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July 29, 2010

Via Hand-Delivery

Mr. Jeff Derouen, Executive Director
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602

RECEIVED

JUL 30 2010

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

RE: *Case No. 2010-00146; An Investigation of Natural Gas Retail Competition Programs*

Dear Mr. Derouen:

Please find enclosed the original and twelve (12) copies of Interstate Gas Supply Inc.'s, SouthStar Energy Services, LLC's and Vectren Source's collective data request responses to Duke Energy.

Please place the document of file.

Regards,



Matthew Malone

C: File; Parties

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

AN INVESTIGATION OF NATURAL GAS)
RETAIL COMPETITION PROGRAMS)

CASE NO.2010-00146

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC.'S,
SOUTHSTAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC'S AND
VECTREN SOURCE'S
INITIAL DATA REQUEST RESPONSES TO
DUKE ENERGY**

FILED: July 29, 2010

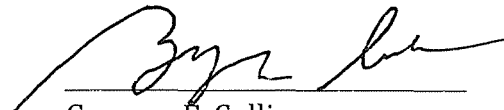
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In re the Matter of:

AN INVESTIGATION OF NATURAL GAS)
RETAIL COMPETITION PROGRAMS) CASE NO. 2010-00146
)
)

VERIFICATION OF GREGORY F. COLLINS

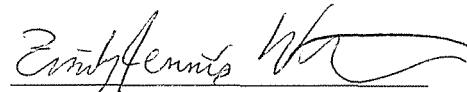
Comes the undersigned, Gregory F. Collins, being duly sworn, deposes and states that he is President of Vectren Retail, LLC. d/b/a Vectren Source, that he has read the foregoing responses and exhibits and knows the matters contained therein; that said matters are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.



Gregory F. Collins

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY)
)
COUNTY OF FAYETTE)

Subscribed and sworn to me this 29th day of July, 2010, by Gregory F. Collins.



Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 11/21/2011

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

AN INVESTIGATION OF NATURAL GAS)
RETAIL COMPETITION PROGRAMS)

CASE NO.2010-00146

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC.'S, SOUTHSTAR ENERGY SERVICES,
LLC'S AND VECTREN SOURCE'S CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE REGARDING
DATA REQUEST RESPONSES TO DUKE ENERGY**

Comes now Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., Southstar Energy Services, LLC and Vectren Source, individually, and collectively, by counsel, and hereby certify that an original and twelve (12) copies of the attached data request responses to Duke Energy were served via hand-delivery upon Jeff Derouen, Executive Director, Public Service Commission, 211 Sower Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0615; furthermore, it was served by mailing a copy by first class US Mail, postage prepaid, on the following, on this 29th day of July 2010:

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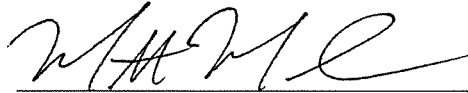
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VECTREN SOURCE

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC., SOUTHSTAR ENERGY
SERVICES, LLC'S AND VECTREN SOURCE'S
RESPONSE TO DATA REQUESTS OF DUKE ENERGY**

Request for Information 1

Please provide copies of any and all studies, analysis, reports, or articles including work papers, authored by Suppliers Witness Gregory Collins regarding gas retail choice for the last five years.

Response:

Witness Collins has not authored any studies, reports or articles regarding gas retail choice in last five years.

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC., SOUTHSTAR ENERGY
SERVICES, LLC'S AND VECTREN SOURCE'S
RESPONSE TO DATA REQUESTS OF DUKE ENERGY**

Request for Information 2

Please identify and produce any study or analysis, including work papers, to support Mr. Collins' claims regarding competition, as described on lines 8 through 20, on page 3 of Mr. Collins' testimony.

Response:

Attached are the following:

2004 NY Commission Order directing the utilities to take a number of steps to improve choice (Exhibit A);

2008 PA Order from the Commission stating that the Market in PA for residential customers was not sufficiently competitive, and directing a number of changes be made to better structure the market so that competition could exist (Exhibit B);

2006 Testimony of Dr. Robert Lawson in the DEO exit case, wherein he details what elements need to be present to allow competition to work (Exhibit C);

Staff reports in the DEO and COH auction cases suggesting the commission accept the results of the auction as being good results, concentrating on these specific reports as they provide detail in comparing the GCR to the Auction results (Exhibit D); and

2008 EIA report on Choice (Exhibit E).

STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE 00-M-0504 - Proceeding on Motion of the Commission
Regarding Provider of Last Resort
Responsibilities, the Role of Utilities in
Competitive Energy Markets, and Fostering the
Development of Retail Competitive
Opportunities - Unbundling Track.

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON UNBUNDLING AND
ORDER DIRECTING TARIFF FILINGS

Issued and Effective: August 25, 2004

CASE 00-M-0504 - Unbundling Track

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STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

At a session of the Public Service
Commission held in the City of
Albany on August 25, 2004

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

William M. Flynn, Chairman
Thomas J. Dunleavy
Leonard A. Weiss
Neal N. Galvin

CASE 00-M-0504 - Proceeding on Motion of the Commission
Regarding Provider of Last Resort
Responsibilities, the Role of Utilities in
Competitive Energy Markets, and Fostering the
Development of Retail Competitive
Opportunities - Unbundling Track.

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON UNBUNDLING AND
ORDER DIRECTING TARIFF FILINGS

(Issued and Effective August 25, 2004)

BY THE COMMISSION:

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On March 21, 2000, we instituted a proceeding to determine, among other issues, the future role regulated utilities should play in providing electricity and natural gas in competitive markets.¹ The proceeding was intended to refine our concept of a mature competitive retail energy market and to identify and remove obstacles to its achievement.² More particularly, we ordered that the proceeding address the future of the competitive natural gas and electricity markets and the role of the regulated utilities in such markets; the

¹ Case 00-M-0504, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Regarding Provider of Last Resort Responsibilities, the Role of Utilities in Competitive Energy Markets, and Fostering the Development of Retail Competitive Opportunities, Order Instituting Proceeding (issued March 21, 2000), (hereafter the Competitive Markets Proceeding), p. 1.

² Id., p. 2.

identification of obstacles to the development of such markets and recommendations to eliminate them; and various issues regarding provider of last resort (POLR) responsibilities.³

During the pendency of the Competitive Markets Proceeding, we concluded that ". . . one prerequisite to fostering market development is the conduct of cost studies, the ensuing assignment of costs to the utilities' various functions and services, and the establishment of fully unbundled, cost-based rates for electric and gas service."⁴ The purpose of the Unbundling Track is to study and allocate utility costs between competitive and non-competitive functions and to establish cost-based competitive rates that would afford customers accurate price signals as they choose among the providers of services in the competitive market. Recognizing that the detailed cost studies and the review of them by the parties would entail substantial work, we determined that unbundling efforts should commence immediately, notwithstanding the continuation of the Competitive Markets Proceeding.

In our Order Directing Filing of Embedded Cost Studies,⁵ a number of issues were resolved regarding the nature of the cost studies (e.g., embedded cost studies were required), and we directed that those studies be filed by March 15, 2002.⁶ In addition, we stated: "Gas and electric retail markets are now open, and we believe it important to establish competitive service unbundled rates, calculated with some degree of state-wide uniformity, as soon as possible to replace the variously

³ Id., p. 6.

⁴ Case 00-M-0504, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Regarding Provider of Last Resort Responsibilities, the Role of Utilities in Competitive Energy Markets, and Fostering the Development of Retail Competitive Opportunities - Unbundling Track, (hereafter Unbundling Track), Order Directing Expedited Consideration of Rate Unbundling (issued March 20, 2001), p. 1.

⁵ Unbundling Track, Order Directing Filing of Embedded Cost Studies (issued November 9, 2001) (hereafter November Order).

⁶ Id., p. 12. Unbundling Track, Order on Rehearing Petitions and Motions (issued January 24, 2002).

calculated backout credits now in use."⁷ The November Order also addressed the potential for utility revenue losses as a result of retail migration and stated that the utilities should be accorded "a fair opportunity to recover prudently incurred revenue requirements, subject to the utilities' obligation to productively manage and reasonably mitigate their costs."⁸

On March 21, 2002, an additional order was issued addressing two principal questions: the utilities' recovery of revenues lost due to migration, and the extent to which state-wide consistency in establishing rates for competitive utility services could or should be undertaken.⁹ This order required the utilities to include within their draft tariffs a mechanism to allow the recovery of revenue shortfalls, net of avoided costs. The mechanism, as defined in the order, is designed to recover the prudent level of lost revenues, in part from all customers, and in part from utility full service customers.¹⁰

The March Order also directed that the calculation of customer migration and associated revenue losses consider "actual net migration levels" and actual realized revenues compared to

⁷ November Order, p. 14. Backout credits, or the amount migrating customers no longer pay the utility when they buy from competitive markets, are intended to approximate the utilities' costs of providing a competitive service. Generally, the utilities, Staff, and the energy services companies (ESCOs) have agreed upon backout credit levels without litigation and without the aid of cost studies. In the absence of such studies, however, it is not possible to determine whether the backout credits are too high (thereby subsidizing the ESCOs with utility revenues), too low (thereby constraining economic market development), or approximately correct (thereby reasonably reflecting the utilities' costs of providing both monopoly and competitive products and services).

⁸ November Order, p. 5.

⁹ Unbundling Track, Order Establishing Parameters for Lost Revenue Recovery and Incremental Cost Studies (issued March 21, 2002) (hereafter March Order).

¹⁰ Id., p. 24. The purpose of the two-part mechanism is to recognize that some of the utilities' competitive service costs are unavoidable due to the statutory obligation to serve. All customers benefit from and all customers should therefore contribute to the recovery of those costs.

the revenue requirements utilized or assumed in establishing current rates.¹¹ The purpose of this requirement is to "ensure that the utility neither overrecovers nor underrecovers revenues lost to migration" ¹²

Concerning the issue of state-wide consistency, the March Order stated:

. . . , the [embedded cost] studies must not be so uniformly constrained that they cannot reflect the real and material differences among the utilities; but neither can they be so disparate that the elements or components of competitive service rates are significantly different from utility to utility. Accordingly, we direct the administrative law judge to address in this generic proceeding [the Unbundling Track] any challenges to the studies' methods or any other disputes concerning the studies or the tariffs that raise issues or policy questions of state-wide concern. The judge is authorized to determine which of the issues raised by the parties should be determined in this proceeding and which should be reviewed in a separate proceeding where the rates would be implemented.¹³

The above orders also reflect our intention to implement unbundled rates under a two-part process. The first part (addressed in the recommended decision for Consolidated Edison Company of New York (Con Edison) and New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG)) is a review of the utilities' ECOS studies and other related issues; and the second, undertaken in the context of individual utility proceedings, concerns the specific design and implementation of the unbundled rates, calculated in accordance with the decisions herein.¹⁴

¹¹ Id., p. 24, n. 24.

¹² Id.

¹³ Id., p. 28.

¹⁴ Our basic intent remains the same in this order, but we are directing that future reviews of utility unbundled embedded cost studies be undertaken in individual utility dockets rather than in this proceeding.

Following two orders addressing scheduling issues¹⁵ and an order on rehearing,¹⁶ evidentiary hearings were held to examine the Con Edison and NYSEG filings, commencing November 6 and November 12, 2002 respectively.¹⁷ Four days of hearings were held (November 6-7 and 12-13), generating 1193 pages of transcript and 50 exhibits. Initial briefs regarding the Con Edison and NYSEG studies were filed on December 6, 2002 by the New York Energy Service Providers Association (NESPA), the National Energy Marketers Association (NEM), and the Small Customer Marketer Coalition (SCMC), jointly (ESCO I); Amerada Hess Corporation (Hess), NEM, NESPA, and SCMC, jointly (ESCO II); Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation (Central Hudson); Con Edison; the New York State Consumer Protection Board (CPB); KeySpan Energy Supply, LLC (KeySpan Supply); KeySpan Energy Delivery New York and KeySpan Energy Delivery Long Island, jointly (KeySpan Delivery); Multiple Intervenors (MI); NEM; Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (Niagara Mohawk); Nucor Steel Auburn, Inc. (Nucor); NYSEG; National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation (NFGDC); and Staff of the Department of Public Service (Staff). On December 20, all of the above parties (except MI) filed reply briefs.

On March 24, 2003, the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) issued a recommended decision (RD). Exceptions to the RD were filed on April 11, 2003, by Central Hudson, Con Edison, CPB, KeySpan, MI, NFGDC, NEM, NESPA, Niagara Mohawk, NYSEG, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (RG&E), and Staff. Replies to exceptions were filed on April 30, 2003, by Central Hudson, Con

¹⁵ Unbundling Track, Order Regarding Schedule (issued April 10, 2002), Confirming Order (issued April 17, 2002); Order Regarding Schedule (issued June 10, 2002), Confirming Order (issued June 19, 2002).

¹⁶ Unbundling Track, Order on Rehearing and Clarification Petitions (issued May 30, 2002).

¹⁷ Ruling on Schedule, Process, and Discovery (issued July 23, 2002).

Edison, CPB, KeySpan, MI, NFGDC, NESPA, Nucor, NYSEG,¹⁸ and Staff.

The arguments raised by the parties on exceptions generally address the conceptual approach to unbundling (including the broad-based cost allocation approaches of the ESCOs' and Staff's GAM recommendation), the allocation of costs in specific cost categories, and the recovery of revenues lost by the utilities due to migration. Exceptions in each of these areas are addressed below.¹⁹ In addition, we discuss our concerns with a number of rate design issues and seek comments from the parties. Finally, we address the future of this docket and the implementation of Con Edison and NYSEG unbundled rates.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

The disputes in this proceeding surround the treatment of a small fraction of the utilities' embedded costs, those costs that are associated with providing retail services to customers. These retailing costs are those that are directly related to maintaining a relationship with the customer for the purposes of providing all of the utilities' services, both competitive and non-competitive.

The RD observed that the parties' differing positions in this case were grounded in a dispute over who should bear the burden of increasing short-term total societal costs that result from the utilities' loss of scale and scope economies during the transition to competitive markets. We note that it is also unclear whether and to what extent this loss of economies may be offset by increased productivity owing to competition.

¹⁸ On May 28, 2003, NYSEG filed a letter supplement to its brief opposing exceptions regarding matters raised in CPB's exceptions brief. NYSEG states that it did not receive CPB's brief and only became aware of its existence in reviewing CPB's brief opposing exceptions.

¹⁹ Due to the large number of parties and the similarity of many of the arguments submitted, we will not attempt to attribute each position to every party that raised it, nor attempt to repeat every argument raised, but all arguments and all briefs submitted by every party have been carefully considered in rendering this policy statement and order.

Therefore, we undertake here the assignment of costs that are incurred to support those potentially competitive services.

The ESCOs, who seek higher utility rates for competitive products, would emphasize the long run and thus would place more of the short-run burden on utility full service customers rather than ESCO customers. The utilities, by focusing on the short-run unavoidable nature of a significant portion of their costs, seek to limit their revenue erosion, and, in effect, would require that ESCOs compete against the utilities' short-run avoidable costs for providing competitive services. The parties representing end-users generally fall between these two extremes, warning that higher competitive utility rates may foster uneconomic and unsustainable competition and will create greater upward pressure on rates, while lower competitive rates may preclude the development of a competitive market with the benefits of additional choice and potential long term efficiencies.

We recognize the validity of the concerns of the parties, as well as the ALJ's observation of the underlying difficulties in the case. We also believe it important to note that the disputes in this proceeding only concern a small fraction of the utilities' total costs. The RD correctly noted that this is a rate proceeding, albeit revenue neutral, and the task is to establish utility rates for competitive services that are just and reasonable to all parties and are consistent with and foster our competitive market policies.

As a general matter, the parties pursued two different approaches to the functionalization and assignment of costs: a detailed approach based on an analysis of specific costs, and a broader effort allocating a variety of different costs on a single conceptual basis.²⁰ The latter approach was adopted in one of the Staff's methods (the generalized allocation method, or GAM) and in both of the ESCO proposals. These will be first discussed below, followed by a review of the more conservative embedded cost of service approaches reflected in the utility and

²⁰ The ESCOs offered an even broader approach in their single, state-wide unbundled rate.

alternative Staff recommendation (i.e., the Utility Retailer Method or URM) and in the recommendations of the Judge.

Staff's GAM & ESCO State-wide Proposal

Staff proposed its GAM as one of two acceptable options for dividing costs between competitive and non-competitive services.²¹ Staff describes the GAM as an approach that assumes that both competitive and non-competitive services benefit from a broad category of utility retailing costs. It treats these costs as general overhead costs and assigns them on a pro-rata basis.²²

The RD rejected the GAM. The RD noted that Staff's purpose in proposing this approach was to establish competitive rates not unduly influenced by the existing economies of scope inherent in the utilities' cost structure. In other words, according to the RD, if competitive rates are set at the GAM level, rates for non-competitive services would be set below existing costs resulting in greater revenue shortfalls and higher utility rates than would otherwise be necessary.²³ The RD also concluded that the use of revenues to allocate all such costs had no apparent relationship to the magnitude or existence of the utilities' economies of scope or scale. The RD was also concerned that implementing the higher GAM results would increase the upward pressure on utility rates as compared to implementing the URM.

On exceptions, Staff argues that the unique aspects of the GAM approach primarily affect computer system and call center/service center costs. It states that rates developed under GAM would spread all retailing costs on a revenue pro-rata basis to all services supported by the activities reflected in these costs. This approach, Staff contends, does follow

²¹ Staff took the position that any allocation of costs that resulted in an unbundled rate between its URM and GAM results would be reasonable (Staff's Brief on Exceptions, p. 4).

²² The basis Staff uses for the assignment is revenues, which results in approximately half of these costs assigned to competitive services.

²³ RD, p. 26.

principles of cost-causation. "GAM simply allocates more retailing costs to competitive services, reflecting a different way of viewing the utility cost structure . . .".²⁴

On reply to exceptions, Con Edison, Central Hudson, KeySpan Delivery, and NFGDC oppose the Staff position.²⁵ Both Con Edison and NFGDC argue that the Staff case finds as reasonable much too wide a range of results in a case designed to allocate specified costs on the principles of cost-causation.²⁶ NFGDC further argues that rates based on GAM would not reflect its costs, and that requiring all utilities to follow GAM when only Con Edison's and NYSEG's costs and proposed allocations have been examined on the record would deny the other utilities due process.²⁷ Central Hudson contends that Staff's methods (both GAM and URM) spread costs on the basis of pre-determined rules rather than on the basis of an analysis of the costs and their causation.²⁸ Both conclude that the GAM should not be considered cost-based, as the RD found, and that Staff's exception should be denied.

The ESCOs proposed establishing a consistent, single state-wide rate for competitive commodity service at 5.5 mills/kWh, arguing that establishing a uniform rate would greatly facilitate state-wide competition and the development of the retail market. The RD found that the proposed state-wide rate was based on an adjustment to Staff's GAM, which adjustment allocated 100% of a long list of retailing costs to competitive

²⁴ Staff's Brief on Exceptions, p. 2.

²⁵ The CPB does not oppose the GAM but notes that such an approach should not be adopted without an analysis of the potential impact on regulated utility rates, an analysis that it alleges is not in this record (CPB Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 6-8).

²⁶ The difference between the lowest rate and the highest rate which Staff finds reasonable is substantial. The Staff GAM for Con Edison residential electric supply is about 150% of its URM and for NYSEG is 200% of its URM.

²⁷ NFGDC's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 2-3. NFGDC makes a similar due process argument regarding any required use of URM on a state-wide basis.

²⁸ Central Hudson Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 2-6.

commodity.²⁹ The RD concluded that such an approach would produce unreasonable results and would create rates that would be neither cost-based nor equitable.

On exceptions, the ESCOs argue that their uniform rate proposal is "comparable, albeit slightly higher than current backout rates."³⁰ It criticizes the RD for its failure to assess the benefits of a uniform and somewhat higher unbundled rate on the advancement of retail competition. The ESCOs contend that their proposal will best foster competition, which is the overall goal, and they urge us to consider establishing a state-wide rate.

In replies to exceptions, the ESCOs' uniform 5.5 mills/kWh rate proposal is criticized by a number of parties. Staff notes that its adoption would eliminate the ability of the Commission to address the unique attributes and cost levels of each of the gas and electric utilities.³¹ Con Edison³² and NYSEG³³ note that the purpose of this proceeding is to fairly assess utility costs, divide them among competitive and non-competitive services, and to establish unbundled utility rates for competitive services based on those costs. The purpose here is not to design final rates based on competitive considerations without regard to actual costs, argue the utilities.³⁴ KeySpan Delivery contends that the ESCO rate is unreasonably inflated and would lead to uneconomic competition and an increase in regulated rates, neither of which is in the public's interest.

²⁹ RD, p. 27.

³⁰ ESCO's Brief on Exceptions, p. 2.

³¹ Staff's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 2. See NFGDC Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 5; Central Hudson's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 8-10.

³² Con Edison's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 9-10.

³³ NYSEG's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 3-4.

³⁴ NFGDC again opines that establishing a state-wide rate before it has been given an opportunity to offer evidence of its costs, would violate its fundamental due process rights (NFGDC's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 5). Central Hudson agrees (Central Hudson's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 5).

Discussion

The ALJ concluded his discussion of Staff's GAM with the following recommendation:

An ECOS [embedded cost of service] study approach, reasonably based on cost-causation principles, but with sufficient flexibility to consider the reasonable interests of consumers, is the method that should be used in all ECOS studies. (RD, p. 27)

As a general matter, we accept this recommendation³⁵ and believe the RD, in recommending the individual examination of costs using traditional concepts of cost-causation, adjusted as necessary to recognize the competitive environment, has correctly applied the concepts we adopted earlier in this proceeding to guide the preparation of embedded-cost-based cost of service studies. In the submission of future studies (discussed below), the utilities are strongly encouraged to adopt the principles discussed in this order (and in the RD) regarding cost-causation, competitive issues, and the unbundling of costs to competitive and non-competitive services.

Regarding GAM, Staff correctly notes that its method is based on principles of cost-causation, but it seems clear that these principles are significantly different from those traditionally used.³⁶ The RD, Staff's URM, and the utilities' studies all used, to a greater or lesser extent, a traditional approach, where costs are allocated to functions which caused the costs to be incurred.³⁷ The cost-causation principles used by the GAM are designed to account for the cost advantages that flow

³⁵ We would add to the RD's formulation: a consideration of the reasonable interests of the ESCOs and the utilities.

³⁶ As we have noted before (November Order, pp. 10-11), the mere fact that a given approach more closely resembles a traditional study does not render the approach more acceptable under the unique circumstances present here.

³⁷ For example, most uncollectible expenses include approximately equal amounts of commodity and delivery delinquencies. Further, the level of these expenses moves in proportion to total revenues. Therefore, uncollectible expenses are allocated between commodity (competitive) and delivery (non-competitive) on the basis of revenues.

from the economies of scope and scale possessed by the utilities, and to reflect these economies equally on a pro-rata revenue basis in all services provided by the utilities. The results of these two approaches are significantly different, as noted above, as are their potential impacts on the parties (consumers, ESCOs, and utilities).

The cost-causation principles underlying the GAM seem theoretically correct. One would expect the incumbent utility to possess economics of scale and scope beyond those of some new market entrants.³⁸ In the absence of those economies, new market entrants will have higher costs and will start out at a disadvantage in competition with an unbundled utility competitive rate based on actual utility costs (i.e., costs that have been lowered by the utility's scope and scale economies). Considering these factors together with related issues concerning the economics of new market entrants (e.g., increasing or declining marginal costs) may well be appropriate in a cost unbundling effort, so long as the impacts of such approaches can be reasonably quantified.

The above caveat is critical. The difficulty with the application of the GAM approach here is the quantification of these economies. Staff offers the allocation of costs by revenues as an approximate method to allocate costs and economies, but there is no evidence in the record that the results produced by such an allocation are reasonably related to the magnitude of the utilities' costs were the utilities not to possess economies of scope and scale or to the level of utility costs if the utilities economies were fairly allocated. The theory Staff posits is a plausible consideration, but the record in this case does not support the quantification of the unbundled rate that results from the application of the GAM.

Turning to the ESCO state-wide rate, we similarly conclude that the record does not support its adoption. The ESCOs' calculated rate was based on Con Edison's costs, which are

³⁸ A new entrant that is larger and/or more diversified than the local utility could possess greater economies rather than fewer.

unlikely to be of the same magnitude as other utilities in the state. Further, the allocation of 100% of a long list of retailing costs to commodity and none to delivery is unreasonable on its face. We recognize the potential benefits of the single state-wide rate urged by the ESCOs, but we doubt there are benefits to all parties in setting such a rate so far above Con Edison's costs and without regard to the utility costs in other service territories.

Nor are we convinced that the best and most rapid path to our goal of a robust, competitive retail market is by setting unbundled rates at a high level. Unbundled rates are only one factor in a variety of matters that determine migration rates.³⁹

Further, our purpose in the Unbundling Track is to set rates based on costs and we began this effort with the conclusion that "fully unbundled, cost-based rates" for competitive services is a "prerequisite to fostering market development . . ."⁴⁰ If we set rates above costs, uneconomic and unsustainable markets as well as upward pressure on regulated utility rates could result in the short-run. If rates are set below costs, economic competition might be thwarted. In either case, meeting our goals would be made more difficult and sustainable market development could be delayed.⁴¹ Accordingly, our task here is to identify and assign costs as accurately and fairly as possible, a result we do not believe has been achieved through the ESCO approach or the GAM. Therefore, the exceptions to the RD's conclusions on these points are denied.

SPECIFIC COST ISSUES

Exceptions to the RD's treatment of specific cost categories, as examined in the context of the Con Edison and NYSEG cost studies, are addressed below.

³⁹ For example, one of the more successful programs in the State (Orange and Rockland's Switch and Save Program) has no electric backout credit and a minimal gas backout credit.

⁴⁰ Unbundling Proceeding, Order Directing Expedited Consideration of Rate Unbundling, supra, p. 1.

⁴¹ March Order, p. 17.

Credit and Collections

The RD adopted a revenue-based allocation of credit and collections costs resulting in about 53% of such costs being allocated to delivery and 47% to commodity. This approach was supported by Staff (both URM and GAM), the ESCOs', and the CPB. Con Edison and NYSEG allocated 100% of these costs to delivery and none to commodity, and both except to the RD. These exceptions are generally supported by the other utilities.

Con Edison argues on exceptions that credit and collection costs are incurred for every customer, regardless of whether the customer purchases energy commodity from the utility or an ESCO.⁴² Even if every commodity customer left the utility to buy commodity from an ESCO, Con Edison contends that all its credit and collection costs would remain, because the functions required to collect a delinquent bill would remain the same.⁴³ NYSEG agrees and adds that prior Commission orders support its position.⁴⁴

Con Edison also alleges that allocating these costs by revenues (especially if it includes volatile commodity) makes no sense, and that the RD improperly (using a results based critique) rejected the use of labor as an alternative allocator. In particular, the company notes that its credit and collection activities have not historically been affected by commodity volatility, and it therefore claims that it was inappropriate to allocate credit and collection costs on the basis of revenues including commodity.

⁴² Con Edison's Brief on Exceptions, p. 15. Niagara Mohawk's Brief on Exceptions, p. 10.

⁴³ Con Edison's Brief on Exceptions, p. 14.

⁴⁴ NYSEG's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 8-9. NYSEG alleges generally that the ALJ ignored the impact of increasing societal costs on NYSEG's full service customers by requiring them to bear the burden of these cost increases. To the contrary, we generally find that the RD has properly considered and balanced the interests of utility and ESCO customers (who should share these costs according to the RD, pp. 58, 68, and our March Order, p. 24.), as well as those of the ESCOs and the utilities.

Central Hudson adds that the ALJ erred in requiring that the studies be "reasonably based on cost causation principles but with sufficient flexibility to consider the reasonable interests of consumers."⁴⁵ This standard, according to Central Hudson, contemplates possible deviations from historic cost-causation approaches, allegedly contrary to our directions, and leads the ALJ to the improper allocation of, inter alia, credit and collection costs.⁴⁶ KeySpan Delivery agrees that these costs (as well as Home Energy Fair Practices Act⁴⁷ (HEFPA) costs)⁴⁸ should not be allocated based on revenues, because to do so would subsidize the ESCOs at the expense of the utility.⁴⁹

Staff, the CPB, and the ESCOs oppose the exceptions of the utilities. Each of the parties argue that allocating 100% of credit and collection costs to the non-competitive delivery function is irrational given that such costs are incurred to

⁴⁵ Central Hudson's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 2-9.

⁴⁶ NFGDC appears to agree with this exception, but proffers its own exception only "insofar as [a finding upholding the RD] would be deemed to have any effect as precedent." (NFGDC Brief on Exceptions, p. 6; see also, RG&E's Brief on Exceptions).

⁴⁷ Article 2 of the Public Service Law, as amended by Chapter 686 of the Laws of 2002, now imposes similar collection and disconnection protections on both ESCOs and utilities.

⁴⁸ NYSEG argues that "the ALJ's efforts to unbundle rates" based on HEFPA should be rejected because there is no record basis on which such an effort could be undertaken (NYSEG's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 5-6). We do not believe the ALJ has made such a recommendation (see RD, p. 51), and we suspect that attempting to distinguish, for example, between collection costs incurred to satisfy HEFPA requirements and those attributable to non-HEFPA collection activities would be problematic at best. The judge correctly noted, however, that with the statutory amendments, both ESCOs and utilities must provide HEFPA protections and will incur HEFPA costs (unless the utilities provide those services to the ESCOs under an Orange and Rockland model). For this proceeding, HEFPA costs are included within other credit and collection costs and will be allocated to competitive and monopoly functions in the same fashion.

⁴⁹ KeySpan Delivery's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 4-10. According to KeySpan Delivery, our paramount concern should be "to protect customers' interest in just and reasonable rates." (Id., p. 7).

recover both commodity and delivery revenues. CPB argues that the record refutes the companies' claims that no change in these costs would result even if every customer migrated to an ESCO for commodity.⁵⁰ CPB also contends that NYSEG's reliance on earlier Commission orders in other proceedings is misplaced, noting that we addressed this issue in an earlier order in this proceeding.⁵¹ Staff points to Con Edison's statement that these costs are directly linked to Con Edison's provision of service as proof that the costs should be allocated between the commodity and delivery services Con Edison supplies.⁵² The ESCOs claim that allocating 100% of these costs to delivery revenues unreasonably implies that the utility incurs no credit and collection costs for commodity delinquencies.⁵³

Discussion

The purpose of this endeavor is unique, as we have previously noted.⁵⁴ We asked the parties to begin with traditionally calculated embedded cost of service studies, but we recognized that the application of traditional cost-causation principles, ordinarily used to allocate costs between customer classes and to design regulated rates, may not be of assistance in allocating costs between competitive and non-competitive services. The interests that require consideration and balancing in setting competitive rates go considerably beyond those ordinarily examined. For example, in applying traditional cost of service studies to rate design issues, the different customer classes have potentially opposing interests that must be considered and balanced. In this case, utility and ESCO customers in the same class have potentially opposing interests,

⁵⁰ CPB's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 4, n. 12, citing Tr. 898, 1500-01.

⁵¹ Id., p. 3, citing Unbundling Track, Order Directing Expedited Consideration of Rate Unbundling, supra, p. 4.

⁵² Staff's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 3, citing Con Edison's Brief on Exceptions, p. 14.

⁵³ ESCO's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 4.

⁵⁴ November Order, pp. 10-11.

as do the utilities (concerned about lost revenues and reduced profits) and ESCOs (concerned with a level playing field to compete against the utilities). While just and reasonable rates are certainly our goal, determining what meets that standard in setting unbundled competitive rates is a more complex task than have been traditional rate design efforts based on embedded cost studies. Therefore, exceptions to the RD based on the RD's consideration of interests beyond those principles of traditional cost-causation are denied.⁵⁵

Another point that should be considered is the type of costs that are being allocated. Short-run avoidable costs for functions a migrating customer no longer requires from the utility are generally the most easily identifiable and are the least in magnitude. Longer-run avoidable costs may well be significant, but are more difficult to measure with accuracy. Finally, some of the utilities' costs may not be avoidable so long as only the utilities have a statutory obligation to serve.⁵⁶ Again, the separate identification and quantification of these costs is problematic. It does seem clear, however, that statutory obligation-to-serve costs, including a portion of what the parties have called "retailing costs," should be borne by all customers on the network. This suggests that appropriate cost allocations will include assigning some portion of such costs to both the competitive and non-competitive functions. The uncertainties associated with differentiating unavoidable obligation-to-serve costs from costs avoidable only in the long-run also suggest that there may be no single right answer, but a range of reasonable answers depending on how the parties' varied interests are otherwise balanced.

Two other issues that arise in opposition to various recommendations are: the ESCOs' concerns that fostering the development of competitive markets is not being adequately

⁵⁵ It should be noted that, while this order deals with disputes in the assignment and allocation of costs, well over 90% of Con Edison's and NYSEG's total costs were allocated to competitive and non-competitive functions without dispute.

⁵⁶ March Order, p. 23.

considered in cost allocation decisions; and, the utilities countervailing concerns that the rates set here will be unreasonably inflated, leading to upward pressure on regulated rates (and an unjustified subsidy to the ESCOs). In the Unbundling Phase of this proceeding we are endeavoring to fairly identify those embedded costs that should be allocated to the rate the utility charges for a service which is also available in the competitive market. We are not attempting to determine the level of costs that would provide the maximum impetus to market development or the level that would equal or exceed ESCO costs for like services (no ESCO costs are contained in this record). Considerations of market migration levels may be appropriate in determining how these identified costs should be translated into rates (see Rate Design, infra), as may be considerations of the magnitude of lost utility revenues and their impact on rates. In short, both of the above concerns will be considered in setting rates,⁵⁷ but we are here focused somewhat more narrowly on the identification and allocation of utility embedded costs for competitive services.

Turning to credit and collection costs, we agree with the RD's conclusion. The record here offers us a choice of allocating these costs by revenues, by customers, or by labor. Allocating the costs by delivery customers results in 100% of the costs of providing Con Edison's retail collection services being allocated only to its delivery service. This is inconsistent with the fact that approximately half the revenues received from the credit and collection efforts are commodity revenues, or that approximately half of all payment arrears which create the need for credit and collection expenditures are for the purchase of commodity. It is not without significance that this may be an area where a substantial portion of the utility's costs will not

⁵⁷ A number of other concerns must also be considered in changing rates from the level of current backout credits, including our traditional considerations of customer impact and gradualism, as well as the stability and predictability of the market.

be avoidable, but we do not find that consideration alone to be determinative.⁵⁸

In addition to the above, fairness to the market and to ESCO customers should be considered. The companies' proposals would result in an ESCO customer paying in full for two credit and collection systems, while utility full service customers would be paying only for one.⁵⁹ This result would seem to provide too large a market disadvantage to the ESCOs. In balancing all of the above considerations, we conclude that neither NYSEG nor Con Edison have established the reasonableness of allocating all credit and collection expenses to non-competitive services.

Nor are we convinced that the alternative labor allocator is appropriate for these costs. We fail to see any nexus between the overall allocation of the company's labor costs (largely to the delivery function due to the substantial labor force required for that function) and the level, purpose, or benefits derived from credit and collection efforts.

Allocating these costs by revenues, however, is a reasonable approach.⁶⁰ Collection efforts result in the receipt

⁵⁸ We also conclude that the ALJ correctly interpreted our intent in this proceeding (RD, p. 36) to reexamine all issues regarding unbundling and that prior orders addressing unbundling would not necessarily be binding here. As we stated at the outset: "The experience gained through our efforts to set backout credits for billing and metering functions should illuminate, but should not define the inquiry here." (Unbundling Track, Order Directing Expedited Consideration of Rate Unbundling, supra, p. 4). NYSEG's exception to the allocation of credit and collection costs based on our prior orders (Brief on Exceptions, p. 9) is therefore denied.

⁵⁹ This assumes that the ESCOs undertake their own credit and collection activities. If the utilities perform it (as under the Orange and Rockland model), the customer would continue to pay only the utility because the utility would continue to be the only provider of this service. In that event, no backout credit or unbundled rate for these services would be required.

⁶⁰ Central Hudson implies that not all of the utilities intend to allocate credit and collection costs consistent with the NYSEG and Con Edison approach (Central Hudson's Brief on Exceptions, p. 7, n. 5), suggesting that our conclusions here should not preclude other approaches.

of revenues comprised about equally of transportation and commodity arrears; and the allocation of these costs by revenues assigns approximately half the responsibility for the collection of these revenues to commodity and half to delivery. This is a reasonable result, in our view, because there is clearly a nexus between revenues, including commodity costs, the level of customer arrears, and the resulting need for credit and collection efforts.⁶¹ On the basis of the record here, we adopt the recommendation to allocate credit and collection costs by revenues and deny the related exceptions to the RD.

NYSEG Customer Care Costs

NYSEG performed a special study of customer contact, call center, and consumer affairs costs. Staff challenged the special study regarding gas call center costs, arguing that the study period was not representative. The ALJ agreed with the Staff's challenge (RD, p. 51), and found unreasonable NYSEG's allocation of 100% of gas call center costs and 100% of consumer affairs costs to the delivery function. The RD concluded that these costs should be allocated by revenues (roughly half to competitive and half to non-competitive services). NYSEG excepts, arguing that it would not avoid any of the costs as customers migrate, that these customer costs should be assigned in the same manner as credit and collection costs,⁶² and that these costs cannot be avoided because they are mandated by law (HEFPA, etc.).

⁶¹ The fact that commodity costs are separately stated on a customer's bill or that utility credit and collection costs have not varied in direct proportion to commodity volatility, as Con Edison argues (Brief on Exceptions, p. 16), does not detract from the conclusion that collection efforts are required to collect both commodity and delivery revenues.

⁶² NYSEG assumes that 100% of credit and collection costs will be allocated to delivery and none to commodity (NYSEG's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 11-12). As explained supra, credit and collection costs should be allocated by revenues resulting in a roughly equal division of these costs between commodity and transportation services.

As we have previously noted,⁶³ the avoidability of the utility's costs, in either the long- or short-run, does not necessarily determine how the costs should be divided between competitive and non-competitive services. Indeed, if this were the standard and only short-run avoidable costs were allocated to competitive services, there would be neither lost revenues nor a need for a mechanism to collect them. In addition, the costs we are allocating will form the basis for competitive utility rates, and, if those rates do not fairly reflect the allocation of supporting costs to each distinct service, the utility competitive rate could be set at a subsidized level, perhaps placing competitors at a distinct disadvantage and impeding market development.⁶⁴ Accordingly, any allocation method or theory that assigns none of the costs of credit and collections, customer contact, and consumer affairs to the utilities' competitive service may be especially suspect, unless persuasive evidence to the contrary is submitted.

If we were ordering NYSEG to implement rates based on this record,⁶⁵ we would likely uphold the RD and deny NYSEG's exceptions. Based on this record, we conclude that the RD was correct in rejecting the 100% allocations of the special study regarding gas call center costs and consumer affairs costs⁶⁶ for the reasons previously discussed and those set forth in the RD. Given the options afforded by the record, we also agree with the RD's choice of a revenue allocator, although we recognize that there may be other acceptable approaches. Given that we are only

⁶³ March Order, p. 16; see RD, p. 36.

⁶⁴ The converse is also true. If the utility's competitive rate is set too high, ESCOs could be subsidized, resulting in potentially uneconomic and unsustainable competition and upward pressure on utility rates (March Order, p. 17).

⁶⁵ We are requiring that NYSEG file a complete embedded cost of service study prior to any change in base electric or gas rates or the extension of any gas or electric rate plan. NYSEG will then have the opportunity to submit additional evidence in support of its proposals or to explore other approaches.

⁶⁶ Allocating the balance of NYSEG's customer care costs 100% to the delivery service may also be suspect, although this issue was not discussed in the RD.

requiring NYSEG to file a full cost of service study with any future request to change base rates, our conclusions on the specific issues presented here should be viewed as guidance for the company's future studies.⁶⁷

Con Edison Special Studies

Con Edison performed a special study regarding call center and service center costs and a separate study of information resources (IR) costs. Staff specifically challenged the allocation of IR costs, arguing that computer records of customer information support all retail services, both commodity and delivery. It therefore argued that these costs should be allocated by revenues. The RD rejected Staff's challenge and found no better method, in this record, to allocate those costs than the company's study.⁶⁸ Therefore, the RD recommended approval of Con Edison's results.

The ESCOs⁶⁹ and NEM⁷⁰ except. NEM echoes Staff's argument that IR costs are retailing costs and therefore should be allocated to all services by revenues. The ESCOs argue that these are customer related costs which support both the competitive and non-competitive services of the utility, and, therefore, IR costs should be allocated based on the revenues provided by each service. In defending the GAM as consistent with principles of cost-causation, Staff argues on exceptions that Con Edison's assignment of 84% of these costs to delivery is no more rational than a revenue-based allocation of 51% of these costs to delivery.⁷¹ Con Edison opposes the exceptions, arguing

⁶⁷ We recognize that there are numerous factors to consider in balancing the interests of diverse parties and establishing just and reasonable competitive rates, and, accordingly, there are likely numerous approaches that would provide a fair overall balance.

⁶⁸ RD, pp. 51-52.

⁶⁹ ESCOs' Brief on Exceptions, p. 8-9.

⁷⁰ NEM's Brief on Exceptions, p. 6.

⁷¹ Staff took no specific exception to the RD's treatment of IR costs, finding the RD's overall result acceptable (Staff's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 1-3).

that all customers must be Con Edison customers for delivery, and, therefore, customer related costs should be allocated to the non-competitive delivery rate.⁷²

Discussion

The RD's adoption of Con Edison's special-study allocation of call center and service center costs (as opposed to IR costs) is opposed by the ESCOs, who argue that these costs support all retail services, both competitive and non-competitive. This argument could justify a conclusion that an allocation of none of these costs to competitive services would be unreasonable. That does not necessarily mean, however, that the most appropriate way to allocate the costs is by revenues. To reach such a conclusion, one would have to examine in more detail Con Edison's cost study, to identify the benefits and beneficiaries of these costs and compare the relative equities of allocating these costs by revenues. In the absence of such proof, the ESCOs' exception to the RD's treatment of call center and service center costs is denied.

IR costs present a different situation because none of the studies seem to yield plausible results for these costs. The RD's approach (and Staff's URM) apportions \$1.5 million of IR costs to billing and payment processing and none to competitive commodity.⁷³ The GAM apportions approximately the same level of costs to billing and payment processing and \$14.2 million to electric commodity. Of Con Edison's total, company-wide IR costs, GAM allocates 46% to gas and electric commodity alone. When these outcomes are compared, the results seem disproportional.

First, it does not seem reasonable that no IR costs should be allocated to a competitive service - commodity, when IR costs support a number of both competitive and non-competitive functions and services (billing, metering, delivery, etc.). Further, given the importance of computer resources to functions

⁷² Con Edison's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 6.

⁷³ Con Edison also allocates no IR costs to competitive commodity.

such as billing and payment processing, one would not expect the allocation of costs to competitive billing and payment processing to be only one-tenth of the allocation to competitive commodity. We also find the allocation of 46% of IR costs to competitive services, as the GAM recommends, to be disproportional.

Therefore, we are sustaining the exceptions to the RD's treatment of IR costs but are also concluding that allocating these costs to competitive commodity using the GAM does not produce reasonable results, especially as compared to the allocations to other competitive services. While other appropriate approaches may be available, on the basis of this record we conclude that 50% of the GAM-allocated IR commodity costs (\$7.1 million plus overheads) should be allocated to commodity supply, producing a more reasonable result than either the RD or the GAM by recognizing that these costs are incurred to substantially support both competitive and delivery operations.⁷⁴

Uncollectible Expense

All parties recommended that uncollectible expense costs (i.e., the cost to the utility in lost revenues due to the non-payment of customer bills) be allocated based on revenue, because the level of these expenses varies directly with the level of billed revenues. Con Edison, however, performed a special study showing that retail access customers default at a lower rate than full service customers. Con Edison's approach is revenue-based, but with an adjustment for their cost experience with retail access customers. This adjustment was rejected in the RD (pp. 38-39) and Con Edison excepts.⁷⁵ Staff and the ESCOs oppose the exception.

The company argues that there is no record evidence challenging its study, and its adjustment, based on actual

⁷⁴ This change to the RD will increase the costs allocated to electric competitive supply by approximately \$9.1 million. The attachment to this order sets forth the adjustments required to the RD based on this order and regarding the calculation of Con Edison's unbundled commodity electric costs.

⁷⁵ Brief on Exceptions, pp. 16-17.

experience, should have been adopted. It criticizes the RD for noting potentially significant changes in the industry (migration rates and HEFPA)⁷⁶ between the company's study (2000) and the date of the RD (March 2003). These are irrelevant considerations, according to Con Edison, and, in any event, such ". . . changes will be reflected in revised backout credits when those credits are properly revisited."⁷⁷

Discussion

As a general matter, the record supports the conclusion that uncollectible expense costs change in proportion to revenues. It also seems reasonable to assume that those costs would vary depending on the legal remedies that were available to enforce payment. The recent HEFPA amendments might well have an impact on relative utility and ESCO default rates regarding residential customers, rendering the result of Con Edison's study inconsistent with the market as it now exists. Further, the number of retail access residential customers at the time of the RD more than doubled from the number of such customers in mid-2000. These are all legitimate challenges to the Con Edison study, and, we agree with the RD's conclusion that the company has not met its burden of proof.⁷⁸

Further, we believe the ALJ is correct in noting that the rate of delinquency of retail access customers will trend toward the system average as greater numbers of customers migrate to ESCOs. This suggests that the study results, even if accurate in the short-run, should not be used because their use may not send the proper price signals to the market.

For all of the above reasons, Con Edison's exception to the RD on the issue is denied.

⁷⁶ Con Edison's Brief on Exceptions, p. 17.

⁷⁷ Id.

⁷⁸ Assuming arguendo that such an adjustment would be reasonable, given the substantial passage of time since the study, we would consider it necessary to revisit the study data now.

Adjustments to Working Capital

Two working capital adjustments were made in the RD regarding Con Edison's study and one involving NYSEG's study. The first involves Con Edison's proposal to apply the earnings base capitalization adjustment (EBCAP) only to the working capital component of rate base (rather than to all capital components, as Staff recommended). The second involves the appropriate capital cost to apply to electric purchased power working capital. The RD recommended that the EBCAP be applied to all capital, that the cost of the working capital required for purchased power be applied to commodity costs, and that the appropriate cost rate for this working capital is the utility's overall cost of capital. Con Edison excepts and the ESCOs oppose the exception.

Discussion

The effect of Con Edison's treatment of the EBCAP is to reduce the cost of working capital and increase the cost of all other invested capital. As the RD noted (p. 41), this allocation of costs (or credits) is not appropriate in a proceeding where the goal is to fairly allocate all costs and credits to all services.

It is true, as the company contends (Tr. 799), that we have accepted the EBCAP treatment proffered here in prior embedded cost of service studies. In those prior cases, however, the studies were being used to set bundled monopoly rates, not unbundled competitive rates. The issues addressed here differ in significant ways from those examined in traditional studies.⁷⁹ As we have noted, approaches previously found appropriate in cost of service studies may not be appropriate in the significantly different context of this proceeding. We agree with the RD that the company's approach to this adjustment is not appropriate here and Con Edison's exception is denied.

⁷⁹ For example, traditional efforts generally divide costs among service classes and between fixed and variable rates; here we are dividing costs among competitive and non-competitive service rates within the same class.

Regarding the capital cost rate to be used for electric supply working capital, we also agree with Staff's recommendation to use a company's overall cost of capital, rather than a short-term debt rate. We do not agree with the company's argument that, because there is no allowance for this working capital cost in rates, there is no cost to allocate to the various services. The mere fact that rates do not include a specified cost for these purposes does not mean that the company does not incur costs for this function. Based on Con Edison's own lead-lag study and its inclusion of these costs in its cost of service study, working capital is required and its costs should be included in the study.⁸⁰ Further, as explained in the RD (pp. 42-43), there is no reason on this record to assume that working capital for this purpose should be assigned a cost rate any different from the overall cost rate applied to all of the company's capital. Accordingly, Con Edison's exception on this point is denied.

NYSEG Cost of Equity Capital

The RD rejected NYSEG's proposed cost of equity capital (11.1%) based on NYSEG's year 2000 earned return, and substituted a 12.5% cost which is the earnings sharing threshold under NYSEG's current rate plan.⁸¹ NYSEG excepts, arguing that it followed our directive in choosing this capital cost rate, and that it would be the most appropriate rate to use in any event because it reflected the company's earnings in the same year as the vintage of the company's embedded costs used in the study (i.e., 2000). No party opposed this exception.

⁸⁰ Because Con Edison calculated and proposed these costs for consideration, we believe it problematic for the company to now argue that they made the proposal as a benefit to customers ". . . since there should not have been a backout for this element." (Con Edison Brief on Exceptions, p. 23).

⁸¹ NYSEG actually has two sharing thresholds under its plan - 12.5% for delivery and 15.5% overall return, including commodity profits. For the reasons discussed in the Statement of Policy issued herewith, we have concluded that allowing the utilities to profit on commodity, thereby competing directly for market share with the ESCOs, is likely to impede market development.

In our November Order, we addressed (p. 12) equity costs by allowing three different approaches: the utility's overall allowed return, if identified; the utility's earning sharing threshold, if an allowed return is not specified; or a different measure if adequately supported. NYSEG chose the third option and proposed a rate based on its earned return for 2000.⁸² An earned return, however, does not necessarily reflect a utility's cost of equity capital.⁸³ Nevertheless, the 11.1% rate proposed does have the advantage of being tied to the same period as the balance of the company's embedded costs.

Assuming that we were requiring NYSEG to file rates based on these studies and this record, we would most likely uphold NYSEG's exception on this point. For the purpose of future studies, we note that earned returns may or may not be reflective of equity costs, and, if earned returns are proposed for this purpose, additional evidence and justification will be required.

NYSEG Outside Services

NYSEG allocated less than 1% of its outside services costs (e.g., the cost of outside counsel and experts in rate proceedings) to competitive commodity. Nucor urged that an additional \$18 million be allocated to competitive supply to reflect the substantial outside costs incurred in NYSEG's then most recent rate proceeding, a major thrust of which was to create an opportunity for NYSEG to earn substantial profits on the sale of commodity.⁸⁴ The RD found that NYSEG's allocation of 1% of these costs to competitive functions was unreasonable and

⁸² It should be noted that while NYSEG's filing complies with our order, the burden of proof remains with NYSEG to establish that its proposal is reasonable.

⁸³ The record does not contain any evidence on NYSEG's actual cost of capital.

⁸⁴ NYSEG's efforts appear to have been successful. In 2003, it had financial results on March 1, 2004, showing profits on commodity sales of \$31.5 million and profits on delivery services of \$80.5 million. Its earned return on equity including all profits was for 2003 exceeded 16%.

recommended allocating these costs by revenues, observing that a special study of these costs might offer the best option.

On exceptions, NYSEG defended its initial approach as consistent with the NARUC Cost Allocation Manual, but offered to consider allocating these costs on another basis.⁸⁵ It objected, however, to the use of revenues as an allocator. Nucor, Staff, and the ESCOs support the use of revenues as an allocator and oppose NYSEG's exception.⁸⁶

We agree with the RD that allocating only 1% of outside service costs to competitive services is unreasonable under the facts and circumstances examined here. It also seems logical that a special study of these costs may have offered a more appropriate allocation method than the other proposals in the record. Because NYSEG will have an opportunity to revisit the allocation of these costs in new cost study, we need not resolve its exception on the basis of this record.

Gas Sales and Other Promotion Expenses

NYSEG and Con Edison functionalize gas sales promotion expense wholly as a delivery service cost, while Staff's study and the other non-utility studies functionalized the costs as both competitive and non-competitive service costs. The RD (p. 40) supported the utility position. Staff, NEM, and the ESCOs except to the RD,⁸⁷ and Con Edison, NYSEG, and other utilities oppose the exceptions.⁸⁸

The RD concluded that these expenses benefited only the profitability of delivery services and thus equally benefited all customers. Therefore, it recommended allocating all such costs to delivery. This rationale was generally supported by the utilities.

⁸⁵ NYSEG's Brief on Exceptions, pp. 17-18.

⁸⁶ Nucor's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 1-2; Staff Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 4; ESCOs' Reply Brief on Exception, p. 7.

⁸⁷ Staff's Brief on Exceptions, p. 4; NEM's Brief on Exceptions, p. 5; ESCOs' Brief on Exceptions, pp. 5-6.

⁸⁸ Con Edison's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 2-4; NYSEG's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 12-13; KeySpan Delivery's Reply Brief on Exceptions, pp. 6-7.

Staff argues that there is a synergy between commodity and delivery sales and that the promotion of either benefits both. Staff argues that its allocation recognizes the inefficiency of requiring retail access customers to pay duplicate utility and ESCO promotional costs, and recommends that ESCO customers not be required to pay a full share of both ESCO and utility advertising costs. NEM argues that an expense incurred to promote one service can also support related services. The ESCOs argue that these alleged delivery-related promotional costs support the sale of the utility's bundled product including competitive commodity.

Discussion

If we were requiring Con Edison to implement competitive gas rates in this order (discussed infra), we would likely uphold the exceptions to the RD and require these costs to be allocated by revenues. In addition to the points raised by Staff, NEM, and the ESCOs above, it seems clear that Con Edison's promotional and other advertising expenses, even if they are not designed to directly increase the company's profitability, nevertheless provide benefits associated with the ongoing exposure of the public to the corporate name. These corporate recognition and image benefits are contrary to the competitive interests of the ESCOs, and ESCO customers should be able to avoid at least a portion of those costs when they switch to ESCO commodity service. The company's proposal here does not accomplish that result. These issues should be addressed in more detail when Con Edison next submits a fully allocated, embedded cost study for gas service.

In reviewing gas promotional costs, however, it has come to our attention that Con Edison, Staff's URM, and the RD all allocate none of the costs of educational customer advertising and promotion to electric commodity. The GAM, allocating by revenues, assigns \$2.1 million of these costs to competitive commodity. For the reasons discussed, we do not find the RD's result to be reasonable. Accordingly, for the purpose

of developing electric rates, Con Edison should allocate these costs by revenues.⁸⁹

Gas Reliability Costs

At the time of the RD, the Judge concluded that a portion of Con Edison's gas reliability costs should be assigned to competitive commodity, rejecting Con Edison's assignment of 100% of those costs to delivery. Staff argued that the issue of the responsibility for gas reliability costs was being addressed elsewhere and the allocation of those costs should not be undertaken in this proceeding.⁹⁰

We agree with Staff. This is a constantly evolving issue which we are addressing in a number of different forums. Our goal is to establish a division of the ESCO-utility financial responsibilities for these costs such that the utility only incurs these costs for its own gas supply customers. If that can be achieved, Con Edison's allocation of these costs would be upheld. The company should revisit this issue in its next gas embedded cost study.

Except as noted above, this issue is best resolved in other proceedings, and, according, none of the RD's recommendations (pp. 53-56) concerning gas reliability costs will be adopted.

Competitive Energy Services

In our November Order⁹¹, we identified competitive energy services as one of the functional areas into which the utilities' costs should be assigned. Few costs were found in this function, suggesting no current need to set a competitive utility rate. Staff recommends, however, that the utilities be required to track these costs and to report them with their next

⁸⁹ The impact of this adjustment and the IR cost adjustment, supra are set forth in the attachment to this order.

⁹⁰ See, KeySpan's Brief on Exceptions, p. 13.

⁹¹ Attachment, p. 1 (electric), p. 3 (gas).

major rate filing.⁹² The RD (p. 57) adopted Staff's recommendation.

NYSEG excepts on two grounds.⁹³ First, the RD is alleged to have "impermissibly discounted the record evidence" consisting of its argument that Staff did not establish the benefits of its proposal.⁹⁴ Second, NYSEG argues that there is no need to set a competitive rate for these services because its costs are separately charged to the customer and the resulting revenues benefit all customers by reducing the company's revenue requirement.⁹⁵

In opposing the exception, Staff argues:

Indeed, if NYSEG is already charging individual customers for these services under a fee system, it is doubly important to assure that the prices charged for these services correctly reflect NYSEG's costs to provide them.⁹⁶

If the prices for these services are not fairly set, Staff contends, both the utility customers and the competitive market will suffer.

Discussion

The purpose of this proceeding is to fairly assign all utility costs to competitive and non-competitive services, and we previously directed that the costs of competitive energy services provided by the utility be functionalized to those services. While the magnitude of these costs do not justify setting rates at this time, more detailed information about these services and their costs and revenues will assist us in determining whether there will be a need to require tariffs for these services or to otherwise set a competitive rate in the future. In addition, even if utility customers receive a benefit from revenues the

⁹² Staff's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 4.

⁹³ No exceptions on this point were taken by any other utility.

⁹⁴ NYSEG's Brief on Exceptions, p. 18.

⁹⁵ Id., p. 19.

⁹⁶ Staff's Reply Brief on Exceptions, p. 4.

utility receives for these services, if the prices charged fail to reasonably reflect costs, the competitive market could be harmed. Given the potential impact on other competitors, as well as the potential cost to utility customers if the rate is subsidized, we believe it prudent to require the utilities to track these costs and include them in future cost of service studies. Accordingly, we adopt the recommendation of the RD and deny NYSEG's exceptions.

LOST REVENUES AND RECOVERY MECHANISMS

Perhaps more than in any other area, the parties have expressed a wide variety of concerns with (i) the recommended calculation of revenues (net of avoided costs) lost to the utility as customers migrate, and (ii) the recommended operation of the mechanism designed to recover them. In reviewing the exceptions, we conclude that many of the expressed concerns are valid, depending on whether the measurements and mechanisms are imposed on an existing rate plan, or are designed within a prospective rate plan. Viewed in the larger context of a prospective overall rate plan, it appears that there may be a variety of approaches that could appropriately address the concerns we have expressed in our prior orders.⁹⁷ Accordingly, we will not endorse the RD's specific recommendations of a single correct answer, or the exceptions to them, and we will not require the implementation of any specific recovery mechanism at this time or based solely on this record. Rather, we will briefly explain our view of how these mechanisms will generally work and will set forth our policy concerns that must be addressed in any submission proposing a recovery mechanism.

First, the terms and conditions of existing rate plans should continue; many of them already have provisions for lost revenue recovery. As a general matter, recovery mechanisms

⁹⁷ For example, see the March Order and Order on Rehearing and Clarification Petitions, *supra*. The RD (p. 68) implicitly acknowledged this flexibility in reasonably recommending the adoption of a NYSEG mechanism despite the RD's conclusion that it was "not exactly the result the Commission described."

should be addressed in conjunction with a major change in rates (or the extension of an existing rate plan) and the review of new cost of service studies.⁹⁸ At that time, the historic year migration and lost revenue results will be embedded in the utilities' costs and revenues, and the recovery of those lost revenues (subject to productive management and reasonable mitigation) will be included in the company's overall revenue requirement.⁹⁹ At that point, the only unknown is the future marginal change in migration and associated lost revenues, which can be estimated for the purpose of recovery in base rates in the rate year. As we previously indicated,¹⁰⁰ true-ups for the difference between the estimated and the actual lost revenues would be permitted.

Measuring whether and to what extent the utility experiences lost revenues has resulted in considerable controversy, potentially made more difficult if one assumes that the recovery mechanism will be implemented in the middle of a rate plan. As a general matter, our view is that a utility loses revenues due to migration during the course of a rate year only to the extent that migration results in the receipt of total revenues below those assumed in rates.¹⁰¹ Because those rates will include embedded levels of migration and lost revenues, plus a forecast of rate year levels, we expect true-ups to actual migration lost revenues to be small and they may well be offset by unpredicted revenue growth in other areas. Therefore, a mechanism for measuring lost revenues that is based on rate year assumptions and allows for offsets in the true-up calculation based on revenue growth would be an acceptable approach to designing a recovery mechanism.

⁹⁸ We have previously ordered the gas and electric utilities to file complete embedded cost of service studies (as opposed to the streamlined studies allowed here) with their next change in base rates (November Order, ordering clause 3).

⁹⁹ This will satisfy our concern that the utilities be provided a current recovery of migration-related net revenue shortfalls (March Order, pp. 24-25).

¹⁰⁰ March Order, p. 25.

¹⁰¹ Order on Rehearing and Clarification Petitions, supra., p. 6.

A broader view based on earnings could also be developed. A standard based on actual earnings, rather than actual revenues, would necessarily reflect changes in both revenues and expenses. One acceptable earnings-based approach discussed in the RD is to allow the full recovery of the difference between estimated and actual migration lost revenues,¹⁰² so long as the utility's earned return is below its earnings sharing threshold. We are concerned that the purpose of the earnings thresholds we generally establish will be diminished, if the recovery of lost revenues is permitted in a period where the company is overearning. It is not unreasonable to assume, in such overearnings circumstances, that revenues have been under-estimated or expenses over-estimated, or both, in setting rates, and that the resulting utility rates are adequate or more than adequate to account for the effects of migration. Simply put, we want to keep the utilities whole during the transition to competition, and whenever a utility is earning above the earnings sharing threshold, it has been made whole. An approach as described in this paragraph would also be acceptable for designing a lost revenue recovery mechanism.

We note that the above considerations do not include a number of other unrelated policy objectives that might be sought in the context of an overall rate proceeding. Balancing those objectives could result in changes to the above approaches that would also be acceptable in the context of an overall rate package. Accordingly, we are not specifying here the details of a single acceptable approach to the measurement and recovery of lost revenues. However, any recovery mechanism proposed for our approval must address the issues we have discussed above.

Finally, and as previously discussed,¹⁰³ the responsibility for migration related revenue losses, both marginal and embedded, should be divided between two classes of

¹⁰² The level of recovery would equal the difference in migration levels (positive or negative) times the unbundled competitive rate, net of avoided costs, times the class average usage. This true-up could be a charge or a credit to customers.

¹⁰³ March Order, p. 24.

customers - full service utility customers and all customers. All customers bear responsibility for the utility's provider of last resort responsibilities (some portion of the lost revenues), but it seems unreasonable to charge migrating customers for utility avoidable costs, albeit costs that are avoidable only in the longer run (another portion of the lost revenues). The difficulty, of course, is in determining the relative magnitude of unavoidable POLR costs and long-run avoidable costs. We will not attempt such a decision on this record, but will seek the parties' advice in the context of future rate designs. Those proposals should at least recognize, however, that revenue responsibility should be shared between these classes.

RATE DESIGN

While we have considered various cost allocation methods above, we have not addressed rate design considerations. We first observe that, despite the standard per kWh backout credits used throughout the industry and in this proceeding, a number of the costs examined here do not vary by kWhs. By recovering such costs on a usage basis, large usage customer rates (backout credits) could total well above the costs those customers impose. Current backout credits recognize this effect by setting non-residential credits at half the level of residential credits. This issue raises a number of concerns regarding the implementation of our decisions here. First, does the two to one ratio of current backout credits fairly account for the relative costs imposed by the residential and non-residential classes? Second, should there be a further division(s) within the non-residential classes (e.g., small commercial and large commercial/industrial)? Finally, should consideration be given to establishing competitive rates partly on a per customer, fixed monthly charge basis?

We also believe that the state of the competitive markets, the uncertainties inherent in unbundling,¹⁰⁴ and the existing level of competitive rates (i.e., existing backout credits) may be proper considerations in approving rate designs. For example, it may not be wise to drastically change the level of existing backout rates, especially in the middle of a rate plan under which the utility and the competitive market is currently operating. Customer impact considerations (including ESCO customers) and our longstanding policy to address incrementally rate design improvements may also be appropriate concerns during the rate design effort.

Because the record in this proceeding did not thoroughly address these rate design issues, we are seeking the input of the parties regarding the proper design of rates in light of our concerns expressed above and others which may be identified. Interested parties should file, within 45 days of the date of this order, comments on rate design issues. Thirty days thereafter, reply comments may be filed. We intend to review these comments to determine whether consistent policies regarding these issues should be adopted.

Beyond the specific rate design issues, there may be other Commission policies which could affect the level at which competitive rates - and therefore lost revenues - are set, depending on the specific rate plan and utility circumstances being examined. Most of these policies, such as environmental protection, infrastructure security, and delivery system reliability, have a direct impact on rate levels, as does the magnitude of the lost revenues which are fostering competition. Thus, in establishing competitive and non-competitive rates, a number of important public policies must be balanced and considered in establishing rate levels and designs. These issues

¹⁰⁴ No approach to unbundling can perfectly divide POLR and long-run avoidable costs. If some measure of POLR costs is assigned to competitive rates, utility lost revenues will be exacerbated. Therefore, if a workably competitive market has developed well under an existing back-out, increasing the back-out now will only increase utility rates rather than fostering market development.

cannot be decided in advance and must await the review of individual rate plans.

FUTURE PROCEEDINGS

It was our original intent to review the cost studies filed by all the utilities over a six-month to one-year period. Unfortunately, our devotion of resources to intervening events such as 9/11 and last year's blackout have greatly delayed our plans. The cost studies now pending are based on experience as dated as the year 2000. In addition, the competitive markets have continued to evolve with significant increases in migration being achieved, especially in the non-residential classes. Further, in light of our decision to implement competitive rates as major rate changes and plan extensions are granted, the actual implementation of these rates may be some time off for some utilities. Accordingly, we conclude that it would be preferable to require new cost of service studies as individual rate plans come to an end rather than to continue our review of the somewhat dated studies in this record. Those studies must address the concerns and conclusions discussed herein, and must be based on rate-case quality data. The acceptability of those studies will be judged on the record created when each are reviewed.

Rate Cases

In light of our discussions in this statement and the companion Statement of Policy on Competition, we will require utilities that are planning to file new rate plans or rate plan extensions to file comprehensive supporting data, as required by our Statement of Policy on Test Periods.¹⁰⁵ In addition, as we previously ordered, new rate or rate plan filings must be accompanied by full rather than streamlined embedded cost of service studies.¹⁰⁶ These are approaches in the interests of New York's energy customers, all of whom will continue to pay for delivery service, and for the continued development of

¹⁰⁵ Case 26821, Statement of Policy on Test Periods in Major Rate Proceedings (issued November 23, 1977).

¹⁰⁶ November Order, pp. 5-6, ordering clause 3.

competitive markets and the achievement of our vision of the end state. A rigorous approach to the utilities' historic and projected costs and cost of service studies will allow us to ensure that both competitive and non-competitive services are fairly priced and appropriately consider all prudent utility costs and that any common utility/utility-ESCO costs are correctly separated.

We are not requiring NYSEG to implement unbundled competitive rates here because both gas and electric long-run rate plans are now in place. Con Edison competitive gas rates also will not be implemented now due to the pending joint proposal in its gas rate proceeding in which the parties agreed to implement unbundled rates based on this Statement of Policy at the end of the proposed rate plan.¹⁰⁷ Con Edison is being required to implement unbundled competitive rates for electric services based on this record and at the time new tariffs become effective for electric services.

CONCLUSION

This case represents one of the first comprehensive efforts to analyze and assign monopoly energy utility costs to a utility competitive rate. At a broad level and considering the complexities added by a competitive market, it seems clear that there is rarely a single right answer or single correct methodology that would appropriately address all of the issues and interests reflected in this record. The decisions discussed above provide an appropriate basis to allocate costs and move to design electric rates for Con Edison. We have noted a number of areas where the record could be improved in the future or where other approaches might be more reasonable than the alternatives proffered in this record, and we encourage the parties to explore them as the future filings of the utilities are submitted.

¹⁰⁷ We are not deciding here that this provision of the joint proposal is reasonable, but only that an order regarding Con Edison's gas rates should await our review of all the terms and conditions of the proposal.

For the reasons discussed, the recommended decision is adopted, except as set forth herein, and the exceptions to it are denied, except as expressly granted.

The Commission orders:

1. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. shall file in its pending rate proceeding within 45 days of the date of this order, proposed tariffs for competitive rates for electric service based on the discussions herein and to be effective with its electric tariffs under review in Case 04-E-0572 - Proceeding on the Rates, Charges, Rules and Regulations of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. - Electric Service. The Administrative Law Judge in that proceeding shall establish an appropriate process to review the filing.

2. The following utilities, beginning with the date of this order, shall track the costs of and revenues generated by competitive energy services as discussed in this and prior orders: Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, KeySpan Energy Delivery New York and Long Island, National Fuel Gas Distribution Company, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and New York State Electric & Gas Corporation.

3. Each of the above utilities, in addition to filing embedded cost studies with new rate proceeding filings or filings to extend existing rate plans, as previously ordered,¹⁰⁸ shall include with such filings proposed competitive service rates based on those studies and a mechanism to recover lost revenues. Such filings shall explain in detail how the proposals address the concerns and issues discussed herein.

4. Interested parties shall file comments on rate design issues as discussed herein and within 45 days of the date of this order, and reply comments shall be filed within 30 days thereafter. Fifteen copies of such comments shall be filed with the Secretary and copies shall be served on all active parties.

¹⁰⁸ November Order, ordering clause 3.

CASE 00-M-0504 - Unbundling Track

5. The exceptions to the Recommended Decision in this proceeding are denied, except to the extent specifically granted herein and the Recommended Decision is adopted, except to the extent otherwise discussed herein.

6. This proceeding is continued.

By the Commission,

(SIGNED)

JACLYN A. BRILLING
Secretary

Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc.
Estimates of Lost Revenues

	Per Company	URM	GAM	Proposed Resolution
<u>Direct Costs</u>				
Procurement	2,416,416	2,416,416	2,416,416	2,416,416
Shared Services (O&R)	(157,067)	(157,067)	(157,067)	(157,067)
	2,259,349	2,259,349	2,259,349	2,259,349
<u>Indirect Costs</u>				
Credit & Collection		22,477,811	14,457,610	22,477,811
Theft		5,249,300	5,255,195	5,249,300
IR			14,195,958	7,228,805
Call Center			15,467,947	
Service Center			3,162,394	
Retail Access			1,495,488	
Energy Service			409,456	
Education			380,482	
Storm			276,441	
Other			35,837	
Educ - Cust- Advertising/Promo			2,126,027	2,126,027
		27,727,111	57,262,835	37,081,943
<u>Overheads</u>				
A&G	47,023	754,664	643,809	917,240
Common Plant	350,869	5,845,827	11,009,452	7,058,913
Payroll & Miscellaneous Taxes	123,148	2,113,772	3,980,868	2,539,541
Working Capital	12,277	479,562	938,589	628,034
	533,317	9,193,825	16,572,718	11,143,727
Direct/indirect/Overheads	2,792,666	39,180,285	76,094,902	50,485,019
<u>Uncollectibles</u>				
Procurement	3,069	368,295	715,292	474,560
Commodity	1,135,975	10,725,538	10,725,539	10,725,538
	1,139,044	11,093,833	11,440,831	11,200,098
Working Capital - Commodity	2,545,954	5,410,151	5,410,151	5,410,151
Grand total	\$6,477,664	\$55,684,269	\$92,945,884	\$67,095,268



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 3265, HARRISBURG, PA 17105-3265

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO OUR FILE

October 3, 2008

CORRECTED ORDER

I-00040103 F0002

TO ALL PARTIES:

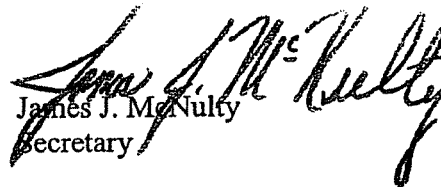
Investigation into the Natural Gas Supply Market: Report on Stakeholders' Working Group (SEARCH); Action Plan for Increasing Effective Competition in Pennsylvania's Retail Natural Gas Supply Services Market.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise you that the Commission in Public Meeting on September 11, 2008 adopted an Order in the above entitled proceeding. Please replace the original Order sent to you inadvertently with the enclosed corrected Order

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We regret any convenience this may have caused you.

Very truly yours,


James J. McNulty
Secretary

Encls

MH

OCT 08 2008

**PENNSYLVANIA
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265**

Public Meeting held September 11, 2008

Commissioners Present:

James H. Cawley, Chairman
Tyrone J. Christy, Vice Chairman
Robert F. Powelson
Kim Pizzingrilli, Statement attached
Wayne E. Gardner

Investigation into the Natural Gas Supply
Market: Report on Stakeholders' Working
Group (SEARCH); Action Plan for Increasing
Effective Competition in Pennsylvania's Retail
Natural Gas Supply Services Market

Docket No. I-00040103F0002

**FINAL ORDER
AND
ACTION PLAN**

BY THE COMMISSION:

In its *Report to the General Assembly on Pennsylvania's Retail Natural Gas Supply Market (Report to the General Assembly)*, issued October 2005, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (Commission) determined that effective competition did not exist in Pennsylvania's retail natural gas market. As a result of this determination, the Commission was required by law to convene the Natural Gas Stakeholders Group to explore avenues for increasing competition. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 2204(g) (relating to implementation; investigation and report to the General Assembly).

The purpose of this order is (1) to formally release the report documenting the work of the Natural Gas Stakeholders Working Group; and (2) to set forth and initiate an Action Plan that will increase effective competition in the retail market for natural gas supply services.

DISCUSSION

Background

As a result of the Commission's *Investigation into the Natural Gas Supply Market*¹, undertaken five years after the enactment of the *Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act (Act)* in 1999, the Commission determined that there was not "effective competition" in Pennsylvania's retail market for natural supply. *See Report to the General Assembly.*² For purposes of the report and this order, "effective competition" was defined as:

- Participation in the market by many sellers so that an individual seller is not able to influence significantly the price of the commodity.
- Participation in the market by many buyers.
- Lack of substantial barriers to supplier entry and participation in the market.
- Lack of substantial barriers that may discourage customer participation in the market.
- Sellers are offering buyers a variety of products and services.

Report to the General Assembly, p. 25.

The Commission's determination that effective competition did not exist was based on the lack of participation of an adequate number of natural gas suppliers and customers in the retail natural gas market, and the identification of substantial barriers in the market structure and operation that prevented or discouraged the participation of these groups in the market.

¹ Docket No. I-00040103.

² *The Report to the General Assembly* was released on October 6, 2006 and may be accessed at <http://www.puc.state.pa.us/PcDocs/570097.pdf>.

Because of the Commission's determination that retail competition did not exist, the *Act* required the Commission to convene an industry-wide stakeholders group to explore avenues, including legislative, for encouraging increased participation in Pennsylvania's retail natural gas supply market. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 2204(g) (relating to implementation – investigation and report to the General Assembly). The Natural Gas Stakeholders Working Group, subsequently christened "SEARCH³," first met on March 30, 2006.

Four subgroups were established to study related issues that had been identified in the *Report to the General Assembly* as being substantial barriers to competition. See *Report to the General Assembly*, pp. 67-69. Some issues were assigned to more than one subgroup so that certain aspects of the same issue could be examined from different perspectives. These subgroups with their assigned subject matter are listed below:

I. INTER-COMPANY ACTIVITY (IA) SUBGROUP

Issues assigned to the subgroup included: Security; Mandatory Capacity Assignments; Nomination and Delivery Requirements; Penalties For Non-Delivery; Purchase Of Receivables For Mass Market Customers; Supplier Tariff Requirements; Market Information; Switching Restrictions

II. CUSTOMER INTERFACE (CI) SUBGROUP

Issues assigned to the subgroup included: Pricing Information and Consumer Education; Seamless Move; Aggregation/Assignment; Supplier Consolidated Billing; Consumer Protection Rules; Barriers to Customer Participation; NGDC Consolidated Billing; Service To Low Income Consumers

³ SEARCH is an acronym for "Stakeholders Exploring Avenues for Removing Competition Hurdles."

III. COST OF SERVICE (CS) SUBGROUP

Issues assigned to the subgroup included: Costs of Retail Supply Service; Financial Incentives for Energy Efficiency; Purchase of Receivables for Mass Market Customers; Fixed Price Option

IV. COMPETITION MONITORING (CM) SUBGROUP

Issues assigned to the subgroup included: NGDC Promotion of Competition; Sustained Commission Leadership in Competitive Markets; Code of Conduct; NGDC Negotiated Supply Contracts; Aggregation/Assignment Programs

The subgroups were facilitated by Commission staff and involved stakeholders from all segments of the industry – residential, commercial and industrial customers, suppliers, natural gas distribution companies and pipelines⁴.

An additional subgroup was established after the collaborative began meeting. This subgroup examined issues relating to the possible abandonment of the merchant function by natural gas distribution companies and the development of a supplier of last resort model. Also, the working group, as a whole, discussed the various overlapping issues.

⁴UGI Utilities, Inc.; UGI Corporation; PECO Energy Company; Suburban Energy; Vectren Retail LLC; T.W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company; Stand Energy; Philadelphia Gas Works (PGW); PG Energy; Pepco Energy Services; Office of Consumer Advocate; NRG Energy Center – Pittsburgh; Shipley Energy; NiSource Corporate Services Company; MX Energy; Mack Services Group; Yvonne Zanos, Consumer Editor, KDKA; Independent Oil and Gas Association of Pennsylvania (IOGA-PA); Amerada Hess Corporation (Hess); Exelon Corporation; Energy Association of Pennsylvania (EAPA); Equitable Gas Company; Duke Energy; Dominion Peoples; Usher Fogel, Esq.; Constellation New Energy- Gas Division; Direct Energy; Linn Energy, LLC; National Fuel Gas Distribution Company; National Fuel Resources, Inc.; Columbia Gas of PA, Inc.; Industrial Energy Consumers of Pennsylvania (IECPA), *et al.*; ABARTA Oil & Gas Company; T and F Exploration, L.P.; Agway Suburban Energy; Dominion – Retail Inc.; The Peoples Natural Gas Company; PA AFL-CIO Utility Caucus; Agway Energy Services, LLC; Thermal Ventures II, LP; Pennsylvania Economic Development Association; Interstate Gas Supply, Inc.; Borough of Chambersburg, PA; South Jersey Energy Company; Exelon Business Services Company; National Energy Marketers Association; Texas Eastern Gas Transmission; and Columbia Gas Transmission. OSBA filed a statement that the lack of resources prevented its full participation in the working group.

SEARCH REPORT

The work of the subgroups was documented by Commission staff. Stakeholders were provided with interim summaries of the subgroups' discussions and were permitted to critique, revise and comment on the drafts. From these interim summaries, Staff prepared a final report on the activities of the SEARCH collaborative, which we are formally releasing with this order (*SEARCH Report*)⁵.

The *SEARCH Report* summarizes the work and discussions of the Stakeholders, devoting a section to each proposal, program, mechanism or practice that was examined. Each section defines the subject, states the positions of the participants, identifies the requisites for implementation, analyzes the impact on effective competition and discusses the disadvantages and costs of implementation. The report does not attempt to fully address all aspects of each issue that may have been raised during the working group discussions, and does not make any recommendation regarding the solutions presented. Instead, the *SEARCH Report* was written as a fair and neutral summary of the various barriers to market entry and participation for suppliers and of the possible solutions that might be implemented to increase effective competition in the retail market. In this order, we have cross-referenced applicable sections of the *SEARCH Report* in discussing the solutions that we have selected for further action.

ACTION PLAN

We have reviewed the *SEARCH Report* and have determined that, consistent with the pro-competition legislative policy embodied in the Act and the information contained in the *SEARCH Report*, our efforts to increase effective competition in the retail natural gas market should begin now and, furthermore, should be concentrated on changing the

⁵ The draft *SEARCH Report* was posted for public access on May 21, 2008 at <http://www.puc.state.pa.us/PCDOCS/1012492.doc>.

market structure and its operation to reduce or eliminate barriers to supplier entry and participation. In our judgment, increasing the number of suppliers and, in time, the variety of service offerings available in the marketplace would be expected to attract customers to the market.

In its 2005 *Report to the General Assembly*, this Commission expressed its belief that “an integrated solution [to increase supplier and customer participation] that is developed by all interested parties and addresses all relevant substantive and procedural issues is preferable to a piecemeal approach to market climate improvement.” *Report to the General Assembly*, p. 69. We still believe this approach will provide the best possible solution.

Consistent with this approach, we are issuing this order that sets out an action plan to reduce barriers to entry and to change the structure and operation of the retail market in order to increase competition in natural gas supply. We have selected for action the programs, practices, rules and requirements whose modification would seem to offer the greatest potential to eliminate or reduce market barriers, and thereby increase supplier participation in the marketplace⁶.

The Action Plan will be implemented in two phases.

Phase 1 will address the matters that the Commission is able to implement immediately to facilitate the development of a competitive market. These matters include creation of the Office of Competitive Market Oversight within the Commission, the

⁶ In our judgment, customer participation will increase only if there are more suppliers offering a variety of products to attract customers to the market. For this reason, consumer information and education activities have been judged to be secondary matters that will be undertaken on an as needed basis, such as when changes are made to certain programs that could affect customer eligibility. Also, certain rule changes or new programs or policies that might increase customer participation, such as seamless moves, customer referral programs, and aggregation programs have not been recommended for implementation at this time. Discussion of these subjects may be found in the *SEARCH Report* at pp. 38-39, 39-43 and 55-58.

expansion of Purchase of Receivables programs, and the pursuit of legislative changes regarding capacity assignment/release.

Phase 2 will address those matters that require and are better handled by means of a rulemaking process before implementation. These rulemakings will address three (3) groups of issues: Natural Gas Distribution Company (NGDC) issues, Natural Gas Supplier (NGS) issues and business practices issues.

In the rulemaking regarding NGDC issues, the Commission will address rules for: Price to Compare formulation, reconciliation and quarterly adjustments, Purchase of Receivables Programs, mandatory capacity release and non-discrimination, and cost recovery of competition-related activities, and regulatory assessments.

In the rulemaking regarding NGS issues, the Commission will address rules for: creditworthiness of suppliers and reasonable security requirements.

Finally, in the rulemaking regarding business practices issues, the Commission will address rules for: standardization of NGDC system operating rules, specific operation rules regarding nomination and delivery requirements, tolerance bands and cash out/penalties, and standardization of electronic bulletin boards.

In terms of a time frame, in our opinion, a realistic time frame to complete this action plan would be two years from the date of this order. Also, we will accept the *SEARCH Report's* recommendation to conduct a formal milestone review to evaluate the Commission's progress in developing more competition in the retail market for natural gas supply in Pennsylvania. The review will be due five years from the entry date of this order.

PHASE 1 – MATTERS FOR IMMEDIATE COMMISSION ACTION

A. OFFICE OF COMPETITIVE MARKET OVERSIGHT

The subject of creating a Commission Office of Competitive Market Oversight (OCMO) to oversee the competition in the retail natural gas supply market was discussed by the SEARCH working group. The functions and activities of the OCMO would be necessarily broad in order to promote, facilitate, and guide the development of the retail market to achieve effective competition. The OCMO could act informally to facilitate disputes between a particular supplier and a NGDC, and also could intervene in a Commission proceeding, subject to due process requirements, to protect the public interest in regard to preserving, maintaining and increasing competition in the retail market. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 45-51.

As envisioned, the initial number of Commission staff permanently assigned to the OCMO would be small. As needed, other Commission staff could be temporarily assigned to the OCMO from the various bureaus depending on the circumstances. *SEARCH Report*, p. 49. Calling upon existing Commission staff to participate in proceedings for the purpose of advocating for the OCMO and the competitive market would not require additional resources, but rather a re-alignment of staff roles consistent with the objective of fostering competitive markets. *SEARCH Report*, p. 49.

In regard to the creation of the OCMO within the Commission, the NGDCs and NGSs disagree regarding the need for such an office and about its usefulness in promoting competition in the retail natural gas market. NGDCs state that Section 2204 (f) of the *Act* already provides for a company-specific collaborative process to discuss and resolve capacity and operational issues relating to customer choice. NGSs point out that the collaborative process can be cumbersome, and that those called pursuant to

Section 2204(f) do not offer a broad enough platform to resolve all types of competitive issues. *SEARCH Report*, p. 47.

Disposition

After review of the *SEARCH Report*, we find that it is in the public interest to establish an independent unit within the Commission to oversee the development and functioning of the competitive retail natural gas supply market. We have already expressed our intent to establish such an in-house unit in regard to the electric choice market in our Statement of Policy at 52 Pa. Code at § 69.1817 (relating to retail choice ombudsman). See *Policy Statement on Default Service and Retail Electric Markets*, Order adopted May 10, 2007 at Docket No. M-00072009.

In regard to the creation of such a unit, no change in legislation is necessary. Section 305(c) of the Public Utility Code authorizes the Commission to appoint, fix the compensation of, authorize or delegate such officers and employees as may be appropriate for the proper conduct of the work of the Commission. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 305 (c) (relating to director of operations, secretary, employees and consultants). Also, Section 308(f) allows the Commission to establish any additional bureaus that the Commission finds necessary to protect the interests of the people of Pennsylvania. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 308(f) (relating to bureaus and offices; other bureaus and offices). Accordingly, the Commission may establish an independent unit, and may direct and assign current staff to the unit on a permanent or temporary basis to perform certain duties and functions related to market monitoring and facilitation.

The Director of Operations is directed to take all necessary steps to establish an Office of Competitive Market Oversight. The Office shall be permanently staffed with necessary technical and administrative support staff. Other Commission employees may

be temporarily assigned to work for the OCMO on an as-needed basis. The Office shall be established and fully functional no later than Monday, January 5, 2009.

