

Monthly Energy Review



May 2008



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Energy Information Administration

Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) primary report of recent and historical energy statistics. Included are statistics on total energy production, consumption, and trade; energy prices; overviews of petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and international petroleum; and data unit conversions.

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- Complete *MER*, and individual *MER* sections: Portable Document Format (PDF) files.
- Individual table and graph pages: PDF files.
- Data files for individual tables: Excel (XLS) files and ASCII comma-delimited (CSV) files.

Note: PDF files display selected annual and monthly data. Excel and CSV files display all available annual and monthly data, often at a greater level of precision than the PDF files.

Cover Photographs

1	4	9	1- Acadia National Park 2- Redwood National Park 3- Cape Hatteras National Seashore 4- Golden Gate National Recreation Area 5- Mount Rushmore National Memorial 6- Grand Canyon National Park 7- Hawaii Volcanoes National Park 8- Everglades National Park 9- Statue of Liberty National Monument 10- Lincoln Memorial 11- Mount Rainier National Park	
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Timing of release: *MER* updates are usually posted electronically by the third-to-the-last workday of each month.

Monthly Energy Review

May 2008

Energy Information Administration
Office of Energy Markets and End Use
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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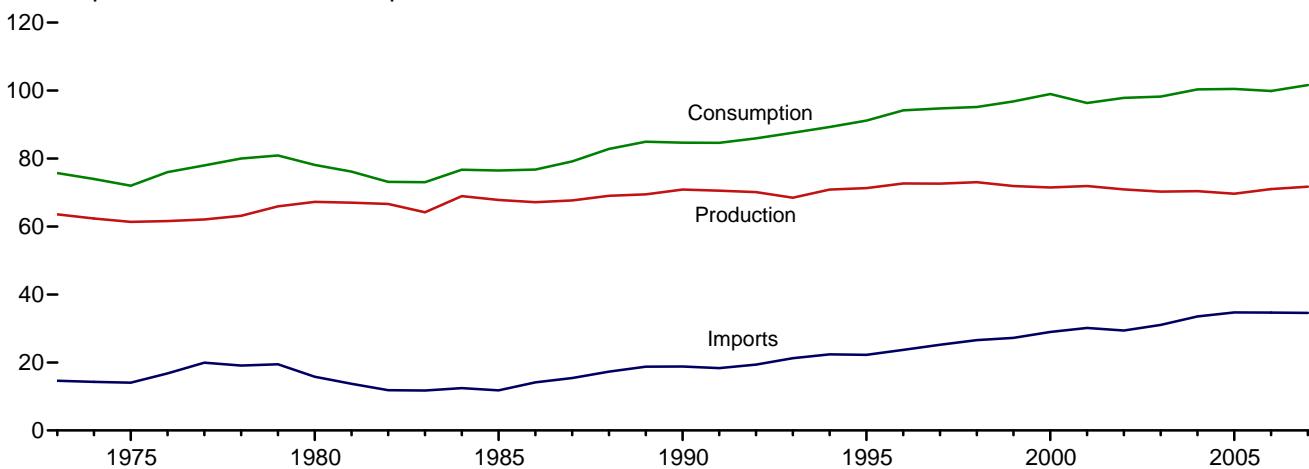
Energy Overview



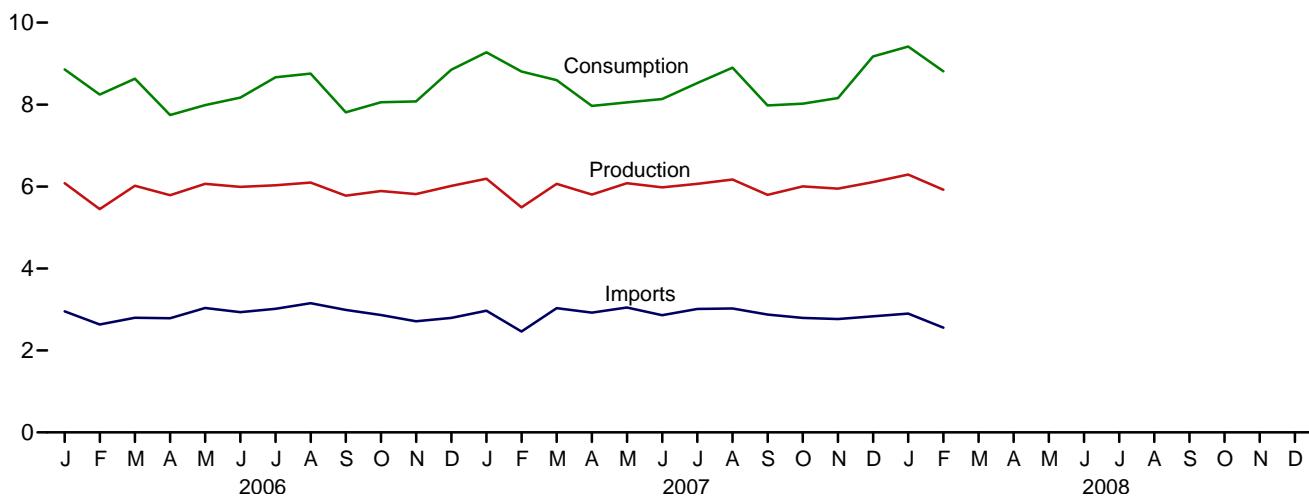
The continental United States at night from orbit. Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite imagery; mosaic provided by U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview (Quadrillion Btu)

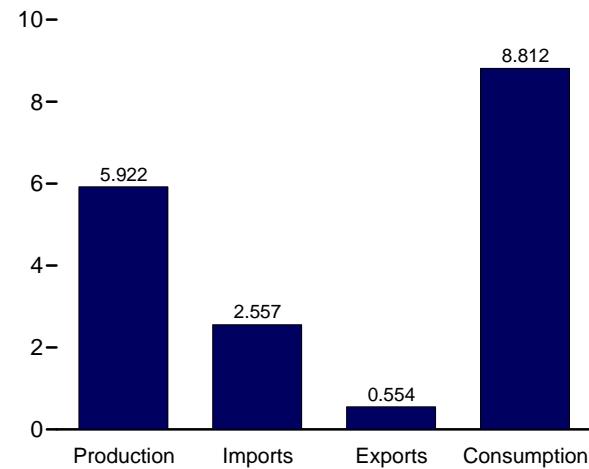
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2007



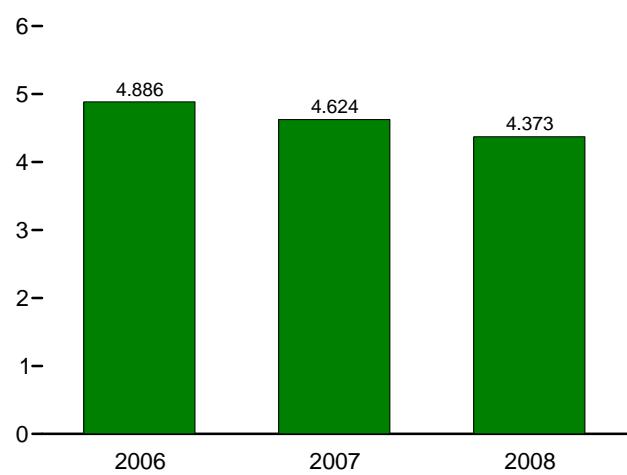
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, February 2008



Net Imports, January-February



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: Tables 1.1 and 1.4b.

Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production ^a	Imports	Exports	Stock Change and Other ^b	Consumption ^c
1973 Total	63,585	14,613	2,033	-0,456	75,708
1975 Total	61,357	14,032	2,323	-1,067	71,999
1980 Total	67,232	15,796	3,695	-1,212	78,122
1985 Total	67,799	11,781	4,196	1,107	76,491
1990 Total	70,870	18,817	4,752	-.283	84,652
1995 Total	71,319	22,260	4,511	2,104	91,173
1996 Total	72,641	23,702	4,633	2,466	94,175
1997 Total	72,634	25,215	4,514	1,430	94,765
1998 Total	73,041	26,581	4,299	-.139	95,183
1999 Total	71,907	27,252	3,715	1,373	96,817
2000 Total	71,490	28,973	4,006	2,518	98,975
2001 Total	71,892	30,157	3,770	-1,952	96,326
2002 Total	70,936	29,407	3,668	1,184	97,858
2003 Total	70,264	31,060	4,054	.938	98,209
2004 Total	70,384	33,543	4,433	.857	100,351
2005 Total	69,647	34,710	4,561	.710	100,506
2006 January	6,083	2,953	.360	.184	8,860
February	5,450	2,632	.339	.502	8,245
March	6,019	2,799	.383	.196	8,631
April	5,788	2,787	.383	-.447	7,745
May	6,068	3,037	.436	-.682	7,987
June	5,992	2,935	.419	-.340	8,169
July	6,032	3,018	.403	.021	8,667
August	6,099	3,152	.419	-.077	8,755
September	5,776	2,989	.460	-.493	7,812
October	5,889	2,863	.436	-.258	8,058
November	5,815	2,712	.435	-.014	8,078
December	6,015	2,795	.394	.434	8,850
Total	71,025	34,673	4,868	-.974	99,856
2007 January	6,193	2,968	.452	.569	9,277
February	5,494	2,461	.353	1,207	8,809
March	6,065	3,034	.417	-.086	8,595
April	5,806	2,923	.408	R -.353	7,967
May	6,082	3,048	.437	R -.639	8,054
June	5,978	2,859	.421	R -.279	8,137
July	6,066	3,014	.498	R -.057	8,524
August	6,173	3,024	.474	R .179	R 8,902
September	5,796	2,874	.435	R -.254	7,980
October	6,004	2,794	.434	R -.342	8,022
November	5,948	2,766	.533	-.022	8,159
December	6,109	2,834	.499	R .732	9,175
Total	71,713	34,599	5,361	R .652	R 101,603
2008 January	R 6,293	R 2,898	R .527	R .752	R 9,415
February	E 5,922	2,557	.554	.887	E 8,812
2-Month Total	E 12,215	5,454	1,082	1,639	E 18,227
2007 2-Month Total	11,686	5,429	.805	1,776	18,086
2006 2-Month Total	11,532	5,586	.699	.686	17,104

^a See Note 1, "Primary Energy Production," at end of section.

^b Calculated as consumption and exports minus production and imports. Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; and coal stock change, losses, and unaccounted for.

^c See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

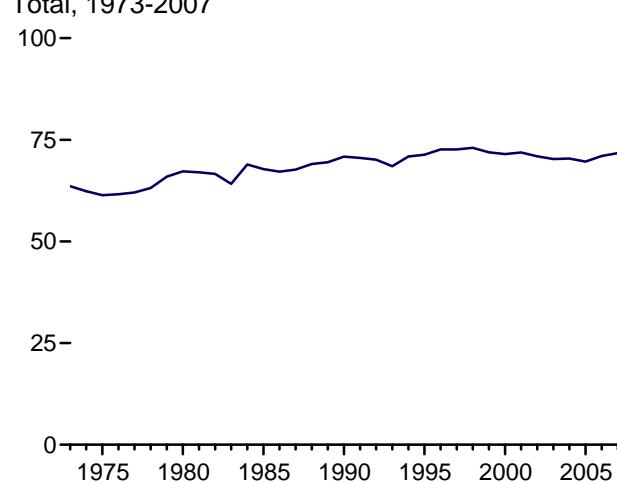
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

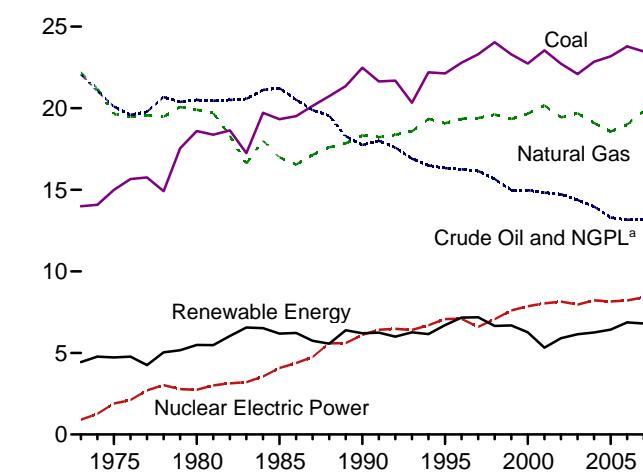
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Imports:** Table 1.4a. • **Exports:** Table 1.4b. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

