

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	October 3, 2016 2.221
WEEK AGO	September 26, 2016 2.170
MONTH AGO	September 5, 2016 2.157
YEAR AGO	October 5, 2015 2.325

SRC: DEEP

CRUDE OIL WTI SPOT PRICE	
\$/BBL	
LATEST	October 5, 2016 49.75
WEEK AGO	September 28, 2016 47.07
MONTH AGO	September 6, 2016 44.85
YEAR AGO	October 5, 2015 46.28

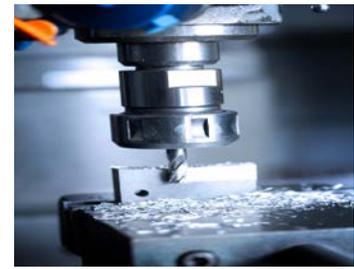
SRC: OIL DAILY

CT RETAIL GASOLINE UNLEADED REGULAR	
\$/GAL	
LATEST	October 5, 2016 2.302
WEEK AGO	September 28, 2016 2.286
MONTH AGO	September 4, 2015 2.570
YEAR AGO	October 5, 2015 2.375

SRC: AAA

CONNECTICUT RETAIL RESIDENTIAL PROPANE	
\$/GAL	
LATEST	October 3, 2016 2.712
WEEK AGO	March 28, 2016 2.512
MONTH AGO	February 29, 2016 2.573
YEAR AGO	October 5, 2015 2.643

SRC: EIA



CT RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS	
\$/MCF	
LATEST	Jul-2016 21.75
YEAR AGO	Jul-2015 18.26
2 YEARS AGO	Jul-2014 20.34
3 YEARS AGO	Jul-2013 18.29

SRC: EIA

CT RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY	
CENTS/KWH *	
LATEST	Jul-2016 19.78
YEAR AGO	Jul-2015 20.44
2 YEARS AGO	Jul-2014 19.62
3 YEARS AGO	Jul-2013 17.28

SRC: EIA

CT COMMERCIAL ELECTRICITY	
CENTS/KWH *	
LATEST	Jul-2016 15.53
YEAR AGO	Jul-2015 14.95
2 YEARS AGO	Jul-2014 14.65
3 YEARS AGO	Jul-2013 14.36

SRC: EIA

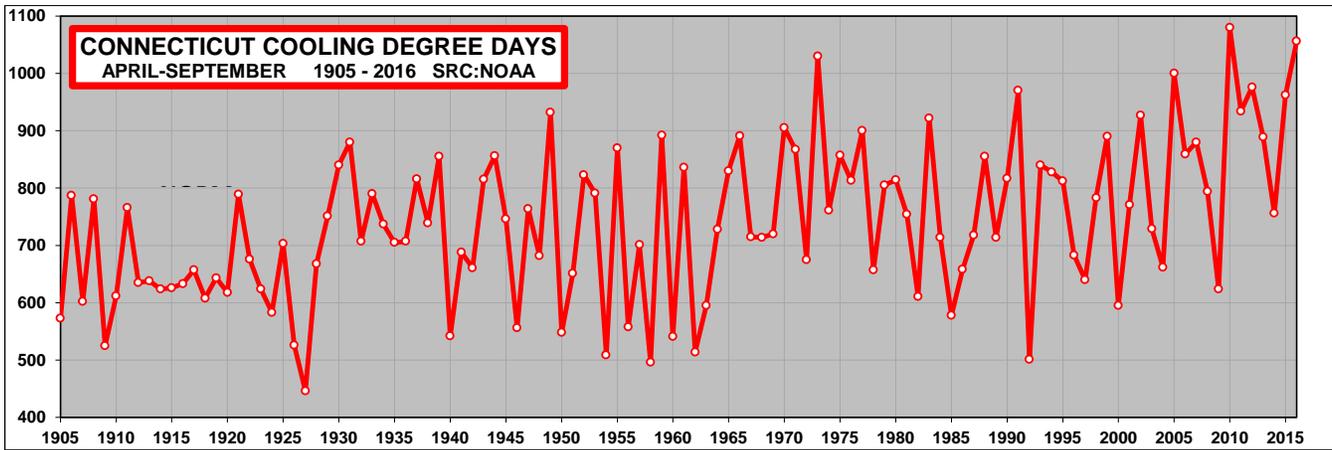
CT INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY	
CENTS/KWH *	
LATEST	Jul-2016 12.77
YEAR AGO	Jul-2015 12.19
2 YEARS AGO	Jul-2014 13.04
3 YEARS AGO	Jul-2013 12.51

