

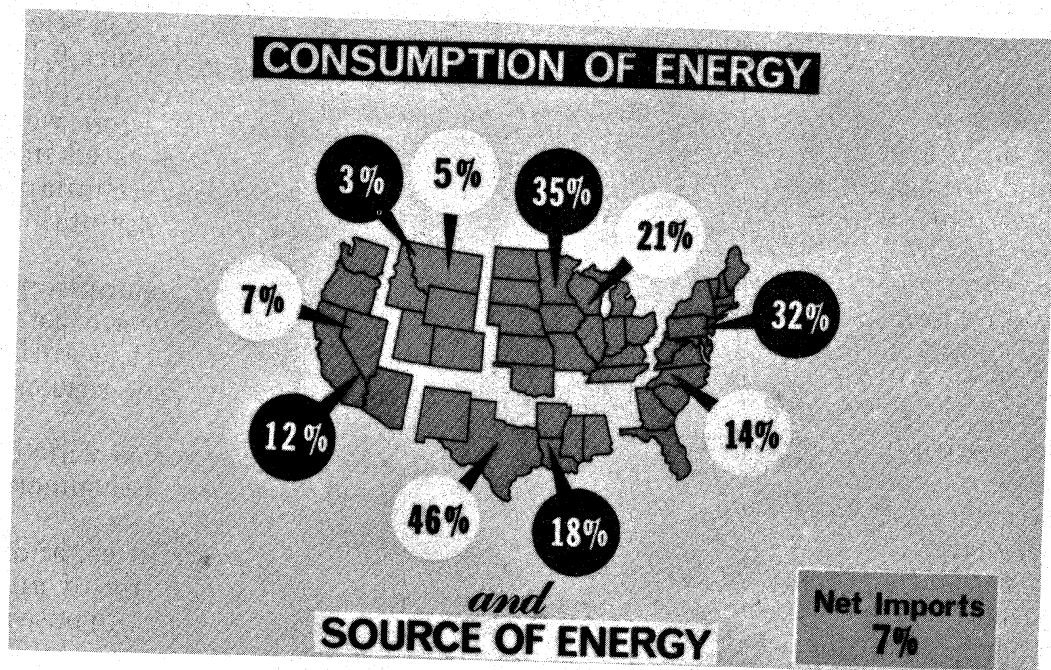


CHART 7

two areas account for two-thirds of the Nation's energy consumption. About 17 percent of consumption is in the gulf coast area, 12 percent on the west coast, and 3 percent in the Rocky Mountain region. This is important to keep in mind as we consider the prospects for oil shale.

The figures in the circles measure the proportion of national energy consumption that is produced within the borders of each region. Using the east coast as an example, as I have just mentioned, this accounts for 32 percent of the national consumption but it produces only 14 percent of the energy consumed in the Nation. The difference between these two figures measures the energy deficit.

Each of the areas colored red are deficit energy areas, and obviously, those colored blue are surplus areas, producing more than they consume.

The figures in the circles will add to 93 percent and the remaining 7 percent of our energy supply is provided in the form of imports.

The energy deficit on the west coast is a great deal smaller, as you can see, than the deficit on the east coast, or that in the north central region. And, this, too, is an important factor to consider when we are involved with questions relating to shale.

Now, as to the petroleum market. On the same basis chart 8 shows the market for the petroleum hydrocarbons or natural gas. The largest market, again, is found in the north central region, 31 percent; 30 percent is on the east coast; 23 percent in the South; 13 percent on the west coast and 3 percent in the Rocky Mountain region.

Here, again, the figures in the circles measure the proportion of natural petroleum consumption that is produced within the borders of each area, and, again, we can see the deficit areas and the surplus areas.