

Energy Situation Analysis Report

Last Updated: February 13, 2003

Next Update: February 18, 2003

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Latest Oil Market Developments

The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) near-month futures price on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) rose by 33 cents per barrel on Wednesday (2/12) to \$35.77 per barrel, as the lowest U.S. commercial crude oil stock levels since 1975, continuing tensions with Iraq, and revelations that North Korea can hit the U.S. with a missile contributed to the price rise. This is the highest near-month crude oil price on the NYMEX since September 20, 2000. Oil prices on the NYMEX were up today as well, as increasing fears of terrorism in the United States and Great Britain contributed to a bullish market. The near-month NYMEX crude oil price settled up 59 cents to \$36.36 per barrel. Mediation efforts continued in an effort to resolve the general strike in [Venezuela](#), now in its 73rd day. [more...](#)

Latest U.S. Weekly EIA Petroleum Information

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) dropped by 4.5 million barrels, and are 51.9 million barrels below the level last year at this time. At 269.8 million barrels, they are almost exactly at the Lower Operational Inventory level, and the lowest since October 1975. Total commercial petroleum inventories, at 912.4 million barrels, are below the lower end of the normal range. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 104.38 cents per gallon, 8.78 cents above last week and 49.73 cents higher than a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was 120.50 cents per gallon, 24.67 cents higher than last week and 67.40 cents more than last year. [more...](#)

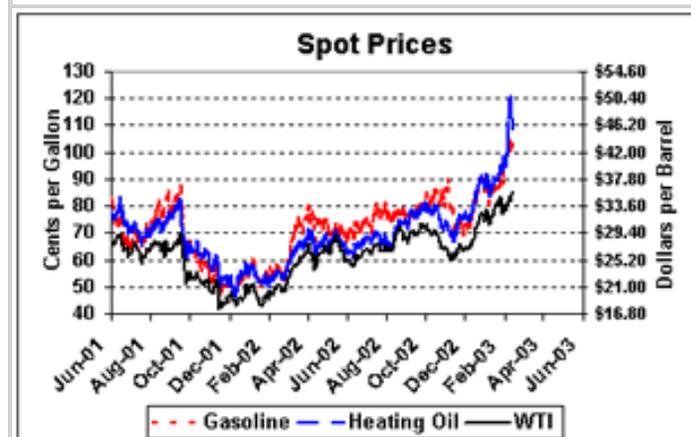
World Oil Market Highlights

As of early February 2003, EIA estimates that OPEC countries excluding Iraq and Venezuela hold between 2 and 2.5 million barrels per day of excess oil production

Energy Prices*

Petroleum Futures (near month)	2/12/03	2/11/03	Change
WTI (\$/Bbl)	35.77	35.44	+0.33
Gasoline (c/gallon)	103.36	105.59	-2.23
Heating Oil (c/gallon)	103.05	105.76	-2.71
Natural Gas (\$/MMBtu)			
Henry Hub	6.20	6.19	+0.01
California	5.39	5.43	-0.04
New York City	10.92	9.87	+1.05
Electricity (\$/Megawatthour)			
COB	54.32	51.63	+2.69
PJM West	63.50	63.50	0.00
NEPOOL	96.00	85.79	+10.21
Average	61.68	59.99	+1.69

*Definitions



Source: Closing quote as reported by Reuters News Service

capacity that could be brought online. Around 70 percent of this spare capacity is located in one country -- Saudi Arabia -- with nearly all the rest located in four Persian Gulf countries: UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, and Iran. [more...](#)

Latest U.S. Weekly Natural Gas Information

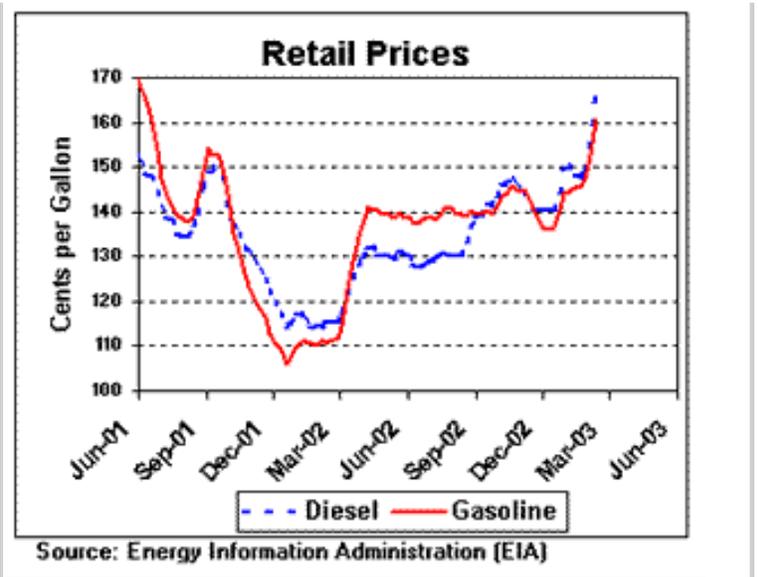
Spot prices for Northeast locations moved up both Tuesday and Wednesday, while prices at most other market locations trended down. The major exception was in the Rocky Mountains region, where price increases on Tuesday were partially offset by declines on Wednesday, leaving the region with 2-day cumulative gains ranging from a few pennies to 40 cents per MMBtu and a regional average price of \$4.63 per MMBtu for Wednesday, February 12. The futures contract for March delivery moved further below the \$6 per MMBtu threshold, as Tuesday's gain of nearly 13 cents was more than offset by the decline yesterday of over 19 cents, leaving the near-month contract at the settlement price of \$5.785 per MMBtu. [more...](#)

Latest U.S. Coal Information

Spot coal prices tracked by EIA in the over-the-counter (OTC) market were mixed for the week ended February 7 versus the prior week (see graph below). The Northern Appalachian spot price gained \$0.40 per short ton, the Powder River Basin price was unchanged at \$6.20 per short ton, and Central Appalachian, Illinois Basin, and Uinta Basin prices each lost \$0.25 per short ton. [more...](#)

Latest U.S. Electricity Information

In the Western United States, spot electricity prices generally increased over the past two trading days. Higher natural gas prices and a reduction in hydroelectric supplies contributed to an upward trend in prices. At California's NP-15 and SP-15, prices rose to weekly highs of \$56.54 and \$57.72 per megawatthour on February 12. In the Northeast, electricity prices were generally higher during the last two trading days as the cold temperatures increased customer demand. At Nepoch, prices jumped up to a seven-day high of \$96 per megawatthour on February 12 from \$80.15 on February 10. Over the past seven days, average prices at all trading centers ranged between \$52.82 and \$61.68 per megawatthour with an overall weekly average of \$57.11 per megawatthour. [more...](#)



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Special Topic -- Basic Facts on Venezuela

(updated December 17, 2002)

Venezuela, OPEC's only member located in the Western Hemisphere, produced about 2.9 million barrels per day of oil (total liquids) on average during the first nine months of 2002, representing almost 4% of total world oil production. By November, Venezuelan crude oil production was an estimated 400,000 barrels per day above its quota level of 2.5 million barrels per day.

Venezuela has also been one of the 5 largest oil exporters in the world, with net exports averaging 2.4 million barrels per day through the first 3 quarters of 2002. Venezuela's has ranked consistently as the last several years as one of the four top sources of U.S. oil imports (along with Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia). Venezuelan exports to the U.S. peaked in 1997 at about 1.8 million barrels per day. In 1997, Venezuelan imports accounted for over 17% of total U.S. imports, compared to 12% during the first nine months of 2002.

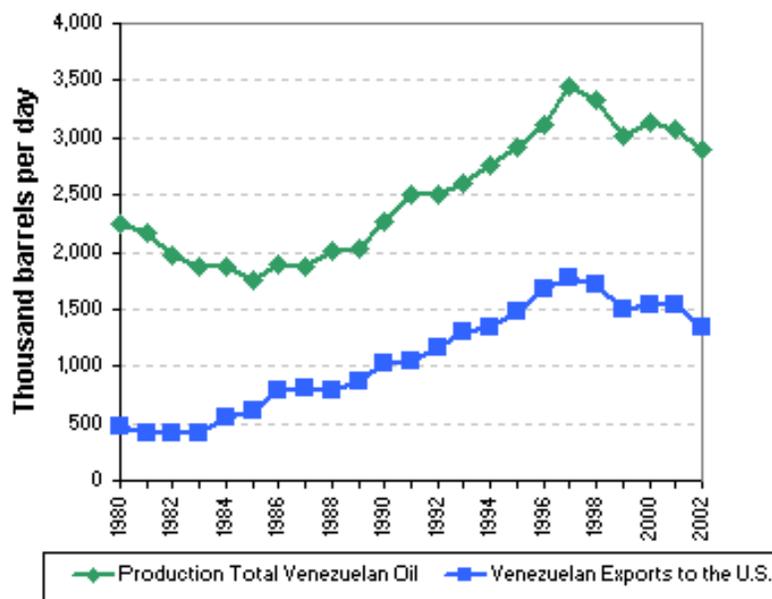
During the first nine months of 2002, oil from Venezuela supplied approximately 14% of U.S. net oil imports and ranked as the fourth largest source of U.S. oil imports (behind Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Mexico). The United States imported 1.5 million barrels per day of oil from Venezuela during this period. In addition to oil imported directly from Venezuela, the United States also imports oil products (i.e., motor gasoline, heating oil) refined in the Caribbean. The United States imports around 300,000 barrels per day of refined products from the Caribbean, of which roughly 200,000 barrels per day is refined from Venezuelan crude oil. Including this (see table), Venezuela supplies about 15% of U.S. net oil imports, about 15% of net gasoline imports, about 66% of net distillate imports, and about 276% of residual net fuel imports (total net residual fuel imports are small due to relatively high export volumes resulting in a large percentage).

