9*	*98.0*
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP															
(thousand Btu per 1992 Dollar)	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**13.72**	**13.86**	**13.71**	**13.68**	**13.50**	**13.45**	**13.43**	**12.97**	**12.47**	*12.28*	*12.35*

[a] Refers to the imported cost of crude oil to U.S. refiners.

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Total annual electric utility sales for historical periods are derived from the sum of monthly sales figures based on submissions by electric utilities of Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." These historical values differ from annual sales totals based on Form EIA-861, reported in several EIA publications, but match alternate annual totals reported in EIA's *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

[d] Defined as the difference between total nonutility electricity generation and sales to electric utilities by nonutility generators, reported on Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Data for 1997 are estimates.

[e] "Total Energy Demand" refers to the aggregate energy concept presented in Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 1997, DOE/EIA-0384(97) (AER), Table 1.1. Prior to 1990, some components of renewable energy consumption, particularly relating to consumption at nonutility electric generating facilities, were not available. For those years, a less compehensive measure of total energy demand can be found in EIA's AER. 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 Energy Information Administration, *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 Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis; 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 Statistics Report* DOE/EIA-520; Weekly Petroleum *Status Report* DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL1298.

Table A2. Annual U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Indicators

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 1992 dollars)	**5488**	**5649**	**5865**	**6062**	**6136**	**6079**	**6244**	**6390**	**6611**	**6762**	**6995**	**7270**	**7550**	*7808*	*7936*
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 1992=1.000)	**0.806**	**0.831**	**0.861**	**0.897**	**0.936**	**0.973**	**1.000**	**1.026**	**1.051**	**1.075**	**1.095**	**1.116**	**1.127**	*1.139*	*1.157*
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 1992 Dollars)	**4077**	**4155**	**4325**	**4412**	**4490**	**4484**	**4605**	**4667**	**4773**	**4906**	**5043**	**5183**	**5346**	*5521*	*5664*
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1987=1.000)	**0.881**	**0.928**	**0.971**	**0.990**	**0.985**	**0.962**	**1.000**	**1.037**	**1.099**	**1.159**	**1.214**	**1.296**	**1.350**	*1.392*	*1.419*
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 1992 dollars)	**805**	**799**	**818**	**832**	**806**	**741**	**783**	**843**	**916**	**966**	**1051**	**1138**	**1269**	*1361*	*1371*
Real Exchange Rate (Index, 1990=1.000)	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.999**	**1.007**	**1.013**	**1.057**	**1.033**	**0.961**	**1.017**	**1.104**	**1.151**	*1.113*	*1.095*
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 1992 dollars)	**-4.2**	**5.1**	**9.5**	**19.2**	**6.6**	**-6.1**	**-9.2**	**6.1**	**11.1**	**11.2**	**12.0**	**20.1**	**23.0**	*11.3*	*-4.0*
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**1.002**	**1.028**	**1.069**	**1.122**	**1.163**	**1.165**	**1.172**	**1.189**	**1.205**	**1.248**	**1.277**	**1.276**	**1.244**	*1.240*	*1.262*
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**1.097**	**1.137**	**1.184**	**1.240**	**1.308**	**1.363**	**1.404**	**1.446**	**1.483**	**1.525**	**1.570**	**1.606**	**1.631**	*1.664*	*1.707*
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**0.532**	**0.568**	**0.539**	**0.612**	**0.748**	**0.671**	**0.647**	**0.620**	**0.591**	**0.608**	**0.701**	**0.680**	**0.514**	*0.478*	*0.546*
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	**99.3**	**102.0**	**105.2**	**107.9**	**109.4**	**108.3**	**108.6**	**110.7**	**114.1**	**117.2**	**119.6**	**122.7**	**125.8**	*128.3*	*129.5*
Commercial Employment (millions)	**62.9**	**65.2**	**67.8**	**70.0**	**71.3**	**70.8**	**71.2**	**73.2**	**76.1**	**78.8**	**81.1**	**83.9**	**86.7**	*89.4*	*90.7*
Total Industrial Production (index, 1987=1.000)	**0.890**	**0.931**	**0.974**	**0.991**	**0.990**	**0.970**	**1.000**	**1.034**	**1.091**	**1.144**	**1.196**	**1.267**	**1.314**	*1.352*	*1.377*
Housing Stock (millions)	**98.0**	**99.8**	**101.6**	**102.9**	**103.5**	**104.5**	**105.5**	**106.8**	**108.2**	**109.6**	**111.0**	**112.5**	**114.2**	*115.7*	*117.0*
Weather [a]															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.	**4295**	**4334**	**4653**	**4726**	**4016**	**4200**	**4441**	**4700**	**4483**	**4531**	**4713**	**4542**	**3988**	*4366*	*4603*
New England	**6517**	**6546**	**6715**	**6887**	**5848**	**5960**	**6844**	**6728**	**6672**	**6559**	**6679**	**6662**	**5847**	*6451*	*6660*
Middle Atlantic	**5665**	**5699**	**6088**	**6134**	**4998**	**5177**	**5964**	**5948**	**5934**	**5831**	**5986**	**5809**	**4916**	*5638*	*5875*
U.S. Gas-Weighted	**4442**	**4391**	**4804**	**4856**	**4139**	**4337**	**4458**	**4754**	**4659**	**4707**	**5040**	**4886**	**4247**	*4540*	*4760*
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	**1249**	**1269**	**1283**	**1156**	**1260**	**1331**	**1040**	**1218**	**1220**	**1293**	**1180**	**1156**	**1358**	*1194*	*1193*