SRC: EIA

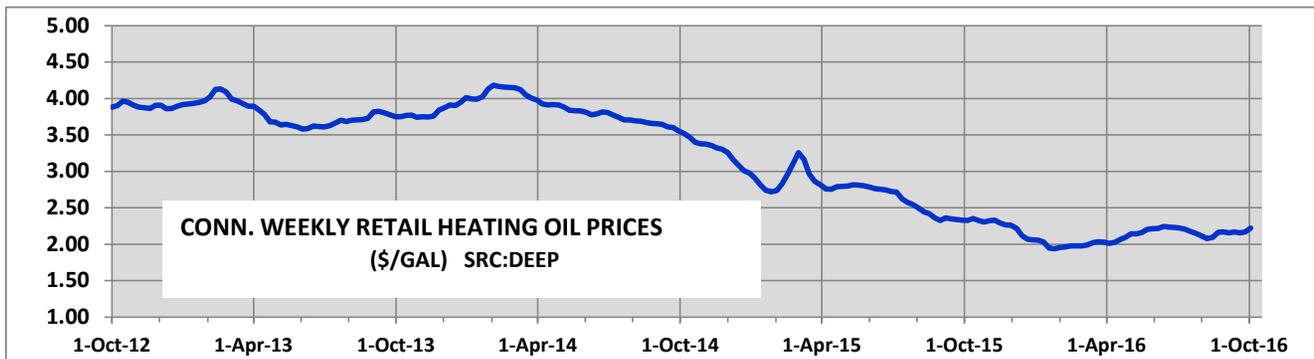
* Total Cost/Kwh including generation and transmission components

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

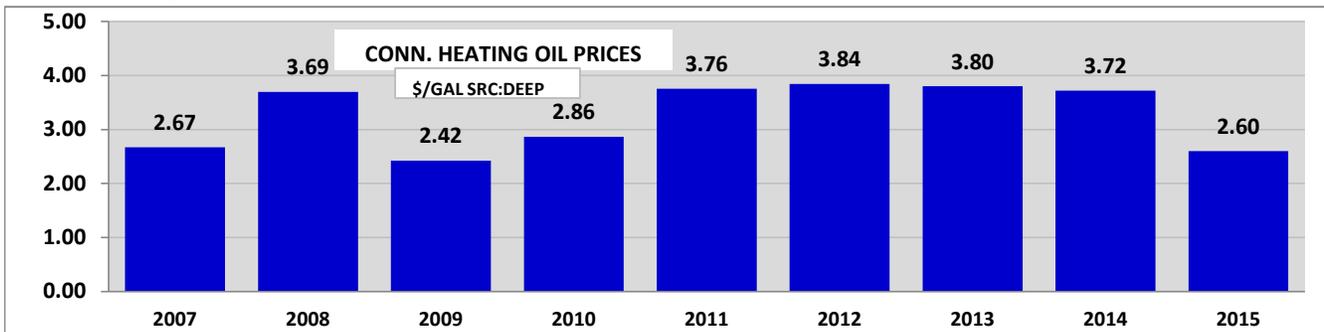
	CT RES NAT GAS \$/GAL HOGES	CT HEATING OIL \$/GAL HOGES	CT RES PROPANE \$/GAL HOGES
Oct. '14 - Mar. '15	1.593	3.096	4.361
Oct. '15 - Mar. '16	1.539	2.121	3.816