Much of Venezuela's exports to the United States are destined for refineries operated by Citgo, a subsidiary of PdVSA, the Venezuelan national oil company. Over two-thirds of Venezuelan oil exports to the United States arrive at U.S. Gulf Coast facilities.

The U.S. East Coast region (Petroleum Administration for Defense District I, or PADD I) imported 238,000 barrels per day of oil from Venezuela. This represented approximately 8.5% of total PADD I net oil imports over that period. During the same nine months, U.S. PADD III (the Gulf Coast region) imported 1.1 million barrels per day of oil from Venezuela, making up approximately 19% of total PADD III net oil imports.

The U.S. Gulf Coast is particularly reliant on Venezuelan crude oil. During the first nine months of 2002, crude oil imports from Venezuela accounted for 21% of the Gulf Coast region's total crude oil imports. This compares to only 7% dependence

Venezuelan Oil Production and Exports, 1980-2002*



*Production and export data for 2002 are through September 2002. Production data includes both crude oil and other liquids. Export data include both crude oil and refined products.

on Venezuelan crude oil for the East Coast region. The reason for this difference is mainly that the Gulf Coast is a major crude oil refining center, while the East Coast is more of a consuming region.

For refined products, the East Coast receives 57% of its asphalt and road oil, 21% of its jet fuel, and 15% of its distillate imports from Venezuela. Apart from crude oil, the Gulf Coast relies on Venezuelan imports most heavily for naphtha and petrochemical feedstock (17%), unfinished oils (12%), and gasoline blending components (8%).

**Total U.S. Dependency on Venezuelan Crude Oil	2001			2002 (Jan-Sep)		
	Imports	% of Net Imports	% of Product Supplied	Imports	% of Net Imports	% of Product Supplied
Crude Oil *	1291	13.9%	8.5%	1201	13.4%	8.0%
Gasoline (incl. Blending components)	139	22.8%	1.6%	105	15.2%	1.2%
Distillate Fuel	100	44.5%	2.6%	72	66.2%	1.9%
Residual Fuel	80	76.9%	9.8%	43	275.6%	6.8%
Other Products	<u>158</u>			<u>167</u>		
Total Oil	1768	16.2%	9.0%	1588	15.4%	8.1%
* Crude oil product supplied is defined as crude oil refinery inputs.						
** Calculated using 100% of Venezuela imports, 50% of Virgin Island imports and 100% of Netherlands Antilles imports based on estimates on the share of Venezuelan crude oil used in these countries.						

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Latest Oil Market Developments

(updated February 13, 2003)

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Mediation efforts continue in an effort to resolve the general strike in [Venezuela](#), now in its 73rd day, as striking oil workers reported that the country's output had increased to 1.4 million barrels per day (the government of President Chavez estimates production at around 2 million barrels per day). Also in Venezuela, state oil company PdVSA indicated that it was "ready" to restart operations at the giant Amuay oil refinery. Venezuela's oil output prior to the strike, which began the first week of December 2002, had been averaging over 3 million barrels per day in recent months. It is estimated that 11,917 PdVSA workers have been dismissed by the government-controlled company, some 31% of the pre-strike PdVSA work force.

In addition to Venezuela, oil prices have been pushed sharply higher in recent months (up nearly 40% since mid-November) by generally falling commercial crude oil stocks in the United States and continued fears that a war with Iraq could adversely affect Middle Eastern oil supplies as well. Iraq's oil exports under the U.N. "Oil-for-Food" program were at 1.7 million barrels per day last week. Oil markets fear that if a war with Iraq were to occur while Venezuelan oil exports remain far below normal levels, this could strain the world's existing spare oil output capacity (around 2.0-2.5 million barrels per day) to its limit. Nearly all of this "excess capacity" is located in OPEC member countries, particularly Saudi Arabia (1.3-1.8 million barrels per day), the UAE (around 300,000 barrels per day), and Qatar (110,000 barrels per day), all of which are located in the Persian Gulf region. Other countries believed to have relatively small amounts (i.e., less than 100,000 barrels per day) of spare oil production capacity include Nigeria, Kuwait, Algeria, and Iran.

Other issues related to **world oil markets** include:

- U.S. commercial crude oil stocks fell by 4.5 million barrels last week, to just slightly below the 270 million barrel Lower Operational Inventory level. The Lower Operational Inventory level is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources. On a global level, the International Energy Agency (IEA) wrote in its Monthly Oil Report released on Wednesday that "The global oil supply and distribution system has been stretched such that it has less margin for error."
- PdVSA's U.S. subsidiary Citgo announced yesterday that it will be receiving a normal volume of crude feedstock cargoes for its U.S. refineries this month, despite PdVSA production levels still well below the pre-strike output. Also, Exxon Mobil announced yesterday that it will be loading a shipment of Venezuelan syncrude from its Cerro Negro project this month. This is the first loading of syncrude by an international operator since the strike began in the beginning of December.
- Nigerian oil workers threatened to go on strike this coming Friday if pay and work conditions were not met by the government. Such a strike could adversely affect oil exports from [Nigeria](#), the world's seventh largest net oil exporting nation with output of around 2.2 million barrels per day.
- It was revealed in press reports today that al-Qaeda sympathizers in Saudi Arabian state oil company Aramco were arrested this past summer after discussing plans to sabotage the company.
- Saudi Arabia has booked 10 VLCCs to carry 20.5 million barrels of crude oil to the United States in April. The strong tanker demand has impacted freight prices, as crude oil shipment rates from the Persian Gulf to Japan rose 35 percent and from the Persian Gulf to the United States rose 19 percent on Wednesday.
- As of February 13, 2003, the [U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve \(SPR\)](#) contained 599.3 million barrels of oil. The SPR has a maximum drawdown capability of 4.3 million bbl/d for 90 days, with oil beginning to arrive in the marketplace 15 days after a presidential decision to initiate a drawdown. The SPR drawdown rate declines to 3.2 million bbl/d from days 91-120, to 2.2 million bbl/d for days 121-150, and to 1.3 million bbl/d for days 151-180.

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Latest U.S. Weekly EIA Petroleum Information

(last complete update: February 13, 2003)

Petroleum Inventories

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) dropped by 4.5 million barrels, and are 51.9 million barrels below the level last year at this time. At 269.8 million barrels, they are almost exactly at the Lower Operational Inventory level, and the lowest since October 1975. Meanwhile, distillate fuel inventories fell by 3.9 million barrels, with most of the drop in low-sulfur distillate fuel (diesel fuel). Motor gasoline inventories rose by 3.0 million barrels last week and are now slightly above the low end of the normal range. Total commercial petroleum inventories, at 912.4 million barrels, are below the lower end of the normal range.

January's extended blast of cold temperatures that sent propane inventories plunging a record 18.3 million barrels lower during the month moderated considerably last week with U.S. inventories of propane falling by 2.9 million barrels to end the week of February 7, 2003 at an estimated 29.5 million barrels. But the weekly stockdraw pushed U.S. inventories of propane below the average range for the first time in three years. Regional declines were to a large extent more lopsided than in recent weeks with inventory declines of 2.3 million barrels in the Midwest that accounted for more than 80 percent of the overall weekly stockdraw. The remainder of the weekly stockdraw totaled roughly 0.1 million barrels in the East Coast and about 0.3 million barrels in the Gulf Coast region during this same period. Regional inventories remained unchanged from recent weeks with regard to their respective average ranges with East Coast inventories continuing below the average range while inventories in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions remained at the lower limit of their average ranges last week.

Petroleum Imports

U.S. crude oil imports (including imports going into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 7.2 million barrels per day last week, a decline of nearly 1.2 million barrels per day from the previous week, and the lowest weekly average since the week ending January 28, 2000. Crude oil imports have averaged 8.25 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, or about 400,000 barrels per day less than averaged during the same four-week period last year. Although the origins of weekly crude oil imports are very preliminary and thus not published, it appears that some crude oil from Venezuela continues to arrive into the United States. However, crude oil imports from Venezuela continue to be much lower than normal. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) averaged 900,000 barrels per day last week, while distillate fuel imports averaged 500,000 barrels per day.

