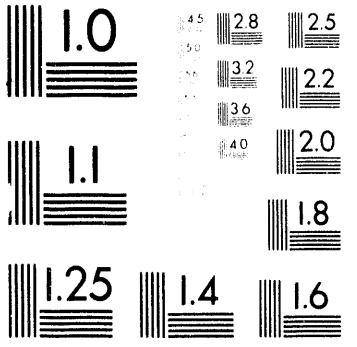
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Preface

The *Natural Gas Annual* provides information on the supply and disposition of natural gas to a wide audience including industry, consumers, Federal and State agencies, and educational institutions. The 1992 data are presented in a sequence that follows natural gas (including supplemental supplies) from its production to its end use. Tables summarizing natural gas supply and disposition from 1988 to 1992 are given for each Census Division and each State. Annual historical data are shown at the national level. *Volume 2* of this report presents State-level historical data.

The data in this publication are taken from surveys conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), to fulfill its responsibilities for gathering and reporting energy data. Two EIA surveys provide most of the information presented in this report--the mandatory Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and the voluntary Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report." Form EIA-176 was submitted by respondents out of an identified universe of operators of fields, wells, or natural gas processing plants who distribute gas to end users or transport gas to or across a State border; operators of synthetic natural gas plants; natural gas distributors; natural gas pipeline companies; and companies that operate underground natural gas storage facilities. Form EIA-627 was submitted by the appropriate agencies of the 33 natural gas producing States.

Beginning with the collection of 1990 data, reporting to the Form EIA-176 is no longer proprietary. Selected company-level data are presented in the Demand section. The *Supplement* of this report presents a detailed profile of selected companies.

Other EIA surveys that provided information for this report are Forms EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," for gas processed, plant fuel, and extraction loss data; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," for data on the city gate prices; Forms EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," for data on the quantity and price of natural gas consumed by electric utilities; and Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," for data on the quantity and price of natural gas imports and exports. The EIA report, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, was the source of the reserves data.

Some of the data are collected under the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), an independent commission within the DOE that has jurisdiction primarily in the regulation of electric utilities and the interstate natural gas industry. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the United States Minerals Management Service (MMS)of the Department of the Interior, and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) were sources of supplemental information on production, the number of producing gas and gas-condensate wells, and wellhead values. The geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

All volumes of natural gas in this publication are reported at 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute and 60 degrees Fahrenheit, except where noted. A glossary of terms is provided to assist users in understanding the data presented. A description of the data collection surveys appears in Appendix A. Appendix B describes metric and thermal conversion factors. Additional natural gas information sources are listed in Appendix C.

The tables of data that appear in this report are available for purchase on personal computer diskettes. See the inside cover for ordering information.

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Highlights

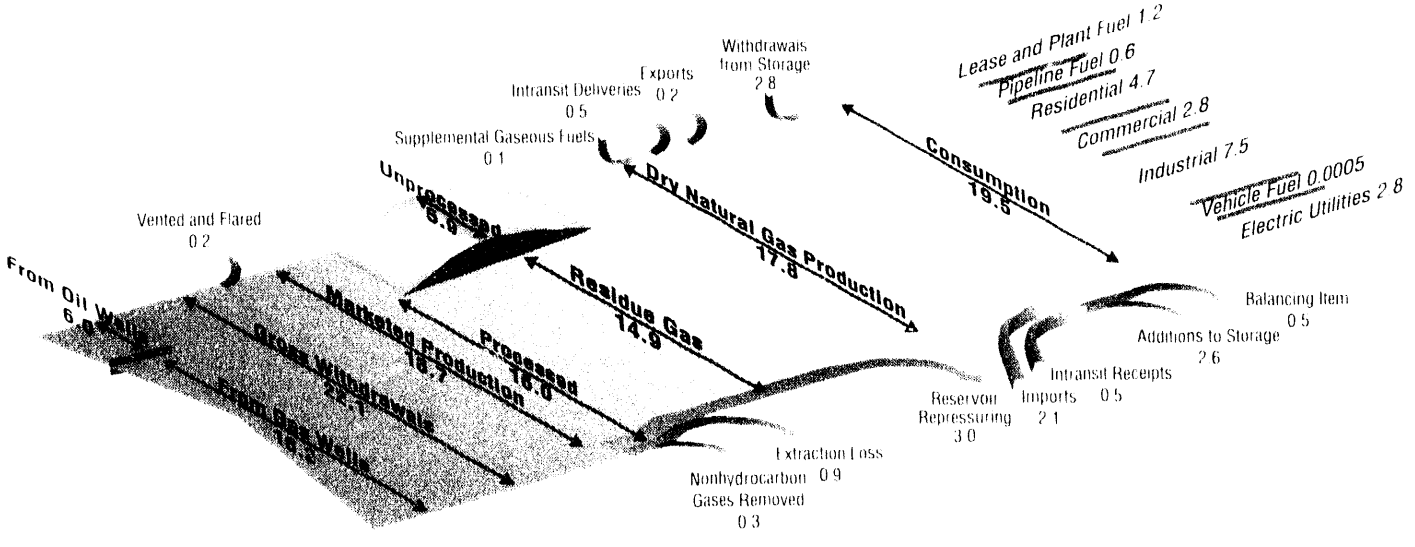
In 1992 as the economy took an upward turn and most regions of the nation returned to normal weather, the natural gas industry showed modest growth. Marketed production of natural gas rose 1 percent while consumption increased 3 percent. Net imports continued to play an important role in meeting excess demand, accounting for 10 percent of domestic consumption.

Although the number of producing gas wells and active rotary rigs declined in 1992, dry production was 1 percent higher than in 1991. Coalbed methane production increased by 50 percent during the same period and represented approximately 3 percent of total dry production in 1992.

Consumption of natural gas was higher in 1992 than in 1991 in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. The largest increase, 4 percent, occurred in the industrial sector, and much of it can be attributed to natural gas consumption by nonutility generators (NUG's). NUG's generate electricity for their own use and for sale to electric utilities, which in turn distribute it to consumers.

Most regions of the country returned to normal weather during the 1992-1993 heating season (November-March). This followed a period of 3 years of above-normal weather which saw temperatures averaging over 9 percent warmer than normal.

Figure 1. Natural Gas Flow Diagram, 1992
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



Note: Totals may not add due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

The impact of these lower temperatures is clearly evident over the past year. Both the residential and commercial sectors, the most weather-sensitive consuming groups, recorded increases in consumption of 12 percent and 8 percent, respectively during the past heating season.

Other weather-related events that impacted on natural gas markets over the past year were Hurricane Andrew in August of 1992 and the Midwest floods in the spring and summer of 1993. Hurricane Andrew, which disrupted natural gas production in the Gulf of Mexico, had a rather dramatic effect on the supply and price of natural gas. Events surrounding the impact of Andrew are discussed in detail in the Supply chapter.

Natural gas industry facilities were affected by the 4-month long Midwest floods. Several pipelines that cross the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers were dislodged from the riverbed, and some companies restricted the volume of gas being transported where pipelines were exposed by rushing water. Although the great flood of 1993 did cause much havoc and destruction in the Midwest, its effect on the natural gas market proved to be only minimal. The pipeline grid in the Mid-Continent demonstrated flexibility as dispatchers rerouted supplies through other pipelines.

Energy Legislation

After nearly a 2-year journey, Congress passed and the President signed a broad-range energy bill in late October. The new energy bill titled "The Energy Policy Act of 1992" (EPACT) is the first overhaul of the Nation's energy laws in more than a decade. Included in the wide-ranging bill are provisions to promote the use of alternative-fuel vehicles; encourage research and development into advanced clean coal, natural gas, and advanced oil-recovery technologies; promote energy-efficient buildings, appliances, and technologies; remove obstacles to increased competition in electricity generation by amending the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and increasing transmission access; encourage the development of advanced nuclear power plants; and provide for permanent relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for independent oil and gas producers.

EPACT

The EPACT does not contain a specific natural gas section. However, the bill amends Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) with respect to natural gas imported from a nation "with which there is in effect a free trade agreement," so that (1) such imports (including LNG) "shall be treated as a 'first sale' within the meaning of Section 2(21) of the Natural Gas Policy Act, and (2) the Commission shall not treat any imported natural gas on an unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential basis." Also, under this bill gas imports and exports both "shall be deemed to be consistent with the public interest, and applications . . . shall be granted without modification or delay."

The provisions of the bill that impact the natural gas industry are:

Conservation and Energy Efficiency by Gas Utilities (Title I): Natural gas provisions of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) of 1978 are amended to require State-regulated gas utilities and State regulatory commissions to consider (1) implementing Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) for local gas utilities, and (2) allowing those utilities to earn a profit on investments in energy-efficiency techniques. States electing not to implement these requirements must hold a hearing to explain their decision.

Energy Efficiency/Environment (Title XXI): This section of the bill establishes a 5-year program on energy-efficient natural gas and electric heating and cooling technologies for residential and commercial buildings. The program will cover heat pumps and other advanced gas technologies including fuel cells for residential and commercial applications. Proposals were due within 180 days.

Reduction of Oil Vulnerability (Title XX): This title establishes various programs to be conducted by DOE relating to oil and gas supply and demand enhancement. Among other things, DOE must conduct a 5-year program on technologies to increase the recoverability of domestic oil resources through improving reservoir characterization, field testing and demonstrating enhanced oil recovery processes, transferring proven recovery technologies to producers and operators of wells that otherwise are likely to be abandoned in the near term, developing new recovery technologies, and other means. In conducting this program, DOE must consult with representatives of the oil and gas industry with respect to innovative research and development proposals to improve oil and gas recovery, submit a plan to Congress within 6 months of enactment to carry out accelerated field testing of technologies, and solicit proposals within 1 year.

A separate 5-year program will be conducted to increase the recoverable natural gas resource base including, but not limited to (1) more intensive recovery of gas from conventional sources, (2) extraction of gas from tight sands and Devonian shales or other unconventional sources, (3) surface gasification of coal, and (4) recovery of methane from biofuels including municipal solid waste. Still another 5-year program will address cofiring natural gas with coal in utility and large industrial boilers in order to determine optimal gas injection levels. DOE's appropriation was $29.7 million for fiscal year 1993 and $45 million for fiscal year 1994 for these two programs.

Similarly, natural gas end-use technologies are targeted in a 5-year program to study (1) stationary source emissions control and efficiency improvements including combustion systems, industrial processes, cogeneration and waste fuels; and (2) natural gas storage including increased deliverability from existing gas storage facilities, new capabilities for storage near demand centers, and on-site storage at major energy consuming facilities.

These studies all will coincide with certain oil and gas demand reduction programs aimed at improving efficiency in the area of general transportation and especially advancing applications of natural gas and alternative fuel technology to improve automotive fuel economy.

Vehicular Natural Gas Jurisdiction (Title IV): The legislation adopts NGA amendments exempting from Federal jurisdiction anyone selling or transporting vehicular natural gas who (1) is not otherwise a natural gas company, or (2) is subject primarily to regulation by a State commission (whether or not the State is exercising such jurisdiction). "Vehicular natural gas" is defined as manufactured or natural gas that is ultimately used as a fuel in self-propelled vehicles.

Transportation or sale of natural gas by a nonutility in closed containers, or otherwise for use as a fuel in a self-propelled vehicle, is exempted from jurisdiction within the meaning of any State law, regulation, or order in effect prior to January 1, 1989 (except laws created for the protection of public safety).

Alternative Fuels-General (Title III): The new law establishes minimum Federal fleet requirements of at least 5,000 alternative fuel vehicles (AFV's) in fiscal year 1993, 7,500 AFV's in fiscal year 1994, and 10,000 vehicles in fiscal year 1995. Of the total number of vehicles acquired for Federal fleets thereafter, at least 25 percent must be AFV's in 1996, 33 percent in 1997, 50 percent in 1998, and 75 percent in 1999.

The term "Federal fleet" means 20 or more light-duty motor vehicles located in a metropolitan statistical area or consolidated metropolitan area. Federal agencies are encouraged to arrange for fueling at commercial facilities that offer alternative fuels for sale to the public. To promote use of AFV's in Federal agencies (including the Postal Service), the Administrator of General Services may offer a reduction in fees charged to agencies for lease of alternative fueled vehicles below fees charged for lease of comparable conventionally fueled motor vehicles (up to 3 years after enactment).

Alternative Fuels and Non-Federal Programs (Title IV): The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is authorized to consider the environmental and other benefits of research and development on alternative fuel vehicles by the Gas Research Institute (GRI) or Electric Power Research Institute. If R&D benefits exceed costs, FERC may exercise its authority under Section 4 of the NGA to direct natural gas pipelines to recover the costs in their rates. FERC must also establish cost sharing (cofunding) requirements to the "maximum extent practicable," but with recognition that cost-sharing may not be practical for all natural gas transportation, pollution control, and emissions reduction projects.

Energy Taxes

On February 17, 1993, President Clinton introduced a proposal to levy new taxes on energy. This new comprehensive tax would be based on the heat content or output, measured in British Thermal Units (BTU's). This proposal was introduced as a part of the Administration's Economic Plan and was proposed specifically to reduce the deficit. Estimates of potential revenues from the imposition of the BTU tax range from $22 billion estimated by the administration to $33 billion estimated by the American Petroleum Institute.

The original proposal would have put a tax levy of 28 cents per million BTU on natural gas, half the rate proposed for petroleum products. This proposal met with serious and wide-ranging opposition from many segments of U.S. industry and various regions of the country. Though it was passed by the House of Representatives, it had little support in the Senate and was subsequently removed from the Budget package. In August, the Congress did pass the deficit reduction budget package which included a 4.3 cent tax increase per gallon on motor gasoline. Natural gas did not escape unscathed. Included in this Bill was the first Federal taxes on natural gas used as a vehicle fuel. The tax on compressed natural gas will be $5.89 per equivalent gallon. This higher rate resulted from discussions held on the closing days of Congressional action on the 1993 Federal budget package. This compromise was based on the heat/energy content of a gallon of liquefied petroleum gas. These transportation fuel taxes are scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 1993.

National Petroleum Council Study

In December 1992, the National Petroleum Council (NPC) adopted a six-volume report, which has been in preparation for 2 years, entitled *The Potential for Natural Gas in the United States*. The NPC is a federal advisory committee to the Secretary of Energy. The sole purpose of the NPC is to advise, inform, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Energy on any matter requested by the Secretary relating to oil and natural gas or to the oil and gas industries.

This study is the result of a request by the Secretary of Energy in June 1990 for the NPC to undertake "a comprehensive analysis of the potential for natural gas

to make a larger contribution . . . to our Nation's energy supply . . . (and) . . . to consider carefully the . . . potential barriers that could impede the deliverability of gas to the most economic, efficient and environmentally sound end users." The conclusions of the study are basically divided into four key findings:

- "Natural gas is an abundant domestic resource and can be produced and delivered at prices that allow both expansion of the market and continued development of resource."

  The study projects technically recoverable natural gas resources of 1,295 trillion cubic feet, including 160 trillion cubic feet of currently "proved" reserves, another 616 trillion cubic feet recoverable from conventional sources (reserve appreciation and new fields), and 519 trillion cubic feet of nonconventional resources (coal bed methane, shales, tight sands, and other). The estimates also assume continuing technological advancement. During the past 20 years, the report noted, drilling costs have been reduced almost 3 percent annually below what they would have been absent advanced technology. The contribution of technology is expected to increase the Lower 48 States recoverable natural gas resource base by more than 200 trillion cubic feet between 1990 and 2010, a rate of growth consistent with that experienced over the past two decades.

  With respect to natural gas availability from sources outside the Lower 48, NPC indicated that Canadian natural gas imports will probably continue to grow to 3 trillion cubic feet annually depending on domestic demand and trade restrictions; that Mexico will continue to be a net export market for U.S. producers over the next 10 years, but could become a supply source if economic conditions support development of Mexico's substantial resource base; that liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports are likely to remain low; and that calculated price and demand levels still appear inadequate to spur development of Alaskan North Slope gas resources or northern frontier gas in Canada for domestic consumption prior to 2010.

  The NPC study further concluded that the existing natural gas transmission and storage network is more than capable of meeting existing firm requirements on an annual and peak-day basis. Specifically, the study noted that the national transportation system had a 1991 annual capability of 24 trillion cubic feet and peak-day capacity of approximately 120 billion cubic feet per day, above 1991 annual consumption of 19.2 trillion cubic feet and estimated firm peak-day demand of 102 billion cubic feet per day. This additional capacity "allows non-firm customers to use the capacity on peak days, provides redundance, adds reliabilty, and enables the system to support a growing U.S. gas market." However, the NPC cautioned that gas supply and consumption patterns are likely to shift by 2010, creating a need for new transportation and storage facilities. Anticipated expenditures to accommodate this shift are comparable to average total industry investments over the past 20 years, the report added, and should not be a major constraint to future growth.

- "The natural gas market is increasingly diverse, with new challenges and opportunities."

  The study said opportunities for growth vary significantly by region, State, and market sector. For example, natural gas demand is forecast to grow in the Southeast, the Northeast, and the Far West. But the heavily industrialized Midwest part of the country shows marginally low opportunities for growth, except in the area of cofiring with coal.

  Under a moderate growth scenario, the report projected gas consumption growth in both absolute and relative terms, although coal is expected to grow somewhat faster than gas in the second decade due to higher gas prices relative to coal. The slower energy growth model, however, projected a constant gas market share due to slower demand increases in the industrial sector (resulting from assumptions of more aggressive conservation measures). In both cases, the study concluded that increased use of natural gas, even with higher prices, will help to reverse the growth of residual and distillate fuels, much of which are imported.

  With respect to market growth, the report viewed industrial use as one of the largest potential market areas. Gas industry success in meeting this demand will depend on "combining aggressive marketing that identifies and satisfies customer needs with a commitment to champion and develop end-user technology," the NPC stated. "Use of high-efficiency gas-processing equipment and energy-efficient cogeneration applications are an essential approach that the gas industry needs to adopt to maintain its position in the industrial market."

  The study concluded that an even greater opportunity for growth in gas demand lies in the electric generation sector. However, "major obstacles" must be overcome to convert this growth potential to increased gas consumption. These obstacles include competition from other energy sources, a lack of understanding of factors that affect electric generators' fuel choices, uncertainty among potential customers whether the delivered price of natural gas will remain competitive with other energy sources and with demand-side measures, and reliability. Also, NPC noted that a key assumption of any projection of gas demand in the electric generation market is the annual electricity demand growth rate. Gas consumption for electric generation could be lower or higher depend-

ing on demand-side activities and the economic growth rates.

Finally, the study projected vehicular natural gas demand reaching a level of 140 billion cubic feet per year by 2010. A more optimistic projection and gas supply sensitive model indicated consumption rising to 640 billion cubic feet by 2010. Even at this higher level, NPC concluded, "the natural gas industry could supply additional volumes of gas to the natural gas vehicle market without adversely affecting other markets."

- "Increased reliance on competitive market forces has improved the gas industry's ability to serve customer needs in a diverse and expanding marketplace."

  Since FERC Order 436 in 1985, the NPC concluded that increased competition has lowered delivered gas prices, increased supply availability, and provided new service options for consumers. The nearly completed unbundling of pipeline sales and transportation services in Order 636 should foster competition for natural gas transportation and storage. In addition, creation of a secondary market for pipeline capacity in Order 636 "should further improve efficiencies by allowing capacity to be assigned to those who value it most, whether on a short-term or long-term basis. Such activity would also serve another important function that has traditionally been lacking in the industry: clear market signals regarding the need for new capacity."

  Noting claims that Federal and State regulatory uncertainty is a major impediment to industry growth, the study asserted: "With parties willing to match their risk tolerance with costs and obligations, Federal and State regulatory policy initiatives must continue to support the move toward contract-defined relationships. Similarly, gas providers and consumers must be allowed to be accountable for their contractual decisions in the marketplace, not in regulatory proceedings. Contract diversity, a regulatory climate that honors contract sanctity, and active financial markets that can be used to manage risk can work together to assure that each market participant attains the desired degree of reliability and security," the study said.

- "The gas industry faces significant challenges requiring proactive steps by industry and government."

  "Industry must grapple with reliability, customer orientation and marketing, and behavioral issues," the NPC said. The government, for its part, must foster choices that serve the public interest, to promote system efficiencies and to reduce regulatory uncertainty. In addition, both industry and government have a joint obligation to promote development and commercialization of technology, to lift access restrictions, and to pursue opportunities to increase natural gas use in order to help solve the Nation's air quality problems.

  "The gas industry's challenge for technology development and commercialization," the study observed, "involves continued funding by the producing segment of the industry, increased incentives for investing in technology by the regulated segments, and justification for investment in commercialization of end-use technologies." "Also, the low level of Federal Government spending on gas-related technologies, relative to other energy sources, suggests a need to reexamine the potential benefits of investments in this segment, particularly in light of the evidence that natural gas is an abundant natural resource with superior environmental qualities."

The NPC study has been well received by all segments of the natural gas industry and other interested organizations. There appears to be a broadbased view that this study's contents, proposals, and projections will play an important role in the natural gas industry's continuing process of change. Time will tell whether the study proves to be the intended industry-government road map for gas market growth over the next 20 years.

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	168,024	167,116	169,346	167,062	165,015
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	257,279	262,483	269,790	276,987	276,014
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	15,467,023	15,708,861	16,053,566	[R] 16,017,626	16,164,874
From Oil Wells	5,532,229	5,365,564	5,469,055	[R] 5,732,482	5,967,376
Total	20,999,255	21,074,425	21,522,622	[R] 21,750,108	22,132,249
Repressuring	-2,478,382	-2,475,179	-2,489,040	[R] -2,771,928	-2,972,552
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	-459,883	-362,457	-289,374	[R] -275,831	-280,370
Wet After Lease Separation	18,060,990	18,236,789	18,744,207	[R] 18,702,348	18,879,327
Vented and Flared	-142,525	-141,642	-150,415	[R] -169,909	-167,519
Marketed Production	17,918,465	18,095,147	18,593,792	[R] 18,532,439	18,711,808
Extraction Loss	-815,844	-784,502	-784,118	-834,637	-871,905
Total Dry Production	17,102,621	17,310,645	17,809,674	[R] 17,697,802	17,839,903
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	17,102,621	17,310,645	17,809,674	[R] 17,697,802	17,839,903
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	1,293,812	1,381,520	1,532,259	1,773,313	2,137,504
Intransit Receipts	352,766	346,813	356,401	362,861	486,163
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	2,243,621	2,803,787	1,933,786	2,688,728	2,723,774
LNG Storage	26,390	50,274	52,544	63,090	48,534
Supplemental Gas Supplies	101,134	106,745	122,806	[R] 112,606	117,919
Balancing Item	-452,492	-217,526	-151,863	[R] -499,779	-507,565
Total Supply	20,667,852	21,782,258	21,655,607	[R] 22,198,621	22,846,233
	Disposition (million cubic feet)				
Consumption	18,029,588	18,800,826	18,715,090	[R] 19,035,156	19,544,364
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	73,638	106,871	85,565	129,244	216,282
Intransit Deliveries	353,350	346,811	355,688	362,588	486,161
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	2,174,328	2,491,283	2,433,450	2,608,373	2,555,393
LNG Storage	36,949	36,467	65,814	63,259	44,033
Total Disposition	20,667,853	21,782,258	21,655,607	[R] 22,198,621	22,846,233
	Consumption (million cubic feet)				
Lease and Plant Fuel	1,095,883	1,069,902	1,236,392	[R] 1,129,268	1,170,821
Pipeline Fuel	613,912	629,308	659,816	[R] 601,305	587,710
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4,630,330	4,780,638	4,391,324	[R] 4,555,659	4,690,065
Commercial	2,670,465	2,717,722	2,622,721	[R] 2,728,581	2,802,751
Industrial	6,383,382	6,816,244	7,018,414	[R] 7,230,962	7,526,898
Vehicle Fuel	NA	[R] 4	270	367	511
Electric Utilities	2,635,616	2,787,012	2,786,153	[R] 2,789,014	2,765,608
Total Delivered to Consumers	16,319,793	17,101,615	16,818,882	[R] 17,304,582	17,785,833
Total Consumption	18,029,588	18,800,826	18,715,090	[R] 19,035,156	19,544,364
	Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)				
Residential	NA	[R] 3,497	31,302	36,440	41,433
Commercial	247,051	295,604	352,521	[R] 405,919	471,009
Industrial	3,663,187	4,297,693	4,544,535	4,863,923	5,248,609
Electric Utilities	1,076,253	1,152,181	1,390,340	1,580,077	1,697,363

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Number of Consumers		
Residential	48,474,449	49,309,593	50,187,178	[R] 51,593,206	52,331,397
Commercial	4,124,745	4,168,048	4,236,280	[R] 4,357,252	4,409,699
Industrial	199,041	225,346	218,341	[R] 216,529	209,616
Vehicle Fuel	NA	[R] 3	1,007	1,106	1,033
			Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)		
Residential	96	97	87	88	90
Commercial	647	652	619	626	636
Industrial	32,071	30,248	32,144	[R] 33,395	35,908
Vehicle Fuel	NA	[R] 1	268	331	494
			Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)		
Residential	523	547	507	514	528
Commercial	3,001	3,092	2,989	3,013	3,103
Vehicle Fuel	NA	0	910	1,314	2,002
			Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)		
Delivered to Consumers	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
			Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)		
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.69	$1.69	$1.71	$1.64	$1.74
Imports	1.84	1.82	1.94	1.82	1.85
Exports	2.74	2.51	3.10	2.59	2.25
Pipeline Fuel	2.10	2.01	1.95	1.87	2.07
City Gate	2.92	3.01	3.03	2.90	3.01
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.47	5.64	5.80	5.82	5.89
Commercial	4.63	4.74	4.83	4.81	4.88
Industrial	2.95	2.96	2.93	2.69	2.84
Vehicle Fuel	NA	--	3.39	3.96	4.05
Electric Utilities	2.33	2.43	2.38	2.18	2.36
			Average Price of Purchases from Producers, Gatherers, and/or Processing Plant Operators (dollars per thousand cubic feet)		
by Interstate Pipelines	$2.04	$2.02	$2.15	$1.99	$2.15
by Intrastate Pipelines	1.88	1.88	1.92	1.69	1.79
by Distributors and Municipalities	2.73	2.69	2.69	2.60	2.57
by Other Companies	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.80	1.78
Total	2.07	2.11	2.18	2.04	2.13
			Average Price of Purchases from Interstate Pipelines, Intrastate Pipelines and/or Distributors (dollars per thousand cubic feet)		
by Interstate Pipelines	$3.02	$3.07	$2.78	$2.68	$2.58
by Intrastate Pipelines	2.51	2.38	2.09	1.83	1.98
by Distributors and Municipalities	3.10	3.20	3.31	3.18	3.28
by Other Companies	2.75	2.83	2.97	2.77	2.85
Total	3.01	3.13	3.14	3.01	3.10
			Average Price of Sales for Resale (dollars per thousand cubic feet)		
by Interstate Pipelines	$3.27	$4.02	$3.84	$3.90	$4.09
by Intrastate Pipelines	2.45	2.80	2.86	2.62	2.71
by Distributors and Municipalities	3.54	3.57	3.59	3.58	3.21
by Other Companies	2.06	1.65	1.64	1.75	1.74
Total	2.72	3.05	2.83	3.00	3.07

[R] = Revised data.
[NA] = Not available.

Note: Prices for gas delivered to consumers are calculated using only onsystem sales data. No imputations are made for prices of gas delivered for the account of others. In previous years, prices were calculated using reported values and values imputed for gas delivered for the account of others. The United States includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Number of vehicle fuel consumers generally refers to the number of fueling stations. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition;" Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report;" Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers;" Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas;" *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Figure 2. Natural Gas Supply and Disposition in the United States, 1992
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

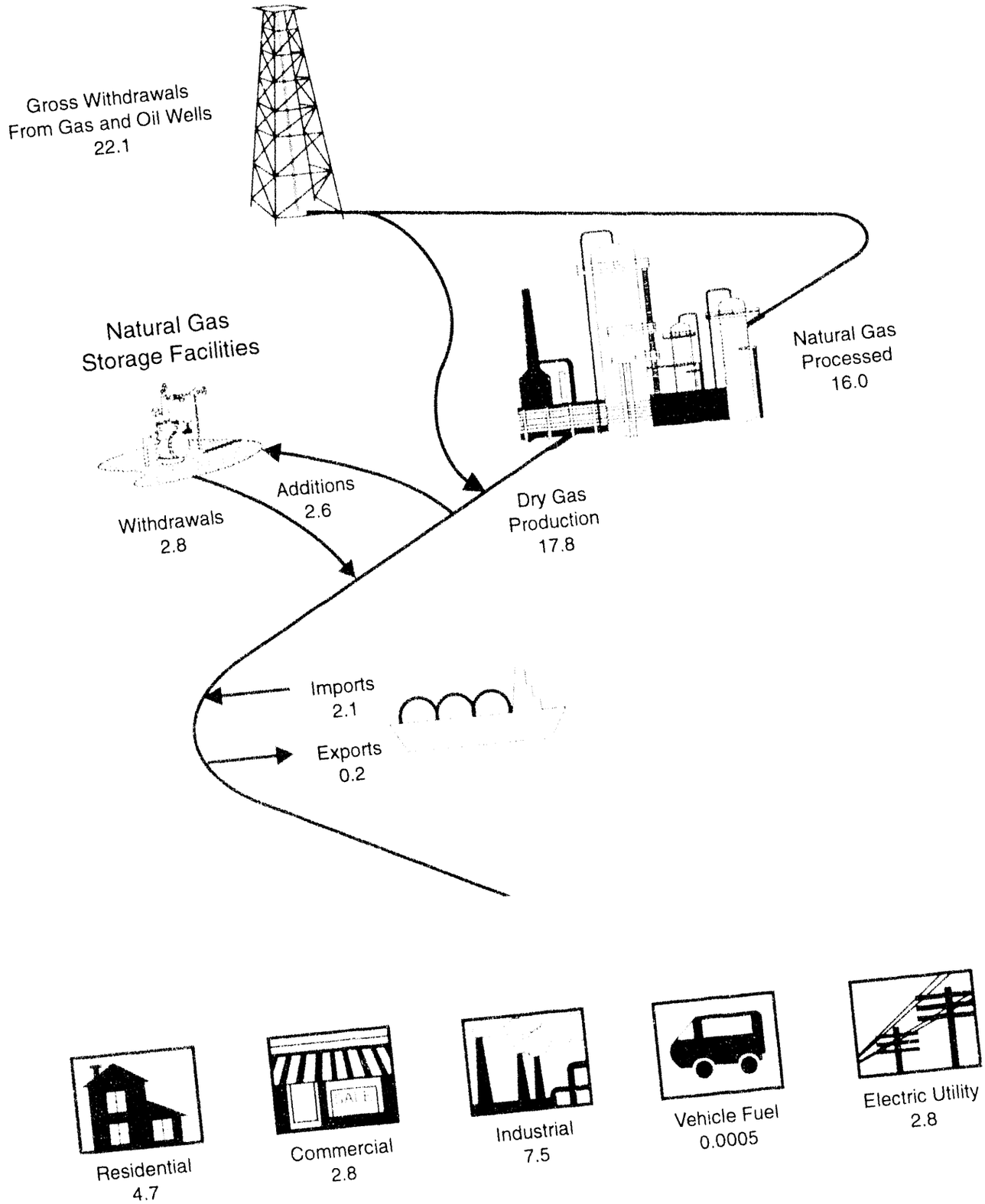


Table 2. Natural Gas Production, Transmission, and Consumption by State, 1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Marketed Production	Extraction loss	Balancing Item[a]	Net Interstate Movements[b]	Net Movements Across U.S. Borders[b]	Net Storage Changes[c]	Supplemental Gas Supplies	Consumption
Alabama	355,099	5,490	-30,213	-40,535	0	239	171	278,794
Alaska	443,597	32,004	24,060	0	-52,[illegible]2	0	0	383,121
Arizona	771	0	4,718	126,726	-2,5e5	0	0	129,650
Arkansas	202,479	413	-20,293	42,289	0	-515	0	224,576
California	365,632	12,385	38,452	1,610,708	0	-28,158	0	2,030,564
Colorado	323,041	18,149	-13,191	-50,647	0	-4,860	7,158	253,073
Connecticut	0	0	-7,691	118,601	0	-355	40	111,305
Delaware	0	0	-1,696	37,634	0	-5	3,665	39,608
D.C.	0	0	-465	33,422	0	0	0	32,957
Florida	6,657	2,563	7,573	341,325	0	0	0	352,992
Georgia	0	0	9,847	332,967	0	16	166	342,965
Hawaii	0	0	-16	0	0	0	2,711	2,695
Idaho	0	0	-7,330	-440,253	496,451	-47	0	48,915
Illinois	347	100	-44,689	1,021,441	0	-8,387	8,042	993,428
Indiana	174	0	-1,733	480,369	0	-1,179	3,507	483,496
Iowa	0	0	-15,634	242,675	0	-3,846	45	230,932
Kansas	658,007	42,733	-32,874	-257,668	0	-18,486	0	343,217
Kentucky	79,690	2,342	-55,636	174,733	0	6,573	5	189,877
Louisiana	4,914,300	132,656	33,706	-3,295,694	12,637	-13,511	0	1,545,804
Maine	0	0	-26	5,161	0	4	0	5,131
Maryland	33	0	-10,859	192,423	0	422	126	181,300
Massachusetts	0	0	-10,049	272,622	30,479	-1,844	105	295,001
Michigan	194,815	8,093	58,803	1,129,512	-500,801	-2,251	14,694	891,181
Minnesota	0	0	35,488	-581,763	855,300	256	52	308,821
Mississippi	91,697	416	54,787	95,107	0	1,732	0	239,442
Missouri	27	0	-3,927	244,630	0	-15	0	240,745
Montana	53,867	907	-15,444	-457,024	452,467	-12,602	0	45,561
Nebraska	1,177	3	-18,422	123,182	0	517	1,437	106,853
Nevada	30	0	-10,782	79,067	0	-71	30	68,416
New Hampshire	0	0	-2,219	18,975	0	0	96	16,852
New Jersey	0	0	51,223	480,627	0	-49	14,362	546,260
New Mexico	1,268,863	75,520	-83,792	-911,733	0	-5,057	0	202,875
New York	23,508	0	-60,556	561,333	435,470	1,942	1,190	959,004
North Carolina	0	0	-11,985	191,486	0	-92	2	179,595
North Dakota	54,883	6,055	-7,998	-62,738	0	0	58,496	36,588
Ohio	144,815	72	4,785	643,869	0	-15,672	1,051	810,121
Oklahoma	2,017,356	104,609	-112,462	-1,266,516	0	-10,058	0	543,827
Oregon	2,580	0	27,923	90,940	0	-904	2	122,350
Pennsylvania	138,675	604	-28,977	579,240	0	5,945	132	682,521
Rhode Island	0	0	3,935	73,322	0	-420	155	77,833
South Carolina	0	0	9,179	128,868	0	16	26	138,057
South Dakota	1,456	0	-1,036	26,225	0	11	10	26,645
Tennessee	1,770	0	70,754	168,860	0	-306	12	241,702
Texas	6,145,862	374,126	-64,200	-2,181,297	-93,408	-43,441	1	3,476,274
Utah	171,293	11,851	-92,653	60,343	0	4,482	0	122,649
Vermont	0	0	3	-9,653	17,248	0	3	7,601
Virginia	24,733	0	-14,334	189,401	0	6	215	200,039
Washington	0	0	-55,862	-51,772	270,477	-6,137	180	169,161
West Virginia	182,000	9,436	25,017	-76,901	0	-8,180	0	128,861
Wisconsin	0	0	-20,151	351,672	0	-59	1	331,581
Wyoming	842,576	31,378	-110,627	-585,561	0	-8,536	0	123,547
Total	18,711,808	871,905	-507,565	0	1,921,225	-172,882	117,919	19,544,364

[a] Balancing Item volumes are equal to Total Disposition (net storage changes plus extraction loss plus consumption) minus Total Supply (marketed production plus net interstate movements plus net movements across U.S. borders plus supplemental gas supplies)

[b] Positive numbers denote net receipts; negative numbers denote net deliveries.

[c] Negative numbers indicate withdrawals from storage in excess of additions to storage and are, therefore, additions to total supply.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition,"; Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report,"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report,"; Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report,"; and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Supply

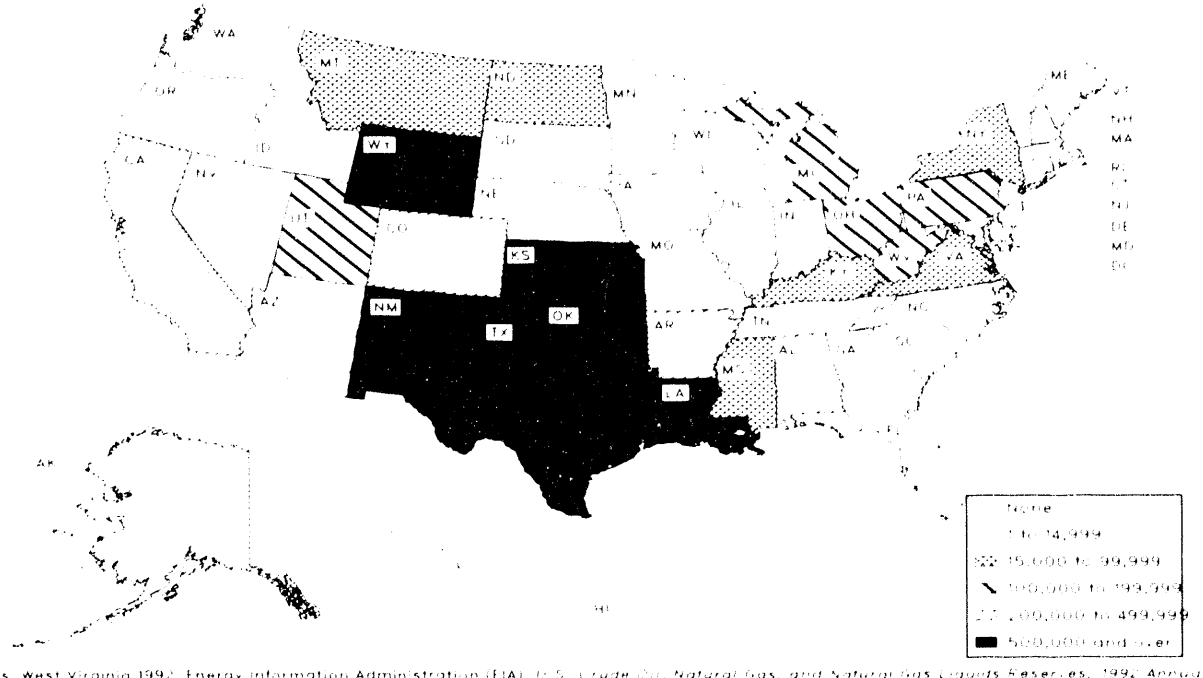
Production

In 1992, marketed production of natural gas continued its recent flat trend. It fell 0.5 percent from 1990 to 1991 and rose by 1 percent from 1991 to 1992, to 18.7 trillion cubic feet. Currently production levels depend chiefly on two factors: demand (which includes domestic consumption, storage, and exports) and price. While demand has been strong, largely due to low prices, those same low prices have caused the Nation's excess productive capacity, often termed the "gas bubble," to slowly diminish. In the present environment of flat production levels, excess demand is being met by natural gas imports which reached record levels in 1992.

Gross withdrawals reached 22.1 trillion cubic feet in 1992 (Table 3). Production of coalbed methane more than doubled. The number represented about 3 percent of total U.S. dry production. The number of producing gas wells and gas-condensate wells reached 276,014, only slightly less than the all-time high of 276,987 wells reached in 1991 (Table 5). The number of rotary rigs active continued its downward trend, to 721 in 1992, a record low.

Two technical reviews produced during the past year deal with important, newly emergent upstream technologies. The first review, "Three Dimensional Seismology -- A New Perspective," appeared as a feature article in the December 1992 issues of the *Natural Gas Monthly* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 3. Marketed Production of Natural Gas in the United States, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)



Sources: West Virginia 1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and EIA computations. All other data: EIA, Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Reports," and the United States Minerals Management Service.

The second review, *Drilling Sideways -- A Review of Horizontal Well Technology and Its Domestic Application* (DOE/EIA-TR-0565) was published in April 1993, with a condensed version appearing as a feature article in the June 1993 *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Thoroughly documented, both of the technology reviews consider the theory underlying the pertinent technology, its history, its current application, and the costs and benefits of its use.

Another technical report, *Largest U.S. Oil and Gas Fields* (DOE/EIA-TR-0567) published in August 1993, provides "top 100" field listings relative to proved reserves (year-end 1991 rankings), as well as the "top 100" in three other categories: 1991 annual production, cumulative production through 1991, and year-end 1991 estimated ultimate recovery. Also presented are similar listings based on the fields' total hydrocarbons, and comparisons of the contribution of crude oil versus natural gas, and large fields versus small fields.

Wellhead Prices

The national average wellhead price for natural gas rebounded in 1992 to $1.74 per thousand cubic feet, up by 6 percent from 1991. This is the highest level for wellhead prices since 1986. A recovering economy and the decline of excess productive capacity contributed to the increase. Also, when Hurricane Andrew shut down some gas-producing operations in the Gulf of Mexico in August 1992, prices rose in anticipation of supply interruptions.

Drilling

Exploration and development activities incrementally add to existing reserves of natural gas. Indicators that have in the past been good guides to exploration and development activity, and thus to reserves additions, are the numbers of active seismic crews, rotary rigs running, and well completions. In 1992, as in 1991, all three of these indicators declined.

The 1992 average number of active seismic crews, 76, was the lowest since 1935 and represents a continuation of the 11-year precipitous fall from the historical peak of 681 in 1981. The seismic crew count is continuing to drop slightly in the first 5 months of 1993 to an average of 75. As was the case in 1991, many major U.S.-based companies are moving their exploration efforts to foreign countries, looking for larger potential discoveries and more favorable government policies. Their exodus from the U.S., of course, causes the seismic and drilling contractors to follow suit, which explains some of the drop in the domestic seismic crew count. The rest is due to a general decrease in domestic exploration. A look at the international seismic crew count also shows a continuing decline since 1988 to the lowest level seen in more than 20 years. Industry estimates are that about 80 percent of international seismic crews are U.S. based.

After a 1990 increase due to briefly increased oil prices in the months following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, the number of rotary rigs active in the United States continued its downward trend to 721 in 1992, a record low. The 5-month average for 1993 is also down, to 671. Similarly, well completions declined in 1992 to 22,650, the lowest level in more than 20 years, following a brief increase in 1990 and a decline in 1991. The 1990 well completion increase was largely the result of a surge in drilling for coalbed methane that occurred prior to expiration of the December 31, 1990 (since extended until December 31, 1992) deadline to qualify for the Section 29 tax credit for new unconventional gas. In 1992, coalbed methane drilling activity continued to slow down from the rates achieved during the 1990 boom.

Coalbed Methane Production

U.S. coalbed methane production has increased dramatically from 26 billion cubic feet in 1987 to 535 billion cubic feet in 1992. It increased over 50 percent from 1991 levels alone, to comprise about 3 percent of total U.S. dry gas production. So, despite lower levels of new drilling for coalbed methane in 1992, production levels increased at an even greater rate than in 1991. This is because operators are drilling many production wells as opposed to a few, more risky wildcat wells. Also, the wells that have been producing for a year or two have "dewatered" enough that their gas production has actually increased with time. A reverse decline curve phenomenon due to dewatering is common in coalbed methane wells. Drilling has slowed down probably because many of the "sweet spots," or the most obvious and easily developed prospects, have already been drilled, and the operators did not want to explore less well-known or less productive areas given the low 1992 gas price.

Tight Gas Production

Another nonconventional gas resource that has been increasingly developed in recent years is gas obtained from very low permeability, or "tight," reservoirs. It has recently been estimated by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) that U.S. recoverable nonconventional gas resources, including tight gas, Devonian/Antrim shales, and coalbed methane, amount to 1,065 trillion cubic feet, allowing for the use of only currently available technology. Tight gas accounts for 232 trillion cubic feet of that total: the Rocky Mountain basins contain 53 percent of that volume, 12 percent is in the Arkla/East Texas basins, 9 percent is in the Midcontinent area, 8 percent is in each of the Texas Gulf Coast and Permian basins, 6 percent is in the Appalachian Basin, and 4 percent lies in other basins. Assuming the application of advanced technology, tight gas

resources would amount to 349 trillion cubic feet, or 117 trillion cubic feet more, and total nonconventional gas resources would amount to 1,295 trillion cubic feet. The NPC predicts that tight gas will account for one-half of the domestic gas supply by the year 2030.

Most gas production in the United States, about 90 percent, is from conventional reservoirs. However, since 1980, operators could take either the Section 29 tax credit (worth about 52 cents per million Btu) or a higher incentive price (available per the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978) for tight gas, depending on the price of oil. The rationale for having these incentives was that initial production rates from these kinds of reservoirs are very low and, therefore, some kind of economic incentive must be present to induce operators to explore for and develop these resources.

For the purposes of developing its production statistics, the Energy Information Administration defines tight reservoirs as those that meet the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) definition of tight. They are generally characterized by an average reservoir rock permeability to gas of 0.1 millidarcies or less and, absent artificial stimulation, by production rates that are not in excess of 5 barrels of oil per day and certain specified daily volumes of gas which increase with depth. The EIA tight gas production statistics exclude production from "geologically tight" reservoirs that have not been classified tight according to the FERC rules, and cover only production from wells drilled in tight reservoirs that were classified, from 1978 through 1992, as tight according to the FERC. Based on this definition, U.S. tight gas production increased from 68 billion cubic feet in 1979 to 1,251 billion cubic feet in 1991, accounting for almost 7 percent of U.S. marketed natural gas production in the latter year. All of EIA's tight gas production volumes are eligible for the Section 29 tax credit. Although the qualification period for the credit expired at the end of 1992, wells that were drilled between 1978 and May 1988, and from November 5, 1990 to year end 1992 are eligible for the credit for a period of 10 years. It remains to be seen what effect if any the expiration of the Section 29 tax credit will have on 1993 production levels.

Prorationing

In the spring and summer of 1992, Oklahoma and Texas revised their prorationing rules and Louisiana considered revising its rule. Critics of this action charged that the rule changes were an attempt to limit production in order to raise the extremely low gas prices at the time. Proponents felt that the changes were needed because the old rules were outdated and no longer matched the changed realities of the industry. In addition, proponents felt revised rules were needed to bring stability to a vastly oversupplied market in order to protect the future viability of domestic production and exploration capabilities. This debate led to the Markey-Scheuer Amendment to the House comprehensive energy bill, which greatly restricted States' rights to establish prorationing rules. This amendment and the entire natural gas title were dropped from the Energy Policy Act of 1992 which was passed in October 1992.

The concept of prorationing has existed at least since the Natural Gas Act of 1938 exempted the gathering and production of natural gas from federal regulation, leaving it up to the individual States. Prorationing rules are designed to prevent waste of gas resources and to protect the correlative rights of landowners under whose properties the gas resources lie. Correlative rights refer to the rights that lessors of adjoining properties have to receive the benefits of the oil and gas reserves beneath their respective properties. Correlative rights are protected by preventing improper drainage or siphoning off of reserves from beneath one property by wells on one or more adjoining properties. For many years, nearly every producing State has had laws that provide for various production control mechanisms, administered by State regulatory agencies, to prevent the waste of gas resources and to protect correlative rights.

Oklahoma and Kansas both increased their production levels to help meet the increased demand resulting from Hurricane Andrew. In 1993, Oklahoma has increased their allowable production from 35 percent of the wells' wellhead absolute open flow to 45 percent in the third and fourth quarters. Texas has set allowables in March, May, June, July, and August that were higher than the actual production in those months in 1992. These limits were raised to meet the heavy demand to fill storage and to allow producers to take advantage of the higher wellhead gas prices. Louisiana is hoping to have their new prorationing regulations in place by the end of 1993.

Reserves

Proved reserves of dry natural gas declined just over 1 percent or 2,047 billion cubic feet in 1992. All four leading gas producing areas, Texas, the Gulf of Mexico Federal Offshore, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, had large proved reserves declines totaling 4,649 billion cubic feet. Partially offsetting these declines, four States had large increases in their coalbed methane reserves: Virginia, New Mexico, Colorado, and Alabama. Reserves in these States increased by 1,957 billion cubic feet from 1991. The scheduled end in December of tax credits for new unconventional gas wells spurred drilling for coalbed methane and tight gas to high levels in the last half of 1992. Therefore, total gas well completions dropped only 16 percent to 7,640. However, exploratory gas well completions reached a new 20-year low after dropping 27 percent during 1992.

Reserves in coalbed methane fields increased to 10,034 billion cubic feet, a 23-percent increase in 1992, to ac-

count for 6 percent of total U.S. gas reserves. Coalbed methane production increased almost sixfold in just 3 years to account for 3 percent of U.S. gas production. Exploitation of the coalbed methane resource has rapidly expanded because of a large tax credit incentive and improved understanding of the underlying production technology. The tax credit in 1992 was about $0.90 per thousand cubic feet of coalbed methane produced, about half the average U.S. wellhead price.

Of the several components of change in proved reserves, total discoveries are those reserves attributable to field extensions, new fields, and new reservoirs in old fields. They result from drilling exploratory wells. U.S. total discoveries of dry gas reserves in 1992 were 7,048 billion cubic feet, a decline from the 1991 level and 34 percent lower than the average during the prior 10 years. Over half of them were in Texas and the Gulf of Mexico Federal Offshore. New field discoveries of 649 billion cubic feet were down substantially from the 1991 level and 59 percent lower than the prior 10-year average of 1,592 billion cubic feet. Extensions (4,675 billion cubic feet) were also lower, dropping 31 percent below the prior 10-year average. Gas reserve additions from new reservoirs increased somewhat to 1,724 billion cubic feet, but were much lower than the prior 10-year average.

The net of revisions and adjustments for natural gas in 1992 was 8,328 billion cubic feet. In recent years, the net of revisions and adjustments has played a growing role in sustaining lower 48 States natural gas proved reserves. In 1992, 7,883 billion cubic feet of these were added, 74 percent more than the lower 48 States average for the prior 10 years.

This increasing recovery of gas from the resource base of old fields is enhanced by the application of new technologies like 3-D seismology, horizontal drilling, and better fracturing treatments and well completions. Total discoveries for the lower 48 States were only 6,994 billion cubic feet in 1992. This was the second time since 1977 that lower 48 States total discoveries were lower than the net of revisions and adjustments. There were proved reserves of 34,118 billion cubic feet of natural gas, wet after lease separation, located in nonproducing reservoirs. They are included in the total proved reserves figures and represent 20 percent of the total.

Spot and Futures Markets

During the first several months of 1992, natural gas spot market prices were low due to mild weather conditions, lack of demand, and high gas storage levels. Prices increased slightly in April and May due to reported producer shut-ins, cold weather in the Northeast, and concerns about the impact of prorationing proposals. Producers had shut in more gas and had reduced drilling, leading to less newly discovered conventional gas coming on line. Prices remained steady for the next several months due to the low storage levels for that time of the year.

The overall natural gas spot price increased substantially since June, as compared with the corresponding month a year earlier, until August when Hurricane Andrew hit. By the end of August, the natural gas spot prices were quite high but not as high as September's futures prices. After the Hurricane struck, natural gas futures prices fluctuated dramatically, due to uncertainty about the extent of damage from the storm and consequent decrease in production. There was concern that there might be a shortage in the coming winter. Hurricane Andrew only disrupted a small amount of the Nation's production and other supplies were diverted from being injected into storage to fulfill contracts. A perceived shortage of gas in storage available for the winter heating season, rather than high demand, pushed October and November prices up. Toward the end of 1992, the spot market increased slightly, but not significantly, as compared with the same time in 1991. The increase was primarily due to the onset of the winter heating season demand.

During the first few months of 1993, spot market prices were lower, however not as low as during the corresponding period in 1992. Relatively mild weather for January and February 1993 contributed to lower demand. However, the cooler March and April weather in the West, Midwest, and Northeast caused heavy storage withdrawals, higher demand, and slightly higher prices. Prices remained steady because several electric utilities switched from nuclear power to natural gas to perform seasonal maintenance and minor repairs. Lower storage levels for April and May 1993, increased demand for storage injections, which in turn, forced buyers to purchase natural gas at slightly higher prices. Spot prices in July 1993 were less than $2.00 per thousand cubic feet, similar to those of the previous year. These prices increased in September to reflect the continued high rate of storage injections, which have averaged over 400 billion cubic feet per month since May 1993.

The natural gas futures market is a specialized market in contracts for future delivery of gas under specified conditions. These contracts, traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) since April 1990, are primarily financial instruments. They enable firms which produce gas or have a need for gas to manage price risk. Unlike the spot market, transactions on the futures market do not represent the actual purchase or sale of gas but rather the promise of a purchase or sale. Approximately 3 to 4 percent of all contracts eventually result in the actual delivery of gas. Another financial instrument, natural gas options, has been traded on the NYMEX since October 1992. While futures contracts represent promises to buy or sell natural gas, which the traders are obligated to carry out should the contract not be liquidated, options offer the right to

buy or sell a futures contract at a specified price, but without the specific obligation to buy. Compared with trading volume in futures contracts, the natural gas options market is much smaller.

The size of the natural gas futures market has grown tremendously since its introduction. By January 1991, monthly trading was about 15,000 contracts. This increased to more than 85,000 contracts by January 1992. In January 1993, the trading volume was over 312,000 contracts. By mid-1993, trading volume for the closest 12 months' contracts had approached 87,000 contracts in a single week.

Futures contracts are traded both by parties who are in the natural gas business, using the contract as a means of controlling price risk, and by speculators. The NYMEX monitors the names of companies and individuals holding at least 25 open-interest contracts, which are simply contracts outstanding at the end of a day's trading. Natural gas marketing companies generally account for about half of the open interest. Because of the nature of their business, they are both on the buying and selling side. Producers and others on the selling side of the natural gas business account for about 15 percent of the contracts. End users and natural gas processors, who are on the buying side of the natural gas business, each account for about 5 percent. The remaining 25 percent is accounted for by parties not directly in the natural gas business, such as financial institutions or speculators.

Hurricane Andrew presented the first test of natural gas futures contracts' ability to provide a reliable supply of gas for traders who were using the NYMEX to hedge a real need to acquire gas volumes. Despite the upheaval in the industry following Andrew's path through the Gulf of Mexico, all contracts for which delivery was required were successfully closed with the transfer of gas. Having passed that test, trading futures on the NYMEX became less threatening in terms of the underlying question of whether, under extreme conditions, the financial instrument would translate to needed natural gas. Indeed, because of the power of the Exchange to force delivery under the contract, there is an advantage compared to spot contracts, where there is a distressing propensity of parties to simply walk away from deals.

Trading on the NYMEX has developed into a vehicle for price discovery, providing an index price for firms which are not involved in the futures market. Settlement prices are published in newspapers and the industry press, and minute-to-minute fluctuations are available through market quote services. Because the NYMEX price is widely available on a timely basis, the price of gas sold through spot contracts is increasingly specified in terms of some function of the futures' price.

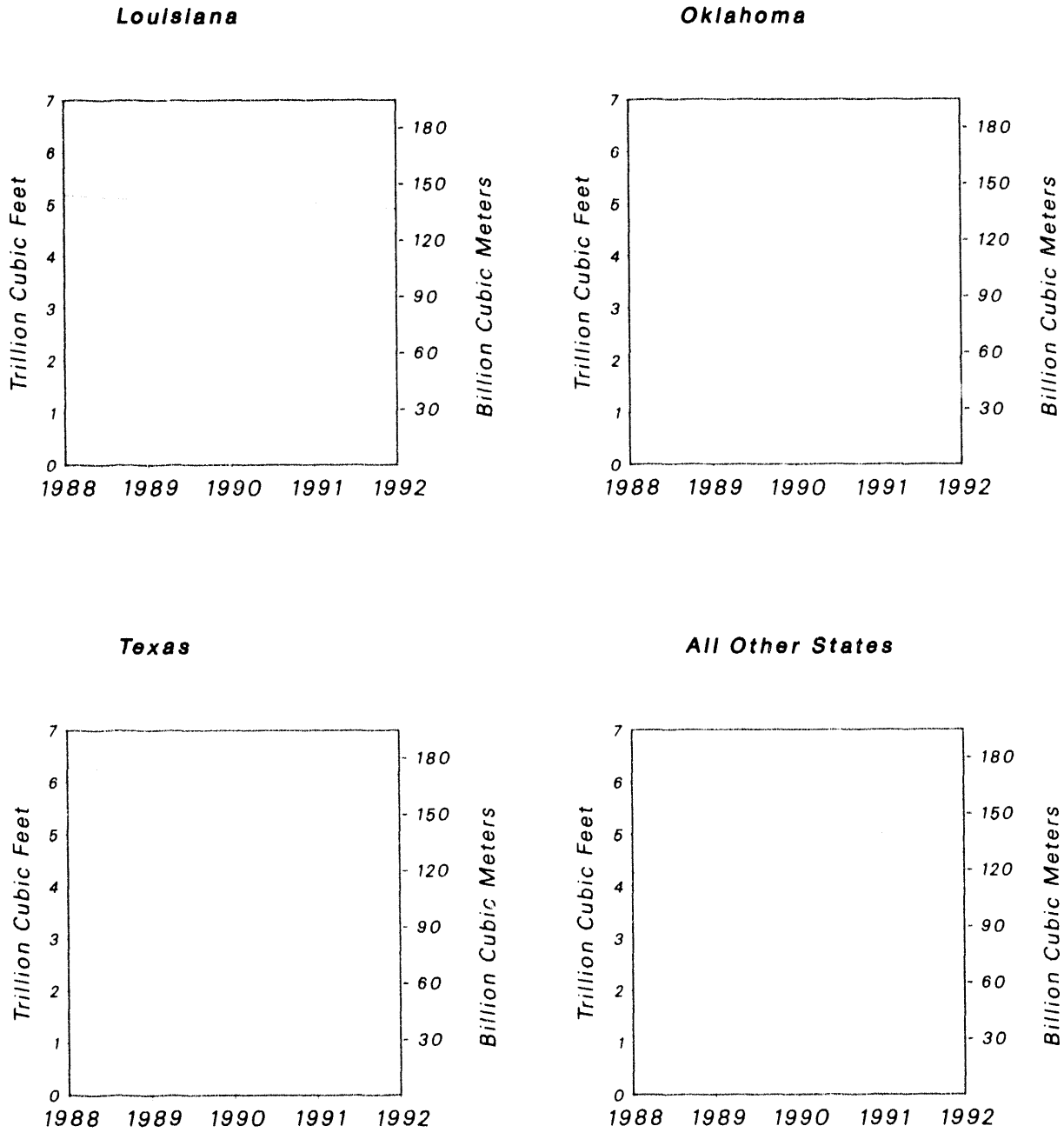
While the futures contract specifies exchange of gas at the Henry Hub in Louisiana, the NYMEX also allows for buyers and sellers to arrange "Exchange for Physicals" or EFPs. While the NYMEX matches buyers and sellers for exchange at the Henry Hub, under EFP's, the parties must find each other. However, they may also modify conditions of the contract, including delivery point and the price of the gas. The latter is important since there are significant differences in the price of gas from one part of the country to another. The price on the futures contract is used as an important indicator in determining the price for the EFP transaction and then a discount or premium is applied to compensate for regional price differences. Thus the EFP process allows flexibility in the delivery of natural gas that does not necessarily go through the NYMEX delivery point at the Henry Hub, while still using the futures price to determine the cost of the gas and relying on the rules and authority of the NYMEX to assure delivery.

Outlook for Supply

According to EIA's recently published (August 1993) *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Quarterly Projections, Third Quarter 1993*, total dry gas production is forecast to increase to 18.4 trillion cubic feet in 1993 and 18.8 trillion cubic feet in 1994. Natural gas production has tended to grow despite the nearly 50 percent decline in drilling since 1985. However, low drilling activity in the face of rising demand has narrowed the gap between production and productive capacity, particularly since 1991. This had led to some uncertainty regarding the ability of producers to meet increases in peak-period demand without increasing reliance on working gas storage and Canadian imports.

Reliance on natural gas imports will continue to rise to 2.09 trillion cubic feet in 1993 and to 2.35 trillion cubic feet in 1994. The steady rise in imports from Canada has been made possible by the rapid growth in gas pipeline capacity. Import pipeline capacity has grown from 1.77 trillion cubic feet in 1983 to 3.37 trillion cubic feet in 1993. In 1994, capacity is expected to increase to 3.41 trillion cubic feet.

Figure 4. Marketed Production of Natural Gas in Selected States, 1988-1992



Sources: West Virginia, 1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and EIA computations. All other data: Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," and the United States Minerals Management Service.

Table 3. Gross Withdrawals and Marketed Production of Natural Gas by State, 1988-1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

Year and State	Gross Withdrawals			Repressuring	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	Vented and Flared	Marketed Production
	From Gas Wells	From Oil Wells	Total				
1988 Total	15,467,023	5,532,229	20,999,255	2,478,382	459,883	142,525	17,918,465
1989 Total	15,708,861	5,365,564	21,074,425	2,475,179	362,457	141,642	18,095,147
1990 Total	16,053,566	5,469,055	21,522,622	2,489,040	289,374	150,415	18,593,792
1991 Total	R 16,017,626	R 5,732,482	R 21,750,108	R 2,771,928	R 275,831	R 169,909	R 18,532,439
1992 Total	16,164,874	5,967,376	22,132,249	2,972,552	280,370	167,519	18,711,808
Alabama Total	403,848	9,766	413,614	29,996	26,719	1,799	355,099
Onshore	212,243	9,766	222,009	29,996	21,066	1,727	169,220
State Offshore	112,311	0	112,311	0	5,653	72	106,586
Federal Offshore	79,294	0	79,294	0	0	0	79,294
Alaska Total	198,603	2,427,110	2,625,713	2,168,019	0	14,097	443,597
Onshore	88,537	2,320,799	2,409,336	2,083,397	0	9,481	316,456
State Offshore	110,067	106,311	216,377	84,622	0	4,616	127,141
Federal Offshore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	721	72	794	0	0	23	771
Arkansas	171,543	39,364	210,906	8,056	0	371	202,479
California Total	154,055	294,800	448,855	81,330	1,142	751	365,632
Onshore	140,108	246,274	386,382	77,660	1,142	751	306,829
State Offshore	0	7,242	7,242	31	NA	NA	7,211
Federal Offshore	13,947	41,284	55,231	3,639	NA	NA	51,592
Colorado	256,426	77,568	333,994	9,085	0	1,868	323,041
Florida	0	7,584	7,584	0	682	245	6,657
Illinois	337	10	347	0	0	0	347
Indiana	174	a	174	0	0	0	174
Kansas	580,572	79,169	659,741	1,092	NA	642	658,007
Kentucky	79,690	a	79,690	•	•	•	79,690
Louisiana Total	4,347,709	629,760	4,977,470	42,631	NA	20,538	4,914,300
Onshore	1,363,397	171,636	1,535,033	3,223	NA	20,538	1,511,271
State Offshore	116,470	21,631	138,101	NA	NA	NA	138,101
Federal Offshore	2,867,842	436,493	3,304,336	39,408	NA	NA	3,264,928
Maryland	33	0	33	0	0	0	33
Michigan	120,287	80,192	200,479	2,340	NA	3,324	194,815
Mississippi	145,153	20,384	165,538	24,993	45,772	3,076	91,697
Missouri	27	0	27	0	0	0	27
Montana	46,918	7,892	54,810	180	NA	763	53,867
Nebraska	486	691	1,177	•	•	•	1,177
Nevada	0	30	30	0	0	0	30
New Mexico	1,067,477	222,303	1,289,780	16,540	2,751	1,626	1,268,863
New York	22,697	824	23,521	0	0	13	23,508
North Dakota	12,461	47,518	59,979	2,391	508	2,197	54,883
Ohio	144,815	a	144,815	NA	NA	NA	144,815
Oklahoma	1,674,405	342,950	2,017,356	NA	NA	NA	2,017,356
Oregon	2,580	0	2,580	0	0	0	2,580
Pennsylvania	138,675	a	138,675	NA	NA	NA	138,675
South Dakota	1,006	5,957	6,963	30	0	5,476	1,456
Tennessee	a	1,770	1,770	NA	NA	NA	1,770
Texas Total	5,406,256	1,301,756	6,708,012	362,458	180,003	19,689	6,145,862
Onshore	4,032,016	1,264,850	5,296,865	362,458	180,003	19,689	4,734,715
State Offshore	76,638	1,625	78,263	NA	NA	NA	78,263
Federal Offshore	1,297,602	35,281	1,332,883	NA	NA	NA	1,332,883
Utah	229,494	84,781	314,275	141,698	NA	1,284	171,293
Virginia	24,733	0	24,733	0	0	0	24,733
West Virginia	E 182,000	a	E 182,000	NA	NA	NA	E 182,000
Wyoming	751,693	285,125	1,036,817	81,712	22,793	89,736	842,576

a Breakdown of gross withdrawals from gas or oil wells not provided by State agency.
E Estimated data.
• Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
R Revised data.
NA Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: West Virginia, 1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and EIA computations. All other data: Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," and the United States Minerals Management Service.

Table 4. Offshore Gross Withdrawals of Natural Gas by State, 1988-1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

Year and State	State			Federal			Total Offshore
	From Gas Wells	From Oil Wells	Total	From Gas Wells	From Oil Wells	Total	
1988 Total	355,370	78,841	434,211	4,249,592	497,072	4,746,664	5,180,875
Alabama	9,440	0	9,440	0	0	0	9,440
Alaska	57,878	43,562	101,440	0	0	0	101,440
California	1,413	9,728	11,141	17,931	31,236	49,167	60,308
Louisiana	190,695	23,950	214,645	2,992,004	426,945	3,418,949	3,633,594
Texas	95,944	1,601	97,545	1,239,657	38,891	1,278,548	1,376,093
1989 Total	376,033	83,584	459,617	4,286,261	485,150	4,771,411	5,231,028
Alabama	13,018	0	13,018	0	0	0	13,018
Alaska	72,430	50,165	122,595	0	0	0	122,595
California	855	8,243	9,098	12,246	38,545	50,791	59,889
Louisiana	181,332	22,673	204,005	2,970,536	403,144	3,373,680	3,577,685
Texas	108,398	2,503	110,901	1,303,479	43,461	1,346,940	1,457,841
1990 Total	383,544	79,108	462,652	4,562,144	484,516	5,046,660	5,509,312
Alabama	19,861	0	19,861	0	0	0	19,861
Alaska	94,642	49,422	144,064	0	0	0	144,064
California	340	7,743	8,083	15,640	34,332	49,972	58,055
Louisiana	161,292	20,948	182,240	3,140,870	408,654	3,549,524	3,731,764
Texas	107,409	995	108,404	1,405,634	41,530	1,447,164	1,555,568
1991 Total	359,112	99,688	458,800	4,314,407	535,250	4,849,657	5,308,457
Alabama	32,603	0	32,603	0	0	0	32,603
Alaska	100,733	70,932	171,665	0	0	0	171,665
California	0	7,610	7,610	16,464	35,391	51,855	59,465
Louisiana	128,891	19,538	148,429	2,946,749	455,052	3,401,801	3,550,230
Texas	96,885	1,608	98,493	1,351,194	44,807	1,396,001	1,494,494
1992 Total	415,486	136,809	552,294	4,258,686	513,058	4,771,744	5,324,039
Alabama	112,311	0	112,311	79,294	0	79,294	191,605
Alaska	110,066	106,311	216,377	0	0	0	216,377
California	0	7,242	7,242	13,947	41,284	55,231	62,473
Louisiana	116,470	21,631	138,101	2,867,842	436,493	3,304,336	3,442,437
Texas	76,638	1,625	78,263	1,297,602	35,281	1,332,883	1,411,147

Note: For individual State and U.S. production, see Table 3.
Sources: Appropriate State agencies' responses to informal data requests and the United States Minerals Management Service.

Table 5. Number of Producing Gas and Gas Condensate Wells by State as of December 31, 1988-1992

State	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	1,264	1,701	2,362	3,392	3,350
Alaska	91	108	111	110	112
Arizona	0	3	5	6	6
Arkansas	2,996	2,830	2,952	2,780	3,500
California	1,469	1,214	1,162	1,377	1,126
Colorado	4,426	5,125	5,741	5,562	5,912
Illinois	293	241	356	373	382
Indiana	1,295	1,310	1,307	1,334	1,333
Kansas	15,300	13,935	16,980	17,948	18,400
Kentucky	10,777	11,248	11,713	12,169	12,483
Louisiana	14,071	16,309	16,889	15,271	13,512
Maryland	8	8	7	7	9
Michigan	988	1,207	1,438	2,620	3,257
Mississippi	634	543	585	629	507
Missouri	4	4	8	6	5
Montana	2,553	2,700	2,607	2,802	2,890
Nebraska	18	15	11	12	22
New Mexico	15,909	17,087	17,124	20,021	18,040
New York	5,090	5,304	5,525	5,737	5,906
North Dakota	61	61	103	100	104
Ohio	33,793	34,450	34,586	34,760	34,784
Oklahoma	27,307	27,443	24,547	28,216	28,902
Oregon	14	18	19	16	16
Pennsylvania	28,000	30,000	30,300	31,000	31,000
South Dakota	51	53	54	54	38
Tennessee	802	700	690	650	600
Texas	50,588	48,609	50,867	47,615	46,298
Utah	665	834	822	913	1,006
Virginia	728	752	819	886	1,153
West Virginia	35,800	36,240	37,500	37,800	38,250
Wyoming	2,284	2,431	2,600	2,821	3,111
Total	257,279	262,483	269,790	276,987	276,014

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," the United States Minerals Management Service (MMS), and *World Oil* magazine.

Table 6. Estimated Total Dry Natural Gas Proved Reserves by State, 1988-1992

(Billion Cubic Feet)

State	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	809	2,761	4,125	5,414	5,802
Alaska	9,078	8,939	9,300	9,553	9,638
Arkansas	1,986	1,772	1,731	1,669	1,750
California	3,519	3,374	3,185	3,004	2,778
Colorado	3,535	4,274	4,555	5,767	6,198
Florida	51	46	45	38	47
Kansas	10,104	10,091	9,614	9,358	9,681
Kentucky	923	992	1,016	1,155	1,084
Louisiana	12,224	12,516	11,728	10,912	9,780
Michigan	1,323	1,342	1,243	1,334	1,223
Mississippi	1,143	1,104	1,126	1,057	869
Montana	819	867	899	831	859
New Mexico	17,166	15,434	17,260	18,539	18,998
New York	351	368	354	331	329
North Dakota	541	561	586	472	496
Ohio	1,229	1,275	1,214	1,181	1,161
Oklahoma	16,495	15,916	16,151	14,725	13,926
Pennsylvania	2,072	1,642	1,720	1,629	1,528
Texas	38,167	38,381	38,192	36,174	35,093
Utah	1,298	1,507	1,510	1,702	1,830
Virginia	230	217	138	225	904
West Virginia	2,306	2,201	2,207	2,528	2,356
Wyoming	10,308	10,744	9,944	9,941	10,826
Federal Offshore	32,264	30,709	31,433	29,448	27,767
Miscellaneous [a]	83	83	70	75	92
Total	168,024	167,116	169,346	167,062	165,015

[a] = Includes Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92).

Table 7. Wellhead Value and Marketed Production of Natural Gas by State, 1988-1992

Year and State	Reported Wellhead Value		Average Wellhead Price (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	Marketed Production (million cubic feet)	Imputed Wellhead Value of Marketed Production[b] (thousand dollars)
	Volume[a] (million cubic feet)	Value (thousand dollars)			
1988 Total	15,419,723	--	$1.69	17,918,465	$30,286,936
1989 Total	15,432,773	--	1.69	18,095,147	30,627,215
1990 Total	16,408,437	--	1.71	18,593,792	31,754,803
1991 Total	R 15,770,393	--	1.64	R 18,532,439	R 30,327,779
1992 Total	15,852,090	--	1.74	18,711,808	32,570,827
Alabama	[c] 51,219	[c] $117,543	[c] 2.29	355,099	813,178
Alaska	206,259	290,027	1.41	443,597	625,471
Arizona	730	1,351	1.85	771	1,426
Arkansas	[c] 85,177	[c] 183,227	[c] 2.15	202,479	435,330
California	[c] 195,515	[c] 458,164	[c] 2.34	365,632	855,579
Colorado	314,105	430,324	1.37	323,041	442,566
Florida	3,849	9,676	2.51	6,657	16,708
Illinois	346	743	2.15	347	746
Indiana	174	350	2.01	174	350
Kansas	640,583	987,003	1.54	658,007	1,013,330
Kentucky	79,690	153,312	1.92	79,690	153,005
Louisiana	[d] 3,404,963	[d] 5,903,756	1.73	4,914,300	8,501,739
Maryland	33	63	1.91	33	63
Michigan	190,637	516,913	2.71	194,815	527,949
Mississippi	129,340	212,689	1.64	91,697	150,382
Missouri	27	42	1.56	27	42
Montana	50,359	81,745	1.62	53,867	87,265
Nebraska	1,177	2,094	1.78	1,177	2,094
Nevada [e]	0	--	--	30	--
New Mexico	1,274,220	2,038,989	1.60	1,268,863	2,030,181
New York	22,543	50,722	2.25	23,508	52,893
North Dakota	3,994	7,849	1.97	54,883	108,120
Ohio	143,381	336,671	2.35	144,815	340,315
Oklahoma	1,937,224	3,285,072	1.70	2,017,356	3,429,505
Oregon	2,580	3,338	1.29	2,580	3,328
Pennsylvania	138,675	270,416	1.95	138,675	270,416
South Dakota	1,006	1,797	1.79	1,456	2,607
Tennessee	1,770	3,164	1.79	1,770	3,168
Texas	5,893,069	10,425,203	1.77	6,145,862	10,878,176
Utah	86,682	141,663	1.63	171,293	279,208
Virginia	24,734	45,757	1.85	24,733	45,756
West Virginia	202,775	610,353	3.01	E 182,000	E 547,820
Wyoming	765,254	866,038	1.13	842,576	952,111

[a] Quantity of production associated with reported wellhead value. A number of States reported values associated with quantities other than marketed production.
[b] Average wellhead price times marketed production does not equal imputed value of marketed production due to independent rounding.
[c] Quantity and value data obtained from Energy Information Administration Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."
[d] Quantity and value data obtained from the United States Minerals Management Service (MMS).
[e] Most of Nevada's marketed production was consumed as lease fuel.
E Estimated data.
R Revised data.
-- Not applicable.
Sources: West Virginia, 1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and EIA computations. All other data: Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," and the United States Minerals Management Service.