[a] 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 1990 population. Normal is used for the forecast period and is defined as the average number of degree days between 1961 and 1990 for a given period.

Notes: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

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(419); U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL1298.

Table A3. Annual International Petroleum Supply and Demand Balance

(Millions Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Demand [a]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**16.3**	**16.7**	**17.3**	**17.4**	**17.0**	**16.8**	**17.1**	**17.2**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**18.3**	**18.6**	**18.7**	*19.2*	*19.6*
Europe [b]	**12.1**	**12.3**	**12.4**	**12.5**	**12.6**	**13.4**	**13.6**	**13.5**	**13.6**	**14.1**	**14.3**	**14.4**	**14.6**	*14.7*	*14.9*
Japan	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**5.5**	*5.5*	*5.6*
Other OECD	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**	*3.2*	*3.3*
Total OECD	**35.3**	**36.0**	**37.1**	**37.6**	**37.5**	**38.1**	**38.8**	**39.0**	**39.9**	**40.6**	**41.4**	**41.8**	**41.8**	*42.7*	*43.4*
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	**9.0**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**8.7**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**6.8**	**5.6**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.3**	*4.2*	*4.3*
Europe	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	*1.6*	*1.6*
China	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**4.0**	*4.2*	*4.4*
Other Asia	**3.8**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**6.2**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**7.9**	**8.5**	**8.8**	**8.9**	*9.0*	*9.4*
Other Non-OECD	**9.5**	**9.7**	**10.0**	**10.3**	**10.5**	**10.6**	**11.0**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**12.1**	**12.4**	**12.8**	**13.2**	*13.4*	*13.7*
Total Non-OECD	**26.5**	**27.1**	**27.7**	**28.3**	**28.5**	**28.5**	**28.0**	**28.1**	**28.4**	**29.3**	**29.9**	**31.2**	**31.9**	*32.4*	*33.3*
Total World Demand	**61.8**	**63.1**	**64.9**	**66.0**	**66.0**	**66.6**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.3**	**73.0**	**73.7**	*75.0*	*76.7*
Supply [c]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**11.0**	**10.7**	**10.5**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**9.6**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.5**	**9.2**	*8.8*	*8.6*
Canada	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.7**	*2.7*	*2.8*
North Sea [d]	**3.8**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.2**	*6.4*	*6.7*
Other OECD	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	*1.6*	*1.6*
Total OECD	**17.9**	**17.9**	**17.8**	**17.1**	**17.1**	**17.5**	**17.9**	**18.0**	**18.7**	**19.2**	**19.7**	**19.9**	**19.7**	*19.5*	*19.8*
Non-OECD															
OPEC	**19.3**	**19.6**	**21.5**	**23.3**	**24.5**	**24.6**	**25.8**	**26.6**	**27.0**	**27.6**	**28.3**	**29.9**	**30.4**	*30.4*	*31.1*
Former Soviet Union	**12.3**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.1**	**11.4**	**10.4**	**8.9**	**8.0**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.2**	*7.2*	*7.3*
China	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.2**	*3.2*	*3.2*
Mexico	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.5**	*3.5*	*3.6*
Other Non-OECD	**6.8**	**11.3**	**7.3**	**7.7**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.4**	**8.7**	**9.2**	**9.9**	**10.2**	**10.5**	**10.8**	*10.9*	*11.1*
Total Non-OECD	**43.9**	**44.6**	**47.0**	**48.9**	**49.7**	**49.1**	**49.1**	**49.4**	**49.6**	**50.7**	**52.0**	**54.2**	**55.2**	*55.2*	*56.3*
Total World Supply	**61.8**	**62.5**	**64.8**	**65.9**	**66.8**	**66.7**	**67.0**	**67.4**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.8**	**74.1**	**74.8**	*74.7*	*76.1*
Total Stock Withdrawals	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.4**	**-1.1**	**-1.1**	*0.3*	*0.6*
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.9**	*2.8*	*2.7*
Net Exports from Former Soviet Union	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**3.0**	*3.0*	*3.0*