Preliminary monthly data on the origins of U.S. crude oil imports in December 2002 has been released and it shows that three countries each exported more than 1.4 million barrels per day of crude oil to the United States. The top sources of U.S. crude oil imports in December 2002 were Saudi Arabia (1.815 million barrels per day), Mexico (1.734 million barrels per day), and Canada (1.490 million barrels per day). This is the largest monthly amount of crude oil imported from Saudi Arabia since August 2001. Rounding out the top ten sources, in order, were Venezuela (0.652 million barrels per day), Nigeria (0.625 million barrels per day), United Kingdom (0.376 million barrels per day), Iraq (0.366 million barrels per day), Angola (0.312 million barrels per day), Colombia (0.248 million barrels per day), and Kuwait (0.190 million barrels per day). Imports from Venezuela were slightly more than half of what was averaged during the first 11 months of the year, as Venezuelan exports were severely curtailed for much of December following the general strike in that country. Total crude oil imports averaged 8.619 million barrels per day in December, a decline of more than 900,000 barrels per day from November, and represents the lowest level since February 2001. The top three origins accounted for 58 percent of these U.S. crude oil imports in December, while the top ten sources accounted for nearly 91 percent of all U.S. crude oil imports.

Refinery Inputs and Production

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 14.0 million barrels per day during the week ending February, the first week it has increased since the week ending January 10. Even though the increase in crude oil refinery inputs was only 0.1 million barrels per day, there was a large increase in refinery production of motor gasoline, while distillate fuel refinery production declined.

Petroleum Demand

Total product supplied over the last four-week period averaged 20.1 million barrels per day, or about 4.4 percent more than the same period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand is up 3.1 percent, and distillate fuel demand is up 14.5 percent compared to the same period last year. Kerosene-type jet fuel demand is 2.2 percent less than last year over the latest four-week period.

Spot Prices (updated February 11)

The average world crude oil price on February 7, 2003 was \$30.00 per barrel, \$0.27 more than last week and \$11.41 more than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 104.38 cents per gallon, 8.78 cents above last week and 49.73 cents higher than a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was 120.50 cents per gallon, 24.67 cents higher than last week and 67.40 cents more than last year.

Average U.S. Retail Gasoline Price Rises Above \$1.60 per gallon

The U.S. average retail price for regular gasoline rose for the ninth week in a row last week, increasing by 8.0 cents per gallon as of February 10 to end at 160.7 cents per gallon, the highest price since June 11, 2001. This increase tied the record for the largest one-week increase since EIA has been collecting this data. Increasing by a total of 24.7 cents per gallon over the last nine weeks, the average retail price is 50.0 cents per gallon higher than a year ago. Prices throughout the country were up, with the largest increase occurring on the Gulf Coast, where prices rose 8.4 cents to end at 155.6 cents per gallon. Prices were the highest on the West Coast, where the average price for regular gasoline was 167.9 cents per gallon.

Retail diesel fuel prices also increased sharply last week, rising 12.0 cents to a national average of 166.2 cents per gallon as of February 10. This was the highest since diesel prices hit a record of 167.0 cents per gallon on October 16, 2000. This increase is the highest one-week price increase since EIA began collecting this data. Retail diesel prices were up throughout the country, with the largest price increase occurring on the East Coast, where prices rose 14.5 cents per gallon to end at 171.6 cents per gallon, which is 53.7 cents higher than this time last year.

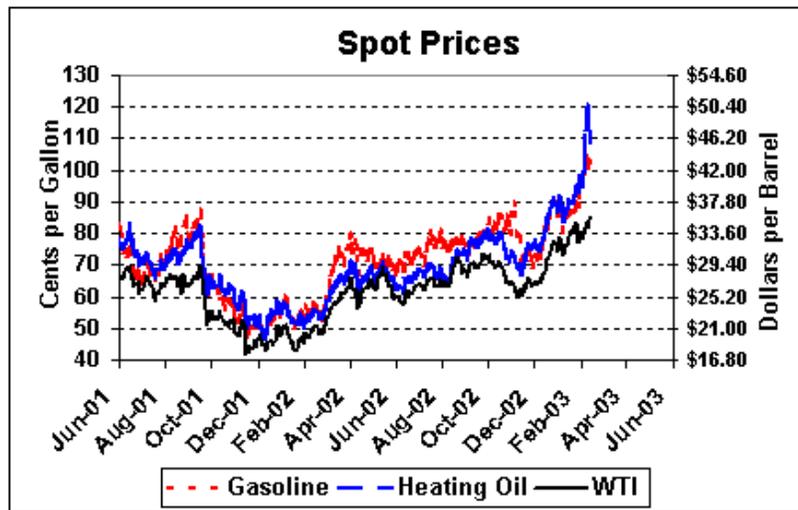
Continued Cold Weather, Tight Supplies Cause Residential Heating Oil Prices to Rise Sharply

Residential heating oil prices showed a dramatic increase for the period ending February 10, 2003, as noted above. The average residential heating oil price was 171.6 cents per gallon, up 18.1 cents per gallon from the previous week. Residential heating oil prices are 55.6 cents per gallon higher than last year at this time. Wholesale heating oil prices increased 20.0 cents per gallon this week, to 122.1 cents per gallon.

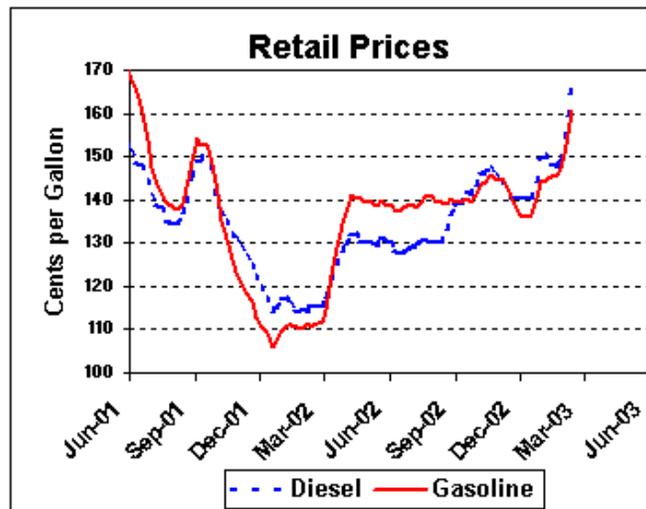
Residential propane prices increased 4.5 cents per gallon from 143.7 to 148.2 cents per gallon. Residential propane prices are 35.2 cents higher than one year ago. Wholesale propane prices also increased, rising 6.3 cents per gallon, from 78.8 cents to 85.1 cents per gallon.

U.S. Petroleum Prices

(updated February 13, 2003)



Source: Closing quote as reported by Reuters News Service



Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA)

