

CONNECTICUT ENERGY PRICE REPORT

DENOTES FALLING PRICES COMPARED TO YEAR EARLIER

DENOTES FLAT PRICES COMPARED TO YEAR EARLIER

DENOTES RISING PRICES COMPARED TO YEAR EARLIER



CONNECTICUT RETAIL HEATING OIL	
\$/GAL	
LATEST	June 13, 2016 2.245
WEEK AGO	June 6, 2016 2.217
MONTH AGO	May 16, 2016 2.160
YEAR AGO	June 15, 2015 2.753

SRC: DEEP

CRUDE OIL WTI SPOT PRICE	
\$/BBL	
LATEST	June 15, 2016 47.92
WEEK AGO	June 8, 2016 51.23
MONTH AGO	May 16, 2016 47.72
YEAR AGO	June 15, 2015 59.53

SRC: OIL DAILY

CT RETAIL GASOLINE UNLEADED REGULAR	
\$/GAL	
LATEST	June 15, 2016 2.466
WEEK AGO	June 8, 2016 2.469
MONTH AGO	May 16, 2016 2.360
YEAR AGO	June 15, 2015 2.938

SRC: AAA

CONNECTICUT RETAIL RESIDENTIAL PROPANE	
\$/GAL	
LATEST	March 28, 2016 2.512
WEEK AGO	March 21, 2016 2.592
MONTH AGO	February 29, 2016 2.573
YEAR AGO	March 30, 2015 2.796

SRC: EIA



CT RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS	
\$/MCF	
LATEST	Mar-2016 11.71
YEAR AGO	Mar-2015 10.97
2 YEARS AGO	Mar-2014 13.89
3 YEARS AGO	Mar-2013 12.27

SRC: EIA

CT RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY	
CENTS/KWH *	
LATEST	Mar-2016 20.84
YEAR AGO	Mar-2015 22.02
2 YEARS AGO	Mar-2014 19.58
3 YEARS AGO	Mar-2013 17.20

SRC: EIA

CT COMMERCIAL ELECTRICITY	
CENTS/KWH *	
LATEST	Mar-2016 16.11
YEAR AGO	Mar-2015 17.32
2 YEARS AGO	Mar-2014 16.33
3 YEARS AGO	Mar-2013 14.90

SRC: EIA

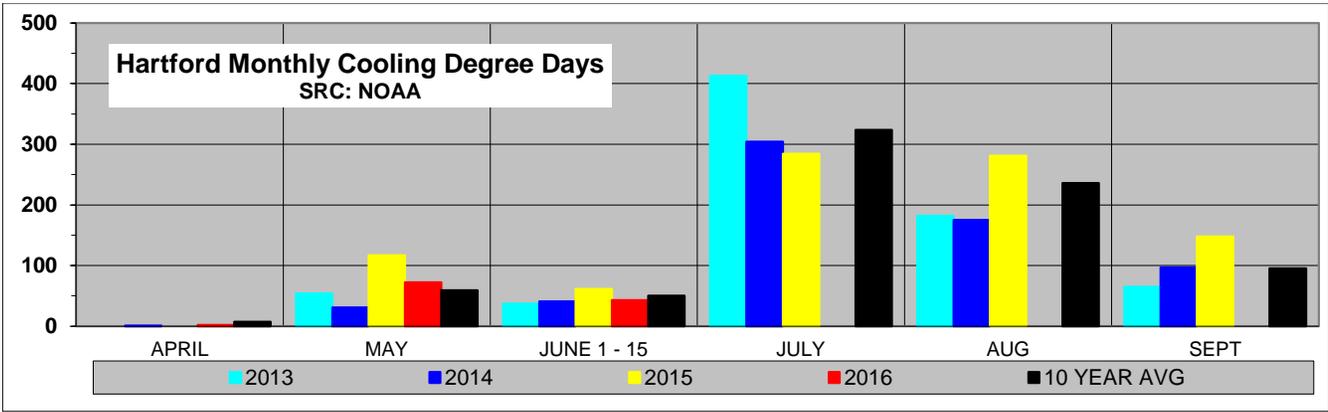
CT INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY	
CENTS/KWH *	
LATEST	Mar-2016 13.40
YEAR AGO	Mar-2015 14.32
2 YEARS AGO	Mar-2014 13.64
3 YEARS AGO	Mar-2013 12.71