The OCMO will assume only advisory roles and informal mediation roles consistent with due process considerations that prohibit the co-mingling of advisory and prosecutory functions. One specific area of responsibility assigned to the OCMO is the mediation of disputes⁷ involving the release, assignment or transfer of capacity on a natural gas distribution company's system⁸.

B. PURCHASE OF RECEIVABLES PROGRAMS

Purchase of receivables was an issue that was considered by three of the subgroups as a means to increase supplier participation in the retail natural gas market. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 14-18. In a "Purchase of Receivables" (POR) program, the NGDC purchases a NGS's accounts receivable, most often at a discount. The discount may be attributable to uncollectible expense, *i.e.*, bad debt of the NGS's customers, and the NGDC's administrative costs for billing and collection. Purchase of receivables was also discussed as a means to satisfy security requirements for suppliers operating on certain NGDC systems. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 18, 20. Decreasing the security requirement for suppliers would remove a barrier to market entry for some suppliers and, thus, would increase supplier participation in the market.

The *SEARCH Report* recognizes that there are economic, legal and regulatory issues associated with mandating that NGDCs implement POR programs, and that establishing uniform rules to govern such programs would require further consideration

⁷ Requesting informal mediation by the OCMO will satisfy the due diligence requirement of the supplier meeting with the NGDC prior to filing a formal petition for Commission review of the company's capacity requirements. See 66 Pa. C.S. § 2204(d)(5)(ii) and § 2204(d)(6).

⁸ Note that the OCMO's authority to mediate disputes between NGDCs and suppliers involving capacity is not exclusive. A supplier may choose to file a formal complaint, with notice to the OCMO, and may request mediation by the Office of Administrative Law Judge's Alternate Dispute Resolution Mediator.

of the various options to accomplish such programs in a manner that is fair to all stakeholders. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 16 -18. However, it is clear that POR programs may be voluntarily implemented by NGDCs, subject to Commission approval. Columbia Gas voluntarily implemented a POR program whereby it purchases accounts receivable at a discount from suppliers operating in its service territory. *See Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission et al. v. Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.*, Order entered October 27, 2005 at Docket Nos. R-00049783; R-00049783C0001; R-00049783C0002; R-00049783C0003; R-00049783C0004; R-00049783C0005; R-00049783C0007 at pp. 148-156 (Issues Specific to Rider PPS -Discount Rate for Purchase of Choice Receivables).

Also, as part of its policy statement on *Default Service and Retail Electric Markets*, the Commission determined that the public interest would be served by further consideration of a purchase of EGS receivables program. *See* 52 Pa. Code § 69.1814 (relating to purchase of receivables); *Policy Statement on Default Service and Retail Electric Markets*, Order adopted May 10, 2007 at Docket No. M-00072009.

Disposition

The Commission agrees with the NGS comments that the use of POR programs can promote efficiencies, reduce costs to consumers and reduce barriers to market entry by alternative natural gas suppliers. The NGSs have long argued, and we agree, that the inclusion of billing and collection resources and costs in distribution rates provides an unfair subsidy in the provision of utility sales service and requires shopping customers to, in effect, pay twice for billing and collection. If this barrier to competition is reduced, the net result, for the benefit of consumers, is greater access to alternative supplier offers and competitive prices. At the same time, the Commission recognizes that any such program involves costs and risks that should be apportioned fairly between the NGDC and the NGS firms that participate in the program.

Moreover, this apportionment of costs and risks should also seek to eliminate redundancy in costs paid by NGS customers. For example, a NGDC's base rates contain costs for services related to bad debt and billing and collection. Because of this, a customer purchasing gas from a NGS is paying twice for bad debt and billing and collection service, once in NGDC base rates and again in NGS gas supply rates. The best way to prevent this situation, which will at the same time create a competitive marketplace, is by further unbundling the NGDC distribution rates and recognizing all of the costs related to gas supply service in the Price to Compare. For purposes of POR programs, the redundancy in cost situation affecting NGS customers may be prevented by requiring that the NGDC provide to the NGSs and its customers without additional charge those services that are already paid for in base rates, namely services related to bad debt and billing and collection.

In summary, while re-tooling the Price to Compare, in the long run, will assist in the establishment of a competitive retail market, we believe that properly designed purchase of receivables programs have a greater potential to immediately increase supplier participation in the market and, thus, would immediately increase "effective competition" in the retail market, which is the goal of this proceeding.

For this reason, by this order, we will encourage all NGDCs, who have not already done so, to file proposals to implement voluntary POR programs in their service territories. These proposals should be filed no later than December 31, 2008.

For those NGDCs that fail to file a proposed POR program by that date, the Commission will require each such NGDC to include, in its next base rate case or its next section 1307(f) gas cost proceeding, whichever comes first, fully allocated cost of service data by which the Commission can investigate the unbundling of natural gas procurement costs from base rates. In this fashion, the Commission will be able to investigate,

evaluate and decide whether further unbundling of natural gas costs is warranted for that NGDC.

PHASE 2 – RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS

As mentioned earlier in this order, Phase 2 will address those matters that require and are better handled by means of a rulemaking process before implementation. These rulemakings will address three (3) groups of issues: NGDC issues, NGS issues and business practices issues.

A. RULEMAKING INVOLVING NGDC ISSUES

The rulemaking regarding NGDC matters will address the following issues which relate most directly to the duties, rights and obligations of NGDCs: reformulation of the Price to Compare, Purchase of Receivables programs, mandatory capacity release and assignment and NGDC cost recovery of competition-related expenses and regulatory assessments.

1. Reformulation of the Price to Compare

The Price to Compare (PTC) is the listed NGDC price for natural gas supply that consumers use to compare offers from alternative NGSs when shopping in the retail marketplace. The Commission's October 2005 *Report to the General Assembly* discussed two possible barriers⁹ to market entry and participation identified by suppliers that related to the NGDC's PTC for natural gas supply. *Report to the General Assembly*, pp. 53-61.

⁹ The *SEARCH Report* at pages 5-9 discusses these two subjects and the related issue of consumer education in regard to the pricing of natural gas supply at Section B (Price to Compare – Quarterly/Monthly Adjustments), Section C (Price to Compare - Consumer Education) and Section D (Gas Procurement Costs Contained within Base Rates).

The first barrier involved the costs that are incurred in the acquisition of natural gas supply, but that were excluded from the NGDC's PTC. Because the NGDC's PTC does not include all of the costs of gas supply acquisition, the PTC may present an artificially low price, making it difficult for the NGSs to compete against the NGDCs for customers. *Report to the General Assembly*, p. 60.

The second barrier identified by suppliers was the quarterly adjustment of the PTC pursuant to Section 1307(f). 66 Pa.C.S. § 1307(f). This adjustment creates a lag in recognizing increased gas costs so that consumers are confused as to the actual cost of the natural gas over time, and are lulled into thinking that the PTC is an annual fixed rate. In actuality, the NGDC's PTC represents a variable price with quarterly true-ups. *Report to the General Assembly*, p. 61.

The types of costs that should be recognized as gas procurement costs in a NGDC's PTC and the quarterly adjustment of the NGDC's PTC are complicated issues that were first considered in each company's restructuring filings. According to the *SEARCH Report*, the NGS community holds firm opinions that the current structure of annual rates based on least cost procurement strategies and reconciliation with interest shields the actual price to compare from consumers, thus making it difficult for NGSs to compete for customers based on price. *SEARCH Report*, p. 5.

The NGSs suggested that an option to address this problem would be directing 1307(f) NGDCs to file a fully allocated customer class cost of service study that removes rate base costs, and operation and maintenance expenses (related to natural gas procurement) from base rates, and creating a separate gas procurement surcharge to include these elements. In effect, through this process, the distribution rate would be unbundled. *SEARCH Report*, p. 8. The NGSs also suggest that the elimination of the reconcilable nature of the PTC would improve the competitive landscape by placing supplier of last resort (SOLR) service on the same platform as competitive alternatives.

SEARCH Report, p. 5. The NGSs also suggest that natural gas monthly prices be based on a monthly index such as the monthly New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) or another financial index. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 3, 5 and 6.

The NGDCs do not oppose the development of a reasonable price to compare by shifting SOLR costs related to procurement from the distribution charge to gas costs so long as the costs can be tracked and recovered. The NGDCs state that some level of gas procurement costs currently in distribution rates may be necessary for NGDCs to maintain basic SOLR functions that benefit all customers, whether they are customers of NGS or NGDC commodity service. *SEARCH Report*, p. 9.

In contrast, consumers are understandably concerned about changes that might be made to the cost composition of the PTC, and the possible elimination of the 1307(f) reconciliation process. OCA stated that it must be made clear that only avoidable, or incremental procurement costs should be considered for inclusion in the PTC, and that including a wide range of costs in the PTC may simply artificially increase the cost to customers and not foster genuine competition. *SEARCH Report*, p. 8. In regard to the elimination of quarterly adjustments and reconciliation, OCA opposes frequent rate changes. *SEARCH Report*, p. 6.

Disposition

After review of the *SEARCH Report*, it is apparent that re-tooling of the PTC, in regard to its cost composition and automatic adjustment mechanism, is necessary to attract suppliers and increase effective competition in the retail natural gas supply market. Moving to a full market index rate or eliminating the reconciliation of gas cost rates for SOLR service would seem to be simple solutions that would immediately improve market opportunities for suppliers. However, implementing either could subject consumers to higher rates, and increased market volatility. The fairer method to establish

a “market” PTC relies on cost allocation whereby costs properly attributable to the procurement of the commodity -- natural gas and other services related to gas supply service are included in the PTC.

To accomplish this, regulations must be promulgated that, *inter alia*, identify categories of costs that are properly allocable to the procurement of natural gas, and require that only those categories of costs be reflected in the market PTC.

Additionally, although most cost components of the market PTC may be assumed to be stable over a finite time period, costs for procuring natural gas may vary greatly over that same period depending on the weather, the season, and any other occurrence that might affect amount of available natural gas supply. To account for this variability, a reconciliation and adjustment mechanism should be established that will re-set the market PTC at regular intervals to account for changes in gas costs. Finally, the calculation of the market PTC should be standardized to eliminate inconsistency between NGDC territories that has been identified as a barrier to the full participation of suppliers in the state retail market.

Because our ultimate goal is to establish a truly competitive retail natural gas market in Pennsylvania, we will direct that a rulemaking be initiated to reformulate the PTC and provide for its adjustment to account for fluctuations in gas costs. We will direct that the Law Bureau draft a proposed rulemaking order that: (1) identifies costs that will be taken into account in calculating a market PTC; and (2) addresses the adjustment of the PTC due to the reconciliation of gas costs. The proposed rulemaking order will also establish parameters for purchase of receivable programs. Commission staff from the Bureau of Conservation, Economics and Energy Planning and the Bureau of Consumer Services is directed to provide technical assistance to the Law Bureau and the Bureau of Fixed Utility Services (FUS) in this rulemaking as may be needed. We further direct that

the proposed rulemaking order be prepared to be acted upon no later than the end of the first quarter of 2009.

2. Purchase of Receivables

As explained earlier in this order, the Commission agrees with the NGS comments that the use of POR programs can promote efficiencies, reduce costs to consumers and reduce barriers to market entry by alternative natural gas suppliers. However, the Commission recognizes that any such program involves costs and risks that should be apportioned fairly between the NGDC and the NGS firms that participate in the program. The Commission also recognizes that Section 2205(c)(5) which prohibits mandatory prepayment to entities that use NGDC billing services may preclude mandatory POR programs.

Disposition

In addition to encouraging NGDCs to propose voluntary POR programs, the Commission will also include, in its rulemaking related to NGDC issues, uniform rules and guidelines for POR programs. The Commission has and will continue to review voluntary POR programs on a case by case basis but, in the long run, the industry and the market will benefit from regulations that will provide clear rules and guidance for POR programs on a statewide basis. While there is room for flexibility in our approach to what constitutes a fair and reasonable POR program, NGS suppliers who operate regionally and nationwide should not need to deal with POR contract terms that vary substantially among different NGDCs in Pennsylvania.

Therefore, the rulemaking on NGDC Issues will address, among other issues, the appropriateness of a discount on accounts receivables and parameters for its calculation, the effect of a POR program on the NGDC's uncollectible expense and the use of a bad

debt tracker. The overall goal is to establish reasonable and fair parameters for POR programs on a statewide basis. Again, we direct that a proposed rulemaking order be prepared so that the proceeding can be initiated no later than the end of the first quarter of 2009.

3. Mandatory Capacity Assignment

Section 2204(d)(1) of the Public Utility Code provides the NGDC with the option to release, assign or otherwise transfer capacity or Pennsylvania supply in whole or in part on a nondiscriminatory basis to suppliers or industrial customers on its system. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2204 (d)(1). The release, assignment or transfer of such capacity shall be on a nondiscriminatory basis and shall be at the applicable contract rate for such capacity. 66 Pa. C.S. § 2204(d)(1)&(3). Section 2204(d)(4) requires a licensed supplier to accept such release, assignment or transfer of capacity. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2204(d)(4). The issue is whether existing capacity assignment mandates should be modified. NGDCs assert that the mandatory assignment of capacity protects firm service for its SOLR customers while some NGSs see this requirement as a barrier to market entry. Other NGSs have concerns regarding the mechanisms for assigning capacity. This issue is discussed thoroughly in Section N of the *SEARCH Report* at pp. 31-34.

Disposition

The Commission understands the reason for mandatory capacity assignment as it ensures that SOLR service is continuous and reliable for the NGDC's customers. At the same time, the Commission can appreciate the suppliers' concerns about wanting the flexibility to purchase capacity on the pipeline as it suits the needs of their business operations. The Commission also recognizes the reality of the situation: (1) actual capacity release is a function of interstate pipeline tariffs, governed by the Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission; and (2) modifying the mandatory capacity assignment requirement requires legislative change.

However, because this issue has been identified as a barrier to competition by the suppliers, the ultimate solution may be to amend Section 2204(d)-(f) to lessen the control that a natural gas distribution company has over capacity on its system. Of course, such an amendment would need to be carefully crafted so as to ensure that system reliability is not put at risk for the sake of increased supplier participation. For this reason, we will direct the Director of Operations with the assistance of the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of Communications and other necessary legal and technical staff, to prepare a letter to the General Assembly recommending that a change be made in regard to Section 2204 and to prepare draft legislation amending this section.

The amendment of legislation is necessarily a protracted process, so it may not be an immediate solution. Therefore, in the interim, we will direct that the Rulemaking on NGDC Issues be drafted to include regulations to implement existing statutory requirements that the release, assignment or transfer of capacity by a NGDC shall be on a nondiscriminatory basis and shall be at the applicable contract rate for such capacity. 66 Pa. C.S. § 2204(d)(1)&(3). The proposed regulations will further define parameters for non-discriminatory assignment of capacity, the parameters for fair and reasonable contract rates, whether NGS firms can make alternative arrangements for needed capacity, and such other matters as are necessary to insure system reliability.

We also urge suppliers to use the existing remedies in Section 2204 to obtain some relief in regard to capacity management, and mandatory assignment of capacity. Section 2204(5)(i) of the *Act* permits a NGDC alone, or with one or more suppliers to voluntarily propose an alternative to capacity assignments, and Section 2205 (5) (ii) permits a supplier to petition the Commission for the authority to use alternate interstate storage or transportation capacity.

Section 2204 (f) requires that NGDCs provide for, and establish a working group of licensed natural gas suppliers having customers on the NGDC's system and representatives of residential, commercial and industrial customers (1) to meet on a scheduled basis and (2) to resolve operational and capacity issues related to customer choice. The Commission directs that each NGDC schedule a meeting for the first quarter in January 2009 for the purpose of discussing capacity in the context of system management. NGSs, regardless of whether currently active and serving customers on the company's system or not, shall be invited to the meeting.

Disputes involving capacity release that cannot be worked out in Section 2204(f) working groups¹⁰ may be resolved informally by the Office of Competitive Market Oversight (OCMO). Suppliers who are not able to come to agreement regarding capacity release with a distribution company may file an informal complaint with the OCMO for possible mediation. Alternatively, the supplier, with notice to the OCMO, may file a formal complaint with the Commission and request mediation by the Alternate Dispute Resolution Division in the Office of Administrative Law Judge (OALJ)¹¹. See the discussion of the creation of the Office of Competitive Market Oversight above at pp. 8-10. If an agreement cannot be reached, the supplier may file a formal petition with the Commission pursuant to review the capacity requirements pursuant to 66 Pa. C.S. § 2204(d)(5)(ii).

¹⁰ Section 2204(f) provides that the final determination of operational and reliability issues resides with the NGDC. 66 Pa.C.S § 2204(f).

¹¹ Requesting mediation from the OCMO or filing a formal complaint to be mediated by the OALJ is consistent with the statutory due diligence required of a supplier to meet and discuss possible alternatives with the distribution company prior to filing a Section 2204(d)(5)(ii) petition. See 66 Pa. C.S. § 2204(d)(5)(ii) and § 2204(d)(6).

4. NGDC Costs of Competition Related Activities

The physical venue for the retail natural gas market is the NGDC's transmission and distribution system as governed by the NGDC's operating rules and business practices and policies. Changes to the structure or operation of this retail market to lower or eliminate barriers to NGS entry and participation will necessarily result in costs to the NGDC.

The SEARCH group considered the issue of permitting NGDC recovery of costs related to the promotion of competition in the retail natural gas market. See *SEARCH Report* at Section E (relating to NGDC cost recovery), pp. 9-10. The *SEARCH Report* states that no legislative change is necessary to implement this cost recovery surcharge as it can be accomplished by a change to Commission regulations. *SEARCH Report*, p. 9.

Disposition

After review of the *SEARCH Report*, we find that the NGDCs should be able to recover *reasonable* costs that are *prudently* incurred in connection with the implementation of any changes designed to promote the development of effective competition in the retail market¹². Also, a surcharge mechanism¹³ that will ensure the recovery of these costs should have a positive effect on competition in that it would provide the funding needed by NGDCs to implement certain measures to increase competition in the natural gas supply market. *SEARCH Report*, p. 10. For these reasons, we believe that a surcharge with an automatic adjustment mechanism to recover these costs is in the public interest. Accordingly, we direct that issues related to NGDC recovery of costs attributable to the promotion of competition in the retail natural gas

¹² We note that these costs might also include those associated with increasing customer participation in the market such as modifications to NGDC billing systems or increased consumer education activities.

¹³ In accordance with 66 Pa.C.S. § 1408 (relating to surcharges for uncollectible expenses prohibited), except for universal service and energy conservation costs, the surcharge may not be used to recover costs related to uncollectible expenses.

market, including the establishment of a customer surcharge, be addressed in the rulemaking on NGDC Issues.

5. Regulatory Assessments

A NGDC cost that may be amenable to collection through a surcharge mechanism is regulatory assessments that are collected to support the regulatory activities of the Commission and the statutory advocates -- the Office of Consumer Advocate and the Office of Small Business Advocate¹⁴.

The current assessment process requires all regulatory costs allocated to the natural gas industry to be paid by the natural gas distribution companies. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 510 (relating to assessment for regulatory expenses upon public utilities); *Independent Oil and Gas Association of Pennsylvania v. PA PUC*, 804 A. 2d 693 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2000); appeal quashed 569 Pa. 508, 805 A. 2d 1212 (2000)(NGSs were not public utilities subject to regulatory assessments). The SEARCH participants considered an amendment to the Public Utility Code that would permit NGSs to be assessed for regulatory expenses based on commodity distribution throughput, but quickly rejected the idea as it could create another barrier to market entry and participation. *SEARCH Report*, p. 58. The discussion then turned to establishing an automatic assessment surcharge that would be used to recover assessments directly from consumers. This mechanism would allow NGDCs to recover these costs outside of a base rate case, similar to the way state taxes are collected from consumers. *SEARCH Report*, p. 58.

¹⁴ A full discussion of the SEARCH Group's work on the subject may be found in the *SEARCH Report* in Section X (relating to NGDC assessment surcharge) at pp. 58-59.

Disposition

While this proposal will not directly increase competition in the retail natural gas market, establishment of a surcharge with an automatic adjustment clause is in the public interest as it will lower regulatory expenses and litigation costs related to the assessment process and subsequent cost recovery from customers. For this reason, we will direct that the proposed rulemaking on NGDC issues include consideration of an adjustable surcharge mechanism to permit NGDCs to collect regulatory expenses directly from its customers. The proposed rulemaking should also consider cost recovery relating to

NGDC assessments in support of the activities of the Office of Consumer Advocate (71 P.S. § 309-4) and the Office of Small Business Advocate (73 P.S. § 399.46).

The Commission is very much aware of consumer concerns about a company's recovery of costs outside of a base rate case. However, the establishment of a surcharge with an automatic adjustment clause that allows for the timely recovery of regulatory assessments which will include costs of the Commission actions to promote and facilitate natural gas competition can be a fair and efficient means to recover costs from stakeholders.

B. RULEMAKING ON NGS ISSUES

Section 2208(c) of the Public Utility Code establishes the security requirement for the issuance and maintenance of a NGS license. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2208(c)(1). The criteria that are to be used by the NGDC to set the amount and form of the security were established in each company's restructuring proceeding. The level of security is based on a formula that takes into account the NGDC's exposure to costs. For the retail supply market, this formula involves the peak day demand estimate for capacity, number of days' potential exposure in a billing cycle, and commodity estimates for quantity and

cost. Offsets to the amount of security that a NGS must provide may include calls on capacity, receivable purchases or receivable pledges. NGDC costs related to supplier default as set forth in Section 2207(k) of the Public Utility Code may also be taken into account when establishing the amount of security required. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2207(k). *SEARCH Report*, pp. 18-19.

If a NGDC and NGS cannot come to a mutual agreement, the level or form of security is determined by criteria approved by the Commission. *See* 66 Pa.C.S. § 2208(c)(1). These criteria were established in the Commission's NGS licensing regulations and are to be used to determine security levels and acceptable forms for the security when voluntary agreement is not reached. *See* 52 Pa. Code § 62.111. Section 62.111(c) permits the use of the irrevocable letters of credit, corporate parental or other third party guaranty, and real or personal property. Personal property would include the use of escrow account or the pledge or purchase of receivables. 52 Pa. Code § 62.111(c). *SEARCH Report*, pp. 18-19.

Also, an individual NGDC's security requirement, including the level of security, is subject to periodic review by the Commission. 66 Pa.C.S. §2208(c). *See also, UGI Utilities, Inc. – Gas Division v. PA PUC*, 878 A. 2d 186 (Pa. Cmwlth. Ct. 2005) appeal den. 586 Pa. 732; 890 A.2d 1062 (2005) (the Commission has discretion to approve criteria to be used to determine the financial security necessary based upon financial impact on the NGDC by a default by a NGS). Thus, a supplier is not without a remedy to address unreasonable security requirements of a NGDC on a case-by-case basis.

However, the *SEARCH Report*¹⁵ states that suppliers observe that the use of security instruments is not uniform among the companies and contend that this variability is a barrier to market entry and multi-system participation. Suppliers also raised concerns

¹⁵ This subject is fully discussed in the *SEARCH Report* in Section I (Creditworthiness/ Security) at pp. 18-21.

about the escalating cost of security to match the growth of their sales, and opined that there should be a limitation on the frequency of review of required security levels, with specific triggers for that review, such as a percentage change in pool size. *SEARCH Report*, p. 19.

Suppliers also view the NGDC's acceptance of only certain financial instruments as a barrier to market entry. Suppliers prefer to use corporate guarantees as the predominant practice. Further, to ensure fairness and remove a possible barrier for market entry, suppliers believe that specific criteria for acceptable financial instruments should be established in a regulation or order rather than permitting companies to set those through tariffs. *SEARCH Report*, p. 19.

Establishing standard language for the form of the financial instrument used for security and reasonable criteria for the amount of security should assist NGSs in obtaining security in an acceptable form and amount, while aiding the NGDC in collecting a claim against the security in the event of supplier default. North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) forms and business practices could be reviewed for appropriateness to develop uniform language to address this issue. *SEARCH Report*, p. 21. Also, the use of a POR program should be examined as a way to reduce the level of required security, to lessen the need for frequent credit reviews and to ameliorate adjustments in security level that might normally be triggered by changes in a company's creditworthiness rating, which can occur for reasons unrelated to its immediate business interaction and relationships. *SEARCH Report*, p. 21.

Disposition

After reviewing the *SEARCH Report*, we believe that it is in the public interest for the Commission to initiate a rulemaking to address security requirements related to NGS licensing. The rulemaking will revise Commission regulations at Section 62.111

(relating to bonds or other security), and other related regulations in regard to the required level of security and the acceptable forms of security permitted to satisfy the statutory security requirement for licensing at 66 Pa.C.S. § 2208(c)(i)(relating to requirements for natural gas suppliers; financial fitness). The goal of this rulemaking will be to update the Commission's existing regulations regarding security requirements to better balance the ability of NGS firms to provide adequate security with the NGDC's risk of a supplier default.

The use of NGS accounts receivables in POR programs will be considered in regard to creditworthiness standards and as fulfillment of some part or all of security requirements. The rulemaking will also examine the adoption of standard language for the form of the financial instrument used for security and reasonable criteria for the amount of security. Finally, adoption of NAESB forms and business practices will be considered. We will direct that the Law Bureau and FUS to prepare a proposed rulemaking order on these issues to be acted upon at the December 4, 2008 Public Meeting.

C. RULEMAKING ON BUSINESS PRACTICE ISSUES

The physical venue for the retail natural gas market is the NGDC's transmission and distribution system as governed by the NGDC's operating rules, and business practices and policies. In the Commission's investigation into competition in the retail natural gas market, the suppliers identified certain of these NGDC operating rules and business practices as barriers to market entry and participation. *Report to the General Assembly*, pp. 50-52.

SEARCH participants examined the following NGDC operating rules, practices and policies related to the management of natural gas on the system: nomination and delivery requirements; tolerance bands related to balancing; and cash out/penalties. The

SEARCH group also examined the following subjects that were identified as barriers to full market participation by suppliers:

- the lack of uniformity in the operating rules between NGDC systems.
- the lack of uniformity in NGDC supplier tariffs.
- the lack of uniformity regarding electronic data transfer protocols.
- the lack of uniformity in regard to the existence and implementation of electronic bulletin boards.
- the lack of uniformity regarding creditworthiness and security.

A short summary of the group's discussions and possible solutions presented in the *SEARCH Report* for these identified barriers is presented below.

1. Standardization of NGDC System Operating Rules¹⁶

Differences among NGDC systems in regard to their organization and operation have been identified as a barrier to supplier entry and full participation in Pennsylvania's retail natural gas market. Interactions related to system operations (or asset management of natural gas supply) involve the exchange of information between NGSs and NGDCs. These interactions entail the day-to-day activities necessary to assure reliable delivery of natural gas to customers on the system.

Requiring all NGDCs to migrate to a preferred model for managing system assets would require comprehensive legislative changes and subsequent Commission proceedings to ensure due process related to property rights. However, certain business practices governing interactions between the suppliers and the NGDC can be tailored to operate within the preferred model. *SEARCH Report*, p. 13. This preferred model would streamline and/or standardize certain interactions between the NGSs and NGDCs involving gas supply management on the NGDC system. These best business practices

¹⁶ This subject is fully discussed in the *SEARCH Report* in Section G (Standardization of NGDC System Operations) at pp. 11-14.

could be defined and memorialized in a generic supplier's tariff or promulgated in Commission regulations. *SEARCH Report*, p. 13.

A subgroup of NGDCs and NGSs (including pipeline operators) considered the possibility of conforming NGDC-NGS business practices to those recommended by the NAESB. The NAESB subgroup reviewed each set of standards/business practices of each of these categories to determine if the standard or practice is already addressed by Pennsylvania rules, regulations and/or statute, is appropriate for consideration as a Pennsylvania business practice, may or may not be appropriate for Pennsylvania, or is not applicable. The members of this subgroup have differing levels of agreement as to whether certain standards or practices should be considered. This issue would require more exploration if it is to be pursued. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 13-14.

Standardizing some NGDC business practices through the adoption of NAESB practices could be implemented by a Commission rulemaking, or through the incorporation of NAESB practices by reference in a generic suppliers' tariff. Such changes to NGDC business practices would require less time to implement and would incur lower costs because of previous work on NAESB that has already been completed. *SEARCH Report*, p. 14.

2. NGDC Operating Rules

a. Nomination Rules and Delivery Requirements¹⁷

The type of relationship established between the NGDC and the NGS dictates the frequency of daily interactions involving information exchange on nominations and deliveries. In the partnership type of relationship, where a NGS is expected to manage supply, capacity and storage assets, information exchange is expected on a more routine

¹⁷ This subject is fully discussed in the *SEARCH Report* in Section J (Nomination and Delivery Requirements) at pp. 21-25.

and regular basis. In the situations where the NGDC acts as the parent and is expected to manage the array of assets, there is less required communication and hence, less interaction. *SEARCH Report*, p. 21.

Under a partner relationship, it is essential that the NGDC and NGS communicate in advance of each gas day cycle for nomination. The NGDC provides the NGS with outlooks for its customer pool, based upon weather forecasts and recent patterns of consumption activity. The NGS then utilizes that information together with its intelligence to formulate its gas day nomination. The timing for the main gas day nomination is different for each NGDC. *SEARCH Report*, p. 22.

Under wholesale rules established by North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB), four nomination cycles can be used to communicate information on gas required movement. In most cases, NGSs are only permitted to use the main cycle and can not make intraday nominations. Because these nomination periods could be used to adjust flows, the NGS is exposed to a greater risk of balancing penalty due to the mismatch of nominations and deliveries. At this time, no NGDC provides a NGS with the opportunity to use all of its nomination cycles. *SEARCH Report*, p. 22.

The *SEARCH Report* concludes that the elimination of inflexible or unreasonable nomination rules and delivery requirements¹⁸ that are not based on reliability concerns or physical NGDC system constraints would encourage supplier participation. The standardization of the rules for nomination and delivery requirements would lower operational costs for suppliers and facilitate supplier participation in multiple NGDC markets. *SEARCH Report*, p. 24.

¹⁸ For a more thorough explanation of how nomination rules and delivery requirements relate to tolerance bands and cash out/ penalties, see *SEARCH Report* at pp. 21-23.

To implement changes to nomination rules and delivery requirements and customer pooling or aggregation requirements, individual NGDC supplier coordination tariffs would need to be reviewed and amended. To establish uniform rules governing such matters, a Commission investigation could be undertaken. The uniform rules could be issued as a model supplier coordination tariff or promulgated in Commission regulations. *SEARCH Report*, p. 24.

b. Tolerance Bands¹⁹

Tolerance bands represent an operational flexibility accorded to transactions to accommodate the timeframes for actual movement of gas on a system or pipeline and the inherent measurement variations and recording lags associated with that movement. Simply put, a tolerance band is a range of acceptable values for the measured difference between the gas volume that is nominated to be delivered in a certain time frame on a NGDC's system and the gas volume that is actually delivered during that time frame by a NGS. Current Pennsylvania practice regarding tolerance bands, for both monthly and daily balancing programs run the spectrum from being based on tolerances of individual customers to being based on customer pools with bands of 2.5 percent up to 5 percent and 10 percent. *SEARCH Report*, p. 25.

In regard to tolerance bands, the *SEARCH Report* states that the adoption of wider tolerance bandwidths, along with other rules affecting system flow could lessen the possibility that NGSs operating on the system will incur penalties for imbalances. Broadening the tolerance bands to a reasonable width affords the NGS more flexibility in providing supply volume and in making business decisions in regard to the expansion of its sales and activities. The actual impact on effective competition will depend on the adoption of the proper system operations model and tariff design. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 27-28.

¹⁹ This subject is fully discussed in the *SEARCH Report* in Section K (Tolerance Bands) at pp. 25-28.

c. Cash Out/Penalties²⁰

Cash out is a term applicable to a settlement payment for gas purchased or sold between the NGDC and NGS in order to balance system supply. Penalties act as a deterrent to the NGS to manage its gas supply on the NGDC system so as not to fall outside the tolerance bands established to maintain system integrity. *SEARCH Report*, p. 28. The penalties are to compensate SOLR customers for use of their gas supply assets to balance the system. *SEARCH Report*, p. 28. According to the *SEARCH Report*, the goal of suppliers in proposing measures to reform cash out rules in NGDC supplier coordination tariffs is to decrease operational costs. Reforming cash out rules and other rules related to the management of supplier gas on the NGDC systems should increase supplier participation in the retail natural gas market. *SEARCH Report*, p. 29. Rules regarding cash out and penalties appearing in a NGDC's supplier coordination tariffs may be reviewed and amended as may be necessary by the Commission, after notice and opportunity to be heard. *SEARCH Report*, p. 29.

3. Standardization of Electronic Bulletin Boards²¹

Electronic Bulletin Boards (EBBs) are maintained by NGDCs and are accessed via a secure network/Internet connection by NGSs to post nominations and schedule deliveries of natural gas on the NGDC's system. Most NGDCs use a form of EBB, but there is little standardization of the format and operability. *SEARCH Report*, p. 29.

Suppliers believe the use of EBBs facilitate communications and enhance interactions between NGDCs and suppliers in regard to the movement of natural gas and delivery to customers which would allow for growth of supplier market share. Standardization of EBB format, content, functionality and use may also reduce errors.

²⁰ This subject is fully discussed in the *SEARCH Report* in Section L (Cash Out/Penalties) at pp. 28-29.

²¹ This subject is fully discussed in the *SEARCH Report* in Section M (Electronic Bulletin Boards) at pp. 29-31.

SEARCH Report, p. 31. Although EBBs may prove to be cost-effective in reducing errors, maintaining EBBs may be expensive. NGDCs would seek to recover costs through distribution rates. Also, the time lag in posting current information can be excessive so that the EBB can itself become a barrier to timely implementation of NGS-NGDC interactions. *SEARCH Report*, p. 31.

The suppliers offered a number of ideas related to best practices and standard content for EBBs. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 29-30. No change in legislation is necessary; rather, the requirement could be implemented as the result of a Commission investigation or through the rulemaking process. Cost issues could also be addressed in the same proceeding. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 30-31.

Disposition

The Commission directs that the Law Bureau and the FUS initiate a rulemaking on supplier coordination tariffs. The purpose of the rulemaking will be to revise and, when feasible, standardize supplier coordination tariffs and NGDC system operating rules, business practices, requirements, penalties and procedures to remove or reduce barriers to supplier participation in the retail natural gas market. Major issues that should be addressed include:

- The elimination or revision of inflexible or unreasonable nomination rules and delivery requirements²².
- The adoption of wider tolerance bandwidths, where justified, and the elimination or revision of other rules affecting system flow that do not negatively impact system reliability.
- The revision of unreasonable cash out rules and penalties.
- The adoption of best business practices related to information exchange and data transfer, including the possible standardization of NGDC business practices by the adoption of certain NAESB practices.

²² Data related to imbalance penalties, cash out penalties and system gaming that was filed by the PGW and Hess at this investigation docket in compliance with the Commission's order in *PA PUC, et al. v. Philadelphia Gas Works*, order entered September 28, 2007 at Docket No. R-00061931, pp. 126-127, shall be considered in this rulemaking.

The use and standardization of Electronic Bulletin Boards will also be addressed. The proposed rulemaking order should be completed so that it may be acted upon by the Commission no later than end of the first quarter of 2009.

FUTURE EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVE COMPETITION

The SEARCH Group studied two proposals that would allow for future evaluation and monitoring of competition in the retail natural gas market. The first proposal involves the establishment of a future milestone date where the state of competition in retail natural gas supply services market could be evaluated. The first evaluation was proposed to commence two to five years after implementation of the key measures that result from this collaborative. Alternatively, the Commission could direct that the follow-up evaluation be scheduled for a set number of years after its initial action resulting from this process. *SEARCH Report*, p. 59. The milestone review may be initiated by Commission order. *SEARCH Report*, p. 60.

This evaluation would be a more formal review and would supplement any day-to-day monitoring of competition by Commission staff. *SEARCH Report*, p. 59. The criteria for the evaluation would include the same criteria that the Commission considered in its October 2005 Report to the General Assembly: participation in the market by many buyers and sellers, the lack of substantial barriers to market entry for suppliers, the lack of substantial barriers that would discourage customer participation and the presence of sellers offering buyers a variety of products. *SEARCH Report*, p. 59. Not all issues that are being studied in this review need to be included in the evaluation. The scope of the evaluation should be decided after stakeholders gain experience with changes that were made as a result of this review. *SEARCH Report*, pp. 59-60.

The second proposal calls for the appointment of members of Commission staff to monitor competition and to address daily or on-going issues that arise affecting the above-mentioned criteria. *SEARCH Report*, p. 60. The appointment of these staff members should be made shortly after the conclusion of this review. Input from these staff members would be considered during the subsequent milestone evaluation. *SEARCH Report*, p. 60. See Section Y of the *SEARCH Report* at pp. 59-61 for further discussion of these proposals.

Disposition

The *SEARCH Report* rates the establishment of a future milestone review as having a moderate effect on the development of competition since it would give marketers a level of comfort that, if the changes made to the market as a result of this review are now insufficient, a forum will be provided for implementing additional measures as may be necessary. *SEARCH Report*, p. 60. We note that this retrospective review process should give the other stakeholders – customers, NGDCs and pipelines – the same level of comfort. Therefore, we will direct that such a formal review be scheduled five years from the entry date of this order.

At pages 9-10 of this order, *supra*, we directed that the Director of Operations take all necessary steps to create an in-house Office of Competitive Market Oversight, whose duties will include, *inter alia*, market monitoring and informal dispute resolution between suppliers and distribution companies. This Office will also be charged with conducting the future milestone review.

CONCLUSION

The purpose for convening the natural gas stakeholders was to explore avenues to increase competition in the retail natural gas supply market. The work of the group, as documented in the *SEARCH Report*, not only has provided us with possible solutions to increase supplier participation in the retail market, but also has demonstrated the commitment of all stakeholders to this goal.

We have developed an action plan that incorporates many of the solutions that were identified in the *SEARCH Report* that have the greatest potential to eliminate or reduce market barriers for suppliers. With this final order, we have set forth this plan and have set it in motion. We thank the stakeholders for their past assistance and for their continued participation as we move forward with this plan to improve market conditions for the benefit of all stakeholders consistent with the pro-competition policy goals embodied in the *Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act*; **THEREFORE,**

IT IS ORDERED:

1. That the *SEARCH Report* is adopted and issued for public release. The Report may be accessed at the PUC web page for the Natural Gas Stakeholders' Working Group: http://www.puc.state.pa.us/naturalgas/naturalgas_stakeholders_wg.aspx.
2. That the Law Bureau and the Bureau of Fixed Utility Services, with the assistance of other technical staff as may be required, prepare a proposed rulemaking order on **NGDC Issues** as set forth in this order. The proposed rulemaking order shall be prepared so that it can to be acted upon no later than the end of the first quarter of 2009.
3. That the Law Bureau and the Bureau of Fixed Utility Services, with the assistance of other technical staff as may be required, prepare a proposed rulemaking order on **NGS Issues** related to creditworthiness standards and security issues as set forth

in this order. The proposed rulemaking order shall be prepared so that it can to be acted upon at the December 4, 2008 Public Meeting.

4. That the Law Bureau and the Bureau of Fixed Utility Services, with the assistance of other technical staff as may be required, prepare a proposed rulemaking order on issues related to **Business Practices** as set forth in this order. The proposed rulemaking order shall be prepared so that it can to be acted upon no later than the end of the first quarter of 2009.

5. That the Director of Operations is directed to take all necessary steps to establish an Office of Competitive Market Oversight. The Office shall be established and fully functional no later than Monday, January 5, 2009.

6. That the Director of Operations prepare, in consultation with the Law Bureau, a letter to the General Assembly requesting that the amendments to the Public Utility Code as set forth in this order be enacted.

7. That all jurisdictional natural gas distribution companies subject to the requirements of the *Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act* are directed to schedule a Section 2204(f) working group meeting for the first quarter in January 2009 for the purpose of discussing capacity in the context of system management.

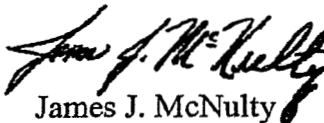
8. That all jurisdictional natural gas distribution companies subject to the requirements of the *Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act*, who have not already done so, are encouraged to file proposals to implement a voluntary Purchase of Receivables programs no later than December 31, 2008. An original and 15 copies of the proposal shall be filed with the Secretary, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, P.O. Box 3265, Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265.

9. That a jurisdictional natural gas distribution company subject to the requirements of the *Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act* that does not offer or has not filed a proposed purchase of receivables program by December 31, 2008, shall include, in its next base rate case or its next section 1307(f) gas cost proceeding, whichever comes first, a fully allocated cost of service study by which the Commission can investigate the unbundling of natural gas procurement costs from base rates.

10. That the Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all jurisdictional natural gas distribution companies, licensed natural gas suppliers, the Energy Association of Pennsylvania, the Office of the Consumer Advocate, the Office of Small Business Advocate, the Office of Trial Staff and all other parties filing comments at Docket No. I-00040103.

11. That this docket be closed.

BY THE COMMISSION,


James J. McNulty
Secretary

(SEAL)

ORDER ADOPTED: September 11, 2008

ORDER ENTERED: September 11, 2008

**PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17105-3265**

Investigation into the Natural Gas Supply Market: Report on Stakeholders' Working Group (SEARCH); Action Plan for Increasing Effective Competition in Pennsylvania's Retail Natural Gas Supply Services Market

**PUBLIC MEETING
September 11, 2008
SEP-2008-LAW-0080*
Docket No. I-00040103F0002**

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER KIM PIZZINGRILLI

Today we are fulfilling another key obligation under the Gas Choice Act. The Commission is formally adopting and releasing the report documenting the work of the Natural Gas Stakeholders Working Group and setting forth the Commission's Action Plan to increase competition in the retail market for natural gas supply services.

The Action Plan represents a comprehensive strategy resolving many issues central to the successful implementation of the Act. I thank the SEARCH (Stakeholders Exploring Avenues for Removing Competition Hurdles) stakeholders and the Commission's team, which is comprised of representatives from nearly every PUC office and bureau, for the time and effort contributed to this project so far. We also appreciate the resources that will continue to be devoted as we implement our Action Plan by establishing an Office of Competitive Market Oversight and by promulgating a number of regulations. We look forward to the continued input of all stakeholders.

September 11, 2008
Date


KIM PIZZINGRILLI, COMMISSIONER

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**BEFORE
THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO**

In the Matter of the Application of The East Ohio Gas
Company, dba Dominion East Ohio, for Approval of a
Plan to Restructure Its Commodity Service Function.)
)
)
)

Case No. 05-474-GA-ATA

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

DR. ROBERT LAWSON

ON BEHALF OF THE OHIO GAS MARKETERS GROUP

November 15, 2005

This is to certify that the images appearing are an
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1 **Q1: Please state your name and business address.**

2 A1: Robert A. Lawson
3 Professor of Economics & George H. Moor Chair
4 Capital University
5 School of Management
6 1 College and Main
7 Columbus, Ohio 43209-2394
8

9

10 **Q2: On whose behalf are you offering direct testimony?**

11 A2: I am testifying on behalf of the Ohio Gas Marketers Group.
12

13 **Q3: Would you please summarize your educational, publications and work experience?**

14 A3: I earned a B.S. degree (summa cum laude) in economics from the Honors Tutorial
15 College at Ohio University in 1988, an M.S. and Ph.D. in economics from Florida State
16 University in 1991 and 1992 respectively.

17 I taught at Shawnee State University in Portsmouth, Ohio from 1992-1996. Since
18 then, I have been a professor at Capital University in Columbus, Ohio, and have been
19 promoted first from assistant to associate professor in 1999 and then to full professor in
20 2002. In 2001, I was awarded the George H. Moor Chair at Capital. I have taught over a
21 dozen different courses but specialize in teaching political economy, price theory-
22 microeconomics, public finance, labor, and comparative systems. I have worked with
23 various public policy institutes including the Buckeye Institute, the Fraser Institute
24 (Canada), the Cato Institute, the National Center for Policy Analysis, the Mackinac
25 Institute and others.

26 I have authored nine editions of the *Economic Freedom of the World*, an annual
27 report that benchmarks the progress toward economic liberalism around the world. This
28 report has been cited widely in the popular press (including for example, *The Economist*)

1 and in over 200 academic journal articles. I am the author of 14 journal articles, 7
2 articles published in edited volumes, 4 book reviews, 12 policy reports and numerous
3 other shorter works.

4
5 **Q4: What is the purpose of your testimony today?**

6 **A4: To address the following issues:**

7 Benefits of a market based pricing in general. The simplest and most primitive function
8 of prices in any market is to serve as a rationing device to equate the quantities of a good
9 available from suppliers with the quantities desired by the buyers. One risk associated
10 with any paradigm in which non-market based prices are charged is that the price will be
11 set so that these two quantities do not meet and there will be a shortage (if the price is
12 “too low”) or a surplus (if the price is “too high”). But this function of “clearing the
13 market” is in many ways not the most important function of prices.

14 The real advantage of market based pricing is how market prices communicate
15 information and provide proper incentives to buyers and sellers. Nobel Laureate F.A.
16 Hayek best described this function of prices in his 1945 article, “The Use of Knowledge
17 in Society.” If the supply of a particular commodity is temporarily short or if the demand
18 is temporarily high (it does not matter which and it is important that it does not matter
19 which), the price of this commodity will rise. This price increase will immediately
20 communicate to people all that they need to know: They had better economize on the use
21 of this commodity. Market prices also send important, and underappreciated, signals to
22 suppliers. Higher prices encourage producers to try to expand production or divert it
23 from other areas to the area of the highest value. Natural gas and other utility markets
24 often face significant shifts in both supply (e.g., Katrina) and demand (e.g., hot summers

1 and cold winters) that need to be dealt with in some manner. The decentralized market
2 price system, as Hayek argued, handles these things more efficiently than any other
3 centralized method.

4
5 Problems with government set rates in general. Generally speaking governments set rates
6 try to mimic market rates so that if supply and demand conditions dictate an increase in
7 price then the government will *eventually* increase the price and if the supply and demand
8 conditions dictate a decrease in price then the government will *eventually* decrease the
9 price. The problem lies in the word *eventually*. Suppose there is a temporary disruption
10 in natural gas supplies as recently witnessed. The fact of the matter is that we have less
11 natural gas and nothing can be done to alter this fundamental fact at least in the short run.
12 Consumers have to cut back on the use of gas. There is no other option. The question is
13 how to achieve this. If we are using market pricing, then the problem is efficiently
14 solved by increasing the price. People will see the *higher price* and will find ways to use
15 less. To be sure this is a very difficult thing to do, and people are inclined to blame the
16 price or the market in general for this disruption to their daily lives and pocketbooks, but
17 the price is merely the messenger. The problem was that gas supply was disrupted. If we
18 have government set pricing, then what happens to price during the period of this
19 disruption? The answer is nothing. The price has been set for the period in question and
20 that is that. Consumers will not get the information to economize on gas and so they will
21 not. Shortages are one possible result. Another possible outcome is that the government
22 would have to step in to arbitrarily reduce use by some users (one example of this is
23 rolling brownouts in electricity markets). In short, government based pricing fails to send
24 the proper signals to consumers (and producers) when supply and demand conditions

1 change. To be sure, the government price will eventually catch up to the market, but it
2 will do so *in the wrong time period*.

3 There is another potentially serious problem with government set pricing. The
4 standard analysis assumes that the government sets prices with the interests of the public
5 in mind with an eye toward getting the lowest possible price to consumers consistent with
6 the firms receiving a normal rate of return on their investment. But what if the
7 government price setters in fact set prices to heed the wishes of the producers? Nobel
8 Laureate George Stigler wrote about the ability of regulated firms to “capture” regulators.
9 This is possible not so much through any type of corruption as by controlling and
10 managing the flow of information to the regulatory agency. The evidence from the price
11 regulation of both the airline and trucking industries is quite clear. The regulatory
12 agencies (the Civil Aeronautics Board for the airlines and the Interstate Commerce
13 Commission for trucking) in fact set prices *above* competitive market rates. When
14 market pricing began in the late 1970s (airlines) and early 1980s (trucking), prices to
15 consumers fell dramatically.

16
17 Role of the Commission as market monitor. I think the role of the regulatory commission
18 should not be to set rates but to assure that the market is as competitive as possible. One
19 approach is to focus on detecting and enforcing antitrust law, but another important
20 function is for the Commission to set the rules of entry as low as possible to foster a
21 contestable market.

22

1 **Q. 5 Some of the parties to this proceeding have questioned what the value is of having**
2 **market based rates, as opposed to a cost of service rate from a monopoly provider?**
3 **What are the advantages of using market based pricing?**
4

5 A.5 First, the biggest problem with any government pricing model based on cost of service
6 is in determining the cost of service. All costs, like prices are subjective and are not easy
7 to measure. To take a simple example, suppose we have Firms A and B with identical
8 cost structures as shown in their balance sheets and income statements and so forth. Firm
9 A is in a risky business though and faces a 50% chance of bankruptcy while Firm B faces
10 only a 10% risk of bankruptcy. Risk is a cost of doing business and firms have to be
11 compensated for it, so the price charged by Firm A will end up being higher than Firm B
12 in a competitive market. This is right and proper, but one wonders what a regulator
13 would do if tasked with the job of setting prices for both firms? It is quite reasonable to
14 assume that the regulator using the information available (identical looking accounting
15 costs) would set the price the same for both firms. This would be a mistake and could in
16 fact drive Firm A out of business. The basic problem is that accounting statements do a
17 good job of tracking some costs (primarily for tax purposes) but there are many costs not
18 well accounted for (risk is one of them, the cost of using owned assets is another) and
19 setting prices based on costs is not as easy as it sounds.

20 Second, who provides the information about the cost of service? The firm itself!
21 Thus the regulated firm (unlike firms in competitive marketplaces) has an incentive to
22 overstate or inflate costs inasmuch as the government has guaranteed a price high enough
23 to cover them. In a market environment, firms are not guaranteed a price high enough to
24 cover costs. Many firms in fact fail to cover costs and thus go out of business. The lack

1 of a guarantee is a powerful force that motivates firms in markets to provide products that
2 people desire at the lowest possible cost. Regulated firms lack such incentives and we
3 must conclude that they will be less diligent about keeping costs low and service levels
4 high. Again, the evidence from the regulation of trucking and airlines is instructive.
5 After deregulation, prices (and costs) fell dramatically.

6
7 **Q6: Are there times that market based pricing would not be appropriate?**

8 A6. Yes. Market pricing is less than fully efficient in three important areas: monopoly, public
9 goods, and externalities. The latter two are not factors in the natural gas market and are
10 not relevant to this testimony. The argument about monopoly can be broken down into
11 two parts: natural monopoly and collusion.

12 A natural monopoly can be defined as a situation in which a single firm can
13 effectively supply an entire market place at lower average cost than could be achieved
14 using any larger number of firms. This is an argument about economies of scale
15 basically. The nature of technology may exist so that having more than one firm in the
16 market would result in higher average costs for everyone. The cost advantages of the
17 single large firm would dictate that a single large firm would prevail in the competition of
18 the market. The problem is that once a single large firm is established, it is likely to act
19 like a monopolist and charge a high monopoly price. An argument for government price
20 regulation often rests on the desire to regulate such natural monopolies. A plausible
21 argument can be made that the natural gas distribution network (at the retail level at least)
22 is a natural monopoly. Having multiple competing gas lines running to homes and
23 businesses is likely to be more expensive for everyone than have a single gas line. But
24 this case is not about the distribution network; it is about the production and sale of the

1 natural gas itself as distinguished from the problem of transporting the gas to peoples'
2 homes and businesses. There is no argument that I am aware of that suggests that there
3 are significant economies of scale in the production of natural gas itself. Many natural
4 gas suppliers can simultaneously exist in the market without causing an increase in
5 average costs for the gas itself.

6 Even if the market is not a natural monopoly we must still be concerned with the
7 possibility that firms will collude to act like a monopoly. In the case of natural gas, my
8 understanding is that the number of suppliers is sufficiently large that collusion is not
9 likely, and most importantly the market appears to be open to new entrants should
10 collusion take place.

11 The bottom line is that there are special cases in which market based price is
12 problematic. The good news is that these cases do not apply in the case of the
13 production/sale of natural gas.

14

15 **Q.7 Would consumers be better served by having access to market based pricing if the**
16 **customer chooses to shop, but have the utility administrated GCR as a safety net of**
17 **a cost of service based default supply?**

18 **A.7** If a supplier does not choose a supplier or if the natural gas supplier chosen goes
19 bankrupt or otherwise fails to serve, then we need a mechanism for getting the consumers
20 a new supplier quickly as a matter of public policy. Default commodity supply can be
21 effectively assured by guaranteeing consumers a provider of natural gas if they fail to
22 choose their own supplier or if the supplier fails to deliver. There is no reason however
23 that the price charged by the default provider, whoever that may be, should be set in any
24 manner different than the price set by other firms from whom the consumer can choose.

1 The important safety net is in having a default provider not in having a government
2 regulated price.

3 In the long run, the simple fact is that consumers are going to pay for their natural
4 gas. With market based prices, we allow supply and demand to set price as we go. With
5 government pricing, the government also uses information from supply and demand to
6 set prices though it does so in an ill-timed manner always playing “catch up” with the
7 market. There is little price difference in the long run between the two approaches
8 (though there are important short run differences as noted earlier).

9 For consumers worried about the short run risks associated with fluctuating prices
10 in a market environment, there are always ways to contract away risk (at some price).
11 My understanding is that the natural gas providers offer an array of fixed and flexible
12 price contracts for different contractual lengths of time. Consumers who are risk averse
13 can contract for fixed prices if they are concerned about this.

14

15 **Q8 One of the factual issues to be determined by the Commission in this matter is**
16 **whether the East Ohio service area has a competitive natural gas market. What are**
17 **the characteristics of a competitive market?**

18 A8. Let me begin by defining a competitive market as one where the price tends to equal the
19 average cost of production in the long run, and thus firms in competitive markets can earn
20 only normal rates of return (economists call this zero economic profit). There are several
21 different common approaches used to determine whether a market is competitive.

22 First, a naïve approach would look simply at the number of firms and assume that
23 a large number of firms in a market demonstrates competition whereas only one firm
24 (i.e., a monopoly) means no competition. Economists however are not clear on how

1 many firms you need to have to achieve a competitive result. To be sure the greater the
2 number of firms, the better the likelihood of securing a competitive price in the market,
3 but there is no “magic number” of firms beyond which we can say with certainty that we
4 will have a fully competitive result. In some cases, two firms may be enough to result in
5 competitive price. Of course having only two firms invites an opportunity for collusion
6 between the firms so we may instead get monopoly-like pricing. There is no well defined
7 economic theory to help us predict which result we will get in the real world. It is also
8 not easy to determine the definition of the market in terms of counting firms. Is it the
9 number of natural gas firms only or is it the number of natural gas, electricity, and
10 heating oil firms in the market that we should count? After all, electricity and heating oil
11 are competing products with natural gas and could be considered a part of the “energy
12 market” broadly defined. A less naïve but equally problematic approach for all the same
13 reasons would be to look at market share concentration ratios for the top firms.

14 Second, one may attempt to measure directly the degree of competition by
15 looking at the margins between price and average (or sometimes marginal) cost. If we
16 have competition, then there should be no profit margin (in an economic sense) but if we
17 have monopoly we would expect to find a profit margin. There are serious problems with
18 this approach. One problem is that the no profit result applies in the “long run” and we
19 simply do not know how long the economic concept of the long run is in terms of actual
20 time; we do know however that the length of time necessary for long run adjustments to
21 take place will vary considerably from industry to industry. Short run profits do happen
22 in competitive markets all the time (as do short run losses) and their existence at a point
23 in time is absolutely no evidence of collusion or a lack of competition. A second
24 problem is that calculating profit margins requires detailed knowledge of the costs (and

1 risks) facing the firm that no outsider can possibly know and indeed the firm itself may
2 have only a vague idea about.

3 Third, we can try to judge the competitiveness of a marketplace by its “openness”
4 to new entrants. If a market has only one firm, but faces potential competition from new
5 entrants (i.e., it is “contestable”), it may still charge a competitive price in order to deter
6 entrants. In many ways this is most satisfactory way to view the problem. If for example
7 we had a contestable market in which only one firm or a small group of colluding firms
8 were charging high monopoly-like prices, we would expect the new entrants to come in
9 and compete away the high prices. The key thing from this point of view is to determine
10 how open the market is to new entrants. If new entrants can enter a market easily, then
11 my view is that we may rest easy that the market will approximate a competitive result in
12 the long run.

13 In sum, the Commission should look at the number of competitors, the market
14 share held by the competitors and pricing information, but the best way to judge whether
15 a market is competitive, and equally important to keep it competitive is to examine
16 whether there are barriers to entry, and if so to remove them.

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19 **Q9. What role should the Commission play in keeping a functioning market?**

20 **A9.** The primary role of government in a market economy is to enforce certain basic rules of
21 the game against fraud, price fixing, and the like and also to enforce contractual and
22 regulatory obligations among various participants in the economy. In this situation, the
23 Commission’s primary role is to protect consumers from supply disruptions and collusion
24 on the part of providers.

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In the current regime, East Ohio Gas contracts to buy gas from wholesale providers using a procure system that it devised. A year or two later the Commission audits the purchases (management and performance audits) as well as reviews the records of expenditures and collections (financial audit). If the Commission finds irregularities it must fashion a remedy to repay or bill customers, though given the lapse of time restitution on an individual customer basis is not practical. The suggested new regime would have East Ohio Gas hold an open auction using a transparent process for obtaining bids from wholesalers. I would think the Commission would find its job of monitoring the marketplace and detecting price fixing easier in the more transparent environment of an open auction compared with the current audit process. Furthermore, if there is a problem with the auction it can be repaired before customers are billed.

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13 **Q10: Does this conclude your testimony?**

14 A10: Yes, it does.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing Direct Testimony of Dr. Robert Lawson was filed on behalf of the Ohio Gas Marketers Group and served upon the following persons by e-mail or via U.S. Mail this 15th day of November, 2005:

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The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

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A report by the Staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

POST-AUCTION REPORT ON DOMINION EAST OHIO PHASE 1 SUPPLY AUCTION

August 29, 2006



Case No. 05-474-GA-ATA

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Background

On August 29, 2006 Dominion East Ohio (Dominion) conducted an auction for pricing of its wholesale natural gas supply for the period October 2006 through August 2008 consistent with the Commission's May 26, 2006 Opinion and Order. The auction participants bid a "Retail Price Adjustment" in the form of an adder to the monthly NYMEX settlement price for natural gas futures. The Retail Price Adjustment is a fixed dollar amount over the twenty-three month term of Phase 1 and reflects the bidders' estimate of their incremental cost to deliver the required amount of gas from the Henry Hub (which is priced at the NYMEX), to Dominion's city gate. These incremental costs will include pipeline transportation costs, heat rate conversion, lost and unaccounted for gas, administrative and general costs as well as the bidder's profit. If the result of the auction is approved by the Commission, the sum of the monthly NYMEX settlement price and the Retail Price Adjustment will be the Standard Service Offer (SSO) price for customers not participating in Dominion's choice program. This SSO price would replace the GCR mechanism during the Phase 1 period.

The PUCO Staff attempted to characterize an auction outcome that would be considered reasonable and deserving of Commission approval. In order to determine an appropriate Retail Price Adjustment, available data were analyzed to identify how Dominion's GCR rate has differed from the NYMEX historically. This will serve as a benchmark for evaluating the auction results since an acceptable Retail Price Adjustment should not differ substantially from this historical "delta" assuming expected market conditions at the time of the auction are not outside the range of historical conditions.

This report also contains a review of the auction procedures performed by CRA International (CRA), which was retained to provide consultant support to the Staff and Commission in monitoring and evaluating the auction.

BENCHMARK PRICE ANALYSIS

Staff Analysis

The Staff's analysis focused on comparing Dominion's Expected Gas Cost (EGC) with the NYMEX monthly settlement price for the period February 2000 through June 2006. The data were adjusted to account for the inconsistency between a monthly NYMEX price and quarterly EGCs prior to November 2004 (at which time Dominion began updating the EGC monthly). The second and third months of each quarter were deleted to eliminate the two months in which the EGC was not adjusted. A one month lag of the NYMEX price was utilized to reflect the 30 day lag required of GCR filings prior to November 2004. The differentials (or "deltas") between the adjusted EGC and NYMEX data were then calculated using the lagged NYMEX price prior to November 2004 and the non-lagged NYMEX price from that point through June 2006. Rather than relying on a simple average of the differentials over the entire time period, averages were calculated for several different time periods for purposes of examining how they may have changed

over time. Although these averages do show growth over time, presumably due higher and more volatile commodity prices, they are fairly consistent.

Also included in Staff's analysis was a factor to reflect the GCR adjustments over time. Although the EGC is intended to be an estimate of the current market price, the GCR adjustments nonetheless are actual costs incurred that should be accounted for in the analysis. There is no precise methodology for accounting for these adjustments since there is a significant time lag between the time the costs are incurred and the time period over which they are recovered. In this analysis, the adjustments were accounted for by taking an average of those adjustments over the same time periods as the NYMEX / EGC differentials discussed above were calculated. The sum of the EGC deltas and average GCR adjustments is shown in Table 1 as the "NYMEX Delta". (All prices are in \$/Mcf.)

TABLE 1

HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF NYMEX VS. DOMINION EGC

	NYMEX SETTLE	DEO EGC	EGC DELTA	AVERAGE GCR ADJUSTMENT	NYMEX DELTA
Average 2000 - 2006:	\$6.3099	\$8.1443	\$1.8375	\$0.2780	\$2.1155
Average 2001 - 2006	\$6.6241	\$8.4819	\$1.8613	\$0.2987	\$2.1599
Average 2002 - 2006	\$6.8617	\$8.7275	\$1.8697	\$0.2060	\$2.0757
Average 2003 - 2006	\$7.4311	\$9.2685	\$1.8418	\$0.3921	\$2.2339
Average 2004 - 2006	\$7.9706	\$9.8538	\$1.8886	\$0.3641	\$2.2527
Average 2005 - 2006	\$8.5267	\$10.3474	\$1.9347	\$0.4035	\$2.3382
Overall Weighted Average:					\$2.1960

A final calculation was performed by calculating an overall average of all the individual averages for the various time periods. This overall average will include all the time periods but will be more heavily weighted to the most recent time periods. The result is an overall weighted average adder of \$2.1960.

As an alternative approach, the Staff conducted a more detailed review limited to the post November 2004 period. This was done to account for the aforementioned inconsistency between a monthly NYMEX price and quarterly EGCs prior to November 2004. In this approach, Staff evaluated the various measures of gas costs available GCR, EGC and Unit Book Cost (i.e. the total actual gas costs divided by sales) in two ways: (1) using the simple average over the 11/04-7/06 period and (2) using a weighted average over that

period where the rate is weighted by usage (Weighted Average Cost Of Gas or "WACOG"). The latter would seem to yield a better comparison because it places more emphasis on higher usage months, just as bidders would do in structuring their offers.

Staff further refined the data by creating an additional subset of the data that removed the three lowest and three highest differences between the EGC/GCR rates and the NYMEX. This was done to correct the data for perceived outliers due the supply impacts of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, as well as for certain months where the prompt month price fell significantly after Dominion had filed its rate. By discarding these outliers, the remaining figures represent more typical variations from the NYMEX. Differentials were calculated using the weighted and non-weighted averages for both the full time period and the modified period which excludes the data points discussed above corresponding to the months 9/05 – 11/05, 2/06 – 3/06, and 7/06. Table 2 summarizes the results of this analysis.

TABLE 2

NYMEX VS. DOMINION RATES USING SALES WEIGHTED AVERAGES

	<u>Average Rates</u>			<u>NYMEX Differential</u>			
	<u>NYMEX Settle</u>	<u>EGC</u>	<u>GCR</u>	<u>Book Cost</u>	<u>EGC</u>	<u>GCR</u>	<u>Book Cost</u>
<u>Non-WACOG Comparisons</u>							
Average For Entire Span	\$8.199	\$10.141	\$10.547	\$11.924	\$1.942	\$2.348	\$3.725
Average Less Following: 9/05-11/05, 2/06-3/06, 7/06	\$7.479	\$9.581	\$9.984	\$9.227	\$2.102	\$2.504	\$1.748
<u>WACOG Comparisons</u>							
Average For Entire Span	\$8.102	\$10.141	\$10.555	\$10.299	\$2.039	\$2.452	\$2.196
Average Less Following: 9/05-11/05, 2/06-3/06, 7/06	\$7.720	\$9.728	\$10.098	\$9.157	\$2.008	\$2.378	\$1.437

In determining which NYMEX rate differential, (i.e. EGC, GCR or Unit Book Cost), with which to evaluate the auction outcome, Staff concludes that the comparison with the GCR provides the most appropriate benchmark. The wide variability in the Unit Book Cost information appears to make it the least useful benchmark. This variability is most likely due to distortion caused by extremely seasonal usage patterns, the billing cycle effect and the LIFO storage accounting reflected in the book cost of gas. The EGC comparison will be understated because it does not include the GCR adjustment component of gas costs. As discussed above, actual gas costs inevitably will vary from the EGC and those true-ups need to be considered in some fashion. Since the GCR comparison incorporates those true-ups, Staff concludes that the calculated differential between NYMEX and the GCR provides the most reasonable benchmark. Staff further

believes that the WACOG data should be given more weight in the evaluation as should the differentials associated with the subset of the data series that does not include the six outlier months discussed above.

Recommendation

One conclusion to be drawn from the Staff's analyses is that the differential between the monthly NYMEX and Dominion's retail rate has been growing over time. Table 1 shows a generally increasing trend in the average differentials as the most recent time periods are given increasingly greater weight. This is supported by the data in Table 2 which shows even higher differentials when only the most recent time periods are used. The results in Table 1 thus should be considered somewhat understated by virtue of using a longer data history which included years that reflected lower prices and much less volatility in the NYMEX than seen in recent years. The \$2.196 overall weighted average thus should be considered at the low end of what would be considered a reasonable benchmark. The results in Table 2, being more reflective of recent experience, should be given greater weight in evaluating the auction results. The calculated GCR differentials in Table 2 are fairly consistent, ranging from a low of \$2.348 to a high of \$2.504. The \$2.504 differential should thus be considered at the high end of what would be considered a reasonable benchmark.

These results are intended to provide a historical context to assist in evaluating the auction results. Assuming the auction otherwise is considered to be successful (e.g. there was sufficient bidding interest and competition, the auction provided a competitive market outcome, *etc.*), the benchmark range identified above should be considered a guideline to assist the Commission in evaluating the auction results, rather than the single determinant in the decision to accept or reject the auction results.

CRA REVIEW OF AUCTION PROCESS

CRA assisted the Commission and Staff by monitoring and reviewing the auction procedures and results. Prior to the auction, CRA provided advice on the starting price and price decrements for the auction. CRA also attended the bidder information session in Columbus on August 17. During the auction, CRA monitored the bidding process.

CRA believes the auction was conducted fairly and reasonably, and that there was sufficient bidding interest and competition to suggest the auction results reflect a market-determined price. Attachment A provides the details of CRA's assessment

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Auction Results

The August 29, 2006 auction resulted in a final Retail Price Adjustment of \$1.44 per Mcf. This outcome is well below

the range of benchmarks calculated by Staff. Based on this result and CRA's determination that the auction procedures were fair and devoid of any signs of collusion or other anomalies, Staff is recommending the Commission approve the auction results. If so approved, the SSO price for the Phase 1 period of October 2006, through September 1, 2008 will be the monthly NYMEX settlement price plus a Retail Price Adjustment of \$1.44 per Mcf. In making this recommendation Staff recognizes that, in its May 26, 2006 Opinion and Order, the Commission reserved all authority to exercise oversight during Phase 1 and specifically reserved the right to terminate Phase 1 and return to the GCR pricing methodology at any time if circumstances warrant.

Confidentiality

Prior to the August 29, 2006 auction, meetings were held with the auction participants, Dominion, the Staff and OCC to discuss the details of the auction. During these sessions bidders expressed concern about the winning bidders being prematurely identified. Once the auction results are approved by the Commission, the winning bidders will need to secure a certain amount of interstate pipeline capacity to meet their supply obligations. Bidders are concerned that revealing their identities may have a negative impact on their negotiating position with the pipelines. The consensus of the bidders was that a period of 60 days after the auction for the bidder's names to remain confidential would be sufficient to conclude agreements with the pipelines. Staff recommends the Commission grant confidentiality of the bidder's identities for a period of 60 days after Commission approval of the auction or until agreements with the pipelines are concluded, whichever comes first.

ATTACHMENT A

Prepared For:

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

180 East Broad Street

Columbus, OH 43215-3793

Post-Auction Checklist for the Dominion East Ohio Natural Gas Wholesale Supply Auction

Prepared By:

CRA International

200 Clarendon Street

Boston Massachusetts 02116

Date: August 29, 2006

Post-Auction Checklist for the Dominion East Ohio Natural Gas Wholesale Supply Auction

ATTACHMENT A

**POST-AUCTION CHECKLIST FOR THE
DOMINION EAST OHIO NATURAL GAS WHOLESALE SUPPLY AUCTION**

Prepared by: CRA International.

CRA International (CRA) was retained by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (the PUCO or the Commission) to assist the Commission and PUCO Staff by reviewing the Dominion East Ohio natural gas wholesale supply auction that culminated in bidding on August 29, 2006.

This report is CRA's post-auction checklist of the auction.

The auction began with the opening of round 1 at 9:00 AM on Tuesday, August 29, 2006, and concluded with the close of round 15 at 4:30 PM on the same day.

Table 1 below shows pertinent indicators and measures for the auction. Table 2 below provides in checklist format our assessment of the auction and how it was conducted.

Table 1. Summary of the Dominion East Ohio Natural Gas Wholesale Supply Auction

Number of Bidders at start of round 1	12
Number of tranches to procure	12 tranches @ approximately 5 BCF/yr for each tranche
Eligibility ratio at start of round 1	$43/12 = 3.58$
Maximum # tranches a bidder can bid	4
Starting price (going price for round 1)	3.50 \$/mcf
# Tranches bid in round 1	40
Eligibility ratio at start of round 2	$40/12 = 3.33$
# Tranches bid in round preceding round with zero excess supply or undersupply	13 tranches (round 13), 8 tranches (round 14)
# Tranches bid in final round of auction	12 tranches (round 15)
Final closing auction price	1.44 \$/mcf
# Tranches procured	12
# Winning Bidders	6
Maximum # tranches sold by any one bidder	4

ATTACHMENT A

Table 2. Overview of the Review of the Dominion East Ohio Natural Gas Wholesale Supply Auction

	Question	Comments
1	From what CRA could observe, were there any procedural problems or errors with the auction, including the electronic bidding process, the back-up bidding process, and communications between bidders and the Auction Manager (Energy Gateway)?	We observed no such problems or errors.
2	From what CRA could observe, were there any hardware or software problems or errors, either with the auction system or with its associated communications systems?	No.
3	Were there any unanticipated delays during the auction?	Yes. During bidding in round 9, bidders had trouble accessing the auction servers. The round was restarted after the auction server was rebooted.
4	Did unanticipated delays appear to adversely affect bidding in the auction? What adverse effects did CRA directly observe and how did they relate to the unanticipated delay?	No.
5	Were appropriate data back-up procedures planned and carried out?	Appropriate data back-up procedures were planned. The Auction Manager informs us these procedures were indeed carried out.
6	Were any security breaches observed with the auction process?	We observed no such breaches, nor were we informed of any such breaches.
7	From what CRA could observe, were protocols followed for communications among Dominion East Ohio, its Auction Manager, PUCO Staff, the Commission (if necessary), and CRA during the auction?	Yes.
8	From what CRA could observe, were the protocols followed for decisions regarding changes in auction parameters (e.g., price decrements)?	Yes.
9	Were the calculations (e.g., for bid decrements or bidder eligibility) produced by the auction software double-checked or reproduced off-line by the Auction Manager?	The auction software did not make these calculations. The calculations were done manually offline and double-checked.

Post-Auction Checklist for the Dominion East Ohio Natural Gas Wholesale Supply Auction

ATTACHMENT A

	Question	Comments
10	Was there evidence of confusion or misunderstanding on the part of bidders that delayed or impaired the auction?	We saw no such evidence.
11	From what CRA could observe, were the communications between the Auction Manager and bidders timely and effective?	Yes.
12	Was there evidence that bidders felt unduly rushed during the process?	No. There were some round extension requests, but no bidder reported being rushed or appeared to be rushed.
13	Were there any complaints from bidders about the process that CRA believed were legitimate?	We saw no such evidence.
14	Was there any evidence of collusion or improper coordination among bidders?	We saw no such evidence.
15	Was there any evidence of a breakdown in competition in the auction?	We saw no such evidence. Prices declined in an orderly way from the beginning to the end of the auction.
16	Does the auction appear to have generated a result that is consistent with competitive bidding and market-determined prices?	Yes.
17	Were there factors exogenous to the auction (e.g., changes in market environment) that materially affected the auction in unanticipated ways?	We observed no such effects.

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Commission of Ohio

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A report by the Staff of the
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

**DOMINION EAST OHIO STANDARD
SERVICE OFFER POST-AUCTION REPORT**

JULY 22, 2008



Case No. 07-1224-GA-EXM

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DOMINION STANDARD SERVICE AUCTION RESULTS

Background

On June 18, 2008 the Commission approved a joint stipulation which authorized The East Ohio Gas Company d/b/a Dominion East Ohio (Dominion) to conduct an auction for pricing of its wholesale natural gas supply for the period September 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009. On July 22, 2008 Dominion conducted an auction consistent with that Opinion and Order. The auction participants bid a "Retail Price Adjustment" in the form of an adder to the monthly NYMEX settlement price for natural gas futures. The Retail Price Adjustment is a fixed dollar amount over the seven month term and reflects the bidders' estimate of their incremental cost to deliver the required amount of gas from the Henry Hub (which is priced at the NYMEX), to Dominion's city gate. If the result of the auction is approved by the Commission, the sum of the monthly NYMEX settlement price and the Retail Price Adjustment will be the Standard Service Offer (SSO) price for sales customers not otherwise participating in Dominion's choice program. Supplies procured through the auction will serve Dominion's aggregate sales requirements for mercantile and non-mercantile sales customers served under the General Sales Service and Large Volume General Sales rate schedules including Percentage of Income Payment Plan (PIPP) customers.

On August 30, 2006, the Commission issued an Entry authorizing Dominion to replace its then current Gas Cost Recovery (GCR) mechanism with an SSO rate of NYMEX plus a \$1.44 Retail Price Adjustment. That approval was based on the recommendation contained in a Staff Report filed on August 29, 2006 which concluded that \$2.504 was the upper bound of what would be considered a reasonable benchmark for the auction result. This benchmark was based on Staff's analysis of the historic relationship between the NYMEX price and Dominion's GCR. The Staff believes that historical analysis still has some validity, but any auction result needs to also consider current market conditions compared to conditions that existed at the time of the first auction. An increase in basis costs at major supply points, an increase in Dominion's fuel retention rate and a significantly smaller spread between the cost of gas in storage compared to current NYMEX futures prices, all combined to put upward pressure on the auction results as compared to the previous auction. Regardless of the final price, the fact that thirteen suppliers participated, (one more than with the last auction) argues for a conclusion that the resulting auction price is an accurate reflection of the natural gas market at the time of the auction. In evaluating the auction result Staff believes the Commission should also consider more subjective factors such as the benefit to the Choice program that results from continuation of the market based SSO regime rather than a return to the GCR with its lagged adjustments.

Auction Results

World Energy Solutions (World Energy) was retained by Dominion to be the auction manager. World Energy is the successor company to Energy Gateway, which conducted

Dominion's initial SSO auction. The auction was conducted on July 22, 2008 from the World Energy offices in Dublin, Ohio with bidders participating over the internet. For purposes of the auction Dominion's aggregate load was separated into 12 tranches. Thirteen bidders were certified to participate in the auction with each participant bidding on a maximum of 4 tranches. The auction was conducted as a descending clock auction. Under this type of auction the participants bid on the number of tranches they are willing to supply at an announced price (the Retail Price Adjustment). If there are more tranches bid than are available, a new round is conducted at a lower announced price. The auction continues until exactly 12 tranches are bid and the announced price at that round becomes the Retail Price Adjustment for the SSO. The initial bid price was set at \$3.50 by agreement between Dominion and Staff. The round-by-round decrement to that initial price was also determined in advance based on the ratio of tranches bid to tranches available according to the following formula:

<u>Supply Ratio</u>	<u>Decrement</u>
Greater than 2.5	20 cents
1.75 to 2.5	10 cents
Less than 1.75	5 cents

Dominion also reserved the right to adjust the decrements if circumstances dictate after consultation with Staff.

The auction concluded after 12 rounds with a final Retail Price Adjustment of \$2.33. Five bidders were awarded tranches. Because there was an over-subscription of tranches bid in round 8 at \$2.35 followed by an under-subscription in round 9 at \$2.30, the auction price was reset at \$2.34 and the auction continued at 1 cent decrements. Once again, in round 11 there was an over-subscription followed by an under-subscription in round 12. According to the auction rules, this ended the auction. Tranches were allocated by reverting to the number of tranches bid in the previous over-subscribed round. 14 tranches were bid in that round by five bidders. The total available load is adjusted so that each tranche is now 1/14th of the available load rather than 1/12th. Each winning bidder is then awarded the number of newly calculated tranches bid in that over-subscribed round. A round-by-round bidding summary is attached to this report with the bidders not identified. Based on Staff's observations the auction was fair and devoid of any indications of collusion or other anomalies. The resulting Retail Price Adjustment of \$2.33 is within the \$2.504 that Staff has determined is a reasonable benchmark by which to evaluate the auction result. Based on the criteria discussed above, Staff recommends the Commission approve the \$2.33 as the SSO Retail Price Adjustment for the period September 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009. Although Staff is recommending approval for the seven month period we recognize the Commission will retain authority to terminate the SSO and direct Dominion to return to GCR service at any time should circumstances warrant.

Confidentiality

If the auction results are approved by the Commission, the winning bidders will need to secure a certain amount of interstate pipeline capacity to meet their supply obligations. Bidders expressed concerns that revealing their identities may have a negative impact on their negotiating position with the pipelines. Staff recommends the Commission grant confidentiality of the bidder's identities for a period of 60 days after Commission approval of the auction results.

DOMINION AUCTION SUMMARY												
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Round 10	Round 11	Round 12
Price	\$3.50	\$3.30	\$3.10	\$2.90	\$2.70	\$2.50	\$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.30	\$2.34	\$2.33	\$2.32
A	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
D	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
E	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	1
F	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
G	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4
H	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
J	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
K	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	43	40	36	33	26	18	14	10	14	14	11
Ratio	3.83	3.58	3.33	3.00	2.75	2.17	1.50	1.17	0.83	1.17	1.17	0.92

Natural Gas Annual 2008

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Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
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Quality

The Energy Information Administration is committed to quality products and service. To ensure that this report meets the highest standards, please forward your comments and suggestions about this publication to Vicki Spangler at (202-586-8555), or via email: Vicki.Spangler@eia.doe.gov.

Preface

The *Natural Gas Annual 2008 (NGA)* provides information on the supply and disposition of natural gas to a wide audience including Congress, Federal and State agencies, industry analysts, consumers, and educational institutions. The 2008 data are presented in a sequence that follows natural gas (including supplemental supplies) from its production to its end use. The Natural Gas Annual 2008 Summary Highlights provides an overview of the supply and disposition of natural gas in 2008 and is intended as a supplement to the *NGA 2008*. Tables summarizing natural gas supply and disposition from 2004 to 2008 for each State follow these tables. Annual historical data are shown at the national level.

Data Sources: The data in the *Natural Gas Annual 2008* are primarily taken from surveys conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Three EIA surveys--the mandatory Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," the mandatory Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report," and the voluntary Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"--provide most of the information presented in this report. Form EIA-176 was submitted by respondents from an identified universe of operators of fields, wells, or natural gas processing plants who distribute gas to end users or transport gas across a State border; distribute natural gas; transport natural gas by pipeline; or operate underground natural gas storage facilities. Data collected on Form EIA-176 are not proprietary. The Form EIA-914 is submitted by selected operators of oil and gas wells in the United States that produce natural gas, including Federal and State offshore well operators. Form EIA-914 data are confidential. The voluntary Form EIA-895 was sent by the appropriate agencies of the gas-producing States.

Other EIA surveys that provided information for this report are:

- Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the

Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production," for gas processed, plant fuel, and extraction loss data;

- Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report," for injections and withdrawals, and Form EIA-191A, "Annual Underground Gas Storage Report," for capacities;
- Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," for city gate prices;
- Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," and Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," for the quantity of gas consumed by the electric power sector and the price of natural gas consumed by electric power;
- Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey," for natural gas prices paid by residential and/or commercial end-use customers in the States of Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and
- Office of Fossil Energy report, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*, for the quantity and price of natural gas imports and exports.

More discussion of data sources and methodology is provided in Appendix A.

EIA's ongoing data quality efforts have resulted in revisions to the 2007 data series. Production volumes have been revised for several States. Several data series based on the Form EIA-176, including deliveries to end-users in several States, were also revised.

What's New

Several new data items have been added for this edition of the NGA:

- The commercial recovery of methane from coalbeds contributes a significant amount to the production totals in a number of States. For the first time, production data from coalbed wells are listed separately in this publication (see Tables 1, 3, and applicable State Summary tables).
- Also new this year, State and national level working gas storage capacity data are available in Table 14.

Natural Gas Publications and Databases Available Electronically

All of the natural gas publications are available electronically on the EIA website. Certain natural gas data are also provided in database formats on the web site. The table below is a guide to the major natural gas products. These products are available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/info_glance/natural_gas.html

Product	Format	Contents
<u>Publications</u>		
<u><i>Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report</i></u>	HTML	Weekly estimates of natural gas in underground storage for the Lower 48 United States and three regions of the United States
<u><i>Natural Gas Weekly Update</i></u>	PDF	Analysis of current price, supply and storage data
<u><i>Natural Gas Monthly</i></u>	PDF, HTML, XLS, CSV	Monthly supply, disposition, and price data
<u><i>Natural Gas Annual</i></u>	PDF, HTML, XLS, CSV	Annual supply, disposition, and price data
<u><i>U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves</i></u>	PDF, HTML	Proved reserves in the United States
<u><i>Oil and Gas Field Code Master List</i></u>	PDF	Listing of U.S. oil and gas field names
<u>Databases and Other Data Files</u>		
<u><i>Field Codes</i></u>	XLS, PDF	Oil and Gas Field Code Master List
<u><i>Company Level Data from Form EIA-176</i></u>	EXE, XLS	Company filings to the Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"
<u><i>Field Level Storage Data from Form EIA-191A</i></u>	XLS	Detailed annual data of storage capacity, field type, and maximum deliverability as of December 31 of the report year

PDF files are image files that can be viewed through Adobe Acrobat

XLS (Excel) files are in spreadsheet format and are viewable and downloadable to the user's personal computer.

EXE files are executables that can be downloaded then opened. Databases are distributed as self-executing zipped archives which spawn numerous data files and documentation. Applications are distributed as self-executing zipped archives which initially generate numerous files and then form an application which is installed on the user's personal computer.