The average Hartford/Bradley temperature for the past 7 days was 65 degrees; the same as last year's average but 3 degrees above normal. Cumulative Hartford/Bradley cooling degree days through October 5 were 9.8% above last year and 39.4% greater than normal. Measured in cooling degree days, Hartford's 2016 cooling season was the second warmest in the past 112 years. Nationally, for the week ending October 4, cooling degree days were 18.2% above a year ago and 18.2% above normal. Nationally, cumulative cooling degree days were 16.5% greater than normal and 8.2% higher than last year.

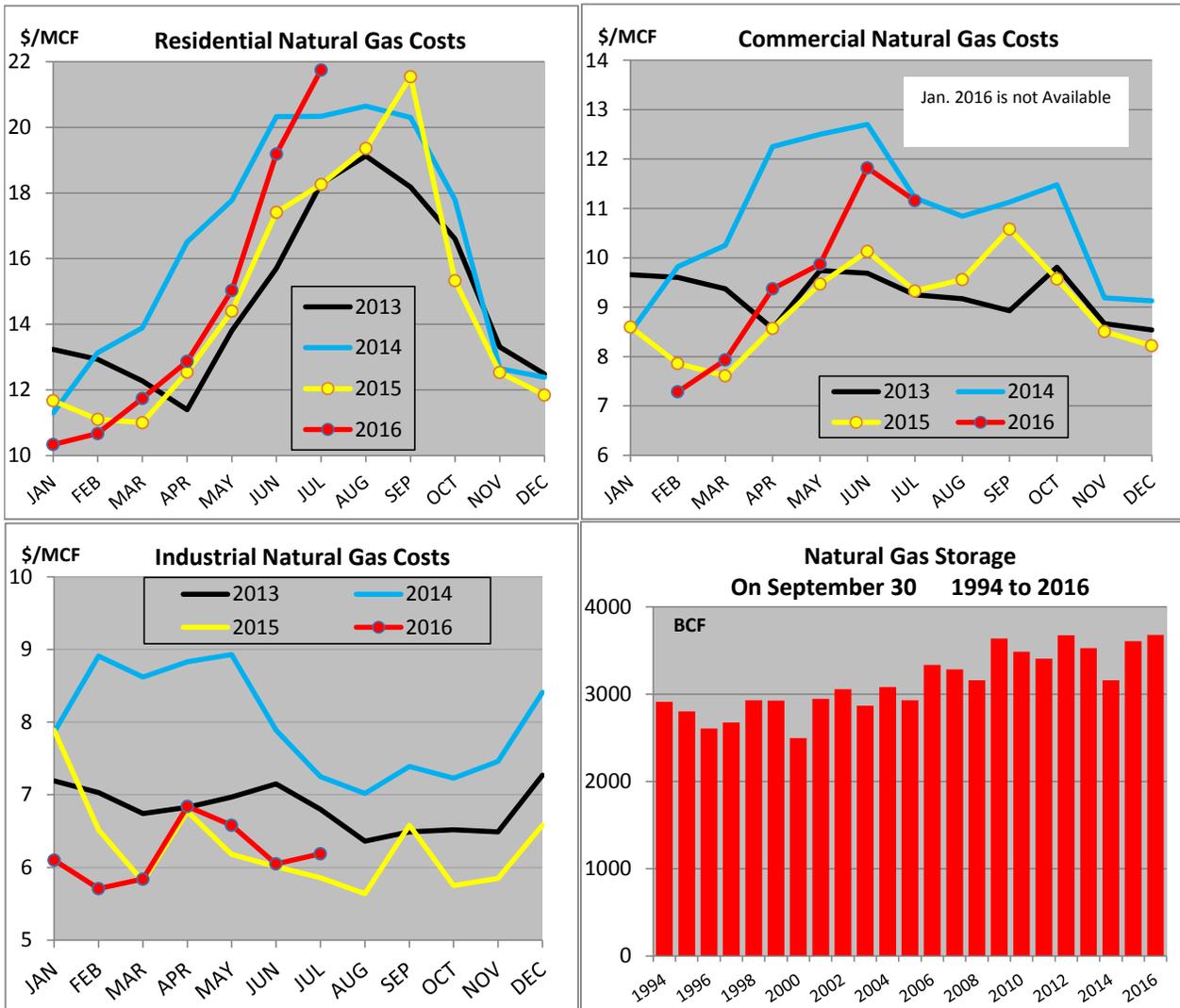


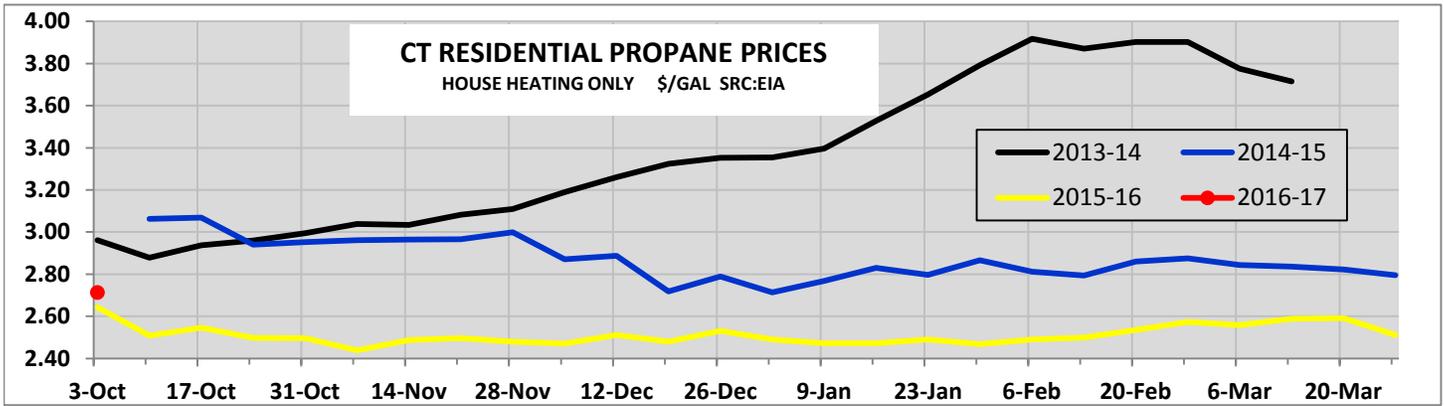
Connecticut retail heating oil prices ebb and flow with the price of crude oil, heating degree day totals, and heating oil inventories. With April and May 2016 being colder than normal and crude prices reaching into the \$50's, retail prices rose by 23 cents from April to mid-June. With crude oil prices easing, heating demand disappearing, and heating oil inventories growing, retail heating oil prices fell by 16.6 cents over the following 8 weeks. With the return of higher crude prices, heating oil increased by 5.1 cents this week and by 14.1 cents over the past 8 weeks. At \$2.221, prices are 10.5 cents (4.5%) 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.