Table 8. Volume and Average Price of Natural Gas Purchases from Producers by Type of Purchaser by State, 1992

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Natural Gas Purchased By:									
	Interstate Pipeline Companies		Intrastate Pipeline Companies		Distributors and Municipalities		Other Companies[a]		Total All Companies	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Alabama	34,290	$2.31	4,179	$2.20	12,727	$2.30	0	--	51,196	$2.30
Alaska	0	--	31,054	1.92	0	--	48,292	$1.55	79,346	1.70
Arizona	0	--	0	--	7,559	2.65	0	--	7,559	2.65
Arkansas	63,649	1.97	0	--	13,600	3.06	12,384	1.98	89,633	2.14
California	12,608	3.11	7,332	1.86	160,872	2.30	14,702	2.36	195,515	2.34
Colorado	63,154	1.94	47	1.49	43,233	2.20	3,714	1.16	110,149	2.02
Florida	279	1.68	252	2.00	31	3.19	0	--	563	1.91
Illinois	5,842	3.06	0	--	2,048	2.13	0	--	7,890	2.82
Indiana	0	--	0	--	679	2.45	0	--	679	2.45
Kansas	86,827	1.72	18,580	1.68	6,120	2.39	21,805	1.89	133,332	1.77
Kentucky	8,468	2.04	1,037	1.82	6,276	2.58	3,251	2.07	19,032	2.21
Louisiana	426,733	2.24	137,534	1.63	30,021	1.98	146,705	1.73	740,993	2.02
Maryland	4	2.04	0	--	53,951	2.46	0	--	53,955	2.46
Michigan	0	--	0	--	163,533	2.98	3,326	2.23	166,858	2.97
Mississippi	42,176	2.82	5,215	1.66	11,559	1.92	549	1.47	59,499	2.53
Montana	29,069	1.90	0	--	12,686	2.19	221	2.66	41,976	1.99
Nebraska	573	1.74	0	--	0	--	0	--	573	1.74
New Mexico	26,342	1.63	0	--	55,619	1.86	23,554	2.22	105,515	1.88
New York	737	2.16	0	--	28,756	2.52	0	--	29,493	2.52
North Dakota	3,975	1.97	0	--	0	--	19	.52	3,994	1.97
Ohio	1,123	4.20	0	--	57,805	2.52	636	2.34	59,564	2.55
Oklahoma	140,249	2.01	80,261	1.77	848	1.98	180,637	1.72	401,995	1.83
Oregon	0	--	0	--	2,263	1.95	0	--	2,263	1.95
Pennsylvania	69,754	2.03	2,959	1.70	130,949	2.67	1,184	2.44	204,846	2.44
South Dakota	263	1.63	0	--	0	--	0	--	263	1.63
Tennessee	660	2.50	0	--	354	2.41	143	2.66	1,156	2.49
Texas	223,792	2.10	502,988	1.83	222,966	2.80	168,586	1.81	1,118,332	2.07
Utah	16,063	2.99	0	--	342	2.16	1,155	2.14	17,560	2.92
Virginia	12,061	2.29	0	--	3,835	2.72	0	--	15,896	2.40
West Virginia	20,032	3.19	3,293	2.12	34,027	2.82	2,264	2.42	59,616	2.89
Wyoming	103,309	2.09	3,333	1.43	1,694	2.01	436	1.48	108,772	2.06
Total	1,392,033	2.15	798,064	1.79	1,064,355	2.57	633,560	1.78	3,888,012	2.13

[a] = Includes all respondents who classified themselves as integrated oil and gas companies, producers, gatherers, processors, storage operators, SNG plant operators, or other on their EIA-176 survey response.

-- = Not applicable.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. The purchased gas volumes and prices shown represent essentially the same transactions defined as "first sales" in the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 with the exception of direct sales to consumers and gas purchased or produced offsystem are not included in the totals or averages. Producers also include Gatherers and/or Processing Plant Operators.

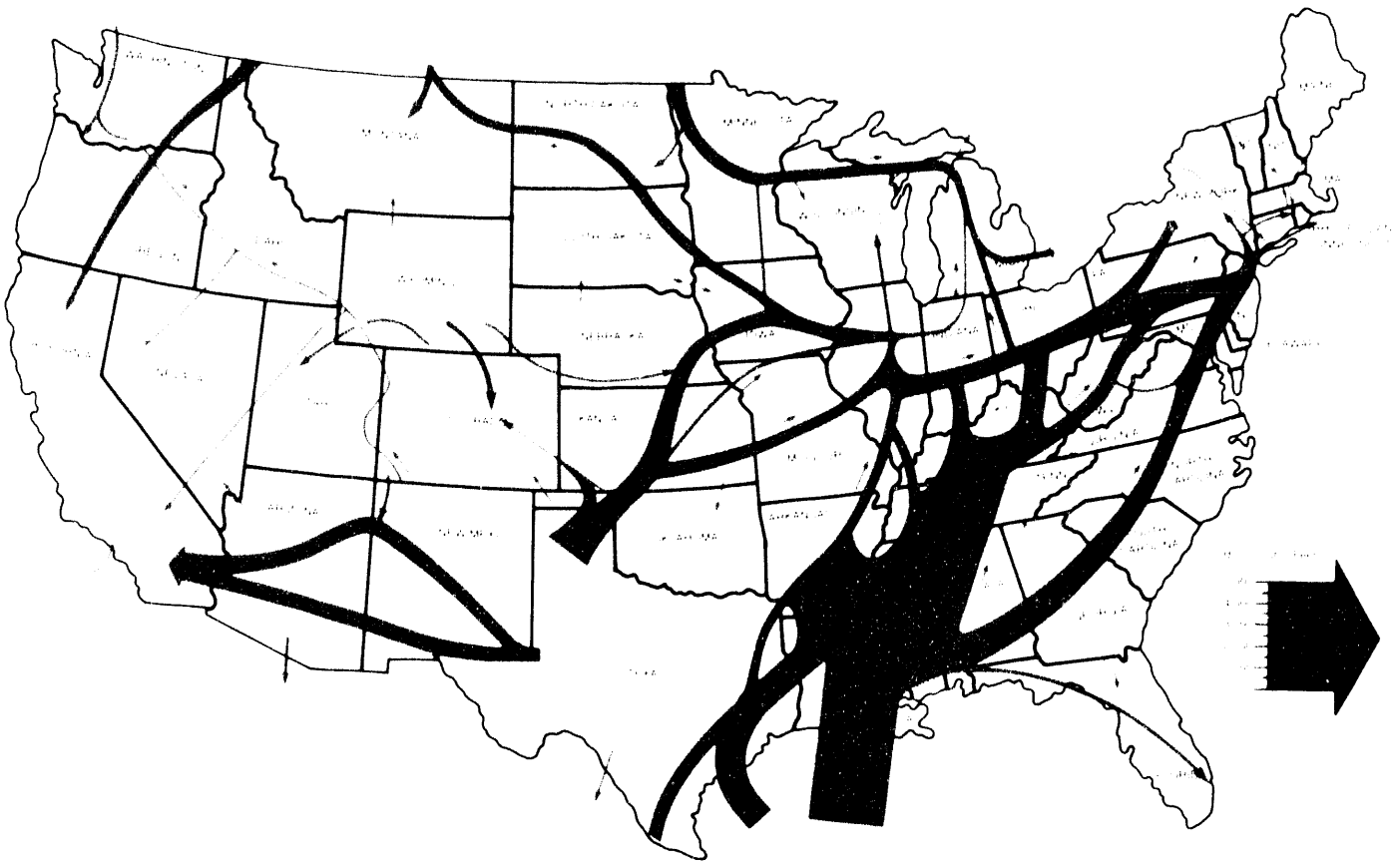
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Transmission

A complex grid of natural gas pipelines, extending a quarter of a million miles, crisscrosses the Nation and connects all States except Alaska, Hawaii, and Vermont. Natural gas flows predominately northeastward, originating primarily from the major producing centers in Texas and Louisiana, and to a lesser extent from producing areas in Oklahoma and New Mexico. At the northern U.S. border, pipelines from Canada reach into California, the northern States of the Midwest, and the Northeast (including Vermont). And at the southern U.S. border, the pipeline network extends into Mexico, making an integrated market for the North American continent.

During 1992, Texas and Louisiana produced 11.1 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, 59 percent of the nation's total marketed production (Table 3). These two States together, however, only consumed 45 percent of their own natural gas production. The remainder was sent to other States and exported to Mexico. With 18 percent of marketed production, Oklahoma and New Mexico were also net exporters of natural gas. Imports from Canada also played an important role in the U.S. natural gas industry in 1992, accounting for 10 percent of total consumption. The net receipts associated with the Nation's flow of natural gas were highest in California, Illinois and New York where consumption was high and in considerable excess of local production.

Figure 5. Principal Interstate Natural Gas Flow Summary



Pipeline Construction

According to the Energy and Environment Analysis, Inc., in a study commissioned by the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, the rate of new construction will drop over the next 5 years (1993-1997). New construction will add 10,300 miles of pipeline in the United States to the existing 331,000 miles of pipeline operating in North America. This contrasts with the 13,411 miles of new pipeline constructed in the years 1988 to 1992. Several recently announced pipeline construction projects that will have significant impact on the markets they serve are discussed in this section.

The Portland Natural Gas Transmission System is proposed to deliver 250 million cubic feet per day upon its completion in November 1997. It will run from the Canadian border at Jay, Vermont, to an interconnect with Tennessee Gas Pipeline at Haverhill, Massachusetts.

In New York, the Empire State Pipeline received the necessary permits to begin construction. The 155-mile line from the Niagara River to Rochester then to Oswego County is expected to be in operation by November 1, 1993. Initially it will deliver 200 million cubic feet per day expanding to 400 million cubic feet per day by January 1, 1995.

In Florida, there are three pipeline construction proposals. The SunShine Interstate Transmission Company has proposed a 170-mile line from Pascagoula, Mississippi, to Okaloosa County, Florida, where it would connect with the SunShine Pipeline Company's proposed 500-mile intrastate pipeline which will extend to Polk County, and possibly later to Okeechobee County. The initial capacity would be 250 million cubic feet per day in 1995 possibly expanding to 600 million cubic feet per day in 1999.

The Florida Gas Transmission Phase III expansion project is projected to be completed by November 1994. The line that will run from Louisiana to the Tampa, Florida, area will add over 500 million cubic feet per day capacity.

Sonat has held an open season for shippers on its proposed PenPipe system which would run from near Tallahassee to the Tampa area. This 200-mile line would have a capacity of 260 million cubic feet per day and would be completed by February 1996.

Pacific Gas Transmission is nearing completion of its system expansion which will add approximately 900 million cubic feet per day of capacity from Alberta to California. Completion is expected by November 1993.

TransCanada PipeLines and Sierra Pacific Resources Company have proposed the Tuscarora Pipeline, a 229-mile line from an interconnection with Pacific Gas Transmission near Malin, Oregon, to Sierra's Tracy Power Plant in northern Nevada. This pipeline will serve industrial users as well as several communities in northeastern California that do not now have gas service. It is expected to be in operation by November 1, 1995.

Natural Gas Imports and Exports

Natural gas import and export activity in North America during 1992 indicated the continued emergence of an integrated market for the continent. Brisk trading took place between Canada and the United States and from the United States into Mexico. Some of the highlights of the year for U.S. imports and exports were:

- The United States imported a record level of 2,094 billion cubic feet of natural gas from Canada, 23 percent higher than the previous record set in 1991.
- The proportion of U.S. natural gas consumption represented by net imports climbed again, for the sixth consecutive year, reaching 10 percent in 1992.
- Canadian imports to the Northeastern United States rose dramatically while those to California fell slightly.
- Exports of natural gas to Mexico continued their sharp climb. They reached 96 billion cubic feet, one and one-half times higher than in 1991 and six times higher than in 1990.
- Adding to the export capacity to Mexico, Valero Pipeline began operations on August 1, 1992, on its 3.5-mile interconnect that links Valero's system near Penitas, Texas, to the Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) Pipeline near Reynosa, Tamaulipas.
- Exports to Canada also rose sharply to 68 billion cubic feet, more than four times higher than the 1991 level and 76 percent higher than the record level for the last 20 years set in 1989.
- As in the previous year, liquefied natural gas (LNG) was imported only from Algeria. Compared to 1991, LNG imports fell 32 percent to 43 billion cubic feet. Algeria is more interested in supplying LNG to the European market where the price is higher than the U.S. price. In Europe, LNG prices are more closely tied to oil prices.

In 1992, the United States imported large volumes of natural gas from Canada and a small amount from Algeria, and exported gas to Mexico, Canada, and Japan. The price of natural gas imports increased by 1 percent from 1991 to $1.85 per thousand cubic feet while the price for gas exports dropped by 13 percent. Prices for gas exports to Canada and Japan fell, but the price of exports to Mexico rose.

Imports from Canada

During 1992, growing demand, competitive prices, and additional pipeline capacity resulted in increased natural gas imports from Canada. For the fifth consecutive year, they reached a record level. Canadian imports during 1992 totaled 2,094 billion cubic feet, 23 percent more than in 1991 and 45 percent higher than 1990. Although the price of Canadian gas rose by 2 percent from 1991 to $1.84 per thousand cubic feet in 1992, it remained competitive. The 1992 price was still 4 percent less than the 1990 price.

Canadian natural gas imports are marketed in the United States primarily in four geographical areas: the Northeast, the Midwest, the Pacific Northwest, and California. Import volumes increased in all areas except California.[1] In the Northeast, imports from Canada more than doubled. The import capacity available on the Iroquois Pipeline and demand for natural gas by nonutility generators (NUG's) contributed to the increase in the Northeast. NUG's generate electricity for their own use and for sale to electric utilities, which in turn distribute it to consumers.

The State of California's Public Utility Commission and the National Energy Board (NEB) of Canada disagreed during the past year about how to manage the transportation and sale of natural gas from Alberta, Canada, to northern California. The effect of orders issued by the NEB in June 1992 on Canadian gas and transportation services to California was to prevent the displacement of Canadian gas imported into California under long-term contracts by gas imported under short-term agreements.[2]

There are currently two pipeline expansion projects for transporting natural gas from Alberta, Canada, to California. The Pacific Gas Transmission (PGT) project, a virtual doubling of its Alberta-California gas pipeline capacity, is scheduled for completion by November 1993. Altamont Gas Transmission Company has delayed construction of its pipeline expansion project because of the falling gas demand in California and the PGT expansion. The project was originally envisioned to supply only the California market. However, new plans call for about one-third of the gas to go to California, with the remainder serving Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and possibly Mexico.[3]

According to the Energy Information Administration publication, *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Third Quarter 1993*, the U.S. use of Canadian natural gas imports will continue to rise. The report projects that total natural gas net imports will account for over 10 percent of total U.S. gas consumption in 1993 and over 11 percent in 1994. The steady rise in imports from Canada is possible because of the rapid expansion in gas pipeline capacity.

In 1992, 122 companies reported imports of natural gas by pipeline from Canada, compared with 105 companies in 1991 and 85 in 1990. Two companies, Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. with 337 billion cubic feet and Pacific Gas Transmission Corp. with 309 billion cubic feet, accounted for 31 percent of all pipeline imports.

Each month of 1992 showed an increase in Canadian gas imports when compared to imports for the same month of 1991. In January the increase was less than 1 percent. However, in every other month of 1992 the increase was much greater. From February through September and in November, the increases were 20 percent or larger.

Exports to Mexico

Continuing a dramatic climb, U.S. natural gas exports to Mexico rose to 96 billion cubic feet in 1992, more than 50 percent higher than in 1991 and 6 times greater than in 1990. Economic growth along Mexico's northern border region, as well as that nation's desire to reduce air pollution, have recently created demand for natural gas.

Mexico has ample natural gas reserves but plans to continue to be a net importer of natural gas while it concentrates on developing its oil reserves.[4] Its refineries produce large quantities of residual fuel oil, the major source of fuel for its electric utilities.[5] Since 1984, Mexico has not exported any gas to the United States.

Under Mexico's move toward a more market-based economy, gas prices, previously set by Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), should follow the market. Pemex, the Mexican state-controlled oil and gas company, recently reorganized. The goal of the reorganization is to introduce competition into their oil and gas industry and to streamline management.[6] Each of the new Pemex subsidiaries will be required to show a profit.[7] These events, together with the continued availability of residual fuel oil, may dampen the growth in the Mexican gas market previously anticipated. A drop in the volume of U.S. exports to Mexico has already been observed during 1993.[8]

[1] Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, *An Evaluation of 1991/92 Canadian Natural Gas Exports with a Mid-Term Forecast* (January 1993).
[2] *The 1993 Natural Gas Yearbook* (New York, NY: Executive Enterprises Publications Co., Inc., 1993).
[3] *Natural Gas Week* (May 3, 1993).
[4] *Natural Gas Week International* (May 3, 1993).
[5] *Public Utilities FORTNIGHTLY* (April 1, 1993).
[6] *Natural Gas Intelligence* (December 28, 1992).
[7] *Gas Daily* (Tuesday, June 23, 1992).

On August 1, 1992, Valero Transmission began flowing natural gas through its new pipeline which connects its existing pipeline near Penitas, Texas, to Pemex's pipeline outside of Reynosa, Mexico. The largest gas transmission interconnection between the United States and Mexico, it has a capacity of 400 million cubic feet per day. In December 1992, El Paso Natural Gas Company announced a project to construct a pipeline from the border near Clint, Texas, to the Samalayuca II power plant near Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.[9]

Twenty-two companies reported exports to Mexico in 1992, the same number as in the previous year. Three companies, Amoco Energy Trading Company with 12 billion cubic feet, P.M.I. Commercio International with 14 billion cubic feet, and Trinity Pipeline with 15 billion cubic feet, accounted for 42 percent of pipeline exports to Mexico. The average price was $1.90 per thousand cubic feet in 1992, 8 percent more than in 1991, and 1 percent more than 1990.

Exports to Canada

U.S. natural gas exports to Canada rose sharply during 1992 to 68 billion cubic feet, more than four times the level in 1991 and 76 percent higher than the record level for the last 20 years set in 1989. Western Gas Marketing Ltd., exported about one-third of the total volume of gas delivered from the United States into Canada. This company acquired gas from U.S. sources to help TransCanada Pipeline meet its firm service requirements. TransCanada experienced an interruption in service in 1992 due to scheduled maintenance of its pipeline. It will return this gas to Western Gas Marketing over the next 2 years.[10]

Ten companies exported gas to Canada in 1992, the same number as in 1991. Compared to 1991, monthly exports of gas to Canada rose sharply during the months of March through October in 1992. The average price fell to $1.83 per thousand cubic feet in 1992, 4 percent less than in 1991.

Exports to Canada are not expected to remain at this high level in 1993, primarily due to two reasons: first, the Western Gas Marketing activity in 1992 was unusual, and second, U.S. gas has not penetrated the Canadian market under normal competitive circumstances.[11] The continuing deregulation of the industry and additional proposed pipeline capacity may make U.S. gas more competitive in the Canadian market in the future.

Natural gas trading between the United States and Canada frequently includes backhaul arrangements. A backhaul transaction occurs when a transporting pipeline redelivers gas at a point upstream from the point of receipt. For example, a transaction could be made by a pipeline to move gas downstream from Canada into a U.S. receipt point. Prior to completing this transaction, the pipeline could make a new arrangement to redeliver the gas in Canada before moving it down through the border. Since this type of transaction does not result in the gas actually crossing the border, gas movements arranged via backhaul are not included in the tables in this report.

Liquefied Natural Gas

Natural gas can be transmitted in a vapor state via pipeline or in a liquid form, liquefied natural gas (LNG). Liquefaction makes overseas transportation possible. The volume of natural gas is greatly reduced when converted from the vapor state to liquid form. A 600-to-1 volume reduction is achieved by lowering the temperature of natural gas to approximately minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit. During 1992, the United States imported LNG from Algeria and exported it to Japan. Algerian LNG imports represented 2 percent of U.S. gas imports, while LNG exports to Japan represented 24 percent of U.S. natural gas exports.

Approximately 71 percent of the LNG imported from Algeria was delivered to the Distrigas Corporation receiving terminal located in Everett, Massachusetts just north of Boston. The remaining 29 percent was delivered to the Pan National Gas Sales terminal in Lake Charles, Louisiana. LNG imports totaled 43 billion cubic feet in 1992, nearly one-third less than in 1991. Algeria is more interested in supplying LNG to the European market where the price is higher than the U.S. price.

Phillips Alaska Natural Gas Corp. and Marathon Oil Co. exported LNG from the Kenai Peninsula in southern Alaska to Japan during 1992. These exports totaled 53 billion cubic feet, continuing the flat trend in LNG exports.

Storage

Underground working gas storage levels at the beginning of the 1992-1993 heating season (November 1, 1992) were 3.2 trillion cubic feet, only 3 percent less than the previous year. Natural gas working storage

[8] *The Journal of Commerce* (Wednesday May 26, 1993).
[9] *Oil and Gas Journal* (February 8, 1993).
[10] Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, *An Evaluation of 1991/92 Canadian Natural Gas Exports with a Mid-Term Forecast* (January 1993).
[11] Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, *An Evaluation of 1991/92 Canadian Natural Gas Exports with a Mid-Term Forecast* (January 1993).

volumes dropped to 1.2 trillion cubic feet at the end of March 1993, the lowest level in years. Net winter withdrawals for the heating season were 2.0 trillion cubic feet compared to 1.8 trillion cubic feet the previous heating season. Injections into storage were lower in the early part of 1993 than the previous two years. The blizzard of March 1993 and the frigid cold weather in February caused some storage customers to withdraw large amounts of gas, dropping supplies below targeted levels.

FERC Order 636, which will be implemented in November 1993, will open up pipeline company storage facilities for use by third parties. Pipeline companies began depleting volumes they owned in storage before Order 636 unbundling goes into effect to reduce commodity costs that may not be passed to customers. Large amounts of storage capacity will be opened to transportation customers when Order 636 provisions are fully implemented. Order 636 restructuring filings submitted to FERC by interstate (jurisdictional) storage operators indicate that 80 to 90 percent of working gas storage capacity will become available to customers. The storage operators plan to retain the remaining 10 to 20 percent for load balancing, system management, and support of "no-notice" service.

Order 636: The Restructuring Rule

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued Order 636 on April 8, 1992. The main components of the Order are:

- Interstate natural gas pipeline companies must provide transportation services unbundled from sales services.
- Interstate pipeline companies can sell gas at market-based rates.
- Pipeline companies must offer a new "no-notice" firm transportation service (i.e., advance notice by the shipper is not required) if they provided bundled citygate firm sales service on May 18, 1992.
- Pipeline companies must provide open-access transportation that is equal in quality for all gas supplies whether purchased from the pipeline company or not.
- Pipeline companies must provide customers with open access to storage.
- Tariff provisions cannot inhibit the development of market centers or production pooling areas.
- Two new generic capacity assignment mechanisms were established. One authorizes and requires pipeline companies to provide firm shippers on downstream pipelines with access to capacity on upstream pipelines that is held by the downstream pipeline. The second authorizes a reallocation mechanism so that firm shippers can release unwanted capacity to those wanting it. These reassignments must first be posted on an electronic bulletin board.
- In most instances, the straight fixed-variable rate design must be used for billing and allocation purposes; other rate designs, however, may be adopted for ratemaking purposes such as cost classification. Pipeline companies are required to use various ratemaking techniques to mitigate "significant" changes in revenue responsibility to any customer class. If changes in revenue responsibility for any customer class still exceed 10 percent after mitigation, pipeline companies must phase in the increase over a 4-year period. This phase-in period is a temporary mitigation measure serving the primary purpose of softening unmitigated cost increases associated with the rate-design change.
- Pipeline companies may abandon sales and interruptible transportation service to any existing customer upon expiration or termination of the contract without seeking case-by-case approval from FERC. Service under firm transportation contracts for 1 year or less may also be abandoned. Under longer term contracts, such service may be abandoned only if the existing customer fails to match the offer for the capacity made by another potential customer.
- Firm shippers must have flexibility in changing receipt points.

These new rules go into effect November 1, 1993. The combination of Order 636 and "The Energy Policy Act of 1992" (EPACT) should have substantial implications for the gas industry. EPACT provides the opportunity for increased use of gas in the transportation sector and in electricity generation by nonutility power producers and encourages increased growth in gas-powered electric generation plants. Order 636, "the restructuring rule," will provide opportunities to all natural gas industry segments to improve efficiency and reliability.

Electronic Bulletin Boards

FERC Order 636 requires that interstate pipeline companies maintain electronic bulletin boards (EBB) as an equitable way for pipeline customers to obtain information about capacity release and other services offered by the pipelines in a timely and nondiscriminatory manner. The EBB will contain data on firm capacity available directly from the transporter or released capacity from firm transportation customers. Information needed to make transactions must be posted by the pipelines in a timely fashion and be available to all traders.

The electronic bulletin boards must be interactive for the bidding and posting process. Transporters who cannot provide on- line interactive bidding and posting must explain why in their restructuring plan. The transporter's EBB must be available by the effective date of the tariff starting the company's capacity release program. Historical data do not have to be available on the EBB but must be available by some medium.

An industry task force was established to propose standardization on the EBB. The task force submitted its recommendations to FERC in July 1993. On July 30, 1993, FERC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which essentially adopted the task force recommendations. The proposed rule would take effect on April 1, 1994. The rule would only cover capacity release transactions by standardizing the data required and specifying operational and file transfer protocols. Other information to be posted on the EBB will be determined later. An industry standards board has been proposed to monitor the development of recommended standards as Order 636 is implemented.

Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
Alabama				
	Florida	29	327,556	-327,528
	Georgia	0	1,418,312	-1,418,312
	Mississippi	2,792,458	45,000	2,747,458
	South Carolina	0	[b] 6	-6
	Tennessee	424	1,042,556	-1,042,133
	Wisconsin	0	[b] 13	-13
	Total	2,792,910	2,833,444	-40,535
Alaska				
	Japan	0	[c] 52,532	-52,532
	Total	0	52,532	-52,532
Arizona				
	California	0	1,083,121	-1,083,121
	Mexico	0	2,565	-2,565
	Nevada	0	34,376	-34,376
	New Mexico	1,244,223	0	1,244,223
	Total	1,244,223	1,120,062	124,161
Arkansas				
	Louisiana	1,605,426	136,460	1,468,967
	Mississippi	0	1,602,086	-1,602,086
	Missouri	641	449,782	-449,141
	Oklahoma	339,222	0	339,222
	Texas	290,257	4,930	285,327
	Total	2,235,546	2,193,258	42,289
California				
	Arizona	1,083,121	0	1,083,121
	Nevada	180,832	0	180,832
	Oregon	346,755	0	346,755
	Total	1,610,708	0	1,610,708
Colorado				
	Kansas	93	77,652	-77,560
	Nebraska	108,534	118,093	-9,559
	New Mexico	23,204	158,660	-135,456
	Oklahoma	19,976	76,586	-56,611
	Utah	56,219	10,356	45,863
	Wyoming	315,098	132,423	182,676
	Total	523,124	573,771	-50,647
Connecticut				
	Massachusetts	2,449	0	2,449
	New York	334,523	57,811	276,712
	Rhode Island	0	160,560	-160,560
	Total	336,972	218,371	118,601
Delaware				
	Maryland	0	3,230	-3,230
	Pennsylvania	40,864	0	40,864
	Total	40,864	3,230	37,634
District of Columbia				
	Maryland	11,346	0	11,346
	Virginia	22,076	0	22,076

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992 (Continued)

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
District of Columbia				
	Total	33,422	0	33,422
Florida				
	Alabama	327,556	29	327,528
	Georgia	13,798	0	13,798
	Total	341,354	29	341,325
Georgia				
	Alabama	1,418,312	0	1,418,312
	Florida	0	13,798	-13,798
	South Carolina	0	1,065,949	-1,065,949
	Tennessee	0	5,599	-5,599
	Total	1,418,312	1,085,345	332,967
Idaho				
	Canada	496,451	0	496,451
	Nevada	0	40,293	-40,293
	Oregon	101,735	0	101,735
	Utah	83	0	83
	Washington	1,771	489,429	-487,658
	Wyoming	0	14,120	-14,120
	Total	600,040	543,842	56,198
Illinois				
	Indiana	167,936	836,916	-668,980
	Iowa	831,679	30,679	800,999
	Kentucky	390,368	0	390,368
	Missouri	742,981	12,236	730,744
	Wisconsin	1,293	232,983	-231,690
	Total	2,134,256	1,112,815	1,021,441
Indiana				
	Illinois	836,916	167,936	668,980
	Kentucky	726,236	0	726,236
	Michigan	0	148,079	-148,079
	Ohio	0	766,768	-766,768
	Total	1,563,152	1,082,783	480,369
Iowa				
	Illinois	30,679	831,679	-800,999
	Minnesota	461,828	195,239	266,590
	Missouri	230,275	0	230,275
	Nebraska	547,031	0	547,031
	South Dakota	269	491	-222
	Total	1,270,083	1,027,408	242,675
Kansas				
	Colorado	77,652	93	77,560
	Missouri	0	511,396	-511,396
	Nebraska	2	771,795	-771,793
	Oklahoma	969,819	21,858	947,961
	Total	1,047,474	1,305,142	-257,668
Kentucky				
	Illinois	0	390,368	-390,368

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992 (Continued)

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
Kentucky				
	Indiana	0	726,236	-726,236
	Ohio	6,091	1,140,317	-1,134,226
	Tennessee	3,191,791	2,128	3,189,664
	West Virginia	0	764,102	-764,102
	Total	3,197,882	3,023,149	174,733
Louisiana				
	Algeria	[c] 12,637	0	12,637
	Arkansas	136,460	1,605,426	-1,468,967
	Mississippi	942	3,550,317	-3,549,374
	Texas	1,732,781	10,135	1,722,647
	Total	1,882,820	5,165,877	-3,283,057
Maine				
	Massachusetts	[b] 26	0	26
	New Hampshire	5,135	0	5,135
	Total	5,161	0	5,161
Maryland				
	Delaware	3,230	0	3,230
	District of Columbia	0	11,346	-11,346
	Pennsylvania	59,014	732,000	-672,985
	Virginia	896,839	23,315	873,524
	Total	959,084	766,661	192,423
Massachusetts				
	Algeria	[c] 30,479	0	30,479
	Connecticut	0	2,449	-2,449
	Maine	0	[b] 26	-26
	New Hampshire	0	14,457	-14,457
	New Jersey	0	[b] 14	-14
	New York	202,331	0	202,331
	Rhode Island	132,486	45,248	87,238
	Total	365,295	62,194	303,101
Michigan				
	Canada	38,568	539,369	-500,801
	Indiana	148,079	0	148,079
	Ohio	288,724	0	288,724
	Wisconsin	698,977	6,268	692,709
	Total	1,174,348	545,637	628,711
Minnesota				
	Canada	855,300	0	855,300
	Iowa	195,239	461,828	-266,590
	North Dakota	0	7,886	-7,886
	South Dakota	505,390	0	505,390
	Wisconsin	6,001	818,678	-812,678
	Total	1,561,929	1,288,392	273,537
Mississippi				
	Alabama	45,000	2,792,458	-2,747,458
	Arkansas	1,602,086	0	1,602,086
	Louisiana	3,550,317	942	3,549,374
	Tennessee	860	2,309,756	-2,308,896
	Total	5,198,262	5,103,156	95,107

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992 (Continued)

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
Missouri				
	Arkansas	449,782	641	449,141
	Illinois	12,236	742,981	-730,744
	Iowa	0	230,275	-230,275
	Kansas	511,396	0	511,396
	Nebraska	232,880	0	232,880
	Oklahoma	12,730	497	12,233
	Total	1,219,024	974,394	244,630
Montana				
	Canada	467,036	14,569	452,467
	North Dakota	13,429	457,706	-444,277
	South Dakota	0	6,969	-6,969
	Wyoming	8,362	14,140	-5,777
	Total	488,827	493,384	-4,557
Nebraska				
	Colorado	118,093	108,534	9,559
	Iowa	0	547,031	-547,031
	Kansas	771,795	2	771,793
	Missouri	0	232,880	-232,880
	South Dakota	0	10,188	-10,188
	Wyoming	131,929	0	131,929
	Total	1,021,817	898,635	123,182
Nevada				
	Arizona	34,376	0	34,376
	California	0	180,832	-180,832
	Idaho	40,293	0	40,293
	Utah	185,231	0	185,231
	Total	259,899	180,832	79,067
New Hampshire				
	Maine	0	5,135	-5,135
	Massachusetts	14,457	0	14,457
	Vermont	9,653	0	9,653
	Total	24,110	5,135	18,975
New Jersey				
	Massachusetts	[b] 14	0	14
	New York	0	628,131	-628,131
	Pennsylvania	1,108,744	0	1,108,744
	Total	1,108,758	628,131	480,627
New Mexico				
	Arizona	0	1,244,223	-1,244,223
	Colorado	158,660	23,204	135,456
	Texas	278,127	81,093	197,034
	Total	436,787	1,348,520	-911,733
New York				
	Canada	435,470	0	435,470
	Connecticut	57,811	334,523	-276,712
	Massachusetts	0	202,331	-202,331
	New Jersey	628,131	0	628,131
	Pennsylvania	435,235	22,990	412,245
	Total	1,556,648	559,844	996,803

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992 (Continued)

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
North Carolina				
	South Carolina	937,086	0	937,086
	Virginia	6,637	752,237	-745,600
	Total	943,723	752,237	191,486
North Dakota				
	Minnesota	7,886	0	7,886
	Montana	457,706	13,429	444,277
	South Dakota	0	514,901	-514,901
	Total	465,592	528,330	-62,738
Ohio				
	Indiana	766,768	0	766,768
	Kentucky	1,140,317	6,091	1,134,226
	Michigan	0	288,724	-288,724
	Pennsylvania	11,909	493,236	-481,327
	West Virginia	206,676	693,750	-487,074
	Total	2,125,670	1,481,800	643,869
Oklahoma				
	Arkansas	0	339,222	-339,222
	Colorado	76,586	19,976	56,611
	Kansas	21,858	969,819	-947,961
	Missouri	497	12,730	-12,233
	Texas	446,921	470,632	-23,710
	Total	545,863	1,812,379	-1,266,516
Oregon				
	California	0	346,755	-346,755
	Idaho	0	101,735	-101,735
	Washington	541,201	1,771	539,430
	Total	541,201	450,261	90,940
Pennsylvania				
	Delaware	0	40,864	-40,864
	Maryland	732,000	59,014	672,985
	New Jersey	0	1,108,744	-1,108,744
	New York	22,990	435,235	-412,245
	Ohio	493,236	11,909	481,327
	West Virginia	992,678	5,897	986,780
	Total	2,240,904	1,661,664	579,240
Rhode Island				
	Connecticut	160,560	0	160,560
	Massachusetts	45,248	132,486	-87,238
	Total	205,808	132,486	73,322
South Carolina				
	Alabama	[b] 6	0	6
	Georgia	1,065,949	0	1,065,949
	North Carolina	0	937,086	-937,086
	Total	1,065,954	937,086	128,868
South Dakota				
	Iowa	491	269	222
	Minnesota	0	505,390	-505,390

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992 (Continued)

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
South Dakota				
	Montana	6,969	0	6,969
	Nebraska	10,188	0	10,188
	North Dakota	514,901	0	514,901
	Wyoming	0	665	-665
	Total	532,549	506,324	26,225
Tennessee				
	Alabama	1,042,556	424	1,042,133
	Georgia	5,599	0	5,599
	Kentucky	2,128	3,191,791	-3,189,664
	Mississippi	2,309,756	860	2,308,896
	Virginia	1,896	0	1,896
	Total	3,361,934	3,193,074	168,860
Texas				
	Arkansas	4,930	290,257	-285,327
	Louisiana	10,135	1,732,781	-1,722,647
	Mexico	0	93,408	-93,408
	New Mexico	81,093	278,127	-197,034
	Oklahoma	470,632	446,921	23,710
	Total	566,789	2,841,494	-2,274,705
Utah				
	Colorado	10,356	56,219	-45,863
	Idaho	0	83	-83
	Nevada	0	185,231	-185,231
	Wyoming	323,297	31,777	291,519
	Total	333,653	273,310	60,343
Vermont				
	Canada	17,248	0	17,248
	New Hampshire	0	9,653	-9,653
	Total	17,248	9,653	7,595
Virginia				
	District of Columbia	0	22,076	-22,076
	Maryland	23,315	896,839	-873,524
	North Carolina	752,237	6,637	745,600
	Tennessee	0	1,896	-1,896
	West Virginia	343,866	2,570	341,296
	Total	1,119,418	930,018	189,401
Washington				
	Canada	270,477	0	270,477
	Idaho	489,429	1,771	487,658
	Oregon	1,771	541,201	-539,430
	Total	761,677	542,972	218,705
West Virginia				
	Kentucky	764,102	0	764,102
	Ohio	693,750	206,676	487,074
	Pennsylvania	5,897	992,678	-986,780
	Virginia	2,570	343,866	-341,296
	Total	1,466,319	1,543,220	-76,901
Wisconsin				
	Alabama	[b] 13	0	13

See footnotes at end of table.

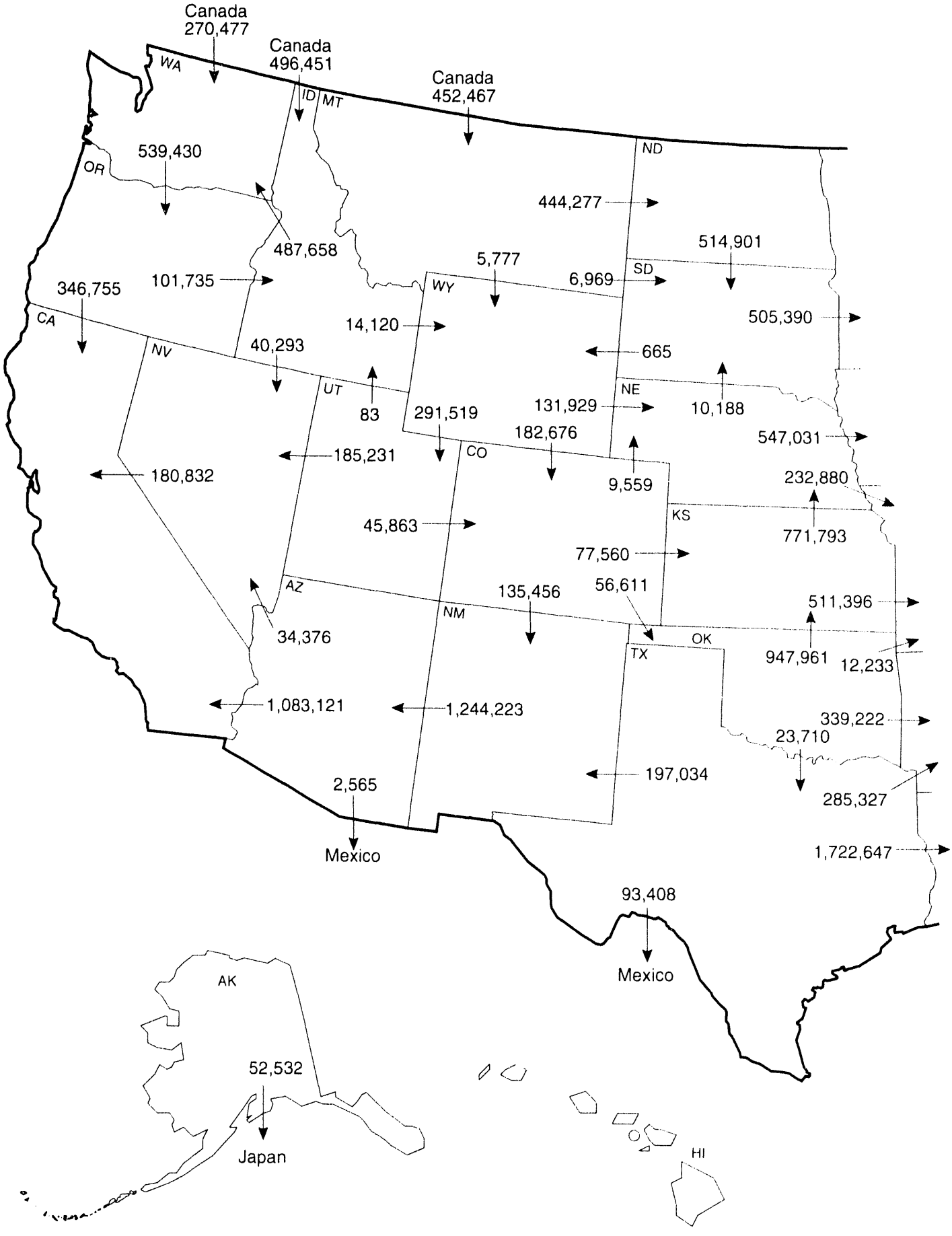
Table 9. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 1992 (Continued)

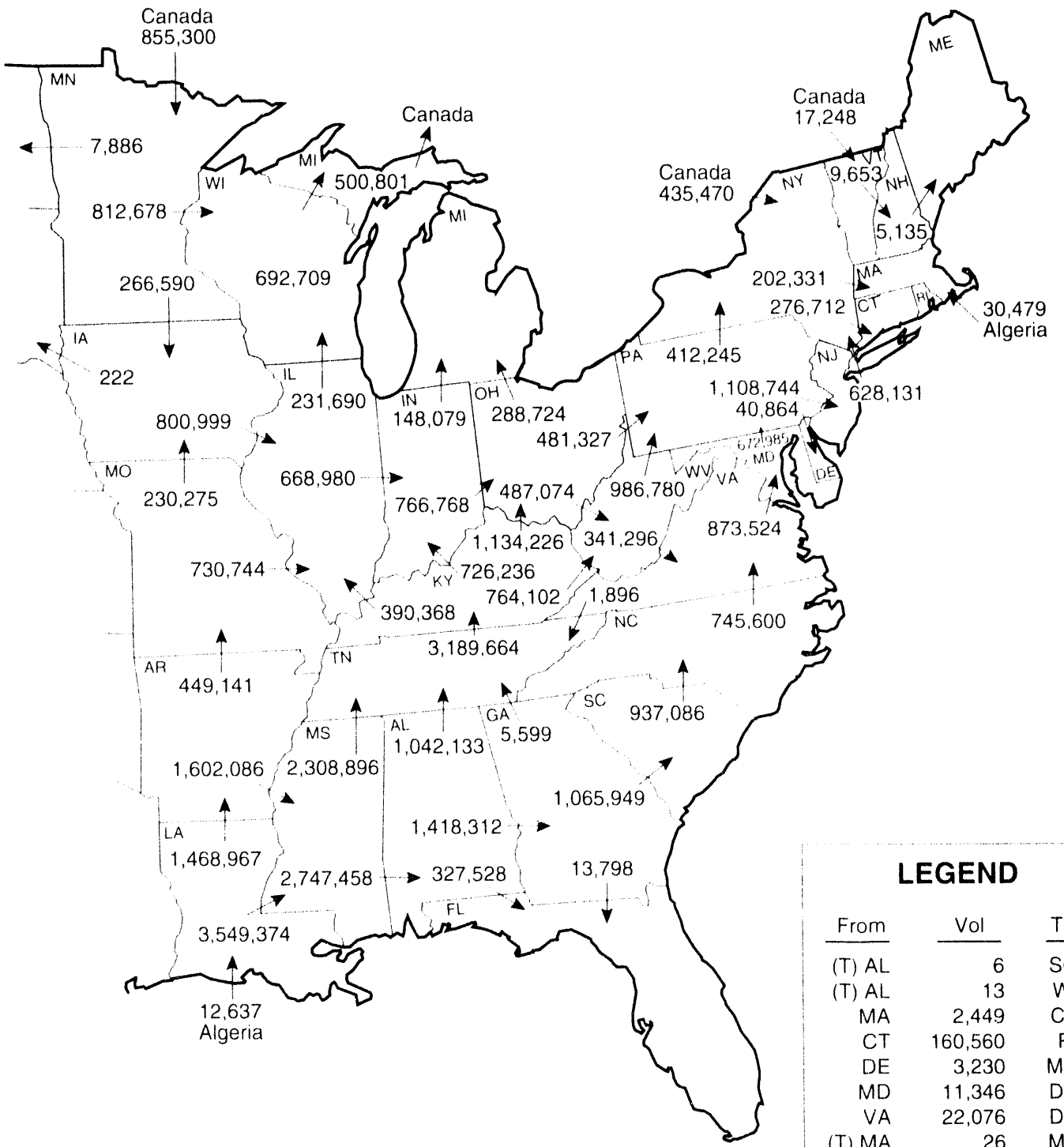
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts From	Deliveries To	Net[a]
Wisconsin				
	Illinois	232,983	1,293	231,690
	Michigan	6,268	698,977	-692,709
	Minnesota	818,678	6,001	812,678
	Total	1,057,942	706,270	351,672
Wyoming				
	Colorado	132,423	315,098	-182,676
	Idaho	14,120	0	14,120
	Montana	14,140	8,362	5,777
	Nebraska	0	131,929	-131,929
	South Dakota	665	0	665
	Utah	31,777	323,297	-291,519
	Total	193,125	778,686	-585,561
Total Natural Gas Movements		55,198,462	53,277,237	1,921,225
Movements Across U.S. Borders		[d] 2,623,667	[e] 702,443	1,921,224
U.S. Interstate Movements		52,574,794	52,574,794	0

[a] = Positive numbers denote net receipts; negative numbers denote net deliveries.
[b] = Trucked liquefied natural gas (LNG).
[c] = LNG transported by tanker.
[d] = Volumes include 2,137,504 million cubic feet of imports from Algeria and Canada, and 486,163 million cubic feet of intransit natural gas receipts from Canada.
[e] = Volumes include 216,282 million cubic feet of exports to Japan, Canada, and Mexico and 486,161 million cubic feet of intransit natural gas deliveries to Canada.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Figure 6. Interstate Movements of Natural Gas in the United States, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)





LEGEND

From	Vol	To
(T) AL	6	SC
(T) AL	13	WI
MA	2,449	CT
CT	160,560	RI
DE	3,230	MD
MD	11,346	DC
VA	22,076	DC
(T) MA	26	ME
MA	14,457	NH
(T) MA	14	NJ
RI	87,238	MA

(T) Trucked LNG

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 10. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Volume (million cubic feet)				
Imports					
Pipeline					
Canada	1,276,322	1,339,357	1,448,065	1,709,716	2,094,387
LNG					
Algeria	17,490	42,163	84,193	63,596	43,116
Total Imports	1,293,812	1,381,520	1,532,259	1,773,313	2,137,504
	Average Price (dollars per thousand cubic feet)				
Imports					
Pipeline					
Canada	$1.83	$1.81	$1.91	$1.81	$1.84
LNG					
Algeria	2.71	2.22	2.47	2.36	2.54
Total Imports	1.84	1.82	1.94	1.83	1.85
	Volume (million cubic feet)				
Exports					
Pipeline					
Canada	19,738	38,443	17,359	14,791	67,777
Mexico	2,327	17,004	15,659	60,448	95,973
Total Pipeline Exports	22,065	55,447	33,018	75,239	163,750
LNG					
Japan	51,573	51,424	52,546	54,005	52,532
Total Exports	73,638	106,871	85,565	129,244	216,282
	Average Price (dollars per thousand cubic feet)				
Exports					
Pipeline					
Canada	$2.02	$2.00	$2.70	$1.91	$1.83
Mexico	3.21	2.14	1.88	1.76	1.90
Total Pipeline Exports	2.14	2.05	2.31	1.79	1.88
LNG					
Japan	2.98	3.01	3.59	3.71	3.43
Total Exports	2.74	2.51	3.10	2.59	2.25

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."

Table 11. Total Consumption and Net Imports of Natural Gas into the United States, 1972-1992

(Billion Cubic Feet)

Year	Total Consumption	Net Imports	Net Imports as Percentage of Total Consumption
1972	22,101	941	4.3
1973	22,049	956	4.3
1974	21,223	882	4.2
1975	19,538	880	4.5
1976	19,946	899	4.5
1977	19,521	955	4.9
1978	19,627	913	4.7
1979	20,241	1,198	5.9
1980	19,877	936	4.7
1981	19,404	845	4.4
1982	18,001	882	4.9
1983	16,835	865	5.1
1984	17,953	788	4.4
1985	17,281	894	5.2
1986	16,221	689	4.2
1987	17,211	939	5.5
1988	18,030	1,220	6.8
1989	18,801	1,275	6.8
1990	18,715	1,447	7.7
1991	19,054	1,644	8.6
1992	19,544	1,921	9.8

Sources: 1972-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Natural Gas Annual 1979*. EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*. 1980-1992: EIA, Forms EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."

Table 12. Additions to and Withdrawals from Gas Storage by State, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Underground Storage			LNG Storage			Net Change in Storage
	Injections	Withdrawals	Net	Additions	Withdrawals	Net	
Alabama	0	0	0	501	262	239	239
Arkansas	2,461	2,975	-514	50	51	-1	-515
California	148,039	176,158	-28,120	13	51	-38	-28,158
Colorado	23,061	27,921	-4,860	0	0	0	-4,860
Connecticut	0	0	0	359	714	-355	-355
Delaware	0	0	0	61	66	-5	-5
Georgia	0	0	0	1,573	1,557	16	16
Idaho	0	0	0	1,338	1,385	-47	-47
Illinois	214,404	223,012	-8,608	570	348	222	-8,387
Indiana	25,770	26,611	-840	849	1,188	-339	-1,179
Iowa	65,818	70,077	-4,259	4,659	4,247	412	-3,846
Kansas	84,249	102,735	-18,486	0	0	0	-18,486
Kentucky	49,367	42,795	6,573	0	0	0	6,573
Louisiana	193,051	207,010	-13,958	12,545	12,097	448	-13,511
Maine	0	0	0	26	22	4	4
Maryland	19,502	19,169	333	804	715	89	422
Massachusetts	0	0	0	5,147	6,990	-1,844	-1,844
Michigan	390,465	392,716	-2,251	0	0	0	-2,251
Minnesota	1,372	1,329	43	3,594	3,380	213	256
Mississippi	55,105	53,373	1,732	0	0	0	1,732
Missouri	3,080	3,094	-15	0	0	0	-15
Montana	11,708	24,310	-12,602	0	0	0	-12,602
Nebraska	10,254	9,848	407	283	173	111	517
Nevada	0	0	0	83	155	-71	-71
New Jersey	0	0	0	2,422	2,471	-49	-49
New Mexico	18,963	21,421	-2,458	0	2,599	-2,599	-5,057
New York	62,265	60,693	1,572	732	363	370	1,942
North Carolina	0	0	0	1,030	1,122	-92	-92
Ohio	160,009	175,682	-15,672	0	0	0	-15,672
Oklahoma	97,468	107,526	-10,058	0	0	0	-10,058
Oregon	6,114	6,985	-872	376	409	-33	-904
Pennsylvania	383,762	377,889	5,873	2,869	2,797	72	5,945
Rhode Island	0	0	0	796	1,216	-420	-420
South Carolina	0	0	0	339	323	16	16
South Dakota	0	0	0	24	13	11	11
Tennessee	0	0	0	2,759	3,065	-306	-306
Texas	340,602	384,042	-43,441	0	0	0	-43,441
Utah	31,222	26,740	4,482	0	0	0	4,482
Virginia	0	0	0	173	168	6	6
Washington	13,294	18,960	-5,667	0	471	-471	-6,137
West Virginia	138,647	146,827	-8,180	0	0	0	-8,180
Wisconsin	0	0	0	57	117	-59	-59
Wyoming	5,340	13,876	-8,536	0	0	0	-8,536
Total	2,555,393	2,723,774	-168,381	44,033	48,534	-4,501	-172,882

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 13. Underground Natural Gas Storage Capacity by State, December 31, 1992
(Capacity in Billion Cubic Feet)

State	Interstate Companies		Intrastate Companies		Independent Companies		Total		
	Number of Active Fields	Capacity	Number of Active Fields	Capacity	Number of Active Fields	Capacity	Number of Active Fields	Capacity	Percent of U.S. Capacity
Arkansas	0	0	4	31	0	0	4	31	0.39
California	0	0	10	472	0	0	10	472	5.95
Colorado	4	62	5	44	0	0	9	106	1.33
Illinois	7	286	22	663	0	0	29	950	11.97
Indiana	5	11	20	95	0	0	25	106	1.34
Iowa	9	280	0	0	0	0	9	280	3.53
Kansas	19	286	1	4	0	0	20	291	3.66
Kentucky	6	167	17	43	0	0	23	210	2.65
Louisiana	8	530	1	9	0	0	9	539	6.80
Maryland	1	62	0	0	0	0	1	62	.79
Michigan	29	728	17	266	0	0	46	994	12.54
Minnesota	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	.09
Mississippi	3	107	2	8	0	0	5	115	1.45
Missouri	0	0	1	31	0	0	1	31	.39
Montana	1	287	4	88	0	0	5	375	4.73
Nebraska	2	93	0	0	0	0	2	93	1.18
New Mexico	1	69	2	26	0	0	3	95	1.19
New York	22	160	1	8	0	0	23	168	2.12
Ohio	15	437	7	155	0	0	22	591	7.46
Oklahoma	5	207	2	27	5	127	12	360	4.53
Oregon	0	0	2	11	0	0	2	11	.14
Pennsylvania	35	609	8	37	7	23	50	669	8.44
Texas	13	365	12	229	1	2	26	595	7.50
Utah	3	112	0	0	1	3	4	115	1.45
Washington	1	34	0	0	0	0	1	34	.43
West Virginia	27	476	0	0	12	49	39	525	6.62
Wyoming	3	76	4	30	0	0	7	106	1.33
Total	219	5,445	143	2,282	26	204	388	7,932	100.00

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report"

Table 14. Natural Gas Processed, Liquids Extracted, and Estimated Extraction Loss by State, 1992

Plant Location	Natural Gas Processed (million cubic feet)	Total Liquids Extracted (thousand barrels)	Extraction Loss	
			Volume (million cubic feet)	Estimated Heat Content (billion Btu)
Alabama	126,910	4,121	5,490	17,265
Alaska	2,121,838	27,056	32,004	120,461
Arkansas	156,573	332	413	1,399
California	243,692	10,171	12,385	42,970
Colorado	256,019	13,169	18,149	50,752
Florida	226,254	2,317	2,563	8,976
Illinois	942	88	100	382
Kansas	943,923	30,359	42,733	119,330
Kentucky	47,425	1,795	2,342	7,076
Louisiana	4,466,425	93,744	132,656	352,328
Michigan	186,144	6,207	8,093	24,692
Mississippi	4,822	319	416	1,358
Montana	12,697	698	907	2,925
Nebraska	65	3	3	0
New Mexico	722,433	53,543	75,520	196,848
North Dakota	50,462	4,675	6,055	19,505
Ohio	2,730	55	72	231
Oklahoma	1,071,426	73,518	104,609	271,626
Pennsylvania	11,540	436	604	1,815
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	4,231,145	264,766	374,126	1,006,822
Utah	319,017	8,513	11,851	35,974
West Virginia	115,260	6,657	9,436	25,171
Wyoming	728,113	23,778	31,378	92,294
Total	16,045,855	626,320	871,905	2,400,202

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Natural Gas Processed, Total Liquids Extracted, and Extraction Loss Volume: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production." Estimated Heat Content Extraction Loss: Estimated, assuming the makeup of total liquids production as reported on Form EIA-64A for each State was proportional to the components and products ultimately separated in the States as reported on the 12 monthly reports on Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and applying the following conversion factors to the individual component and product production estimates (million Btu extraction loss per barrel of liquid produced): ethane, 3.082; propane, 3.836; normal butane, 4.326; isobutane, 3.974; pentanes plus, 4.620.

Table 15. Supplemental Gas Supplies by State, 1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Synthetic Natural Gas	Propane-Air	Refinery Gas	Other	Total
Alabama	0	25	0	[a] 146	171
Colorado	0	5	0	[b] 7,153	7,158
Connecticut	0	40	0	0	40
Delaware	0	0	3,665	0	3,665
Georgia	0	12	0	[a] 154	166
Hawaii	2,711	0	0	0	2,711
Illinois	8,021	21	0	0	8,042
Indiana	0	380	457	[c] 2,670	3,507
Iowa	0	2	0	[a] 43	45
Kentucky	0	5	0	0	5
Maryland	0	126	0	0	126
Massachusetts	0	105	0	0	105
Michigan	0	2	0	[d] 14,692	14,694
Minnesota	0	52	0	0	52
Nebraska	0	14	0	[a,b] 1,422	1,437
Nevada	0	30	0	0	30
New Hampshire	0	96	0	0	96
New Jersey	0	0	12,610	[a,e] 1,751	14,362
New York	0	67	0	[a] 1,123	1,190
North Carolina	0	2	0	0	2
North Dakota	58,496	0	0	0	58,496
Ohio	0	20	0	[a] 1,030	1,051
Oregon	0	2	0	0	2
Pennsylvania	0	132	0	0	132
Rhode Island	0	155	0	0	155
South Carolina	0	26	0	0	26
South Dakota	0	8	0	[a] 3	10
Tennessee	0	12	0	0	12
Texas	0	1	0	0	1
Vermont	0	3	0	0	3
Virginia	0	245	0	0	245
Washington	0	24	0	[a] 157	180
Wisconsin	0	1	0	0	1
Total	69,229	1,613	16,732	30,345	117,919

[a] = Biomass gas.
[b] = Air injection for Btu stabilization.
[c] = Coke oven gas.
[d] = Blast furnace gas.
[e] = Manufactured gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Demand

As the economy took an upward turn in 1992, demand for natural gas rose 3 percent. Factors that have contributed to demand increases in recent years continued: gas prices competitive with other fuels, the unbundling of services in the interstate pipeline industry, and the environmental benefits of natural gas. The following sections discuss consumption activity, issues that may encourage increased use of natural gas, and the outlook for natural gas demand.

Consumption

Residential

Consumption in the residential sector responds largely to weather-related home-heating requirements. The colder it is, the more gas customers need. Some conservation measures, such as turning down the thermostat, are possible, but consumers must meet their basic needs. Although the last 3 years were warmer than normal, residential consumption in 1992 was 3 percent higher than in 1991 and 7 percent higher than in 1990. The number of residential consumers has increased steadily. There were 52.3 million residential customers in 1992, 1 percent more than in 1991 and 8 percent higher than in 1988.

Natural gas took 60 percent of the new home market during 1992, a reversal of the trend in the 1970's when new homes were built to be heated and cooled by electricity. Natural gas also increased its share of energy conversions of existing homes during the year.

Renewed interest in natural gas cooling, a technology that has existed for over a century, may produce benefits for residential and commercial energy consumers. Gas cooling can be used for refrigeration, distillation, and air conditioning. Electric utilities anticipate that gas cooling in residences and commercial operations may help to offset new electric peak-load demand.

A passenger bus is shown at a typical utility owned refueling station.

Commercial

The commercial sector comprises hospitals, schools, hotels, restaurants, retail stores and a variety of other service firms, and local, State, and Federal agencies. It also includes gas used in agriculture. This sector behaves much like the residential sector. The weather, which determines basic heating needs, drives natural gas consumption levels for this sector, which behaves much like the residential sector.

During 1992, commercial consumption reached a record 2.8 trillion cubic feet, surpassing the previous record level set in 1979. The number of customers also continued to rise steadily to 4.4 million.

Industrial

Industrial energy consumption is a function of the Nation's economic health. In addition to the state of the economy, price competitiveness of natural gas with alternate fuels and its availability drive the demand for natural gas in the industrial sector. In 1992, the economy recovered slowly and industrial consumption of natural gas rose 4 percent from the previous year to 7.5 trillion cubic feet, its highest level since 1974. Much of the increase can be attributed to natural gas consumption by nonutility generators (NUG's). NUG's generate electricity for their own use and for sale to electric utilities, who in turn distribute it to consumers.

Historically, the industrial sector is the largest consuming sector, accounting for 42 percent of deliveries to all sectors. Consumption in this sector has been rising in recent years, as spot market sales increased and prices declined. Although industrial consumption levels are up, the number of consumers has declined slightly but steadily in recent years. Since 1980, it has been in the range of approximately 183,000 to 225,000. There were 209,616 industrial consumers in 1992.

Electric Utility

The electric utility sector consumed 2.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in 1992, 1 percent less than in 1991. This consumption level has remained nearly constant since 1989. Competitive prices for natural gas, coupled with its status as the most environmentally benign fossil fuel, make it an attractive fuel for this sector.

Vehicle Fuel

Although the amount of natural gas delivered for use as vehicle fuel is very small compared to deliveries to other consuming sectors, in 1992 it was 511 million cubic feet, 39 percent higher than in 1991 and nearly twice the 1990 amount. The deliveries for vehicle fuel use reported on the Form EIA-176 generally are deliveries to vehicle fueling stations. Many of these fueling stations are used primarily or exclusively by the respondent's fleet vehicles. Numbers of vehicle fuel consumers, as shown in Table 17, refers to numbers of stations rather than numbers of vehicles. According to the Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition located in Arlington, Virginia, there were an estimated 25 to 30 thousand natural gas vehicles in operation during 1992.

Deliveries for the Account of Others

With the unbundling of services in the natural gas industry, deliveries for the account of others play a role of growing importance in the commercial, industrial, and electric utility sectors. These deliveries are defined as deliveries to end users by transporters that do not own the gas but deliver it for others. (Generally this service is not available to residential consumers since they are usually not in the position to enter contracts on an individual basis. Rather, they are "captive" to purchasing decisions of their local distribution companies and utilities.) Of the total volumes of gas delivered to consumers in the commercial, electric, and industrial sector, 57 percent was delivered for the account of others in 1992, compared with 54 percent in 1991 and 51 percent in 1990. In 1987 the level was 38 percent.

In the industrial sector, deliveries for the account of others rose in 1992 to 70 percent of total industrial deliveries, up from 67 percent in 1991 and 65 percent in 1990. The growth in deliveries for the account of others in this sector has been dramatic, increasing from 25 percent of total deliveries to industrial consumers in 1984. Of the 46 States that reported deliveries to industrials for the account of others in 1992, 39 States reported more than half of their total industrial deliveries by this method.

The level of participation by the electric utility sector is approaching the industrial sector level. The electric utility level reached 64 percent in 1992, compared to 59 percent in 1991 and 51 percent in 1990. The commercial sector has shown slow but steady increases in the level of deliveries for the account of others. It has risen by about 2 percent each year, from 9 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 1992.

Consumer Prices

As shown in Table 22, the price of natural gas delivered to consumers rose from 1991 to 1992 by 1 percent in the residential sector and by 2 percent in the commercial sector. These prices had remained virtually the same from 1990 to 1991. Residential and commercial customers have limited options for obtaining gas and constant service requirements. Most of them acquire gas from local distribution companies.

By contrast, prices for deliveries to industrial consumers rose by 6 percent and to electric utilities by 8 per-

cent from 1991 to 1992. These sharper increases follow declines of 8 percent from 1990 to 1991 in both of these sectors. Frequently these types of customers can use interruptible service and can contract for spot market gas. Each of these options provides the opportunity to purchase lower priced gas.

The consumer prices shown in this report, with the exception of electric utility prices, are reported on the Form EIA-176 and include only onsystem sales. No prices are reported for deliveries for the account of others. In 1992, 69 percent of the gas delivered to industrial consumers was delivered for the account of others. Thus the industrial prices represent prices for only 31 percent of the gas delivered to industrial consumers. Electric utility prices are reported on the Form FERC-423, and include all purchases. See Appendix A, "Summary of Data Collection Operations and Report Methodology," for more detailed discussions of consumer prices and electric utility data.

Nonutility Generation of Electricity

The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) has a provision that obligates electric utilities to purchase power from cogeneration plants. This provision was written to efficiently use waste material to generate heat and light. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 targets self-sufficiency in national energy. This bill creates a new class of independent power producers (IPPs) called exempt wholesale generators (EWG) which fits many of these cogeneration projects.

An EWG, as defined by section 32(a)(1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA), is a person determined by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to be engaged directly, or indirectly, through one or more affiliates, and exclusively in the business of owning and/or operating all or part of one or more eligible facilities and selling electric energy at wholesale. The Energy Policy Act removes restrictions on utility ownership of IPP's which can generate and sell electricity free from utility ownership restrictions. If a person or facility is granted EWG status, they will be exempt from regulation under PUHCA.

The law has eliminated a major barrier for utility-affiliated and nonaffiliated power producers who want to compete to build new non- rate-based power plants. EWG's will differ from PURPA qualifying facilities in two ways. First, they will not be required to meet PURPA's cogeneration or renewable fuels limitations and second, utilities will not be required to purchase power from EWGs.

In the 1970's, nonutility-owned electricity generating capacity in the United States totalled 19 gigawatts, the majority of which was capacity owned by industrial companies providing electricity for their own use. Utility-owned capacity increased by an average rate of just over 6 percent during that same period. The nonutility share of capacity declined throughout the 70's. This decline was reversed in the late 80's, when nonutility capacity was growing rapidly because of the specifications in PURPA and the economic, regulatory, and technological factors that led to its passage. Nonutility capacity grew by 14 percent annually, increasing by almost 120 percent between 1985 and 1991. Although nonutilities accounted for only 6 percent of the total in 1991, they added more net capacity during 1990 and 1991 than did utilities. This strongly suggests a reemergence of nonutilities as important producers of electricity.

A 2 year, joint venture by the Gas Research Institute (GRI) and ARINC Corp., an engineering consulting firm, has concluded that cogeneration systems powered by natural gas exceed the reliability of central station power generating units. The study included data from 122 natural gas cogeneration units representing about 2,200 megawatts of installed capacity operating for nearly 2 million service generating hours. The project identified the cause of outages at the units and collected the information to improve the operational reliability of existing cogeneration systems. GRI said gas cogeneration can improve operations of utilities because the small scattered units are more reliable than one or more large central stations of similar capacity.

Canadian natural gas exporters have also been penetrating the U.S. NUG's market. Canadian gas is competitively priced and offer the elements that NUG's require: long-term gas contracts, price predictability, and dedicated gas reserves. In 1991/1992, 146 billion cubic feet of Canadian natural gas was sold to the U.S. NUG market, representing 17 percent of that market. By 1996, it is predicted Canadian gas will be increasing its U.S. NUG market share to over 30 percent. New pipelines are being built in Canada in order to penetrate NUG's markets, as well as to seek alternative markets with even more upside price potential.

Finally, the new enacted Energy Policy Act and the FERC rulemakings that will result from it, particularly on transmission access, deserve special note. The Act is one of the most important energy bills of recent times, particularly with respect to electric power. It contains provisions for reforming the PUHCA. These new provisions reduce considerably the constraints on nonutilities entering the electricity generation industry and give FERC much broader authority to require utilities owning electric power transmission facilities to provide nonutilities and other utilities access to their transmission systems. FERC rulemakings will implement this legislation, and the outcome of those rulemakings could have substantial effects on the direction and magnitude of future changes in the industry.

New Technology

Major opportunities for new gas technologies include fuel cells, gas cooling, and natural gas vehicles. The Department of Energy, through the Office of Fossil Energy, is a major funder and supporter of natural gas technology and increased gas use and beginning in fiscal year 1994, has requested over $200 million for natural gas RD&D funding. The new Administration has also proposed a 5 year investment package of $263 million for gas technology. This funding would be in addition to already existing Department of Energy funding levels. In addition, industry- supported organizations will continue their efforts in developing new gas technologies. Together, these efforts are funding RD&D projects in excess of $110 million annually.

Natural Gas Vehicles

Driven primarily by environmental and energy security concerns, the United States has recently embarked on its first serious attempt to replace oil-derived fuels in the transportation sector. Spearheading this undertaking at the national level are the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and the Energy Policy Act enacted by Congress in October 1992. Both laws include comprehensive and meaningful alternative fuel use initiatives.

The Clear Air Act Amendments of 1990 include a variety of initiatives designed to promote alternative fuel use by vehicles. One of the most significant is aimed at government and private commercial vehicle fleets in 22 highly polluted cities, home to 31 percent of the population. Beginning in 1998, 30 percent of the new automobiles purchased for centrally fueled fleets of more than 10 vehicles must meet exceptionally low emissions standards that are more stringent than those required for other communities or for other vehicles in these 22 cities. Gasoline-powered vehicles may not be able to meet these more stringent standards, but vehicles running on alternative fuels, such as natural gas, almost certainly can. By 1999, 50 percent of new fleet vehicles purchased must meet these low emissions standards, and by 2000, 70 percent must do so. Fleets of heavy-duty trucks (weighing between 8,500 and 26,000 pounds) must also begin phasing in alternative fuel use in 1998, at a rate of 50 percent of new purchases.

In a separate provision, the Clean Air Act Amendments require automobile companies to manufacture for sale at least 150,000 alternative fuel vehicles in California annually, beginning in model year 1996, as part of a pilot program. The number expands to 300,000 in model year 1999. A June 1991 study by the Gas Research Institute estimates that, just to comply with the alternative transportation fuel requirements of the Clean Air Act, 602,500 natural gas vehicles could be operating by the year 2000 in the 22 United States cities targeted by the act and the State of California.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 alternative fuel provisions will initially impact on Federal and State government fleet vehicles. During the past year numerous events and activities have occurred in the alternative fuel and natural gas vehicle markets. Some of the highlights are listed below.

The number of natural gas vehicle (NGV) fueling stations in operation in the United States increased to 701 as reported in the American Gas Association's *Directory of Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) Refueling Stations, Products and Services*. Forty-four States and the District of Columbia now have NGV fueling facilities. California ranks first with 80 and Texas's total of 63 ranks second.

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) announced that the engine in a 1993 natural gas Dodge Ram van is the first to be certified under the board's low emission vehicle (LEV) standard. According to ARB, the Chrysler engine is the cleanest medium-duty van and truck engine ever certified by the board. The van's emissions are as low as those produced by many passenger cars. The emissions not only meet current LEV standards, but are low enough to meet more stringent standards that take effect in 1998. The Chrysler engine, a 5.2-liter (318 cubic-inch) V-8, is specifically designed for compressed natural gas and uses a unique emissions control strategy, including multiport fuel injection and a three-way catalytic converter. The 1993 version is guaranteed to meet the LEV standards for up to 120,000 miles.

Environmental regulators and the big three U.S. automakers signed an agreement to work together to develop the technology for monitoring and enforcing future emissions standards. Research scientists from Chrysler Corp., Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp., Navistar, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the California Air Resources Board plan to develop ways of measuring hard-to-detect car and truck exhaust emissions, as well as the evaporative emissions associated with the fueling process.

The tax deduction for natural gas vehicles under the Energy Policy Act has resulted in a flood of orders for conversion and original equipment vehicles for delivery after its effective date of July 1, 1993. The tax provisions give cars, vans and light-duty pickups a deduction of up to $2,000. Up to $5,000 is available for vehicles over 10,000 pounds, and up to $50,000 is available for trucks over 26,000 pounds or buses that carry at least 20 passengers. Refueling equipment for alternative fuels is eligible for up to $100,000 in deductions.

Ford Motor Co., Southern California Gas Co., and Gas Research Institute have announced a project that could lead to the first U.S. production of passenger cars that run solely on natural gas. The development of a natural gas vehicle, based on the full-size Ford Crown Victoria, is expected to be completed in the mid-1990s. The prototype 4.6 liter, V8 engine has a higher compression ratio than a gasoline engine and is equipped with an

electronically controlled gaseous-fuel injection system and a special catalyst to control exhaust emissions. The car also has sensors that monitor engine performance and make adjustments to accommodate variations in the composition of the natural gas fuel. The vehicle's natural gas is stored in four cylinders installed in place of the standard gasoline tank.

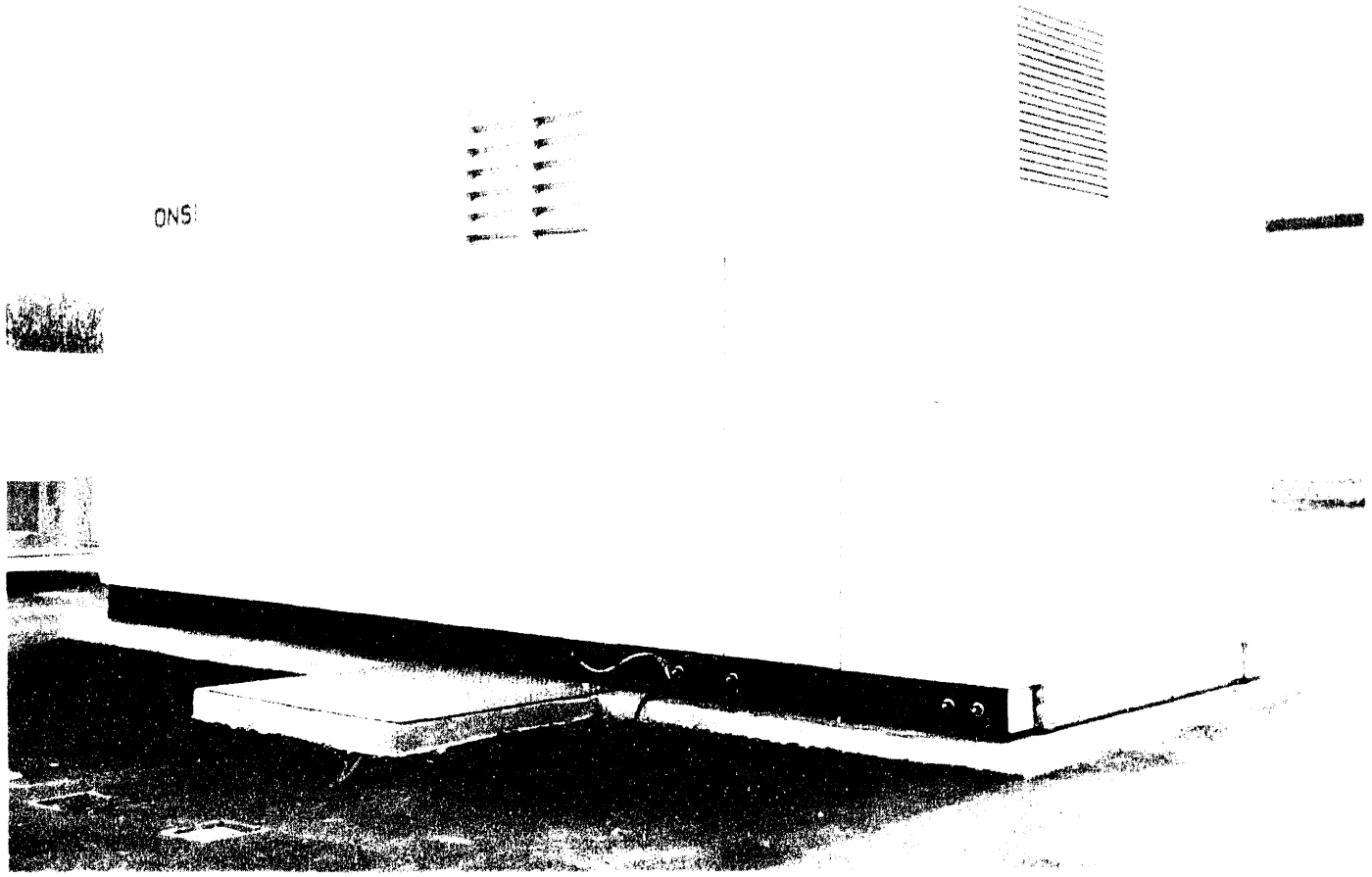
United Parcel Service (UPS) opened a quick-fill NGV station in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma that will be used to fuel 70 UPS delivery cars being converted to run on compressed natural gas. UPS plans to open another station in Tulsa. Its two Oklahoma stations, together with a Dallas station and fleet, and other fleets in New York City, Washington, and Los Angeles make the UPS alternative fuel initiative the largest such project in the United States by a private company.

New York City's Mayor, David Dinkins, announced that the city will acquire 232 natural gas vehicles by December 1993 and an additional 800 vehicles driven by alternative fuels of all types by the end of the 1994 fiscal year. New York presently operates a fleet of 240 vehicles operating on alternative fuels, including natural gas, methanol, and electricity.

Fuel Cells

Fuel cells are similar to electric batteries in that they both have an anode, an electrolyte, and a cathode. When you turn on a flashlight, the batteries produce electricity from a chemical reaction that takes place inside them. But unlike your typical battery that has a limited life and the need for recharging periodically, the fuel cell operates continuously, producing electricity as long as hydrogen is supplied to the anode and oxygen is supplied to the cathode. The electrochemical potential of the reaction creates a voltage in each cell. These cells are linked in series in the form of a fuel cell stack, which is considered the "engine" of a fuel cell system.