[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] OECD Europe includes the former East Germany.

[c] 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.

[d] Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea are all members of OECD, but are not yet included in our OECD estimates.

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; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, DOE/EIA-0520, and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Annual and Monthly Oil Statistics Database.

Table A4. Annual Average U. S. Energy Prices

(Nominal Dollars)

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Imported Crude Oil [a]															
(dollars per barrel)	**14.00**	**18.13**	**14.57**	**18.08**	**21.75**	**18.70**	**18.20**	**16.14**	**15.52**	**17.14**	**20.61**	**18.57**	**12.13**	*11.05*	*13.74*
Natural Gas Wellhead															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**1.94**	**1.66**	**1.69**	**1.69**	**1.71**	**1.64**	**1.74**	**2.04**	**1.85**	**1.55**	**2.16**	**2.32**	**1.96**	*1.83*	*2.13*
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail [b] (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	**0.88**	**0.91**	**0.92**	**1.02**	**1.17**	**1.15**	**1.14**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**1.16**	**1.25**	**1.24**	**1.07**	*1.04*	*1.14*
Regular Unleaded	**0.88**	**0.91**	**0.91**	**0.99**	**1.13**	**1.10**	**1.09**	**1.07**	**1.08**	**1.11**	**1.20**	**1.20**	**1.03**	*1.00*	*1.10*
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**0.88**	**0.93**	**0.91**	**0.99**	**1.16**	**1.12**	**1.10**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.23**	**1.19**	**1.04**	*0.99*	*1.07*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)	**0.49**	**0.53**	**0.47**	**0.56**	**0.70**	**0.62**	**0.58**	**0.54**	**0.51**	**0.51**	**0.64**	**0.59**	**0.42**	*0.38*	*0.50*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**0.84**	**0.80**	**0.81**	**0.90**	**1.06**	**1.02**	**0.93**	**0.91**	**0.89**	**0.87**	**0.99**	**0.99**	**0.85**	*0.78*	*0.90*
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail [c] (dollars per barrel)	**14.46**	**17.76**	**14.04**	**16.20**	**18.66**	**14.32**	**14.21**	**14.00**	**14.79**	**16.49**	**18.97**	**17.80**	**12.71**	*11.52*	*13.85*
Electric Utility Fuels															
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	**1.58**	**1.51**	**1.47**	**1.44**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**1.41**	**1.38**	**1.36**	**1.32**	**1.29**	**1.27**	**1.25**	*1.23*	*1.22*
Heavy Fuel Oil [d] (dollars per million Btu)	**2.40**	**2.98**	**2.41**	**2.85**	**3.22**	**2.49**	**2.46**	**2.36**	**2.40**	**2.60**	**3.01**	**2.79**	**2.07**	*1.88*	*2.24*
Natural Gas (dollars per million Btu)	**2.35**	**2.24**	**2.26**	**2.36**	**2.32**	**2.15**	**2.33**	**2.56**	**2.23**	**1.98**	**2.64**	**2.76**	**2.37**	*2.33*	*2.63*
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**5.83**	**5.55**	**5.47**	**5.64**	**5.80**	**5.82**	**5.89**	**6.17**	**6.41**	**6.06**	**6.35**	**6.95**	**6.82**	*6.82*	*7.22*
Electricity (cents per kilowatthour)	**7.4**	**7.4**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.3**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.3**	*8.1*	*7.9*

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

[b] Average self-service cash prices.