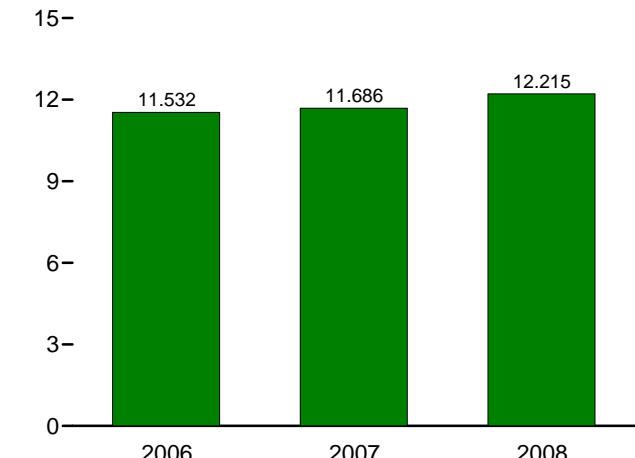
Total, 1973-2007



By Source, 1973-2007



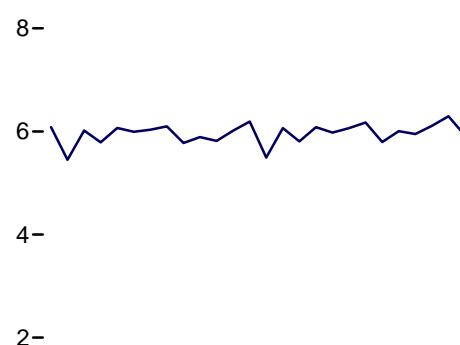
Total, January-February



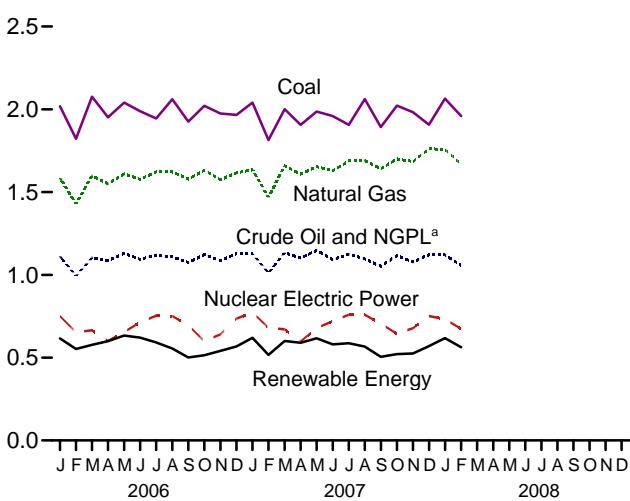
^a Natural gas plant liquids.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared..

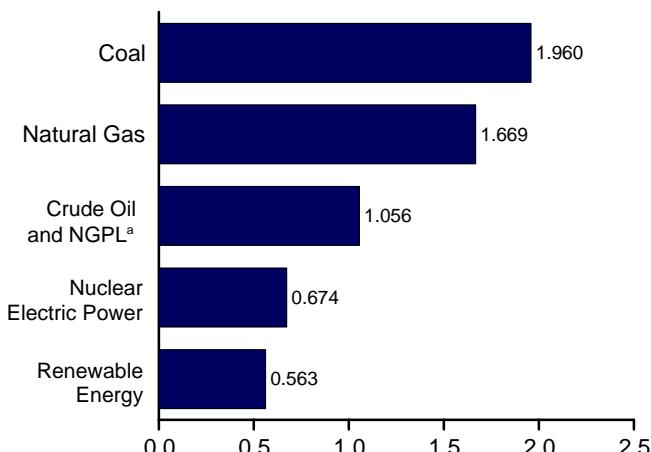
Total, Monthly



By Source, Monthly



By Source, February 2008



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>

Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Primary Energy Production by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^a					Total	
	Coal ^b	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil ^c	NGPL ^d	Total		Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Bio-mass		
1973 Total	13,992	22,187	19,493	2,569	58,241	0.910	2,861	0.043	NA	NA	1,529	4,433	63,585
1975 Total	14,989	19,640	17,729	2,374	54,733	1.900	3,155	.070	NA	NA	1,499	4,723	61,357
1980 Total	18,598	19,908	18,249	2,254	59,008	2,739	2,900	.110	NA	NA	2,475	5,485	67,232
1985 Total	19,325	16,980	18,992	2,241	57,539	4,076	2,970	.198	(s)	(s)	3,016	6,185	67,799
1990 Total	22,488	18,326	15,571	2,175	58,560	6,104	3,046	.336	.060	.029	2,735	6,206	70,870
1995 Total	22,130	19,082	13,887	2,442	57,540	7,075	3,205	.294	.070	.033	3,102	6,703	71,319
1996 Total	22,790	19,344	13,723	2,530	58,387	7,087	3,590	.316	.071	.033	3,157	7,167	72,641
1997 Total	23,310	19,394	13,658	2,495	58,857	6,597	3,640	.325	.070	.034	3,111	7,180	72,634
1998 Total	24,045	19,613	13,235	2,420	59,314	7,068	3,297	.328	.070	.031	2,933	6,659	73,041
1999 Total	23,295	19,341	12,451	2,528	57,614	7,610	3,268	.331	.069	.046	2,969	6,683	71,907
2000 Total	22,735	19,662	12,358	2,611	57,366	7,862	2,811	.317	.066	.057	3,010	6,262	71,490
2001 Total	23,547	20,166	12,282	2,547	58,541	8,033	2,242	.311	.065	.070	2,629	5,318	71,892
2002 Total	22,732	19,439	12,163	2,559	56,894	8,143	2,689	.328	.064	.105	2,712	5,899	70,936
2003 Total	22,094	19,691	12,026	2,346	56,157	7,959	2,825	.331	.064	.115	2,815	6,149	70,264
2004 Total	22,852	19,093	11,503	2,466	55,914	8,222	2,690	.341	.065	.142	3,011	6,248	70,384
2005 Total	23,185	18,574	10,963	2,334	55,056	8,160	2,703	.343	.066	.178	3,141	6,431	69,647
2006													
January	2,018	1,586	.918	.194	4,716	.750	.272	.029	.006	.024	.286	.617	6,083
February	1,822	1,428	.819	.175	4,244	.653	.246	.026	.005	.019	.256	.552	5,450
March	2,076	1,597	.907	.196	4,776	.665	.244	.030	.006	.023	.274	.578	6,019
April	1,952	1,550	.892	.193	4,587	.601	.283	.027	.006	.025	.259	.600	5,788
May	2,040	1,609	.928	.202	4,779	.655	.306	.026	.006	.024	.270	.633	6,068
June	1,988	1,577	.898	.196	4,658	.714	.295	.028	.006	.020	.271	.621	5,992
July	1,945	1,622	.917	.202	4,687	.753	.252	.030	.006	.019	.284	.592	6,032
August	2,061	1,622	.910	.199	4,792	.751	.216	.030	.007	.016	.287	.555	6,099
September	1,926	1,579	.876	.198	4,579	.695	.171	.029	.006	.019	.277	.501	5,776
October	2,021	1,632	.918	.204	4,775	.600	.169	.030	.006	.024	.285	.514	5,889
November	1,975	1,574	.888	.197	4,635	.641	.201	.028	.006	.025	.280	.540	5,815
December	1,966	1,616	.929	.200	4,711	.735	.214	.030	.006	.025	.293	.568	6,015
Total	23,790	18,993	10,801	2,356	55,940	8,214	2,869	.343	.072	.264	3,324	6,872	71,025
2007													
January	2,041	E 1,634	E .934	.192	4,801	.772	.262	.031	.006	.024	.296	.620	6,193
February	1,815	E 1,469	E .836	.177	4,297	.681	.185	.028	.006	.025	.272	.517	5,494
March	2,001	E 1,659	E .931	.203	4,793	.671	.241	.029	.007	.030	.293	.600	6,065
April	1,906	E 1,609	E .908	.194	4,617	.598	.237	.028	.007	.032	.287	.590	5,806
May	1,986	E 1,654	E .942	.205	4,787	.678	.257	.028	.007	.028	.296	.617	6,082
June	1,959	E 1,628	E .894	.197	4,679	.719	.227	.030	.007	.024	.293	.581	5,978
July	1,906	E 1,689	E .921	.204	4,719	.759	.224	.030	.007	.019	.307	.587	6,066
August	2,062	E 1,689	E .895	.201	4,847	.759	.198	.030	.007	.024	.307	.567	6,173
September	1,893	E 1,640	E .852	.199	4,585	.705	.145	.029	.007	.026	.298	.505	5,796
October	2,022	E 1,700	E .906	.211	4,839	.644	.147	.030	.007	.030	.307	.521	6,004
November	1,982	E 1,684	E .871	.207	4,745	.678	.156	.029	.006	.027	.307	.526	5,948
December	1,907	E 1,761	E .912	.209	4,789	.751	.183	.030	.006	.028	.321	.569	6,109
Total	23,480	E 19,817	E 10,802	2,400	56,499	8,415	2,463	.353	.080	.319	3,584	6,800	71,713
2008													
January	F 2,064	RE 1,757	E .916	.205	RE 4,942	F .732	F .224	.030	.006	F .034	.324	E .618	RE 6,293
February	F 1,960	E 1,669	E .860	.196	E 4,685	F .674	F .196	.027	.006	F .032	.302	E .563	E 5,922
2-Month Total ...	F 4,024	E 3,426	E 1,776	.401	E 9,627	F 1,406	F .420	.057	.013	F .066	.626	E 1,182	E 12,215
2007 2-Month Total ...	3,855	E 3,104	E 1,770	.368	9,097	1,453	.447	.059	.012	.050	.568	1,136	11,686
2006 2-Month Total ...	3,840	3,014	1,737	.368	8,960	1,404	.518	.055	.011	.043	.542	1,168	11,532

^a Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

^b Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.

^c Includes lease condensate.

^d Natural gas plant liquids.

^e Conventional hydroelectric power.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
F=Forecast.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Primary Energy Production," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

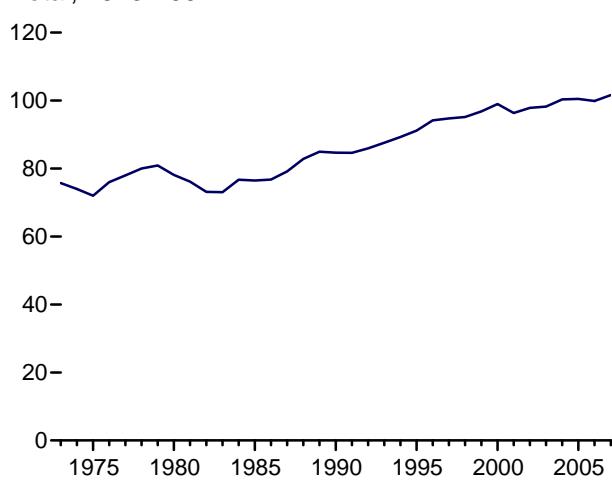
Sources: • Coal: Tables 6.1 and A5. • Natural Gas (Dry): Tables 4.1 and A4. • Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids: Tables 3.1 and A2.

• Nuclear Electric Power: Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate).