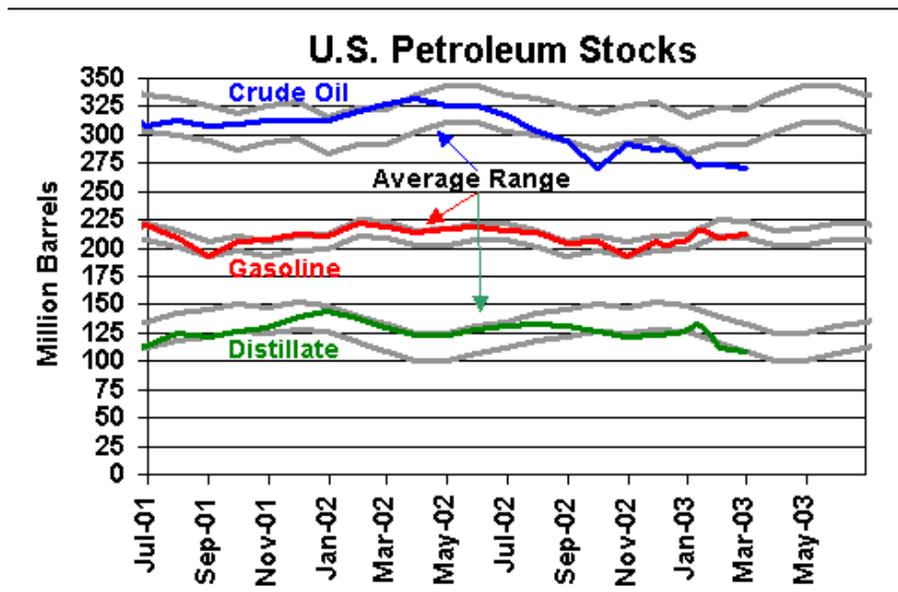
Crude Oil and Oil Products Price Table

Date	WTI Crude Oil		Gasoline		Heating Oil		Kerojet	Propane		EIA Weekly Retail	
	Spot	Futures	Spot	Futures	Spot	Futures	Spot	Spot	US Average		
	Cushing		NYH		NYH		NYH	Mt. Belvieu	Conway	Gasoline	Diesel
	\$/bbl	\$/bbl	cents per gallon		cents per gallon		¢/gal	cents per gallon		cents per gallon	
12/26/2002	\$32.61	\$32.49	90.95	92.97	90.25	90.91	92.13	56.25	54.88		
12/27/2002	\$32.68	\$32.72	90.78	93.25	90.18	90.79	93.58	55.88	54.44		
12/30/2002	\$31.41	\$31.37	86.15	87.92	86.25	86.74	88.80	55.25	54.38	144.1	149.1
12/31/2002	\$31.21	\$31.20	85.10	86.48	87.20	86.55	89.30	53.94	53.25		
1/1/2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
1/2/2003	\$31.97	\$31.85	86.75	88.30	88.45	88.09	90.07	55.44	54.88		
1/3/2003	\$33.26	\$33.08	89.78	91.90	91.80	91.82	93.40	57.25	55.50		
1/6/2003	\$32.29	\$32.10	86.25	88.20	89.08	88.79	90.70	55.94	54.00	144.4	150.1
1/7/2003	\$31.20	\$31.08	81.75	84.18	84.95	84.88	86.58	54.82	52.50		
1/8/2003	\$30.66	\$30.56	80.25	83.51	83.46	83.21	84.21	54.44	52.69		
1/9/2003	\$31.95	\$31.99	86.98	89.25	87.28	87.50	88.03	55.50	53.63		
1/10/2003	\$31.59	\$31.68	84.48	87.19	86.10	86.53	86.75	55.50	53.75		
1/13/2003	\$32.08	\$32.26	86.03	89.90	87.78	88.38	89.13	56.63	54.00	145.4	147.8
1/14/2003	\$32.42	\$32.37	86.18	89.16	89.25	89.16	90.38	57.13	55.57		
1/15/2003	\$33.23	\$33.21	86.70	90.43	90.36	90.86	90.71	58.82	57.19		
1/16/2003	\$33.58	\$33.66	87.15	90.76	89.09	89.67	90.37	60.13	60.38		
1/17/2003	\$33.88	\$33.91	87.30	91.11	89.25	89.86	90.48	60.25	59.94		
1/20/2003	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145.9	148.0
1/21/2003	\$34.62	\$34.61	86.80	90.10	89.27	89.47	89.92	59.57	57.75		
1/22/2003	\$34.32	\$32.85	86.40	89.93	91.00	91.19	91.73	59.75	57.44		
1/23/2003	\$33.90	\$32.25	86.75	89.81	91.50	91.53	92.23	60.19	58.38		
1/24/2003	\$34.98	\$33.28	89.78	92.25	94.75	95.02	95.63	61.38	58.94		
1/27/2003	\$32.43	\$32.29	88.35	90.15	93.73	93.43	94.38	60.00	58.88	147.3	149.2
1/28/2003	\$32.70	\$32.67	90.95	92.72	93.00	93.04	93.60	68.25	61.25		
1/29/2003	\$33.54	\$33.63	95.59	97.13	96.73	97.13	96.75	77.00	64.69		
1/30/2003	\$33.78	\$33.85	97.05	98.69	98.08	98.05	98.48	71.38	64.88		
1/31/2003	\$33.51	\$33.51	95.60	97.56	95.83	95.88	96.33	72.38	65.57		
2/3/2003	\$32.84	\$32.76	94.69	95.68	94.85	91.81	96.55	65.38	65.25	152.7	154.2
2/4/2003	\$33.61	\$33.58	98.80	100.06	99.05	96.19	101.93	67.25	67.25		
2/5/2003	\$33.91	\$33.93	101.30	103.15	103.80	99.40	106.55	70.19	69.25		
2/6/2003	\$34.36	\$34.16	101.00	102.83	112.50	102.71	115.38	70.19	69.25		
2/7/2003	\$35.05	\$35.12	104.38	106.70	120.50	109.57	122.00	74.25	74.25		
2/10/2003	\$34.46	\$34.48	100.53	102.75	114.48	104.43	116.35	72.25	72.25	160.7	166.2
2/11/2003	\$35.43	\$35.44	103.50	105.59	112.71	105.76	115.08	69.25	68.25		
2/12/2003	\$35.83	\$35.77	100.85	103.36	108.58	103.05	108.51	64.50	64.50		

Source: Spot and futures closing quotes as reported by Reuters News Service, retail prices reported by EIA

U.S. Petroleum Supply

(Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Weeks Ending		vs. Year Ago	
	2/7/2003	2/7/2002	Diff.	% Diff.
Refinery Activity				
Crude Oil Input	14,162	14,415	-253	-1.8%
Operable Capacity	16,800	16,808	-8	0.0%
Operable Capacity Utilization (%)	85.3%	87.2%	-1.9%	
Production				
Motor Gasoline	7,937	8,132	-195	-2.4%
Jet Fuel	1,466	1,471	-5	-0.4%
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,299	3,498	-199	-5.7%
Imports				
Crude Oil (incl. SPR)	8,250	8,645	-395	-4.6%
Motor Gasoline	756	698	58	8.3%
Jet Fuel	123	101	22	21.4%
Distillate Fuel Oil	366	279	87	31.2%
Total	10,570	10,830	-260	-2.4%
Exports				
Crude Oil	10	10	1	5.3%
Products	915	907	8	0.8%
Total	925	917	8	0.9%
Products Supplied				
Motor Gasoline	8,524	8,270	254	3.1%
Jet Fuel	1,542	1,573	-31	-2.0%
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,400	3,842	558	14.5%
Total	20,089	19,235	854	4.4%
vs. Year Ago				
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
	2/7/2003	2/7/2002	Diff.	% Diff.
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	269.8	321.7	-51.9	-16.1%
Motor Gasoline	212.6	221.2	-8.6	-3.9%
Jet Fuel	40.5	41.3	-0.8	-1.9%
Distillate Fuel Oil	108.2	136.1	-27.9	-20.5%
Total (excl. SPR)	912.4	1,032.8	-120.4	-11.7%



Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Petroleum Supply Monthly.

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Definitions

Petroleum

WTI – West Texas Intermediate (for the purposes of this table, prices provided are near month futures price) Cushing OK.

Bbl – Barrel (42 gallons).

C's – cents.

Natural Gas

Henry Hub – A pipeline hub on the Louisiana Gulf coast. It is the delivery point for the natural gas futures contract on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX).

Electricity

COB – average price of electricity traded at the California-Oregon and Nevada-Oregon border.

Palo Verde - average price of electricity traded at Palo Verde and West Wing Arizona.

Average - average price of electricity traded at all locations.

World Oil Market Highlights

(updated February 11, 2003)

As of early February 2003, EIA estimates that OPEC countries excluding Iraq and Venezuela hold between 2 and 2.5 million barrels per day of excess oil production capacity that could be brought online. Around 70% of this spare capacity is located in one country -- Saudi Arabia -- with nearly all the rest located in four Persian Gulf countries: UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, and Iran. The estimates included in the table below incorporate the 1.5 million-barrel-per-day increase to the OPEC-10 production ceiling announced on January 12, 2003, as well as recent unrest in Venezuela.

OPEC Crude Oil Production ¹ (Thousand barrels per day)						
	December 2002 Production	January 2003 Production	February 2003 Production	2/01/03 Quota ²	Production Capacity ³	February Surplus Capacity ³
Algeria	1,000	1,050	1,050	782	1,100	50
Indonesia	1,050	1,025	1,025	1,270	1,050	25
Iran	3,560	3,600	3,700	3,597	3,750	50
Kuwait ⁴	1,970	2,000	2,125	1,966	2,200	75
Libya	1,350	1,350	1,370	1,312	1,400	30
Nigeria	2,050	2,100	2,225	2,018	2,300	75
Qatar	700	700	740	635	850	110
Saudi Arabia ⁴	8,100	8,500	8,700	7,963	10,000- 10,500 ⁵	1,300-1,800 ⁵
UAE ⁶	2,040	2,050	2,200	2,138	2,500	300
Venezuela ⁷	1,100	614	1,400	2,819	1,400	0
OPEC 10 Crude Oil Total	22,920	22,989	24,535	24,500	26,550- 27,050⁵	2,015-2,515⁵
Iraq ⁸	2,315	2,455	2,315	N/A	2,900	585
OPEC Crude Oil Total	25,235	25,444	26,850	N/A	29,450- 29,950⁵	2,600-3,100⁵
Other Liquids ⁹	2,761	2,761	2,761	N/A		
Total OPEC Production	27,996	28,205	29,611	N/A		

NA: Not Applicable

1Crude oil does not include lease condensate or natural gas liquids.

2Quotas are based on crude oil production only.

3Maximum sustainable production capacity, defined as the maximum amount of production that: 1) could be brought online within a period of 30 days; and 2) sustained for at least 90 days.

4Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian figures each include half of the production from the Neutral Zone between the two countries. Saudi Arabian production also includes oil produced from its offshore Abu Safa field on behalf of Bahrain.

5 Saudi Arabia is the only country with the capability to further increase its capacity significantly within 90 days. Saudi Arabia can increase its sustainable production capacity to 10 million barrels per day within 30 days and to 10.5 million barrels per day within 90 days. As a result, the estimates for Saudi Arabia are as shown as a range, with the lower figure using the 30 days' definition and the upper end reflecting Saudi Arabia's 90 days' capability. OPEC's surplus capacity estimates are also shown as a range for this reason.

6The UAE is a federation of seven emirates. The quota applies only to the emirate of Abu Dhabi, which controls the vast majority of the UAE's economic and resource wealth.

7Venezuelan capacity and production numbers exclude extra heavy crude oil used to produce Orimulsion. It has been estimated that it would take 4 months from the end of the current crisis for Venezuela to restore its pre-strike production capacity. Venezuelan production projections assume production remains at current levels.

8Iraqi oil exports are approved by the United Nations under the oil-for-food program for Iraq established by Security Council Resolution 986 (April 1995) and subsequent resolutions. As a result, Iraqi production and exports have not been a part of any recent OPEC agreements.

9Other liquids include lease condensate, natural gas liquids, and other liquids including volume gains from refinery processing.

Major Sources of U.S. Petroleum Imports, Jan.-November 2002*			
(all volumes in million barrels per day)			
	Total Oil Imports	Crude Oil Imports	Petroleum Product Imports
Canada	1.93	1.42	0.51
Saudi Arabia	1.53	1.49	0.04
Mexico	1.51	1.47	0.04
Venezuela	1.44	1.25	0.19
Nigeria	0.59	0.56	0.03
United Kingdom	0.48	0.41	0.07
Iraq	0.45	0.45	0.00
Norway	0.39	0.35	0.04
Angola	0.33	0.32	0.01
Total Imports	11.39	9.09	2.30

* Table includes all countries from which the U.S. imported more than 300,000 barrels per day of total oil in Jan.-Nov. 2002.

Top World Oil Net Exporters, Jan.-Nov. 2002*	
Country	Net Exports (million barrels per day)

1)	Saudi Arabia	6.90
2)	Russia	5.07
3)	Norway	3.14
4)	Iran	2.48
5)	Venezuela	2.48
6)	United Arab Emirates	1.93
7)	Nigeria	1.86
8)	Mexico	1.68
9)	Kuwait	1.64
10)	Iraq	1.56
11)	Algeria	1.26
12)	Libya	1.20

**Table includes all countries with net exports exceeding 1 million barrels per day in Jan.-Nov. 2002.*

During the first eleven months of 2002, about half of U.S. crude oil imports came from the Western Hemisphere (17% from South America, 16% from Canada, 16% from Mexico, 1% from the Caribbean), while nearly one-fourth came from the Persian Gulf region (16% from Saudi Arabia, 5% from Iraq, 2% from Kuwait).

In general, OECD Europe depends far more heavily on the Persian Gulf and North Africa for oil imports than does the United States. Japan receives over three-quarters of its oil supplies from the Persian Gulf (mainly the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, and Qatar) with the remainder coming from Indonesia, China, and other sources.

Having provided this information, it is important to stress that oil is a "fungible" (interchangeable, traded on a world market) commodity, that a disruption of oil flows anywhere will affect the price of oil everywhere, and that the specific suppliers of oil to a particular country or region are not of enormous significance, at least from an economic point of view.

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Latest U.S. Weekly Natural Gas Information

(February 13, 2003)

[Industry/Market Developments](#)

Pipeline Disturbance in the Midwest: Repairs to a segment of ANR Pipeline in Illinois are complete and the portion of the line is again operational, according to the company. ANR Pipeline declared a critical outage on its Southwest Mainline upstream of the New Windsor Compressor Station after a rupture occurred along the pipeline segment on Sunday, February 2. No injuries were reported as a result of the incident, and natural gas was rerouted, avoiding interruptions in service, according to the pipeline company. Determination of the cause of the rupture likely will not be possible until the results of metallurgical testing of the damaged section of pipeline are available. The ANR Pipeline Company, which is owned by El Paso Corporation, operates roughly 10,600 miles of pipeline serving the central United States with peak-day capacity of 6 billion cubic feet.

EIA Releases 2001 Annual Data: The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has posted on its web site the data publication: [Natural Gas Annual 2001](#). With some 25 data tables (many spanning the 5-year period 1997-2001), over 30 graphs and figures, and separate sections for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the Natural Gas Annual 2001 presents EIA's most current and complete annual information about the natural gas industry. The Natural Gas Annual 2001 highlights key data trends and changes within the industry in 2001, and also reflects recent changes in EIA's industry accounting methodology, primarily with respect to the consumption of natural gas for electricity generation. These changes have been driven by the shift in electric power generation from a strictly regulated industry to one in which non-regulated companies hold a major and expanding share of the market. Whereas in prior years, natural gas consumption by non-utility generators was counted as part of the industrial sector, EIA now breaks out consumption for electricity generation according to whether the generated electricity is for sale or primarily for use by the company that generates it. The reallocation of a significant volume of gas from the industrial to the electric power sector and the use of a new data source for non-utility gas consumption alter the face of the industry and markets suggested by the data. The Natural Gas Annual 2001 provides the first detailed look at the results of these changes.

[Natural Gas Storage](#)

Working gas in storage was 1,371 Bcf as of February 7, according to EIA's Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report, which is almost 20 percent below the 5-year average. Implied net withdrawals were 150 Bcf-the first time in 4 weeks that withdrawals have been less than 200 Bcf.

All Volumes in Bcf	Current Stocks 2/7/2003	Estimated Prior 5-Year (1998-2002) Average	Percent Difference from 5 Year Average	Implied Net Change from Last Week	One-Week Prior Stocks 1/31/2003
East Region	716	984	-27.2%	-89	805
West Region	268	228	17.5%	-17	285
Producing Region	387	482	-19.7%	-44	431
Total Lower 48	1,371	1,695	-19.1%	-150	1,521

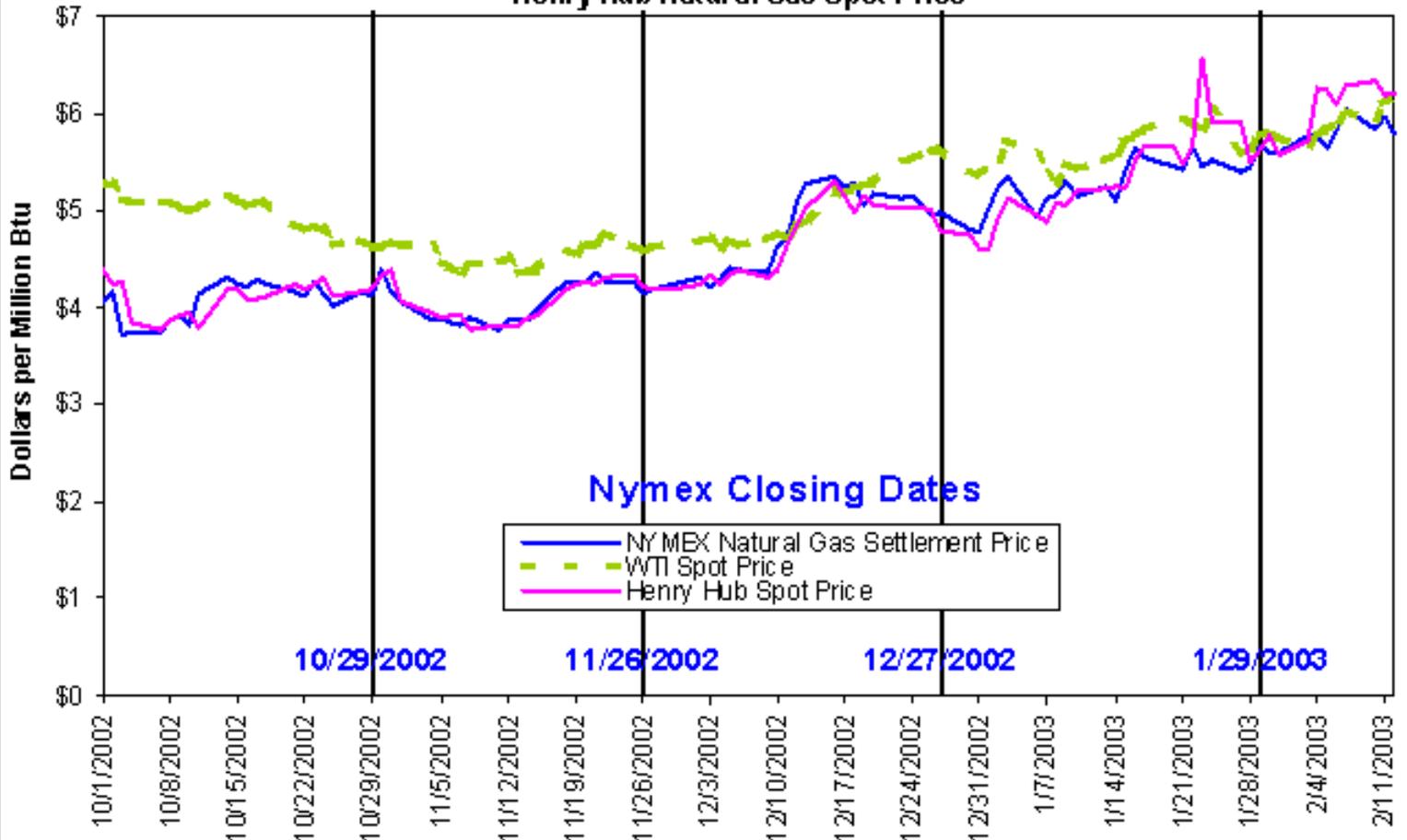
Source: Energy Information Administration: Form EIA-912, "Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Report," and the Historical Weekly Storage Estimates Database. Column and/or row sums may not equal totals due to independent rounding.

