

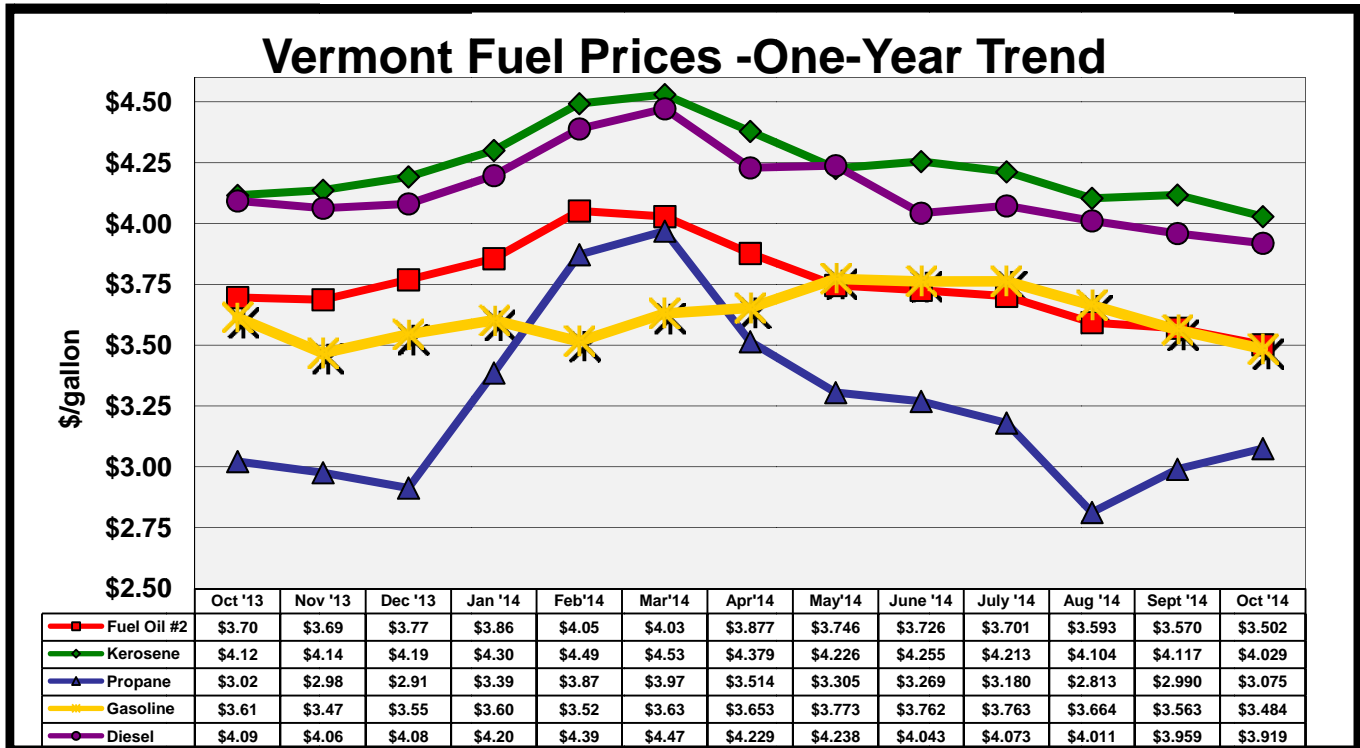
## EIA-Short-Term Energy Outlook – Highlights

- EIA projects average U.S. household expenditures for natural gas, heating oil, electricity, and propane will decrease this winter heating season (October 1 through March 31) compared with last winter, which was 11% colder than the previous 10-year average nationally. Projected average household expenditures for propane and heating oil are 27% and 15% lower, respectively, because of lower heating demand and prices. Lower heating demand and higher prices contribute to natural gas and electricity expenditures that are 5% and 2% lower than last winter (see EIA [Short-Term Energy Outlook and Winter Fuels Outlook slideshow](#)).
- Driven in large part by falling crude oil prices, U.S. regular gasoline retail prices fell to an average of \$3.41/gallon (gal) in September, 29 cents below the June average. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are projected to continue to decline to an average of \$3.14/gal in December. EIA expects U.S. regular gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, to average \$3.45/gal in 2014 and \$3.38/gal in 2015.
- Weakening global demand helped North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices fall to an average of \$97 per barrel (bbl) in September, the first month Brent prices have averaged below \$100/bbl in more than two years. EIA projects that Brent crude oil prices will average \$98/bbl in fourth-quarter 2014 and \$102/bbl in 2015. The WTI discount to Brent, which averaged \$11/bbl in 2013, is expected to average \$7/bbl in both 2014 and 2015.
- Total U.S. crude oil production averaged an estimated 8.7 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in September, the highest monthly production since July 1986. Total crude oil production, which averaged 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to average 9.5 million bbl/d in 2015. If realized, the 2015 forecast would be the highest annual average crude oil production since 1970. Natural gas plant liquids production is expected to increase from an average of 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.2 million bbl/d in 2015.
- Natural gas working inventories on September 26 totaled 3.10 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.37 Tcf (11%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.40 Tcf (11%) below the previous five-year average (2009-13). Projected natural gas working inventories reach 3.53 Tcf at the end of October, 0.28 Tcf below the level at the same time last year. Despite the lower stocks at the start of this winter's heating season, EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price to \$4.00/million British thermal units (MMBtu) this winter compared with \$4.53/MMBtu last winter. This price forecast reflects both lower expected heating demand and significantly higher natural gas production this winter.