Fuel cells generate emission-free power by converting two abundant elements, hydrogen and oxygen into electricity emitting only heat and water. First proposed 150 years ago, early models were cumbersome and were considered impractical for automotive use. Using alkaline electrolytes, the first practical fuel cells powered NASA's Apollo and Skylab missions in the early 1960's. These same alkaline electrolytes are still used today in the Space Shuttle missions.



A view of a 200-kilowatt phosphoric acid fuel cell power plant, located in South Windsor, Connecticut.

Fuel cells operate by converting the chemical energy of natural gas directly into electricity and heat without the need for combustion. This process is extremely quiet and virtually emission free. When used to cogenerate electricity and heat simultaneously, fuel cells convert over 80 percent of their natural gas fuel into useful energy, more than twice the efficiency level of conventional power plants. They need less fuel for energy production and deliver more energy per dollar of fuel cost than any other commercial technology. Fuel cells can use natural gas, methane, or other inputs to produce hydrogen, or they may use stored hydrogen directly to make continuous electricity to power a high-efficiency electric motor.

The four main types and the most developed fuel cells are phosphoric acid, polymer, molten carbonate, and solid oxide. These fuel cells are distinguishable by the type of electrolyte used. The first commercially available fuel cell used phosphoric acid, a liquid electrolyte. Developed by International Fuel Cells Corporation, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation, these fuel cells operate at temperatures of 400 degrees F with an electric efficiency of 40 to 45 percent. Polymer, or proton-exchange membrane fuel cells operate at about 200 degrees F with 50 percent electrical efficiency. Molten carbonate fuel cells use a lithium/potassium carbonate electrolyte mixture and are best suited for large industrial and electric utility dispersed power plants. Their operating temperature, much greater than phosphoric acid fuel cells, is 1200 F with electric efficiency at 45 to 55 percent. Market entry is expected in the late 1990's with sizes ranging from 500 kilowatts to 2 megawatts. Distinguished by its ceramic material composition and operations at high temperatures, 1800 degrees F, solid-oxide fuel cells are well suited for commercial and light industrial applications. The solid-oxide fuel cell's electrical efficiency is 45 to 50 percent. With utilization of the heat generated by fuel cells, each type's overall energy efficiencies are in the range of 75 to 80 percent.

In April 1993, Equitech, a division of Equitable Resources, Inc., dedicated the first commercial fuel cell in Pennsylvania. Equitable, one of 10 natural gas industry companies, will be involved in a nationwide program that calls for the placement of 22 units over the next 2 years. The first of the two fuel cells are to be installed at Equitable's Riverview installation, located in the Pittsburgh area; the second site is still under consideration.

Fuel cell power plants produce half the level of carbon dioxide emissions of conventional power plants and are much quieter. With continued growth in demand, electric utilities can save money and time by not having to expand existing transmission and distribution lines. This enables the users to reduce the heating costs due to the high efficiency of the power plants.

Peoples Natural Gas, in cooperation with Duquesne Light recently erected and sponsored a 200 kilowatt fuel cell at the Pittsburgh International Airport. This new operation is one of only 25 natural gas fuel cells operating in the United States. This fuel cell will provide 5 percent of the power to the electric grid in a hangar area of the airport, the equivalent amount of electricity to power 50 homes. The fuel cell was manufactured by ONSI, a subsidiary of International Fuel Cells, with support from the Gas Research Institute, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Electric Power Research Institute, and gas and electric utilities.

The U.S. Department of Energy is canvassing for two vendors to develop a multifueled 500 to 2000 kilowatt fuel cell power plant. The plant is expected to compete economically in the electric power market by the year 2000. Initially, these fuel cells will be powered by natural gas but ultimately will be switched to run on coal or biomass-derived gas. The emphasis is on continuing to develop and improve the overall economics of producing clean electricity from molten carbonate fuel cells.

With the capability of generating 200 kilowatts, each fuel cell is equivalent to the average of 200 homes' monthly energy requirement. However, much higher outputs can be achieved by units now under development, or by linking individual cells together. There are great benefits and advantages of the fuel cells over central power plants: shorter construction and planning time, and more finely tuned capacity additions to meet demand growth. From the energy users perspective, these can total up to significant economies.[12]

The fuel cell is evolving into the ultimate emission-free power source for highway and railway vehicles besides just producing energy on site or for distribution elsewhere. With new technologies and environmental mandates to produce zero emission vehicles by the year 2000, the fuel cell concept is becoming a reality.

What makes the fuel cell technology so attractive is that, compared to the burning of coal in a conventional boiler-fired electricity generating plant, approximately one-third of the chemical energy is converted into electrical energy. Pollution is minimal at the point of use because none of the inputs to the fuel cells are burnt, an advantage over the internal combustion engine which makes the project environmentally important. Moreover, battery-powered vehicles typically require 6 to 8 hours to recharge and have a limited range while a fuel cell vehicle can refuel in approximately 10 minutes.

Because they have no moving parts, fuel cells usually use small amounts of platinum as a catalyst, and they are exceptionally easy to maintain and are noise-free. Due to their modular construction, stack assembly is

[12] *PR Newswire* PR Newswire Association Inc. (April 19, 1993).

easy and allows units to be added or removed as required. The automotive life cycle may be maintenance free for potentially 300,000 kilometers.

Because fuel cells require onboard tanks to supply oxygen, they are better used in minivans and trucks, which have larger storage areas than passenger vehicles. These vehicles could achieve 300 miles, the equivalent of a combustion engine car, due to their ability to accommodate the hydrogen tanks.

Energy Partners, after 3 years of development, hopes to take its prototype pollution-free vehicle "the Green Car" for its first test run. The hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicle may be on its way to Washington, D.C., this year. Hydrogen is both flammable and buoyant. It is flammable over a wider range of concentrations than either gasoline or natural gas, but due to its buoyancy, it dissipates more rapidly than either of these fuels in a spill.

Ballard Power Systems, Inc., in June 1993, unveiled a prototype fuel cell powered municipal transit bus. As a demonstration model it still needs some fine tuning: a range of 100 miles and a capacity of 20 passengers means its journeys are relatively short.

Natural Gas Cooling

Commercial gas cooling in the United States amounts to only 5 percent of the current air-conditioning market. Natural gas cooling systems suffer from a significant first-cost disadvantage when compared to electric equipment on a capacity or per ton basis. Installation costs are also significantly high for gas. For example, an average efficiency electric air conditioner unit in the 300 to 900 ton category costs between $175 to $275 per ton installed whereas a comparable gas unit is in the $400 to $500 range. However, in many parts of the country, gas air-conditioning does enjoy an overall life-cycle cost advantage, and increased market share for gas cooling is expected. Department of Energy funding on gas cooling RD&D will exceed $7.8 million in fiscal year 1994. This represents an almost 50 percent increase over the previous year's funding.

Environmental Issues

Clean Air Act Amendments

Despite falling behind schedule in promulgating the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized several new rules during 1992. In July, EPA issued the first rules to implement the operating permit requirement under Title V. Each State will be required to impose operating permit requirements on major sources of air pollutants, including sources subject to hazardous air pollutant restrictions, the acid rain program, and new source performance standards. This program enables EPA to monitor compliance after the construction permit is issued and enforce as necessary.

The EPA also decided that minor revisions to these operating permits would not be subject to advance public comment. Once States establish the criteria for defining a minor revision, they may then impose the requirements. The EPA did, however, reserve the right to bar permit revisions within 45 days and allows States 90 days from submission to prohibit adoption of permit changes.

Acid rain provisions will require many utilities to make extensive pollution control modifications to their power plants. In July, EPA codified the Wisconsin Electric Power Company fix rule. This final rule excludes utilities engaged in pollution control modifications from stringent new source review and new source performance standards. This could possibly encourage utilities to modify existing coal-fired boilers to burn natural gas.

Title IV, Acid Rain rules were finalized by EPA on October 26, 1992, covering the Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) allowance system, permits, continuous emission monitoring, excess emissions, and administrative appeals. States were required to submit compliance plans by November 15, 1992. The EPA will have 1 year to accept or reject compliance plans. The proposed nitrogen oxides (NO_x) rule will be finalized in late 1993. These rules require 50 percent reduction in SO_2 and 10 percent reduction in NO_x by 2000 for specific plants covering 21 States. Phase I compliance in 1995 will affect 268 units at 111 plants.

The first 1-day emissions allowance auction was conducted by EPA in March 1993. The allowance system was established under Title IV for the trading of credits of SO_2 emissions. The Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) will administer this futures market program for 3 years. CBOT will collect bids and payment, collect direct-sale applications and payments, tabulate the auction, and publish results.

Duquesne Light of Pennsylvania, which helped pioneer cofiring of natural gas, was the first investor-owned utility to publicly purchase SO_2 allowances. This process of burning natural gas in conjunction with another fuel can reduce SO_2 and NO_x emissions. In May 1992, even before SO_2 markets were established, Duquesne purchased 15,000 allowances to be delivered, 5,000 per year beginning in 1995.

Other natural gas companies plan to offer allowance buyback deals for industrial and utility customers affected by Phase I rules if customers switch to natural gas. Under Enron's structured program, industrial and utility customers are offered a 5 year fixed-price con-

tract. Mobil Natural Gas and Tenneco Gas, however, plan to offer deals on a case-by-case basis.

In March 1993, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy proposed a rule which requires utilities and industrial sources to reduce NO_x emissions levels. This will be the first major rule mandated by the CAA to affect New Jersey stationary sources. Further, the agency approved the use of natural gas during the ozone season if low NO_x burners are not available.

On July 30, 1993, EPA set guidelines allowing States to permit seasonal switching from oil or coal to natural gas so utilities can meet NO_x emissions standards. States that do not meet standards complying with CAAA rules, must devise new plans by November 1994.

Global Climate Change

Another environmental issue of interest to the natural gas industry was global climate change. The first International Earth Summit in June 1992, focused on global climate change. More than 150 nations, including the United States, signed the Framework Convention of Climate Change. This treaty requires nations to develop and submit national action plans (NAP) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, most notably carbon dioxide. Natural gas, being the fossil fuel with the lowest carbon dioxide emissions, could benefit in achieving these goals.

To help the United States meet the global warming emission reductions commitment, EPA has developed the Natural Gas Star Program. On March 3, 1993, EPA announced a voluntary program developed for natural gas companies to reduce methane emissions. The Natural Gas Star Program participants aim to implement cost-effective operations, maintenance, and equipment practices. They plan to improve inspection and maintenance practices to reduce leakage; replace gas venting equipment with new low-emissions technology; and repair or replace leaking pipelines. In cooperation with the American Gas Association, EPA will offer workshops on this program to encourage additional participants while looking for ways to remove regulatory barriers.

In May 1993, the White House announced plans to create six different workgroups under the newly created Interagency Climate Change Mitigation Group whose task is to develop a new NAP called for at the Earth Summit. The workgroups will deal with energy supply, energy demand, transportation, methane and other greenhouse gases besides CO_2, and joint implementation.

Demand-Side Management/Integrated Resource Planning

Demand-side management (DSM), which includes conservation and load-shaping programs, is growing within the natural gas industry. DSM is part of the integrated resource planning (IRP) or least cost planning concept which was initially devised for the electric utility industry. The IRP process is used by public utility commissions (PUC) and utilities in an effort to balance supply and demand options in a utility's investment plans to meet future energy needs with maximum efficiency at the lowest cost. Some of the individual programs that are included in the IRP process can include the following initiatives:

- Demand-side activities include load management with the objective to reduce peak demand, as measured in kilowatts or therms, or to shift peak demand to off-peak periods. The reduction of peak demand reduces the need to build or buy new generating capacity in the case of electric utilities, or to add transmission or storage capacity in the case of gas utilities.
- Conservation means to reduce the amount of energy used. Conservation results in reduced fuel use and reduced or avoided environmental impacts.
- Supply-side activities include actions to increase the ability to obtain energy. In the case of an electric utility this includes production, transmission, and distribution of electricity. In the case of a gas utility this refers to the extraction, transmission, storage, or distribution of gas.
- Environmental Externalities refers to an environmental cost borne by society that is not immediately reflected in the price paid by the producer or consumer.
- Rate payer tests measure the economic efficiency. Examples of such tests include the All Ratepayers (Total Resource Cost), Non-Participants (Rate Impact Measurement), Participants, Utility, and Societal tests.

IRP involves a new approach to the delivery and pricing of utility services. Prior to IRP, electric and gas utilities primarily viewed themselves as providers of electricity and natural gas; following the implementation of IRP, the utilities are much more heavily involved in the customers' fuel decisions--including equipment, fuel utilization, and fuel choice. IRP is gaining increasing momentum in its application.

A recent survey by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners[13] showed 15 jurisdictions with gas IRPs enforced thru PUC rules or informally practiced (the

[13] *Survey of State Regulatory Activities on Least Cost Planning for Gas Utilities*, April 1981

District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin) or under development (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island). Seven States were found to have gas IRPs under consideration (Alabama, Colorado, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, and Ohio). Of the 29 States that are not actively considering IRP for natural gas distribution utilities, two States (Nebraska and Texas) do not regulate natural gas distribution at the State level and nine States (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Virginia) are analyzing the experience with an electric IRP process before going forward with an application of IRP principles on the natural gas side.

These results seem to indicate a great degree of interest in IRP for natural gas distribution utilities themselves as well as a large potential for even greater interest as the results of the electric utility experience with IRP become available. This will have a large and direct effect on the demand for natural gas.

Gas utilities began complying with State Public Utility Commission orders to develop, file, and implement DSM and IRP. During these early developments some utilities have transferred some appropriate features from electricity to gas. Most DSM plans now focus on conservation projects to reduce gas consumption.

Outlook for Demand

Total demand for natural gas is expected to continue to grow steadily to 20.4 trillion cubic feet in 1993 and to 21.1 trillion cubic feet in 1994. Growth in demand will be achieved despite rising natural gas prices. By 1994, the average wellhead price will exceed $2.25 per thousand cubic feet, the highest level since 1985.

Demand growth is due to a combination of factors including stronger economic growth, relatively cold winter weather, and an increase in gas-fired electricity generation. Rising consumption of natural gas in the past few years has been supported by substantial expansion of the interstate pipeline system. From 1991 through 1992, about 4.4 billion cubic feet per day of additional interstate pipeline capacity was placed in service in the lower 48 States.

Natural gas demand is projected to grow the fastest in the residential sector in 1993, primarily the result of close to normal winter weather in 1993 relative to 1992. Industrial growth is mainly due to rising manufacturing output and increasing consumption of gas by nonutility electricity generators. Gas use to generate electricity by both electric utility generators and industrial nonutility generators is forecast to increase as the economy accelerates. Gas will also replace some nuclear power generation in the utility sector as a number of nuclear plants are expected to be down for maintenance and refueling. These projections can be found in EIA's recently (August 1993) released publication *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Quarterly Projections, Third Quarter 1993*.

Table 16. Consumption of Natural Gas by State, 1988-1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

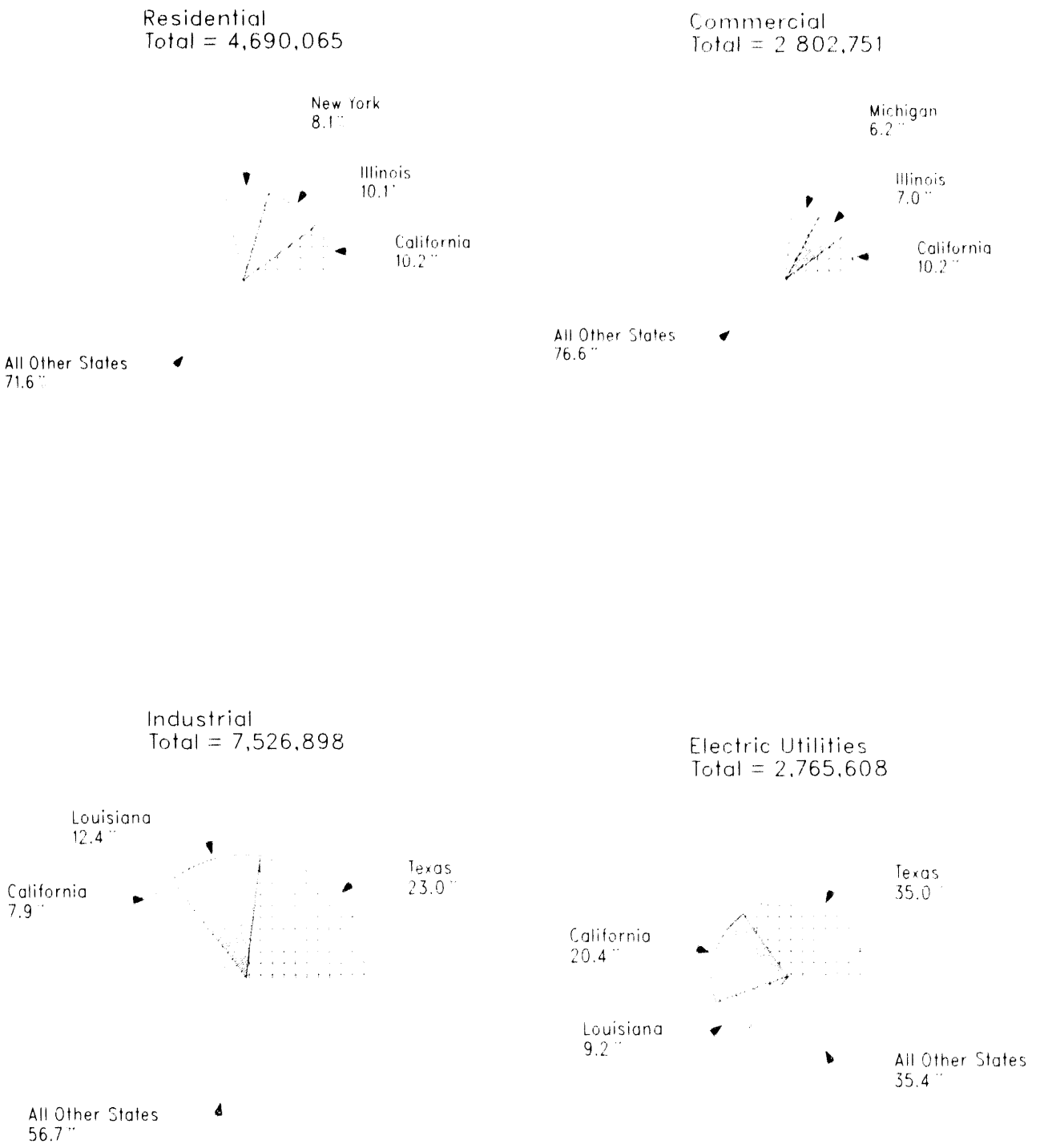
Year and State	Delivered to Consumers	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel	Total Consumption
1988 Total	16,319,793	1,095,883	613,912	18,029,588
1989 Total	17,101,615	1,069,902	629,308	18,800,826
1990 Total	16,818,882	1,236,392	659,816	18,715,090
1991 Total	R 17,304,582	R 1,129,268	R 601,305	R 19,035,156
1992 Total	17,785,833	1,170,821	587,710	19,544,364
Alabama	247,295	12,868	18,631	278,794
Alaska	145,541	234,716	2,864	383,121
Arizona	106,234	41	23,376	129,650
Arkansas	210,653	5,838	8,085	224,576
California	1,923,573	92,228	14,763	2,030,564
Colorado	223,656	21,169	8,248	253,073
Connecticut	110,715	0	590	111,305
Delaware	39,604	0	4	39,608
D.C	32,690	0	266	32,957
Florida	343,521	5,134	4,337	352,992
Georgia	335,464	0	7,501	342,965
Hawaii	2,695	0	0	2,695
Idaho	45,635	0	3,280	48,915
Illinois	981,991	107	11,330	993,428
Indiana	478,765	5	4,726	483,496
Iowa	223,992	0	6,940	230,932
Kansas	270,284	43,736	29,198	343,217
Kentucky	171,218	2,812	15,847	189,877
Louisiana	1,271,064	220,711	54,029	1,545,804
Maine	5,129	0	2	5,131
Maryland	178,881	0	2,419	181,300
Massachusetts	293,238	0	1,763	295,001
Michigan	862,217	7,274	21,690	891,181
Minnesota	293,873	0	14,948	308,821
Mississippi	201,221	4,945	33,276	239,442
Missouri	238,435	1	2,309	240,745
Montana	40,671	1,871	3,019	45,561
Nebraska	104,258	40	2,555	106,853
Nevada	67,912	30	474	68,416
New Hampshire	16,771	0	81	16,852
New Jersey	542,695	0	3,566	546,260
New Mexico	98,881	53,697	50,297	202,875
New York	952,161	965	5,878	959,004
North Carolina	173,156	0	6,439	179,595
North Dakota	25,397	8,462	2,729	36,588
Ohio	799,093	1,450	9,578	810,121
Oklahoma	425,195	92,978	25,654	543,827
Oregon	115,469	68	6,812	122,350
Pennsylvania	640,593	3,381	38,548	682,521
Rhode Island	77,476	0	357	77,833
South Carolina	135,157	0	2,900	138,057
South Dakota	24,454	451	1,741	26,645
Tennessee	225,275	39	16,388	241,702
Texas	3,101,526	293,845	80,903	3,476,274
Utah	108,755	12,611	1,284	122,649
Vermont	7,598	0	3	7,601
Virginia	192,932	653	6,454	200,039
Washington	166,092	0	3,069	169,161
West Virginia	104,089	8,097	16,675	128,861
Wisconsin	327,599	0	3,983	331,581
Wyoming	75,044	40,599	7,904	123,547

R = Revised data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition;" Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Figure 7. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 17. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 1988-1992

Year and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial	
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers
1988 Total	4,630,330	48,474,445	2,670,465	4,124,747	6,383,382	199,039
1989 Total	4,780,638	49,309,593	2,717,722	4,168,048	6,816,244	225,346
1990 Total	4,391,324	50,187,178	2,622,721	4,237,287	7,018,414	218,341
1991 Total	[R] 4,555,659	51,592,836	[R] 2,728,581	4,358,327	[R] 7,230,962	216,549
1992 Total	4,690,065	52,331,397	2,802,751	4,409,699	7,526,898	209,616
Alabama	49,644	711,043	25,232	58,068	169,049	2,509
Alaska	14,350	74,268	21,299	12,204	80,938	10
Arizona	28,386	604,899	27,089	47,781	19,774	532
Arkansas	39,474	504,722	25,314	62,221	118,850	1,319
California	479,537	8,680,613	285,008	412,467	594,569	40,528
Colorado	94,614	1,022,542	66,420	114,898	57,579	1,108
Connecticut	42,394	432,244	29,838	46,859	36,383	2,923
Delaware	8,194	94,027	4,965	8,173	18,060	248
D.C.	16,587	136,438	16,103	11,206	0	0
Florida	14,380	471,863	41,727	45,123	84,829	388
Georgia	108,214	1,396,860	53,861	111,423	172,227	3,186
Hawaii	551	29,805	2,144	2,793	0	0
Idaho	9,659	136,121	8,932	21,145	27,044	66
Illinois	475,360	3,354,679	196,964	263,988	300,366	27,178
Indiana	152,692	1,377,023	72,720	129,973	245,523	6,358
Iowa	74,879	729,081	46,095	85,325	100,752	1,835
Kansas	71,522	762,545	53,973	86,840	130,807	3,296
Kentucky	61,911	644,281	35,419	69,466	73,619	1,608
Louisiana	55,221	940,403	28,445	61,030	932,467	1,452
Maine	872	13,766	2,209	4,838	2,048	80
Maryland	75,122	894,677	42,464	62,858	49,720	514
Massachusetts	119,670	1,137,911	64,352	85,873	70,872	8,723
Michigan	358,088	2,640,579	173,802	201,561	305,416	11,460
Minnesota	113,560	998,201	82,381	99,707	93,025	2,515
Mississippi	26,487	392,155	17,942	44,313	102,612	1,327
Missouri	116,655	1,220,203	60,963	125,174	58,466	2,989
Montana	16,673	182,641	11,557	23,610	12,218	459
Nebraska	41,414	418,611	34,490	61,319	26,451	696
Nevada	18,184	295,714	16,101	22,799	9,259	114
New Hampshire	6,449	69,356	5,862	11,383	3,828	344
New Jersey	198,462	2,032,115	130,891	212,726	174,569	11,474
New Mexico	31,433	389,063	27,884	40,312	17,070	141
New York	378,689	4,522,274	217,214	315,974	147,520	28,198
North Carolina	42,588	575,096	36,418	72,647	90,984	3,119
North Dakota	9,693	89,522	9,759	12,353	5,940	171
Ohio	340,628	2,826,713	160,645	237,861	294,805	8,573
Oklahoma	65,811	832,677	35,190	87,120	175,168	2,859
Oregon	23,109	354,256	19,570	50,251	58,519	740
Pennsylvania	266,528	2,363,575	134,254	193,863	236,708	6,496
Rhode Island	20,000	197,926	9,080	18,607	47,917	1,096
South Carolina	22,392	357,818	16,644	40,968	94,327	1,568
South Dakota	10,791	110,291	9,122	14,133	4,488	319
Tennessee	52,220	696,140	46,532	91,999	126,230	2,425
Texas	214,682	3,285,025	184,673	292,990	1,734,001	5,481
Utah	44,701	467,664	16,584	36,145	40,878	783
Vermont	2,520	20,468	2,319	3,198	1,958	18
Virginia	62,431	664,500	50,757	69,629	68,808	1,101
Washington	43,048	528,913	37,800	63,391	79,766	3,490
West Virginia	35,291	352,463	24,419	33,289	44,178	159
Wisconsin	123,405	1,182,834	71,314	112,761	130,267	7,396
Wyoming	10,895	114,793	8,009	15,064	56,046	244

See footnotes at end of table

Table 17. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 1988-1992 (Continued)

Year and State	Vehicle Fuel		Electric Utilities	Delivered to Consumers	Heating Value (Btu per Cubic Foot)
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Quantity (million cubic feet)	
1988 Total	NA	NA	2,635,616	16,319,793	1,029
1989 Total	NA	NA	2,787,012	17,101,615	1,031
1990 Total	270	1,007	2,786,153	16,818,882	1,031
1991 Total	367	1,106	R 2,789,014	R 17,304,582	1,030
1992 Total	511	1,033	2,765,608	17,785,833	1,030
Alabama	3	1	3,368	247,295	1,028
Alaska	0	0	28,953	145,541	1,002
Arizona	46	10	30,939	106,234	1,031
Arkansas	0	0	27,015	210,653	1,009
California	27	65	564,432	1,923,573	1,029
Colorado	23	5	5,019	223,656	1,023
Connecticut	*	3	2,100	110,715	1,028
Delaware	0	0	8,384	39,604	1,035
D.C.	0	0	0	32,690	1,007
Florida	9	6	202,576	343,521	1,049
Georgia	0	0	1,162	335,464	1,025
Hawaii	0	0	0	2,695	1,073
Idaho	0	0	0	45,635	1,030
Illinois	8	16	9,293	981,991	1,018
Indiana	59	16	7,772	478,765	1,011
Iowa	1	3	2,265	223,992	1,004
Kansas	0	0	13,981	270,284	987
Kentucky	*	1	269	171,218	1,058
Louisiana	9	2	254,922	1,271,064	1,044
Maine	0	0	0	5,129	1,013
Maryland	0	0	11,575	178,881	1,028
Massachusetts	2	1	38,341	293,238	1,037
Michigan	4	1	24,908	862,217	1,020
Minnesota	0	0	4,906	293,873	1,011
Mississippi	0	0	54,180	201,221	1,047
Missouri	0	0	2,351	238,435	1,002
Montana	2	2	220	40,671	1,023
Nebraska	*	1	1,903	104,258	979
Nevada	12	2	24,355	67,912	1,031
New Hampshire	0	0	633	16,771	1,009
New Jersey	0	0	38,772	542,695	1,026
New Mexico	7	1	22,486	98,881	1,040
New York	6	10	208,731	952,161	1,029
North Carolina	7	2	3,159	173,156	1,034
North Dakota	3	4	1	25,397	1,045
Ohio	59	675	2,956	799,093	1,036
Oklahoma	45	13	148,980	425,195	1,026
Oregon	6	13	14,264	115,469	1,035
Pennsylvania	3	21	3,100	640,593	1,036
Rhode Island	9	96	469	77,476	1,018
South Carolina	0	0	1,795	135,157	1,027
South Dakota	5	2	48	24,454	1,015
Tennessee	2	2	291	225,275	1,031
Texas	4	2	968,165	3,101,526	1,043
Utah	15	20	6,576	108,755	1,078
Vermont	0	0	801	7,598	995
Virginia	0	0	10,936	192,932	1,039
Washington	94	19	5,385	166,092	1,033
West Virginia	*	1	201	104,089	1,065
Wisconsin	28	12	2,584	327,599	1,009
Wyoming	10	5	83	75,044	1,058

* Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
R Revised data.
NA Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Number of vehicle fuel consumers generally refers to the number of fueling stations.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

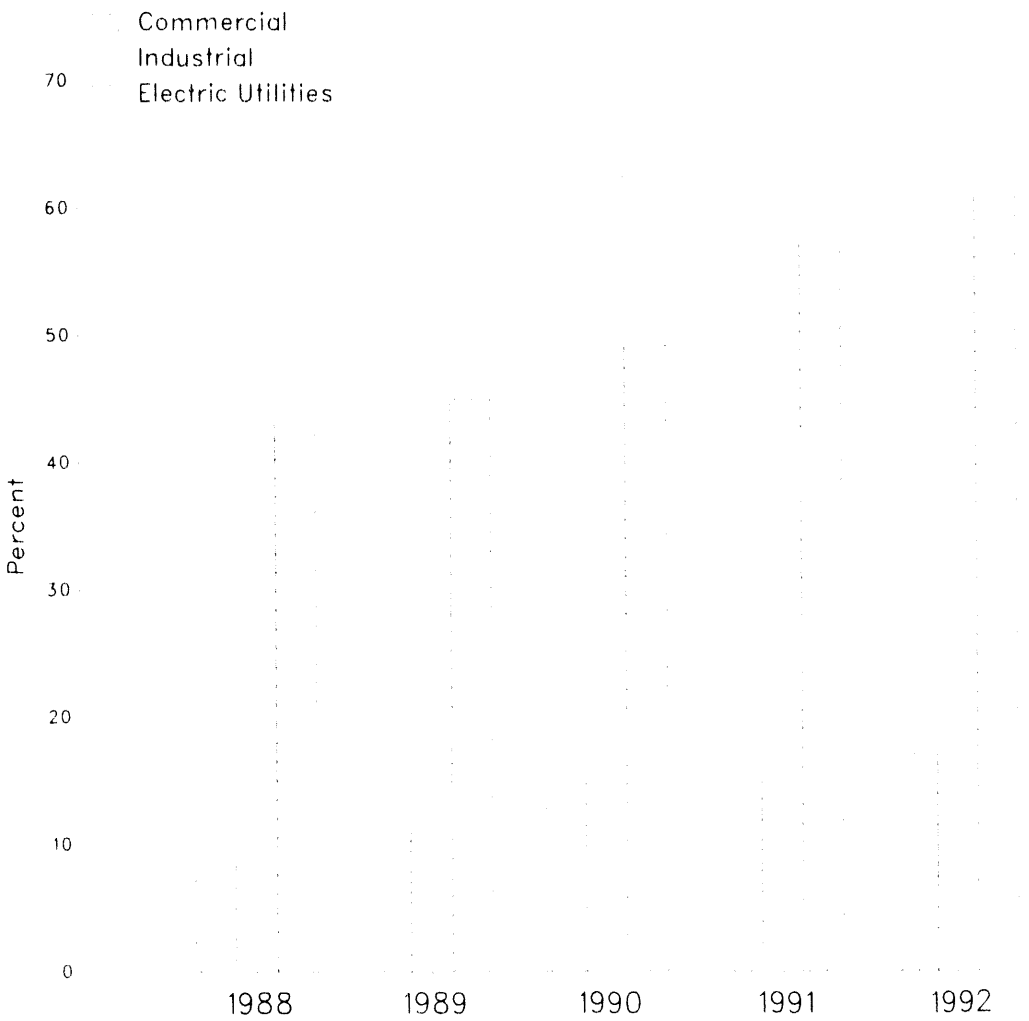
Table 18. Natural Gas Delivered to Commercial Consumers for the Account of Others[a] by State, 1988-1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries
Alabama	2,278	8.9	4,498	17.0	4,967	20.5	4,112	17.3	4,868	19.3
Arizona	1,311	4.6	1,796	6.0	1,219	4.3	1,87[illegible]	6.8	2,021	7.5
Arkansas	1,723	6.3	1,870	7.0	1,939	7.7	2,198	8.5	2,343	9.3
California	10,862	4.4	21,109	8.1	38,337	13.4	63,882	22.2	72,782	25.5
Colorado	1,574	2.3	1,789	2.7	1,800	2.7	2,763	4.0	2,993	4.5
Connecticut	513	1.9	2,680	8.7	1,169	4.0	1,887	7.0	1,037	3.5
D.C.	0	--	0	--	0	--	417	2.7	155	1.0
Florida	0	--	0	--	881	2.4	1,005	2.6	964	2.3
Georgia	3,418	6.1	5,176	10.0	5,721	11.6	6,395	12.5	6,389	11.9
Idaho	1,161	14.1	1,121	12.0	1,035	12.1	1,192	12.4	1,278	14.3
Illinois	49,942	23.2	60,159	31.0	84,936	42.4	79,512	41.0	83,264	42.3
Indiana	3,473	4.8	3,579	4.9	2,906	4.3	3,947	5.8	2,319	3.2
Iowa	774	1.7	980	2.1	1,068	2.4	1,097	2.4	1,974	4.3
Kansas	2,193	3.6	4,037	6.9	4,701	8.4	6,321	10.8	8,408	15.6
Kentucky	1,501	4.2	1,828	5.1	1,575	5.0	2,035	6.0	2,451	6.9
Louisiana	18	.1	16	.0	0	--	233	.9	3,552	12.5
Maryland	800	3.1	1,010	3.8	1,052	4.4	1,308	3.4	1,692	4.0
Massachusetts	36	.1	14	0	32	.1	96	.2	140	.2
Michigan	47,678	28.4	52,120	29.6	48,061	30.1	52,444	31.7	54,248	31.2
Minnesota	2,524	3.2	3,527	4.1	3,220	4.1	4,094	4.8	3,134	3.8
Mississippi	0	--	0	--	777	4.4	731	4.1	645	3.6
Missouri	2,400	3.8	4,851	7.7	8,306	14.0	8,910	14.1	8,817	14.5
Montana	13	.1	242	1.8	261	2.1	327	2.5	533	4.6
Nebraska	894	2.3	571	1.5	2,231	6.1	3,294	8.2	4,063	11.8
Nevada	725	4.9	575	3.8	346	2.3	1,563	9.2	1,889	11.7
New Jersey	1,558	1.5	2,578	2.2	5,978	5.2	7,401	6.1	10,012	7.6
New Mexico	2,280	7.3	3,386	11.9	4,008	16.9	5,570	22.3	8,361	30.0
New York	19,944	10.6	28,376	14.4	31,904	16.4	38,556	19.3	48,552	22.4
North Carolina	1,424	4.4	2,126	6.4	1,696	5.4	1,725	5.0	1,497	4.1
North Dakota	716	7.3	2,082	19.6	2,585	25.3	3,223	30.0	3,035	31.1
Ohio	20,433	12.9	21,903	13.6	18,258	12.7	20,033	13.3	23,188	14.4
Oklahoma	12,217	25.5	3,988	10.0	2,944	7.9	3,445	8.7	4,052	11.5
Oregon	221	1.2	353	1.7	464	2.3	477	2.1	433	2.2
Pennsylvania	12,476	9.8	19,406	15.0	27,144	21.6	28,528	22.7	32,481	24.2
Rhode Island	1,080	12.9	1,411	16.1	330	4.1	0	--	0	.0
South Carolina	153	.9	302	1.8	341	2.2	278	1.8	239	1.4
South Dakota	321	3.8	695	7.9	1,161	13.6	1,723	18.2	1,603	17.6
Tennessee	1,191	2.6	864	2.0	1,092	2.5	1,961	4.3	1,680	3.6
Texas	21,863	12.5	16,935	9.0	17,645	10.2	[R] 19,287	[R] 10.7	37,443	20.3
Virginia	997	2.4	1,274	2.9	2,804	6.8	2,826	6.4	4,719	9.3
Washington	1,022	2.8	2,291	6.0	2,462	6.4	3,247	7.8	4,831	12.8
West Virginia	8,904	39.7	8,952	38.0	8,955	41.9	9,496	45.1	10,536	43.1
Wisconsin	4,443	6.6	5,128	7.3	6,189	9.3	6,414	9.0	6,229	8.7
Wyoming	0	--	7	1	21	2	89	1.0	160	2.0
Total	247,051	9.3	295,604	11.0	352,521	13.4	[R] 405,919	14.9	471,009	16.8

[a] These deliveries included quantities covered by long-term contracts and gas involved in short-term or spot market sales.
[R] Revised data.
-- Not applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Figure 8. Percent of Natural Gas Deliveries in the United States Representing Deliveries for the Account of Others, by Consumer Sector, 1988-1992



Note: These deliveries included quantities covered by long-term contracts and gas involved in short-term or spot market sales. Beginning with 1990 data, commercial volumes include natural gas delivered for vehicle fuel.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 19. Natural Gas Delivered to Industrial Consumers for the Account of Others[a] by State, 1988-1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Industrial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Industrial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Industrial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Industrial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Industrial Deliveries
Alabama	70,229	50.0	93,168	62.5	96,889	66.5	106,274	68.6	118,457	70.1
Alaska	30,824	45.5	26,605	44.8	28,165	36.6	23,363	30.9	24,455	30.2
Arizona	17,155	70.9	11,478	55.0	10,421	56.7	9,966	51.9	13,925	70.4
Arkansas	79,343	75.7	104,237	80.6	93,332	77.6	84,515	80.6	102,468	86.2
California	171,228	36.9	283,611	55.8	346,643	61.3	422,738	70.2	430,836	72.5
Colorado	23,309	61.0	29,106	56.7	33,799	69.0	36,685	65.3	39,040	67.8
Connecticut	453	2.3	1,681	8.5	3,572	14.0	10,370	31.8	12,514	34.4
Delaware	3,089	20.9	3,682	24.3	4,847	28.4	5,509	34.1	6,316	35.0
Florida	18,054	23.9	19,078	25.3	34,996	41.2	49,468	59.3	56,893	67.1
Georgia	80,806	53.7	97,521	64.0	101,295	62.5	105,563	63.2	111,987	65.0
Idaho	19,961	96.4	22,781	99.5	23,075	98.9	26,565	99.6	26,963	99.7
Illinois	175,591	65.2	196,197	70.4	221,564	80.4	256,186	84.6	255,365	85.0
Indiana	167,798	76.7	172,022	78.2	179,733	78.8	178,941	78.6	188,562	76.8
Iowa	60,931	59.7	49,800	55.7	58,222	64.5	70,066	71.9	83,004	82.4
Kansas	68,052	62.9	78,314	77.8	95,606	81.8	104,828	84.9	117,419	89.8
Kentucky	37,451	62.3	44,164	69.0	50,673	74.1	52,422	73.2	47,776	64.9
Louisiana	331,658	42.6	476,295	53.0	483,858	53.2	505,190	54.7	582,295	62.4
Maine	0	.0	0	.0	70	3.5	91	4.1	0	.0
Maryland	39,873	62.1	44,669	67.4	39,245	63.5	39,686	84.2	39,740	79.9
Massachusetts	254	.8	566	1.6	4,309	9.7	15,856	29.0	38,685	54.6
Michigan	153,051	80.1	158,992	82.4	247,139	88.1	242,652	89.2	277,506	90.9
Minnesota	34,281	44.1	42,966	52.7	51,265	58.0	53,727	58.2	53,665	57.7
Mississippi	40,868	44.0	47,098	48.0	51,694	51.3	54,398	52.0	55,973	54.5
Missouri	16,101	29.7	24,219	45.0	36,711	67.3	42,745	74.7	44,131	75.5
Montana	1,101	13.2	2,600	26.3	3,306	35.1	4,493	45.5	10,078	82.5
Nebraska	15,783	48.9	17,311	56.7	14,304	55.6	13,266	53.6	15,558	58.8
Nevada	4,964	68.8	6,966	88.6	6,457	86.0	5,687	85.9	8,569	92.6
New Hampshire	0	.0	0	.0	52	1.6	202	5.9	0	.0
New Jersey	27,017	34.9	32,598	38.5	36,790	40.7	44,419	44.1	77,276	44.3
New Mexico	11,611	78.9	15,473	82.7	16,346	34.7	17,305	89.5	16,339	95.7
New York	47,259	52.0	58,333	60.2	60,359	59.6	83,934	70.6	113,074	76.7
North Carolina	13,263	17.7	24,687	29.9	24,962	29.0	23,348	27.5	17,302	19.0
North Dakota	2,206	56.6	3,336	73.7	3,296	75.6	3,901	76.1	4,656	78.4
Ohio	227,745	81.3	233,517	83.9	239,551	86.0	246,062	88.0	260,609	88.4
Oklahoma	97,836	60.0	89,950	48.0	78,309	40.2	104,773	58.0	133,643	76.3
Oregon	26,019	65.4	34,133	78.0	38,128	78.0	44,521	80.9	46,434	79.3
Pennsylvania	134,510	58.8	171,850	71.0	179,492	76.3	183,097	79.1	182,522	77.1
Rhode Island	660	14.8	815	17.6	583	13.3	23,032	85.7	42,457	88.6
South Carolina	13,667	19.8	15,959	21.4	20,817	24.0	25,368	29.6	31,176	33.1
South Dakota	1,425	30.5	1,954	39.4	3,124	53.9	2,090	44.9	2,129	47.4
Tennessee	33,243	32.2	40,190	38.0	43,605	39.7	51,462	44.4	63,666	50.4
Texas	1,176,854	70.2	1,298,541	73.0	1,231,679	72.0	1,227,979	69.3	1,190,677	68.7
Utah	16,092	53.0	24,288	71.5	28,108	79.2	36,534	84.7	36,087	88.3
Virginia	25,852	48.7	36,779	63.7	53,144	71.2	42,709	71.2	51,223	74.4
Washington	21,620	31.1	30,274	41.3	36,929	47.1	44,526	55.8	49,911	62.6
West Virginia	33,433	82.7	35,992	72.0	36,632	76.3	32,142	78.6	37,034	83.8
Wisconsin	78,618	64.5	80,400	63.1	67,869	55.7	73,777	57.3	76,161	58.5
Wyoming	12,051	77.9	13,496	83.2	23,569	91.6	31,093	93.7	54,053	96.4
Total	3,663,187	57.4	4,297,693	63.0	4,544,535	64.8	4,863,923	67.3	5,248,609	69.7

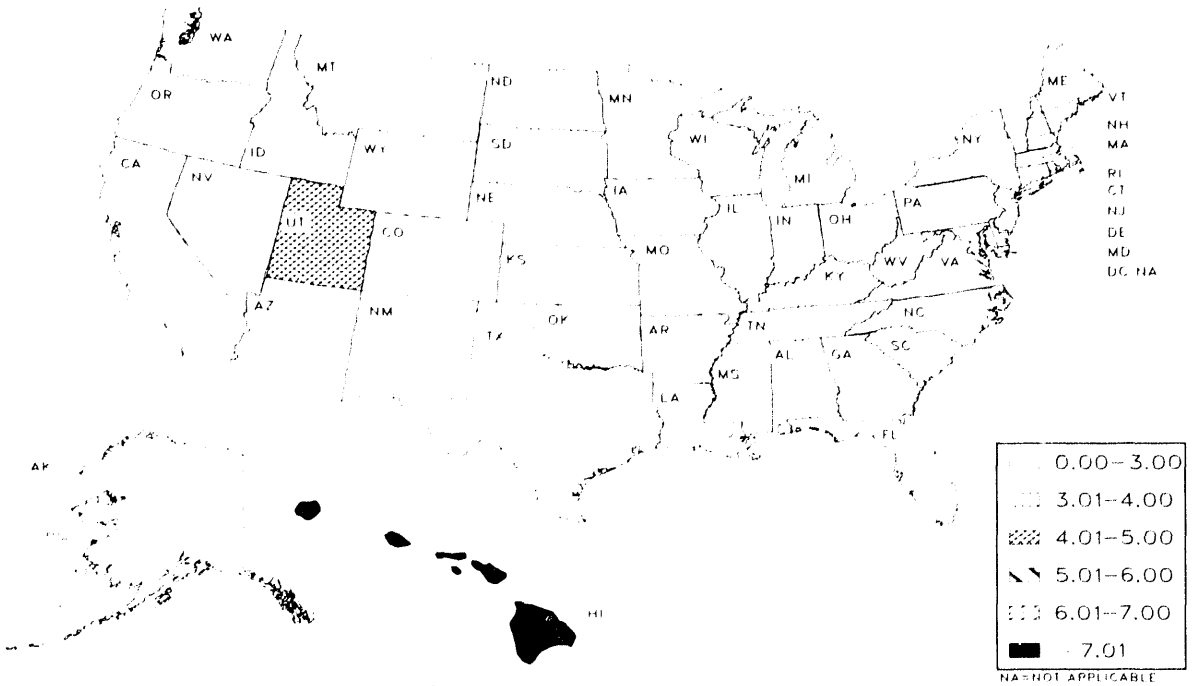
[a] =These deliveries included quantities covered by long-term contracts and gas involved in short-term or spot market sales.
R =Revised data.
-- =Not applicable
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 20. Natural Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities for the Account of Others[a] by State, 1988-1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Electric Utility Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Electric Utility Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Electric Utility Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Electric Utility Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Electric Utility Deliveries
Alabama	886	39.8	1,456	64.4	2,287	63.7	3,045	77.5	2,739	75.2
Alaska	5,908	20.9	6,773	24.9	6,495	28.2	0	.0	8,925	31.1
Arizona	20,431	83.3	25,708	48.9	14,222	63.4	13,831	80.4	40,553	99.9
Arkansas	0	.0	19,593	100.0	29,049	100.0	25,180	96.6	25,647	96.7
California	55,488	10.3	87,126	16.7	114,142	25.3	225,773	49.8	406,235	69.7
Colorado	4,603	50.2	5,624	57.4	4,904	73.5	6,097	77.4	3,931	[illegible]
Connecticut	0	.0	2,519	76.9	4,796	100.0	4,518	100.0	1,881	[illegible]
Delaware	409	10.8	313	4.7	35	.3	39	.3	48	
Florida	16,059	10.4	11,526	6.1	68,783	36.0	168,412	84.8	186,5[illegible]	
Illinois	2,461	59.4	4,603	80.1	6,682	87.1	9,150	89.9	0	
Indiana	1,979	58.8	2,933	72.2	5,011	76.4	7,997	81.5		0
Iowa	1,784	42.1	1,183	42.5	1,137	38.1	1,256	33.3		55.6
Kansas	4,003	27.8	9,822	60.5	17,288	71.1	23,059	70.7		54.6
Kentucky	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	32	14.1		.0
Louisiana	181,223	71.7	170,098	79.0	231,753	85.5	209,258	82.2	47	86.8
Maryland	0	.0	0	.0	8,483	48.2	6,430	39.8	3,691	35.4
Massachusetts	2	.0	4,079	7.8	18,328	33.0	16,832	44.4	22,672	65.0
Michigan	1,934	77.9	885	61.9	23,015	98.6	20,960	98.1	19,162	98.1
Minnesota	1,463	47.8	1,553	61.1	1,970	57.4	1,657	28.0	1,443	28.1
Mississippi	26,010	96.0	45,785	96.0	62,412	94.9	57,297	94.5	41,304	79.6
Missouri	1,879	51.6	2,485	76.4	2,015	44.4	2,869	23.2	1,418	52.3
Montana	0	.0	0	.0	118	28.7	178	68.7	99	44.5
Nebraska	2	.1	679	29.6	2,793	79.0	2,612	77.6	1,038	57.9
Nevada	6,903	64.3	22,374	98.2	23,193	94.7	21,403	98.5	28,675	99.2
New Jersey	315	.6	1,144	2.1	1,432	2.9	2,056	3.2	623	1.6
New Mexico	13,760	88.9	19,941	94.8	23,532	95.5	26,421	95.7	17,325	95.9
New York	10,511	7.1	16,216	9.0	21,280	9.6	23,485	11.1	19,893	9.9
North Carolina	840	85.5	1,593	98.3	2,149	82.9	2,106	67.5	461	15.4
Ohio	0	.0	301	31.5	656	57.7	2,695	86.5	2,147	84.2
Oklahoma	163,015	88.0	166,455	89.4	160,721	90.2	131,393	81.8	137,019	86.9
Oregon	0	.0	13,148	100.0	7,458	100.0	10,798	100.0	12,818	100.0
Pennsylvania	935	25.3	2,075	40.3	1,291	42.1	1,801	73.6	3,252	82.2
Rhode Island	0	.0	342	60.7	1,033	99.4	1,771	99.9	466	100.0
South Dakota	0	.0	41	33.4	139	97.3	151	86.9	714	92.6
Tennessee	0	.0	0	.0	563	95.2	143	64.1	219	74.1
Texas	551,078	56.8	493,095	56.0	515,120	52.4	534,110	56.2	449,615	51.8
Utah	0	.0	0	.0	445	87.9	4,562	99.6	5,434	99.5
Virginia	654	97.3	3,062	96.0	4,945	81.4	9,441	99.8	11,669	100.0
Washington	877	49.9	7,035	89.4	48	35.5	88	63.5	3,597	79.7
West Virginia	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	159	100.0	204	100.0
Wisconsin	842	40.8	615	40.0	618	45.6	1,013	44.0	1,899	70.4
Total	1,076,253	42.5	1,152,181	45.0	1,390,340	50.7	1,580,077	58.5	1,697,363	63.7

[a] = These deliveries included quantities covered by long-term contracts and gas involved in short-term or spot market sales.
R = Revised data.
-- = Not applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Figure 9. Average City Gate Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Table 21. Average City Gate Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 1988-1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Average Price				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	$3.16	$3.00	$3.13	$3.11	$3.21
Alaska	.33	.33	.34	.32	.34
Arizona	2.51	2.67	2.73	2.45	2.33
Arkansas	2.43	2.47	2.41	2.45	2.60
California	2.60	2.75	2.90	2.80	2.72
Colorado	3.07	2.96	2.94	2.85	2.85
Connecticut	3.27	3.46	3.66	3.50	3.73
Delaware	2.88	2.82	2.76	2.54	2.83
Florida	2.46	2.63	2.71	2.51	2.61
Georgia	3.60	3.54	3.43	3.38	3.28
Hawaii	6.21	6.49	7.67	8.74	7.72
Idaho	2.14	2.17	2.08	2.14	2.18
Illinois	2.74	2.99	3.09	2.91	3.20
Indiana	3.13	3.13	3.15	3.05	3.08
Iowa	2.92	2.80	2.86	2.73	3.20
Kansas	2.05	2.28	2.76	2.62	2.50
Kentucky	2.94	3.01	3.07	2.83	3.02
Louisiana	3.09	2.98	2.97	2.56	2.48
Maine	3.00	3.23	3.06	3.00	3.17
Maryland	3.15	3.20	3.16	3.05	3.20
Massachusetts	3.00	3.20	3.34	3.37	3.52
Michigan	3.41	3.24	3.12	3.08	3.04
Minnesota	2.79	2.72	2.83	2.63	2.92
Mississippi	3.29	3.08	2.89	2.55	2.62
Missouri	2.87	3.00	3.14	2.92	2.86
Montana	3.69	3.43	3.30	3.69	3.45
Nebraska	3.03	2.91	2.95	2.75	2.91
Nevada	2.87	3.33	2.75	2.33	2.37
New Hampshire	3.04	3.28	3.51	3.40	3.58
New Jersey	3.03	3.17	3.23	3.14	3.29
Oregon	3.01	2.67	2.47	2.39	2.34
New Mexico	2.58	2.66	2.63	2.49	2.25
New York	2.91	3.07	3.05	2.92	3.01
North Carolina	2.87	3.01	2.88	2.69	2.88
North Dakota	3.42	3.12	3.07	3.49	3.28
Ohio	3.26	3.31	3.09	3.05	3.26
Oklahoma	2.24	2.07	2.03	2.04	2.22
Pennsylvania	3.15	3.26	3.47	3.27	3.29
Rhode Island	3.43	3.68	3.71	3.68	3.82
South Carolina	3.46	3.46	3.14	2.95	3.23
South Dakota	3.18	3.04	3.12	3.11	3.10
Tennessee	2.77	2.81	2.88	2.73	2.90
Texas	3.05	3.33	3.14	2.88	3.06
Utah	3.14	3.59	3.91	3.89	4.09
Vermont	2.59	2.59	2.88	2.87	2.93
Virginia	2.87	3.13	3.09	2.76	2.91
Washington	2.32	2.20	1.95	1.91	1.90
West Virginia	3.43	3.75	3.54	3.58	3.23
Wisconsin	3.62	3.40	3.34	3.17	3.36
Wyoming	3.15	2.99	3.00	3.04	2.90
U.S. Average	2.92	3.01	3.03	2.90	3.01

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Table 22. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 1991-1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Residential			Commercial			Industrial		
	1991	1992	Percent Change	1991	1992	Percent Change	1991	1992	Percent Change
Alabama	$7.05	$6.74	-4.4	$5.74	$5.71	-0.5	$3.00	$3.07	2.3
Alaska	4.18	3.79	-9.3	2.89	2.64	-8.7	1.18	1.18	.0
Arizona	6.99	7.24	3.6	5.07	5.20	2.6	3.51	4.16	18.5
Arkansas	4.98	5.10	2.4	4.35	4.38	.7	3.06	3.13	2.3
California	6.27	5.97	-4.8	5.50	5.15	-6.4	3.96	3.67	-7.3
Colorado	4.59	4.56	-.7	4.04	4.00	-1.0	2.34	2.20	-6.0
Connecticut	8.74	8.96	2.5	6.90	7.20	4.3	4.84	4.92	1.7
Delaware	5.86	6.13	4.6	4.81	4.94	2.7	3.09	3.25	5.2
D.C.	7.07	7.61	7.6	5.17	5.36	3.7	--	--	--
Florida	8.98	9.08	1.1	4.92	4.98	1.2	3.11	3.22	3.5
Georgia	6.70	6.44	-3.9	5.67	5.55	-2.1	3.34	3.50	4.8
Hawaii	22.93	18.03	-21.4	13.36	13.34	-.2	--	--	--
Idaho	5.19	5.23	.8	4.42	4.40	-.5	2.94	2.97	1.0
Illinois	4.95	5.09	2.8	4.56	4.65	2.0	3.77	3.75	-.5
Indiana	5.46	5.43	-.6	4.61	4.57	-.9	3.53	3.39	-4.0
Iowa	4.81	5.23	8.7	3.99	4.27	7.0	2.65	3.55	34.0
Kansas	4.38	4.70	7.3	3.32	3.53	6.3	2.67	2.61	-2.3
Kentucky	4.87	5.01	2.9	4.44	4.47	.7	3.23	3.23	.0
Louisiana	5.77	5.60	-3.0	4.90	4.79	-2.3	1.74	1.93	10.9
Maine	6.86	6.95	1.3	6.02	6.19	2.8	4.69	4.14	-11.7
Maryland	6.16	6.43	4.4	5.04	5.24	4.0	3.51	3.56	1.4
Massachusetts	8.11	7.92	-2.4	6.17	5.86	-5.0	3.99	4.14	3.8
Michigan	5.07	5.06	-.2	4.70	4.65	-1.1	4.00	3.92	-2.0
Minnesota	4.52	4.86	7.5	3.81	4.10	7.6	2.78	3.05	9.7
Mississippi	5.21	4.95	-5.0	4.28	4.13	-3.5	2.35	2.53	7.7
Missouri	5.14	5.11	-.6	4.50	4.47	-.7	4.08	3.87	-5.2
Montana	4.52	4.80	6.2	4.35	4.46	2.5	3.22	4.19	30.1
Nebraska	4.64	4.82	3.9	3.87	3.99	3.1	2.76	2.92	5.8
Nevada	5.61	5.59	-.4	4.34	4.33	-.2	4.21	4.07	-3.3
New Hampshire	7.14	7.55	5.7	6.35	6.74	6.1	4.31	4.49	4.2
New Jersey	6.73	6.94	3.1	5.21	5.54	6.3	3.65	3.42	-6.3
New Mexico	5.40	4.75	-12.0	4.15	3.36	-19.0	3.53	6.86	94.3
New York	7.35	7.58	3.1	5.47	5.75	5.1	4.72	4.93	4.4
North Carolina	6.24	6.60	5.8	4.53	4.79	5.7	3.24	3.34	3.1
North Dakota	4.82	5.00	3.7	4.34	4.52	4.1	3.19	3.25	1.9
Ohio	5.28	5.20	-1.5	4.76	4.72	-.9	4.09	4.15	1.5
Oklahoma	4.72	4.96	5.1	3.91	4.23	8.2	1.69	2.02	19.5
Oregon	6.13	6.17	.7	4.75	4.73	-.4	3.41	3.36	-1.5
Pennsylvania	6.76	6.60	-2.4	6.00	5.87	-2.2	4.02	3.75	-6.7
Rhode Island	7.63	7.68	.7	6.03	6.32	4.8	5.40	4.66	-13.7
South Carolina	6.98	7.03	.7	5.56	5.65	1.6	2.95	3.13	6.1
South Dakota	4.94	5.15	4.3	4.04	4.19	3.7	3.31	3.63	9.7
Tennessee	5.19	5.50	6.0	4.76	5.06	6.3	3.22	3.44	6.8
Texas	5.71	5.78	1.2	4.01	4.09	2.0	1.93	2.12	9.8
Utah	5.44	5.44	.0	4.50	4.40	-2.2	3.69	3.91	6.0
Vermont	6.23	6.70	7.5	5.24	5.67	8.2	2.99	3.28	9.7
Virginia	6.80	6.69	-1.6	4.85	4.97	2.5	3.81	3.72	-2.4
Washington	4.68	5.00	6.8	4.06	4.32	6.4	2.79	2.91	4.3
West Virginia	6.50	6.31	-2.9	6.11	5.48	-10.3	2.95	2.89	-2.0
Wisconsin	5.61	5.87	4.6	4.62	4.81	4.1	3.16	3.38	7.0
Wyoming	4.74	4.72	-.4	4.31	4.26	-1.2	3.03	2.91	-4.0
U.S. Average	5.82	5.89	1.2	4.81	4.88	1.5	2.69	2.84	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 1991-1992 (Continued)
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Vehicle Fuel			Electric Utilities		
	1991	1992	Percent Change	1991	1992	Percent Change
Alabama	--	$6.46	--	$1.91	$2.28	19.4
Alaska	--	--	--	.53	.57	7.5
Arizona	3.82	3.63	-5.0	2.06	2.28	10.7
Arkansas	--	--	--	1.44	1.57	9.0
California	5.77	6.43	11.4	2.95	2.81	-4.8
Colorado	3.44	3.45	.3	2.14	2.14	.0
Connecticut	--	12.45	--	2.16	2.74	26.9
Delaware	--	--	--	2.49	2.70	8.4
D.C.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	4.73	4.44	-6.1	2.17	2.30	6.0
Georgia	--	--	--	2.83	2.89	2.1
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	3.41	3.80	11.4	2.14	2.24	4.7
Indiana	4.71	4.25	-9.8	2.38	2.48	4.2
Iowa	3.11	3.99	28.3	2.70	3.08	14.1
Kansas	--	--	--	1.65	1.94	17.6
Kentucky	--	3.78	--	2.65	2.77	4.5
Louisiana	3.56	4.30	20.8	1.59	1.91	20.1
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	--	--	--	2.36	2.66	12.7
Massachusetts	3.90	3.65	-6.4	R 2.27	2.68	18.1
Michigan	2.15	.99	-54.0	.76	.81	6.6
Minnesota	--	--	--	R 1.71	1.85	8.2
Mississippi	--	--	--	1.61	1.85	14.9
Missouri	--	--	--	1.51	1.89	25.2
Montana	4.50	4.51	.2	4.33	3.30	-23.8
Nebraska	--	--	--	1.85	2.28	23.2
Nevada	3.72	3.45	-7.3	1.78	1.91	7.3
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	2.20	--
New Jersey	--	--	--	2.02	2.18	7.9
New Mexico	--	--	--	1.73	1.99	15.0
New York	4.68	5.47	16.9	2.30	2.48	7.8
North Carolina	4.65	5.08	9.2	2.76	2.96	7.2
North Dakota	3.34	4.25	27.2	4.36	4.18	-4.1
Ohio	2.97	3.12	5.1	R 2.19	2.31	5.5
Oklahoma	3.83	3.06	-20.1	2.98	3.20	7.4
Oregon	--	2.17	--	1.59	1.97	23.9
Pennsylvania	5.26	5.97	13.5	3.05	3.06	.3
Rhode Island	3.77	3.88	2.9	R 2.04	2.20	7.8
South Carolina	--	--	--	1.53	1.73	13.1
South Dakota	4.13	4.08	-1.2	R 1.77	2.88	62.7
Tennessee	4.11	4.35	5.8	* 2.52	* 2.49	-1.2
Texas	5.49	4.53	-17.5	2.03	2.25	10.8
Utah	5.52	5.42	-1.8	1.72	1.87	8.7
Vermont	--	--	--	R 1.72	2.00	16.3
Virginia	--	--	--	1.90	2.47	30.0
Washington	4.06	4.20	3.4	4.02	3.31	-17.7
West Virginia	--	2.90	--	3.63	3.53	-2.8
Wisconsin	3.44	3.69	7.3	2.72	2.42	-11.0
Wyoming	5.66	5.74	1.4	3.51	3.33	-5.1
U.S. Average	3.96	4.05	2.3	2.18	2.36	8.3

R = Revised data.
* = Average prices calculated from data reported on Form EIA-176.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition;" and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Figure 10. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Residential Consumers, 1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

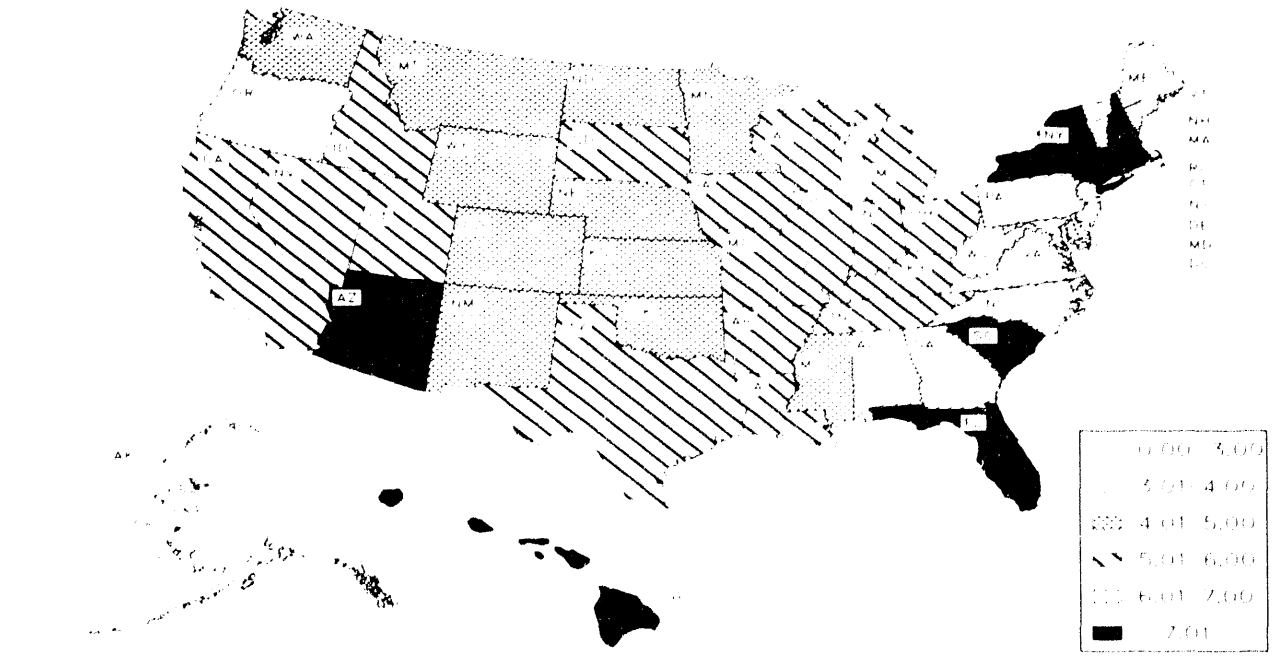


Figure 11. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Commercial Consumers, 1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

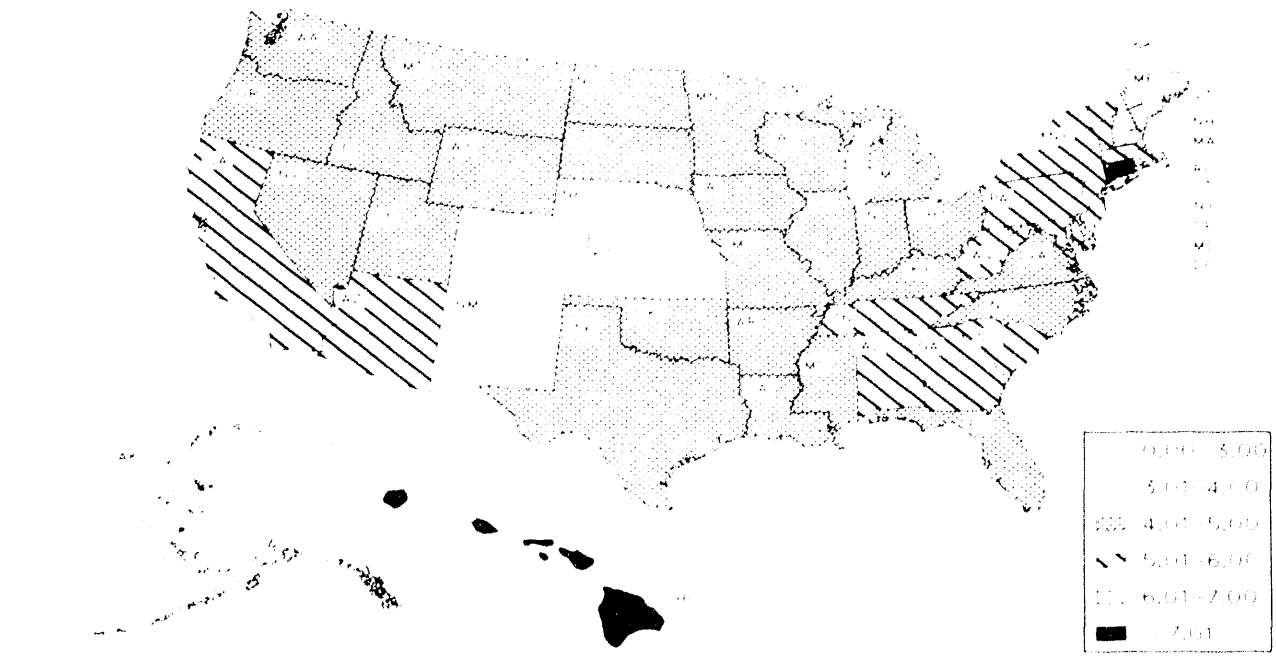
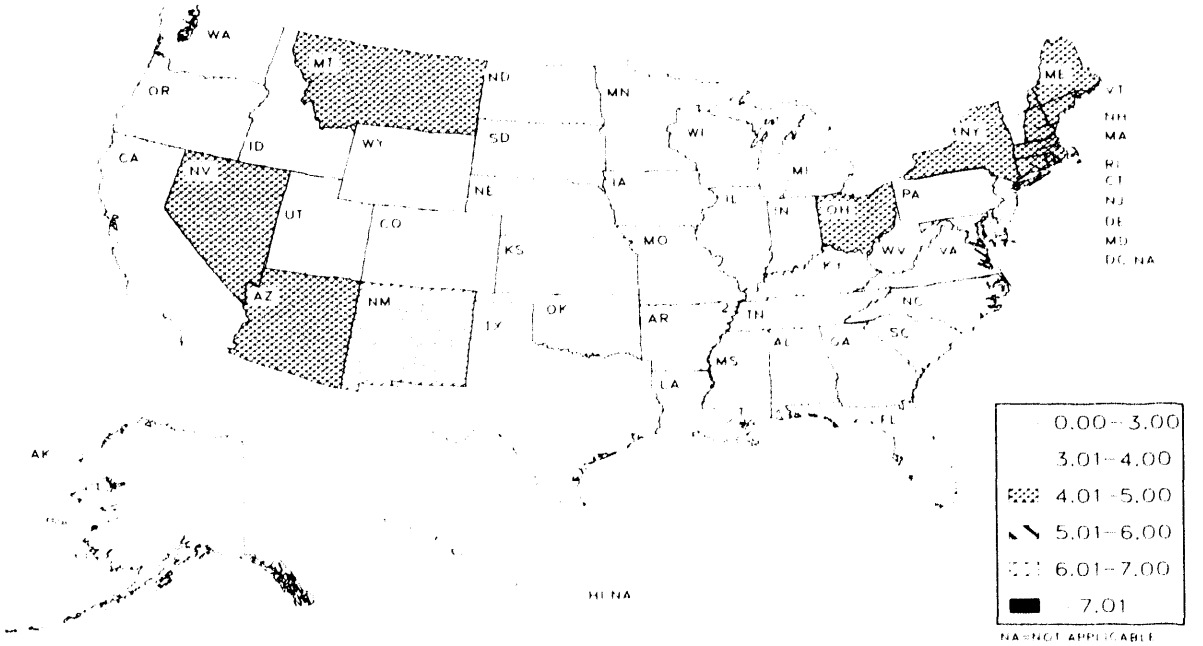
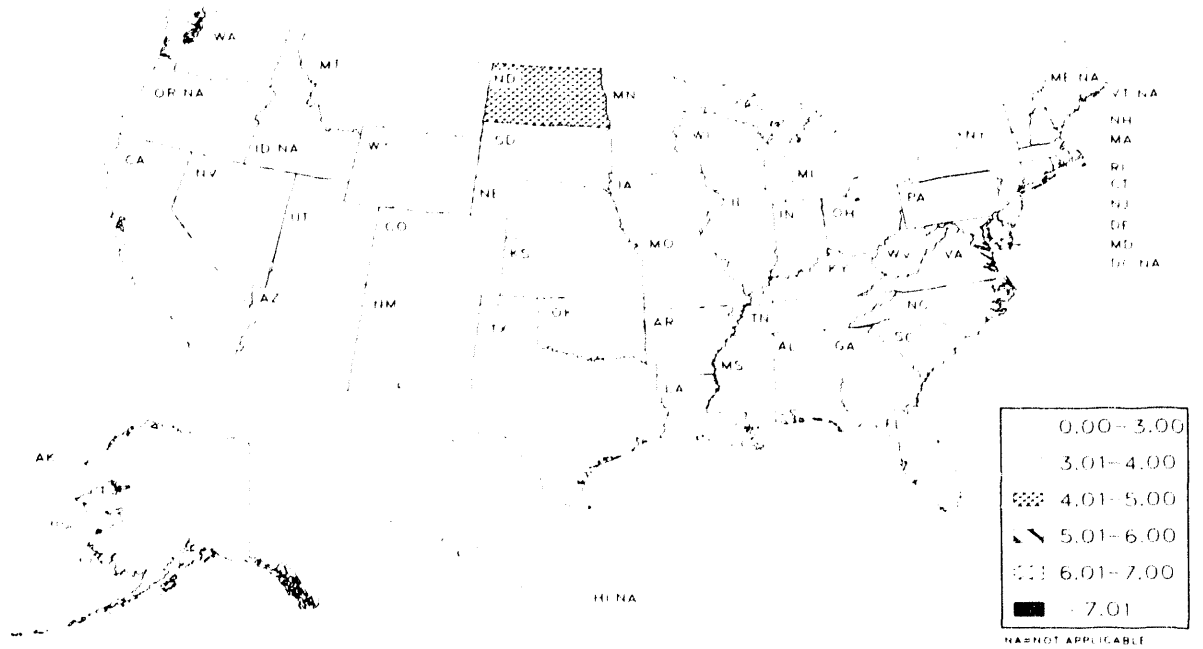


Figure 12. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Industrial Consumers, 1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Figure 13. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Electric Utilities, 1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 23. Selected Volumes and Prices of Natural Gas Sold to Residential Customers in the United States, 1992

(Volumes in Thousand Cubic Feet, Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Company	State	Volume	Price
Southern California Gas Co	CA	241,052,167	$6.12
Northern Illinois Gas Co	IL	223,900,874	4.49
Pacific Gas & Elec Co	CA	191,208,015	5.74
Consumers Pwr Co	MI	165,842,812	4.96
Columbia Gas	OH,PA	161,657,122	5.83
Michcon Gas Co	MI	149,006,221	5.24
East Ohio Gas Co	OH	137,800,627	4.75
Pub Svc Elec & Gas Co	NJ	123,758,501	6.54
Peoples Gas Lt & Coke Co	IL	119,334,962	5.93
Brooklyn Union Gas Co	NY	97,723,952	8.97
Kansas Pwr & Lt Co	KS,MO	90,556,001	4.71
Atlanta Gas Lt Co	GA	89,413,341	6.46
Natl Fuel Gas Distr	NY,PA	86,995,889	6.44
Lone Star Gas Co	TX	86,971,921	6.22
Washington Gas Lt Co	MD,VA,DC	75,125,274	6.68
Pub Svc Co of Colorado	CO	71,816,826	4.49
Minnegasc	MN,NE,SD	68,625,195	4.81
Northern Indiana Pub Svc Co	IN	66,154,058	5.44
Laclede Gas Co	MO	53,787,579	5.27
Niagara Mohawk Pwr Corp	NY	52,327,891	6.76
Con Edison Co of New York Inc	NY	51,716,500	8.52
Oklahoma Nat Gas Co	OK	51,644,485	4.95
Philadelphia Gas Wks	PA	51,558,886	7.56
Boston Gas Co	MA	50,097,885	7.71
Wisconsin Gas Co	WI	45,640,000	6.23
Mountain Fuel Sply Co	UT	44,356,971	5.45
Peoples Nat Gas Co	PA	41,514,375	5.94
Southwest Gas Corp	AZ,CA,NV	41,150,657	7.07
Indiana Gas Co	IN	40,486,673	5.98
Long Island Ltg Co	NY	37,588,401	7.35
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	MD	37,473,379	6.47
New Jersey Nat Gas Co	NJ	34,670,107	8.23
Illinois Pwr Co	IL	33,891,829	5.34
Cincinnati Gas & Elec Co	OH	32,545,459	5.48
Philadelphia Elec Co	PA	31,569,000	6.92
Washington Nat Gas Co	WA	30,443,868	5.26
Alabama Gas Corp	AL	30,434,990	6.79
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	CA	29,819,374	5.98
Rochester Gas & Elec Co	NY	28,988,463	6.66
Northern States Pwr Co	MN	28,971,157	4.93
Equitable Gas Co	PA	28,533,020	8.04
Dayton Pwr & Lt Co	OH	27,572,441	4.63
Gas Co of New Mexico	NM	26,801,046	4.69
Wisconsin Nat Gas Co	WI	26,155,873	5.66
Midwest Gas Div of Ia Pub Svc	IA	24,908,061	5.60
Citizens Gas & Coke Util	IN	24,488,597	5.18
Piedmont Nat Gas Co	NC,SC	23,193,452	6.41
Louisville Gas & Elec Co	KY	22,465,117	4.28
Energas Co	TX	21,768,176	4.61
Commonwealth Gas Co	MA	21,739,122	8.52
Northwest Nat Gas Co	OR,WA	19,931,372	6.26
Memphis Lt Gas & Wtr	TN	19,473,248	4.58
Mountaineer Gas Co	WV	18,317,361	6.04
Enstar Nat Gas Co	AK	14,169,017	3.81

Note: The natural gas companies with large amounts of onsystem sales to residential consumers were selected from the respondents to the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Prices are calculated from the company total reported volumes of onsystem sales to residential consumers and the total reported associated revenue. When more than one State of operation is indicated, the price has been calculated from the sum of the volumes and revenues reported by the company for all of the States shown.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Dispostion."