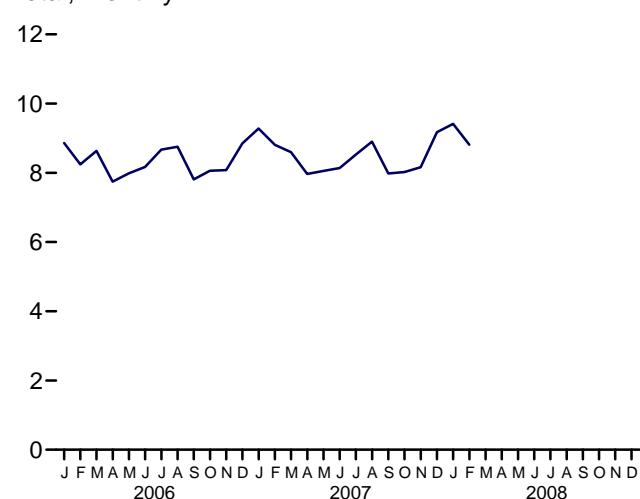
• Renewable Energy: Table 10.1.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

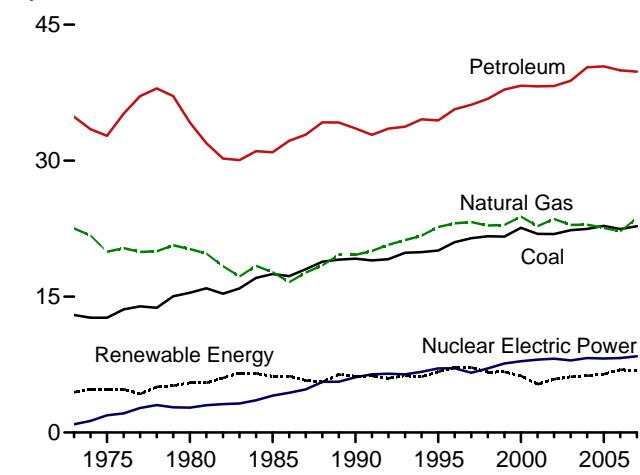
Total, 1973-2007



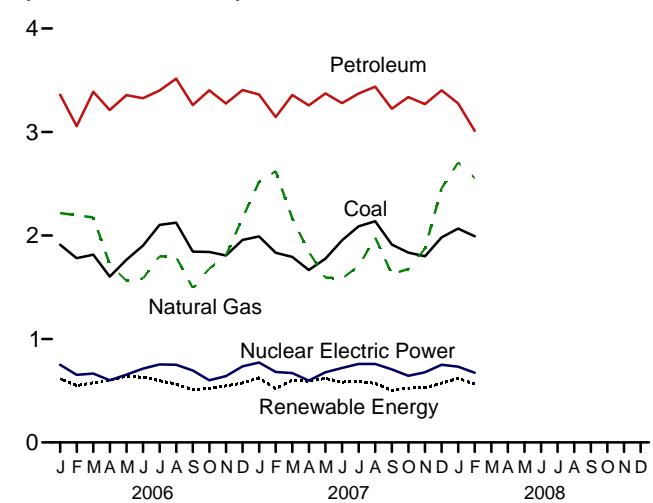
Total, Monthly



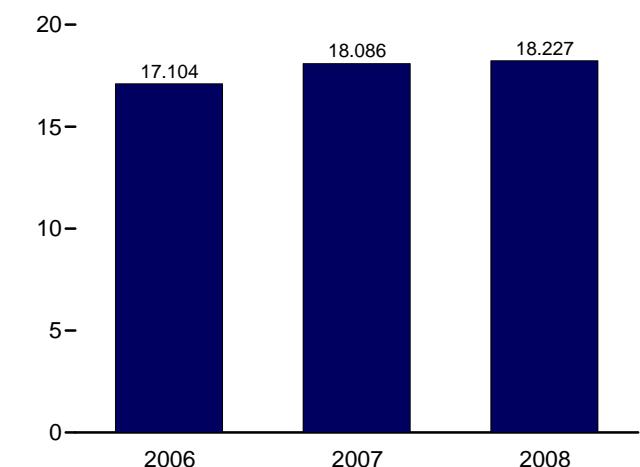
By Source^a, 1973-2007



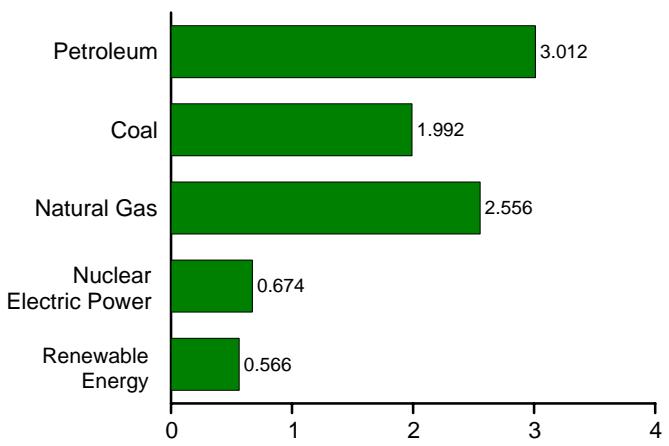
By Source^a, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Source^a, February 2008



^a Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^a					Total ^f	
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petro-leum ^c	Total ^d		Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio-mass		
1973 Total	12,971	22,512	34,840	70,316	0.910	2,861	0.043	NA	NA	1,529	4,433	75,708
1975 Total	12,663	19,948	32,731	65,355	1.900	3,155	.070	NA	NA	1,499	4,723	71,999
1980 Total	15,423	20,235	34,202	69,826	2.739	2,900	.110	NA	NA	2,475	5,485	78,122
1985 Total	17,478	17,703	30,922	66,091	4,076	2,970	.198	(s)	(s)	3,016	6,185	76,491
1990 Total	19,173	19,603	33,553	72,333	6,104	3,046	.336	.060	.029	2,735	6,206	84,652
1995 Total	20,089	22,671	34,437	77,258	7,075	3,205	.294	.070	.033	3,104	6,705	91,173
1996 Total	21,002	23,085	35,673	79,783	7,087	3,590	.316	.071	.033	3,159	7,168	94,175
1997 Total	21,445	23,223	36,160	80,874	6,597	3,640	.325	.070	.034	3,108	7,178	94,765
1998 Total	21,656	22,830	36,817	81,370	7,068	3,297	.328	.070	.031	2,931	6,657	95,183
1999 Total	21,623	22,909	37,838	82,428	7,610	3,268	.331	.069	.046	2,967	6,681	96,817
2000 Total	22,580	23,824	38,264	84,733	7,862	2,811	.317	.066	.057	3,013	6,264	98,975
2001 Total	21,914	22,773	38,186	82,903	8,033	2,242	.311	.065	.070	2,627	5,316	96,326
2002 Total	21,904	23,558	38,227	83,750	8,143	2,689	.328	.064	.105	2,706	5,893	97,858
2003 Total	22,321	22,897	38,809	84,078	7,959	2,825	.331	.064	.115	2,817	6,150	98,209
2004 Total	22,466	22,931	40,294	85,830	8,222	2,690	.341	.065	.142	3,023	6,261	100,351
2005 Total	22,797	22,583	40,393	85,817	8,160	2,703	.343	.066	.178	3,154	6,444	100,506
2006												
January	1,910	2,217	3,361	7,489	.750	.272	.029	.006	.024	.285	.615	8,860
February	1,781	2,195	3,056	7,036	.653	.246	.026	.005	.019	.254	.550	8,245
March	1,814	2,175	3,388	7,384	.665	.244	.030	.006	.023	.273	.576	8,631
April	1,603	1,720	3,212	6,538	.601	.283	.027	.006	.025	.261	.602	7,745
May	1,766	1,562	3,356	6,687	.655	.306	.026	.006	.024	.277	.640	7,987
June	1,903	1,585	3,326	6,820	.714	.295	.028	.006	.020	.281	.630	8,169
July	2,102	1,799	3,401	7,306	.753	.252	.030	.006	.019	.290	.598	8,667
August	2,123	1,791	3,515	7,432	.751	.216	.030	.007	.016	.293	.561	8,755
September	1,843	1,493	3,260	6,609	.695	.171	.029	.006	.019	.283	.507	7,812
October	1,840	1,680	3,402	6,935	.600	.169	.030	.006	.024	.292	.521	8,058
November	1,807	1,805	3,276	6,888	.641	.201	.028	.006	.025	.287	.547	8,078
December	1,956	2,169	3,405	7,533	.735	.214	.030	.006	.025	.299	.574	8,850
Total	22,447	22,191	39,958	84,657	8,214	2,869	.343	.072	.264	3,374	6,922	99,856
2007												
January	1,991	2,518	3,362	7,874	.772	.262	.031	.006	.024	.301	.625	9,277
February	1,833	2,622	3,144	7,599	.681	.185	.028	.006	.025	.275	.519	8,809
March	1,793	2,165	3,357	7,314	.671	.241	.029	.007	.030	.297	.604	8,595
April	1,665	1,843	3,258	R 6,768	.598	.237	.028	.007	.032	.289	.592	7,967
May	1,776	1,592	3,373	6,744	.678	.257	.028	.007	.028	.298	.618	8,054
June	1,954	1,585	3,279	6,824	.719	.227	.030	.007	.024	.296	.583	8,137
July	2,088	R 1,704	3,372	7,162	.759	.224	.030	.007	.019	.310	.590	8,524
August	2,138	1,982	3,438	7,561	.759	.198	.030	.007	.024	.311	.570	R 8,902
September	1,912	R 1,627	3,225	6,767	.705	.145	.029	.007	.026	.295	.503	7,980
October	1,835	R 1,675	3,337	6,847	.644	.147	.030	.007	.030	.310	.525	8,022
November	1,799	1,872	3,269	6,945	.678	.156	.029	.006	.027	.309	.528	8,159
December	1,982	2,457	3,402	7,845	.751	.183	.030	.006	.028	.324	.572	9,175
Total	22,767	R 23,641	39,818	R 86,251	8,415	2,463	.353	.080	.319	3,615	6,830	R 101,603
2008												
January	RF 2,067	R 2,705	3,277	R 8,052	F .732	F .224	.030	.006	F .034	.325	RE .619	RE 9,415
February	F 1,992	2,556	3,012	7,562	F .674	F .196	.027	.006	F .032	.304	E .566	E 8,812
2-Month Total	F 4,059	5,260	6,289	15,614	F 1,406	F .420	.057	.013	F .066	.630	E 1,185	E 18,227
2007 2-Month Total	3,824	5,140	6,506	15,474	1,453	.447	.059	.012	.050	.576	1,144	18,086
2006 2-Month Total	3,690	4,412	6,417	14,525	1,404	.518	.055	.011	.043	.538	1,165	17,104

^a Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

^b Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

^c Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

^d Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

^e Conventional hydroelectric power.

^f Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

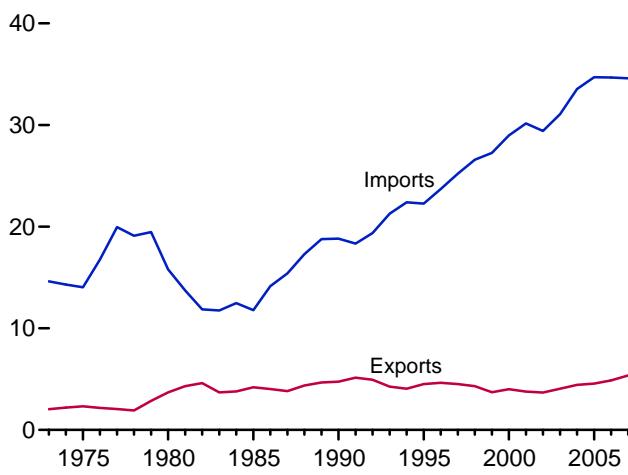
Sources: • Coal: Tables 6.1 and A5. • Natural Gas: Tables 4.1 and A4.

• Petroleum: Table 3.6. • Nuclear Electric Power: Tables 7.2a and A6

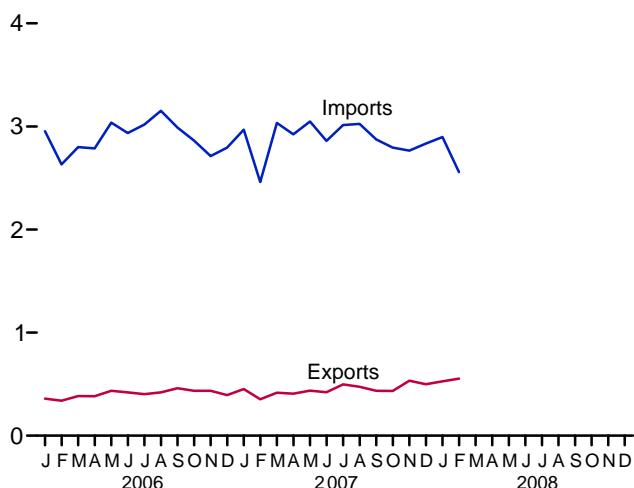
("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • Renewable Energy: Table 10.1. • Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Figure 1.4a Energy Imports and Exports
(Quadrillion Btu)