**Editor's Note:** Data presented in the *Vermont Fuel Price Report* as in the past, is collected on the first Monday of the month.

# VERMONT FUEL PRICE REPORT

OCTOBER  
2014



Vermont Average Retail Petroleum Prices (per gallon)					
	Oct '14	Sept '14	%change	Oct '13	%change
No. 2 Fuel Oil	\$3.502	\$3.570	-1.91%	<b>\$3.696</b>	-5.26%
Kerosene	\$4.029	\$4.117	-2.15%	<b>\$4.116</b>	-2.12%
Propane	\$3.075	\$2.990	2.85%	<b>\$3.022</b>	1.76%
Reg. Unleaded Gasoline	\$3.484	\$3.563	-2.21%	<b>\$3.614</b>	-3.60%
Diesel	\$3.919	\$3.959	-1.01%	<b>\$4.093</b>	-4.25%

Comparing the Cost of Heating Fuels						
Type of Energy	BTU/unit	Typ Effic	\$/unit	\$/MMBtu	High Efficiency	\$/MMBtu
Fuel Oil, gallon	138,200	80%	\$3.50	\$31.67	95%	\$26.67
Kerosene, gallon	136,600	80%	\$4.03	\$36.86		
Propane, gallon	91,600	80%	\$3.08	\$41.96	93%	\$36.10
Natural Gas, therm	100,000	80%	\$1.52	\$18.96	* 95%	\$15.97
Electricity, kWh (resistive heat)	3,412	100%	\$0.15	\$43.46		
Electricity, kWh (cold climate heat pump)	3,412		\$0.15		240%	\$18.32
Wood, cord (green)	22,000,000	60%	\$ 227.14	\$17.21	*	
Pellets, ton	16,400,000	80%	\$294.00	\$22.41	*	

\* The natural gas price is based on the rate effective 8/7/14. \*Wood green and Pellets updated 9/19/14.

The *Comparing the Cost of Heating Fuels* table now includes two additional columns “High Efficiency” and \$/MMBTU HF. The new furnaces which are manufactured to meet higher efficiency standards can result in savings on energy for the customer. If you are in need of or thinking of replacing your current system contact your dealer for information on high efficiency systems.

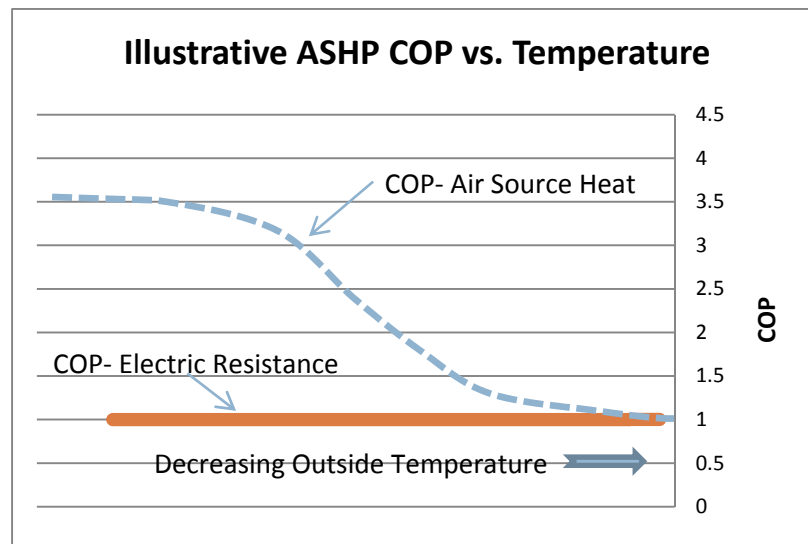
Since the Fuel Price Report’s *Comparing the Cost of Heating Fuels* section began including information on heat pumps, the Department has received a number of comments and suggestions concerning the value of the Coefficient of Performance (COP) for air source heat pumps (ASHP). A COP over 1 means that occupants of a home receive more heat than is contained in the electricity delivered to run the ASHP.