SRC: EIA

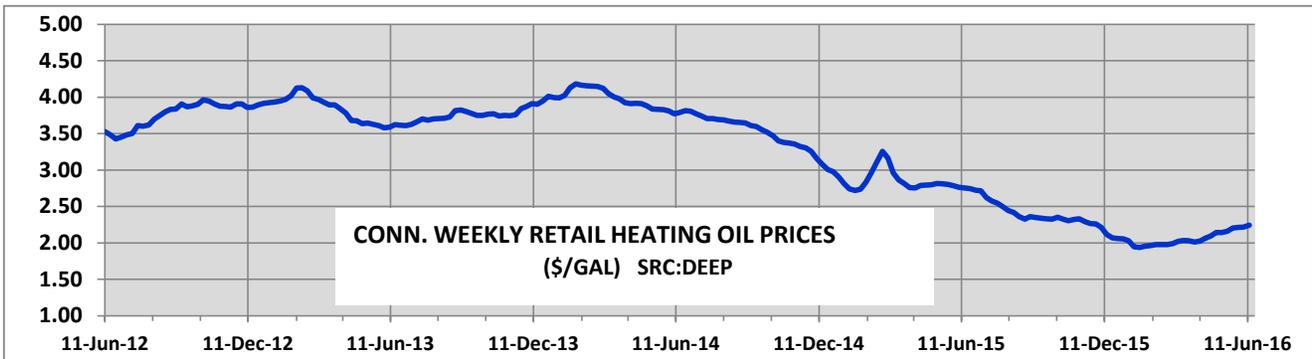
* Total Cost/Kwh including generation and transmission components

PRICE COMPARISONS of HEATING FUELS IN \$ PER HEATING OIL GALLON EQUIVALENTS (HOGEs)

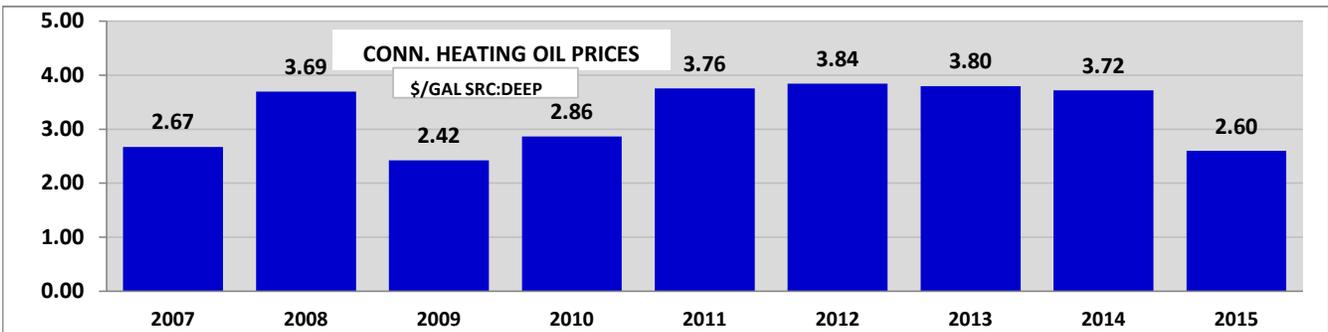
	CT RES NAT GAS \$/GAL HOGEs	CT HEATING OIL \$/GAL HOGEs	CT RES PROPANE \$/GAL HOGEs
Oct. '14 - Mar. '15	1.593	3.096	4.361
Oct. '15 - Mar. '16	1.539	2.121	3.816



Cumulative Hartford/Bradley cooling degree days through June 15 were 0.1% higher than the 10-year average, 34.3% below last year, and 30.4% above normal. The past winter has been the second warmest winter on record. The average Hartford/Bradley temperature for the past 7 days was 64 degrees; 9 degrees below last year's average and 4 degrees below the norm. Nationally, for the week ending June 13, cooling degree days were 4.2% above normal and 23.1% less than a year ago.