[c] Average for all sulfur contents.

[d] 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. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: 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

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production [a]	**8.68**	**8.35**	**8.14**	**7.61**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**7.17**	**6.85**	**6.66**	**6.56**	**6.46**	**6.45**	**6.24**	*5.85*	*5.63*
Alaska	**1.87**	**1.96**	**2.02**	**1.87**	**1.77**	**1.80**	**1.71**	**1.58**	**1.56**	**1.48**	**1.39**	**1.30**	**1.17**	*1.10*	*1.01*
Lower 48	**6.81**	**6.39**	**6.12**	**5.74**	**5.58**	**5.62**	**5.46**	**5.26**	**5.10**	**5.08**	**5.07**	**5.16**	**5.07**	*4.75*	*4.61*
Net Imports (including SPR) [b]	**4.02**	**4.52**	**4.95**	**5.70**	**5.79**	**5.67**	**5.99**	**6.69**	**6.96**	**7.14**	**7.40**	**8.12**	**8.63**	*8.84*	*9.27*
Other SPR Supply	**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*
Stock Draw (Including SPR)	**-0.08**	**-0.12**	**0.00**	**-0.09**	**0.02**	**-0.01**	**0.01**	**-0.06**	**-0.02**	**0.09**	**0.05**	**-0.06**	**-0.05**	*0.00*	*0.02*
Product Supplied and Losses	**-0.05**	**-0.03**	**-0.04**	**-0.03**	**-0.02**	**-0.02**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*-0.01*	*-0.01*
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.17**	**0.27**	**0.19**	**0.22**	**0.14**	**0.04**	*0.27*	*0.23*
Total Crude Oil Supply	**12.72**	**12.85**	**13.25**	**13.40**	**13.41**	**13.30**	**13.41**	**13.61**	**13.87**	**13.97**	**14.19**	**14.66**	**14.84**	*14.98*	*15.14*
Other Supply															
NGL Production	**1.55**	**1.59**	**1.62**	**1.55**	**1.56**	**1.66**	**1.70**	**1.74**	**1.73**	**1.76**	**1.83**	**1.82**	**1.75**	*1.74*	*1.77*
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.13**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.25**	**0.26**	**0.30**	**0.31**	**0.34**	**0.37**	*0.36*	*0.37*
Crude Oil Product Supplied	**0.05**	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.01*	*0.01*
Processing Gain	**0.62**	**0.64**	**0.66**	**0.66**	**0.70**	**0.71**	**0.77**	**0.76**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.84**	**0.85**	**0.88**	*0.86*	*0.87*
Net Product Imports [c]	**1.41**	**1.39**	**1.63**	**1.50**	**1.38**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**0.93**	**1.09**	**0.75**	**1.10**	**1.04**	**1.01**	*1.19*	*1.36*