Prices:

Spot prices for Northeast locations moved up both Tuesday and Wednesday, while prices at most other market locations trended down. The major exception was in the Rocky Mountains region, where price increases on Tuesday were partially offset by declines on Wednesday, leaving the region with 2-day cumulative gains ranging from a few pennies to 40 cents per MMBtu and a regional average price of \$4.63 for Wednesday, February 12. Northeast prices rose sharply on Tuesday, with gains up to \$4.45 per MMBtu for Algonquin citygates, as already colder-than-normal temperatures moved still lower. Prices in this region on Wednesday were in a range from over \$10 to over \$13 per MMBtu, with the TRANSCO Zone 6 price for New York delivery reaching \$10.92, and the Algonquin citygate price reaching \$13.81 per MMBtu-the highest price in the nation yesterday. Cumulative price declines for Tuesday and Wednesday at most other market locations ranged from a dime to about 30 cents per MMBtu.

The futures contract for March delivery moved further below the \$6 threshold, as Tuesday's gain of nearly 13 cents was more than offset by the decline yesterday of over 19 cents, leaving the near-month contract at the settlement price of \$5.785 per MMBtu. Futures prices for gas delivery in out months through November 2003 also declined, but prices for future supply continued at above-\$5 levels in all months through the end of the next heating season (March 2004). Further declines in futures prices could be in the offing, as the National Weather Service's latest short-term weather forecasts called for normal to above-normal temperatures virtually everywhere in the nation from early next week to almost the end of the month.

NYMEX Natural Gas Futures Near-Month Contract Settlement Price, West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Spot Price, and Henry Hub Natural Gas Spot Price



Note: The West Texas Intermediate crude oil price, in dollars per barrel, is converted to \$/MMBtu using a conversion factor of 5.80 MMBtu per barrel. The dates marked by vertical lines are the NYMEX near-month contract settlement dates. Source: NGI's *Daily Gas Price Index* (<http://Intelligencepress.com>)

<i>Trade Date (All prices in \$ per MMBtu)</i>	California Composite			NYMEX futures contract-		
	Average Price*	Henry Hub	New York City	Chicago	March delivery	April delivery
1/15/2003	4.67	5.22	7.46	5.16	5.355	5.067
1/16/2003	5.03	5.51	7.97	5.52	5.603	5.223
1/17/2003	5.11	5.68	9.55	5.70	5.503	5.148
1/21/2003	4.99	5.47	13.63	5.56	5.432	5.127
1/22/2003	5.14	5.68	19.05	5.90	5.608	5.233
1/23/2003	5.51	6.56	12.76	6.44	5.425	5.125
1/24/2003	5.07	5.92	10.36	5.67	5.465	5.103
1/27/2003	5.12	5.92	12.66	5.67	5.291	4.965
1/28/2003	4.86	5.50	7.33	5.42	5.359	5.000
1/29/2003	4.90	5.62	7.37	5.50	5.629	5.234
1/30/2003	5.10	5.76	7.42	5.62	5.583	5.270
1/31/2003	4.93	5.58	6.41	5.45	5.605	5.345
2/3/2003	5.02	5.72	6.53	5.70	5.766	5.485
2/4/2003	5.24	6.26	8.02	6.27	5.762	5.512
2/5/2003	5.27	6.24	7.39	6.25	5.644	5.414
2/6/2003	5.19	6.08	7.15	6.11	5.828	5.578
2/7/2003	5.30	6.29	7.70	6.30	6.043	5.780
2/10/2003	5.42	6.34	8.25	6.40	5.852	5.617
2/11/2003	5.39	6.19	9.87	6.38	5.977	5.722
2/12/2003	5.43	6.20	10.92	6.27	5.785	5.560

* Average of NGI's reported average prices for: Malin, PG&E citygate, and Southern California Border Average.

Source: NGI's Daily Gas Price Index (<http://intelligencepress.com>)

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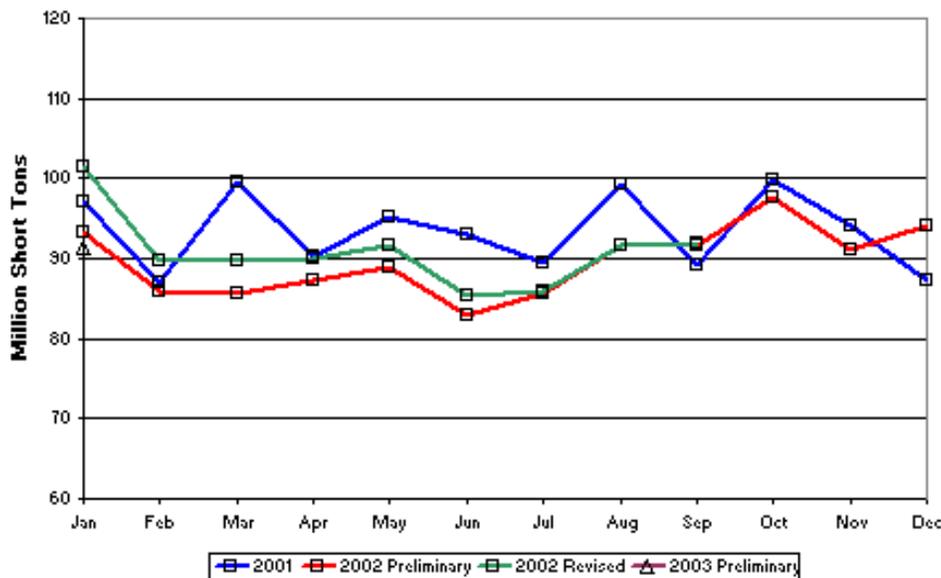
Latest U.S. Coal Information

Coal Production (Updated February 6, 2003)

For the week ended February 1, estimated coal production totaled 20.0 million short tons (mmst), 2.9 mmst lower than in the same week in 2002. Railcar loadings of coal were 8.3% lower than year-ago levels and estimated national coal production was 12.6% lower. The estimated production for the first month of 2003 is 91.4 mmst, 10.05% lower than the 101.5 mmst in January of 2002.

For the year to date, national coal production estimates are 12.2% lower than in 2002 - 8.4% lower west of the Mississippi and 16.6% lower in the East. These percentages are noticeable greater than those for the January-to-January comparison above because the 2003 year-to-date production gained only a Saturday's production on February 1 whereas February 1, 2002, was a full workday. The longer-term comparison, for the 52 weeks ended February 1, 2003, versus the 52 weeks ended February 2, 2002, shows estimated western U.S. coal production in the more recent 52 weeks at 0.1% above the levels of a year earlier. Estimated eastern U.S. coal production in the more recent period, however, is 6.7% below the levels a year earlier. The more recent estimate incorporates coal production survey data of the Mine Safety and Health Administration through the third quarter 2002.

