

Effects of Drilling Pause for 6 Months

The following analysis looks at the effects of the 6-month pause in the drilling of new and current wells in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) imposed on May 30, 2010. The analysis compares estimates of drilling activity, production, and revenues that would have occurred without the ban to estimates of the same with the pause.

There are 45 drilling rigs in greater than 500 feet in the GOM that will be affected by the drilling pause. This count of semi-submersibles and drillships is based on a list of current rig activity in the deepwater and from new rigs expected to begin working before the end of the year. The number of platform rigs comes from the GOM Current Deepwater Activity Report as of May 19. We assumed that this level of platform rig activity would have continued through the end of the year. The breakout by water depth and type of rig is shown below.

Water Depth Interval (feet)	Number of Drillships	Number of Semi-submersibles	Number of Platform Rigs	Total Rigs
500-1500	0	1	1	2
1500-5000	6	8	8	22
5000-7500	2	12	0	14
>7500	3	3	1	7
Total	11	24	10	45

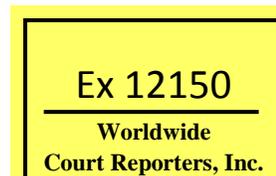
Some media sources have cited 33 or 35 as the number of rigs affected by the deepwater drilling pause. However, the first number likely fails to take into account two semisubmersible rigs drilling the relief wells at the Macondo site, while both numbers almost certainly exclude 10 platform rigs affected by the drilling pause.

Based on the drilling status of the 45 rigs as of May 27, 5 drillships, 14 semisubmersibles, and 6 platform rigs were in the process of drilling when the order to stop drilling was announced. The remaining 20 of the 45 rigs had either recently finished drilling, had not yet started drilling, were in the process of completing wells, were in transit to begin working in the GOM, or were under construction.

2010 Spending and Employment Impacts

For job and spending impacts, we assume that since rigs must stop drilling, direct employment on the rigs along with supply crews, along with spending for the rigs would also stop and would resume normally once drilling once the rigs resume operations. We assumed that drilling is not capable of immediately returning to current levels once the ban is lifted, so we allowed for an additional month before drilling could re-start on January 1, 2011.

Jobs Impact



MMS Economic Impact Assessment

The employment impacts on the drilling ban in the deepwater GOM would be felt through the end of 2010, when the ban expires. We estimated the number of workers per rig in each of the water depths indicated below. This employment per rig includes both shifts, where half of the employees are on the rig at all times. This includes employees on the water and supply crews.

	Employees per Drill Ship	Employees per Semi-submersible	Employees per Platform Rig
500-1500	150	150	50
1500-5000	200	200	50
5000-7500	300	300	50
>7500	300	300	50

Based on the number of rigs that will not be able to drill as a result of the ban and the number of workers we assumed to be on each rig, the sum of the direct lost employment amounts to 9,450 workers in CY 2010. Of these, 8,950 employees are on deepwater drillships and semi-submersible rigs. The total employment, 9,450, is revised from our earlier estimates primarily to include lost employment from platform rigs. The total employment broken out by water depth and rig type is included in the table below.

	Employees on Drill Ships	Employees on Semi-submersibles	Employees on Platform Rigs	Total Employment by Water Depth
500-1500	0	150	50	200
1500-5000	1,200	1,600	400	3,200
5000-7500	600	3,600	0	4,200
>7500	900	900	50	1,850
Total Employment	2,700	6,250	500	9,450

The associated indirect and induced employments effects throughout the economy are given in the table below. The multipliers are from Mag-Plan (with 0.52 for indirect, 0.94 for induced, and the total being 2.46 times the direct employment total). Although other multiplier effects cited in the media and in political correspondence are at higher levels, we are comfortable with our conservative approach, because the loss in employment is not long term, so the full effects of the indirect and induced employment may not be fully felt as some businesses may be willing sustain short term losses to avoid having to lay off and subsequently rehire workers.

Note that direct impacts result from the first round of spending by the offshore oil and gas industry, the government, and oil companies from costs, revenue impacts and profits. The indirect impacts are the impacts associated with the "ripple-effect" spending by support industries providing goods and services. The induced impacts are felt from household spending of income earned either directly or indirectly from spending by oil companies and the government. Since this is a short term drilling pause, these impacts may not all be felt immediately and some effects may linger past the end of the drilling pause.