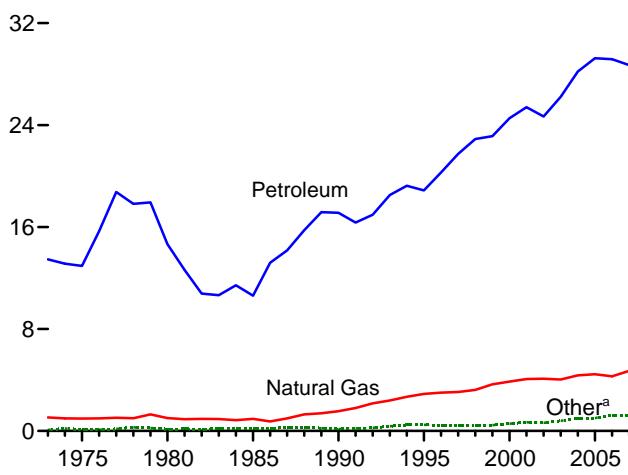
Total Imports and Exports, 1973-2007



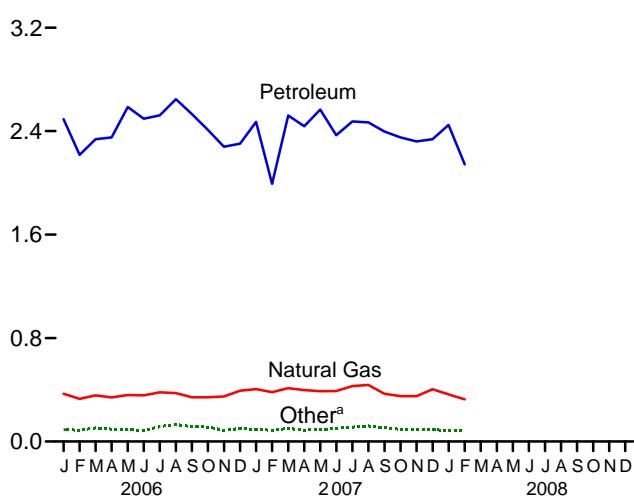
Total Imports and Exports, Monthly



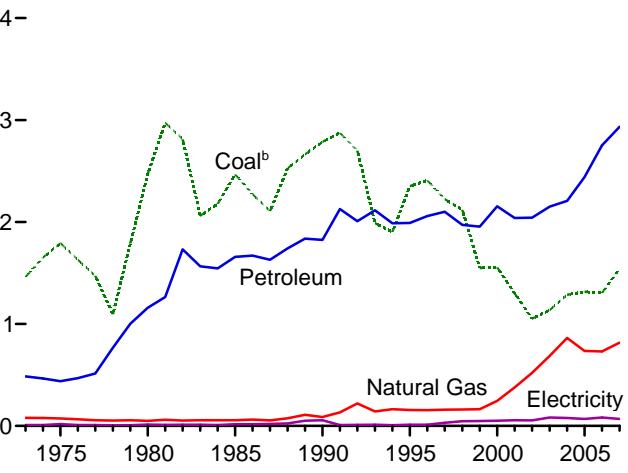
Imports by Source, 1973-2007



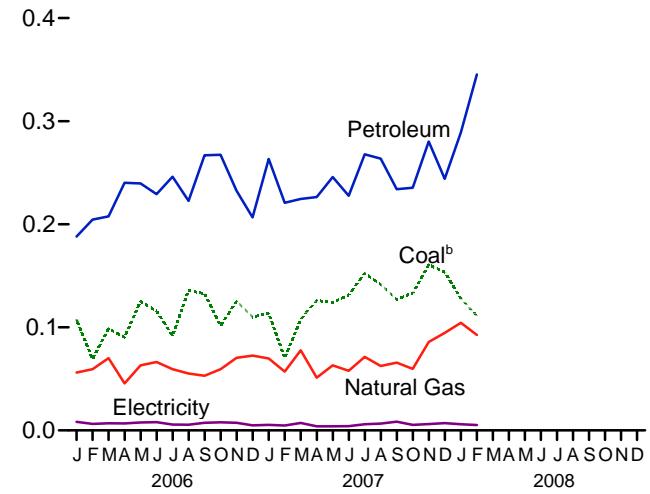
Imports by Source, Monthly



Exports by Source, 1973-2007



Exports by Source, Monthly



^aCoal, coal coke, fuel ethanol, and electricity.

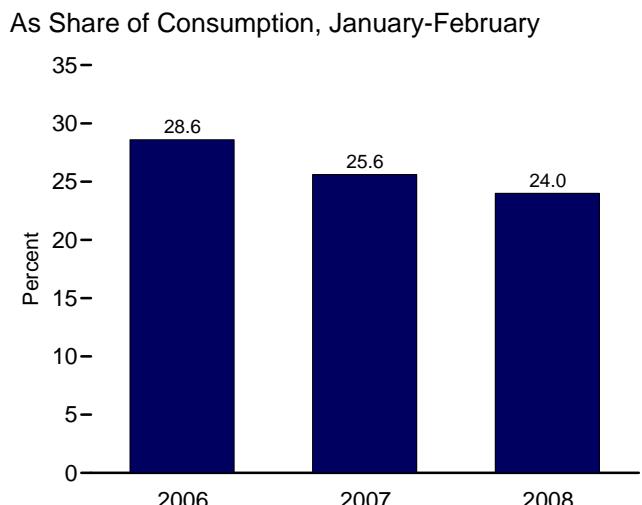
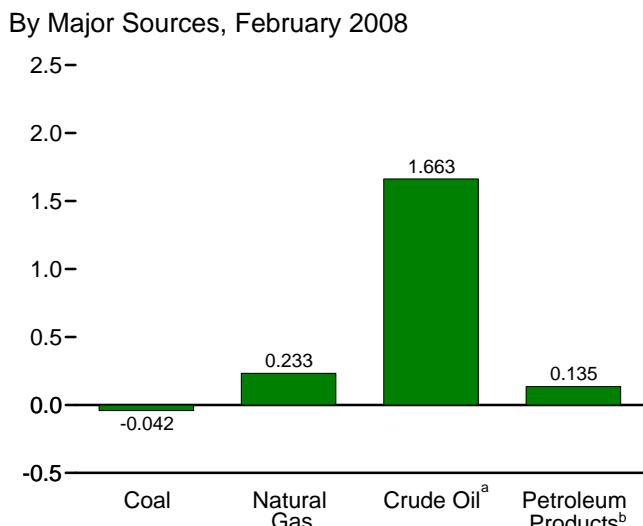
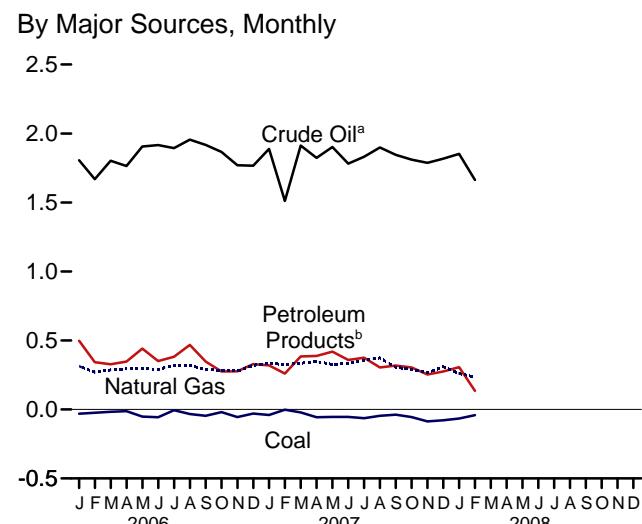
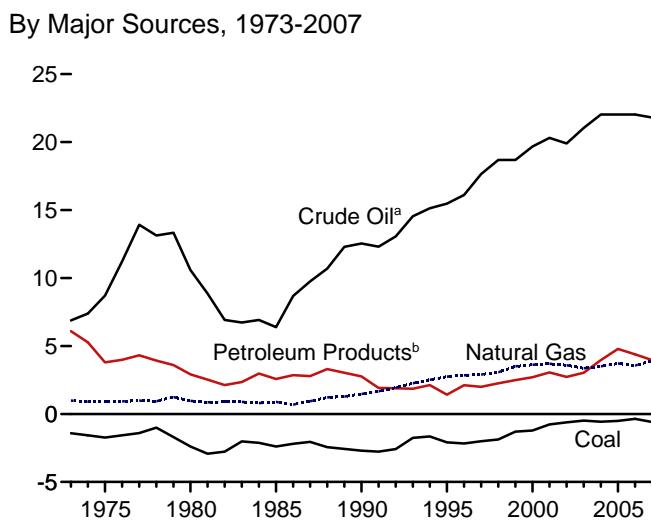
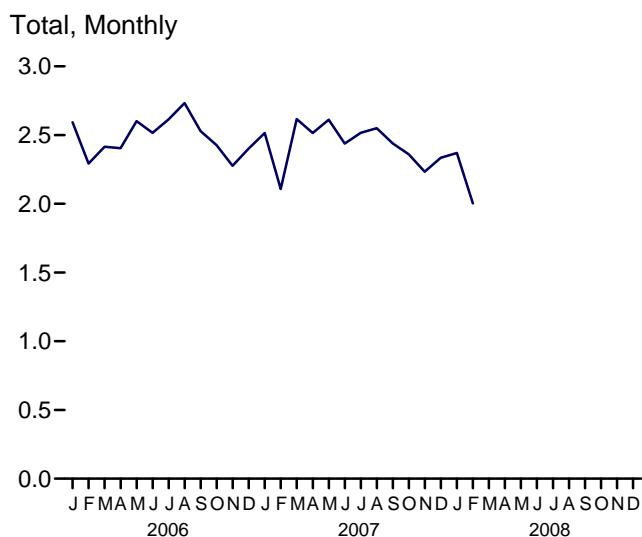
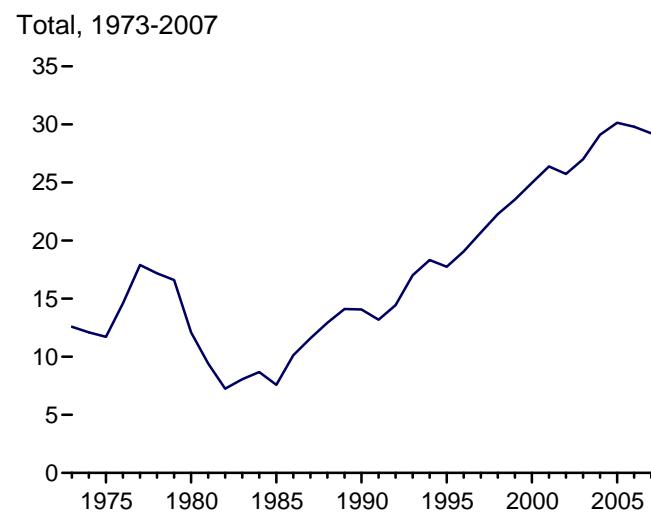
^bIncludes coal coke.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Figure 1.4b Energy Net Imports
(Quadrillion Btu, Except as noted)



^aCrude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

^bPetroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include fuel ethanol.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: Tables 1.3, 1.4a, and 1.4b.

Table 1.4a Energy Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Fuel Ethanol	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Total			
1973 Total	0.003	0.027	1.060	6.887	6.578	13.466	NA	0.057	14.613
1975 Total024	.045	.978	8.721	4.227	12.948	NA	.038	14.032
1980 Total030	.016	1.006	11.195	3.463	14.658	NA	.085	15.796
1985 Total049	.014	.952	6.814	3.796	10.609	NA	.157	11.781
1990 Total067	.019	1.551	12.766	4.351	17.117	NA	.063	18.817
1995 Total237	.095	2.901	15.669	3.211	18.881	.001	.146	22.260
1996 Total203	.063	3.002	16.341	3.943	20.284	.001	.148	23.702
1997 Total187	.078	3.063	17.876	3.864	21.740	(s)	.147	25.215
1998 Total218	.095	3.225	18.916	3.992	22.908	(s)	.135	26.581
1999 Total227	.080	3.664	18.935	4.198	23.133	(s)	.147	27.252
2000 Total313	.094	3.869	19.783	4.749	24.531	(s)	.166	28.973
2001 Total495	.063	4.068	20.348	5.051	25.398	.001	.131	30.157
2002 Total422	.080	4.104	19.920	4.754	24.674	.001	.125	29.407
2003 Total626	.068	4.042	21.060	5.159	26.219	.001	.104	31.060
2004 Total682	.170	4.365	22.082	6.114	28.196	.013	.117	33.543
2005 Total762	.088	4.450	22.091	7.157	29.248	.011	.152	34.710
2006									
January076	.003	.369	1.811	.681	2.491	(s)	.013	2.953
February068	.005	.329	1.672	.545	2.216	.002	.012	2.632
March080	.008	.357	1.807	.530	2.337	.003	.013	2.799
April076	.005	.341	1.769	.582	2.351	.003	.012	2.787
May069	.008	.359	1.910	.676	2.586	.002	.013	3.037
June055	.010	.357	1.922	.574	2.496	.005	.013	2.935
July080	.011	.380	1.896	.625	2.522	.009	.016	3.018
August096	.009	.374	1.958	.688	2.646	.011	.016	3.152
September084	.015	.342	1.921	.611	2.532	.008	.007	2.989
October080	.015	.342	1.873	.536	2.409	.007	.009	2.863
November066	.005	.348	1.774	.505	2.279	.005	.010	2.712
December077	.006	.393	1.771	.531	2.302	.004	.012	2.795
Total906	.101	4.291	22.085	7.083	29.168	.062	.146	34.673
2007									
January071	.006	.405	1.890	.581	2.471	.004	.012	2.968
February066	.003	.382	1.515	.477	1.992	.003	.014	2.461
March082	.003	.412	1.919	.602	2.521	.003	.013	3.034
April067	.004	.398	1.827	.610	2.437	.003	.014	2.923
May067	.006	.390	1.908	.658	2.566	.002	.017	3.048
June076	.007	.390	1.791	.577	2.369	.003	.015	2.859
July084	.003	.428	1.836	.638	2.474	.005	.019	3.014
August093	.005	.437	1.907	.560	2.467	.005	.018	3.024
September087	.005	.370	1.851	.546	2.397	.002	.013	2.874
October072	.005	.351	1.813	.538	2.350	.003	.012	2.794
November072	.007	.351	1.790	.529	2.320	.001	.015	2.766
December070	.008	.403	1.821	.516	2.337	.001	.014	2.834
Total909	.061	4.717	21.868	6.833	28.701	.037	.175	34.599
2008									
January060	.007	R .365	1.854	.594	2.448	.002	.017	R 2.898
February065	.006	.326	1.666	.476	2.143	.002	.016	2.557
2-Month Total125	.012	.690	3.520	1.070	4.590	.003	.033	5.454
2007 2-Month Total138	.009	.787	3.405	1.058	4.463	.008	.026	5.429
2006 2-Month Total144	.008	.698	3.482	1.226	4.708	.003	.025	5.586