$$\text{Heat Pump Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Quantity of heating or cooling delivered}}{\text{Electricity required by the heat pump}}$$

Historically, the use of heat pumps has been concentrated in areas with temperate climates which rarely see temperatures much below freezing. This is because the performance of these systems tended to decline significantly at temperatures below freezing. These systems’ COPs remain high as temperature varies through cool, but not cold, weather. As ambient temperatures begin declining from the optimal operation range the operational efficiency begins to decline as well. At some point, depending on the refrigerant and configuration of the heat pump, the COP = 1 which is the same as for electric resistance heating. At that level the heat pump alone cannot supply enough heat to maintain a comfortable interior temperature and requires that a supplemental source of heat be available.

In recent years manufacturers have developed air source “cold climate” heat pumps which have improved performance over a larger temperature range, due in part to the introduction of new refrigerants and more advanced compressors. These ASHPs have the potential to displace other heating sources down to zero F or below, resulting in displacement of a significant fraction of Vermont winter heating. Here in Vermont several programs are currently in the process of collecting actual operational data from ASHPs; their goal is to determine real world annual COP under Vermont’s annual temperature range of over 120 degrees. The average yearly heating COP is expected to lie somewhere at a value between 1 and 3 with 2.4 being a reasoned guesstimate based on average winter temperatures and product specifications. As information becomes available we will update the table accordingly.

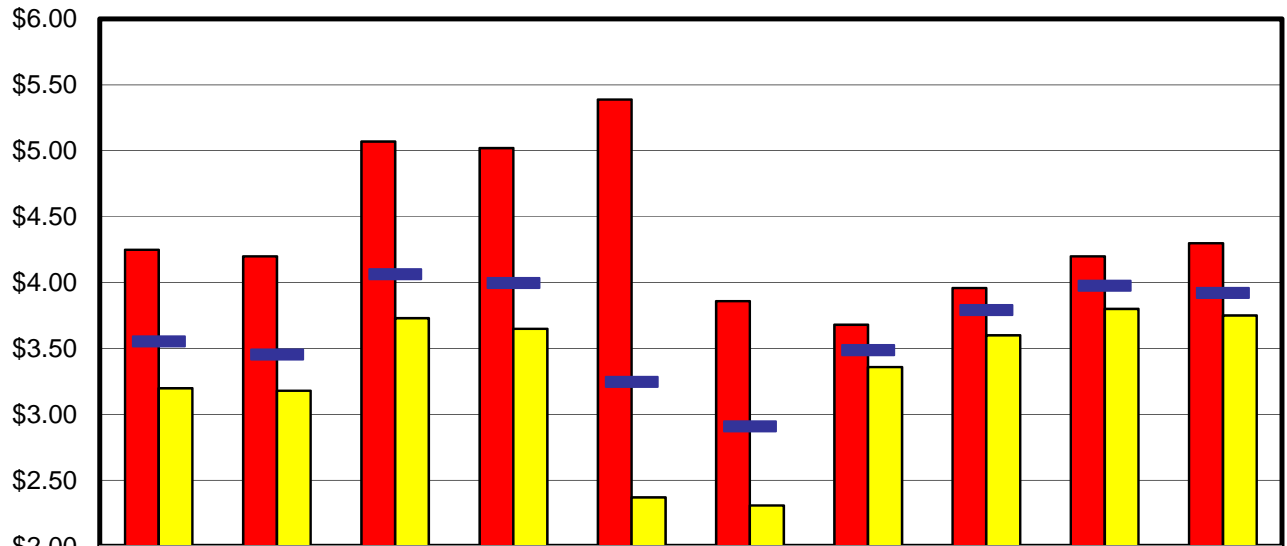
The figure below is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual operational data.