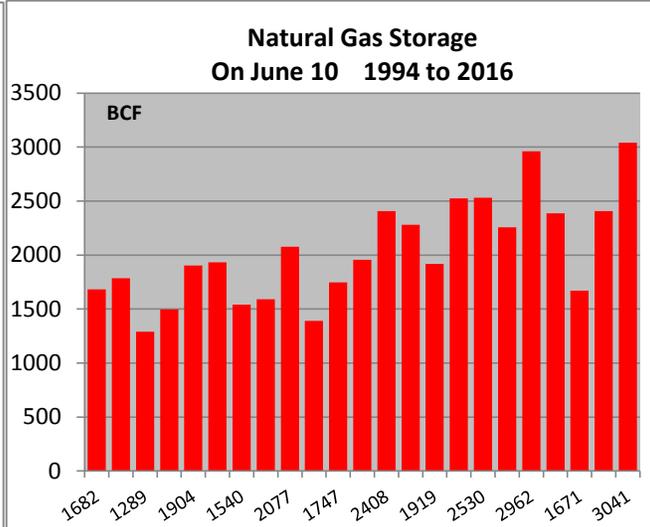
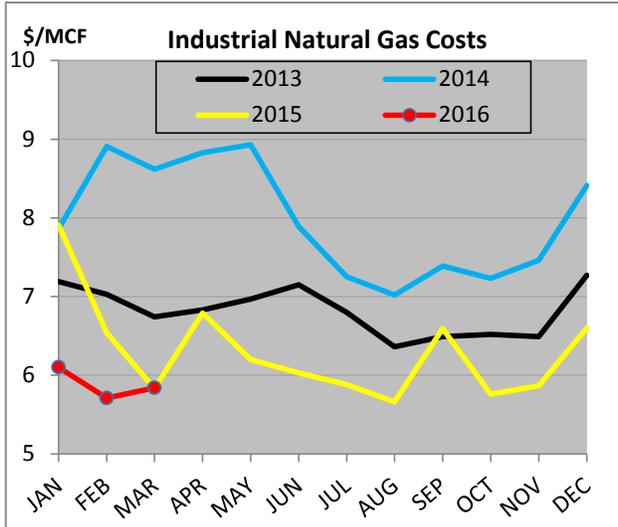
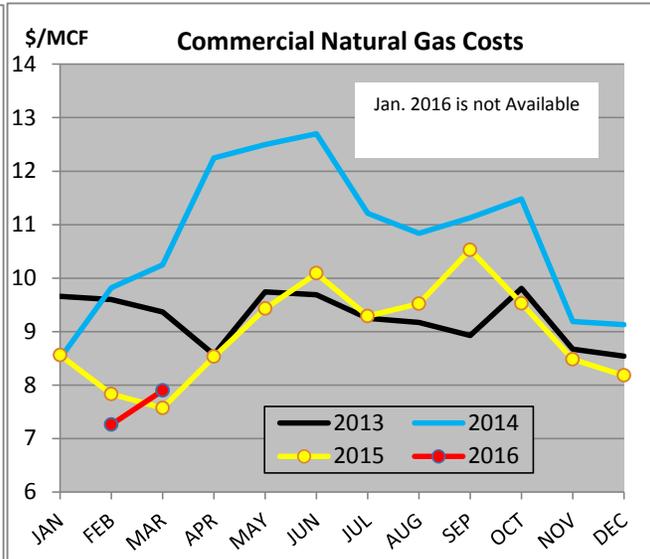
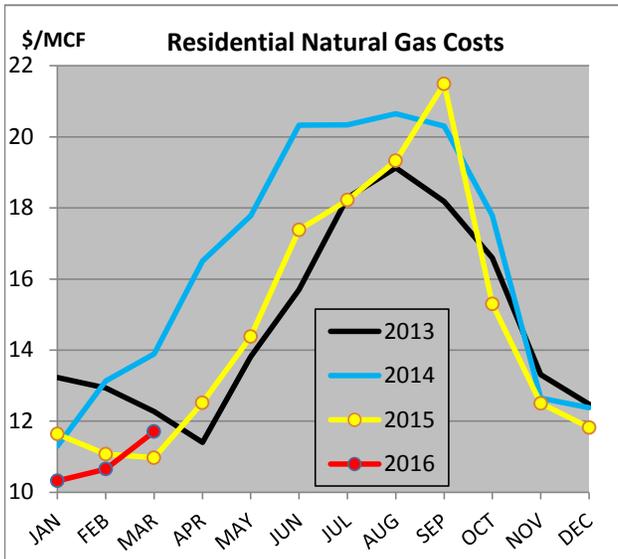