^a Crude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

^b Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include fuel ethanol.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available

data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke:** 1973-1975—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. 1976-1980—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. 1981 forward—EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report*, quarterly reports. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1, 10.3, and A2. • **Fuel Ethanol:** Table 10.3. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Table 1.4b Energy Exports by Source and Total Net Imports
 (Quadrillion Btu)

	Exports								Net Imports ^a	
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Electricity	Total		
				Crude Oil ^b	Petroleum Products ^c	Total				
1973 Total	1.425	0.035	0.079	0.004	0.482	0.486	0.009	2.033	12.580	
1975 Total	1.761	.032	.074	.012	.427	.439	.017	2.323	11.709	
1980 Total	2.421	.051	.049	.609	.551	1.160	.014	3.695	12.101	
1985 Total	2.438	.028	.056	.432	1.225	1.657	.017	4.196	7.584	
1990 Total	2.772	.014	.087	.230	1.594	1.824	.055	4.752	14.065	
1995 Total	2.318	.034	.156	.200	1.791	1.991	.012	4.511	17.750	
1996 Total	2.368	.040	.155	.233	1.825	2.059	.011	4.633	19.069	
1997 Total	2.193	.031	.159	.228	1.872	2.100	.031	4.514	20.701	
1998 Total	2.092	.028	.161	.233	1.740	1.972	.047	4.299	22.281	
1999 Total	1.525	.022	.164	.250	1.705	1.955	.049	3.715	23.537	
2000 Total	1.528	.028	.245	.106	2.048	2.154	.051	4.006	24.967	
2001 Total	1.265	.033	.377	.043	1.996	2.039	.056	3.770	26.386	
2002 Total	1.032	.020	.520	.019	2.023	2.042	.054	3.668	25.739	
2003 Total	1.117	.018	.686	.026	2.124	2.151	.082	4.054	27.007	
2004 Total	1.253	.033	.862	.057	2.151	2.208	.078	4.433	29.110	
2005 Total	1.273	.043	.735	.067	2.374	2.442	.068	4.561	30.149	
2006										
January107	.001	.056	.005	.183	.188	.008	.360	2.593	
February068	.002	.059	.002	.202	.204	.006	.339	2.293	
March097	.002	.070	.005	.202	.208	.007	.383	2.415	
April089	.002	.046	.005	.236	.240	.007	.383	2.405	
May121	.005	.063	.005	.235	.240	.008	.436	2.601	
June111	.004	.066	.006	.223	.229	.008	.419	2.516	
July085	.007	.059	.002	.244	.246	.006	.403	2.615	
August130	.006	.055	.003	.220	.223	.005	.419	2.733	
September130	.002	.053	.004	.263	.267	.007	.460	2.529	
October099	.002	.059	.007	.261	.267	.008	.436	2.427	
November121	.004	.070	.004	.228	.232	.007	.435	2.277	
December106	.003	.073	.005	.202	.207	.005	.394	2.401	
Total	1.264	.040	.730	.052	2.699	2.751	.083	4.868	29.805	
2007										
January111	.003	.070	.002	.262	.263	.005	.452	2.516	
February068	.002	.057	.004	.217	.221	.005	.353	2.108	
March104	.004	.078	.006	.218	.224	.007	.417	2.616	
April123	.003	.051	.003	.223	.226	.004	.408	2.515	
May121	.003	.063	.006	.239	.246	.004	.437	2.611	
June130	.001	.058	.009	.219	.228	.004	.421	2.438	
July148	.005	.071	.005	.263	.268	.006	.498	2.516	
August139	.002	.062	.008	.256	.264	.007	.474	2.550	
September125	.002	.066	.006	.228	.234	.008	.435	2.439	
October128	.006	.060	.002	.233	.235	.005	.434	2.360	
November159	.002	.086	.003	.277	.280	.006	.533	2.233	
December149	.004	.095	.004	.240	.244	.007	.499	2.334	
Total	1.507	.036	.816	.058	2.876	2.934	.069	5.361	29.238	
2008										
January125	.003	R .104	.002	.287	.289	.006	R .527	R 2.370	
February107	.004	.093	.003	.342	.345	.005	.554	2.003	
2-Month Total232	.007	.197	.005	.629	.634	.011	1.082	4.373	
2007 2-Month Total180	.005	.127	.006	.478	.484	.010	.805	4.624	
2006 2-Month Total174	.003	.115	.007	.385	.392	.015	.699	4.886	

^a Net imports equal imports minus exports.

^b Crude oil and lease condensate.

^c Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

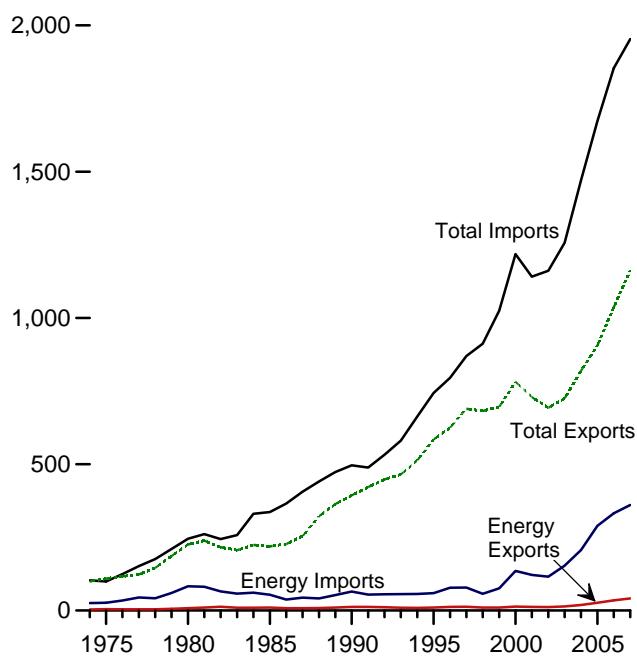
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available

data beginning in 1973.

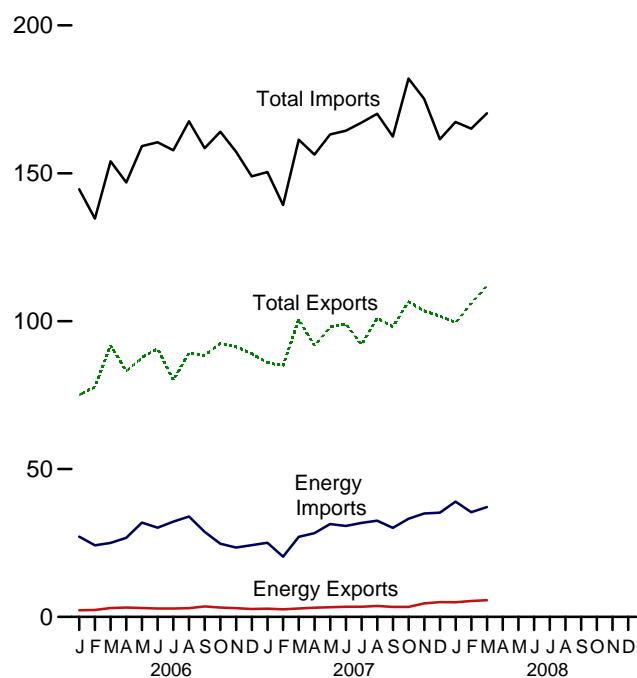
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke:** 1973-1975—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. 1976-1980—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. 1981 forward—EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report*, quarterly reports. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1 and A2. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Nominal Dollars)

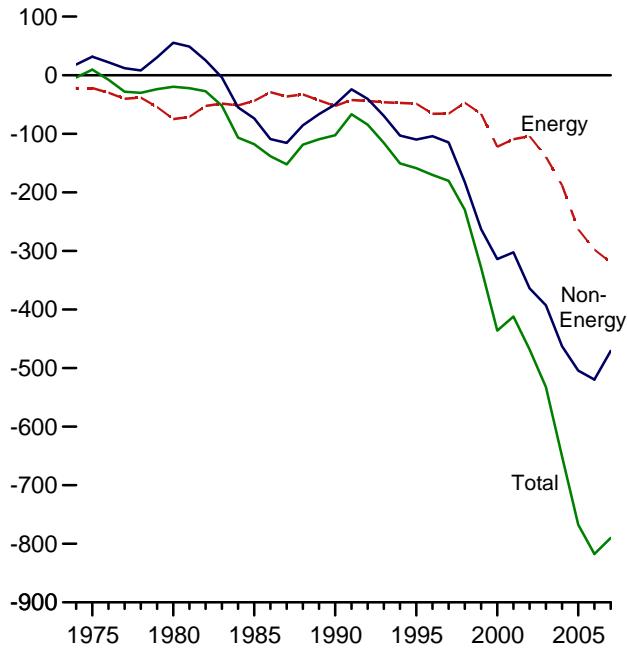
Imports and Exports, 1974-2007



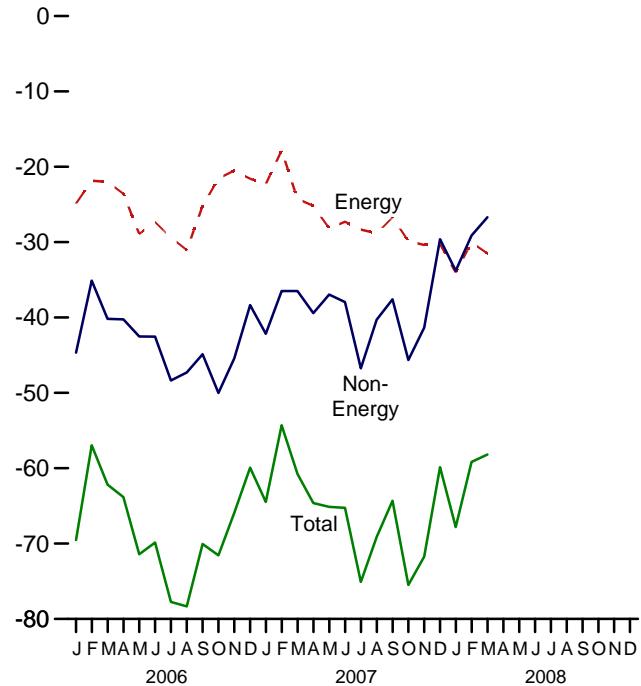
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2007



Trade Balance, Monthly



Notes: • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.
Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Nominal Dollars)