	Direct Employment	Indirect Employment	Induced Employment	Total Employment
Drill Ship Employment	2,700	1,404	2,538	6,642
Semi Submersible Employment	6,250	3,250	5,875	15,375
Platform Employment	500	260	470	1,230
Total Lost Employment	9,450	4,914	8,883	23,247

Spending Impacts

To calculate the spending impacts for the drilling delay, we looked at the daily cost of the rig and the number of days the rig would not be drilled.

We used the average daily rig rate in each water depth and multiplied by two to reflect supplementary costs of operating the rigs. This calculation is based on conversations with industry indicating that the average daily costs of operating a drilling rig are about equal to the daily costs of leasing the rig. Of these costs, a portion of the daily rig leasing costs is used to pay the rig operator and to pay the drilling rig employees. All of the other employees and contract employees are paid out of the operating costs of the rig. These operating costs also cover all of the materials and supplies necessary to support drilling activities. The costs for both the day rate and the operating activities are paid by all the lease owners through the operator.

Idle days per rig are used in the analysis as days the rig cannot drill and are labeled in this summary as “Days not Drilled.” “Days not Drilled” is every day that the rig is not drilling because of the ban. This is not necessarily related to how long it takes to drill a well, but rather is a measure of how long a rig is unemployed.

The table below shows the daily rig cost along with the “Days not Drilled” for wells that were both stopped during drilling (current wells) and for wells that would be drilled during the rest of 2010 (new wells). For current wells, the “Days not Drilled” is the number of days the rig would have needed to finish what it was currently drilling. For new wells, it is all the remaining days between the time the current well would have been finished (or the rig became available for drilling) to the effective end of the drilling ban which we assumed to be the end of the year.

	Drillships			Semi-submersible Rigs			Platform Rigs		
	Daily Rig Cost	Days not Drilled		Daily Rig Cost	Days not Drilled		Daily Rig Cost	Days not Drilled	
		Current Wells	New Wells		Current Wells	New Wells		Current Wells	New Wells
500-1500	\$354,000	0	0	\$612,988	72	142	\$74,677	46	168
1500-5000	\$494,000	251	805	\$612,971	311	1,316	\$74,677	275	811
5000-7500	\$718,000	49	243	\$825,338	494	1,773	\$74,677	0	538
>7500	\$906,000	0	476	\$825,338	120	402	\$74,677	0	184
Total		300	1,524		997	3,633		321	1,701

We multiplied the daily cost per rig by the number of days the rigs would be idle in 2010 as imposed and implied by the drilling ban. Industry spending not incurred in 2010 is given in the chart below for both current wells and new wells. The indirect and induced multipliers on industry spending are taken from Mag-Plan (0.48 to indirect, 0.67 to induced, and the total being 2.15 times the direct impact).

(\$ mil)	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Impact
Drill Ships	\$ 159	\$ 76	\$ 107	\$ 342
Semi Submersibles	\$ 742	\$ 356	\$ 497	\$ 1,594
Platforms	\$ 24	\$ 12	\$ 16	\$ 52
Total from Currently Drilling Wells	\$ 925	\$ 444	\$ 620	\$ 1,988
Drill Ships	\$ 1,003	\$ 482	\$ 672	\$ 2,157
Semi Submersibles	\$ 2,689	\$ 1,291	\$ 1,802	\$ 5,781
Platforms	\$ 127	\$ 61	\$ 85	\$ 273
Total from New Wells to be Drilled	\$ 3,819	\$ 1,833	\$ 2,559	\$ 8,211
Total Delayed Spending	\$ 4,744	\$ 2,277	\$ 3,178	\$ 10,199

Rental Impacts

We assumed rental payments are suspended only for those leases with an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) and for those that are currently drilling. Because rents are paid on non-producing leases, only 11 of the 25 leases currently being drilled at the time of the ban would be paying rent. In addition, 12 of the 34 leases with an APD are paying rent. So, the rental payments of 23 leases will not be collected because of the drilling pause. Of the 23 leases paying rent, 1 is paying \$3 per acre per year, 12 are paying \$7.50, and 10 are paying \$9.50. Each of the leases is 5,760 acres and we assumed rental payments would be suspended for half a year.