Table 24. Selected Volumes and Prices of Natural Gas Sold to Commercial Customers in the United States, 1992

(Volumes in Thousand Cubic Feet, Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Company	State	Volume	Price
Pacific Gas & Elec Co	CA	132,243,117	$4.53
Pub Svc Elec & Gas Co	NJ	91,912,904	5.25
Columbia Gas	OH,PA	66,276,893	5.20
Southern California Gas Co	CA	64,404,452	6.18
Con Edison Co of New York Inc	NY	55,493,208	4.95
Consumers Pwr Co	MI	53,173,605	4.43
Northern Illinois Gas Co	IL	51,932,243	4.38
Pub Svc Co of Colorado	CO	47,387,252	3.85
Michcon Gas Co	MI	47,223,792	5.00
East Ohio Gas Co	OH	45,924,181	4.35
Washington Gas Lt Co	DC,MD,VA	45,536,022	5.08
Minnegasco	MN	44,764,799	3.92
Kansas Pwr & Lt Co	KS,MO	39,554,316	4.20
Atlanta Gas Lt Co	GA	39,542,476	5.54
Lone Star Gas Co	TX	37,197,394	5.3,
Southwest Gas Corp	AZ,NV	29,169,745	5.00
Northern Indiana Pub Svc Co	IN	26,058,936	4.75
Natl Fuel Gas Distr	NY,PA	25,476,816	5.53
Oklahoma Nat Gas Co	OK	23,604,609	4.34
Peoples Gas Sys Inc	FL	22,861,112	4.87
Peoples Gas Lt & Coke Co	IL	21,552,228	5.44
Niagara Mohawk Pwr Corp	NY	21,404,775	6.12
Brooklyn Union Gas Co	NY	20,882,285	7.08
Boston Gas Co	MA	24,318,253	4.98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec Co	OH	20,573,934	4.85
Indiana Gas Co	IN	20,564,659	4.88
Laclede Gas Co	MO	20,310,034	4.52
Energas Co	TX	19,886,645	3.40
Washington Nat Gas Co	WA	19,106,792	4.58
Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	AR,LA	18,745,984	4.74
Philadelphia Elec Co	PA	18,635,000	6.00
Long Island Ltg Co	NY	17,786,001	6.56
Wisconsin Gas Co	WI	17,742,000	5.86
Enstar Nat Gas Co	AK	16,659,181	3.03
Kn Energy Inc	KS,NE	16,308,822	3.75
Mountain Fuel Sply Co	UT	16,225,787	4.43
Gas Co of New Mexico	NM	15,519,339	3.19
Northern States Pwr Co	MN	15,410,096	4.39
Northwest Nat Gas Co	OR	15,301,467	4.79
Illinois Pwr Co	IL	15,194,699	4.08
Midwest Gas Div of Ia Pub Svc	IA	14,871,583	4.29
Philadelphia Gas Wks	PA	14,531,615	6.49
Wisconsin Nat Gas Co	WI	14,053,449	4.48
Piedmont Nat Gas Co	NC	13,792,452	4.98
Louisville Gas & Elec Co	KY	13,391,403	3.78
Bay State Gas Co	MA	13,373,586	6.08
Citizens Gas & Coke Util	IN	13,331,428	4.18
Commonwealth Gas Co	MA	13,157,302	6.32
Southern Union Gas Co	TX	12,096,550	3.60
UGI Corp	PA	12,504,190	6.48
Memphis Lt Gas & Wtr	TN	11,836,529	3.91
South Jersey Gas Co	NJ	11,445,435	5.43
Connecticut Nat Gas Corp	CT	10,191,008	6.75
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	CA	9,501,595	6.25

Note: The natural gas companies with large amounts of onsystem sales to commercial consumers were selected from the respondents to the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Prices are calculated from the company total reported volumes of onsystem sales to commercial consumers and the total reported associated revenue. When more than one State of operation is indicated, the price has been calculated from the sum of the volumes and revenues reported by the company for all of the States shown.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Dispostion."

Table 25. Leading Suppliers of Natural Gas to End Users in the United States, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

Name	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Vehicle	Electric	Total
Southern California Gas Co	243,920	106,850	254,088	224	220,642	825,724
Pacific Gas & Elec Co	191,208	160,451	156,239	212	275,632	783,742
Lone Star Gas Co	86,972	38,259	282,432	72	65,968	473,702
Northern Illinois Gas Co	230,006	88,847	128,959	91	6,143	454,046
Columbia Gas	161,657	83,106	147,954	6	78	392,803
Pub Svc Elec & Gas Co	123,759	99,442	117,655	216	29,832	370,903
Consumers Pwr Co	167,990	67,760	126,579	6	170	362,506
Michcon Gas Co	150,980	84,605	89,895	73	2,363	327,915
East Ohio Gas Co	137,801	53,466	79,393	65	0	270,724
Northern Indiana Pub Svc Co	66,154	26,059	160,145	147	7,377	259,883
Atlanta Gas Lt Co	89,413	45,710	114,024	0	1,216	250,364
Oklahoma Nat Gas Co	51,644	25,732	153,602	199	8,506	239,676
Con Edison Co of New York Inc	51,717	55,493	10,955	6	118,281	236,452
Peoples Gas Lt & Coke Co	142,242	54,775	33,994	212	132	231,355
Kansas Pwr & Lt Co	90,556	51,849	51,977	72	3,784	198,238
Wisconsin Gas Co	71,796	35,638	74,351	795	645	183,225
Natl Fuel Gas Distr	87,065	34,358	48,599	88	27	170,137
Niagara Mohawk Pwr Corp	52,328	47,070	40,580	88	16,044	156,111
Minnegasco	68,625	57,094	25,020	73	781	151,593
Pub Svc Co of Colorado	71,817	47,387	20,207	216	0	139,627
Washington Gas Lt Co	75,125	46,752	0	282	6,631	128,790
Brooklyn Union Gas Co	100,066	21,944	5,895	6	0	127,910
Southwest Gas Corp	41,151	34,402	18,772	282	31,444	126,051
San Diego Gas & Elec Co	30,453	11,593	21,981	224	47,540	111,791
Baltimore Gas & Elec Co	37,473	22,164	44,814	0	3,691	108,142
Mountain Fuel Sply Co	44,357	16,226	40,693	88	5,463	106,827
Long Island Ltg Co	37,588	22,504	9,833	72	33,309	103,306
Northwest Nat Gas Co	19,931	16,426	53,413	153	12,818	102,742
Indiana Gas Co	40,487	20,906	40,563	72	0	102,028
Boston Gas Co	50,098	24,318	10,160	0	24,748	109,324
Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co	47,655	31,222	22,124	0	0	101,001
Laclede Gas Co	53,788	23,762	17,931	72	0	95,553
Alabama Gas Corp	30,435	13,998	44,842	0	2,873	92,149
Piedmont Nat Gas Co	23,193	18,935	44,299	216	17	86,660
Cincinnati Gas & Elec Co	32,545	21,206	31,076	6	365	85,197
Illinois Pwr Co	33,892	15,972	33,165	72	14	83,115
Peoples Nat Gas Co	42,916	15,211	21,957	213	209	80,506
Philadelphia Gas Wks	51,559	14,877	11,694	216	0	78,346
Philadelphia Elec Co	31,569	21,690	20,519	216	3,491	77,485
Washington Nat Gas Co	30,444	22,995	22,665	375	0	76,480
Memphis Lt Gas & Wtr	19,473	12,558	32,094	73	295	64,494
Gas Co of New Mexico	26,801	23,880	11,524	72	626	62,903
Northern States Pwr Co	28,971	17,567	15,523	147	424	62,632
Energas Co	21,768	19,887	18,503	65	0	60,223
Midwest Gas Div of IA Pub Svc	24,908	16,432	15,719	73	632	57,763
Mountaineer Gas Co	18,324	14,870	22,799	88	0	56,081
Dayton Pwr & Lt Co	27,572	12,994	14,649	6	126	55,347
Rochester Gas & Elec Co	28,988	13,852	8,793	216	109	51,958
New Jersey Nat Gas Co	34,670	9,985	5,143	88	1,899	51,785
Citizens Gas & Coke Util	24,489	14,860	10,201	6	0	49,556

Note: The natural gas companies with the fifty largest amounts of total deliveries were selected from the respondents to the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." For each company, the total deliveries include deliveries to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utility consumers; deliveries of natural gas for vehicle fuel; and all volumes transported to consumers for the account of others. The totals are summed from each company's reports in all States of operations. Number of vehicle fuel consumers generally refers to the number of fueling stations.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 26. Average Heat Content Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 1988-1992
(Cents per Therm)

Year and State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Vehicle Fuel	Electric Utilities
1988 Total	53.2	45.0	28.6	NA	22.6
1989 Total	54.7	46.0	28.7	NA	23.6
1990 Total	56.2	46.8	28.5	32.9	23.1
1991 Total	56.5	R 46.7	26.2	38.5	21.2
1992 Total	57.2	47.4	27.6	39.3	22.9
Alabama	65.6	55.6	29.9	62.9	22.2
Alaska	37.8	26.3	11.7	--	5.7
Arizona	70.2	50.4	40.3	35.2	22.1
Arkansas	50.5	43.4	31.0	--	15.6
California	58.0	50.0	35.7	62.4	27.3
Colorado	44.6	39.1	21.6	33.7	20.9
Connecticut	87.2	70.0	47.8	121.1	26.7
Delaware	59.3	47.7	31.4	--	26.1
District of Columbia	75.5	53.2	--	--	--
Florida	86.5	47.5	30.7	42.3	21.9
Georgia	62.9	54.2	34.1	--	28.2
Hawaii	168.1	124.4	--	--	--
Idaho	50.8	42.7	28.8	--	--
Illinois	50.0	45.6	36.8	37.3	22.0
Indiana	53.7	45.2	33.5	42.1	24.5
Iowa	52.1	42.5	35.3	39.7	30.7
Kansas	47.6	35.8	26.4	--	19.7
Kentucky	47.3	42.3	30.5	35.8	26.2
Louisiana	53.7	45.9	18.5	41.2	18.3
Maine	68.6	61.1	40.8	--	--
Maryland	62.6	50.9	34.6	--	25.9
Massachusetts	76.4	56.5	39.9	35.2	25.8
Michigan	49.6	45.6	38.4	9.7	7.9
Minnesota	48.0	40.6	30.1	--	18.3
Mississippi	47.3	39.4	24.2	--	17.7
Missouri	51.0	44.6	38.6	--	18.9
Montana	47.0	43.6	41.0	44.1	32.3
Nebraska	49.2	40.8	29.8	--	23.3
Nevada	54.2	42.0	39.5	33.4	18.5
New Hampshire	74.8	66.8	44.5	--	21.8
New Jersey	67.6	54.0	33.4	--	21.2
New Mexico	45.6	32.3	66.0	--	19.1
New York	73.7	55.9	47.9	53.1	24.1
North Carolina	63.8	46.3	32.3	49.1	28.6
North Dakota	47.8	43.2	31.1	40.7	40.0
Ohio	50.2	45.6	40.1	30.1	22.3
Oklahoma	48.3	41.2	19.6	29.8	31.2
Oregon	59.6	45.7	32.5	20.9	19.0
Pennsylvania	63.7	56.7	36.2	57.7	29.5
Rhode Island	75.4	62.1	45.8	38.1	21.6
South Carolina	68.5	55.0	30.5	--	16.8
South Dakota	50.7	41.3	35.8	40.2	28.4
Tennessee	53.3	49.1	33.3	42.2	24.2
Texas	55.4	39.2	20.3	43.5	21.6
Utah	50.4	40.8	36.3	50.2	17.3
Vermont	67.3	57.0	33.0	--	20.1
Virginia	64.4	47.9	35.8	--	23.8
Washington	48.4	41.8	28.1	40.7	32.0
West Virginia	59.2	51.4	27.2	27.2	33.1
Wisconsin	58.2	47.7	33.5	36.5	24.0
Wyoming	44.6	40.2	27.5	54.3	31.5

R = Revised data.
-- = Not applicable.
NA = Not available.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition; and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Table 27. Average Consumption and Annual Cost of Natural Gas per Consumer by State, 1992

State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial
	Consumption (thousand cubic feet)	Cost (dollars)	Consumption (thousand cubic feet)	Cost (dollars)	Consumption (thousand cubic feet)
Alabama	70	$471	435	$2,482	67,377
Alaska	193	732	1,745	4,606	8,093,795
Arizona	47	340	567	2,947	37,169
Arkansas	78	399	407	1,783	90,106
California	55	330	691	3,556	14,671
Colorado	93	422	578	2,315	51,967
Connecticut	98	879	637	4,584	12,447
Delaware	87	535	607	2,999	72,823
District of Columbia	122	925	1,437	7,704	0
Florida	30	277	925	4,603	218,632
Georgia	77	499	483	2,685	54,057
Hawaii	18	334	768	10,243	0
Idaho	71	371	422	1,858	409,762
Illinois	142	721	746	3,466	11,052
Indiana	111	602	559	2,555	38,616
Iowa	103	537	540	2,306	54,905
Kansas	94	441	622	2,195	39,687
Kentucky	96	481	510	2,280	45,783
Louisiana	59	329	466	2,234	642,195
Maine	63	440	457	2,825	25,595
Maryland	84	540	676	3,537	96,731
Massachusetts	105	833	749	4,391	8,125
Michigan	136	686	862	4,008	26,651
Minnesota	114	552	826	3,389	36,988
Mississippi	68	335	405	1,672	77,326
Missouri	96	488	487	2,179	19,560
Montana	91	439	490	2,185	26,620
Nebraska	99	477	562	2,247	38,005
Nevada	61	344	706	3,055	81,222
New Hampshire	93	702	515	3,469	11,128
New Jersey	98	678	615	3,411	15,214
New Mexico	81	383	692	2,324	121,064
New York	84	635	687	3,954	5,232
North Carolina	74	489	501	2,399	29,171
North Dakota	108	541	790	3,567	34,739
Ohio	121	627	675	3,187	34,388
Oklahoma	79	392	404	1,709	61,269
Oregon	65	403	389	1,841	79,080
Pennsylvania	113	745	693	4,065	36,439
Rhode Island	101	776	488	3,083	43,720
South Carolina	63	440	406	2,294	60,158
South Dakota	98	503	645	2,707	14,068
Tennessee	75	412	506	2,562	52,054
Texas	65	377	630	2,578	316,366
Utah	96	520	459	2,017	52,207
Vermont	123	825	725	4,110	108,751
Virginia	94	628	729	3,626	62,496
Washington	81	407	596	2,575	22,856
West Virginia	100	632	734	4,017	277,850
Wisconsin	104	613	632	3,041	17,613
Wyoming	95	448	532	2,263	229,698
U.S. Average	90	528	636	3,103	35,908

Note: Beginning in 1987, industrial costs per consumer are not calculated since values associated with gas delivered for the account of others are not available. Each year since 1982, these values have represented an increasingly large portion of the total industrial value. By 1987, a meaningful average cost per consumer could no longer be calculated without them. Commercial consumption and cost does not include deliveries of natural gas for use as vehicle fuel.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 28. Volume and Average Price of Natural Gas Purchases from Transporters by Type of Purchaser by State, 1992

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Natural Gas Purchased By:									
	Interstate Pipeline Companies		Intrastate Pipeline Companies		Distributors and Municipalities		Other Companies		Total All Companies	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Alabama	1,337	$15.68	437	$2.25	106,099	$3.21	0	--	107,873	$3.36
Alaska	0	--	0	--	31,079	2.65	1,202	$0.34	32,281	2.57
Arizona	0	--	0	--	4,923	2.64	293	2.08	5,217	2.61
Arkansas	3,677	2.86	0	--	2,624	1.79	51,182	2.98	57,482	2.92
California	0	--	0	--	670,333	2.85	0	--	670,333	2.85
Colorado	13,642	1.72	0	--	134,219	3.04	5,836	3.77	153,697	2.95
Connecticut	0	--	0	--	65,317	4.24	0	--	65,317	4.24
Delaware	0	--	0	--	2,461	3.80	3,853	2.71	6,314	3.14
Florida	31	3.19	0	--	77,960	2.64	2,702	2.77	80,692	2.64
Georgia	2,499	3.02	0	--	209,707	3.28	0	--	212,206	3.27
Idaho	308,990	1.90	0	--	15,745	2.22	0	--	324,735	1.92
Illinois	88	2.99	0	--	499,767	3.40	921	2.55	500,776	3.39
Indiana	0	2.66	0	--	112,115	3.27	7	3.70	112,122	3.27
Iowa	91,998	1.98	0	--	81,934	4.12	0	--	173,932	2.99
Kansas	22,560	2.68	0	--	18,504	3.06	61,294	2.99	102,358	2.93
Kentucky	82,986	3.33	40	1.99	88,111	3.07	903	2.33	172,040	3.19
Louisiana	1,853	3.52	27,025	1.95	74,763	2.53	61,935	2.08	165,576	2.28
Maine	0	--	0	--	4,789	3.15	0	--	4,789	3.15
Maryland	0	--	0	--	45,635	4.95	0	--	45,635	4.95
Massachusetts	0	--	0	--	204,009	3.88	30,479	2.88	234,488	3.75
Michigan	150	8.13	0	--	173,860	3.53	0	--	174,010	3.53
Minnesota	65,065	2.25	0	--	168,466	3.29	111	3.32	233,641	3.00
Mississippi	10,891	3.58	3,537	1.71	35,091	2.97	11	2.59	49,530	3.02
Missouri	60	2.29	0	--	119,386	2.91	63,816	2.80	183,262	2.87
Montana	0	--	0	--	15,142	2.73	147	3.66	15,289	2.74
Nebraska	876	2.05	0	--	33,526	2.95	5,887	7.91	40,288	3.65
Nevada	0	--	0	--	1,670	4.78	0	--	1,670	4.78
New Hampshire	10,440	3.03	0	--	16,650	3.58	0	--	27,090	3.37
New Jersey	16,672	7.11	0	--	462,937	2.88	0	--	479,609	3.03
New Mexico	18,942	1.19	0	--	8,835	2.50	652	2.24	28,429	1.62
New York	31,557	5.44	137	3.74	371,853	3.63	0	--	403,547	3.78
North Carolina	0	--	1,092	2.96	130,247	2.82	0	--	131,339	2.82
North Dakota	0	--	0	--	12,603	3.98	0	--	12,603	3.98
Ohio	8,128	.32	0	--	284,122	3.90	57	3.10	292,306	3.80
Oklahoma	10,121	1.75	15,962	1.97	5,449	2.47	68,229	2.97	99,761	2.66
Oregon	0	--	0	--	40,262	2.52	0	--	40,262	2.52
Pennsylvania	105,533	3.35	355	2.09	149,395	4.37	30,135	3.10	285,418	3.86
Rhode Island	0	--	0	--	36,224	3.66	0	--	36,224	3.66
South Carolina	0	--	75,909	2.51	63,414	3.10	13,447	2.77	152,770	2.77
South Dakota	0	--	0	--	22,356	3.14	0	--	22,356	3.14
Tennessee	83,421	3.05	0	--	89,397	3.08	13,153	3.55	185,971	3.10
Texas	28,016	1.71	225,655	1.81	332,396	2.87	27,091	2.21	613,158	2.39
Utah	9,917	1.32	0	--	35,183	4.06	0	--	45,101	3.46
Vermont	0	--	0	--	7,595	2.93	0	--	7,595	2.93
Virginia	3,919	.22	0	--	87,544	3.43	0	--	91,463	3.29
Washington	0	--	0	--	9,020	3.21	16,241	3.01	25,261	3.08
West Virginia	6	2.71	893	3.13	16,634	5.40	944	3.16	18,476	5.17
Wisconsin	13,335	3.60	0	--	238,525	3.42	0	--	251,860	3.43
Wyoming	3,991	1.96	0	--	7,985	3.16	12,576	2.32	24,552	2.54
Total	950,698	2.58	351,042	1.98	5,425,860	3.28	473,104	2.85	7,200,704	3.10

-- = Not applicable.

Notes: Transporters include interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, and/or distributors. Totals may not equal sums due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 29. Volume and Average Price of Gas Sold for Resale by State, 1992

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Natural Gas Sold By:									
	Interstate Pipeline Companies		Intrastate Pipeline Companies		Distributors and Municipalities		Other Companies		Total All Companies	
	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price	Volume	Average Price
Alabama	30,685	$5.51	2,683	$2.23	931	$3.09	0	--	34,299	$5.19
Alaska	0	--	31,079	2.46	0	--	0	--	31,079	2.46
Arizona	24	2.65	0	--	34	1.65	0	--	58	2.06
Arkansas	31,287	3.34	0	--	17	3.44	0	--	31,304	3.34
California	11,214	3.14	1,148	1.77	13,627	2.84	42,644	2.28	68,633	2.52
Colorado	94,338	3.11	47	1.83	26,257	3.47	2,020	2.51	122,661	3.18
Connecticut	7,630	9.21	0	--	4	9.86	0	--	7,634	9.22
Delaware	3,536	4.29	0	--	0	--	0	--	3,536	4.29
Florida	30,679	3.41	0	--	14	3.69	319	2.66	31,013	3.41
Georgia	61,902	4.90	0	--	7	4.99	0	--	61,909	4.90
Hawaii	0	--	0	--	0	--	2,711	7.72	2,711	7.72
Idaho	1,256	3.94	0	--	0	--	0	--	1,256	3.94
Illinois	299,553	3.99	0	--	0	--	165	3.00	299,717	3.99
Indiana	40,972	4.49	0	--	287	3.24	0	--	41,259	4.49
Iowa	48,578	3.56	0	--	9	3.22	0	--	48,587	3.56
Kansas	64,822	2.93	2,425	1.99	397	3.75	149,832	1.44	217,476	1.89
Kentucky	45,263	3.86	243	2.09	162	4.16	11,795	2.31	57,463	3.54
Louisiana	38,554	3.06	26,466	1.79	6,996	1.96	277,636	1.68	349,652	1.85
Maryland	37,966	4.27	0	--	0	--	0	--	37,966	4.27
Massachusetts	24,660	6.04	0	--	764	4.87	15,033	3.52	40,457	5.08
Michigan	62,330	4.13	0	--	409	2.30	683	3.94	63,422	4.12
Minnesota	18,824	5.40	0	--	0	--	0	--	18,824	5.40
Mississippi	19,791	3.56	0	--	287	2.82	0	--	20,077	3.55
Missouri	93,540	3.55	0	--	250	3.22	0	--	93,790	3.55
Montana	4,779	4.73	0	--	2,525	3.33	0	--	7,305	4.25
Nebraska	18,538	4.04	0	--	0	--	0	--	18,538	4.04
New Hampshire	2,482	5.92	0	--	0	--	0	--	2,482	5.92
New Jersey	34,708	7.53	0	--	59	3.24	0	--	34,767	7.52
New Mexico	1,754	2.77	579	2.08	2,152	2.17	50,878	1.96	55,363	1.99
New York	125,549	4.61	0	--	2,862	4.12	0	--	128,410	4.60
North Carolina	3,650	4.00	0	--	6,610	3.63	0	--	10,260	3.76
North Dakota	6,937	4.72	0	--	0	--	58,496	3.12	65,433	3.29
Ohio	92,321	6.19	0	--	2	1.91	0	--	92,323	6.19
Oklahoma	25,059	2.60	48,812	2.59	0	--	161,655	1.47	235,527	1.83
Oregon	822	4.32	0	--	0	--	0	--	822	4.32
Pennsylvania	137,044	5.21	527	2.51	522	4.09	2,406	2.81	140,499	5.16
Rhode Island	4,776	6.65	0	--	622	4.18	0	--	5,398	6.36
South Carolina	14,048	4.42	49,101	3.14	39	2.66	0	--	63,189	3.42
South Dakota	4,365	4.87	0	--	0	--	0	--	4,365	4.87
Tennessee	68,038	3.65	0	--	67	4.50	84	2.82	68,189	3.65
Texas	129,510	1.54	172,847	2.83	3,298	3.43	638,708	1.60	944,362	1.83
Utah	35,272	3.68	0	--	8	2.89	0	--	35,279	3.68
Virginia	38,297	4.27	0	--	18	5.07	534	4.18	38,849	4.27
Washington	16,526	3.45	0	--	0	--	0	--	16,526	3.45
West Virginia	19,704	5.35	12	1.90	943	3.58	10,987	2.98	31,647	4.47
Wisconsin	105,248	4.03	0	--	13	8.47	0	--	105,262	4.03
Wyoming	9,898	3.60	1,025	3.28	0	--	6,466	2.73	17,389	3.26
Total	1,966,729	4.09	336,994	2.71	70,191	3.21	1,433,053	1.74	3,806,967	3.07

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. The volumes shown include duplicate or multiple transactions where gas was purchased and resold by intermediates. The average prices shown are, therefore, composite averages of the multiple transactions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Census Division Summary

Production

The *West South Central* Census Division produced 13.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, 71 percent of the marketed production of natural gas in the United States and showed an increase in production from 1991 to 1992 of 3 percent, compared to the national increase of 1 percent. In the *Mountain* Census Division, the second leading producer, production rose 16 percent to 2.7 trillion cubic feet. It declined in the *Middle Atlantic*, the *East North Central*, the *South Atlantic*, and the *Pacific Contiguous* Census Divisions. These four census divisions together represented 6 percent of the nation's marketed production.

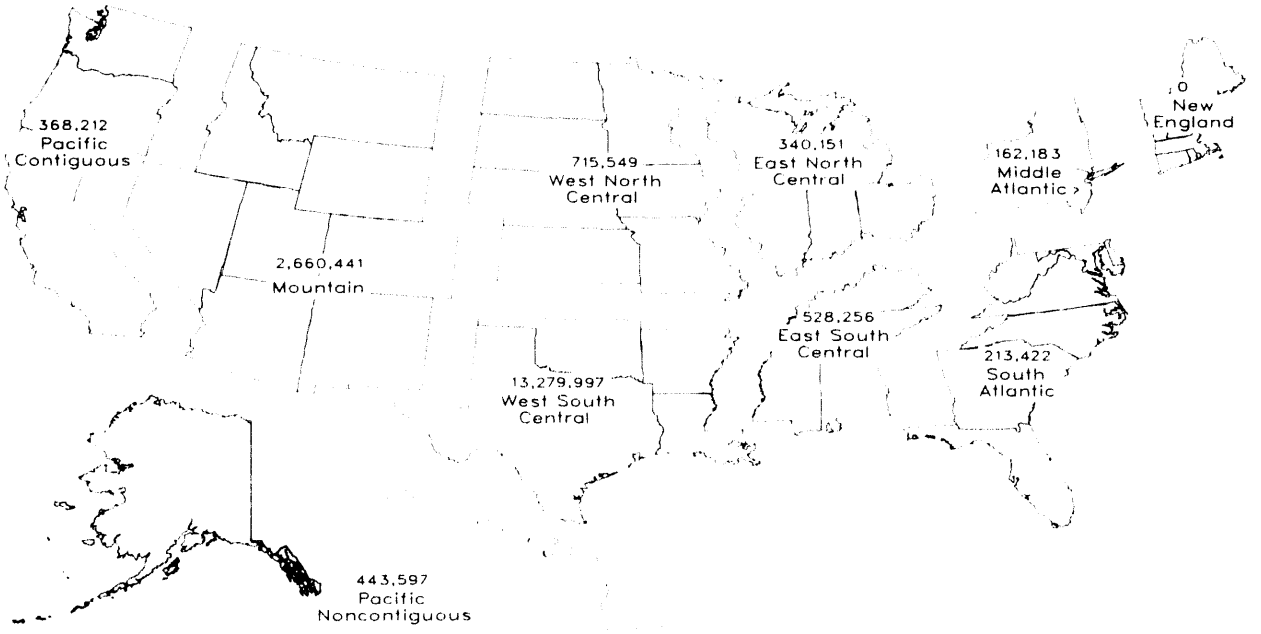
All of the natural gas produced in the *Pacific Noncontiguous* Census Division, which includes the diverse States of Alaska and Hawaii, came from Alaska. Most of Alaska's gross withdrawals were returned to reservoirs for pressure maintenance primarily because there is no way to bring natural gas produced on the North Slope to market. Alaska exports about 12 percent of its marketed production to Japan in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Consumption

Deliveries of natural gas to residential consumers rose 10 percent or more from 1991 to 1992 in the *New England*, *Middle Atlantic*, and the *South Atlantic* Census Divisions. Deliveries to commercial consumers followed a pattern very similar to the residential sector during this same time period. The increases were greatest on the east coast, in the *New England* Census Division (14 percent), followed by the *South Atlantic* (8 percent), and the *Middle Atlantic* (7 percent) Census Divisions. In the *East North Central*, *East South Central*, and *Pacific Noncontiguous* Census Divisions deliveries to both residential and commercial consumers rose in the range of 2 percent to 6 percent.

Welders grind seams on a 48-inch pipeline section, prior to installation.

Figure 14. Marketed Production of Natural Gas by Census Division, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)



Sources: West Virginia 1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and EIA computations. All other data: EIA, Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," and the United States Minerals Management Service.

Natural gas deliveries to industrial consumers rose from 1991 to 1992 in all but 2 census divisions. The largest percentage increases were 34 percent in *New England,* 24 percent in the *Middle Atlantic,* and 12 percent in the *Mountain* Census Divisions. Deliveries to industrials fell by 22 billion cubic feet in the *West South Central* and by 5 billion cubic feet in the *Pacific Contiguous* Census Divisions.

While the volume of natural gas delivered for vehicle fuel use is small when compared to deliveries for other sectors, it rose 39 percent from 1991 to 1992. Increases were seen in every census division except the *Middle Atlantic,* where volumes dropped by more than half, and the *Pacific Noncontiguous,* where no volumes were reported.

For the electric utility sector, deliveries of natural gas were lower in 1992 than they were in 1991 in most of the census divisions. The percentage decrease was greatest in the *West North Central* Census Division where volumes dropped by more than half. Gas deliveries to electric utilities for 1992 fell by less than 1 percent for the Nation.

With 28 percent of the gas deliveries to consumers, the *West South Central* Census Division continued to be the leading consumer of natural gas during 1992. This census division was also by far the leading consumer of natural gas in the industrial and electric utility sectors, representing 39 percent and 51 percent, respectively, of the gas deliveries in the Nation to these sectors.

The *East North Central* Census Division ranked second in natural gas consumption. The primary consuming sector for natural gas in this census division was the residential sector, which received 42 percent of the deliveries to consumers in the region during 1992. It relies on supplies from other census divisions to meet its natural gas demand. It also has a large percentage of the Nation's underground storage capacity that enables it to meet its consumption requirements during peak periods in the winter months.

Figure 15. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Census Division, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Prices

Residential natural gas prices were relatively flat from 1991 to 1992 in all census divisions except the *West North Central* where they went up 5 percent and in the *Pacific Noncontiguous* Census Division where prices went down 13 percent. The eastern regions-- *New England, Middle Atlantic,* and *South Atlantic*--had the highest residential prices, ranging from $6.66 to $8.09 per thousand cubic feet. From 1991 to 1992, the percentage difference in the price of gas delivered to commercial consumers ranged from a drop of 6 percent (*Pacific Noncontiguous*) to an increase of 5 percent (*West North Central*).

The price of deliveries to industrial consumers rose for all census divisions from 1991 to 1992 except the *Middle Atlantic* and the *Pacific Contiguous* Census Divisions, where it fell by 6 percent. Alaska receives all of the natural gas delivered to industrials in the *Pacific Noncontiguous* Census Division. For two consecutive years, it remained by far the lowest priced gas delivered to industrials in the Nation, only $1.18 per thousand cubic feet.

The national average price of natural gas delivered for use as vehicle fuel in 1992 was $4.05 per thousand cubic feet. The price in the *Middle Atlantic* increased 19 percent from the previous year, to $5.65, the highest price of all census divisions in deliveries for use as vehicle fuel. The volumes and prices reported for vehicle fuel use generally are for deliveries to vehicle fueling stations.

The lowest prices for gas deliveries to consumers were paid by electric utilities. From 1991 to 1992 these prices rose more than 7 percent for all but the *East North Central* and the *Pacific Contiguous* Census Divisions. In the *Pacific Noncontiguous* Census Division, the price of gas delivered to electric utilities rose 8 percent to $0.57 per thousand cubic feet. It remains the lowest-priced gas delivered to electric utilities among all 10 census divisions. All deliveries of natural gas to electric utilities in this census division were made in Alaska.

Table 30. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Census Division, 1992

Census Division	Residential		Commercial		Industrial	
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers
New England	191,906	1,871,671	113,660	170,758	163,006	13,184
Middle Atlantic	843,680	8,917,964	482,360	722,563	558,797	46,168
East North Central	1,450,173	11,381,828	675,446	946,144	1,276,376	60,965
West North Central	438,513	4,328,454	296,784	484,851	419,929	11,821
South Atlantic	385,200	4,943,742	287,357	455,316	623,133	10,283
East South Central	190,262	2,443,619	125,125	263,846	471,509	7,869
West South Central	375,189	5,562,827	273,622	503,361	2,960,486	11,111
Mountain	254,547	3,213,437	182,577	321,754	239,869	3,447
Pacific Contiguous	545,694	9,563,782	342,378	526,109	732,854	44,758
Pacific Noncontiguous	14,901	104,073	23,443	14,997	80,938	10
Total	4,690,065	52,331,397	2,802,751	4,409,699	7,526,898	209,616

	Vehicle Fuel		Electric Utilities	Delivered to Consumers	Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)
	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Quantity (million cubic feet)	
New England	12	100	42,343	510,928	1,030
Middle Atlantic	9	31	250,602	2,135,448	1,030
East North Central	158	720	47,513	3,449,665	1,020
West North Central	10	10	25,456	1,180,693	1,000
South Atlantic	16	9	239,787	1,535,494	1,036
East South Central	5	4	58,109	845,009	1,039
West South Central	58	17	1,399,083	5,008,438	1,040
Mountain	115	45	89,679	766,788	1,038
Pacific Contiguous	127	97	584,082	2,205,134	1,029
Pacific Noncontiguous	0	0	28,953	148,236	1,003
Total	511	1,033	2,765,608	17,785,833	1,030

Note: Number of vehicle fuel consumers generally refers to the number of fueling stations.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 31. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Census Division, 1991 - 1992

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Census Division	Residential		Commercial	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
New England	$8.14	$8.09	$6.34	$6.29
Middle Atlantic	7.02	7.12	5.53	5.72
East North Central	5.17	5.22	4.66	4.68
West North Central	4.74	4.97	3.91	4.11
South Atlantic	6.64	6.66	5.13	5.19
East South Central	5.56	5.59	4.77	4.87
West South Central	5.47	5.53	4.12	4.22
Mountain	5.22	5.16	4.34	4.24
Pacific Contiguous	6.14	5.90	5.25	5.01
Pacific Noncontiguous	4.90	4.32	3.87	3.62

	Industrial		Vehicle Fuel		Electric Utilities	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
New England	$4.34	$4.44	$3.78	$4.06	R $2.24	$2.66
Middle Atlantic	4.04	3.80	4.74	5.65	2.24	2.44
East North Central	3.64	3.65	3.62	3.63	R 1.60	1.54
West North Central	2.91	3.20	3.69	4.13	1.70	2.05
South Atlantic	3.21	3.33	4.72	4.67	2.18	2.35
East South Central	2.92	3.08	4.11	5.56	1.63	1.88
West South Central	1.86	2.06	3.87	3.35	2.05	2.28
Mountain	3.00	3.07	4.05	4.11	1.87	2.07
Pacific Contiguous	3.76	3.54	4.27	4.58	2.92	2.79
Pacific Noncontiguous	1.18	1.18	--	--	.53	.57

R = Revised data.
-- = Not applicable.
Note: All average prices are volume weighted.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	626,755	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	191,906	4.09
Commercial:	113,660	4.06
Industrial:	163,006	2.17
Vehicle Fuel:	12	2.35
Electric Utility:	42,343	1.53
Total:	510,928	2.87

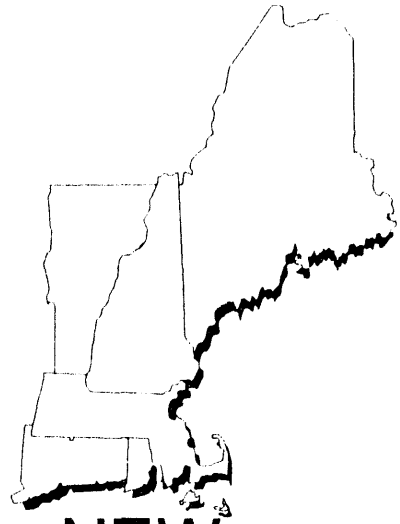


Table 32. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New England, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	25,595	51,380	67,956	46,108	47,727
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	354,673	368,039	353,185	398,639	536,854
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	9,023	18,610	7,363	9,857	8,943
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2,004	1,755	684	493	399
Balancing Item	-31,821	-26,123	-3,638	[R] -15,117	-16,046
Total Supply	359,474	413,661	425,549	[R] 439,979	577,877

See footnotes at end of table

Table 32. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New England, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	351,650	402,225	417,029	R 433,744	513,723
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	482	123	78	53	57,826
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	7,343	11,313	8,443	6,182	6,328
Total Disposition	359,475	413,661	425,549	R 439,979	577,877
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	2,663	2,969	1,872	R 2,235	2,796
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	174,158	179,686	170,679	166,036	191,906
Commercial	93,115	100,169	96,899	97,242	113,660
Industrial	60,340	65,452	81,334	121,658	163,006
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	8	9	12
Electric Utilities	21,374	53,949	66,238	46,564	42,343
Total Delivered to Consumers	348,986	399,256	415,157	431,509	510,928
Total Consumption	351,650	402,225	417,029	R 433,744	513,723
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,628	4,105	1,531	1,983	1,177
Industrial	1,367	3,062	8,587	49,551	93,656
Electric Utilities	2	6,940	24,157	23,121	25,019
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,794,845	1,822,633	1,838,051	1,854,346	1,871,671
Commercial	166,283	169,870	166,624	171,798	170,758
Industrial	11,558	17,551	11,194	9,489	13,184
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	85	96	100
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	97	99	93	90	103
Commercial	560	590	582	566	666
Industrial	5,221	3,729	7,266	12,821	12,364
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	90	98	121
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$659	$727	$732	$729	$830
Commercial	3,240	3,378	3,619	3,514	4,142
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	350	370	491
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,029	1,034	1,034	1,033	1,030
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	$2.62	$2.38	$2.85	$2.98	$2.87
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.39	2.83	3.02	R 2.91	2.95
City Gate	3.10	3.30	3.45	3.42	3.59
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.79	7.38	7.88	8.14	8.09
Commercial	5.89	5.98	6.32	6.34	6.29
Industrial	4.06	4.25	4.42	4.34	4.44
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.86	3.78	4.06
Electric Utilities	2.29	2.50	2.53	R 2.24	2.66

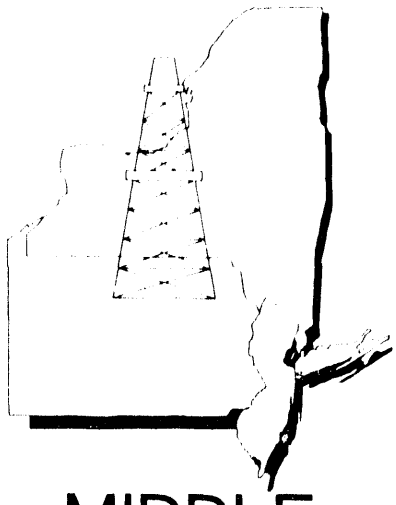
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Census Division includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	2,056,670	
Marketed Production	162,183	.87
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	843,680	17.99
Commercial:	482,360	17.21
Industrial:	558,797	7.42
Vehicle Fuel:	9	1.76
Electric Utility:	250,602	9.06
Total:	2,135,448	12.01



MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Table 33. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Middle Atlantic, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	2,423	2,010	2,074	1,960	1,857
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	33,090	35,304	35,825	36,737	36,906
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	193,512	216,117	195,758	174,377	1..1,372
From Oil Wells	1,044	1,126	7,249	901	824
Total	194,556	217,243	203,007	175,278	162,196
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	194,556	217,243	203,007	175,278	162,196
Vented and Flared	4,012	5,036	375	1	13
Marketed Production	190,544	212,207	202,632	175,277	162,183
Extraction Loss	272	254	300	395	604
Total Dry Production	190,272	211,953	202,332	174,882	161,579
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	190,272	211,953	202,332	174,882	161,579
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	70,993	67,956	98,217	188,233	435,470
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	2,094,684	2,134,229	2,238,103	2,017,328	2,275,739
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	421,216	695,966	336,895	770,498	438,582
LNG Storage	6,757	7,281	4,281	4,942	5,630
Supplemental Gas Supplies	15,828	16,083	10,567	[R] 15,689	15,684
Balancing Item	-52,544	55,421	-46,914	[R] 80,699	-38,310
Total Supply	2,747,207	3,078,047	2,843,481	3,252,270	3,294,375

See footnotes at end of table

Table 33. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Middle Atlantic, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	1,873,158	1,984,575	1,934,761	[R] 1,977,940	2,187,785
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	1,800	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	432,157	463,536	447,207	497,916	654,539
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	433,378	625,670	452,258	770,782	446,027
LNG Storage	6,715	4,266	9,256	5,632	6,023
Total Disposition	2,747,207	3,078,047	2,843,481	3,252,270	3,294,375
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	5,771	5,371	6,871	4,575	4,346
Pipeline Fuel	44,610	36,629	41,752	42,057	47,991
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	806,803	830,997	749,663	758,259	843,680
Commercial	416,745	446,186	436,254	446,384	482,360
Industrial	397,020	423,957	427,009	451,087	558,797
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4	27	9
Electric Utilities	202,208	241,435	273,208	275,551	250,602
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,822,776	1,942,575	1,886,138	1,931,309	2,135,448
Total Consumption	1,873,158	1,984,575	1,934,761	[R] 1,977,940	2,187,785
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	3,666	3,769	3,815
Commercial	33,978	50,359	65,026	74,485	91,044
Industrial	208,785	262,782	276,641	311,449	372,873
Electric Utilities	11,761	19,435	24,003	27,342	23,768
Number of Consumers					
Residential	8,029,938	8,100,820	8,211,285	8,810,402	8,917,964
Commercial	649,094	676,072	686,037	717,452	722,563
Industrial	36,847	39,528	37,222	43,625	46,168
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	13	17	31
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	100	103	91	86	95
Commercial	642	660	636	622	668
Industrial	10,775	10,725	11,472	10,340	12,104
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	299	1,612	305
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$625	$688	$633	$601	$671
Commercial	3,102	3,191	3,020	2,866	3,097
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,434	7,637	1,724
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.17	$2.38	$2.33	$2.19	$1.99
Imports	2.18	2.52	2.83	2.63	2.48
Exports	2.12	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.38	2.43	2.57	2.45	2.48
City Gate	3.02	3.15	3.23	3.08	3.17
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.22	6.70	6.96	7.02	7.12
Commercial	5.26	5.45	5.58	5.53	5.72
Industrial	3.94	4.15	4.28	4.04	3.80
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.80	4.74	5.65
Electric Utilities	2.32	2.47	2.43	2.24	2.44

[R] = Revised data
[NA] = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The Middle Atlantic Census Division includes New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition;" Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report;" Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers;" Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report;" Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas;" *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

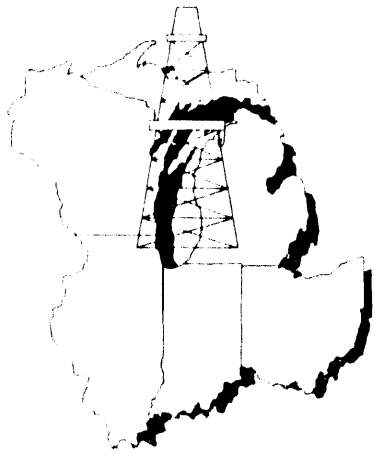
Natural Gas 1992

Net Interstate Movements — Million Cu. Feet: 3,126,062

Marketed Production	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
	340,151	1.82

Deliveries to Consumers

Residential:	1,450,173	30.92
Commercial:	675,446	24.10
Industrial:	1,276,376	16.96
Vehicle Fuel:	158	30.92
Electric Utility:	47,513	1.72
Total:	3,449,665	19.40



EAST NORTH CENTRAL

Table 34. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- East North Central, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Reserves (billion cubic feet)					
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	2,552	2,617	2,457	2,515	2,384
Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells					
Producing at End of Year	36,369	37,208	37,687	39,087	39,756
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	253,272	255,853	262,360	269,184	265,613
From Oil Wells	66,977	68,596	71,150	80,578	80,202
Total	320,249	324,449	333,510	349,762	345,815
Repressuring	2,340	2,768	2,340	2,340	2,340
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	317,909	321,681	331,170	347,422	343,475
Vented and Flared	3,324	4,070	3,324	3,324	3,324
Marketed Production	314,585	317,611	327,846	344,098	340,151
Extraction Loss	10,588	10,013	8,456	8,252	8,265
Total Dry Production	303,997	307,598	319,390	335,846	331,886
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	303,997	307,598	319,390	335,846	331,886
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	997	0	0	1,151	38,568
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	4,262,200	4,649,403	4,582,681	4,386,230	4,868,856
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	859,976	824,358	650,372	765,615	818,020
LNG Storage	741	1,147	1,224	1,397	1,653
Supplemental Gas Supplies	16,494	15,744	31,111	25,854	27,295
Balancing Item	106,567	-12,833	132,329	12,454	-2,983
Total Supply	5,550,972	5,785,417	5,717,108	[R] 5,528,547	6,083,295

See footnotes at end of table

Table 34. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- East North Central, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	3,293,880	3,376,939	3,263,719	3,369,738	3,509,808
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	17,900	38,361	17,284	14,751	67,763
Intransit Deliveries	331,155	325,320	331,862	346,290	471,606
Interregion Deliveries	1,205,484	1,272,133	1,296,327	1,071,028	1,241,993
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	695,586	771,699	805,891	724,941	790,648
LNG Storage	6,967	965	2,025	1,798	1,477
Total Disposition	5,550,972	5,785,417	5,717,108	R 5,528,547	6,083,295
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	13,193	11,941	14,367	11,218	8,836
Pipeline Fuel	54,751	53,386	52,841	R 48,723	51,307
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	1,436,407	1,503,742	1,332,422	1,396,426	1,450,173
Commercial	680,594	677,584	636,759	R 649,640	675,446
Industrial	1,081,033	1,097,403	1,184,725	1,210,895	1,276,376
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	142	149	158
Electric Utilities	27,901	32,883	42,463	52,588	47,513
Total Delivered to Consumers	3,225,936	3,311,612	3,196,511	R 3,309,797	3,449,665
Total Consumption	3,293,880	3,376,939	3,263,719	3,369,738	3,509,808
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	25,409	30,953	33,985
Commercial	125,969	142,888	160,350	162,350	169,248
Industrial	802,803	841,128	955,856	997,618	1,058,204
Electric Utilities	7,216	9,337	35,982	41,815	39,062
Number of Consumers					
Residential	10,698,172	10,898,521	11,078,902	11,242,141	11,381,828
Commercial	902,306	894,907	917,654	934,355	946,144
Industrial	52,209	58,472	59,385	60,001	60,965
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	875	883	720
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	134	138	120	124	127
Commercial	754	757	694	695	714
Industrial	20,706	18,768	19,950	20,183	20,936
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	162	168	219
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$684	$716	$614	$628	$649
Commercial	2,835	2,825	2,418	2,430	2,502
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	503	604	790
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,023	1,026	1,024	1,023	1,021
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.84	$2.85	$2.78	$2.61	$2.56
Imports	1.59	--	--	1.70	1.60
Exports	2.01	2.00	2.70	1.91	1.83
Pipeline Fuel	2.46	2.19	2.12	1.56	1.64
City Gate	3.15	3.18	3.13	3.03	3.18
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.10	5.19	5.20	5.17	5.22
Commercial	4.61	4.73	4.66	4.66	4.68
Industrial	3.64	3.91	3.80	3.64	3.65
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.10	3.62	3.63
Electric Utilities	1.67	1.44	1.49	R 1.60	1.54

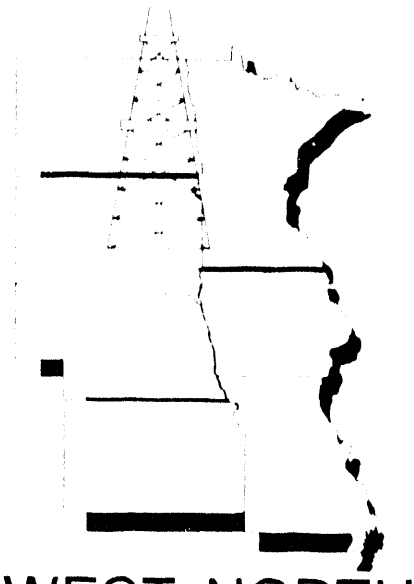
R = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The East North Central Census Division includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	589,843	
Marketed Production	715,549	3.82
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	438,513	9.35
Commercial:	296,784	10.59
Industrial:	419,929	5.58
Vehicle Fuel:	10	1.96
Electric Utility:	25,456	.92
Total:	1,180,693	6.64



WEST NORTH CENTRAL

Table 35. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- West North Central, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	10,645	10,652	10,200	9,830	10,177
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	15,434	14,068	17,156	18,120	18,569
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	484,842	511,693	481,873	R 564,230	594,551
From Oil Wells	181,058	154,940	162,388	R 135,214	133,335
Total	665,901	666,634	644,262	R 699,444	727,886
Repressuring	1,326	1,352	3,569	R 3,303	3,513
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	5,800	5,102	5,393	4,447	508
Wet After Lease Separation	658,775	660,180	635,300	R 691,694	723,865
Vented and Flared	3,349	2,559	7,847	R 8,075	8,315
Marketed Production	655,426	657,621	627,453	R 683,619	715,549
Extraction Loss	36,804	36,435	36,086	48,203	48,791
Dry Production	618,622	621,186	591,367	R 635,416	666,758
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	618,622	621,186	591,367	R 635,416	666,758
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	233,331	262,402	308,581	378,492	369,137
Intransit Receipts	352,766	346,813	356,401	362,861	486,163
Interregion Receipts	2,042,036	2,212,559	2,097,945	2,110,215	2,273,597
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	161,729	203,738	157,988	174,851	187,083
LNG Storage	1,764	8,045	5,480	6,940	7,813
Supplemental Gas Supplies	51,393	58,784	55,652	54,688	60,040
Balancing Item	-98,482	19,611	76,499	R 68,172	44,403
Total Supply	3,363,159	3,733,138	3,649,913	R 3,791,634	4,006,189

See footnotes at end of table

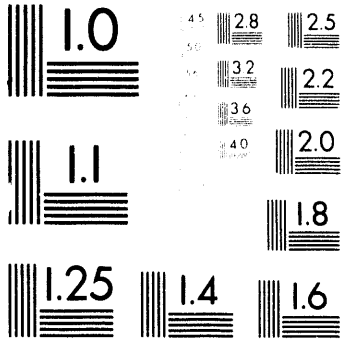
Table 35. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- West North Central, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	1,303,634	1,295,332	1,268,885	R 1,356,399	1,293,801
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	7,116	7,119	7,813	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	1,870,987	2,248,806	2,200,229	2,245,077	2,539,054
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	175,255	174,210	166,582	182,079	164,774
LNG Storage	6,167	7,671	6,404	8,079	8,560
Total Disposition	3,363,159	3,733,138	3,649,913	R 3,791,634	4,006,189
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	50,112	47,164	48,037	R 56,621	52,689
Pipeline Fuel	75,753	77,639	72,487	R 60,168	60,419
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	453,854	465,459	426,509	457,681	438,513
Commercial	307,513	309,704	292,679	R 314,748	296,784
Industrial	382,942	365,417	385,950	404,938	419,929
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	5	10
Electric Utilities	33,460	29,948	43,223	62,239	25,456
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,177,769	1,170,528	1,148,361	R 1,239,610	1,180,693
Total Consumption	1,303,634	1,295,332	1,268,885	R 1,356,399	1,293,801
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	1	0	0
Commercial	9,821	16,743	23,272	28,663	31,034
Industrial	198,779	217,901	262,528	290,622	320,563
Electric Utilities	9,131	15,764	25,342	31,604	13,937
Number of Consumers					
Residential	4,101,921	4,147,907	4,211,511	4,261,290	4,328,454
Commercial	439,206	445,931	455,814	473,045	484,851
Industrial	12,900	13,085	13,106	12,064	11,821
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	4	10
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	111	112	101	107	101
Commercial	700	695	642	665	612
Industrial	29,688	27,926	29,448	33,566	35,524
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	26	1,204	992
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$508	$516	$490	$509	$503
Commercial	2,608	2,542	2,347	R 2,364	2,250
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	145	4,443	3,945
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,001	1,004	1,004	1,008	1,000
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.42	$1.47	$1.58	R $1.39	$1.57
Imports	1.80	1.73	R 1.88	R 1.71	1.74
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.10	1.84	1.65	R 1.41	3.12
City Gate	2.70	2.74	2.91	2.76	2.90
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.60	4.60	4.83	4.74	4.97
Commercial	3.85	3.87	3.97	3.91	4.11
Industrial	3.00	3.07	3.12	2.91	3.20
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	5.66	3.69	4.13
Electric Utilities	2.11	2.07	1.89	1.70	2.05

R = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The West North Central Census Division includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.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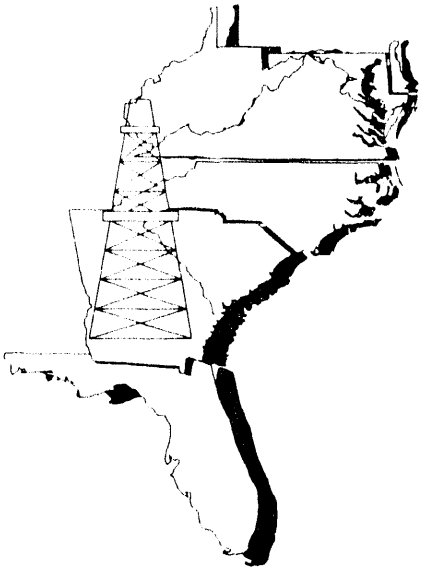
Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		1,370,624	
Marketed Production		213,422	1.14
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	385,200	8.21
	Commercial:	287,357	10.25
	Industrial:	623,133	8.28
	Vehicle Fuel:	16	3.13
	Electric Utility:	239,787	8.67
	Total:	1,535,494	8.63



SOUTH ATLANTIC

Table 36. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- South Atlantic, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	2,587	2,464	2,390	2,791	3,307
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	36,536	37,000	38,326	38,693	39,412
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	193,653	195,161	192,796	213,540	206,766
From Oil Wells	8,407	8,773	7,566	5,898	7,584
Total	202,060	203,934	200,362	219,438	214,349
Repressuring	0	0	115	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	757	790	681	531	682
Wet After Lease Separation	201,303	203,145	199,565	218,907	213,667
Vented and Flared	424	450	286	482	245
Marketed Production	200,879	202,695	199,279	218,425	213,422
Extraction Loss	13,423	13,672	11,939	11,638	11,999
Total Dry Production	187,456	189,023	187,340	206,787	201,423
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	187,456	189,023	187,340	206,787	201,423
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	3,025,735	3,129,956	3,219,869	3,125,183	3,309,501
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	147,306	144,963	96,632	141,795	165,996
LNG Storage	4,715	8,945	2,860	4,053	3,951
Supplemental Gas Supplies	1,820	1,838	4,719	4,805	4,230
Balancing Item	79,614	-12,829	80,021	[R] -84,508	12,279
Total Supply	3,446,646	3,461,895	3,591,441	[R] 3,398,116	3,697,380

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- South Atlantic, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	1,401,308	1,481,036	1,471,278	R 1,498,898	1,596,374
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	1,918,923	1,838,970	1,968,272	1,768,014	1,938,877
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	120,971	133,969	145,648	126,760	158,149
LNG Storage	5,445	7,920	6,243	4,443	3,980
Total Disposition	3,446,646	3,461,895	3,591,441	R 3,398,116	[illegible],380
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	16,155	17,250	11,837	R 11,822	13,884
Pipeline Fuel	42,237	39,027	37,572	37,646	46,996
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	378,393	374,906	329,510	R 345,654	385,200
Commercial	253,093	252,149	236,458	R 263,448	287,357
Industrial	542,535	574,725	621,487	585,297	623,133
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	8	16
Electric Utilities	168,894	222,979	234,412	255,024	239,787
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,342,916	1,424,760	1,421,869	R 1,449,430	1,535,494
Total Consumption	1,401,308	1,481,036	1,471,278	R 1,498,898	1,596,374
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	87	85	89
Commercial	15,695	18,840	21,450	23,450	26,192
Industrial	228,037	278,366	315,938	323,793	351,672
Electric Utilities	17,962	16,494	84,394	186,587	202,596
Number of Consumers					
Residential	4,411,913	4,521,601	4,624,549	R 4,727,189	4,943,742
Commercial	402,258	420,970	430,880	R 443,720	455,316
Industrial	14,898	15,138	14,788	R 10,524	10,283
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	5	9
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	86	83	71	73	78
Commercial	629	599	549	590	631
Industrial	36,417	37,966	42,026	R 55,615	60,598
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	964	1,543	1,826
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$526	$534	$478	$485	$519
Commercial	2,943	2,880	2,639	2,754	2,976
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4,303	7,286	8,526
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,037	1,036
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.90	$2.99	$3.09	$2.88	$2.86
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.54	2.70	2.29	2.07	2.32
City Gate	3.12	3.21	3.13	2.97	3.06
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.13	6.44	6.71	6.64	6.66
Commercial	4.99	5.21	5.29	5.13	5.19
Industrial	3.43	3.59	3.56	3.21	3.33
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.47	4.72	4.67
Electric Utilities	2.16	2.53	2.56	2.18	2.35

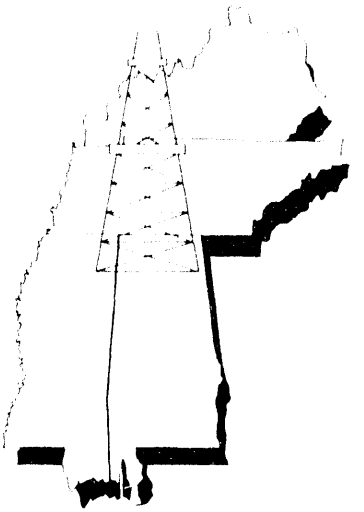
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The South Atlantic Census Division includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		398,165	
Marketed Production		528,256	2.82
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	190,262	4.06
	Commercial:	125,125	4.46
	Industrial:	471,509	6.26
	Vehicle Fuel:	5	.98
	Electric Utility:	58,109	2.10
	Total:	845,009	4.75



EAST SOUTH CENTRAL

Table 37. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- East South Central, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	2,875	4,857	6,267	7,626	7,755
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	13,477	14,192	15,350	16,840	16,940
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	464,652	430,762	437,266	R 455,666	628,692
From Oil Wells	23,310	23,711	27,269	29,742	31,920
Total	487,963	454,473	464,534	485,407	660,612
Repressuring	62,392	58,646	64,802	54,618	54,989
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	88,929	84,750	86,879	R 66,159	72,491
Wet After Lease Separation	336,642	311,077	312,853	R 364,631	533,132
Vented and Flared	7,336	5,704	5,561	4,992	4,876
Marketed Production	329,306	305,373	307,292	R 359,639	528,256
Extraction Loss	7,727	6,846	7,283	7,689	8,248
Total Dry Production	321,579	298,527	300,009	R 351,950	520,008
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	321,579	298,527	300,009	R 351,950	520,008
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	5,156,840	5,310,907	5,364,263	5,168,169	5,166,017
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	111,024	133,295	78,733	102,760	96,168
LNG Storage	2,496	4,691	2,814	2,452	3,326
Supplemental Gas Supplies	59	138	326	342	188
Balancing Item	-192,745	-166,333	-76,949	R -62,667	39,692
Total Supply	5,399,254	5,581,226	5,669,195	R 5,563,006	5,825,399

See footnotes at end of table

Table 37. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- East South Central, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	847,456	880,708	901,658	[R] 918,186	949,815
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	4,451,527	4,592,373	4,644,280	4,547,308	4,767,852
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	97,554	105,754	119,355	95,480	104,473
LNG Storage	2,717	2,391	3,901	2,032	3,259
Total Disposition	5,399,254	5,581,226	5,669,195	[R] 5,563,006	5,825,399
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	16,757	13,563	20,361	15,688	20,663
Pipeline Fuel	84,518	85,962	96,590	86,865	84,142
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	187,497	188,713	172,859	[R] 180,726	190,262
Commercial	125,240	127,698	117,193	[R] 121,107	125,125
Industrial	396,931	417,739	424,540	446,870	471,509
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	1	5
Electric Utilities	36,512	47,033	70,110	[R] 66,928	58,109
Total Delivered to Consumers	746,181	781,183	784,707	[R] 815,633	845,009
Total Consumption	847,456	880,708	901,658	[R] 918,186	949,815
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	4,970	7,190	8,411	8,839	9,643
Industrial	181,792	224,619	242,861	264,556	285,872
Electric Utilities	26,897	47,242	65,263	60,518	44,262
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,212,632	2,272,981	2,319,908	2,381,506	2,443,619
Commercial	244,700	250,156	255,926	259,282	263,846
Industrial	7,143	7,660	7,653	7,793	7,869
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	2	4
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	85	83	75	76	78
Commercial	512	510	458	467	474
Industrial	55,569	54,535	55,474	57,343	59,920
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,470	741	1,143
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$445	$430	$407	$422	$435
Commercial	2,261	2,220	2,033	2,065	2,131
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3,284	3,048	6,358
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,028	1,032	1,035	1,0[illegible]	1,039
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.33	$2.32	$2.32	[R] $2.06	$2.12
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.89	2.12	2.09	2.51	2.37
City Gate	3.01	2.96	3.00	2.82	2.95
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.25	5.18	5.47	5.56	5.59
Commercial	4.60	4.61	4.78	4.77	4.87
Industrial	3.02	3.08	3.14	2.92	3.08
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2.23	4.11	5.56
Electric Utilities	1.93	1.90	1.86	1.63	1.88

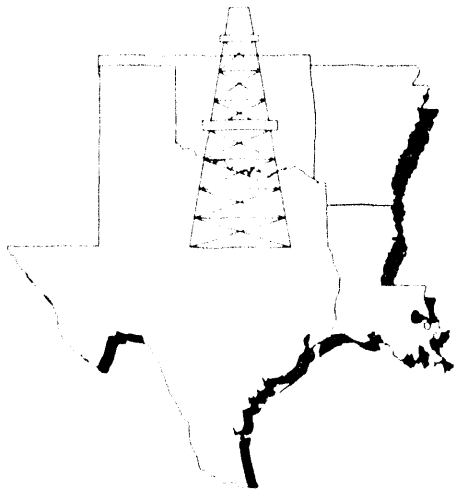
[R] Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The East South Central Census Division includes Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-6,781,989	
Marketed Production	13,279,997	70.97
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	375,189	8.00
Commercial:	273,622	9.76
Industrial:	2,960,486	39.33
Vehicle Fuel:	58	11.35
Electric Utility:	1,399,083	50.59
Total:	5,008,438	28.16



WEST SOUTH CENTRAL

Table 38. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- West South Central, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	99,584	97,798	97,781	91,766	87,198
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	94,962	95,191	95,255	93,882	92,212
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	11,973,006	12,037,731	12,293,195	R 11,970,103	11,599,913
From Oil Wells	2,546,549	2,422,423	2,371,221	R 2,298,992	2,313,831
Total	14,524,555	14,460,154	14,664,417	R 14,269,095	13,913,744
Repressuring	524,724	517,518	441,033	R 410,867	413,146
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	144,134	159,113	155,631	R 173,399	180,003
Wet After Lease Separation	13,855,697	13,783,523	14,067,753	R 13,684,829	13,320,596
Vented and Flared	55,777	52,778	49,191	51,260	40,599
Marketed Production	13,799,920	13,730,745	14,018,562	R 13,633,568	13,279,997
Extraction Loss	582,211	560,396	559,089	585,032	611,804
Total Dry Production	13,217,709	13,170,349	13,459,473	R 13,048,536	12,668,193
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	13,217,709	13,170,349	13,459,473	R 13,048,536	12,668,193
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	0	3,934	30,750	33,284	12,637
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	110,019	98,130	110,539	147,685	181,618
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	346,128	533,471	358,992	476,871	701,553
LNG Storage	54	62	26,229	32,775	12,149
Supplemental Gas Supplies	4	9	1,240	1,076	1
Balancing Item	-80,272	276,667	-51,580	R -287,733	-163,249
Total Supply	13,593,642	14,082,622	13,935,643	R 13,452,494	13,412,902

See footnotes at end of table

Table 38. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- West South Central, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	5,782,344	6,012,565	6,009,616	[R] 5,847,498	5,790,481
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	422	15,535	13,983	58,851	93,408
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	7,373,063	7,615,420	7,411,578	7,068,648	6,882,836
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	437,772	439,072	472,434	444,174	633,582
LNG Storage	42	30	28,031	33,322	12,595
Total Disposition	13,593,643	14,082,622	13,935,643	[R] 13,452,494	13,412,902
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	704,418	649,911	771,540	[R] 582,531	613,372
Pipeline Fuel	199,353	203,196	196,455	169,007	168,671
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	384,501	401,909	368,853	386,631	375,189
Commercial	278,169	275,606	259,606	[R] 271,999	273,622
Industrial	2,722,373	3,005,683	2,935,890	[R] 2,982,897	2,960,486
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	44	19	58
Electric Utilities	1,493,530	1,476,260	1,477,228	[R] 1,454,413	1,399,083
Total Delivered to Consumers	4,878,573	5,159,458	5,041,621	[R] 5,095,960	5,008,438
Total Consumption	5,782,344	6,012,565	6,009,616	[R] 5,847,498	5,790,481
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	1,976	43	43
Commercial	[R] 35,821	[R] 22,809	[R] 22,528	[R] 25,163	47,391
Industrial	1,685,692	1,969,024	1,887,178	1,922,857	2,009,082
Electric Utilities	895,317	849,240	936,643	899,941	821,127
Number of Consumers					
Residential	5,403,357	5,433,773	5,470,002	5,530,225	5,562,827
Commercial	498,781	482,361	478,271	[R] 479,460	503,361
Industrial	9,770	19,203	19,448	[R] 19,446	11,111
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4	13	17
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	71	74	67	70	67
Commercial	558	571	543	[R] 567	544
Industrial	278,646	156,522	150,961	[R] 153,394	266,446
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	11,035	1,461	3,425
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$371	$396	$374	$382	$373
Commercial	2,089	2,217	2,111	2,121	1,895
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	35,366	5,661	11,489
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,038	1,037	1,038	1,037	1,040
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.63	$1.66	$1.67	$1.63	$1.75
Imports	--	1.74	1.88	1.70	1.73
Exports	2.62	2.04	1.82	1.75	1.92
Pipeline Fuel	2.00	1.90	1.84	1.84	1.88
City Gate	2.83	2.93	2.80	2.64	2.81
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.21	5.35	5.58	5.47	5.53
Commercial	4.30	4.23	4.26	4.12	4.22
Industrial	2.10	2.12	2.07	1.86	2.06
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.20	3.87	3.35
Electric Utilities	2.16	2.24	2.19	2.05	2.26

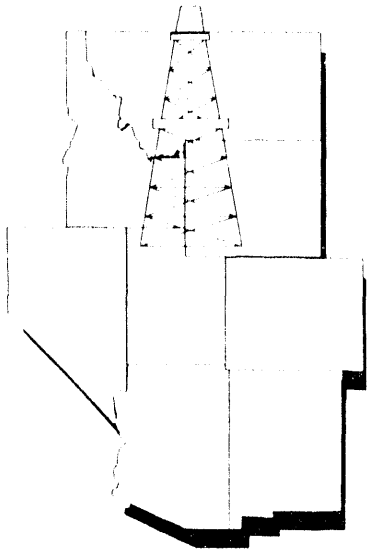
[R] = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The West South Central Census Division includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition;" Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report;" Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers;" Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report;" Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas;" *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-1,232,728	
Marketed Production	2,660,441	14.22
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	254,547	5.43
Commercial:	182,577	6.51
Industrial:	239,869	3.19
Vehicle Fuel:	115	22.50
Electric Utility:	89,679	3.24
Total:	766,788	4.31



MOUNTAIN

Table 39. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Mountain, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	33,126	32,826	34,168	36,780	38,711
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	25,837	28,180	28,899	32,125	30,965
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	1,533,834	1,718,011	1,837,158	R 2,006,040	2,352,729
From Oil Wells	632,045	595,521	673,233	R 710,171	677,771
Total	2,165,880	2,313,532	2,510,391	R 2,710,210	3,030,499
Repressuring	244,393	233,598	256,333	291,275	249,215
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	219,431	111,599	39,941	30,507	25,544
Wet After Lease Separation	1,702,055	1,968,335	2,214,118	R 2,388,429	2,755,741
Vented and Flared	56,552	58,528	71,860	89,561	95,299
Marketed Production	1,645,503	1,909,807	2,142,258	R 2,298,868	2,660,441
Extraction Loss	126,687	123,578	127,065	133,202	137,805
Total Dry Production	1,518,816	1,786,229	2,015,193	R 2,165,666	2,522,636
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	1,518,816	1,786,229	2,015,193	R 2,165,666	2,522,636
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	822,069	825,015	858,313	890,431	963,487
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	852,752	782,095	722,243	748,360	524,329
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	85,854	102,204	96,269	115,882	114,268
LNG Storage	578	584	1,172	267	4,138
Supplemental Gas Supplies	10,645	9,394	15,504	6,778	7,188
Balancing Item	98,510	-82,808	157,588	R -189,212	329,100
Total Supply	3,192,204	3,422,713	3,551,107	3,738,170	3,806,947

See footnotes at end of table

Table 39. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Mountain, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	847,503	934,586	966,764	[R] 995,700	994,686
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	1,944	1,552	1,751	1,638	2,579
Intransit Deliveries	15,080	14,372	16,013	16,298	14,554
Interregion Deliveries	2,238,704	2,389,139	2,461,917	2,615,769	2,703,411
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	88,232	82,111	104,016	107,659	90,294
LNG Storage	742	954	648	1,108	1,422
Total Disposition	3,192,205	3,422,713	3,551,107	3,738,170	3,806,947
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	112,914	112,818	146,699	[R] 119,308	130,017
Pipeline Fuel	76,865	96,542	124,339	119,585	97,881
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	242,688	245,933	247,862	268,895	254,547
Commercial	189,628	186,890	178,818	189,292	182,577
Industrial	159,206	181,587	188,109	214,179	239,869
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	12	72	115
Electric Utilities	66,203	110,815	80,924	84,369	89,679
Total Delivered to Consumers	657,724	725,226	695,725	756,808	766,788
Total Consumption	847,503	934,586	966,764	[R] 995,700	994,686
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	163	335	0
Commercial	7,064	8,916	8,689	13,380	17,234
Industrial	106,243	126,188	145,081	168,328	205,053
Electric Utilities	45,696	73,648	66,414	72,490	96,017
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,910,190	2,971,291	3,050,987	3,180,712	3,213,437
Commercial	301,696	303,674	309,920	322,744	321,754
Industrial	4,427	4,355	5,362	4,432	3,447
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	7	37	45
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	83	83	81	85	79
Commercial	629	615	577	587	567
Industrial	35,962	41,696	35,082	48,325	69,588
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,720	1,958	2,562
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$421	$427	$423	$440	$409
Commercial	2,472	2,459	2,367	2,363	2,177
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	5,661	7,351	8,811
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,034	1,037	1,038	1,039	1,039
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.68	$1.45	$1.49	[R] $1.29	$1.43
Imports	1.82	1.82	1.85	1.73	1.68
Exports	3.30	[R] 3.12	2.39	2.21	1.42
Pipeline Fuel	1.84	1.66	1.71	1.44	1.48
City Gate	2.87	2.97	2.92	2.80	2.75
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.05	5.16	5.21	5.22	5.16
Commercial	4.09	4.20	4.31	4.34	4.24
Industrial	3.37	3.02	3.28	3.00	3.07
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.79	4.05	4.11
Electric Utilities	2.35	2.26	2.18	1.87	2.07

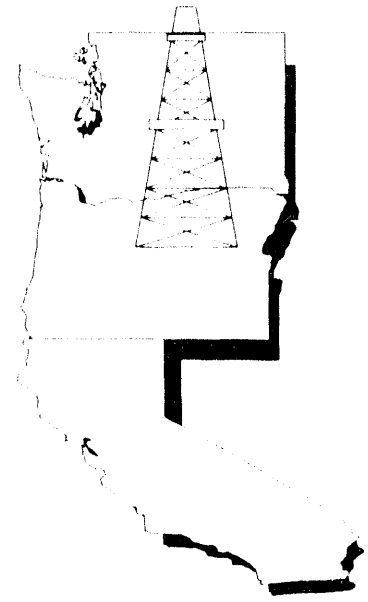
[R] = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The Mountain Census Division includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	1,920,354	
Marketed Production	368,212	1.97
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	545,694	11.64
Commercial:	342,378	12.22
Industrial:	732,854	9.74
Vehicle Fuel:	127	24.85
Electric Utility:	584,082	21.12
Total:	2,205,134	12 40



PACIFIC CONTIGUOUS

Table 40. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Pacific Contiguous, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	5,071	4,870	4,639	4,166	3,896
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	1,483	1,232	1,181	1,393	1,142
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	178,698	149,271	149,067	172,983	156,635
From Oil Wells	326,346	319,722	299,748	289,594	294,800
Total	505,044	468,993	448,815	462,577	451,435
Repressuring	97,816	99,799	81,159	79,235	81,330
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	832	1,103	849	788	1,142
Wet After Lease Separation	406,396	368,091	366,807	382,554	368,963
Vented and Flared	2,733	2,731	1,244	1,429	751
Marketed Production	403,663	365,360	365,563	381,125	368,212
Extraction Loss	14,892	13,376	12,424	11,786	12,385
Total Dry Production	388,771	351,984	353,139	369,339	355,827
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	388,771	351,984	353,139	369,339	355,827
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	140,826	170,832	168,441	235,614	270,477
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	1,621,876	1,747,053	1,750,368	1,745,305	1,753,383
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	110,389	165,792	157,905	140,457	202,104
LNG Storage	262	909	1,122	408	931
Supplemental Gas Supplies	86	157	184	157	182
Balancing Item	-67,936	-156,463	117,714	R 33,677	10,513
Total Supply	2,194,274	2,280,264	2,313,445	R 2,457,604	2,593,416

See footnotes at end of table

Table 40. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Pacific Contiguous, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	2,038,394	2,108,638	2,136,008	R 2,267,140	2,322,074
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	29,488	11,868	9,309	33,302	103,506
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	125,582	158,799	167,265	17[illegible]00	167,446
LNG Storage	811	958	864	662	389
Total Disposition	2,194,274	2,280,264	2,313,445	R 2,457,604	2,593,416
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	22,893	19,645	22,805	104,311	92,296
Pipeline Fuel	31,199	32,084	34,200	32,422	24,644
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	552,938	575,139	578,235	581,243	545,694
Commercial	303,476	317,869	344,210	351,675	342,378
Industrial	573,196	624,939	692,520	737,404	732,854
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	54	76	127
Electric Utilities	554,691	538,962	463,982	R 460,009	584,082
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,984,301	2,056,909	2,079,002	R 2,130,407	2,205,134
Total Consumption	2,038,394	2,108,638	2,136,008	R 2,267,140	2,322,074
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	1,256	3,502
Commercial	12,105	23,753	41,263	67,606	78,045
Industrial	218,866	348,018	421,700	511,785	527,181
Electric Utilities	56,365	107,309	121,648	236,659	422,650
Number of Consumers					
Residential	8,814,108	9,041,556	9,282,038	9,503,129	9,563,782
Commercial	505,920	509,459	520,396	537,539	526,109
Industrial	49,278	50,346	50,175	49,147	44,758
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	15	49	97
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	63	64	62	61	57
Commercial	600	624	661	654	651
Industrial	11,632	12,413	13,802	15,004	16,374
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3,615	1,544	1,308
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$356	$357	$358	$375	$334
Commercial	2,714	2,800	2,903	2,774	2,519
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	14,858	6,587	5,995
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,030	1,037	1,031	1,027	1,030
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.39	$2.31	$2.36	R $2.45	$2.33
Imports	1.73	1.48	1.61	1.51	1.47
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.31	2.27	2.28	2.19	1.67
City Gate	2.59	2.70	2.80	2.69	2.62
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.68	5.60	5.74	6.14	5.90
Commercial	4.71	4.85	4.99	5.25	5.01
Industrial	3.66	3.62	3.71	3.76	3.54
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.11	4.27	4.58
Electric Utilities	2.93	3.07	3.09	2.92	2.79

R = Revised data.
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The Pacific Contiguous Census Division includes California, Oregon, and Washington.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-52,532	
Marketed Production	443,597	2.37
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	14,901	.32
Commercial:	23,443	.84
Industrial:	80,938	1.08
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	28,953	1.05
Total:	148,236	.83

Table 41. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Pacific Noncontiguous, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	9,078	8,939	9,300	9,553	9,638
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	91	108	111	110	112
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	186,554	194,262	204,093	197,502	198,603
From Oil Wells	1,746,493	1,770,751	1,849,231	R 2,181,393	2,427,110
Total	1,933,047	1,965,013	2,053,324	R 2,378,896	2,625,713
Repressuring	1,545,391	1,561,498	1,639,689	R 1,930,290	2,168,019
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	387,656	403,515	413,634	448,605	457,694
Vented and Flared	9,018	9,786	10,727	10,784	14,097
Marketed Production	378,638	393,729	402,907	R 437,822	443,597
Extraction Loss	23,240	19,932	21,476	28,440	32,004
Total Dry Production	355,398	373,797	381,431	R 409,382	411,593
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	355,398	373,797	381,431	R 409,382	411,593
Receipts at Region Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2,801	2,844	2,817	2,725	2,711
Balancing Item	-16,364	-994	13,671	11,810	24,044
Total Supply	341,835	375,647	397,920	423,916	438,348

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Pacific Noncontiguous, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	290,262	324,223	345,374	369,911	385,816
Deliveries at Region Borders					
Exports	51,573	51,424	52,546	54,005	52,532
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interregion Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	341,835	375,647	397,920	423,916	438,348
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	153,670	192,239	193,875	223,194	234,716
Pipeline Fuel	1,961	1,876	1,708	2,597	2,864
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	13,092	14,153	14,730	14,107	14,901
Commercial	22,891	23,867	23,845	23,046	23,443
Industrial	67,805	59,341	76,849	75,637	80,938
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	30,843	32,746	34,366	31,330	28,953
Total Delivered to Consumers	134,631	130,108	149,791	144,120	148,236
Total Consumption	290,262	324,223	345,374	369,911	385,816
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	30,824	26,605	28,165	23,363	24,455
Electric Utilities	5,908	6,773	6,495	0	8,925
Number of Consumers					
Residential	97,373	98,510	99,945	102,266	104,073
Commercial	14,501	14,648	14,758	14,857	14,997
Industrial	*	*	*	*	10
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	134	144	147	138	143
Commercial	1,579	1,591	1,616	1,551	1,563
Industrial	6,164,078	7,417,676	9,606,167	9,454,647	8,093,795
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$536	$591	$631	$676	$618
Commercial	5,371	5,347	5,703	6,003	5,656
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,005	1,001	956	1,003	1,003
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.27	$1.36	$1.38	R $1.48	$1.41
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	2.98	3.01	3.59	3.71	3.43
Pipeline Fuel	1.01	1.13	1.08	1.32	1.12
City Gate	4.72	4.79	5.62	6.06	5.45
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	3.99	4.11	4.28	4.90	4.32
Commercial	3.40	3.36	3.53	3.87	3.62
Industrial	1.07	1.08	1.21	1.18	1.18
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--		--
Electric Utilities	1.34	1.36	1.59	.53	.57

* = Less than 500 industrial consumers.
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding. The Pacific Noncontiguous Census Division includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

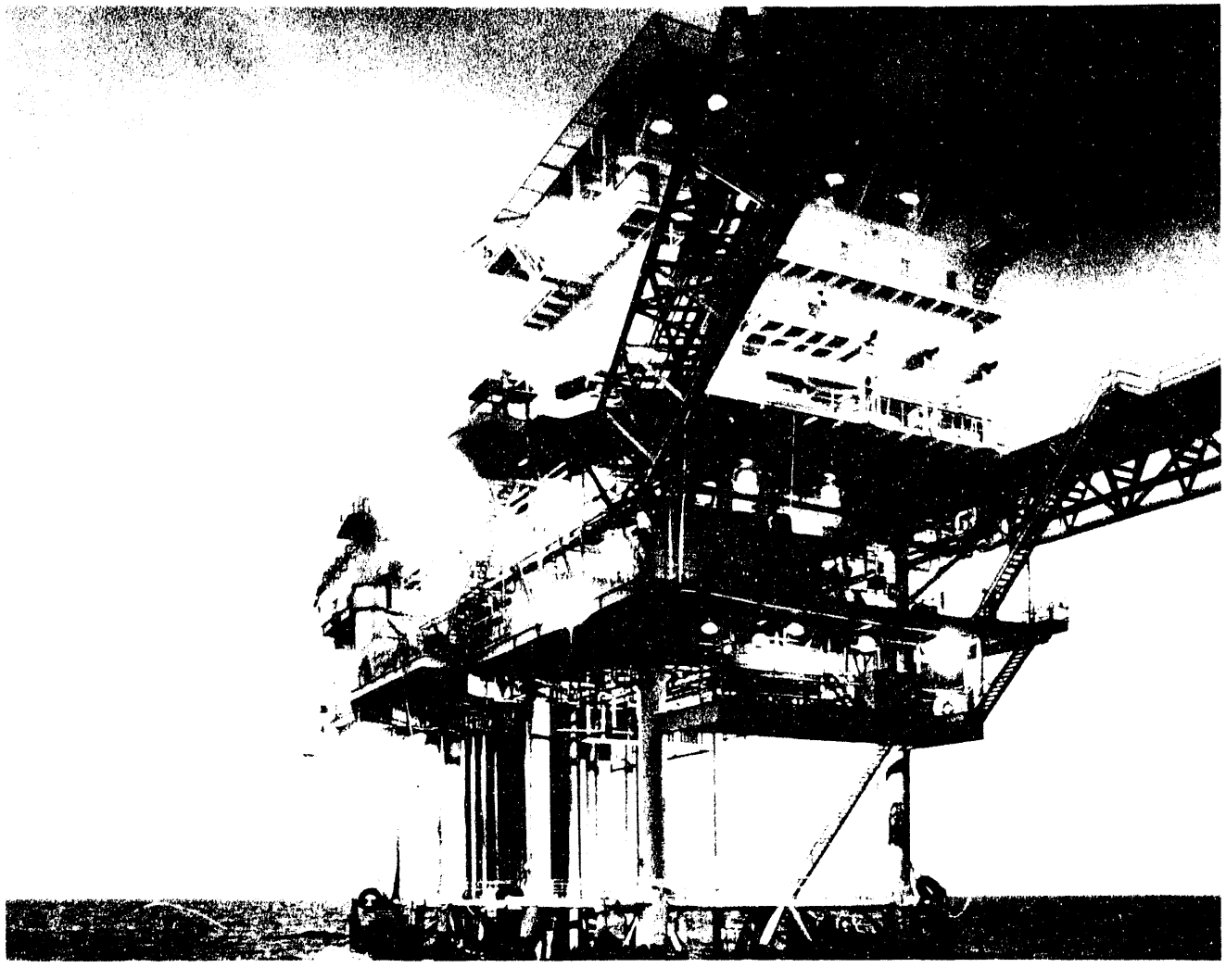
State Summary

Texas and Louisiana continue to lead the Nation as the major producers of natural gas, followed by Oklahoma. These three States together accounted for 13.1 trillion cubic feet or 70 percent of the U.S. total marketed production in 1992.