U.S. Monthly Coal Production

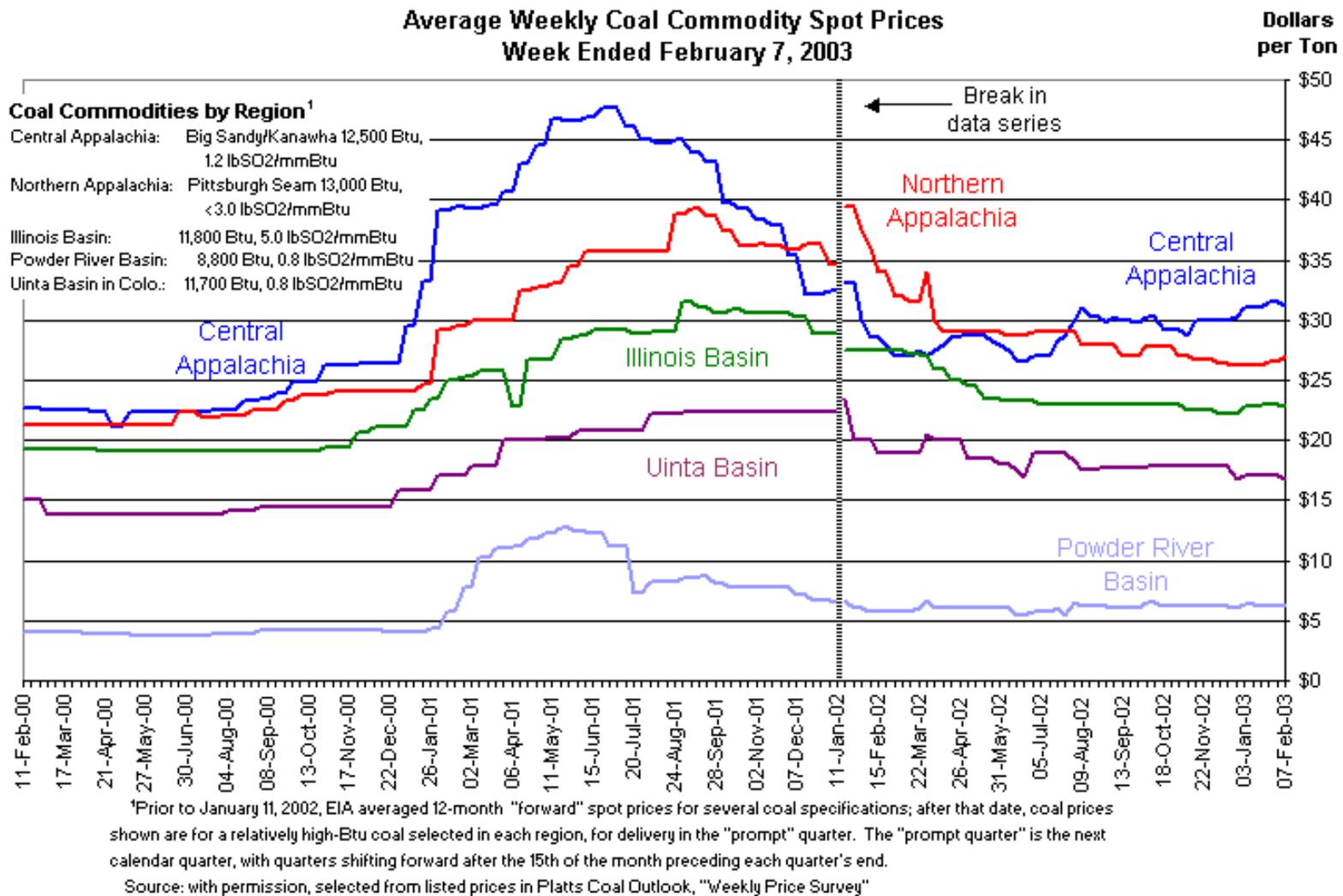


Coal Prices (Updated February 11, 2003)

Spot coal prices tracked by EIA in the over-the-counter (OTC) market were mixed for the week ended February 7 versus the prior week (see graph below). The Northern Appalachian spot price gained \$0.40 per short ton, the Powder River Basin price was unchanged at \$6.20 per short ton, and Central Appalachian, Illinois Basin, and Uinta Basin prices each lost \$0.25 per short ton. After upward price trends in January, this week's prices represent a pause in any trend that may develop. Except for a few sizable transactions during January, traded volumes have been relatively low, so no real momentum is in effect. Prices have generally been upward, no change can be seen as encouraging for coal sellers as long as prices that have risen stay put. It is still early to declare an upward trend in prices because

Coal prices in all supply regions are lower than the peak prices in summer 2001: Central and Northern Appalachian coal prices

are lower by about \$16.50 and \$12.00 per short ton, or 34% and 31% lower, respectively; Powder River Basin coal prices are lower by about \$6.50, or 51%, Illinois Basin coal prices lower by about \$9.00, or 28%, and Uinta Basin coal prices lower by about \$6.00, or 26%. On the other hand, the EIA-indexed spot prices are all above the previous low marks in Summer 2000. The latest prices of \$31.25 per short ton for Central Appalachian and \$27.00 per short ton for Northern Appalachian coal are 40% and 27% higher, respectively; spot prices for Powder River Basin coal are 65% higher; for the Illinois Basin 19% higher; and for the Uinta Basin 22% higher.



Coal futures trading volumes on the [NYMEX](#) became active this week with 45 near-month futures contracts settled and continued the relative trading surge with 45 more trades on Monday, February 10. Settled prices for near-month (March) deliveries remained at \$30.00 per short ton, but rise to \$31.60 per short ton or deliveries in April through June 2003. For the third quarter, 24 trades were reported last Wednesday, at \$32.50 per short ton - \$0.10 higher than on the previous day. In addition, 60 trades were reported for calendar year 2004 deliveries, at \$33.25 per short ton.

Coal Markets (Updated February 4, 2003)

Central Appalachian spot coal trades were centered on Eastern coals, with several near-term train and barge delivery trades, and one Powder River Basin trade for 2004 delivery. NYMEX look-alike coal traded at \$32.75 per short ton, for delivery in the second half of 2003 - considerably higher than NYMEX tender prices (see above).

Meanwhile, the idling of several Appalachian mines recently is likely to affect supplies and raise prices sooner or later. An OTC trader noted that closures of coal mines owned by Horizon Natural Resources, along with general uncertainty over future Appalachian production, was starting to push up prices (Platts Coal Trader, January 29 and 30). Horizon indicated it was continuing its "rightsizing" agenda. About the same time, Georgia Power announced it would purchase no new coal from an earlier Eastern coal solicitation for up to 7 mmst between 2003 and 2006 (Platts Coal Trader, January 30). This week, James River Coal announced the idling of two of its mines, worth 1.2 mmst of production last year, due to low coal prices and "adverse mining conditions" (Energy Argus Coal Daily, February 4). Eastern mine closures in December and January have been both voluntary and involuntary, due to bankruptcy, mine fire, poor returns, and possibly waiting out the low prices.

Consol Energy reported on January 28 that its 2002 net income was \$11.7 million and was down sharply from 2001 (\$151.2 million). The company closed six mines in 2002, with associated equipment removal costs, and also attributed the lower profits to higher mining costs. Not to be overlooked, sales were down as well in 2002 - from 76.5 mmst in 2001 to 67.3 mmst. Consol's Mine 84, which has been closed due to fire several weeks ago is expected to be back at full production by mid-February, but after 0.7 mmst of lost production, worth about \$8 million (Energy Argus Coal Daily, January 29).

"With prices slowly inching up, you're starting to see buyers taking a more proactive approach," one broker said. "That includes locking in some larger commitments in the likelihood that prices, particularly in the East, continue to rise." After several weeks of cold, even below average weather, in the Midwest and East, burn rates increased and some buyers were able to look toward new coal deliveries. Further, with natural gas prices high recently, many industry analysts are expecting spot prices to take an upward trend. During the week ended January 24, Consol Energy entered a 17-year agreement with FirstEnergy to provide 4.5 mmst/year from the expanding McElroy mine in West Virginia. This mine produces coal averaging 13,999 Btu/lb and 3.18% sulfur. Georgia Power issued a new solicitation for PRB coal for up to 4 mmst of coal over 2 years or up to 10 mmst over 4 years. This followed a recent PRB contract Georgia Power awarded for its Scherer station.

Future Coal Supplies (updated February 6, 2003)

On January 29, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the coal industry and the Department of Justice by overturning Judge Charles Haden's May 2002 ban on new valley fill permits at coal mines in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The three-judge panel ruled that the 2002 ruling had been "over broad" and essentially supported the existing policies that the Army Corps of Engineers has followed for many years in issuing fill permits under the Clean Water Act. This action is not, however, expected to result in an immediate increase in new permits. The Corps has not accepted most new applications during the appeal period and the normal 45-day processing time could go to several months if a flood of applications is received.

Further, a new issue has developed during the off time. Last year, the Corps introduced a new impact mitigation policy that applies to both existing and new permits. Under the Nationwide 21 program, the new Corps policy applies to the Central Appalachian coalfields of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Operators will be required to save a stream or wetland at another location to compensate for those it fills during coal mine operations, or to pay "in lieu" fees if compensating wetlands cannot be preserved. The most pressing issue related to this is a February 11 deadline, after which no new fill can be done. Under Congressional pressure from the affected States, and now that the Haden ruling has been overturned, the Corps is free to move ahead and may extend the February 11 deadline.

Environmental Update (Updated February 11, 2003)

On January 30, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Christine Todd Whitman announced a report documenting reductions in some acid rain indicators in sensitive ecosystems of the United States (Response of Surface Water Chemistry to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990). The data confirm a large decrease in wet sulfate deposition across broad areas of the Northeast and Upper Midwest. The amount of wet sulfate – an acidic anion – deposited to lakes and streams declined by approximately 40 percent in the 1990s. These reduced levels can be linked to declines in emissions of sulfur oxides since implementation of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. Because of differences in geology and soils, however, the rates of decline in sulfate concentrations in precipitation were generally steeper than in surface waters.