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Table 1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, 2004- 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year	406,147	425,887	440,516	^R 452,945	478,562
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	17,885,247	17,471,847	17,995,554	^R 17,065,375	18,011,151
From Oil Wells	6,084,431	5,984,975	5,539,464	^R 5,818,405	5,844,798
From Coalbed Wells	NA	NA	NA	1,779,875	1,898,399
Total	23,969,678	23,456,822	23,535,018	^R24,663,656	25,754,348
Repressuring	3,701,656	3,699,535	3,264,929	^R 3,662,685	3,638,563
Vented and Flared	96,408	119,097	129,469	^R 143,457	166,588
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	654,124	711,095	730,946	^R 661,168	709,681
Marketed Production	19,517,491	18,927,095	19,409,674	^R 20,196,346	21,239,516
Extraction Loss	926,600	876,497	906,069	930,320	953,451
Total Dry Production	18,590,891	18,050,598	18,503,605	^R19,266,026	20,286,065
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	18,590,891	18,050,598	18,503,605	^R 19,266,026	20,286,065
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	4,258,558	4,341,035	4,186,281	4,607,582	3,984,233
Intransit Receipts	589,517	557,116	514,454	^R 455,690	380,986
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	3,036,566	3,056,598	2,492,862	3,325,013	3,374,338
LNG Storage	51,123	50,039	33,749	^R 50,167	42,762
Supplemental Gas Supplies	60,365	63,691	66,058	63,132	60,933
Balancing Item	356,956	134,293	61,404	^R -202,976	-133,910
Total Supply	26,943,976	26,253,369	25,858,412	^R27,564,632	27,995,408
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	22,388,975	22,010,597	21,684,641	^R 23,097,140	23,226,612
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	854,138	728,601	723,958	822,454	1,005,724
Intransit Deliveries	498,904	459,145	486,857	461,939	380,225
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	3,150,003	3,001,582	2,924,249	3,132,920	3,340,365
LNG Storage	51,956	53,444	38,706	^R 50,180	42,482
Total Disposition	26,943,976	26,253,369	25,858,412	^R27,564,632	27,995,408
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	731,563	756,324	782,992	^R 861,063	868,196
Pipeline and Distribution Use	566,187	584,026	584,213	^R 621,364	647,958
Plant Fuel	366,341	355,193	358,985	365,323	355,590
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4,868,797	4,826,775	4,368,466	^R 4,722,358	4,872,107
Commercial	3,128,972	2,998,921	2,832,030	^R 3,012,904	3,135,852
Industrial	7,242,837	6,597,330	6,512,115	^R 6,648,063	6,650,276
Vehicle Fuel	20,514	22,884	23,739	^R 24,655	28,255
Electric Power	5,463,763	5,869,145	6,222,100	6,841,408	6,668,379
Total Delivered to Consumers	20,724,883	20,315,054	19,958,451	^R21,249,389	21,354,869
Total Consumption	22,388,975	22,010,597	21,684,641	^R23,097,140	23,226,612
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	435,536	421,124	378,974	^R 444,010	472,112
Commercial	1,124,212	1,049,990	1,028,248	^R 1,132,106	1,189,645
Industrial	5,528,981	5,010,572	4,986,888	^R 5,171,676	5,284,240

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Consumers					
Residential	62,496,134	63,616,827	64,166,280	^R 64,964,769	65,253,954
Commercial	5,139,949	5,198,028	5,273,379	^R 5,308,785	5,307,324
Industrial	209,058	206,223	193,830	^R 198,288	196,531
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	609	577	537	^R 568	591
Industrial	34,645	31,991	33,597	^R 33,527	33,838
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.46	7.33	6.39	^R 6.25	7.96
Imports	5.81	8.12	6.88	6.87	8.70
Exports	6.09	7.59	6.83	6.92	8.60
City Gate	6.65	8.67	8.61	^R 8.16	9.18
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.75	12.70	13.73	^R 13.08	13.89
Commercial	9.43	11.34	12.00	^R 11.34	12.23
Industrial	6.53	8.56	7.87	7.68	9.67
Vehicle Fuel	7.16	9.14	8.72	^R 8.50	11.75
Electric Power	6.11	8.47	7.11	7.31	9.26

^R Revised data.

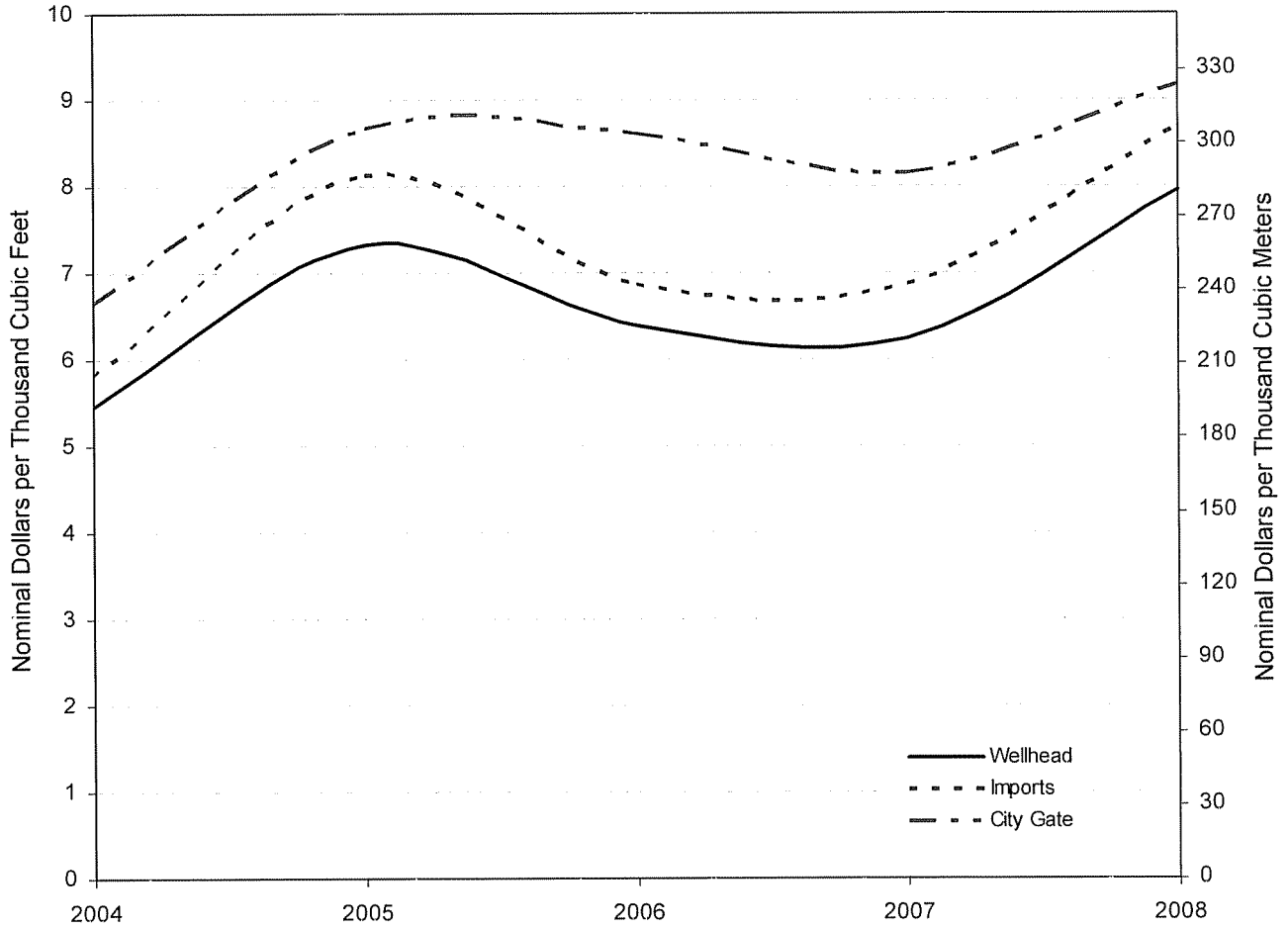
^{NA} Not available

Notes: The United States equals the 50 States and District of Columbia. Marketed Production volumes are equal to (total gross withdrawals minus repressuring, vented/flared, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and extraction loss). Total Dry Production volumes are equal to (marketed production minus extraction loss). 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of

Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

Figure 1. Selected Average Prices of Natural Gas in the United States, 2004-2008



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U S Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; and Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

Table 2. Natural Gas Production, Transmission, and Consumption, by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

Year and 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	257,884	17,222	1,335	166,539	0	4,379	0	404,157
Alaska	398,442	24,337	17,585	0	-49,796	0	0	341,895
Arizona	523	0	17,791	427,767	-46,561	0	0	399,501
Arkansas	446,551	139	-2,053	-210,039	0	-583	0	234,904
California	296,469	13,972	12,871	2,284,732	-107,783	22,719	0	2,449,599
Colorado	1,389,399	53,590	37,215	-872,318	0	2,140	6,258	504,824
Connecticut	0	0	-23,991	191,019	0	207	0	166,821
Delaware	0	0	1,694	46,485	0	17	2	48,164
District of Columbia	0	0	-818	32,723	0	0	0	31,905
Florida	2,436	22	628	939,799	0	0	0	942,841
Georgia	0	0	-4,672	296,594	135,711	2,481	*	425,153
Gulf of Mexico	2,326,943	0	0	-2,224,553	0	0	0	102,389
Hawaii	0	0	143	0	0	0	2,559	2,702
Idaho	0	0	-19,035	-581,097	688,530	-147	0	88,545
Illinois	^E 1,193	42	-29,209	1,028,715	0	125	15	1,000,548
Indiana	4,701	0	64,862	481,051	0	-803	30	551,447
Iowa	0	0	8,378	314,166	0	2,109	27	320,463
Kansas	374,310	28,302	-8,604	-39,894	0	14,613	0	282,897
Kentucky	114,116	2,401	36,895	71,981	0	-4,694	15	225,299
Louisiana	1,377,396	94,785	96,218	-162,746	18,110	-4,478	0	1,238,672
Maine	0	0	-12,715	-50,407	124,314	0	0	61,193
Maryland	28	0	-6,960	176,714	25,894	-295	181	196,154
Massachusetts	0	0	-64,088	270,310	166,247	-1,218	13	373,700
Michigan	272,159	3,921	-190,975	1,608,421	-931,065	-24,762	0	779,381
Minnesota	0	0	-35,601	-380,843	817,609	-34	46	401,247
Mississippi	96,641	10,846	36,427	246,840	0	14,056	0	355,007
Missouri	0	0	27,233	268,635	0	-196	6	296,070
Montana	112,529	1,622	-49,106	-652,420	649,771	-17,270	0	76,423
Nebraska	3,082	0	7,191	158,432	0	1,119	28	167,614
Nevada	4	0	21,654	242,982	0	17	0	264,624
New Hampshire	0	0	-1,402	29,398	42,497	1	44	70,537
New Jersey	0	0	-7,991	622,251	0	-178	489	614,927
New Mexico	1,446,204	92,579	10,392	-1,125,363	0	-8,061	0	246,715
New York	50,320	0	-90,904	431,850	780,862	-7,991	7	1,180,127
North Carolina	0	0	50,240	192,853	0	3	0	243,090
North Dakota	61,437	7,878	-21,190	-548,781	528,973	0	50,536	63,097
Ohio	84,858	0	-57,365	755,268	0	-9,118	460	792,339
Oklahoma	1,913,029	104,689	-33,340	-1,081,980	0	23,252	0	669,768
Oregon	778	0	34,253	232,094	0	-1,366	0	268,492
Pennsylvania	198,295	1,008	-26,953	571,584	0	-7,906	123	749,948
Rhode Island	0	0	8,992	80,242	0	-74	0	89,308
South Carolina	0	0	21,368	148,737	0	26	*	170,079
South Dakota	1,644	0	1,601	61,115	0	0	0	64,359
Tennessee	4,700	0	-14,584	238,537	0	-1,324	0	229,976
Texas	6,920,996	401,503	184,202	-3,031,698	-162,036	-35,835	0	3,545,795
Utah	433,566	3,280	-52,729	-152,332	0	1,005	0	224,220
Vermont	0	0	461	0	8,162	0	1	8,624
Virginia	128,454	0	-22,026	193,676	0	794	89	299,399
Washington	0	0	-56,562	63,613	289,850	-1,325	0	298,226
West Virginia	245,578	8,391	45,175	-163,631	0	7,249	0	111,482
Wisconsin	0	0	-6,182	415,491	0	51	0	409,259
Wyoming	2,274,850	82,922	-39,660	-2,012,513	0	-2,954	0	142,710
Total	21,239,516	953,451	-133,910	0	2,979,271	-34,253	60,933	23,226,612

^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)

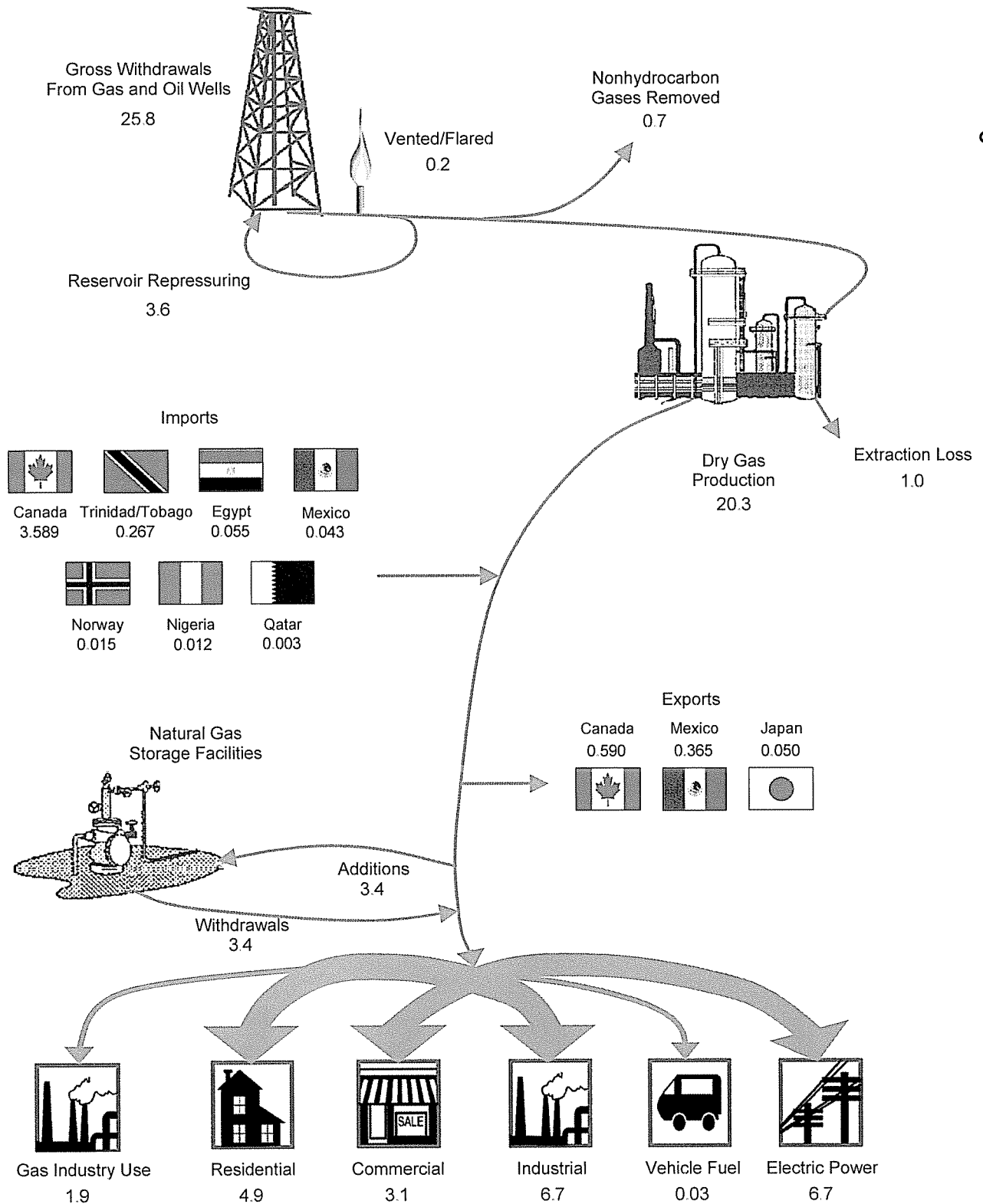
^b Positive numbers denote net receipts; negative numbers denote net deliveries
^c Negative numbers indicate withdrawals from storage in excess of additions to storage and are, therefore, additions to total supply

^E Estimated data

^{*} Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet

Notes: 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-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; and the U.S. Minerals Management Service

Figure 2. Natural Gas Supply and Disposition in the United States, 20088
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

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Natural Gas Supplies

Table 3. Gross Withdrawals and Marketed Production of Natural Gas by State and the Gulf of Mexico, 2004-2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

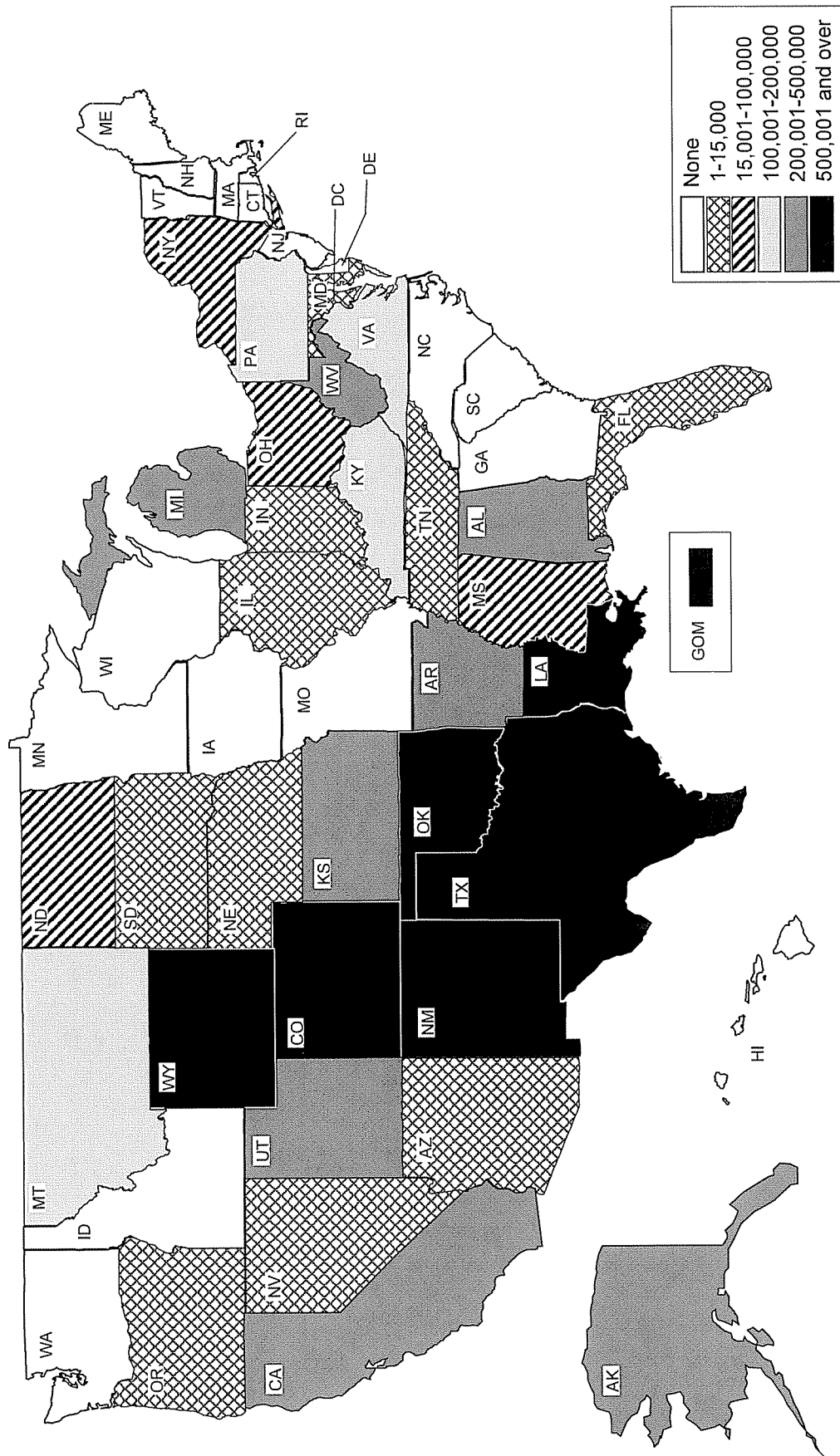
Year and State	Gross Withdrawals				Repressuring	Vented And Flared	Nonhydro-carbon Gases Removed	Marketed Production	Extraction Loss	Dry Production
	From Gas Wells	From Oil Wells	From Coalbed Wells	Total						
2004 Total	17,885,247	6,084,431	NA	23,969,678	3,701,656	96,408	654,124	19,517,491	926,600	18,590,891
2005 Total	17,471,847	5,984,975	NA	23,456,822	3,699,535	119,097	711,095	18,927,095	876,497	18,050,598
2006 Total	17,995,554	5,539,464	NA	23,535,018	3,264,929	129,469	730,946	19,409,674	906,069	18,503,605
2007 Total	17,065,375	^R 5,818,405	1,779,875	^R 24,663,656	^R 3,662,685	^R 143,457	^R 661,168	^R 20,196,346	930,320	^R 19,266,026
2008 Total	18,011,151	5,844,798	1,898,399	25,754,348	3,638,563	166,588	709,681	21,239,516	953,451	20,286,065
Alabama Total	159,912	6,368	111,273	277,553	475	1,801	17,394	257,884	17,222	240,662
Onshore	34,410	6,368	111,273	152,051	475	1,410	9,766	140,401	0	0
State Offshore	125,502	0	0	125,502	0	391	7,628	117,483	0	0
Alaska Total	150,483	3,265,401	0	3,415,884	3,007,418	10,023	0	398,442	24,337	374,105
Onshore	107,403	2,920,292	0	3,027,696	2,682,525	7,812	0	337,359	0	0
State Offshore	43,079	345,109	0	388,188	324,893	2,212	0	61,084	0	0
Arizona	523	*	0	523	0	0	0	523	0	523
Arkansas	437,006	7,378	2,698	447,082	511	20	0	446,551	139	446,412
California Total	91,460	241,560	0	333,019	31,305	2,127	3,119	296,469	13,972	282,497
Onshore	89,592	191,496	0	281,088	15,854	2,127	^E 3,119	259,988	0	0
State Offshore	266	6,764	0	7,029	55	0	0	6,975	0	0
Federal Offshore	1,601	43,300	0	44,902	15,396	0	0	29,506	0	0
Colorado	706,027	199,725	497,092	1,402,845	^E 11,945	^E 1,501	NA	1,389,399	53,590	1,335,809
Florida	0	2,742	0	2,742	0	0	^E 306	2,436	22	2,414
Gulf of Mexico	1,835,243	507,125	0	2,342,368	1,046	14,379	0	2,326,943	0	2,326,943
Illinois	^E 119	^E 5	^E 1,069	^E 1,193	0	0	0	^E 1,193	42	1,151
Indiana	4,701	0	0	4,701	NA	NA	NA	4,701	0	4,701
Kansas	313,387	45,038	16,889	375,314	^E 631	^E 373	NA	374,310	28,302	346,008
Kentucky	112,587	1,529	0	114,116	0	0	0	114,116	2,401	111,715
Louisiana Total	1,291,338	95,713	0	1,387,050	5,732	3,922	NA	1,377,396	94,785	1,282,611
Onshore	1,212,334	89,201	0	1,301,535	5,377	3,680	NA	1,292,478	0	0
State Offshore	79,004	6,511	0	85,515	355	241	NA	84,918	0	0
Maryland	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28
Michigan	261,153	16,669	0	277,823	2,340	3,324	NA	272,159	3,921	268,238
Mississippi	338,923	7,542	0	346,465	2,998	7,504	239,321	96,641	10,846	85,795
Montana	82,400	22,995	14,004	119,399	6	6,863	NA	112,529	1,622	110,907
Nebraska	2,862	221	0	3,083	0	2	0	3,082	0	3,082
Nevada	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
New Mexico	801,633	211,496	473,994	1,487,123	7,671	803	32,444	1,446,204	92,579	1,353,625
New York	49,607	714	0	50,320	0	0	0	50,320	0	50,320
North Dakota	13,738	73,450	0	87,188	0	25,700	51	61,437	7,878	53,559
Ohio	79,462	5,072	324	84,858	NA	NA	NA	84,858	0	84,858
Oklahoma	1,709,622	170,991	32,416	1,913,029	NA	NA	NA	1,913,029	104,689	1,808,340
Oregon	778	0	0	778	0	0	0	778	0	778
Pennsylvania	198,295	0	0	198,295	NA	NA	NA	198,295	1,008	197,287
South Dakota	1,098	10,909	0	12,007	0	2,073	8,291	1,644	0	1,644
Tennessee	NA	4,700	0	4,700	NA	NA	NA	4,700	0	4,700
Texas Total	7,006,392	754,566	0	7,760,958	555,796	42,541	241,626	6,920,996	401,503	6,519,493
Onshore	6,959,736	754,437	0	7,714,172	555,796	42,541	241,626	6,874,209	0	0
State Offshore	46,657	130	0	46,786	0	0	0	46,786	0	0
Utah	337,924	36,056	67,619	441,598	1,571	1,285	5,177	433,566	3,280	430,286
Virginia	28,922	0	99,532	128,454	NA	NA	NA	128,454	0	128,454
West Virginia	215,265	698	29,615	245,578	0	0	0	245,578	8,391	237,187
Wyoming	1,780,261	156,133	551,873	2,488,267	9,118	42,346	161,952	2,274,850	82,922	2,191,928

^R Revised data^E Estimated data^{NA} Not available^{*} Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
See Appendix A for EIA methodology for Federal offshore production.

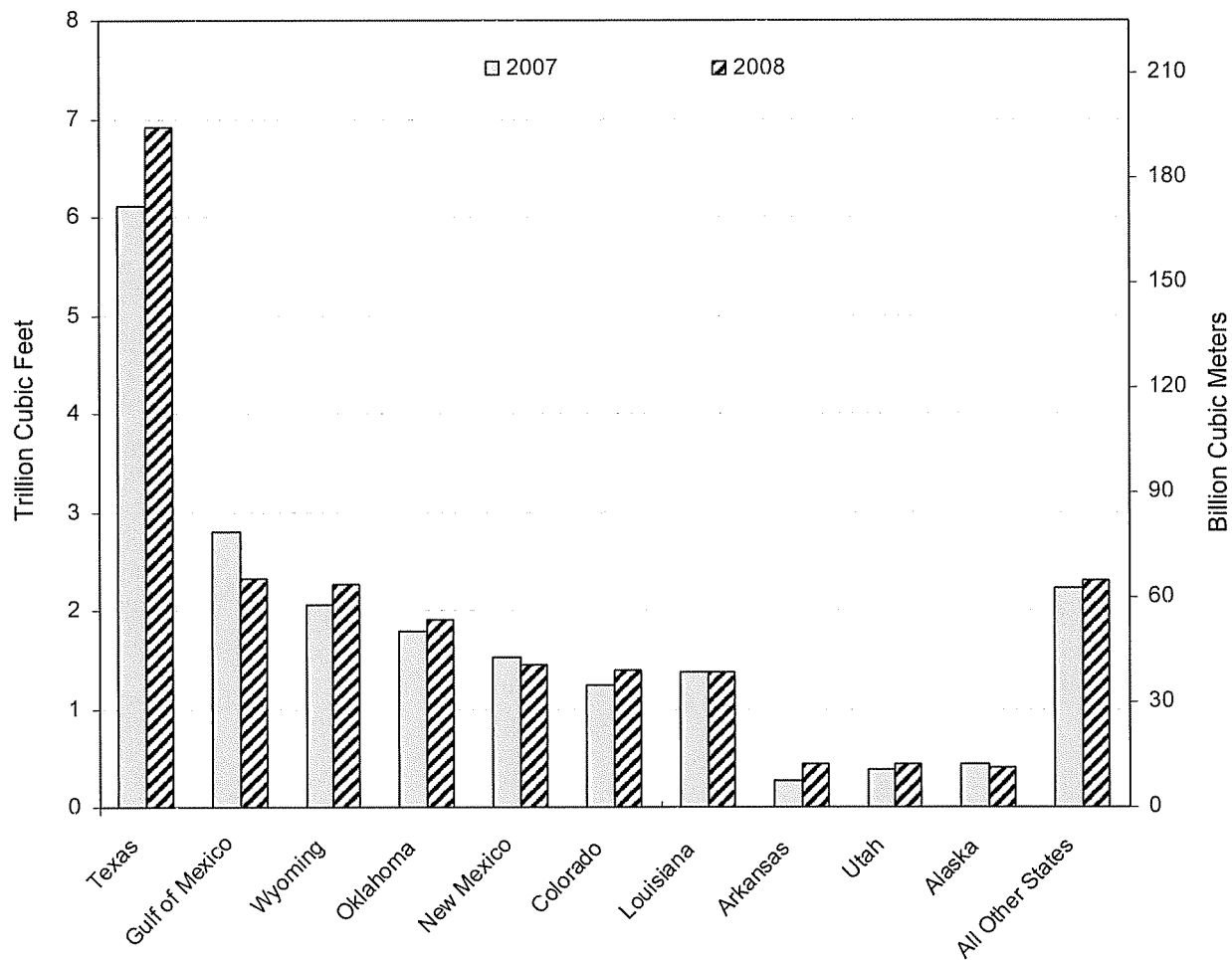
Sources: Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; the United States Minerals Management Service and EIA estimates

Figure 3. Marketed Production of Natural Gas in the United States and the Gulf of Mexico, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)



GOM = Gulf of Mexico
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-886, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; and the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

Figure 4. Marketed Production of Natural Gas in Selected States and the Gulf of Mexico, 2007-2008



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; and the United States Mineral Management Service

Table 4. Offshore Gross Withdrawals of Natural Gas by State and the Gulf of Mexico, 2004-2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

Year and State	State			Federal			Total Offshore
	From Gas Wells	From Oil Wells	Total	From Gas Wells	From Oil Wells	Total	
2004 Total	401,662	279,249	680,911	3,214,488	840,852	4,055,340	4,736,252
Alabama	165,630	0	165,630	NA	NA	NA	165,630
Alaska	73,457	260,667	334,125	0	0	0	334,125
California	0	6,966	6,966	850	53,805	54,655	61,622
Gulf of Mexico	0	0	0	3,213,638	787,047	4,000,685	4,000,685
Louisiana	117,946	11,299	129,245	NA	NA	NA	129,245
Texas	44,630	316	44,946	NA	NA	NA	44,946
2005 Total	363,652	321,019	684,671	2,474,076	730,830	3,204,906	3,889,577
Alabama	152,902	0	152,902	NA	NA	NA	152,902
Alaska	74,928	305,641	380,568	0	0	0	380,568
California	0	6,685	6,685	684	53,404	54,088	60,773
Gulf of Mexico	0	0	0	2,473,392	677,426	3,150,818	3,150,818
Louisiana	99,290	8,294	107,584	NA	NA	NA	107,584
Texas	36,532	400	36,932	NA	NA	NA	36,932
2006 Total	321,261	308,391	629,652	2,272,669	681,869	2,954,538	3,584,190
Alabama	145,762	0	145,762	NA	NA	NA	145,762
Alaska	62,156	292,660	354,816	0	0	0	354,816
California	156	6,654	6,809	2,094	38,313	40,407	47,217
Gulf of Mexico	0	0	0	2,270,575	643,556	2,914,131	2,914,131
Louisiana	88,657	8,822	97,479	NA	NA	NA	97,479
Texas	24,529	255	24,785	NA	NA	NA	24,785
2007 Total	276,117	^R 341,925	^R 618,042	2,204,379	654,334	2,858,713	^R 3,476,755
Alabama	134,451	0	134,451	NA	NA	NA	134,451
Alaska	48,876	325,328	374,204	0	0	0	374,204
California	312	6,977	7,289	2,137	43,379	45,516	52,805
Gulf of Mexico	0	0	0	2,202,242	610,955	2,813,197	2,813,197
Louisiana	^R 63,357	^R 9,512	^R 72,868	NA	NA	NA	^R 72,868
Texas	29,121	108	29,229	NA	NA	NA	29,229
2008 Total	294,507	358,513	653,021	1,836,845	550,425	2,387,270	3,040,291
Alabama	125,502	0	125,502	NA	NA	NA	125,502
Alaska	43,079	345,109	388,188	0	0	0	388,188
California	266	6,764	7,029	1,601	43,300	44,902	51,931
Gulf of Mexico	0	0	0	1,835,243	507,125	2,342,368	2,342,368
Louisiana	79,004	6,511	85,515	NA	NA	NA	85,515
Texas	46,657	130	46,786	NA	NA	NA	46,786

^R Revised data

^{NA} Not available

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
For individual State and U.S. production, see Table 3

Sources: Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; and EIA estimates based on U.S. Minerals Management Service well-level data (for Federal offshore production), State of Texas well-level data, and other sources

Table 5. Number of Producing Gas Wells by State and the Gulf of Mexico, December 31, 2004-2008

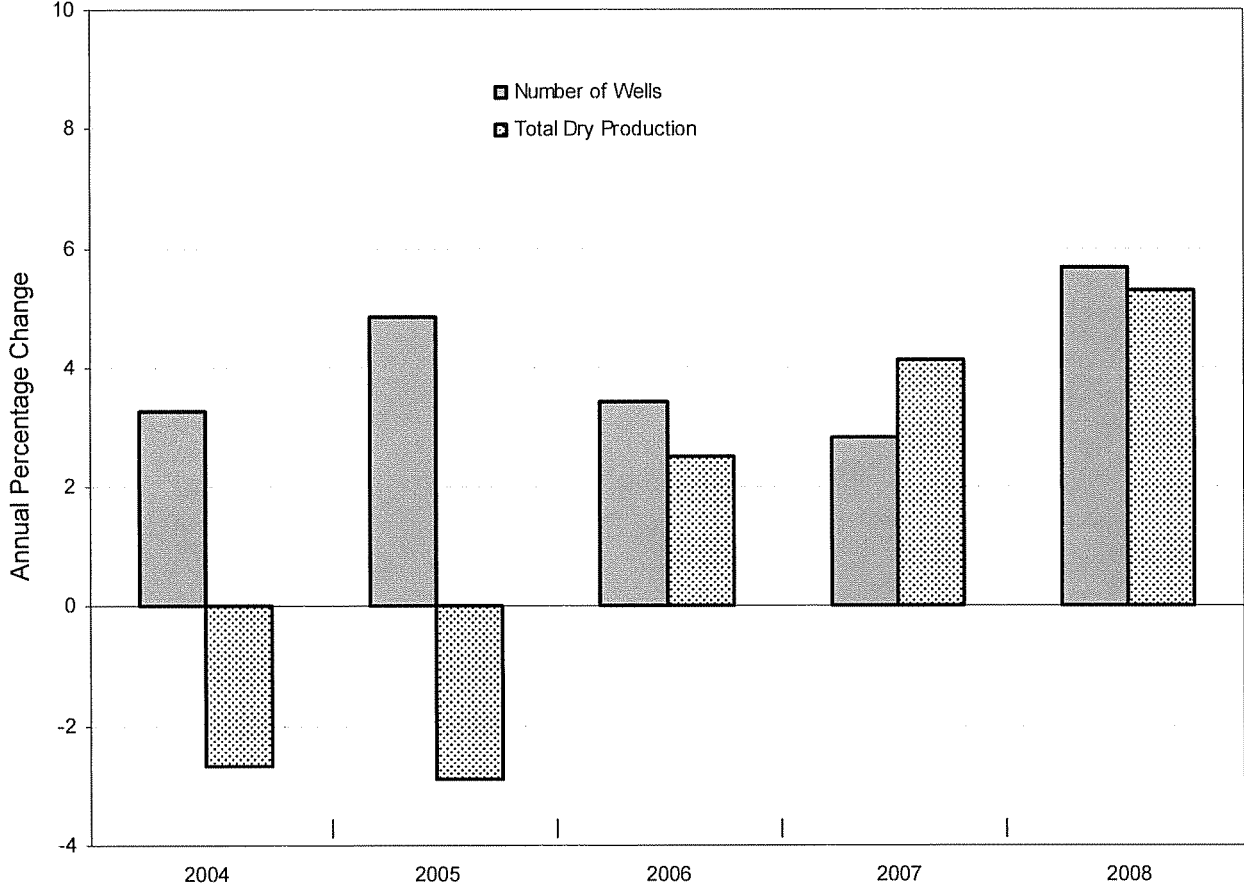
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	5,526	5,523	6,227	6,591	6,860
Alaska	224	227	231	239	261
Arizona	6	6	7	7	6
Arkansas	3,460	3,462	3,814	4,773	5,592
California	1,272	1,356	1,451	1,540	1,645
Colorado	16,718	22,691	20,568	22,949	25,716
Gulf of Mexico	2,781	2,123	2,419	2,552	1,527
Illinois	251	316	316	^R 43	45
Indiana	2,386	2,321	2,336	2,350	2,431
Kansas	18,120	18,946	19,713	19,713	17,862
Kentucky	13,920	14,175	15,892	16,563	16,290
Louisiana	20,734	18,838	17,459	18,145	19,213
Maryland	7	7	7	7	7
Michigan	8,500	8,900	9,200	9,712	9,995
Mississippi	1,536	1,676	1,836	2,315	2,343
Montana	4,971	5,751	6,578	6,925	7,095
Nebraska	111	114	114	186	322
Nevada	4	4	4	4	4
New Mexico	38,574	40,157	41,634	42,644	44,241
New York	5,781	5,449	5,985	6,680	6,675
North Dakota	117	148	200	200	194
Ohio	33,828	33,735	33,945	34,416	34,416
Oklahoma	35,612	36,704	38,060	38,364	41,921
Oregon	15	15	14	18	21
Pennsylvania	44,227	46,654	49,750	52,700	55,631
South Dakota	61	69	69	71	71
Tennessee	280	400	330	305	285
Texas	72,237	74,827	74,265	76,436	87,556
Utah	3,657	4,092	4,858	5,197	5,578
Virginia	3,870	4,132	5,179	5,735	6,426
West Virginia	47,117	49,335	53,003	48,215	49,364
Wyoming	20,244	23,734	25,052	^R 27,350	28,969
Total	406,147	425,887	440,516	^R 452,945	478,562

^R Revised data

Sources: Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; EIA

estimates based on U.S. Minerals Management Service data; and *World Oil Magazine*

Figure 5. Percentage Change in Natural Gas Production and Number of Gas Wells in the United States, 2004-2008



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; EIA estimates based on U S Minerals Management Service data; and *World Oil Magazine*

Table 6. Wellhead Value and Marketed Production of Natural Gas, 2004-2008, and by State, 2008

Year and State	Reported Wellhead Value		Average Wellhead Price (nominal 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)			
2004 Total	15,223,749	--	5 46	19,517,491	106,521,974
2005 Total	15,425,867	--	7 33	18,927,095	138,750,746
2006 Total	15,981,421	--	6 39	19,409,674	124,074,399
2007 Total	^R 16,335,710	--	^R 6 25	^R 20,196,346	^R 126,164,553
2008 Total	18,424,440	--	7 96	21,239,516	169,038,089
Alabama	246,747	2,382,188	9 65	257,884	2,489,704
Alaska	337,359	2,493,128	7 39	398,442	2,944,546
Arizona	503	3,568	7 09	523	3,710
Arkansas	^E 446,551	^E 3,892,739	^E 8 72	446,551	^E 3,892,737
California	263,107	2,203,696	8 38	296,469	2,483,126
Colorado	^E 1,436,203	^E 9,967,250	^E 6 94	1,389,399	^E 9,642,428
Florida	NA	NA	NA	2,436	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	^E 1,193	NA
Indiana	4,701	35,655	7 58	4,701	35,655
Kansas	375,314	2,572,291	6 85	374,310	2,565,413
Kentucky	114,116	961,169	8 42	114,116	961,169
Louisiana	1,292,478	11,281,796	8 73	1,377,396	12,023,029
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	28	NA
Michigan	272,159	1,533,257	5 63	272,159	1,533,258
Mississippi	96,641	850,359	8 80	96,641	850,360
Montana	802,619	6,019,644	7 50	112,529	843,971
Nebraska	^E 3,082	^E 19,169	^E 6 22	3,082	^E 19,169
Nevada ^c	NA	NA	NA	4	NA
New Mexico	895,675	7,522,563	8 40	1,446,204	12,146,320
New York	50,320	449,861	8 94	50,320	449,861
North Dakota	52,469	448,511	8 55	61,437	525,171
Ohio	84,858	668,942	7 88	84,858	668,942
Oklahoma	1,765,988	13,349,376	7 56	1,913,029	14,460,876
Oregon	751	4,007	5 33	778	4,150
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	198,295	NA
South Dakota	1,099	8,719	7 94	1,644	13,045
Tennessee	4,700	41,595	8 85	4,700	41,595
Texas	7,483,842	63,694,823	8 51	6,920,996	58,904,455
Utah	276,340	1,700,185	6 15	433,566	2,667,520
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	128,454	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	245,578	NA
Wyoming	2,116,818	14,529,329	6 86	2,274,850	15,614,025

^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 All of Nevada's marketed production was consumed as lease fuel.

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data

^{NA} Not available

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report," and EIA estimates

Table 7. Natural Gas Processed, Liquids Extracted, and Estimated Extraction Loss by State, 2008

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	253,028	11,753	17,222	43,191
Alaska	2,901,760	20,779	24,337	92,305
Arkansas	6,531	103	139	446
California	195,272	11,179	13,972	46,176
Colorado	1,029,641	37,804	53,590	139,332
Florida	300	16	22	65
Illinois	233	33	42	115
Kansas	397,587	19,856	28,302	76,021
Kentucky	58,899	1,783	2,401	7,233
Louisiana	2,208,920	66,369	94,785	245,631
Michigan	30,008	2,840	3,921	10,577
Mississippi	174,573	7,563	10,846	28,721
Montana	13,137	1,230	1,622	5,174
New Mexico	853,470	63,546	92,579	229,984
North Dakota	76,762	6,184	7,878	25,575
Oklahoma	1,047,643	71,637	104,689	262,159
Pennsylvania	18,046	759	1,008	3,088
Texas	4,431,574	282,846	401,503	1,053,320
Utah	202,380	2,643	3,280	10,873
West Virginia	138,601	6,230	8,391	25,251
Wyoming	1,278,439	58,524	82,922	215,034
Total	15,316,804	673,677	953,451	2,520,271

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Extraction loss volumes for Gulf of Mexico Federal production are included in the total extraction loss volumes for the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. For a description of the estimation method and conversion factors used, see Appendix A.

Sources: Natural gas processed, total liquids extracted, and extraction loss volume: Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production."

Table 8. Supplemental Gas Supplies by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Synthetic Natural Gas	Propane- Air	Biomass Gas	Other	Total
Colorado	0	2	0	6,256	6,258
Delaware	0	2	0	0	2
Georgia	0	*	0	0	*
Hawaii	2,554	5	0	0	2,559
Illinois	0	15	0	0	15
Indiana	0	30	0	0	30
Iowa	0	24	3	0	27
Kentucky	0	15	0	0	15
Maryland	0	181	0	0	181
Massachusetts	0	13	0	0	13
Minnesota	0	46	0	0	46
Missouri	*	6	0	0	6
Nebraska	0	28	0	0	28
New Hampshire	0	44	0	0	44
New Jersey	0	0	0	489	489
New York	0	7	0	0	7
North Dakota	50,536	0	0	0	50,536
Ohio	0	81	379	0	460
Pennsylvania	0	123	0	0	123
South Carolina	0	*	0	0	*
Vermont	0	1	0	0	1
Virginia	0	89	0	*	89
Total	53,090	715	382	6,746	60,933

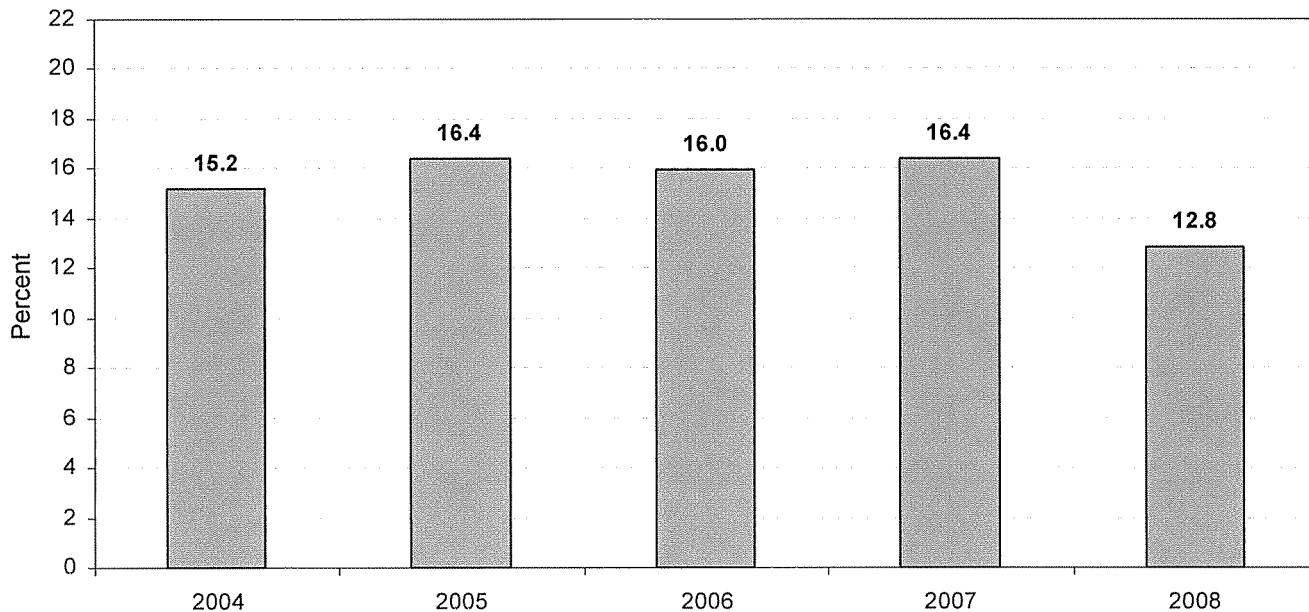
* Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Other includes coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and air injection for Btu stabilization.

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

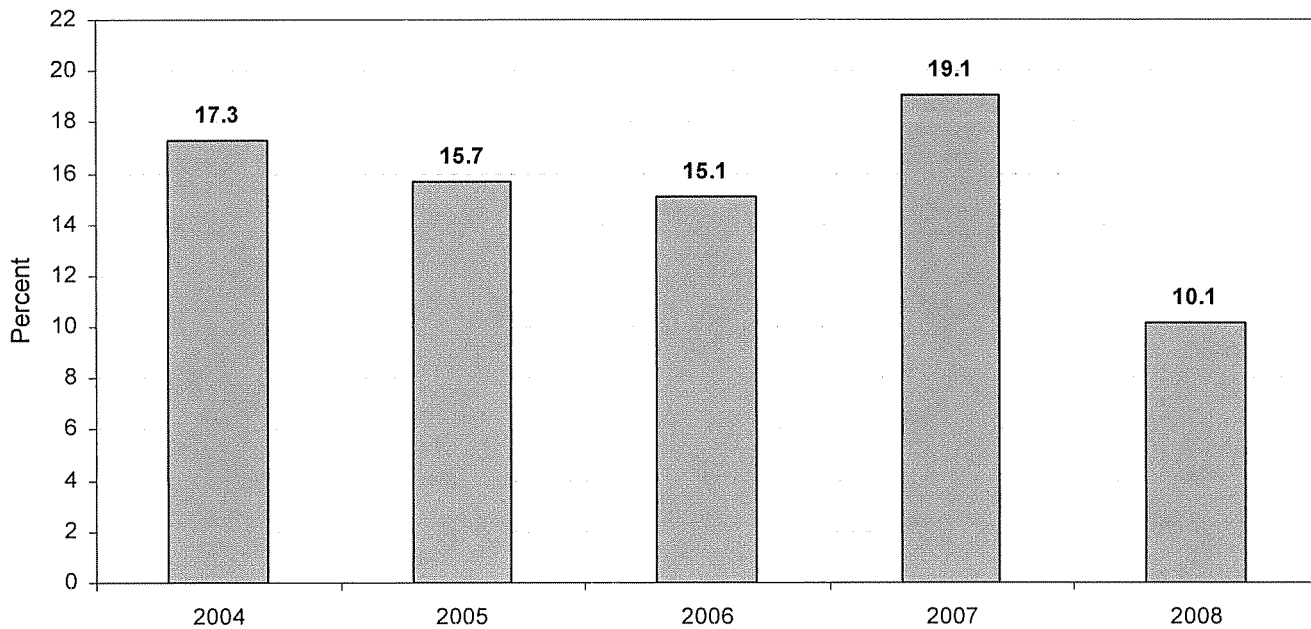
Natural Gas Imports and Exports

Figure 6. Net Imports as a Percentage of Total Consumption of Natural Gas, 2004-2008



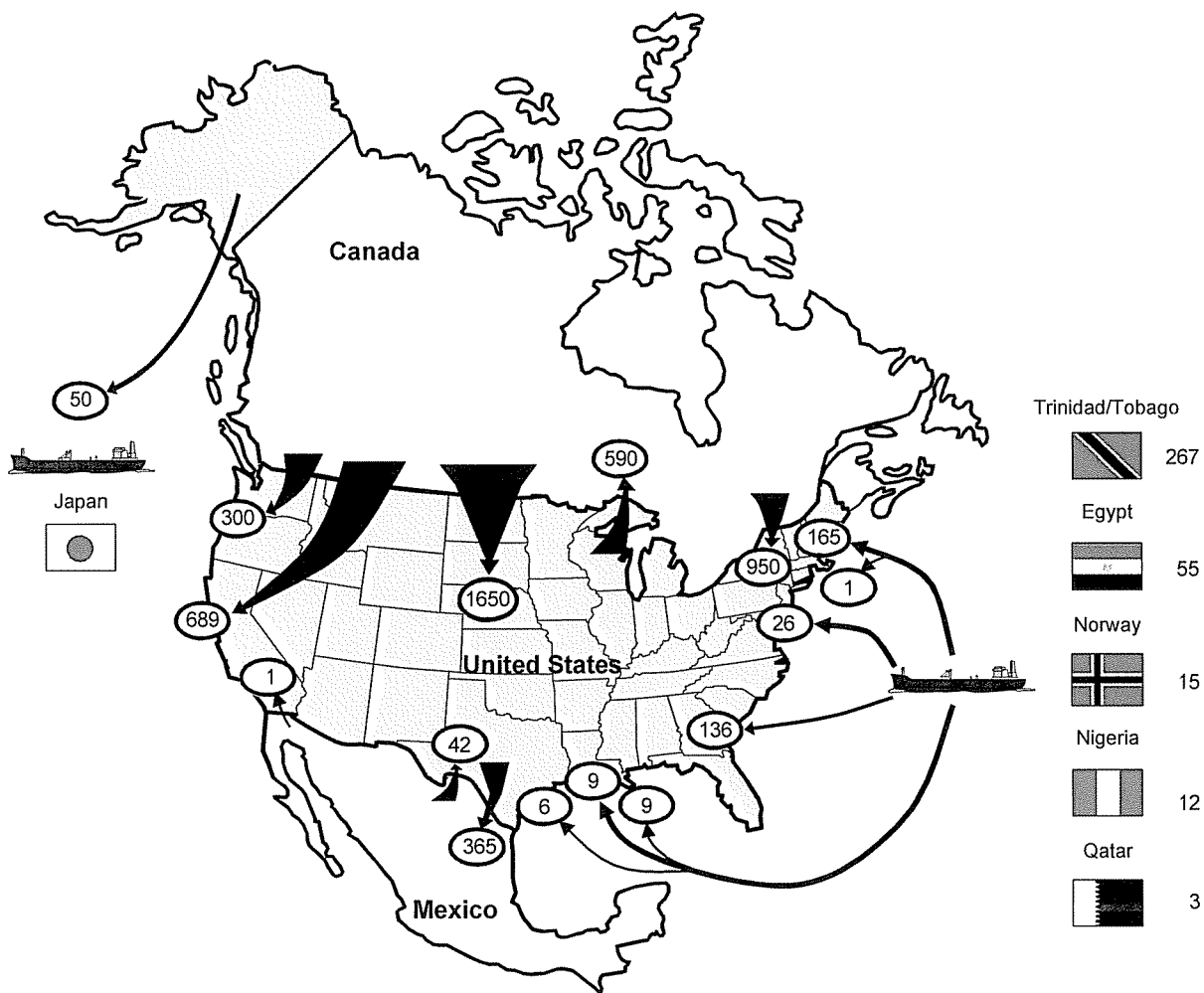
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; Office of Fossil Energy, U S Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

Figure 7. Net LNG Imports as a Percentage of Total Net Imports of Natural Gas, 2004-2008



Sources: Office of Fossil Energy, U S Department of Energy, "*Natural Gas Imports and Exports* "

Figure 8. Flow of Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 2008
(Billion Cubic Feet)



Note: U.S. exports to Canada and Mexico include liquefied natural gas (LNG)

Source: Energy Information Administration, based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*

Table 9. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Imports					
Volume (million cubic feet)					
Pipeline					
Canada ^a	3,606,543	3,700,454	3,589,995	3,782,708	3,589,221
Mexico.....	0	9,320	12,749	54,062	43,314
Total Pipeline Imports.....	3,606,543	3,709,774	3,602,744	3,836,770	3,632,535
LNG					
Algeria.....	120,343	97,157	17,449	77,299	0
Australia.....	14,990	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	0	72,540	119,528	114,580	54,839
Equatorial Guinea.....	0	0	0	17,795	0
Malaysia.....	19,999	8,719	0	0	0
Nigeria.....	11,818	8,149	57,292	95,028	12,049
Norway.....	0	0	0	0	14,882
Oman.....	9,412	2,464	0	0	0
Qatar.....	11,854	2,986	0	18,352	3,108
Trinidad/Tobago.....	462,100	439,246	389,268	447,758	266,821
Other ^b	1,500	0	0	0	0
Total LNG Imports.....	652,015	631,260	583,537	770,812	351,698
Total Imports.....	4,258,558	4,341,034	4,186,281	4,607,582	3,984,233
Average Price (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Pipeline					
Canada.....	5.80	8.09	6.83	6.83	8.58
Mexico.....	--	8.46	5.65	6.55	7.62
Total Pipeline Imports.....	5.80	8.09	6.83	6.83	8.57
LNG					
Algeria.....	5.82	8.86	8.48	7.17	--
Australia.....	6.47	--	--	--	--
Egypt.....	--	10.88	6.80	6.83	9.01
Equatorial Guinea.....	--	--	--	6.32	--
Malaysia.....	4.93	9.00	--	--	--
Nigeria.....	6.20	10.11	6.78	7.05	9.56
Norway.....	--	--	--	--	9.56
Oman.....	5.59	5.72	--	--	--
Qatar.....	5.68	5.97	--	7.26	15.85
Trinidad/Tobago.....	5.84	7.68	7.32	7.14	10.22
Other.....	5.52	--	--	--	--
Total LNG Imports.....	5.82	8.26	7.19	7.07	10.03
Total Imports.....	5.81	8.12	6.88	6.87	8.70
Exports					
Volume (million cubic feet)					
Pipeline					
Canada.....	394,585	358,280	341,065	482,196	590,480
Mexico.....	397,086	304,954	321,955	291,773	365,396
Total Pipeline Exports.....	791,671	663,234	663,020	773,969	955,875
LNG					
Canada.....	0	0	0	2	0
Japan.....	62,099	65,124	60,765	46,501	49,796
Mexico.....	368	242	173	87	53
Russia.....	0	0	0	1,895	0
Total LNG Exports.....	62,467	65,367	60,938	48,485	49,849
Total Exports.....	854,138	728,601	723,958	822,454	1,005,724
Average Price (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Pipeline					
Canada.....	6.47	7.80	7.32	7.17	8.89
Mexico.....	5.89	7.74	6.46	6.60	8.25
Total Pipeline Exports.....	6.18	7.77	6.90	6.96	8.65
LNG					
Canada.....	--	--	--	12.07	--
Japan.....	4.94	5.77	6.00	5.97	7.72
Mexico.....	8.19	11.87	13.40	13.30	12.76
Russia.....	--	--	--	12.12	--
Total LNG Exports.....	4.96	5.79	6.02	6.23	7.73
Total Exports.....	6.09	7.59	6.83	6.92	8.60

^a EIA reduced the reported volume of gas imported by pipeline from Canada by the amount of natural gas liquids removed from the saturated natural gas carried by Alliance Pipeline. Alliance moves saturated natural gas from the border to a processing plant in Illinois. After the adjustment, volumes of imported natural gas on this pipeline are on the same physical basis as other reported volumes of pipeline imports.

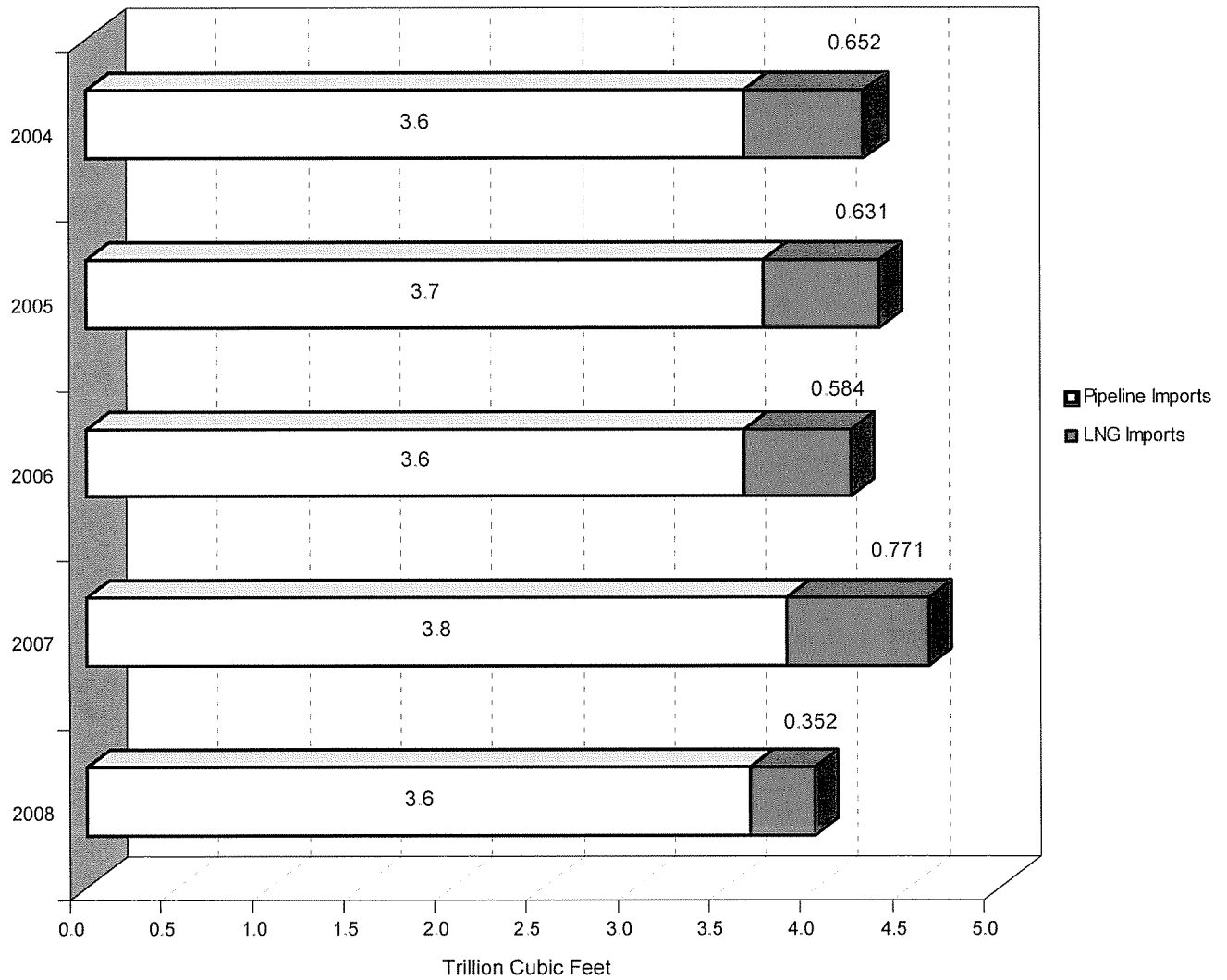
^b The point of origin for volumes of imported LNG was unassigned in the reports to the Office of Fossil Energy.

-- Not applicable

Notes: Prices for LNG imports are reported as "landed," received at the terminal, or "tailgate," after regasification at the terminal. Generally the reporting of LNG import prices varies by point of entry, and the average prices are calculated from a combination of both types of prices. The price of LNG exports to Japan is the "landed" price, defined as received at the terminal in Japan. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*, and EIA estimates of dry natural gas imports.

Figure 9. U.S. Pipeline and LNG Imports of Natural Gas, 2004-2008



Sources: Office of Fossil Energy, U S Department of Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports"

Table 10. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports By Point of Entry, 2004-2008
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
Pipeline (Canada)										
Eastport, ID	707,885	5.30	624,468	7.13	690,781	6.22	704,429	6.31	688,782	7.88
Calais, ME	102,292	6.44	135,162	9.40	105,650	7.73	106,643	7.57	121,295	9.77
Detroit, MI	1,117	6.27	0	--	0	--	81	8.28	753	6.58
Marysville, MI	303	7.80	0	--	24	7.07	876	7.59	2,252	8.59
St. Clair, MI	22,853	6.50	18,281	9.93	10,410	7.44	9,633	6.97	9,104	10.03
International Falls, MN	0	--	22	11.20	0	--	0	--	0	--
Noyes, MN	399,298	5.77	467,595	8.01	419,284	6.82	499,863	6.72	476,948	8.48
Warroad, MN	4,793	6.15	4,982	8.28	3,563	7.94	4,813	6.75	4,800	8.50
Babb, MT	4,333	5.21	396	7.32	7,343	5.44	4,580	6.46	4,057	7.49
Port of del Bonita, MT	0	--	1,796	9.18	0	--	152	6.86	140	9.43
Port of Morgan, MT	730,512	5.73	713,459	7.77	665,804	6.78	763,912	6.67	650,980	8.23
Sweetgrass, MT	2,728	5.12	2,043	7.37	2,012	5.81	1,539	6.12	1,373	8.02
Whitlash, MT	20,069	5.06	11,157	7.40	9,120	5.59	8,945	6.00	9,834	7.63
Pittsburg, NH	17,257	6.44	28,041	10.88	31,853	7.26	56,879	7.52	39,438	9.72
Champlain, NY	16,502	4.53	17,142	4.81	17,721	5.04	17,666	5.23	17,964	5.63
Grand Island, NY	66,612	6.63	92,474	9.07	80,907	7.61	88,886	7.41	61,641	8.94
Massena, NY	7,357	7.06	6,989	9.34	6,588	8.95	6,887	7.78	6,588	9.69
Niagara Falls, NY	363,350	6.41	390,272	9.06	354,703	7.43	356,529	7.36	298,911	9.58
Waddington, NY	331,234	6.51	349,230	9.38	406,033	7.62	422,315	7.57	395,758	9.42
Portal, ND	1,562	5.26	386	5.09	2,565	5.50	34	7.45	21	7.67
Sherwood, ND ^a	458,675	5.84	491,481	8.18	511,488	6.72	465,939	6.75	490,024	8.72
Sumas, WA	339,051	5.31	336,684	7.11	255,743	6.21	254,086	6.61	300,453	8.19
Highgate Springs, VT	8,761	6.39	8,392	8.25	8,404	8.25	8,021	8.51	8,106	9.74
Total	3,606,543	5.80	3,700,454	8.09	3,589,995	6.83	3,782,708	6.83	3,589,221	8.58
Pipeline (Mexico)										
Alamo, TX	0	--	2,656	8.25	3,880	5.49	22,197	6.71	20,653	7.84
Hidalgo, TX	0	--	1,342	8.10	967	5.53	5,259	6.23	1,201	5.55
McAllen, TX	0	--	5,322	8.66	7,902	5.75	26,605	6.48	20,115	7.42
Ogilby, CA	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1,345	9.15
Total	0	--	9,320	8.46	12,749	5.65	54,062	6.55	43,314	7.62
Total Pipeline	3,606,543	5.80	3,709,774	8.09	3,602,744	6.83	3,836,770	6.83	3,632,535	8.57
LNG (Algeria)										
Cove Point, MD	33,554	6.32	35,222	8.38	17,449	8.48	22,796	7.50	0	--
Lake Charles, LA	86,789	5.63	61,935	9.13	0	--	54,503	7.03	0	--
Total	120,343	5.82	97,157	8.86	17,449	8.48	77,299	7.17	0	--
LNG (Australia)										
Lake Charles, LA	14,990	6.47	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	14,990	6.47	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
LNG (Egypt)										
Cove Point, MD	0	--	22,591	11.66	14,575	7.83	26,332	7.22	2,961	7.46
Elba Island, GA	0	--	24,891	11.33	42,411	6.74	37,483	6.81	45,772	9.36
Lake Charles, LA	0	--	25,058	9.73	62,542	6.60	50,765	6.64	6,106	7.14
Total	0	--	72,540	10.88	119,528	6.80	114,580	6.83	54,839	9.01

See footnotes at end of table

Table 10. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Imports By Point of Entry, 2004-2008
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet) — Continued

State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
LNG (Equatorial Guinea)										
Elba Island, GA	0	--	0	--	0	--	11,982	6.11	0	--
Lake Charles, LA	0	--	0	--	0	--	5,813	6.75	0	--
Total	0	--	0	--	0	--	17,795	6.32	0	--
LNG (Malaysia)										
Lake Charles, LA	19,999	4.93	6,095	10.00	0	--	0	--	0	--
Gulf Gateway, LA	0	--	2,624	6.67	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	19,999	4.93	8,719	9.00	0	--	0	--	0	--
LNG (Nigeria)										
Cove Point, MD	2,986	7.95	0	--	0	--	6,367	6.86	0	--
Elba Island, GA	0	--	2,895	11.69	0	--	0	--	3,153	9.93
Gulf Gateway, LA	0	--	2,574	11.11	0	--	5,423	8.29	0	--
Lake Charles, LA	8,831	5.61	2,681	7.44	57,292	6.78	83,238	6.98	2,792	8.68
Sabine Pass, LA	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	6,104	9.77
Total	11,818	6.20	8,149	10.11	57,292	6.78	95,028	7.05	12,049	9.56
LNG (Norway)										
Cove Point, MD	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	14,882	9.56
Total	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	14,882	9.56
LNG (Oman)										
Lake Charles, LA	9,412	5.59	2,464	5.72	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	9,412	5.59	2,464	5.72	0	--	0	--	0	--
LNG (Qatar)										
Gulf Gateway, LA	0	--	0	--	0	--	5,998	9.47	0	--
Lake Charles, LA	11,854	5.68	2,986	5.97	0	--	12,354	6.19	0	--
Sabine Pass, LA	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	3,108	15.85
Total	11,854	5.68	2,986	5.97	0	--	18,352	7.26	3,108	15.85
LNG (Trinidad/Tobago)										
Cove Point, MD	172,753	6.16	163,876	8.18	84,590	7.25	92,736	7.24	8,052	8.74
Elba Island, GA	105,203	6.47	104,276	8.59	104,356	7.14	120,778	6.85	86,787	9.88
Everett, MA	173,780	5.16	168,542	6.65	176,097	7.58	183,624	7.32	165,325	10.33
Freeport, TX	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	5,736	13.83
Gulf Gateway, LA	0	--	0	--	453	7.31	5,838	7.30	0	--
Northeast Gateway	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	921	12.54
Lake Charles, LA	10,364	5.44	2,552	6.55	23,773	6.40	44,783	7.02	0	--
Total	462,100	5.84	439,246	7.68	389,268	7.32	447,758	7.14	266,821	10.22
LNG (Other)										
Lake Charles, LA	1,500	5.52	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	1,500	5.52	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total LNG	652,015	5.82	631,260	8.26	583,537	7.19	770,812	7.07	351,698	10.03
Total LNG (by entry)										
Cove Point, MD	209,294	6.21	221,689	8.57	116,613	7.51	148,231	7.26	25,894	9.07
Elba Island, GA	105,203	6.47	132,062	9.18	146,766	7.03	170,243	6.79	135,711	9.71
Everett, MA	173,780	5.16	168,542	6.65	176,097	7.58	183,624	7.32	165,325	10.33
Freeport, TX	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	5,736	13.83
Gulf Gateway, LA	0	--	5,198	8.87	453	7.31	17,259	8.36	0	--
Lake Charles, LA	163,738	5.61	103,770	9.05	143,608	6.64	251,455	6.88	8,898	7.63
Northeast Gateway	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	921	12.54
Sabine Pass, LA	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	9,212	11.82
Total Imports	4,258,558	5.81	4,341,034	8.12	4,186,281	6.88	4,607,582	6.87	3,984,233	8.70

^a Alliance Pipeline moves saturated natural gas from the Canadian border at Sherwood, ND, to the Aux Sable processing plant in Illinois. EIA adjusted the Alliance import volumes to remove volumes of natural gas liquids reported by Alliance. The import volumes of dry natural gas are then comparable with other volumes of pipeline imports.

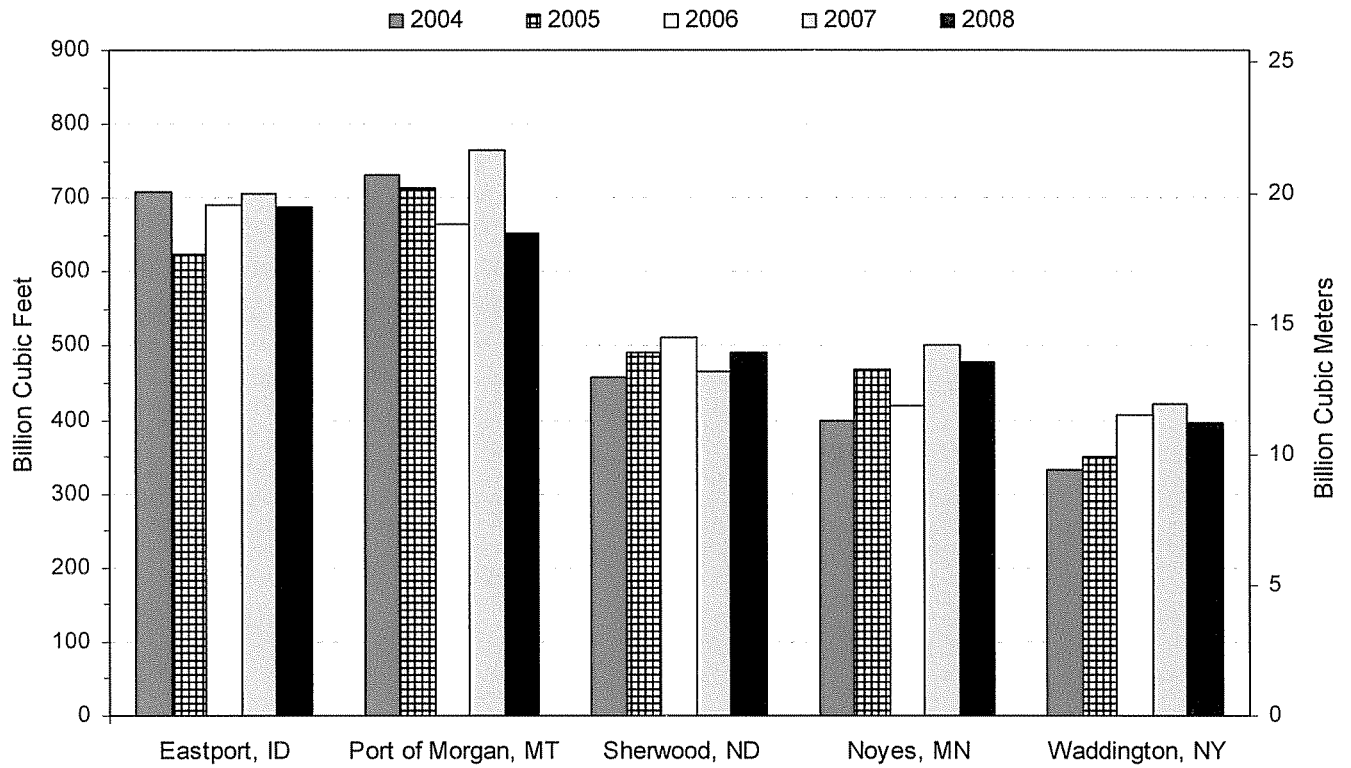
-- Not applicable

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska. Prices for

LNG imports are reported as "landed," defined as received at the terminal or "tailgate," defined as after regasification at the terminal. Generally, all prices for shipments received at Everett, MA, are reported as landed and at Lake Charles, LA, as tailgate. Estimates for Canadian pipeline volumes are derived from the Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*, and EIA estimates of dry natural gas imports.

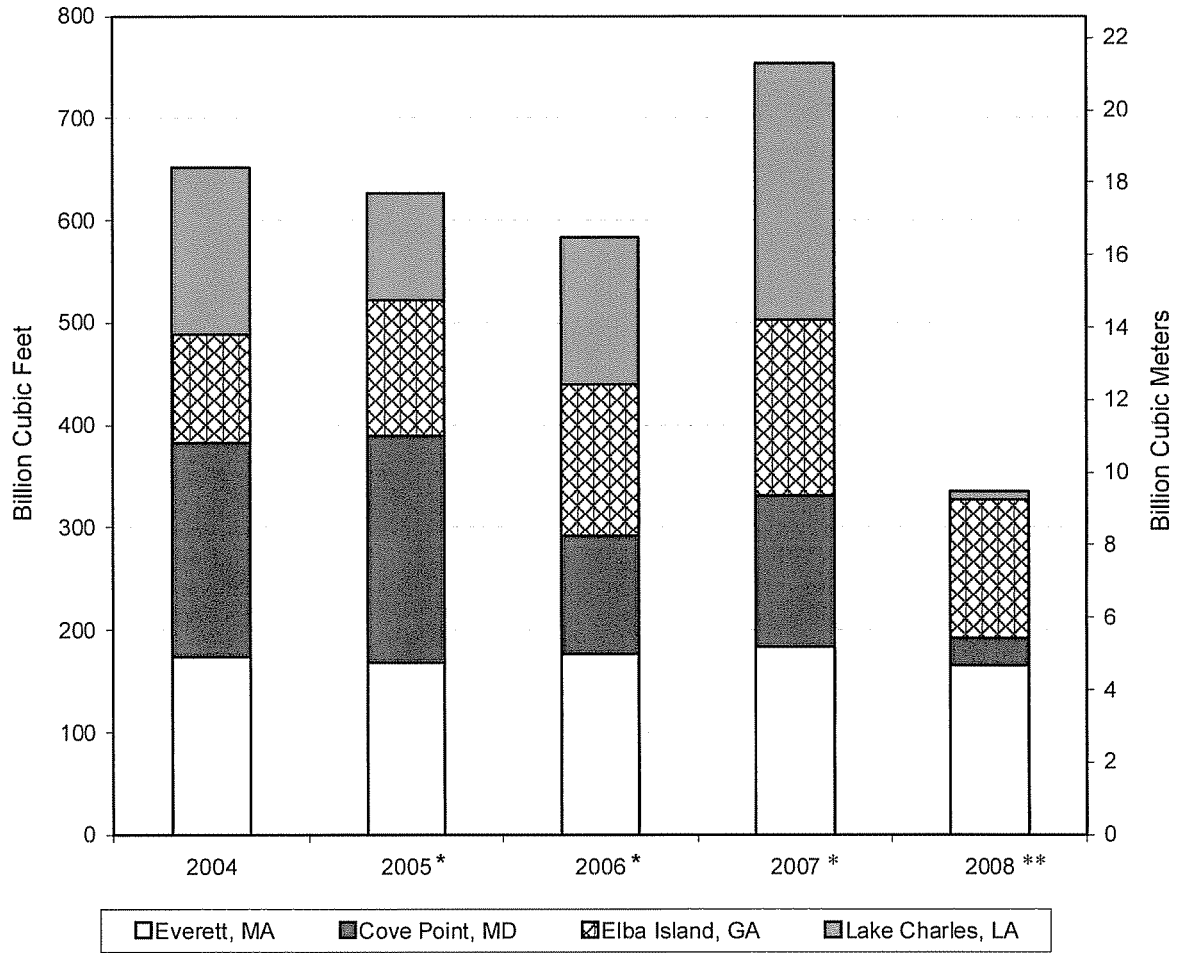
Sources: Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*

Figure 10. U.S. Imports from Canada at the Five Highest Volume Points of Entry, 2004-2008



Source: Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*

Figure 11. U.S. Natural Gas LNG Imports by Point of Entry, 2004-2008



* Gulf Gateway, LA, LNG volumes were (in million cubic feet): 5,198 for 2005; 453 for 2006; and 17,259 for 2007

** LNG volumes for the following points-of-entry for 2008 were as follows (in million cubic feet): Sabine Pass, LA - 9,212; Freeport, TX - 5,736; and Northeast Gateway - 921
 Source: Energy Information Administration, based on data from the Office of Fossil Energy, U S Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*

Table 11. Summary of U.S. Natural Gas Exports By Point of Exit, 2004-2008
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet, Prices in Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
Pipeline (Canada)										
Eastport, ID	48	5.36	0	--	0	--	0	--	252	7.43
Detroit, MI	40,030	6.47	40,255	8.12	22,156	7.61	22,904	6.88	27,220	8.37
Marysville, MI	4,455	6.83	5,222	7.92	3,483	7.36	9,158	7.77	8,756	7.48
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	6,666	6.38	5,537	8.13	5,070	8.11	4,389	7.13	3,122	8.75
St. Clair, MI	317,797	6.56	286,804	7.77	286,582	7.39	418,765	7.24	524,065	8.98
Noyes, MN	2,193	5.77	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Babb, MT	1,429	4.98	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Havre, MT	21,950	5.32	19,159	7.33	21,245	6.05	20,420	6.16	16,399	8.14
Niagara Falls, NY	3	6.99	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Pittsburg, NH	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	64	7.61
Sumas, WA	15	4.16	1,304	8.01	2,529	6.58	6,560	6.14	10,603	7.99
Total	394,585	6.47	358,280	7.80	341,065	7.32	482,196	7.17	590,480	8.89
Pipeline (Mexico)										
Douglas, AZ	7,292	5.41	7,223	7.15	15,647	6.26	16,102	6.94	46,437	8.09
Nogales, AZ	0	--	0	--	0	--	88	6.79	144	7.88
Calexico, CA	3,953	6.04	4,083	8.80	5,291	6.60	5,147	6.87	5,534	8.37
Ogilby Mesa, CA	75,950	5.76	85,815	7.86	95,710	6.31	91,539	6.51	103,540	8.04
Alamo, TX	67,749	5.97	28,848	7.17	24,057	6.62	1,540	7.11	5,388	8.40
Clint, TX	66,188	5.91	63,372	8.01	71,451	6.42	84,484	6.37	84,152	7.83
Del Rio, TX	0	--	0	--	0	--	282	7.74	346	10.76
Eagle Pass, TX	2,258	5.95	2,132	7.49	2,118	6.73	1,955	6.72	1,695	9.00
El Paso, TX	8,462	5.76	8,473	8.06	8,143	6.47	8,682	6.76	7,859	7.60
Hidalgo, TX	795	5.87	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
McAllen, TX	60,801	5.92	27,025	7.49	18,631	6.76	4,142	6.65	17,400	9.07
Penitas, TX	718	5.71	0	--	0	--	0	--	18,923	8.41
Rio Bravo, TX	39,588	6.13	40,466	8.02	60,432	6.51	54,660	6.80	49,073	9.11
Roma, TX	63,331	5.84	37,517	7.29	20,476	6.75	23,152	6.93	24,905	8.58
Total	397,086	5.89	304,954	7.74	321,955	6.46	291,773	6.60	365,396	8.25
Total Pipeline	791,671	6.18	663,234	7.77	663,020	6.90	773,969	6.96	955,875	8.65
LNG (Canada)										
Buffalo, NY	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	12.07	0	--
Total	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	12.07	0	--
LNG (Japan)										
Kenai, AK	62,099	4.94	65,124	5.77	60,765	6.00	46,501	5.97	49,796	7.72
Total	62,099	4.94	65,124	5.77	60,765	6.00	46,501	5.97	49,796	7.72
LNG (Mexico)										
Nogales, AZ	252	7.90	153	11.27	74	14.83	16	15.27	0	--
Otay Mesa, CA	116	8.82	89	12.92	99	12.33	71	12.85	53	12.76
Total	368	8.19	242	11.87	173	13.40	87	13.30	53	12.76
LNG (Russia)										
Kenai, AK	0	--	0	--	0	--	1,895	12.12	0	--
Total	0	--	0	--	0	--	1,895	12.12	0	--
Total LNG	62,467	4.96	65,367	5.79	60,938	6.02	48,485	6.23	49,849	7.73
Total Exports	854,138	6.09	728,601	7.59	723,958	6.83	822,454	6.92	1,005,724	8.60

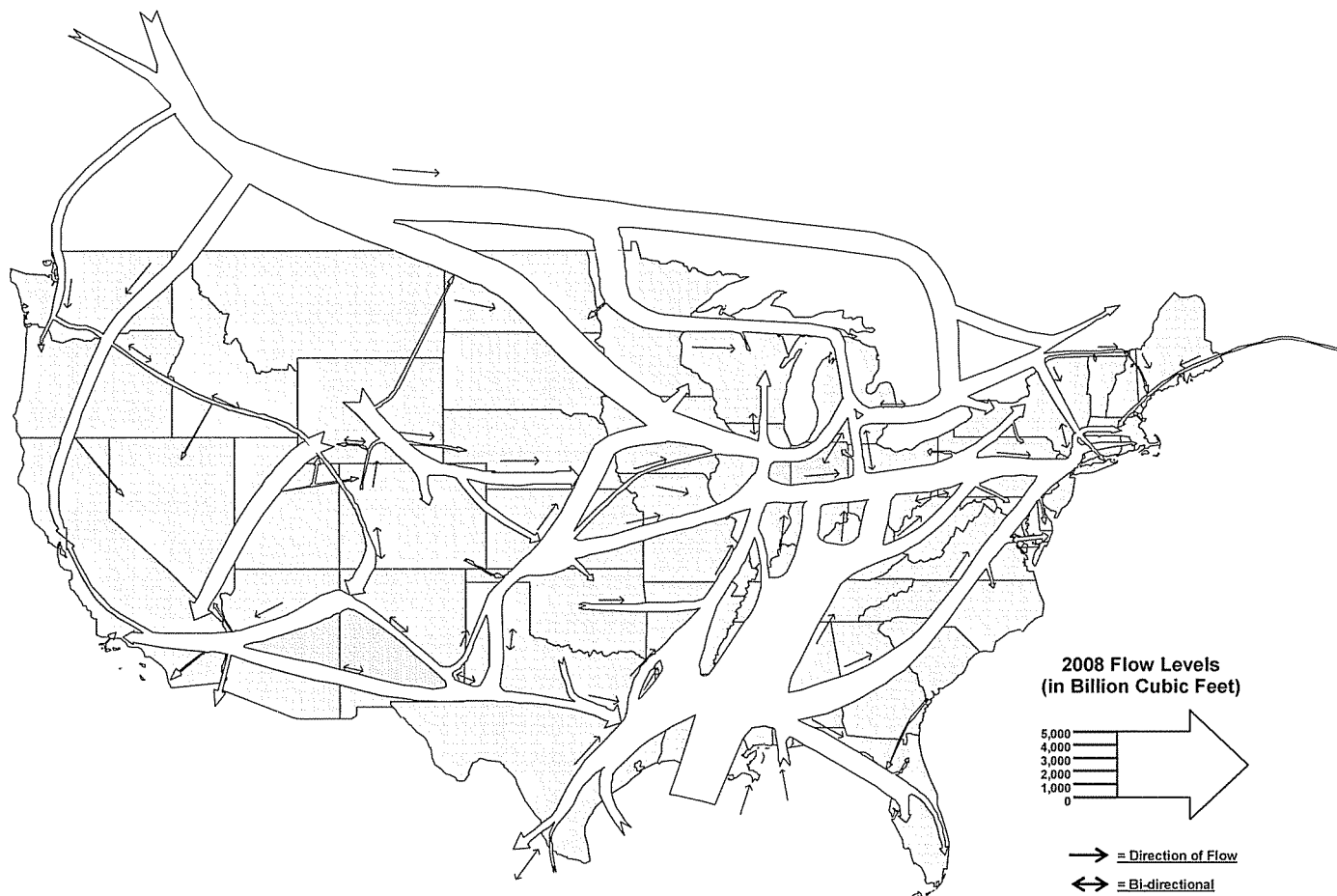
-- Not applicable

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Geographic coverage is the continental United States including Alaska The price of

LNG exports to Japan is the "landed" price, defined as received at the terminal in Japan
Sources: Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Movements and Storage

Figure 12. Principal Interstate Natural Gas Flow Summary, 2008



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Natural Gas Division.