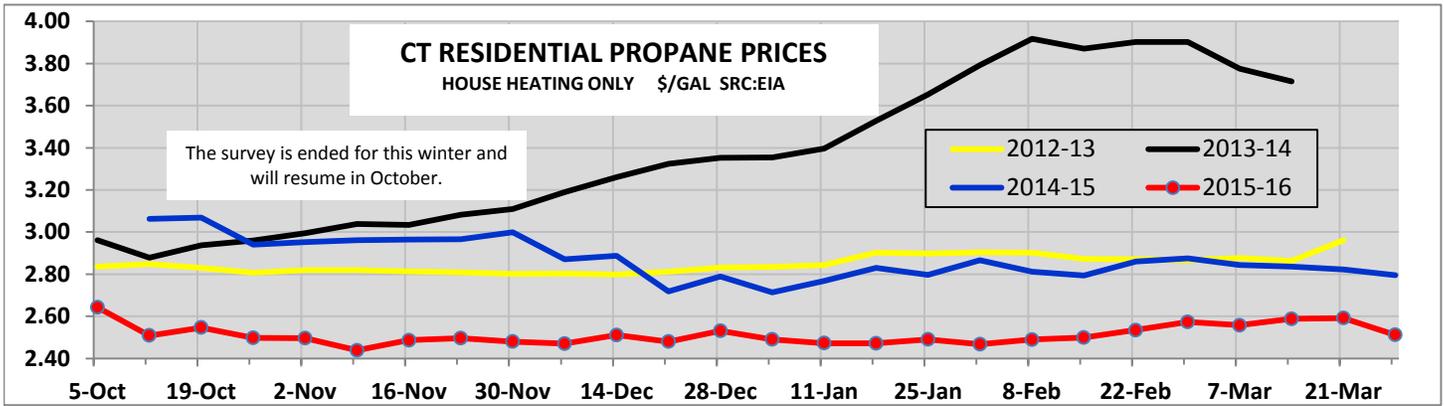
After peaking on February 3, 2014, Connecticut retail prices declined by \$1.464 (35%) through January 26, 2015. Prices had fallen to their lowest level since September 6, 2010. Colder than normal weather (February 2015 was the coldest month on record) and rising crude prices, caused Connecticut average retail heating oil prices to increase by 53.8 cents over the following five weeks. Since then, prices have ebbed and flowed with the price of crude and state temperatures. With April and May being colder than normal and crude prices reaching the upper \$40's, retail prices have been rising. Prices rose by 2.8 cents/gal this week and by 23.1 cents over the past 10 weeks. At \$2.245, retail prices are 50.8 cents (18.5%) below a year ago. For the October 2015 to March 2016 heating season, prices averaged \$2.121. This was 97.5 cents (31.5%) lower than the previous winter's \$3.096 average.