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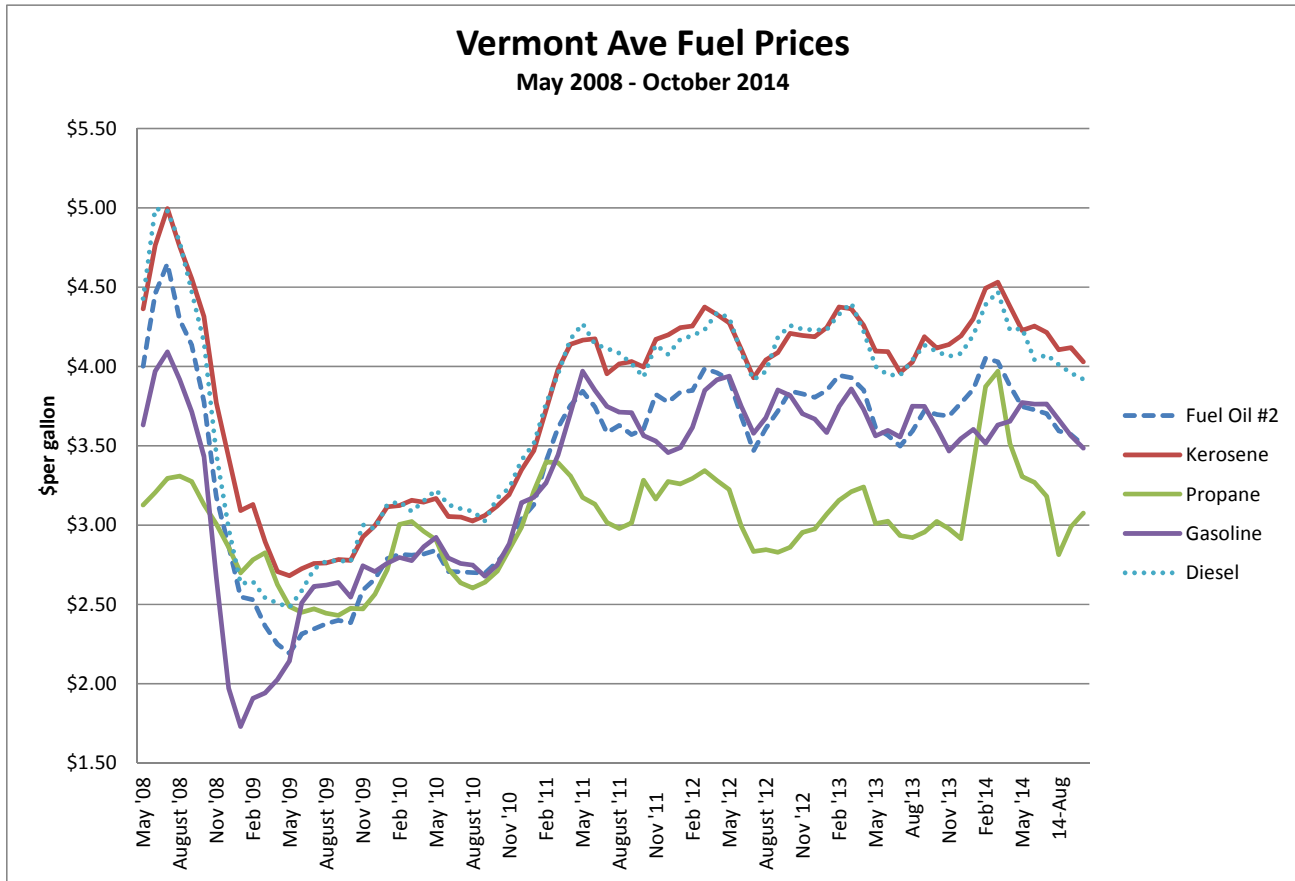
Fuel Price Ranges in Vermont



	Oil-Credit	Oil-Cash	Kero-Credit	Kero-Cash	Pro-Credit	Pro-Cash	Regular Gasoline	Mid Grade Gasoline	Super Gasoline	Diesel
■ Maximum	\$4.25	\$4.20	\$5.07	\$5.02	\$5.39	\$3.86	\$3.68	\$3.96	\$4.20	\$4.30
■ Minimum	\$3.20	\$3.18	\$3.73	\$3.65	\$2.37	\$2.31	\$3.36	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$3.75
— Average	\$3.55	\$3.45	\$4.06	\$4.00	\$3.24	\$2.91	\$3.48	\$3.79	\$3.97	\$3.92

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>	\$0.25	\$0.23	\$0.33	\$0.33	\$0.88	\$0.41	\$0.26	\$0.94	\$0.24	\$0.42
<u>Stan.Dev%</u>	7.11%	6.77%	8.09%	8.23%	27.11%	14.02%	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 days.