Product Stock Withdrawn	**-0.12**	**0.09**	**0.03**	**0.13**	**-0.14**	**-0.04**	**0.06**	**-0.05**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0.03**	**-0.09**	**-0.17**	*0.10*	*0.05*
Total Supply	**16.33**	**16.72**	**17.33**	**17.37**	**17.05**	**16.76**	**17.10**	**17.25**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.68**	*19.23*	*19.56*
Demand															
Motor Gasoline [d]	**6.94**	**7.19**	**7.36**	**7.40**	**7.31**	**7.23**	**7.38**	**7.48**	**7.60**	**7.79**	**7.89**	**8.02**	**8.20**	*8.40*	*8.56*
Jet Fuel	**1.31**	**1.38**	**1.45**	**1.49**	**1.52**	**1.47**	**1.45**	**1.47**	**1.53**	**1.51**	**1.58**	**1.60**	**1.57**	*1.61*	*1.63*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**2.91**	**2.98**	**3.12**	**3.16**	**3.02**	**2.92**	**2.98**	**3.04**	**3.16**	**3.21**	**3.37**	**3.44**	**3.44**	*3.57*	*3.64*
Residual Fuel Oil	**1.42**	**1.26**	**1.38**	**1.37**	**1.23**	**1.16**	**1.09**	**1.08**	**1.02**	**0.85**	**0.85**	**0.80**	**0.82**	*0.91*	*0.92*
Other Oils [e]	**3.75**	**3.90**	**4.03**	**3.95**	**3.95**	**3.99**	**4.20**	**4.17**	**4.41**	**4.36**	**4.63**	**4.77**	**4.65**	*4.73*	*4.80*
Total Demand	**16.33**	**16.72**	**17.34**	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.77**	**17.10**	**17.24**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.68**	*19.23*	*19.56*
Total Petroleum Net Imports	**5.44**	**5.91**	**6.59**	**7.20**	**7.16**	**6.63**	**6.94**	**7.62**	**8.05**	**7.89**	**8.50**	**9.16**	**9.64**	*10.03*	*10.63*
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	**331**	**349**	**330**	**341**	**323**	**325**	**318**	**335**	**337**	**303**	**284**	**305**	**323**	*324*	*316*
Total Motor Gasoline	**233**	**226**	**228**	**213**	**220**	**219**	**216**	**226**	**215**	**202**	**195**	**210**	**216**	*214*	*207*
Jet Fuel	**50**	**50**	**44**	**41**	**52**	**49**	**43**	**40**	**47**	**40**	**40**	**44**	**45**	*45*	*45*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**155**	**134**	**124**	**106**	**132**	**144**	**141**	**141**	**145**	**130**	**127**	**138**	**156**	*143*	*144*
Residual Fuel Oil	**47**	**47**	**45**	**44**	**49**	**50**	**43**	**44**	**42**	**37**	**46**	**40**	**44**	*42*	*42*
Other Oils [f]	**265**	**260**	**267**	**257**	**261**	**267**	**263**	**273**	**275**	**258**	**250**	**259**	**292**	*274*	*264*