Table 12. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts/ Imports From	Deliveries/ Exports To	Net ^a
Alabama	Florida	0	860,513	-860,513
	Georgia	0	1,452,988	-1,452,988
	Gulf of Mexico	78,182	0	78,182
	Mississippi	3,072,449	0	3,072,449
	Tennessee	1,256	671,847	-670,592
	Total	3,151,887	2,985,348	166,539
Alaska	Japan	0	49,796	-49,796
	Total	0	49,796	-49,796
Arizona	California	128,813	1,430,190	-1,301,377
	Mexico	0	46,581	-46,581
	Nevada	0	198	-198
	New Mexico	1,729,342	0	1,729,342
	Total	1,858,155	1,476,968	381,187
Arkansas	Louisiana	1,463,338	168,695	1,294,643
	Mississippi	0	1,481,172	-1,481,172
	Missouri	0	610,499	-610,499
	Oklahoma	355,390	9,153	346,237
	Texas	264,753	24,000	240,753
	Total	2,083,480	2,293,519	-210,039
California	Arizona	1,430,190	128,813	1,301,377
	Mexico	1,345	109,127	-107,783
	Nevada	539,545	29,620	509,925
	Oregon	473,430	0	473,430
	Total	2,444,510	267,560	2,176,950
Colorado	Kansas	4,443	406,697	-402,253
	Nebraska	767,615	819,502	-51,887
	New Mexico	0	648,305	-648,305
	Oklahoma	0	175,773	-175,773
	Utah	32,723	75,291	-42,568
	Wyoming	1,395,365	946,898	448,467
	Total	2,200,147	3,072,465	-872,318
Connecticut	Massachusetts	2,957	0	2,957
	New York	458,858	137,324	321,534
	Rhode Island	0	133,472	-133,472
	Total	461,815	270,796	191,019
Delaware	Maryland	0	3,479	-3,479
	Pennsylvania	49,964	0	49,964
	Total	49,964	3,479	46,485
District of Columbia	Maryland	1,459	0	1,459
	Virginia	31,264	0	31,264
	Total	32,723	0	32,723
Florida	Alabama	860,513	0	860,513
	Georgia	79,285	0	79,285
	Total	939,799	0	939,799

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet) – Continued

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts/ Imports From	Deliveries/ Exports To	Net ^a
Georgia				
	Alabama	1,452,988	0	1,452,988
	Egypt	45,772	0	45,772
	Florida	0	79,285	-79,285
	Nigeria	3,153	0	3,153
	South Carolina	0	1,065,712	-1,065,712
	Tennessee	0	11,397	-11,397
	Trinidad/Tobago	86,787	0	86,787
	Total	1,588,699	1,156,394	432,305
Gulf of Mexico				
	Alabama	0	78,182	-78,182
	Louisiana	0	1,784,584	-1,784,584
	Mississippi	0	228,122	-228,122
	Texas	0	133,666	-133,666
	Total	0	2,224,553	-2,224,553
Idaho				
	Canada	688,782	252	688,530
	Nevada	0	39,875	-39,875
	Oregon	0	128,885	-128,885
	Utah	227,916	0	227,916
	Washington	9,937	650,189	-640,252
	Total	926,635	819,201	107,433
Illinois				
	Indiana	9,882	1,794,569	-1,784,687
	Iowa	1,738,096	0	1,738,096
	Kentucky	275,796	0	275,796
	Missouri	988,707	138	988,569
	Wisconsin	38,613	227,673	-189,060
	Total	3,051,095	2,022,380	1,028,715
Indiana				
	Illinois	1,794,569	9,882	1,784,687
	Kentucky	549,061	40,252	508,809
	Michigan	124,385	914,038	-789,652
	Ohio	1,316	1,024,108	-1,022,793
	Total	2,469,330	1,988,280	481,051
Iowa				
	Illinois	0	1,738,096	-1,738,096
	Minnesota	1,171,772	333,798	837,975
	Missouri	248,647	0	248,647
	Nebraska	971,053	0	971,053
	South Dakota	226	5,637	-5,411
	Total	2,391,697	2,077,531	314,166
Kansas				
	Colorado	406,697	4,443	402,253
	Missouri	0	633,036	-633,036
	Nebraska	257,451	844,631	-587,179
	Oklahoma	862,532	84,465	778,068
	Total	1,526,680	1,566,574	-39,894
Kentucky				
	Illinois	0	275,796	-275,796
	Indiana	40,252	549,061	-508,809
	Ohio	0	1,087,773	-1,087,773
	Tennessee	2,579,379	1,849	2,577,529
	Virginia	0	57	-57
	West Virginia	0	633,113	-633,113
	Total	2,619,630	2,547,650	71,981

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 2008
 (Million Cubic Feet) – Continued

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts/ Imports From	Deliveries/ Exports To	Net ^a
Louisiana				
	Arkansas	168,695	1,463,338	-1,294,643
	Egypt	6,106	0	6,106
	Gulf of Mexico	1,784,584	0	1,784,584
	Mississippi	3,530	3,748,795	-3,745,265
	Nigeria	8,896	0	8,896
	Qatar	3,108	0	3,108
	Texas	3,092,578	0	3,092,578
	Total	5,067,497	5,212,132	-144,635
Maine				
	Canada	124,314	0	124,314
	New Hampshire	43,019	93,426	-50,407
	Total	167,333	93,426	73,907
Maryland				
	District of Columbia	0	1,459	-1,459
	Delaware	3,479	0	3,479
	Egypt	2,961	0	2,961
	Norway	14,882	0	14,882
	Pennsylvania	84,010	774,723	-690,713
	Trinidad/Tobago	8,052	0	8,052
	Virginia	913,699	48,292	865,407
	Total	1,027,082	824,473	202,608
Massachusetts				
	Connecticut	0	2,957	-2,957
	New Hampshire	72,391	51,383	21,009
	New York	199,028	0	199,028
	Rhode Island	102,774	49,544	53,230
	Trinidad/Tobago	166,247	0	166,247
	Total	540,440	103,884	436,557
Michigan				
	Canada	12,109	943,174	-931,065
	Indiana	914,038	124,385	789,652
	Ohio	281,567	0	281,567
	Wisconsin	638,335	101,133	537,202
	Total	1,846,048	1,168,691	677,356
Minnesota				
	Canada	817,609	0	817,609
	Iowa	333,798	1,171,772	-837,975
	North Dakota	523,260	8,875	514,385
	South Dakota	706,380	0	706,380
	Wisconsin	2,619	766,252	-763,634
	Total	2,383,666	1,946,899	436,767
Mississippi				
	Alabama	0	3,072,449	-3,072,449
	Arkansas	1,481,172	0	1,481,172
	Gulf of Mexico	228,122	0	228,122
	Louisiana	3,748,795	3,530	3,745,265
	Tennessee	0	2,135,269	-2,135,269
	Total	5,458,088	5,211,248	246,840
Missouri				
	Arkansas	610,499	0	610,499
	Illinois	138	988,707	-988,569
	Iowa	0	248,647	-248,647
	Kansas	633,036	0	633,036
	Nebraska	252,509	0	252,509
	Oklahoma	9,977	169	9,807
	Total	1,506,158	1,237,523	268,635

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet) – Continued

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts/ Imports From	Deliveries/ Exports To	Net ^a
Montana				
	Canada	666,383	16,613	649,771
	North Dakota	7,878	708,438	-700,560
	South Dakota	0	9,033	-9,033
	Wyoming	57,926	753	57,173
	Total	732,187	734,836	-2,649
Nebraska				
	Colorado	819,502	767,615	51,887
	Iowa	0	971,053	-971,053
	Kansas	844,631	257,451	587,179
	Missouri	0	252,509	-252,509
	South Dakota	0	18,260	-18,260
	Wyoming	761,188	0	761,188
	Total	2,425,320	2,266,888	158,432
Nevada				
	Arizona	198	0	198
	California	29,620	539,545	-509,925
	Idaho	39,875	0	39,875
	Utah	712,834	0	712,834
	Total	782,527	539,545	242,982
New Hampshire				
	Canada	42,561	64	42,497
	Maine	93,426	43,019	50,407
	Massachusetts	51,383	72,391	-21,009
	Total	187,370	115,474	71,895
New Jersey				
	New York	0	816,321	-816,321
	Pennsylvania	1,438,572	0	1,438,572
	Total	1,438,572	816,321	622,251
New Mexico				
	Arizona	0	1,729,342	-1,729,342
	Colorado	648,305	0	648,305
	Texas	173,465	217,791	-44,326
	Total	821,770	1,947,133	-1,125,363
New York				
	Canada	780,862	0	780,862
	Connecticut	137,324	458,858	-321,534
	Massachusetts	0	199,028	-199,028
	New Jersey	816,321	0	816,321
	Pennsylvania	225,732	89,641	136,091
	Total	1,960,240	747,528	1,212,713
North Carolina				
	South Carolina	917,065	90	916,975
	Virginia	1,326	725,448	-724,122
	Total	918,391	725,538	192,853
North Dakota				
	Canada	528,973	0	528,973
	Minnesota	8,875	523,260	-514,385
	Montana	708,438	7,878	700,560
	South Dakota	1,783	736,739	-734,956
	Total	1,248,069	1,267,877	-19,808

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet) – Continued

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts/ Imports From	Deliveries/ Exports To	Net ^a
Ohio	Indiana	1,024,108	1,316	1,022,793
	Kentucky	1,087,773	0	1,087,773
	Michigan	0	281,567	-281,567
	Pennsylvania	698	519,695	-518,998
	West Virginia	195,492	750,226	-554,734
	Total	2,308,071	1,552,803	755,268
Oklahoma	Arkansas	9,153	355,390	-346,237
	Colorado	175,773	0	175,773
	Kansas	84,465	862,532	-778,068
	Missouri	169	9,977	-9,807
	Texas	270,078	393,720	-123,642
	Total	539,639	1,621,619	-1,081,980
Oregon	California	0	473,430	-473,430
	Idaho	128,885	0	128,885
	Washington	607,759	31,120	576,639
	Total	736,644	504,550	232,094
Pennsylvania	Delaware	0	49,964	-49,964
	Maryland	774,723	84,010	690,713
	New Jersey	0	1,438,572	-1,438,572
	New York	89,641	225,732	-136,091
	Ohio	519,695	698	518,998
	West Virginia	986,515	14	986,500
	Total	2,370,574	1,798,990	571,584
Rhode Island	Connecticut	133,472	0	133,472
	Massachusetts	49,544	102,774	-53,230
	Total	183,016	102,774	80,242
South Carolina	Georgia	1,065,712	0	1,065,712
	North Carolina	90	917,065	-916,975
	Total	1,065,801	917,065	148,737
South Dakota	Iowa	5,637	226	5,411
	Minnesota	0	706,380	-706,380
	Montana	9,033	0	9,033
	Nebraska	18,260	0	18,260
	North Dakota	736,739	1,783	734,956
	Wyoming	0	165	-165
	Total	769,669	708,554	61,115
Tennessee	Alabama	671,847	1,256	670,592
	Georgia	11,397	0	11,397
	Kentucky	1,849	2,579,379	-2,577,529
	Mississippi	2,135,269	0	2,135,269
	Virginia	0	1,191	-1,191
	Total	2,820,362	2,581,825	238,537
Texas	Arkansas	24,000	264,753	-240,753
	Gulf of Mexico	133,666	0	133,666
	Louisiana	0	3,092,578	-3,092,578
	Mexico	41,968	209,741	-167,773
	New Mexico	217,791	173,465	44,326
	Oklahoma	393,720	270,078	123,642
	Trinidad/Tobago	5,737	0	5,737
	Total	816,881	4,010,615	-3,193,734

See footnotes at end of table

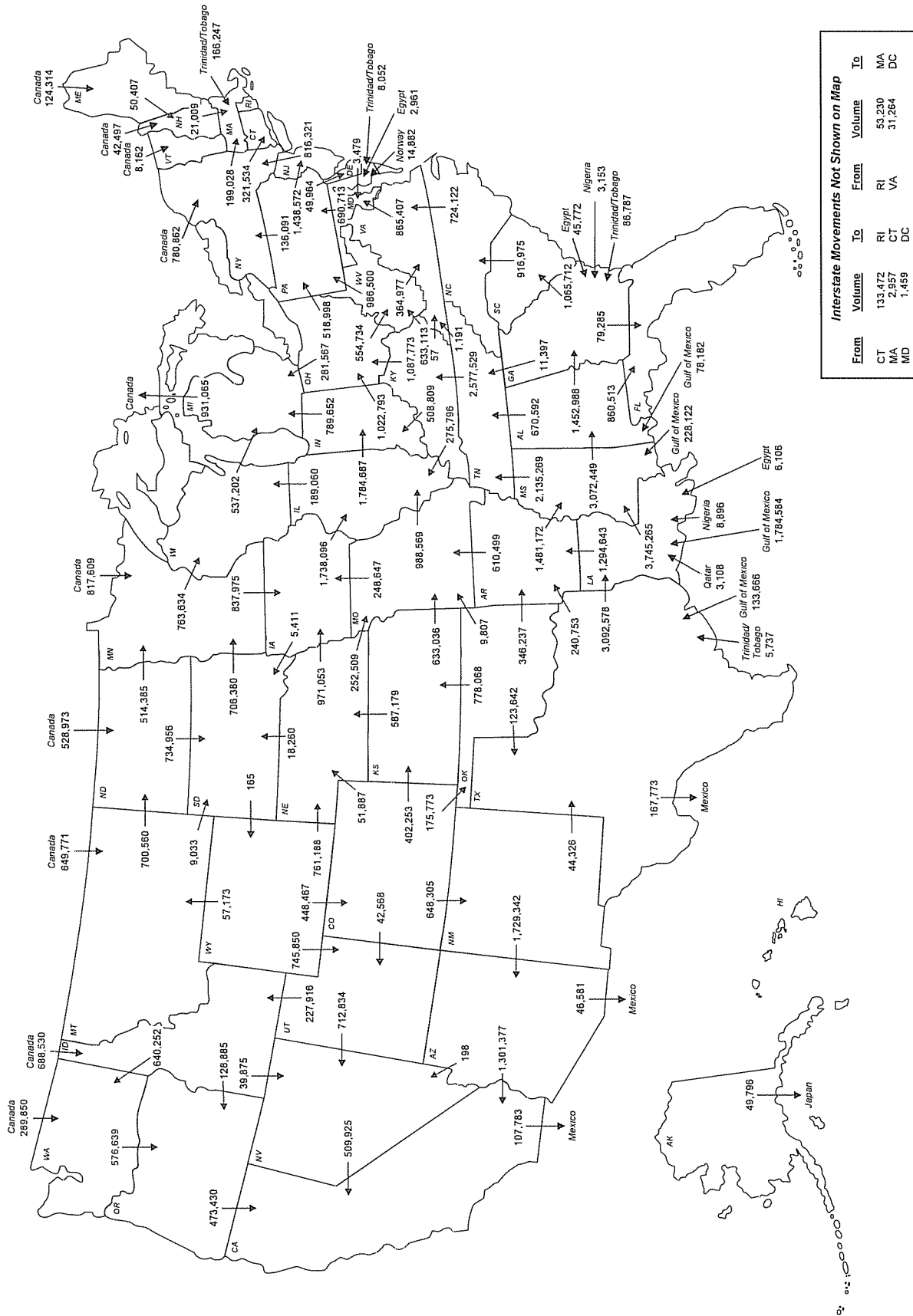
Table 12. Interstate Movements and Movements Across U.S. Borders of Natural Gas by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet) – Continued

State	State or Country From/To	Volume		
		Receipts/ Imports From	Deliveries/ Exports To	Net ^a
Utah				
	Colorado	75,291	32,723	42,568
	Idaho	0	227,916	-227,916
	Nevada	0	712,834	-712,834
	Wyoming	954,280	208,430	745,850
	Total	1,029,571	1,181,903	-152,332
Vermont				
	Canada	8,162	0	8,162
	Total	8,162	0	8,162
Virginia				
	District of Columbia	0	31,264	-31,264
	Kentucky	57	0	57
	Maryland	48,292	913,699	-865,407
	North Carolina	725,448	1,326	724,122
	Tennessee	1,191	0	1,191
	West Virginia	364,977	0	364,977
	Total	1,139,966	946,289	193,676
Washington				
	Canada	300,453	10,603	289,850
	Idaho	650,189	9,937	640,252
	Oregon	31,120	607,759	-576,639
	Total	981,762	628,299	353,463
West Virginia				
	Kentucky	633,113	0	633,113
	Ohio	750,226	195,492	554,734
	Pennsylvania	14	986,515	-986,500
	Virginia	0	364,977	-364,977
	Total	1,383,353	1,546,984	-163,631
Wisconsin				
	Illinois	227,673	38,613	189,060
	Michigan	101,133	638,335	-537,202
	Minnesota	766,252	2,619	763,634
	Total	1,095,058	679,566	415,491
Wyoming				
	Colorado	946,898	1,395,365	-448,467
	Montana	753	57,926	-57,173
	Nebraska	0	761,188	-761,188
	South Dakota	165	0	165
	Utah	208,430	954,280	-745,850
	Total	1,156,246	3,168,759	-2,012,513
Total Natural Gas Movements		74,711,779	71,732,508	2,979,271
Movements Across U.S. Borders		4,365,220	1,385,949	2,979,271
U.S. Interstate Movements		70,346,559	70,346,559	0

^a Positive numbers denote net receipts; negative numbers denote net deliveries
 Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
 Alliance Pipeline moves saturated natural gas from the Canadian border at Sherwood, ND, to the Aux Sable processing plant in Illinois. EIA adjusted the Alliance import volumes to remove volumes of natural gas liquids reported by Alliance. The import

volumes of dry natural gas are comparable with other volumes of pipeline imports
 Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; the United States Minerals Management Service; and EIA estimates

Figure 13. Net Interstate Movements, Imports, and Exports of Natural Gas in the United States, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," the Office of Fossil Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports, and EIA estimates.

Table 13. Additions to and Withdrawals from Gas Storage by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

State	Underground Storage			LNG Storage			Net Change In Storage
	Injections	Withdrawals	Net	Additions	Withdrawals	Net	
Alabama	31,208	26,756	4,452	1,003	1,076	-73	4,379
Arkansas	5,023	5,585	-563	51	72	-21	-583
California	237,364	214,643	22,721	41	42	-1	22,719
Colorado	39,034	36,894	2,140	0	0	0	2,140
Connecticut	0	0	0	1,008	802	207	207
Delaware	0	0	0	122	104	17	17
Georgia	0	0	0	4,372	1,891	2,481	2,481
Idaho	0	0	0	0	147	-147	-147
Illinois	260,333	259,827	506	1	383	-381	125
Indiana	22,874	22,911	-37	982	1,748	-766	-803
Iowa	70,022	67,748	2,274	3,178	3,344	-166	2,109
Kansas	115,669	101,056	14,613	0	0	0	14,613
Kentucky	77,503	82,197	-4,694	0	0	0	-4,694
Louisiana	287,449	293,373	-5,924	1,446	0	1,446	-4,478
Maine	0	0	0	32	32	0	0
Maryland	16,517	17,445	-927	1,002	370	632	-295
Massachusetts	0	0	0	3,740	4,958	-1,218	-1,218
Michigan	467,589	492,351	-24,762	0	0	0	-24,762
Minnesota	1,493	1,591	-99	2,845	2,780	65	-34
Mississippi	160,388	146,332	14,056	0	0	0	14,056
Missouri	2,634	2,830	-196	0	0	0	-196
Montana	18,394	35,664	-17,270	0	0	0	-17,270
Nebraska	9,155	8,021	1,134	159	174	-15	1,119
Nevada	0	0	0	174	157	17	17
New Hampshire	0	0	0	44	43	1	1
New Jersey	0	0	0	5,792	5,971	-178	-178
New Mexico	16,132	24,193	-8,061	0	0	0	-8,061
New York	69,946	78,202	-8,256	981	717	264	-7,991
North Carolina	0	0	0	4,493	4,490	3	3
Ohio	185,095	194,212	-9,118	0	0	0	-9,118
Oklahoma	162,457	139,205	23,252	0	0	0	23,252
Oregon	15,088	16,232	-1,144	1,315	1,537	-222	-1,366
Pennsylvania	377,401	385,004	-7,603	2,229	2,532	-303	-7,906
Rhode Island	0	0	0	656	730	-74	-74
South Carolina	0	0	0	1,872	1,847	26	26
Tennessee	0	0	0	2,186	3,509	-1,324	-1,324
Texas	401,600	437,435	-35,835	0	0	0	-35,835
Utah	42,304	41,298	1,005	0	0	0	1,005
Virginia	10,467	9,731	736	869	811	58	794
Washington	25,304	25,972	-668	1,760	2,417	-657	-1,325
West Virginia	192,729	185,481	7,249	0	0	0	7,249
Wisconsin	0	0	0	130	79	51	51
Wyoming	19,194	22,149	-2,954	0	0	0	-2,954
Total	3,340,365	3,374,338	-33,973	42,482	42,762	-280	-34,253

Note: Geographic coverage is the Lower 48 States and the District of Columbia
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report," and Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

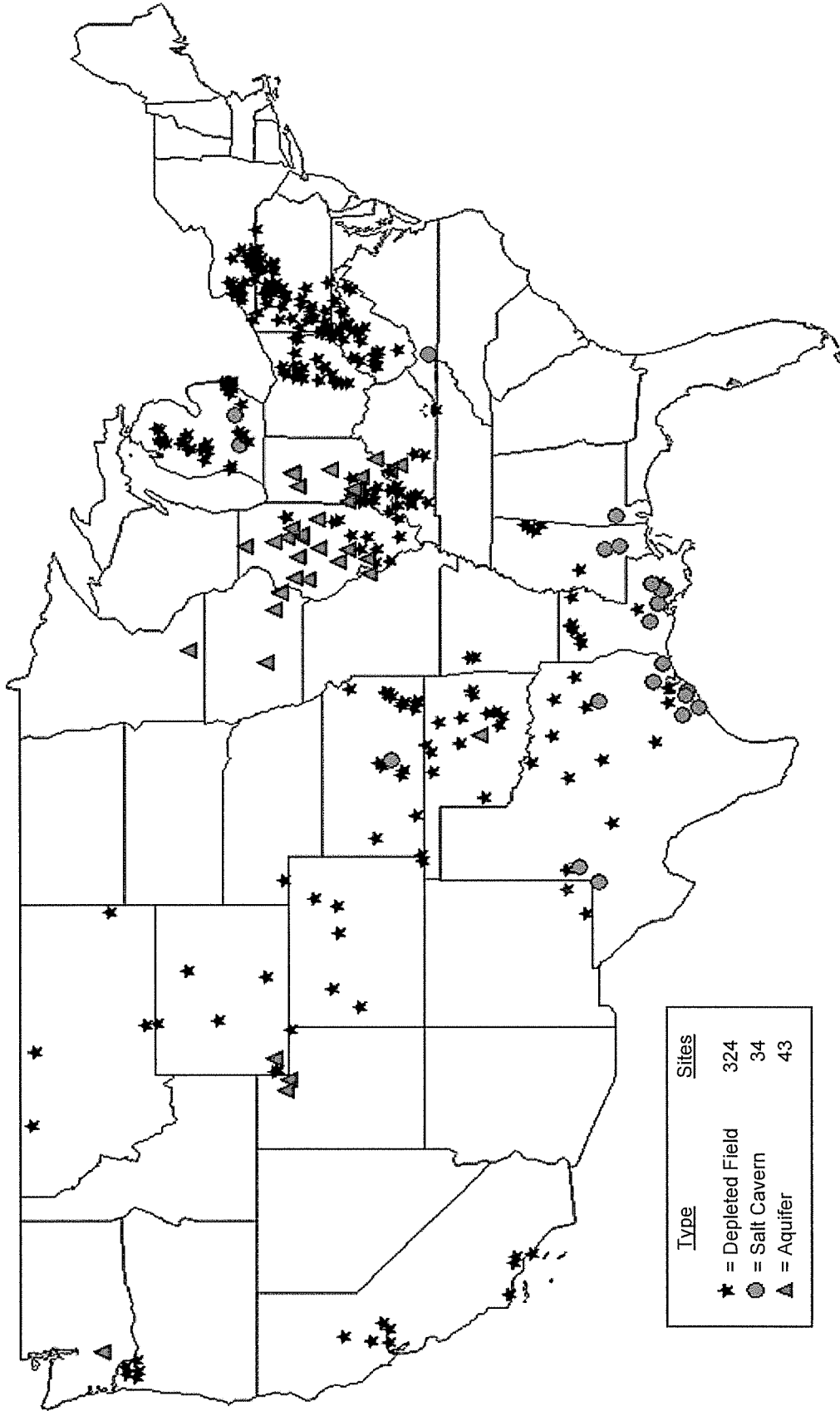
Table 14. Underground Natural Gas Storage Capacity by State, December 31, 2008
(Capacity in Million Cubic Feet)

State	Salt Caverns			Aquifers			Depleted Fields			Total		
	Number of Active Fields	Working Gas Capacity	Total Capacity	Number of Active Fields	Working Gas Capacity	Total Capacity	Number of Active Fields	Working Gas Capacity	Total Capacity	Number of Active Fields	Working Gas Capacity	Total Capacity
Alabama	1	11,900	15,900	0	0	0	1	9,000	11,000	2	20,900	26,900
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14,500	22,000	2	14,500	22,000
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	283,796	498,705	12	283,796	498,705
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	42,579	95,068	8	42,579	95,068
Illinois	0	0	0	18	244,900	874,384	10	51,418	103,606	28	296,318	977,989
Indiana	0	0	0	12	19,978	81,991	10	12,791	32,946	22	32,769	114,937
Iowa	0	0	0	4	87,350	284,747	0	0	0	4	87,350	284,747
Kansas	1	375	931	0	0	0	18	118,885	281,291	19	119,260	282,221
Kentucky	0	0	0	3	6,629	9,567	20	94,598	210,792	23	101,227	220,359
Louisiana	9	57,630	88,806	0	0	0	8	284,544	527,051	17	342,174	615,858
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,300	64,000	1	17,300	64,000
Michigan	2	2,154	3,827	0	0	0	43	660,693	1,058,512	45	662,846	1,062,339
Minnesota	0	0	0	1	2,000	7,000	0	0	0	1	2,000	7,000
Mississippi	4	43,292	62,424	0	0	0	5	53,140	124,827	9	96,432	187,251
Missouri	0	0	0	1	11,276	32,876	0	0	0	1	11,276	32,876
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	196,014	374,201	5	196,014	374,201
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,619	34,850	1	13,619	34,850
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	55,300	80,000	2	55,300	80,000
New York	1	1,450	2,340	0	0	0	23	111,119	226,273	24	112,569	228,613
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	220,076	572,477	24	220,076	572,477
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	176,870	371,324	13	176,870	371,324
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15,785	29,415	7	15,785	29,415
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	419,017	759,153	50	419,017	759,153
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	860	1,200	1	860	1,200
Texas	15	109,655	160,786	0	0	0	20	377,221	579,691	35	486,876	740,477
Utah	0	0	0	2	948	11,980	1	51,250	117,500	3	52,198	129,480
Virginia	1	4,000	6,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,000	6,200
Washington	0	0	0	1	23,033	39,287	0	0	0	1	23,033	39,287
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	258,563	528,442	32	258,563	528,442
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	836	10,000	7	44,850	101,167	8	45,686	111,167
Total	34	230,456	341,213	43	396,950	1,351,832	324	3,583,786	6,805,490	401	4,211,193	8,498,535

Note: Geographic coverage is the Lower 48 States and the District of Columbia
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

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

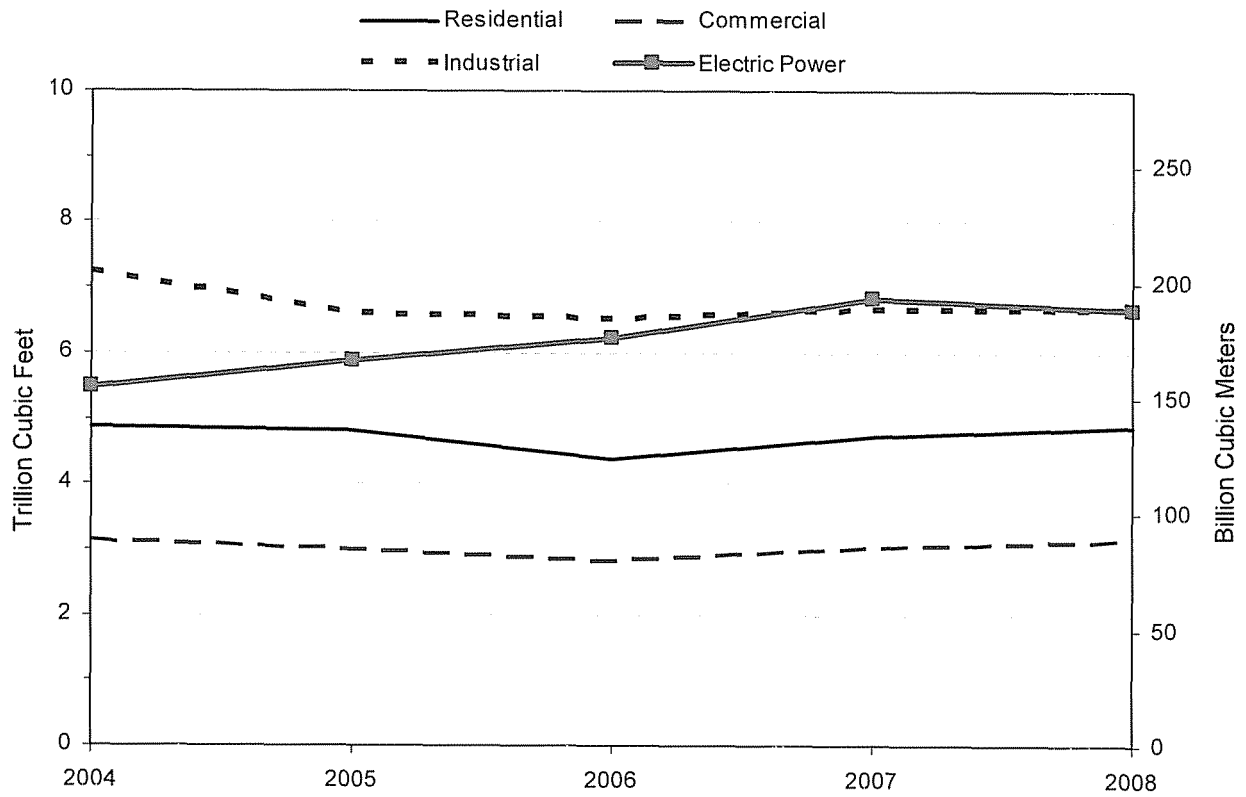
Figure 14. Locations of Existing Natural Gas Underground Storage Fields in the United States, 2008



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

Natural Gas Consumption

Figure 15. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 2004-2008



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"

Table 15. Consumption of Natural Gas, 2004-2008, and by State, 2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

Year and State	Delivered to Consumers	Lease Fuel ^a	Plant Fuel	Pipeline and Distribution Use	Total Consumption
2004 Total	20,724,883	731,563	366,341	566,187	22,388,975
2005 Total	20,315,054	756,324	355,193	584,026	22,010,597
2006 Total	19,958,451	782,992	358,985	584,213	21,684,641
2007 Total	^R 21,249,389	^R 861,063	365,323	^R 621,364	^R 23,097,140
2008 Total	21,354,869	868,196	355,590	647,958	23,226,612
Alabama	369,749	11,136	6,858	16,413	404,157
Alaska	87,684	211,878	40,286	2,047	341,895
Arizona	377,273	20	0	22,207	399,501
Arkansas	221,985	^E 2,521	470	9,927	234,904
California	2,374,847	64,689	2,318	7,744	2,449,599
Colorado	426,074	^E 44,231	18,613	15,906	504,824
Connecticut	162,596	0	0	4,225	166,821
Delaware	48,146	0	0	18	48,164
District of Columbia	31,703	0	0	203	31,905
Florida	932,314	^E 897	83	9,547	942,841
Georgia	419,168	0	0	5,985	425,153
Gulf of Mexico	0	102,389	0	0	102,389
Hawaii	2,700	0	0	2	2,702
Idaho	81,677	0	0	6,869	88,545
Illinois	987,184	^E 41	48	13,275	1,000,548
Indiana	544,225	^E 161	0	7,060	551,447
Iowa	306,363	0	0	14,101	320,463
Kansas	244,173	^E 12,803	2,331	23,589	282,897
Kentucky	207,841	^E 3,914	587	12,957	225,299
Louisiana	1,089,362	52,941	42,957	53,412	1,238,672
Maine	60,250	0	0	943	61,193
Maryland	193,700	0	0	2,454	196,154
Massachusetts	372,543	0	0	1,157	373,700
Michigan	744,352	^E 9,529	1,982	23,518	779,381
Minnesota	383,662	0	0	17,584	401,247
Mississippi	316,214	8,976	1,140	28,677	355,007
Missouri	288,859	0	0	7,211	296,070
Montana	64,241	4,067	788	7,328	76,423
Nebraska	157,295	395	0	9,924	167,614
Nevada	261,607	4	0	3,013	264,624
New Hampshire	70,528	0	0	9	70,537
New Jersey	613,038	0	0	1,889	614,927
New Mexico	146,910	49,753	36,571	13,481	246,715
New York	1,166,853	687	0	12,587	1,180,127
North Carolina	237,786	0	0	5,304	243,090
North Dakota	43,858	3,472	4,283	11,484	63,097
Ohio	780,280	840	0	11,219	792,339
Oklahoma	572,776	^E 42,250	27,161	27,581	669,768
Oregon	261,112	26	0	7,354	268,492
Pennsylvania	705,348	^E 6,801	575	37,223	749,948
Rhode Island	88,443	0	0	865	89,308
South Carolina	167,475	0	0	2,605	170,079
South Dakota	59,127	545	0	4,686	64,359
Tennessee	219,577	^E 161	0	10,238	229,976
Texas	3,127,331	166,500	142,476	109,488	3,545,795
Utah	192,313	18,169	2,206	11,532	224,220
Vermont	8,608	0	0	15	8,624
Virginia	286,532	^E 4,406	0	8,461	299,399
Washington	291,621	0	0	6,605	298,226
West Virginia	84,487	^E 8,423	283	18,289	111,482
Wisconsin	406,605	0	0	2,654	409,259
Wyoming	66,477	35,569	23,574	17,090	142,710

^a Lease fuel quantities were estimated by assuming that the proportions of onsystem 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report," used as lease by all operators. See Appendix A for further discussion.

^R Revised data.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production 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 EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 16. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Sector, 2004-2008, and by State and Sector, 2008

Year and State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial	
	Volume (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Volume (million cubic feet)	Consumers	Volume (million cubic feet)	Consumers
2004 Total	4,868,797	62,496,134	3,128,972	5,139,949	7,242,837	209,058
2005 Total	4,826,775	63,616,827	2,998,921	5,198,028	6,597,330	206,223
2006 Total	4,368,466	64,166,280	2,832,030	5,273,379	6,512,115	193,830
2007 Total	^R 4,722,358	^R 64,964,769	^R 3,012,904	^R 5,308,785	^R 6,648,063	^R 198,288
2008 Total	4,872,107	65,253,954	3,135,852	5,307,324	6,650,276	196,531
Alabama	37,782	792,084	25,211	65,128	142,389	2,757
Alaska	21,439	119,039	17,025	12,764	5,987	6
Arizona	38,453	1,128,264	32,516	57,586	20,184	383
Arkansas	35,718	556,746	36,924	69,144	85,140	1,104
California	489,304	10,515,162	251,045	447,160	764,007	39,657
Colorado	133,947	1,606,602	65,806	144,719	119,706	4,816
Connecticut	42,935	487,320	37,666	53,903	22,539	3,196
Delaware	9,875	147,541	8,868	12,703	18,216	165
District of Columbia	13,222	142,819	18,411	10,024	0	0
Florida	15,594	679,265	50,901	58,125	68,275	449
Georgia	119,375	1,791,256	51,518	126,804	150,773	2,890
Hawaii	499	25,632	1,769	2,540	431	27
Idaho	27,532	336,191	16,333	37,320	25,191	199
Illinois	465,927	3,869,308	222,382	298,418	264,009	23,737
Indiana	152,701	1,678,158	84,858	157,223	272,208	5,294
Iowa	75,449	872,980	56,099	98,144	157,169	1,639
Kansas	70,330	853,040	33,525	84,682	113,663	8,098
Kentucky	55,060	753,531	37,134	84,852	106,052	1,586
Louisiana	37,225	886,084	22,869	57,066	792,697	988
Maine	1,101	19,571	5,878	8,491	16,677	81
Maryland	81,180	1,057,521	70,411	75,053	21,153	1,225
Massachusetts	112,700	1,390,180	56,568	129,560	47,489	13,390
Michigan	341,754	3,172,623	172,108	252,382	136,919	10,562
Minnesota	139,489	1,413,162	99,526	130,847	119,728	1,117
Mississippi	23,843	443,025	20,181	55,291	104,842	1,132
Missouri	114,025	1,352,015	64,993	141,529	66,758	3,514
Montana	21,585	253,122	14,340	33,008	27,800	693
Nebraska	42,357	512,013	34,813	58,160	72,865	11,622
Nevada	38,665	758,315	28,920	41,098	12,888	189
New Hampshire	7,047	97,855	9,169	15,870	5,611	861
New Jersey	220,432	2,601,051	168,574	229,235	53,981	7,680
New Mexico	33,996	556,905	25,183	49,235	18,702	383
New York	394,193	4,303,335	290,150	373,798	79,966	7,080
North Carolina	63,912	1,095,362	48,572	113,904	89,317	2,425
North Dakota	11,500	120,056	11,101	17,284	21,255	271
Ohio	306,529	3,262,716	167,070	272,899	282,834	6,806
Oklahoma	66,225	923,650	40,822	94,268	182,558	2,917
Oregon	45,053	674,421	30,444	76,868	68,785	1,075
Pennsylvania	229,254	2,631,340	144,603	233,462	190,126	4,772
Rhode Island	17,692	224,103	10,843	23,010	6,775	243
South Carolina	27,100	561,196	22,285	56,317	71,924	1,426
South Dakota	13,566	165,694	11,362	21,819	31,568	596
Tennessee	69,181	1,082,102	54,094	128,007	91,874	2,650
Texas	192,690	4,204,004	167,050	324,537	1,325,407	5,562
Utah	65,974	794,880	37,612	59,502	33,112	313
Vermont	3,075	35,929	2,495	4,980	3,000	35
Virginia	79,725	1,113,016	67,006	94,219	62,642	1,205
Washington	84,509	1,047,319	56,205	97,799	75,748	3,483
West Virginia	27,517	347,368	25,299	34,275	29,777	109
Wisconsin	140,576	1,646,644	97,137	163,026	127,672	5,968
Wyoming	13,293	152,439	10,180	19,286	41,890	155

See footnotes at end of table

Table 16. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Sector, 2004-2008, and by State, 2008 — Continued

Year and State	Vehicle Fuel	Electric Power	Delivered to Consumers	Heating Value (Btu per Cubic Foot)
	Volume (million cubic feet)	Volume (million cubic feet)	Volume (million cubic feet)	
2004 Total	20,514	5,463,763	20,724,883	^R 1,026
2005 Total	22,884	5,869,145	20,315,054	^R 1,028
2006 Total	23,739	6,222,100	19,958,451	1,028
2007 Total	^R 24,655	6,841,408	^R 21,249,389	1,029
2008 Total	28,255	6,668,379	21,354,869	1,027
Alabama	101	164,266	369,749	1,025
Alaska	32	43,199	87,684	1,006
Arizona	2,304	283,817	377,273	1,027
Arkansas	15	64,188	221,985	1,015
California	12,623	857,867	2,374,847	1,029
Colorado	161	106,454	426,074	1,020
Connecticut	102	59,354	162,596	1,018
Delaware	6	11,181	48,146	1,034
District of Columbia	70	0	31,703	1,028
Florida	279	797,266	932,314	1,029
Georgia	1,185	96,316	419,168	1,027
Hawaii	0	0	2,700	1,043
Idaho	90	12,530	81,677	1,024
Illinois	280	34,586	987,184	1,014
Indiana	147	34,312	544,225	1,013
Iowa	*	17,645	306,363	1,010
Kansas	15	26,640	244,173	1,034
Kentucky	10	9,584	207,841	1,035
Louisiana	28	236,543	1,089,362	1,035
Maine	0	36,594	60,250	1,062
Maryland	1,047	19,910	193,700	1,037
Massachusetts	803	154,984	372,543	1,023
Michigan	119	93,453	744,352	1,023
Minnesota	20	24,900	383,662	1,023
Mississippi	4	167,345	316,214	1,026
Missouri	75	43,009	288,859	1,007
Montana	2	513	64,241	1,016
Nebraska	30	7,230	157,295	1,011
Nevada	466	180,668	261,607	1,039
New Hampshire	13	48,688	70,528	1,040
New Jersey	198	169,853	613,038	1,033
New Mexico	288	68,742	146,910	1,017
New York	3,160	399,385	1,166,853	1,021
North Carolina	23	35,963	237,786	1,027
North Dakota	*	*	43,858	1,042
Ohio	353	23,493	780,280	1,040
Oklahoma	228	282,942	572,776	1,032
Oregon	193	116,637	261,112	1,023
Pennsylvania	354	141,011	705,348	1,038
Rhode Island	149	52,984	88,443	1,021
South Carolina	11	46,154	167,475	1,034
South Dakota	0	2,632	59,127	1,004
Tennessee	16	4,411	219,577	1,037
Texas	2,141	1,440,043	3,127,331	1,025
Utah	240	55,374	192,313	1,059
Vermont	*	38	8,608	1,005
Virginia	177	76,983	286,532	1,038
Washington	578	74,580	291,621	1,030
West Virginia	5	1,889	84,487	1,074
Wisconsin	85	41,135	406,605	1,014
Wyoming	26	1,088	66,477	1,031

^R Revised data

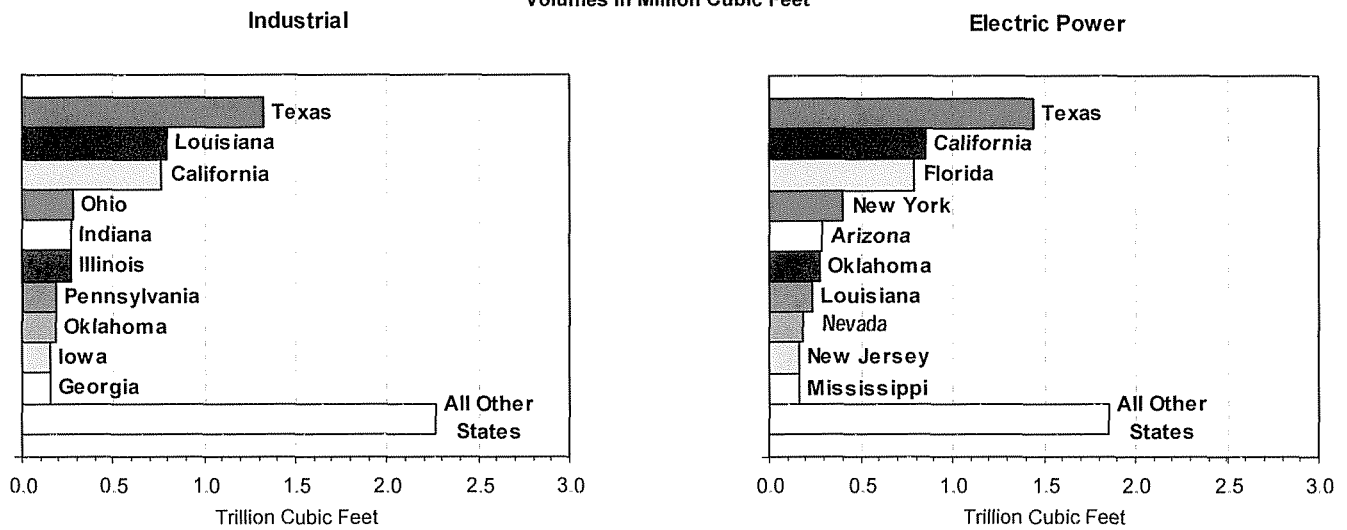
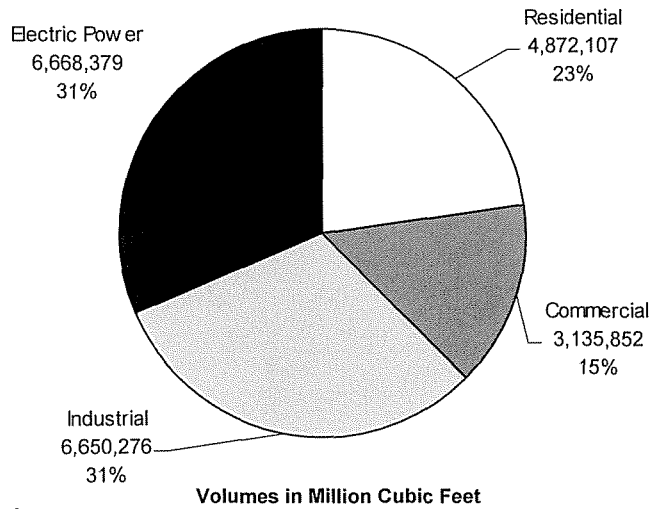
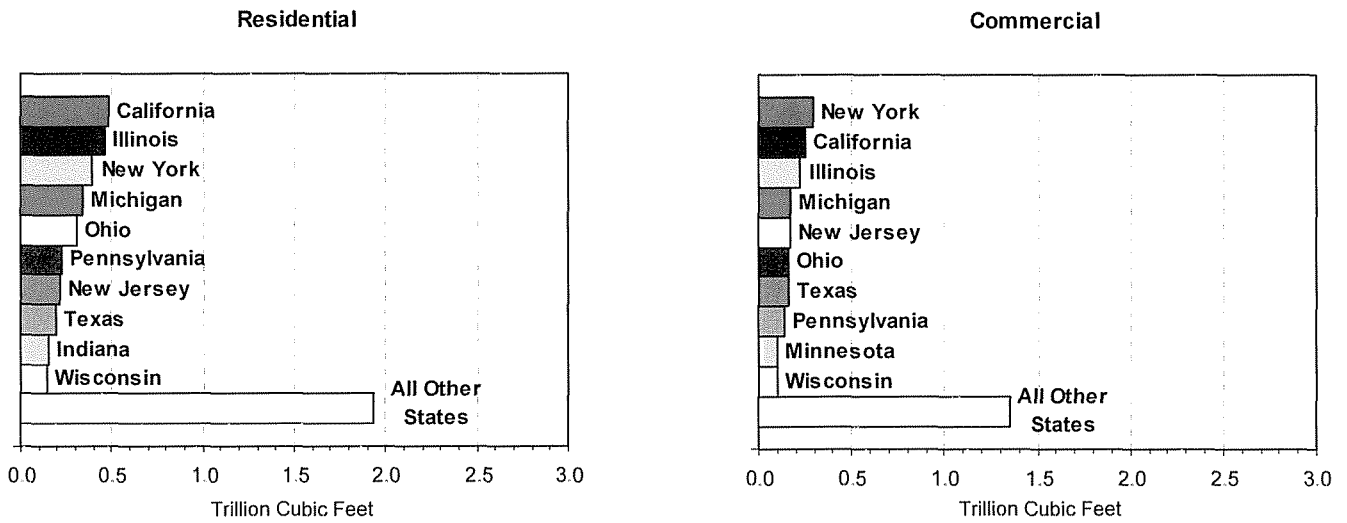
* Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet.

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"; EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

Figure 16. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 2008



Note: Vehicle fuel volume for 2008 was 28,255 million cubic feet
 Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Service Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

Table 17. Natural Gas Delivered to Commercial Consumers for the Account of Others by State, 2004-2008
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet)

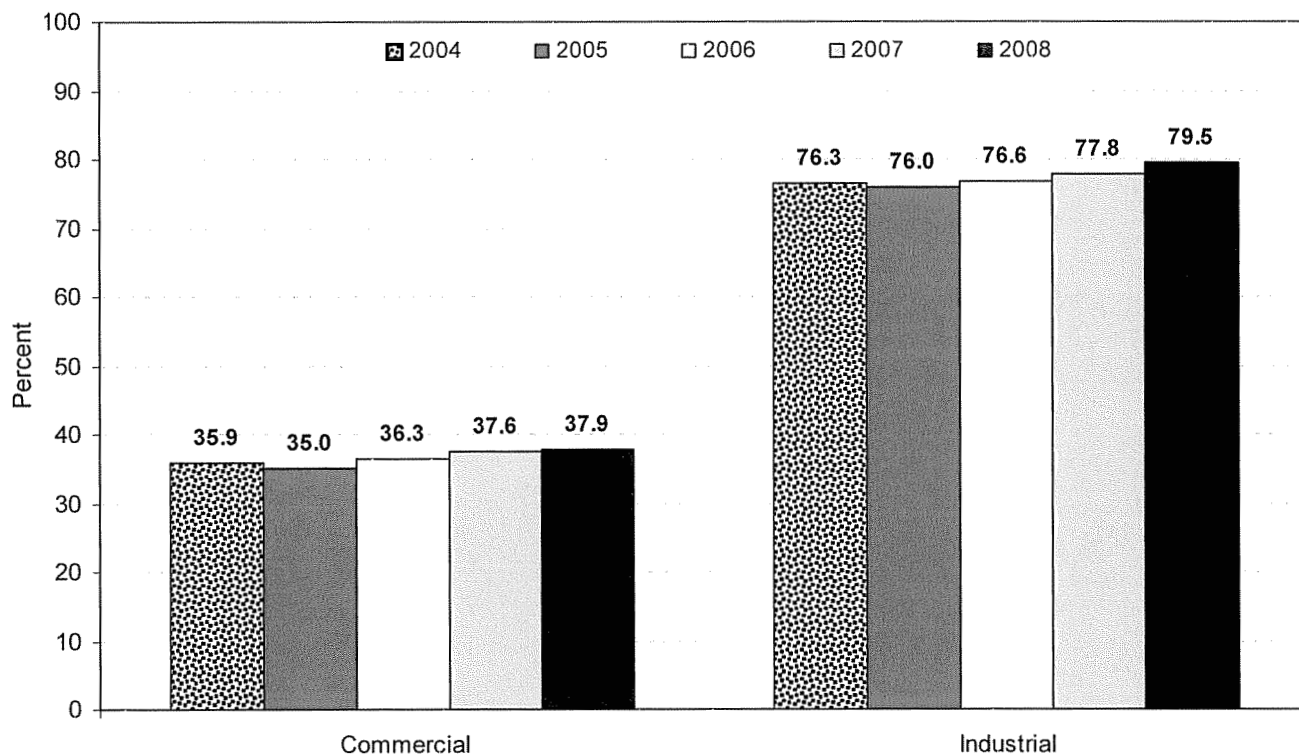
State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries	Delivered for the Account of Others	Percent of Total Commercial Deliveries
Alabama	4,744	17.93	4,891	19.53	4,832	19.81	4,722	^R 20.16	4,999	19.83
Alaska	8,179	44.52	8,251	48.81	8,098	43.67	4,499	23.99	4,274	25.10
Arizona	2,153	6.49	2,140	6.71	2,261	6.89	2,172	6.64	2,258	6.94
Arkansas	5,874	19.70	8,173	25.93	8,843	28.27	9,534	29.62	13,112	35.51
California	66,778	28.83	72,999	31.32	86,196	35.26	98,776	^R 39.35	108,738	43.31
Colorado	3,299	5.33	3,010	4.85	2,772	4.63	2,721	4.30	3,132	4.76
Connecticut	11,013	31.01	10,606	29.66	9,458	28.96	10,252	28.51	11,032	29.29
Delaware	1,561	18.44	1,399	16.68	1,833	22.54	2,178	25.25	2,611	29.45
District of Columbia	13,327	76.66	13,893	78.57	13,695	80.05	^R 15,703	^R 81.38	15,110	82.07
Florida	33,106	58.78	34,682	60.12	28,398	56.09	28,805	56.37	29,046	57.06
Georgia	44,025	79.98	42,112	79.60	38,204	79.37	38,967	^R 80.19	41,555	80.66
Idaho	1,858	14.30	1,911	14.44	1,927	14.20	2,169	15.19	2,285	13.99
Illinois	120,031	58.83	118,168	58.53	118,383	60.29	117,571	57.81	126,178	56.74
Indiana	18,539	21.84	13,662	17.92	14,610	20.55	16,566	21.92	18,768	22.12
Iowa	9,984	21.67	9,815	21.74	9,840	22.66	^R 10,358	^R 22.34	13,603	24.25
Kansas	15,719	42.74	9,330	31.50	9,518	34.60	10,757	^R 35.22	11,760	35.08
Kentucky	7,864	21.26	7,488	20.30	6,092	18.69	^R 6,304	^R 18.33	6,673	17.97
Louisiana	344	1.39	342	1.36	350	1.58	487	^R 2.04	362	1.58
Maine	1,703	35.40	1,923	40.12	2,412	51.32	3,092	53.79	3,235	55.03
Maryland	47,747	68.02	46,440	66.61	43,744	69.58	50,220	70.88	49,545	70.37
Massachusetts	16,331	28.71	16,693	29.46	15,377	29.41	21,341	34.70	20,266	35.83
Michigan	60,299	34.42	60,424	34.60	55,425	36.01	61,384	37.49	62,704	36.43
Minnesota	5,627	5.83	6,165	6.43	5,472	6.28	^R 4,691	^R 5.14	4,251	4.27
Mississippi	943	4.26	895	4.29	993	5.11	2,327	^R 11.20	1,942	9.62
Missouri	13,965	22.61	13,823	22.90	13,373	23.58	^R 13,653	^R 23.05	14,628	22.51
Montana	3,212	23.96	2,974	22.64	3,045	23.10	2,843	21.50	2,932	20.44
Nebraska	10,892	36.48	9,728	35.50	9,795	34.87	10,851	36.09	14,792	42.49
Nevada	8,630	32.13	8,479	31.93	8,910	31.77	9,311	32.99	9,540	32.99
New Hampshire	2,247	25.13	2,392	24.30	2,092	24.62	2,692	28.76	2,745	29.93
New Jersey	87,596	51.90	82,294	48.45	80,976	53.10	94,231	55.83	97,638	57.92
New Mexico	7,903	31.04	7,501	31.02	8,195	35.02	8,901	^R 35.78	9,425	37.43
New York	182,026	50.69	132,708	48.13	131,580	50.61	^R 150,725	^R 52.88	157,373	54.24
North Carolina	5,002	11.02	5,920	12.41	7,794	16.83	7,712	16.97	7,518	15.48
North Dakota	773	7.38	704	7.11	653	6.98	693	6.73	732	6.59
Ohio	108,693	63.85	104,551	62.72	95,316	64.87	^R 108,943	^R 67.84	115,050	68.86
Oklahoma	14,253	38.41	18,468	46.92	17,798	50.15	21,216	51.94	19,920	48.80
Oregon	372	1.42	391	1.42	418	1.50	445	1.54	443	1.46
Pennsylvania	52,546	36.85	55,148	38.04	52,334	40.16	60,506	^R 41.48	62,616	43.30
Rhode Island	3,015	26.71	2,834	25.67	2,673	26.86	3,764	33.47	3,663	33.78
South Carolina	799	3.59	843	3.82	1,027	4.96	1,067	^R 5.10	1,137	5.10
South Dakota	1,758	17.66	1,617	16.47	1,703	17.88	1,943	18.79	1,931	17.00
Tennessee	4,232	7.81	4,237	7.81	4,139	8.03	4,115	8.06	4,496	8.31
Texas	49,000	25.40	32,812	20.51	26,523	18.00	^R 29,257	18.14	29,210	17.49
Utah	4,850	15.57	4,533	13.16	4,510	13.24	4,516	13.11	5,103	13.57
Virginia	23,508	36.44	23,790	36.13	25,017	40.12	27,351	41.16	27,379	40.86
Washington	5,557	11.47	5,589	11.24	5,671	11.06	5,797	10.80	6,158	10.96
West Virginia	10,804	42.91	10,491	41.82	10,329	44.00	9,360	41.36	11,759	46.48
Wisconsin	16,710	20.33	18,098	21.02	20,679	23.95	21,830	24.52	22,517	23.18
Wyoming	4,816	48.57	4,657	50.71	4,963	52.24	4,788	50.71	3,501	34.39
Total	1,124,212	35.93	1,049,990	35.01	1,028,248	36.31	^R1,132,106	^R37.58	1,189,645	37.94

^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."

Figure 17. Percent of Natural Gas Deliveries in the United States Representing Deliveries for the Account of Others, by Consuming Sector, 2004-2008



Note: These deliveries included quantities covered by long-term contracts and gas involved in short-term or spot market sales
 Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA -176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Table 18. Natural Gas Delivered to Industrial Consumers for the Account of Others by State, 2004-2008
(Volumes in Million Cubic Feet)

State	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	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	129,337	79.22	115,449	76.41	114,699	76.48	^R 114,325	^R 75.97	103,662	72.80
Alaska	15,472	33.10	16,582	31.35	11,619	36.94	5,934	30.04	1,304	21.77
Arizona	9,290	44.85	9,569	56.37	11,457	62.11	13,292	68.67	14,200	70.35
Arkansas	94,613	94.06	84,177	94.77	83,347	95.22	82,213	95.85	81,841	96.13
California	791,981	94.75	738,704	94.54	690,491	94.32	699,283	94.69	726,927	95.15
Colorado	111,316	99.23	125,618	99.41	110,565	99.38	116,699	99.55	119,032	99.44
Connecticut	11,498	56.01	10,969	53.59	11,152	51.47	11,387	49.96	11,883	52.72
Delaware	14,149	88.29	13,394	87.79	14,919	90.98	^R 14,449	^R 90.22	17,158	94.19
Florida	61,251	96.30	60,973	96.58	67,567	96.91	64,393	96.90	66,256	97.04
Georgia	134,175	83.57	129,439	82.87	132,527	83.03	126,340	^R 82.75	126,503	83.90
Idaho	23,343	97.64	22,332	97.73	23,002	97.93	23,647	98.04	24,709	98.08
Illinois	239,679	90.97	235,820	90.51	224,098	91.29	230,731	90.53	239,310	90.64
Indiana	241,144	91.73	243,071	92.07	244,934	92.85	252,305	92.57	253,932	93.29
Iowa	85,984	91.58	86,593	90.19	92,418	91.47	^R 131,703	^R 93.48	146,315	93.09
Kansas	93,874	93.12	91,673	93.66	102,868	92.75	^R 119,338	94.05	104,753	92.16
Kentucky	95,004	83.12	93,096	83.12	91,034	84.22	91,085	83.38	87,459	82.47
Louisiana	642,319	78.40	554,947	72.08	589,177	71.59	621,483	74.09	622,960	78.59
Maine	2,383	89.51	2,460	92.41	2,924	94.82	^R 14,815	^R 98.85	16,463	98.72
Maryland	21,434	91.75	21,820	91.79	21,464	93.26	18,819	92.20	19,817	93.68
Massachusetts	26,891	61.75	30,359	63.55	28,410	65.59	32,486	70.11	34,053	71.71
Michigan	187,878	89.25	190,070	89.85	169,323	89.82	^R 128,106	^R 87.39	119,261	87.10
Minnesota	57,269	58.98	55,953	58.91	67,592	65.62	74,703	65.82	79,942	66.77
Mississippi	66,240	65.58	69,959	74.81	78,161	79.97	87,075	^R 84.96	92,007	87.76
Missouri	55,583	86.20	56,956	85.84	56,970	86.81	59,192	^R 87.22	57,483	86.11
Montana	20,156	98.41	21,615	98.19	27,237	99.31	26,718	99.24	27,536	99.05
Nebraska	32,460	83.52	34,285	83.73	47,186	88.35	^R 59,260	^R 90.26	65,113	89.36
Nevada	9,803	83.52	11,387	82.80	11,296	83.22	10,968	82.88	10,588	82.16
New Hampshire	6,597	89.30	6,160	89.42	5,096	85.40	5,366	84.69	5,166	92.06
New Jersey	64,398	83.61	59,989	80.14	52,828	80.49	50,057	79.36	48,043	89.00
New Mexico	19,583	88.82	22,749	91.64	16,123	88.40	16,111	89.39	16,837	90.03
New York	69,928	89.32	68,851	85.34	68,718	88.30	^R 67,770	^R 87.70	70,815	88.56
North Carolina	63,897	70.89	63,866	73.56	68,993	79.17	69,622	78.76	72,288	80.93
North Dakota	8,017	48.86	8,585	72.50	8,256	57.72	^R 9,399	^R 51.88	11,430	53.78
Ohio	291,323	96.46	283,469	96.42	277,823	96.98	^R 286,058	^R 97.31	275,263	97.32
Oklahoma	144,557	98.35	144,247	98.40	159,498	98.93	174,227	99.06	181,406	99.37
Oregon	53,860	75.13	46,535	66.82	51,474	73.44	53,825	78.22	54,930	79.86
Pennsylvania	182,929	93.64	172,031	92.99	178,108	94.47	180,154	94.56	179,285	94.30
Rhode Island	4,662	84.30	4,992	84.73	5,528	86.43	5,927	88.41	5,985	88.34
South Carolina	17,431	22.23	16,752	22.64	22,107	28.65	40,184	^R 52.68	37,898	52.69
South Dakota	7,880	71.85	7,441	69.80	6,920	66.38	17,010	82.17	26,079	82.61
Tennessee	58,704	59.48	54,628	57.56	57,182	61.09	56,798	61.79	55,210	60.09
Texas	929,349	51.23	608,511	45.36	575,345	44.64	^R 587,494	^R 45.30	656,856	49.56
Utah	21,393	80.20	20,424	80.50	23,232	79.90	27,140	85.95	28,916	87.33
Vermont	605	21.74	480	18.29	596	21.57	658	22.03	612	20.38
Virginia	60,726	84.05	61,106	82.87	60,628	86.09	61,617	85.89	51,804	82.70
Washington	56,107	82.74	56,309	84.20	56,491	79.84	60,740	82.56	65,987	87.11
West Virginia	35,753	86.55	27,601	82.98	26,798	83.03	^R 29,568	^R 83.76	24,116	80.99
Wisconsin	114,567	81.20	106,893	81.87	96,757	81.72	98,671	81.47	104,283	81.68
Wyoming	42,187	97.91	41,685	96.26	41,948	96.52	42,531	97.04	40,569	96.85
Total	5,528,981	76.34	5,010,572	75.95	4,986,888	76.58	^R 5,171,676	^R 77.79	5,284,240	79.46

^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."

Table 19. Number of Natural Gas Residential Consumers by Type of Service and State, 2007-2008

State	2007			2008		
	Onsystem Sales	Transported for the Account of Others	Total	Onsystem Sales	Transported for the Account of Others	Total
Alabama	R796,476	0	R796,476	792,084	0	792,084
Alaska	115,500	0	115,500	119,039	0	119,039
Arizona	1,119,266	0	1,119,266	1,128,264	0	1,128,264
Arkansas	557,966	0	557,966	556,746	0	556,746
California	10,412,700	26,520	10,439,220	10,480,771	34,391	10,515,162
Colorado	1,583,945	0	1,583,945	1,606,602	0	1,606,602
Connecticut	482,311	591	482,902	486,702	618	487,320
Delaware	145,010	0	145,010	147,541	0	147,541
District of Columbia	128,957	13,427	142,384	129,812	13,007	142,819
Florida	668,629	14,367	682,996	664,825	14,440	679,265
Georgia	331,208	1,462,442	1,793,650	329,507	1,461,749	1,791,256
Hawaii	25,899	0	25,899	25,632	0	25,632
Idaho	323,114	0	323,114	336,191	0	336,191
Illinois	3,623,082	222,359	3,845,441	3,600,477	268,831	3,869,308
Indiana	1,614,388	63,469	1,677,857	1,588,909	89,249	1,678,158
Iowa	865,553	0	865,553	872,980	0	872,980
Kansas	R858,304	0	R858,304	853,040	0	853,040
Kentucky	R745,144	R25,903	771,047	727,043	26,488	753,531
Louisiana	R879,612	0	R879,612	886,084	0	886,084
Maine	R18,921	0	R18,921	19,571	0	19,571
Maryland	938,368	115,580	1,053,948	940,566	116,955	1,057,521
Massachusetts	1,360,726	744	1,361,470	1,389,445	735	1,390,180
Michigan	3,047,529	140,623	3,188,152	3,012,162	160,461	3,172,623
Minnesota	1,401,623	0	1,401,623	1,413,162	0	1,413,162
Mississippi	R445,043	0	R445,043	443,025	0	443,025
Missouri	1,354,173	0	1,354,173	1,352,015	0	1,352,015
Montana	246,583	452	247,035	252,638	484	253,122
Nebraska	424,072	69,933	494,005	438,031	73,982	512,013
Nevada	750,570	0	750,570	758,315	0	758,315
New Hampshire	94,963	0	94,963	97,855	0	97,855
New Jersey	2,564,634	45,154	2,609,788	2,548,046	53,005	2,601,051
New Mexico	R547,505	7	R547,512	556,893	12	556,905
New York	3,900,191	R479,746	R4,379,937	3,740,171	563,164	4,303,335
North Carolina	1,063,871	0	1,063,871	1,095,362	0	1,095,362
North Dakota	118,100	0	118,100	120,056	0	120,056
Ohio	1,861,315	1,412,476	3,273,791	1,809,860	1,452,856	3,262,716
Oklahoma	R920,616	0	R920,616	923,650	0	923,650
Oregon	664,455	0	664,455	674,421	0	674,421
Pennsylvania	R2,439,872	180,883	R2,620,755	2,450,294	181,046	2,631,340
Rhode Island	223,589	0	223,589	224,103	0	224,103
South Carolina	R570,213	0	R570,213	561,196	0	561,196
South Dakota	163,458	0	163,458	165,694	0	165,694
Tennessee	R1,071,756	0	R1,071,756	1,082,102	0	1,082,102
Texas	R4,156,974	R17	R4,156,991	4,203,987	17	4,204,004
Utah	778,644	0	778,644	794,880	0	794,880
Vermont	34,937	0	34,937	35,929	0	35,929
Virginia	1,047,381	54,482	1,101,863	1,060,141	52,875	1,113,016
Washington	1,025,171	0	1,025,171	1,047,319	0	1,047,319
West Virginia	347,427	6	347,433	347,362	6	347,368
Wisconsin	1,632,200	0	1,632,200	1,646,644	0	1,646,644
Wyoming	79,338	64,306	143,644	117,030	35,409	152,439
Total	R60,571,282	R4,393,487	R64,964,769	60,654,174	4,599,780	65,253,954

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."

Please see the cautionary note regarding the number of residential and commercial customers located on the [first page of Appendix A of this report](#).

Table 20. Number of Natural Gas Commercial Consumers by Type of Service and State, 2007-2008

State	2007			2008		
	Onsystem Sales	Transported for the Account of Others	Total	Onsystem Sales	Transported for the Account of Others	Total
Alabama	R65,761	118	R65,879	65,008	120	65,128
Alaska	12,491	917	13,408	12,267	497	12,764
Arizona	57,047	122	57,169	57,481	105	57,586
Arkansas	69,319	176	69,495	68,943	201	69,144
California	R421,596	24,671	R446,267	417,531	29,629	447,160
Colorado	141,201	219	141,420	144,543	176	144,719
Connecticut	48,522	3,867	52,389	50,023	3,880	53,903
Delaware	12,507	69	12,576	12,619	84	12,703
District of Columbia	6,867	3,048	9,915	6,838	3,186	10,024
Florida	41,325	15,995	57,320	41,164	16,961	58,125
Georgia	R33,427	94,405	R127,832	33,137	93,667	126,804
Hawaii	2,547	0	2,547	2,540	0	2,540
Idaho	33,728	39	33,767	37,296	24	37,320
Illinois	238,673	57,792	296,465	242,467	55,951	298,418
Indiana	141,817	14,068	155,885	141,446	15,777	157,223
Iowa	R96,548	R1,431	R97,979	96,738	1,406	98,144
Kansas	R79,491	5,885	R85,376	78,675	6,007	84,682
Kentucky	R81,672	R3,538	R85,210	81,412	3,440	84,852
Louisiana	R57,122	5	R57,127	57,062	4	57,066
Maine	R7,373	961	R8,334	7,441	1,050	8,491
Maryland	56,655	18,201	74,856	56,644	18,409	75,053
Massachusetts	117,480	11,485	128,965	117,406	12,154	129,560
Michigan	233,009	20,130	253,139	232,815	19,567	252,382
Minnesota	128,219	R148	R128,367	130,701	146	130,847
Mississippi	R56,133	22	R56,155	55,265	26	55,291
Missouri	R141,784	R1,181	142,965	140,303	1,226	141,529
Montana	32,286	186	32,472	32,812	196	33,008
Nebraska	38,807	16,954	55,761	40,334	17,826	58,160
Nevada	39,998	130	40,128	40,966	132	41,098
New Hampshire	15,630	520	16,150	15,371	499	15,870
New Jersey	205,647	25,208	230,855	202,026	27,209	229,235
New Mexico	R46,004	2,043	R48,047	46,648	2,587	49,235
New York	307,123	86,874	393,997	280,964	92,834	373,798
North Carolina	111,992	100	112,092	113,819	85	113,904
North Dakota	16,925	88	17,013	17,208	76	17,284
Ohio	142,763	R129,792	R272,555	138,030	134,869	272,899
Oklahoma	R90,517	3,474	R93,991	90,433	3,835	94,268
Oregon	80,989	9	80,998	76,860	8	76,868
Pennsylvania	R212,149	22,448	R234,597	210,245	23,217	233,462
Rhode Island	21,949	1,058	23,007	21,944	1,066	23,010
South Carolina	R57,503	41	R57,544	56,261	56	56,317
South Dakota	21,282	220	21,502	21,586	233	21,819
Tennessee	R126,233	91	R126,324	127,914	93	128,007
Texas	R325,620	R1,192	R326,812	323,312	1,225	324,537
Utah	57,694	47	57,741	59,472	30	59,502
Vermont	4,925	0	4,925	4,980	0	4,980
Virginia	84,798	8,217	93,015	86,236	7,983	94,219
Washington	95,570	45	95,615	97,750	49	97,799
West Virginia	33,611	550	34,161	33,689	586	34,275
Wisconsin	159,467	1,147	160,614	161,876	1,150	163,026
Wyoming	9,425	8,637	18,062	13,960	5,326	19,286
Total	R4,721,221	R587,564	R5,308,785	4,702,461	604,863	5,307,324

^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."

Please see the cautionary note regarding the number of residential and commercial customers located on the [first page of Appendix A of this report](#).

Table 21. Number of Natural Gas Industrial Consumers by Type of Service and State, 2007-2008

State	2007			2008		
	Onsystem Sales	Transported for the Account of Others	Total	Onsystem Sales	Transported for the Account of Others	Total
Alabama	2,409	295	2,704	2,476	281	2,757
Alaska	7	4	11	2	4	6
Arizona	296	99	395	285	98	383
Arkansas	637	418	1,055	648	456	1,104
California	35,814	3,320	39,134	36,124	3,533	39,657
Colorado	298	4,294	4,592	341	4,475	4,816
Connecticut	2,472	845	3,317	2,386	810	3,196
Delaware	125	60	185	96	69	165
Florida	156	311	467	161	288	449
Georgia	^R 1,013	1,900	^R 2,913	1,003	1,887	2,890
Hawaii	27	0	27	27	0	27
Idaho	109	79	188	108	91	199
Illinois	14,449	9,551	24,000	14,525	9,212	23,737
Indiana	3,218	2,209	5,427	3,051	2,243	5,294
Iowa	^R 1,296	^R 355	^R 1,651	1,293	346	1,639
Kansas	4,077	^R 4,250	^R 8,327	4,191	3,907	8,098
Kentucky	1,152	447	1,599	1,155	431	1,586
Louisiana	^R 691	254	^R 945	720	268	988
Maine	24	51	75	25	56	81
Maryland	^R 884	449	^R 1,333	849	376	1,225
Massachusetts	6,481	6,197	12,678	6,600	6,790	13,390
Michigan	8,404	1,324	9,728	8,382	2,180	10,562
Minnesota	944	202	1,146	930	187	1,117
Mississippi	1,190	^R 156	^R 1,346	988	144	1,132
Missouri	^R 2,895	616	^R 3,511	2,864	650	3,514
Montana	469	224	693	471	222	693
Nebraska	589	^R 7,079	^R 7,668	721	10,901	11,622
Nevada	185	35	220	154	35	189
New Hampshire	51	527	578	27	834	861
New Jersey	7,041	995	8,036	6,607	1,073	7,680
New Mexico	^R 414	56	^R 470	332	51	383
New York	^R 5,455	^R 2,029	^R 7,484	4,910	2,170	7,080
North Carolina	2,129	862	2,991	1,551	874	2,425
North Dakota	206	47	253	217	54	271
Ohio	2,810	^R 4,048	^R 6,858	2,688	4,118	6,806
Oklahoma	1,667	1,155	2,822	1,699	1,218	2,917
Oregon	960	^R 176	^R 1,136	891	184	1,075
Pennsylvania	2,912	1,956	4,868	2,799	1,973	4,772
Rhode Island	92	164	256	97	146	243
South Carolina	^R 1,271	201	^R 1,472	1,235	191	1,426
South Dakota	430	118	548	478	118	596
Tennessee	^R 2,387	269	^R 2,656	2,384	266	2,650
Texas	^R 9,224	1,839	^R 11,063	1,726	3,836	5,562
Utah	180	98	278	234	79	313
Vermont	36	1	37	34	1	35
Virginia	1,027	244	1,271	972	233	1,205
Washington	3,390	240	3,630	3,224	259	3,483
West Virginia	35	79	114	36	73	109
Wisconsin	4,856	1,143	5,999	4,770	1,198	5,968
Wyoming	61	72	133	86	69	155
Total	^R 136,945	^R 61,343	^R 198,288	127,573	68,958	196,531

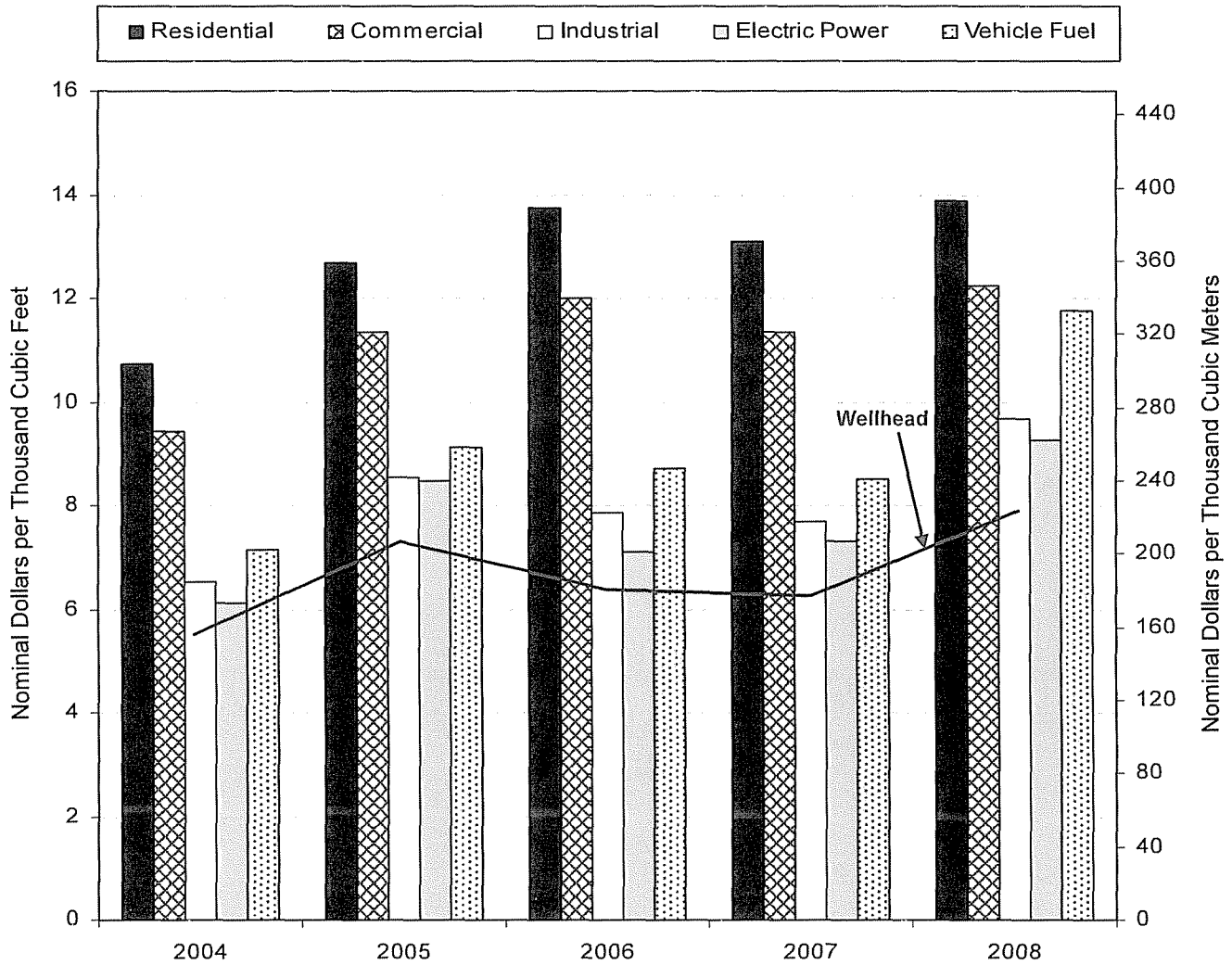
^R Revised data

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"

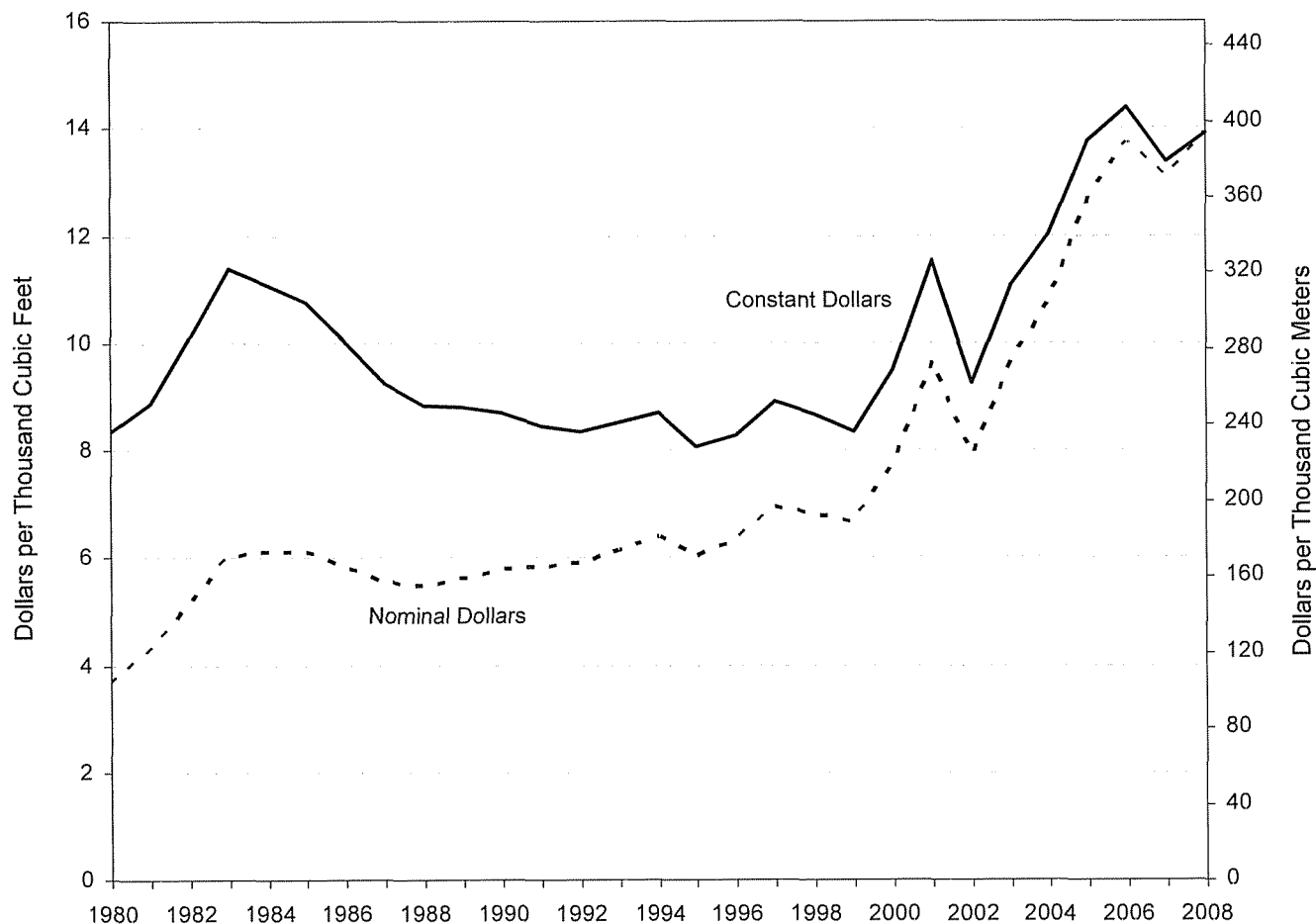
**Natural Gas
Consumer Prices**

Figure 18. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers in the United States, 2004-2008



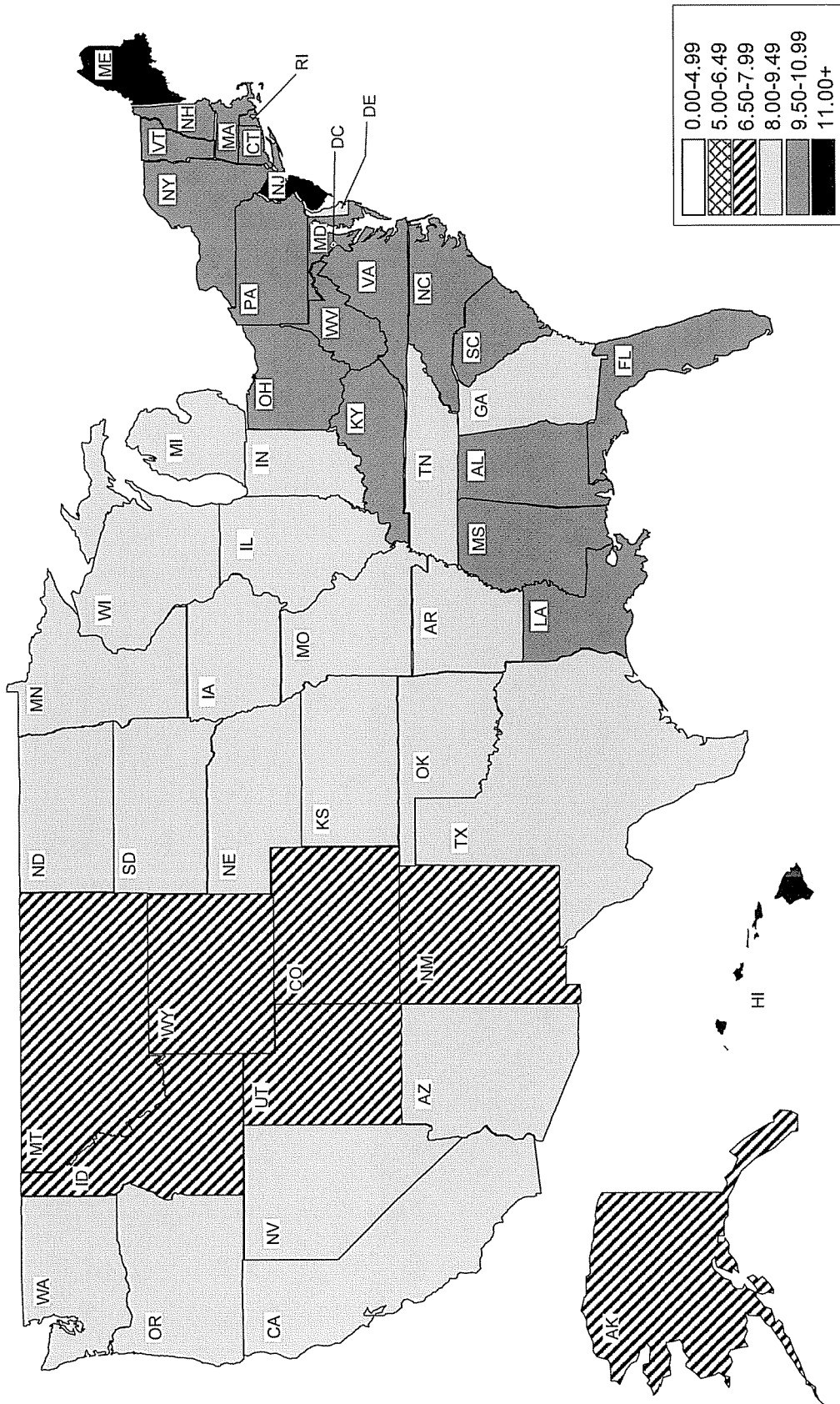
Note: Coverage for prices varies by consumer sector. See Appendix A for further discussion on consumer prices.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; and Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey."

