

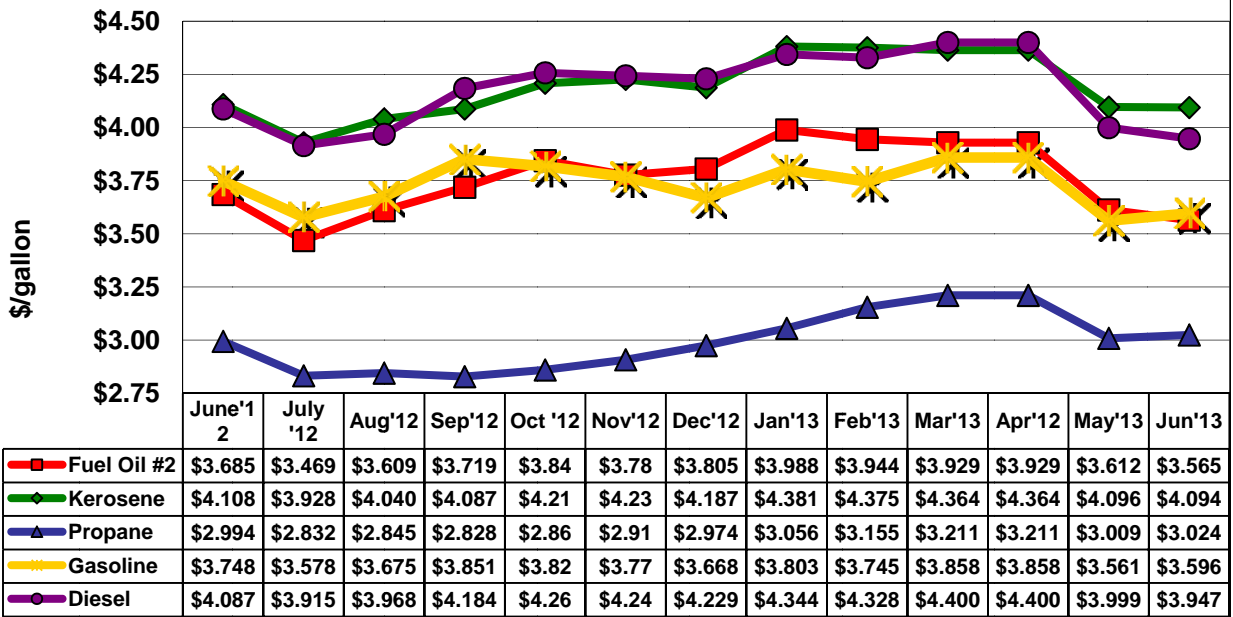
Vermont Fuel Price Report

June 2013

EIA-Short-Term Energy Outlook – Highlights

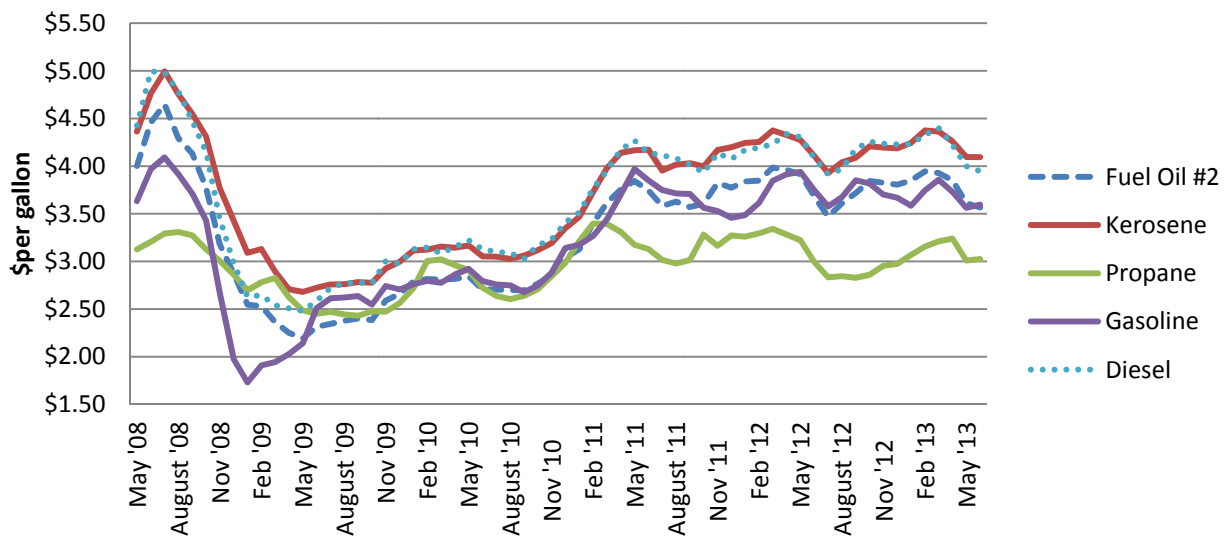
- Falling crude oil prices contributed to a decline in the U.S. regular gasoline retail price from a year-to-date high of \$3.78 per gallon on February 25 to \$3.52 per gallon on April 29. EIA expects the regular gasoline price will average \$3.53 per gallon over the summer (April through September), down \$0.10 per gallon from last month's STEO. The annual average regular gasoline retail price is projected to decline from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to \$3.50 per gallon in 2013 and to \$3.39 per gallon in 2014. Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the projected levels.
- After increasing to \$119 per barrel in early February 2013, the Brent crude oil spot price fell to a low of \$97 per barrel in mid-April 2013 and then recovered to \$105 per barrel on May 3. EIA expects that the Brent crude oil spot price will average \$104 per barrel over the second half of 2013 and \$101 per barrel in 2014. The projected discount of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil to Brent, which increased to a monthly average of more than \$20 per barrel in February 2013, fell to below \$9 per barrel in April. EIA expects the discount to increase in the near term and average \$13 per barrel in 2013 and \$9 per barrel in 2014.
- Natural gas working inventories ended April 2013 at an estimated 1.82 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), about 0.80 Tcf below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.13 Tcf below the five-year average (2008-12). EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2012, will average \$3.80 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$4.00 per MMBtu in 2014, about 27 cents per MMBtu and 40 cents per MMBtu higher than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively.
- The projected increasing cost of natural gas relative to coal contributes to higher levels of electricity generation from coal. The share of total generation fueled by coal is forecast to increase from 37.4 percent in 2012 to 40.1 percent in 2013. Conversely, the share of generation fueled by natural gas declines from 30.4 percent in 2012 to 27.8 percent in 2013.