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

[c] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

[d] 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 Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, EIA/DOE-0202(93/3Q), for details on this adjustment.

[e] 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.

[f] 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. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: 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

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	**16.06**	**16.62**	**17.10**	**17.31**	**17.81**	**17.70**	**17.84**	**18.10**	**18.82**	**18.60**	**18.79**	**18.90**	**18.96**	*18.86*	*18.93*
Net Imports	**0.69**	**0.94**	**1.22**	**1.27**	**1.45**	**1.64**	**1.92**	**2.21**	**2.46**	**2.69**	**2.78**	**2.84**	**2.99**	*3.05*	*3.26*
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.12**	*0.13*	*0.13*
Total New Supply	**16.86**	**17.66**	**18.42**	**18.69**	**19.38**	**19.45**	**19.88**	**20.42**	**21.39**	**21.40**	**21.69**	**21.84**	**22.07**	*22.05*	*22.32*
Total Underground Storage															
Opening	**6.45**	**6.57**	**6.55**	**6.65**	**6.33**	**6.94**	**6.78**	**6.64**	**6.65**	**6.97**	**6.50**	**6.51**	**6.52**	*7.04*	*6.83*
Closing	**6.57**	**6.55**	**6.65**	**6.33**	**6.94**	**6.78**	**6.64**	**6.65**	**6.97**	**6.50**	**6.51**	**6.52**	**7.04**	*6.83*	*6.71*
Net Withdrawals	**-0.12**	**0.02**	**-0.10**	**0.33**	**-0.61**	**0.16**	**0.14**	**-0.01**	**-0.32**	**0.46**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.52**	*0.21*	*0.12*
Total Supply	**16.74**	**17.68**	**18.32**	**19.02**	**18.77**	**19.61**	**20.02**	**20.42**	**21.08**	**21.86**	**21.68**	**21.84**	**21.55**	*22.26*	*22.43*
Balancing Item [a]	**-0.52**	**-0.47**	**-0.29**	**-0.22**	**-0.05**	**-0.58**	**-0.47**	**-0.14**	**-0.37**	**-0.28**	**0.29**	**0.13**	**-0.23**	*-0.60*	*-0.13*
Total Primary Supply	**16.22**	**17.21**	**18.03**	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.97**	**21.31**	*21.65*	*22.31*
Demand															
Lease and Plant Fuel	**0.92**	**1.15**	**1.10**	**1.07**	**1.24**	**1.13**	**1.17**	**1.17**	**1.12**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**1.20**	**1.25**	*1.24*	*1.25*
Pipeline Use	**0.49**	**0.52**	**0.61**	**0.63**	**0.66**	**0.60**	**0.59**	**0.62**	**0.69**	**0.70**	**0.71**	**0.75**	**0.73**	*0.74*	*0.74*
Residential	**4.31**	**4.31**	**4.63**	**4.78**	**4.39**	**4.56**	**4.69**	**4.96**	**4.85**	**4.85**	**5.24**	**4.98**	**4.52**	*4.78*	*5.06*
Commercial	**2.32**	**2.43**	**2.67**	**2.72**	**2.62**	**2.73**	**2.80**	**2.86**	**2.90**	**3.03**	**3.16**	**3.22**	**3.08**	*3.29*	*3.47*
Industrial (Incl. Nonutilities)	**5.58**	**5.95**	**6.38**	**6.82**	**7.02**	**7.23**	**7.53**	**7.98**	**8.17**	**8.58**	**8.87**	**8.84**	**8.46**	*8.33*	*8.42*
Cogenerators [b]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.30**	**1.41**	**1.70**	**1.80**	**1.98**	**2.18**	**2.30**	**2.16**	**2.14**	*2.19*	*2.23*
Other Nonutil. Gen. [b]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.09**	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.22**	**0.16**	**0.17**	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.18**	*0.18*	*0.19*
Electric Utilities	**2.60**	**2.84**	**2.64**	**2.79**	**2.79**	**2.79**	**2.77**	**2.68**	**2.99**	**3.20**	**2.73**	**2.97**	**3.26**	*3.27*	*3.37*
Total Demand	**16.22**	**17.21**	**18.03**	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.97**	**21.31**	*21.65*	*22.31*