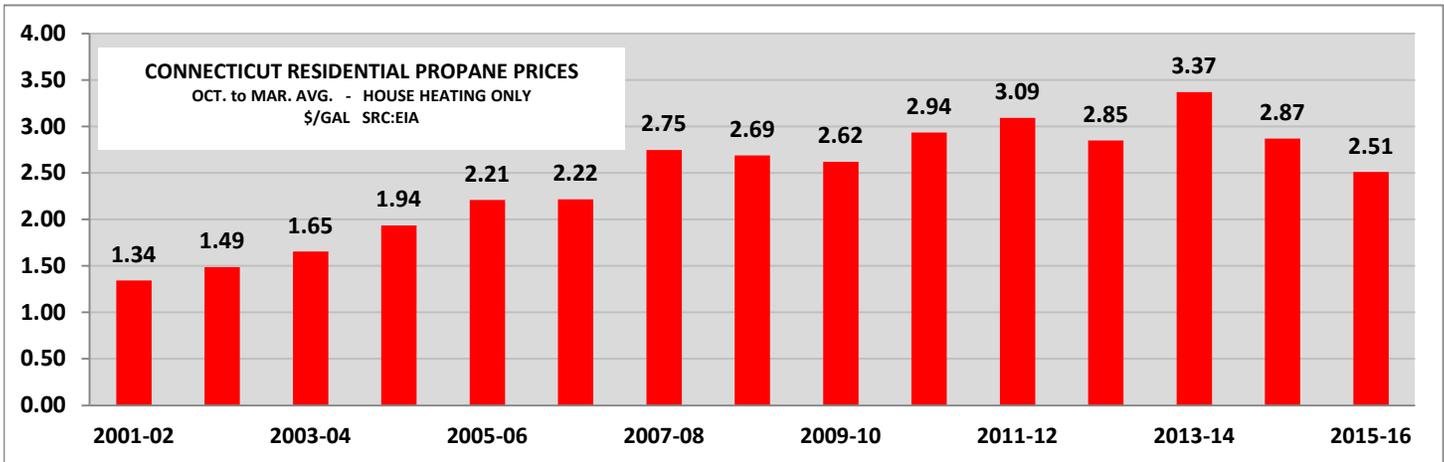
Connecticut Natural Gas
\$/Mcf Src: EIA

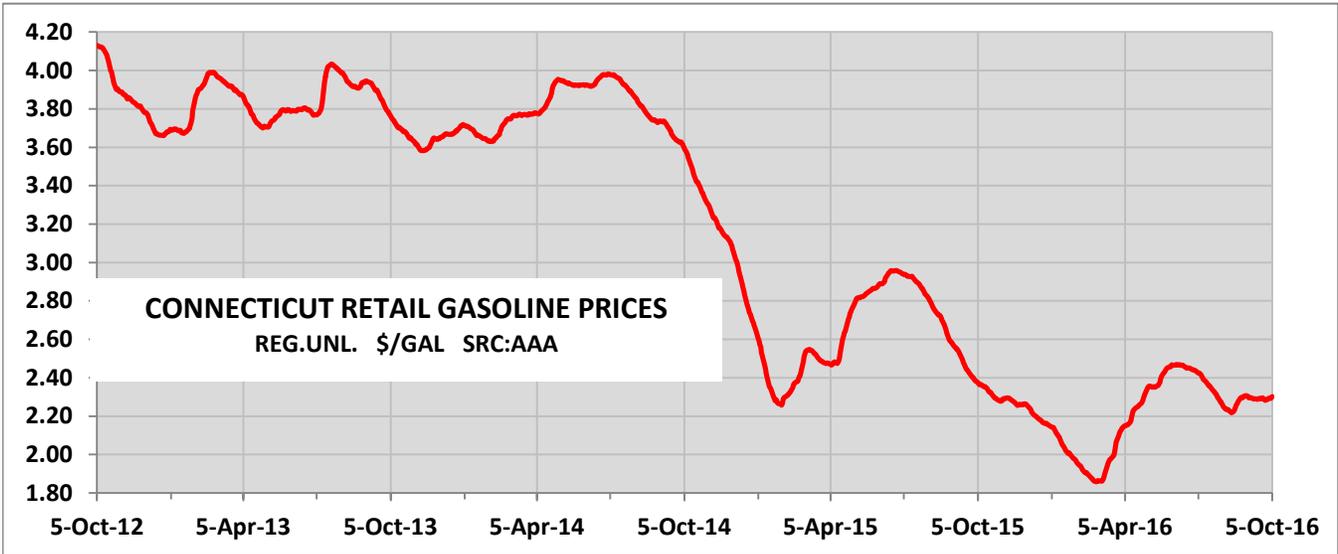
With year over year natural gas production declining and demand increasing, cumulative natural gas injections have been 44% lower than last year and 34% lower than the 5-year average. The 80 Bcf injection this past week was the 22nd straight week that injections were lower than the 5-year average as well as lower than the year before. At 3,680 Bcf, this week's inventory level is at a seasonal record high. It is 2.0% greater than last year and 5.9% above the 5-year average. Spot prices fell by 10.5 cents this week and by 26.5 cents over the past 2 weeks. At \$2.870/MMBtu on Wednesday, prices were 54.5 cents (23.4%) greater than a year ago. Lower wholesale gas prices had been easing Connecticut retail prices. Higher wholesale prices are now affecting retail prices. Year over year residential prices had fallen for the previous 5 months before rising by 6.7% in March, by 2.6% in April, 4.3% in May, 10.2% in June, and by 19.1% in July. Year over year commercial prices had fallen for the previous 13 months before increasing in March by 4.4%, by 9.4% in April, 4.1% in May, 16.7% in June, and 19.6% in July. After falling for the previous 13 weeks, year over year March industrial prices were 0.2% above the year before. April prices were 0.7% higher, May prices were 6.1% greater, June was 0.3% higher, and July by 5.6%.