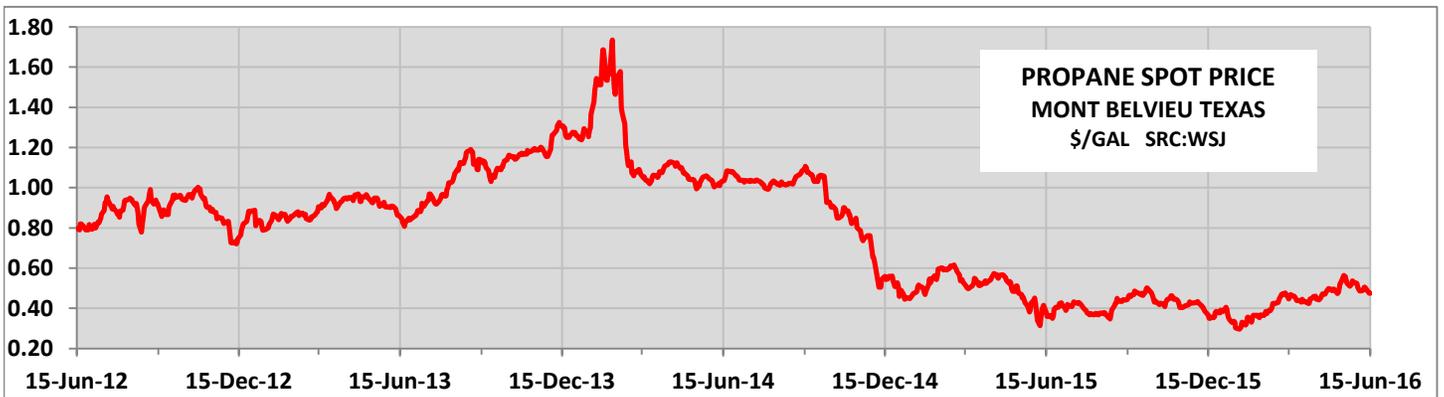
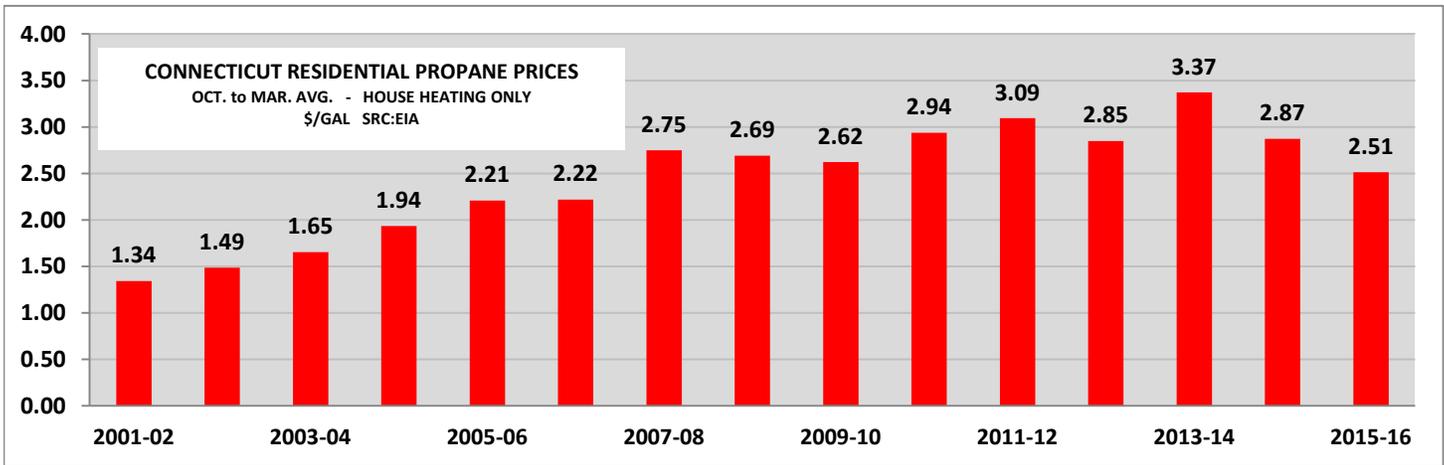
Connecticut Natural Gas
\$/Mcf Src: EIA