[a] 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.

[b] Annual projections for nonutility gas consumption, as well as the detail on independent power producers' share of gas consumption, are provided by the office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternative Fuels, Energy Information Administration.

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.

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

Table A7. Annual U.S. Coal Supply and Demand

(Million Short Tons)

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Production	**890.3**	**918.8**	**950.3**	**980.7**	**1029.1**	**996.0**	**997.5**	**945.4**	**1033.5**	**1033.0**	**1063.9**	**1089.9**	**1111.4**	*1115.1*	*1136.3*
Appalachia	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**464.8**	**489.0**	**457.8**	**456.6**	**409.7**	**445.4**	**434.9**	**451.9**	**467.8**	**460.2**	*459.6*	*460.6*
Interior	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**198.1**	**205.8**	**195.4**	**195.7**	**167.2**	**179.9**	**168.5**	**172.8**	**170.9**	**166.7**	*158.2*	*154.0*
Western	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**317.9**	**334.3**	**342.8**	**345.3**	**368.5**	**408.3**	**429.6**	**439.1**	**451.3**	**484.4**	*497.3*	*521.7*
Primary Stock Levels [a]															
Opening	**33.1**	**32.1**	**28.3**	**30.4**	**29.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**34.0**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**34.4**	**28.6**	**34.0**	*34.1*	*36.6*
Closing	**32.1**	**28.3**	**30.4**	**29.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**34.0**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**34.4**	**28.6**	**34.0**	**34.1**	*36.6*	*32.6*
Net Withdrawals	**1.0**	**3.8**	**-2.1**	**1.4**	**-4.4**	**0.4**	**-1.0**	**8.7**	**-7.9**	**-1.2**	**5.8**	**-5.3**	**-0.2**	*-2.5*	*4.1*
Imports	**2.2**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**8.7**	*8.6*	*9.0*
Exports	**85.5**	**79.6**	**95.0**	**100.8**	**105.8**	**109.0**	**102.5**	**74.5**	**71.4**	**88.5**	**90.5**	**83.5**	**77.2**	*75.5*	*72.5*
Total Net Domestic Supply	**808.0**	**844.7**	**855.3**	**884.2**	**921.6**	**890.9**	**897.8**	**886.9**	**961.8**	**950.4**	**986.3**	**1008.5**	**1042.8**	*1045.8*	*1076.9*
Secondary Stock Levels [b]															
Opening	**170.2**	**175.2**	**185.5**	**158.4**	**146.1**	**168.2**	**167.7**	**163.7**	**120.5**	**136.1**	**134.6**	**123.0**	**101.4**	*128.6*	*120.8*
Closing	**175.2**	**185.5**	**158.4**	**146.1**	**168.2**	**167.7**	**163.7**	**120.5**	**136.1**	**134.6**	**123.0**	**101.4**	**128.6**	*120.8*	*112.5*
Net Withdrawals	**-5.0**	**-10.2**	**27.0**	**12.3**	**-22.1**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**43.2**	**-15.7**	**1.5**	**11.7**	**21.6**	**-27.2**	*7.7*	*8.4*
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs [c]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.9**	**8.5**	**8.8**	**8.1**	**10.0**	*10.6*	*11.2*
Total Supply	**803.1**	**834.4**	**882.3**	**896.5**	**899.4**	**891.4**	**901.8**	**930.2**	**954.0**	**960.4**	**1006.7**	**1038.2**	**1025.6**	*1064.1*	*1096.5*
Demand															
Coke Plants	**35.9**	**37.0**	**41.9**	**40.5**	**38.9**	**33.9**	**32.4**	**31.3**	**31.7**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.2**	**28.0**	*28.6*	*28.8*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**685.1**	**717.9**	**758.4**	**766.9**	**773.5**	**772.3**	**779.9**	**813.5**	**817.3**	**829.0**	**874.7**	**900.4**	**912.1**	*931.5*	*963.7*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [d]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**10.2**	**14.8**	**17.8**	**20.9**	**21.2**	**22.2**	**21.6**	**25.0**	*26.5*	*28.0*
Retail and General Industry [e]	**75.6**	**75.2**	**76.3**	**82.3**	**83.1**	**81.5**	**80.2**	**81.1**	**81.2**	**78.9**	**76.9**	**77.1**	**76.8**	*77.5*	*76.0*
Total Demand	**796.6**	**830.0**	**876.5**	**890.6**	**897.1**	**897.8**	**907.3**	**943.7**	**951.1**	**962.0**	**1005.6**	**1029.2**	**1041.9**	*1064.1*	*1096.5*
Discrepancy [f]	**6.5**	**4.4**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**2.4**	**-6.4**	**-5.4**	**-13.5**	**2.9**	**-1.6**	**1.2**	**9.0**	**-16.3**	*0.0*	*0.0*

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

[b] Secondary stocks are held by users.

[c] Estimated independent power producers (IPPs) consumption of waste coal for 1994 is 7.9 million tons, 8.5 million tons in 1995, and 8.8 million tons in 1996.

[d] Consumption of coal by IPPs. In 1995, IPP consumption was estimated to be 5.290 million tons per quarter. Quarterly estimates and projections for coal consumption by nonutility generators are based on estimates for annual coal-fired generation at nonutilities, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), based on annual data reported to EIA on Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report). Data for third quarter 1998 are estimates.

[e] Synfuels plant demand in 1993 was 1.7 million tons per quarter and is assumed to remain at that level in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

[f] 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.

(S) indicates amounts of less than 50,000 tons in absolute value.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