Figure 19. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Residential Consumers, 1980-2008



Sources: Nominal dollars: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey." Constant dollars: Prices were converted to 2006 dollars using the chain-type price indexes for Gross Domestic Product (2000 = 1.0) as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 20. Average City Gate Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 2008
 (Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



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

Table 22. Average City Gate Price of Natural Gas in the United States, 2004-2008
(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Average Price				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	6.65	8.47	10.26	8.78	9.84
Alaska	3.05	3.74	5.25	6.75	6.74
Arizona	5.63	7.32	7.67	8.25	8.49
Arkansas	7.12	8.83	7.96	8.55	8.88
California	6.04	7.88	6.76	6.82	8.11
Colorado	5.02	6.10	7.61	6.23	6.98
Connecticut	7.56	9.74	9.11	8.67	10.24
Delaware	6.13	8.32	8.84	7.58	8.32
Florida	6.60	9.30	8.32	7.97	9.73
Georgia	6.81	9.85	9.37	8.15	9.35
Hawaii	10.54	14.28	17.49	17.37	27.15
Idaho	5.69	7.95	7.27	6.68	7.48
Illinois	6.38	8.38	8.26	7.87	8.48
Indiana	6.78	8.83	8.31	7.83	8.94
Iowa	6.89	8.88	8.07	7.80	8.28
Kansas	6.68	9.08	9.08	8.27	8.85
Kentucky	7.28	9.69	9.07	8.22	10.14
Louisiana	6.56	8.56	7.67	7.22	9.58
Maine	9.72	11.78	9.35	10.46	13.47
Maryland	7.77	9.99	10.62	9.24	10.23
Massachusetts	8.20	10.64	11.00	9.34	10.29
Michigan	6.34	8.44	8.34	8.06	9.22
Minnesota	6.84	8.52	8.35	7.87	8.37
Mississippi	6.44	8.85	9.13	8.47	9.91
Missouri	6.99	8.67	8.53	7.53	8.03
Montana	6.47	7.62	7.25	6.42	7.71
Nebraska	6.70	8.21	8.27	7.67	8.12
Nevada	6.77	8.50	8.64	8.72	9.44
New Hampshire	6.81	9.77	10.29	9.71	10.94
New Jersey	7.82	9.70	10.85	10.21	11.42
New Mexico	5.40	7.04	6.82	6.45	7.05
New York	6.36	8.22	9.22	^R 9.02	10.07
North Carolina	7.45	10.11	9.42	8.55	10.32
North Dakota	6.93	8.54	7.82	7.04	8.03
Ohio	7.49	10.66	9.87	8.64	10.41
Oklahoma	6.56	7.90	9.13	8.14	8.40
Oregon	5.86	7.12	8.10	8.14	8.82
Pennsylvania	7.56	9.98	10.30	9.35	10.39
Rhode Island	7.33	8.69	9.96	10.62	10.07
South Carolina	7.66	10.00	9.51	9.10	10.27
South Dakota	6.59	8.48	8.01	7.35	8.06
Tennessee	6.68	9.08	9.00	8.87	9.43
Texas	6.03	8.09	7.60	7.84	9.20
Utah	5.68	7.58	8.42	7.29	7.62
Vermont	5.26	6.85	8.61	10.03	10.66
Virginia	7.61	10.12	10.51	9.27	10.61
Washington	6.15	7.95	7.87	7.14	8.11
West Virginia	7.04	9.69	8.93	8.62	10.32
Wisconsin	6.74	8.35	8.57	8.04	8.71
Wyoming	6.21	8.04	7.20	5.90	7.02
Total	6.65	8.67	8.61	^R 8.16	9.18

^R Revised data

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

Table 23. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State and Sector, 2008
(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Vehicle Fuel	Electric Power
	Average Price	Percent of Total Volume Delivered	Average Price	Percent of Total Volume Delivered	Average Price	Percent of Total Volume Delivered	Average Price	Average Price
Alabama	18.30	100.00	15.58	80.17	10.57	27.20	17.32	10.03
Alaska	8.72	100.00	8.66	74.90	5.49	78.23	--	W
Arizona	17.60	100.00	13.01	93.06	10.47	29.65	11.00	8.60
Arkansas	14.09	100.00	11.32	64.49	10.56	3.87	--	9.23
California	12.75	99.31	11.75	56.69	10.80	4.85	11.32	8.23
Colorado	9.77	100.00	9.01	95.24	8.76	0.56	13.57	7.02
Connecticut	17.85	97.75	13.81	70.71	12.63	47.28	24.04	10.48
Delaware	16.07	100.00	14.24	70.55	12.54	5.81	26.48	W
District of Columbia	16.49	76.31	13.89	100.00	--	--	15.57	--
Florida	21.19	100.00	14.51	100.00	11.72	2.96	15.56	10.41
Georgia	18.26	100.00	14.30	100.00	11.02	16.10	12.91	10.40
Hawaii	44.57	100.00	39.01	100.00	26.74	100.00	--	--
Idaho	11.07	100.00	10.28	86.01	9.18	1.92	12.45	W
Illinois	12.07	87.82	11.70	43.26	10.58	9.36	12.75	10.10
Indiana	12.65	94.99	11.14	77.88	10.48	6.71	7.94	9.61
Iowa	11.91	100.00	10.25	75.75	9.33	6.91	11.97	W
Kansas	13.00	100.00	12.24	64.92	9.42	7.84	--	8.11
Kentucky	13.84	96.04	13.25	82.03	10.41	17.53	--	W
Louisiana	15.49	100.00	13.52	98.42	9.32	21.41	13.02	10.01
Maine	17.47	100.00	15.87	44.97	14.89	1.28	--	W
Maryland	16.08	100.00	13.14	100.00	13.46	6.32	14.66	11.16
Massachusetts	17.14	99.91	15.49	64.17	15.42	28.29	13.80	10.43
Michigan	11.93	93.95	10.66	100.00	10.26	12.90	--	8.75
Minnesota	11.29	100.00	10.52	95.73	9.05	33.23	19.51	9.23
Mississippi	13.96	100.00	12.48	90.38	10.37	12.24	--	9.62
Missouri	13.36	100.00	12.02	77.49	11.32	13.89	8.66	W
Montana	11.45	99.86	11.32	79.56	11.04	0.95	11.50	W
Nebraska	11.11	87.09	9.62	57.51	9.12	10.64	--	W
Nevada	13.33	100.00	11.21	67.01	11.10	17.84	9.24	8.26
New Hampshire	16.74	100.00	15.53	70.07	14.50	7.94	--	W
New Jersey	15.21	100.00	13.38	42.08	12.76	11.00	--	10.78
New Mexico	12.23	100.00	10.39	62.57	10.27	9.97	--	8.18
New York	16.75	100.00	12.86	100.00	12.30	11.44	18.55	10.85
North Carolina	16.58	100.00	14.19	84.52	12.10	19.07	--	11.13
North Dakota	10.34	100.00	9.58	93.41	8.30	46.22	11.32	NA
Ohio	14.52	100.00	12.79	100.00	12.71	2.68	--	10.79
Oklahoma	12.32	100.00	11.54	51.20	13.03	0.63	11.01	8.18
Oregon	13.89	100.00	11.57	98.54	9.07	20.14	8.03	7.08
Pennsylvania	16.22	100.00	14.30	100.00	12.09	5.70	8.30	10.46
Rhode Island	16.89	100.00	15.53	66.22	13.26	11.66	12.62	10.50
South Carolina	16.84	100.00	14.26	94.90	11.03	47.31	13.38	10.48
South Dakota	11.32	100.00	9.76	83.00	9.00	17.39	--	7.32
Tennessee	14.20	100.00	13.01	91.69	10.81	39.91	11.79	W
Texas	13.75	100.00	11.25	82.51	8.96	50.44	11.53	8.91
Utah	9.00	100.00	7.74	86.43	7.21	12.67	8.08	W
Vermont	18.31	100.00	14.31	100.00	9.60	79.62	--	9.14
Virginia	16.20	100.00	12.98	100.00	11.49	17.30	10.66	10.87
Washington	13.06	100.00	11.49	89.04	10.55	12.89	15.43	8.56
West Virginia	14.51	100.00	13.54	53.52	10.94	19.01	--	10.08
Wisconsin	12.81	100.00	11.18	76.82	10.57	18.32	11.01	9.24
Wyoming	10.16	77.32	8.87	65.61	7.55	3.15	6.51	W
Total	13.89	97.88	12.23	79.93	9.67	20.54	11.75	9.26

W Withheld

-- Not applicable

NA Not available

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"; Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; and Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey".

Table 24. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to Residential and Commercial Sector Consumers by Local Distribution and Marketers in Selected States, 2007-2008
(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

State	Residential							
	2007				2008			
	Local Distribution Company Average Price ^a	Marketer Average Price ^b	Combined Average Price ^c	Percent Sold by Local Distribution Company	Local Distribution Company Average Price ^a	Marketer Average Price ^b	Combined Average Price ^c	Percent Sold by Local Distribution Company
Florida	20.55	23.23	20.61	97.79	21.11	25.00	21.19	97.78
Georgia	14.64	18.02	17.53	14.35	15.46	18.73	18.26	14.43
Maryland	14.95	16.26	15.17	83.26	15.98	16.54	16.08	83.15
New Jersey	14.45	16.50	14.48	98.35	15.15	18.07	15.21	97.98
New York	^R 15.79	15.46	^R 15.73	^R 82.34	16.79	16.57	16.75	80.64
Ohio	13.05	13.95	13.47	53.01	14.60	14.45	14.52	52.47
Pennsylvania	14.56	15.77	14.66	92.01	16.14	17.05	16.22	91.82
Virginia	15.33	16.28	15.42	90.29	16.25	15.67	16.20	90.72

State	Commercial							
	2007				2008			
	Local Distribution Company Average Price ^a	Marketer Average Price ^b	Combined Average Price ^c	Percent Sold by Local Distribution Company	Local Distribution Company Average Price ^a	Marketer Average Price ^b	Combined Average Price ^c	Percent Sold by Local Distribution Company
District of Columbia	15.08	13.38	^R 13.69	^R 18.62	16.11	13.41	13.89	17.93
Florida	13.47	12.76	13.07	43.63	14.40	14.59	14.51	42.94
Georgia	^R 12.76	13.32	^R 13.21	^R 19.81	14.12	14.34	14.30	19.34
Maryland	13.28	11.90	12.30	29.12	14.34	12.63	13.14	29.63
Michigan	10.38	9.41	10.02	62.51	11.20	9.71	10.66	63.57
New York	^R 12.55	^R 11.16	^R 11.82	^R 47.12	12.89	12.84	12.86	45.76
Ohio	12.31	11.47	11.74	^R 32.16	13.78	12.33	12.79	31.14
Pennsylvania	13.58	11.63	12.77	^R 58.52	14.90	13.50	14.30	56.70
Virginia	12.35	11.48	11.99	58.84	13.61	12.05	12.98	59.14

^a Price derived from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

^b Price derived from Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey."

^c Prices combined by weighting percent sold by local distribution companies versus percent sold by marketers according to volumes reported on Form EIA-176.

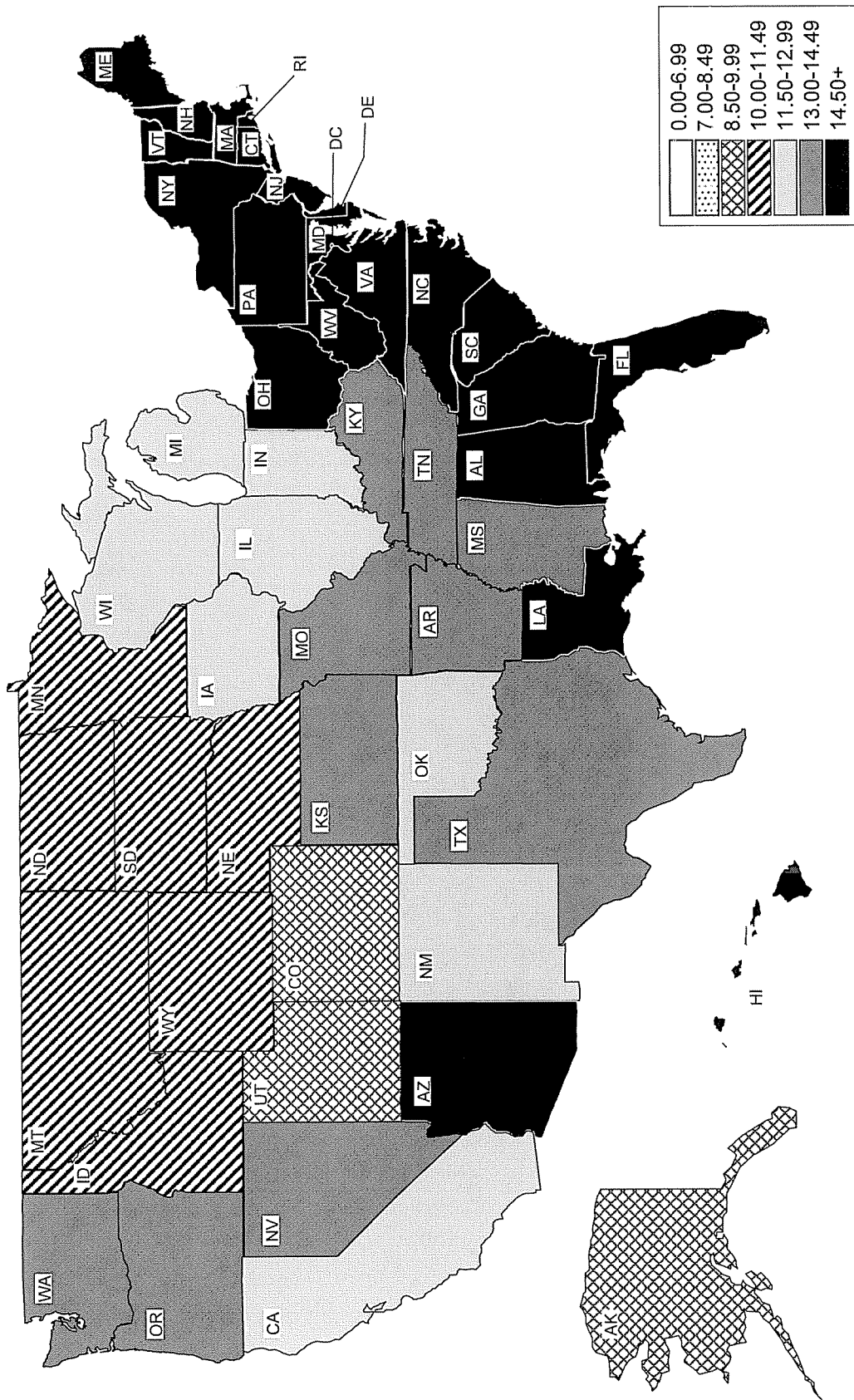
^R Revised data

Note: Prices represent the annual-average retail price for volumes delivered to residential and commercial customers by marketers who report on Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey," and local distribution companies who report on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Both sets of prices include the cost of the gas commodity/supply

and all transportation and delivery charges. Since the prices reflect each State's aggregate of multiple local distribution companies and marketers, a comparison of the aggregate prices may not represent the realized price savings that an individual customer might have obtained. Localized tariff rates, distinct contract/pricing options, and contract timing may affect the price differential between marketers and licensed distribution companies. Additionally, the 2005 hurricane season may have affected future contract offerings beginning in 2006 as prices rose sharply during that period.

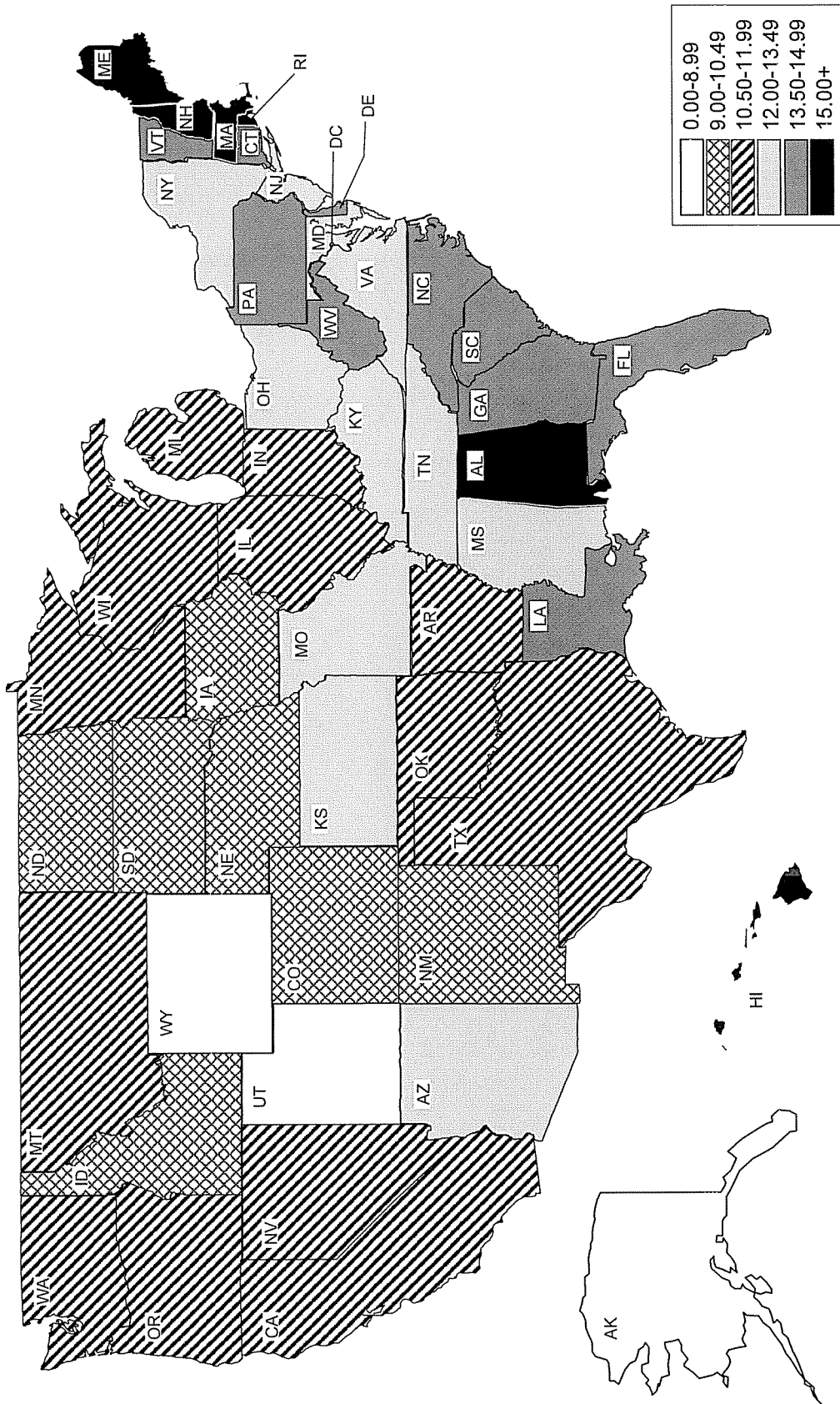
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; and Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey."

Figure 21. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Residential Consumers, 2008
 (Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



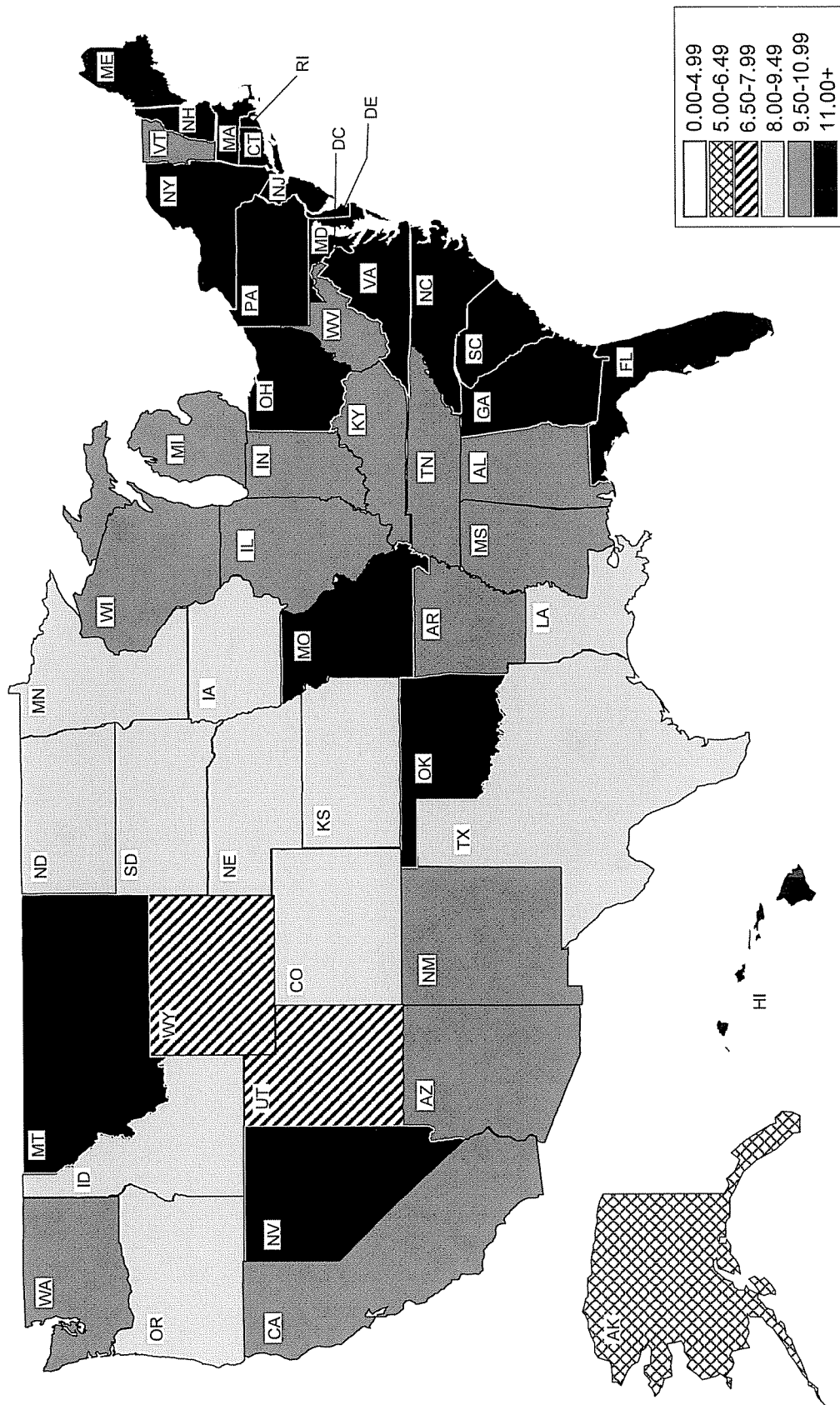
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey."

Figure 22. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Commercial Consumers, 2008
 (Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



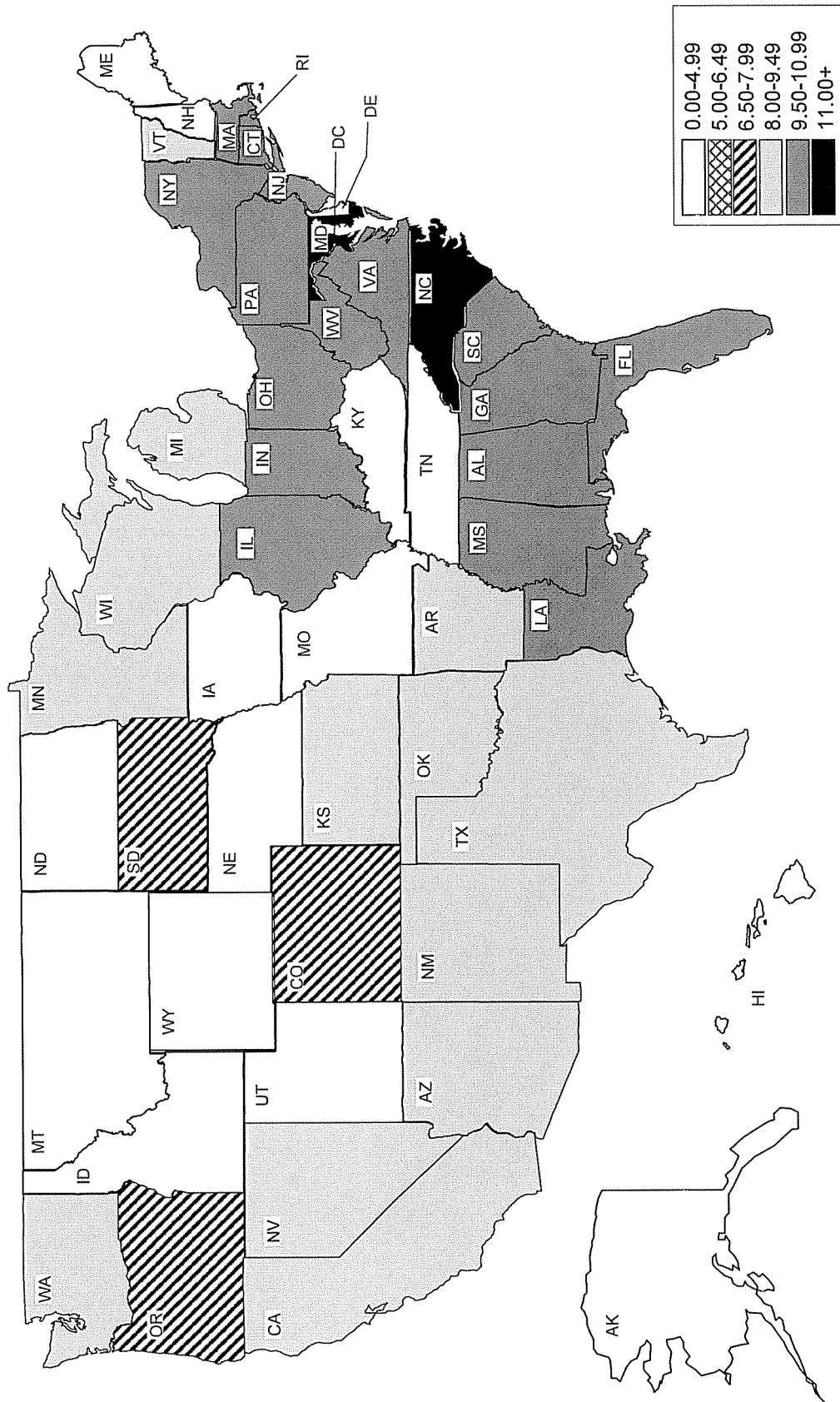
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," and Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey."

Figure 23. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Onsystem Industrial Consumers, 2008
 (Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



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

Figure 24. Average Price of Natural Gas Delivered to U.S. Electric Power Consumers, 2008
 (Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)



Note: States where the electric power price has been withheld (see Table 23) are included in the \$0.00-\$4.99 price category.
 Source: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

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State Summaries

Table 25. Percent Distribution of Natural Gas Supply and Disposition by State, 2008

State	Dry Production	Total Consumption
Alabama	1.19	1.74
Alaska	1.84	1.47
Arizona	0.00	1.72
Arkansas	2.20	1.01
California	1.39	10.55
Colorado	6.58	2.17
Connecticut	--	0.72
Delaware	--	0.21
District of Columbia	--	0.14
Florida	0.01	4.06
Georgia	--	1.83
Gulf of Mexico	11.47	0.44
Hawaii	--	0.01
Idaho	--	0.38
Illinois	0.01	4.31
Indiana	0.02	2.37
Iowa	--	1.38
Kansas	1.71	1.22
Kentucky	0.55	0.97
Louisiana	6.32	5.33
Maine	--	0.26
Maryland	0.00	0.84
Massachusetts	--	1.61
Michigan	1.32	3.36
Minnesota	--	1.73
Mississippi	0.42	1.53
Missouri	--	1.27
Montana	0.55	0.33
Nebraska	0.02	0.72
Nevada	0.00	1.14
New Hampshire	--	0.30
New Jersey	--	2.65
New Mexico	6.67	1.06
New York	0.25	5.08
North Carolina	--	1.05
North Dakota	0.26	0.27
Ohio	0.42	3.41
Oklahoma	8.91	2.88
Oregon	0.00	1.16
Pennsylvania	0.97	3.23
Rhode Island	--	0.38
South Carolina	--	0.73
South Dakota	0.01	0.28
Tennessee	0.02	0.99
Texas	32.14	15.27
Utah	2.12	0.97
Vermont	--	0.04
Virginia	0.63	1.29
Washington	--	1.28
West Virginia	1.17	0.48
Wisconsin	--	1.76
Wyoming	10.81	0.61
Total	100.00	100.00

-- Not applicable

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly

Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

Table 26. Percent Distribution of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by State, 2008

State	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Vehicle Fuel	Electric Power
Alabama	0.78	0.80	2.14	0.36	2.46
Alaska	0.44	0.54	0.09	0.11	0.65
Arizona	0.79	1.04	0.30	8.15	4.26
Arkansas	0.73	1.18	1.28	0.05	0.96
California	10.04	8.01	11.49	44.67	12.86
Colorado	2.75	2.10	1.80	0.57	1.60
Connecticut	0.88	1.20	0.34	0.36	0.89
Delaware	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.02	0.17
District of Columbia	0.27	0.59	--	0.25	--
Florida	0.32	1.62	1.03	0.99	11.96
Georgia	2.45	1.64	2.27	4.19	1.44
Hawaii	0.01	0.06	0.01	--	--
Idaho	0.57	0.52	0.38	0.32	0.19
Illinois	9.56	7.09	3.97	0.99	0.52
Indiana	3.13	2.71	4.09	0.52	0.51
Iowa	1.55	1.79	2.36	0.00	0.26
Kansas	1.44	1.07	1.71	0.05	0.40
Kentucky	1.13	1.18	1.59	0.04	0.14
Louisiana	0.76	0.73	11.92	0.10	3.55
Maine	0.02	0.19	0.25	--	0.55
Maryland	1.67	2.25	0.32	3.71	0.30
Massachusetts	2.31	1.80	0.71	2.84	2.32
Michigan	7.01	5.49	2.06	0.42	1.40
Minnesota	2.86	3.17	1.80	0.07	0.37
Mississippi	0.49	0.64	1.58	0.01	2.51
Missouri	2.34	2.07	1.00	0.27	0.64
Montana	0.44	0.46	0.42	0.01	0.01
Nebraska	0.87	1.11	1.10	0.11	0.11
Nevada	0.79	0.92	0.19	1.65	2.71
New Hampshire	0.14	0.29	0.08	0.05	0.73
New Jersey	4.52	5.38	0.81	0.70	2.55
New Mexico	0.70	0.80	0.28	1.02	1.03
New York	8.09	9.25	1.20	11.19	5.99
North Carolina	1.31	1.55	1.34	0.08	0.54
North Dakota	0.24	0.35	0.32	0.00	0.00
Ohio	6.29	5.33	4.25	1.25	0.35
Oklahoma	1.36	1.30	2.75	0.81	4.24
Oregon	0.92	0.97	1.03	0.68	1.75
Pennsylvania	4.71	4.61	2.86	1.25	2.11
Rhode Island	0.36	0.35	0.10	0.53	0.79
South Carolina	0.56	0.71	1.08	0.04	0.69
South Dakota	0.28	0.36	0.47	--	0.04
Tennessee	1.42	1.73	1.38	0.06	0.07
Texas	3.95	5.33	19.93	7.58	21.60
Utah	1.35	1.20	0.50	0.85	0.83
Vermont	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00
Virginia	1.64	2.14	0.94	0.63	1.15
Washington	1.73	1.79	1.14	2.05	1.12
West Virginia	0.56	0.81	0.45	0.02	0.03
Wisconsin	2.89	3.10	1.92	0.30	0.62
Wyoming	0.27	0.32	0.63	0.09	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

- Not applicable

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; EIA-923, "Power Plant

Operations Report"; EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

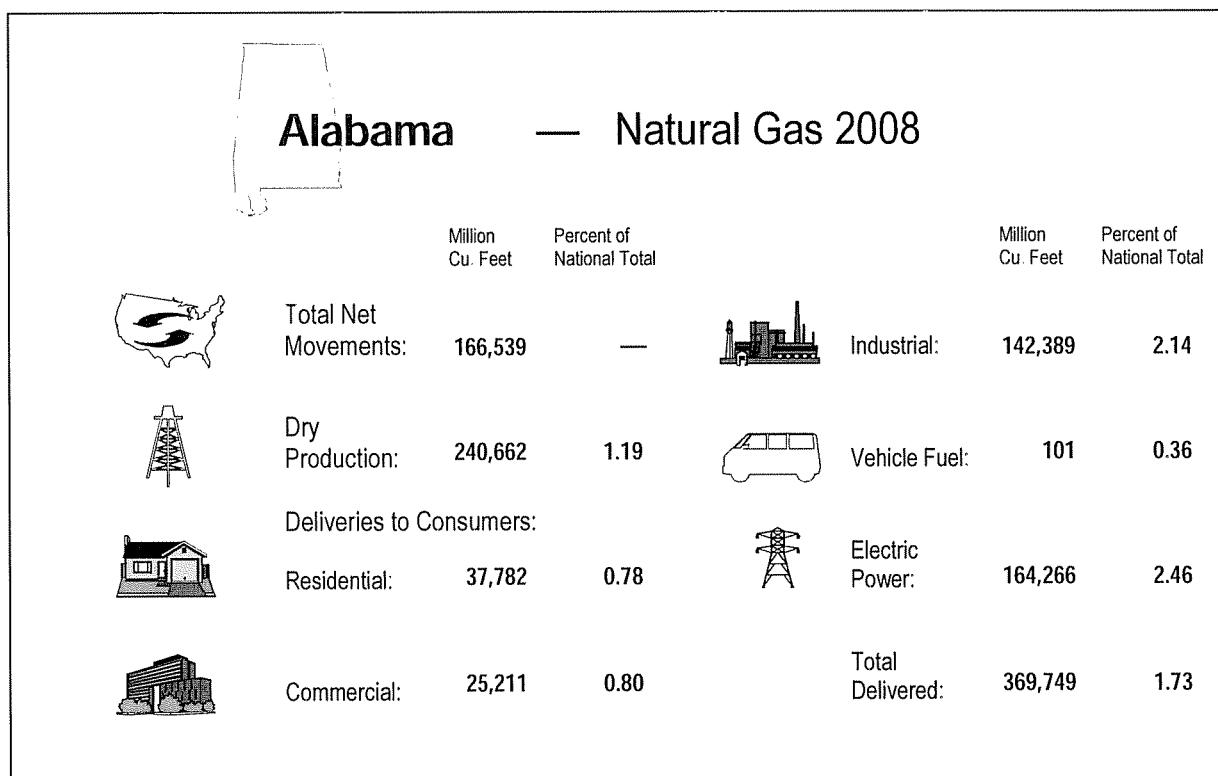


Table 27. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Alabama, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year.....	5,526	5,523	6,227	6,591	6,860
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	333,583	311,479	299,685	169,166	159,912
From Oil Wells	5,153	5,728	6,459	6,096	6,368
From Coalbed Wells	NA	NA	NA	114,356	111,273
Total	338,735	317,206	306,144	289,618	277,553
Repressuring	1,307	478	301	311	475
Vented and Flared	2,316	2,485	3,525	2,372	1,801
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	19,092	17,715	16,097	16,529	17,394
Marketed Production	316,021	296,528	286,220	270,407	257,884
Extraction Loss	15,133	13,759	21,065	19,831	17,222
Total Dry Production	300,888	282,769	265,155	250,576	240,662
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	300,888	282,769	265,155	250,576	240,662
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,883,471	2,513,112	2,722,954	^R 2,861,475	3,151,887
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	13,867	15,356	12,127	19,868	26,756
LNG Storage	528	606	698	1,078	1,076
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	36,471	131,036	37,074	^R 77,309	1,335
Total Supply	3,235,225	2,942,880	3,038,009	^R3,210,306	3,421,716

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Alabama, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	382,367	353,156	391,093	^R 418,512	404,157
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,839,615	2,573,659	2,625,607	2,770,917	2,985,348
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	12,734	15,572	20,604	20,009	31,208
LNG Storage	509	493	704	868	1,003
Total Disposition	3,235,225	2,942,880	3,038,009	^R3,210,306	3,421,716
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	11,809	11,291	12,045	11,345	11,136
Pipeline and Distribution Use	15,911	14,982	14,879	15,690	16,413
Plant Fuel	3,914	3,740	6,028	6,269	6,858
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	43,859	42,057	38,132	^R 35,481	37,782
Commercial	26,456	25,046	24,396	^R 23,420	25,211
Industrial	163,255	151,102	149,973	^R 150,484	142,389
Vehicle Fuel	107	153	111	^R 88	101
Electric Power	117,056	104,786	145,528	175,736	164,266
Total Delivered to Consumers	350,734	323,143	358,141	^R385,209	369,749
Total Consumption	382,367	353,156	391,093	^R418,512	404,157
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	4,744	4,891	4,832	4,722	4,999
Industrial	129,337	115,449	114,699	^R 114,325	103,662
Number of Consumers					
Residential	806,660	809,454	808,801	^R 796,476	792,084
Commercial	65,223	65,294	66,337	^R 65,879	65,128
Industrial	2,799	2,787	2,735	2,704	2,757
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	406	384	368	355	387
Industrial	58,326	54,217	54,835	^R 55,652	51,646
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	6.66	9.28	7.57	7.44	9.65
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.65	8.47	10.26	8.78	9.84
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	13.34	15.82	18.80	^R 18.14	18.30
Commercial	10.91	13.65	15.83	^R 15.06	15.58
Industrial	7.35	9.51	9.46	8.70	10.57
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	17.32
Electric Power	6.24	9.67	7.32	7.19	10.03

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^{NA} Not available

Notes: 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas

Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

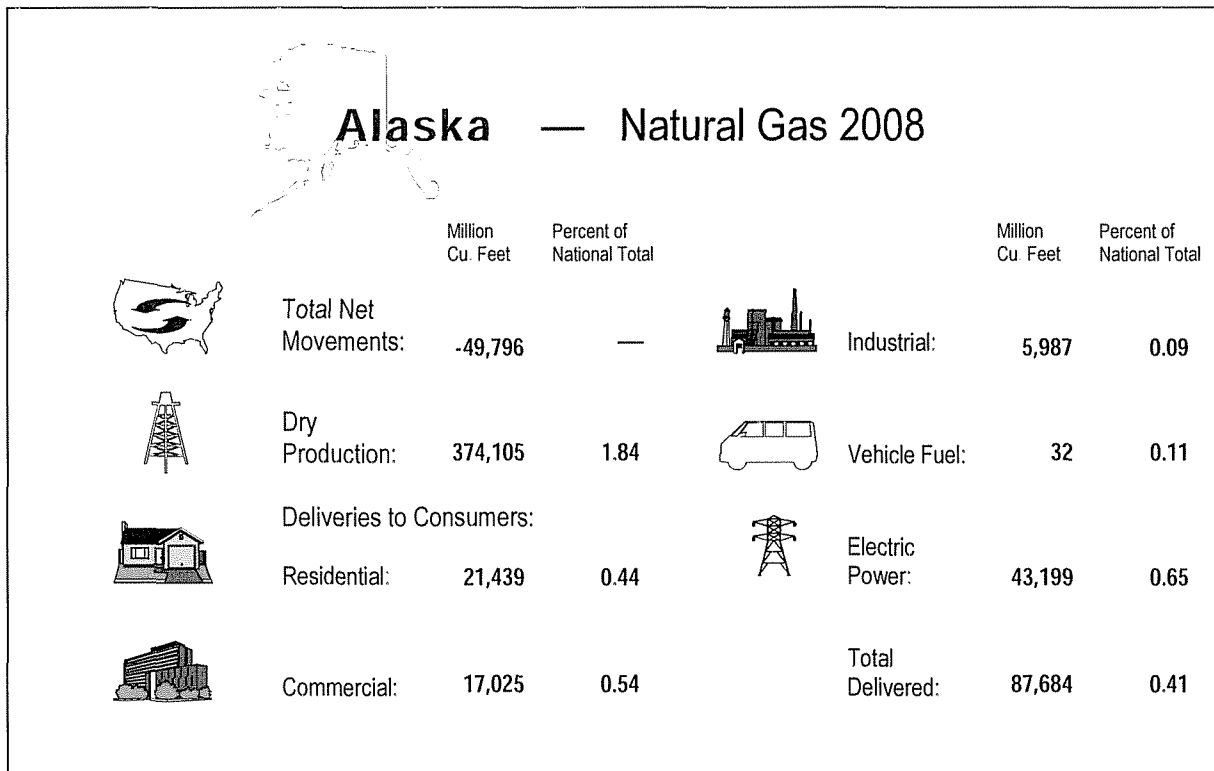


Table 28. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Alaska, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year....	224	227	231	239	261
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	202,884	207,084	193,654	165,624	150,483
From Oil Wells	3,441,201	3,435,864	3,012,097	3,313,666	3,265,401
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,644,084	3,642,948	3,205,751	3,479,290	3,415,884
Repressuring	3,166,098	3,149,237	2,753,901	3,039,347	3,007,418
Vented and Flared	6,088	6,429	7,125	6,458	10,023
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	471,899	487,282	444,724	433,485	398,442
Extraction Loss	33,044	27,956	24,638	26,332	24,337
Total Dry Production	438,855	459,326	420,086	407,153	374,105
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	438,855	459,326	420,086	407,153	374,105
Receipts at U.S. 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 ^a	--	--	--	0	0
LNG Storage	697	--	--	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	29,563	38,770	14,529	11,210	17,585
Total Supply	469,115	498,096	434,615	^R 418,362	391,691

See footnotes at end of table

Table 28. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Alaska, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	406,319	432,972	373,850	369,967	341,895
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	62,099	65,124	60,765	48,396	49,796
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage ^a	--	--	--	0	0
LNG Storage	697	--	--	0	0
Total Disposition	469,115	498,096	434,615	^R418,362	391,691
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	237,530	259,829	218,153	227,374	211,878
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3,798	2,617	2,825	2,115	2,047
Plant Fuel	44,016	43,386	38,938	41,197	40,286
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	18,200	18,029	20,616	19,843	21,439
Commercial	18,373	16,903	18,544	18,756	17,025
Industrial	46,742	52,887	31,457	19,751	5,987
Vehicle Fuel	18	38	27	^R 28	32
Electric Power	37,641	39,284	43,288	40,901	43,199
Total Delivered to Consumers	120,974	127,140	113,933	99,281	87,684
Total Consumption	406,319	432,972	373,850	369,967	341,895
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	8,179	8,251	8,098	4,499	4,274
Industrial	15,472	16,582	11,619	5,934	1,304
Number of Consumers					
Residential	104,360	108,401	112,269	115,500	119,039
Commercial	13,999	14,120	14,384	13,408	12,764
Industrial	10	12	11	11	6
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	1,312	1,197	1,289	1,399	1,334
Industrial	4,674,183	4,407,215	2,859,770	1,795,587	997,882
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	3.42	4.75	5.79	5.63	7.39
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	4.94	5.77	6.00	6.21	7.72
City Gate	3.05	3.74	5.25	6.75	6.74
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	4.88	5.73	6.84	8.68	8.72
Commercial	4.14	4.93	4.75	7.57	8.66
Industrial	1.94	2.59	3.84	4.67	5.49
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	2.79	3.42	3.65	3.58	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

^a The heterogeneous properties of underground storage in Alaska are not considered comparable with the underground storage data published for the Lower 48 States. Underground storage data reported by companies in Alaska are obtainable in the EIA-176 Query System.

Notes: 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly

Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

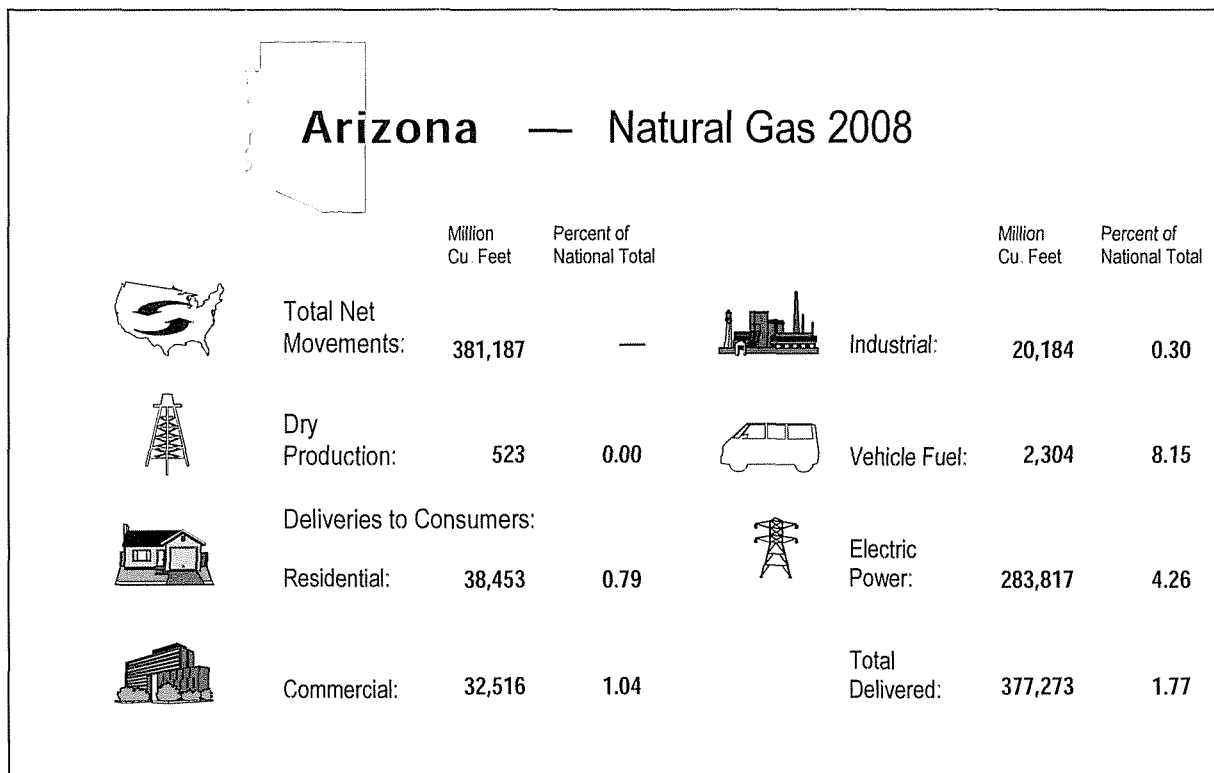


Table 29. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Arizona, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year.	6	6	7	7	6
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	331	233	611	654	523
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	331	233	611	655	523
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production	331	233	611	655	523
Extraction Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production	331	233	611	655	523
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	331	233	611	655	523
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,460,182	1,444,317	1,496,283	1,715,762	1,858,155
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	12,941	-2,238	-6,821	^R 3,165	17,791
Total Supply	1,473,454	1,442,312	1,490,074	^R1,719,581	1,876,469

See footnotes at end of table

Table 29. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Arizona, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	349,622	321,584	358,069	^R 392,954	399,501
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	7,544	7,376	15,720	16,207	46,581
Intransit Deliveries	21,331	21,337	24,393	23,318	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,094,958	1,092,015	1,091,892	1,287,103	1,430,387
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,473,454	1,442,312	1,490,074	^R1,719,581	1,876,469
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	25	23	23	20	20
Pipeline and Distribution Use	15,850	17,558	20,617	20,397	22,207
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	38,206	35,767	36,055	38,321	38,453
Commercial	33,159	31,888	32,792	32,694	32,516
Industrial	20,713	16,975	18,447	19,355	20,184
Vehicle Fuel	1,347	1,888	1,989	^R 2,010	2,304
Electric Power	240,321	217,485	248,146	280,156	283,817
Total Delivered to Consumers	333,746	304,004	337,429	^R372,536	377,273
Total Consumption	349,622	321,584	358,069	^R392,954	399,501
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	2,153	2,140	2,261	2,172	2,258
Industrial	9,290	9,569	11,457	13,292	14,200
Number of Consumers					
Residential	993,885	1,042,662	1,088,574	1,119,266	1,128,264
Commercial	56,186	56,572	57,091	57,169	57,586
Industrial	414	425	439	395	383
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	590	564	574	572	565
Industrial	50,031	39,942	42,020	48,999	52,699
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.12	6.86	5.70	5.98	7.09
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	5.49	7.24	6.30	6.94	8.09
City Gate	5.63	7.32	7.67	8.25	8.49
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12.16	13.54	16.32	17.21	17.60
Commercial	8.60	9.85	12.11	12.84	13.01
Industrial	6.91	8.53	9.90	10.49	10.47
Vehicle Fuel	6.57	7.91	9.81	9.40	11.00
Electric Power	5.84	8.24	6.48	6.84	8.60

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet

Notes: 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

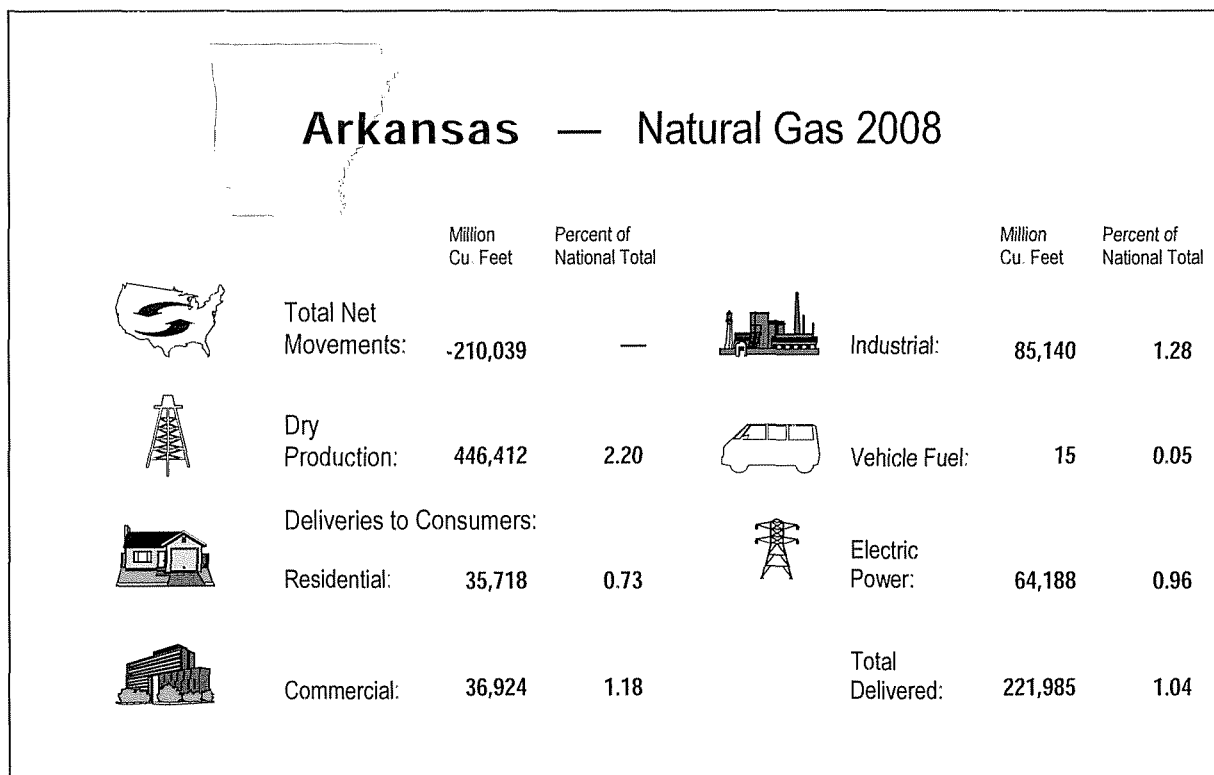


Table 30. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Arkansas, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	3,460	3,462	3,814	4,773	5,592
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	176,221	180,969	262,911	259,708	437,006
From Oil Wells.....	11,088	9,806	7,833	7,509	7,378
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	3,198	2,698
Total.....	187,310	190,774	270,744	270,414	447,082
Repressuring.....	0	0	439	516	511
Vented and Flared.....	241	241	12	11	20
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	187,069	190,533	270,293	269,886	446,551
Extraction Loss.....	254	231	212	162	139
Total Dry Production.....	186,815	190,302	270,081	269,724	446,412
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	186,815	190,302	270,081	269,724	446,412
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,970,438	1,924,023	1,871,003	2,198,402	2,083,480
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	5,642	4,707	4,081	5,417	5,585
LNG Storage.....	40	51	57	57	72
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-7,246	-10,490	-70,679	^R -3,315	-2,053
Total Supply.....	2,155,689	2,108,594	2,074,544	^R2,470,285	2,533,497

See footnotes at end of table

Table 30. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Arkansas, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	215,124	213,609	233,868	^R 226,439	234,904
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,936,032	1,890,519	1,835,843	2,238,097	2,293,519
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	4,457	4,394	4,789	5,695	5,023
LNG Storage	76	72	45	54	51
Total Disposition	2,155,689	2,108,594	2,074,544	^R2,470,285	2,533,497
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	1,364	1,288	1,351	^E 1,502	^F 2,521
Pipeline and Distribution Use	7,791	8,943	10,630	10,235	9,927
Plant Fuel	490	433	509	404	470
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	34,760	33,605	31,495	32,731	35,718
Commercial	29,821	31,521	31,286	32,187	36,924
Industrial	100,588	88,822	87,532	85,773	85,140
Vehicle Fuel	173	11	10	^R 13	15
Electric Power	40,138	48,987	71,056	63,594	64,188
Total Delivered to Consumers	205,480	202,946	221,378	^R214,298	221,985
Total Consumption	215,124	213,609	233,868	^R226,439	234,904
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	5,874	8,173	8,843	9,534	13,112
Industrial	94,613	84,177	83,347	82,213	81,841
Number of Consumers					
Residential	554,844	555,861	555,905	557,966	556,746
Commercial	70,655	69,990	69,475	69,495	69,144
Industrial	1,223	1,120	1,120	1,055	1,104
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	422	450	450	463	534
Industrial	82,247	79,306	78,154	81,302	77,119
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.68	7.26	^E 6.43	^{RE} 6.61	^E 8.72
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.12	8.83	7.96	8.55	8.88
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	11.73	13.65	14.15	13.08	14.09
Commercial	8.86	10.20	10.72	10.07	11.32
Industrial	8.03	9.44	9.51	9.51	10.56
Vehicle Fuel	6.86	10.16	8.51	8.39	--
Electric Power	6.19	8.59	6.38	7.04	9.23

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data^{NA} Not available^{RE} Revised estimated data

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

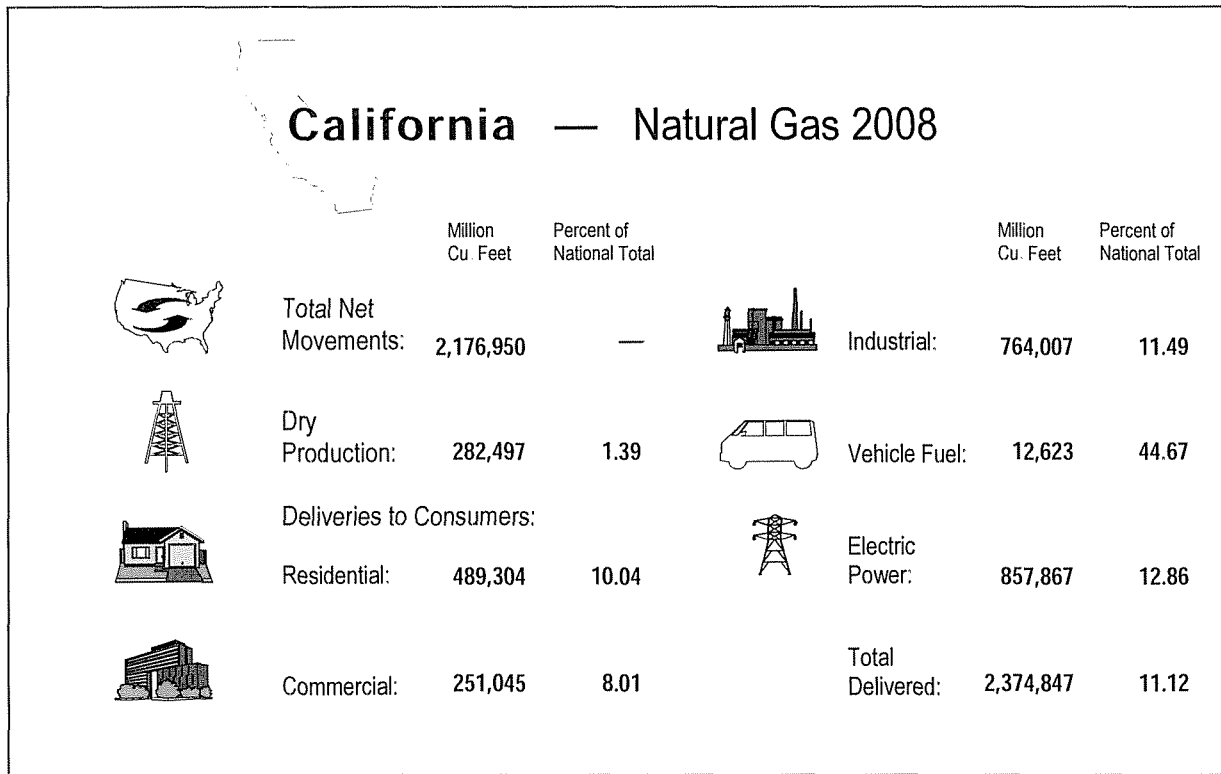


Table 31. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – California, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	1,272	1,356	1,451	1,540	1,645
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	79,823	87,599	94,612	93,249	91,460
From Oil Wells	269,004	264,445	254,526	246,140	241,560
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	348,827	352,044	349,137	339,389	333,019
Repressuring	22,405	29,134	29,001	27,172	31,305
Vented and Flared	3,215	2,120	1,562	1,879	2,127
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	3,287	3,153	3,365	3,178	3,119
Marketed Production	319,919	317,637	315,209	307,160	296,469
Extraction Loss	14,061	13,748	14,056	13,521	13,972
Total Dry Production	305,858	303,889	301,153	293,639	282,497
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	305,858	303,889	301,153	293,639	282,497
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	1,345
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,145,937	2,070,473	2,115,526	2,368,404	2,443,165
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	194,677	179,359	182,247	218,155	214,643
LNG Storage	36	50	76	202	42
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	75,649	-605	14,275	R-4,218	12,871
Total Supply	2,722,157	2,553,167	2,613,277	R2,876,182	2,954,563

See footnotes at end of table

Table 31. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – California, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	2,406,889	2,248,256	2,315,721	^R 2,395,674	2,449,599
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	80,019	89,987	101,101	96,757	109,127
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	*	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	24,203	24,786	27,407	169,070	158,433
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	211,010	190,055	168,957	214,469	237,364
LNG Storage	37	82	92	213	41
Total Disposition	2,722,157	2,553,167	2,613,277	^R2,876,182	2,954,563
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	37,337	37,865	57,234	56,936	64,689
Pipeline and Distribution Use	12,969	10,775	7,023	8,994	7,744
Plant Fuel	2,760	2,875	2,475	2,540	2,318
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	512,046	483,699	491,777	492,378	489,304
Commercial	231,597	233,082	244,432	^R 251,024	251,045
Industrial	835,824	781,381	732,054	738,501	764,007
Vehicle Fuel	3,839	9,411	9,889	^R 11,015	12,623
Electric Power	770,517	689,169	770,836	834,286	857,867
Total Delivered to Consumers	2,353,823	2,196,741	2,248,988	^R2,327,205	2,374,847
Total Consumption	2,406,889	2,248,256	2,315,721	^R2,395,674	2,449,599
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	2,002	1,633	1,723	2,446	3,357
Commercial	66,778	72,999	86,196	98,776	108,738
Industrial	791,981	738,704	690,491	699,283	726,927
Number of Consumers					
Residential	9,957,412	10,124,433	10,329,224	10,439,220	10,515,162
Commercial	432,367	434,899	442,052	^R 446,267	447,160
Industrial	41,487	40,226	38,637	39,134	39,657
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	536	536	553	562	561
Industrial	20,147	19,425	18,947	18,871	19,265
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5 65	7 45	6 47	6 62	8 38
Imports	--	--	--	--	9 15
Exports	5 78	7 91	6 33	6 53	8 06
City Gate	6 04	7 88	6 76	6 82	8 11
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.86	11.85	11.79	11.57	12.75
Commercial	8.63	10.69	10.43	10.20	11.75
Industrial	7.89	9.84	9.30	9.07	10.80
Vehicle Fuel	6.97	8.80	7.92	^R 7.72	11.32
Electric Power	6.05	8.08	6.71	6.72	8.23

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

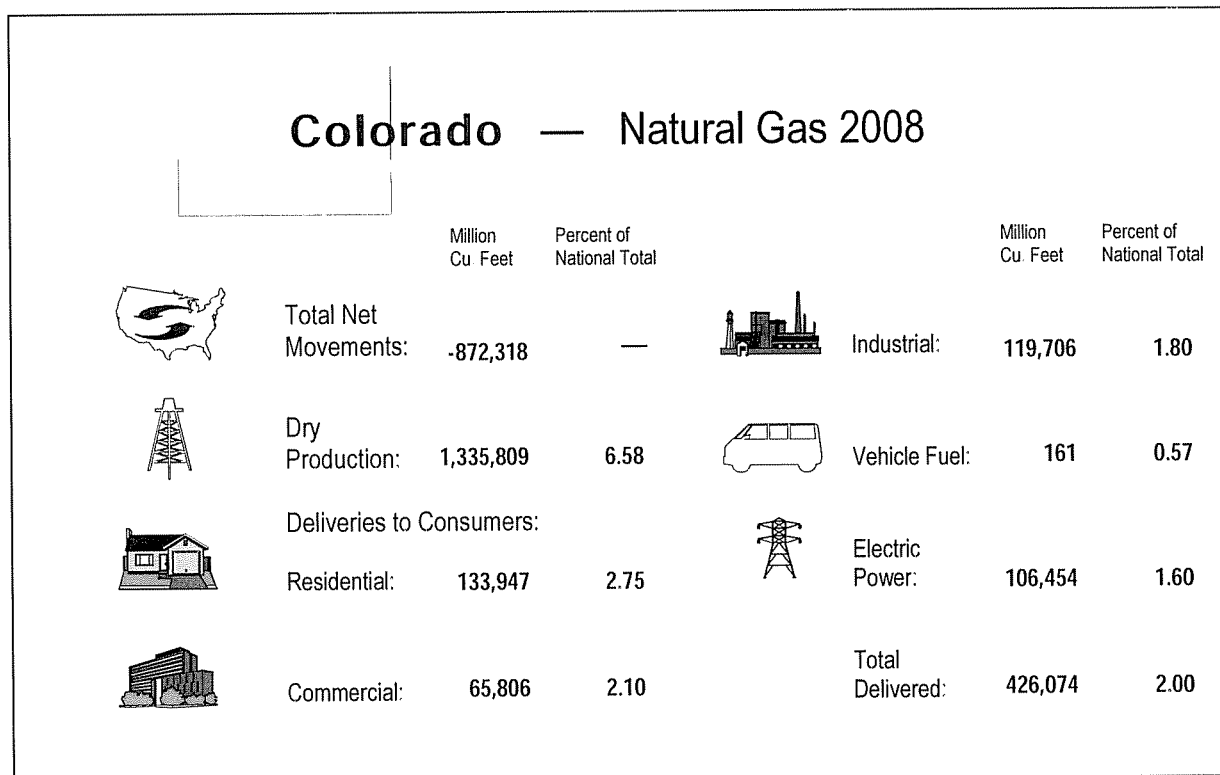


Table 32. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Colorado, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year.....	16,718	22,691	20,568	22,949	25,716
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	1,002,453	1,038,739	1,101,361	617,330	706,027
From Oil Wells	87,170	105,247	113,035	160,833	199,725
From Coalbed Wells	NA	NA	NA	476,365	497,092
Total.....	1,089,622	1,143,985	1,214,396	1,254,529	1,402,845
Repressuring	9,229	9,685	10,285	10,625	^E 11,945
Vented and Flared	1,158	1,215	1,291	1,333	^E 1,501
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	1,079,235	1,133,086	1,202,821	1,242,571	1,389,399
Extraction Loss	35,821	34,782	36,317	38,180	53,590
Total Dry Production	1,043,414	1,098,304	1,166,504	1,204,391	1,335,809
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	1,043,414	1,098,304	1,166,504	1,204,391	1,335,809
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,052,509	1,297,001	1,309,520	1,311,187	2,200,147
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	38,172	39,442	38,506	37,986	36,894
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	5,308	5,285	6,149	6,869	6,258
Balancing Item	2,186	19,451	-1,352	^R 97,841	37,215
Total Supply.....	2,141,590	2,459,482	2,519,327	^R2,658,274	3,616,323

See footnotes at end of table

Table 32. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Colorado, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	440,378	470,321	450,832	^R 504,775	504,824
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,662,891	1,950,573	2,032,659	2,114,880	3,072,465
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	38,320	38,588	35,836	38,619	39,034
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,141,590	2,459,482	2,519,327	^R2,658,274	3,616,323
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	34,178	35,866	38,088	39,347	^E 44,231
Pipeline and Distribution Use	10,213	13,305	12,945	13,850	15,906
Plant Fuel	17,093	15,641	16,347	16,218	18,613
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	120,574	124,255	119,270	130,971	133,947
Commercial	61,956	62,099	59,851	63,231	65,806
Industrial	112,174	126,360	111,259	117,230	119,706
Vehicle Fuel	820	166	144	^R 141	161
Electric Power	83,369	92,629	92,927	123,788	106,454
Total Delivered to Consumers	378,894	405,509	383,452	^R435,360	426,074
Total Consumption	440,378	470,321	450,832	^R504,775	504,824
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	16	14	13	0	0
Commercial	3,299	3,010	2,772	2,721	3,132
Industrial	111,316	125,618	110,565	116,699	119,032
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,496,876	1,524,813	1,558,911	1,583,945	1,606,602
Commercial	138,543	137,513	139,746	141,420	144,719
Industrial	4,175	4,318	4,472	4,592	4,816
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	447	452	428	447	455
Industrial	26,868	29,264	24,879	25,529	24,856
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.21	7.43	6.12	4.57	^E 6.94
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	5.02	6.10	7.61	6.23	6.98
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	8.47	10.29	10.45	8.84	9.77
Commercial	7.48	9.38	9.61	8.10	9.01
Industrial	6.54	8.68	11.53	7.21	8.76
Vehicle Fuel	5.99	8.17	5.32	8.72	13.57
Electric Power	5.65	7.41	6.22	4.35	7.02

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

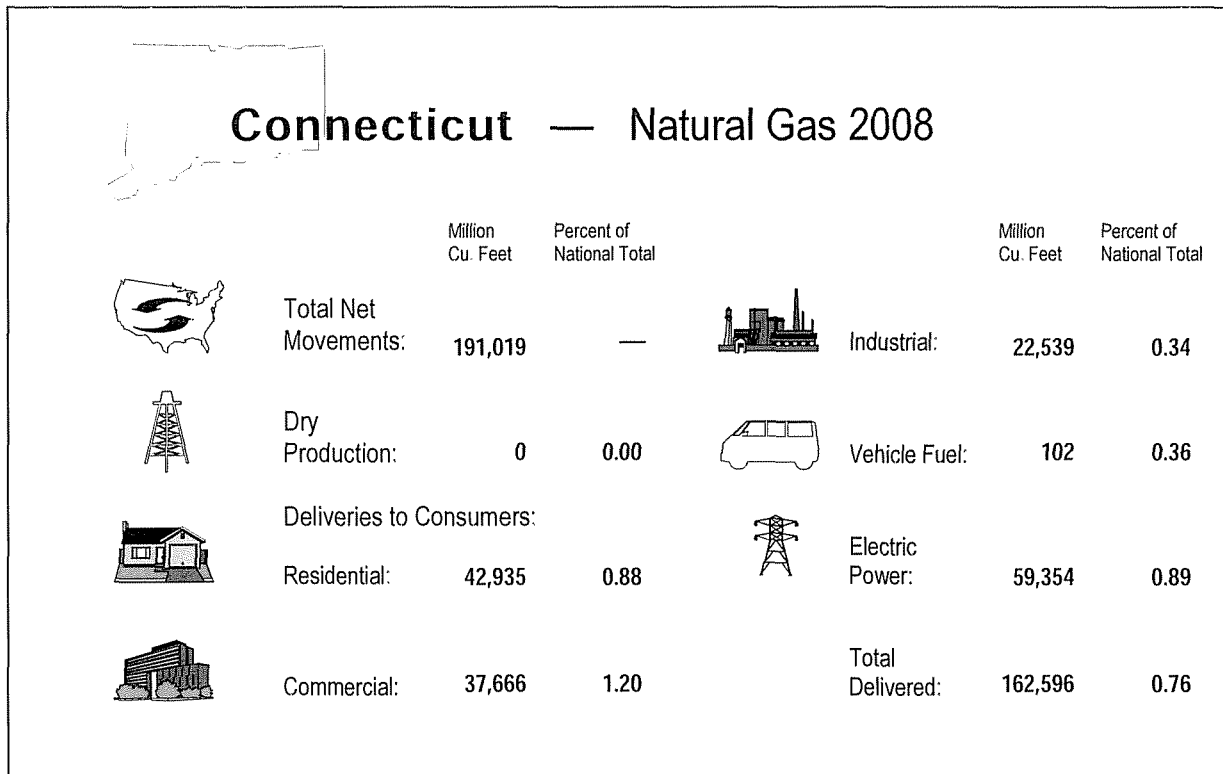


Table 33. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Connecticut, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	392,087	429,895	454,051	491,456	461,815
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,208	1,143	246	485	802
Supplemental Gas Supplies	191	273	91	0	0
Balancing Item	-6,647	-7,120	-8,141	^R -8,972	-23,991
Total Supply	386,839	424,191	446,247	^R482,969	438,625

See footnotes at end of table

Table 33. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Connecticut, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	162,642	168,067	172,682	^R 180,181	166,821
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	222,899	254,740	273,034	302,201	270,796
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,299	1,383	532	587	1,008
Total Disposition	386,839	424,191	446,247	^R482,969	438,625
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3,383	3,327	3,178	4,361	4,225
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	44,179	44,522	39,069	43,348	42,935
Commercial	35,511	35,756	32,660	35,963	37,666
Industrial	20,529	20,469	21,670	22,794	22,539
Vehicle Fuel	206	98	81	^R 89	102
Electric Power	58,834	63,896	76,024	73,627	59,354
Total Delivered to Consumers	159,259	164,740	169,504	^R175,820	162,596
Total Consumption	162,642	168,067	172,682	^R180,181	166,821
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	610	555	596	780	967
Commercial	11,013	10,606	9,458	10,252	11,032
Industrial	11,498	10,969	11,152	11,387	11,883
Number of Consumers					
Residential	469,332	475,221	478,849	482,902	487,320
Commercial	50,839	52,572	52,982	52,389	53,903
Industrial	3,470	3,437	3,393	3,317	3,196
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	699	680	616	686	699
Industrial	5,916	5,955	6,387	6,872	7,052
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.56	9.74	9.11	8.67	10.24
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	14.06	16.24	17.71	16.39	17.85
Commercial	11.31	13.00	13.60	12.61	13.81
Industrial	9.32	11.68	10.86	10.54	12.63
Vehicle Fuel	12.65	14.60	18.39	20.57	24.04
Electric Power	W	9.31	7.39	7.81	10.48

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

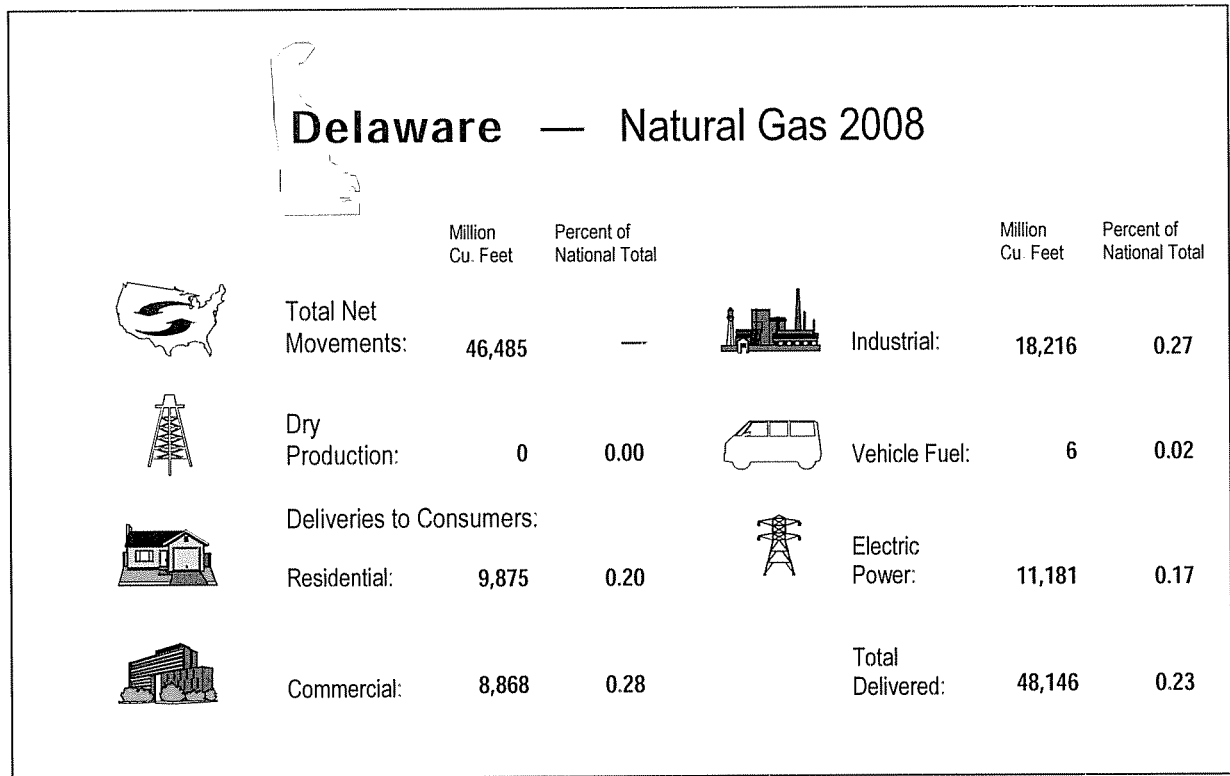


Table 34. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Delaware, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	50,453	49,725	44,970	47,917	49,964
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	220	145	68	220	104
Supplemental Gas Supplies	17	*	*	5	2
Balancing Item.....	934	520	1,160	R3,485	1,694
Total Supply.....	51,624	50,391	46,198	R51,627	51,765

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Delaware, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	48,057	46,904	43,190	^R 48,155	48,164
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	3,336	3,349	2,940	3,258	3,479
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	230	138	68	215	122
Total Disposition	51,624	50,391	46,198	^R51,627	51,765
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	39	40	18	16	18
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10,399	10,339	9,111	10,000	9,875
Commercial	8,465	8,383	8,134	8,628	8,868
Industrial	16,025	15,257	16,398	^R 16,014	18,216
Vehicle Fuel	63	9	6	^R 5	6
Electric Power	13,067	12,875	9,522	13,493	11,181
Total Delivered to Consumers	48,019	46,863	43,172	^R48,139	48,146
Total Consumption	48,057	46,904	43,190	^R48,155	48,164
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1,561	1,399	1,833	2,178	2,611
Industrial	14,149	13,394	14,919	^R 14,449	17,158
Number of Consumers					
Residential	133,197	137,115	141,276	145,010	147,541
Commercial	11,921	12,070	12,345	12,576	12,703
Industrial	186	179	170	185	165
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	7.10	6.95	6.59	6.86	6.98
Industrial	86,157	85,233	96,461	^R 86,562	110,399
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.13	8.32	8.84	7.58	8.32
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12.08	14.58	16.93	16.21	16.07
Commercial	10.56	12.98	15.33	14.48	14.24
Industrial	7.72	10.86	11.94	8.93	12.54
Vehicle Fuel	14.88	19.32	22.42	21.90	26.48
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

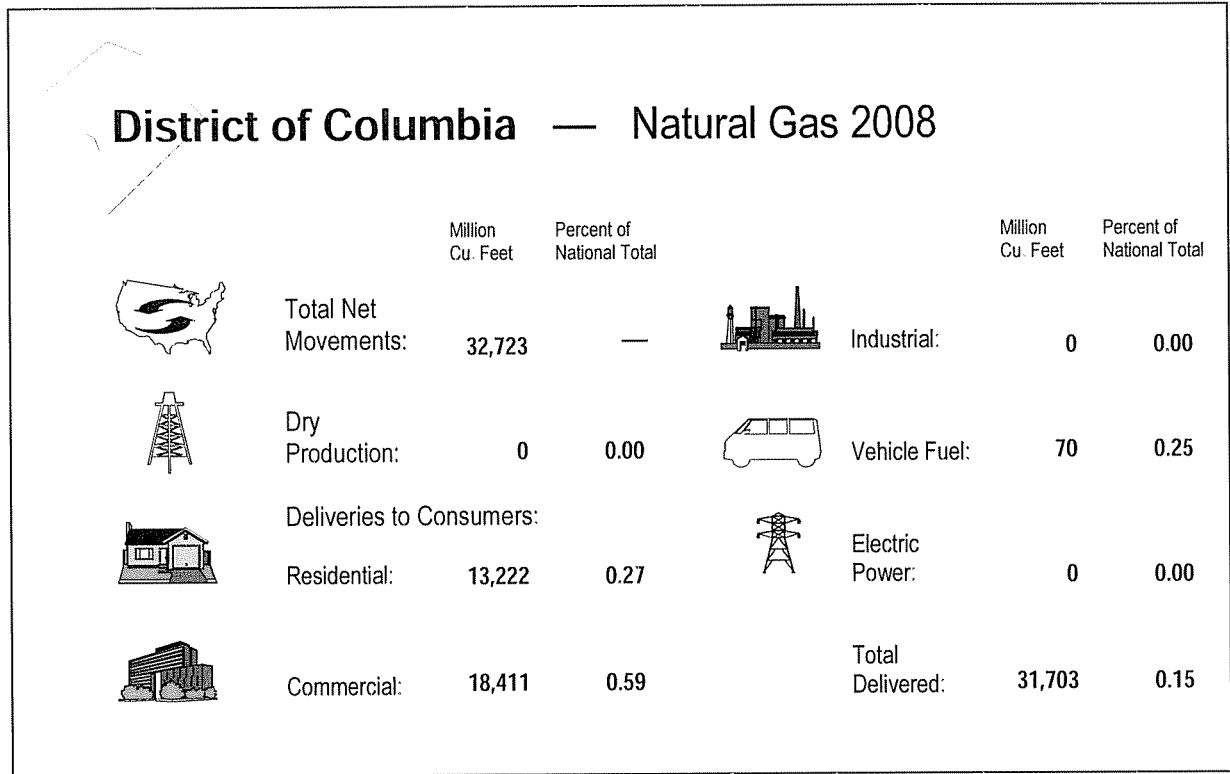


Table 35. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – District of Columbia, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	33,472	32,727	30,216	33,565	32,723
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	-1,244	-642	-1,166	R-599	-818
Total Supply.....	32,227	32,085	29,049	R32,966	31,905

See footnotes at end of table

Table 35. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – District of Columbia, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	32,227	32,085	29,049	^R 32,966	31,905
Deliveries at U.S. 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	32,227	32,085	29,049	^R32,966	31,905
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	466	487	464	^R 238	203
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	14,276	13,853	11,412	13,371	13,222
Commercial	17,384	17,683	17,107	^R 19,297	18,411
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fuel	102	63	65	^R 61	70
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered to Consumers	31,762	31,598	28,585	^R32,728	31,703
Total Consumption	32,227	32,085	29,049	^R32,966	31,905
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	3,506	2,804	2,659	3,178	3,132
Commercial	13,327	13,893	13,695	^R 15,703	15,110
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	138,134	141,012	141,953	142,384	142,819
Commercial	10,406	10,381	10,410	9,915	10,024
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	1,671	1,703	1,643	^R 1,946	1,837
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	--	--	--	--	--
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	14.31	16.87	16.96	15.67	16.49
Commercial	13.60	13.17	14.67	^R 13.69	13.89
Industrial	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle Fuel	6.76	8.93	9.50	9.49	15.57
Electric Power	--	--	--	--	--

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids

Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

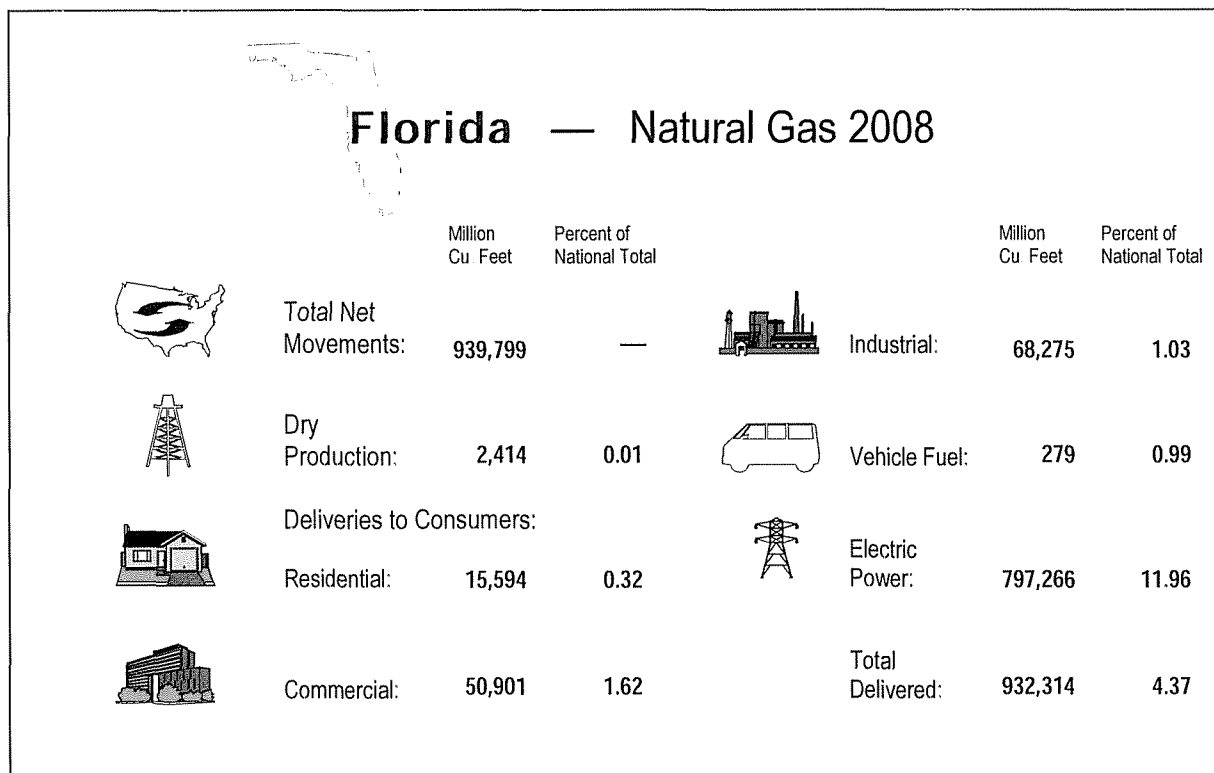


Table 36. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Florida, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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.....	3,525	2,954	2,845	2,000	2,742
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	3,525	2,954	2,845	2,000	2,742
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	402	337	304	^E 222	^E 306
Marketed Production.....	3,123	2,616	2,540	1,778	2,436
Extraction Loss.....	618	495	485	132	22
Total Dry Production.....	2,505	2,121	2,055	1,646	2,414
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	2,505	2,121	2,055	1,646	2,414
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	734,265	774,283	889,710	915,006	939,799
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.....	-2,591	1,804	-155	^R 592	628
Total Supply.....	734,178	778,209	891,611	^R917,244	942,841

See footnotes at end of table

Table 36. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Florida, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	734,178	778,209	891,611	^R 917,244	942,841
Deliveries at U.S. 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	734,178	778,209	891,611	^R917,244	942,841
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	1,178	987	896	^E 654	^E 897
Pipeline and Distribution Use	10,572	9,370	11,942	10,092	9,547
Plant Fuel	102	286	796	671	83
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	15,892	16,124	15,641	15,066	15,594
Commercial	56,321	57,690	50,625	51,097	50,901
Industrial	63,603	63,133	69,720	66,453	68,275
Vehicle Fuel	670	209	232	^R 243	279
Electric Power	585,841	630,410	741,759	772,968	797,266
Total Delivered to Consumers	722,326	767,566	877,977	^R905,828	932,314
Total Consumption	734,178	778,209	891,611	^R917,244	942,841
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	267	301	320	333	346
Commercial	33,106	34,682	28,398	28,805	29,046
Industrial	61,251	60,973	67,567	64,393	66,256
Number of Consumers					
Residential	639,014	656,069	673,122	682,996	679,265
Commercial	55,324	55,479	55,259	57,320	58,125
Industrial	398	432	475	467	449
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	1,018	1,040	916	891	876
Industrial	159,807	146,141	146,780	142,299	152,059
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.60	9.30	8.32	7.97	9.73
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	17.75	20.15	21.54	20.61	21.19
Commercial	11.43	13.28	13.91	13.07	14.51
Industrial	8.22	9.48	11.66	10.56	11.72
Vehicle Fuel	9.53	12.94	13.69	12.82	15.56
Electric Power	6.49	8.75	8.62	9.35	10.41