	Petroleum ^a			Energy ^b			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
1996 Total	7,984	72,022	-64,038	12,181	78,086	-65,905	-104,309	625,075	795,289	-170,214
1997 Total	8,592	71,152	-62,560	12,682	78,277	-65,595	-114,927	689,182	869,704	-180,522
1998 Total	6,574	50,264	-43,690	10,251	57,323	-47,072	-182,686	682,138	911,896	-229,758
1999 Total	7,118	67,173	-60,055	9,880	75,803	-65,923	-262,898	695,797	1,024,618	-328,821
2000 Total	10,192	119,251	-109,059	13,179	135,367	-122,188	-313,916	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104
2001 Total	8,868	102,747	-93,879	12,494	121,923	-109,429	-302,470	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899
2002 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
2003 Total	10,209	132,433	-122,224	13,768	153,298	-139,530	-392,820	724,771	1,257,121	-532,350
2004 Total	13,130	179,266	-166,136	18,642	206,660	-188,018	-462,912	818,775	1,469,704	-650,930
2005 Total	19,155	250,068	-230,913	26,488	289,723	-263,235	-504,242	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477
 2006 January	1,701	23,245	-21,544	2,263	27,130	-24,867	-44,655	75,040	144,562	-69,522
February	1,778	21,324	-19,546	2,358	24,201	-21,843	-35,109	77,750	134,702	-56,952
March	2,386	22,242	-19,856	3,024	25,025	-22,001	-40,175	91,864	154,040	-62,176
April	2,531	24,086	-21,555	3,150	26,732	-23,582	-40,240	83,097	146,919	-63,822
May	2,449	29,182	-26,733	2,979	31,876	-28,897	-42,522	87,746	159,164	-71,419
June	2,318	27,751	-25,433	2,848	30,176	-27,328	-42,537	90,622	160,487	-69,865
July	2,445	29,530	-27,085	2,832	32,231	-29,399	-48,346	80,023	157,768	-77,745
August	2,387	30,934	-28,547	2,924	33,969	-31,045	-47,284	89,228	167,558	-78,329
September	3,047	26,477	-23,430	3,561	28,757	-25,196	-44,865	88,408	158,470	-70,061
October	2,650	22,671	-20,021	3,172	24,724	-21,552	-50,008	92,468	164,028	-71,560
November	2,365	20,779	-18,414	2,935	23,432	-20,497	-45,425	91,367	157,288	-65,922
December	2,114	21,492	-19,378	2,665	24,248	-21,583	-38,348	89,021	148,952	-59,931
Total	28,171	299,714	-271,543	34,711	332,500	-297,789	-519,515	1,036,635	1,853,938	-817,304
 2007 January	2,195	22,632	-20,437	2,773	25,081	-22,308	-42,165	85,973	150,446	-64,473
February	2,021	17,731	-15,710	2,571	20,386	-17,815	-36,488	84,960	139,263	-54,303
March	2,244	24,124	-21,880	2,833	27,100	-24,267	-36,481	100,579	161,328	-60,748
April	2,442	25,082	-22,640	3,115	28,309	-25,194	-39,421	91,706	156,320	-64,615
May	2,503	27,968	-25,465	3,254	31,423	-28,169	-36,948	98,031	163,147	-65,117
June	2,589	27,544	-24,955	3,454	30,752	-27,298	-37,950	99,140	164,388	-65,248
July	2,790	28,613	-25,823	3,445	31,788	-28,343	-46,734	92,037	167,115	-75,077
August	3,015	29,839	-26,824	3,706	32,546	-28,840	-40,289	100,984	170,113	-69,129
September	2,641	27,798	-25,157	3,359	30,089	-26,730	-37,597	98,125	162,452	-64,327
October	2,793	30,767	-27,974	3,358	33,215	-29,857	-45,628	106,553	182,037	-75,485
November	3,878	32,615	-28,737	4,584	34,959	-30,375	-41,349	103,441	175,164	-71,724
December	4,018	32,969	-28,951	5,005	35,263	-30,258	-29,609	101,656	161,523	-59,867
Total	33,126	327,683	-294,557	41,456	360,910	-319,454	-470,660	1,163,183	1,953,297	-790,114
 2008 January	3,996	36,383	-32,387	4,948	38,973	-34,025	-33,787	99,549	167,362	-67,812
February	4,668	31,876	-27,208	5,360	35,388	-30,028	R 29,123	R 105,930	R 165,081	R -59,151
March	4,453	33,645	-29,192	5,630	37,118	-31,488	-26,696	112,073	170,257	-58,184
3-Month Total	13,117	101,904	-88,787	15,938	111,479	-95,541	-89,606	317,553	502,700	-185,147
 2007 3-Month Total	6,460	64,487	-58,027	8,177	72,566	-64,390	-115,134	271,512	451,037	-179,525
2006 3-Month Total	5,865	66,811	-60,946	7,645	76,356	-68,711	-119,939	244,654	433,304	-188,650

^a Crude oil, petroleum preparations, liquefied propane and butane, and other mineral fuels.

^b Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 3, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both

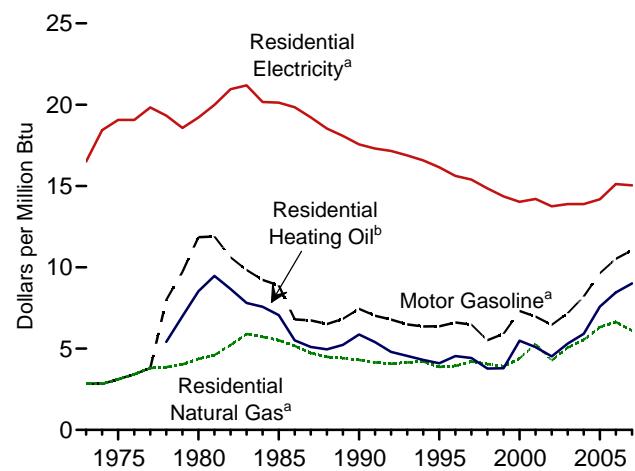
government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available data beginning in 1974.

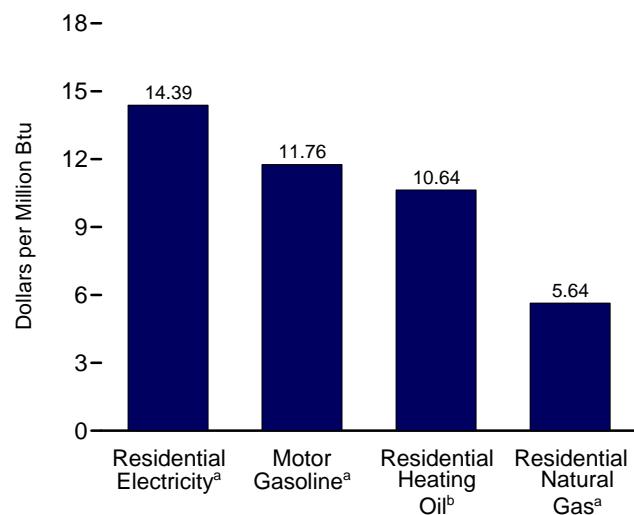
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Real (1982-1984) Dollars

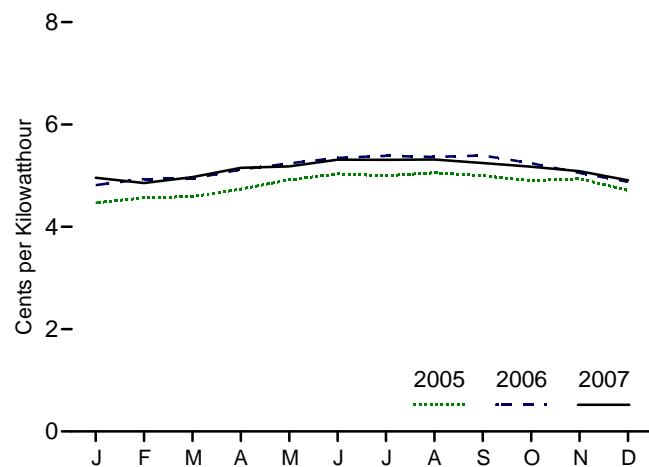
Costs, 1973-2007



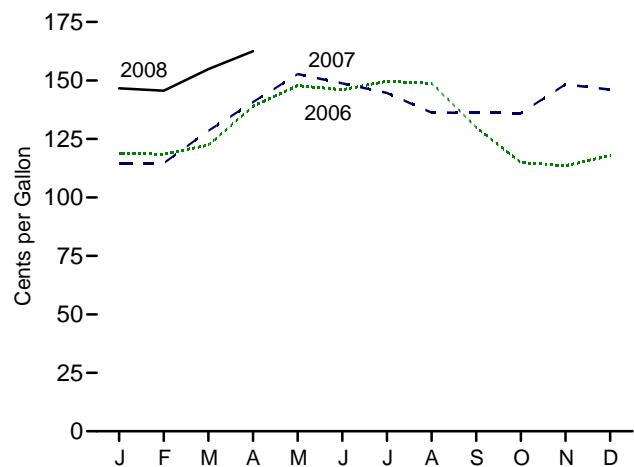
Costs, December 2007



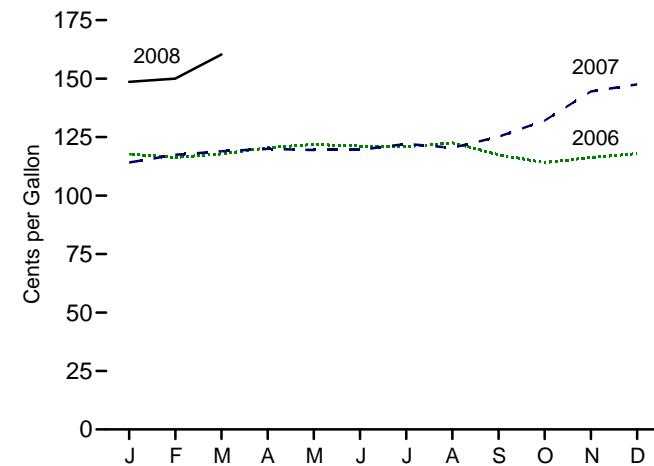
Residential Electricity^a, Monthly



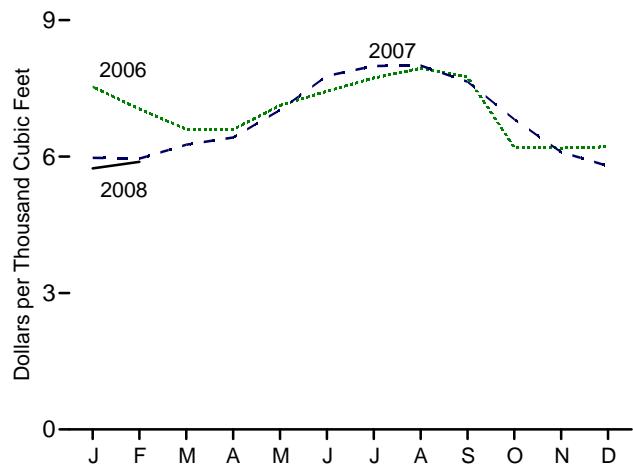
Motor Gasoline^a, Monthly



Residential Heating Oil^b, Monthly



Residential Natural Gas^a, Monthly



^aIncludes taxes.

^bExcludes taxes.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Source: Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Real (1982-1984) Dollars

	Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers ^a	Motor Gasoline ^b		Residential Heating Oil ^c		Residential Natural Gas ^b		Residential Electricity ^b	
		Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour
1973 Average	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.6	16.50
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.5	19.07
1980 Average	82.4	148.2	11.85	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.6	19.21
1985 Average	107.6	111.2	8.89	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	6.87	20.13
1990 Average	130.7	93.1	7.44	81.3	5.86	443.8	4.31	5.99	17.56
1995 Average	152.4	79.1	6.37	56.9	4.10	397.6	3.87	5.51	16.15
1996 Average	156.9	82.1	6.61	63.0	4.54	404.1	3.93	5.33	15.62
1997 Average	160.5	80.4	6.48	61.3	4.42	432.4	4.21	5.25	15.39
1998 Average	163.0	68.4	5.51	52.3	3.77	418.4	4.05	5.07	14.85
1999 Average	166.6	73.3	5.91	52.6	3.79	401.6	3.91	4.90	14.36
2000 Average	172.2	90.8	7.32	76.1	5.49	450.6	4.39	4.79	14.02
2001 Average	177.1	86.4	6.97	70.6	5.09	543.8	5.28	4.84	14.20
2002 Average	179.9	80.1	6.46	62.8	4.52	438.6	4.26	4.69	13.75
2003 Average	184.0	89.0	7.18	73.6	5.31	523.4	5.07	4.74	13.89
2004 Average	188.9	101.8	8.20	81.9	5.91	569.1	5.54	4.74	13.89
2005 Average	195.3	119.7	9.64	105.1	7.58	650.3	6.32	4.84	14.18
2006									
January	198.3	119.0	9.58	117.7	8.49	753.4	7.33	4.82	14.11
February	198.7	118.5	9.54	116.4	8.39	704.6	6.85	4.93	14.46
March	199.8	122.3	9.85	117.8	8.49	660.2	6.42	4.94	14.48
April	201.5	139.0	11.19	120.4	8.68	659.6	6.42	5.12	15.01
May	202.5	147.8	11.90	121.9	8.79	712.6	6.93	5.24	15.36
June	202.9	146.0	11.75	121.1	8.73	743.7	7.23	5.35	15.67
July	203.5	149.7	12.05	120.9	8.72	773.0	7.52	5.39	15.78
August	203.9	148.7	11.97	122.6	8.84	794.0	7.72	5.37	15.73
September	202.9	130.0	10.46	117.4	8.47	775.3	7.54	5.39	15.80
October	201.8	114.9	9.25	114.1	8.23	620.4	6.04	5.24	15.37
November	201.5	113.5	9.14	116.3	8.38	618.9	6.02	5.05	14.81
December	201.8	117.9	9.49	117.9	8.50	621.4	6.04	4.88	14.29
Average	201.6	130.7	10.52	117.3	8.46	682.0	6.63	5.16	15.12
2007									
January	202.416	114.7	9.23	114.2	8.23	597.3	5.81	4.96	14.54
February	203.499	114.6	9.23	117.4	8.47	595.6	5.79	4.86	14.23
March	205.352	128.5	10.34	118.9	8.57	626.2	6.09	4.97	14.57
April	206.686	140.7	11.33	120.0	8.65	642.0	6.25	5.15	15.10
May	207.949	152.7	12.29	119.5	8.62	702.6	6.83	5.18	15.18
June	208.352	148.8	11.97	119.6	8.62	777.5	7.56	5.31	15.57
July	208.299	144.6	11.64	122.1	8.80	799.3	7.78	5.31	15.56
August	207.917	136.3	10.97	120.4	8.68	800.3	7.79	5.31	15.58
September	208.490	136.2	10.96	125.1	9.02	764.5	7.44	5.25	15.38
October	208.936	136.1	10.95	132.1	9.52	682.0	6.63	5.17	15.16
November	210.177	148.4	11.94	144.5	10.42	610.0	5.93	5.09	14.91
December	210.036	146.1	11.76	147.5	10.64	579.4	5.64	4.91	14.39
Average	207.342	137.4	11.06	124.9	9.01	627.5	6.10	5.13	15.04
2008									
January	211.080	146.7	11.80	R 148.6	R 10.72	574.2	5.59	NA	NA
February	211.693	145.6	11.72	R 150.0	R 10.82	R 588.6	R 5.73	NA	NA
March	213.528	154.9	12.46	RE 160.4	RE 11.56	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	214.823	162.5	13.08	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^a Data are U.S. city averages for all items, and are not seasonally adjusted.