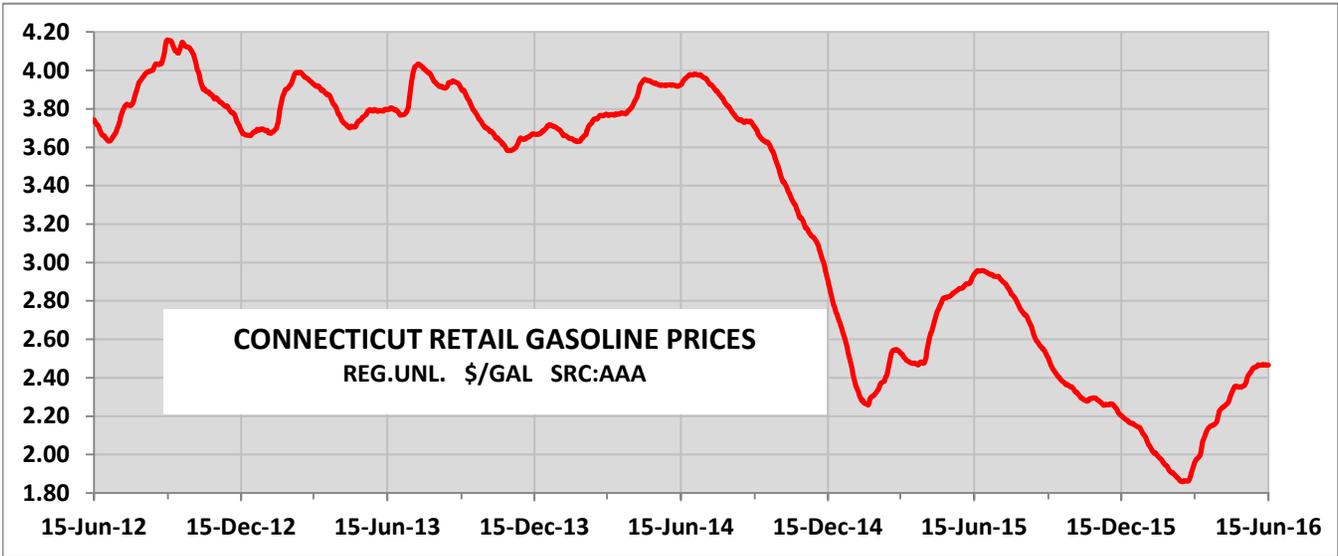
Natural gas injections were 69 Bcf this week. This was 20.5% lower than the five-year average and 27.6% less than a year ago. At 3,041 Bcf, this week's inventory level is at a seasonal record high. It is 26.3% greater than last year and 30.1% above the 5-year average. Cumulative injections are running 41% less than a year ago and 22% below the 5-year average. Inventories are on track to finish the heating season at or near record high levels. With increased demand and declining production, spot prices have risen to a 9 month high. At \$2.620/MMBtu on Wednesday, prices were 24.0 cents (8.4%) lower than a year ago. Lower wholesale gas prices had been easing Connecticut retail prices. Year over year residential prices had fallen for the previous 5 months before rising by 6.7% in March. February residential prices were 3.8% lower than the year before. January's were 11.3% lower. Year over year commercial and industrial prices had fallen for the previous 13 months before also increasing in March. March commercial prices were 4.4% higher. February commercial prices were 7.3% lower than the year before. January prices are not available. March industrial prices were 0.2% above the year before. February industrial prices were 12.7% lower. January prices were 22.9% below the year before.