The impacts of the lost rental revenues are shown in the table below. The government spending multipliers are from Mag-Plan (0.31 to indirect, 1.46 to induced, with the total being 2.77 times the direct impact).

	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Impact
Rents (\$mil)	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.5

2010 GDP Impacts

The total impact of rents and industry spending in 2010 is \$10.2 billion (sum of the total impact of industry spending and rents). This makes up 0.070% of the estimated 2010 GDP.

FY2011 Production and Revenue Impacts

Production Impacts

Based on the rigs currently drilling at the time of the drilling pause, the following table shows the type and number of wells that were being drilled at the time of the shut down.

Water Depth Interval (feet)	Drillship Wells	Semi-Submersible Wells	Platform Wells	Total Wells
500-1500	0	1	1	2
1500-5000	4	4	5	13
5000-7500	1	8	0	9

>7500	0	1	0	1
Total	5	14	6	25

In addition to the 25 rigs drilling the above wells, there are 20 more rigs working in the GOM that were temporarily not drilling for various reasons mentioned earlier at the time of the pause. This makes a total of 45 rigs available for continuous drilling in the deepwater GOM at the end of May, 2010.

To calculate the number of new wells that would have been drilled through the end of the year, we projected when each of the 45 rigs would have been available to drill their next well. This was based on projections of when the current well would be finished, when construction would be finished, or when the rig would arrive at its next location. Research indicates that the average time to drill a well is approximately 90 days, but the time between starts of wells is somewhat longer, closer to 120 days. Based on the time that each rig would become available to drill a new well, we assumed the rig started a well and continued that well for 120 days. At that point it started a new well. Whenever a well could not be finished by the end of the six month ban, the proportional fraction of the well that was finished was included in the totals. With these assumptions, we calculated that 55 additional wells would have been drilled during the 6-month ban after completion of the 25 wells that were currently being drilled at the time of the ban.

The following table shows all of the rigs operating the GOM, their current status and the dates they will start future wells. Those rigs actively drilling prior to the ban are shown in green.