The Nation's offshore natural gas was produced by Alabama, Alaska, California, Louisiana and Texas, and together they produced about one-fourth of the total U.S. gross withdrawals. Louisiana continues to be by far the largest contributor (65 percent) to the total U.S. offshore withdrawals. More than half (69 percent) of Louisiana's total gross withdrawals are offshore, while Texas' offshore gross withdrawals are nearly one-fourth of its total.

Texas and Louisiana, the major producing States, together with California are the leading consumers of natural gas, accounting for 36 percent of the total U.S. consumption of natural gas in 1992. Consumption of natural gas in California rose 3 percent, reaching 2.0 trillion cubic feet in 1992.

Detailed information on natural gas supply, disposition, and prices for each State for 1988 to 1992 are presented in Tables 44 through 94.



A view of an offshore drilling platform.

Table 42. Percent Distribution of Natural Gas Supply and Disposition by State, 1992

State	Estimated Proved Reserves (dry)	Marketed Production	Total Consumption
Alabama	[a] 3.52%	1.90%	1.43%
Alaska	5.84	2.37	1.96
Arizona	NA	*	.66
Arkansas	1.06	1.08	1.15
California	[a] 2.36	1.95	10.39
Colorado	3.76	1.73	1.29
Connecticut	--	--	.57
Delaware	--	--	.20
D.C.	--	--	.17
Florida	.03	.04	[a] 1.83
Georgia	--	--	1.75
Hawaii	--	--	.01
Idaho	--	--	.25
Illinois	NA	*	5.08
Indiana	NA	*	2.47
Iowa	--	--	1.18
Kansas	5.87	3.52	1.76
Kentucky	.66	.43	.97
Louisiana	[a] 17.84	26.26	7.91
Maine	--	--	.03
Maryland	NA	*	.93
Massachusetts	--	--	1.51
Michigan	.74	1.04	4.56
Minnesota	--	--	1.58
Mississippi	.53	.49	1.23
Missouri	NA	*	1.23
Montana	.52	.29	.23
Nebraska	NA	.01	.55
Nevada	NA	*	.35
New Hampshire	--	--	.09
New Jersey	--	--	2.79
New Mexico	11.51	6.78	1.04
New York	.20	.13	4.91
North Carolina	--	--	.92
North Dakota	.30	.29	.19
Ohio	.70	.77	4.15
Oklahoma	8.44	10.78	2.78
Oregon	NA	.01	.63
Pennsylvania	.93	.74	3.49
Rhode Island	--	--	.40
South Carolina	--	--	.71
South Dakota	NA	.01	.14
Tennessee	NA	.01	1.24
Texas	[a] 25.51	32.84	17.79
Utah	1.11	.92	.63
Vermont	--	--	.04
Virginia	.55	.13	1.02
Washington	--	--	.87
West Virginia	1.43	.97	.66
Wisconsin	--	--	1.70
Wyoming	6.56	4.50	.63

[a] = Includes Offshore Federal Domain.
* Value less than .01 percent.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," and EIA Report, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves*, 1992 Annual Report," DOE/EIA-0216(92)

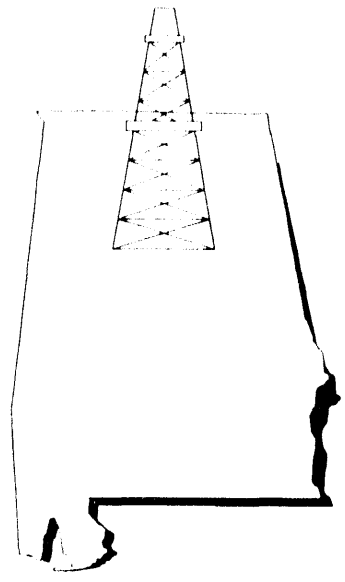
Table 43. Percent Distribution of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 1992

State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Vehicle Fuel	Electric Utilities
Alabama	1.06%	0.90%	2.25%	0.59%	0.12%
Alaska	.31	.76	1.08	--	1.05
Arizona	.61	.97	.26	9.00	1.12
Arkansas	.84	.90	1.58	--	.98
California	10.22	10.17	7.90	5.28	20.41
Colorado	2.02	2.37	.76	4.50	.18
Connecticut	.90	1.06	.48	--	.08
Delaware	.17	.18	.24	--	.30
D.C.	.35	.57	--	--	--
Florida	.31	1.49	1.13	1.76	7.32
Georgia	2.31	1.92	2.29	--	.04
Hawaii	.01	.08	--	--	--
Idaho	.21	.32	.36	--	--
Illinois	10.14	7.03	3.99	1.57	.34
Indiana	3.26	2.59	3.26	11.55	.28
Iowa	1.60	1.64	1.34	--	.08
Kansas	1.52	1.93	1.74	--	.51
Kentucky	1.32	1.26	.98	--	.01
Louisiana	1.18	1.01	12.39	--	9.22
Maine	.02	.08	.03	--	--
Maryland	1.60	1.52	.66	--	.42
Massachusetts	2.55	2.30	.94	.39	1.39
Michigan	7.64	6.20	4.06	.78	.90
Minnesota	2.42	2.94	1.24	.00	.18
Mississippi	.56	.64	1.36	.00	1.96
Missouri	2.49	2.18	.78	--	.09
Montana	.36	.41	.16	.39	.01
Nebraska	.88	1.23	.35	--	.07
Nevada	.39	.57	.12	2.35	.88
New Hampshire	.14	.21	.05	--	.02
New Jersey	4.23	4.67	2.32	--	1.40
New Mexico	.67	.99	.23	1.37	.81
New York	8.07	7.75	1.96	1.17	7.55
North Carolina	.91	1.30	1.21	1.37	.11
North Dakota	.21	.35	.08	.59	--
Ohio	7.26	5.73	3.92	11.55	.11
Oklahoma	1.40	1.26	2.33	8.81	5.39
Oregon	.49	.70	.78	1.17	.52
Pennsylvania	5.68	4.79	3.14	.59	.11
Rhode Island	.43	.32	.64	1.76	.02
South Carolina	.48	.59	1.25	--	.06
South Dakota	.23	.33	.06	.98	--
Tennessee	1.11	1.66	1.68	.39	.01
Texas	4.58	6.59	23.04	.78	35.01
Utah	.95	.59	.54	2.94	.24
Vermont	.05	.08	.03	--	.03
Virginia	1.33	1.81	.91	--	.40
Washington	.92	1.35	1.06	18.40	.19
West Virginia	.75	.87	.59	--	.01
Wisconsin	2.63	2.54	1.73	5.48	.09
Wyoming	.23	.29	.74	1.96	--

* Value less than .01 percent.
-- ≐Not applicable.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	0	
Marketed Production	355,099	1.90
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	49,644	1.06
Commercial:	25,232	.90
Industrial:	169,049	2.25
Vehicle Fuel:	3	.59
Electric Utility:	3,368	.12
Total:	247,295	1.39



ALABAMA

Table 44. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Alabama, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	809	2,761	4,125	5,414	5,802
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	1,264	1,701	2,362	3,392	3,350
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	168,484	174,345	181,324	218,145	403,848
From Oil Wells	6,570	5,955	5,219	5,731	9,766
Total	175,054	180,300	186,542	R 223,876	413,614
Repressuring	23,444	28,256	28,540	30,689	29,996
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	20,262	22,131	20,792	20,146	26,719
Wet After Lease Separation	131,348	129,914	137,209	173,040	356,899
Vented and Flared	1,824	1,503	1,933	2,193	1,799
Marketed Production	129,524	128,411	135,276	170,847	355,099
Extraction Loss	4,774	5,022	4,939	4,997	5,490
Total Dry Production	124,750	123,389	130,337	165,850	349,609
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	124,750	123,389	130,337	165,850	349,609
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,633,500	2,682,687	2,818,949	2,782,487	2,792,910
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	444	934	437	530	262
Supplemental Gas Supplies	17	16	320	332	171
Balancing Item	-45,163	-22,937	-16,872	R -19,986	-30,213
Total Supply	2,713,548	2,784,089	2,933,171	R 2,929,212	3,112,739

See footnotes at end of table

Table 44. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Alabama, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	236,356	245,081	243,803	R 253,874	278,794
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,476,584	2,538,496	2,688,474	2,674,828	2,833,444
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	607	512	893	511	501
Total Disposition	2,713,547	2,784,089	2,933,171	R 2,929,212	3,112,739
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	6,655	6,152	9,881	8,627	12,868
Pipeline Fuel	12,115	13,534	14,636	16,482	18,631
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	48,913	48,118	45,411	46,149	49,644
Commercial	25,562	26,469	24,287	23,711	25,232
Industrial	140,536	149,047	145,628	154,825	169,049
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	0	3
Electric Utilities	2,574	1,760	3,958	R 4,081	3,368
Total Delivered to Consumers	217,586	225,395	219,286	R 228,765	247,295
Total Consumption	236,356	245,081	243,803	R 253,874	278,794
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	2,278	4,498	4,967	4,112	4,868
Industrial	70,229	93,168	96,889	106,274	118,457
Electric Utilities	886	1,456	2,287	3,045	2,739
Number of Consumers					
Residential	668,432	683,528	686,149	700,195	711,043
Commercial	55,400	56,822	56,903	57,265	58,068
Industrial	2,293	2,380	2,431	2,523	2,509
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	0	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	73	70	66	66	70
Commercial	461	466	427	414	435
Industrial	61,289	62,625	59,904	61,365	67,377
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2,555	0	2,632
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$476	$441	$435	$464	$471
Commercial	2,434	2,405	2,318	2,378	2,482
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,893	0	17,013
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,029	1,030	1,029	1,027	1,028
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.65	$2.72	$2.75	$2.33	$2.29
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.30	2.60	2.17	3.02	2.24
City Gate	3.16	3.00	3.13	3.11	3.21
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.51	6.27	6.57	7.05	6.74
Commercial	5.28	5.16	5.43	5.74	5.71
Industrial	3.00	3.02	3.16	3.00	3.07
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	.74	--	6.46
Electric Utilities	2.15	2.27	2.22	1.91	2.28

R = Revised data
-- = Not applicable
NA = Not available

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-52,632	
Marketed Production	443,597	2.37
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	14,350	.31
Commercial:	21,299	.76
Industrial:	80,938	1.08
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	28,953	1.05
Total:	145,541	.82

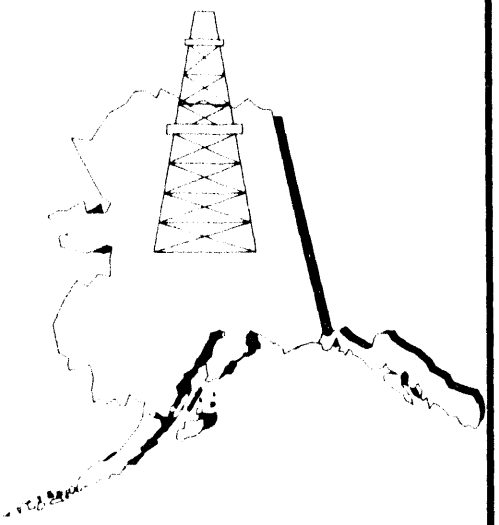


Table 45. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Alaska, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	9,078	8,939	9,300	9,553	9,638
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	91	108	111	110	112
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	186,554	194,262	204,093	197,502	198,603
From Oil Wells	1,746,493	1,770,751	1,849,231	R 2,181,393	2,427,110
Total	1,933,047	1,965,013	2,053,324	R 2,378,896	2,625,713
Repressuring	1,545,391	1,561,498	1,639,689	R 1,930,290	2,168,019
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	387,656	403,515	413,634	448,605	457,694
Vented and Flared	9,018	9,786	10,727	10,784	14,097
Marketed Production	378,638	393,729	402,907	R 437,822	443,597
Extraction Loss	23,240	19,932	21,476	28,440	32,004
Total Dry Production	355,398	373,797	381,431	R 409,382	411,593
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	355,398	373,797	381,431	R 409,382	411,593
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-16,178	-844	13,700	11,841	24,060
Total Supply	339,220	372,953	395,131	421,223	435,652

See footnotes at end of table

Table 45. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Alaska, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	287,648	321,529	342,585	R 367,218	383,121
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	51,573	51,424	546	54,005	52,532
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	339,221	372,953	395,131	421,223	435,652
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	153,670	192,239	193,875	223,194	234,716
Pipeline Fuel	1,961	1,876	1,708	2,597	2,864
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12,529	13,589	14,165	13,562	14,350
Commercial	20,842	21,738	21,622	20,897	21,299
Industrial	67,805	59,341	76,849	75,637	80,938
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	30,841	32,746	34,366	31,330	28,953
Total Delivered to Consumers	132,017	127,414	147,002	141,426	145,541
Total Consumption	287,648	321,529	342,585	R 367,218	383,121
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	30,824	26,605	28,165	23,363	24,455
Electric Utilities	5,908	6,773	6,495	0	8,925
Number of Consumers					
Residential	68,612	69,540	70,808	72,565	74,268
Commercial	11,649	11,806	11,921	12,071	12,204
Industrial	11	8	8	8	10
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	183	195	200	187	193
Commercial	1,789	1,841	1,814	1,731	1,745
Industrial	6,164,078	7,417,676	9,606,167	9,454,647	8,093,795
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$632	$710	$759	$781	$732
Commercial	4,660	4,730	4,776	5,011	4,606
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,004	999	954	1,002	1,002
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.27	$1.36	$1.38	$1.48	$1.41
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	2.98	3.01	3.59	3.71	3.43
Pipeline Fuel	1.01	1.13	1.08	1.32	1.12
City Gate	.33	.33	.34	.32	.34
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	3.46	3.63	3.79	4.18	3.79
Commercial	2.60	2.57	2.63	2.89	2.64
Industrial	1.07	1.08	1.21	1.18	1.18
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	1.34	1.36	1.59	.53	.57

* Less than 500,000 cubic feet or 500 consumers
R Revised data
-- Not applicable
NA Not available

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA 0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	124,161	
Marketed Production	771	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	28,386	.61
Commercial:	27,089	.97
Industrial:	19,774	.26
Vehicle Fuel:	46	9.00
Electric Utility:	30,939	1.12
Total:	106,234	.60

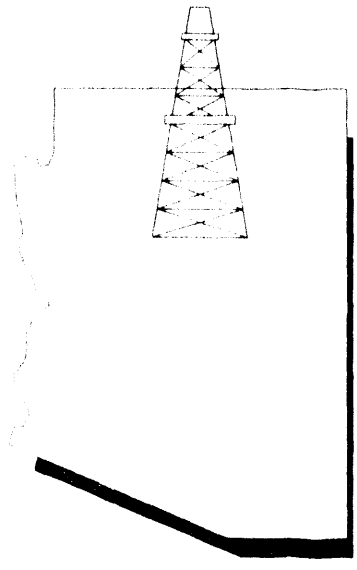


Table 46. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Arizona, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	3	5	6	6
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	1,306	2,080	1,123	721
From Oil Wells	179	149	67	158	72
Total	179	1,455	2,147	1,280	794
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	179	1,455	2,147	1,280	794
Vented and Flared	123	95	22	56	23
Marketed Production	56	1,360	2,125	1,225	771
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	56	1,360	2,125	1,225	771
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	56	1,360	2,125	1,225	771
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,287,035	1,443,075	1,428,400	1,430,709	1,244,223
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-19,053	-21,633	-31,662	[R] -25,332	4,718
Total Supply	1,268,038	1,422,802	1,398,863	1,406,601	1,249,712

See footnotes at end of table

Table 46. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Arizona, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	124,366	145,642	126,726	R 125,052	129,650
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	1,905	1,469	1,676	1,597	2,565
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,141,767	1,275,692	1,270,461	1,279,952	1,117,497
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,268,038	1,422,803	1,398,863	1,406,601	1,249,712
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	5	35	71	45	41
Pipeline Fuel	18,343	18,430	25,277	23,534	23,376
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	28,206	27,084	30,320	31,353	28,386
Commercial	28,299	28,600	28,401	27,597	27,089
Industrial	24,185	20,685	18,379	19,204	19,774
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	37	46
Electric Utilities	25,328	50,807	24,278	23,282	30,939
Total Delivered to Consumers	106,017	127,177	101,378	101,473	106,234
Total Consumption	124,366	145,642	126,726	R 125,052	129,650
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,311	1,796	1,219	1,876	2,021
Industrial	17,155	11,478	10,421	9,966	13,925
Electric Utilities	20,431	25,708	14,222	13,831	40,553
Number of Consumers					
Residential	564,195	572,461	586,866	642,659	604,899
Commercial	46,636	46,776	47,292	53,982	47,781
Industrial	344	354	526	532	532
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	9	10
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	50	47	52	49	47
Commercial	607	611	601	511	567
Industrial	70,306	58,432	34,941	36,098	37,169
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	4,092	4,552
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$349	$328	$354	$341	$340
Commercial	3,016	2,913	2,876	2,592	2,947
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	15,619	16,520
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,034	1,040	1,032	1,025	1,031
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	$1.80	$1.20	$1.50	$1.85
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	$3.34	3.21	2.42	2.22	1.42
Pipeline Fuel	1.79	1.50	1.65	1.26	1.25
City Gate	2.51	2.67	2.73	2.45	2.33
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.99	6.94	6.85	6.99	7.24
Commercial	4.97	4.76	4.79	5.07	5.20
Industrial	3.78	3.67	3.71	3.51	4.16
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	3.82	3.63
Electric Utilities	2.32	2.32	2.45	2.06	2.28

R = Revised data
-- = Not applicable
NA = Not available

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	42,289	
Marketed Production	202,479	1.08
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	39,474	.84
Commercial:	25,314	.90
Industrial:	118,850	1.58
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	27,015	.98
Total:	210,653	1.18

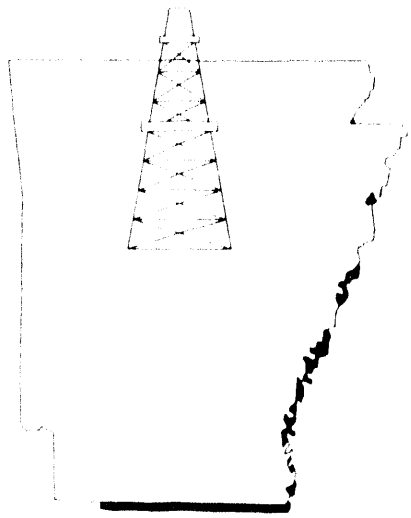


Table 47. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Arkansas, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	1,986	1,772	1,731	1,669	1,750
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	2,996	2,830	2,952	2,780	3,500
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	146,898	155,740	161,148	153,583	171,543
From Oil Wells	43,780	43,365	34,256	16,049	39,364
Total	190,678	199,105	195,405	169,632	210,906
Repressuring	22,994	23,837	20,165	4,722	8,056
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	167,683	175,268	175,240	R 164,910	202,850
Vented and Flared	1,110	1,110	284	208	371
Marketed Production	166,573	174,158	174,956	164,702	202,479
Extraction Loss	1,061	849	800	290	413
Total Dry Production	165,512	173,309	174,156	164,412	202,066
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	165,512	173,309	174,156	164,412	202,066
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,250,040	2,393,404	2,223,388	2,263,622	2,235,546
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	974	1,252	472	3,010	2,975
LNG Storage	54	62	23	49	51
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	525	17,704	16,237	R -21,688	-20,293
Total Supply	2,417,105	2,585,731	2,414,276	R 2,409,405	2,420,345

See footnotes at end of table

Table 47. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Arkansas, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	216,836	249,641	232,374	R 209,124	224,576
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,198,705	2,334,761	2,179,835	2,199,198	2,193,258
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	1,522	1,299	1,938	1,044	2,461
LNG Storage	42	30	128	38	50
Total Disposition	2,417,105	2,585,731	2,414,276	R 2,409,405	2,420,345
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	12,115	11,586	,101	1,406	5,838
Pipeline Fuel	7,513	9,677	8,643	8,340	8,085
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	42,867	42,312	39,188	40,639	39,474
Commercial	27,457	27,271	25,129	25,986	25,314
Industrial	104,808	129,333	120,222	104,850	118,850
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	22,075	29,462	32,090	R 27,903	27,015
Total Delivered to Consumers	197,208	228,378	216,630	R 199,379	210,653
Total Consumption	216,836	249,641	232,374	R 209,124	224,576
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,723	1,870	1,939	2,198	2,343
Industrial	79,343	104,237	93,332	84,515	102,468
Electric Utilities	0	19,593	29,049	25,180	25,647
Number of Consumers					
Residential	485,112	491,110	488,850	495,148	504,722
Commercial	61,630	61,848	61,530	61,731	62,221
Industrial	1,151	1,412	1,396	1,367	1,319
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	88	86	80	82	78
Commercial	446	441	408	421	407
Industrial	91,059	91,596	86,119	76,701	90,106
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$425	$418	$409	$408	$399
Commercial	1,935	1,931	1,821	1,831	1,783
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,009	1,006	1,009	1,017	1,009
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1 94	$2 41	$2 06	$1 92	$2 15
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2 07	2 30	2 17	2 06	1 78
City Gate	2 43	2 47	2 41	2 45	2 60
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4 81	4 85	5 10	4 98	5 10
Commercial	4 34	4 38	4 46	4 35	4 38
Industrial	3 06	3 09	2 88	3 06	3 13
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	1 39	1 69	1 57	1 44	1 57

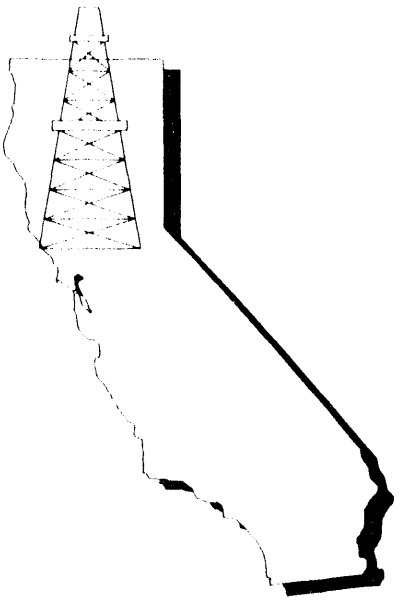
R = Revised data
-- = Not applicable
NA = Not available

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	346,755	
Marketed Production	365,632	1.95
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	479,537	10.22
Commercial:	285,008	10.17
Industrial:	594,569	7.90
Vehicle Fuel:	27	5.28
Electric Utility:	564,432	20.41
Total:	1,923,573	10.82



CALIFORNIA

Table 48. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- California, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	5,071	4,870	4,639	4,166	3,896
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	1,469	1,214	1,162	1,377	1,126
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	174,698	146,771	146,252	170,242	154,055
From Oil Wells	326,346	319,722	299,748	289,594	294,800
Total	501,044	466,493	446,000	459,836	448,855
Repressuring	97,816	99,799	81,159	79,235	81,330
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	832	1,103	849	788	1,142
Wet After Lease Separation	402,396	365,591	363,992	379,813	366,383
Vented and Flared	2,733	2,731	1,244	1,429	751
Marketed Production	399,663	362,860	362,748	378,384	365,632
Extraction Loss	14,892	13,376	12,424	11,786	12,385
Total Dry Production	384,771	349,484	350,324	366,598	353,247
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	384,771	349,484	350,324	366,598	353,247
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,495,049	1,627,420	1,620,132	1,623,693	1,610,708
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	104,375	151,488	137,752	124,156	176,158
LNG Storage	20	18	15	19	51
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-59,587	-149,627	-97,077	[R] -7,275	38,452
Total Supply	1,924,628	1,978,783	2,011,146	[R] 2,107,191	2,178,616

See footnotes at end of table

Table 48. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- California, 1988-1992 (Continued

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Disposition (million cubic feet)				
Consumption	1,804,452	1,837,831	1,864,057	R 1,970,709	2,030,564
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	120,167	140,933	147,074	136,433	148,039
LNG Storage	9	19	14	50	13
Total Disposition	1,924,628	1,978,783	2,011,146	R 2,107,191	2,178,616
	Consumption (million cubic feet)				
Lease and Plant Fuel	22,778	19,586	22,712	104,251	92,228
Pipeline Fuel	19,194	19,203	20,132	18,509	14,763
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	497,138	514,276	514,507	508,697	479,537
Commercial	248,397	259,118	285,090	287,608	285,008
Industrial	464,008	507,948	565,206	602,619	594,569
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4	9	27
Electric Utilities	552,938	517,700	456,406	R 449,014	564,432
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,762,480	1,799,042	1,821,213	R 1,847,949	1,923,573
Total Consumption	1,804,452	1,837,831	1,864,057	R 1,970,709	2,030,564
	Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)				
Residential	NA	NA	0	1,256	3,502
Commercial	10,862	21,109	38,337	63,882	72,782
Industrial	171,228	283,611	346,643	422,738	430,836
Electric Utilities	55,488	87,126	114,142	225,773	406,235
	Number of Consumers				
Residential	8,113,034	8,313,776	8,497,848	8,634,774	8,680,613
Commercial	407,435	410,231	415,073	421,278	412,467
Industrial	44,680	46,243	46,048	44,865	40,528
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	17	65
	Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)				
Residential	61	62	61	59	55
Commercial	610	632	687	683	691
Industrial	10,385	10,984	12,274	13,432	14,671
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4,342	539	420
	Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)				
Residential	$346	$346	$350	$369	$330
Commercial	2,854	3,082	3,519	3,756	3,556
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	21,031	3,105	2,698
	Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)				
Delivered to Consumers	1,031	1,037	1,032	1,027	1,029
	Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)				
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.39	$2.32	$2.36	$2.46	$2.34
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.55	2.39	2.40	2.19	1.40
City Gate	2.60	2.75	2.90	2.80	2.72
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.64	5.59	5.78	6.27	5.97
Commercial	4.68	4.88	5.12	5.50	5.15
Industrial	3.76	3.75	3.91	3.96	3.67
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.84	5.77	6.43
Electric Utilities	2.93	3.04	3.13	2.95	2.81

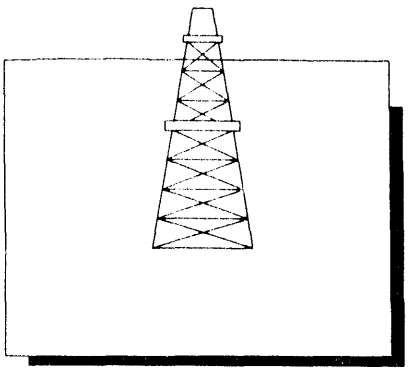
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-50,647	
Marketed Production	323,041	1.73
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	94,614	2.02
Commercial:	66,420	2.37
Industrial:	57,579	.76
Vehicle Fuel:	23	4.60
Electric Utility:	5,019	.18
Total:	223,656	1.26



COLORADO

Table 49. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Colorado, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	3,535	4,274	4,555	5,767	6,198
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	4,426	5,125	5,741	5,562	5,912
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	142,215	172,668	199,805	222,909	256,426
From Oil Wells	69,815	64,704	68,878	72,209	77,568
Total	212,030	237,372	268,683	295,118	333,994
Repressuring	2,241	6,703	10,986	6,267	9,085
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	13,652	9,971	9,981	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	196,137	220,698	247,716	288,851	324,909
Vented and Flared	4,593	3,961	4,719	2,890	1,868
Marketed Production	191,544	216,737	242,997	285,961	323,041
Extraction Loss	11,589	13,340	13,178	15,822	18,149
Total Dry Production	179,955	203,397	229,819	270,139	304,892
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	179,955	203,397	229,819	270,139	304,892
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	466,630	473,834	497,558	576,054	523,124
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	26,380	26,942	31,174	23,214	27,921
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	10,322	9,190	15,379	6,778	7,158
Balancing Item	-21,117	-9,917	-16,583	-4,943	-13,191
Total Supply	662,170	703,446	757,347	871,241	849,905

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Colorado, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	227,584	242,215	239,112	260,513	253,073
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	408,688	433,066	490,561	580,145	573,771
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	25,898	28,165	27,674	30,584	23,061
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	662,170	703,446	757,347	871,241	849,905
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	11,622	12,221	17,343	23,883	21,169
Pipeline Fuel	7,875	11,228	9,114	8,346	8,248
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	92,888	91,567	91,916	97,440	94,614
Commercial	68,515	67,477	66,290	68,938	66,420
Industrial	38,197	51,348	48,952	56,176	57,579
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	11	15	23
Electric Utilities	8,488	8,375	5,485	5,715	5,019
Total Delivered to Consumers	208,087	218,766	212,655	228,283	223,656
Total Consumption	227,584	242,215	239,112	260,513	253,073
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	163	335	0
Commercial	1,574	1,789	1,800	2,763	2,993
Industrial	23,309	29,106	33,799	36,685	39,040
Electric Utilities	4,603	5,624	4,904	6,097	3,931
Number of Consumers					
Residential	955,810	970,512	983,592	1,002,154	1,022,542
Commercial	110,769	112,004	112,661	113,945	114,898
Industrial	923	976	1,018	1,074	1,108
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	3	5
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	97	94	93	97	93
Commercial	619	602	588	605	578
Industrial	41,383	52,610	48,087	52,305	51,967
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3,676	5,011	4,688
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$429	$436	$427	$446	$422
Commercial	2,388	2,437	2,350	2,446	2,315
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	12,786	17,235	16,156
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,006	1,011	1,005	1,029	1,023
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.59	$1.52	$1.55	$1.41	$1.37
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.24	1.75	1.75	1.79	1.89
City Gate	3.07	2.96	2.94	2.85	2.85
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.42	4.63	4.57	4.59	4.56
Commercial	3.86	4.05	3.99	4.04	4.00
Industrial	3.45	2.53	2.78	2.34	2.20
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.48	3.44	3.45
Electric Utilities	2.25	2.23	2.15	2.14	2.14

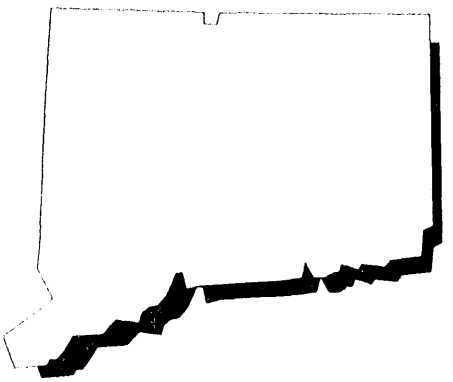
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	118,601	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	42,394	.90
Commercial:	29,838	1.06
Industrial:	36,383	.48
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	2,100	.08
Total:	110,715	.62



CONNECTICUT

Table 50. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Connecticut, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	211,099	234,593	227,723	239,690	336,972
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,154	1,720	874	1,11.	714
Supplemental Gas Supplies	245	251	111	146	40
Balancing Item	-3,870	-3,170	1,877	715	-7,691
Total Supply	208,628	233,394	230,585	241,664	330,036

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Connecticut, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	88,130	95,055	97,634	101,904	111,305
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	119,268	137,224	131,255	138,751	218,371
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,229	1,115	1,696	1,010	359
Total Disposition	208,627	233,394	230,585	241,664	330,036
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	538	568	486	523	590
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	39,485	40,687	37,446	37,181	42,394
Commercial	27,411	30,781	29,410	26,838	29,838
Industrial	19,436	19,724	25,448	32,660	36,383
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	*
Electric Utilities	1,260	3,294	4,843	4,702	2,100
Total Delivered to Consumers	87,592	94,487	97,147	101,380	110,715
Total Consumption	88,130	95,055	97,634	101,904	111,305
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	513	2,680	1,169	1,887	1,037
Industrial	453	1,681	3,572	10,370	12,514
Electric Utilities	0	2,519	4,796	4,518	1,881
Number of Consumers					
Residential	417,831	424,036	428,912	430,078	432,244
Commercial	41,594	43,703	45,364	45,925	46,859
Industrial	2,818	2,908	3,061	2,921	2,923
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	3
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	95	96	87	86	98
Commercial	659	704	648	584	637
Industrial	6,897	6,783	8,314	11,181	12,447
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	109
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$744	$791	$749	$756	$879
Commercial	3,703	4,282	4,084	4,034	4,584
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	1,361
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,032	1,034	1,033	1,031	1,028
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.13	$2.97	$3.68	$3.08	$2.95
City Gate	3.27	3.46	3.66	3.50	3.73
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	7.87	8.25	8.58	8.74	8.96
Commercial	5.62	6.08	6.30	6.90	7.20
Industrial	4.05	4.51	4.80	4.84	4.92
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	12.45
Electric Utilities	2.24	2.59	2.81	2.16	2.74

* = Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

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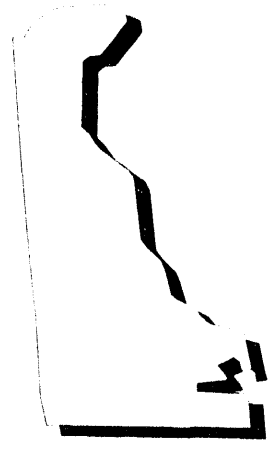
Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	37,634	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	8,194	.17
Commercial:	4,965	.18
Industrial:	18,060	.24
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	8,384	.30
Total:	39,604	.22



DELAWARE

Table 51. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Delaware, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	24,698	39,248	37,742	41,760	40,864
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	80	76	81	72	66
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2	18	4,410	4,262	3,665
Balancing Item	7,324	-1,374	-288	-1,172	-1,696
Total Supply	32,113	37,968	41,945	44,921	42,898

See footnotes at end of table

Table 51. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Delaware, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	29,258	34,924	39,127	41,948	39,608
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,762	3,005	2,730	2,894	3,230
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	93	39	88	79	61
Total Disposition	32,113	37,968	41,945	44,921	42,898
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	4	4	4	4	4
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	7,586	7,595	7,270	7,189	8,194
Commercial	4,041	4,184	4,042	4,253	4,965
Industrial	14,803	15,141	17,036	16,147	18,060
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	2,824	7,999	10,776	14,354	8,384
Total Delivered to Consumers	29,253	34,919	39,124	41,944	39,604
Total Consumption	29,258	34,924	39,127	41,948	39,608
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	3,089	3,682	4,847	5,509	6,316
Electric Utilities	409	313	35	39	48
Number of Consumers					
Residential	84,328	86,428	88,894	91,467	94,027
Commercial	6,566	7,074	7,485	7,895	8,173
Industrial	233	235	240	243	248
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	90	88	82	79	87
Commercial	615	591	540	539	607
Industrial	63,532	64,430	70,984	66,449	72,823
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$540	$564	$501	$460	$535
Commercial	3,035	3,189	2,765	2,591	2,999
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,023	1,028	1,026	1,034	1,035
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.95	$3.10	$3.10	$2.88	$3.01
City Gate	2.88	2.82	2.76	2.54	2.83
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.00	6.42	6.13	5.86	6.13
Commercial	4.93	5.39	5.12	4.81	4.94
Industrial	3.22	3.45	3.44	3.09	3.25
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.59	2.73	2.72	2.49	2.70

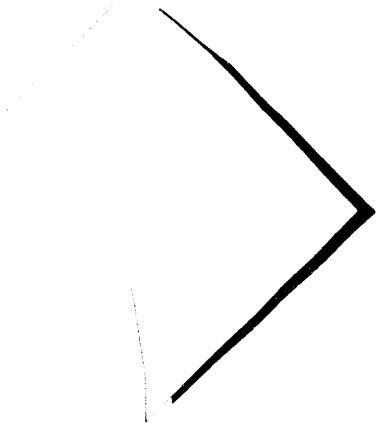
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	33,422	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	16,587	.35
Commercial:	16,103	.57
Industrial:	0	.00
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	0	.00
Total:	32,690	.18



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Table 52. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- District of Columbia, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	33,587	34,598	29,321	31,872	33,422
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-868	-1,175	-457	-771	-465
Total Supply	32,719	33,423	28,864	31,101	32,957

See footnotes at end of table

Table 52. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- District of Columbia, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	32,719	33,422	28,864	31,101	32,957
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	32,719	33,422	28,864	31,101	32,957
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	236	249	253	265	266
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	17,471	17,433	15,137	15,286	16,587
Commercial	15,012	15,741	13,473	15,550	16,103
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered to Consumers	32,483	33,174	28,611	30,836	32,690
Total Consumption	32,719	33,422	28,864	31,101	32,957
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	417	155
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	134,758	134,837	136,183	136,629	136,438
Commercial	11,370	11,354	11,322	11,318	11,206
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	130	129	111	112	122
Commercial	1,320	1,386	1,190	1,374	1,437
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$902	$962	$798	$791	$925
Commercial	6,643	7,347	6,703	7,103	7,704
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,007
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.94	$3.03	$2.99	$2.78	$2.95
City Gate	--	--	--	--	--
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.96	7.44	7.18	7.07	7.61
Commercial	5.03	5.30	5.63	5.17	5.36
Industrial	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	--	--	--	--	--

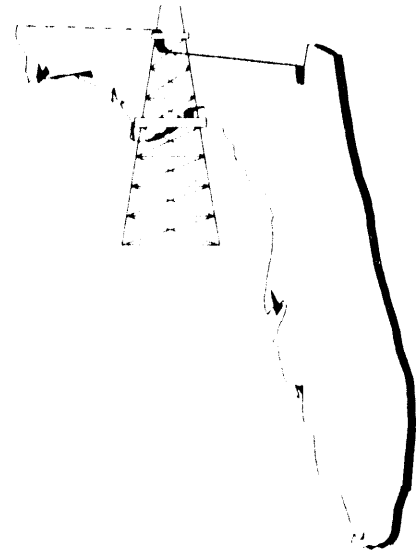
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	341,325	
Marketed Production	6,657	.04
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	14,380	.31
Commercial:	41,727	1.49
Industrial:	84,829	1.13
Vehicle Fuel:	9	1.76
Electric Utility:	202,576	7.32
Total:	343,521	1.93



FLORIDA

Table 53. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Florida, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	51	46	45	38	47
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	8,407	8,773	7,566	5,898	7,584
Total	8,407	8,773	7,566	5,898	7,584
Repressuring	0	0	115	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	757	790	681	531	682
Wet After Lease Separation	7,650	7,984	6,769	5,367	6,901
Vented and Flared	166	450	286	482	245
Marketed Production	7,484	7,534	6,483	4,884	6,657
Extraction Loss	3,584	3,551	2,831	1,893	2,563
Total Dry Production	3,900	3,983	3,652	2,991	4,094
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	3,900	3,983	3,652	2,991	4,094
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	290,973	322,798	325,897	335,763	341,354
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-1,407	3,158	-2,492	[R] 5,391	7,573
Total Supply	293,466	323,623	327,057	[R] 344,145	353,021

See footnotes at end of table

Table 53. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Florida, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	293,433	323,591	327,023	R 344,116	352,992
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	33	32	34	29	29
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	293,466	323,623	327,057	R 344,145	353,021
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	7,275	8,942	1,716	R 3,751	5,134
Pipeline Fuel	3,366	4,156	2,790	3,469	4,337
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	14,891	13,089	12,976	12,908	14,380
Commercial	37,834	35,105	36,306	39,264	41,727
Industrial	75,518	75,485	84,941	83,398	84,829
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	*	7	9
Electric Utilities	154,550	186,814	188,293	201,319	202,576
Total Delivered to Consumers	282,792	310,493	322,516	336,895	343,521
Total Consumption	293,433	323,591	327,023	R 344,116	352,992
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	87	81	82
Commercial	0	0	881	1,005	964
Industrial	18,054	19,078	34,996	49,468	56,893
Electric Utilities	16,059	11,526	68,783	168,412	186,524
Number of Consumers					
Residential	446,690	452,544	457,648	467,221	471,863
Commercial	43,178	43,802	43,674	45,012	45,123
Industrial	552	460	452	R 377	388
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	4	6
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	33	29	28	28	30
Commercial	876	801	831	872	925
Industrial	136,807	164,097	187,923	R 221,215	218,632
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	103	1,669	1,580
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$250	$233	$240	$248	$277
Commercial	3,980	3,884	4,193	4,296	4,603
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	280	7,898	7,015
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,042	1,042	1,043	1,049	1,049
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.53	$2.05	$2.25	$2.46	$2.51
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.85	2.00	2.17	2.11	2.06
City Gate	2.46	2.63	2.71	2.51	2.61
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	7.49	8.06	8.47	8.98	9.08
Commercial	4.54	4.85	5.04	4.92	4.98
Industrial	2.84	3.13	3.58	3.11	3.22
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2.72	4.73	4.44
Electric Utilities	2.12	2.49	2.56	2.17	2.30

* Less than 500,000 cubic feet
R Revised data
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA 0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	332,967	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	108,214	2.31
Commercial:	53,861	1.92
Industrial:	172,227	2.29
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	1,162	.04
Total:	336,464	1.89

Table 54. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Georgia, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,303,774	1,320,609	1,361,415	1,397,050	1,418,312
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,157	2,586	1,435	1,579	1,557
Supplemental Gas Supplies	241	292	209	185	166
Balancing Item	4,944	4,119	8,025	2,966	9,847
Total Supply	1,310,116	1,327,607	1,371,083	1,395,848	1,429,883

See footnotes at end of table

Table 54. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Georgia, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	323,030	317,603	311,015	323,066	342,965
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	985,384	1,007,074	1,057,288	1,070,813	1,085,345
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,702	2,930	2,779	1,969	1,573
Total Disposition	1,310,116	1,327,607	1,371,083	1,395,848	1,429,883
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	6,925	7,060	7,342	7,432	7,501
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	108,125	103,681	90,263	96,662	108,214
Commercial	55,963	53,089	49,486	51,036	53,861
Industrial	150,448	153,088	161,992	167,098	172,227
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	1,569	684	1,932	838	1,162
Total Delivered to Consumers	316,105	310,542	303,674	315,634	335,464
Total Consumption	323,030	317,603	311,015	323,066	342,965
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	3,418	5,176	5,721	6,395	6,389
Industrial	80,806	97,521	101,295	105,563	111,987
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,275,128	1,308,972	1,334,935	1,363,723	1,396,860
Commercial	102,277	106,690	108,295	109,659	111,423
Industrial	3,144	3,079	3,153	3,124	3,186
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	85	79	68	71	77
Commercial	547	498	457	465	483
Industrial	47,852	49,720	51,377	53,489	54,057
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$527	$495	$461	$475	$499
Commercial	2,982	2,719	2,634	2,637	2,685
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,025	1,026	1,027	1,027	1,025
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.41	$2.69	$2.19	$2.08	$2.08
City Gate	3.60	3.54	3.43	3.38	3.28
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.22	6.25	6.82	6.70	6.44
Commercial	5.45	5.47	5.76	5.67	5.55
Industrial	3.61	3.73	3.59	3.34	3.50
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.80	3.23	--	2.83	2.89

NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	0	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	551	.01
Commercial:	2,144	.08
Industrial:	0	.00
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	0	.00
Total:	2,695	.02

HAWAII

Table 55. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Hawaii, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2,801	2,844	2,817	2,725	2,711
Balancing Item	-187	-150	-29	-31	-16
Total Supply	2,614	2,694	2,788	2,694	2,695

See footnotes at end of table

Table 55. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Hawaii, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	2,614	2,694	2,788	2,694	2,695
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,614	2,694	2,788	2,694	2,695
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	563	565	565	545	551
Commercial	2,049	2,129	2,223	2,148	2,144
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	2	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered to Consumers	2,614	2,694	2,788	2,694	2,695
Total Consumption	2,614	2,694	2,788	2,694	2,695
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	28,761	28,970	29,137	29,701	29,805
Commercial	2,852	2,842	2,837	2,786	2,793
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	20	19	19	18	18
Commercial	718	749	784	771	768
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$307	$305	$319	$421	334
Commercial	8,276	8,570	9,599	10,300	10,243
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,078	1,080	1,070	1,080	1,073
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	$6.21	$6.49	$7.67	$8.74	$7.72
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	15.69	15.66	16.45	22.93	18.03
Commercial	11.52	11.44	12.25	13.36	13.34
Industrial	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	--	--	--	--	--

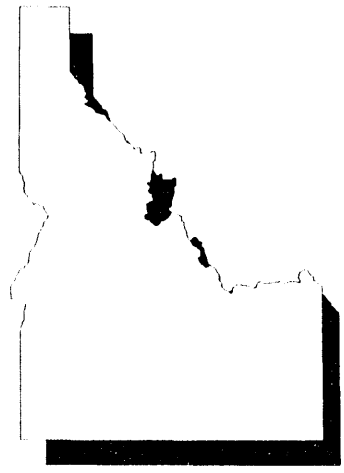
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-14,120	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	9,659	.21
Commercial:	8,932	.32
Industrial:	27,044	.36
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	0	.00
Total:	45,635	.26



IDAHO

Table 56. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Idaho, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	503,451	501,477	514,597	496,967	496,451
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	60,696	78,911	80,926	87,575	103,589
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	194	93	268	227	1,385
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-104	-55	-3,649	-1,097	-7,330
Total Supply	564,237	580,426	592,142	583,673	594,096

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Idaho, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	40,736	45,671	45,512	51,055	48,915
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	522,973	534,497	546,339	532,277	543,842
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	528	258	291	340	1,338
Total Disposition	564,237	580,426	592,142	583,673	594,096
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	4,091	4,961	5,081	4,589	3,280
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	7,683	8,783	8,569	10,223	9,659
Commercial	8,252	9,024	8,535	9,582	8,932
Industrial	20,710	22,903	23,327	26,662	27,044
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered to Consumers	36,646	40,710	40,431	46,467	45,635
Total Consumption	40,736	45,671	45,512	51,055	48,915
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,161	1,121	1,035	1,192	1,278
Industrial	19,961	22,781	23,075	26,565	26,963
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	111,532	113,898	113,954	126,282	136,121
Commercial	18,454	18,813	19,452	20,328	21,145
Industrial	132	64	62	65	66
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	69	77	75	81	71
Commercial	447	480	439	471	422
Industrial	156,897	357,860	376,240	410,178	409,762
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$378	$389	$379	$420	$371
Commercial	2,020	2,016	1,832	2,084	1,858
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,020	1,027	1,028	1,033	1,030
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	$1.99	$2.04	$2.12	$2.01	$1.83
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.00	2.05	2.06	1.99	1.89
City Gate	2.14	2.17	2.08	2.14	2.18
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.49	5.05	5.05	5.19	5.23
Commercial	4.52	4.20	4.18	4.42	4.40
Industrial	4.26	2.92	2.72	2.94	2.97
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	--	--	--	--	--

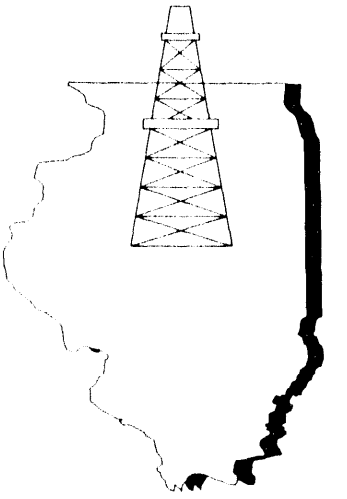
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	1,021,441	
Marketed Production	347	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	475,360	10.14
Commercial:	196,964	7.03
Industrial:	300,366	3.99
Vehicle Fuel:	8	1.57
Electric Utility:	9,293	.34
Total:	981,991	5.52



ILLINOIS

Table 57. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Illinois, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	293	241	356	373	382
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	1,157	1,268	653	453	337
From Oil Wells	181	209	24	13	10
Total	1,338	1,477	677	466	347
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	1,338	1,477	677	466	347
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Marketed Production	1,338	1,477	677	466	347
Extraction Loss	61	81	81	100	100
Total Dry Production	1,277	1,396	596	366	247
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	1,277	1,396	596	366	247
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,637,380	2,071,383	2,051,448	1,991,216	2,134,256
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	157,954	216,543	197,150	213,210	223,012
LNG Storage	325	579	302	344	348
Supplemental Gas Supplies	9,803	9,477	8,140	6,869	8,042
Balancing Item	73,168	-55,786	-80,301	R -30,165	-44,689
Total Supply	1,879,907	2,243,593	2,177,335	2,181,840	2,321,217

See footnotes at end of table

Table 57. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Illinois, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	965,388	995,532	939,502	987,589	993,428
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	747,413	1,048,895	1,023,874	981,904	1,112,815
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	166,713	199,165	213,076	212,232	214,404
LNG Storage	393	0	883	115	570
Total Disposition	1,879,907	2,243,593	2,177,335	2,181,840	2,321,217
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	62	52	131	142	107
Pipeline Fuel	12,798	13,531	12,111	R 11,070	11,330
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	462,339	499,984	442,163	466,970	475,360
Commercial	215,257	196,171	200,267	R 193,844	196,964
Industrial	269,226	278,826	275,630	302,691	300,366
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	5	7	8
Electric Utilities	5,706	6,967	9,195	12,865	9,293
Total Delivered to Consumers	952,529	981,948	927,261	R 976,377	981,991
Total Consumption	965,388	995,532	939,502	987,589	993,428
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	22,412	27,326	29,783
Commercial	49,942	60,159	84,936	79,512	83,264
Industrial	175,591	196,197	221,564	256,186	255,365
Electric Utilities	2,461	4,603	6,682	9,150	9,726
Number of Consumers					
Residential	3,180,199	3,248,117	3,287,091	3,320,285	3,354,679
Commercial	278,473	252,791	257,851	261,107	263,988
Industrial	20,015	25,161	25,991	26,489	27,178
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	10	12	16
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	145	154	135	141	142
Commercial	773	776	777	742	746
Industrial	13,451	11,082	10,605	11,427	11,052
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	537	562	479
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$669	$757	$681	$696	$721
Commercial	3,241	3,528	3,604	3,383	3,466
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2,420	1,914	1,820
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,018	1,022	1,022	1,019	1,018
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.19	$2.15	$2.11	$2.17	$2.15
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.53	2.17	2.06	2.29	2.44
City Gate	2.74	2.99	3.09	2.91	3.20
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.60	4.92	5.06	4.95	5.09
Commercial	4.19	4.55	4.64	4.56	4.65
Industrial	3.42	3.73	4.10	3.77	3.75
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.50	3.41	3.80
Electric Utilities	3.34	3.32	2.73	2.14	2.24

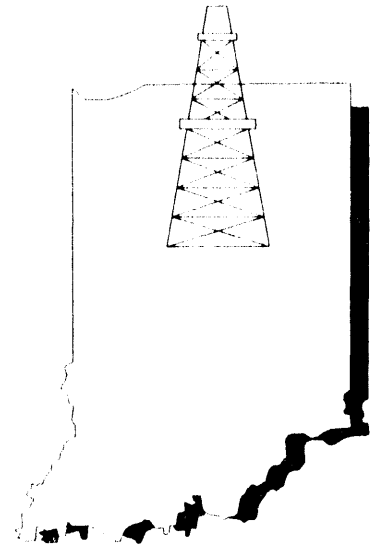
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	480,369	
Marketed Production	174	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	152,692	3.26
Commercial:	72,720	2.59
Industrial:	245,523	3.26
Vehicle Fuel:	59	11.55
Electric Utility:	7,772	.28
Total:	478,765	2.69



INDIANA

Table 58. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Indiana, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	1,295	1,310	1,307	1,334	1,333
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	412	416	399	232	174
From Oil Wells	a	a	a	a	a
Total	412	416	399	232	174
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	412	416	399	232	174
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Marketed Production	412	416	399	232	174
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	412	416	399	232	174
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	412	416	399	232	174
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,404,557	1,607,719	1,596,047	1,467,559	1,563,152
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	23,199	26,700	19,644	24,580	26,611
LNG Storage	244	393	796	922	1,188
Supplemental Gas Supplies	4,243	3,512	3,015	3,077	3,507
Balancing Item	121,879	31,426	14,761	4,474	-1,733
Total Supply	1,554,534	1,670,166	1,634,663	1,500,843	1,592,899

See footnotes at end of table

Table 58. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Indiana, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	456,812	462,053	450,954	457,311	483,496
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,066,977	1,182,560	1,159,628	1,018,361	1,082,783
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	24,423	24,816	23,054	23,654	25,770
LNG Storage	6,321	737	1,027	1,517	849
Total Disposition	1,554,533	1,670,166	1,634,663	1,500,843	1,592,899
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	12	10	13	5	5
Pipeline Fuel	9,259	8,457	8,429	4,617	4,726
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	153,609	155,934	140,492	146,446	152,692
Commercial	71,709	73,625	67,223	68,383	72,720
Industrial	218,769	219,952	228,126	227,769	245,523
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	40	49	59
Electric Utilities	3,455	4,075	6,632	10,043	7,772
Total Delivered to Consumers	447,542	453,585	442,512	452,690	478,765
Total Consumption	456,812	462,053	450,954	457,311	483,496
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	3,473	3,579	2,906	3,947	2,319
Industrial	167,798	172,022	179,733	178,941	188,562
Electric Utilities	1,979	2,933	5,011	7,997	6,129
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,275,401	1,306,747	1,327,772	1,358,640	1,377,023
Commercial	119,458	122,803	124,919	128,223	129,973
Industrial	5,696	6,196	6,439	6,393	6,358
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	6	9	16
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	120	119	106	108	111
Commercial	600	600	538	533	559
Industrial	38,407	35,499	35,429	35,628	38,616
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	6,628	5,390	3,707
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$621	$657	$570	$588	$602
Commercial	2,763	2,868	2,478	2,456	2,555
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	17,830	25,369	15,763
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,015	1,016	1,018	1,014	1,011
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.57	$1.71	$2.01	$1.72	$2.01
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.69	2.17	2.17	2.46	2.51
City Gate	3.13	3.13	3.15	3.05	3.08
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.16	5.50	5.38	5.46	5.43
Commercial	4.60	4.78	4.61	4.61	4.57
Industrial	3.75	3.89	3.64	3.53	3.39
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2.69	4.71	4.25
Electric Utilities	2.60	2.70	2.58	2.38	2.48

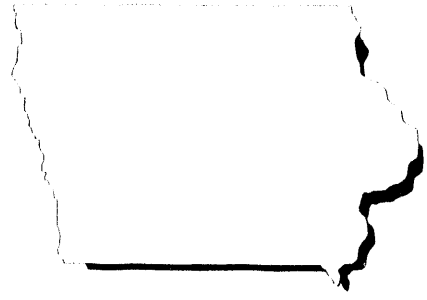
[1] Included in gross withdrawals from gas wells. Breakdown not provided by State agency.
R Revised data.
NA Not available.
-- Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		242,675	
Marketed Production		0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	74,879	1.60
	Commercial:	46,095	1.64
	Industrial:	100,752	1.34
	Vehicle Fuel:	1	.20
	Electric Utility:	2,265	.08
	Total:	223,992	1.26



IOWA

Table 59. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Iowa, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,238,879	1,168,434	1,135,682	1,075,376	1,270,083
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	54,659	67,421	47,770	62,486	70,077
LNG Storage	648	715	655	669	4,247
Supplemental Gas Supplies	34	82	81	46	45
Balancing Item	-540	-4,792	-25,267	20,993	-15,634
Total Supply	1,293,680	1,231,860	1,158,921	1,159,570	1,328,817

See footnotes at end of table

Table 59. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Iowa, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	239,127	225,739	218,201	233,182	230,932
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	999,000	946,728	895,053	867,098	1,027,408
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	55,076	58,386	44,471	57,278	65,818
LNG Storage	477	1,008	1,196	2,012	4,659
Total Disposition	1,293,680	1,231,861	1,158,921	1,159,570	1,328,817
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	10,589	10,446	9,150	R 6,648	6,940
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	76,111	77,403	71,380	78,801	74,879
Commercial	44,955	46,142	43,953	R 46,615	46,095
Industrial	102,013	89,347	90,240	97,446	100,752
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	*	1	1
Electric Utilities	5,459	2,402	3,478	3,671	2,265
Total Delivered to Consumers	228,538	215,294	209,051	R 226,533	223,992
Total Consumption	239,127	225,739	218,201	233,182	230,932
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	774	980	1,068	1,097	1,974
Industrial	60,931	49,800	58,222	70,066	83,004
Electric Utilities	1,784	1,183	1,137	1,256	2,163
Number of Consumers					
Residential	689,655	701,687	706,842	716,088	729,081
Commercial	81,294	82,549	83,047	84,387	85,325
Industrial	1,937	1,895	1,883	1,866	1,835
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	2	3
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	110	110	101	110	103
Commercial	553	559	529	552	540
Industrial	52,665	47,149	47,923	52,222	54,905
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	24	487	442
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$529	$519	$504	$530	537
Commercial	2,229	2,183	2,135	R 2,205	2,306
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	156	1,512	1,761
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,007	1,011	1,007	1,008	1,004
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2 01	$2 02	$1 52	R $1 54	$1 71
City Gate	2 92	2 80	2 86	2 73	3 20
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4 79	4 70	4 99	4 81	5 23
Commercial	4 03	3 90	4 03	3 99	4 27
Industrial	3 11	2 54	2 87	2 65	3 55
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	6 48	3 11	3 99
Electric Utilities	2 04	2 69	3 06	2 70	3 08

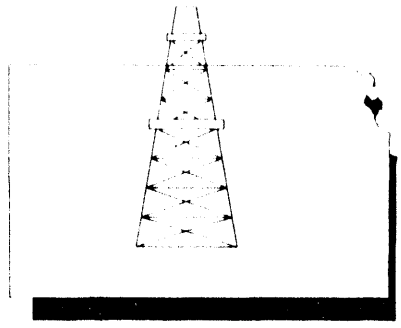
* Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-257,668	
Marketed Production	658,007	3.52
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	71,522	1.52
Commercial:	53,973	1.93
Industrial:	130,807	1.74
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	13,981	.51
Total:	270,284	1.52



KANSAS

Table 60. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Kansas, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	10,104	10,091	9,614	9,358	9,681
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	15,300	13,935	16,980	17,948	18,400
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	493,257	510,391	467,467	R 550,241	580,572
From Oil Wells	111,129	92,331	107,622	R 79,943	79,169
Total	594,386	602,722	575,090	R 630,185	659,741
Repressuring	963	1,017	930	R 1,098	1,092
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	593,423	601,705	574,160	R 629,087	658,649
Vented and Flared	578	509	557	R 628	642
Marketed Production	592,845	601,196	573,603	R 628,459	658,007
Extraction Loss	29,800	30,273	29,642	41,848	42,733
Total Dry Production	563,045	570,923	543,961	R 586,611	615,274
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	563,045	570,923	543,961	R 586,611	615,274
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,029,701	1,136,401	1,036,161	906,394	1,047,474
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	90,238	121,895	95,377	98,805	102,735
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-93,193	43,732	115,792	R 71,146	-32,874
Total Supply	1,589,791	1,872,951	1,791,291	R 1,662,957	1,732,609

See footnotes at end of table

Table 60. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Kansas, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	352,924	341,289	352,780	R 370,556	343,217
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,129,686	1,426,927	1,330,368	1,182,773	1,305,142
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	107,182	104,735	108,143	109,627	84,249
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,589,792	1,872,951	1,791,291	R 1,662,957	1,732,609
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	45,928	43,630	40,914	R 44,614	43,736
Pipeline Fuel	42,457	43,298	40,609	32,908	29,198
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	76,420	76,033	71,327	74,825	71,522
Commercial	61,120	58,554	56,045	58,571	53,973
Industrial	108,108	100,623	116,915	123,517	130,807
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	18,890	19,152	26,978	36,122	13,981
Total Delivered to Consumers	264,539	254,361	271,265	293,035	270,284
Total Consumption	352,924	341,289	352,780	R 370,556	343,217
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	2,193	4,037	4,701	6,321	8,408
Industrial	68,052	78,314	95,606	104,828	117,419
Electric Utilities	4,003	9,822	17,288	23,059	7,161
Number of Consumers					
Residential	733,101	731,792	747,081	753,839	762,545
Commercial	83,810	85,143	85,539	86,874	86,840
Industrial	4,314	4,366	4,357	3,445	3,296
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	104	104	95	99	94
Commercial	729	688	655	674	622
Industrial	25,060	23,047	26,834	35,854	39,687
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$419	$434	$428	$435	$441
Commercial	2,211	2,162	2,203	2,237	2,195
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	986	992	999	1,007	987
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.36	$1.44	$1.56	$1.37	$1.54
Imports	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline Fuel	2.14	1.80	1.59	1.69	5.24
City Gate	2.05	2.28	2.76	2.62	2.50
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.02	4.17	4.48	4.38	4.70
Commercial	3.03	3.14	3.36	3.32	3.53
Industrial	2.36	3.06	2.88	2.67	2.61
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	-	-	-
Electric Utilities	2.05	1.92	1.74	1.65	1.94

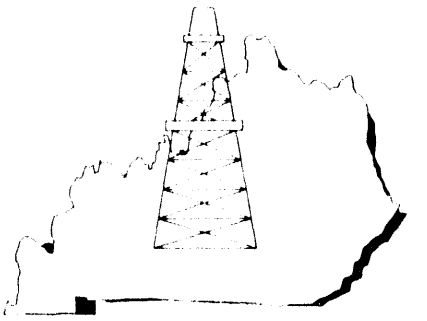
R Revised data
NA Not available
- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report"; Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas"; *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	174,733	
Marketed Production	79,690	.43
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	61,911	1.32
Commercial:	35,419	1.26
Industrial:	73,619	.98
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	269	.01
Total:	171,218	.96



KENTUCKY

Table 61. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Kentucky, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	923	992	1,016	1,155	1,084
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	10,777	11,248	11,713	12,169	12,483
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	73,629	72,417	75,333	78,904	79,690
From Oil Wells	a	a	a	a	a
Total	73,629	72,417	75,333	78,904	79,690
Repressuring	•	•	•	•	•
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	•	•	•	•	•
Wet After Lease Separation	73,629	72,417	75,333	78,904	79,690
Vented and Flared	•	•	•	•	•
Marketed Production	73,629	72,417	75,333	78,904	79,690
Extraction Loss	2,142	1,444	1,899	2,181	2,342
Total Dry Production	71,487	70,973	73,434	76,723	77,348
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	71,487	70,973	73,434	76,723	77,348
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	3,055,726	3,208,031	3,303,547	3,030,350	3,197,882
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	68,676	69,423	45,078	48,822	42,795
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	6	44	2	2	5
Balancing Item	-102,981	-156,157	-207,989	-94,227	-55,636
Total Supply	3,092,914	3,192,314	3,214,073	3,061,670	3,262,394

See footnotes at end of table

Table 61. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Kentucky, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	184,078	188,520	184,333	187,443	189,877
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,853,063	2,948,517	2,963,545	2,826,802	3,023,149
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	55,774	55,277	66,195	47,425	49,367
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	3,092,915	3,192,314	3,214,073	3,061,670	3,262,394
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	2,942	2,345	3,149	2,432	2,812
Pipeline Fuel	20,804	20,610	24,624	19,983	15,847
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	64,027	65,086	56,064	59,465	61,911
Commercial	35,718	36,148	31,806	33,700	35,419
Industrial	60,136	64,003	68,408	71,637	73,619
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	*
Electric Utilities	452	328	283	227	269
Total Delivered to Consumers	160,332	165,565	156,560	165,028	171,218
Total Consumption	184,078	188,520	184,333	187,443	189,877
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,501	1,828	1,575	2,035	2,451
Industrial	37,451	44,164	50,673	52,422	47,776
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	32	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	606,106	614,058	624,477	633,942	644,281
Commercial	63,971	65,041	67,086	68,461	69,466
Industrial	1,436	1,443	1,544	1,587	1,608
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	106	106	90	94	96
Commercial	558	556	474	492	510
Industrial	41,877	44,354	44,305	45,140	45,783
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	37
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$473	$496	$442	$457	$481
Commercial	2,349	2,417	2,144	2,187	2,280
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	140
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,037	1,039	1,040	1,047	1,058
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.56	$2.13	$2.24	$2.03	$1.92
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.77	2.00	2.12	2.35	2.51
City Gate	2.94	3.01	3.07	2.83	3.02
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.48	4.68	4.93	4.87	5.01
Commercial	4.21	4.35	4.52	4.44	4.47
Industrial	3.44	3.69	3.61	3.23	3.23
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	3.78
Electric Utilities	2.52	2.73	3.04	2.65	2.77

* Included in gross withdrawals from gas wells. Breakdown not provided by State agency.
* Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
NA Not available.
-- Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		-3,283,057	
Marketed Production		4,914,300	26.26
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	55,221	1.18
	Commercial:	28,445	1.01
	Industrial:	932,467	12.39
	Vehicle Fuel:	9	1.76
	Electric Utility:	254,922	9.22
	Total:	1,271,064	7.15

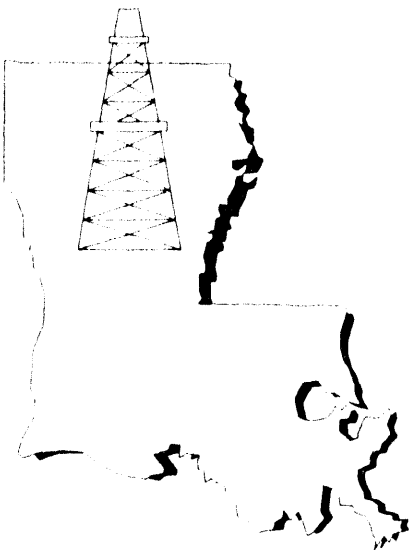


Table 62. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Louisiana, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	35,695	34,761	34,407	32,523	29,433
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	14,071	16,309	16,889	15,271	13,512
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	4,607,205	4,556,530	4,726,927	R 4,483,691	4,347,709
From Oil Wells	641,000	586,441	576,558	R 616,378	629,760
Total	5,248,205	5,142,971	5,303,485	R 5,100,068	4,977,470
Repressuring	45,103	42,948	40,836	45,292	42,631
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	5,203,102	5,100,023	5,262,649	R 5,054,776	4,934,839
Vented and Flared	22,835	21,898	20,660	20,415	20,538
Marketed Production	5,180,267	5,078,125	5,241,989	R 5,034,361	4,914,300
Extraction Loss	120,092	121,425	119,405	129,154	132,656
Total Dry Production	5,060,175	4,956,700	5,122,584	R 4,905,207	4,781,644
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	5,060,175	4,956,700	5,122,584	R 4,905,207	4,781,644
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	3,934	30,750	33,284	12,637
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,525,303	1,632,234	1,718,218	1,654,594	1,870,183
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	156,364	242,403	127,294	202,991	207,010
LNG Storage	0	0	26,206	32,726	12,097
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	190,173	363,459	162,707	R 72,065	33,706
Total Supply	6,932,015	7,198,730	7,187,758	R 6,900,868	6,917,278