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

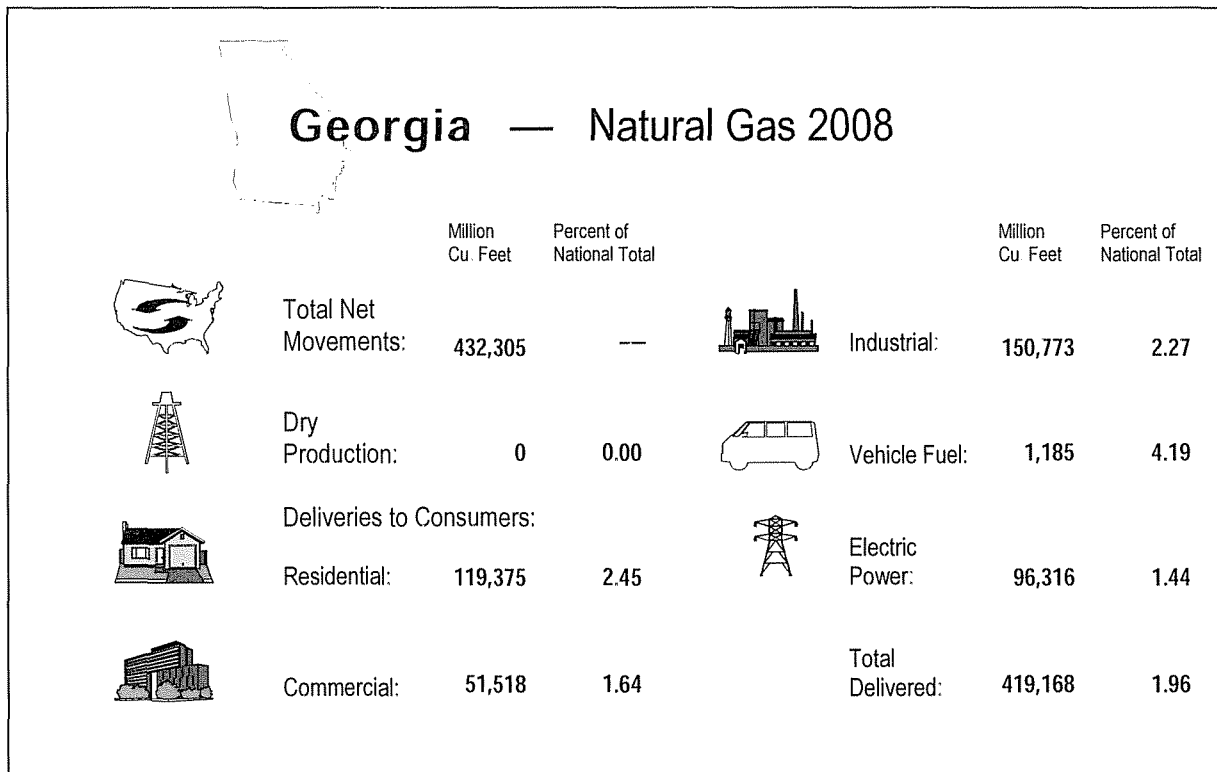


Table 37. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Georgia, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	105,203	132,062	146,766	170,243	135,711
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,353,193	1,282,549	1,304,376	1,366,016	1,452,988
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	4,518	4,535	1,968	1,493	1,891
Supplemental Gas Supplies	5	*	3	2	*
Balancing Item	1,300	5,672	10,111	^R 168	-4,672
Total Supply.....	1,464,219	1,424,818	1,463,225	^R1,537,923	1,585,919

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Georgia, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	394,986	412,560	420,469	^R 441,107	425,153
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,063,663	1,006,287	1,035,051	1,093,999	1,156,394
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	5,570	5,971	7,705	2,817	4,372
Total Disposition	1,464,219	1,424,818	1,463,225	^R1,537,923	1,585,919
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	6,235	5,708	6,092	5,188	5,985
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	126,492	124,560	110,245	111,895	119,375
Commercial	55,047	52,902	48,137	^R 48,591	51,518
Industrial	160,559	156,202	159,614	^R 152,674	150,773
Vehicle Fuel	727	921	974	^R 1,034	1,185
Electric Power	45,926	72,267	95,407	121,726	96,316
Total Delivered to Consumers	388,751	406,852	414,377	^R435,919	419,168
Total Consumption	394,986	412,560	420,469	^R441,107	425,153
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	108,356	106,486	94,041	95,839	102,148
Commercial	44,025	42,112	38,204	38,967	41,555
Industrial	134,175	129,439	132,527	126,340	126,503
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,752,346	1,773,121	1,726,239	1,793,650	1,791,256
Commercial	128,923	128,389	127,843	^R 127,832	126,804
Industrial	3,161	3,543	3,053	^R 2,913	2,890
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	427	412	377	^R 380	406
Industrial	50,794	44,088	52,281	^R 52,411	52,170
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	6.47	9.18	7.03	6.79	9.71
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.81	9.85	9.37	8.15	9.35
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	13.92	16.77	18.37	17.53	18.26
Commercial	11.43	14.76	14.20	^R 13.21	14.30
Industrial	7.53	10.29	9.51	^R 8.86	11.02
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	13.05	12.93	12.91
Electric Power	6.57	10.63	7.36	7.54	10.40

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

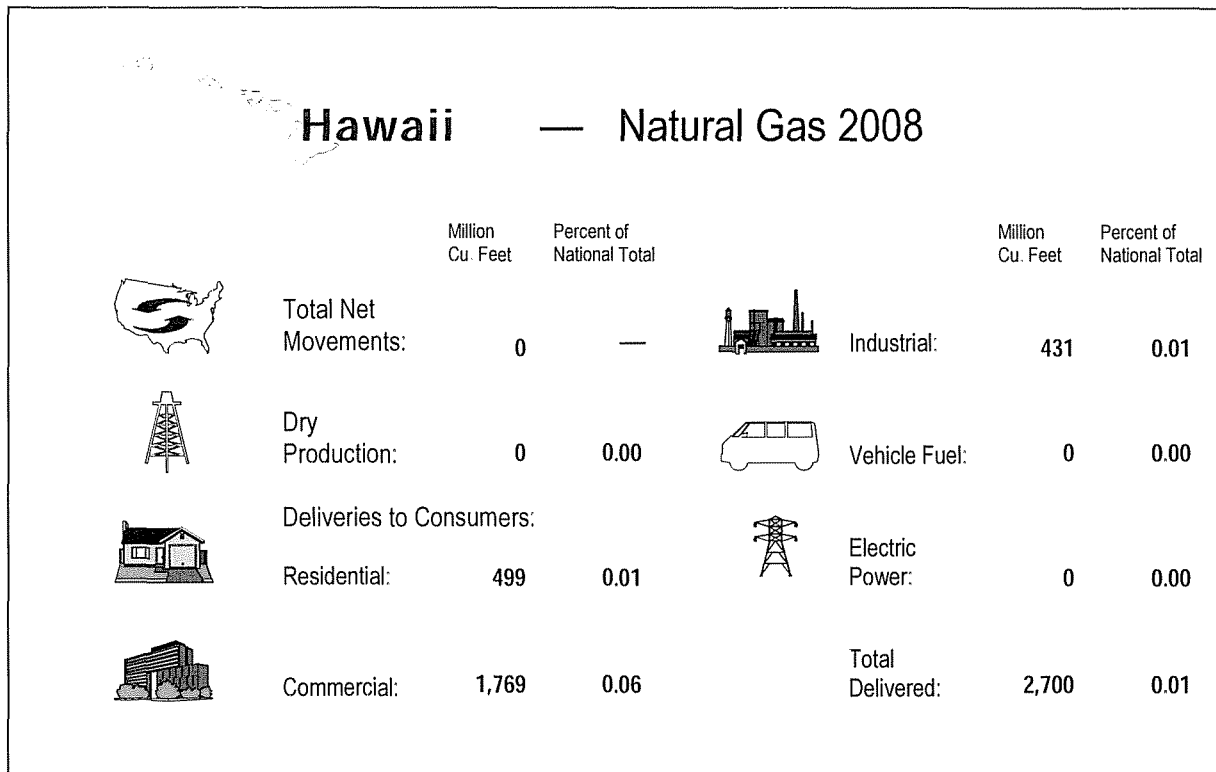


Table 38. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Hawaii, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. 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	2,626	2,606	2,613	2,683	2,559
Balancing Item	148	188	171	167	143
Total Supply	2,774	2,795	2,783	2,850	2,702

See footnotes at end of table

Table 38. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Hawaii, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	2,774	2,795	2,783	2,850	2,702
Deliveries at U.S. 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	2,774	2,795	2,783	2,850	2,702
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2	2	2	3	2
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	524	516	518	509	499
Commercial	1,803	1,838	1,813	1,836	1,769
Industrial	446	439	451	502	431
Vehicle Fuel	0	*	*	0	0
Electric Power	0	0	0	0	0
Total Delivered to Consumers	2,772	2,793	2,782	2,848	2,700
Total Consumption	2,774	2,795	2,783	2,850	2,702
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Consumers					
Residential	26,255	26,219	25,982	25,899	25,632
Commercial	2,578	2,572	2,548	2,547	2,540
Industrial	29	28	26	27	27
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	699	714	712	721	696
Industrial	15,369	15,667	17,343	18,609	15,975
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	10.54	14.28	17.49	17.37	27.15
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	27.15	30.94	35.28	34.05	44.57
Commercial	21.42	25.48	29.29	28.31	39.01
Industrial	13.22	16.41	18.49	18.66	26.74
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

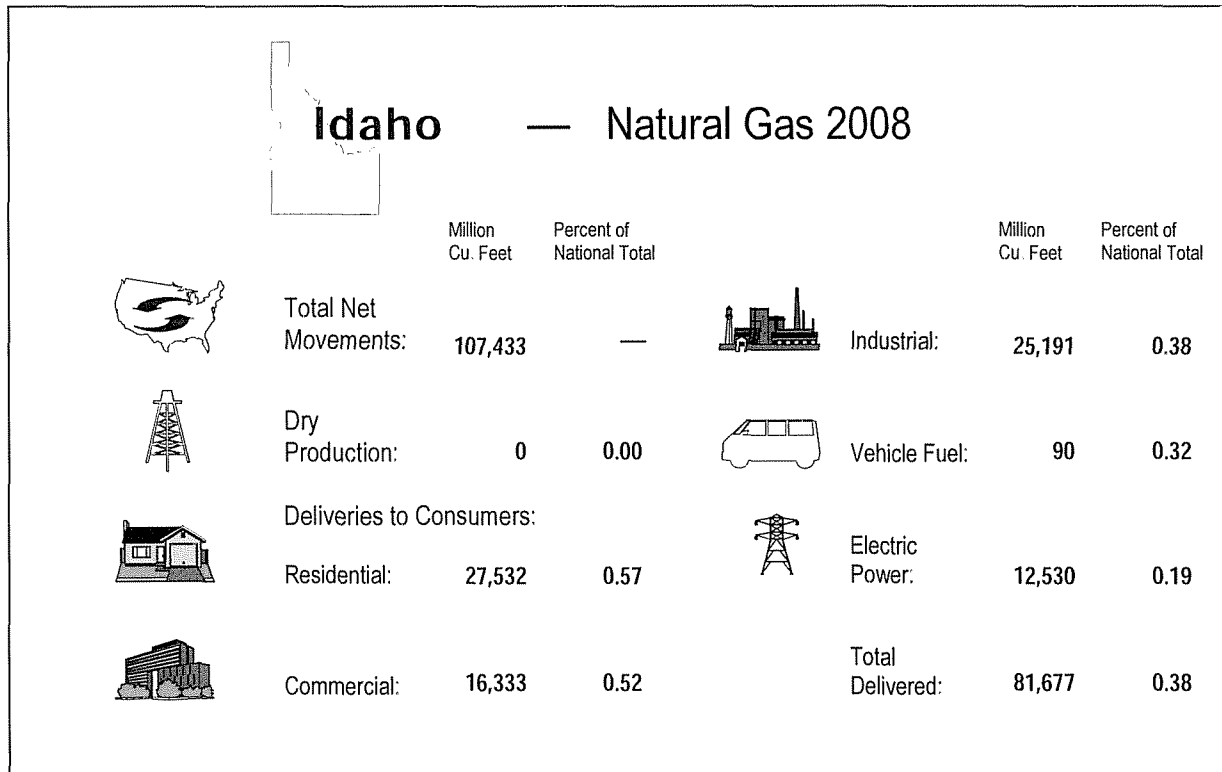


Table 39. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Idaho, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	707,885	624,468	690,781	704,429	688,782
Intransit Receipts.....	471	10,513	*	21,936	0
Interstate Receipts.....	180,519	181,256	219,714	233,472	237,853
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	451	189	275	189	147
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	2,651	-2,484	-11,435	R3,767	-19,035
Total Supply.....	891,976	813,942	899,335	R963,793	907,747

See footnotes at end of table

Table 39. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Idaho, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	75,335	74,540	75,709	^R 81,937	88,545
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	48	0	0	0	252
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	816,263	739,356	823,211	881,766	818,950
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	330	46	415	89	0
Total Disposition	891,976	813,942	899,335	^R963,793	907,747
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	5,763	5,339	6,507	7,542	6,869
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	20,682	21,603	22,450	23,419	27,532
Commercial	12,995	13,231	13,573	14,274	16,333
Industrial	23,907	22,852	23,488	24,119	25,191
Vehicle Fuel	96	91	80	^R 79	90
Electric Power	11,892	11,425	9,611	12,504	12,530
Total Delivered to Consumers	69,572	69,202	69,202	^R74,395	81,677
Total Consumption	75,335	74,540	75,709	^R81,937	88,545
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1,858	1,911	1,927	2,169	2,285
Industrial	23,343	22,332	23,002	23,647	24,709
Number of Consumers					
Residential	288,380	301,357	316,915	323,114	336,191
Commercial	33,104	33,362	33,625	33,767	37,320
Industrial	196	195	192	188	199
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	393	397	404	423	438
Industrial	121,974	117,189	122,331	128,294	126,590
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	5.30	7.13	6.22	6.31	7.88
Exports	5.36	--	--	--	7.43
City Gate	5.69	7.95	7.27	6.68	7.48
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.04	10.59	12.25	11.47	11.07
Commercial	8.37	9.86	11.49	10.67	10.28
Industrial	6.97	8.39	10.05	9.39	9.18
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	11.42	11.42	12.45
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

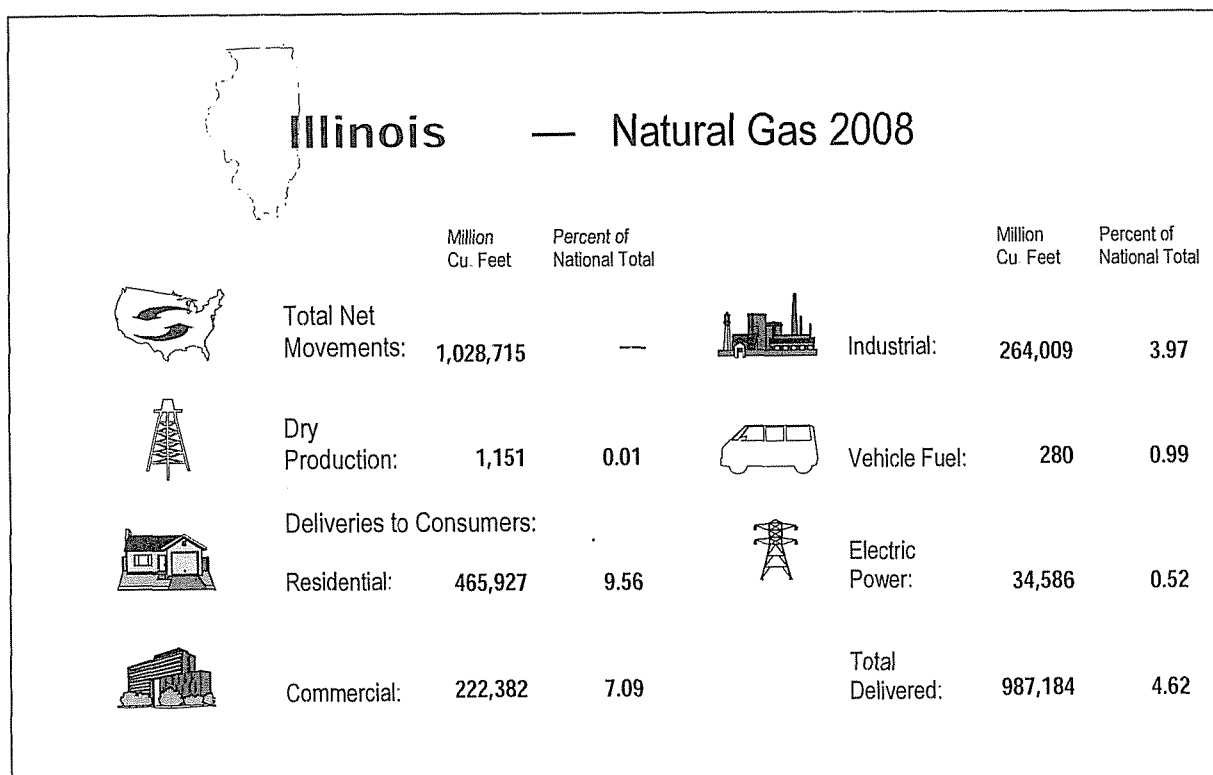


Table 40. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Illinois, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	251	316	316	^R 43	45
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	165	^E 161	^E 165	^{RE} 139	^E 119
From Oil Wells.....	5	^E 5	^E 5	^E 5	^E 5
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	^E 1,250	^E 1,069
Total.....	170	^E166	^E170	^{RE}1,394	^E1,193
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	^E 170	^E 166	^E 170	^{RE} 1,394	^E 1,193
Extraction Loss.....	49	46	47	48	42
Total Dry Production.....	121	120	123	^R1,346	1,151
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	121	120	123	^R 1,346	1,151
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	2,766,487	2,925,414	2,903,476	^R 2,907,989	3,051,095
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	251,349	259,288	235,590	251,122	259,827
LNG Storage.....	348	405	358	343	383
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	14	15	13	11	15
Balancing Item.....	-1,965	-42,413	-189,689	^R 60,587	-29,209
Total Supply.....	3,016,353	3,142,830	2,949,871	^R3,221,398	3,283,262

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Illinois, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	953,207	969,642	893,997	^R 965,591	1,000,548
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,815,994	1,912,671	1,812,882	2,011,543	2,022,380
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	246,747	260,515	242,754	243,789	260,333
LNG Storage	406	3	238	475	1
Total Disposition	3,016,353	3,142,830	2,949,871	^R3,221,398	3,283,262
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	4	4	4	^{RE} 39	^E 41
Pipeline and Distribution Use	11,176	10,855	10,869	^R 11,407	13,275
Plant Fuel	63	56	45	45	48
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	443,410	437,572	398,231	433,048	465,927
Commercial	204,039	201,882	196,361	203,368	222,382
Industrial	263,482	260,536	245,488	254,872	264,009
Vehicle Fuel	409	318	271	^R 244	280
Electric Power	30,624	58,418	42,729	62,567	34,586
Total Delivered to Consumers	941,964	958,727	883,080	^R954,100	987,184
Total Consumption	953,207	969,642	893,997	^R965,591	1,000,548
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	45,648	47,418	43,317	49,096	56,757
Commercial	120,031	118,168	118,383	117,571	126,178
Industrial	239,679	235,820	224,098	230,731	239,310
Number of Consumers					
Residential	3,754,132	3,975,961	3,812,121	3,845,441	3,869,308
Commercial	273,967	276,763	300,606	296,465	298,418
Industrial	29,187	29,887	26,109	24,000	23,737
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	745	729	653	686	745
Industrial	9,027	8,717	9,402	10,620	11,122
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.38	8.38	8.26	7.87	8.48
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.41	11.62	11.18	10.76	12.07
Commercial	9.10	11.20	10.91	10.40	11.70
Industrial	8.07	10.01	9.44	9.00	10.58
Vehicle Fuel	8.19	9.88	9.75	9.59	12.75
Electric Power	6.59	8.96	7.14	7.26	10.10

^R Revised data.

⁻ Not applicable.

^E Estimated data.

^{NA} Not available.

^{RE} Revised estimated data.

Note: Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Sources: Production data for 2007-2008 derived from flow data provided by BENTEK Energy, LLC. All other data: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition"; Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to

 Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

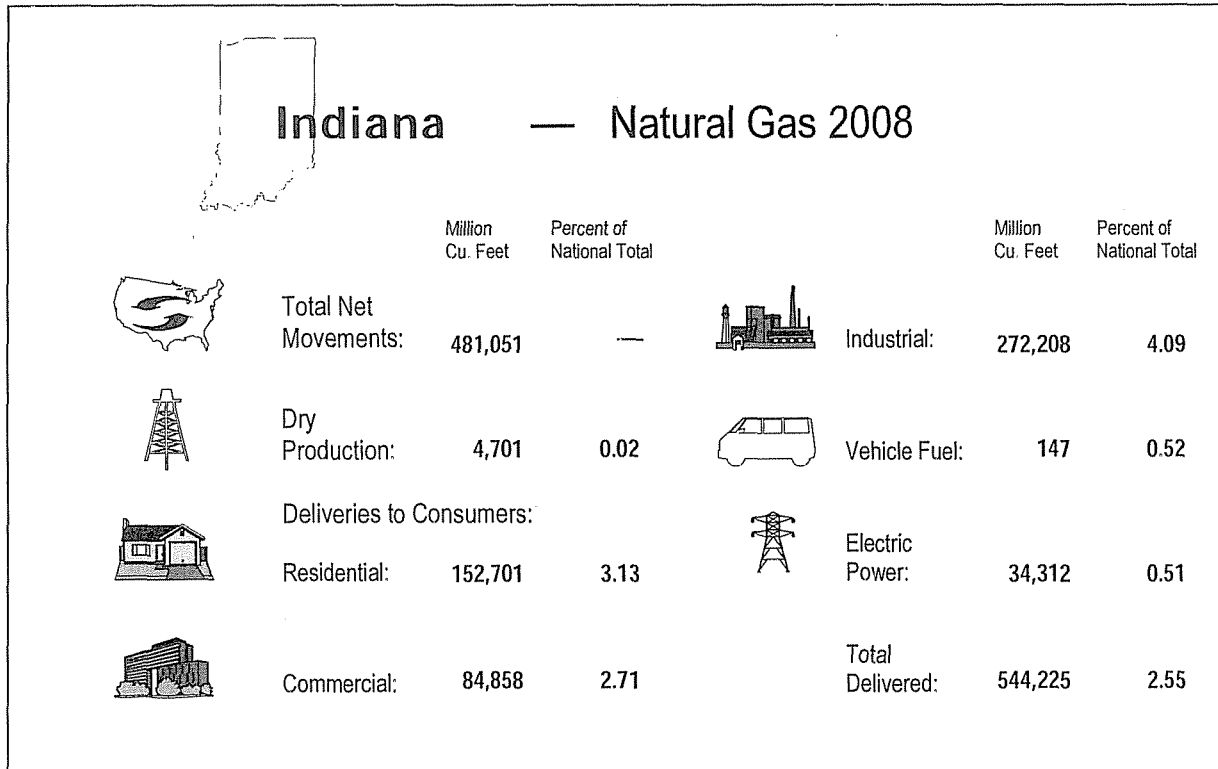


Table 41. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Indiana, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	2,386	2,321	2,336	2,350	2,431
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	3,401	3,135	2,921	3,606	4,701
From Oil Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	3,401	3,135	2,921	3,606	4,701
Repressuring.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vented and Flared.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	3,401	3,135	2,921	3,606	4,701
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	3,401	3,135	2,921	3,606	4,701
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	3,401	3,135	2,921	3,606	4,701
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	2,402,346	2,333,102	2,233,715	2,431,747	2,469,330
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	23,252	22,827	20,707	25,105	22,911
LNG Storage.....	1,415	1,066	1,172	2,577	1,748
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	2,164	1,988	1,642	635	30
Balancing Item.....	8,526	-3,988	19,140	^R -28,924	64,862
Total Supply.....	2,441,104	2,358,131	2,279,297	^R2,434,747	2,563,583

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Indiana, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	526,701	531,111	496,303	^R 535,796	551,447
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,889,351	1,804,783	1,757,950	1,873,603	1,988,280
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	23,451	21,405	23,598	22,686	22,874
LNG Storage	1,602	831	1,447	2,663	982
Total Disposition	2,441,104	2,358,131	2,279,297	^R2,434,747	2,563,583
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	74	97	108	^E 101	^E 161
Pipeline and Distribution Use	6,842	6,599	6,313	7,039	7,060
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	148,587	148,655	127,649	142,543	152,701
Commercial	84,883	76,217	71,081	75,562	84,858
Industrial	262,882	264,020	263,807	272,551	272,208
Vehicle Fuel	487	147	131	^R 128	147
Electric Power	22,946	35,376	27,213	37,871	34,312
Total Delivered to Consumers	519,785	524,415	489,881	^R528,655	544,225
Total Consumption	526,701	531,111	496,303	^R535,796	551,447
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	4,841	5,293	4,748	5,379	7,655
Commercial	18,539	13,662	14,610	16,566	18,768
Industrial	241,144	243,071	244,934	252,305	253,932
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,588,738	1,707,195	1,661,186	1,677,857	1,678,158
Commercial	151,943	159,649	154,322	155,885	157,223
Industrial	5,368	5,823	5,350	5,427	5,294
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	559	477	461	485	540
Industrial	48,972	45,341	49,310	50,221	51,418
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	6.30	9.11	6.01	5.78	7.58
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.78	8.83	8.31	7.83	8.94
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.98	12.13	13.05	11.29	12.65
Commercial	8.56	11.12	11.53	10.20	11.14
Industrial	7.99	10.06	9.37	8.45	10.48
Vehicle Fuel	8.88	8.80	7.01	6.09	7.94
Electric Power	6.26	8.76	7.63	7.48	9.61

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

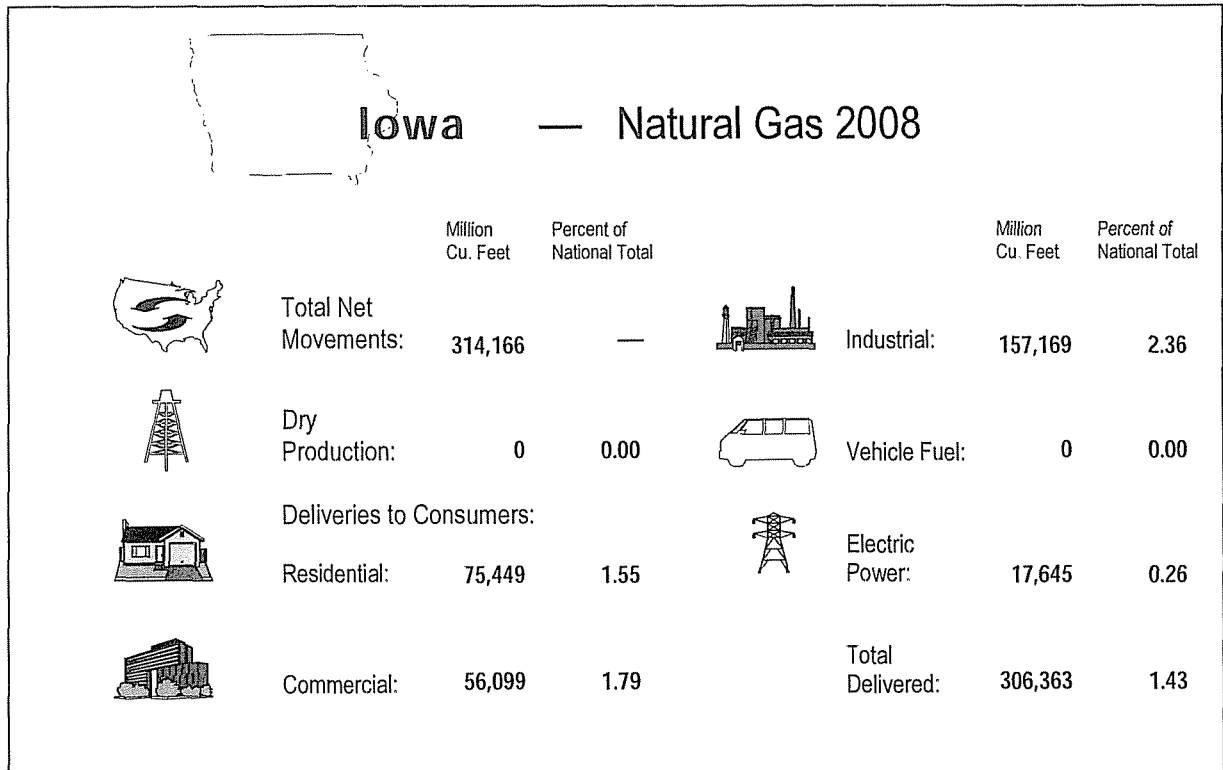


Table 42. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Iowa, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	2,263,390	2,401,549	2,400,356	^R 2,297,174	2,391,697
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	68,430	70,206	65,187	72,779	67,748
LNG Storage.....	2,427	2,845	1,540	3,195	3,344
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	30	31	46	40	27
Balancing Item.....	4,441	-1,186	30,026	^R 30,420	8,378
Total Supply.....	2,338,718	2,473,445	2,497,156	^R 2,403,609	2,471,195

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Iowa, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	226,819	241,340	238,454	^R 293,274	320,463
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,040,137	2,162,652	2,187,513	^R 2,036,925	2,077,531
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	70,097	66,827	68,750	70,329	70,022
LNG Storage	1,665	2,626	2,438	3,080	3,178
Total Disposition	2,338,718	2,473,445	2,497,156	^R2,403,609	2,471,195
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	10,194	11,622	12,525	^R 12,320	14,101
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	68,321	67,271	61,844	67,754	75,449
Commercial	46,068	45,152	43,424	^R 46,367	56,099
Industrial	93,890	96,007	101,032	^R 140,892	157,169
Vehicle Fuel	56	2	-	-	-
Electric Power	8,290	21,285	19,629	25,941	17,645
Total Delivered to Consumers	216,625	229,717	225,929	^R280,954	306,363
Total Consumption	226,819	241,340	238,454	^R293,274	320,463
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	9,984	9,815	9,840	^R 10,358	13,603
Industrial	85,984	86,593	92,418	^R 131,703	146,315
Number of Consumers					
Residential	839,415	850,095	858,915	865,553	872,980
Commercial	97,274	97,767	97,823	^R 97,979	98,144
Industrial	1,746	1,744	1,670	^R 1,651	1,639
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	474	462	444	^R 473	572
Industrial	53,774	55,050	60,498	^R 65,337	95,893
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.89	8.88	8.07	7.80	8.28
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.14	12.30	12.42	11.76	11.91
Commercial	8.51	10.63	10.38	9.97	10.25
Industrial	7.33	9.46	8.47	8.56	9.33
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	11.68	11.97
Electric Power	7.15	8.84	7.85	7.73	W

^R Revised data.^W Withheld.

- Not applicable.

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

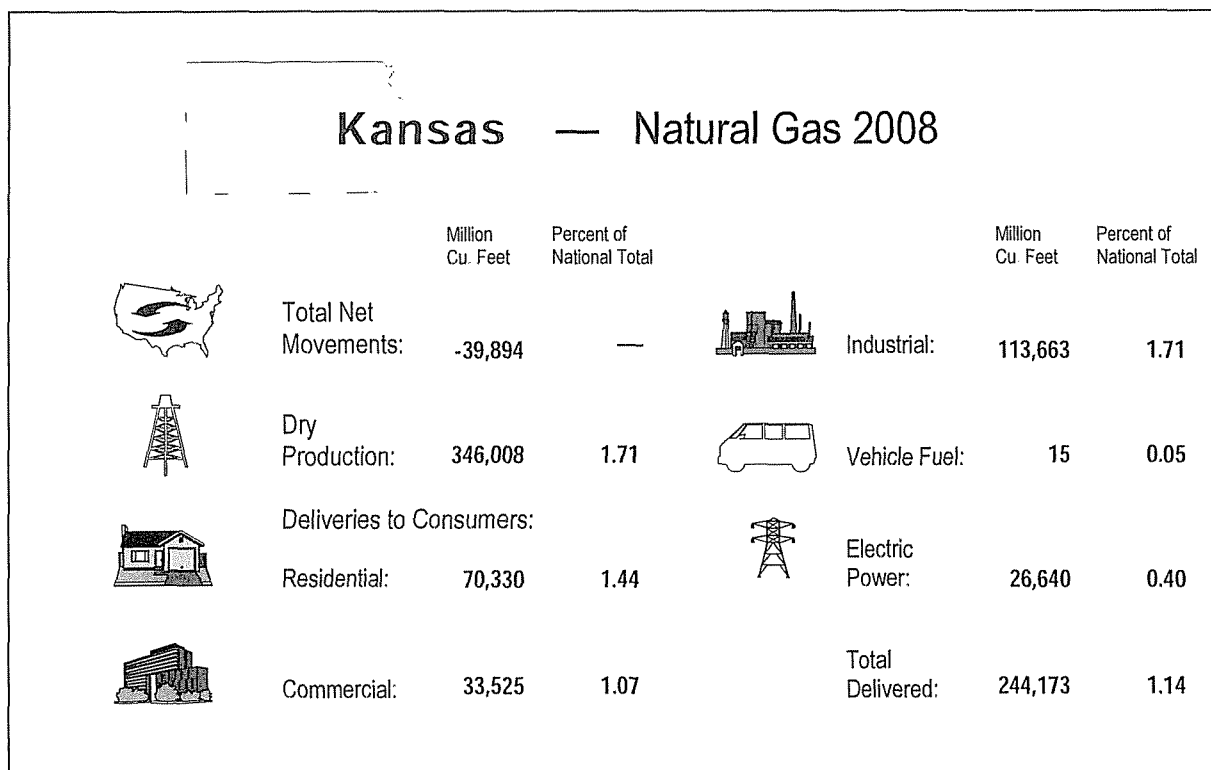


Table 43. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Kansas, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	18,120	18,946	19,713	19,713	17,862
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	350,413	332,860	327,386	322,836	313,387
From Oil Wells.....	47,784	45,390	44,643	44,023	45,038
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	0	16,889
Total.....	398,197	378,250	372,029	366,859	375,314
Repressuring.....	677	643	620	^E 618	^E 631
Vented and Flared.....	398	378	365	^E 363	^E 373
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	397,121	377,229	371,044	365,877	374,310
Extraction Loss.....	34,573	31,521	30,726	28,063	28,302
Total Dry Production.....	362,548	345,708	340,318	337,814	346,008
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	362,548	345,708	340,318	337,814	346,008
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,330,792	1,549,310	1,435,214	1,537,472	1,526,680
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	95,869	97,583	99,698	128,754	101,056
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-66,366	-9,042	-92,942	^R -68,958	-8,604
Total Supply.....	1,722,844	1,983,560	1,782,288	^R1,935,082	1,965,140

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Kansas, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	256,779	255,123	264,253	^R 286,538	282,897
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,364,680	1,628,815	1,414,931	1,535,145	1,566,574
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	101,386	99,621	103,105	113,399	115,669
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,722,844	1,983,560	1,782,288	^R1,935,082	1,965,140
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	8,589	11,734	13,681	^E 10,232	^E 12,803
Pipeline and Distribution Use	28,608	28,752	25,050	24,773	23,589
Plant Fuel	6,460	8,100	7,541	5,439	2,331
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	65,049	64,923	57,078	^R 63,091	70,330
Commercial	36,779	29,616	27,505	^R 30,546	33,525
Industrial	100,811	97,879	110,910	^R 126,884	113,663
Vehicle Fuel	10	13	12	^R 13	15
Electric Power	10,474	14,105	22,477	25,560	26,640
Total Delivered to Consumers	213,122	206,537	217,981	^R246,094	244,173
Total Consumption	256,779	255,123	264,253	^R286,538	282,897
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	300	0	0	0	0
Commercial	15,719	9,330	9,518	10,757	11,760
Industrial	93,874	91,673	102,868	^R 119,338	104,753
Number of Consumers					
Residential	855,272	856,761	862,203	^R 858,304	853,040
Commercial	86,640	85,634	85,686	^R 85,376	84,682
Industrial	8,955	8,300	8,152	^R 8,327	8,098
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	425	346	321	358	396
Industrial	11,257	11,793	13,605	^R 15,238	14,036
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	4.94	6.51	5.61	5.69	6.85
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.68	9.08	9.08	8.27	8.85
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.73	12.08	13.19	12.97	13.00
Commercial	10.10	11.45	12.44	^R 12.04	12.24
Industrial	6.41	7.71	6.83	7.17	9.42
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	5.50	7.78	6.32	6.31	8.11

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

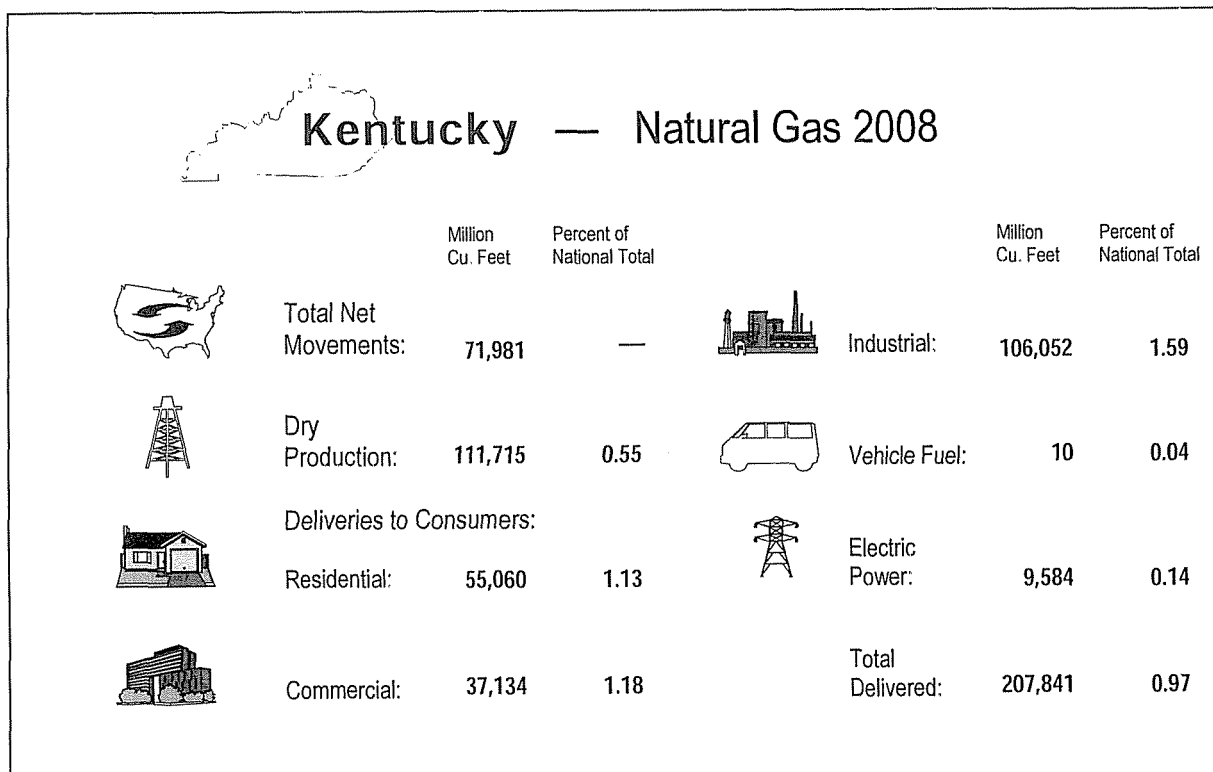


Table 44. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Kentucky, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	13,920	14,175	15,892	16,563	16,290
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	94,259	92,795	95,320	95,437	112,587
From Oil Wells.....	0	0	0	0	1,529
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	94,259	92,795	95,320	95,437	114,116
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	94,259	92,795	95,320	95,437	114,116
Extraction Loss.....	2,413	1,716	2,252	1,957	2,401
Total Dry Production.....	91,846	91,079	93,068	93,480	111,715
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	91,846	91,079	93,068	93,480	111,715
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	2,620,866	2,283,558	2,126,203	2,539,400	2,619,630
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	65,858	62,464	62,345	76,122	82,197
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	15	3	124	15
Balancing Item.....	5,928	-2,374	-4,737	^R 1,928	36,895
Total Supply.....	2,784,498	2,434,742	2,276,881	^R2,711,055	2,850,452

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Kentucky, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	225,470	234,080	211,049	^R 229,799	225,299
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,492,991	2,139,473	1,999,877	2,410,574	2,547,650
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	66,037	61,190	65,956	70,682	77,503
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,784,498	2,434,742	2,276,881	^R2,711,055	2,850,452
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	2,044	2,879	3,524	^E 2,676	^E 3,914
Pipeline and Distribution Use	10,143	8,254	6,510	11,885	12,957
Plant Fuel	617	698	653	691	587
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	56,443	56,142	47,379	^R 51,534	55,060
Commercial	36,989	36,894	32,590	^R 34,386	37,134
Industrial	114,292	112,004	108,094	109,241	106,052
Vehicle Fuel	110	27	11	^R 9	10
Electric Power	4,833	17,181	12,287	19,376	9,584
Total Delivered to Consumers	212,666	222,249	200,361	^R214,546	207,841
Total Consumption	225,470	234,080	211,049	^R229,799	225,299
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	3,339	2,860	1,809	^R 2,001	2,178
Commercial	7,864	7,488	6,092	^R 6,304	6,673
Industrial	95,004	93,096	91,034	91,085	87,459
Number of Consumers					
Residential	767,022	770,080	770,171	771,047	753,531
Commercial	84,493	85,243	85,236	^R 85,210	84,852
Industrial	1,672	1,698	1,658	1,599	1,586
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	438	433	382	^R 404	438
Industrial	68,356	65,963	65,195	68,319	66,868
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.26	6.84	8.83	7.35	8.42
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.28	9.69	9.07	8.22	10.14
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.97	13.09	14.14	12.05	13.84
Commercial	10.18	12.27	13.22	^R 11.29	13.25
Industrial	7.38	9.90	9.64	8.37	10.41
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	W	W	7.96	W	W

^R Revised data.

^W Withheld.

-- Not applicable.

^E Estimated data.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

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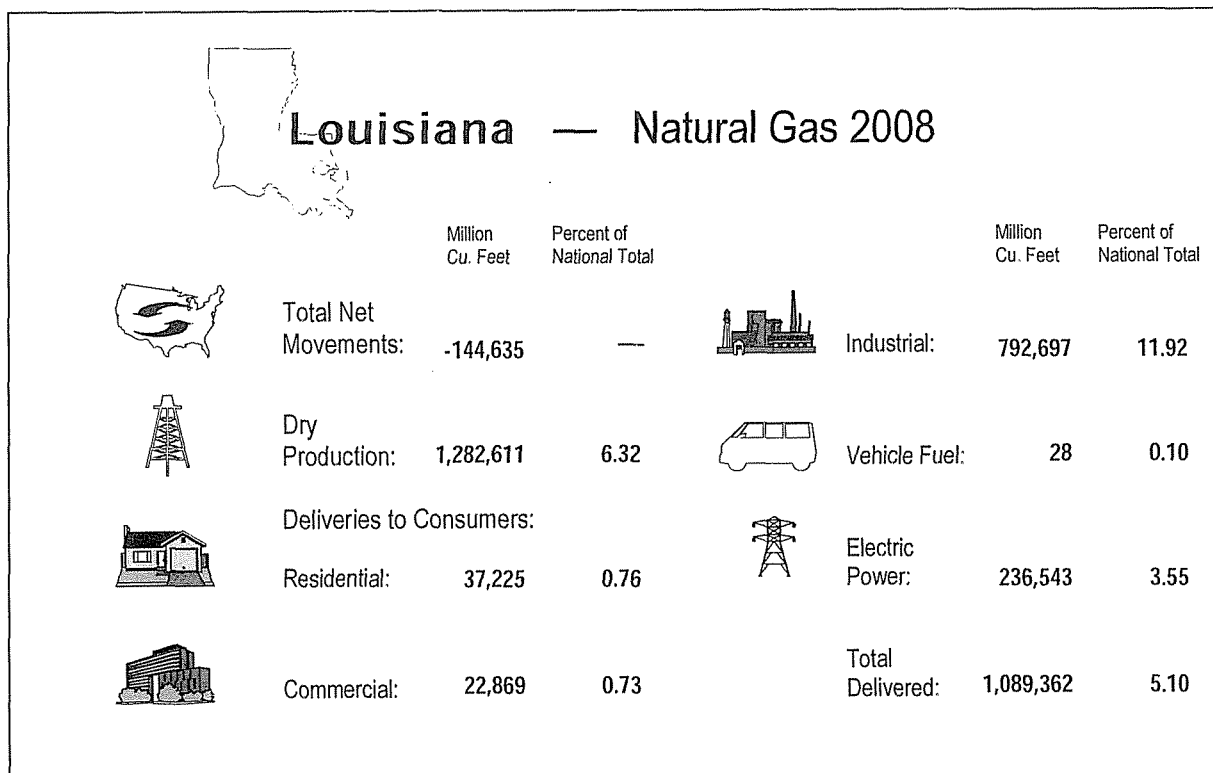


Table 45. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Louisiana, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	20,734	18,838	17,459	18,145	19,213
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	1,262,361	1,212,453	1,282,075	^R 1,276,525	1,291,338
From Oil Wells.....	114,934	97,460	96,163	^R 106,303	95,713
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,377,295	1,309,913	1,378,238	^R1,382,828	1,387,050
Repressuring.....	19,031	8,638	10,454	10,999	5,732
Vented and Flared.....	5,015	5,228	6,665	6,496	3,922
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	1,353,249	1,296,048	1,361,119	^R 1,365,333	1,377,396
Extraction Loss.....	133,434	103,381	105,236	110,745	94,785
Total Dry Production.....	1,219,815	1,192,667	1,255,883	^R1,254,588	1,282,611
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	1,219,815	1,192,667	1,255,883	^R 1,254,588	1,282,611
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	163,738	108,967	144,060	268,714	18,110
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	4,413,301	4,040,288	3,930,151	4,483,493	5,049,386
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	288,845	311,043	217,364	285,504	293,373
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	158,585	186,262	254,739	^R 246,439	96,218
Total Supply.....	6,244,284	5,839,226	5,802,197	^R6,538,738	6,739,698

See footnotes at end of table

Table 45. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Louisiana, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	1,281,428	1,254,370	1,217,871	^R 1,289,421	1,238,672
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	4,666,491	4,311,695	4,293,067	4,976,737	5,212,132
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	296,365	273,161	291,259	272,581	287,449
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	1,446
Total Disposition	6,244,284	5,839,226	5,802,197	^R6,538,738	6,739,698
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	48,308	45,543	49,124	61,368	52,941
Pipeline and Distribution Use	44,963	41,812	47,979	^R 52,244	53,412
Plant Fuel	55,970	45,837	46,205	51,499	42,957
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	42,736	41,155	33,435	^R 37,150	37,225
Commercial	24,700	25,085	22,240	^R 23,863	22,869
Industrial	819,257	769,883	822,932	^R 838,833	792,697
Vehicle Fuel	133	33	29	^R 25	28
Electric Power	245,361	285,022	195,927	224,419	236,543
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,132,186	1,121,178	1,074,563	^R1,124,310	1,089,362
Total Consumption	1,281,428	1,254,370	1,217,871	^R1,289,421	1,238,672
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	344	342	350	487	362
Industrial	642,319	554,947	589,177	621,483	622,960
Number of Consumers					
Residential	940,400	905,857	868,353	^R 879,612	886,084
Commercial	60,580	58,409	57,097	^R 57,127	57,066
Industrial	1,460	1,086	962	^R 945	988
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	408	429	390	^R 418	401
Industrial	561,135	708,916	855,439	^R 887,675	802,325
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.96	8.72	6.93	7.02	8.73
Imports	5.61	9.04	6.64	6.98	9.76
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.56	8.56	7.67	7.22	9.58
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	11.20	13.26	14.66	^R 14.20	15.49
Commercial	9.56	11.41	11.84	^R 11.83	13.52
Industrial	6.58	9.11	7.42	^R 7.08	9.32
Vehicle Fuel	9.73	13.83	12.59	12.00	13.02
Electric Power	6.50	9.14	7.66	7.53	10.01

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^{NA} Not available

Notes: 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas

Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

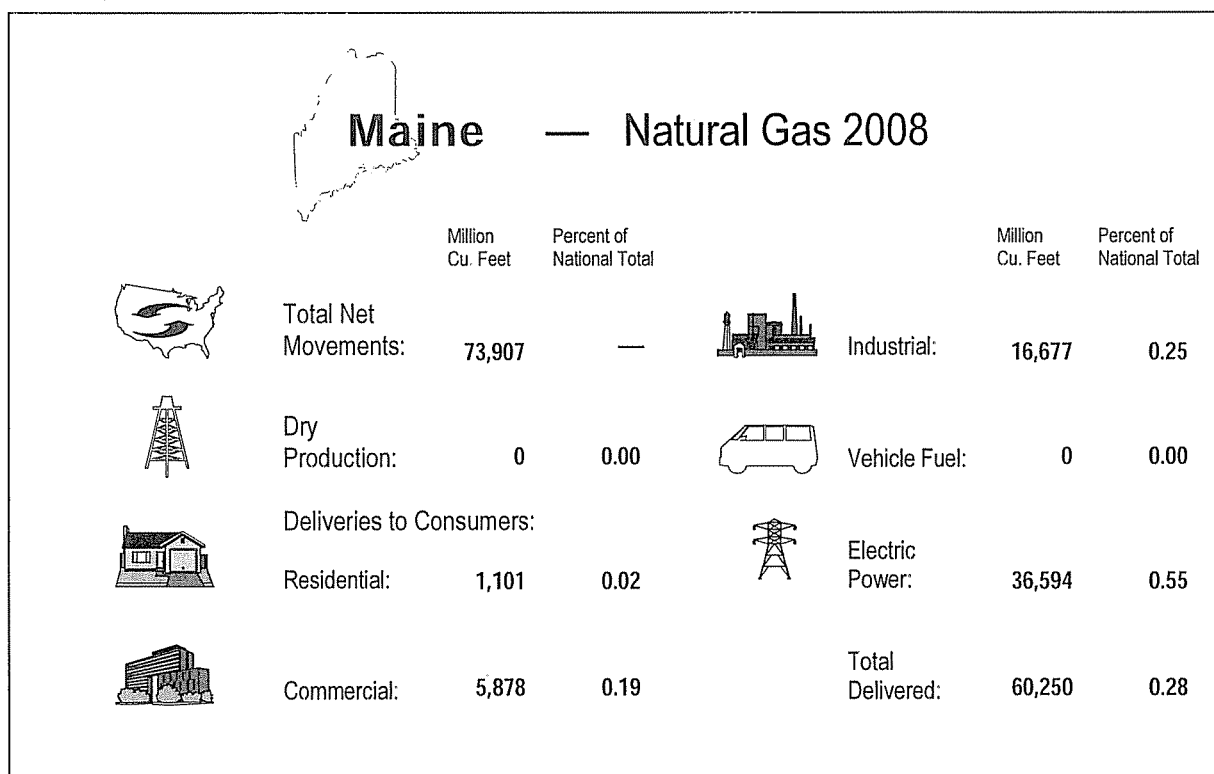


Table 46. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Maine, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	102,292	135,162	105,650	106,643	121,295
Intransit Receipts.....	24,728	0	0	11,693	3,019
Interstate Receipts.....	44,195	59,088	48,760	53,880	43,019
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	22	34	37	40	32
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-15,843	-32,013	-25,644	^R 4,255	-12,715
Total Supply.....	155,394	162,271	128,803	^R176,511	154,650

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Maine, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	72,565	57,835	49,605	^R 56,530	61,193
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	82,828	104,436	79,179	119,962	93,426
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	*	19	20	32
Total Disposition	155,394	162,271	128,803	^R176,511	154,650
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	658	585	494	753	943
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	1,189	1,149	985	1,170	1,101
Commercial	4,811	4,792	4,701	5,749	5,878
Industrial	2,663	2,662	3,084	^R 14,987	16,677
Vehicle Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power	63,245	48,647	40,341	33,872	36,594
Total Delivered to Consumers	71,907	57,250	49,111	^R55,777	60,250
Total Consumption	72,565	57,835	49,605	^R56,530	61,193
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1,703	1,923	2,412	3,092	3,235
Industrial	2,383	2,460	2,924	^R 14,815	16,463
Number of Consumers					
Residential	18,707	18,633	18,824	^R 18,921	19,571
Commercial	7,687	8,178	8,168	^R 8,334	8,491
Industrial	69	69	73	75	81
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	626	586	575	690	692
Industrial	38,587	38,577	42,247	^R 199,824	205,887
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	6.44	9.40	7.73	7.57	9.77
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	9.72	11.78	9.35	10.46	13.47
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	14.00	16.17	17.90	16.90	17.47
Commercial	12.30	14.38	15.66	14.82	15.87
Industrial	10.43	13.74	14.39	13.40	14.89
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	6.66	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data

^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

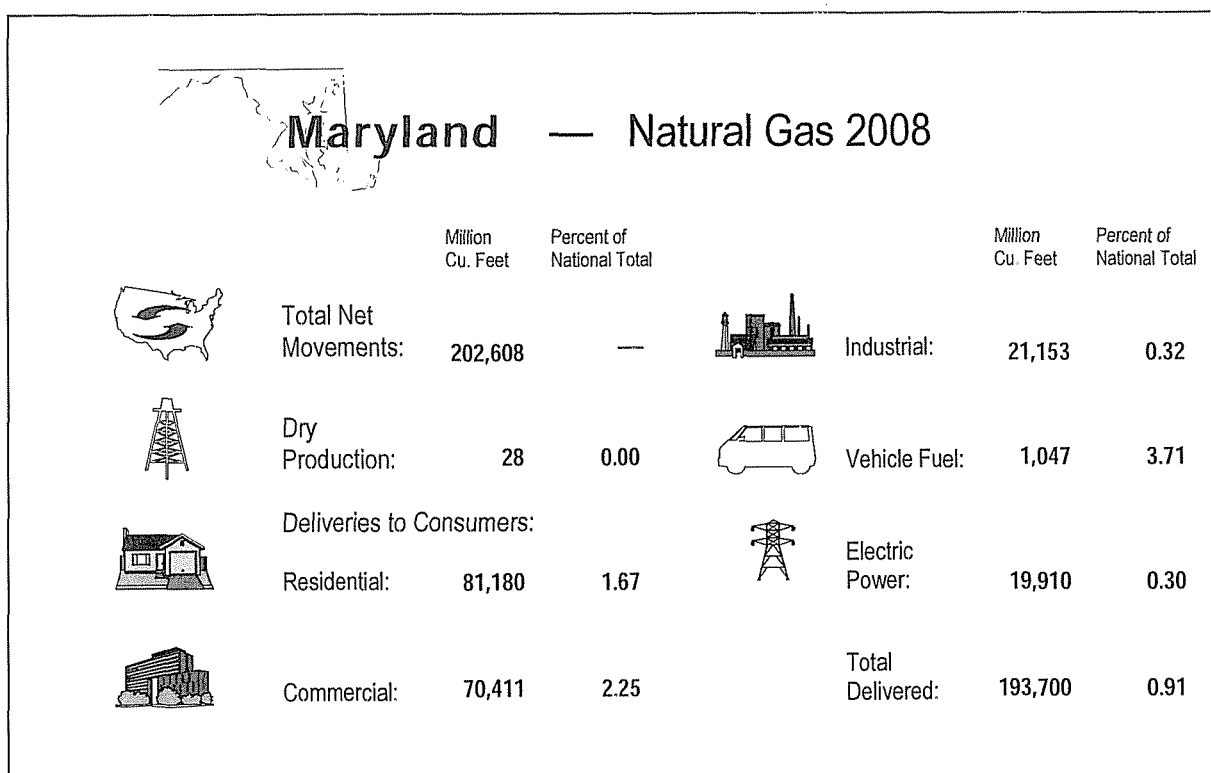


Table 47. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Maryland, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	7	7	7	7	7
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	34	46	48	35	28
From Oil Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	34	46	48	35	28
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	34	46	48	35	28
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	34	46	48	35	28
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	34	46	48	35	28
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	209,294	221,689	116,613	148,231	25,894
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	891,326	908,942	868,375	1,010,727	1,001,187
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	17,037	15,990	14,008	21,720	17,445
LNG Storage.....	452	499	3,418	881	370
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	124	362	41	245	181
Balancing Item.....	-10,518	6,790	-9,919	^R -1,817	-6,960
Total Supply.....	1,107,749	1,154,337	992,585	^R1,180,021	1,038,146

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Maryland, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption.....	194,725	202,509	182,294	^R 201,053	196,154
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries.....	894,521	930,599	795,047	958,028	824,473
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	16,347	18,026	14,947	20,309	16,517
LNG Storage.....	2,157	3,203	296	631	1,002
Total Disposition.....	1,107,749	1,154,337	992,585	^R1,180,021	1,038,146
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use.....	2,483	2,173	2,346	2,339	2,454
Plant Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	86,382	85,768	71,345	83,457	81,180
Commercial.....	70,195	69,718	62,868	70,852	70,411
Industrial.....	23,360	23,772	23,015	20,413	21,153
Vehicle Fuel.....	259	600	890	^R 914	1,047
Electric Power.....	12,045	20,478	21,830	23,079	19,910
Total Delivered to Consumers.....	192,242	200,336	179,949	^R198,715	193,700
Total Consumption.....	194,725	202,509	182,294	^R201,053	196,154
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential.....	18,441	16,277	12,647	13,967	13,677
Commercial.....	47,747	46,440	43,744	50,220	49,545
Industrial.....	21,434	21,820	21,464	18,819	19,817
Number of Consumers					
Residential.....	1,009,455	1,024,955	1,040,941	1,053,948	1,057,521
Commercial.....	72,809	73,780	74,584	74,856	75,053
Industrial.....	1,354	1,325	1,340	^R 1,333	1,225
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial.....	964	945	843	947	938
Industrial.....	17,253	17,941	17,176	^R 15,313	17,267
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production).....	6.25	7.43	NA	NA	NA
Imports.....	6.21	8.57	7.51	7.25	9.09
Exports.....	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate.....	7.77	9.99	10.62	9.24	10.23
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	12.39	14.80	16.36	15.17	16.08
Commercial.....	9.33	11.97	13.28	12.30	13.14
Industrial.....	10.62	12.17	12.86	11.59	13.46
Vehicle Fuel.....	8.67	8.65	12.83	11.40	14.66
Electric Power.....	5.79	10.36	7.80	7.89	11.16

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

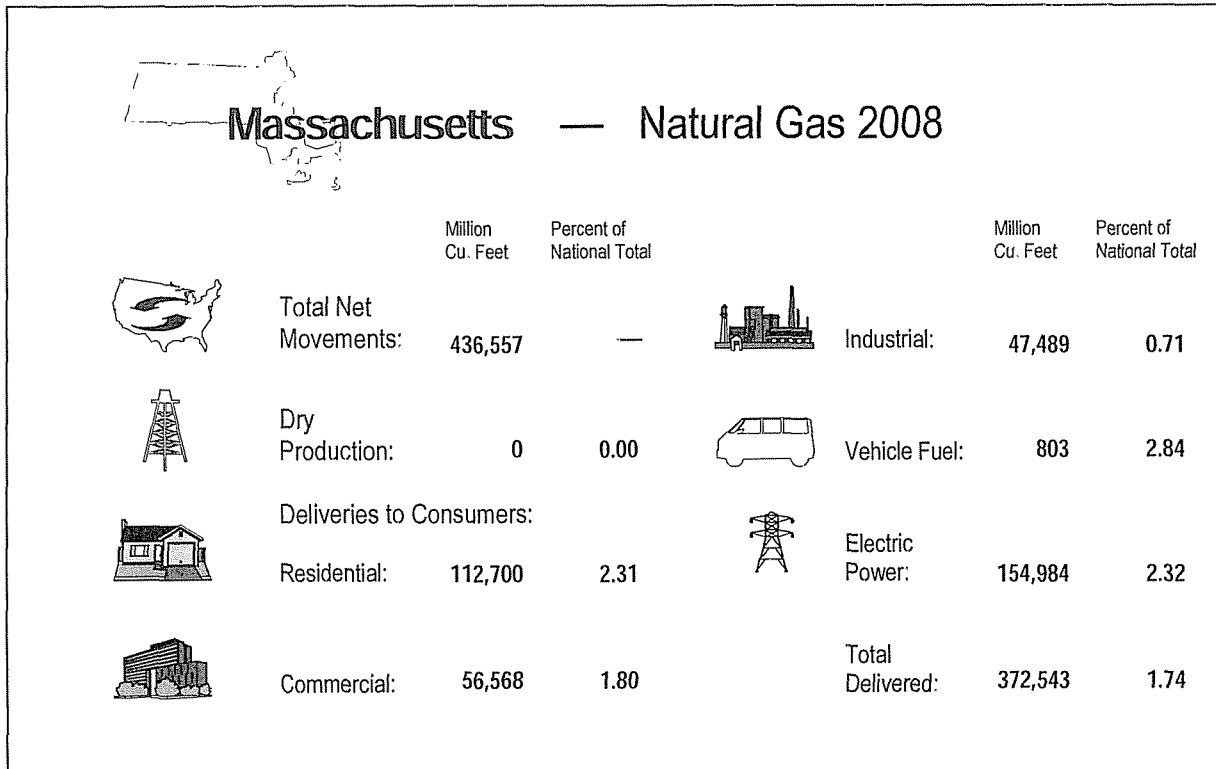


Table 48. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Massachusetts, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	173,780	168,542	176,097	183,624	166,247
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	313,795	349,470	341,301	406,803	374,194
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	11,070	10,772	6,122	11,567	4,958
Supplemental Gas Supplies	80	46	51	15	13
Balancing Item	-44,679	-56,722	-61,668	^R -93,133	-64,088
Total Supply.....	454,046	472,108	461,903	^R 508,875	481,324

See footnotes at end of table

Table 48. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Massachusetts, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption.....	372,532	378,068	370,664	^R 408,704	373,700
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries.....	72,029	86,398	85,272	90,164	103,884
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	9,485	7,643	5,966	10,006	3,740
Total Disposition.....	454,046	472,108	461,903	^R508,875	481,324
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use.....	1,755	1,810	1,499	1,737	1,157
Plant Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	112,780	118,617	103,882	115,199	112,700
Commercial.....	56,879	56,665	52,283	61,504	56,568
Industrial.....	43,546	47,774	43,316	46,334	47,489
Vehicle Fuel.....	173	772	715	^R 700	803
Electric Power.....	157,400	152,429	168,970	183,231	154,984
Total Delivered to Consumers.....	370,777	376,257	369,166	^R406,968	372,543
Total Consumption.....	372,532	378,068	370,664	^R408,704	373,700
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential.....	24	154	60	98	102
Commercial.....	16,331	16,693	15,377	21,341	20,266
Industrial.....	26,891	30,359	28,410	32,486	34,053
Number of Consumers					
Residential.....	1,306,142	1,297,508	1,348,848	1,361,470	1,390,180
Commercial.....	125,107	120,167	126,713	128,965	129,560
Industrial.....	10,949	12,019	12,456	12,678	13,390
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial.....	455	472	413	477	437
Industrial.....	3,977	3,975	3,478	3,655	3,547
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production).....	--	--	--	--	--
Imports.....	5.16	6.65	7.58	7.32	10.34
Exports.....	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate.....	8.20	10.64	11.00	9.34	10.29
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	14.41	15.43	17.66	16.99	17.14
Commercial.....	12.48	14.29	15.74	15.08	15.49
Industrial.....	12.29	13.67	14.88	14.83	15.42
Vehicle Fuel.....	5.94	10.33	13.05	12.84	13.80
Electric Power.....	6.61	9.63	7.45	8.11	10.43

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids

Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly and Annual Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

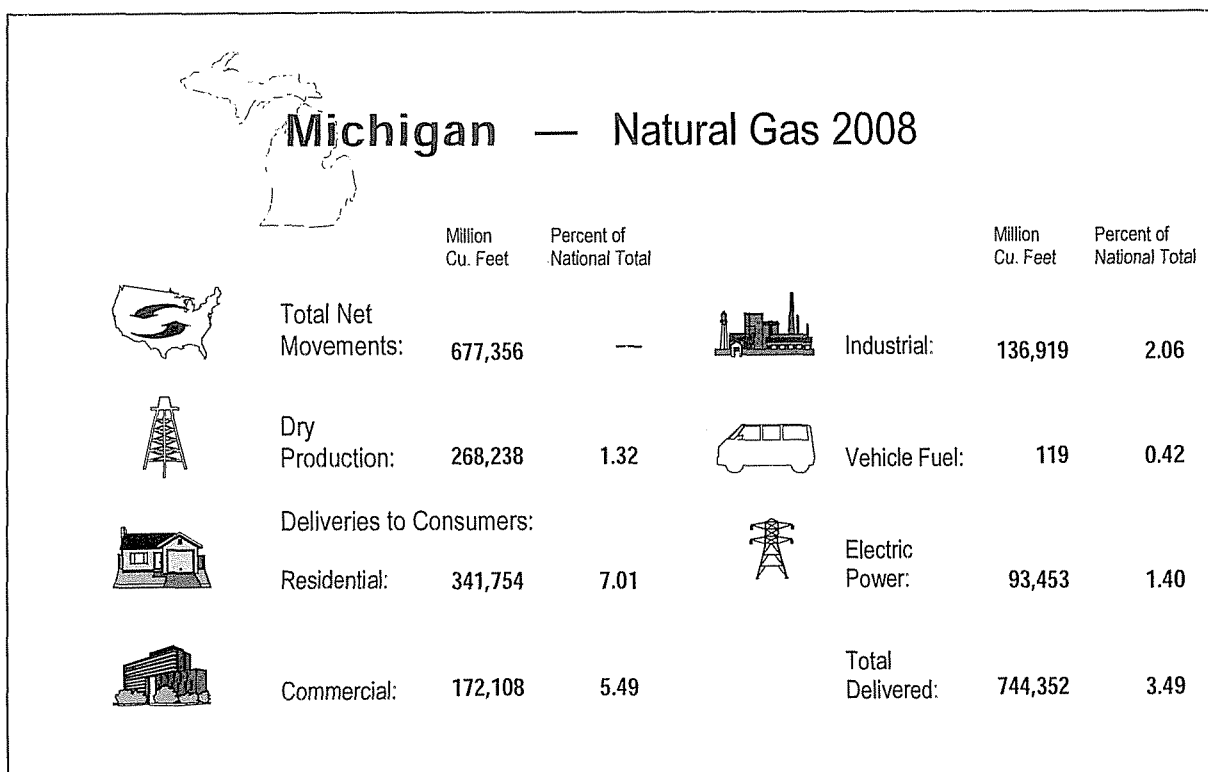


Table 49. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Michigan, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	8,500	8,900	9,200	9,712	9,995
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	212,276	213,421	^E 214,939	216,456	261,153
From Oil Wells.....	53,069	53,355	^E 53,735	54,114	16,669
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	265,345	266,776	^E268,673	270,571	277,823
Repressuring.....	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340	2,340
Vented and Flared.....	3,324	3,324	3,324	3,324	3,324
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	259,681	261,112	263,009	264,907	272,159
Extraction Loss.....	4,199	3,708	3,277	3,094	3,921
Total Dry Production.....	255,482	257,404	259,732	261,813	268,238
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	255,482	257,404	259,732	261,813	268,238
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	24,272	18,281	10,434	10,590	12,109
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,840,621	1,751,926	1,726,790	1,748,816	1,833,939
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	425,201	440,501	287,470	462,333	492,351
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-13,940	-81,905	6,050	^R -134,211	-190,975
Total Supply.....	2,531,635	2,386,208	2,290,476	^R2,349,340	2,415,661

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Michigan, 2004-2008 --- Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption.....	916,629	913,827	803,336	^R 798,126	779,381
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	368,947	337,818	317,291	455,216	563,163
Intransit Deliveries.....	473,365	436,731	462,464	438,621	380,011
Interstate Deliveries.....	297,271	293,573	321,178	246,955	225,518
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	475,423	404,258	386,208	410,421	467,589
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition.....	2,531,635	2,386,208	2,290,476	^R2,349,340	2,415,661
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel.....	5,755	8,276	7,932	^E 7,588	^E 9,529
Pipeline and Distribution Use.....	27,198	27,742	25,532	25,961	23,518
Plant Fuel.....	2,419	2,318	2,363	2,076	1,982
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	362,024	358,623	315,769	328,432	341,754
Commercial.....	175,190	174,625	153,896	163,740	172,108
Industrial.....	210,501	211,539	188,508	^R 146,585	136,919
Vehicle Fuel.....	355	104	105	^R 104	119
Electric Power.....	133,186	130,601	109,230	123,641	93,453
Total Delivered to Consumers.....	881,257	875,492	767,509	^R762,502	744,352
Total Consumption.....	916,629	913,827	803,336	^R798,126	779,381
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential.....	17,399	16,108	18,416	18,043	20,666
Commercial.....	60,299	60,424	55,425	61,384	62,704
Industrial.....	187,876	190,070	169,323	^R 128,106	119,261
Number of Consumers					
Residential.....	3,161,370	3,187,583	3,193,920	3,188,152	3,172,623
Commercial.....	246,991	253,415	254,923	253,139	252,382
Industrial.....	10,088	10,049	9,885	9,728	10,562
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial.....	709	689	604	647	682
Industrial.....	20,867	21,051	19,070	^R 15,068	12,963
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production).....	3.85	5.30	NA	NA	5.63
Imports.....	6.51	9.93	7.44	7.03	9.55
Exports.....	6.55	7.82	7.41	7.23	8.93
City Gate.....	6.34	8.44	8.34	8.06	9.22
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	8.52	10.55	11.97	11.06	11.93
Commercial.....	7.98	9.38	10.75	10.02	10.66
Industrial.....	6.88	8.63	9.90	9.47	10.26
Vehicle Fuel.....	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power.....	4.42	5.60	6.01	6.63	8.75

^R Revised data.

-- Not applicable.

^E Estimated data.^{NA} Not available.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

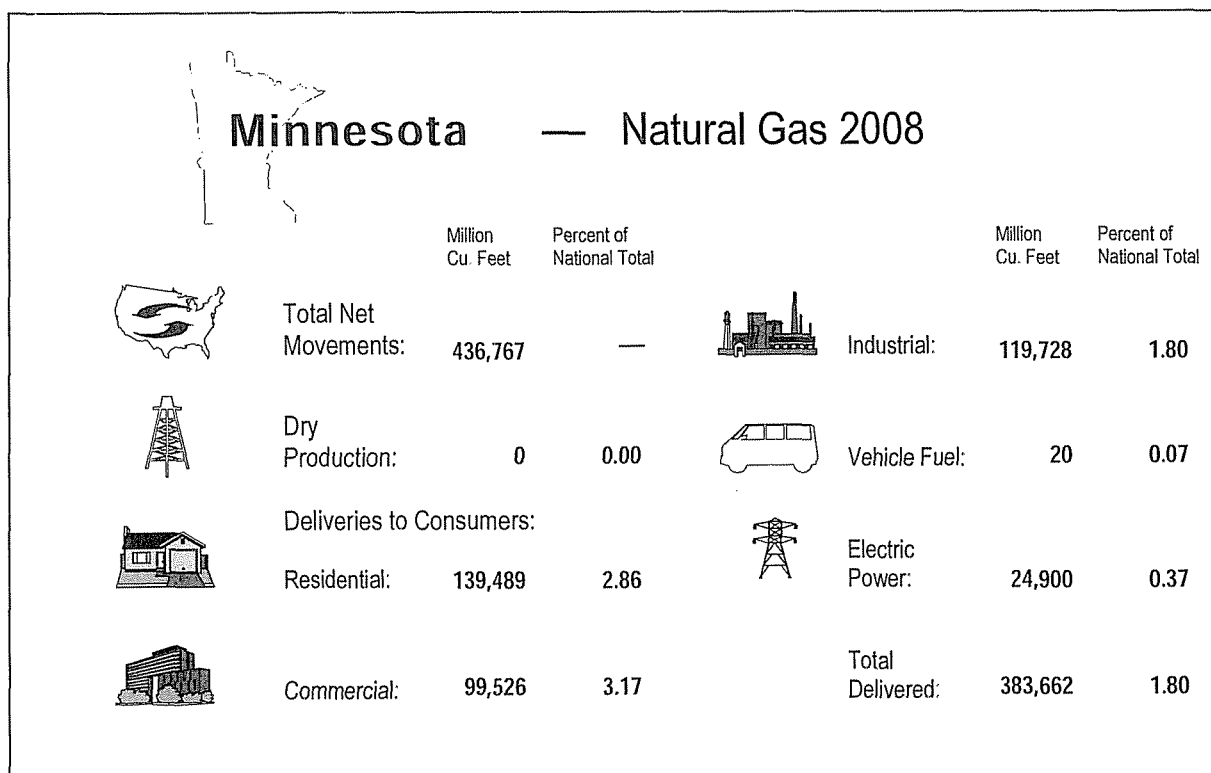


Table 50. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Minnesota, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	404,091	472,600	422,847	504,676	481,748
Intransit Receipts.....	491,091	484,214	480,127	374,902	335,862
Interstate Receipts.....	1,582,168	1,574,545	1,547,766	^R 1,573,108	1,566,056
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	1,768	1,202	1,193	1,395	1,591
LNG Storage.....	2,933	1,743	1,793	2,941	2,780
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	71	154	13	54	46
Balancing Item.....	-39,217	-1,316	-25,035	^R -31,856	-35,601
Total Supply.....	2,442,906	2,533,143	2,428,703	^R2,425,220	2,352,483

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Minnesota, 2004-2008 -- Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	359,898	367,825	352,570	^R 388,335	401,247
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	2,193	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,076,537	2,161,569	2,073,178	^R 2,032,481	1,946,899
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	1,471	1,418	1,255	1,380	1,493
LNG Storage	2,806	2,331	1,700	3,023	2,845
Total Disposition	2,442,906	2,533,143	2,428,703	^R2,425,220	2,352,483
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	20,491	22,252	20,313	^R 19,907	17,584
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	132,893	128,625	117,153	128,842	139,489
Commercial	96,541	95,916	87,170	^R 91,275	99,526
Industrial	97,103	94,989	103,009	113,504	119,728
Vehicle Fuel	97	19	15	^R 17	20
Electric Power	12,773	26,024	24,911	34,790	24,900
Total Delivered to Consumers	339,407	345,573	332,257	^R368,428	383,662
Total Consumption	359,898	367,825	352,570	^R388,335	401,247
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	5,627	6,165	5,472	^R 4,691	4,251
Industrial	57,269	55,953	67,592	74,703	79,942
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,338,061	1,364,237	1,401,362	1,401,623	1,413,162
Commercial	125,133	126,310	129,149	^R 128,367	130,847
Industrial	2,040	1,432	1,257	1,146	1,117
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	772	759	675	711	761
Industrial	47,600	66,333	81,948	99,044	107,187
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	5.77	8.01	6.82	6.72	8.48
Exports	5.77	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.84	8.52	8.35	7.87	8.37
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.50	11.21	11.67	11.14	11.29
Commercial	8.43	10.16	10.31	10.14	10.52
Industrial	6.57	8.49	8.09	7.65	9.05
Vehicle Fuel	4.46	5.76	11.62	12.78	19.51
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	9.23

^R Revised data^W Withheld

- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.





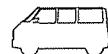



		Mississippi — Natural Gas 2008			
		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total		
					
	Total Net Movements:	246,840	—		Industrial: 104,842 1.58
	Dry Production:	85,795	0.42		Vehicle Fuel: 4 0.01
	Deliveries to Consumers:				Electric Power: 167,345 2.51
	Residential:	23,843	0.49		
	Commercial:	20,181	0.64		
					Total Delivered: 316,214 1.48

Table 51. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Mississippi, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	1,536	1,676	1,836	2,315	2,343
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	171,915	184,406	207,569	266,674	338,923
From Oil Wells.....	4,414	4,966	4,511	6,203	7,542
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	176,329	189,371	212,081	272,878	346,465
Repressuring.....	8,069	9,906	8,522	4,682	2,998
Vented and Flared.....	3,812	3,944	4,575	5,909	7,504
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	101,095	122,598	138,451	188,827	239,321
Marketed Production.....	63,353	52,923	60,531	73,460	96,641
Extraction Loss.....	13,697	14,308	14,662	13,097	10,846
Total Dry Production.....	49,656	38,615	45,869	60,363	85,795
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	49,656	38,615	45,869	60,363	85,795
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	4,979,529	4,636,172	4,598,825	5,226,704	5,458,088
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	89,755	104,128	99,392	149,371	146,332
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	83,485	36,475	117,363	^R 12,299	36,427
Total Supply.....	5,202,425	4,815,389	4,861,450	^R5,448,737	5,726,643

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Mississippi, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption.....	282,051	301,663	307,305	^R 364,067	355,007
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries.....	4,830,058	4,399,068	4,445,322	4,936,183	5,211,248
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	90,316	114,658	108,823	148,487	160,388
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition.....	5,202,425	4,815,389	4,861,450	^R5,448,737	5,726,643
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel.....	4,559	4,718	5,473	7,068	8,976
Pipeline and Distribution Use.....	21,869	21,496	22,131	27,316	28,677
Plant Fuel.....	895	1,018	1,138	1,196	1,140
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	24,136	24,464	21,481	^R 22,227	23,843
Commercial.....	22,130	20,882	19,425	^R 20,774	20,181
Industrial.....	101,002	93,518	97,736	^R 102,487	104,842
Vehicle Fuel.....	26	6	3	3	4
Electric Power.....	107,432	135,562	139,918	182,996	167,345
Total Delivered to Consumers.....	254,727	274,431	278,563	^R328,487	316,214
Total Consumption.....	282,051	301,663	307,305	^R364,067	355,007
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential.....	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial.....	943	895	993	2,327	1,942
Industrial.....	66,240	69,959	78,161	87,075	92,007
Number of Consumers					
Residential.....	445,212	445,856	437,669	^R 445,043	443,025
Commercial.....	54,027	54,936	55,741	^R 56,155	55,291
Industrial.....	996	1,205	1,181	^R 1,346	1,132
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial.....	410	380	348	^R 370	365
Industrial.....	101,408	77,608	82,757	^R 76,142	92,616
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production).....	5.83	8.54	6.84	6.70	8.80
Imports.....	--	--	--	--	--
Exports.....	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate.....	6.44	8.85	9.13	8.47	9.91
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	10.56	13.31	14.65	^R 13.04	13.96
Commercial.....	8.84	12.03	12.25	^R 11.12	12.48
Industrial.....	6.67	9.14	9.27	^R 8.28	10.37
Vehicle Fuel.....	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power.....	6.14	9.41	7.20	7.43	9.62

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

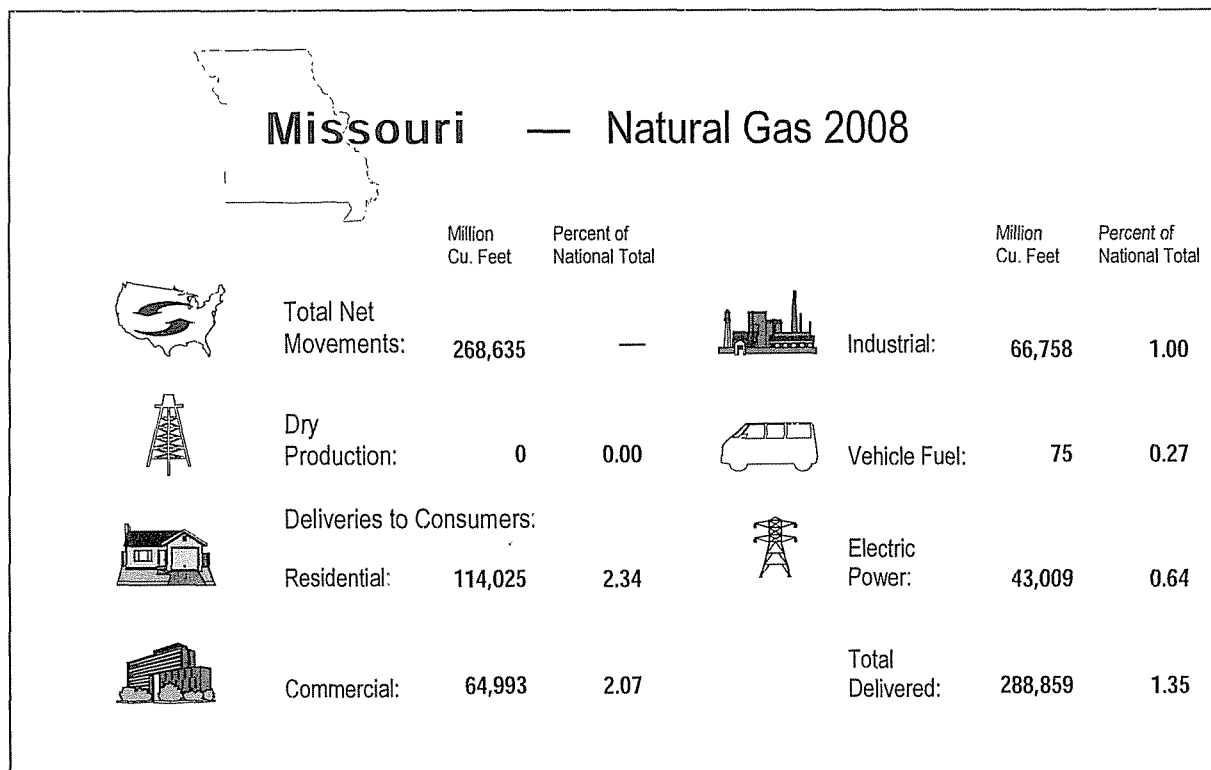


Table 52. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Missouri, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,135,053	1,294,590	1,273,696	1,369,793	1,506,158
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	3,511	2,244	1,141	2,187	2,830
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	917	15	78	66	6
Balancing Item.....	8,297	-10,828	11,267	^R 9,652	27,233
Total Supply.....	1,147,778	1,286,021	1,286,182	^R1,381,699	1,536,227

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Missouri, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption.....	263,945	268,040	252,697	^R 272,536	296,070
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries.....	880,620	1,015,526	1,031,796	1,106,740	1,237,523
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	3,213	2,455	1,689	2,423	2,634
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition.....	1,147,778	1,286,021	1,286,182	^R1,381,699	1,536,227
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use.....	3,237	2,556	2,407	2,711	7,211
Plant Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	109,738	106,856	95,394	101,601	114,025
Commercial.....	61,755	60,369	56,722	59,224	64,993
Industrial.....	64,483	66,350	65,627	^R 67,868	66,758
Vehicle Fuel.....	158	78	68	^R 66	75
Electric Power.....	24,574	31,831	32,480	41,067	43,009
Total Delivered to Consumers.....	260,708	265,485	250,290	^R269,825	288,859
Total Consumption.....	263,945	268,040	252,697	^R272,536	296,070
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential.....	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial.....	13,965	13,823	13,373	^R 13,653	14,628
Industrial.....	55,583	56,956	56,970	59,192	57,483
Number of Consumers					
Residential.....	1,346,773	1,348,743	1,353,892	1,354,173	1,352,015
Commercial.....	141,258	142,148	143,632	142,965	141,529
Industrial.....	3,600	3,545	3,548	^R 3,511	3,514
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial.....	437	425	395	414	459
Industrial.....	17,912	18,717	18,497	^R 19,330	18,998
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production).....	--	--	--	--	--
Imports.....	--	--	--	--	--
Exports.....	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate.....	6.99	8.67	8.53	7.53	8.03
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	11.02	12.67	14.25	13.42	13.36
Commercial.....	10.00	11.62	12.94	11.82	12.02
Industrial.....	8.80	10.99	11.83	^R 10.84	11.32
Vehicle Fuel.....	6.59	8.02	9.92	8.44	8.66
Electric Power.....	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

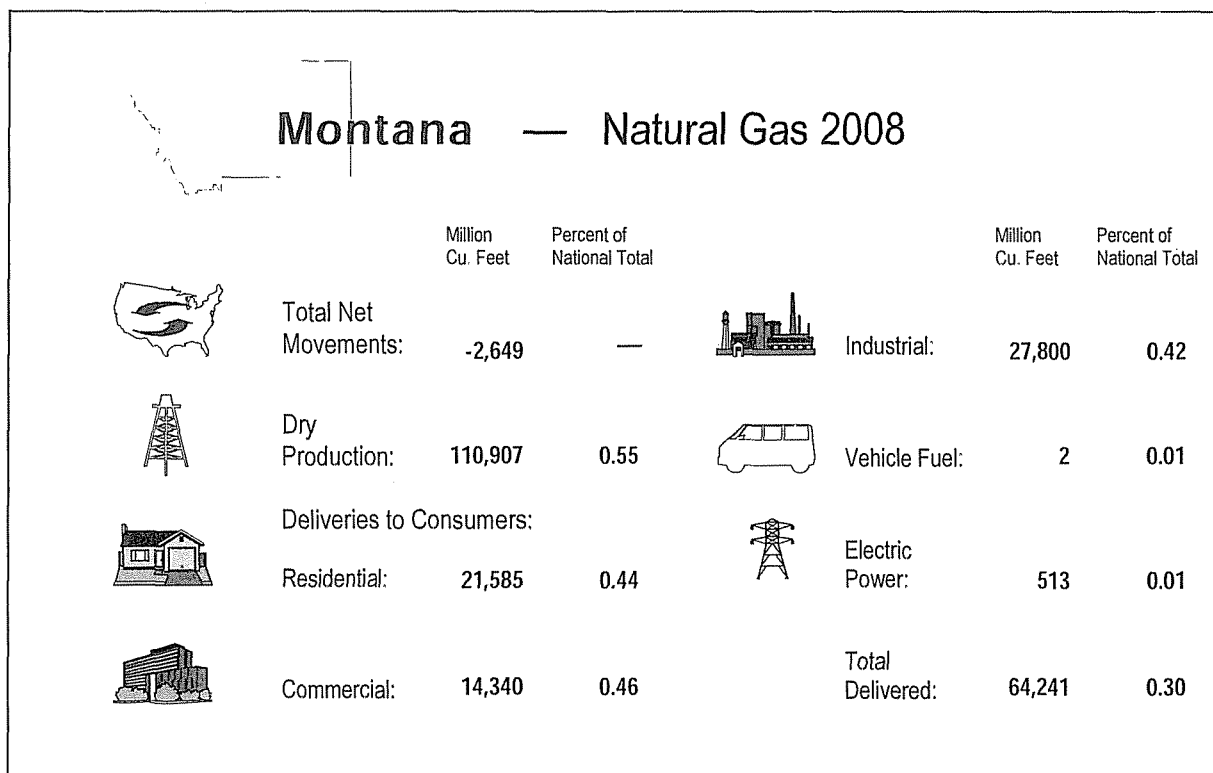


Table 53. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Montana, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	4,971	5,751	6,578	6,925	7,095
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	87,292	91,833	93,759	84,460	82,400
From Oil Wells.....	10,546	16,722	20,278	23,092	22,995
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	13,022	14,004
Total.....	97,838	108,555	114,037	120,575	119,399
Repressuring.....	5	9	19	6	6
Vented and Flared.....	1,071	629	1,173	3,721	6,863
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	96,762	107,918	112,845	116,848	112,529
Extraction Loss.....	634	1,149	1,422	1,576	1,622
Total Dry Production.....	96,128	106,769	111,423	115,272	110,907
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	96,128	106,769	111,423	115,272	110,907
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	757,642	728,851	684,278	779,129	666,383
Intransit Receipts.....	5,507	0	12,711	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	44,045	42,461	74,544	60,056	65,804
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	28,691	29,099	24,597	27,804	35,664
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	13,235	-1,423	-10,005	^R -71,123	-49,106
Total Supply.....	945,249	905,757	897,548	^R911,138	829,653

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Montana, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	66,829	68,355	73,879	73,822	76,423
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	23,379	19,159	21,245	20,420	16,399
Intransit Deliveries	0	1,077	*	0	214
Interstate Deliveries	823,702	788,048	759,932	790,384	718,224
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	31,339	29,118	42,492	26,512	18,394
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	945,249	905,757	897,548	^R911,138	829,653
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	3,933	4,502	4,864	4,327	4,067
Pipeline and Distribution Use	8,224	7,956	7,592	7,810	7,328
Plant Fuel	606	697	820	816	788
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	19,907	19,834	19,449	19,722	21,585
Commercial	13,407	13,136	13,181	13,223	14,340
Industrial	20,482	22,013	27,427	26,923	27,800
Vehicle Fuel	74	4	2	^R 1	2
Electric Power	195	213	544	1,000	513
Total Delivered to Consumers	54,066	55,200	60,602	^R60,869	64,241
Total Consumption	66,829	68,355	73,879	73,822	76,423
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	14	28	30
Commercial	3,212	2,974	3,045	2,843	2,932
Industrial	20,156	21,615	27,237	26,718	27,536
Number of Consumers					
Residential	236,511	240,554	245,883	247,035	253,122
Commercial	31,357	31,304	31,817	32,472	33,008
Industrial	593	716	711	693	693
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	428	420	414	407	434
Industrial	34,540	30,744	38,575	38,850	40,116
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	4.51	6.57	5.53	5.72	7.50
Imports	5.71	7.77	6.74	6.66	8.22
Exports	5.30	7.33	6.05	6.16	8.14
City Gate	6.47	7.62	7.25	6.42	7.71
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.19	10.70	11.26	9.91	11.45
Commercial	9.15	10.72	11.12	9.76	11.32
Industrial	6.34	8.22	11.63	9.75	11.04
Vehicle Fuel	9.28	10.19	10.02	7.64	11.50
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data.