MMS Economic Impact Assessment

		Current Location Information				Future Well Start Dates		Wells Finished		
Rig owner	Rig	Lease operator	Water Depth	Area/Block	Activity	Status	Project Name	1st Well	2nd Well	by 12/31/2010
Drillships										
1 Transocean	Discoverer Enterprise	BP	4,992	MC 252	Relief	Source containment at spill site	Macondo	1-Oct		0.767
2 Transocean	Discoverer Deep Seas	Petrobras	8,850	WR 469	Finished	Scheduled to move 5/23	Chinook	1-Jun	29-Sep	1.783
3 Transocean	Discoverer Spirit	Anadarko	7,790	MC 876	Completing	Completing well	Callisto	1-Jul	29-Oct	1.533
4 Transocean	Discoverer America	Statcoil	2,036	MC 540	Drilling -92%		Karatoa	7-Jul	14-Nov	1.475
5 Stena	StenaForth	Hess	3,350	GC 469	Drilling -78%		Pery	19-Jul	16-Nov	1.375
6 Transocean	Discoverer Inspiration	Chevron	6,750	KC 736	Drilling -78%	BOP on deck for yellow pod repair	Mocassin	20-Jul	17-Nov	1.375
7 Transocean	GSF CR Julger	BHP Billiton	4,234	GC 653	Drilling -56%		Shenai	9-Aug	7-Dec	1.200
8 Transocean	Discoverer Clear Leader	Chevron	4,292	GC 640	Drilling -24%		Tahiti	7-Sep		0.967
9 Transocean	Deepwater Pathfinder	Eni			Not Started	En route to gulf. Drilling starts September 2010		15-Sep		0.900
10 Pride	Deep Ocean Ascension	BP			Not Started	En route. Drilling starts 3rd Q 2010		15-Oct		0.650
11 Frontier Drilling	Bully 1	Shell			Not Started	Construction. Drilling starts 2010		15-Oct		0.650
Semi-Submersibles										
12 Transocean	GSF Development Driller III	BP	5,159	MC 252	Relief	Relief Well 1	Macondo	15-Sep		0.900
13 Transocean	GSF Development Driller II	BP	5,159	MC 252	Relief	Relief Well 2	Macondo	15-Sep		0.900
14 Noble	Clyde Boudreaux	Noble	5,040	GC 723	Finished	Plugging and abandoning well	Deep Blue	15-Jun	13-Oct	1.667
15 Diamond	Ocean Monarch	Marathon	3,831	GC 511	Finished	Temporarily abandoning well	Krotyi Head	15-Jun	13-Oct	1.667
16 Seadrill	West Sirius	Devon/BP	8,142	WR 206	Finished	Operations completed May 5, 2010	Cascade	15-Jun	26-Oct	1.667
17 Noble	Jim Thompson	Shell	4,038	MC 984	Drilling -103%		Vico	28-Jun	26-Oct	1.558
18 Frontier Drilling	Driller	Shell	3,243	GC 248	Completing	Completing well	Glider	1-Jul	29-Oct	1.533
19 Transocean	Amrante	Eni	3,226	GC 254	Drilling -99%		Allegheny	1-Jul	29-Oct	1.533
20 Maersk	Deepwater	Statcoil	6,667	WR 543	Drilling -97%		Tucker	3-Jul	31-Oct	1.517
21 Transocean	Deepwater Nautilus	Shell	5,292	MC 687	Drilling -96%		Itensa	4-Jul	1-Nov	1.508
22 Noble	Lorris Bouvgard	LLoG Exploration	2,642	MC 503	Drilling -87%		Appaloosa	12-Jul	9-Nov	1.442
23 Transocean	Marianas	Eni	5,380	MC 728	Drilling -82%		Triton	17-Jul	14-Nov	1.400
24 Enso	8500	Anadarko	5,272	GC 903	Drilling -65%		Heidelberg	1-Aug	29-Nov	1.275
25 Noble	Amos Runner	Anadarko	6,840	KC 675	Drilling -64%		Lucas	2-Aug	30-Nov	1.267
26 Enso	8501	Noble	6,500	MC 519	Drilling -60%		Santa Cruz	6-Aug	4-Dec	1.233
27 Diamond	Ocean Voyager	Walter Oil & Gas	1,183	BB 834	Drilling -55%		Hummingbird	12-Aug	16-Dec	1.183
28 Noble	Paul Romano	Marathon	6,291	MC 993	Drilling -51%		Imstruck	14-Aug	12-Dec	1.167
29 Transocean	GSF Development Driller I	BHP Billiton	4,439	GC 017	Starting New Well	most recent location	Baha	29-Sep		0.783
30 Noble	Danny Ardins	Shell	7,790	AC 557	Starting New Well	Commissioning Inspection on location		29-Sep		0.783
31 Diamond	Ocean Confidence	ATP	5,822	MC 305	Starting New Well	Moved on location May 18		29-Sep		0.783
32 Diamond	Ocean Victory	Newfield	2,093	GB 293	Starting New Well	new location - running anchors	Plyneers	29-Sep		0.783
33 Enso	8502	Nexen			Not Started	En route to gulf. Drilling starts August 2010		15-Aug	13-Dec	1.158
34 Diamond	Ocean Endeavor	Devon/BP			Not Started	Waiting on location		15-Aug	13-Dec	1.158
35 Noble	Jim Day	Marathon			Not Started	Construction. Drilling starts September 2010		15-Sep		0.900
Platform Rigs (Assume that 10 are drilling at any one time in deepwater GOM)										
36			500-1,500					17-Jul	14-Nov	1.400
37			1,500-5,000					15-Jun	13-Oct	1.667
38			1,500-5,000					8-Jul	5-Nov	1.475
39			1,500-5,000					15-Jul	12-Nov	1.417
40			1,500-5,000					13-Aug	4-Dec	1.175
41			1,500-5,000					31-Aug	29-Dec	1.025
42			5,000-7,500					20-Jun	18-Oct	1.625
43			5,000-7,500					1-Jul	29-Oct	1.533
44			5,000-7,500					26-Jul	23-Nov	1.325
45			>7,500					1-Jul	29-Oct	1.533
										14.175
										56.615

The 25 current wells were actually being drilled, but the 55 new wells is an estimate based on the ability of the rigs to drill wells, not based on existing contracts. The numbers of new wells that would have been drilled through December 31, 2010 by rig type and water depth are shown in the table below.