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

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

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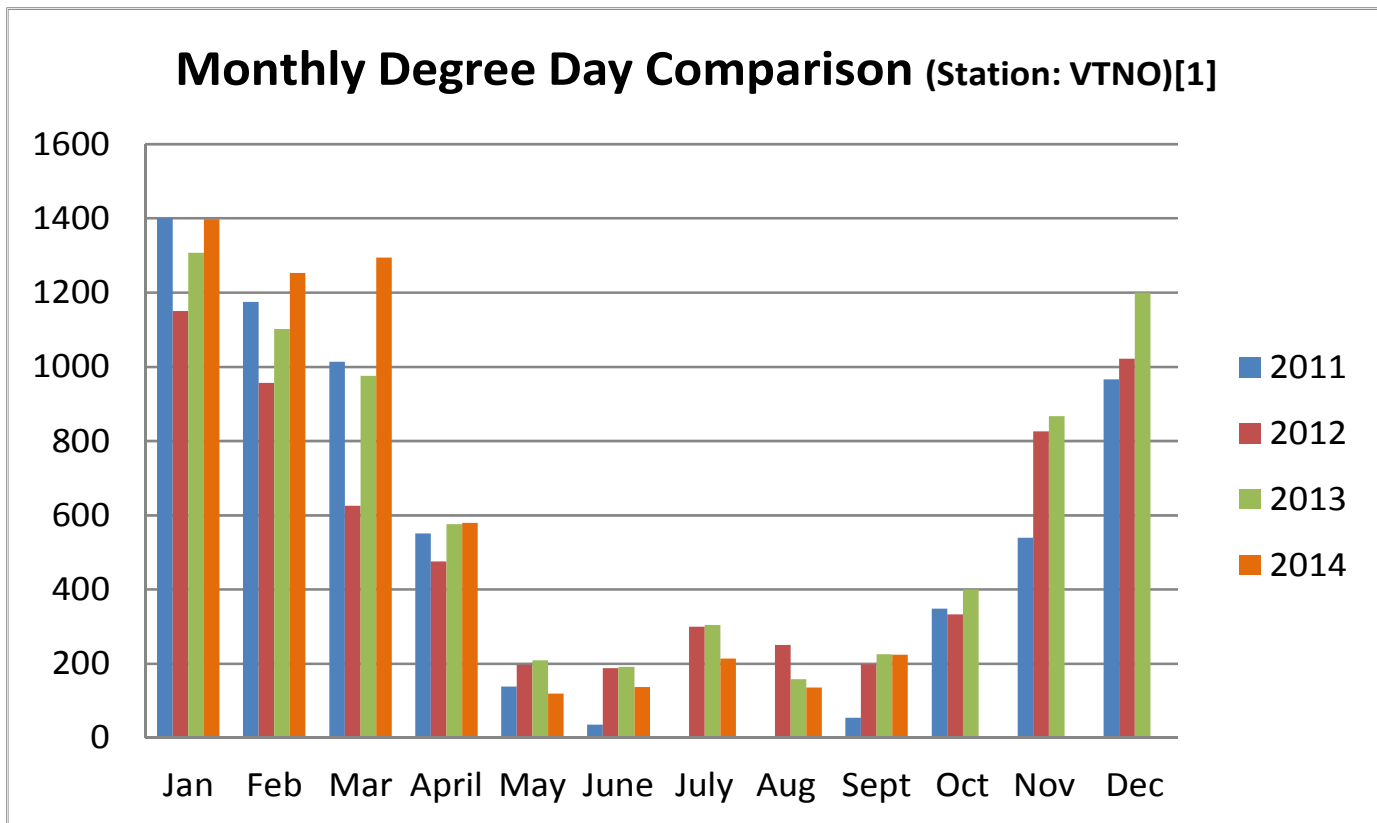
The primary online source for historical weather and degree day data is available from the NOAA - National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) web site at:  
<http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/CDO/CDODivisionalSelect.jsp#>

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](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)									
	Base Year (2013)			Comparison Year (2014)			Comparison Percentages		
Month	HDD	CDD	TDD	HDD	CDD	TDD	HDD	CDD	TDD
January	1307	0	1307	1398	0	1398	7%		
February	1102	0	1102	1253	0	1253	13%		13%
March	976	0	976	1294	0	1294	32%		32%
April	574	2	576	580	0	580	1%		0%
May	178	31	209	197	23	120	10%		5%
June	61	130	191	28	109	137		-0.16	-0.28
July	2	303	305	1	212	214		-30%	-30%
August	13	145	158	8	128	136		-11%	-13%
September	167	59	226	163	62	225	-2%	5%	0%
October	400	0	400						
November	867	0	867						
December	1200	0	1200						
Annual Total	6847	670	7517	4922	534	5456	12%	-20%	8%



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*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 Kandrath at (802) 828-4081 or by email at [michael.kandrath@state.vt.us](mailto:michael.kandrath@state.vt.us).*