^W Withheld.

^{NA} Not available.

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-866, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

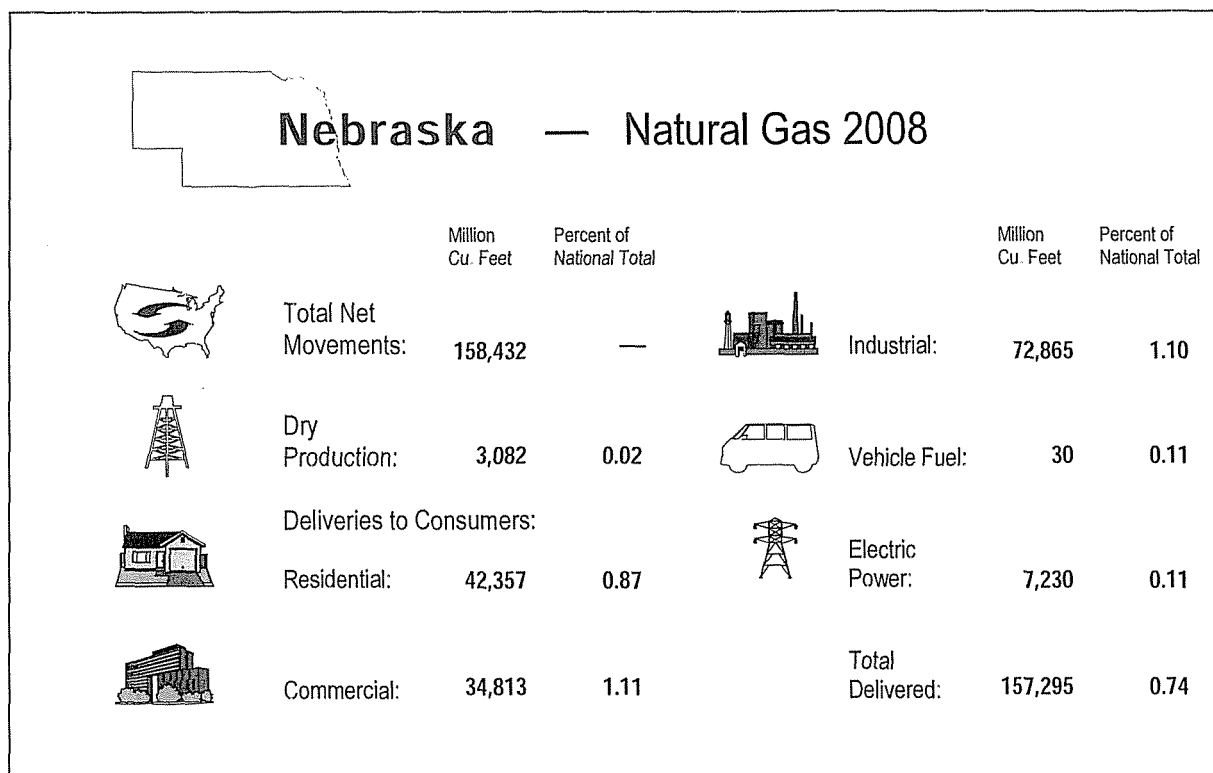


Table 54. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Nebraska, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	111	114	114	186	322
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	1,229	943	1,033	1,331	2,862
From Oil Wells.....	269	258	185	228	221
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,499	1,201	1,217	1,560	3,083
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	23	29	17	5	2
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	1,476	1,172	1,200	1,555	3,082
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	1,476	1,172	1,200	1,555	3,082
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	1,476	1,172	1,200	1,555	3,082
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,545,057	1,755,048	1,597,127	1,709,027	2,425,320
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	6,212	8,606	8,759	9,171	8,021
LNG Storage.....	441	306	181	196	174
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	39	16	19	33	28
Balancing Item.....	-16,330	-2,614	144,828	^R 7,484	7,191
Total Supply.....	1,536,895	1,762,534	1,752,114	^R1,727,466	2,443,816

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Nebraska, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	115,011	119,070	129,885	^R 150,808	167,614
<i>Deliveries at U.S. Borders</i>					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,412,982	1,634,867	1,614,167	1,565,584	2,266,888
<i>Additions to Storage</i>					
Underground Storage	8,454	8,412	7,760	10,860	9,155
LNG Storage	449	185	303	214	159
Total Disposition	1,536,895	1,762,534	1,752,114	^R1,727,466	2,443,816
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	302	236	176	182	395
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3,983	4,432	4,507	5,373	9,924
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Delivered to Consumers</i>					
Residential	38,600	37,963	35,896	38,596	42,357
Commercial	29,858	27,401	28,087	30,067	34,813
Industrial	38,866	40,948	53,408	^R 65,656	72,865
Vehicle Fuel	60	24	23	^R 26	30
Electric Power	3,340	8,066	7,787	10,908	7,230
Total Delivered to Consumers	110,725	114,402	125,202	^R145,253	157,295
Total Consumption	115,011	119,070	129,885	^R150,808	167,614
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	4,865	5,523	5,080	5,535	5,468
Commercial	10,892	9,728	9,795	10,851	14,792
Industrial	32,460	34,285	47,186	^R 59,260	65,113
Number of Consumers					
Residential	497,391	501,279	499,504	494,005	512,013
Commercial	57,087	57,389	56,548	55,761	58,160
Industrial	8,463	7,973	7,697	^R 7,668	11,622
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	523	477	497	539	599
Industrial	4,592	5,136	6,939	^R 8,562	6,270
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	3.22	4.29	NA	^E 4.86	^E 6.22
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.70	8.21	8.27	7.67	8.12
<i>Delivered to Consumers</i>					
Residential	9.06	10.68	11.30	11.15	11.11
Commercial	7.60	9.45	9.62	9.16	9.62
Industrial	6.68	8.38	8.37	7.97	9.12
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	6.51	8.16	7.31	8.97	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

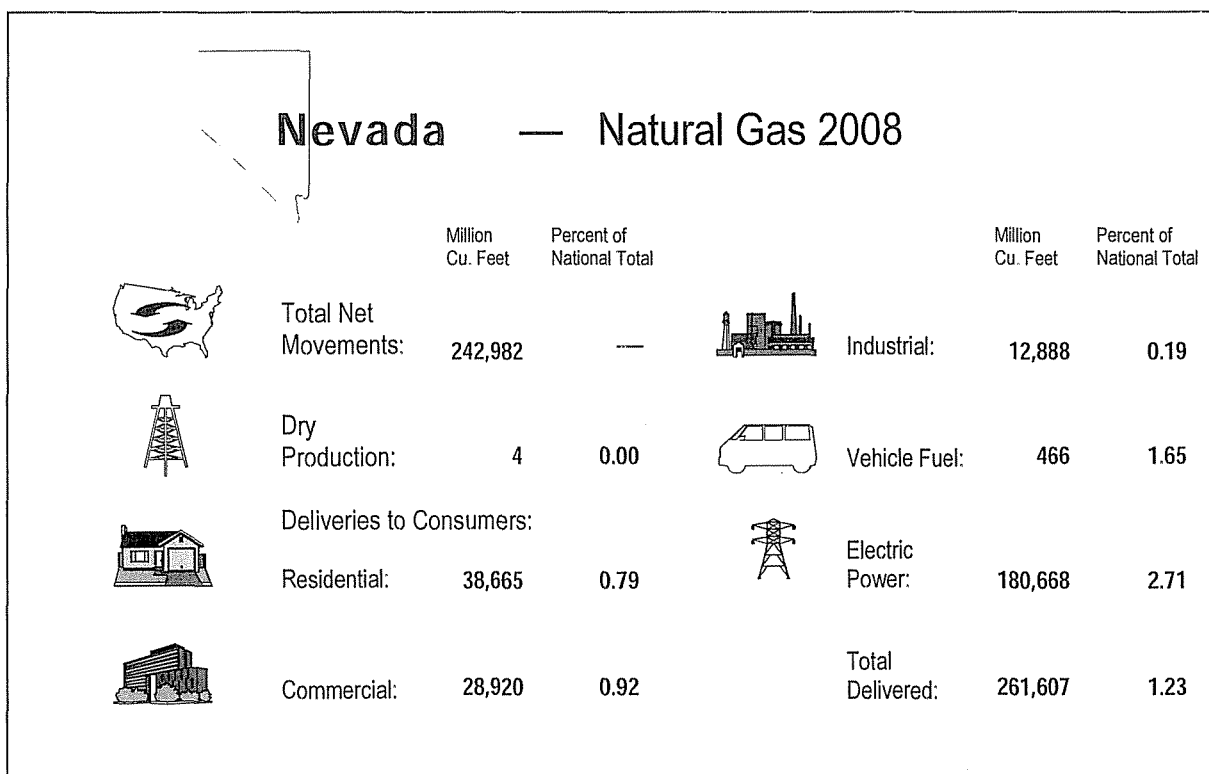


Table 55. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Nevada, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	4	4	4	4	4
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
From Oil Wells.....	5	5	5	5	4
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	5	5	5	5	4
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	5	5	5	5	4
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	5	5	5	5	4
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	5	5	5	5	4
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	703,652	694,808	763,419	783,127	782,527
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	198	595	261	275	157
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	5,988	15,881	6,300	^R 8,719	21,654
Total Supply.....	709,843	711,290	769,985	^R792,126	804,343

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Nevada, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	214,984	227,149	249,608	^R 254,406	264,624
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	494,660	483,554	520,062	537,518	539,545
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	199	587	316	202	174
Total Disposition	709,843	711,290	769,985	^R792,126	804,343
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	5	5	5	5	4
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2,256	2,224	2,737	2,976	3,013
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	36,534	36,397	37,937	38,088	38,665
Commercial	26,862	26,552	28,046	28,224	28,920
Industrial	11,737	13,753	13,574	13,234	12,888
Vehicle Fuel	645	475	441	^R 407	466
Electric Power	136,945	147,743	166,867	171,473	180,668
Total Delivered to Consumers	212,723	224,919	246,865	^R251,425	261,607
Total Consumption	214,984	227,149	249,608	^R254,406	264,624
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	8,630	8,479	8,910	9,311	9,540
Industrial	9,803	11,387	11,296	10,968	10,588
Number of Consumers					
Residential	648,551	688,058	726,772	750,570	758,315
Commercial	35,792	37,093	38,546	40,128	41,098
Industrial	179	192	207	220	189
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	751	716	728	703	704
Industrial	65,569	71,628	65,576	60,154	68,188
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.77	8.50	8.64	8.72	9.44
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.05	12.46	14.31	14.17	13.33
Commercial	8.38	10.39	12.12	12.03	11.21
Industrial	8.57	9.82	12.00	11.77	11.10
Vehicle Fuel	6.40	8.20	10.13	9.99	9.24
Electric Power	5.76	7.46	6.79	6.31	8.26

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable.

^{NA} Not available.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of

Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

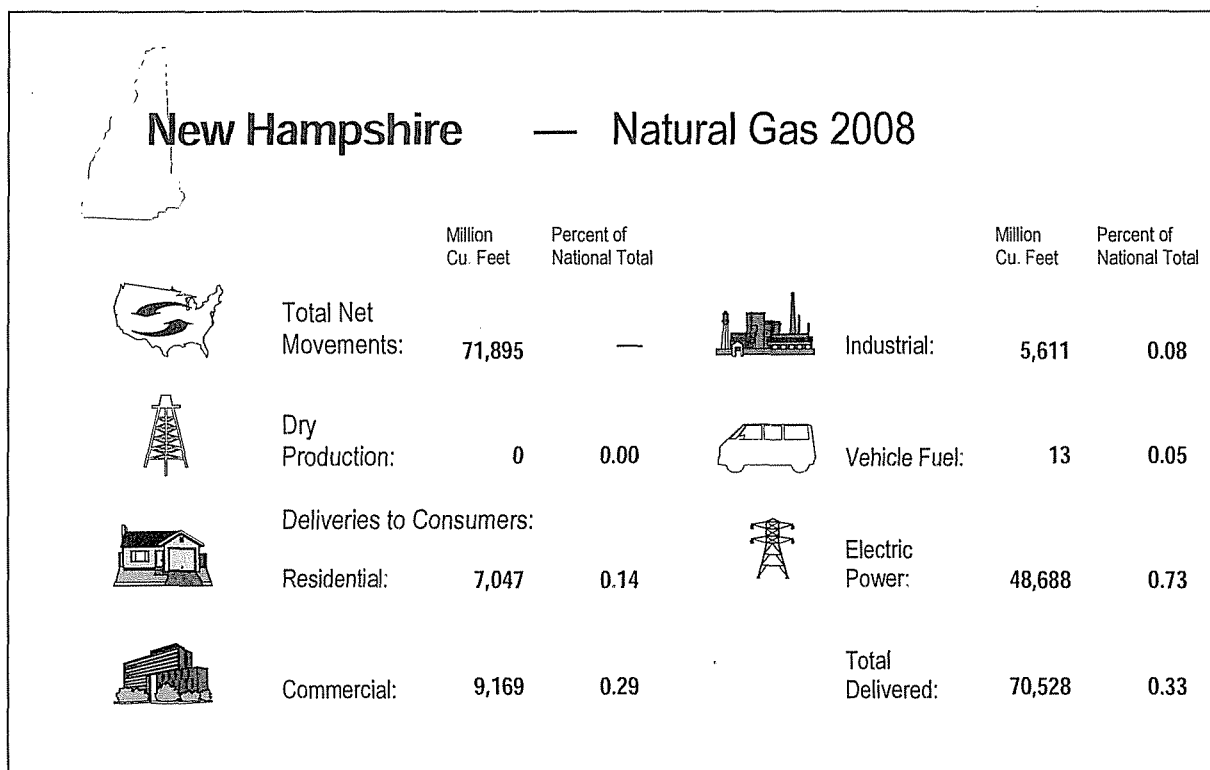


Table 56. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New Hampshire, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	17,257	28,041	31,853	56,879	39,438
Intransit Receipts.....	29,703	33,742	17,824	0	3,123
Interstate Receipts.....	119,970	149,989	118,310	157,776	144,808
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	137	100	26	103	43
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	91	84	92	9	44
Balancing Item.....	-94	-279	-815	^R 1,734	-1,402
Total Supply.....	167,064	211,678	167,289	216,502	186,055

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New Hampshire, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	61,172	70,484	62,549	^R 62,132	70,537
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	64
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	105,754	141,095	104,713	154,268	115,410
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	138	99	27	101	44
Total Disposition	167,064	211,678	167,289	216,502	186,055
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	22	22	20	17	9
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	7,086	7,793	6,718	7,394	7,047
Commercial	8,943	9,844	8,494	9,360	9,169
Industrial	7,388	6,889	5,968	6,337	5,611
Vehicle Fuel	1	11	11	^R 11	13
Electric Power	37,732	45,926	41,339	39,013	48,688
Total Delivered to Consumers	61,150	70,463	62,530	62,115	70,528
Total Consumption	61,172	70,484	62,549	^R62,132	70,537
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	2,247	2,392	2,092	2,692	2,745
Industrial	6,597	6,160	5,096	5,366	5,166
Number of Consumers					
Residential	88,600	94,473	94,600	94,963	97,855
Commercial	15,429	16,266	16,139	16,150	15,870
Industrial	305	397	421	578	861
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	580	605	526	580	578
Industrial	24,222	17,352	14,176	10,963	6,517
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	6.44	10.88	7.26	7.52	9.72
Exports	--	--	--	--	7.61
City Gate	6.81	9.77	10.29	9.71	10.94
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	14.52	14.98	16.38	16.71	16.74
Commercial	13.04	13.69	15.03	15.42	15.53
Industrial	11.86	12.25	12.55	13.45	14.50
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data

^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

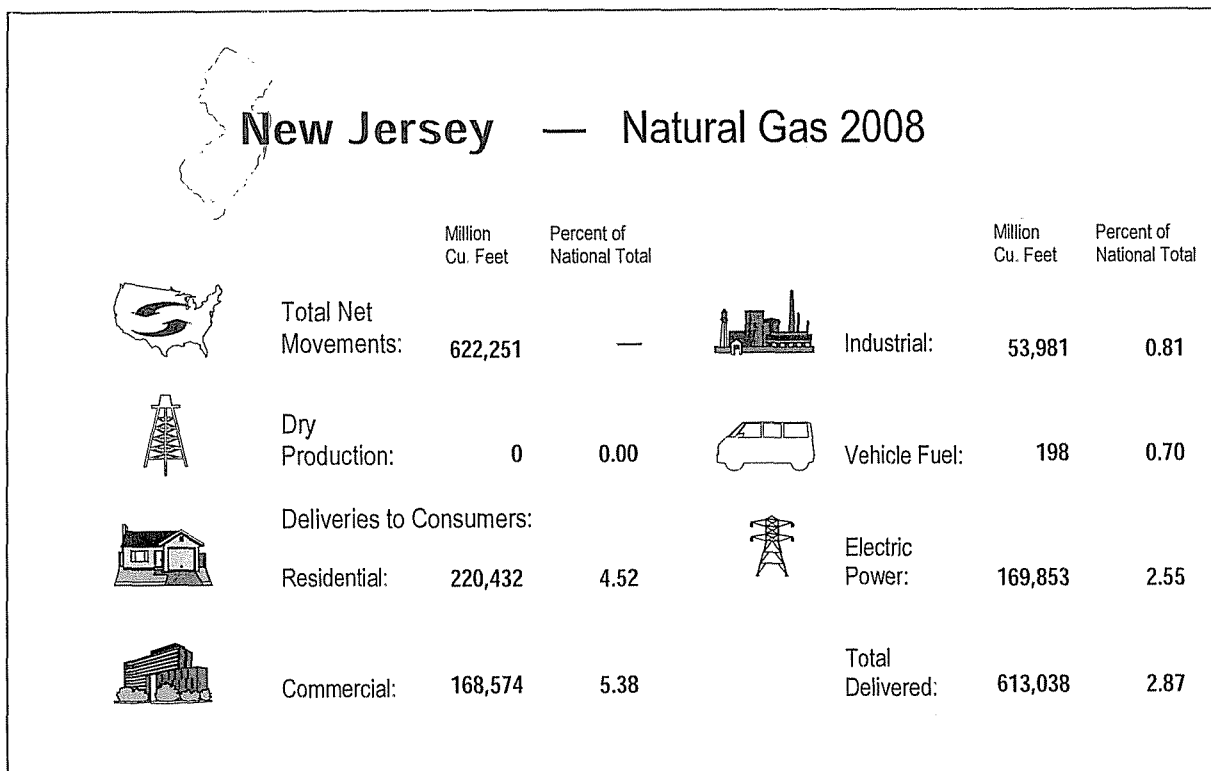


Table 57. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New Jersey, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,305,228	1,274,343	1,215,715	1,434,628	1,438,572
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	5,603	5,915	3,680	5,513	5,971
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	530	435	175	379	489
Balancing Item.....	-22,322	9,450	71,795	^R -8,440	-7,991
Total Supply.....	1,289,039	1,290,143	1,291,364	^R1,432,081	1,437,041

See footnotes at end of table

Table 57. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New Jersey, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	620,806	602,388	547,206	^R 618,965	614,927
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	660,700	679,307	739,585	805,826	816,321
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	7,532	8,448	4,574	7,290	5,792
Total Disposition	1,289,039	1,290,143	1,291,364	^R1,432,081	1,437,041
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	1,466	1,234	955	1,514	1,889
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	232,471	231,065	197,205	228,051	220,432
Commercial	168,768	169,857	152,501	168,778	168,574
Industrial	77,024	74,857	65,632	63,075	53,981
Vehicle Fuel	413	275	247	^R 172	198
Electric Power	140,664	125,098	130,664	157,375	169,853
Total Delivered to Consumers	619,339	601,154	546,250	^R617,451	613,038
Total Consumption	620,806	602,388	547,206	^R618,965	614,927
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	11,848	8,337	2,640	3,763	4,450
Commercial	87,596	82,294	80,976	94,231	97,638
Industrial	64,398	59,989	52,828	50,057	48,043
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,582,714	2,540,283	2,578,191	2,609,788	2,601,051
Commercial	223,595	226,007	227,819	230,855	229,235
Industrial	8,947	8,500	8,245	8,036	7,680
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	755	752	669	731	735
Industrial	8,609	8,807	7,960	7,849	7,029
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.82	9.70	10.85	10.21	11.42
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	11.59	10.47	14.91	14.48	15.21
Commercial	10.97	10.99	12.98	12.10	13.38
Industrial	8.66	9.94	10.28	9.63	12.76
Vehicle Fuel	11.46	10.37	7.83	--	--
Electric Power	7.17	9.88	8.06	8.17	10.78

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids

Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

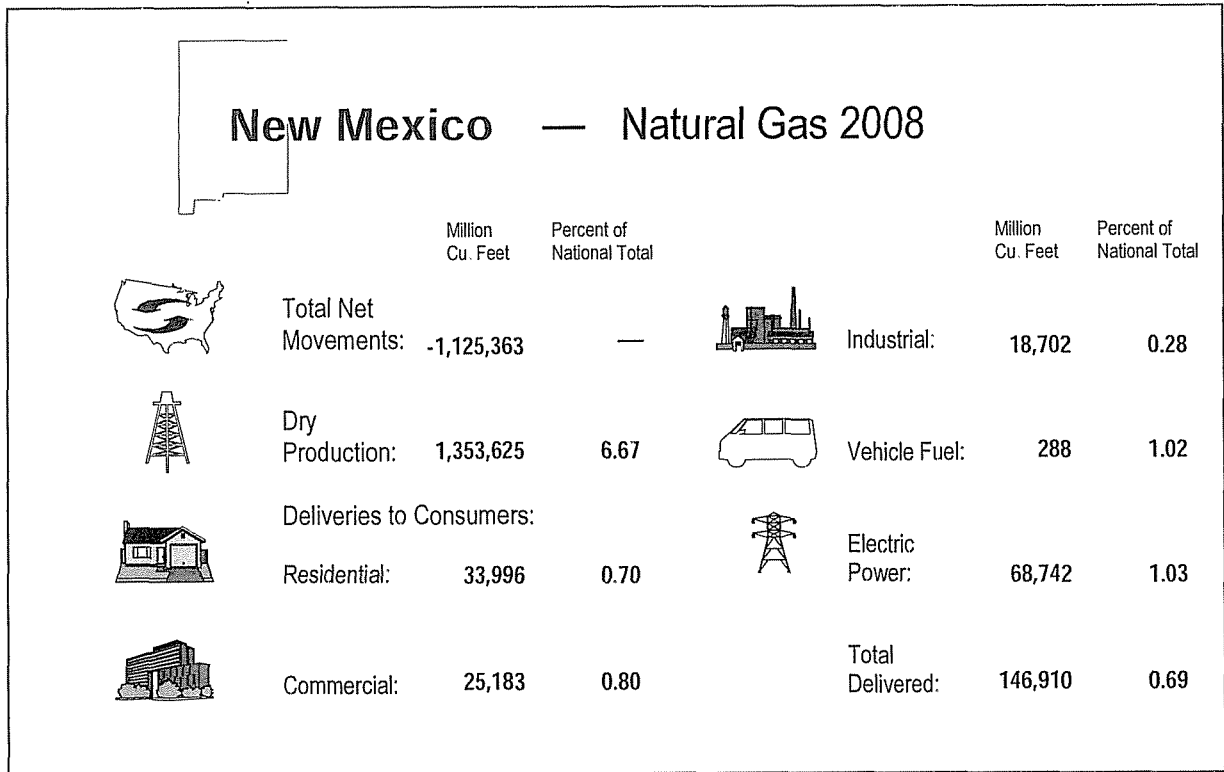


Table 58. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New Mexico, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	38,574	40,157	41,634	42,644	44,241
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	1,397,934	1,408,499	1,376,540	^R 818,361	801,633
From Oil Wells.....	246,804	248,352	242,989	^R 227,352	211,496
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	509,737	473,994
Total.....	1,644,738	1,656,850	1,619,528	^R1,555,450	1,487,123
Repressuring.....	8,674	8,151	7,437	7,637	7,671
Vented and Flared.....	3,525	3,533	2,869	^R 929	803
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	28,962	32,444
Marketed Production.....	1,632,539	1,645,166	1,609,223	^R 1,517,922	1,446,204
Extraction Loss.....	105,412	101,064	99,971	96,250	92,579
Total Dry Production.....	1,527,127	1,544,102	1,509,252	^R1,421,672	1,353,625
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	1,527,127	1,544,102	1,509,252	^R 1,421,672	1,353,625
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	634,651	640,548	676,669	669,822	821,770
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	16,752	10,635	11,561	13,162	24,193
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	11,786	-3,126	-1,676	^R 20,820	10,392
Total Supply.....	2,190,316	2,192,160	2,195,806	^R2,125,476	2,209,980

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New Mexico, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	223,575	220,717	223,636	^R 234,236	246,715
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,953,318	1,955,311	1,954,159	1,868,850	1,947,133
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	13,422	16,131	18,011	22,390	16,132
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,190,316	2,192,160	2,195,806	^R2,125,476	2,209,980
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	40,977	41,815	44,880	^R 47,525	49,753
Pipeline and Distribution Use	27,112	19,663	17,462	13,441	13,481
Plant Fuel	42,601	35,508	33,435	35,600	36,571
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	34,339	33,242	30,435	^R 33,471	33,996
Commercial	25,458	24,186	23,404	^R 24,876	25,183
Industrial	22,048	24,823	18,239	18,023	18,702
Vehicle Fuel	224	273	274	^R 251	288
Electric Power	30,817	41,207	55,506	61,050	68,742
Total Delivered to Consumers	112,886	123,731	127,858	^R137,670	146,910
Total Consumption	223,575	220,717	223,636	^R234,236	246,715
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	7	1	1
Commercial	7,903	7,501	8,195	8,901	9,425
Industrial	19,583	22,749	16,123	16,111	16,837
Number of Consumers					
Residential	509,119	530,277	533,971	^R 547,512	556,905
Commercial	45,961	47,745	47,233	^R 48,047	49,235
Industrial	1,164	988	1,062	^R 470	383
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	554	507	496	^R 518	511
Industrial	18,942	25,124	17,175	^R 38,346	48,830
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	4.97	6.91	6.18	6.88	8.40
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	5.40	7.04	6.82	6.45	7.05
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.57	11.14	12.64	11.99	12.23
Commercial	7.99	9.31	10.65	^R 10.04	10.39
Industrial	6.66	8.62	8.92	8.54	10.27
Vehicle Fuel	2.97	1.65	5.28	5.77	--
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	8.18

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas

Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

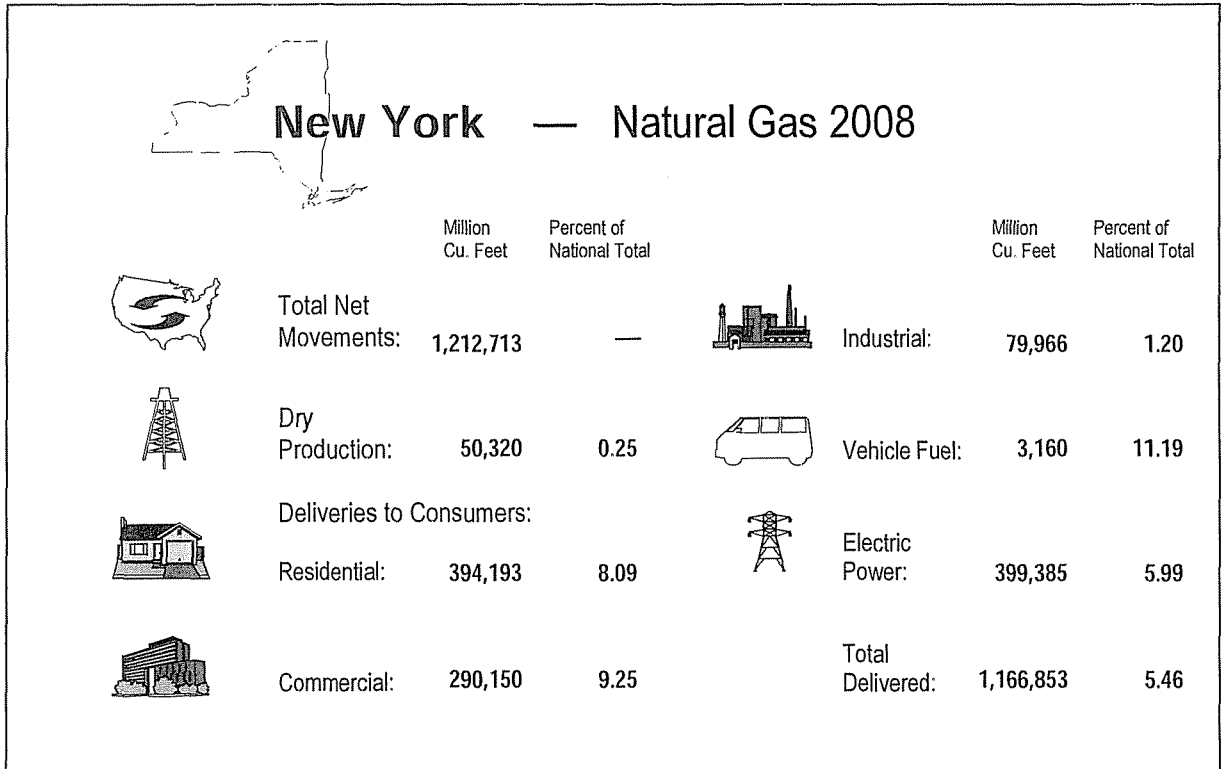


Table 59. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New York, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	5,781	5,449	5,985	6,680	6,675
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	45,963	54,851	55,339	54,232	49,607
From Oil Wells.....	87	329	641	710	714
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	46,050	55,180	55,980	54,942	50,320
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	46,050	55,180	55,980	54,942	50,320
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	46,050	55,180	55,980	54,942	50,320
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	46,050	55,180	55,980	54,942	50,320
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	785,055	856,107	865,952	892,283	780,862
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	949,081	995,730	1,077,163	1,142,965	1,179,378
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	69,431	70,560	53,218	76,924	78,202
LNG Storage.....	913	635	597	656	717
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	8	14	4	13	7
Balancing Item.....	-49,095	-117,265	-57,852	^R -145,642	-90,904
Total Supply.....	1,801,444	1,860,962	1,995,063	^R2,022,141	1,998,582

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – New York, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	1,098,056	1,080,215	1,097,160	^R 1,187,059	1,180,127
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	3	0	0	2	0
Intransit Deliveries	2,680	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	627,898	710,856	829,103	^R 759,014	747,528
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	71,554	69,022	68,290	75,186	69,946
LNG Storage	1,253	869	510	^R 880	981
Total Disposition	1,801,444	1,860,962	1,995,063	^R2,022,141	1,998,582
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	614	803	635	657	687
Pipeline and Distribution Use	7,418	10,350	11,471	^R 12,823	12,587
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	392,738	406,175	356,453	^R 400,259	394,193
Commercial	359,070	275,721	259,972	^R 285,030	290,150
Industrial	78,289	80,682	77,827	^R 77,273	79,966
Vehicle Fuel	1,276	2,425	2,762	^R 2,758	3,160
Electric Power	258,650	304,059	388,040	408,260	399,385
Total Delivered to Consumers	1,090,023	1,069,062	1,085,053	^R1,173,579	1,166,853
Total Consumption	1,098,056	1,080,215	1,097,160	^R1,187,059	1,180,127
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	48,530	53,250	49,677	^R 70,694	76,322
Commercial	182,026	132,708	131,580	^R 150,725	157,373
Industrial	69,928	68,851	68,718	^R 67,770	70,815
Number of Consumers					
Residential	4,199,456	4,232,374	4,315,203	^R 4,379,937	4,303,335
Commercial	367,597	376,566	397,737	393,997	373,798
Industrial	2,963	3,752	3,642	^R 7,484	7,080
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	977	732	654	^R 723	776
Industrial	26,422	21,504	21,369	^R 10,325	11,295
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	6.98	7.78	7.13	8.85	8.94
Imports	6.44	9.11	7.50	7.43	9.36
Exports	6.99	~	~	12.07	~
City Gate	6.36	8.22	9.22	^R 9.02	10.07
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12.50	14.89	15.35	^R 15.73	16.75
Commercial	10.11	11.80	11.91	^R 11.82	12.86
Industrial	8.05	10.76	10.56	^R 11.43	12.30
Vehicle Fuel	8.45	11.52	13.10	^R 13.45	18.55
Electric Power	6.65	9.24	7.75	8.09	10.85

^R Revised data

~ Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids

Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

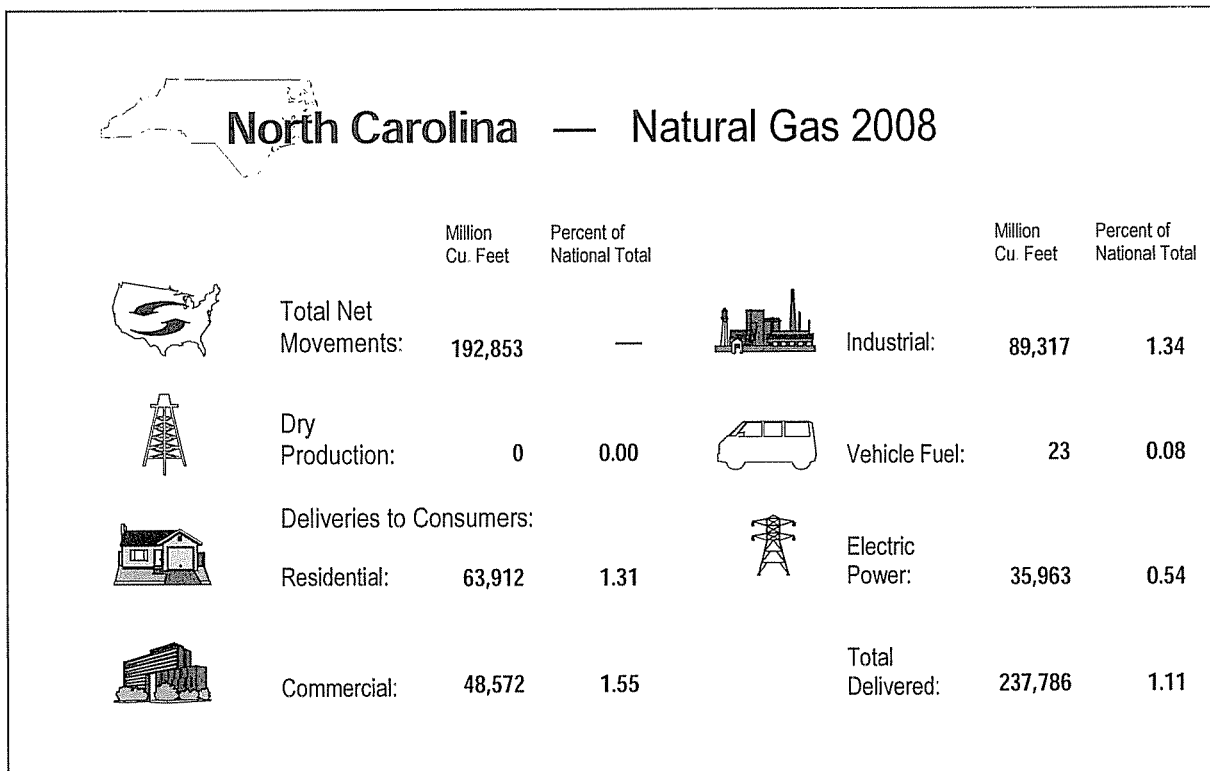


Table 60. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – North Carolina, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	885,476	829,130	846,772	871,237	918,391
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	5,773	5,762	2,952	5,522	4,490
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-10,644	-11,018	10,495	^R 32,480	50,240
Total Supply.....	880,605	823,873	860,219	^R909,239	973,121

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 60. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – North Carolina, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	224,796	229,715	223,032	^R 237,354	243,090
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	650,771	587,713	634,548	666,141	725,538
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	5,039	6,445	2,639	5,744	4,493
Total Disposition	880,605	823,873	860,219	^R909,239	973,121
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	4,982	4,292	4,653	4,980	5,304
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	62,800	63,865	56,506	58,365	63,912
Commercial	45,383	47,696	46,321	45,434	48,572
Industrial	90,133	86,821	87,150	88,401	89,317
Vehicle Fuel	74	31	28	^R 20	23
Electric Power	21,423	27,009	28,374	40,154	35,963
Total Delivered to Consumers	219,814	225,423	218,379	^R232,374	237,786
Total Consumption	224,796	229,715	223,032	^R237,354	243,090
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	5,002	5,920	7,794	7,712	7,518
Industrial	63,897	63,866	68,993	69,622	72,288
Number of Consumers					
Residential	948,283	992,906	1,022,430	1,063,871	1,095,362
Commercial	105,163	109,205	111,127	112,092	113,904
Industrial	3,021	2,891	2,701	2,991	2,425
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	432	437	417	405	426
Industrial	29,835	30,032	32,266	29,556	36,832
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.45	10.11	9.42	8.55	10.32
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12.70	15.38	16.93	15.70	16.58
Commercial	10.45	12.93	14.06	12.77	14.19
Industrial	7.20	11.19	10.99	9.98	12.10
Vehicle Fuel	8.83	11.58	11.72	10.64	--
Electric Power	6.82	W	W	W	11.13

^R Revised data

^w Withheld

-- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

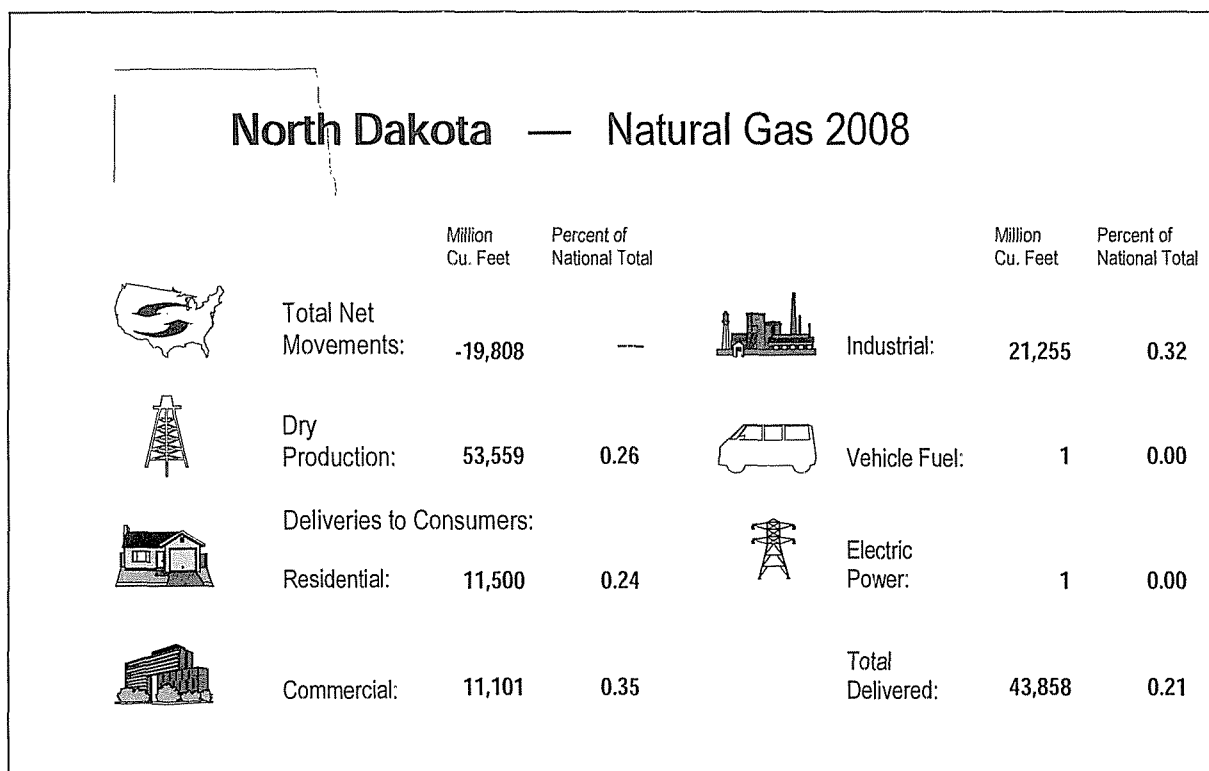


Table 61. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – North Dakota, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	117	148	200	200	194
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	15,565	14,554	16,435	16,416	13,738
From Oil Wells.....	41,768	41,350	46,351	54,381	73,450
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	57,333	55,904	62,786	70,797	87,188
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	2,198	3,260	7,460	^R 10,500	25,700
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	126	87	53	^R 42	51
Marketed Production.....	55,009	52,557	55,273	^R 60,255	61,437
Extraction Loss.....	6,233	6,858	7,254	7,438	7,878
Total Dry Production.....	48,776	45,699	48,019	^R52,817	53,559
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	48,776	45,699	48,019	^R 52,817	53,559
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	460,237	491,867	514,052	465,973	490,045
Intransit Receipts.....	37,565	28,647	3,791	^R 46,815	38,927
Interstate Receipts.....	829,444	794,602	765,054	797,404	719,096
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	47,362	51,329	54,361	51,103	50,536
Balancing Item.....	-2,542	267	1,632	^R -26,521	-21,190
Total Supply.....	1,420,842	1,412,410	1,386,909	^R1,387,591	1,330,974

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 61. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – North Dakota, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	59,986	53,050	53,336	^R 59,453	63,097
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,360,856	1,359,360	1,333,573	^R 1,328,138	1,267,877
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,420,842	1,412,410	1,386,909	^R1,387,591	1,330,974
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	3,237	2,488	2,644	2,699	3,472
Pipeline and Distribution Use	14,035	13,306	13,023	^R 13,317	11,484
Plant Fuel	4,602	4,816	4,364	4,323	4,283
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	11,132	10,692	9,644	10,698	11,500
Commercial	10,473	9,903	9,355	10,296	11,101
Industrial	16,409	11,841	14,302	^R 18,117	21,255
Vehicle Fuel	93	3	1	*	*
Electric Power	3	*	2	2	*
Total Delivered to Consumers	38,112	32,441	33,305	^R39,114	43,858
Total Consumption	59,986	53,050	53,336	^R59,453	63,097
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	773	704	653	693	732
Industrial	8,017	8,585	8,256	^R 9,399	11,430
Number of Consumers					
Residential	112,206	114,152	116,615	118,100	120,056
Commercial	16,443	16,518	16,848	17,013	17,284
Industrial	241	239	241	253	271
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	637	600	555	605	642
Industrial	68,088	49,546	59,344	^R 71,610	78,432
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.73	8.40	6.52	6.67	8.55
Imports	5.82	8.23	6.71	6.75	8.72
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.93	8.54	7.82	7.04	8.03
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.03	11.40	10.80	9.13	10.34
Commercial	8.21	10.33	9.68	8.37	9.58
Industrial	5.70	9.34	6.54	6.86	8.30
Vehicle Fuel	8.61	10.21	11.11	^R 8.25	11.32
Electric Power	8.05	10.23	10.93	6.41	NA

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^{NA} Not available.

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

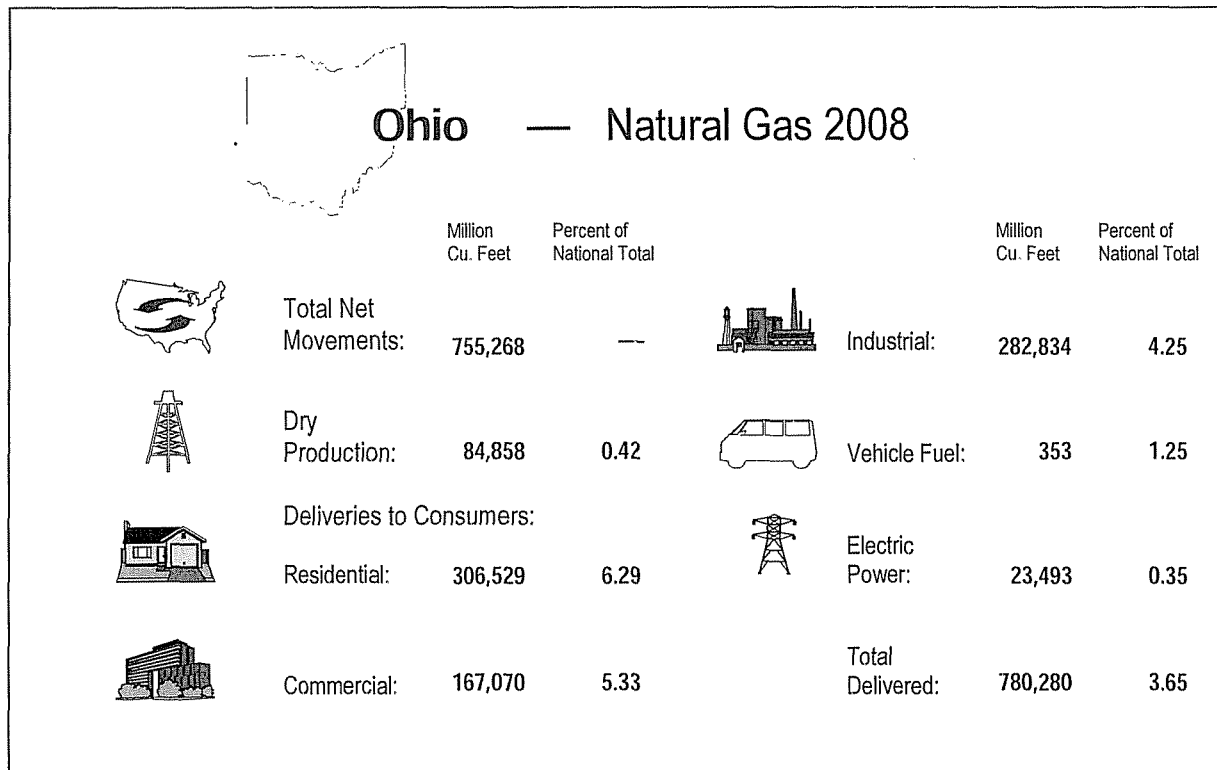


Table 62. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Ohio, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	33,828	33,735	33,945	34,416	34,416
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	85,018	77,819	81,155	82,531	79,462
From Oil Wells	5,458	5,704	5,160	5,268	5,072
From Coalbed Wells	NA	NA	NA	296	324
Total.....	90,476	83,523	86,315	88,095	84,858
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	90,476	83,523	86,315	88,095	84,858
Extraction Loss	58	29	5	9	0
Total Dry Production.....	90,418	83,494	86,310	88,086	84,858
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	90,418	83,494	86,310	88,086	84,858
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,218,745	2,050,884	1,880,787	2,177,237	2,308,071
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	175,478	177,626	123,923	199,108	194,212
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies	492	579	423	608	460
Balancing Item	-67,071	-2,244	-23,831	^R -70,221	-57,365
Total Supply.....	2,418,062	2,310,338	2,067,611	^R 2,394,818	2,530,237

See footnotes at end of table

Table 62. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Ohio, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	825,753	825,961	742,359	^R 806,350	792,339
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,405,996	1,307,853	1,174,644	1,408,071	1,552,803
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	186,313	176,524	150,608	180,397	185,095
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,418,062	2,310,338	2,067,611	^R2,394,818	2,530,237
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	894	833	855	872	840
Pipeline and Distribution Use	12,757	13,356	12,233	13,740	11,219
Plant Fuel	18	12	8	5	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	320,823	322,697	272,261	299,577	306,529
Commercial	170,240	166,693	146,930	^R 160,580	167,070
Industrial	302,023	293,985	286,487	^R 293,976	282,834
Vehicle Fuel	740	444	403	^R 308	353
Electric Power	18,258	27,941	23,184	37,292	23,493
Total Delivered to Consumers	812,084	811,759	729,264	^R791,733	780,280
Total Consumption	825,753	825,961	742,359	^R806,350	792,339
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	127,599	120,351	112,252	140,783	145,698
Commercial	108,693	104,551	95,316	^R 108,943	115,050
Industrial	291,323	283,469	277,823	^R 286,058	275,263
Number of Consumers					
Residential	3,250,068	3,272,307	3,263,062	3,273,791	3,262,716
Commercial	272,445	277,767	270,552	^R 272,555	272,899
Industrial	7,899	8,328	6,929	^R 6,858	6,806
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	625	600	543	^R 589	612
Industrial	38,236	35,301	41,346	^R 42,866	41,557
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	6.65	9.03	7.75	7.59	7.88
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.49	10.66	9.87	8.64	10.41
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.46	13.00	14.39	13.47	14.52
Commercial	9.20	11.66	12.83	11.74	12.79
Industrial	8.84	11.22	11.60	10.63	12.71
Vehicle Fuel	12.02	14.51	14.98	--	--
Electric Power	6.70	9.53	7.97	7.88	10.79

^R Revised data.

-- Not applicable.

^{NA} Not available.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

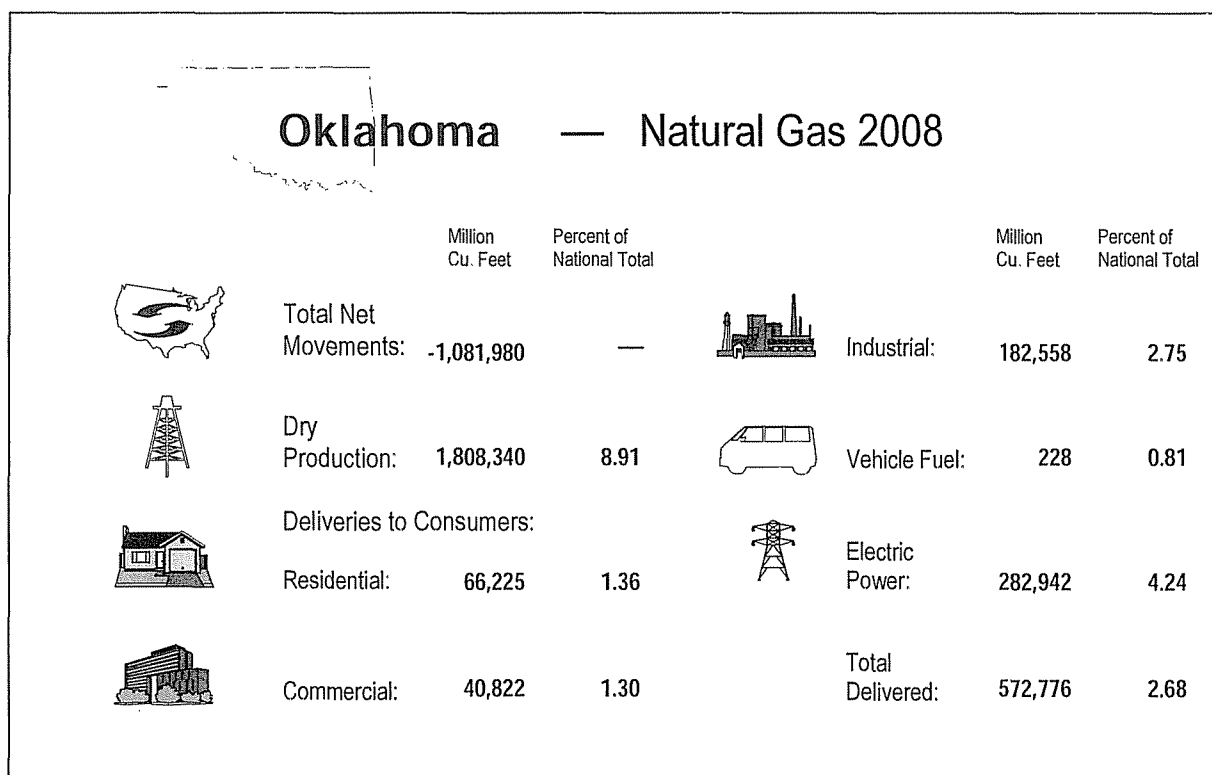


Table 63. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Oklahoma, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	35,612	36,704	38,060	38,364	41,921
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	1,597,915	1,592,524	1,640,389	1,709,207	1,709,622
From Oil Wells.....	57,854	46,786	48,597	35,186	170,991
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	39,288	32,416
Total.....	1,655,769	1,639,310	1,688,985	^R1,783,682	1,913,029
Repressuring.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vented and Flared.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	1,655,769	1,639,310	1,688,985	^R 1,783,682	1,913,029
Extraction Loss.....	84,355	87,404	91,937	96,643	104,689
Total Dry Production.....	1,571,414	1,551,906	1,597,048	^R1,687,039	1,808,340
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	1,571,414	1,551,906	1,597,048	^R 1,687,039	1,808,340
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	959,983	1,001,779	789,352	817,035	539,639
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	125,739	140,078	115,820	153,149	139,205
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	72,374	33,749	81,442	^R -49,547	-33,340
Total Supply.....	2,729,510	2,727,512	2,583,662	^R2,607,675	2,453,844

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Oklahoma, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	538,576	582,536	624,400	^R 658,379	669,768
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,062,032	2,019,614	1,818,367	1,818,369	1,621,619
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	128,902	125,362	140,895	130,927	162,457
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,729,510	2,727,512	2,583,662	^R2,607,675	2,453,844
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	35,875	35,989	36,396	^E 38,229	^E 42,250
Pipeline and Distribution Use	30,370	31,444	31,333	28,463	27,581
Plant Fuel	27,818	27,380	28,435	28,213	27,161
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	59,449	59,372	52,734	^R 59,861	66,225
Commercial	37,103	39,359	35,492	^R 40,846	40,822
Industrial	146,977	146,593	161,231	175,882	182,558
Vehicle Fuel	1,078	221	177	^R 199	228
Electric Power	199,907	242,178	278,602	286,686	282,942
Total Delivered to Consumers	444,514	487,723	528,236	^R563,474	572,776
Total Consumption	538,576	582,536	624,400	^R658,379	669,768
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	14,253	18,468	17,798	21,216	19,920
Industrial	144,557	144,247	159,498	174,227	181,406
Number of Consumers					
Residential	875,271	880,403	879,589	^R 920,616	923,650
Commercial	79,512	78,726	78,745	^R 93,991	94,268
Industrial	3,283	2,855	2,811	2,822	2,917
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	467	500	451	435	433
Industrial	44,769	51,346	57,357	62,325	62,584
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.52	7.21	6.32	6.24	7.56
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.56	7.90	9.13	8.14	8.40
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.22	11.67	13.40	12.06	12.32
Commercial	9.63	11.01	12.17	^R 10.94	11.54
Industrial	8.59	9.41	9.66	9.18	13.03
Vehicle Fuel	8.55	11.61	16.67	12.83	11.01
Electric Power	6.14	8.28	6.58	6.69	8.18

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas

Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

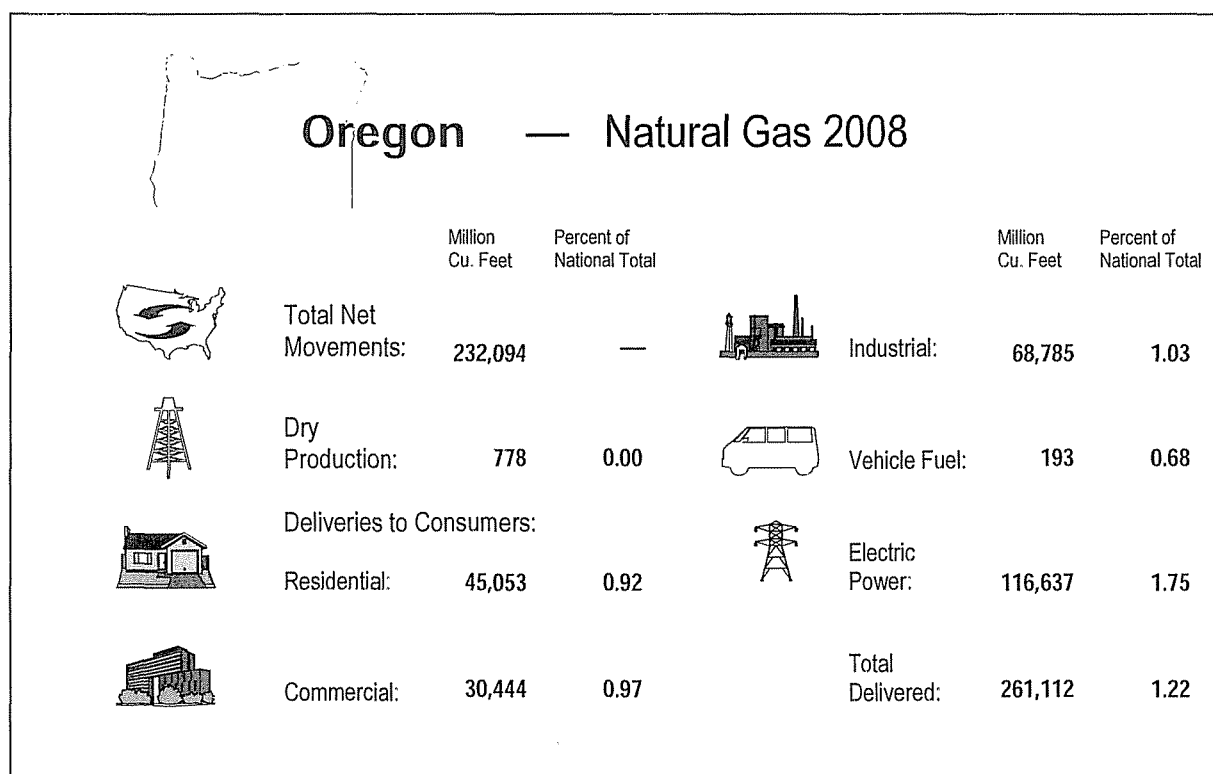


Table 64. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Oregon, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	15	15	14	18	21
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	467	454	621	409	778
From Oil Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	467	454	621	409	778
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	467	454	621	409	778
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	467	454	621	409	778
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	467	454	621	409	778
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	822,681	767,942	774,178	830,689	736,644
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	8,394	14,664	11,699	11,069	16,232
LNG Storage.....	1,190	1,950	959	749	1,537
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	2	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	5,411	-5,709	-5,653	^R 3,457	34,253
Total Supply.....	838,146	779,301	781,804	^R846,372	789,444

See footnotes at end of table

Table 64. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Oregon, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	234,997	232,562	222,608	^R 251,927	268,492
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	592,855	531,868	545,670	580,638	504,550
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	9,101	13,138	12,449	13,195	15,088
LNG Storage	1,193	1,733	1,078	613	1,315
Total Disposition	838,146	779,301	781,804	^R846,372	789,444
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	27	21	24	23	26
Pipeline and Distribution Use	9,707	7,264	8,238	9,532	7,354
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	38,532	39,806	41,045	42,880	45,053
Commercial	26,214	27,631	27,844	29,007	30,444
Industrial	71,687	69,645	70,091	68,813	68,785
Vehicle Fuel	96	198	180	^R 168	193
Electric Power	88,734	87,998	75,186	101,503	116,637
Total Delivered to Consumers	225,263	225,277	214,346	^R242,371	261,112
Total Consumption	234,997	232,562	222,608	^R251,927	268,492
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	372	391	418	445	443
Industrial	53,860	46,535	51,474	53,825	54,930
Number of Consumers					
Residential	595,495	626,685	647,635	664,455	674,421
Commercial	71,762	73,520	74,683	80,998	76,868
Industrial	907	1,118	1,060	^R 1,136	1,075
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	365	376	373	358	396
Industrial	79,037	62,294	66,123	^R 60,575	63,986
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	3.89	4.25	NA	5.27	5.33
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	5.86	7.12	8.10	8.14	8.82
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	11.11	12.90	14.53	14.65	13.89
Commercial	9.37	10.42	12.94	12.36	11.57
Industrial	6.30	7.70	9.16	9.30	9.07
Vehicle Fuel	4.75	4.80	7.19	6.59	8.03
Electric Power	5.15	6.73	5.95	6.10	7.08

^R Revised data.

-- Not applicable.

^{NA} Not available.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

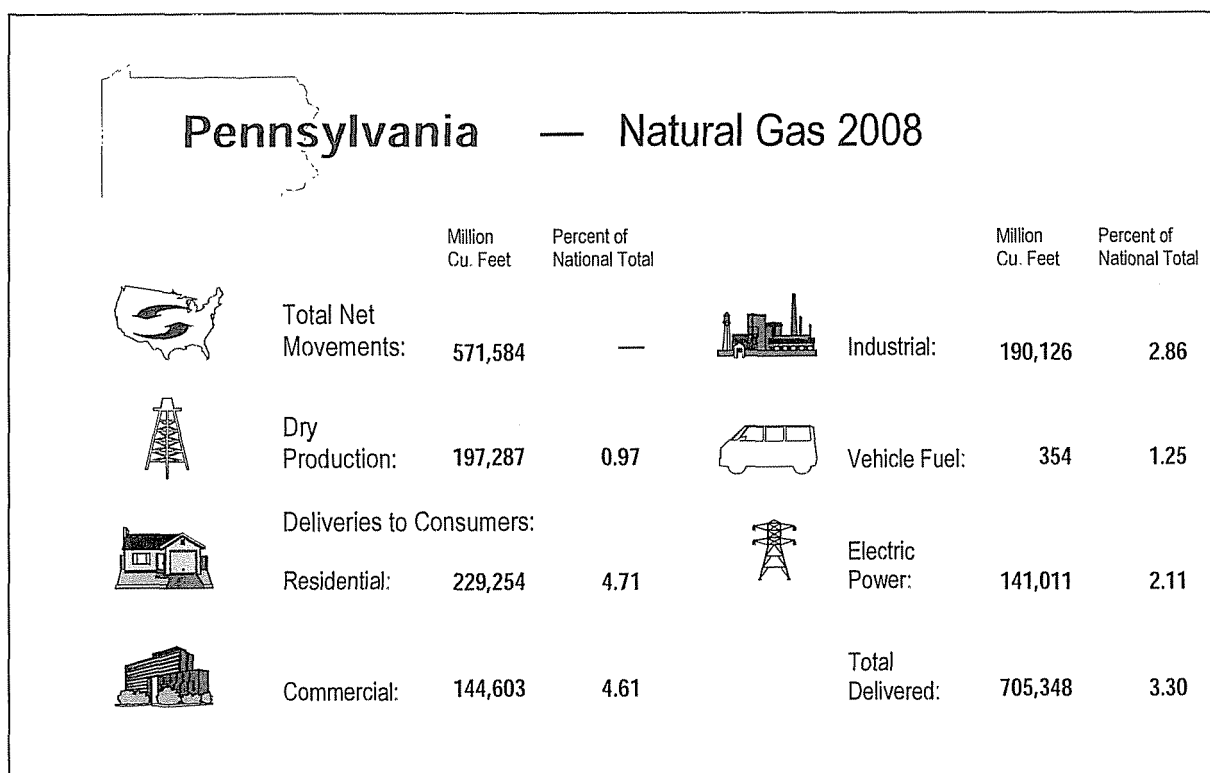


Table 65. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Pennsylvania, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	44,227	46,654	49,750	52,700	55,631
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	197,217	168,501	175,950	182,277	198,295
From Oil Wells	0	0	0	0	0
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	197,217	168,501	175,950	182,277	198,295
Repressuring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vented and Flared	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production	197,217	168,501	175,950	182,277	198,295
Extraction Loss	634	700	794	859	1,008
Total Dry Production.....	196,583	167,801	175,156	181,418	197,287
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production	196,583	167,801	175,156	181,418	197,287
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	2,127,138	2,092,323	2,053,609	^R 2,273,631	2,370,574
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	376,859	382,484	302,883	415,423	385,004
LNG Storage	3,627	3,694	1,571	2,685	2,532
Supplemental Gas Supplies	131	132	124	145	123
Balancing Item	-45,014	6,564	-14,797	^R 6,216	-26,953
Total Supply.....	2,659,323	2,652,997	2,518,546	^R2,879,517	2,928,568

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 65. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Pennsylvania, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	696,175	691,591	659,754	^R 752,401	749,948
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,591,315	1,572,804	1,519,251	1,751,886	1,798,990
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	368,897	385,186	337,341	372,938	377,401
LNG Storage	2,938	3,416	2,200	2,292	2,229
Total Disposition	2,659,323	2,652,997	2,518,546	^R2,879,517	2,928,568
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	4,277	4,341	5,855	^E 5,112	^E 6,801
Pipeline and Distribution Use	28,989	30,669	27,406	^R 34,849	37,223
Plant Fuel	395	483	549	495	575
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	247,788	245,099	205,813	^R 231,305	229,254
Commercial	142,608	144,971	130,328	^R 145,852	144,603
Industrial	195,349	185,004	188,533	190,524	190,126
Vehicle Fuel	583	384	324	^R 309	354
Electric Power	76,186	80,640	100,946	143,954	141,011
Total Delivered to Consumers	662,513	656,097	625,944	^R711,945	705,348
Total Consumption	696,175	691,591	659,754	^R752,401	749,948
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	22,717	19,663	16,858	18,489	18,742
Commercial	52,546	55,148	52,334	60,506	62,616
Industrial	182,929	172,031	178,108	180,154	179,285
Number of Consumers					
Residential	2,591,458	2,600,574	2,605,782	^R 2,620,755	2,631,340
Commercial	231,051	233,132	231,540	^R 234,597	233,462
Industrial	5,726	5,577	5,241	4,868	4,772
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	617	622	563	622	619
Industrial	34,116	33,173	35,973	39,138	39,842
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.56	9.98	10.30	9.35	10.39
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12.27	14.21	16.45	14.66	16.22
Commercial	10.60	13.04	14.30	12.77	14.30
Industrial	8.97	11.25	12.30	10.64	12.09
Vehicle Fuel	9.30	9.95	13.53	10.83	8.30
Electric Power	7.49	10.30	7.76	8.01	10.46

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data

^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

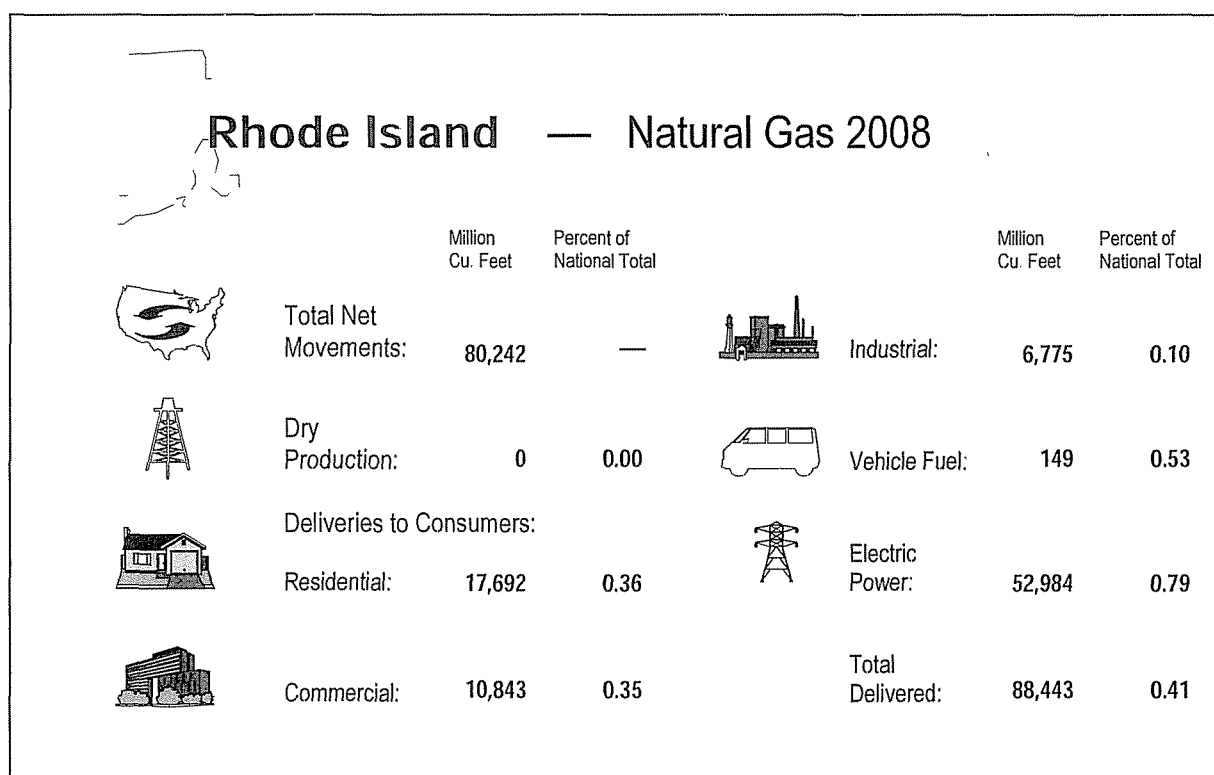


Table 66. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Rhode Island, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	149,987	163,487	178,370	207,075	183,016
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	1,058	786	411	1,089	730
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item	-1,716	-345	-529	^R -163	8,992
Total Supply.....	149,330	163,928	178,252	^R208,001	192,738

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Rhode Island, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	72,609	80,764	77,204	^R 87,972	89,308
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	75,750	82,314	100,658	118,936	102,774
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	971	850	390	1,093	656
Total Disposition	149,330	163,928	178,252	^R208,001	192,738
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	308	695	804	822	865
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	19,470	19,088	16,869	17,672	17,692
Commercial	11,289	11,043	9,950	11,247	10,843
Industrial	5,530	5,892	6,395	6,705	6,775
Vehicle Fuel	54	135	153	^R 130	149
Electric Power	35,958	43,912	43,033	51,397	52,984
Total Delivered to Consumers	72,301	80,070	76,401	^R87,150	88,443
Total Consumption	72,609	80,764	77,204	^R87,972	89,308
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	3,015	2,834	2,673	3,764	3,663
Industrial	4,662	4,992	5,528	5,927	5,985
Number of Consumers					
Residential	223,669	224,320	225,027	223,589	224,103
Commercial	22,994	23,082	23,150	23,007	23,010
Industrial	223	223	245	256	243
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	491	478	430	489	471
Industrial	24,800	26,422	26,104	26,190	27,880
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.33	8.69	9.96	10.62	10.07
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	13.24	14.79	17.58	16.66	16.89
Commercial	11.77	13.32	15.94	14.91	15.53
Industrial	9.63	11.23	13.32	12.58	13.26
Vehicle Fuel	8.24	8.84	9.98	10.96	12.62
Electric Power	7.04	9.68	7.58	8.06	10.50

^R Revised data.

-- Not applicable.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of

Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

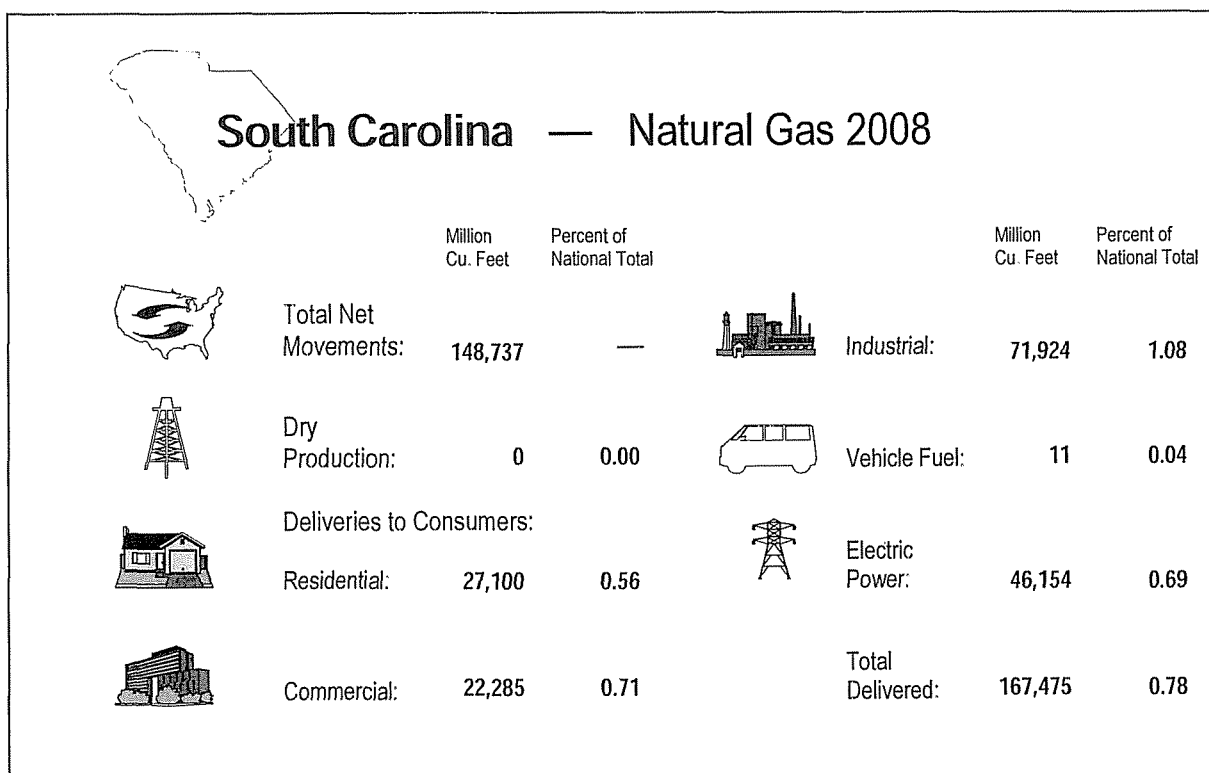


Table 67. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – South Carolina, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U. S. Borders					
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts	1,036,040	979,459	1,006,904	1,021,515	1,065,801
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	622	757	892	^R 987	1,847
Supplemental Gas Supplies	2	86	75	*	*
Balancing Item	10,353	10,665	13,735	^R 24,170	21,368
Total Supply	1,047,017	990,967	1,021,607	^R1,046,672	1,089,017

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 67. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – South Carolina, 2004-2008 --- Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	163,787	172,032	174,806	^R 175,701	170,079
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	882,417	818,159	846,017	869,883	917,065
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	813	776	784	^R 1,089	1,872
Total Disposition	1,047,017	990,967	1,021,607	^R1,046,672	1,089,017
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2,503	2,427	2,292	2,609	2,605
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	29,314	28,537	24,928	^R 25,158	27,100
Commercial	22,255	22,048	20,691	^R 20,927	22,285
Industrial	78,421	74,002	77,171	^R 76,286	71,924
Vehicle Fuel	27	6	8	^R 10	11
Electric Power	31,266	45,011	49,716	50,710	46,154
Total Delivered to Consumers	161,283	169,605	172,514	^R173,092	167,475
Total Consumption	163,787	172,032	174,806	^R175,701	170,079
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	799	843	1,027	1,067	1,137
Industrial	17,431	16,752	22,107	40,184	37,898
Number of Consumers					
Residential	527,008	541,523	554,953	^R 570,213	561,196
Commercial	56,049	56,974	57,452	^R 57,544	56,317
Industrial	1,528	1,535	1,528	^R 1,472	1,426
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	397	387	360	^R 364	396
Industrial	51,323	48,210	50,504	^R 51,825	50,438
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.66	10.00	9.51	9.10	10.27
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12.00	14.84	17.36	^R 17.15	16.84
Commercial	10.81	13.74	14.09	^R 13.54	14.26
Industrial	7.69	10.02	9.21	^R 8.84	11.03
Vehicle Fuel	8.73	9.94	15.17	10.84	13.38
Electric Power	W	W	8.13	8.16	10.48

^R Revised data

^W Withheld.

-- Not applicable

[^] Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

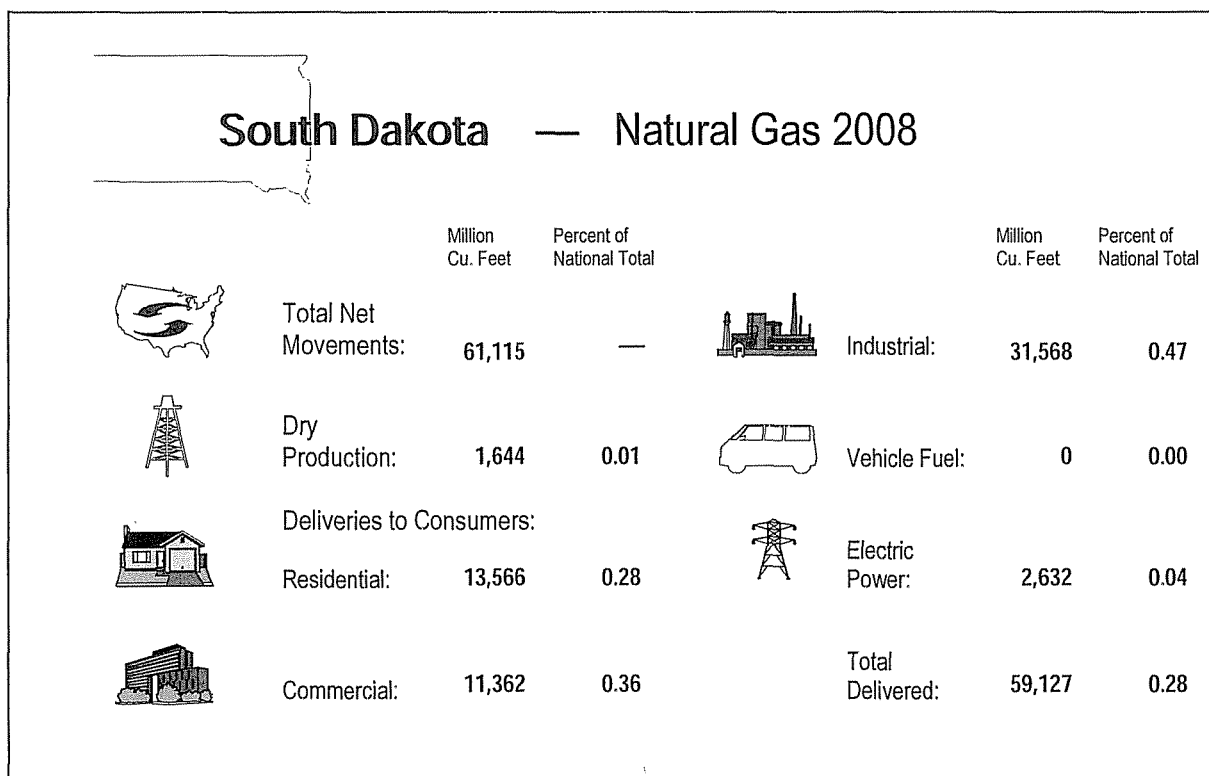


Table 68. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – South Dakota, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	61	69	69	71	71
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	531	446	455	422	1,098
From Oil Wells.....	11,238	10,902	10,162	11,458	10,909
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	11,768	11,349	10,616	11,880	12,007
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	2,135	2,071	1,931	2,177	2,073
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	8,541	8,286	7,723	8,708	8,291
Marketed Production.....	1,093	992	963	995	1,644
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	1,093	992	963	995	1,644
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	1,093	992	963	995	1,644
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	877,036	842,345	828,605	829,166	769,669
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	5	4	0	*	0
Balancing Item.....	-9,754	-10,661	-10,482	3,415	1,601
Total Supply.....	868,380	832,679	819,086	R833,577	772,914

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 68. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – South Dakota, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	41,679	42,555	40,739	53,938	64,359
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	826,702	790,124	778,347	779,639	708,554
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	868,380	832,679	819,086	^R833,577	772,914
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	562	545	508	573	545
Pipeline and Distribution Use	6,217	5,751	5,421	5,690	4,686
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12,281	12,212	11,514	12,402	13,566
Commercial	9,958	9,819	9,525	10,337	11,362
Industrial	10,967	10,661	10,426	20,701	31,568
Vehicle Fuel	18	0	*	0	0
Electric Power	1,676	3,567	3,345	4,235	2,632
Total Delivered to Consumers	34,900	36,259	34,809	47,675	59,127
Total Consumption	41,679	42,555	40,739	53,938	64,359
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1,758	1,617	1,703	1,943	1,931
Industrial	7,880	7,441	6,920	17,010	26,079
Number of Consumers					
Residential	148,105	157,457	160,481	163,458	165,694
Commercial	20,457	20,771	21,149	21,502	21,819
Industrial	475	542	528	546	596
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	487	473	450	481	521
Industrial	23,089	19,669	19,746	37,776	52,966
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.49	7.44	6.40	7.22	7.94
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.59	8.48	8.01	7.35	8.06
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.52	11.68	11.11	10.49	11.32
Commercial	8.09	10.34	9.46	8.81	9.76
Industrial	6.26	8.03	9.32	8.32	9.00
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	--	--	--	--	7.32

^R Revised data.

-- Not applicable.

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of

Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.