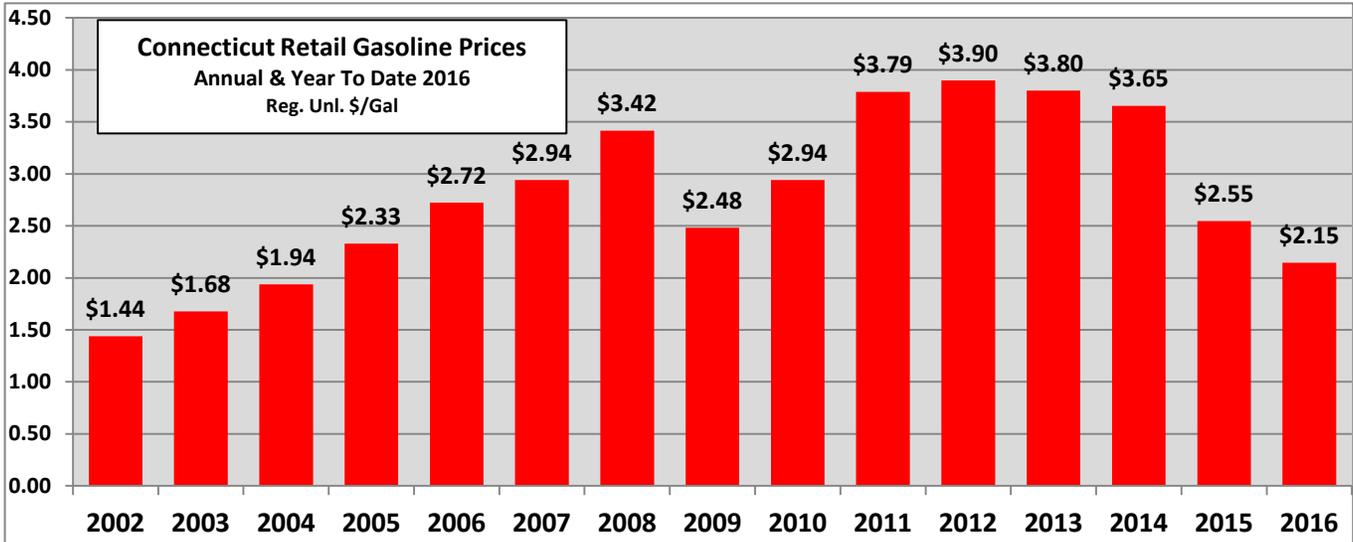


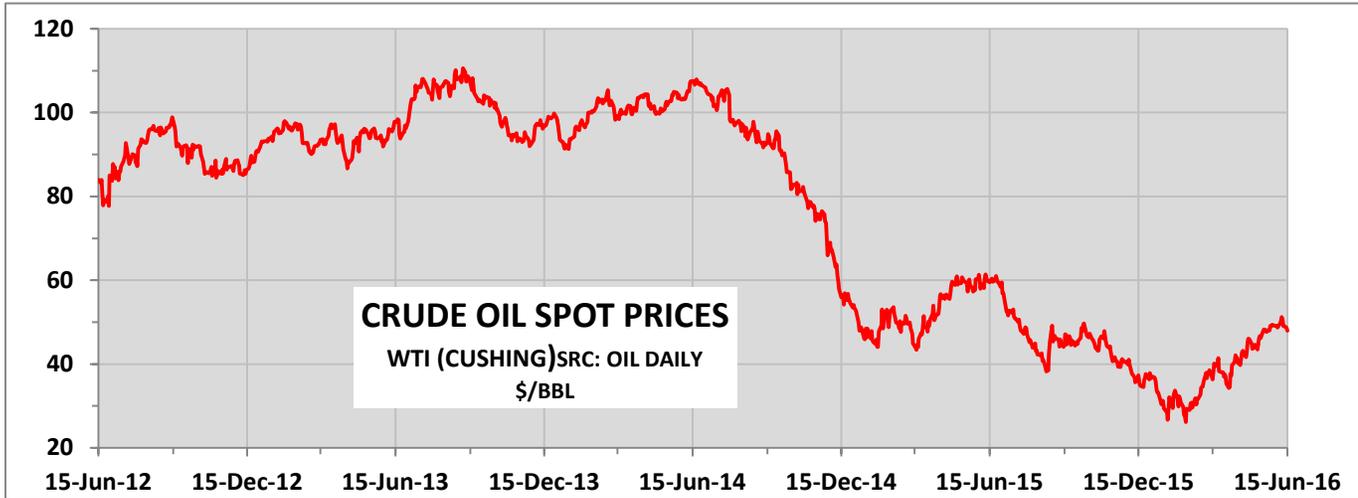
After peaking at 106 million barrels in November, propane inventories fell by 44 million barrels (41.4%) to 62.8 million during the heating season. With the end of winter, inventories have since grown by 16.1 million barrels. Inventories grew by 1.1 million barrels this week. They are at the second high level for this time period, trailing only last year's record high. They are 2.2% below a year ago but 41.8% above their 5-year average. After falling by 3.5 cents last week, spot prices fell another 3.0 cents this week. Since reaching an 11 month high in May, prices have fallen 9.cents. At \$0.475/gal, spot prices are 9.3 cents (24.4%) higher than a year ago. The retail price survey is only done during the heating season (October to March) and will resume in October. Retail prices had fallen by 13.1 cents (5.0%) since the start of the heating season in October to the end of March. For this heating season prices averaged \$2.513 per gallon, 35.9 cents (12.5%) lower than the year before. For the previous heating season (October 2014 to March 2015), the average retail price was \$2.872/gal. This was 50 cents (14.8%) lower than the prior winter (2013-2014).