See footnotes at end of table

Table 62. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Louisiana, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	1,445,703	1,538,481	1,570,991	R 1,508,108	1,545,804
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	5,292,062	5,482,027	5,388,681	5,181,474	5,165,877
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	194,251	178,222	200,183	178,002	193,051
LNG Storage	0	0	27,903	33,284	12,545
Total Disposition	6,932,016	7,198,730	7,187,758	R 6,900,868	6,917,278
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	272,455	256,123	258,267	195,526	220,711
Pipeline Fuel	56,573	49,847	55,736	53,622	54,029
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	59,707	57,705	53,392	54,593	55,221
Commercial	27,475	27,156	24,937	25,452	28,445
Industrial	779,171	902,666	909,828	R 924,661	932,467
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	34	9	9
Electric Utilities	250,323	244,984	268,797	R 254,245	254,922
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,116,676	1,232,511	1,256,987	R 1,258,960	1,271,064
Total Consumption	1,445,703	1,538,481	1,570,991	R 1,508,108	1,545,804
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	18	16	0	233	3,552
Industrial	331,658	476,295	483,858	505,590	582,295
Electric Utilities	181,223	170,098	231,753	209,258	208,847
Number of Consumers					
Residential	946,970	934,472	934,007	936,423	940,403
Commercial	66,472	64,114	62,770	R 61,574	61,030
Industrial	1,503	1,531	1,504	R 1,469	1,452
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	3	2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	63	62	57	58	59
Commercial	413	424	397	413	466
Industrial	518,410	589,592	604,939	R 629,449	642,195
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	34,282	2,961	4,270
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$362	$369	$348	$336	$329
Commercial	2,125	2,197	2,088	2,024	2,234
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	111,000	10,539	18,361
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,042	1,043	1,042	1,047	1,044
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.81	$1.82	$1.83	$1.73	$1.73
Imports	--	1.74	1.88	1.70	1.73
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.96	2.07	1.98	2.25	2.25
City Gate	3.09	2.98	2.97	2.56	2.48
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.74	5.97	6.09	5.77	5.60
Commercial	5.14	5.19	5.26	4.90	4.79
Industrial	1.99	1.97	2.00	1.74	1.93
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.24	3.56	4.30
Electric Utilities	1.70	1.78	1.73	1.59	1.91

R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-192, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	5,161	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	872	.02
Commercial:	2,209	.08
Industrial:	2,048	.03
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	0	.00
Total:	5,129	.03

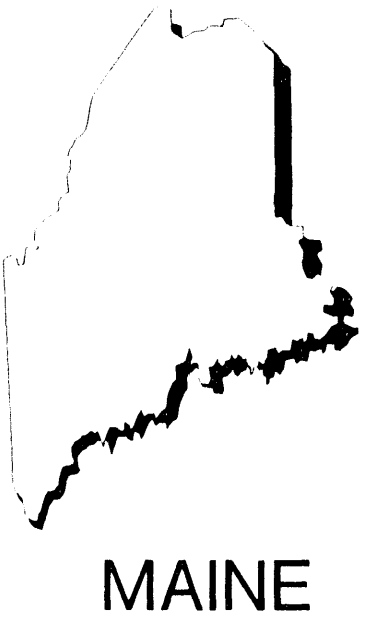


Table 63. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Maine, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Reserves (billion cubic feet)					
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells					
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	3,324	3,686	4,471	4,839	5,161
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	157	25	22	23	22
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-127	-4	-120	-45	-26
Total Supply	3,354	3,707	4,372	4,817	5,157

See footnotes at end of table

Table 63. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Maine, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	3,197	3,678	4,354	4,792	5,131
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	157	29	18	25	26
Total Disposition	3,354	3,707	4,372	4,817	5,157
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	6	6	5	3	2
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	568	638	648	722	872
Commercial	1,461	1,660	1,678	1,860	2,209
Industrial	1,162	1,374	2,024	2,207	2,048
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered to Consumers	3,191	3,672	4,350	4,789	5,129
Total Consumption	3,197	3,678	4,354	4,792	5,131
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	70	91	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	11,933	11,902	12,000	12,424	13,766
Commercial	3,731	3,986	4,250	4,455	4,838
Industrial	73	74	80	81	80
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	48	54	54	58	63
Commercial	392	416	395	418	457
Industrial	15,919	18,564	25,297	27,248	25,595
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$345	$384	$411	$399	$440
Commercial	2,448	2,625	2,653	2,513	2,825
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,027	1,003	1,005	1,006	1,013
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$4.60	$3.41	$3.73	$3.59	$3.97
City Gate	3.00	3.23	3.06	3.00	3.17
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	7.26	7.16	7.61	6.86	6.95
Commercial	6.25	6.30	6.72	6.02	6.19
Industrial	4.51	4.57	5.06	4.69	4.14
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	--	--	--	--	--

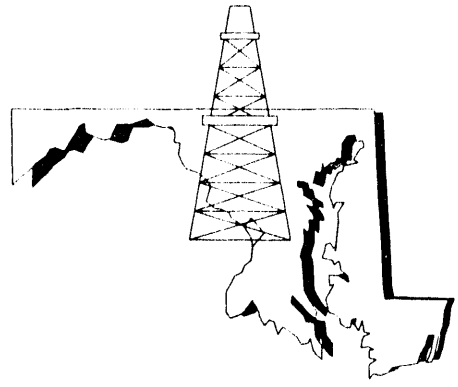
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas;" EIA report, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves*, 1992 Annual Report DOE/EIA-0216(92) and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	192,423	
Marketed Production	33	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	75,122	1.60
Commercial:	42,464	1.52
Industrial:	49,720	.66
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	11,575	.42
Total:	178,881	1.01



MARYLAND

Table 64. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Maryland, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	8	8	7	7	9
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	29	34	22	29	33
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	34	22	29	33
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	29	34	22	29	33
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	29	34	22	29	33
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	29	34	22	29	33
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	29	34	22	29	33
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	857,050	893,124	931,632	931,110	959,084
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	19,397	19,166	14,074	20,656	19,169
LNG Storage	771	760	377	531	715
Supplemental Gas Supplies	743	899	24	72	126
Balancing Item	-7,224	-23,332	-3,827	-17,242	-10,859
Total Supply	870,766	890,651	942,303	935,157	968,267

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 64. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Maryland, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	172,901	189,706	172,267	173,081	181,300
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	682,447	681,700	749,836	738,910	766,661
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	14,653	18,548	19,431	22,508	19,502
LNG Storage	764	697	769	657	804
Total Disposition	870,765	890,651	942,303	935,157	968,267
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	1	1	1	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	2,573	2,193	2,403	2,519	2,419
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	74,918	75,138	66,428	69,235	75,122
Commercial	25,879	26,920	24,051	38,117	42,464
Industrial	64,194	66,271	61,848	47,150	49,720
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	5,336	19,184	17,536	16,059	11,575
Total Delivered to Consumers	170,326	187,512	169,863	170,561	178,881
Total Consumption	172,901	189,706	172,267	173,081	181,300
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	800	1,010	1,052	1,308	1,692
Industrial	39,873	44,669	39,245	39,686	39,740
Electric Utilities	0	0	8,483	6,430	3,691
Number of Consumers					
Residential	760,754	767,219	774,707	782,373	894,677
Commercial	53,045	54,740	55,576	61,878	62,858
Industrial	5,397	5,570	5,646	520	514
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	98	98	86	88	84
Commercial	488	492	433	616	676
Industrial	11,894	11,898	10,954	90,673	96,731
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$581	$617	$553	$545	$540
Commercial	2,483	2,668	2,316	3,107	3,537
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,032	1,032	1,028	1,027	1,028
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$0.93	$0.85	$1.14	$1.55	$1.91
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.27	2.72	2.15	1.94	1.94
City Gate	3.15	3.20	3.16	3.05	3.20
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.90	6.30	6.45	6.16	6.43
Commercial	5.09	5.43	5.35	5.04	5.24
Industrial	4.30	4.81	4.57	3.51	3.56
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.71	2.72	2.55	2.36	2.66

NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	303,101	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	119,670	2.55
Commercial:	64,352	2.30
Industrial:	70,872	.94
Vehicle Fuel:	2	.39
Electric Utility:	38,341	1.39
Total:	293,238	1.65

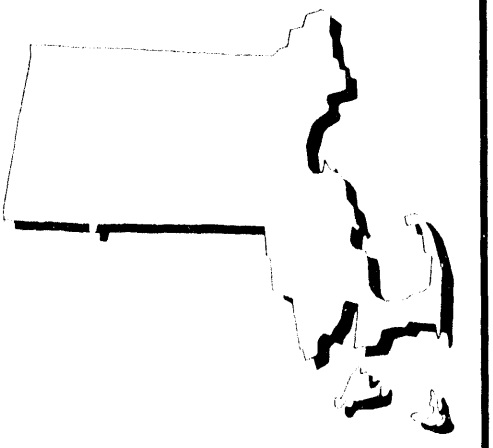


Table 65. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Massachusetts, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	17,490	38,229	53,443	30,312	30,479
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	243,528	248,715	232,459	272,029	334,816
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	7,427	16,450	6,279	8,366	6,990
Supplemental Gas Supplies	876	692	317	120	105
Balancing Item	-24,866	-21,329	-4,748	[R] -13,536	-10,049
Total Supply	244,455	282,757	287,750	[R] 297,291	362,342

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 65. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Massachusetts, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	210,975	249,459	258,214	R 251,539	295,001
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	27,697	23,294	22,950	41,353	62,194
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	5,782	10,004	6,586	4,399	5,147
Total Disposition	244,454	282,757	287,750	R 297,291	362,342
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	1,978	2,254	1,235	R 1,511	1,763
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	108,631	111,661	106,809	102,955	119,670
Commercial	48,915	51,508	50,618	53,188	64,352
Industrial	31,577	35,588	44,326	54,750	70,872
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	*	1	2
Electric Utilities	19,874	48,448	55,226	39,133	38,341
Total Delivered to Consumers	208,998	247,205	256,979	250,028	293,238
Total Consumption	210,975	249,459	258,214	R 251,539	295,001
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	14	32	96	140
Industrial	254	566	4,309	15,856	38,685
Electric Utilities	2	4,079	18,328	16,832	22,672
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,100,635	1,114,920	1,118,429	1,127,536	1,137,911
Commercial	93,005	92,252	85,775	88,746	85,873
Industrial	7,199	13,057	6,539	5,006	8,723
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	1	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	99	100	95	91	105
Commercial	526	558	590	599	749
Industrial	4,386	2,726	6,779	10,937	8,125
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	54	725	2,485
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$639	$718	$746	$741	$833
Commercial	3,215	3,280	3,749	3,699	4,391
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	194	2,827	9,074
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,030	1,038	1,038	1,039	1,037
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	$2.71	$2.27	$2.80	$3.08	$2.88
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.46	$2.71	2.67	R 2.79	2.91
City Gate	3.00	3.20	3.34	3.37	3.52
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.47	7.16	7.82	8.11	7.92
Commercial	6.11	5.87	6.35	6.17	5.86
Industrial	4.03	4.07	4.14	3.99	4.14
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.59	3.90	3.65
Electric Utilities	2.29	2.49	2.53	R 2.27	2.68

* Less than 500,000 cubic feet
R Revised data
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1991 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(91), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	628,711	
Marketed Production	194,815	1.04
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	358,088	7.64
Commercial:	173,802	6.20
Industrial:	305,416	4.06
Vehicle Fuel:	4	.78
Electric Utility:	24,908	.90
Total:	862,217	4.85

MICHIGAN

Table 66. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Michigan, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	1,323	1,342	1,243	1,334	1,223
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	988	1,207	1,438	2,620	3,257
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	85,013	94,439	106,689	120,848	120,287
From Oil Wells	66,796	68,387	71,126	80,565	80,192
Total	151,809	162,826	177,815	201,413	200,479
Repressuring	2,340	2,768	2,340	2,340	2,340
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	149,469	160,058	175,475	199,073	198,139
Vented and Flared	3,324	4,070	3,324	3,324	3,324
Marketed Production	146,145	155,988	172,151	195,749	194,815
Extraction Loss	10,483	9,886	8,317	8,103	8,093
Total Dry Production	135,662	146,102	163,834	187,646	186,722
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	135,662	146,102	163,834	187,646	186,722
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	997	0	0	1,151	38,568
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	975,993	972,991	993,264	942,159	1,135,780
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	342,472	436,508	314,461	394,196	392,716
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2,402	2,402	19,106	15,016	14,694
Balancing Item	-16,298	-3,568	94,341	6,050	58,803
Total Supply	1,441,228	1,554,435	1,585,006	1,546,217	1,827,283

See footnotes at end of table

Table 66. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Michigan, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	749,225	774,439	817,463	827,674	891,181
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	17,900	38,361	17,284	14,751	67,763
Intransit Deliveries	331,155	325,320	331,862	346,290	471,606
Interstate Deliveries	1,300	1,495	3,088	2,506	6,268
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	341,649	414,819	415,309	354,996	390,465
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,441,229	1,554,435	1,585,006	1,546,217	1,827,283
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	8,250	8,003	9,094	9,595	7,274
Pipeline Fuel	18,377	16,824	17,928	19,590	21,690
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	348,512	361,667	327,396	337,205	358,088
Commercial	167,900	176,182	159,429	165,558	173,802
Industrial	191,159	192,981	280,615	271,987	305,416
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	3	4
Electric Utilities	15,027	18,782	22,999	23,736	24,908
Total Delivered to Consumers	722,598	749,613	790,441	798,489	862,217
Total Consumption	749,225	774,439	817,463	827,674	891,181
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	2,997	3,627	4,121
Commercial	47,678	52,120	48,061	52,444	54,248
Industrial	153,051	158,992	247,139	242,652	277,506
Electric Utilities	1,934	885	23,015	20,960	19,162
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,491,149	2,531,304	2,573,570	2,609,561	2,640,579
Commercial	185,961	191,474	195,766	198,890	201,561
Industrial	11,117	11,452	11,500	11,446	11,460
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	1	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	140	143	127	129	136
Commercial	903	920	814	832	862
Industrial	17,195	16,851	24,401	23,763	26,651
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2,028	2,813	3,603
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$747	$742	$639	$655	$686
Commercial	4,511	4,462	3,773	3,911	4,008
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4,116	6,041	3,555
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,022	1,029	1,022	1,020	1,020
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$3.18	$3.16	$3.00	$2.79	$2.71
Imports	1.59	--	--	1.70	1.60
Exports	2.01	2.00	2.70	1.91	1.83
Pipeline Fuel	2.39	2.03	1.86	.50	.57
City Gate	3.41	3.24	3.12	3.08	3.04
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.34	5.19	5.02	5.07	5.06
Commercial	5.00	4.85	4.63	4.70	4.65
Industrial	4.36	4.22	3.89	4.00	3.92
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2.03	2.15	.99
Electric Utilities	.41	.19	.47	.76	.81

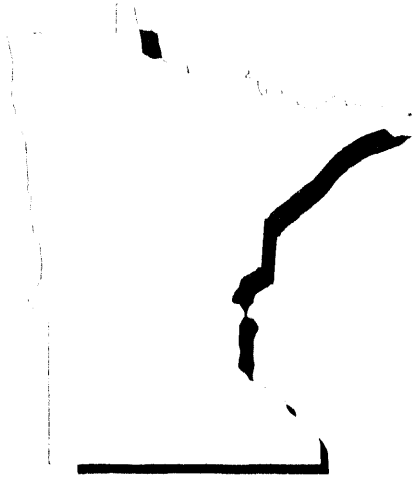
R = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		273,537	
Marketed Production		0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	113,560	2.42
	Commercial:	82,381	2.94
	Industrial:	93,025	1.24
	Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
	Electric Utility:	4,906	.18
	Total:	293,873	1.65



MINNESOTA

Table 67. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Minnesota, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	233,331	262,402	308,581	378,492	369,137
Intransit Receipts	352,766	346,813	356,401	362,861	486,163
Interstate Receipts	578,243	581,545	584,815	638,534	706,629
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	5,210	1,555	1,077	1,018	1,329
LNG Storage	949	6,916	4,670	6,044	3,380
Supplemental Gas Supplies	385	315	56	49	52
Balancing Item	3,417	10,195	7,160	102	35,488
Total Supply	1,174,301	1,209,742	1,262,760	1,387,101	1,602,179

See footnotes at end of table

Table 67. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Minnesota, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	283,840	299,886	290,587	314,476	308,821
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	7,116	7,119	7,813	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	876,813	895,058	958,389	1,065,366	1,288,392
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	1,142	1,226	1,256	1,285	1,372
LNG Storage	5,391	6,453	4,714	5,974	3,594
Total Disposition	1,174,302	1,209,742	1,262,760	1,387,101	1,602,179
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	11,255	11,889	12,017	13,332	14,948
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	109,669	116,909	106,966	117,148	113,560
Commercial	79,989	85,183	78,015	85,875	82,381
Industrial	77,710	81,479	88,359	92,251	93,025
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	5,217	4,427	5,231	5,870	4,906
Total Delivered to Consumers	272,585	287,997	278,570	301,144	293,873
Total Consumption	283,840	299,886	290,587	314,476	308,821
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	2,524	3,527	3,220	4,094	3,134
Industrial	34,281	42,966	51,265	53,727	53,665
Electric Utilities	1,463	1,553	1,970	1,657	1,443
Number of Consumers					
Residential	894,380	911,001	946,107	970,941	998,201
Commercial	90,256	92,916	95,474	97,388	99,707
Industrial	2,670	2,638	2,574	2,486	2,515
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	123	128	113	121	114
Commercial	886	917	817	882	826
Industrial	29,116	30,886	34,327	37,108	36,988
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$569	$587	$523	$545	$552
Commercial	3,574	3,666	3,250	3,358	3,389
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,007	1,006	1,004	1,012	1,011
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	$1.80	$1.73	$1.90	R $1.71	$1.74
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.81	1.77	1.89	56	61
City Gate	2.79	2.72	2.83	2.63	2.92
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.64	4.57	4.63	4.52	4.86
Commercial	4.03	4.00	3.98	3.81	4.10
Industrial	2.81	2.86	2.97	2.78	3.05
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	1.99	2.16	1.93	R 1.71	1.85

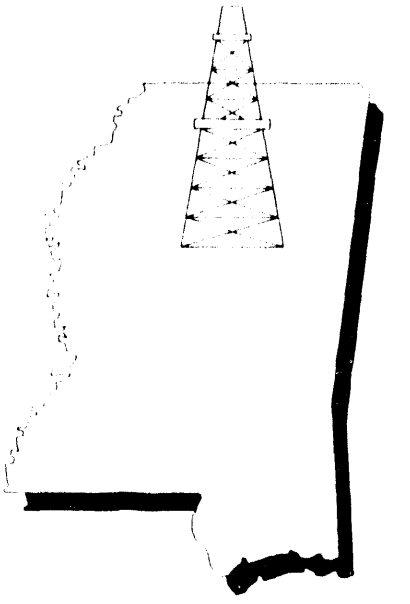
R = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		
Marketed Production		
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:		
Commercial:	17,942	.64
Industrial:	102,612	1.36
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	54,180	1.96
Total:	201,221	1.13



Tabee 68. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Mississippi, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	1,143	1,104	1,126	1,057	869
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	634	543	585	629	507
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	222,539	184,000	180,609	R 158,617	145,153
From Oil Wells	14,640	15,856	19,983	22,155	20,384
Total	237,180	199,856	200,592	R 180,772	165,538
Repressuring	38,948	30,390	36,262	23,929	24,993
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	68,667	62,619	66,087	R 46,013	45,772
Wet After Lease Separation	129,565	106,846	98,244	110,830	94,773
Vented and Flared	5,512	4,201	3,628	2,799	3,076
Marketed Production	124,053	102,645	94,616	108,031	91,697
Extraction Loss	811	380	445	511	416
Total Dry Production	123,242	102,265	94,171	107,520	91,281
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	123,242	102,265	94,171	107,520	91,281
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	5,147,232	5,299,819	5,349,228	5,193,842	5,198,262
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	42,348	63,872	33,655	53,938	53,373
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-35,100	-17,753	34,252	R 12,505	54,787
Total Supply	5,277,722	5,448,202	5,511,306	R 5,367,805	5,397,703

See footnotes at end of table

Tabee 68. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Mississippi, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	212,779	225,625	253,690	R 249,761	239,442
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	5,023,162	5,172,100	5,204,455	5,069,990	5,103,156
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	41,780	50,478	53,161	48,054	55,105
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	5,277,721	5,448,202	5,511,306	R 5,367,805	5,397,703
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	7,100	5,021	7,257	4,585	4,945
Pipeline Fuel	34,511	34,007	37,735	34,645	33,276
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	26,889	26,312	25,045	25,756	26,487
Commercial	18,108	17,568	17,548	17,743	17,942
Industrial	92,910	97,790	100,801	104,622	102,612
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	33,261	44,927	65,304	R 62,409	54,180
Total Delivered to Consumers	171,168	186,597	208,699	R 210,531	201,221
Total Consumption	212,779	225,625	253,690	R 249,761	239,442
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	777	731	645
Industrial	40,868	47,098	51,694	54,398	55,973
Electric Utilities	26,010	45,785	62,412	57,297	41,304
Number of Consumers					
Residential	372,238	376,353	382,251	386,264	392,155
Commercial	44,170	44,253	43,184	43,693	44,313
Industrial	1,263	1,282	1,317	1,314	1,327
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	72	70	66	67	68
Commercial	410	397	406	406	405
Industrial	73,563	76,279	76,539	79,621	77,326
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$423	$357	$349	$348	$335
Commercial	2,057	1,880	1,820	1,739	1,672
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,017	1,030	1,033	1,029	1,047
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.86	$1.97	$1.76	$1.66	$1.64
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.87	2.09	2.11	2.33	2.34
City Gate	3.29	3.08	2.89	2.55	2.62
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.85	5.10	5.33	5.21	4.95
Commercial	5.02	4.73	4.48	4.28	4.13
Industrial	2.54	2.54	2.57	2.35	2.53
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	1.90	1.88	1.83	1.61	1.85

R = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

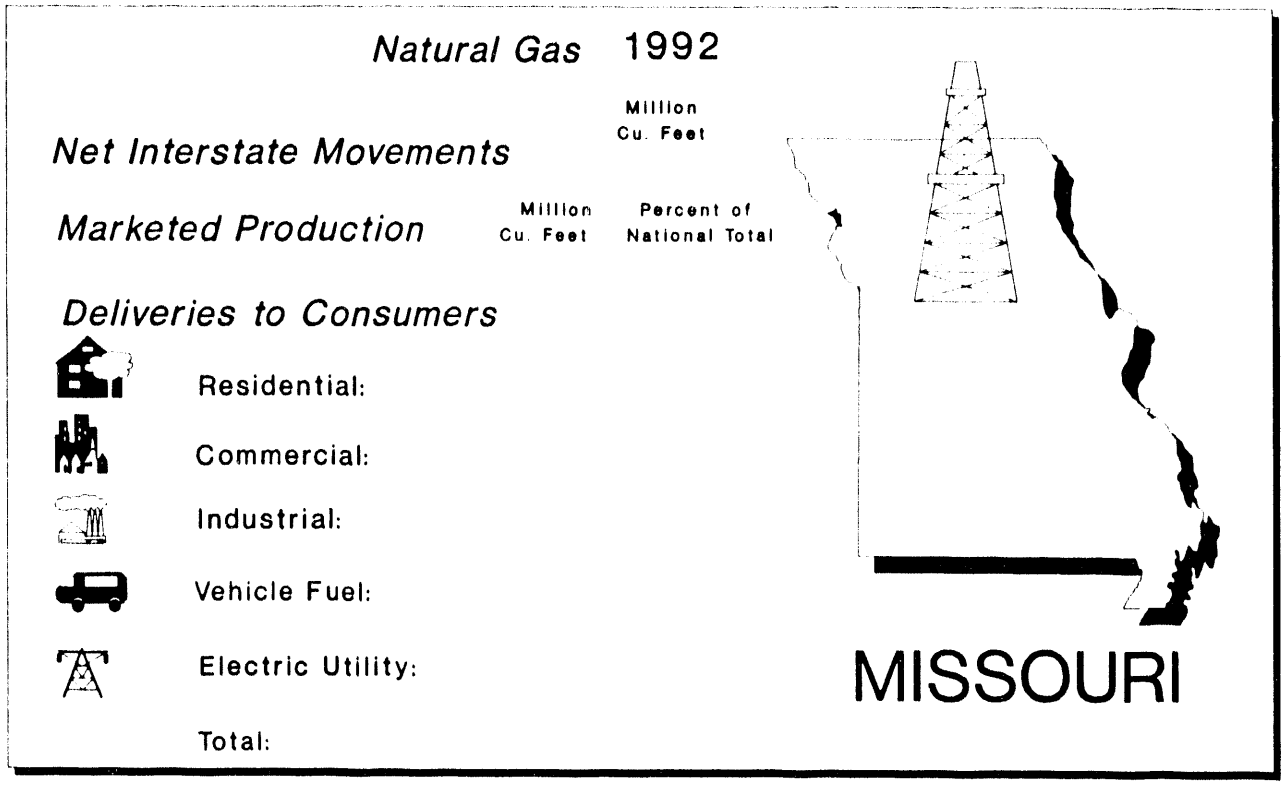


Table 69. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Missouri, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	4	4	8	6	5
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	4	4	7	15	27
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	7	15	27
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	4	4	7	15	27
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	4	4	7	15	27
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	4	4	7	15	27
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	4	4	7	15	27
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	900,081	1,333,176	1,236,536	1,221,675	1,219,024
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	4,054	4,557	3,992	3,855	3,094
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2	1,875	0	0	0
Balancing Item	8,641	-14,356	-375	1,099	-3,927
Total Supply	912,782	1,325,256	1,240,160	1,226,644	1,218,219

See footnotes at end of table

Table 69. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Missouri, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	252,923	252,527	238,709	256,328	240,745
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	655,619	1,069,819	996,135	965,344	974,394
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	4,240	2,911	5,316	4,972	3,080
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	912,782	1,325,256	1,240,160	1,226,644	1,218,219
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	1
Pipeline Fuel	4,901	5,164	5,302	2,563	2,309
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	128,317	129,144	115,950	120,680	116,655
Commercial	63,839	63,039	59,387	63,191	60,963
Industrial	54,243	53,938	54,538	57,186	58,466
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	1,623	1,242	3,532	12,709	2,351
Total Delivered to Consumers	248,022	247,363	233,408	253,765	238,435
Total Consumption	252,923	252,527	238,709	256,328	240,745
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	1	0	0
Commercial	2,400	4,851	8,306	8,910	8,817
Industrial	16,101	24,219	36,711	42,745	44,131
Electric Utilities	1,879	2,485	2,015	2,869	1,418
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,194,985	1,208,523	1,213,305	1,211,342	1,220,203
Commercial	97,939	99,721	105,164	117,675	125,174
Industrial	2,880	3,063	3,140	3,096	2,989
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	107	107	96	100	96
Commercial	652	632	565	537	487
Industrial	18,834	17,610	17,369	18,471	19,560
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$511	$517	$498	$512	$488
Commercial	2,739	2,745	2,557	2,418	2,179
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,006	1,008	1,011	1,009	1,002
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$3.75	$3.50	$1.57	$1.32	$1.56
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.78	1.94	1.77	2.05	2.31
City Gate	2.87	3.00	3.14	2.92	2.86
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.76	4.84	5.21	5.14	5.11
Commercial	4.20	4.34	4.53	4.50	4.47
Industrial	3.81	4.13	4.19	4.08	3.87
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.75	2.50	1.75	1.51	1.89

NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

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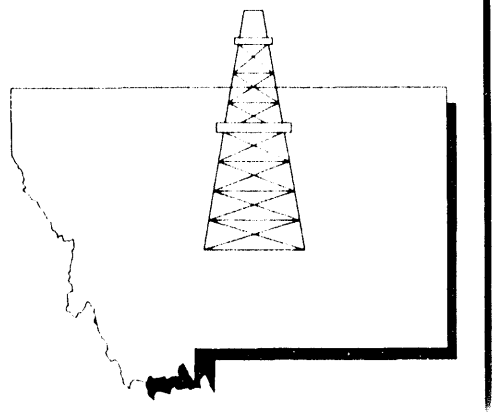
Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-4,667	
Marketed Production	53,867	.29
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	16,673	.36
Commercial:	11,557	.41
Industrial:	12,218	.16
Vehicle Fuel:	2	.39
Electric Utility:	220	.01
Total:	40,671	.23



MONTANA

Table 70. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Montana, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	819	867	899	831	859
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	2,553	2,700	2,607	2,802	2,890
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	42,066	42,983	42,369	44,449	46,918
From Oil Wells	10,948	9,598	9,168	8,553	7,892
Total	53,014	52,583	51,537	53,002	54,810
Repressuring	214	177	222	231	180
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	52,800	52,406	51,315	52,771	54,630
Vented and Flared	1,146	1,099	886	772	763
Marketed Production	51,654	51,307	50,429	51,999	53,867
Extraction Loss	1,072	1,095	1,091	1,055	907
Total Dry Production	50,582	50,212	49,338	50,944	52,960
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	50,582	50,212	49,338	50,944	52,960
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	318,618	323,538	343,716	393,463	467,036
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	31,092	22,259	28,628	22,128	21,791
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	20,351	32,537	21,786	22,129	24,310
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-5,073	272	-1,241	-6,025	-15,444
Total Supply	415,570	428,818	442,227	482,639	550,653

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 70. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Montana, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	41,825	45,756	43,169	45,402	45,561
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	39	82	75	41	14
Intransit Deliveries	15,080	14,372	16,013	16,298	14,554
Interstate Deliveries	344,845	358,128	368,321	408,507	478,815
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	13,782	10,479	14,648	12,392	11,708
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	415,571	428,818	442,227	482,639	550,653
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	1,994	1,766	2,262	1,680	1,871
Pipeline Fuel	2,245	2,415	2,051	2,321	3,019
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	16,900	18,195	16,850	18,413	16,673
Commercial	12,041	13,141	12,164	12,846	11,557
Industrial	8,360	9,903	9,424	9,873	12,218
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	*	2	2
Electric Utilities	286	336	418	268	220
Total Delivered to Consumers	37,587	41,575	38,856	41,401	40,671
Total Consumption	41,825	45,756	43,169	45,402	45,561
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	13	242	261	327	533
Industrial	1,101	2,600	3,306	4,493	10,078
Electric Utilities	0	0	118	178	99
Number of Consumers					
Residential	171,785	171,156	174,384	177,726	182,641
Commercial	22,246	22,219	23,331	23,185	23,610
Industrial	435	428	457	452	459
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	1	2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	98	106	97	104	91
Commercial	541	591	521	554	490
Industrial	19,219	23,138	20,622	21,842	26,620
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	82	1,936	1,054
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$423	$464	$444	$468	$439
Commercial	2,329	2,579	2,419	2,411	2,185
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	376	8,718	4,749
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,025	1,020	1,028	1,029	1,023
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.70	$1.55	$1.79	$1.66	$1.62
Imports	1.56	1.48	1.44	1.38	1.52
Exports	1.33	1.45	1.69	1.72	1.66
Pipeline Fuel	1.65	1.57	1.75	1.76	1.63
City Gate	3.69	3.43	3.30	3.69	3.45
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.30	4.37	4.59	4.52	4.80
Commercial	4.30	4.36	4.64	4.35	4.46
Industrial	3.08	2.98	3.27	3.22	4.19
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.59	4.50	4.51
Electric Utilities	1.53	1.38	1.77	4.33	3.30

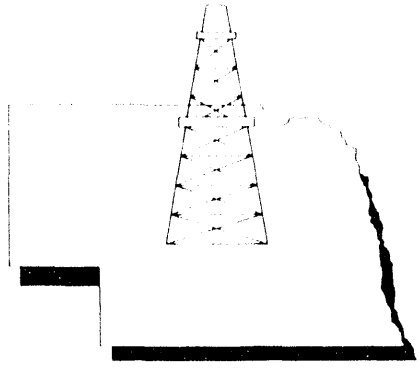
* Less than 500,000 cubic feet or 500 consumers.
NA = Not available.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	123,182	
Marketed Production	1,177	.01
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	41,414	.88
Commercial:	34,490	1.23
Industrial:	26,451	.35
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	1,903	.07
Total:	104,258	.59



NEBRASKA

Table 71. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Nebraska, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	18	15	11	12	22
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	322	285	114	126	486
From Oil Wells	588	593	679	657	691
Total	910	878	793	784	1,177
Repressuring	•	•	•	•	•
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	•	•	•	•	•
Wet After Lease Separation	910	878	793	784	1,177
Vented and Flared	•	•	•	•	0
Marketed Production	910	878	793	784	1,177
Extraction Loss	59	29	•	13	3
Total Dry Production	851	849	793	771	1,174
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	851	849	793	771	1,174
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,091,860	1,011,038	970,896	924,993	1,021,817
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	7,567	8,309	9,772	8,687	9,848
LNG Storage	167	414	155	211	173
Supplemental Gas Supplies	1,948	2,088	2,361	2,032	1,437
Balancing Item	-10,441	-6,998	-19,191	-25,323	-18,422
Total Supply	1,091,952	1,015,700	964,786	R 911,371	1,016,025

See footnotes at end of table

Table 71. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Nebraska, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	121,979	120,235	111,063	115,808	106,853
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	962,058	888,303	845,834	786,554	898,635
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	7,615	6,952	7,395	8,916	10,254
LNG Storage	299	210	493	92	283
Total Disposition	1,091,951	1,015,700	964,786	R 911,371	1,016,025
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	47	34	26	31	40
Pipeline Fuel	4,698	4,909	3,536	2,368	2,555
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	43,502	44,804	41,499	44,671	41,414
Commercial	39,388	37,351	36,489	40,291	34,490
Industrial	32,299	30,545	25,746	24,758	26,451
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	*
Electric Utilities	2,046	2,593	3,766	3,689	1,903
Total Delivered to Consumers	117,234	115,293	107,500	113,409	104,258
Total Consumption	121,979	120,235	111,063	115,808	106,853
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	894	571	2,231	3,294	4,063
Industrial	15,783	17,311	14,304	13,266	15,558
Electric Utilities	2	679	2,793	2,612	1,038
Number of Consumers					
Residential	403,657	406,723	407,094	413,354	418,611
Commercial	61,365	60,377	60,405	60,947	61,319
Industrial	684	702	712	718	696
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	108	110	102	108	99
Commercial	642	619	604	661	562
Industrial	47,221	43,511	36,160	34,482	38,005
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	363
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$481	$493	$469	$502	$477
Commercial	2,404	2,331	2,330	2,562	2,247
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	983	987	983	984	979
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.66	$2.23	$2.26	$2.06	$1.78
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.77	1.86	1.70	1.43	1.54
City Gate	3.03	2.91	2.95	2.75	2.91
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.46	4.48	4.60	4.64	4.82
Commercial	3.75	3.77	3.86	3.87	3.99
Industrial	2.85	2.92	2.97	2.76	2.92
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.56	2.26	1.90	1.85	2.28

* Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	79,067	
Marketed Production	30	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	18,184	.39
Commercial:	16,101	.57
Industrial:	9,259	.12
Vehicle Fuel:	12	2.35
Electric Utility:	24,365	.88
Total:	67,912	.38

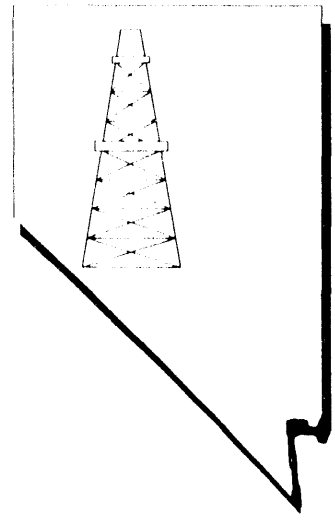


Table 72. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Nevada, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	53	30
Total	0	0	0	53	30
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	53	30
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	53	30
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	53	30
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	53	30
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	45,301	65,715	68,994	69,164	259,899
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	383	491	904	39	155
Supplemental Gas Supplies	32	37	125	0	30
Balancing Item	5,145	676	-2,243	-1,400	-10,782
Total Supply	50,861	66,919	67,780	67,856	249,332

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 72. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Nevada, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	48,226	63,667	64,876	64,859	68,416
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,422	2,556	2,548	2,230	180,832
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	213	696	356	767	83
Total Disposition	50,861	66,919	67,780	67,856	249,332
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	53	30
Pipeline Fuel	195	717	791	341	474
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	15,275	16,765	17,153	19,135	18,184
Commercial	14,879	15,116	15,073	16,960	16,101
Industrial	7,218	7,859	7,511	6,624	9,259
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	8	12
Electric Utilities	10,658	23,210	24,348	21,738	24,355
Total Delivered to Consumers	48,031	62,950	64,086	64,465	67,912
Total Consumption	48,226	63,667	64,876	64,859	68,416
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	725	575	346	1,563	1,889
Industrial	4,964	6,966	6,457	5,687	8,569
Electric Utilities	6,903	22,374	23,193	21,403	28,675
Number of Consumers					
Residential	219,981	236,237	256,119	283,307	295,714
Commercial	18,921	19,924	20,694	22,124	22,799
Industrial	98	100	100	113	114
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	1	2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	69	71	67	68	61
Commercial	786	759	728	767	706
Industrial	73,657	78,590	75,114	58,621	81,222
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	8,152	6,008
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$407	$394	$379	$379	$344
Commercial	3,635	3,369	3,188	3,328	3,055
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	30,349	20,713
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,003	1,030	1,031	1,032	1,031
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.14	$2.14	$1.70	$1.74	$1.77
City Gate	2.87	3.33	2.75	2.33	2.37
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.87	5.55	5.66	5.61	5.59
Commercial	4.62	4.44	4.38	4.34	4.33
Industrial	3.83	4.98	4.10	4.21	4.07
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	3.72	3.45
Electric Utilities	2.79	2.17	2.02	1.78	1.91

NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	18,975	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	6,449	.14
Commercial:	5,862	.21
Industrial:	3,828	.05
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	633	.02
Total:	16,771	.09

Table 73. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New Hampshire, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	16,711	17,736	18,090	19,494	24,110
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	142	213	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	492	592	205	128	96
Balancing Item	-1,170	-939	435	-681	-2,219
Total Supply	16,175	17,602	18,731	18,942	21,987

See footnotes at end of table

Table 73. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New Hampshire, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	13,009	13,945	14,274	14,127	16,852
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	3,167	3,657	4,457	4,815	5,135
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	16,176	17,602	18,731	18,942	21,987
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	22	19	22	33	81
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5,927	6,290	5,903	5,609	6,449
Commercial	5,034	5,371	5,073	5,028	5,862
Industrial	1,971	2,241	3,276	3,457	3,828
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	55	23	0	0	633
Total Delivered to Consumers	12,987	13,925	14,252	14,094	16,771
Total Consumption	13,009	13,945	14,274	14,127	16,852
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	52	202	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	61,969	64,059	65,310	67,991	69,356
Commercial	9,159	10,237	10,521	11,088	11,383
Industrial	295	376	364	361	344
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	96	98	90	82	93
Commercial	550	525	482	454	515
Industrial	6,681	5,960	9,001	9,575	11,128
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$601	$672	$670	$589	702
Commercial	3,111	3,269	3,246	2,881	3,469
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,025	1,019	1,014	1,007	1,009
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$3.33	$3.26	$3.67	$3.40	$3.81
City Gate	3.04	3.28	3.51	3.40	3.58
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.28	6.85	7.41	7.14	7.55
Commercial	5.66	6.23	6.73	6.35	6.74
Industrial	3.72	4.20	4.36	4.31	4.49
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.48	3.16	--	--	2.20

NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		480,627	
Marketed Production		0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	198,462	4.23
	Commercial:	130,891	4.67
	Industrial:	174,569	2.32
	Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
	Electric Utility:	38,772	1.40
	Total:	542,695	3.05

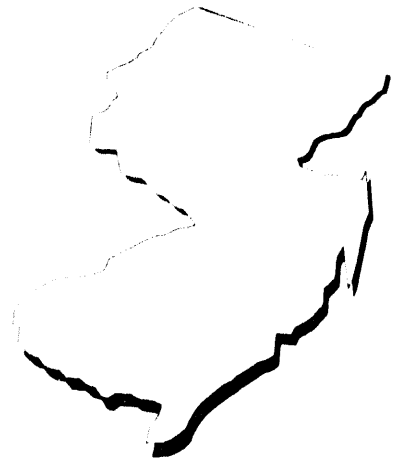


Table 74. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New Jersey, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,009,154	1,039,568	1,036,853	1,049,018	1,108,758
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	3,202	2,444	2,298	2,221	2,471
Supplemental Gas Supplies	14,846	14,539	9,962	[R] 14,789	14,362
Balancing Item	-1,933	17,084	13,939	[R] 62,468	51,223
Total Supply	1,025,269	1,073,635	1,063,053	1,128,497	1,176,813

See footnotes at end of table

Table 74. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New Jersey, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	414,279	457,108	427,842	463,437	546,260
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	607,748	615,094	631,471	662,376	628,131
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	3,243	1,433	3,740	2,683	2,422
Total Disposition	1,025,270	1,073,635	1,063,053	1,128,497	1,176,813
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	2,864	3,998	2,624	2,917	3,566
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	181,506	195,542	171,660	176,640	198,462
Commercial	101,325	117,385	115,591	121,240	130,891
Industrial	77,518	84,771	90,376	100,768	174,569
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	51,066	55,412	47,591	61,874	38,772
Total Delivered to Consumers	411,415	453,110	425,218	460,521	542,695
Total Consumption	414,279	457,108	427,842	463,437	546,260
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,558	2,578	5,978	7,401	10,012
Industrial	27,017	32,598	36,790	44,419	77,276
Electric Utilities	315	1,144	1,432	2,056	623
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,918,185	1,950,165	1,982,136	2,005,020	2,032,115
Commercial	206,261	212,496	217,548	215,408	212,726
Industrial	6,123	6,079	5,976	8,444	11,474
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	95	100	87	88	98
Commercial	491	552	531	563	615
Industrial	12,660	13,945	15,123	11,934	15,214
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$598	$653	$571	$593	$678
Commercial	2,572	2,926	2,761	2,932	3,411
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.73	$2.74	$2.62	$2.48	$2.62
City Gate	3.03	3.17	3.23	3.14	3.29
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.32	6.51	6.60	6.73	6.94
Commercial	5.24	5.30	5.20	5.21	5.54
Industrial	3.87	3.98	3.95	3.65	3.42
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	-
Electric Utilities	2.32	2.54	2.24	2.02	2.18

R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

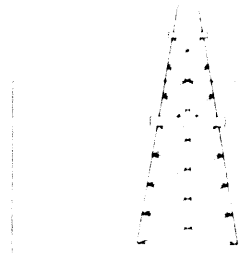
Natural Gas 1992

Net Interstate Movements — Million Cu. Feet: -911,733

Marketed Production	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
	1,268,863	6.78

Deliveries to Consumers

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Residential:	31,433	.67
Commercial:	27,884	.99
Industrial:	17,070	.23
Vehicle Fuel:	7	1.37
Electric Utility:	22,486	.81
Total:	98,881	.56



NEW MEXICO

Table 75. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New Mexico, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	17,166	15,434	17,260	18,539	18,998
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	15,909	17,087	17,124	20,021	18,040
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	602,740	685,363	783,963	R 840,767	1,067,477
From Oil Wells	209,253	192,717	200,716	R 217,852	222,303
Total	811,994	878,080	984,679	R 1,058,619	1,289,780
Repressuring	15,184	17,104	16,125	17,094	16,540
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	1,408	1,942	1,772	1,876	2,751
Wet After Lease Separation	795,401	859,034	966,783	R 1,039,649	1,270,489
Vented and Flared	3,582	4,419	1,679	1,365	1,626
Marketed Production	791,819	854,615	965,104	R 1,038,284	1,268,863
Extraction Loss	63,355	61,594	66,626	70,463	75,520
Total Dry Production	728,464	793,021	898,478	R 967,821	1,193,343
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	728,464	793,021	898,478	R 967,821	1,193,343
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	879,379	846,451	780,741	707,737	436,787
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	14,411	17,774	13,126	17,868	21,421
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	2,599
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	60,813	76,421	88,100	R 64,893	-83,792
Total Supply	1,561,441	1,733,667	1,780,445	1,758,320	1,570,358

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 75. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New Mexico, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	173,450	195,736	238,531	218,760	202,875
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,368,584	1,523,896	1,519,563	1,517,997	1,348,520
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	19,407	14,036	22,352	21,563	18,963
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,561,441	1,733,668	1,780,445	1,758,320	1,570,358
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	41,706	42,224	65,889	44,766	53,697
Pipeline Fuel	37,094	52,386	76,091	71,788	50,297
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	27,846	26,591	28,145	29,767	31,433
Commercial	31,032	28,459	23,694	24,993	27,884
Industrial	14,709	18,710	19,292	19,346	17,070
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	7
Electric Utilities	21,064	27,365	25,420	28,100	22,486
Total Delivered to Consumers	94,650	101,126	96,551	102,206	98,881
Total Consumption	173,450	195,736	238,531	218,760	202,875
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	2,280	3,386	4,008	5,570	8,361
Industrial	11,611	15,473	16,346	17,305	16,339
Electric Utilities	13,760	19,941	23,532	26,421	17,325
Number of Consumers					
Residential	356,192	361,521	369,451	379,472	389,063
Commercial	36,940	36,960	38,026	38,622	40,312
Industrial	1,668	1,653	1,407	1,337	141
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	78	74	76	78	81
Commercial	840	770	623	647	692
Industrial	8,818	11,319	13,711	14,470	121,064
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	6,832
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$409	$421	$432	$424	$383
Commercial	2,779	2,866	2,762	2,685	2,324
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	--
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,068	1,048	1,054	1,039	1,040
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.70	$1.56	$1.69	$1.37	$1.60
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.70	1.63	1.67	1.36	1.31
City Gate	2.58	2.66	2.63	2.49	2.25
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.23	5.73	5.67	5.40	4.75
Commercial	3.31	3.72	4.43	4.15	3.36
Industrial	3.39	3.12	3.69	3.53	6.86
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.19	2.20	1.97	1.73	1.99

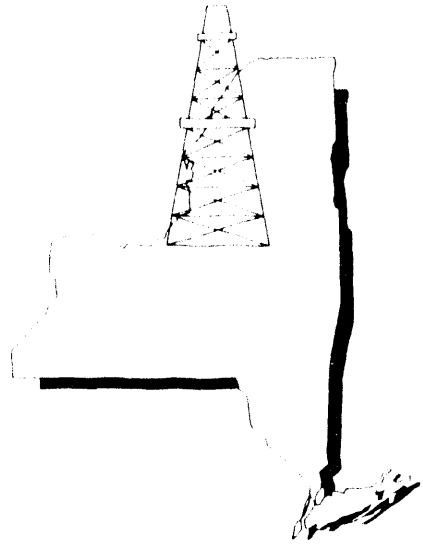
R Revised data
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC 14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	996,803	
Marketed Production	23,508	.13
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	378,689	8.07
Commercial:	217,214	7.75
Industrial:	147,520	1.96
Vehicle Fuel:	6	1.17
Electric Utility:	208,731	7.55
Total:	952,161	5.35



NEW YORK

Table 76. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New York, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	351	368	354	331	329
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	5,090	5,304	5,525	5,737	5,906
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	26,423	24,343	24,010	21,877	22,697
From Oil Wells	1,044	1,126	1,388	901	824
Total	27,467	25,469	25,398	22,778	23,521
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	27,467	25,469	25,398	22,778	23,521
Vented and Flared	4,012	5,036	375	1	13
Marketed Production	23,455	20,433	25,023	22,777	23,508
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	23,455	20,433	25,023	22,777	23,508
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	23,455	20,433	25,023	22,777	23,508
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	70,993	67,956	98,217	188,233	435,470
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,075,859	1,066,665	1,039,598	1,105,278	1,121,178
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	52,735	64,708	49,842	51,792	60,693
LNG Storage	370	595	303	309	363
Supplemental Gas Supplies	728	1,239	385	678	1,190
Balancing Item	-13,098	54,006	75,309	-15,759	-60,556
Total Supply	1,211,042	1,275,602	1,288,678	1,353,309	1,581,846

See footnotes at end of table

Table 76. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- New York, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Disposition (million cubic feet)				
Consumption	790,218	845,853	863,090	875,184	959,004
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	1,800	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	362,242	375,695	360,693	414,155	559,844
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	56,332	53,490	63,690	63,411	62,265
LNG Storage	449	564	1,205	559	732
Total Disposition	1,211,041	1,275,602	1,288,678	1,353,309	1,581,846
	Consumption (million cubic feet)				
Lease and Plant Fuel	788	604	840	1,073	965
Pipeline Fuel	4,757	5,292	4,733	5,011	5,878
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	357,260	364,713	337,988	338,892	378,689
Commercial	188,037	196,380	194,990	199,598	217,214
Industrial	90,883	96,864	101,285	118,944	147,520
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	25	6
Electric Utilities	148,493	182,000	223,253	211,640	208,731
Total Delivered to Consumers	784,673	839,957	857,517	869,100	952,161
Total Consumption	790,218	845,853	863,090	875,184	959,004
	Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)				
Residential	NA	NA	2,660	2,631	2,413
Commercial	19,944	28,376	31,904	38,556	48,552
Industrial	47,259	58,333	60,359	83,934	113,074
Electric Utilities	10,511	16,216	21,280	23,485	19,893
	Number of Consumers				
Residential	3,839,952	3,859,413	3,917,354	4,472,005	4,522,274
Commercial	270,218	285,031	281,717	310,941	315,974
Industrial	24,654	27,426	25,008	28,837	28,198
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	8	10
	Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)				
Residential	93	94	86	76	84
Commercial	696	689	692	642	687
Industrial	3,686	3,532	4,050	4,125	5,[illegible]
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	575	3,098	600
	Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)				
Residential	$605	$682	$639	$557	$635
Commercial	3,752	3,874	3,868	3,510	3,954
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2,699	14,500	3,279
	Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)				
Delivered to Consumers	1,029	1,029	1,030	1,028	1,029
	Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)				
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.30	$2.20	$2.20	$2.15	$2.25
Imports	2.18	2.52	2.83	2.63	2.48
Exports	2.12	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.33	2.64	2.59	2.71	2.86
City Gate	2.91	3.07	3.05	2.92	3.01
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.50	7.22	7.40	7.35	7.58
Commercial	5.39	5.62	5.59	5.47	5.75
Industrial	4.69	4.83	4.86	4.72	4.93
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.70	4.68	5.47
Electric Utilities	2.30	2.42	2.46	2.30	2.48

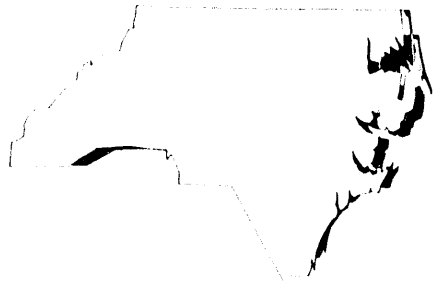
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		191,486	
Marketed Production		0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	42,588	.91
	Commercial:	36,418	1.30
	Industrial:	90,984	1.21
	Vehicle Fuel:	7	1.37
	Electric Utility:	3,159	.11
	Total:	173,156	.97



NORTH CAROLINA

Table 77. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- North Carolina, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	863,186	878,416	931,485	928,505	943,723
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,890	2,803	578	1,232	1,122
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	2
Balancing Item	-3,148	6,033	-3,141	-10,276	11,985
Total Supply	861,928	875,186	928,922	919,461	932,862

See footnotes at end of table

Table 77. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- North Carolina, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	151,990	161,788	161,208	166,380	179,595
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	707,786	711,800	765,691	751,862	752,237
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	2,151	1,597	2,023	1,219	1,030
Total Disposition	861,927	875,185	928,922	919,461	932,862
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	5,200	5,683	6,281	6,207	6,439
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	38,384	38,658	35,003	37,976	42,588
Commercial	32,464	33,145	31,277	34,313	36,418
Industrial	74,874	82,629	86,184	84,863	90,984
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	1	7
Electric Utilities	1,068	1,673	2,461	3,020	3,159
Total Delivered to Consumers	146,790	156,105	154,927	160,172	173,156
Total Consumption	151,990	161,788	161,208	166,380	179,595
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,424	2,126	1,696	1,725	1,497
Industrial	13,263	24,687	24,962	23,348	17,302
Electric Utilities	840	1,593	2,149	2,106	461
Number of Consumers					
Residential	472,928	492,821	520,140	539,321	575,096
Commercial	60,663	63,562	68,088	70,207	72,647
Industrial	3,196	3,381	2,802	3,506	3,119
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	1	2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	81	78	67	70	74
Commercial	535	521	459	489	501
Industrial	23,427	24,439	30,758	24,205	29,171
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,824	1,040	3,321
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$507	$514	$415	$439	$489
Commercial	2,644	2,680	2,126	2,213	2,399
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	8,326	4,836	16,871
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,030	1,031	1,032	1,032	1,034
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.36	$2.74	$2.03	$1.83	$1.86
City Gate	2.87	3.01	2.88	2.69	2.88
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.25	6.55	6.17	6.24	6.60
Commercial	4.94	5.14	4.63	4.53	4.79
Industrial	3.57	3.64	3.47	3.24	3.34
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.56	4.65	5.08
Electric Utilities	3.48	3.57	3.20	2.76	2.96

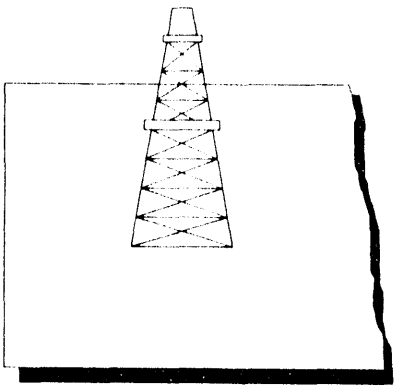
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report"; Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas"; *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1991 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(91); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-62,738	
Marketed Production	54,883	.29
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	9,693	.21
Commercial:	9,759	.35
Industrial:	5,940	.08
Vehicle Fuel:	3	.59
Electric Utility:	1	.00
Total:	25,397	.14



NORTH DAKOTA

Table 78. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- North Dakota, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	541	561	586	472	496
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	61	61	103	100	104
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	225	256	13,736	13,359	12,461
From Oil Wells	66,093	58,070	49,854	49,298	47,518
Total	66,318	58,326	63,590	62,657	59,979
Repressuring	0	0	2,386	2,128	2,391
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	5,800	5,102	5,393	4,447	508
Wet After Lease Separation	60,518	53,224	55,811	56,082	57,080
Vented and Flared	2,771	2,050	3,642	2,603	2,197
Marketed Production	57,747	51,174	52,169	53,479	54,883
Extraction Loss	6,945	6,133	6,444	6,342	6,055
Total Dry Production	50,802	45,041	45,725	47,137	48,828
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	50,802	45,041	45,725	47,137	48,828
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	324,701	338,072	351,741	394,319	465,592
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	49,014	54,408	53,144	52,557	58,496
Balancing Item	-4,220	-4,823	-1,693	-211	-7,998
Total Supply	420,297	432,698	448,918	493,803	564,918

See footnotes at end of table

Table 78. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- North Dakota, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	28,614	30,152	32,490	39,789	36,588
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	391,683	402,546	416,428	454,014	528,330
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	420,297	432,698	448,918	493,803	564,918
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	4,014	3,388	6,939	11,583	8,462
Pipeline Fuel	1,724	1,805	1,771	2,011	2,729
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9,147	9,825	9,183	10,338	9,693
Commercial	9,827	10,609	10,236	10,732	9,759
Industrial	3,901	4,525	4,359	5,123	5,940
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	*	1	3
Electric Utilities	2	1	2	1	1
Total Delivered to Consumers	22,876	24,959	23,779	26,195	25,397
Total Consumption	28,614	30,152	32,490	39,789	36,588
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	716	2,082	2,585	3,223	3,035
Industrial	2,206	3,336	3,296	3,901	4,656
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	84,059	84,643	85,646	87,880	89,522
Commercial	12,104	12,454	12,742	12,082	12,353
Industrial	148	151	165	170	171
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	1	4
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	109	116	107	118	108
Commercial	812	852	803	888	790
Industrial	26,359	29,964	26,416	30,134	34,739
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	29	1,408	856
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$561	$543	$504	$568	$541
Commercial	3,640	3,565	3,368	3,851	3,567
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	125	4,697	3,636
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,055	1,049	1,032	1,046	1,045
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.00	$1.78	$1.79	$1.67	$1.97
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.49	2.03	1.61	1.35	1.28
City Gate	3.42	3.12	3.07	3.49	3.28
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.15	4.68	4.70	4.82	5.00
Commercial	4.48	4.19	4.19	4.34	4.52
Industrial	3.41	3.55	3.34	3.19	3.25
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.31	3.34	4.25
Electric Utilities	4.56	4.61	4.01	4.36	4.18

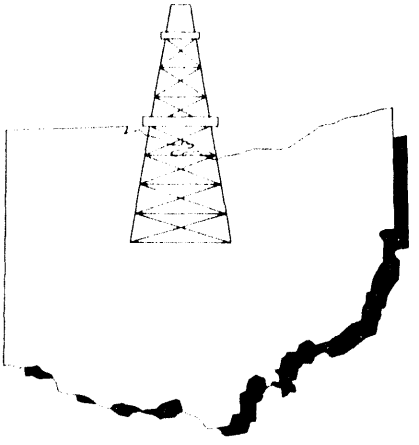
* Less than 500,000 cubic feet.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	643,869	
Marketed Production	144,815	.77
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	340,628	7.26
Commercial:	160,645	5.73
Industrial:	294,805	3.92
Vehicle Fuel:	59	11.55
Electric Utility:	2,956	.11
Total:	799,093	4.49



OHIO

Table 79. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Ohio, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	1,229	1,275	1,214	1,181	1,161
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	33,793	34,450	34,586	34,760	34,784
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	166,690	159,730	154,619	147,651	144,815
From Oil Wells	a	a	a	a	a
Total	166,690	159,730	154,619	147,651	144,815
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	166,690	159,730	154,619	147,651	144,815
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	166,690	159,730	154,619	147,651	144,815
Extraction Loss	44	46	58	49	72
Total Dry Production	166,646	159,684	154,561	147,602	144,743
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	166,646	159,684	154,561	147,602	144,743
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,040,012	2,198,268	2,154,654	1,889,579	2,125,670
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	336,351	144,607	119,117	133,629	175,682
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	44	348	849	891	1,051
Balancing Item	-115,304	-5,218	94,065	23,978	4,785
Total Supply	2,427,749	2,497,689	2,523,246	2,195,679	2,451,931

See footnotes at end of table

Table 79. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Ohio, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	805,309	814,123	746,719	765,639	810,121
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,459,639	1,550,668	1,622,075	1,295,980	1,481,800
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	162,801	132,898	154,452	134,060	160,009
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,427,749	2,497,689	2,523,246	2,195,679	2,451,931
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	4,869	3,876	5,129	1,476	1,450
Pipeline Fuel	10,004	10,395	9,981	9,046	9,578
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	350,612	359,148	308,321	321,724	340,628
Commercial	158,790	161,516	143,503	150,339	160,645
Industrial	280,059	278,205	278,459	279,750	294,805
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	73	67	59
Electric Utilities	974	983	1,254	3,237	2,956
Total Delivered to Consumers	790,436	799,852	731,609	755,118	799,093
Total Consumption	805,309	814,123	746,719	765,639	810,121
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	81
Commercial	20,433	21,903	18,258	20,033	23,188
Industrial	227,745	233,517	239,551	246,062	260,609
Electric Utilities	0	301	656	2,695	2,147
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,678,838	2,714,839	2,766,912	2,801,716	2,826,713
Commercial	219,257	225,347	233,075	236,519	237,861
Industrial	8,163	8,356	8,301	8,479	8,573
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	850	850	675
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	131	132	111	115	121
Commercial	724	717	616	636	675
Industrial	34,308	33,294	33,545	32,993	34,388
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	85	79	87
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$682	$704	$590	$606	$627
Commercial	3,440	3,513	2,880	3,027	3,187
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	270	236	272
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,040	1,042	1,040	1,044	1,036
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.55	$2.55	$2.54	$2.38	$2.35
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.43	2.54	2.61	2.66	2.83
City Gate	3.26	3.31	3.09	3.05	3.26
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.21	5.32	5.29	5.28	5.20
Commercial	4.75	4.90	4.68	4.76	4.72
Industrial	4.10	4.19	4.08	4.09	4.15
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.16	2.97	3.12
Electric Utilities	3.51	3.15	2.57	[R] 2.19	2.31

[1] = Included in gross withdrawals from gas wells. Breakdown not provided by State agency.
[R] = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		-1,266,516	
Marketed Production		2,017,356	10.78
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	65,811	1.40
	Commercial:	35,190	1.26
	Industrial:	175,168	2.33
	Vehicle Fuel:	45	8.81
	Electric Utility:	148,980	5.39
	Total:	425,195	2.39

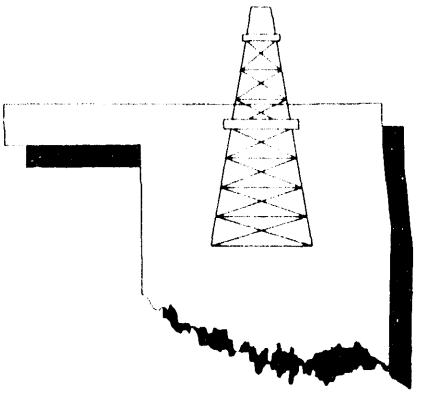


Table 80. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Oklahoma, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	16,495	15,916	16,151	14,725	13,926
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	27,307	27,443	24,547	28,216	28,902
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	1,705,643	1,801,763	1,830,380	R 1,794,138	1,674,405
From Oil Wells	461,407	435,274	428,091	359,714	342,950
Total	2,167,050	2,237,037	2,258,471	R 2,153,852	2,017,356
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	2,167,050	2,237,037	2,258,471	R 2,153,852	2,017,356
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	2,167,050	2,237,037	2,258,471	R 2,153,852	2,017,356
Extraction Loss	103,302	94,889	96,698	101,851	104,609
Total Dry Production	2,063,748	2,142,148	2,161,773	R 2,052,001	1,912,747
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	2,063,748	2,142,148	2,161,773	R 2,052,001	1,912,747
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	422,822	320,324	313,884	330,531	545,863
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	81,021	112,700	80,976	106,360	107,526
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-280,961	-220,523	-98,666	R -67,805	-112,462
Total Supply	2,286,630	2,354,649	2,457,967	2,421,086	2,453,674

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 80. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Oklahoma, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Disposition (million cubic feet)		
Consumption	588,796	600,824	604,423	570,154	543,827
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,602,593	1,655,455	1,758,270	1,756,711	1,812,379
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	95,241	98,370	95,274	94,221	97,468
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,286,630	2,354,649	2,457,967	2,421,086	2,453,674
			Consumption (million cubic feet)		
Lease and Plant Fuel	100,926	90,225	111,567	88,366	92,978
Pipeline Fuel	27,740	36,482	26,030	25,083	25,654
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	71,970	71,793	65,618	69,200	65,811
Commercial	47,870	38,509	37,208	39,588	35,190
Industrial	163,069	185,796	195,042	180,695	175,168
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	8	45
Electric Utilities	177,222	178,021	168,960	167,214	148,980
Total Delivered to Consumers	460,130	474,118	460,827	456,705	425,195
Total Consumption	588,796	600,824	604,423	570,154	543,827
			Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)		
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	12,217	3,988	2,944	3,445	4,052
Industrial	97,836	89,950	78,309	104,773	133,643
Electric Utilities	163,015	166,455	160,721	131,393	137,019
			Number of Consumers		
Residential	805,107	806,875	814,296	824,172	832,677
Commercial	86,666	86,172	85,790	86,744	87,120
Industrial	2,689	2,877	2,889	2,840	2,859
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	5	13
			Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)		
Residential	89	89	81	84	79
Commercial	552	447	434	456	404
Industrial	60,643	64,580	67,512	63,625	61,269
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	1,629	3,485
			Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)		
Residential	$404	$401	$387	$396	$392
Commercial	2,247	1,762	1,700	1,784	1,709
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	6,236	10,672
			Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)		
Delivered to Consumers	1,038	1,028	1,027	1,021	1,026
			Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)		
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.55	$1.59	$1.57	$1.47	$1.70
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.10	1.83	1.85	1.62	1.79
City Gate	2.24	2.07	2.03	2.04	2.22
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.52	4.50	4.80	4.72	4.96
Commercial	4.07	3.94	3.92	3.91	4.23
Industrial	1.76	1.97	1.74	1.69	2.02
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	3.83	3.06
Electric Utilities	2.92	3.05	3.14	2.98	3.20

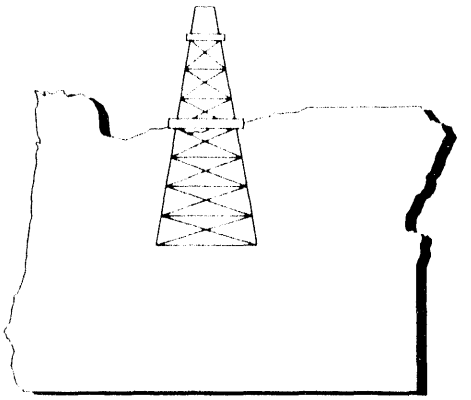
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	90,940	
Marketed Production	2,580	.01
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	23,109	.49
Commercial:	19,570	.70
Industrial:	58,519	.78
Vehicle Fuel:	6	1.17
Electric Utility:	14,264	.52
Total:	115,469	.65



OREGON

Table 81. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Oregon, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	14	18	19	16	16
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	4,000	2,500	2,815	2,741	2,580
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,000	2,500	2,815	2,741	2,580
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	4,000	2,500	2,815	2,741	2,580
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	4,000	2,500	2,815	2,741	2,580
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	4,000	2,500	2,815	2,741	2,580
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	4,000	2,500	2,815	2,741	2,580
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	489,376	510,333	500,269	488,666	541,201
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	2,223	4,531	5,288	6,985
LNG Storage	243	890	1,003	389	409
Supplemental Gas Supplies	6	3	3	4	2
Balancing Item	-3,293	-12,008	-4,980	37,975	27,923
Total Supply	490,332	503,941	503,641	535,062	579,101

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 81. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Oregon, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	87,163	108,028	109,215	123,436	122,350
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	402,366	390,029	387,778	405,163	450,261
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	4,944	5,894	5,853	6,114
LNG Storage	803	940	754	609	376
Total Disposition	490,332	503,941	503,641	535,062	579,101
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	115	59	93	60	68
Pipeline Fuel	8,052	8,522	9,014	8,819	6,812
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	20,819	22,504	23,383	26,324	23,109
Commercial	18,406	20,249	20,449	22,328	19,570
Industrial	39,771	43,752	48,890	55,049	58,519
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	6
Electric Utilities	0	12,942	7,386	10,856	14,264
Total Delivered to Consumers	78,996	99,448	100,108	114,557	115,469
Total Consumption	87,163	108,028	109,215	123,436	122,350
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	221	353	464	477	433
Industrial	26,019	34,133	38,128	44,521	46,434
Electric Utilities	0	13,148	7,458	10,798	12,818
Number of Consumers					
Residential	288,066	302,156	326,177	376,166	354,256
Commercial	41,998	43,997	47,175	55,374	50,251
Industrial	1,034	738	699	787	740
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	13
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	72	74	72	70	65
Commercial	438	460	433	403	389
Industrial	38,463	59,285	69,943	69,949	79,080
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	469
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$491	$461	$449	$429	$403
Commercial	2,349	2,211	2,101	1,917	1,841
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	1,017
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,023	1,035	1,023	1,029	1,035
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.60	$1.40	$1.39	$1.42	$1.29
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.90	2.09	2.16	2.32	2.16
City Gate	3.01	2.67	2.47	2.39	2.34
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.79	6.19	6.27	6.13	6.17
Commercial	5.36	4.80	4.85	4.75	4.73
Industrial	3.72	3.52	3.47	3.41	3.36
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	2.17
Electric Utilities	--	--	--	1.59	1.97

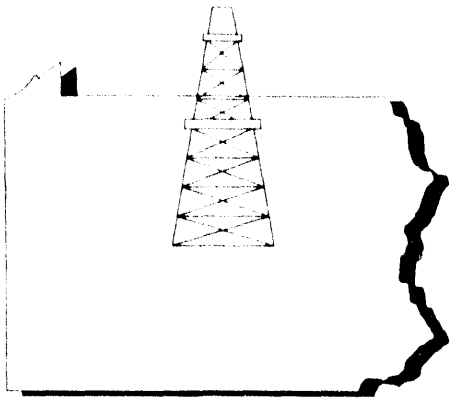
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	579,240	
Marketed Production	138,675	.74
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	266,528	5.68
Commercial:	134,254	4.79
Industrial:	236,708	3.14
Vehicle Fuel:	3	.59
Electric Utility:	3,100	.11
Total:	640,593	3.60



PENNSYLVANIA

Table 82. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Pennsylvania, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	2,072	1,642	1,720	1,629	1,528
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	28,000	30,000	30,300	31,000	31,000
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	167,089	191,774	171,748	152,500	138,675
From Oil Wells	a	a	5,861	a	a
Total	167,089	191,774	177,609	152,500	138,675
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	167,089	191,774	177,609	152,500	138,675
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	167,089	191,774	177,609	152,500	138,675
Extraction Loss	272	254	300	395	604
Total Dry Production	166,817	191,520	177,309	152,105	138,071
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	166,817	191,520	177,309	152,105	138,071
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,101,771	2,141,761	2,245,534	2,032,791	2,240,904
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	368,481	631,258	287,053	718,706	377,889
LNG Storage	3,186	4,242	1,679	2,412	2,797
Supplemental Gas Supplies	254	305	220	222	132
Balancing Item	-37,513	-126,511	-136,163	33,989	-28,977
Total Supply	2,602,996	2,842,575	2,575,632	2,940,224	2,730,816

See footnotes at end of table

Table 82. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Pennsylvania, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	668,661	681,614	643,828	639,319	682,521
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,554,266	1,586,513	1,538,925	1,591,144	1,661,664
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	377,046	572,180	388,569	707,371	383,762
LNG Storage	3,023	2,268	4,311	2,390	2,869
Total Disposition	2,602,996	2,842,575	2,575,632	2,940,224	2,730,816
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	4,983	4,767	6,031	3,502	3,381
Pipeline Fuel	36,990	27,338	34,395	34,129	38,548
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	268,038	270,742	240,016	242,728	266,528
Commercial	127,382	132,421	125,673	125,546	134,254
Industrial	228,619	242,323	235,347	231,375	236,708
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	3	3
Electric Utilities	2,649	4,022	2,364	2,037	3,100
Total Delivered to Consumers	626,688	649,508	603,402	601,688	640,593
Total Consumption	668,661	681,614	643,828	639,319	682,521
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	1,005	1,137	1,402
Commercial	12,476	19,406	27,144	28,528	32,481
Industrial	134,510	171,850	179,492	183,097	182,522
Electric Utilities	935	2,07[illegible]	1,291	1,801	3,252
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,27[illegible],801	2,291,242	2,311,795	2,333,377	2,363,575
Commercial	172,615	178,545	186,772	191,103	193,863
Industrial	6,070	6,023	6,238	6,344	6,496
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	10	9	21
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	118	118	104	104	113
Commercial	738	742	673	657	693
Industrial	37,664	40,233	37,728	36,472	36,439
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	216	292	165
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$683	$726	$686	$703	$745
Commercial	3,758	3,968	4,038	3,944	4,065
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,054	1,536	984
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,036	1,037	1,037	1,035	1,036
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.15	$2.40	$2.35	$2.20	$1.95
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.36	2.35	2.57	2.41	2.41
City Gate	3.15	3.26	3.47	3.27	3.29
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.79	6.14	6.61	6.76	6.60
Commercial	5.09	5.35	6.00	6.00	5.87
Industrial	3.63	3.90	4.17	4.02	3.75
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.88	5.26	5.97
Electric Utilities	3.45	3.58	3.05	3.05	3.06

[illegible] = Included in gross withdrawals from gas wells. Breakdown not provided by State agency
R = Revised data
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	73,322	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	20,000	.43
Commercial:	9,080	.32
Industrial:	47,917	.64
Vehicle Fuel:	9	1.76
Electric Utility:	469	.02
Total:	77,476	.44

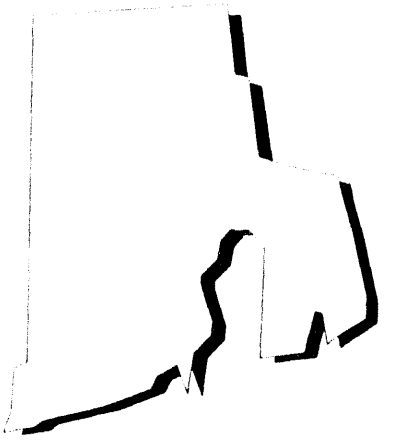
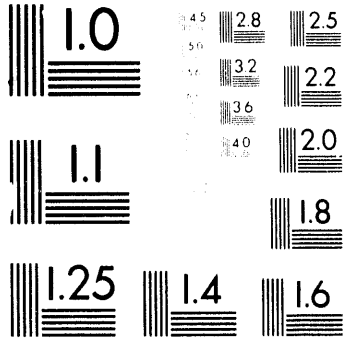


Table 83. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Rhode Island, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	128,474	146,218	140,431	166,305	205,808
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	143	202	188	355	1,216
Supplemental Gas Supplies	391	219	51	92	155
Balancing Item	-1,473	-552	-1,223	-1,492	3,935
Total Supply	127,535	146,087	139,447	165,260	211,114

See footnotes at end of table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3 of 3

Table 83. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Rhode Island, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	30,787	33,938	35,787	54,310	77,833
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	96,574	111,986	103,518	110,202	132,486
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	174	164	142	749	796
Total Disposition	127,535	146,087	139,447	165,260	211,114
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	119	116	118	161	357
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	17,678	18,283	17,724	17,366	20,000
Commercial	8,352	8,767	8,071	8,269	9,080
Industrial	4,453	4,624	4,381	26,867	47,917
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	8	9	9
Electric Utilities	185	2,147	5,484	1,638	469
Total Delivered to Consumers	30,668	33,821	35,668	54,148	77,476
Total Consumption	30,787	33,938	35,787	54,310	77,833
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,080	1,411	330	0	0
Industrial	660	815	583	23,032	42,457
Electric Utilities	0	342	1,033	1,771	466
Number of Consumers					
Residential	185,861	190,796	195,100	196,438	197,926
Commercial	16,096	16,924	17,765	18,430	18,607
Industrial	1,152	1,122	1,135	1,107	1,096
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	84	95	96
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	95	96	91	88	101
Commercial	519	518	454	449	488
Industrial	3,866	4,122	3,860	24,270	43,720
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	91	91	97
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$628	$683	$656	$675	$776
Commercial	3,007	3,321	2,819	2,704	3,083
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	351	344	375
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,027	1,027	1,028	1,028	1,018
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.20	$4.19	$3.74	$3.41	$2.94
City Gate	3.43	3.68	3.71	3.68	3.82
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.60	7.13	7.22	7.63	7.68
Commercial	5.80	6.41	6.20	6.03	6.32
Industrial	4.83	5.16	5.32	5.40	4.66
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.87	3.77	3.88
Electric Utilities	$2.15	$2.49	$2.24	[R] 2.04	2.20