Table A8. Annual U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Year														
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Supply															
Net Utility Generation															
Coal	**1385.8**	**1463.8**	**1540.7**	**1553.7**	**1559.6**	**1551.2**	**1575.9**	**1639.2**	**1635.5**	**1652.9**	**1737.5**	**1787.8**	**1808.1**	*1852.6*	*1920.6*
Petroleum	**136.6**	**118.5**	**148.9**	**158.3**	**117.0**	**111.5**	**88.9**	**99.5**	**91.0**	**60.8**	**67.3**	**77.8**	**110.5**	*127.8*	*122.8*
Natural Gas	**248.5**	**272.6**	**252.8**	**266.6**	**264.1**	**264.2**	**263.9**	**258.9**	**291.1**	**307.3**	**262.7**	**283.6**	**308.9**	*312.4*	*321.7*
Nuclear	**414.0**	**455.3**	**527.0**	**529.4**	**576.9**	**612.6**	**618.8**	**610.3**	**640.4**	**673.4**	**674.7**	**628.6**	**673.7**	*673.6*	*675.1*
Hydroelectric	**290.8**	**249.7**	**222.9**	**265.1**	**279.9**	**275.5**	**239.6**	**265.1**	**243.7**	**293.7**	**328.0**	**337.2**	**305.3**	*284.0*	*280.4*
Geothermal and Other [a]	**11.5**	**12.3**	**12.0**	**11.3**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**10.2**	**9.6**	**8.9**	**6.4**	**7.2**	**7.5**	**7.2**	*7.2*	*7.2*
Subtotal	**2487.3**	**2572.1**	**2704.3**	**2784.3**	**2808.2**	**2825.0**	**2797.2**	**2882.5**	**2910.7**	**2994.5**	**3077.4**	**3122.5**	**3213.6**	*3257.6*	*3327.7*
Nonutility Generation [b]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**187.0**	**221.5**	**253.3**	**301.8**	**325.2**	**354.9**	**375.9**	**382.4**	**384.7**	**390.3**	*396.0*	*401.9*
Total Generation	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2971.3**	**3029.6**	**3078.3**	**3099.0**	**3207.8**	**3265.6**	**3370.4**	**3459.9**	**3507.2**	**3604.0**	*3653.6*	*3729.6*
Net Imports	**35.9**	**46.3**	**31.8**	**11.0**	**2.0**	**22.3**	**28.3**	**28.4**	**44.6**	**37.6**	**38.0**	**36.6**	**31.0**	*33.7*	*34.8*
Total Supply	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2982.3**	**3031.6**	**3100.6**	**3127.3**	**3236.2**	**3310.3**	**3408.0**	**3497.9**	**3543.8**	**3634.9**	*3687.3*	*3764.5*
Losses and Unaccounted for [c]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**238.3**	**205.8**	**216.9**	**226.6**	**237.0**	**225.5**	**236.8**	**242.3**	**242.8**	**234.4**	*247.7*	*252.4*
Demand															
Electric Utility Sales															
Residential	**819.1**	**850.4**	**892.9**	**905.5**	**924.0**	**955.4**	**935.9**	**994.8**	**1008.5**	**1042.5**	**1082.5**	**1075.8**	**1133.0**	*1140.7*	*1182.8*
Commercial	**630.5**	**660.4**	**699.1**	**725.9**	**751.0**	**765.7**	**761.3**	**794.6**	**820.3**	**862.7**	**887.4**	**928.4**	**950.3**	*971.2*	*987.7*
Industrial	**830.5**	**858.2**	**896.5**	**925.7**	**945.5**	**946.6**	**972.7**	**977.2**	**1008.0**	**1012.7**	**1030.4**	**1032.7**	**1053.0**	*1057.5*	*1066.8*
Other	**88.6**	**88.2**	**89.6**	**89.8**	**92.0**	**94.3**	**93.4**	**94.9**	**97.8**	**95.4**	**97.5**	**102.9**	**100.6**	*104.3*	*106.3*
Subtotal	**2368.8**	**2457.3**	**2578.1**	**2646.8**	**2712.6**	**2762.0**	**2763.4**	**2861.5**	**2934.6**	**3013.3**	**3097.8**	**3139.8**	**3236.9**	*3273.6*	*3343.6*
Nonutility Own Use [b]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**97.2**	**113.2**	**121.7**	**137.3**	**137.8**	**150.2**	**158.0**	**157.8**	**161.2**	**163.6**	*166.0*	*168.5*
Total Demand	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2744.0**	**2825.8**	**2883.7**	**2900.7**	**2999.2**	**3084.8**	**3171.3**	**3255.6**	**3301.0**	**3400.5**	*3439.6*	*3512.1*
Memo:															
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities [d]	**39.9**	**50.0**	**68.0**	**89.8**	**108.2**	**131.6**	**164.4**	**187.5**	**204.7**	**217.9**	**224.6**	**223.5**	**226.7**	*230.1*	*233.4*

[a] Other includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

[b] For 1989 to 1991, estimates for nonutility generation are estimates made by the Energy Markets and Contingency Information Division, based on Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report) data. Historical data and Projections for the same items are from the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration, based on Form EIA-867.

[c] Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

[d] Historical data for nonutility sales to electric utilities are from the Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0389, Table 8.1, for 1982 to 1988; from Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report) for 1989 to 1996.

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.

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