Tennessee		Natural Gas 2008			
	Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total		Million Cu. Feet	Percent of National Total
 Total Net Movements:	238,537	—	 Industrial:	91,874	1.38
 Dry Production:	4,700	0.02	 Vehicle Fuel:	16	0.06
Deliveries to Consumers:			 Electric Power:	4,411	0.07
 Residential:	69,181	1.42			
 Commercial:	54,094	1.73	Total Delivered:	219,577	1.03

Table 69. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Tennessee, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	280	400	330	305	285
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	0	0	0	NA	NA
From Oil Wells.....	2,100	2,200	2,663	3,942	4,700
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2,100	2,200	2,663	3,942	4,700
Repressuring.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vented and Flared.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	2,100	2,200	2,663	3,942	4,700
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	2,100	2,200	2,663	3,942	4,700
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	2,100	2,200	2,663	3,942	4,700
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	2,848,698	2,508,986	2,278,943	2,715,584	2,820,362
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	220	426	16	0	0
LNG Storage.....	1,564	1,487	1,121	3,864	3,509
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	*	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-12,793	-5,783	2,804	^R -19,229	-14,584
Total Supply.....	2,839,789	2,507,316	2,285,547	^R2,704,160	2,813,987

See footnotes at end of table

Table 69. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Tennessee, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	231,133	230,338	221,626	^R 221,118	229,976
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,607,481	2,275,912	2,062,531	^R 2,480,730	2,581,825
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	262	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	913	1,065	1,391	2,312	2,186
Total Disposition	2,839,789	2,507,316	2,285,547	^R2,704,160	2,813,987
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	46	68	66	^E 109	^E 161
Pipeline and Distribution Use	10,486	9,182	8,696	9,988	10,238
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	65,331	66,277	61,018	^R 60,736	69,181
Commercial	54,201	54,264	51,537	^R 51,056	54,094
Industrial	98,701	94,898	93,600	^R 91,923	91,874
Vehicle Fuel	107	21	17	^R 14	16
Electric Power	2,262	5,627	6,691	7,291	4,411
Total Delivered to Consumers	220,602	221,088	212,864	^R211,020	219,577
Total Consumption	231,133	230,338	221,626	^R221,118	229,976
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	4,232	4,237	4,139	4,115	4,496
Industrial	58,704	54,628	57,182	56,798	55,210
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,037,429	1,049,307	1,063,328	^R 1,071,756	1,082,102
Commercial	125,042	124,755	126,970	^R 126,324	128,007
Industrial	2,738	2,498	2,545	^R 2,656	2,650
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	433	435	406	404	423
Industrial	36,048	37,990	36,778	^R 34,610	34,669
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	6.90	9.55	6.78	6.63	8.85
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.68	9.08	9.00	8.87	9.43
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.60	13.50	14.74	13.42	14.20
Commercial	9.51	12.47	13.06	11.99	13.01
Industrial	7.44	10.06	10.00	9.32	10.81
Vehicle Fuel	10.76	13.19	14.70	13.91	11.79
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld.

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data.^{NA} Not available.

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly

Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

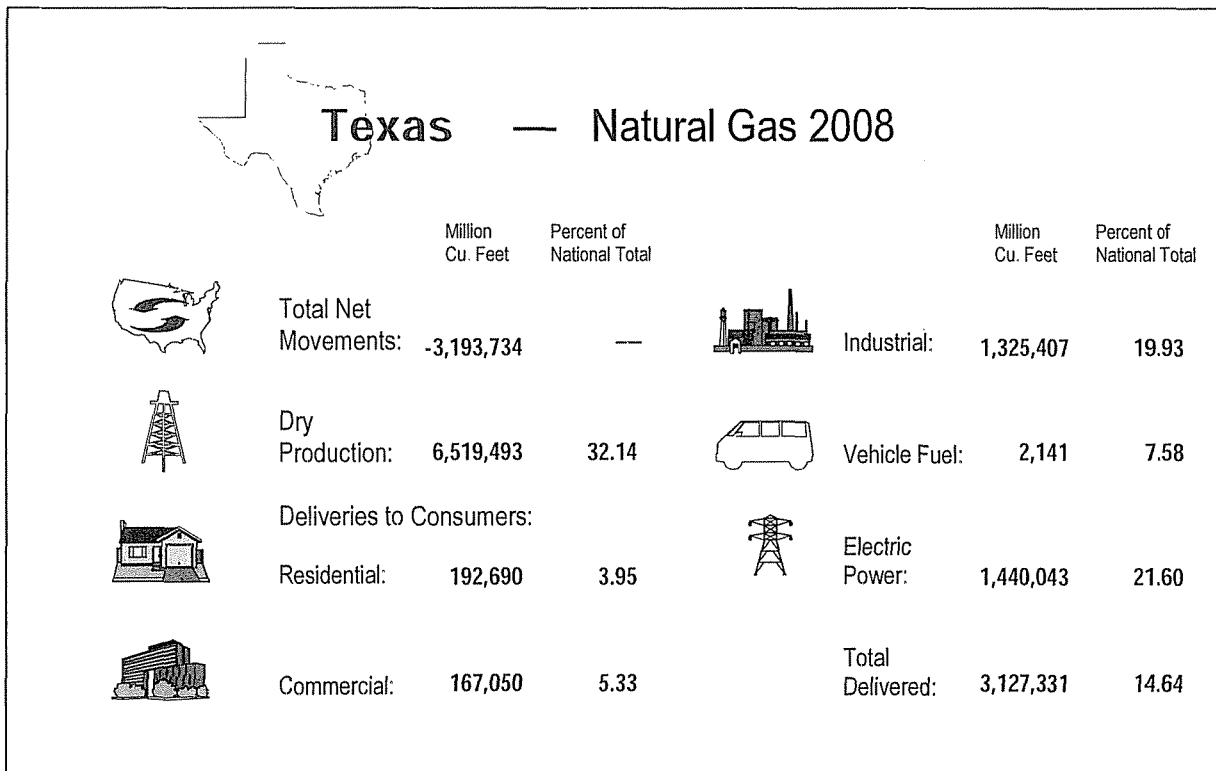


Table 70. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Texas, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	72,237	74,827	74,265	76,436	87,556
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	5,074,067	5,331,776	5,649,784	^R 6,256,767	7,006,392
From Oil Wells.....	659,851	675,061	676,649	^R 704,092	754,566
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	5,733,918	6,006,837	6,326,433	^R6,960,858	7,760,958
Repressuring.....	284,491	303,477	325,967	546,659	555,796
Vented and Flared.....	26,947	38,654	43,169	36,682	42,541
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	355,165	388,305	409,276	254,337	241,626
Marketed Production.....	5,067,315	5,276,401	5,548,022	^R 6,123,180	6,920,996
Extraction Loss.....	360,110	355,589	373,350	387,349	401,503
Total Dry Production.....	4,707,205	4,920,812	5,174,672	^R5,735,831	6,519,493
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....					
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	9,320	12,749	54,062	47,704
Intransit Receipts.....	452	0	*	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,962,214	1,716,017	1,463,806	1,276,734	769,176
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	387,479	329,883	280,315	367,511	437,435
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	*	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	262,744	82,428	-62,969	^R 51,766	184,202
Total Supply.....	7,320,094	7,058,461	6,868,572	^R7,485,904	7,958,010

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 70. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Texas, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	3,908,243	3,503,636	3,432,236	^R 3,516,706	3,545,795
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	309,891	207,833	205,307	178,897	209,741
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	*	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	2,706,846	3,001,047	2,874,756	3,427,708	3,800,874
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	395,115	345,945	356,273	362,593	401,600
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	7,320,094	7,058,461	6,868,572	^R7,485,904	7,958,010
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	129,825	134,434	138,558	154,323	166,500
Pipeline and Distribution Use	55,587	81,263	85,262	89,666	109,488
Plant Fuel	127,356	133,306	140,414	139,262	142,476
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	191,507	185,124	166,225	^R 199,802	192,690
Commercial	192,901	159,972	147,366	^R 161,255	167,050
Industrial	1,814,173	1,341,461	1,288,887	^R 1,296,976	1,325,407
Vehicle Fuel	2,485	1,811	1,866	^R 1,868	2,141
Electric Power	1,394,408	1,466,263	1,463,658	1,473,555	1,440,043
Total Delivered to Consumers	3,595,474	3,154,632	3,068,002	^R3,133,456	3,127,331
Total Consumption	3,908,243	3,503,636	3,432,236	^R3,516,706	3,545,795
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	2	2	2	^R 4	4
Commercial	49,000	32,812	26,523	^R 29,257	29,210
Industrial	929,349	608,511	575,345	^R 587,494	656,856
Number of Consumers					
Residential	3,939,101	3,984,481	4,067,508	^R 4,156,991	4,204,004
Commercial	322,242	322,999	329,918	^R 326,812	324,537
Industrial	9,359	9,136	8,664	^R 11,063	5,562
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	599	495	447	493	515
Industrial	193,843	146,832	148,764	^R 117,235	238,297
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.83	7.55	6.60	6.98	8.51
Imports	--	8.46	5.65	6.55	8.33
Exports	5.93	7.69	6.54	6.61	8.39
City Gate	6.03	8.09	7.60	7.84	9.20
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.37	12.48	13.11	12.00	13.75
Commercial	8.36	10.47	10.25	9.77	11.25
Industrial	5.91	7.62	6.69	6.76	8.96
Vehicle Fuel	8.58	10.52	10.07	9.76	11.53
Electric Power	5.90	8.12	6.55	6.77	8.91

^R Revised data

* Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 cubic feet

Notes: 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report on Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas

Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

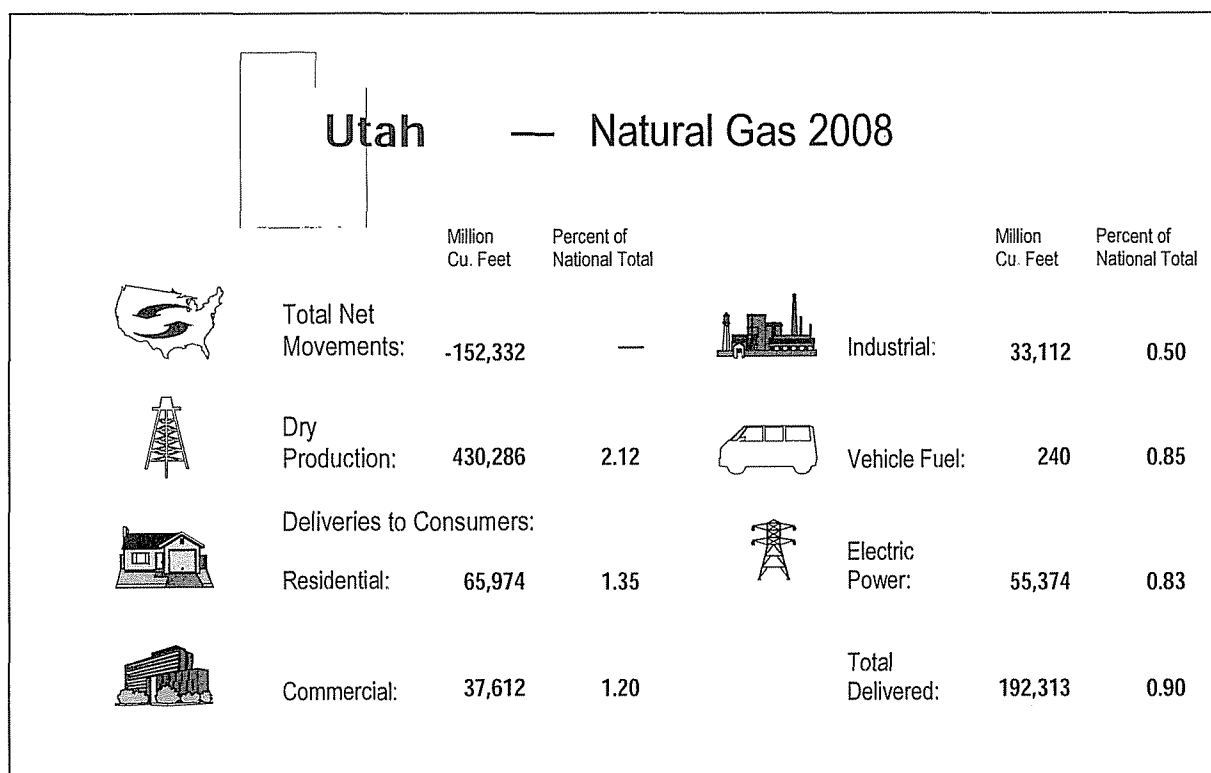


Table 71. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Utah, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	3,657	4,092	4,858	5,197	5,578
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	259,432	279,412	322,848	276,634	337,924
From Oil Wells.....	31,153	32,583	33,472	35,104	36,056
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	73,623	67,619
Total.....	290,586	311,994	356,321	385,361	441,598
Repressuring.....	1,337	1,294	1,300	1,742	1,571
Vented and Flared.....	688	595	585	1,005	1,285
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	10,592	8,883	6,116	6,205	5,177
Marketed Production.....	277,969	301,223	348,320	376,409	433,566
Extraction Loss.....	3,381	2,815	2,911	2,729	3,280
Total Dry Production.....	274,588	298,408	345,409	373,680	430,286
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	274,588	298,408	345,409	373,680	430,286
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	848,851	902,767	971,875	1,031,818	1,029,571
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	43,559	38,372	37,153	39,279	41,298
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	10,825	3,587	250	^R -36,932	-52,729
Total Supply.....	1,177,824	1,243,134	1,354,687	^R1,407,845	1,448,426

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 71. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Utah, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	155,891	160,275	187,399	^R 219,700	224,220
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	975,104	1,044,381	1,127,527	1,146,860	1,181,903
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	46,829	38,478	39,761	41,284	42,304
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,177,824	1,243,134	1,354,687	^R1,407,845	1,448,426
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	15,802	17,216	20,221	21,715	18,169
Pipeline and Distribution Use	8,278	8,859	11,156	11,970	11,532
Plant Fuel	3,370	3,914	3,739	2,779	2,206
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	60,527	58,044	60,017	60,563	65,974
Commercial	31,156	34,447	34,051	34,447	37,612
Industrial	26,674	25,370	29,076	31,578	33,112
Vehicle Fuel	661	187	186	^R 209	240
Electric Power	9,423	12,239	28,953	56,438	55,374
Total Delivered to Consumers	128,441	130,286	152,283	^R183,237	192,313
Total Consumption	155,891	160,275	187,399	^R219,700	224,220
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	4,850	4,533	4,510	4,516	5,103
Industrial	21,393	20,424	23,232	27,140	28,916
Number of Consumers					
Residential	701,255	743,761	754,554	778,644	794,880
Commercial	51,503	55,174	55,821	57,741	59,502
Industrial	312	191	274	278	313
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	605	624	610	597	632
Industrial	85,494	132,827	106,117	113,589	105,789
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	5.24	7.16	5.49	NA	6.15
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	5.68	7.58	8.42	7.29	7.62
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	8.12	9.71	11.02	9.44	9.00
Commercial	6.75	8.23	9.61	8.03	7.74
Industrial	5.90	7.33	8.02	6.35	7.21
Vehicle Fuel	7.81	9.10	10.55	8.33	8.08
Electric Power	W	W	W	W	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

NA Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816,

"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

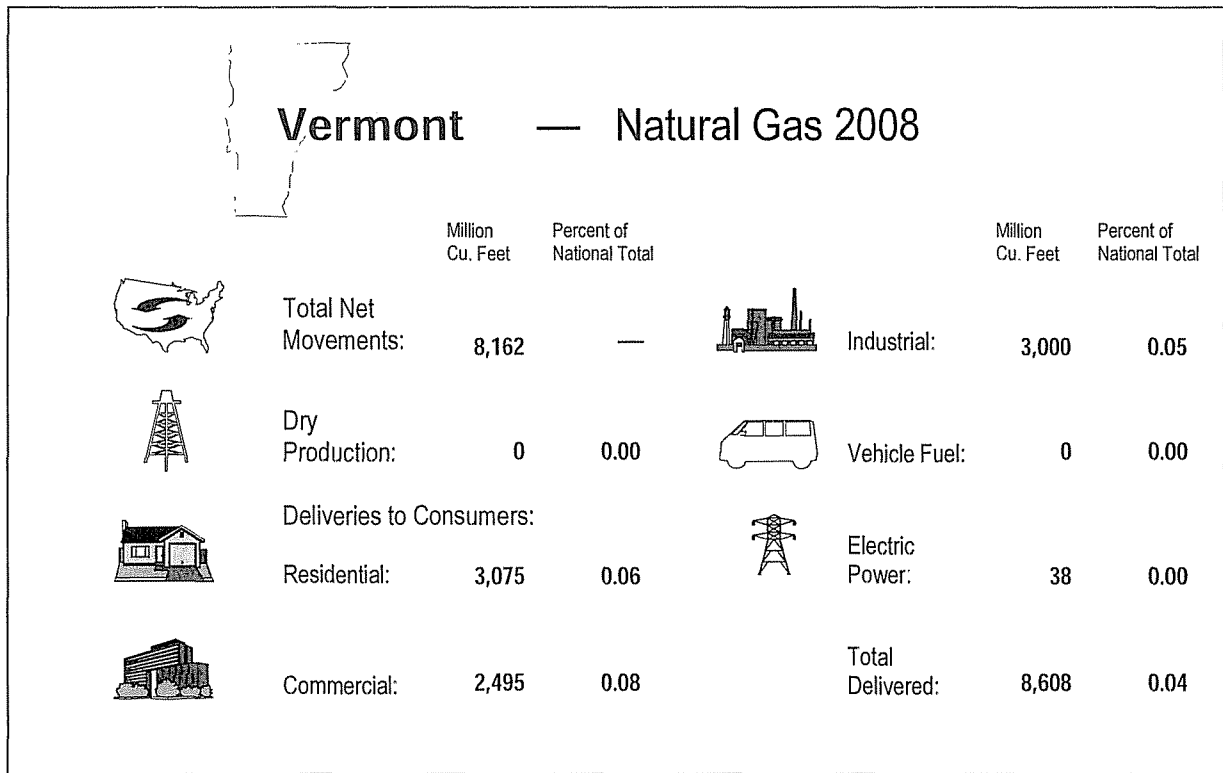


Table 72. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Vermont, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	8,761	8,392	8,404	8,021	8,106
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	^R 345	55
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.....	12	9	2	2	1
Balancing Item.....	-88	-29	-351	^R 499	461
Total Supply.....	8,685	8,372	8,056	8,867	8,624

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 72. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Vermont, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption.....	8,685	8,372	8,056	8,867	8,624
Deliveries at U.S. 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.....	8,685	8,372	8,056	8,867	8,624
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use.....	14	14	15	16	15
Plant Fuel.....	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	3,112	3,088	2,874	3,207	3,075
Commercial.....	2,724	2,610	2,374	2,631	2,495
Industrial.....	2,784	2,628	2,762	2,987	3,000
Vehicle Fuel.....	1	*	*	*	*
Electric Power.....	51	32	31	26	38
Total Delivered to Consumers.....	8,672	8,358	8,041	8,851	8,608
Total Consumption.....	8,685	8,372	8,056	8,867	8,624
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential.....	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial.....	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial.....	605	480	596	658	612
Number of Consumers					
Residential.....	31,971	33,015	34,081	34,937	35,929
Commercial.....	4,684	4,781	4,861	4,925	4,980
Industrial.....	43	41	35	37	35
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial.....	582	546	488	534	501
Industrial.....	64,734	64,086	78,921	80,721	85,724
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)					
Imports.....	6.39	8.25	8.25	8.51	9.74
Exports.....	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate.....	5.26	6.85	8.61	10.03	10.66
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential.....	11.03	12.20	14.18	15.99	18.31
Commercial.....	8.70	9.69	11.13	12.79	14.31
Industrial.....	6.04	7.65	9.25	9.08	9.60
Vehicle Fuel.....	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power.....	--	8.93	7.82	7.72	9.14

^R Revised data.

-- Not applicable.

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin

of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

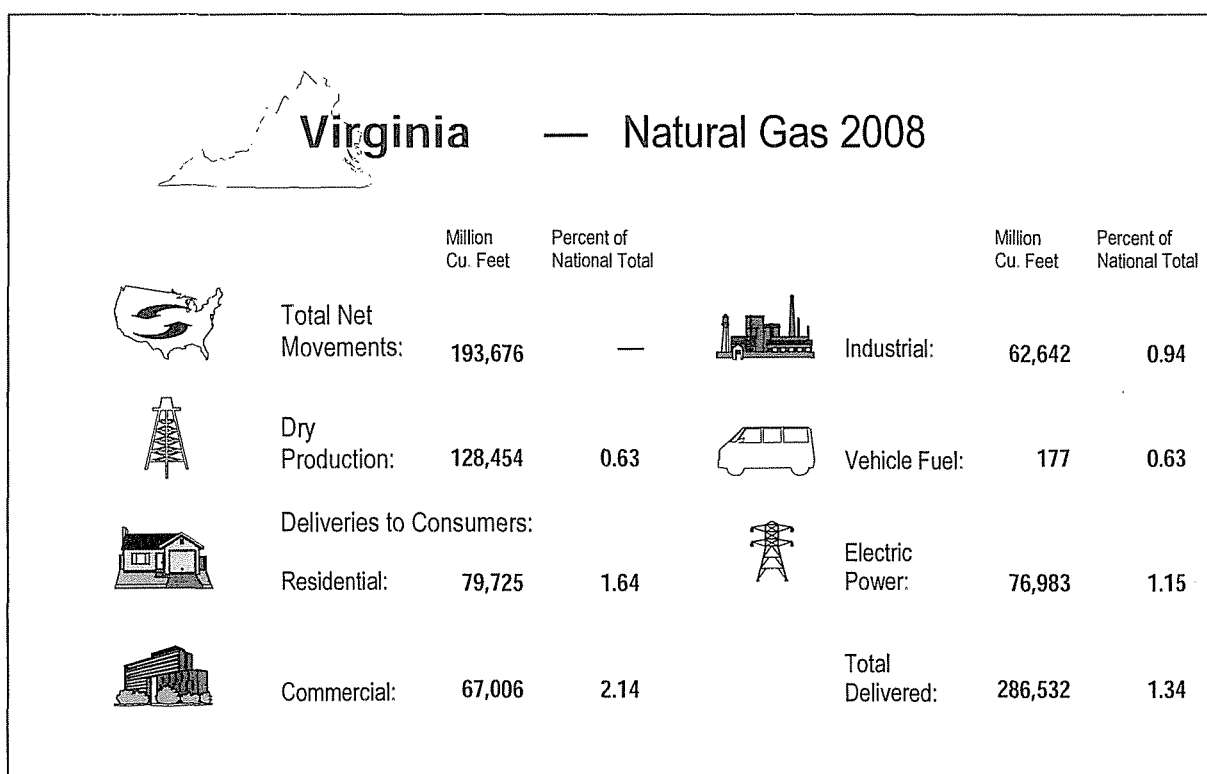


Table 73. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Virginia, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	3,870	4,132	5,179	5,735	6,426
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	85,508	88,610	103,027	23,743	28,922
From Oil Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	88,313	99,532
Total.....	85,508	88,610	103,027	112,057	128,454
Repressuring.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	NA	NA
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marketed Production.....	85,508	88,610	103,027	112,057	128,454
Extraction Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dry Production.....	85,508	88,610	103,027	112,057	128,454
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	85,508	88,610	103,027	112,057	128,454
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,127,479	1,114,460	1,083,979	1,182,280	1,139,966
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	6,109	7,876	6,023	9,853	9,731
LNG Storage.....	973	1,342	511	978	811
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	145	192	39	89	89
Balancing Item.....	-61,300	-17,024	-75,652	^R -10,746	-22,026
Total Supply.....	1,158,914	1,195,455	1,117,928	^R 1,294,511	1,257,025

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 73. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Virginia, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	277,434	299,746	274,175	^R 319,913	299,399
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	873,434	884,503	836,268	964,744	946,289
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	7,073	9,696	6,997	8,796	10,467
LNG Storage	973	1,510	487	1,057	869
Total Disposition	1,158,914	1,195,455	1,117,928	^R1,294,511	1,257,025
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	3,307	2,749	3,809	^E 3,143	^E 4,406
Pipeline and Distribution Use	5,452	4,954	5,412	6,905	8,461
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	82,755	85,355	71,693	80,957	79,725
Commercial	64,518	65,838	62,352	66,444	67,006
Industrial	72,250	73,741	70,420	71,736	62,642
Vehicle Fuel	368	158	168	^R 154	177
Electric Power	48,784	66,951	60,321	90,573	76,983
Total Delivered to Consumers	268,674	292,043	264,954	^R309,866	286,532
Total Consumption	277,434	299,746	274,175	^R319,913	299,399
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	9,739	8,956	6,910	7,863	7,396
Commercial	23,508	23,790	25,017	27,351	27,379
Industrial	60,726	61,106	60,828	61,617	51,804
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,029,389	1,066,302	1,085,509	1,101,863	1,113,016
Commercial	87,919	90,577	91,481	93,015	94,219
Industrial	1,217	1,402	1,256	1,271	1,205
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	734	727	682	714	711
Industrial	59,367	52,597	56,067	56,441	51,985
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.61	10.12	10.51	9.27	10.61
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	13.04	15.15	16.20	15.42	16.20
Commercial	10.13	11.85	12.46	11.99	12.98
Industrial	7.91	10.83	9.98	9.33	11.49
Vehicle Fuel	6.33	10.12	7.14	7.45	10.66
Electric Power	6.83	9.62	7.73	8.42	10.87

^R Revised data

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data^{NA} Not available

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

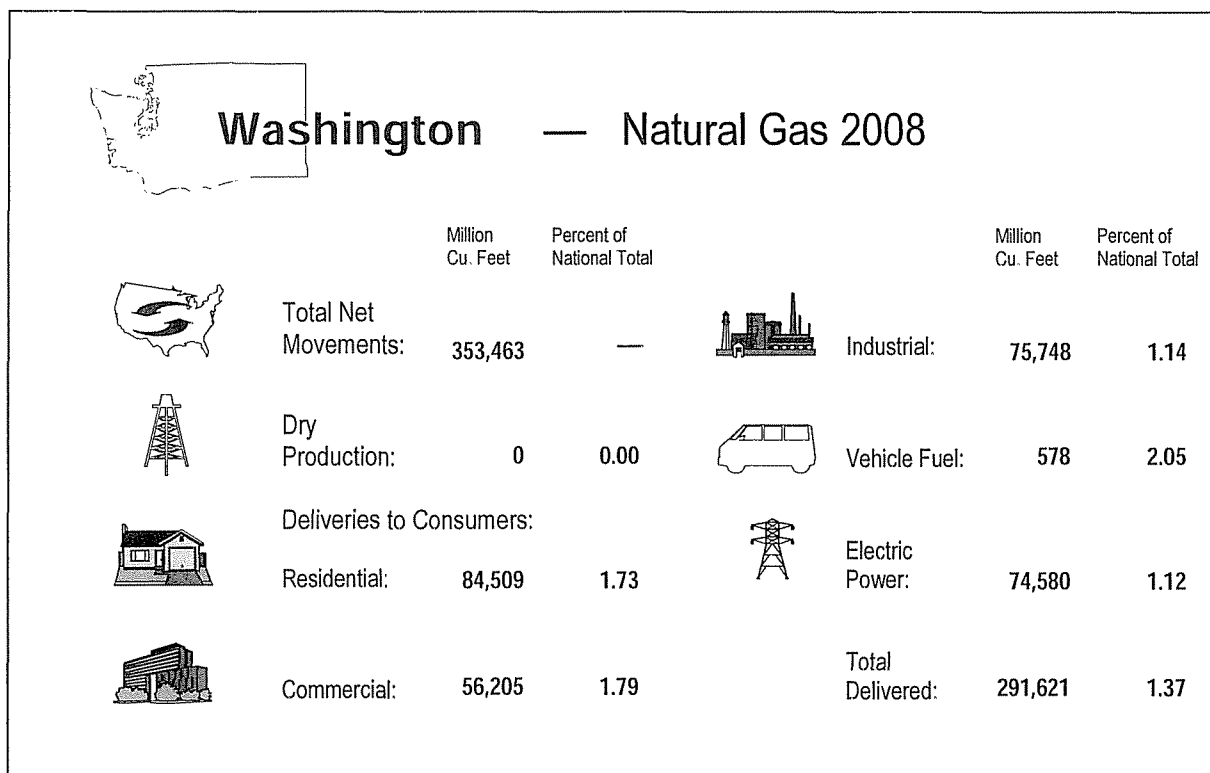


Table 74. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Washington, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports	339,051	336,684	255,743	254,086	300,453
Intransit Receipts	0	0	*	0	0
Interstate Receipts	693,781	621,419	686,575	748,469	681,309
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	19,837	22,076	23,124	25,123	25,972
LNG Storage	2,565	2,536	2,663	2,211	2,417
Supplemental Gas Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	-51,505	-18,129	-15,664	^R -12,453	-56,562
Total Supply.....	1,003,728	964,586	952,442	^R1,017,436	953,588

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 74. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Washington, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	262,485	264,754	263,395	^R 272,613	298,226
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	15	1,304	2,529	6,560	10,603
Intransit Deliveries	1,528	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	714,879	673,440	662,237	709,672	617,696
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	22,194	22,562	21,997	26,184	25,304
LNG Storage	2,628	2,526	2,283	2,406	1,760
Total Disposition	1,003,728	964,586	952,442	^R1,017,436	953,588
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	8,822	8,174	6,554	7,402	6,605
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	70,932	73,626	75,491	80,152	84,509
Commercial	48,455	49,745	51,292	53,689	56,205
Industrial	67,812	66,874	70,758	73,572	75,748
Vehicle Fuel	395	526	501	^R 505	578
Electric Power	66,068	65,809	58,800	57,294	74,580
Total Delivered to Consumers	253,663	256,580	256,842	^R265,211	291,621
Total Consumption	262,485	264,754	263,395	^R272,613	298,226
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	5,557	5,589	5,671	5,797	6,158
Industrial	56,107	56,309	56,491	60,740	65,987
Number of Consumers					
Residential	926,510	966,199	997,728	1,025,171	1,047,319
Commercial	93,559	92,417	93,628	95,615	97,799
Industrial	3,992	3,489	3,428	3,630	3,483
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	518	538	548	562	575
Industrial	16,987	19,167	20,641	20,268	21,748
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	5.31	7.11	6.21	6.61	8.19
Exports	4.16	8.01	6.58	6.14	7.99
City Gate	6.15	7.95	7.87	7.14	8.11
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	9.91	11.80	13.36	13.86	13.06
Commercial	9.40	10.43	11.97	12.38	11.49
Industrial	7.83	10.26	9.87	9.79	10.55
Vehicle Fuel	3.85	4.38	6.21	6.66	15.43
Electric Power	4.63	6.64	5.81	6.15	8.56

^R Revised data

- Not applicable

* Volume is less than 500,000 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of

Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

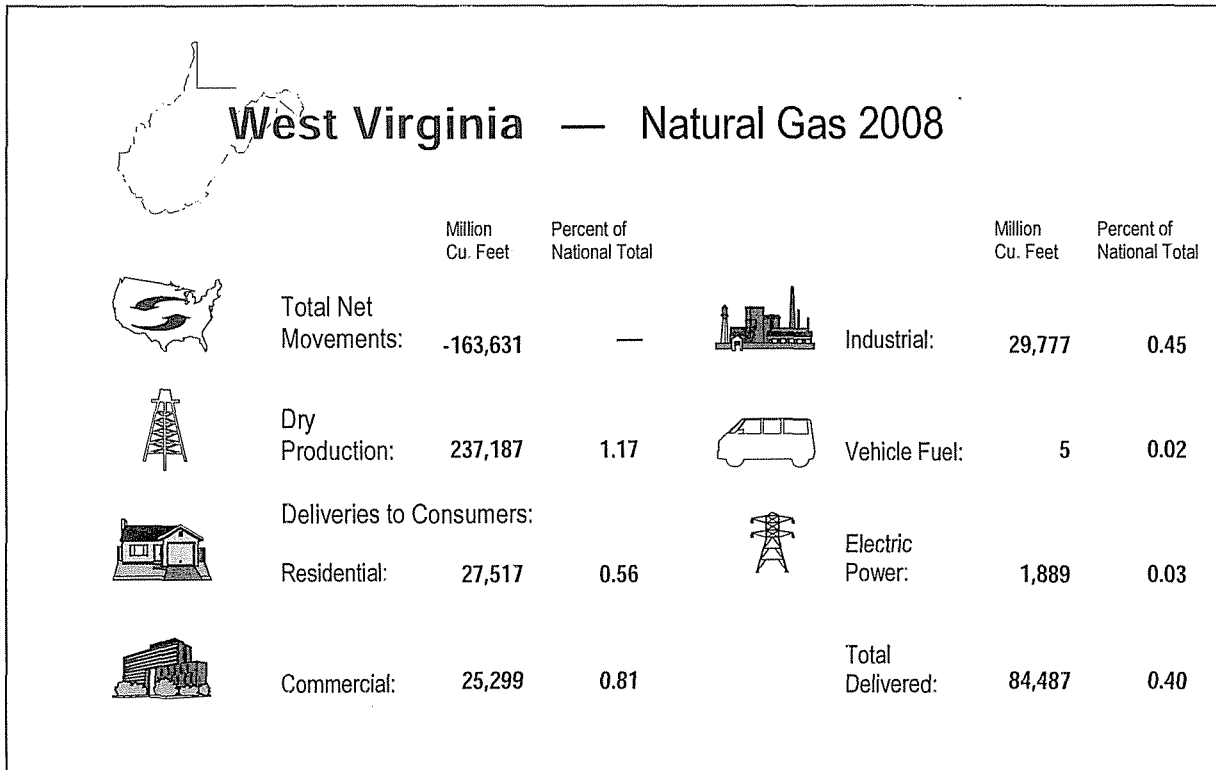


Table 75. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – West Virginia, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	47,117	49,335	53,003	48,215	49,364
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	197,217	219,411	223,800	206,637	215,265
From Oil Wells.....	0	1,696	1,730	701	698
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	23,846	29,615
Total.....	197,217	221,108	225,530	231,184	245,578
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Marketed Production.....	197,217	221,108	225,530	231,184	245,578
Extraction Loss.....	7,656	7,675	8,017	8,071	8,391
Total Dry Production.....	189,561	213,433	217,513	223,113	237,187
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	189,561	213,433	217,513	223,113	237,187
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,265,071	1,206,846	1,124,638	1,330,107	1,383,353
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	170,127	176,117	138,602	198,707	185,481
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	73,543	5,178	39,230	R9,121	45,175
Total Supply.....	1,698,301	1,601,573	1,519,983	R1,761,047	1,851,195

See footnotes at end of table

Table 75. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – West Virginia, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	122,267	117,136	113,084	^R 115,974	111,482
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,399,548	1,313,238	1,243,873	1,460,906	1,546,984
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	176,486	171,199	163,026	184,167	192,729
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	1,698,301	1,601,573	1,519,983	^R1,761,047	1,851,195
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	4,277	6,729	8,339	^E 6,483	^E 8,423
Pipeline and Distribution Use	18,742	19,690	18,923	20,864	18,289
Plant Fuel	723	281	315	309	283
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	30,331	29,795	26,085	26,528	27,517
Commercial	25,177	25,084	23,477	22,633	25,299
Industrial	41,308	33,263	32,274	^R 35,302	29,777
Vehicle Fuel	302	8	8	^R 4	5
Electric Power	1,406	2,287	3,664	3,849	1,889
Total Delivered to Consumers	98,525	90,436	85,507	^R88,317	84,487
Total Consumption	122,267	117,136	113,084	^R115,974	111,482
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial	10,804	10,491	10,329	9,360	11,759
Industrial	35,753	27,601	26,798	^R 29,568	24,116
Number of Consumers					
Residential	358,027	374,301	353,292	347,433	347,368
Commercial	34,932	36,635	34,748	34,161	34,275
Industrial	137	145	155	114	109
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	721	685	676	663	738
Industrial	301,519	229,402	208,218	^R 309,665	273,181
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	7.04	9.69	8.93	8.62	10.32
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.91	13.00	15.74	14.59	14.51
Commercial	10.13	12.22	14.38	13.37	13.54
Industrial	7.59	10.50	8.98	8.51	10.94
Vehicle Fuel	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Power	7.36	10.08	8.03	W	10.08

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

^E Estimated data^{NA} Not available.

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910,

"Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates

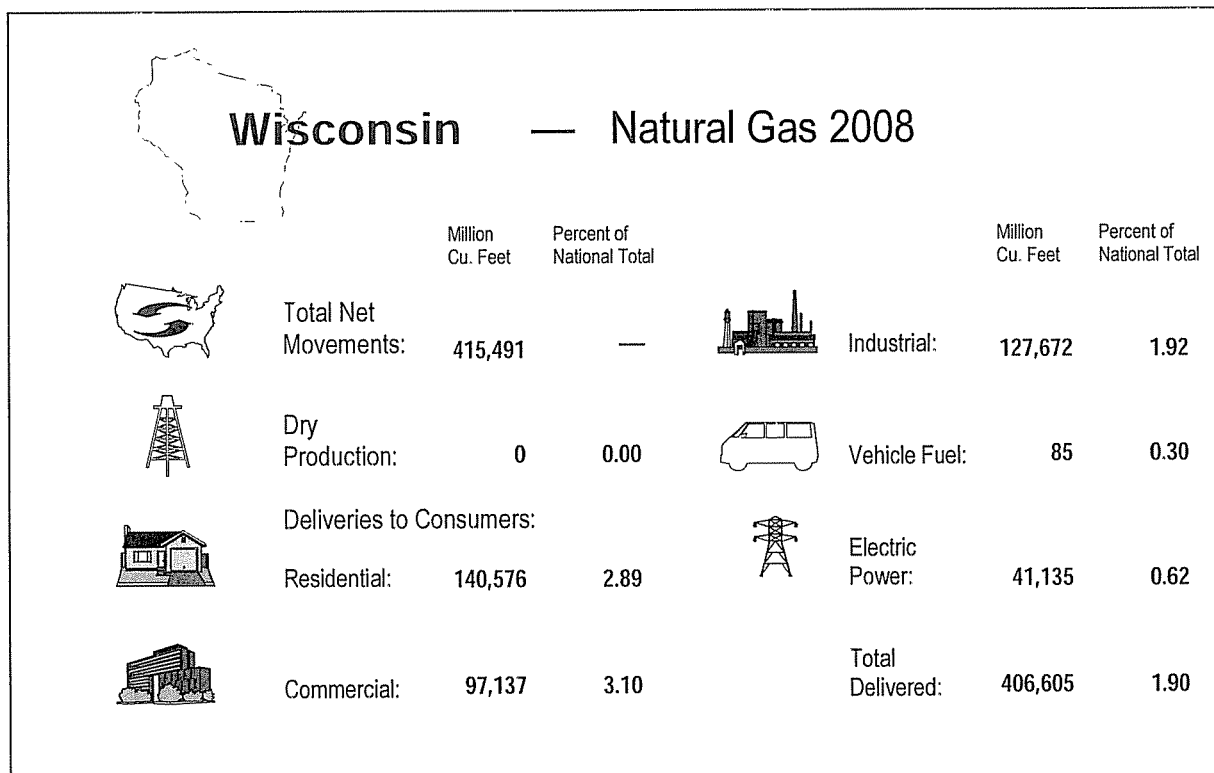


Table 76. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Wisconsin, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of 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
From Coalbed Wells.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0
Repressuring.....	0	0	0	0	0
Vented and Flared.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	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 U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	1,141,603	1,204,450	1,154,288	1,130,267	1,095,058
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage.....	94	90	96	70	79
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	2,158	2,253	-10,308	-8,771	-6,182
Total Supply.....	1,143,855	1,206,793	1,144,076	R1,121,567	1,088,955

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 76. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Wisconsin, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	383,316	410,250	372,462	^R 398,370	409,259
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	760,490	796,430	771,554	723,049	679,566
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Storage	49	114	60	148	130
Total Disposition	1,143,855	1,206,793	1,144,076	^R1,121,567	1,088,955
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3,302	3,700	3,109	2,851	2,654
Plant Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	135,169	131,215	120,567	131,160	140,576
Commercial	82,187	86,086	86,342	89,016	97,137
Industrial	141,084	130,570	118,396	121,111	127,672
Vehicle Fuel	283	59	70	^R 75	85
Electric Power	21,291	58,618	43,977	54,157	41,135
Total Delivered to Consumers	380,014	406,550	369,353	^R395,519	406,605
Total Consumption	383,316	410,250	372,462	^R398,370	409,259
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	16,710	18,098	20,679	21,830	22,517
Industrial	114,567	106,893	96,757	98,671	104,283
Number of Consumers					
Residential	1,569,719	1,592,621	1,611,772	1,632,200	1,646,644
Commercial	151,907	155,109	159,074	160,614	163,026
Industrial	10,190	8,484	5,707	5,999	5,968
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	541	555	543	554	596
Industrial	13,845	15,390	20,746	20,189	21,393
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	--	--	--	--	--
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.74	8.35	8.57	8.04	8.71
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	10.16	11.93	12.17	12.02	12.81
Commercial	8.71	10.38	10.27	10.36	11.18
Industrial	7.92	9.91	9.46	9.62	10.57
Vehicle Fuel	6.55	9.35	9.67	9.21	11.01
Electric Power	6.41	8.77	7.35	7.56	9.24

^R Revised data

- Not applicable

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of

Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

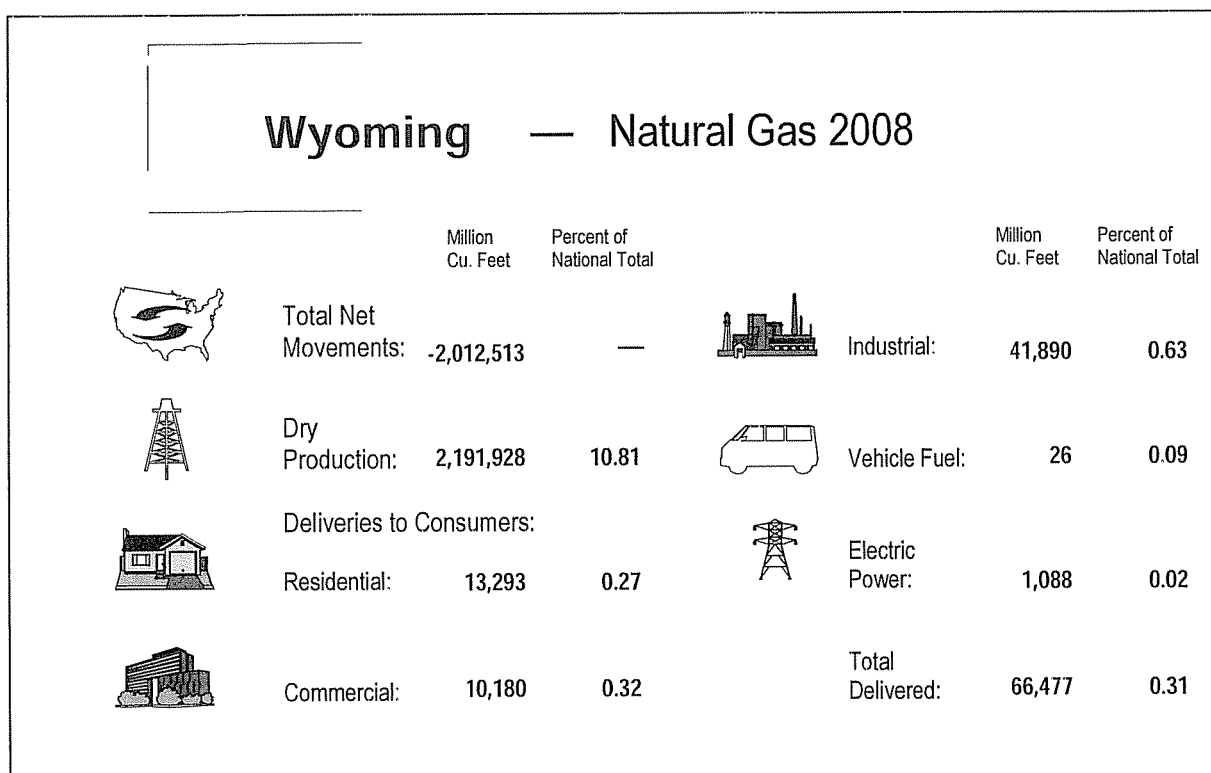


Table 77. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Wyoming, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year..	20,244	23,734	25,052	^R 27,350	28,969
Production (million cubic feet)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells.....	1,736,136	1,803,443	1,900,589	^R 1,662,265	1,780,261
From Oil Wells.....	192,904	200,383	211,177	^R 159,039	156,133
From Coalbed Wells.....	NA	NA	NA	436,580	551,873
Total.....	1,929,040	2,003,826	2,111,766	^R2,257,884	2,488,267
Repressuring.....	164,164	171,616	114,343	^R 8,063	9,118
Vented and Flared.....	16,848	31,161	31,661	^R 47,783	42,346
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed.....	155,825	161,732	149,561	154,157	161,952
Marketed Production.....	1,592,203	1,639,317	1,816,201	^R 2,047,882	2,274,850
Extraction Loss.....	70,831	67,563	67,435	74,234	82,922
Total Dry Production.....	1,521,372	1,571,754	1,748,766	^R1,973,648	2,191,928
Supply (million cubic feet)					
Dry Production.....	1,521,372	1,571,754	1,748,766	^R 1,973,648	2,191,928
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Receipts.....	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Receipts.....	487,082	570,634	559,687	530,717	1,156,246
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	18,445	21,755	14,113	20,914	22,149
LNG Storage.....	0	0	0	0	0
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing Item.....	12,169	-1,680	-27,044	^R -100,354	-39,660
Total Supply.....	2,039,067	2,162,463	2,295,521	^R2,424,925	3,330,663

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 77. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas – Wyoming, 2004-2008 — Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Disposition (million cubic feet)					
Consumption	107,060	108,314	108,481	^R 140,912	142,710
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Intransit Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Deliveries	1,905,318	2,035,484	2,167,220	2,261,799	3,168,759
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	26,689	18,665	19,820	22,213	19,194
LNG Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposition	2,039,067	2,162,463	2,295,521	^R2,424,925	3,330,663
Consumption (million cubic feet)					
Lease Fuel	4,823	5,010	5,279	^{RE} 33,309	35,569
Pipeline and Distribution Use	12,545	14,143	13,847	14,633	17,090
Plant Fuel	24,053	24,408	23,868	25,276	23,574
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	12,091	11,660	11,673	12,375	13,293
Commercial	9,916	9,184	9,500	9,442	10,180
Industrial	43,086	43,304	43,460	43,830	41,890
Vehicle Fuel	14	28	28	^R 23	26
Electric Power	532	576	827	2,024	1,088
Total Delivered to Consumers	65,639	64,753	65,487	^R67,693	66,477
Total Consumption	107,060	108,314	108,481	^R140,912	142,710
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic feet)					
Residential	5,484	5,138	5,182	5,689	3,015
Commercial	4,816	4,657	4,963	4,788	3,501
Industrial	42,187	41,685	41,948	42,531	40,569
Number of Consumers					
Residential	137,434	140,013	142,385	143,644	152,439
Commercial	17,490	17,904	18,016	18,062	19,286
Industrial	121	127	133	133	155
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic feet)					
Commercial	567	513	527	523	528
Industrial	356,083	340,979	326,766	329,548	270,256
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic feet)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	4.96	6.86	5.85	4.65	6.86
Imports	--	--	--	--	--
Exports	--	--	--	--	--
City Gate	6.21	8.04	7.20	5.90	7.02
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	8.65	10.53	11.60	8.84	10.16
Commercial	7.24	9.19	10.30	7.89	8.87
Industrial	6.77	8.26	8.90	6.61	7.55
Vehicle Fuel	8.75	9.48	10.81	5.79	6.51
Electric Power	3.62	5.79	W	W	W

^R Revised data^W Withheld

-- Not applicable

^{NA} Not available^{RE} Revised estimated data

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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas

Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

Appendix A

Summary of Data Collection and Report Methodology

Appendix A

Summary of Data Collection and Report Methodology

The 2008 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-895, "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.

Cautionary Note: Number of Residential and Commercial Consumers

There may be some double counting in the number of residential and commercial consumers reported for the years presented in this report, 2004 through 2008.

EIA collects data on the number of residential and commercial consumers through a survey of companies that deliver gas to consumers (Form EIA-176). The survey asks companies for the number of customers served as sales customers as well as customers to whom they deliver gas purchased from others. Traditionally, residential and commercial customers obtained the gas and all services associated with delivering it from their local distribution company (LDC). The LDC records these customers as sales customers. Customer choice programs allow consumers to select the provider from whom they purchase gas. When customers elect to purchase gas from a provider other than the LDC, the LDC continues to deliver the gas to the household even though it no longer sells the gas. When customers switch to another provider, they become transportation service customers for the LDC. A residential customer who enters a customer choice program during a year may be classified both as a traditional sales customer and, after entering the customer choice program, as a transportation service customer. In addition, some residential and commercial consumers may switch from transportation to sales service, for instance, when a choice pilot program ends. The potential double reporting affects the number of consumers shown in the *Natural Gas Annual*.

Tables 19-20 assist readers in evaluating the extent and possible effect of double reporting. Tables 19-20 list the number of sales and transportation customers, for residential and commercial consumers, respectively, reported on Form EIA-176 for 2007 and 2008. Appendix A provides a link to the survey Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," on the EIA web site. Numbers of residential

customers are reported on this form for both sales (in Part VI, lines 10.1) and transportation (in Part VI, line 11.1). Numbers of commercial customers are reported on this form for both sales (in Part VI, line 10.2) and transportation (in Part VI, line 11.2).

Customer choice programs, also known as retail unbundling programs, were implemented starting in the late 1990s. A description of these programs for States offering customer choice is on the EIA web site at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/restructure/restructure.html

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.

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 contains information on reporting requirements, and asks for the type of operations the company conducts. The body of the form (Parts IV-VII) is a multi-line 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 2008 were due March 1, 2009.

A copy of the Form EIA-176 and instructions is available at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/survey_forms/nat_survey_forms.html

Data reported on this form are not considered proprietary.

In January 2009, forms for report year 2008 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 delivered natural gas directly to consumers (including their own industrial facilities) other than for lease or plant use or processing; field, well, or processing-plant operators that transported gas to, across, or from a State border through field or gathering facilities; and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage operators. Detailed instructions for completing the form were included in each survey package.

Completed forms were returned to the Natural Gas Division, Office of Oil and Gas, 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 for each State in which their operations met the EIA-176 survey criteria. The original mailing totaled 1,980 questionnaire packages. To the original mailing list, 45 names were added and 25 were deleted as a result of the survey processing. Additions were identified from a special frames update process and by way of comparisons to additional natural gas industry survey mailing lists. Deletions resulted from post office returns and other research that identified companies that were out of business, sold, or out of the scope of the survey. After all updates, the 2008 survey universe consisted of 2,000 active respondents.

Following the original mailing, a second request mailing, and nonrespondent follow-up, there were 37 nonrespondents.

Summary of Form EIA-176 Data Reporting Requirements

Computer edit programs verify 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 and required to file amended forms with corrected data where necessary.

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. When these comparisons on a company-by-company basis showed significant differences, respondents were required to reconcile the data.

Data on imports and exports of natural gas, as collected by the EIA-176 survey, were checked by comparing individual responses with quarterly data reports, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," filed with the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy. These quarterly reports are required as a condition of import/export authorizations. 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-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report," and Form EIA-191A, "Annual Underground Gas Storage Report." If significant differences were noted, companies were contacted to reconcile the discrepancies.

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, sometimes for both surveys. Numerous contacts were made to clarify any misunderstandings concerning the correct filing of data. Typical errors included electric power volumes combined with industrial volumes, sales for resale volumes reported as industrial consumption, and misinterpretation of general instructions.

Pipeline flows were also compared to pipeline capacity information filed at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Flow volumes in excess of pipeline capacity required research and, in some cases, respondents were required to file corrected reports.

Form EIA-895

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. 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.

In 1996, the Form was redesigned and assigned a new number. The new voluntary Form EIA-895 included both a Monthly and an Annual Schedule for quantity and value of natural gas production. The Monthly Schedule was discontinued in 2008. The Annual Schedule is to be filed each year, no later than 90 days after the report year.

In April 2009, forms for report year 2008 were mailed to the appropriate agencies in 32 States. Completed forms were returned to the Natural Gas Division for review, processing, and compilation.

A copy of the Form EIA-895 and instructions is available at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/natural_gas/survey_for_ms/eia895f.pdf

Response Statistics

Of the 32 natural gas producing States, 31 participated in the EIA-895 voluntary survey by filing the completed form or by responding to telephone contacts. Data for Illinois, which did not respond, were estimated.

The commercial recovery of methane from coalbeds contributes a significant amount to the production totals in a number of States. This edition of the NGA includes production data from coalbed wells as a separate item for the first time (see Tables 1, 3, and applicable State Summary tables). While coalbed data have been collected on Form EIA-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report," since 2004, they were previously included in gas well volumes. Herein, coalbed production volumes are broken out separately for 2007 and 2008 but remain embedded in gas well volumes for prior years. Also, while Form EIA-895 now collects "Shale Gas" (Part 3, Line 4), shale gas data are still included within "Gas and Condensate Wells" in this publication. Shale gas is not displayed independently at this time, but may be in a future publication.

Summary of EIA-895 Data Reporting Requirements

The Form EIA-895 is a two-page form divided into four parts. Part 1 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 2 provides submission instructions; part 3 collects annual data on the production of natural gas including gross withdrawals from gas, oil, and coalbed methane wells, as well as shale gas; 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 4 collects information on the quantity and value of marketed production (value based).

Routine Form EIA-895 Edit Checks

Each filing of the Form EIA-895 is manually checked for reasonableness and mathematical accuracy. Volumes are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute 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. The imputation is based on the average ratio of gas volumes in the missing category to total gross withdrawals in States with values reporting gas in that category. This average ratio is applied to the volume of

total gross withdrawals reported by the State to calculate the volume for the missing 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-895 with Other Data Sources

Annual production data, as reported on the Form EIA-895, are compared to the sum of monthly data previously reported on the Monthly Schedule. The comparison is made in order to assure the reasonableness of the data reported on the Form EIA-895, Annual Schedule. Any significant differences are resolved by contacting the reporting State.

Form EIA-910

Survey Design

The Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey," collects information on natural gas sales from marketers in selected States (Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia) that have active customer choice programs. These States were selected based on the percentage of natural gas sold by marketers in the residential and commercial end-use sectors. The survey collects monthly price and volume data on natural gas sold by all marketers in the selected States. A natural gas marketer is a company that competes with other companies to sell natural gas, but relies on regulated local distribution companies to deliver the gas. The data collected on the Form EIA-910 are integrated with residential and commercial price data from the Form EIA-176 and Form EIA-857 for the States and sectors where the EIA-910 data are published. Currently those States are Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan (commercial sector only), New Jersey (residential sector only), New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia (commercial sector only).

Response Statistics

Response to the Form EIA-910 is mandatory and data are considered proprietary. Approximately 250 natural gas marketers report to the survey. Final monthly survey response rates are approximately 95 percent. Responses are filed with EIA in Washington, DC, on or before the 30th day after the end of the report month.

Routine Form EIA-910 Edit Checks

Each filing of the Form EIA-910 is manually checked for reasonableness and mathematical accuracy. State-level price and volume data are compared to data collected on the

Form EIA-857 on a monthly basis and the Form EIA-176 on an annual basis. Residential and commercial volume data collected from marketers on the Form EIA-910 are expected to match residential and commercial transportation volume data collected monthly on the Form EIA-857 and annually on the Form EIA-176. When discrepancies are noted, respondents on one or all of the surveys are required to submit corrected reports.

Other Data Sources

Offshore Production

The EIA developed estimates of the quantity of natural gas production and the number of producing wells for the Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico region from well-level data files provided by the U.S. Minerals Management Service (MMS) for the years 2004 through 2008. The production data estimation methodology is described on the EIA-website.

Marketed Production

Marketed production of natural gas is taken from responses to Part IV of the Form EIA-895. It is the quantity of natural gas produced that is available for marketing, and is reported in Tables 3 and 6. 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, and using fuel on the lease.

Average wellhead prices are calculated from volumes and values reported in Part IV of the Form EIA-895. These data are shown as "Reported Wellhead Value" in Table 6. The volumes in this section refer to the actual amounts of natural gas reported to the States as sold.

In the case when wellhead prices are not reported by the States, EIA may elect to impute an estimated price. The estimation procedure is used in States where specific criteria are met, namely production occurs in a location with easily accessible pipeline transportation systems connecting to nearby natural gas trading hubs. Under these criteria, EIA assumes that natural gas spot prices represent a reasonable estimate of natural gas wellhead prices. EIA uses the volumetric annual average of publicly available spot prices provided by the Intercontinental Exchange, which are converted to dollars-per-thousand cubic feet.

In many States, the marketed production volumes used in revenue calculations 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.

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 stream 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, Annual Reports.

The heat (Btu) content of liquids extracted is not reported on the Form EIA-64A. Therefore, in order to estimate the extraction loss heat content, data reported on the Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas 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, 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.

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.

Imports and Exports

Volumes and prices of natural gas imports and exports were reported to the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports. These data are nonproprietary and are filed annually by each individual or organization having authorization to import and export natural gas.

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 2008 on the Form EIA-895, "Monthly Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report." Of the 32 States and the Federal Gulf of Mexico represented on the Form EIA-895, 20 States reported quantities of natural gas used as lease fuel. In the absence of reporting quantities on the Form EIA-895, the Form EIA-176 or an average of the state's historical ratio of lease fuel to gross withdrawals were 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 2008 (Table 15), 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, oil and coalbed 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.

Form EIA-176 respondents reported volumes of company-owned onsystem production equivalent to 1.2 percent of 2008 total gross withdrawals reported on the EIA-895. The ratio of lease use to production in Alaska reported on the EIA-176 was exceptionally high and not used for determining the estimates. Submissions of Form EIA-895 from Alaska included a reported lease use volume. Lease use reported by respondents on the EIA-176 in the remaining States averaged 3.4 percent of their reported

production. The fuel-use estimates shown in Table 15 were calculated by applying the EIA-176 ratios to the gross withdrawals from the States not reporting lease use on the EIA-895, with the exception of Arkansas, Florida, and Illinois. Historically, the percentage of gross withdrawals used as lease fuel has been fundamentally different in these three States than the percentage reflected by the EIA-176 form. EIA felt these values would be better represented by taking a 5-year average of each State's percentage of gross withdrawals used as lease fuel. These percentages were then applied to each State's reported gross withdrawals to obtain an estimated lease fuel volume.

Electric Power Generation Data

The data reported for the electric power sector in the *Natural Gas Annual 2008* are derived entirely from data submitted on electricity data collection forms. These include Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," and Form EIA-423, "Monthly Report of Costs and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report." From 2007 forward, all data previously derived from Form EIA-906, Form EIA-920, FERC Form 423, and Form EIA-423 are now derived from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

The electric power sector includes electricity-only and combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. The change in reported volumes from "electric utilities" to "electric power sector" effected in the *Natural Gas Annual 2001*, was made in order to maintain consistency among EIA publications.

Natural Gas Consumed as a Vehicle Fuel

Volumes of natural gas consumed as vehicle fuel that are published in the *Natural Gas Annual 2008* for years 2004 to 2007 were estimated by EIA based on Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicles." To estimate consumption for the year 2008, the 2007 volumes were multiplied by the following ratio: 2008 average daily consumption of vehicle fuel divided by the corresponding 2007 figure. The source of the average daily consumption figure in billions of cubic feet per day is the EIA *Short Term Energy Outlook* (STEO). Vehicle fuel prices continue to be calculated from data obtained from the Form EIA-176.

Coverage of Consumer Prices

Coverage for prices varies by consumer sector as discussed below. All average prices are computed by dividing the reported revenue by its associated sales volume. Prices for deliveries of natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial consumers are calculated from reports to Form

EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition," for most States and sectors.

Beginning with 2002 data in the States of Georgia, Maryland, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the residential and commercial sector prices reported include data on prices of gas sold to customers in those sectors by energy marketers. These latter data are collected on Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey." Beginning in 2005, residential prices in Florida, New Jersey, Virginia and commercial prices in Florida, Michigan, Virginia and the District of Columbia also include sales by energy marketers that are collected on the Form EIA-910.

With the unbundling of services in the natural gas industry, pipeline and local distribution companies provide transportation service for end-user customers to whom they do not sell the gas. In this report, those volumes are described as deliveries of gas for the account of others.

When companies that deliver gas are the sellers of that gas, they are able to report the associated revenue to EIA. Those volumes are described as onsystem sales. When the firm that physically delivers gas to the end user acts as a transportation agent, it does not know the sales price of the gas. Respondents, therefore, do not report a revenue amount associated with deliveries for the account of others in their submissions of the Form EIA-176. Beginning in 2002 in the States of Georgia, Maryland, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, natural gas marketers who sell gas transported to residential and commercial customers by local distribution companies report the revenues from the sale of this gas to EIA on Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey." Beginning in 2005, the same is true for Florida in the residential and commercial sector, Michigan in the commercial sector, New Jersey in the residential sector, Virginia in the residential and commercial sector and in the District of Columbia in the commercial sector. In these States, prices in the residential and commercial sectors are calculated by combining data from the Form EIA-176, Form EIA-857 and Form EIA-910.

City gate prices are calculated from reports to the Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers." Both the Forms EIA-176 and EIA-857 are completed by companies that deliver natural gas to end-use consumers while the Form EIA-910 is completed by marketers or companies that sell but do not deliver natural gas to end-use consumers.

City Gate: City gate prices represent the total cost paid by gas distribution companies for gas received at the point where the gas is physically transferred from a pipeline company or transmission system. This price is intended to reflect all charges for the acquisition, storage, and transportation of gas as well as other charges associated with the LDCs obtaining the gas for sale to consumers.

Prices for gas delivered to the city gate represent all of the volumes of gas purchased by LDCs for subsequent sale and delivery to consumers in their service area. Since these prices are reported on a monthly form, the annual average city gate price is calculated by summing the monthly revenues reported and dividing that figure by the sum of the monthly reported volumes.

Residential: Prices in this publication for the residential sector cover nearly all of the volumes of gas delivered.

Commercial and Industrial: Prices for the commercial and industrial sectors are often associated with relatively small volumes of the total gas delivered. This occurs because they are reported by those that deliver gas and not by either the gas resellers or by the consumers. The delivery agent provides transportation service only and does not know the commodity cost of the gas it transports.

Natural gas prices reported for commercial and industrial consumers represent only those purchases from local distribution companies except for the States of Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia where commercial prices include data from natural gas marketers who sell gas transported to end-use commercial customers by local distribution companies. With the above exception, natural gas prices for commercial and industrial customers exclude volumes transported, but not sold, by the local distribution company or pipeline company.

Electric Utilities: Prior to 2007, prices for natural gas were also reported to the EIA on the FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants." Electric utility prices in this report are taken from this form. The respondents are regulated electric utilities that report receipts and prices of fuels and represent most of the volumes delivered to electric utilities. These prices are also published in several other EIA reports, i.e., *Electric Power Monthly*, *Electric Power Annual*, and *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants*. From 2007 forward, these electric utility data are derived from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Prices to electric utilities cover gas purchased by regulated electric generating plants whose total steam turbine electric generating capacity and/or combined-cycle (gas turbine with associated steam turbine) generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts. The *Natural Gas Annual* reports natural gas prices for electric utilities through 2001 and for the electric power sector thereafter.

Electric Power: From 2003 to 2006, prices for natural gas were supported by two separate surveys: FERC Form 423, which is completed by regulated utilities and Form EIA-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," which is completed by nonregulated power producers. The Form EIA-423 survey began in January 2002 and collects information from the nonutility portion of the electric power sector. Data in this

report for 2003 forward cover the regulated (steam-electric and combined-cycle units) and unregulated (regardless of unit type) generating plants whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 megawatts or greater. Beginning in 2007, data previously collected on Form EIA-423 and FERC Form 423 are now collected on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Vehicle Fuel: Volumes of natural gas consumed as vehicle fuel that are published in the *Natural Gas Annual 2008* for years 2004 to 2008 were estimated by EIA based on Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicles." To estimate consumption for a given year, the volumes from Form EIA-886 for the most recently available prior year were projected forward to the given year using the growth rates implied by the estimated daily consumption figures in the EIA *Short Term Energy Outlook* (STEO). Vehicle fuel prices continue to be calculated from data obtained from the Form EIA-176. Most of the natural gas delivered for vehicle fuel represents deliveries to refueling stations that are used primarily or exclusively by fleet vehicles. Thus, the prices are often those associated with the operation of fleet vehicles and may be based on internal transfer prices for companies primarily in the natural gas business. Because two different sources are used, with a different reporting population, coverage varies and leads to instances in which volumes, but no price data are available.

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 supplies. 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.

Table A1. Natural Gas Unaccounted for by State, 2004-2008
(Million Cubic Feet)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	6,270	3,584	-4,288	2,611	3,736
Alaska	-4,123	-1,500	4,842	-2,066	1,688
Arizona	807	2,673	3,694	2,247	2,137
Arkansas	4,909	5,787	1,800	4,756	4,585
California	13,348	1,442	38,304	^R 29,877	19,940
Colorado	8,538	3,092	16,070	1,158	6,334
Connecticut	4,652	3,756	6,299	7,989	8,717
Delaware	331	620	-596	^R 454	853
District of Columbia	1,333	701	1,229	659	887
Florida	8,577	6,359	9,575	10,471	13,005
Georgia	-3,732	-2,159	-1,866	-4,736	-1,783
Hawaii	-148	-187	-171	-167	-143
Idaho	811	-2,056	627	183	-2,123
Illinois	46,201	34,655	74,476	44,857	4,438
Indiana	-1,559	-2,081	-18,406	-1,652	10,301
Iowa	4,019	1,342	735	3,930	2,219
Kansas	-15,200	-4,708	-6,770	^R -1,259	-2,823
Kentucky	2,544	4,667	1,135	^R -10,243	4,901
Louisiana	-21,547	5,576	-25,916	^R 7,228	-22,729
Maine	828	646	411	-289	66
Maryland	9,248	3,803	4,005	4,001	5,398
Massachusetts	4,472	-5,434	4,316	1,344	-9,270
Michigan	-15,970	21,965	-10,851	26,886	14,032
Minnesota	-1,540	-1,822	-5,193	4,946	7,295
Mississippi	1,540	5,149	2,806	^R -7,274	710
Missouri	5,767	6,921	4,549	^R 22,329	18,051
Montana	172	1,051	-246	433	-487
Nebraska	30	1,678	-1,586	-640	-2,724
Nevada	-343	-2,601	-1,262	-1,183	-1,440
New Hampshire	4,896	811	1,000	-610	-2,729
New Jersey	4,239	4,968	3,519	6,792	43
New Mexico	5,409	-1,366	612	6,748	972
New York	19,461	11,793	-17,390	^R -547	4,997
North Carolina	10,163	11,815	1,735	2,224	646
North Dakota	751	-458	-460	-8,167	-209
Ohio	11,912	14,968	-765	12,940	22,305
Oklahoma	11,245	13,798	6,920	^R 16,586	-8,224
Oregon	-98	-3,847	198	-697	-177
Pennsylvania	31,235	28,814	20,503	^R 24,242	32,216
Rhode Island	-5,138	374	-6,118	-6,620	-6,987
South Carolina	290	-88	-1,091	^R 2,062	1,220
South Dakota	647	435	-124	308	61
Tennessee	4,102	2,715	-1,280	^R 4,941	-3,449
Texas	11,730	102,009	49,029	^R 12,678	8,886
Utah	-16,091	-23,496	-31,912	^R 15,557	9,040
Vermont	-452	-464	9	-499	-461
Virginia	4,906	4,106	3,670	7,540	-3,345
Washington	-3,051	-5,056	343	1,210	1,762
West Virginia	4,147	4,590	5,213	-1,445	1,226
Wisconsin	-736	96	-1,823	924	509
Wyoming	24,749	39,537	38,252	^R 51,762	-6,870
Total	184,550	298,974	167,764	^R294,780	137,199

^R Revised data.

Note: Unaccounted for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition, as reported by survey respondents. These differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of differences in company accounting systems in

terms of scope and definition. A positive "unaccounted for" volume means that supply exceeds disposition by that amount. A negative "unaccounted for" volume means that supply is less than disposition.

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

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 2004 through 2008 in metric units of measure. Volumes are shown in cubic meters instead of cubic feet. Prices are shown in nominal 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 2004 through 2008. 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 2003 conversion factor has been applied to volumes reported through 2006. 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 fuel, plant fuel, pipeline fuel, and deliveries to consumers) is the average heat content for deliveries to end users as reported on the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Average heat content of consumption in the Electric Power Sector is obtained from Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," prior to 2007, and from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," thereafter.
- *Deliveries at U.S. Borders.* The 2003 conversion factor has been applied to volumes reported through 2008. 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, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Wells Producing at End of Year	406,147	425,887	440,516	^R 452,945	478,562
Production (million cubic meters)					
Gross Withdrawals					
From Gas Wells	506,454	494,748	509,577	^R 483,238	510,019
From Oil Wells	172,292	169,476	156,860	^R 164,759	165,506
From Coalbed Wells	NA	NA	NA	50,400	53,757
Total	678,746	664,223	666,438	^R698,397	729,282
Repressuring	104,819	104,759	92,453	^R 103,716	103,033
Vented and Flared	2,730	3,372	3,666	^R 4,062	4,717
Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed	18,523	20,136	20,698	^R 18,722	20,096
Marketed Production	552,674	535,956	549,621	^R 571,897	601,436
Extraction Loss	26,238	24,820	25,657	26,344	26,999
Total Dry Production	526,435	511,136	523,964	^R545,553	574,437
Supply (million cubic meters)					
Dry Production	526,435	511,136	523,964	^R 545,553	574,437
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports	120,589	122,924	118,542	130,472	112,821
Intransit Receipts	16,693	15,776	14,568	^R 12,904	10,788
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage	85,986	86,553	70,590	94,154	95,551
LNG Storage	1,448	1,417	956	^R 1,421	1,211
Supplemental Gas Supplies	1,709	1,804	1,871	1,788	1,725
Balancing Item	10,108	3,803	1,739	^R -5,748	-3,792
Total Supply	762,968	743,413	732,229	^R780,543	792,742
Disposition (million cubic meters)					
Consumption	633,985	623,271	614,041	^R 654,038	657,704
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports	24,186	20,632	20,500	23,289	28,479
Intransit Deliveries	14,127	13,002	13,786	13,081	10,767
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage	89,198	84,995	82,806	88,714	94,589
LNG Storage	1,471	1,513	1,096	^R 1,421	1,203
Total Disposition	762,968	743,413	732,229	^R780,543	792,742
Consumption (million cubic meters)					
Lease Fuel	20,716	21,417	22,172	^R 24,383	24,585
Pipeline and Distribution Use	16,033	16,538	16,543	^R 17,595	18,348
Plant Fuel	10,374	10,058	10,165	10,345	10,069
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	137,869	136,679	123,701	^R 133,722	137,963
Commercial	88,603	84,920	80,194	^R 85,316	88,797
Industrial	205,094	186,816	184,403	^R 188,252	188,315
Vehicle Fuel	581	648	672	^R 698	800
Electric Power	154,717	166,196	176,190	193,727	188,827
Total Delivered to Consumers	586,863	575,258	565,160	^R601,716	604,703
Total Consumption	633,985	623,271	614,041	^R654,038	657,704
Delivered for the Account of Others (million cubic meters)					
Residential	12,333	11,925	10,731	^R 12,573	13,369
Commercial	31,834	29,732	29,117	^R 32,058	33,687
Industrial	156,563	141,884	141,213	^R 146,446	149,633

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B1. Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States, Metric Equivalents, 2004-2008 —
Continued

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Consumers					
Residential	62,496,134	63,616,827	64,166,280	^R 64,964,769	65,253,954
Commercial	5,139,949	5,198,028	5,273,379	^R 5,308,785	5,307,324
Industrial	209,058	206,223	193,830	^R 198,288	196,531
Average Annual Consumption per Consumer (thousand cubic meters)					
Commercial	17	16	15	16	17
Industrial	981	906	951	^R 949	958
Average Price for Natural Gas (nominal dollars per thousand cubic meters)					
Wellhead (Marketed Production)	192.74	258.88	225.75	^R 220.61	281.06
Imports	205.02	286.87	242.93	242.62	307.14
Exports	215.13	268.15	241.18	244.21	303.72
City Gate	234.76	306.12	303.93	^R 288.12	324.29
Delivered to Consumers					
Residential	379.66	448.45	485.01	^R 462.08	490.45
Commercial	333.02	400.55	423.70	^R 400.54	432.02
Industrial	230.65	302.34	278.06	^R 271.17	341.38
Vehicle Fuel	252.78	322.80	308.05	^R 300.34	415.03
Electric Power	215.77	299.18	251.09	258.15	327.01

^R Revised data

^{NA} Not available

Notes: The United States equals the 50 States and District of Columbia. 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers"; Form EIA-910, "Monthly Natural Gas Marketer Survey"; Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids

Report"; Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production"; FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants"; Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report"; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*; the U.S. Minerals Management Service; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

Table B2. Thermal Conversion Factors and Data, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Conversion Factor (Btu per cubic foot)					
Production					
Marketed.....	^R 1,104	^R 1,104	1,103	1,104	1,100
Extraction Loss.....	2,666	2,660	2,639	2,648	2,643
Total Dry Production.....	^R1,026	^R1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
Supply					
Dry Production.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
Intransit Receipts.....	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
LNG Storage.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
Balancing Item.....	^R 975	^R 1,044	883	^R 1,056	1,148
Total Supply.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Disposition					
Consumption.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
(Electric Power).....	1,027	1,028	1,028	^R 1,027	1,027
(Other Sectors).....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	^R 1,030	1,027
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009
Intransit Deliveries.....	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
LNG Storage.....	^R 1,026	^R 1,028	1,028	1,029	1,027
Total Disposition.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Summary Data (billion Btu)					
Production					
Marketed.....	^R 21,544,661	^R 20,887,233	21,412,487	^R 22,288,634	23,354,060
Extraction Loss.....	2,470,407	2,331,218	2,390,781	2,463,893	2,520,271
Total Dry Production.....	^R19,074,254	^R18,556,015	19,021,706	^R19,824,741	20,833,789
Supply					
Dry Production.....	^R 19,074,254	^R 18,556,015	19,021,706	^R 19,824,741	20,833,789
Receipts at U.S. Borders					
Imports.....	4,365,022	^R 4,439,534	4,290,938	4,722,771	4,083,839
Intransit Receipts.....	604,255	571,044	527,315	^R 467,082	390,511
Withdrawals from Storage					
Underground Storage.....	^R 3,115,516	^R 3,142,183	2,562,662	3,421,438	3,465,445
LNG Storage.....	^R 52,452	^R 51,440	34,693	^R 51,621	43,916
Supplemental Gas Supplies.....	^R 61,934	^R 65,474	67,907	64,963	62,578
Balancing Item.....	^R 348,084	^R 140,206	54,220	^R 214,297	-153,742
Total Supply.....	^R27,621,518	^R26,965,895	26,559,441	^R28,338,319	28,726,337
Disposition					
Consumption.....	^R 22,971,089	^R 22,626,893	22,291,811	^R 23,766,957	23,853,731
(Electric Power).....	5,611,284	6,035,829	^R 6,393,830	^R 7,028,179	6,848,425
(Other Sectors).....	^R 17,359,804	^R 16,591,064	^R 15,897,981	^R 16,738,778	17,005,306
Deliveries at U.S. Borders					
Exports.....	861,825	735,158	730,474	829,856	1,014,776
Intransit Deliveries.....	503,394	463,278	491,239	466,096	383,647
Additions to Storage					
Underground Storage.....	^R 3,231,903	^R 3,085,626	3,006,128	3,223,775	3,430,555
LNG Storage.....	^R 53,307	^R 54,940	39,790	^R 51,635	43,629
Total Disposition.....	^R27,621,518	^R26,965,895	26,559,441	^R28,338,319	28,726,337

^R Revised data

^{NA} Not available

Notes: 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-895, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Production Report"; Form EIA-914, "Monthly

Natural Gas Production 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"; Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Natural Gas Imports and Exports; Form EIA-191M, "Monthly Underground Gas Storage Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report"; Form EIA-886, "Annual Survey of Alternative Fueled Vehicle Suppliers and Users"; and EIA estimates.

Glossary

Aquifer Storage Field: A sub-surface facility for storing natural gas consisting of water-bearing sands topped by an impermeable cap rock.

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 quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a distributing gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

Coalbed Methane Well Gas: Methane produced by wells which are opened to coal seams. Coalbed methane is formed during coalification, which is the process that transforms plant material into coal.

Coke Oven Gas: The mixture of permanent gases produced by the carbonization of coal in a coke oven at temperatures in excess of 1,000 degrees Celsius.

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 local, State, and Federal agencies engaged in nonmanufacturing activities.

Consumption: Natural gas used as lease fuel, plant fuel, for use by pipeline and distribution systems, and by end-users (including residential, commercial, industrial, electric power, and vehicle fuel).

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.

Depleted Storage Field: A sub-surface natural geological reservoir, usually a depleted oil or gas field, used for storing natural gas.

Dry Natural Gas: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. (Note: Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.)

Dry Natural Gas Production: The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include (1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and (2) gas dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and (2) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss.

Electric Power Consumption: Gas used as fuel in the electric power sector.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity only and combined heat and power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public – i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. (Note: Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundled their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, “electric utility” currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.)

Exports: Natural gas deliveries out of the Continental United States (including 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: Gas disposed of by burning in flares usually at the production sites 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. Such wells contain no completions for the production of crude oil.

Gross Withdrawals: Full well stream volume, including all natural gas plant liquid and nonhydrocarbon gases, but excluding lease condensate. Also includes amounts delivered as royalty payments or consumed in field operations.

Heating Season: Typically begins in October and runs through the end of March.

Heating Value: The average number of British thermal units per cubic foot of natural gas as determined from tests of fuel samples.

Imports: Natural gas received in the Continental United States (including Alaska) from a foreign country.

Industrial Consumption: Natural gas used for heat, power, or chemical feedstock by manufacturing establishments or those engaged in mining or other mineral extraction as well as consumers in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Also included in industrial consumption are generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities.

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 Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations, such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its

temperature to -260 degrees Fahrenheit at atmospheric pressure.

Local Distribution Company (LDC): A legal entity engaged primarily in the retail sale and/or delivery of natural gas through a distribution system that includes mainlines (that is, pipelines designed to carry large volumes of gas, usually located under roads or other major right-of-ways) and laterals (that is, pipelines of smaller diameter that connect the end user to the mainline). Since the restructuring of the gas industry, the sale of gas and/or delivery arrangements may be handled by other agents, such as producers, brokers, and marketers that are referred to as "non-LDC."

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. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing plant operations.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being methane. Note: The Energy Information Administration measures wet natural gas and its two sources of production, associated/dissolved natural gas and nonassociated natural gas, and dry natural gas, which is produced from wet natural gas.

Natural Gas Marketer: A company that arranges purchases and sales of natural gas. Unlike pipeline companies or local distribution companies, a marketer does not own physical assets commonly used in the supply of natural gas, such as pipelines or storage fields. A marketer may be an affiliate of another company, such as a local distribution company, natural gas pipeline, or producer, but it operates independently of other segments of the company. In States with residential choice programs, marketers serve as alternative suppliers to residential users of natural gas, which is delivered by a local distribution company.

Nominal Dollars: A measure used to express nominal price.

Nominal Price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases which may be present in reservoir natural gas, such as carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonutility Power Producers: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for electric generation and is not an electric utility. Nonutility power producers include qualifying cogenerators, qualifying small power producers, and other nonutility generators (including independent power producers). Nonutility power producers are without a designated franchised service area and do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141.

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.

Onsystem Sales: Sales to customers where the delivery point is a point on, or directly interconnected with, a transportation, storage and/or distribution system operated by the reporting company.

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 utilization. Also refers to a company operating such facilities.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Fuel: Natural gas used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Propane-air: A mixture of propane and air resulting in a gaseous fuel suitable for pipeline distribution.

Receipts: Deliveries of fuel to an electric plant; purchases of fuel; all revenues received by an exporter for the reported quantity exported.

Refill Season: Typically begins in April and lasts through the end of September.

Refinery Gas: Noncondensate gas collected in petroleum refineries.

Repressuring: The injection of gas into oil or gas 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.

Salt Cavern Storage Field: A sub-surface storage facility that is a cavern hollowed out in either a salt “bed” or “dome” formation.

Storage Additions/Injections: Volumes of gas injected or otherwise added to underground natural gas reservoirs or liquefied natural gas storage.

Storage Withdrawals: Total volume of gas withdrawn from underground storage or from liquefied natural gas storage over a specified amount of time.

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): Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of hydrocarbons that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Therm: One hundred thousand (100,000) Btu.

Total Storage Field Capacity: The maximum volume of base and working gas that can be stored in an underground storage facility in accordance with its design, which comprises the physical characteristics of the reservoir, installed equipment, and operating procedures particular to the site.

Transmission (of natural gas): Gas physically transferred and delivered from a source or sources of supply to one or more delivery points.

Transported gas: Natural gas physically delivered to a building by a local utility, but not purchased from that utility. A separate transaction is made to purchase the volume of gas, and the utility is paid for the use of its pipeline to deliver the gas.

Unaccounted for (natural gas): Represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition, as reported by survey respondents. These differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of differences in company accounting systems in terms of scope and definition. A positive “unaccounted for” volume means that supply exceeds disposition by that amount. A negative “unaccounted for” volume means that supply is less than disposition.

Underground Gas Storage: The use of sub-surface facilities for storing gas that has been transferred from its original location. The facilities are usually hollowed-out salt domes, natural geological reservoirs (depleted oil or gas fields) or water-bearing sands topped by an impermeable cap rock (aquifer).

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.

Vehicle Fuel Consumption: Natural gas (compressed or liquefied) used as vehicle fuel.

Vented Gas: Gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

Wellhead Price: Price of natural gas calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Working Gas Capacity: The presently developed maximum capacity of gas in the reservoir that is in addition to the base gas.

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC., SOUTHSTAR ENERGY
SERVICES, LLC'S AND VECTREN SOURCE'S
RESPONSE TO DATA REQUESTS OF DUKE ENERGY**

Request for Information 3

Referring to the answering beginning on page 5, line 20, through 8 of Mr. Collins' testimony, identify and produce the information supporting Mr. Collins' claim that these circumstances "often" or "typically" occur.

Response:

It has been Mr. Collins' experience that as utilities unbundle and open their markets for choice, one of the primary issues that has to be addressed is identifying the mechanisms that have been historically used by the utilities to recover capacity and storage costs, hedging costs and related costs. Many of these costs, which in a choice environment are appropriately recovered through a commodity mechanism, have been included in the utilities' base rates.. This was the case in all four Ohio utility territories prior to unbundling. This situation also existed at Northern Indiana Public Service, Atlanta Gas Light and at least two of the New York utilities with which Mr. Collins is familiar.

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC., SOUTHSTAR ENERGY
SERVICES, LLC'S AND VECTREN SOURCE'S
RESPONSE TO DATA REQUESTS OF DUKE ENERGY**

Request for Information 4

Referring to the answer that begins on page 8, line 19 of Mr. Collins' testimony, has Mr. Collins performed any study or analysis, or authored any reports that discuss and evaluate his "alternative methods" for addressing what he describes as a mismatch and/or compare such "alternative methods" with other approaches? If the response is in the affirmative, please provide such studies, reports or analysis, including all work papers. If the response is in the negative, on what basis does Mr. Collins contend that such methods are "reasonable"?

Response:

No, Witness Collins has not performed any studies or authored any reports regarding "alternative methods". However, Witness Collins contends that the "alternative methods" described in his testimony are "reasonable" on the basis that they provide options and solutions to possible disparate treatment between shopping and non-shopping customers while at the same time promoting a vibrant competitive market benefiting all customers and minimizing the potential for the utility to have stranded assets. Witness Collins also directs Duke Energy to the documents previously attached to Duke Energy's DR No. 2 in this data request.

**INTERSTATE GAS SUPPLY, INC., SOUTHSTAR ENERGY
SERVICES, LLC'S AND VECTREN SOURCE'S
RESPONSE TO DATA REQUESTS OF DUKE ENERGY**

Request for Information 5

Referring to the answer that begins on page 10, line 3 of Mr. Collins' testimony, has Mr. Collins performed any study or analysis, or authored any reports that discuss and evaluate consolidated billing and the purchase of receivables with dual billing or consolidated bill without the purchased of receivables or that discuss and evaluate reasonable and appropriate discount rates for the purchase of the receivables by regulated utilities? If the response is affirmative, please provide such studies, reports or analysis, including all work papers. If the response is in the negative, on what basis does Mr. Collins contend that such methods are beneficial?

Response:

No, Witness Collins has not performed any studies or authored any reports regarding "consolidated billing". Based on experience, Mr. Collins believes that utility consolidated billing coupled with a purchase of receivables (POR) program provides the most benefits to all parties in a choice environment. First, customers want a single bill. The hassle factor associated with paying two bills is a deterrent to participation. Second, utilities already have well developed billing and collection processes for which customers are already paying. Duplication of billing, mailing, payment processing and receivables management systems is economically inefficient.

It is Mr. Collins understanding that it is more expensive for a utility to design a system that does not include POR, compared to one that does include POR. The processes required to track receipts in multiple ledgers, so that it can appropriately account for its revenues separately from the multiple suppliers and make proper disbursements are more complex than those required to support a POR program where all of the dollars are simply owed and paid to the utility.

Further, adoption of a POR programs eliminates the need for suppliers to assess the creditworthiness of individual customers – thus enabling suppliers to offer service to all customers, including low income residents.

Finally, the LDC is in sole possession of the ability to disconnect service for non-payment of bills.

Witness Collins also directs Duke Energy to the documents in response to Duke Energy's DR No. 2 in this data request.