[R] = Revised data.
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

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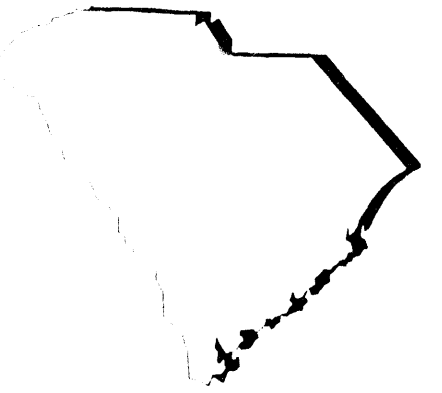
Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	128,868	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	22,392	.48
Commercial:	16,644	.59
Industrial:	94,327	1.25
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	1,795	.06
Total:	135,157	.76



SOUTH CAROLINA

Table 84. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- South Carolina, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	975,127	993,292	1,042,099	1,050,481	1,065,954
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	547	547	247	396	323
Supplemental Gas Supplies	191	201	17	47	26
Balancing Item	132	-137	15,226	7,170	9,179
Total Supply	975,997	993,903	1,057,589	1,058,094	1,075,482

See footnotes at end of table

Table 84. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- South Carolina, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	112,309	116,818	130,453	133,828	138,057
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	863,186	876,596	926,742	923,920	937,086
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	509	490	394	346	339
Total Disposition	975,998	993,904	1,057,589	1,058,094	1,075,482
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	2,493	2,581	2,858	2,808	2,900
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	20,790	20,472	18,396	19,612	22,392
Commercial	17,472	16,525	15,394	15,796	16,644
Industrial	69,177	74,534	86,831	85,790	94,327
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	2,378	2,705	6,975	9,823	1,795
Total Delivered to Consumers	109,817	114,237	127,595	131,020	135,157
Total Consumption	112,309	116,818	130,453	133,828	138,057
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	153	302	341	278	239
Industrial	13,667	15,959	20,817	25,368	31,176
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	313,831	327,527	339,486	344,763	357,818
Commercial	37,075	38,856	39,904	39,999	40,968
Industrial	1,273	1,307	1,384	1,400	1,568
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	66	63	54	57	63
Commercial	471	425	386	395	406
Industrial	54,342	57,027	62,739	61,279	60,158
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$446	$421	$388	$397	$440
Commercial	2,632	2,402	2,275	2,197	2,294
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,027	1,026	1,028	1,027	1,027
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.40	$2.75	$2.06	$1.87	$1.94
City Gate	3.46	3.46	3.14	2.95	3.23
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	6.73	6.73	7.17	6.98	7.03
Commercial	5.59	5.65	5.90	5.56	5.65
Industrial	3.43	3.46	3.35	2.95	3.13
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	1.86	2.27	1.76	1.53	1.73

NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements		26,225	
Marketed Production		1,456	.01
Deliveries to Consumers			
	Residential:	10,791	.23
	Commercial:	9,122	.33
	Industrial:	4,488	.06
	Vehicle Fuel:	5	.98
	Electric Utility:	48	.00
	Total:	24,454	.14

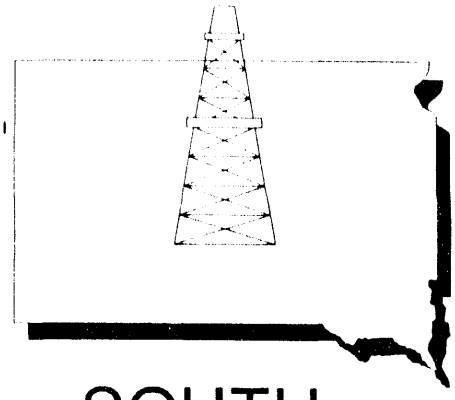


Table 85. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- South Dakota, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	51	53	54	54	38
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	1,034	757	549	489	1,006
From Oil Wells	3,248	3,947	4,233	5,315	5,957
Total	4,283	4,704	4,782	5,804	6,963
Repressuring	363	335	253	77	30
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	3,920	4,369	4,529	5,726	6,932
Vented and Flared	0	0	3,648	4,844	5,476
Marketed Production	3,920	4,369	881	882	1,456
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	3,920	4,369	881	882	1,456
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	3,920	4,369	881	882	1,456
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	386,118	408,928	417,567	459,068	532,549
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	15	13
Supplemental Gas Supplies	10	16	10	3	10
Balancing Item	-2,146	-3,348	73	365	-1,036
Total Supply	387,902	409,965	418,531	460,334	532,993

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 85. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- South Dakota, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	24,227	25,504	25,056	26,260	26,645
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	363,676	384,461	393,476	434,073	506,324
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	24
Total Disposition	387,903	409,965	418,531	460,334	532,993
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	123	112	158	393	451
Pipeline Fuel	130	130	110	338	1,741
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10,687	11,342	10,204	11,218	10,791
Commercial	8,396	8,826	8,555	9,473	9,122
Industrial	4,668	4,962	5,793	4,658	4,488
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	2	5
Electric Utilities	223	132	235	177	48
Total Delivered to Consumers	23,974	25,263	24,787	25,529	24,454
Total Consumption	24,227	25,504	25,056	26,260	26,645
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	321	695	1,161	1,723	1,603
Industrial	1,425	1,954	3,124	2,090	2,129
Electric Utilities	0	41	139	151	714
Number of Consumers					
Residential	102,084	103,538	105,436	107,846	110,291
Commercial	12,438	12,771	13,443	13,692	14,133
Industrial	267	270	275	283	319
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	1	2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	105	110	97	104	98
Commercial	675	691	636	692	645
Industrial	17,484	18,376	21,067	16,459	14,068
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	2,433	2,403
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$515	$531	$498	$514	$503
Commercial	2,769	2,757	2,674	2,795	2,707
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	10,051	9,810
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,020	1,017	1,016	1,018	1,015
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.95	$1.11	$1.56	$1.12	$1.79
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.05	1.91	2.13	1.42	1.22
City Gate	3.18	3.04	3.12	3.11	3.10
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.91	4.85	5.14	4.94	5.15
Commercial	4.10	3.99	4.20	4.04	4.19
Industrial	3.18	3.09	3.79	3.31	3.63
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	4.13	4.08
Electric Utilities	2.33	2.62	2.64	R 1.77	2.88

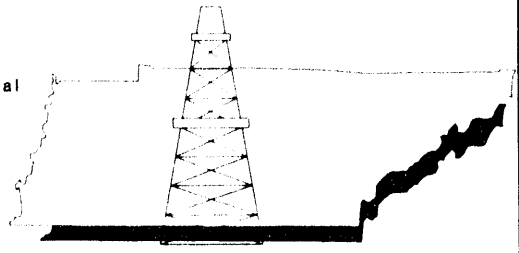
R Revised data
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	168,860	
Marketed Production	1,770	.01
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	52,220	1.11
Commercial:	46,532	1.66
Industrial:	126,230	1.68
Vehicle Fuel:	2	.39
Electric Utility:	291	.01
Total:	225,275	1.27



TENNESSEE

Table 86. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Tennessee, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	802	700	690	650	600
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	a	a	a	a	a
From Oil Wells	2,100	1,900	2,067	1,856	1,770
Total	2,100	1,900	2,067	1,856	1,770
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	2,100	1,900	2,067	1,856	1,770
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	2,100	1,900	2,067	1,856	1,770
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	2,100	1,900	2,067	1,856	1,770
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	2,100	1,900	2,067	1,856	1,770
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	3,282,888	3,399,413	3,403,840	3,210,927	3,361,934
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	2,053	3,757	2,377	1,923	3,065
Supplemental Gas Supplies	36	78	3	8	12
Balancing Item	-9,500	30,514	113,660	R 39,041	70,754
Total Supply	3,277,577	3,435,662	3,521,947	R 3,253,755	3,437,535

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 86. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Tennessee, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	214,244	221,482	219,831	[R] 227,108	241,702
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	3,061,224	3,212,302	3,299,107	3,025,125	3,193,074
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	2,109	1,879	3,008	1,522	2,759
Total Disposition	3,277,577	3,435,662	3,521,947	[R] 3,253,755	3,437,535
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	60	45	74	44	39
Pipeline Fuel	17,089	17,810	19,596	15,756	16,388
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	47,668	49,196	46,340	[R] 49,357	52,220
Commercial	45,852	47,513	43,552	[R] 45,953	46,532
Industrial	103,349	106,898	109,703	115,786	126,230
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2	1	2
Electric Utilities	225	18	565	211	291
Total Delivered to Consumers	197,095	203,626	200,161	[R] 211,309	225,275
Total Consumption	214,244	221,482	219,831	[R] 227,108	241,702
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,191	864	1,092	1,961	1,680
Industrial	33,243	40,190	43,605	51,462	63,666
Electric Utilities	0	0	563	143	219
Number of Consumers					
Residential	565,856	599,042	627,031	661,105	696,140
Commercial	81,159	84,040	88,753	89,863	91,999
Industrial	2,151	2,555	2,361	2,369	2,425
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2		2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	84	82	74	75	75
Commercial	565	565	491	511	506
Industrial	48,047	41,839	46,465	48,876	52,054
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	928	741	951
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$392	$397	$378	$388	$412
Commercial	2,474	2,538	2,354	2,432	2,562
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3,980	3,048	4,139
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,031	1,032	1,035	1,033	1,031
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.50	$1.65	$1.65	$1.72	$1.79
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.78	1.97	1.94	2.61	2.44
City Gate	2.77	2.81	2.88	2.73	2.90
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.65	4.83	5.11	5.19	5.50
Commercial	4.38	4.49	4.80	4.76	5.06
Industrial	3.26	3.37	3.41	3.22	3.44
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.29	4.11	4.35
Electric Utilities	2.46	2.83	2.82	2.52	2.49

[1] Included in gross withdrawals from oil wells. Breakdown not provided by State agency.
[R] Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

Net Interstate Movements — Million Cu. Feet: -2,274,705

Marketed Production	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
	6,145,862	32.84

Deliveries to Consumers

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Residential:	214,682	4.58
Commercial:	184,673	6.59
Industrial:	1,734,001	23.04
Vehicle Fuel:	4	.78
Electric Utility:	968,165	35.01
Total:	3,101,526	17.44

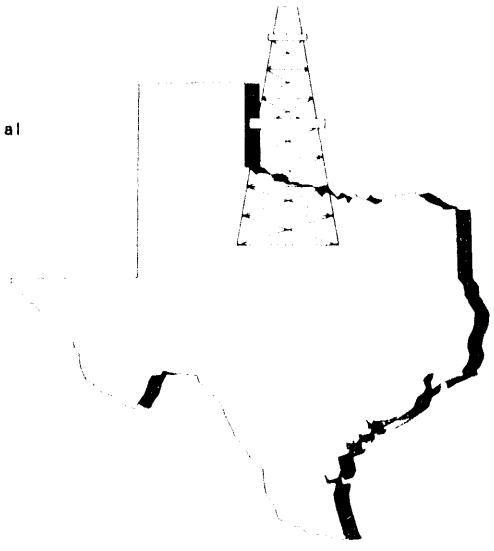


Table 87. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Texas, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	r 45,408	45,349	45,492	42,849	42,089
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	50,588	48,609	50,867	47,615	46,298
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	5,518,260	5,523,698	5,574,740	r 5,538,692	5,406,256
From Oil Wells	1,400,362	1,357,343	1,332,316	r 1,306,851	1,301,756
Total	6,918,622	6,881,041	6,907,056	r 6,845,543	6,708,012
Repressuring	456,627	450,733	380,032	360,852	362,458
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	144,134	159,113	155,631	r 173,399	180,003
Wet After Lease Separation	6,317,861	6,271,195	6,371,393	r 6,311,291	6,165,551
Vented and Flared	31,832	29,770	28,247	30,638	19,689
Marketed Production	6,286,029	6,241,425	6,343,146	r 6,280,654	6,145,862
Extraction Loss	357,756	343,233	342,186	353,737	374,126
Total Dry Production	5,928,273	5,898,192	6,000,960	r 5,926,917	5,771,736
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	5,928,273	5,898,192	6,000,960	r 5,926,917	5,771,736
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	581,388	531,621	653,332	709,907	566,789
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	107,769	177,116	150,250	164,510	384,042
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	4	9	1,240	1,076	1
Balancing Item	9,993	116,028	131,857	r -270,304	-64,200
Total Supply	6,627,427	6,722,966	6,673,926	r 6,532,106	6,658,369

See footnotes at end of table

Table 87. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Texas, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	3,531,008	3,623,618	3,601,828	[R] 3,560,113	3,476,274
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	422	15,535	13,983	58,851	93,408
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,949,238	2,922,632	2,883,075	2,742,234	2,748,086
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	146,758	161,181	175,039	170,908	340,602
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	6,627,426	6,722,966	6,673,926	[R] 6,532,106	6,658,369
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	318,922	291,977	394,605	[R] 297,233	293,845
Pipeline Fuel	107,527	107,190	106,046	81,963	80,903
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	209,957	230,099	210,655	222,200	214,682
Commercial	175,368	182,670	172,333	[R] 180,973	164,673
Industrial	1,675,324	1,787,888	1,710,798	1,772,691	1,734,001
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	10	2	4
Electric Utilities	1,043,910	1,023,793	1,007,381	1,005,051	968,165
Total Delivered to Consumers	3,104,559	3,224,451	3,101,177	[R] 3,180,917	3,101,526
Total Consumption	3,531,008	3,623,618	3,601,828	[R] 3,560,113	3,476,274
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	1,951	43	43
Commercial	21,863	16,935	17,645	[R] 19,287	37,443
Industrial	1,176,854	1,298,541	1,231,679	1,227,979	1,190,677
Electric Utilities	551,078	493,095	515,120	534,110	449,615
Number of Consumers					
Residential	3,166,168	3,201,316	3,232,849	3,274,482	3,285,025
Commercial	284,013	270,227	268,181	[R] 269,411	292,990
Industrial	4,427	13,383	13,659	13,770	5,481
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	5	2
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	66	72	65	68	65
Commercial	617	676	643	[R] 672	630
Industrial	378,433	133,594	125,251	128,736	316,366
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3,286	394	2,190
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$356	$399	$376	$388	$377
Commercial	2,590	2,779	2,661	[R] 2,695	2,578
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	10,155	2,160	9,927
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,038	1,038	1,040	1,037	1,043
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.51	$1.53	$1.57	$1.50	$1.77
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	2.62	2.04	1.82	1.75	1.92
Pipeline Fuel	1.98	1.81	1.74	1.62	1.66
City Gate	3.05	3.33	3.14	2.88	3.06
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.37	5.55	5.78	5.71	5.78
Commercial	4.19	4.11	4.14	4.01	4.09
Industrial	2.19	2.24	2.18	1.93	2.12
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.09	5.49	4.53
Electric Utilities	2.16	2.23	2.17	2.03	2.25

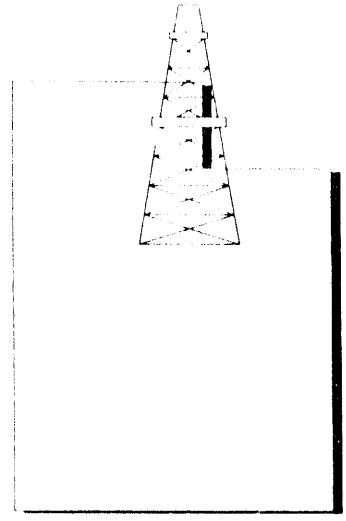
[a] Includes Offshore Federal Domain
[R] Revised data
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	60,343	
Marketed Production	171,293	.92
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	44,701	.95
Commercial:	16,584	.59
Industrial:	40,878	.54
Vehicle Fuel:	15	2.94
Electric Utility:	6,576	.24
Total:	108,755	.61



UTAH

Table 88. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Utah, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	1,298	1,507	1,510	1,702	1,830
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	665	834	822	913	1,006
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	174,421	201,723	238,062	238,133	229,494
From Oil Wells	103,489	76,358	81,570	85,527	84,781
Total	277,910	278,081	319,632	323,660	314,275
Repressuring	174,772	156,831	172,419	177,218	141,698
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	103,138	121,250	147,213	146,442	172,577
Vented and Flared	1,766	1,161	1,338	1,625	1,284
Marketed Production	101,372	120,089	145,875	144,817	171,293
Extraction Loss	21,237	18,302	17,579	14,392	11,851
Total Dry Production	80,135	101,787	128,296	130,425	159,442
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	80,135	101,787	128,296	130,425	159,442
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	158,711	126,786	156,942	85,735	333,653
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	19,959	18,869	22,000	42,224	26,740
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-38,483	-32,031	-91,373	-44,706	-92,653
Total Supply	220,322	215,411	215,864	213,678	427,182

See footnotes at end of table

Table 88. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Utah, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	108,954	113,536	116,648	132,766	122,649
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	91,943	84,990	72,020	48,664	273,310
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	19,426	16,885	27,196	32,248	31,222
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	220,323	215,411	215,864	213,678	427,182
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	16,889	16,211	19,719	13,738	12,611
Pipeline Fuel	1,362	1,037	875	864	1,284
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	42,241	45,168	43,424	50,572	44,701
Commercial	17,911	16,522	16,220	19,276	16,584
Industrial	30,354	33,963	35,502	43,120	40,878
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1	6	15
Electric Utilities	196	636	907	5,190	6,576
Total Delivered to Consumers	90,702	96,288	96,054	118,164	108,755
Total Consumption	108,954	113,536	116,648	132,766	122,649
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	16,092	24,288	28,108	36,534	36,087
Electric Utilities	0	0	445	4,562	5,434
Number of Consumers					
Residential	418,569	432,377	453,023	455,649	467,664
Commercial	32,637	32,966	34,697	35,627	36,145
Industrial	627	550	1,508	631	783
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3	18	20
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	101	104	96	111	96
Commercial	549	501	467	541	459
Industrial	48,411	61,750	23,542	68,336	52,207
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	310	320	767
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$515	$536	$506	$603	$520
Commercial	2,241	2,086	2,011	2,436	2,017
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2,123	1,768	4,152
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,081	1,087	1,088	1,073	1,078
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.39	$1.58	$1.70	$1.54	$1.63
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.84	2.18	2.25	2.51	2.25
City Gate	3.14	3.59	3.91	3.89	4.09
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.11	5.14	5.28	5.44	5.44
Commercial	4.08	4.16	4.30	4.50	4.40
Industrial	3.10	3.30	3.62	3.69	3.91
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	6.85	5.52	5.42
Electric Utilities	3.05	3.38	5.04	1.72	1.87

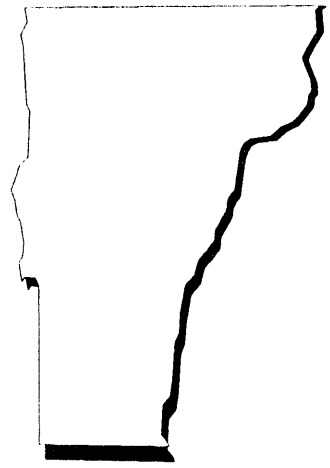
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	7,595	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	2,520	.05
Commercial:	2,319	.08
Industrial:	1,958	.03
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	801	.03
Total:	7,598	.04



VERMONT

Table 89. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Vermont, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	8,105	13,152	14,512	15,796	17,248
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	,	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	3
Balancing Item	-314	-129	141	-78	3
Total Supply	7,791	13,023	14,654	15,723	17,254

See footnotes at end of table

Table 89. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Vermont, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	5,551	6,151	6,766	7,073	7,601
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,240	6,872	7,887	8,651	9,653
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	7,791	13,023	14,654	15,723	17,254
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	0	5	5	3	3
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	1,868	2,126	2,150	2,203	2,520
Commercial	1,941	2,081	2,049	2,058	2,319
Industrial	1,741	1,901	1,878	1,717	1,958
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	37	685	1,091	801
Total Delivered to Consumers	5,551	6,145	6,761	7,069	7,598
Total Consumption	5,551	6,151	6,766	7,073	7,601
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	16,616	16,920	18,300	19,879	20,468
Commercial	2,698	2,768	2,949	3,154	3,198
Industrial	21	14	15	13	18
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	112	126	117	111	123
Commercial	720	752	695	652	725
Industrial	82,920	135,779	125,194	132,070	108,751
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$636	$707	$680	$691	$825
Commercial	3,358	3,564	3,509	3,421	4,110
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	990	986	987	988	995
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	$2.43	$2.70	$3.04	$2.80	$2.86
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	--	2.64	2.85	2.86	2.96
City Gate	2.59	2.59	2.88	2.87	2.93
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.65	5.62	5.79	6.23	6.70
Commercial	4.67	4.74	5.05	5.24	5.67
Industrial	2.97	3.01	3.51	2.99	3.28
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	--	2.64	2.42	R 1.72	2.00

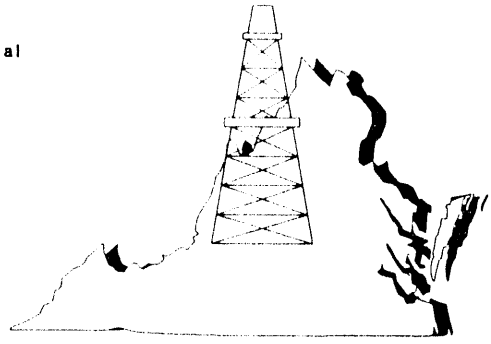
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	189,401	
Marketed Production	24,733	.13
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	62,431	1.33
Commercial:	50,757	1.81
Industrial:	68,808	.91
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	10,936	.40
Total:	192,932	1.08



VIRGINIA

Table 90. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Virginia, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	230	217	138	225	904
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	728	752	819	886	1,153
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	18,682	17,935	14,774	14,906	24,733
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,682	17,935	14,774	14,906	24,733
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	18,682	17,935	14,774	14,906	24,733
Vented and Flared	258	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	18,424	17,935	14,774	14,906	24,733
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	18,424	17,935	14,774	14,906	24,733
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	18,424	17,935	14,774	14,906	24,733
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	J	0
Interstate Receipts	994,838	1,029,161	1,059,259	1,077,858	1,119,418
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	260	2,173	142	243	168
Supplemental Gas Supplies	643	428	59	240	245
Balancing Item	-2,082	7,026	21,047	R -1,941	-14,334
Total Supply	1,012,083	1,056,723	1,095,281	1,091,307	1,130,230

See footnotes at end of table

Table 90. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Virginia, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	163,529	173,725	180,868	174,671	200,039
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	848,322	880,831	914,223	916,463	930,018
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	231	2,167	190	173	173
Total Disposition	1,012,082	1,056,723	1,095,281	1,091,307	1,130,230
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	536	425	489	327	653
Pipeline Fuel	8,238	5,850	6,943	6,636	6,454
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	58,539	61,712	51,438	54,199	62,431
Commercial	42,013	44,181	41,038	44,077	50,757
Industrial	53,107	57,761	74,661	59,962	68,808
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Electric Utilities	1,096	3,796	6,299	9,471	10,936
Total Delivered to Consumers	154,756	167,450	173,437	167,709	192,932
Total Consumption	163,529	173,725	180,868	174,671	200,039
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	997	1,274	2,804	2,826	4,719
Industrial	25,852	36,779	53,144	42,709	51,223
Electric Utilities	654	3,062	4,945	9,441	11,669
Number of Consumers					
Residential	573,731	601,906	622,883	651,203	664,500
Commercial	54,892	61,012	63,751	67,997	69,629
Industrial	895	895	929	1,156	1,101
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	102	103	83	83	94
Commercial	765	724	644	648	729
Industrial	59,337	64,537	80,367	51,870	62,496
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$593	$675	$557	$566	$628
Commercial	3,408	3,567	3,171	3,146	3,626
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	0
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,041	1,041	1,042	1,042	1,039
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$2.08	$2.19	$2.30	$1.88	$1.85
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.59	2.63	2.05	1.86	1.93
City Gate	2.87	3.13	3.09	2.76	2.91
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.81	6.59	6.75	6.80	6.69
Commercial	4.45	4.93	4.93	4.85	4.97
Industrial	3.35	3.91	3.67	3.81	3.72
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	--
Electric Utilities	2.16	2.57	2.69	1.90	2.47

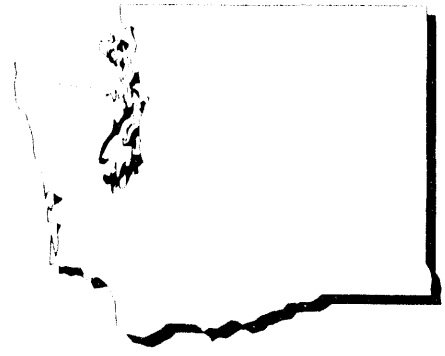
R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.
-- = Not applicable.

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92); and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	218,705	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	43,048	.92
Commercial:	37,800	1.35
Industrial:	79,766	1.06
Vehicle Fuel:	94	18.40
Electric Utility:	5,386	.19
Total:	166,092	.93



WASHINGTON

Table 91. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Washington, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	140,826	170,832	168,441	235,614	270,477
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	499,706	497,794	508,705	493,474	491,200
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	6,014	12,081	15,622	11,013	18,960
LNG Storage	0	0	104	0	471
Supplemental Gas Supplies	75	154	181	154	180
Balancing Item	-5,056	5,171	-15,658	-64,376	-55,862
Total Supply	641,569	686,032	677,396	675,878	725,426

See footnotes at end of table

Table 91. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Washington, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	146,778	162,779	162,735	172,996	169,161
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	r	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	489,376	510,333	500,26	488,666	542,972
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	5,415	12,921	14,296	14,214	13,294
LNG Storage	0	0	96	2	0
Total Disposition	641,569	686,033	677,396	675,878	725,426
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	3,953	4,359	5,053	5,094	3,069
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	34,981	38,359	40,346	46,222	43,048
Commercial	36,674	38,502	38,671	41,738	37,800
Industrial	69,418	73,239	78,424	79,735	79,766
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	50	66	94
Electric Utilities	1,753	8,320	191	139	5,385
Total Delivered to Consumers	142,825	158,420	157,682	167,901	166,092
Total Consumption	146,778	162,779	162,735	172,996	169,161
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	1,022	2,291	2,462	3,247	4,831
Industrial	21,620	30,274	36,929	44,526	49,911
Electric Utilities	877	7,035	48	88	3,597
Number of Consumers					
Residential	413,008	425,624	458,013	492,189	528,913
Commercial	56,487	55,231	58,148	60,887	63,391
Industrial	3,564	3,365	3,428	3,495	3,490
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	14	32	19
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	85	90	88	94	81
Commercial	649	697	665	686	596
Industrial	19,478	21,765	22,878	22,814	22,856
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3,563	2,078	4,921
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$466	$495	$442	$440	$407
Commercial	2,980	3,259	2,752	2,783	2,575
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	14,417	8,437	20,679
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,026	1,032	1,030	1,031	1,033
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	$1.51	$1.47
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	1.99	2.06	2.04	1.98	1.89
City Gate	2.32	2.20	1.95	1.91	1.90
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.50	5.49	5.02	4.68	5.00
Commercial	4.59	4.68	4.14	4.06	4.32
Industrial	2.97	2.93	2.72	2.79	2.91
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	4.05	4.06	4.20
Electric Utilities	3.15	5.19	[b] 22.32	4.02	3.31

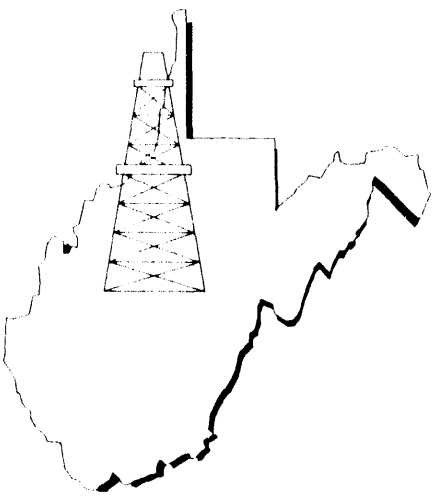
[b] = Includes fixed minimum charges
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition;" Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report;" Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers;" Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report;" Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants;" Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report;" Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas;" *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-76,901	
Marketed Production	182,000	.97
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	35,291	.75
Commercial:	24,419	.87
Industrial:	44,178	.59
Vehicle Fuel:	0	.00
Electric Utility:	201	.01
Total:	104,089	.59



WEST VIRGINIA

Table 92. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- West Virginia, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	2,306	2,201	2,207	2,528	2,356
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	35,800	36,240	37,500	300	38,250
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	174,942	177,192	178,000	198,605	E 182,000
From Oil Wells	a	a	a	a	a
Total	174,942	177,192	178,000	198,605	E 182,000
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wet After Lease Separation	174,942	177,192	178,000	198,605	E 182,000
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	174,942	177,192	178,000	198,605	E 182,000
Extraction Loss	9,839	10,121	9,108	9,745	9,436
Total Dry Production	165,103	167,071	168,892	188,860	172,564
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	165,103	167,071	168,892	188,860	172,564
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,371,002	1,411,412	1,463,155	1,322,383	1,466,319
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	127,909	125,796	82,558	121,139	146,827
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	81,946	11,235	45,929	R -62,701	25,017
Total Supply	1,745,960	1,715,515	1,760,533	R 1,569,682	1,810,728

See footnotes at end of table

Table 92. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- West Virginia, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	122,140	129,460	120,453	R 110,708	128,861
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,517,502	1,470,635	1,513,864	1,354,722	1,543,220
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	106,318	115,421	126,217	104,251	138,647
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,745,960	1,715,515	1,760,533	R 1,569,682	1,810,728
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	8,343	7,882	9,631	7,744	8,097
Pipeline Fuel	13,202	11,250	8,698	8,305	16,675
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	37,690	37,128	32,600	R 32,587	35,291
Commercial	22,416	23,258	21,391	R 21,043	24,419
Industrial	40,415	49,816	47,993	40,889	44,178
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	*
Electric Utilities	73	124	139	140	201
Total Delivered to Consumers	100,595	110,327	102,124	R 94,659	104,089
Total Consumption	122,140	129,460	120,453	R 110,708	128,861
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	1	3	7
Commercial	8,904	8,952	8,955	9,496	10,536
Industrial	33,433	35,992	36,632	32,142	37,034
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	159	204
Number of Consumers					
Residential	349,765	349,347	349,673	R 350,489	352,463
Commercial	33,192	33,880	32,785	R 32,755	33,289
Industrial	208	211	182	198	159
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	1
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	108	106	93	93	100
Commercial	675	686	652	R 642	734
Industrial	194,301	236,096	263,697	206,509	277,850
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	310
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$593	$611	$602	$605	$632
Commercial	3,496	3,608	3,806	R 3,924	4,017
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	0	899
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,077	1,077	1,071	1,073	1,065
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$3.05	$3.11	$3.19	$2.97	$3.01
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.89	2.97	2.86	2.49	2.93
City Gate	3.43	3.75	3.54	3.58	3.23
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.50	5.75	6.46	6.50	6.31
Commercial	5.18	5.26	5.83	6.11	5.48
Industrial	2.86	2.92	2.95	2.95	2.89
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	--	2.90
Electric Utilities	3.89	4.59	5.13	3.63	3.53

* = Included in gross withdrawals from gas wells. Breakdown not provided by State agency
* Less than 500,000 cubic feet
E Estimated data
R Revised data
NA Not available
-- Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	351,672	
Marketed Production	0	.00
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	123,405	2.63
Commercial:	71,314	2.54
Industrial:	130,267	1.73
Vehicle Fuel:	28	5.48
Electric Utility:	2,584	.09
Total:	327,599	1.84

WISCONSIN

Table 93. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Wisconsin, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Reserves (billion cubic feet)		
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	0	0	0	0	0
			Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells		
Producing at End of Year	0	0	0	0	0
			Production (million cubic feet)		
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Wet After Lease Separation	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
			Supply (million cubic feet)		
Dry Production	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	755,753	775,925	788,801	872,520	1,057,942
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	172	174	126	131	117
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2	5	1	1	1
Balancing Item	43,122	20,314	9,464	8,118	20,151
Total Supply	799,049	796,418	798,391	880,770	1,037,909

See footnotes at end of table

Table 93. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Wisconsin, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	317,146	330,792	309,080	331,524	331,581
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	481,650	465,397	489,196	549,079	706,270
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	253	228	116	167	57
Total Disposition	799,049	796,417	798,391	880,770	1,037,909
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline Fuel	4,314	4,179	4,392	4,400	3,983
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	121,335	127,009	114,050	124,081	123,405
Commercial	66,939	70,090	66,339	71,516	71,314
Industrial	121,819	127,439	121,896	128,798	130,267
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	22	23	28
Electric Utilities	2,739	2,076	2,381	2,706	2,584
Total Delivered to Consumers	312,832	326,613	304,688	327,124	327,599
Total Consumption	317,146	330,792	309,080	331,524	331,581
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	4,443	5,128	6,189	6,414	6,229
Industrial	78,618	80,400	67,869	73,777	76,161
Electric Utilities	842	615	618	1,013	1,899
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,072,585	1,097,514	1,123,557	1,151,939	1,182,834
Commercial	99,157	102,492	106,043	109,616	112,761
Industrial	7,218	7,307	7,154	7,194	7,396
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	8	11	12
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	113	116	102	108	104
Commercial	675	684	626	652	632
Industrial	16,877	17,441	17,039	17,904	17,613
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	2,770	2,114	2,362
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$666	$652	$582	$605	$613
Commercial	3,162	3,039	2,971	3,013	3,041
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	9,371	7,263	8,704
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,008	1,005	1,006	1,007	1,009
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	$2.12	$2.04	$2.14	$1.31	$1.26
City Gate	3.62	3.40	3.34	3.17	3.36
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	5.89	5.64	5.74	5.61	5.87
Commercial	4.68	4.44	4.75	4.62	4.81
Industrial	4.08	3.73	3.39	3.16	3.38
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	3.38	3.44	3.69
Electric Utilities	3.26	3.11	2.95	2.72	2.42

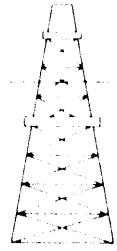
NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Natural Gas 1992

	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
Net Interstate Movements	-585,561	
Marketed Production	842,576	4.50
Deliveries to Consumers		
Residential:	10,895	.23
Commercial:	8,009	.29
Industrial:	56,046	.74
Vehicle Fuel:	10	1.96
Electric Utility:	83	.00
Total:	75,044	.42



WYOMING

Table 94. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Wyoming, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic feet)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	10,308	10,744	9,944	9,941	10,826
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	2,284	2,431	2,600	2,821	3,111
	Production (million cubic feet)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	572,392	613,966	670,879	652,659	751,693
From Oil Wells	238,361	251,995	312,834	325,819	285,125
Total	810,753	865,961	883,713	978,478	1,036,817
Repressuring	51,982	52,783	56,581	90,465	81,712
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	204,371	99,686	28,188	28,631	22,793
Wet After Lease Separation	554,400	713,492	798,944	859,382	932,312
Vented and Flared	45,342	47,793	63,216	82,854	89,736
Marketed Production	509,058	665,699	735,728	776,528	842,576
Extraction Loss	29,434	29,247	28,591	31,470	31,378
Total Dry Production	479,624	636,452	707,137	745,058	811,198
	Supply (million cubic feet)				
Dry Production	479,624	636,452	707,137	745,058	811,198
Receipts at State Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	110,032	111,823	122,436	157,598	193,125
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	4,753	6,081	8,183	10,446	13,876
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	291	167	0	0	0
Balancing Item	40,987	-96,541	98,936	170,602	110,627
Total Supply	635,687	657,982	738,820	742,501	907,573

See footnotes at end of table

Table 94. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas -- Wyoming, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	82,363	82,362	92,190	97,291	123,547
Deliveries at State Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	543,606	563,073	634,485	634,337	778,686
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	9,719	12,546	12,146	10,872	5,340
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	635,688	657,981	738,820	742,501	907,573
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease and Plant Fuel	40,698	40,361	41,415	35,142	40,599
Pipeline Fuel	5,660	5,368	5,059	7,802	7,904
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	11,650	11,780	11,485	11,992	10,895
Commercial	8,700	8,551	8,440	9,101	8,009
Industrial	15,472	16,217	25,722	33,174	56,046
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	5	10
Electric Utilities	183	85	69	76	83
Total Delivered to Consumers	36,005	36,633	45,715	54,348	75,044
Total Consumption	82,363	82,362	92,190	97,291	123,547
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	NA	NA	0	0	0
Commercial	0	7	21	89	160
Industrial	12,051	13,496	23,569	31,093	54,053
Electric Utilities	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	112,126	113,129	113,598	113,463	114,793
Commercial	15,093	14,012	13,767	14,931	15,064
Industrial	200	230	284	228	244
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	5	5
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Residential	104	104	101	106	95
Commercial	576	610	613	610	532
Industrial	77,360	70,509	90,570	145,499	229,698
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	949	2,006
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	$465	$490	$489	$501	$448
Commercial	2,371	2,645	2,741	2,628	2,263
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	0	5,370	11,516
Average Heating Value (Btu per cubic foot)					
Delivered to Consumers	1,053	1,055	1,099	1,060	1,058
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$1.53	$1.24	$1.16	$1.06	$1.13
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
Pipeline Fuel	2.06	1.88	1.95	1.85	2.48
City Gate	3.15	2.99	3.00	3.04	2.90
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.48	4.71	4.84	4.74	4.72
Commercial	4.11	4.33	4.47	4.31	4.26
Industrial	3.36	3.23	3.23	3.03	2.91
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	--	5.66	5.74
Electric Utilities	3.78	3.61	3.26	3.51	3.33

NA = Not available
-- = Not applicable

Note: Deliveries to electric utilities (consumption) are reported on the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Deliveries to electric utilities for the account of others are reported on the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." See the discussion on electric utility data and Table A1 in Appendix A for a comparison of reporting to these two forms. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

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Historical Data

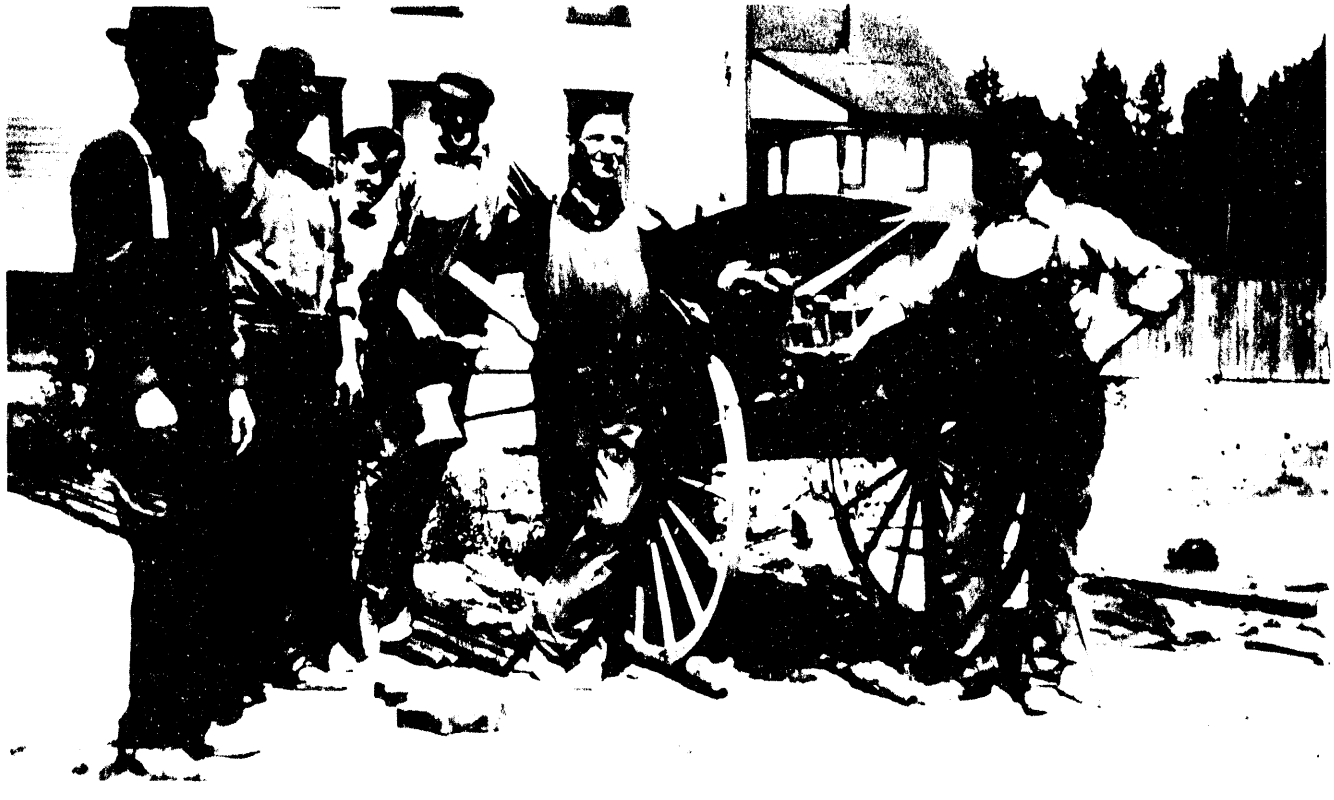
Dry production of natural gas continues to be a large contributor to the Nation's domestic energy supply. In 1973, the drop in oil imports due to the oil embargo by OPEC nations resulted in natural gas production reaching an all-time high of 21.7 trillion cubic feet. During 1992, dry production was 17.8 trillion cubic feet, 1 percent above the 1991 level (Table 95).

The early 1970's brought record levels in the total U.S. consumption with a peak level of 22.1 trillion cubic feet in 1972. Deliveries of natural gas to the residential and electric utility sectors set record levels that same year, and deliveries to industrials peaked in 1973. Between 1982 and 1991 total U.S. consumption of natural gas remained in the range of 16 to 19 trillion cubic feet (Table 97). It rose to 19.5 trillion cubic feet in 1992.

Industrial users are the leading consumers of natural gas. Industrial consumption reached 7.5 trillion cubic feet in 1992, up 4 percent from the 1991 level and the highest level since 1974. Much of the increase can be attributed to natural gas consumption by nonutility generators (NUG's). NUG's generate electricity for their own use and for sale to electric utilities, which in turn distribute it to consumers.

Natural gas consumption in the residential sector, the second leading consuming sector, responds largely to weather-related home-heating requirements. Although the last 3 years were warmer than normal, residential consumption in 1992 was 3 percent higher than in 1991 and 7 percent higher than in 1990. Severe weather conditions in December 1989 resulted in great demand for natural gas by residential customers. During 1989, residential consumption was 4.8 trillion cubic feet, the highest level since 1979. Residential consumption in 1992 was 2 percent less than the 1989 level.

Commercial consumption, which also responds to variations in the weather, reached a record 2.8 trillion cubic feet in 1992, surpassing the previous record set in 1979. Historically, the electric utility sector has had the third largest amount of consumption. However, in 1992 and in 1988 it was surpassed by the commercial sector. Consumption in the electric utility sector decreased 1 percent from 1991 to 1992.



An early natural gas utility work crew poses for a picture in the pre-hard-hat era.

Revisions to Historical Data

Since the publication of the *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, some revisions have been made to 1991 data. These data were revised due to an ongoing program of quality assurance conducted by the Reserves and Natural Gas Division for the monthly Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," and the annual Form EIA-176 data collection programs. This effort resulted in the refiling of Form EIA-176 for 1991 for several respondents.

The 1991 Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report" began collecting data on volumes of natural gas used on leases as a separate item. This item was revised for three States for their 1991 filings. In some instances, gross withdrawals and/or marketed production were revised.

Revisions were also made in the consumption sector. The 1990 and 1991 commercial consumption volumes and prices of natural gas previously included natural gas delivered for use as vehicle fuel. These vehicle fuel volumes and prices, beginning with 1990 data, now appear as a separate sector under U.S. consumption. The commercial sector has been revised where appropriate.

Changes to Data Collection Programs

The Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, conducted surveys of the natural gas industry until 1977, when this function was transferred to the newly formed U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Since that time the Energy Information Administration (EIA) within the DOE has collected information on natural gas production, transmission, consumption, and prices. Some of the data are collected on behalf of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), an independent commission within the DOE, which has jurisdiction primarily in the regulation of electric utilities and the interstate natural gas industry.

The EIA made many changes to data collection forms and procedures that became effective for the collection of 1980 data. These changes provided more complete natural gas information with minimal changes in respondent burden. In some instances voluntary data collection efforts were changed to mandatory surveys. The Form EIA-176 combined and expanded two voluntary predecessor forms from the Bureau of Mines (BOM-1340-A and BOM-1341-A) into a new mandatory form.

Also in 1980, the Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," was introduced to collect data, previously collected on an informal basis, from the appropriate agencies of the producing States. In addition to volumes of gas produced from gas and oil wells, the form requested data on the quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations, quantities of gas used for repressuring as well as gas vented and flared, and marketed production. In 1991, the Form EIA-627 was revised to also collect quantities of fuel used on the lease.

The United States Geological Survey provided supplemental production data, including production data for the Outer Continental Shelf, until 1982, when this function was transferred to the United States Minerals Management Service.

In 1982, the Form EIA-176 was revised and expanded into the version that was used for data collection through 1986. The Form EIA-176 was reapproved in 1988 for the collection of 1987 through 1989 data. The form was changed to include collection of data on the transportation of gas to commercial consumers for the account of others and to add a short form of the EIA-176 to be filed by small companies with limited activities. In 1991, the Form EIA-176 was reapproved for the collection of 1990 through 1992 data. The major changes to the form were: deliveries of gas to be used as vehicle fuel are reported and the data reported on the form are no longer considered confidential. See Appendix A for further information about the history of data collection.

Table 95. Quantity and Average Price of Natural Gas Production in the United States, 1930-1992

(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

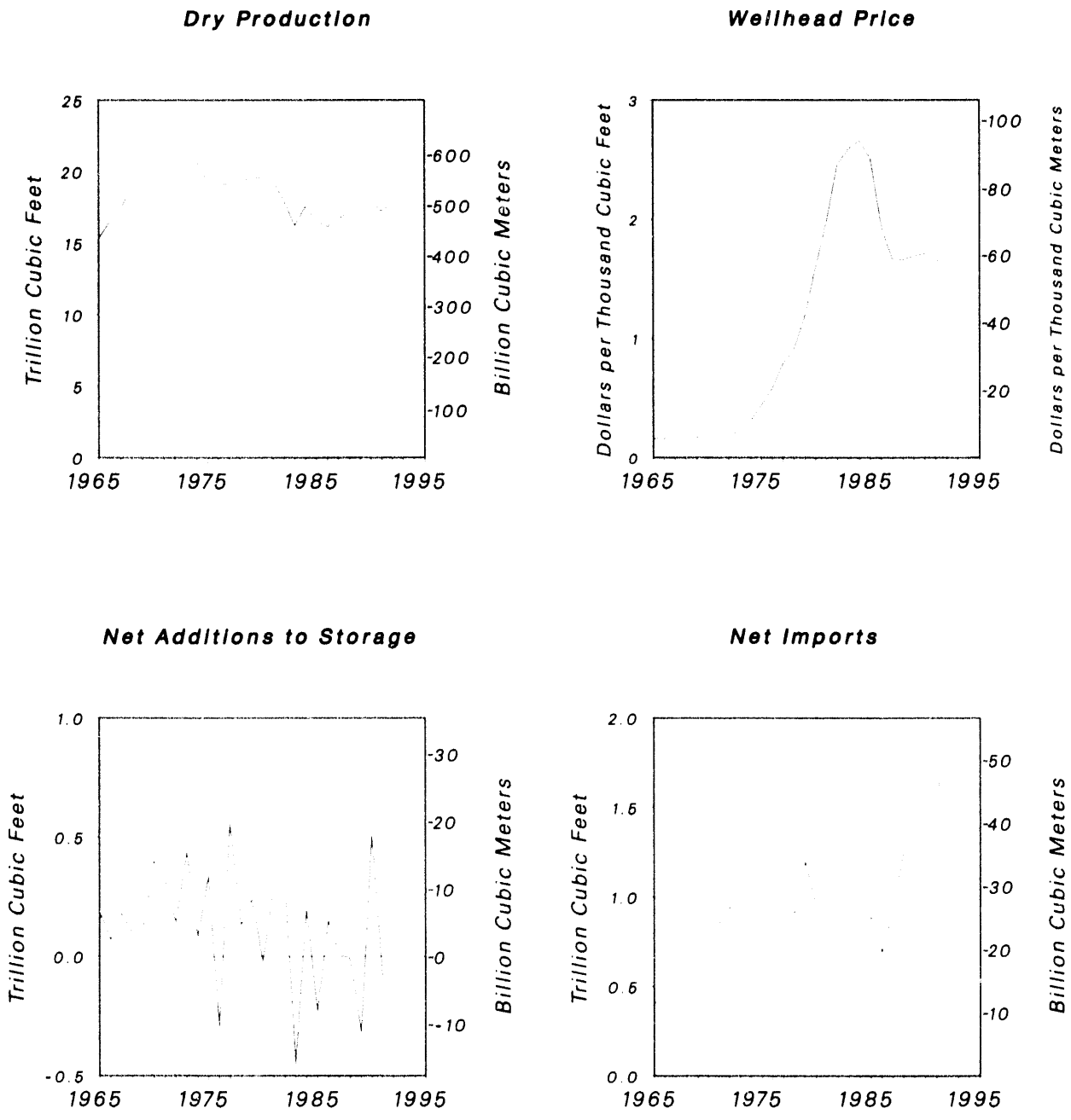
Year	Gross Withdrawals	Used for Repressuring	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	Vented and Flared	Marketed Production	Extraction Loss	Dry Production	Average Wellhead Price of Marketed Production
1930	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,978,911	75,140	1,903,771	$0.08
1931	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,721,902	62,288	1,659,614	.07
1932	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,593,798	51,816	1,541,982	.06
1933	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,596,673	48,280	1,548,393	.06
1934	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,815,796	52,190	1,763,606	.06
1935	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,968,963	55,488	1,913,475	.06
1936	2,691,512	73,507	NA	392,528	2,225,477	61,064	2,164,413	.06
1937	3,084,567	84,925	NA	526,159	2,473,483	70,210	2,403,273	.05
1938	3,108,858	101,551	NA	649,106	2,358,201	73,338	2,284,863	.05
1939	3,387,095	171,401	NA	677,311	2,538,383	73,746	2,464,637	.05
1940	3,752,702	362,916	NA	655,967	2,733,819	79,526	2,654,293	.05
1941	4,168,116	644,379	NA	630,212	2,893,525	115,464	2,778,061	.05
1942	4,525,095	752,619	NA	626,782	3,145,694	119,000	3,026,694	.05
1943	5,024,449	824,803	NA	684,115	3,515,531	121,788	3,393,743	.05
1944	5,708,288	882,979	NA	1,010,285	3,815,024	142,868	3,672,156	.05
1945	6,000,161	1,061,951	NA	896,208	4,042,002	159,936	3,882,066	.05
1946	6,293,037	1,038,242	NA	1,102,033	4,152,762	165,274	3,987,488	.05
1947	6,733,230	1,083,119	NA	1,067,938	4,582,173	188,734	4,393,439	.06
1948	7,178,777	1,220,579	NA	810,178	5,148,020	209,508	4,938,512	.06
1949	7,546,825	1,273,205	NA	853,884	5,419,736	224,332	5,195,404	.06
1950	8,479,650	1,396,546	NA	801,044	6,282,060	259,862	6,022,198	.07
1951	9,689,372	1,438,827	NA	793,186	7,457,359	292,400	7,164,959	.07
1952	10,272,566	1,410,501	NA	848,608	8,013,457	319,158	7,694,299	.08
1953	10,645,798	1,438,606	NA	810,276	8,396,916	340,068	8,056,848	.09
1954	10,984,850	1,518,737	NA	723,567	8,742,546	354,348	8,388,198	.10
1955	11,719,794	1,540,804	NA	773,639	9,405,351	376,686	9,028,665	.10
1956	12,372,905	1,426,648	NA	864,334	10,081,923	418,013	9,663,910	.11
1957	12,906,669	1,417,263	NA	809,148	10,680,258	433,636	10,246,622	.11
1958	13,146,635	1,482,975	NA	633,412	11,030,248	458,040	10,572,208	.12
1959	14,229,272	1,612,109	NA	571,048	12,046,115	498,457	11,547,658	.13
1960	15,087,911	1,753,996	NA	562,877	12,771,038	542,890	12,228,148	.14
1961	15,460,312	1,682,754	NA	523,533	13,254,025	592,446	12,661,579	.15
1962	16,038,973	1,736,722	NA	425,629	13,876,622	623,616	13,253,006	.16
1963	16,973,368	1,843,297	NA	383,408	14,746,663	670,251	14,076,412	.16
1964	17,535,553	1,647,108	NA	341,853	15,546,592	722,565	14,824,027	.15
1965	17,963,100	1,604,204	NA	319,143	16,039,753	753,473	15,286,280	.16
1966	19,033,839	1,451,516	NA	375,695	17,206,628	739,308	16,467,320	.16
1967	20,251,776	1,590,574	NA	489,877	18,171,325	784,534	17,386,791	.16
1968	21,325,000	1,486,092	NA	516,508	19,322,400	827,877	18,494,523	.16
1969	22,679,195	1,455,205	NA	525,750	20,698,240	866,560	19,831,680	.17
1970	23,786,453	1,376,351	NA	489,460	21,920,642	906,413	21,014,229	.17
1971	24,088,031	1,310,458	NA	284,561	22,493,012	883,127	21,609,885	.18
1972	24,016,109	1,236,292	NA	248,119	22,531,698	907,993	21,623,705	.19
1973	24,067,202	1,171,361	NA	248,292	22,647,549	916,551	21,730,998	.22
1974	22,849,793	1,079,890	NA	169,381	21,600,522	887,490	20,713,032	.30
1975	21,103,530	860,956	NA	133,913	20,108,661	872,282	19,236,379	.44
1976	20,943,778	859,410	NA	131,930	19,952,438	854,086	19,098,352	.58
1977	21,097,071	934,801	NA	136,807	20,025,463	862,563	19,162,900	.79
1978	21,308,815	1,181,432	NA	153,350	19,974,033	852,130	19,121,903	.91
1979	21,883,353	1,245,074	NA	167,019	20,471,260	807,845	19,663,415	1.18
1980	21,869,692	1,365,454	199,063	125,451	20,179,724	776,605	19,403,119	1.59
1981	21,587,453	1,311,735	221,878	98,017	19,955,823	774,562	19,181,261	1.98
1982	20,272,254	1,388,392	208,492	93,365	18,582,005	761,942	17,820,063	2.46
1983	18,659,046	1,458,054	221,937	94,962	16,884,093	789,632	16,094,461	2.59
1984	20,266,522	1,630,152	224,118	107,913	18,304,339	837,867	17,466,472	2.66
1985	19,606,699	1,915,197	326,497	94,778	17,270,227	816,370	16,453,857	2.51
1986	19,130,711	1,837,552	336,851	97,633	16,858,675	799,645	16,059,030	1.94
1987	20,140,200	2,207,559	376,033	123,707	17,432,901	812,320	16,620,581	1.67
1988	20,999,255	2,478,382	459,883	142,525	17,918,465	815,844	17,102,621	1.69
1989	21,074,425	2,475,179	362,457	141,642	18,095,147	784,502	17,310,645	1.69
1990	21,522,622	2,489,040	289,374	150,415	18,593,792	784,118	17,809,674	1.71
1991	R 21,750,108	R 2,771,928	R 275,831	R 169,909	R 18,532,439	834,637	R 17,697,802	1.64
1992	22,132,249	2,972,552	280,370	167,519	18,711,808	871,905	17,839,903	1.74

R = Revised data.
NA = Not available

Note: Beginning with 1965 data, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.73 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. For prior years, the pressure base is 14.65 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sources: 1930-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Natural Gas Annual*. 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption, 1979*. 1980-1992: EIA, Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," and Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Figure 16. Natural Gas Supply and Disposition in the United States, 1965-1992



Sources: 1960-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Natural Gas Annual*. 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption, 1979*. 1980-1992: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Forms EIA-191/FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report"; Form-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; and Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."

Table 96. Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas in the United States, 1930-1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

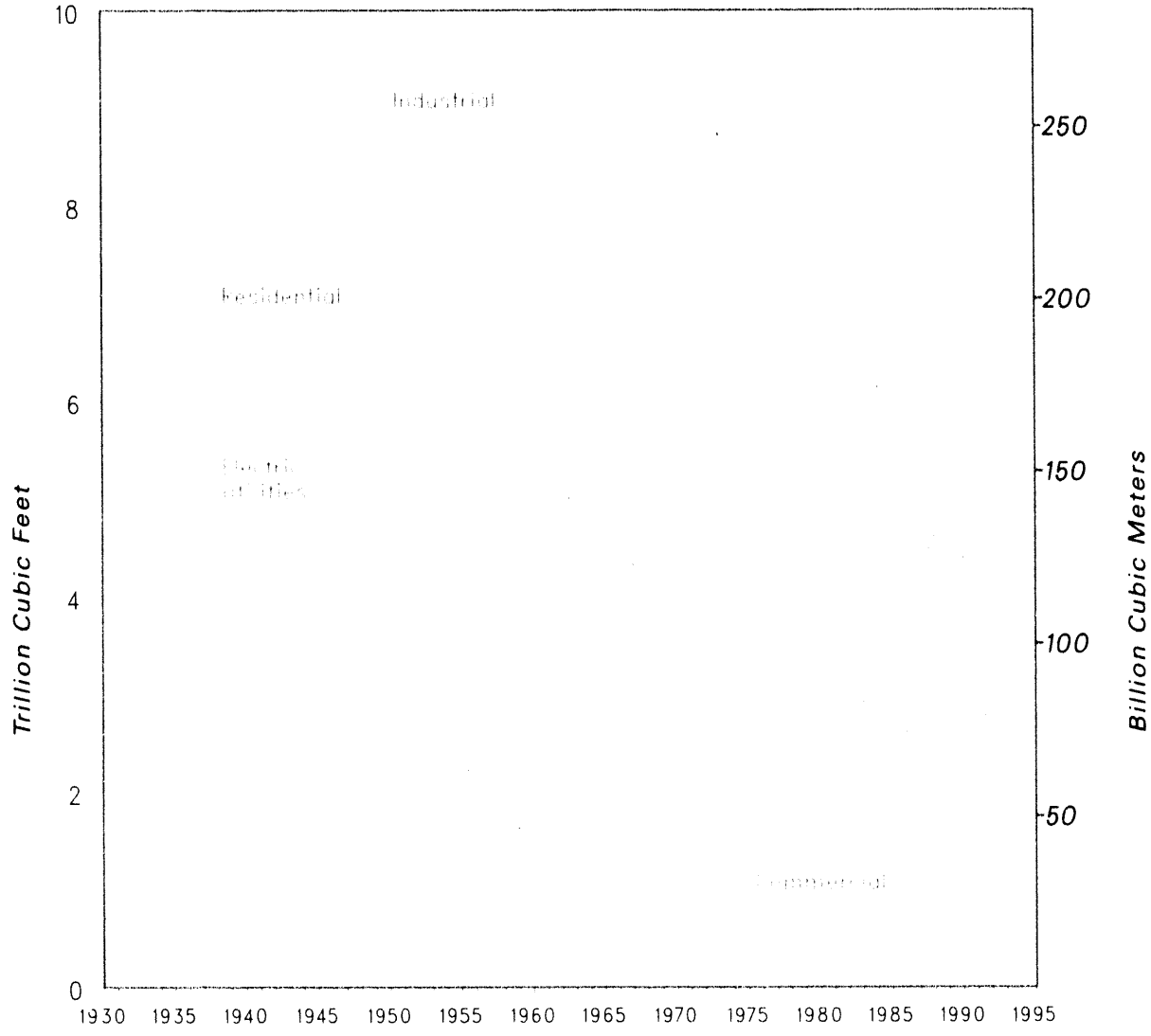
Year	Supply					Disposition			
	Dry Production	Withdrawals from Storage	Imports	Balancing Item	Total	Additions to Storage	Exports	Consumption	Total
1930	1,903,771	NA	21	-35,490	1,868,302	0	1,798	1,866,504	1,868,302
1931	1,659,614	NA	44	-35,466	1,624,192	0	2,231	1,621,961	1,624,192
1932	1,541,982	NA	38	-37,808	1,504,212	0	1,693	1,502,519	1,504,212
1933	1,548,393	NA	83	-41,199	1,507,277	0	2,158	1,505,119	1,507,277
1934	1,763,606	NA	68	-45,075	1,718,599	0	5,801	1,712,798	1,718,599
1935	1,913,475	NA	106	-41,074	1,872,507	11,294	6,800	1,854,413	1,872,507
1936	2,164,413	NA	152	-46,677	2,117,888	10,998	7,436	2,099,454	2,117,888
1937	2,403,273	NA	289	-52,157	2,351,405	13,706	4,868	2,332,831	2,351,405
1938	2,284,863	NA	372	-47,658	2,237,577	14,981	1,837	2,220,759	2,237,577
1939	2,464,637	NA	131	-53,595	2,411,173	8,032	3,122	2,400,019	2,411,173
1940	2,654,293	NA	0	-58,602	2,595,691	14,995	5,563	2,575,133	2,595,691
1941	2,778,061	NA	0	-64,616	2,713,445	16,251	7,466	2,689,728	2,713,445
1942	3,026,694	NA	0	-71,195	2,955,499	21,024	8,702	2,925,773	2,955,499
1943	3,393,743	NA	0	-81,889	3,311,854	18,953	11,210	3,281,691	3,311,854
1944	3,672,156	33,585	0	-94,068	3,611,673	43,502	14,576	3,553,595	3,611,673
1945	3,882,066	36,167	0	-97,981	3,820,252	61,502	18,207	3,740,543	3,820,252
1946	3,987,488	56,138	0	-102,837	3,940,789	75,458	17,675	3,847,656	3,940,789
1947	4,393,439	86,643	0	-127,807	4,352,275	96,316	18,149	4,237,810	4,352,275
1948	4,938,512	79,035	0	-126,796	4,890,751	136,406	18,704	4,735,641	4,890,751
1949	5,195,404	106,368	0	-138,515	5,163,257	172,051	20,054	4,971,152	5,163,257
1950	6,022,198	175,260	0	-175,437	6,022,021	229,752	25,727	5,766,542	6,022,021
1951	7,164,959	209,428	0	-192,372	7,182,015	347,690	24,163	6,810,162	7,182,015
1952	7,694,299	221,909	7,807	-203,646	7,720,369	398,593	27,456	7,294,320	7,720,369
1953	8,056,848	246,802	9,225	-240,445	8,072,430	404,838	28,322	7,639,270	8,072,430
1954	8,388,198	330,177	6,847	-215,709	8,509,513	432,283	28,726	8,048,504	8,509,513
1955	9,028,665	437,251	10,888	-246,933	9,229,871	505,185	31,029	8,693,657	9,229,871
1956	9,663,910	452,762	10,380	-212,992	9,914,060	589,232	35,963	9,288,865	9,914,060
1957	10,246,622	480,981	37,941	-205,373	10,560,171	672,377	41,655	9,846,139	10,560,171
1958	10,572,208	621,091	135,797	-283,597	11,045,499	704,172	38,719	10,302,608	11,045,499
1959	11,547,658	668,743	133,990	-223,312	12,127,079	787,485	18,413	11,321,181	12,127,079
1960	12,228,148	712,658	155,646	-274,231	12,822,221	844,352	11,332	11,966,537	12,822,221
1961	12,661,579	698,050	218,860	-234,808	13,343,681	843,666	10,747	12,489,268	13,343,681
1962	13,253,006	854,336	401,534	-285,726	14,223,150	940,823	15,814	13,266,513	14,223,150
1963	14,076,412	916,720	406,204	-364,658	15,034,678	1,047,492	16,957	13,970,229	15,034,678
1964	14,824,027	885,307	443,326	-304,435	15,848,225	1,014,814	19,603	14,813,808	15,848,225
1965	15,286,280	959,865	456,394	-318,711	16,383,828	1,077,980	26,132	15,279,716	16,383,828
1966	16,467,320	1,141,614	479,780	-401,203	17,687,511	1,210,469	24,639	16,452,403	17,687,511
1967	17,386,791	1,132,534	564,226	-296,214	18,787,337	1,317,363	81,614	17,388,360	18,787,337
1968	18,494,523	1,329,536	651,885	-325,062	20,150,882	1,425,075	93,745	18,632,062	20,150,882
1969	19,831,680	1,379,488	726,951	-334,168	21,603,951	1,498,988	51,304	20,056,240	21,606,532
1970	21,014,229	1,458,607	820,780	-227,650	23,065,966	1,856,767	69,813	21,139,386	23,065,966
1971	21,609,885	1,507,630	934,548	-338,999	23,713,064	1,839,398	80,212	21,793,454	23,713,064
1972	21,623,705	1,757,218	1,019,496	-328,002	24,072,417	1,892,952	78,013	22,101,452	24,072,417
1973	21,730,998	1,532,820	1,032,901	-195,863	24,100,856	1,974,324	77,169	22,049,363	24,100,856
1974	20,713,032	1,700,546	959,284	-288,731	23,084,131	1,784,209	76,789	21,223,133	23,084,131
1975	19,236,379	1,759,565	953,008	-235,065	21,713,887	2,103,619	72,675	19,537,593	21,713,887
1976	19,098,352	2,059,898	963,768	-216,240	21,905,778	1,755,690	64,711	19,946,496	21,766,897
1977	19,162,900	1,735,868	1,011,002	-41,063	21,868,707	2,306,515	55,626	19,520,581	21,882,722
1978	19,121,903	2,150,928	965,545	-287,201	21,951,175	2,278,002	52,532	19,627,478	21,958,012
1979	19,663,415	2,057,020	1,253,383	-372,330	22,601,488	2,295,034	55,673	20,240,761	22,591,468
1980	19,557,709	1,972,333	984,767	-639,721	21,875,088	1,949,064	48,731	19,877,293	21,875,088
1981	19,356,963	1,930,092	903,949	-500,444	21,690,560	2,227,522	59,372	19,403,858	21,690,752
1982	17,964,874	2,164,184	933,336	-537,061	20,525,333	2,472,383	51,728	18,001,055	20,525,166
1983	16,226,355	2,269,654	918,407	-703,342	18,711,074	1,822,354	54,639	16,834,914	18,711,907
1984	17,576,449	2,098,303	843,060	-217,308	20,300,504	2,295,138	54,753	17,950,524	20,300,415
1985	16,580,220	2,397,359	949,715	-428,120	19,499,174	2,162,603	55,266	17,280,943	19,498,814
1986	16,172,219	1,836,693	750,449	-494,491	18,264,870	1,983,603	61,271	16,221,296	18,266,170
1987	16,721,963	1,905,419	992,532	-443,231	19,176,683	1,911,489	54,020	17,210,809	19,176,318
1988	17,203,755	2,270,011	1,293,812	-452,492	20,315,086	2,211,277	73,638	18,029,588	20,314,503
1989	17,417,390	2,854,061	1,381,520	-217,526	21,435,445	2,527,750	106,871	18,800,826	21,435,447
1990	17,932,480	1,986,330	1,532,259	-151,863	21,299,206	2,499,264	85,565	18,715,090	21,299,919
1991	17,810,408	2,751,818	1,773,313	R -499,779	21,835,760	2,671,632	129,244	R 19,035,156	R 21,836,032
1992	17,957,822	2,772,308	2,137,504	-507,565	22,360,069	2,599,426	216,282	19,544,364	22,360,072

R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.

Note: Prior to 1980 dry production and consumption volumes did not include supplemental gas supplies, and storage volumes did not include liquefied natural gas (LNG). Beginning with 1976 data, total supply and disposition do not balance on equivalent data in Table 1 due to the exclusion of intransit receipts and deliveries. Beginning with 1965 data, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.73 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. For prior years, the pressure base is 14.65 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sources: 1930-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Natural Gas Annual*. 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption* 1979. 1980-1992: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and the Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."

Figure 17. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 1930-1992



Sources: 1930–1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976–1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Natural Gas Annual*. 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption, 1979*. 1980–1992: Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 97. Natural Gas Consumption in the United States, 1930-1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

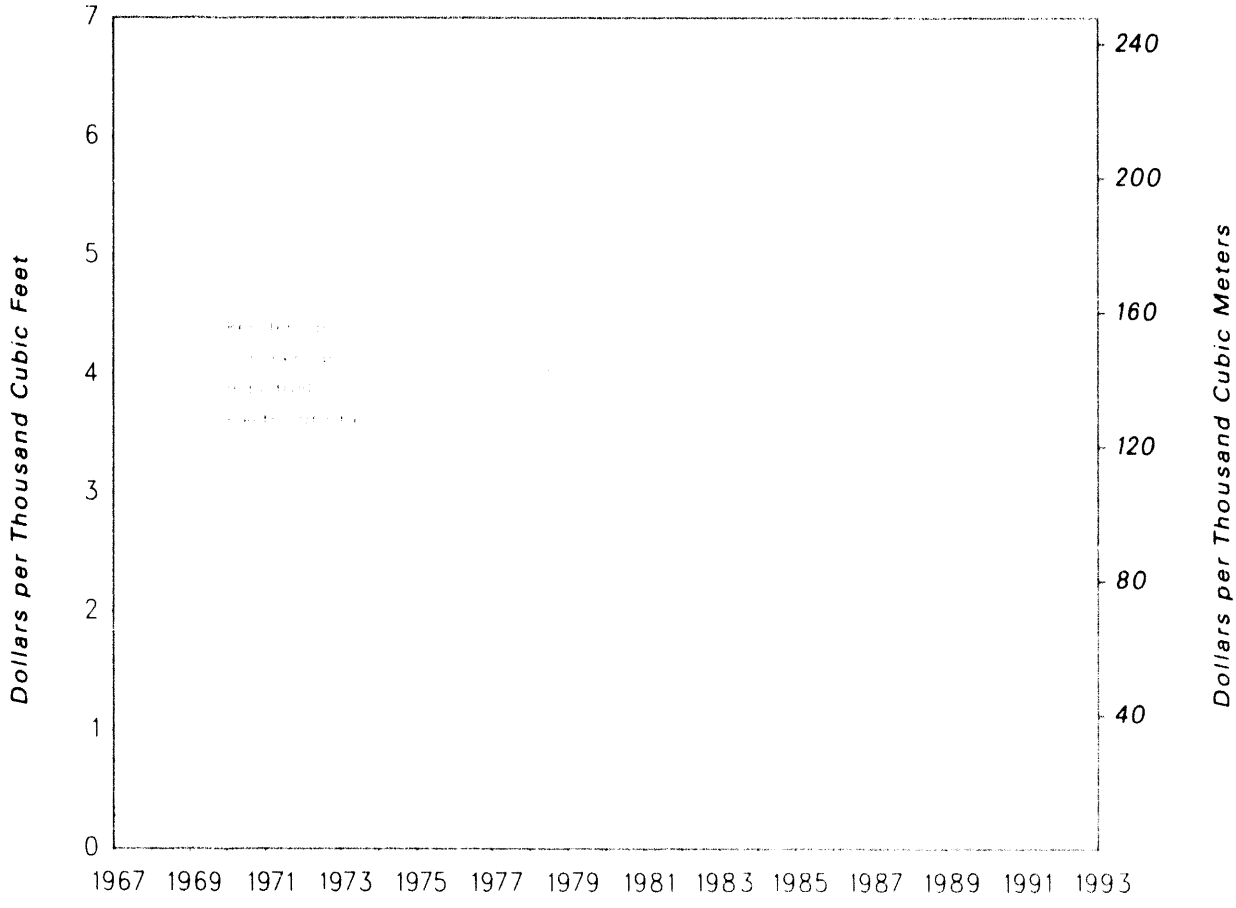
Year	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel	Delivered to Consumers						Total Consumption
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Vehicle Fuel	Electric Utilities	Total	
1930	648,025	NA	295,700	80,707	721,782	NA	120,290	1,218,479	1,866,504
1931	509,077	NA	294,406	86,491	593,644	NA	138,343	1,112,884	1,621,961
1932	477,562	NA	298,520	87,367	531,831	NA	107,239	1,024,957	1,502,519
1933	442,879	NA	283,197	85,577	590,865	NA	102,601	1,062,240	1,505,119
1934	502,352	NA	288,236	91,261	703,053	NA	127,896	1,210,446	1,712,798
1935	524,926	NA	313,498	100,187	790,563	NA	125,239	1,329,487	1,854,413
1936	557,404	NA	343,346	111,623	931,001	NA	156,080	1,542,050	2,099,454
1937	581,110	NA	371,844	117,390	1,091,920	NA	170,567	1,751,721	2,332,831
1938	585,865	NA	367,772	114,296	982,838	NA	169,988	1,634,894	2,220,759
1939	607,138	NA	391,153	118,334	1,092,263	NA	191,131	1,792,881	2,400,019
1940	632,335	NA	443,646	134,644	1,181,352	NA	183,156	1,942,798	2,575,133
1941	570,694	NA	442,067	144,844	1,326,967	NA	205,156	2,119,034	2,689,728
1942	602,063	NA	498,537	183,603	1,402,834	NA	238,736	2,323,710	2,925,773
1943	659,198	NA	529,444	204,793	1,582,680	NA	305,576	2,622,493	3,281,691
1944	712,312	NA	562,183	220,747	1,698,608	NA	359,745	2,841,283	3,553,595
1945	757,016	NA	607,400	230,099	1,819,838	NA	326,190	2,983,527	3,740,543
1946	732,535	NA	660,820	241,802	1,905,575	NA	306,924	3,115,121	3,847,656
1947	745,027	NA	802,150	285,213	2,032,383	NA	373,037	3,492,783	4,237,810
1948	812,005	NA	896,348	323,054	2,226,137	NA	478,097	3,923,636	4,735,641
1949	835,297	NA	992,544	347,818	2,245,372	NA	550,121	4,135,855	4,971,152
1950	927,611	125,546	1,198,369	387,838	2,498,259	NA	628,919	4,713,385	5,766,542
1951	1,149,470	192,496	1,474,725	464,309	2,765,264	NA	763,898	5,468,196	6,810,162
1952	1,164,596	207,207	1,621,966	515,669	2,874,765	NA	910,117	5,922,517	7,294,320
1953	1,131,017	230,314	1,685,503	530,650	3,027,514	NA	1,034,272	6,277,939	7,639,270
1954	1,102,535	230,615	1,894,248	584,957	3,070,651	NA	1,165,498	6,715,354	8,048,504
1955	1,130,985	245,246	2,123,952	629,219	3,410,975	NA	1,153,280	7,317,426	8,693,657
1956	1,002,537	295,972	2,327,564	716,871	3,706,610	NA	1,239,311	7,990,356	9,288,865
1957	1,046,084	299,235	2,500,269	775,916	3,888,494	NA	1,336,141	8,500,820	9,846,139
1958	1,146,064	312,221	2,714,251	871,774	3,885,445	NA	1,372,853	8,844,323	10,302,608
1959	1,238,945	349,348	2,912,601	975,107	4,216,671	NA	1,628,509	9,732,888	11,321,181
1960	1,236,781	347,075	3,103,167	1,020,222	4,534,530	NA	1,724,762	10,382,681	11,966,537
1961	1,288,762	377,607	3,248,578	1,076,849	4,672,355	NA	1,825,117	10,822,899	12,489,268
1962	1,369,512	382,496	3,478,563	1,206,668	4,863,300	NA	1,965,974	11,514,505	13,266,513
1963	1,411,088	423,783	3,589,021	1,267,783	5,134,081	NA	2,144,473	12,135,358	13,970,229
1964	1,370,835	435,570	3,787,292	1,374,717	5,522,498	NA	2,322,896	13,007,403	14,813,808
1965	1,156,224	500,524	3,902,802	1,443,648	5,955,417	NA	2,321,101	13,622,968	15,279,716
1966	1,033,400	535,353	4,138,259	1,622,740	6,512,702	NA	2,609,949	14,883,650	16,452,403
1967	1,140,966	575,752	4,313,304	1,958,970	6,653,016	NA	2,746,352	15,671,642	17,388,360
1968	1,237,131	590,965	4,450,354	2,075,736	7,129,967	NA	3,147,909	16,803,966	18,632,062
1969	1,345,648	630,962	4,728,281	2,253,206	7,610,501	NA	3,487,642	18,079,630	20,056,240
1970	1,398,758	722,166	4,837,432	2,398,510	7,850,650	NA	3,931,860	19,018,462	21,139,386
1971	1,413,650	742,592	4,971,690	2,508,977	8,180,527	NA	3,976,018	19,637,212	21,793,454
1972	1,455,563	766,156	5,125,982	2,607,982	8,168,855	NA	3,976,914	19,879,733	22,101,452
1973	1,495,915	728,177	4,879,387	2,597,037	8,688,675	NA	3,660,172	19,825,271	22,049,363
1974	1,477,386	668,792	4,786,128	2,555,617	8,291,782	NA	3,443,428	19,076,955	21,223,133
1975	1,396,277	582,963	4,924,124	2,508,293	6,968,267	NA	3,157,669	17,558,353	19,537,593
1976	1,634,355	548,323	5,051,360	2,667,740	6,963,850	NA	3,080,868	17,763,818	19,946,496
1977	1,659,145	532,669	4,821,485	2,500,793	6,815,289	NA	3,191,200	17,328,767	19,520,581
1978	1,647,911	530,451	4,903,006	2,601,106	6,756,641	NA	3,188,363	17,449,116	19,627,478
1979	1,498,530	600,964	4,965,365	2,785,961	6,899,418	NA	3,490,523	18,141,267	20,240,761
1980	1,026,438	634,622	4,752,082	2,610,895	7,171,661	NA	3,681,595	18,216,233	19,877,293
1981	927,591	642,325	4,546,450	2,519,791	7,127,547	NA	3,640,154	17,833,942	19,403,858
1982	1,109,398	596,411	4,633,035	2,605,523	5,831,170	NA	3,225,518	16,295,245	18,001,055
1983	978,249	490,042	4,380,599	2,432,547	5,642,708	NA	2,910,767	15,366,621	16,834,914
1984	1,076,881	528,754	4,555,465	2,524,244	6,153,841	NA	3,111,342	16,344,893	17,950,524
1985	966,047	503,766	4,433,377	2,432,382	5,901,288	NA	3,044,083	15,811,130	17,280,943
1986	922,524	485,041	4,313,969	2,318,335	5,579,057	NA	2,602,370	14,813,731	16,221,296
1987	1,149,383	519,170	4,314,833	2,430,064	5,953,308	NA	2,844,051	15,542,256	17,210,809
1988	1,095,883	613,912	4,630,330	2,670,465	6,383,382	NA	2,635,616	16,319,793	18,029,588
1989	1,069,902	629,308	4,780,638	2,717,722	6,816,244	NA	2,787,012	17,101,615	18,800,826
1990	1,236,392	659,816	4,391,324	2,622,721	7,018,414	270	2,786,153	16,818,882	18,715,090
1991	R 1,129,268	R 601,305	R 4,555,659	R 2,728,581	R 7,230,962	367	R 2,789,014	R 17,304,582	R 19,035,156
1992	1,170,821	587,710	4,690,065	2,802,751	7,526,898	511	2,765,608	17,785,833	19,544,364

R = Revised data.
NA = Not available.