Vermont Fuel Prices -One-Year Trend



Vermont Ave Fuel Prices

May 2008 - June 2013



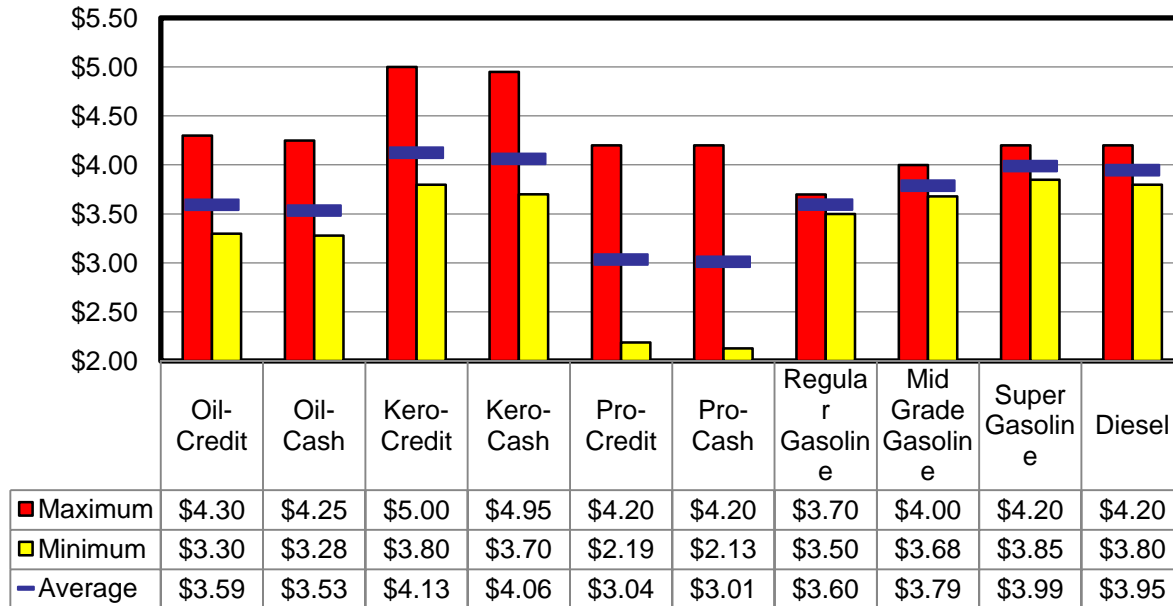
NOTE: The Vermont Fuel Price Report is published monthly by the Vermont Department of Public Service. Prices are collected on or about the first Monday of each month and reflect dealer discounts for cash or self-service, except propane prices, which are an average of the credit and discount price. Propane prices are based on 1,000 + gallons. For more information please contact Mike Kundrath at (802) 828-4081 or by email at michael.kundrath@state.vt.us.