Water Depth Interval (feet)	Drillship Wells	Semi-Submersible Wells	Platform Wells	Total Wells
500-1500	0.00	1.18	1.40	2.58
1500-5000	6.68	8.92	6.76	22.36
5000-7500	2.03	14.78	4.48	21.28
>7500	3.97	3.35	1.53	8.85
Total	12.68	28.23	14.18	55.08

To determine the amount of production affected by the drilling pause, we estimated the number of development wells. Of the 25 wells being drilled at the time of the ban, records indicate that 10 were development wells. Empirical data indicated the fraction of wells drilled that are development wells in the various water depth ranges, and from this we estimated that 19 of the 55 new wells would be development wells. In sum, 29 {10 + 19} of the 80 {25 + 55} wells are development.

Additional empirical data indicates that 100% of development wells and 33% of exploration wells are productive. This results in 15 productive wells of the 25 being drilled at the time of the ban {10 + 1/3(15)} and 31 productive wells {19 + 1/3(36)} from the 55 new wells. In total, 46 {15 + 31} of the 80 {25 + 55} wells are projected to be productive.

Empirical data indicate that all production wells are not placed into production as soon as they are drilled. Often, they are not immediately completed because construction and additional drilling of other wells must occur. We assumed that 100% of productive wells drilled from platform rigs would begin production in the first year after drilling was completed. Based on historical data, we assumed that for semi-submersible and drillship rigs:

- 25% of productive wells would begin production in the first year after drilling was completed
- 50% would begin production in the second year
- 25% would begin production in the third year

The average production decline rate in deep water, as cited in the GOM production report, is 12% per year. Historical data indicate that 1) production in these water depths has traditionally been 70% oil and 30% gas, and 2) the initial daily production rates are as shown in the table below:

	500-1500	1500-5000	5000-7500	7500+
Initial Production (BOE/d)	1,800	4,400	11,600	6,800

By looking at the number of production wells, the average daily production, the time to first production, and the annual decline, we were able to calculate the projected daily production from each of the wells impacted by the drilling pause over the next three years.

To calculate the lost production resulting from the 6-month drilling pause, we calculated the annual production that would have occurred absent any drilling pause in FY 2010-2012. This constitutes the No Pause estimates. To calculate the production estimates with the drilling pause, we assumed drilling would begin January 1, 2011 and production would follow thereafter in the same manner assumed for the No Pause case. The net effects are simply the difference from the production that would have occurred in the No Pause case and the production that will occur in the Pause case.

The following tables show the production that would result only from the deepwater drilling that would be affected by the pause. The first table shows production effects from the wells that were currently being drilled at the time of the pause; the second table shows the production effects from new wells that would have been drilled, and the third table shows the total effects.

Production Shift from 6-Month Drilling Pause from Wells being Drilled at the Time of the Ban (Current Wells)						
Fiscal Year	No Pause		Pause		Net Effects	
	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)
2010	1.7	4.2	-	-	(1.7)	(4.2)
2011	11.1	26.6	6.1	14.8	(4.9)	(11.8)
2012	17.7	42.7	13.9	33.4	(3.9)	(9.4)

Production Shift from 6-Month Drilling Pause from New Wells						
Fiscal Year	No Pause		Pause		Net Effects	
	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)
2010	0.0024	0.0057	-	-	(0.0024)	(0.0057)
2011	34.6	83.2	9.0	21.6	(25.6)	(61.6)

2012	110.7	266.7	60.0	144.5	(50.7)	(122.2)
------	-------	-------	------	-------	--------	---------

Fiscal Year	Production Shift from 6-Month Drilling Pause from All Wells				Net Effects	
	No Pause Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)	Pause Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)	Oil (MMbbl)	Gas (Bcf)
2010	1.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	(4.2)
2011	45.6	109.9	15.1	36.4	(30.5)	(73.5)
2012	128.5	309.5	73.9	177.9	(54.6)	(131.6)

Based on the net effects, for FY2011, the estimated delayed production for the 15 producing wells being drilled at the time of the ban is:

- 4.9 million barrels of oil
- 11.8 billion cubic feet of gas

Similarly, for FY 2011, the estimated delayed production from the 31 producing new wells:

- 25.6 million barrels of oil
- 61.6 billion cubic feet of gas

And in total, for FY 2011, the estimated delayed production from the 31 new wells and 15 current wells is:

- 30.5 million barrels of oil
- 73.5 billion cubic feet of gas

The combined delayed proportional production effects from wells currently being drilled at the time of the ban and wells drilled after the ban in FY 2011 (30.5 MMbbl of oil and 73.5 Bcf of gas) is:

- 5.2% of estimated total FY 2011 GOM oil production
- 3.2% of estimated total FY 2011 GOM gas production
- 4.4% of estimated total FY 2011 GOM BOE production

By multiplying the delayed production from the drilling pause by current prices (\$75.01 for oil and \$3.71 for gas), the gross value of the production that is delayed is about \$2.6 billion.

Government Revenues

To calculate government revenues for FY 2011, we looked at the lost production due to the drilling pause and the associated lost royalties and tax revenue.

To calculate royalties, we used a composite royalty rate that was estimated from royalty terms of leases associated with current deepwater drilling rig activities (either drilling or gearing up to drill). The composite rate is assumed to apply to all production used in this analysis. The composite royalty rates are 7.07% for oil and 2.96% for gas based on:

- 18 of 35 leases are DWRRRA leases (0 royalty rate)
- 11 of 35 leases are Post-DWRRRA leases (0 royalty rate for gas in 2011)
- 4 of 35 leases are 18.75% leases
- 2 of 35 leases are 16.76% leases

To calculate taxes, we assumed they are 35% of net revenue. Net revenue is the gross value of production less royalties, rentals, costs, and bonuses. Costs are assumed to be 33% of gross value based on the average costs from our leasing model IMODEL and also on rule of thumb industry estimates. For a tax write-off, we assume bonuses are 1.8% of gross value. This rough ratio is from Mag-Plan and is an estimate of the amount of bonuses that would be written off taxes in a given year.

The following table shows the government revenue that would have been received in FY 2011 absent the drilling pause. The multipliers for these government revenues are from Mag-Plan and are the same as the multipliers for Rent Revenues (0.31 to indirect, 1.46 to induced, and 2.15 to total).

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Royalties	\$ 170	\$ 53	\$ 248	\$ 471
Taxes	\$ 522	\$ 162	\$ 762	\$ 1,446
Government Revenue	\$ 692	\$ 215	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,917

The budget implication of a pause in offshore drilling in FY2011 would be \$692 million. The indirect and induced effects would be felt throughout the economy because less money will be spent by the government in supporting industries and that will get spent by households.

Industry Profits

Industry profits are calculated as the gross value of production less industry spending (costs) and payments to government (royalties and taxes). Costs are again assumed to be 33% of gross value and royalties and taxes are as calculated above. The multipliers from Mag-Plan are 0.11 to indirect, 0.26 to induced, and 1.37 for total.

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Profits	\$ 1,015	\$ 112	\$ 264	\$ 1,391

FY2011 GDP Impacts

The total impact of government revenues and industry profits in 2011 is \$3.3 billion (the sum of the total effects of government revenue and industry profits). This makes up 0.02% of the estimated 2011 GDP.

Possible Oil and Gas Price Effects from a 6 Month Pause in Drilling

The effects to oil and gas prices due from the lost FY 2011 production are shown in the table below.

Change in Price due to Production Change			
Base Price	Δ Production per day	Δ Price	
\$75.01 \$/barrel	-84 mbbls/day	Mkt Sim \$0.05 0.1%	Steo \$0.47 0.6% per barrel
\$3.71 \$/mcf	-201 mmcf/day	\$0.0067 0.2% per mcf	

The following table has the assumptions used in the elasticity calculations.

Assumptions:			
Period Affected	365 days	Crude oil price in U.S.	\$75.01 \$/BO

Δ production	-53.9	mboed	5/14/2010	
		mmbbls	World Demand 1st Qtr 2010	85.02
	-13.8	oil	U.S. Wellhead Gas Price 2009	\$3.71
	-33.2	bcf gas	U.S. Gas Demand 2009	22.834
				Tcfy
Demand elasticity				
		MMS Mkt Sim	EIA-STE0	
		Oil		-0.05
		Gas		-0.72
		Supply elasticity		
		Oil		0.66
		Gas		1.07