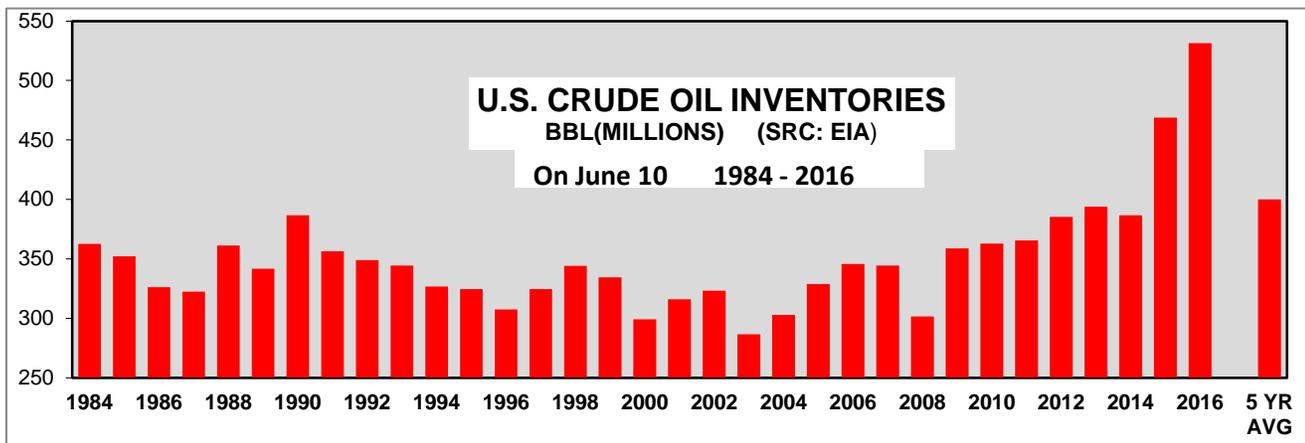


Gasoline inventories fell by 2.6 million barrels this week as demand rose and both imports and production fell. Over the past 17 weeks inventories have fallen by 21.7 million barrels (8.4%). Despite those declines, gasoline inventories are at a seasonal record high. They are 8.9% higher than a year ago and 10.7% above their 5-year average. Diesel inventories grew by 0.06 million bbl. this week. They are 15.3% higher than a year ago and 32.2% above their 5-year average. Spot gasoline prices fell by 15.9 cents this week. Since reaching a 37 week high in May, prices have fallen by 20 cents. At \$1.444 per gallon, spot prices are 59.8 cents (29.3%) lower than a year ago. Connecticut retail gasoline prices fell by 0.3 cents this week after increasing by 59.8 cents over the previous 14 weeks. They are now at \$2.466 per gallon, 47.2 cents (16.1%) lower than a year ago. They are at their highest levels since September 2015. Spot diesel prices fell by 10.4 cents to \$1.467 per gallon, 40.2 cents (21.5%) below last year. Retail diesel prices rose by 1.5 cents this week. Retail diesel prices are \$2.595 per gallon, 68 cents (20.8%) lower than last year.





Political turmoil, supply disruptions, and talks of production freezes have sent crude prices on a seesaw path the past few months. Supply disruptions in Canada, Kuwait, and Libya, political discord in Brazil and Venezuela, and falling U.S. production and declining inventories are pressuring petroleum prices upward. After falling below \$30 per barrel earlier this year, crude prices rose above \$50 per barrel this past week before WTI and Brent fell to \$47.92 and \$47.47 on Wednesday. WTI was \$11.61(19.5%) lower than the year before. Brent was \$13.52 (22.2%) lower. Declining domestic production and decreased imports offset falling inputs of crude oil to refineries and U.S. crude oil inventories fell by 0.9 million barrels this week. Inventories are at a seasonal record high, 13.4% above a year ago and 32.9% above their five-year average. Inventories of refined petroleum products are within 1% their record high. Stocks at Cushing, OK (where the WTI spot price is set) rose by 0.9 million barrels this week. Cushing inventories are 14.4% greater than a year ago and are near maximum capacity. Worldwide, crude inventories are butting up against storage capacity limits and oil tankers and barges are being used to handle the inventory surplus.



**Average Retail Price OF Electricity To Ultimate Customers By End-Use Sector
U.S. Energy Information Administration / Electric Power Monthly
Cents Per Kilowatt-Hour**

Connecticut's year over year residential electric prices fell for the eighth straight month in March after 27 months of increases. March residential costs were 20.84 cents per kWh (according to EIA data), 5.4% lower than the year before. February residential costs were 20.68 cents per kWh, 5.5% lower than the year before. January residential costs were 5.7% lower than the year before. Commercial electric costs have fallen for the past four months. At 16.11 cents per kWh, March was 7.0% lower than the year before. February, at 16.14 cents per kWh, was 7.3% lower than the year before. January was 8.2% lower. Industrial costs have fallen for the past 4 months. March was 13.40 cents/kWh, 6.4% lower than the year before. At 13.54 cents/kWh, February was 5.0% lower. January was 2.4% lower than the year before.