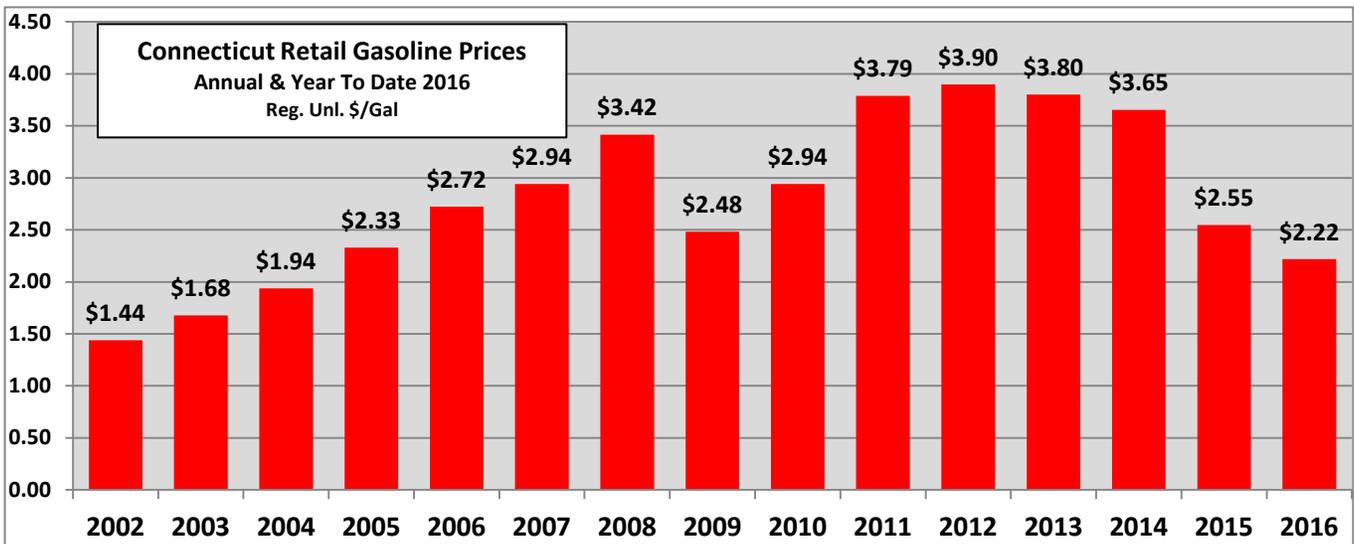


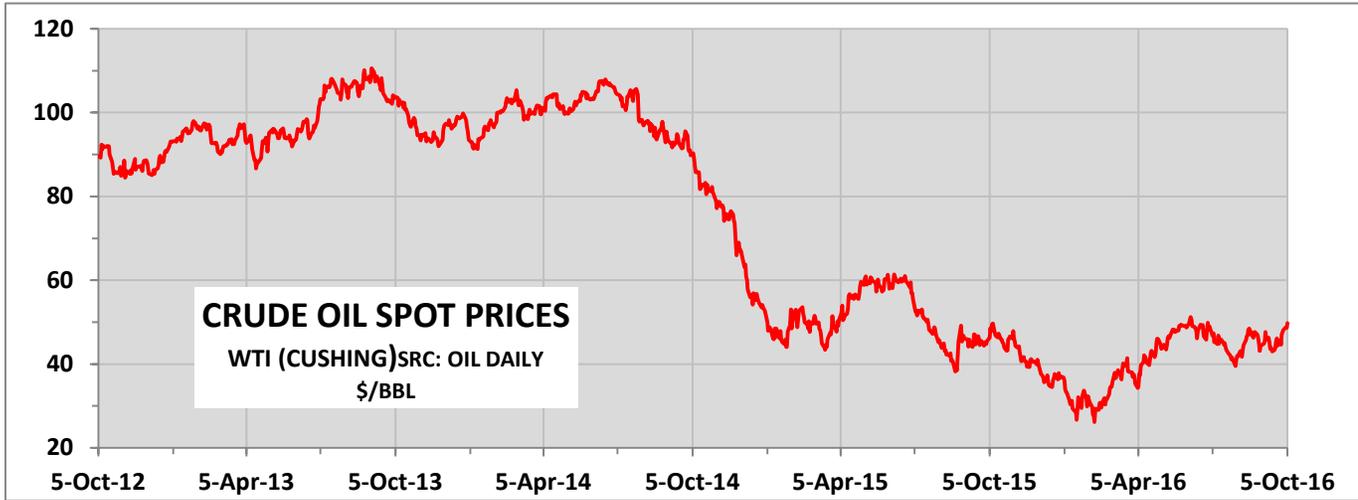
After peaking at 106 million barrels in November, propane inventories fell by 44 million barrels (41.4%) to 62.8 million during the heating season. With the end of winter, inventories have been growing. They increased by 0.7 million barrels this week and by 41.8 million barrels over the past 28 weeks. Seasonally, current propane inventories are at a record high. They are 4.1% above a year ago and 36.8% above their 5-year average. Spot prices rose by 4.9 cents this week and by 14.0 cents over the past 8 weeks. At \$0.563/gal, spot prices are at a 20 week high, 8.2 cents (16.9%) higher than last year's 12 year low. Retail heating prices for propane had fallen by 13.1 cents (5.0%) from the start of the heating season last October to the end of March. For the 2015-2016 heating season heating 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). Monday's retail price was \$2.712/gal. It was 20 cents higher than in March and 6.9 cents (2.6%) higher than a year ago.