^b Includes taxes.

^c Excludes taxes.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

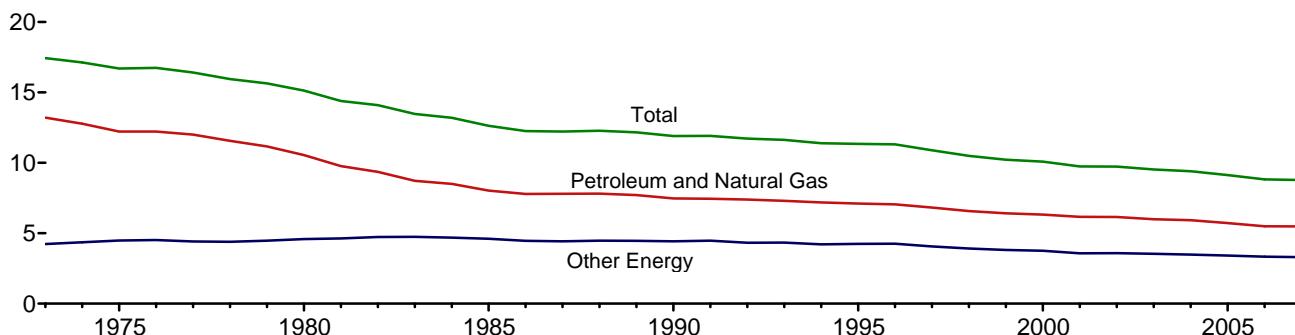
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all

available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.9, and 9.11, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002—Economic Report of the President**, February 2008, Table B-60. **2003 forward—Council of Economic Advisers, Economic Indicators**, May 2008, "Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0."

• **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, 1973-2007
 (Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar)



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy ^a	Total		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy ^a	Total
	Quadrillion Btu				Billion Chained (2000) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar	
1973 Year	57.352	18.356	75.708	4,341.5	13.21	4.23	17.44
1974 Year	55.187	18.804	73.991	4,319.6	12.78	4.35	17.13
1975 Year	52.678	19.321	71.999	4,311.2	12.22	4.48	16.70
1976 Year	55.520	20.492	76.012	4,540.9	12.23	4.51	16.74
1977 Year	57.053	20.947	78.000	4,750.5	12.01	4.41	16.42
1978 Year	57.966	22.021	79.986	5,015.0	11.56	4.39	15.95
1979 Year	57.789	23.114	80.903	5,173.4	11.17	4.47	15.64
1980 Year	54.438	23.684	78.122	5,161.7	10.55	4.59	15.13
1981 Year	51.678	24.490	76.168	5,291.7	9.77	4.63	14.39
1982 Year	48.588	24.565	73.153	5,189.3	9.36	4.73	14.10
1983 Year	47.275	25.763	73.038	5,423.8	8.72	4.75	13.47
1984 Year	49.445	27.269	76.714	5,813.6	8.51	4.69	13.20
1985 Year	48.626	27.865	76.491	6,053.7	8.03	4.60	12.64
1986 Year	48.787	27.969	76.756	6,263.6	7.79	4.47	12.25
1987 Year	50.505	28.668	79.173	6,475.1	7.80	4.43	12.23
1988 Year	52.670	30.149	82.819	6,742.7	7.81	4.47	12.28
1989 Year	53.813	31.131	84.944	6,981.4	7.71	4.46	12.17
1990 Year	53.156	31.496	84.652	7,112.5	7.47	4.43	11.90
1991 Year	52.878	31.729	84.607	7,100.5	7.45	4.47	11.92
1992 Year	54.240	31.716	85.956	7,336.6	7.39	4.32	11.72
1993 Year	54.973	32.630	87.603	7,532.7	7.30	4.33	11.63
1994 Year	56.290	32.970	89.260	7,835.5	7.18	4.21	11.39
1995 Year	57.108	34.064	91.173	8,031.7	7.11	4.24	11.35
1996 Year	58.758	35.417	94.175	8,328.9	7.05	4.25	11.31
1997 Year	59.382	35.383	94.765	8,703.5	6.82	4.07	10.89
1998 Year	59.647	35.536	95.183	9,066.9	6.58	3.92	10.50
1999 Year	60.747	36.070	96.817	9,470.3	6.41	3.81	10.22
2000 Year	62.089	36.887	98.975	9,817.0	6.32	3.76	10.08
2001 Year	60.959	35.367	96.326	9,890.7	6.16	3.58	9.74
2002 Year	61.785	36.073	97.858	10,048.8	6.15	3.59	9.74
2003 Year	61.706	36.503	98.209	10,301.0	5.99	3.54	9.53
2004 Year	63.226	37.125	100.351	10,675.8	5.92	3.48	9.40
2005 Year	62.977	37.529	100.506	11,003.4	5.72	3.41	9.13
2006 Year	62.149	37.706	99.856	11,319.4	5.49	3.33	8.82
2007 Year	R 63.459	38.144	R 101.603	11,566.8	5.49	3.30	8.78

^a Coal, coal coke net imports, nuclear electric power, renewable energy, and electricity net imports.

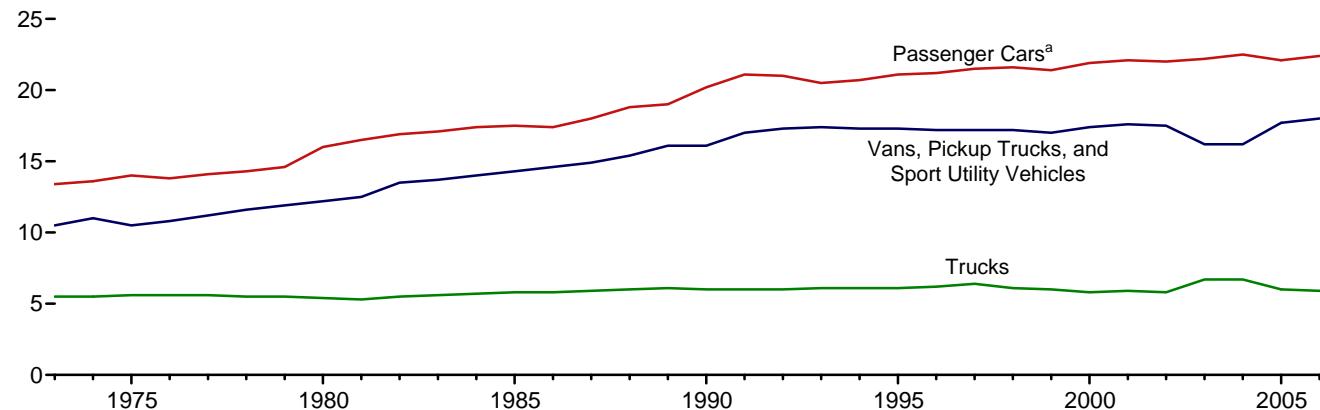
R=Revised.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Gross Domestic Product:** 1973-2004—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, August 2007, Table 2A. 2005 forward—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, BEA News Release, April 30, 2008, Table 3, which is available at Web site <http://www.bea.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm>.

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates, 1973-2006
(Miles per Gallon)



^aMotorcycles are included through 1989.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Source: Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Rates

	Passenger Cars ^a			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles ^b			Trucks ^c			All Motor Vehicles ^d		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	^a 10,157	^a 533	^a 19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0
2004	12,460	553	22.5	11,184	690	16.2	27,023	4,057	6.7	12,200	714	17.1
2005	12,510	567	22.1	10,920	617	17.7	26,235	4,385	6.0	12,082	706	17.1
2006 ^p	12,427	554	22.4	10,986	612	18.0	25,290	4,300	5.9	12,016	697	17.2

^a Through 1989, includes motorcycles.

^b Includes a small number of trucks with 2 axles and 4 tires, such as step vans.

^c Single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks.

^d Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not shown separately.

P=Preliminary.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • **Passenger Cars, 1990-1994:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics* 1998, Table 4-13. • **All Other Data:** • **1973-1994**—Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), *Highway Statistics Summary to 1995*, Table VM-201A. • **1995 forward**—FHWA, *Highway Statistics*, annual reports, Table VM-1.

Table 1.9 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	April					Cumulative July through April				
	Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change		Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	583	641	516	-11	-20	6,298	6,036	6,005	-5	-1
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	496	547	392	-21	-28	5,687	5,319	5,138	-10	-3
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	510	548	472	-7	-14	6,243	5,977	6,096	-2	2
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	472	538	572	21	6	6,527	6,214	6,659	2	7
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	179	225	172	-4	-24	2,800	2,613	2,469	-12	-6
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	216	285	260	20	-9	3,540	3,379	3,331	-6	-1
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	94	171	137	NM	NM	2,281	2,239	2,141	-6	-4
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	426	388	432	1	11	4,917	4,679	4,781	-3	2
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	298	278	320	7	15	2,985	2,781	3,063	3	10
U.S. Average^b	345	382	338	-2	-12	4,349	4,123	4,155	-4	1

^a "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days).

Web Pages: • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for

current data. • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> for historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	April					Cumulative January through April				
	Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change		Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	NM	NM	0	0	0	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	NM	NM	0	0	0	NM	NM
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1	1	3	NM	NM	2	5	3	NM	NM
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	6	6	1	NM	NM	9	11	1	NM	NM
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	70	77	75	NM	NM	184	196	186	1	-5
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	26	29	16	NM	NM	57	61	20	NM	NM
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	94	86	97	NM	NM	176	194	165	-6	-15
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	35	36	26	NM	NM	49	63	33	NM	NM
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	14	5	14	NM	NM	21	6	14	NM	NM
U.S. Average^b	30	29	30	NM	NM	66	68	59	NM	NM

^a "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days).

Web Pages: • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for

current data. • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> for historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Energy Overview

Note 1. Primary Energy Production. Primary energy production consists of coal production, waste coal supplied, and coal refuse recovery; crude oil and lease condensate production; natural gas plant liquids production; natural gas (dry) production; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), geothermal heat pump energy, and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; and biofuels feedstock (biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel).

Note 2. Primary Energy Consumption. Primary energy consumption consists of coal consumption; coal coke net imports; petroleum consumption (petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel, but excluding ethanol blended into motor gasoline); natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel; and electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour).

Note 3 . Merchandise Trade Value. Import data presented are based on the customs value. That value does not include insurance and freight and is consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value, which is also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All export data, and import data prior to 1981, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

“Balance” is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. “Energy” includes mineral

fuels, lubricants, and related material. “Non-Energy Balance” and “Total Merchandise” include foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The “Non-Energy Balance” is calculated by subtracting the “Energy” from the “Total Merchandise Balance.”