Note: Beginning with 1965 data, all volumes are shown on a pressure base of 14.73 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. For prior years, the pressure base is 14.65 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Number of vehicle fuel consumers generally refers to the number of fueling stations.

Sources: 1930-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Natural Gas Annual 1979*. EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption, 1979*. 1980-1992: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and the Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Figure 18. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Consumers, 1967-1992



Sources: Electric Utilities: 1967-1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), 1978-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-423, "Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants" (formerly Form FPC-423); and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." All other data: 1967-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report: Natural Gas Annual*. 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption*, 1979. 1980-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 98. Average Price of Natural Gas Consumption in the United States, 1967-1992
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Year	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel	Delivered to Consumers				
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Vehicle	Electric Utilities
1967	$0.15	$0.20	$1.04	$0.74	$0.34	NA	$0.28
1968	.16	.20	1.04	.73	.34	NA	.22
1969	.18	.21	1.05	.74	.35	NA	.27
1970	.18	.21	1.09	.77	.37	NA	.29
1971	.19	.22	1.15	.82	.41	NA	.32
1972	.20	.23	1.21	.88	.45	NA	.34
1973	.21	.25	1.29	.94	.50	NA	.38
1974	.51	.30	1.43	1.07	.67	NA	.51
1975	.47	.40	1.71	1.35	.96	NA	.77
1976	.57	.51	1.98	1.64	1.24	NA	1.06
1977	.71	.77	2.35	2.04	1.50	NA	1.32
1978	.79	.90	2.56	2.23	1.70	NA	1.48
1979	1.06	1.32	2.98	2.73	1.99	NA	1.81
1980	1.43	1.85	3.68	3.39	2.56	NA	2.27
1981	1.93	2.39	4.29	4.00	3.14	NA	2.89
1982	2.23	2.97	5.17	4.82	3.87	NA	3.48
1983	2.54	3.15	6.06	5.59	4.18	NA	3.58
1984	2.71	3.04	6.12	5.55	4.22	NA	3.70
1985	2.37	2.92	6.12	5.50	3.95	NA	3.55
1986	2.02	2.52	5.83	5.08	3.23	NA	2.43
1987	NA	2.17	5.54	4.77	2.94	NA	2.32
1988	NA	2.10	5.47	4.63	2.95	NA	2.33
1989	NA	2.01	5.64	4.74	2.96	NA	2.43
1990	NA	1.95	5.80	4.83	2.93	3.39	2.38
1991	NA	1.87	5.82	4.81	2.69	3.96	2.18
1992	NA	2.07	5.89	4.88	2.84	4.05	2.36

[R] Revised data

Note: Beginning in 1987, prices for deliveries to consumers are calculated using only onsystem sales data. Due to large amounts of missing data for values of lease and plant fuel since 1987, prices are not estimated. In previous years, imputations were made for missing data and a price was calculated using reported and imputed data to derive a total value for gas consumed. Since total consumption value estimates were not made since 1987, no lease and plant fuel value estimate was made.

Sources: Electric Utilities: 1967-1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC). 1978-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-423, "Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." All other data: 1967-1975: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter. 1976-1978: Energy Information Administration, Energy Data Report, *Natural Gas Annual*. 1979: Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*. 1980-1992: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Appendix A

Summary of Data Collection Operations and Report Methodology

Appendix A

Summary of Data Collection Operations and Report Methodology

The 1992 data for the *Natural Gas Annual* are taken primarily from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report." Each of these surveys and all other sources of data for this report are discussed separately in the following sections.

Form EIA-176

Survey Design

The original version of Form EIA-176 was approved in 1980 with a mandatory response requirement. Prior to 1980, published data were based on voluntary responses to Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior predecessor Forms BOM-6-1340-A and BOM-6-1341-A of the same title.

In 1982, the scope of the revised EIA-176 survey was expanded to collect the number of electric utility consumers in each State, volumes of gas transported to industrial and electric utility consumers, detailed information on volumes transported across State borders by the respondent for others and for the responding company, and detailed information on other disposition. These changes were incorporated to provide more complete survey information with a minimal change in respondent burden. The 1982 revision of the Form EIA-176 continues to be the basis for the current version of this form.

In 1988, the Form EIA-176 was revised to include data collection for deliveries of natural gas to commercial consumers for the account of others. The revised form was approved for use during report years 1987 through 1989. A short version of Form EIA-176 was also approved in 1988. Companies engaged in purchase and delivery activities but not in transportation and storage activities may file the short form. Usually, these companies are municipals handling small volumes of gas

In 1990, the Form EIA-176 was revised to include more detailed information for gas withdrawn from storage facilities, gas added to storage facilities, deliveries of company-owned natural gas and natural gas transported for the account of others. The revised form was approved for use beginning with report year 1990. Data reported on this form are no longer considered proprietary. Response to the form continues to be mandatory.

In February 1993, forms for report year 1992 were mailed to all identified interstate natural gas pipeline companies; intrastate natural gas pipeline companies; investor and municipally owned natural gas distributors; underground natural gas storage operators; synthetic natural gas plant operators; field, well, or processing plant operators that deliver natural gas directly to consumers (including their own industrial facilities) other than for lease or plant use or processing; and field, well, or processing-plant operators that transport gas to, across, or from a State border through field or gathering facilities. Detailed instructions for completing the form were included in each survey package. Completed forms were returned to the Data Operations Branch of the Reserves and Natural Gas Division, where each was checked for errors, corrected as necessary, and processed into computer-generated State and national data summaries.

Response Statistics

Each company and its parent company or subsidiaries were required to file if they met the survey specifications. The original mailing totaled 2,104 questionnaire packages. To this original mailing, six names were added and forty six were deleted as a result of the survey processing. Additions were the result of comparisons of the mailing list to other survey mailing lists. Deletions result from post office returns and determinations that companies were out of business, sold, or not within the scope of the survey. After all updates, the survey universe was 2,064 responses from approximately 1,800 companies.

Following the original mailing, second request mailing, and nonrespondents followup, 2,056 responses were entered into the data base. There were eight nonrespondents.

Summary of Form EIA-176 Data Reporting Requirements

The Form EIA-176 is a five-page form consisting of seven parts. Part I of the form contains identifying information including the company identification number, the company name and address, the State for which the report is filed, and address correction information. Part II is certification information. The body of the form (Parts III-VII) is a multiline schedule for reporting all supplies of natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels and their disposition within the State indicated.

Respondents filed completed forms with the EIA in Washington, D.C. Data for the year 1992 were due April 1, 1993.

Computer edit programs verified the report year, State code, and arithmetic totals. Further tests were made to ensure that all necessary data elements were present and that the data were reasonable and internally consistent. The computerized edit system produced error listings with messages for each failed edit test. To resolve problems, respondents were contacted by telephone and were required to file amended forms with corrected data.

All natural gas and supplemental gaseous fuels volumes were reported on a physical custody basis in thousand cubic feet, and dollar values were reported to the nearest whole dollar. All volumes were reported at 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute (psia) pressure and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Other minor report standards were specified in the instructions booklet to assure that the filed data were consistent and could be readily processed.

Comparison of the Form EIA-176 with Other Data Sources

Comparison of the EIA-176 data with data from similar series is another method of ensuring the validity of the data published in this report. This comparison on a company-by-company basis showed significant differences that respondents were required to reconcile.

Data on imports and exports of natural gas, as collected by the EIA-176 survey, were checked by comparing individual responses with the mandatory submissions of Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Where discrepancies were noted, respondents were required to file corrected reports.

Similarly, data on the underground storage of natural gas were compared with submissions of Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report." If significant differences were noted, companies were contacted to reconcile the discrepancies. During 1992, the 92 companies filing the Form EIA-191 reported total injections of 2,479 billion cubic feet and total withdrawals of 2,256 billion cubic feet. This compares to 2,555 billion cubic feet of injections and 2,724 billion cubic feet of withdrawals, as reported on the Form EIA-176.

Data on deliveries to residential, commercial, and industrial consumers were compared with data submitted on Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers." Where discrepancies were noted, respondents were required to file corrected reports for either and sometimes both surveys. Numerous telephone calls were made to clarify any misunderstandings concerning the correct filing of both forms. Typical errors included electric utility volumes combined with industrial volumes, sale for resale volumes reported as industrial consumption, cogeneration volumes not reported on Form EIA-857, and misinterpretation of general instructions.

A discussion of the comparison of the data on deliveries to electric utilities filed on Form EIA-176 and that reported in the EIA publication, *Electric Power Annual*, is included in this Appendix under "Electric Utility Data."

Routine Form EIA-176 Edit Checks

A series of manual and computerized edit checks was used to screen the Form EIA-176. The edits performed included validity, arithmetic, and analytical checks. A computerized check was also made for consistency with previous filings.

The incoming forms for the survey were reviewed prior to keying. This prescan determined if the respondent identification (ID) number and the company name and address were correct, if the data on the form appeared complete and reasonable, and if the certifying information were complete.

Manual checks on the data were also made. Each form was prescanned to determine that data were reported on the correct lines. The flow of gas through interstate pipelines was checked at the company level to assure that each delivery from a State was matched with a corresponding receipt in an adjoining State.

Figure A1. Form EIA-176

EIA 176 (Revised 1991)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved
OMB No. 1905-0175
Expires 12/31/93

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

This report is mandatory under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275). Failure to report may result in criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. See Section VI of the Instructions for confidentiality statement. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 19.8 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Office of Statistical Standards, EI-73, Mail Station 2F-081 Forrestal, 1000 Independence Ave SW, Washington DC 20585, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington DC 20503.

RESPONDENT COPY.
Retain for your files

EIA USE

Affix mailing label or enter mail address

Control (ID) No. _____

Name _____
Operations in (State) _____
Street or Post Office Box _____
City, State, Zip Code _____
Attention _____

PART I: IDENTIFICATION

1.0 Control No.	2.0 Company Name	3.0 Report State	EIA	4.0 Resubmittal Date
			☐☐	☐

5.0 Company status, name, and/or address change or correction. (Check appropriate box.)

a. ☐ Name and address on mailing label are correct.
b. ☐ Change name, attention line, and/or mail address as indicated below.
c. ☐ Company was sold to, or merged with, company entered below.
d. ☐ Company went out of business. Customer accounts taken over by company entered below.
e. ☐ Other changes, corrections, or comments _____

5.1 Change mail address to:

a. Company Name _____
b. Operations in (State) _____
c. Street or Post Office Box _____
d. City, State, Zip Code _____
e. Attention: _____

6.0 Contact person

Name _____ Telephone Number Area Code _____ No. _____ Ext. _____

PART II: CERTIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

1.0 I certify that (Check appropriate box):

a. ☐ The information provided herein and appended hereto is true and accurate or, where indicated on the form, reasonable estimates to the best of my knowledge.

b. ☐ My company does not meet any of the criteria set forth in Section II, "Who must submit," of the instructions and is therefore not required to complete and submit a Form EIA-176 for the report State.

2.0 Name	3.0 Title
4.0 Signature	5.0 Date

Title 18, USC 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any agency or department of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Page 1

EIA-176, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

1.0 Control No.	2.0 Company Name	3.0 Report State	EIA	4.0 Resubmittal ☐ Date

PART III: TYPE OF COMPANY AND GAS ACTIVITIES OPERATED IN THE REPORT STATE

1.0 Type of Company (check one)

- a ☐ Investor owned distributor
- b ☐ Municipally owned distributor
- c ☐ Interstate pipeline
- d ☐ Intrastate pipeline
- e ☐ Storage operator
- f ☐ SNG plant operator
- g ☐ Integrated oil and gas
- h ☐ Producer
- i ☐ Gatherer
- j ☐ Processor
- k ☐ Other (specify)

2.0 Gas Activities Operated On-system Within the Report State (check all that apply)

- a ☐ Produced Natural Gas
- b ☐ Gathered
- c ☐ Processed
- d ☐ Purchased
- e ☐ Transported Interstate
- f ☐ Transported Intrastate
- g ☐ Stored Underground
- h ☐ Stored LNG
- i ☐ Injected Propane-air
- j ☐ Produced SNG
- k ☐ Imported
- l ☐ Exported
- m ☐ Delivered for Resale
- n ☐ Delivered directly to consumers
- o ☐ Other (specify) _____

PART IV: SUPPLY OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS RECEIVED WITHIN OR TRANSPORTED INTO REPORT STATE

	Volume (Mcf at 14.73 psia)	e or f	Cost (Dollars)	e or f
1.0 Company-owned natural gas produced on-system				
2.0 On-system purchases received:				
2.1 From producers, gatherers, and/or gas processors				
2.2 From pipelines and/or distribution companies				
2.3 From synthetic natural gas plants or SNG pipeline				
2.4 At State line or U.S. border from: Company _____ State or Country _____				
(Continue on Part VI, if more space is needed)				
3.0 Transportation and/or exchange receipts:				
3.1 Received within the report State				
3.2 Received at the State line or U.S. border from: Company _____ State or Country _____				
(Continue on Part VI, if more space is needed)				
4.0 Transported into the report State from: State or Country _____				
(Continue on Part VI, if more space is needed)				
5.0 Withdrawn from storage facilities:				
5.1 Withdrawn from company-operated underground storage:				
5.1.1 Company-owned natural gas				
5.1.2 Natural gas owned by others				
5.2 Company-owned natural gas received directly from underground storage operators				
5.3 Received from underground storage operators for the account of others				
5.4 From liquefied natural gas storage				
6.0 Synthetic natural gas produced				
7.0 Other sources of supply (specify source and/or kind of fuel) _____				
(Continue on Part VI, if more space is needed)				
8.0 Total supply within report state				

RESPONDENT COPY Page 2

EIA-176, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

1.0 Control No.	2.0 Company Name	3.0 Report State	EIA	4.0 Resubmittal ☐ Date

PART V: DISPOSITION OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS WITHIN OR TRANSPORTED OUT OF REPORT STATE

	Volume (Mcf at 14.73 psia)	e or f	Cost or Revenue (Dollars)	e or f
1.0 Used in well, lease, and field operations				
2.0 Returned to oil and/or gas reservoirs				
3.0 Used, removed, or lost in gas processing or treating plants				
3.1 Company-operated plants:				
3.1.1 Volume delivered to company-operated plants for redelivery ____ Mcf				
3.1.2 Volume used for plant fuel				
3.1.3 Extraction loss estimated gas phase volume of liquids extracted				
3.1.4 Volume of nonhydrocarbons removed (e.g., H_2S & CO_2)				
3.1.5 Vented, flared, and/or lost				
3.2 Plants operated by others:				
3.2.1 Volume delivered to plants operated by others for redelivery ____ Mcf				
3.2.2 Total volume used, removed, vented, and/or flared				
4.0 Added to storage facilities:				
4.1 Injected into company-operated underground storage				
4.1.1 Company-owned natural gas				
4.1.2 Natural gas owned by others				
4.2 Company owned gas delivered directly to underground storage operators				
4.3 Delivered to underground storage operators for the account of others				
4.4 Added to liquefied natural gas storage				
5.0 Deliveries of company-owned natural gas				
5.1 Delivered to other pipelines within the report State				
5.2 Delivered to resellers (e.g. distribution companies)				
5.3 Delivered at the State line or U.S. border to: Company ____ State or Country ____ (Continue on Part VI if more space is needed)				
5.4 Delivered directly to consumers: (Number of consumers)				
5.4.1 Residential sales				
5.4.2 Commercial sales				
5.4.3 Industrial sales				
5.4.4 Electric utility sales				
5.4.5 Natural gas used as vehicle fuel				
6.0 Average heat content of gas delivered directly to consumers ____ Btu				
7.0 Natural gas *transported* for the account of others				
7.1 Delivered to other pipelines within the report State				
7.2 Delivered to resellers for the account of others				
7.3 Delivered at the State line or U.S. border to: Company ____ State or Country ____ (Continue on Part VI if more space is needed)				
7.4 Transported and delivered to consumers for the account of others (Number of consumers)				
7.4.1 Residential consumers				
7.4.2 Commercial consumers				
7.4.3 Industrial consumers				
7.4.4 Electric utility consumers				
7.4.5 Natural gas used as vehicle fuel				
8.0 Deliveries or exchange gas				
8.1 Delivered at point(s) within the report State				
8.2 Delivered at the State line or U.S. Border to Company ____ State or Country ____ (Continue on Part VI if more space is needed)				
9.0 Used in pipeline, storage, and/or distribution operations				
10.0 Other disposition (specify) ____ (Continue on Part VI if more space is needed)				
11.0 Total disposition accounted for				
12.0 Unaccounted for gas supply (+) or disposition (–)				

RESPONDENT COPY Page 3

EIA-176, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

1.0 Control No	2.0 Company Name	3.0 Report State	EIA	4.0 Resubmittal ☐ Date

PART VI: CONTINUATION SHEET
(To be used only if insufficient space was provided on Part IV and/or Part V)

Sheet ____ of ____

Supply (Continued)	Volume (Mcf at 14.73 psia)	e or f	Cost or Revenue (Dollars)	e or f
PART IV, 2.4 On-system purchases received at State line or U.S. border from (Continued)				
Company				
State or Country				
Company				
State or Country				
PART IV, 3.2 Transportation and or exchange receipts at State line or U.S. border from (Continued)				
Company				
State or Country				
Company				
State or Country				
PART IV, 4.0 Transported into report State from (Cont'd)				
State or Country				
State or Country				
State or Country				
State or Country				
PART IV, 7.0 Other sources of supply (specify source and/or kind of fuel) (Continued)				

Disposition (Continued)				
PART V, 5.3 Company-owned natural gas deliveries at State line or U.S. border to (Continued)				
Company				
State or Country				
Company				
State or Country				
PART V, 7.3 Transported for the account of others out of report State to (Continued)				
State or Country				
State or Country				
State or Country				
State or Country				
PART V, 8.2 Deliveries of exchange gas at State line or U.S. border to (Continued)				
Company				
State or Country				
Company				
State or Country				
PART V, 10.0 Other disposition (specify) (Continued)				

RESPONDENT COPY Page 4

EIA-176, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

1.0 Control No.	2.0 Company Name	3.0 Report State	EIA ☐☐	4.0 Resubmittal ☐ Date:

PART VII: FOOTNOTES

Part No.	Item No.	EIA Use	Sub-item (State, Company, or Line)	Line No.	Footnote

RESPONDENT COPY Page 6

Figure A2. Form EIA-176, Short Form

EIA-176 (Revised 1991)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved
OMB No. 19050175
Expires: 12/31/93

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐ **SHORT FORM**

This report is mandatory under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275). Failure to report may result in criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by law. See Section VI of the instructions for confidentiality statement. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Office of Statistical Standards EI-73, Mail Station 2F-081 Forrestal, 1000 Independence Ave SW, Washington DC 20585, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington DC 20503.

EIA USE

RESPONDENT COPY.
Retain for your files.

Affix mailing label or enter mail address

Control (ID) No. _____

Name: _____
Operations in (State): _____
Street or Post Office Box: _____
City, State, Zip Code: _____
Attention: _____

PART I. IDENTIFICATION

1.0 Control No.	2.0 Company Name:	3.0 Report State	EIA	4.0 Resubmittal
			☐☐	☐ Date

5.0 Company status, name, and/or address change or correction. (Check appropriate box.)

a. ☐ Name and address on mailing label are correct
b. ☐ Change name, attention line, and/or mail address as indicated below
c. ☐ Company was sold to, or merged with, company entered below.
d. ☐ Company went out of business. Customer accounts taken over by company entered below
e. ☐ Other changes, corrections, or comments: _____

5.1 Change mail address to:
a. Company Name: _____
b. Operations in (State): _____
c. Street or Post Office Box: _____
d. City, State, Zip Code: _____
e. Attention: _____

6.0 Contact person:
Name: _____ Telephone Number: Area Code _____ No. _____ Ext. _____

PART II: CERTIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

1.0 I certify that (Check appropriate box):

a. ☐ The information provided herein and appended hereto is true and accurate or, where indicated on the form, reasonable estimates to the best of my knowledge.

b. ☐ My company does not meet any of the criteria set forth in Section II, "Who must submit," of the instructions and is therefore not required to complete and submit a Form EIA-176 for the report State.

2.0 Name	3.0 Title
4.0 Signature	5.0 Date

Title 18, USC 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willingly to make to any agency or department of the United States any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

Page 1

EIA-176, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

1.0 Control No	2.0 Company Name	3.0 Report State	EIA	4.0 Resubmittal
			☐☐	☐ Date

PART III: TYPE OF COMPANY AND GAS ACTIVITIES OPERATED IN THE REPORT STATE

1.0 Type of Company (check one)

- a. ☐ Investor owned distributor
- b. ☐ Municipally owned distributor
- c. ☐ Interstate pipeline
- d. ☐ Intrastate pipeline
- e. ☐ Storage operator
- f. ☐ SNG plant operator
- g. ☐ Integrated oil and gas
- h ☐ Producer
- i. ☐ Gatherer
- j ☐ Processor
- k. ☐ Other (specify) _____

2.0 Gas Activities Operated On-system Within the Report State (check all that apply)

- a. ☐ Produced Natural Gas
- b. ☐ Gathered
- c ☐ Processed
- d ☐ Purchased
- e ☐ Transported Interstate
- f ☐ Transported Intrastate
- g ☐ Stored Underground
- h ☐ Stored LNG
- i ☐ Injected Propane-air
- j ☐ Produced SNG
- k ☐ Imported
- l ☐ Exported
- m ☐ Delivered for Resale
- n ☐ Delivered directly to consumers
- o ☐ Other (specify) _____

PART IV: SUPPLY OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS RECEIVED WITHIN OR TRANSPORTED INTO REPORT STATE

	Volume (Mcf at 14.73 psia)	e or f	Cost (Dollars)	e or f
2.0 On-system purchases received:				
2.1 From producers, gatherers, and/or gas processors				
2.2 From pipeline, distribution, and/or storage operators				
2.3 From synthetic natural gas plants or SNG pipeline				
7.0 Other sources of supply (specify)				
(Source and/or kind of fuel) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐				
(Continue on Part VI, if more space is needed)				
8.0 Total supply within report State				

PART V: DISPOSITION OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS WITHIN OR TRANSPORTED OUT OF REPORT STATE

(Type of transaction and consumer)	(Number of consumers)	Volume (Mcf at 14.73 psia)	e or f	Cost or Revenue (Dollars)	e or f
9.0 Used in pipeline, storage and/or distribution operations					
5.4 Delivered directly to consumers					
5.4.1 Residential sales					
5.4.2 Commercial sales					
5.4.3 Industrial sales					
5.4.4 Electric utility sales					
6.0 Average heat content of gas delivered directly to consumers (Btu per cubic foot) ☐☐☐☐ Btu					
10.0 Other disposition (specify) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐					
(Continue on Part VI, if more space is needed)					
11.0 Total disposition accounted for					
12.0 Unaccounted for gas supply (+) or disposition (–)					

RESPONDENT COPY **Page 2**

EIA-176, ANNUAL REPORT OF NATURAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL GAS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, 19 ☐☐

1.0 Control No.	2.0 Company Name:	3.0 Report State	EIA ☐☐	4.0 Resubmittal ☐ Date:

PART VI: CONTINUATION SHEET Sheet _____ of _____
(To be used only if insufficient space was provided on Part IV and/or Part V)

Supply (Continued)	Volume (Mcf at 14.73 psia)	e or f	Cost or Revenue (Dollars)	e or f
PART IV. 7.0 Other sources of supply (specify): (Continued) (Source and/or kind of fuel)				

Disposition (Continued)				
PART V. 10.0 Other disposition (specify) (Continued)				

PART VII: FOOTNOTES

Part No.	Item No.	EIA Use	Sub-item (State, Company, or Line)	Line No.	Footnote

RESPONDENT COPY **Page 3**

Form EIA-627

Survey Design

Beginning with 1980 data, natural gas production data previously obtained on an informal basis from appropriate State agencies were collected on Form EIA-627 (Figure A3). This form was designed by the EIA to collect annual natural gas production data from the appropriate State agencies under a standard data reporting system within the limits imposed by the diversity of data collection systems of the various producing States. It was also designed to avoid duplication of the efforts involved in the collection of production and value data by producing States and to avoid an unnecessary respondent burden on gas and oil well operators.

In 1991, the Office of Management and Budget approved the Form EIA-627 for use in report years 1990 through 1992. In May 1993, forms for report year 1992 were mailed to the appropriate agencies in 33 States. Completed forms were returned to the Data Operations Branch of the Reserves and Natural Gas Division for review, processing, and compilation.

Response Statistics

All of the 33 natural gas producing States participated in the voluntary EIA-627 survey by filing the completed form or by responding to telephone contacts. Data on the quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases removed in 1992 were reported by the appropriate agencies of 23 of the 33 producing States. The 23 States accounted for 61 percent of total 1992 gross withdrawals. In addition, the gross withdrawal data from Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, and Oklahoma, which together accounted for 35 percent of total production, excluded all or most of the nonhydrocarbon gases removed on leases. Gross withdrawals from Louisiana excludes most quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases removed on leases. Nonhydrocarbon gases removed have been excluded from gross withdrawals in Missouri.

The commercial recovery of methane from coal beds contribute a significant amount to the production totals in a number of States. Coal bed methane seams production quantities (in million cubic feet) are included in gross withdrawals totals for the following States: Alabama (91,925), Colorado (83,762), Illinois (82), and New Mexico (365,219).

Summary of EIA-627 Data Reporting Requirements

The Form EIA-627 is a two-page form divided into four parts. Part I requests identifying information including the name and location of the responding State agency and the name and telephone number of a contact person within the agency. Part II collects data on the number of producing gas wells, the production of natural gas including gross withdrawals from both gas and oil wells; volumes returned to formation for repressuring, pressure maintenance, and cycling; quantities vented and flared; quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases removed; quantities of fuel used on lease; and marketed production. Part III of the form is for reporting the value of marketed production. Part IV is space to be used by the respondent to explain data elements reported that may be based on definitions differing from those applied to data in previous years.

Routine Form EIA-627 Edit Checks

Each filing of the Form EIA-627 is manually checked for reasonableness and mathematical accuracy. Volumes are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 psia pressure base. Value data are compared to the previous year's data for reasonableness. When data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed, gas vented and flared, and gas used for repressuring are not reported for a State that historically reported one or more of these items, a volume is imputed based on the State's annual average for all States reporting data for these items. State agencies are contacted by telephone in order to correct errors. Amended filings or resubmissions are not a requirement since participation in the survey is voluntary.

Comparison of the Form EIA-627 with Other Data Sources

Annual production data as reported on the Form EIA-627 are compared to the sum of monthly data reported to the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC). The comparison is made in order to assure the reasonableness of the data reported on the Form EIA-627. Any significant differences are resolved by contacting the reporting State.

For discussion of the comparison of production data collected on Form EIA-627 and that collected on Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves," see the EIA report, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*.

EIA-627 (Revised 1992)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Energy Information Administration

Form Approved
OMB No. 19050175
Expires: 12/31/93

ANNUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NATURAL GAS REPORT

PART I. IDENTIFICATION DATA		
1. Name of State Reporting	2. Calendar Year Being Reported 19 ☐☐	
3. Name of Office Agency	4. Office Address (Street, City, State, Zip Code)	
5. Name of Contact Person	6. Phone Number	

PART II. NATURAL GAS VOLUMES (REPORT ALL VOLUMES IN MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET)	
Enter the pressure base at which all volumes are reported (psia at 60° F)	
Enter the total number of producing gas wells in operation as of December 31 for the reporting year	

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 4.7 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Office of Statistical Standards, EI-73, Mail Station 2F-081, Forrestal, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20585, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503

Month	Gross Withdrawals			Used for Repressuring, Etc.	Vented and Flared	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	Natural Gas Used as Fuel on Leases	Marketed Production
	Gas and Condensate Wells	Oil Wells (Casinghead)	Total					
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
TOTAL								

This report is collected under P.L. 93-275, Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974. Your voluntary cooperation and response are urgently needed to provide comprehensive, accurate and timely energy information. Because the data collected on EIA-627 are already aggregated by state, no confidentiality pledges are required.

EIA-627, ANNUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NATURAL GAS REPORT

PART III: Value of Marketed Production (Wellhead Sales Prices)

Enter the available value of marketed production **REPORT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS**	**$**
Enter the quantity of marketed production associated with the value entered **REPORT IN MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET**	

NOTE: *The value reported should represent wellhead sales prices including charges for natural gas plant liquids subsequently removed from the gas and for gathering and compression, in addition to state production, severance, and/or similar taxes.*

Does your computation of wellhead value agree with the above conditions? Yes ____ No ____

Complete the table below only if your method of reporting is inconsistent with the above note. For each item in column (a) of the table, enter an "X" in column (b) or (c) to indicate whether the item is included or excluded from the amount reported.

Item *(a)*	Included *(b)*	Excluded *(c)*
Natural gas plant liquids		
Lease condensate		
Gathering and compression charges		
State production, severance, and/or similar taxes		

PART IV: COMMENTS

Enter any additional comments including identification and explanation of any data elements submitted based on definitions differing from those provided for the previous year. If more space is needed, please attach separate sheet(s).

Name of Contact Person	Phone Number

Complete and return to: Energy Information Administration, Mail Station BG-094 Forrestal, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20585, Attn: Form EIA-627

Electric Utility Data

The electric utility data published in this report are taken from the Forms EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants." These data were used in order to maintain consistency among EIA publications. Electric data are necessary on the Form EIA-176 to provide a supply disposition balance on the form. Differences in the two surveys are apparent in the results published in Table 17, "Natural Gas Deliveries to Consumers by State," and Table 20, "Natural Gas Delivered to Electric Utilities for the Account of Others by State," where volumes in Table 20 sometimes exceed volumes in Table 17. A State-by-State comparison of the reported volumes of natural gas, as collected on the Forms EIA-176 and EIA-759, is shown in Table A1. The national totals differ by 99 billion cubic feet or 3.7 percent in relative terms.[14] While processing the data reported on the Form EIA-176, the EIA made special efforts to determine the reasons for the differences in reporting of electric utility data on the Forms EIA-176 and EIA-759. Typical instances of misreporting occurred in the reporting of gas delivered to electric utilities for the account of others. Some companies reported these deliveries under sales for resale. Others reported them under transportation, exchanges and/or storage deliveries. A few others reported them under transported to industrials. Companies that made mistakes were asked to refile, and new companies were asked to file when they were found [illegible] of gas. The companies' cooperation and their refilings and new filings improved the accuracy of the data.

Other Data Sources

The U.S. Minerals Management Service (USMMS) supplied data on the quantity and value of natural gas production and the number of producing wells in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf. Monthly reports to the IOGCC were the source of information for gross withdrawals from gas and oil wells in Wyoming. Volumes of extraction losses were reported on Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production." Heat (Btu) content extraction loss was estimated from data reported on Form EIA-64A and Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report." Volumes and prices of natural gas imports and exports were reported on the Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." These data are nonproprietary and are filed annually by each individual or organization having authorization to import and export natural gas.

Report Methodology

Natural Gas Consumed as a Vehicle Fuel

Data on deliveries of natural gas delivered for use as a vehicle fuel were collected for the first time in 1990. In 1990 and 1991 deliveries of natural gas for vehicle fuel use were included with volumes delivered to commercial consumers. Beginning with the *Natural Gas Annual, 1992* vehicle fuel volumes are no longer included with commercial volumes, except in Table 18.

Natural Gas Balancing Item

The natural gas balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of the components of natural gas disposition. It is calculated for each State as the result of a comparison between total reported supply and total reported disposition (Table 2). In the formula used, total reported supply is the sum of marketed production, net interstate movements, net movements across U.S. borders, and supplemental gaseous fuels supply. Total reported disposition is the sum of extraction loss, net storage changes (net additions to storage), and consumption. When this calculation results in a negative quantity for the balancing item it represents an excess of reported supply in relation to reported disposition, and positive quantities indicate the opposite situation.

The differences between supply and demand represent quantities lost, the net result of gas company conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure conditions to a standard temperature and pressure base, metering inaccuracies, the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices, differences between billing cycle and calendar-period time frames, and imbalances resulting from EIA's merger of data reporting systems, which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents. The balancing items in individual States may also reflect the underreporting on Form EIA-176 of gas transported across State borders for the account of others by some interstate pipelines.

Natural Gas Processed and Extraction Loss

Extraction loss is the reduction in the volume of natural gas available for disposition resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants. It represents that portion of the "raw" gas

[14]Relative comparisons are expressed as the maximum difference percentage (MDP), or the absolute value of the difference between the two volumes divided by the smaller of the two volumes, multiplied by 100.

stream that is transferred from the natural gas supply chain to the petroleum and natural gas liquids supply chain. Extraction loss does *not* include the reduction in volume resulting from the removal of nonhydrocarbon constituents or gas used as fuel, vented, flared, or otherwise disposed of within natural gas processing plants. Extraction loss also results in a reduction in the total heat (Btu) content of the natural gas stream equal to the heat content of the liquids extracted.

The Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," collects data on the volume of natural gas received for processing, the total quantity of natural gas liquids produced, and the resulting shrinkage (defined as extraction loss in this report) from all natural gas processing- and cycling-plant operators. The quantity of natural gas received and liquids produced are reported by State of origin of the natural gas. Shrinkage volumes are calculated and reported by plant operators based upon the chemical composition of the liquids extracted using standard conversion factors specified in the form instructions. A description of the Form EIA-64A survey is presented in the EIA publication, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report.*

The heat (Btu) content of liquids extracted is not reported on the Form EIA-64A. Therefore, to estimate the extraction loss heat content, data reported on the Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas and Liquids Report," were used to determine the individual products contained in the total liquids reported on Form EIA-64A. A description of the Form EIA-816 survey is presented in the EIA publication, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1992, Volume II.*

To estimate the quantities of individual products extracted in each State, data from the Form EIA-64A survey were used to determine the total liquids production, and data from the Form EIA-816 survey were used to estimate the quantities of the individual products contained in those total liquids.

The Form EIA-816 captures information on the quantity of individual components (i.e. ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus) produced or contained in mixes of plant liquids as determined by chemical analysis. The volumetric ratios of the individual components to the total liquids, as calculated from the 12 monthly Form EIA-816 reports for each State, were applied to the annual total liquids production, as reported on the Form EIA-64A, to estimate the quantities of individual components removed at gas-processing plants (Table A3).

The heat (Btu) content of extracted liquids was estimated by applying conversion factors to the estimated quantities of products extracted in each State. These conversion factors, in million Btu per barrel of liquid produced, were: ethane, 3.082; propane, 3.836; normal butane, 4.326; isobutane, 3.974; and pentane plus, 4.620.

It should be noted that, at the State level, extraction losses are not necessarily related to State production. All gas processed in 11 States originated, or was produced in those States; but part of the gas processed in the other 12 States originated outside of the State in which the gas was processed. Gas produced from 9 States (Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia) was not processed.

For comparative purposes, the quantities of natural gas delivered to processing plants, total liquids extracted, and estimated volumetric and heat content extraction losses by State or origin of the gas (i.e., the State in which the gas was produced) are shown in Table A4.

Lease and Plant Fuel

Lease and plant fuel represent those quantities of natural gas used in well, field, and/or lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease fuel data were collected for report year 1992, on the Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report." Of the 33 States reporting on the Form EIA-627, 26 States reported quantities of natural gas used as lease fuel. Gross withdrawals from Kansas (14,042 million cubic feet) and Oklahoma (43,053 million cubic feet) include gas used for fuel on leases based on filing of the EIA-176. Most of Nevada's marketed production is consumed as lease fuel, 30 million cubic feet. In the absence of reporting quantities on the Form EIA-627, the Form EIA-176 was used to estimate lease fuel quantities. Although EIA recognizes that lease data collected on the Form EIA-176 do not constitute a census or result from a statistically selected sample, the data collected in the survey provide the best information available to the EIA for estimating such usage. To estimate lease use during 1992 (Table A6), several simplifying assumptions were made:

- The quantity of gas used for lease fuel was assumed to be a function of gross withdrawals of natural gas from gas and oil wells.
- The average proportion of company-owned on-system production reported as used in lease operations by respondents to the Form EIA-176 was assumed to be typical of the average use by all operators as a proportion of gross withdrawals.
- Average usage was calculated separately for Alaska and for the lower 48 States to reflect the distinctive field operations in Alaska, particularly on the North Slope.

Form EIA-176 respondents reported volumes of company-owned onsystem production amounting to 13 percent of 1992 gross withdrawals (32 percent of withdrawals in Alaska and 11 percent of withdrawals

in the lower 48 States). Lease use reported by respondents averaged 0.03485 thousand cubic feet per thousand cubic feet of reported production in Alaska and 0.02192 thousand cubic feet per thousand cubic feet of reported production in the Lower 48 States. The fuel-use estimates shown in Table A6 were calculated by applying the above ratios to the gross withdrawals from the various States (Table 3), not reporting lease use on the EIA-627.

Beginning with the 1990 survey, data on natural gas used as processing plant fuel were collected from the Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production." For 1989 and prior years, the quantity of gas used as plant fuel was assumed to be a function of the quantity of natural gas delivered to natural gas processing plants. The average proportion of gas delivered to company-operated onsystem plants used as fuel by respondents to the Form EIA-176 was assumed to be typical of the average use by all plant operators as a proportion of total gas delivered to all plants within each State.

Marketed Production

Marketed production of natural gas is taken from responses to Part II of the Form EIA-627. It is the quantity of natural gas produced that is available for marketing and is reported in Tables 3 and 7. It refers to quantities of gas available after processes related to production are complete. These processes are: repressuring, pressure maintenance, cycling, venting and flaring, removing nonhydrocarbon gases, using fuel on the lease.

Average wellhead prices are calculated from volumes and values reported in Part III of the Form EIA-627. These data are shown as "Reported Wellhead Value" in Table 7. The volumes in this section refer to the actual amounts of natural gas reported to the States as sold.

In many States, the marketed production volumes are larger than the reported wellhead value volumes. Differences in these volumes generally result from differences in definition and reporting requirements for separate data systems in the State. For example, while production quantities of federal, tribal, and State royalty gas are included in marketed production, some State reporting rules exclude these quantities from reported wellhead value volumes.

Census Divisions

The Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, has grouped the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Census divisions. Some of the tables and graphs in this report show data by Census division. These groupings are:

New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Pacific Contiguous: California, Oregon, and Washington.

Pacific Noncontiguous: Alaska and Hawaii.

Table A1. Comparison of Electric Utility Natural Gas Consumption Data by State, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Form EIA-176	Form EIA-759	Difference	MDP[a]
Alabama	3,642	3,368	-274	8.1
Alaska	28,693	28,953	260	.9
Arizona	40,580	30,939	-9,641	31.2
Arkansas	26,523	27,015	492	1.9
California	582,604	564,432	-18,171	3.2
Colorado	5,713	5,019	-694	13.8
Connecticut	1,881	2,100	219	11.6
Delaware	9,389	8,384	-1,004	12.0
Florida	200,096	202,576	2,480	1.2
Georgia	1,217	1,162	-55	4.7
Illinois	10,610	9,293	-1,317	14.2
Indiana	7,567	7,772	205	2.7
Iowa	3,295	2,265	-1,030	45.5
Kansas	13,110	13,981	872	6.6
Kentucky	217	269	52	23.9
Louisiana	240,733	254,922	14,189	5.9
Maryland	10,416	11,575	1,159	11.1
Massachusetts	34,899	38,341	3,442	9.9
Michigan	19,537	24,908	5,370	27.5
Minnesota	5,133	4,906	-227	4.6
Mississippi	51,888	54,180	2,293	4.4
Missouri	2,710	2,351	-359	15.3
Montana	222	220	-2	1.1
Nebraska	1,793	1,903	109	6.1
Nevada	28,902	24,355	-4,546	18.7
New Jersey	38,293	38,772	478	1.2
New Mexico	18,072	22,486	4,414	24.4
New York	200,579	208,731	8,152	4.1
North Carolina	2,994	3,159	166	5.5
North Dakota	5	1	-3	244.9
Ohio	2,549	2,956	407	16.0
Oklahoma	157,680	148,980	-8,700	5.8
Oregon	12,818	14,264	1,447	11.3
Pennsylvania	3,954	3,100	-855	27.6
Rhode Island	466	469	3	6
South Carolina	1,524	1,795	270	17.7
South Dakota	771	48	-723	1509.9
Tennessee	295	291	-5	1.7
Texas	868,758	968,165	99,407	11.4
Utah	5,463	6,576	1,113	20.4
Vermont	801	801	0	0
Virginia	11,669	10,936	-733	6.7
Washington	4,514	5,385	870	19.3
West Virginia	204	201	-3	1.5
Wisconsin	2,697	2,584	-113	4.4
Wyoming	83	83	0	1
Total	2,666,507	2,765,608	99,101	3.7

[a] = Relative comparisons are expressed as the maximum difference percentage (MDP), or the absolute value of the difference between two volumes divided by the smaller of the two volumes, multiplied by 100.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table A2. Natural Gas Unaccounted for by State, 1988-1992

(Million Cubic Feet)

State	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alabama	3,029	4,035	67	1,908	3,062
Alaska	1,661	1,471	2,397	114	-14
Arizona	57,804	21,579	17,347	23,029	53,366
Arkansas	470	2,174	4,177	13,145	4,424
California	43,475	40,927	4,341	80,522	11,493
Colorado	-5,332	5,746	9,499	10,580	9,372
Connecticut	2,719	3,243	-441	2,284	946
Delaware	-16,089	788	-132	1,527	170
District of Columbia	866	1,175	457	771	620
Florida	7,715	1,752	-1,006	402	-275
Georgia	-132	8,170	-2,313	7,039	6,624
Hawaii	189	150	29	31	16
Idaho	163	-466	3,379	-415	5,755
Illinois	13,355	4,174	-2,391	-16,276	17,107
Indiana	1,088	5,588	-2,394	2,261	8,676
Iowa	15,028	-2,924	18,357	9,222	9,307
Kansas	23,566	10,501	-473	11,288	17,699
Kentucky	36,100	11,827	2,769	-836	6,660
Louisiana	12,427	36,763	-3,929	-4,957	14,770
Maine	127	4	120	45	26
Maryland	4,324	8,836	-3,484	13,400	6,019
Massachusetts	15,256	365	-447	-3,225	331
Michigan	-20,210	1,606	1,249	16,865	8,913
Minnesota	10,491	5,834	-14,294	-17,472	-62,450
Mississippi	1,240	12,211	-6,959	-5,013	8,000
Missouri	8,683	78,489	1,271	4,142	13,773
Montana	1,669	-25,444	-26,971	1,872	1,491
Nebraska	11,691	3,242	6,150	4,546	2,292
Nevada	-5,234	-269	2,095	22	2,111
New Hampshire	1,366	1,245	-219	6	678
New Jersey	-7,478	2,018	723	6,120	39,471
New Mexico	4,790	2,175	10	2,095	813
New York	42,740	20,364	-3,003	11,958	28,140
North Carolina	2,895	3,654	-246	2,906	2,414
North Dakota	-647	-254	-53	-976	-233
Ohio	63,480	20,427	12,381	9,636	8,537
Oklahoma	733	11,460	13,234	7,913	16,062
Oregon	1,145	452	3,062	-2,395	-764
Pennsylvania	60,954	23,438	-2,571	13,505	11,380
Rhode Island	-1,521	2,928	6,164	2,092	-1,100
South Carolina	3,477	2,699	-1,878	746	1,110
South Dakota	-708	-139	-62	-518	413
Tennessee	5,558	11,433	-2,376	38,691	6,920
Texas	28,716	25,292	-1,640	12,298	17,553
Utah	1,948	1,475	4,507	-2,949	-6,193
Vermont	314	97	-151	76	-3
Virginia	-13,925	1,672	-613	1,383	963
Washington	6,949	3,005	5,778	-1,735	247
West Virginia	-59,927	1,372	-6,101	10,295	10,233
Wisconsin	-109	-1,852	-671	926	3,614
Wyoming	-179	5,907	4,903	3,050	3,234
Total	366,709	380,419	39,650	271,946	293,768

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table A3. Natural Gas Processed and Liquids Extracted at Natural Gas Processing Plants by State, 1992

Plant Location	Volume of Natural Gas Delivered to Processing Plants[a] (million cubic feet)			Total Liquids Extracted[b] (thousand barrels)	Extraction Loss (million cubic feet)
	State Production	Out of State Production	Natural Gas Processed		
Alabama	126,222	688	126,910	4,121	5,490
Alaska	2,121,838	0	2,121,838	27,056	32,004
Arkansas	151,644	4,929	156,573	332	413
California	243,692	0	243,692	10,171	12,385
Colorado	256,019	0	256,019	13,169	18,149
Florida	8,769	217,485	226,254	2,317	2,563
Illinois	942	0	942	88	100
Kansas	799,871	144,052	943,923	30,359	42,733
Kentucky	47,174	251	47,425	1,795	2,342
Louisiana	4,273,899	192,526	4,466,425	93,744	132,656
Michigan	186,144	0	186,144	6,207	8,093
Mississippi	4,800	22	4,822	319	416
Montana	12,581	116	12,697	698	907
Nebraska	65	0	65	3	3
New Mexico	714,780	7,653	722,433	53,543	75,520
North Dakota	50,462	0	50,462	4,675	6,055
Ohio	2,730	0	2,730	55	72
Oklahoma	1,066,390	5,036	1,071,426	73,518	104,609
Pennsylvania	8,636	2,904	11,540	436	604
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	4,197,248	33,897	4,231,145	264,766	374,126
Utah	306,217	12,800	319,017	8,513	11,851
West Virginia	115,260	0	115,260	6,657	9,436
Wyoming	727,730	383	728,113	23,778	31,378
U.S. Total	15,423,113	622,742	16,045,855	626,320	871,905

[a] = "State Production" refers to gas delivered to processing plants located in the same State in which the gas was produced. "Out of State Production" refers to gas produced in other States and delivered to plants located in the State listed for processing.

[b] = "Total Liquids Extracted" represents the total quantity of liquids extracted from natural gas at natural gas processing plants located in the State.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production."

Table A4. Estimated Composition of Liquids Extracted at Natural Gas Processing Plants and the Resulting Heat Content Extraction Loss by State, 1992

(Liquid Volumes in Thousand Barrels, Heat Content in Billion Btu)

State	Estimated Components and Products in Liquids Extracted[a]					Estimated Heat Content Extraction Loss[b]
	Ethane	Propane	Isobutane	N-Butane	Pentanes Plus	Heat Content
Alabama	7	1,617	216	1,212	1,070	17,265
Alaska	0	547	2,585	8,293	15,630	120,461
Arkansas	33	58	35	55	151	1,399
California	18	2,850	1,994	1,596	3,713	42,970
Colorado	3,774	4,192	676	1,912	2,615	50,752
Florida	617	764	61	478	397	8,976
Illinois	0	32	0	0	56	382
Kansas	4,661	12,547	3,855	4,873	4,423	119,330
Kentucky	188	989	90	320	208	7,076
Louisiana	34,158	25,085	9,308	8,687	16,505	352,328
Michigan	916	2,148	951	938	1,253	24,692
Mississippi	0	111	0	95	112	1,358
Montana	0	294	28	177	200	2,925
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	22,506	15,590	3,102	5,716	6,629	196,848
North Dakota	12	2,141	0	1,349	1,173	19,505
Ohio	1	20	3	14	17	231
Oklahoma	29,537	22,887	3,500	8,141	9,452	271,626
Pennsylvania	0	196	30	89	120	1,815
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	84,338	70,219	35,707	29,139	45,364	1,006,822
Utah	105	3,264	231	1,653	3,260	35,974
West Virginia	1,915	2,735	377	853	777	25,171
Wyoming	6,068	7,378	2,310	3,232	4,789	92,294
U.S. Total	188,854	175,664	65,059	78,822	117,914	2,400,203

[a] The liquid quantities shown are the estimated quantities of individual components and products contained in the liquids at the point at which the liquids were extracted from the natural gas. The estimates are based upon the assumption that the liquids extracted in each State were composed of natural gas components and products in the same proportions as those ultimately fractionated at processing and fractionating plants within the State. The quantities ultimately extracted in each State were obtained from unpublished summaries of the 12 monthly reports on Form EIA-816. For each State, ratios of the quantities of each component and product ultimately fractionated to the total quantity of liquids fractionated were developed. Those ratios were applied to the total liquids quantities extracted from natural gas in each State (see Table A2) to derive the estimated component and product quantities shown.

[b] Extraction loss represents that portion of the natural gas stream which was transferred to the petroleum and natural gas liquids supply chain as a result of the removal of part of the natural gas constituents in the form of natural gas liquids at natural gas processing plants. Estimates of the heat content extraction loss, i.e., the heat content of the extracted liquids, were computed using the following average heat content conversion factors (million Btu per barrel): ethane, 3.082; propane, 3.836; normal butane, 4.326; isobutane, 3.974; and pentanes plus, 4.620.

Sources: Estimated Components and Products in Liquids Extracted: Total liquids from Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," apportioned to components and products based upon quantities of components and products fractionated as reported on Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" (see footnote a above). Heat Content extraction loss conversion factors (see footnote b above): Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1992*.

Table A5. Natural Gas Processed, Liquids Extracted, and Estimated Extraction Loss by State of Origin (Production) of Natural Gas, 1992

State	Volume of Natural Gas Delivered to Processing Plants (million cubic feet)			Total Liquids Extracted (thousand barrels)	Extraction Loss	
	Located Within the State	Located Outside of the State	Total Processed		Volume (million cubic feet)	Estimated Heat Content (billion Btu)
Alabama	126,222	8,396	134,618	4,574	5,555	19,016
Alaska	2,121,838	0	2,121,838	27,056	32,004	120,461
Arkansas	151,644	9	151,653	183	401	771
California	243,692	0	243,692	10,171	12,385	42,970
Colorado	256,019	324	256,343	13,176	18,164	50,779
Florida	8,769	0	8,769	1,168	99	4,525
Illinois	942	0	942	88	100	382
Kansas	799,871	2,187	802,058	26,923	36,425	105,812
Kentucky	47,174	0	47,174	1,792	2,330	7,064
Louisiana	4,273,899	142,292	4,416,191	90,159	128,722	338,911
Michigan	186,144	0	186,144	6,207	8,093	24,692
Mississippi	4,800	13,285	18,085	374	587	1,576
Montana	12,581	383	12,964	734	915	3,060
Nebraska	65	0	65	3	3	0
New Mexico	714,780	1,045	715,825	53,052	74,812	195,061
North Dakota	50,462	116	50,578	4,690	6,063	19,568
Ohio	2,730	0	2,730	55	72	231
Oklahoma	1,066,390	88,331	1,154,721	77,064	109,438	285,314
Pennsylvania	8,636	0	8,636	345	452	1,436
Tennessee	0	251	251	3	12	12
Texas	4,197,248	350,419	4,547,667	269,515	382,472	1,024,941
Utah	306,217	0	306,217	8,172	11,375	34,533
West Virginia	115,260	6,684	121,944	6,901	9,728	26,197
Wyoming	727,730	9,020	736,750	23,915	31,697	92,891
U.S. Total	15,423,113	622,742	16,045,855	626,320	871,905	2,400,203

Note: This table shows the volume of natural gas delivered to processing plants, the quantity of natural gas liquids extracted, and the estimated volumetric and heat content extraction losses traced back to the State of origin of the gas, i.e., to the State from which the gas was produced whether processed within or outside of the producing State. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Natural gas delivered to plants, and total liquids extracted: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production." Extraction Loss: Extraction loss volumes (Table A2) and estimated heat contents (Table A3) apportioned to state of origin based upon the origin of gas processed as reported on Form EIA-64A.

Table A6. Quantity of Natural Gas Used as Lease and Plant Fuel by State, 1992
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Lease Fuel	Plant Fuel	Total Lease and Plant Fuel
Alabama	8,391	4,477	12,868
Alaska	197,975	36,741	234,716
Arizona	41	0	41
Arkansas	[a] 5,570	268	5,838
California	84,220	8,008	92,228
Colorado	8,936	12,233	21,169
Florida	3,819	1,315	5,134
Illinois	[a] 9	98	107
Indiana	[a] 5	0	5
Kansas	[a] 17,424	26,312	43,736
Kentucky	[a] 2,105	707	2,812
Louisiana	[a] 134,088	86,623	220,711
Michigan	4,178	3,096	7,274
Mississippi	4,372	573	4,945
Missouri	1	0	1
Montana	[a] 1,448	423	1,871
Nebraska	31	9	40
Nevada	30	0	30
New Mexico	14,805	38,892	53,697
New York	965	0	965
North Dakota	3,709	4,753	8,462
Ohio	1,434	16	1,450
Oklahoma	[a] 53,278	39,700	92,978
Oregon	68	0	68
Pennsylvania	3,040	341	3,381
South Dakota	451	0	451
Tennessee	39	0	39
Texas	123,111	170,734	293,845
Utah	3,866	8,745	12,611
Virginia	653	0	653
West Virginia	[a] 4,807	3,290	8,097
Wyoming	[a] 27,382	13,217	40,599
Total	710,250	460,571	1,170,821

[a] Lease fuel quantities were estimated by assuming that the proportions of on-system production used as lease fuel by respondents to the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," were the same as the proportions of gross withdrawals as reported on Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," used as lease by all operators. Form EIA-176 respondents reported on-system production totaling 31.9 percent of gross withdrawals in Alaska and 11.0 percent of gross withdrawals in the lower 48 States. The average ratios of volumes "Used in well, lease, and field operations" to "Company-owned natural gas produced on-system" computed from Form EIA-176 responses were 0.03485 for Alaska and 0.02192 for the lower 48 States. Those ratios were applied to gross withdrawals from all States, where lease fuel use was applicable, that did not report lease fuel use on the Form EIA-627.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report," estimates based upon Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production."

Appendix B

Metric and Thermal Conversion Tables

Appendix B

Metric and Thermal Conversion Tables

Metric Conversions

Table B1 presents Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States for 1988 through 1992 in metric units of measure. Volumes are shown in cubic meters instead of cubic feet. Prices are shown in dollars per thousand cubic meters instead of dollars per thousand cubic feet. The data in this table have been converted from the data that appear in Table 1 of this report.

Thermal Conversions

Table B2 presents the thermal (Btu) conversion factors and the converted data for natural gas supply and disposition from 1988 through 1992. A brief documentation for the thermal conversion factors follows:

- *Marketed Production.* The conversion factor is calculated by adding the total heat content of dry production to the total heat content of extraction loss and dividing the resulting sum by the total quantity of dry production and extraction loss (see below).
- *Extraction Loss.* The conversion factor is obtained from Appendix A of this publication.
- *Dry Production.* The conversion factor is assumed to be the same as the thermal conversion factors for consumption (see below).
- *Receipts at U.S. Borders.* The conversion factors for imports are obtained from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Intransit receipts are assumed to have the same average heat content as imports.
- *Withdrawals from Storage.* Both underground and LNG storage withdrawals are assumed to have the same heat content as consumption (see below).
- *Supplemental Gas Supplies.* This conversion factor is assumed to be the same as that for consumption (see below).
- *Balancing Item.* This conversion factor is calculated by subtracting the total heat content of all other items of supply from the heat content of total disposition (from Table B2) and dividing the difference by the balancing item quantity.
- *Consumption.* The thermal conversion factor for total consumption (lease and plant fuel, pipeline fuel, and deliveries to consumers) is the average heat content for deliveries to end users as reported on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Average heat content of electric utility consumption is obtained from EIA's *Electric Power Annual.* The factor for nonutility consumption is calculated by subtracting the total heat content of electric utility consumption from the heat content of total consumption and dividing the difference by the quantity of nonutility consumption (total consumption less electric utility consumption).
- *Deliveries at U.S. Borders.* The conversion factor for exports is obtained from Form FPC-14. Intransit deliveries are assumed to have the same average heat content as exports.
- *Additions to Storage.* Additions to both underground and LNG storage are assumed to have the same heat content as consumption (see above).

Table B1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, Metric Equivalents, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	Reserves (billion cubic meters)				
Estimated Proved Reserves (dry) as of December 31	4,758	4,732	4,795	4,731	4,673
	Number of Gas and Gas Condensate Wells				
Producing at End of Year	257,279	262,483	269,790	276,987	276,014
	Production (million cubic meters)				
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	437,977	444,825	454,586	R 453,568	457,738
From Oil Wells	156,655	151,936	154,866	R 162,326	168,977
Total	594,632	596,760	609,452	R 615,893	626,714
Repressuring	-70,180	-70,089	-70,482	R -78,492	-84,173
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	-13,022	-10,264	-8,194	R -7,811	-7,939
Wet After Lease Separation	511,429	516,408	530,776	R 529,591	534,602
Vented and Flared	-4,036	-4,011	-4,259	R -4,811	-4,744
Marketed Production	507,394	512,397	526,517	R 524,779	529,859
Extraction Loss	-23,102	-22,215	-22,204	-23,634	-24,690
Total Dry Production	484,291	490,182	504,313	R 501,145	505,169
	Supply (million cubic meters)				
Dry Production	484,291	490,182	504,313	R 501,145	505,169
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	36,637	39,120	43,389	50,215	60,527
Intransit Receipts	9,989	9,821	10,092	10,275	13,767
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	63,532	79,394	54,759	76,136	77,129
LNG Storage	747	1,424	1,488	1,787	1,374
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2,864	3,023	3,477	R 3,189	3,339
Balancing Item	-12,813	-6,160	-4,300	R -14,152	-14,373
Total Supply	585,247	616,804	613,217	R 628,594	646,932
	Disposition (million cubic meters)				
Consumption	510,540	532,379	529,951	R 539,015	553,434
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	2,085	3,026	2,423	3,660	6,124
Intransit Deliveries	10,006	9,821	10,072	10,267	13,767
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	61,570	70,545	68,908	73,861	72,361
LNG Storage	1,046	1,033	1,864	1,791	1,247
Total Disposition	585,247	616,804	613,217	R 628,594	646,932
	Consumption (million cubic meters)				
Lease and Plant Fuel	31,032	30,296	35,011	R 31,977	33,154
Pipeline Fuel	17,384	17,820	18,684	R 17,027	16,642
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	131,116	135,372	124,348	R 129,002	132,808
Commercial	75,619	76,957	74,267	R 77,265	79,365
Industrial	180,757	193,014	198,739	R 204,758	213,138
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	8	10	14
Electric Utilities	74,632	78,919	78,895	R 78,976	78,313
Total Delivered to Consumers	462,124	484,263	476,257	R 490,010	503,638
Total Consumption	510,540	532,379	529,951	R 539,015	553,434
	Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic meters)				
Residential	NA	NA	886	1,032	1,173
Commercial	6,996	8,371	9,982	R 11,494	13,337
Industrial	103,730	121,697	128,687	137,731	148,624
Electric Utilities	30,476	32,626	39,370	44,743	48,064

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, Metric Equivalents, 1988-1992 (Continued)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Number of Consumers					
Residential	48,474,449	49,309,593	50,187,178	[R] 51,593,206	52,331,397
Commercial	4,124,745	4,168,048	4,236,280	[R] 4,357,252	4,409,699
Industrial	199,041	225,346	218,341	[R] 216,529	209,616
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	1,007	1,106	1,033
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic meters)					
Residential	3	3	2	2	3
Commercial	18	18	18	18	18
Industrial	908	857	910	[R] 946	1,017
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	8	9	14
Average Annual Cost per Consumer (dollars)					
Residential	523	547	507	514	528
Commercial	3,001	3,092	2,989	3,013	3,103
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	910	1,314	2,002
Average Heating Value (Kilojoules per cubic meter)					
Delivered to Consumers	38,330	38,405	38,405	38,368	38,368
Average Prices for Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic meters)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	$59 68	$59 68	$60 39	$57 92	$61 80
Imports	64 98	64 27	68 51	64 27	65 33
Exports	96 76	88 64	109 48	91 46	79 46
Pipeline Fuel	74 16	70 98	68 86	66 04	73 10
City Gate	103 12	106 30	107 00	102 41	106 30
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	193 17	199 17	204 83	205 53	208 00
Commercial	163 51	167 39	170 57	169 86	172 34
Industrial	104 18	104 53	103 47	95 00	100 29
Vehicle Fuel	NA	NA	119 72	139 85	143 02
Electric Utilities	$82 28	$85 81	84 05	76 99	83 34
Average Price of Purchases from Producers, Gatherers, and/or Processing Plant Operators (dollars per thousand cubic meters)					
by Interstate Pipelines	$72 04	$71 34	$75 93	$70 28	$75 93
by Intrastate Pipelines	66 39	66 39	67 80	59 68	63 21
by Distributors and Municipalities	96 41	95 00	95 00	91 82	90 76
by Other Companies	64 98	64 98	65 69	63 57	62 86
Total	73 10	74 51	76 99	72 04	75 22
Average Price of Purchases from Interstate Pipelines, Intrastate Pipelines and/or Distributors (dollars per thousand cubic meters)					
by Interstate Pipelines	$106 65	$108 42	$98 17	$94 64	$91 11
by Intrastate Pipelines	88 64	84 05	73 81	64 63	69 92
by Distributors and Municipalities	109 48	113 01	116 89	112 30	115 83
by Other Companies	97 12	99 94	104 88	97 82	100 65
Total	106 30	110 53	110 89	106 30	109 48
Average Price of Sales for Resale (dollars per thousand cubic meters)					
by Interstate Pipelines	$115 48	$141 96	$135 61	$137 73	$144 44
by Intrastate Pipelines	86 52	98 88	101 00	92 52	95 70
by Distributors and Municipalities	125 01	126 07	126 78	126 43	113 36
by Other Companies	72 75	58 27	57 92	61 80	61 45
Total	96 06	107 71	99 94	105 94	108 42

[R] = Revised data.
NA = Not available

Note: Beginning in 1987, prices for gas delivered to consumers are calculated using only onsystem sales data. No imputations are made for prices of gas delivered for the account of others. In previous years, prices were calculated using reported values and values imputed for gas delivered for the account of others. The United States includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition,", Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report,", Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers,", Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report,", Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report,", Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants,", Forms EIA-191/FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report,", Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas,", *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92), and the U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Table B2. Thermal Conversion Factors and Data, 1988-1992

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Conversion Factor (Btu per cubic foot)		
Production					
Marketed	1,109	1,107	1,105	1,108	1,110
Extraction Loss	2,783	2,784	2,797	2,753	2,753
Total Dry Production	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
Supply					
Dry Production	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	1,002	1,004	1,012	1,014	1,011
Intransit Receipts	1,002	1,004	1,012	1,014	1,011
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
LNG Storage	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
Supplemental Gas Supplies	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
Balancing Item	942	842	835	R 971	949
Total Supply	--	--	--	--	--
Disposition					
Consumption	1,029	1,031	1,031	R 1,030	1,030
(Electric utility)	(1,028)	(1,030)	(1,034)	(1,024)	(1,022)
(Non-Utility)	(1,029)	(1,031)	(1,030)	(1,031)	(1,031)
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	1,018	1,019	1,018	1,022	1,018
Intransit Deliveries	1,018	1,019	1,018	1,022	1,018
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
LNG Storage	1,029	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,030
Total Disposition	--	--	--	--	--
			Summary Data (billion Btu)		
Production					
Marketed	19,868,773	20,031,688	20,554,878	R 20,526,272	20,775,302
Extraction Loss	-2,270,176	-2,184,413	-2,193,104	-2,297,536	-2,400,202
Total Dry Production	17,598,597	17,847,275	18,361,774	R 18,228,736	18,375,100
Supply					
Dry Production	17,598,597	17,847,275	18,361,774	R 18,228,736	18,375,100
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	1,296,647	1,387,046	1,550,996	R 1,798,967	2,161,448
Intransit Receipts	353,472	348,200	360,678	367,941	491,511
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	2,308,686	2,890,704	1,993,734	2,769,390	2,805,487
LNG Storage	27,155	51,832	54,172	64,983	49,990
Supplemental Gas Supplies	104,067	110,054	126,613	R 115,984	121,457
Balancing Item	-426,118	-183,047	-126,769	R -485,314	-481,767
Total Supply	21,262,506	22,452,064	22,321,197	R 22,860,687	23,523,226
Disposition					
Consumption	18,552,446	19,383,652	19,295,258	R 19,606,211	20,130,695
(Electric utility)	(2,710,161)	(2,870,622)	(2,880,882)	R (2,855,950)	(2,826,451)
(Non-Utility)	(15,842,285)	(16,513,030)	R (16,414,376)	R (16,747,888)	(17,304,244)
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	74,945	108,902	87,108	R 132,130	220,211
Intransit Deliveries	359,710	353,400	362,090	370,565	494,912
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	2,237,384	2,568,513	R 2,508,886	R 2,686,624	2,632,055
LNG Storage	38,021	37,597	67,855	65,157	45,354
Total Disposition	21,262,506	22,452,064	22,321,197	R 22,860,687	23,523,226

-- Not applicable.
R Revised data.

Note: See accompanying text for conversion factor documentation. Items appearing in parentheses are subsets of other items for which data are shown in this table and are not involved in the summing of supply and disposition. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report,", Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition,"; Form EIA-64A,"Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production,", Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas,", Forms EIA-191/FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report,", and Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operating and Design Report."

Appendix C

Selected Natural Gas and Related Reports

Appendix C

Selected Natural Gas and Related Reports

Recurring Natural Gas Reports

- *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130. Published monthly.

Other Reports Covering Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other Energy Sources

- *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves - 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(91), September 1993.
- *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035. Published monthly. Provides national aggregate data for natural gas, natural gas liquids, and other energy sources.
- *Annual Report to Congress 1992*, DOE/EIA-0173(92), March 1993. Published annually.
- *Annual Energy Outlook 1993*, DOE/EIA-0383(93), January 1993. Published annually.
- *Annual Energy Review 1992*, DOE/EIA-0384(92), June 1993. Published annually.
- *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202. Published quarterly. Provides forecasts for next six quarters for natural gas and other energy sources.
- *Statistics of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies 1991*, DOE/EIA-0145(91), December 1992.
- *Gas Supplies of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies 1991*, DOE/EIA-0167(91), December 1992.
- *Annual Outlook for Oil and Gas: 1991* DOE/EIA-0517(91), June 1991.
- *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1991*, DOE/EIA-0214(91), May 1993.
- *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report* 1990, DOE/EIA-0376(90), September 1992.

One-Time Reports

- *U.S. Production of Natural Gas from Tight Reservoirs* DOE/EIA-TR-0574, October 1993.
- *Natural Gas 1992: Issues and Trends* DOE/EIA-0560(20), March 1993.
- *Natural Gas Productive Capacity for the Lower 48 States 1982 through 1993*, DOE/EIA-0542(93), March 1993.
- *Geologic Distributions of U.S. Oil and Gas*, DOE/EIA-0557, July 1992.
- *Capacity and Service on the Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline System 1990*, DOE/EIA-0556, June 1992.
- *Effects of Interruptible Natural Gas Service: Winter 1989-1990*, SR/OG-91-01, June 1991.
- *The Outlook for Natural Gas Imports: Supporting Analysis for the National Energy Strategy*, SR/NES/90-06, January 1991.
- *The Domestic Oil and Gas Recoverable Resource Base: Supporting Analysis for the National Energy Strategy*, SR/NES/90-05, December 1990.

Reference Reports

- *Directory of Energy Data Collection Forms*, DOE/EIA-0249(92), January 1993.
- *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List, 1992*, EIA-0370(92), December 1992.

Glossary

Balancing Item: Represents differences between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of the components of natural gas disposition. These differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data-reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data-reporting systems that vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

Biomass Gas: A medium Btu gas containing methane and carbon dioxide, resulting from the action of microorganisms on organic materials such as a landfill.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quality of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a gas distribution company receives gas from a pipeline company or transmission system.

Coke Oven Gas: The gaseous portion of volatile substances driven off in the coking process after other coal chemicals are removed.

Commercial Consumption: Gas used by nonmanufacturing establishments or agencies primarily engaged in the sale of goods or services. Included are such establishments as hotels, restaurants, wholesale and retail stores and other service enterprises; gas used by establishments engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; and gas used by local, State, and Federal agencies engaged in nonmanufacturing activities.

Delivered: The physical transfer of natural, synthetic, and/or supplemental gas from facilities operated by the responding company to facilities operated by others or to consumers.

Dry Natural Gas Product ted production less extraction loss.

Electric Utilities: Establishments primarily engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity for sale or resale.

Electric Utility Consumption: Gas used as fuel in electric utility plants.

Exports: Natural gas deliveries out of the continental United States and Alaska to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents such as ethane, propane, and butane at natural gas processing plants.

Flared: Natural gas burned in flares at the base site or at gas-processing plants.

Gas Condensate Well: A gas well that produces from a gas reservoir containing considerable quantities of liquid hydrocarbons in the pentane and heavier range generally described as "condensate."

Gas Well: A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs.

Gross Withdrawals: Full well-stream volume, including all natural gas plant liquids and all nonhydrocarbon gases, but excluding lease condensate.

Heating Value: The average number of British thermal units per cubic foot of natural gas as determined from tests of fuel samples.

Imports: Gas receipts into the United States from a foreign country.

Industrial Consumers: Establishments engaged in a process which creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Generation of electricity, other than by electric utilities, is included.

Industrial Consumption: Natural gas used by manufacturing and mining establishments for heat, power, and chemical feedstock.

Intransit Deliveries: Redeliveries to a foreign country of foreign gas received for transportation across U.S. territory and deliveries of U.S. gas to a foreign country for transportation across its territory and redelivery to the United States.

Intransit Receipts: Receipts of foreign gas for transportation across U.S. territory and redelivery to a foreign country and redeliveries to the United States of U.S. gas transported across foreign territory.

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations, (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors), and as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Manufactured Gas: A gas obtained by destructive distillation of coal, or by the thermal decomposition of oil, or by the reaction of steam passing through a bed of heated coal or coke. Examples are coal gases, coke oven gases, producer gas, blast furnace gas, blue (water) gas, carbureted water gas. Btu content varies widely.

Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions.

Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation: The volume of natural gas remaining after removal of lease condensate in lease and/or field separation facilities, if any, and after exclusion of nonhydrocarbon gases where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Natural gas liquids may be recovered from volumes of natural gas, wet after lease separation, at natural gas processing plants.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases which may be present in reservoir natural gas, such as carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Offshore Reserves and Production: Unless otherwise indicated, reserves and production that are in either State or Federal domains, located seaward of the coastline.

Oil Well (Casinghead) Gas: Associated and dissolved gas produced along with crude oil from oil completions.

Outer Continental Shelf: Offshore Federal domain.

Pipeline: A continuous pipe conduit, complete with such equipment as valves, compressor stations, communications systems, and meters, for transporting natural and/or supplemental gas from one point to another, usually from a point in or beyond the producing field or processing plant to another pipeline or to points of use. Also refers to a company operating such facilities.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Production, Wet After Lease Separation: Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring and

nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations.

Propane-air: A mixture of propane and air resulting in a gaseous fuel suitable for pipeline distribution.

Proved Reserves: The estimated quantities that analysis of geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known oil and gas reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Receipts: Gas physically transferred into the responding company's transportation, storage, and/or distribution facilities.

Refinery Gas: Noncondensate gas collected in petroleum refineries.

Repressuring: The injection of gas into oil or gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Consumption: Gas used in private dwellings, including apartments, for heating, air-conditioning, cooking, water heating, and other household uses.

Storage Additions: Volumes of gas injected or otherwise added to underground natural gas reservoirs or liquefied natural gas storage.

Storage Withdrawals: Volumes of gas withdrawn from underground storage or liquefied natural gas storage.

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels Supplies: Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): A manufactured product chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons or from coal gasification. It may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline quality natural gas.

Therm: One hundred thousand British thermal units.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

Underground Storage Injections: Gas from extraneous sources put into underground storage reservoirs.

Underground Storage Withdrawals: Gas removed from underground storage reservoirs.

Unit Value, Consumption: Total price per specified unit, including all taxes, at the point of consumption.

Unit Value, Wellhead: The wellhead sales price, including charges for natural gas plant liquids subsequently removed from the gas, gathering and compression charges, and State production, severance, and/or similar charges.

Vented: Gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

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