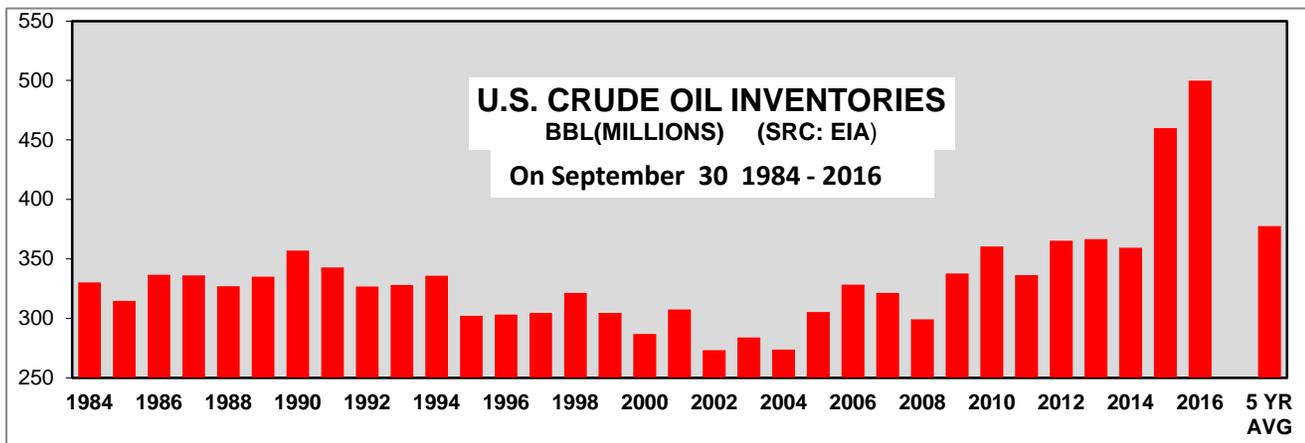


Gasoline inventories grew by 2.0 million barrels last week and by 0.2 million this week. They had fallen by 16.3 million barrels over the previous 8 weeks. Gasoline inventories are at a seasonal record high. They are 1.8% higher than a year ago and 7.1% above their 5-year average. Diesel inventories fell by 1.6 million bbl. this week. They are 7.7% higher than a year ago and 28.7% above their 5-year average. Spot gasoline prices fell by 0.9 cents this week after increasing by 25.3 cents over the previous 7 weeks. At \$1.519, spot prices are 6.0 cents (4.1%) higher than a year ago. Connecticut retail gasoline prices rose by 1.6 cents this week and by 8.0 cents over the past 7 weeks. Retail gasoline prices are now \$2.302 per gallon, 7.3 cents (3.1%) lower than a year ago. For the summer driving season retail prices were at a 12 year low. Spot diesel prices grew by 9.4 cents to \$1.570 per gallon, 5.8 cents (3.8%) above last year price. Retail diesel prices are \$2.530 per gallon. They are 29.6 cents (10.5%) lower than last year.





After falling under \$30/bbl. to 12 year lows, WTI and Brent crude prices rose above \$50 before falling back into the \$40's. Prices have been fluctuating with the value of the dollar, supply disruptions, political turmoil, declining U.S. crude production, economic uncertainty, and talk of an OPEC production cap. U.S. crude inventories fell 3.0 million barrels this week and by 43.7 million since peaking in April. After reaching a new record high last week, inventories of refined products fell by 8.2 million barrels this week. With large inventory draws, a potential OPEC production cap, and a hurricane potentially impacting crude production, WTI prices rose by \$2.68 this week and Brent increased by \$4.08. WTI and Brent spot prices were \$49.75 and \$49.57 on Wednesday. WTI was \$3.47 (7.5%) above a year ago. Brent was \$0.12 (0.2%) higher. Despite the continuing declines, U.S. crude inventories are at a seasonal record high, 8.6% higher than a year ago and 32.4% above their five-year average. Crude inventories at Cushing, OK (where the WTI spot price is set) rose by 0.6 million barrels this week. They are 18.1% 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 costs fell for the 12th straight month in July after 27 months of increases. July residential costs were 19.78 cents per kWh (according to EIA data), 3.2% lower than the year before. May residential costs were 6.3% lower than the year before. April residential costs were 5.2% lower. Year over year commercial sector electric costs had fallen for the previous six months before rising in June. At 15.53 cents per kWh, July was 3.9% higher than the year before. June was 0.8% higher than the year before. May was 3.9% lower than the year before. April was 4.1% lower. Year over year industrial costs had fallen for five months before increasing in May. May was 2.7% higher than the prior year. June was 0.7% lower than the year before. At 12.77 cents per kWh, July was 4.8% higher than the prior year.

