

Energy Prices

Note 1. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; beginning with February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

Note 2. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Note 3. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in April 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

Note 4. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form

FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

Note 5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. From 1974-1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices were collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Note 6. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as

made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in “Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782,” a feature article reprinted from the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Preliminary monthly data are based on submissions from over 250 publicly and privately owned electric utilities reporting on Form EIA-826, “Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions.” These utilities are statistically chosen as a cutoff sample from more than 3,000 electric utilities that report annually on Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Utility Report.” Preliminary annual values are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final Form EIA-861 annual data become available each year, their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values. Prior to January 1986, only privately owned electric utilities were included in the monthly survey and the sample was chosen using stratification techniques through December 1992.

Note 8. Data for 1973–1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974–1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983–1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991–2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers, as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

Note 9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all Federal, State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers’ bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.4. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, “Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products” chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), based on Form FEA-P124, “Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser’s Monthly Report.”

1978 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2004, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

December 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”

October–December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2004, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

1973: EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average “Free Alongside Ship” value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1974–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, “Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products” chapter.

1977: January–September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, “Refiners’ Monthly Cost Allocation Report.” October–December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, “Refiners’ Monthly Cost Allocation Report.”

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2004, Table 1.

Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”

October 1977–December 1977: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, October 2004, Table 24.

Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”

October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”

1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”

1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.

2001 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2004, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants”; and EIA, Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Table 9.11 Sources

Wellhead Price:

1973–1998: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 96.

1999 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2004, Table 4.

City Gate Price:

1984–1987: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1990, Table 4; 1988–1992: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1995, Table 4;

1993–1998: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, December 1999, Table 4.

1999 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2004, Table 4.

Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sector Prices:

1973–1998: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 2001*, Table 96.
1999 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2004, Table 4.

Percentage of Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sectors, Annual

Calculated from EIA, *Natural Gas Annual, Volume 1*, report series, Table 1, “Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States,” as total amount of natural gas delivered to the sector’s consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others (to derive the amount on system) divided by the total amount delivered to the sector.

Percentage of Commercial, and Industrial Sectors, Monthly

EIA, table titled, “Percentage of Total Deliveries

Represented by Onsystem Sales, by State,” in the *Natural Gas Monthly* issues as follows:

April 1988–March 1989	Table C-1
April 1989–December 1991	Table 33
January 1992–February 1993	Table 32
March 1993–October 1995	Table 28
November 1995–December 1997	Table 24
January 1998–Present	Table 25

Electric Power Sector Price:

1973–1998: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 96.
1999–2002: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2004, Table 4.

2003: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA, Form EIA-423 “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

2004: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, September 2004, Table 4.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector:

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts reported on FERC Form-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants” (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed in the electric power sector, as shown on *Monthly Energy Review* Table 7.3b. Natural gas receipts, 1973–1975: Federal Power Commission, “Annual Summary of Cost and Quality of Steam-Electric Plant Fuels,” 1973 edition (page ii), 1974 edition (page ii), and 1975 edition (Table 3); 1976–1981: EIA, *Electric Power Annual*, November 1982, Table 68; 1982–1985: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 1986*, September 1987, Table 16; 1986–1995: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, December 1996, Table 26; 1996–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2002, Table 26; and 2001: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, June 2004, Table 4.1.

2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts reported on FERC Form-423, “Monthly Report on Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants” (and published in EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2004, Table 4.1), and Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report,” divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed in the electric power sector, as shown on *Monthly Energy Review* Table 7.3b.