This was not unexpected and suggests that in most aquatic systems, sulfate recovery exhibits a somewhat lagged response. Further, the decline in surface waters that were acidic was more modest than the decline in wet sulfate. Just as anthropogenic acidification of surface waters did not take place all at once, recovery to natural levels will require some time. Although the study

shows a ¼ to 1/3 decline in formerly acidic surface waters, the robustness of the change (the “acid neutralizing capacity”) was marginal. The study authors believe their results point toward recovery, forecasting an improvement in biologically relevant surface water chemistry. Other indicators that showed improvement include regional increases in dissolved organic carbon and decreased concentrations of toxic aluminum in some sensitive areas. Nitrogen levels and base cation levels have not yet shown significant improvements. Even if improving, reactions involving these elements may be tied up in soil and native rock chemistry for years before results are seen in surface waters (<http://www.epa.gov/ord/htm/CAA-ExecutiveSummary-1-29-03.pdf>).

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Latest U.S. Electricity Information

(updated February 13, 2003)

Selected Wholesale Electricity Prices: In the Western United States, spot electricity prices generally increased over the past two trading days. Higher natural gas prices and a reduction in hydroelectric supplies contributed to an upward trend in prices. Mead/Marketplace did experience a small price drop on February 11, going from \$54.43 per megawatthour on February 10 to \$54.18 on February 11, but reached a weekly high of \$55.50 on February 12. At Mid-Columbia, a benchmark for the Northwest, prices went from \$48.80 per megawatthour on February 10 to a seven-day high of \$51.82 on February 12. At California's NP-15 and SP-15, prices rose to weekly highs of \$56.54 and \$57.72 per megawatthour on February 12. Other trading centers in the area including California-Oregon, Palo Verde and Four Corners experienced a similar tight range of price increases.

In the Midwest, electricity prices declined on February 11 and 12 as warmer temperatures lowered customer demand. In addition, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation's Weston Unit 3 came back on-line after an explosion shut it down on February 10. At the Cinergy Trading Center, prices declined from \$60.55 per megawatthour on February 10 to \$54.18 on February 12.

In the Southeast, prices remained in the \$51 range from February 7 through February 11, but then slipped on February 12 as milder weather decreased customer demand. Prices within the SERC trading area declined from \$51.49 per megawatthour on February 10 to \$49.24 on February 12.

In the Northeast, electricity prices were generally higher during the last two trading days as the cold temperatures increased customer demand. However, prices at PJM West stayed at \$63.50 per megawatthour on February 11 and 12, after reaching \$63.90 on February 10. At Nepoch, prices jumped up to a seven-day high of \$96 per megawatthour on February 12 from \$80.15 on February 10. In New York City, prices traded at a weekly high of \$93.50 per megawatthour on February 12 from \$85.50 on February 10.

Over the past seven days, average prices at all trading centers ranged between \$52.82 and \$61.68 per megawatthour with an overall weekly average of \$57.11 per megawatthour.

U.S. Regional Electricity Prices at Major Trading Centers (Dollars per megawatthour)

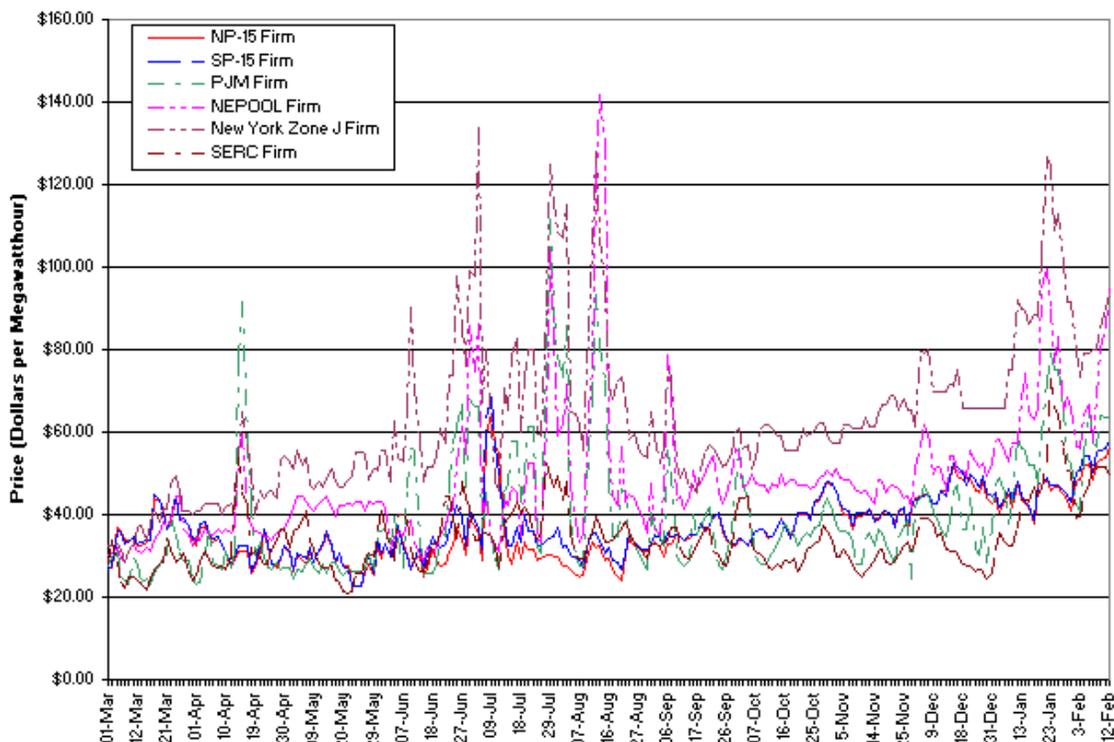
Trading Centers	Date							Price Range		
	2/4/03	2/5/03	2/6/03	2/7/03	2/10/03	2/11/03	2/12/03	Max	Min	Average
COB	48.25	49.12	45.75	49.79	50.68	51.63	54.32	54.32	45.75	49.93
Palo Verde	51.14	51.44	47.85	52.56	52.25	52.90	54.08	54.08	47.85	51.75
Mid-Columbia	46.36	46.75	42.20	47.85	48.80	48.92	51.82	51.82	42.20	47.53
Mead/Marketplace	53.56	53.29	50.03	53.88	54.34	54.18	55.50	55.50	50.03	53.54
4 Corners	50.58	51.25	47.25	52.50	51.82	52.19	53.77	53.77	47.25	51.34
NP 15	51.45	52.38	48.37	52.38	53.28	53.97	56.54	56.54	48.37	52.62
SP 15	54.02	54.36	50.04	55.20	55.64	56.09	57.72	57.72	50.04	54.72
PJM West	54.63	65.50	57.41	56.59	63.90	63.50	63.50	65.50	54.63	60.72
NEPOOL	64.13	66.63	57.75	68.50	80.15	85.79	96.00	96.00	57.75	74.14
New York Zone J	79.00	79.00	80.00	80.00	85.50	90.00	93.50	93.50	79.00	83.86
Cinergy	47.10	61.32	55.13	51.68	60.55	59.16	54.18	61.32	47.10	55.59
SERC	44.23	47.73	52.00	51.16	51.49	51.53	49.24	52.00	44.23	49.63
Average Price	53.70	56.56	52.82	56.01	59.03	59.99	61.68	61.68	52.82	57.11

Sources: COB, Palo Verde, Mid-Columbia, Mead/Market Place, Four Corners, NP-15, SP-15, PJM-West, NEPOOL, New York Zone J, Cinergy, and SERC trading centers. Used with permission from Bloomberg L.P. (www.bloomberg.com).

COB:	Average price of electricity traded at the California-Oregon and Nevada-Oregon Borders.
Palo Verde:	Average price of electricity traded at Palo Verde and the West Wing, Arizona.
Mid-Columbia:	Average price of electricity traded at Mid-Columbia.
Mead/Market Place:	Average price of electricity traded at Mead Market Place, McCullough and Eldorado.
Four Corners:	Average price of electricity traded at Four Corners, Shiprock, and San Juan, New Mexico.
NP-15:	Average price of electricity traded at NP-15.
SP-15:	Average price of electricity traded at SP-15.
PJM-West:	Average price of electricity traded at PJM Western hub.
NEPOOL	Average price of electricity traded at Nepoch.

NEPOOL	Average price of electricity traded at NEPOOL.
New York Zone J:	Average price of electricity traded at the New York Zone J - New York City.
Cinergy:	Average price of electricity traded into the Cinergy control area.
SERC:	Average price of electricity traded into the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council.

Average Wholesale Electricity Prices in the U.S.



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