Vermont Average Retail Petroleum Prices (per gallon)					
	Jun'13	May'13	%change	June'12	%change
No. 2 Fuel Oil	\$3.565	\$3.612	-1.32%	\$3.685	-3.26%
Kerosene	\$4.094	\$4.096	-0.05%	\$4.108	-0.34%
Propane	\$3.024	\$3.009	0.52%	\$2.994	1.00%
Reg. Unleaded Gasoline	\$3.596	\$3.561	0.98%	\$3.748	-4.05%
Diesel	\$3.947	\$3.999	-1.30%	\$4.087	-3.43%

Comparing the Cost of Heating Fuels					
Type of Energy	BTU/unit	Adj Effic	\$/unit	\$/MMBtu	
Fuel Oil, gallon	138,200	80%	\$3.56	\$32.24	
Kerosene, gallon	136,600	80%	\$4.09	\$37.46	
Propane, gallon	91,600	80%	\$3.02	\$41.27	
Natural Gas, therm	100,000	80%	\$1.56	\$19.55	*
Electricity, kwh	3,412	100%	\$0.15	\$43.46	
Wood, cord (green)	22,000,000	60%	\$190.00	\$14.39	*
Pellets, ton	16,400,000	80%	\$247.00	\$18.83	

* The natural gas price is based on the rate effective 5/7/13. *Wood green updated 11/16/11.

Fuel Price Ranges in Vermont



Fuel Price Ranges in Vermont

	<u>Oil-Credit</u>	<u>Oil-Cash</u>	<u>Kero-Credit</u>	<u>Kero-Cash</u>	<u>Pro-Credit</u>	<u>Pro-Cash</u>	<u>Regular Gasoline</u>	<u>Mid Grade Gasoline</u>	<u>Super Gasoline</u>	<u>Diesel</u>
<u>Stan.Dev</u>	\$0.236	\$0.256	\$0.305	\$0.329	\$0.596	\$0.608	\$0.260	\$0.940	\$0.240	\$0.420
<u>Stan.Dev%</u>	6.56%	7.25%	7.40%	8.11%	19.63%	20.18%	2.05%	5.88%	1.93%	2.22%

Vermont Historical Weather and Degree Day Data

CDD's are used during summer months to compare the current day's average temperature against the 65°F standard to determine the energy demands of cooling your home through air conditioning or fans. For example, if the current day's high is 85°F and the low is 65°F, the day's average temperature will be 75°F. Since 75°F-65°F is 10°F, this day would have 10 cooling degree days. Adding the degree days together for the whole month provides a way to compare previous months or years.

HDD's are used the same way during winter months to determine the energy demands of heating your home. The 65°F standard still is used, however, the day's average temperature is subtracted instead of added to the standard. For example, if the current day's high is 30°F and the low is 10°F, the day's average temperature will be 20°F. Since 65°F-20°F is 45°F, this day would have 45 heating degree

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days. Just like cooling degree days, heating degree days may be added together for the entire month to compare to previous months or years.¹

The primary online source for historical weather and degree day data is the available from the NOAA - National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) web site at:

<http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/CDO/CDODivisionalSelect.jsp#>

NCDC maintains the world's largest climate data archive and provides climatological services. Records in the archive range from paleoclimatic data to centuries-old journals to data less than an hour old.

Another source is the Weather Data Depot web site. The data collection is not as extensive as the NOAA collection only covering the years from 1993 forward. But the site is more user friendly.

http://www.weatherdatadepot.com/?pi_ad_id=8426228665&gclid=CIaZvMf8krQCFQqk4AodFRYArQ

A negative percentage means the Comparison Year was milder than the Base Year. A positive percentage means the Comparison Year was more severe than the Base Year. When the monthly degree days in either the base year or the comparison year are less than 30, a percentage comparison is not calculated. However, the Annual Total comparison percentages include all heating and cooling degree days.

Monthly Degree Day Comparison (Station: VTNO)[1]										- - -		
	Base Year (2011)			Comparison Year (2012)			Comparison Year (2013)			Comparison Percentages		
Month	HDD	CDD	TDD	HDD	CDD	TDD	HDD	CDD	TDD	HDD	CDD	TDD
September	54	121	175	149	50	199						
October	348	2	350	333	0	333						
November	539	0	539	826	0	826						
December	966	0	966	1022	0	1022						
January	1400	0	1400	1151	0	1151	1307	0	1307	13%		13%
February	1175	0	1175	957	0	957	1102	0	1102	15%		15%
March	1014	0	1014	622	3	625	976	0	976	56%		
April	551	7	558	463	13	476	574	2	574	23%		21%
May	138	78	216	111	86	197	178	31	209	-63%		6%
June	36	120	156	26	162	188						
July	0	284	284	0	300	300						
August	0	237	237	4	246	250						
Annual Total	6221	849	7070	5664	860	6524	4137	33	4170	25%	-68%	22%

¹ <http://www.consumersenergy.com/content.aspx?id=4582>

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