“Imports” consist of government and nongovernment shipments of merchandise into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They reflect the total arrival from foreign countries of merchandise that immediately entered consumption channels, warehouses, the Foreign Trade Zones, or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. They exclude shipments between the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions, shipments to U.S. Armed Forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use, U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces, and in-transit shipments.

Table 1.5 Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division:

Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: “U.S. Exports,” FT410, December issues.
1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1993-2006: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.
1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.
1990-1993: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1994-2006: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: January-July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1993-2006: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and

Services," Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum, Energy, and Non-Energy Balances

Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Total Merchandise

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.

1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990. 1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1992-2006: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2007 and 2008: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

2

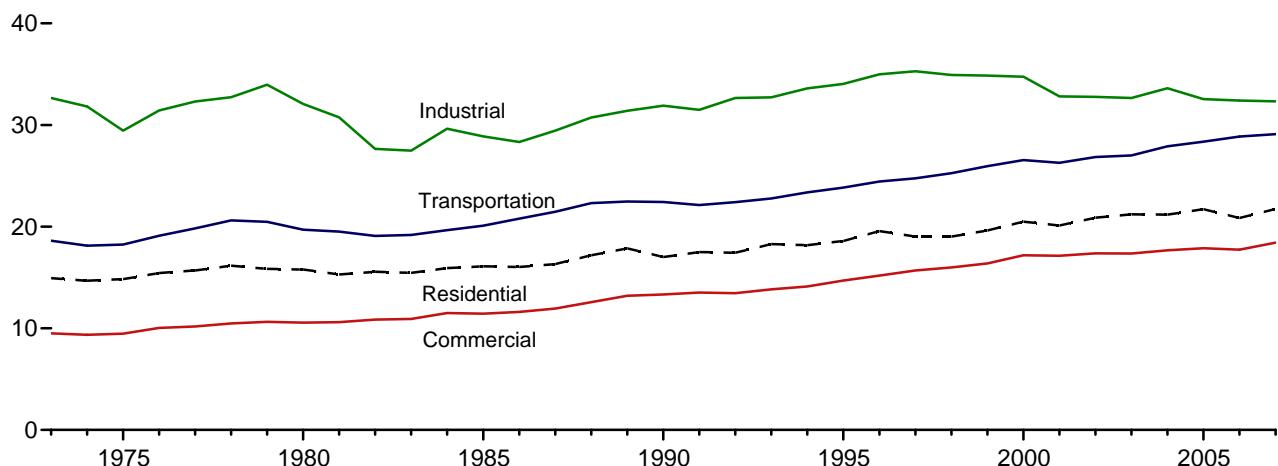
Energy Consumption by Sector



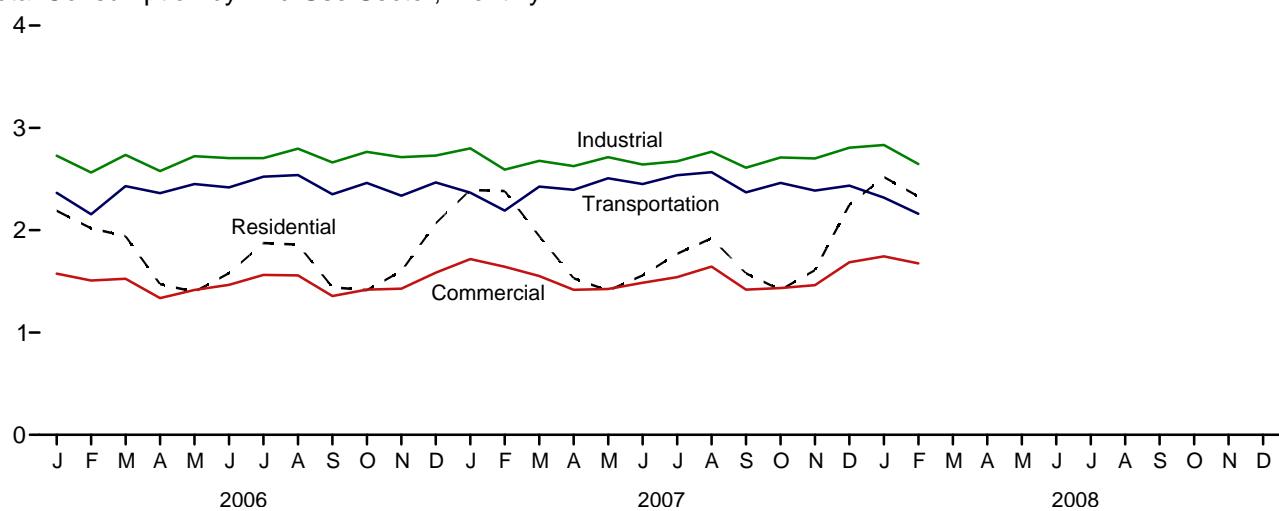
Office buildings, industries, residences, and transport systems, Baltimore, Maryland; east view from the inner harbor.
Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

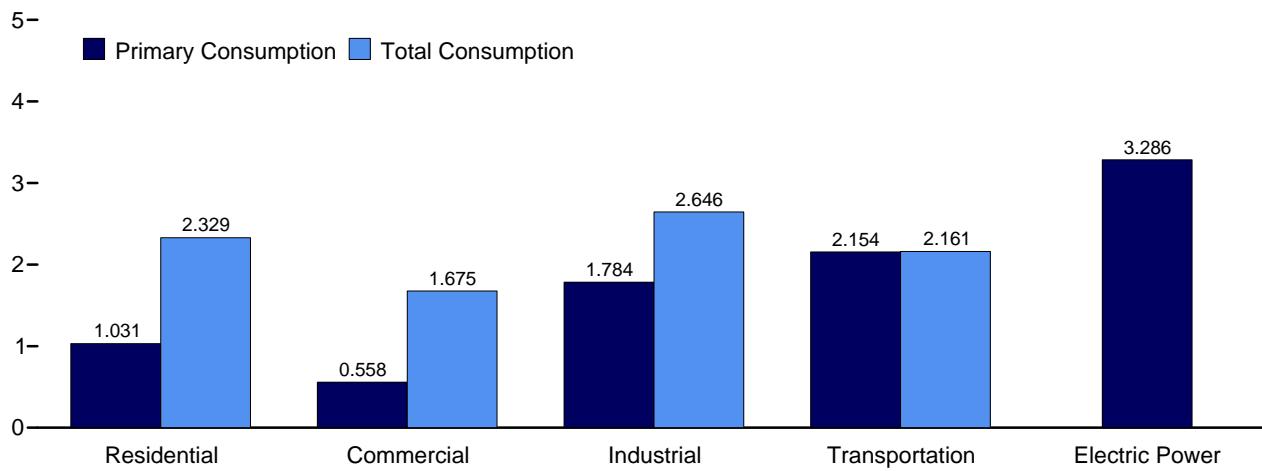
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2007



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, February 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

Source: Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector ^{c,d}	Balancing Item ^g	Total ^h			
	Residential		Commercial ^a		Industrial ^b		Transportation							
	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Total ^f	Primary ^e	Total ^f						
1973 Total	8,250	14,930	4,381	9,507	24,741	32,653	18,576	18,612	19,753	7	75,708			
1975 Total	8,006	14,842	4,023	9,466	21,454	29,447	18,209	18,244	20,307	1	71,999			
1980 Total	7,453	15,787	4,074	10,563	22,610	32,077	19,658	19,696	24,327	-1	78,122			
1985 Total	7,161	16,088	3,695	11,444	19,466	28,875	20,041	20,087	26,132	-4	76,491			
1990 Total	6,570	17,015	3,858	13,333	21,206	31,894	22,366	22,420	30,660	-9	84,652			
1995 Total	6,946	18,578	4,063	14,698	22,746	34,045	23,793	23,849	33,621	3	91,173			
1996 Total	7,471	19,562	4,235	15,181	23,444	34,989	24,384	24,439	34,638	4	94,175			
1997 Total	7,040	19,026	4,257	15,694	23,721	35,288	24,697	24,752	35,045	6	94,765			
1998 Total	6,424	19,021	3,964	15,979	23,211	34,928	25,203	25,258	36,385	-3	95,183			
1999 Total	6,784	19,621	4,007	16,384	22,991	34,855	25,894	25,951	37,136	6	96,817			
2000 Total	7,169	20,488	4,227	17,176	22,871	34,758	26,491	26,552	38,214	2	98,975			
2001 Total	6,879	20,106	4,036	17,141	21,836	32,806	26,215	26,278	37,366	-6	96,326			
2002 Total	6,938	20,874	4,099	17,367	21,857	32,765	26,787	26,848	38,171	5	97,858			
2003 Total	7,252	21,208	4,239	17,351	21,576	32,650	26,928	27,002	38,218	-3	98,209			
2004 Total	7,020	21,179	4,179	17,663	22,455	33,609	27,820	27,899	38,876	(s)	100,351			
2005 Total	6,942	21,718	4,013	17,874	21,467	32,546	28,280	28,361	39,799	6	100,506			
2006														
January	911	2,190	494	1,576	R 1,859	R 2,729	R 2,358	R 2,365	3,238	(s)	8,860			
February	902	2,017	488	1,509	R 1,708	R 2,563	R 2,150	R 2,156	2,998	-1	8,245			
March	819	R 1,941	R 444	1,525	R 1,846	R 2,736	R 2,424	R 2,431	3,099	-2	8,631			
April	509	1,473	294	1,336	R 1,696	R 2,577	R 2,355	R 2,362	2,893	-3	7,745			
May	R 349	1,399	226	1,415	R 1,760	R 2,723	R 2,444	R 2,451	3,210	-1	7,987			
June	274	R 1,580	194	1,466	R 1,752	R 2,704	R 2,412	R 2,418	3,535	1	8,169			
July	252	R 1,874	182	1,564	R 1,726	R 2,704	R 2,516	R 2,523	3,989	3	8,667			
August	246	1,858	187	1,559	R 1,827	R 2,797	R 2,531	R 2,538	3,960	3	8,755			
September	260	1,442	193	1,357	R 1,782	R 2,662	R 2,345	R 2,351	3,232	(s)	7,812			
October	385	1,414	253	1,419	R 1,853	R 2,765	R 2,456	R 2,462	3,113	-2	8,058			
November	566	R 1,600	327	1,429	R 1,835	R 2,713	R 2,331	R 2,337	3,020	-1	8,078			
December	804	2,067	433	R 1,584	R 1,851	R 2,730	R 2,460	R 2,466	3,301	2	8,850			
Total	R 6,277	R 20,856	R 3,715	R 17,736	R 21,494	R 32,404	R 28,781	R 28,861	39,589	(s)	99,856			
2007														
January	1,010	2,393	528	1,717	R 1,915	R 2,800	R 2,358	R 2,366	3,465	1	9,277			
February	1,106	2,383	576	1,642	R 1,783	R 2,593	R 2,185	R 2,192	3,159	(s)	8,809			
March	810	1,942	446	1,552	R 1,807	R 2,678	R 2,418	R 2,426	3,116	-3	8,595			
April	554	1,531	321	1,418	R 1,748	R 2,627	R 2,388	R 2,394	2,959	-3	7,967			
May	344	1,410	221	1,425	R 1,770	R 2,713	R 2,501	R 2,508	3,221	-2	8,054			
June	266	1,557	189	1,486	R 1,702	R 2,643	R 2,443	R 2,450	3,536	1	8,137			
July	248	1,769	177	1,541	R 1,722	R 2,673	R 2,531	R 2,538	3,843	3	8,524			
August	250	1,920	186	1,644	R 1,763	R 2,767	R 2,559	R 2,566	4,140	4	R 8,902			
September	253	1,579	186	1,419	R 1,733	R 2,611	R 2,364	R 2,370	3,443	1	7,980			
October	325	1,416	225	1,435	R 1,792	R 2,710	R 2,455	R 2,462	3,227	-1	8,022			
November	579	1,609	R 337	1,462	R 1,807	R 2,702	R 2,380	R 2,387	3,057	-1	8,159			
December	944	2,247	506	1,686	R 1,895	R 2,805	R 2,429	R 2,436	3,400	(s)	9,175			
Total	R 6,689	R 21,753	R 3,898	18,430	R 21,438	R 32,324	R 29,012	R 29,096	40,567	(s)	R 101,603			
2008														
January	R 1,104	RE 2,520	R 583	RE 1,744	R 1,949	RE 2,833	R 2,311	RE 2,318	E 3,467	R (s)	RE 9,415			
February	1,031	E 2,329	558	E 1,675	1,784	E 2,646	2,154	E 2,161	E 3,286	(s)	E 8,812			
2-Month Total	2,135	E 4,849	1,141	E 3,420	3,733	E 5,479	4,465	E 4,479	E 6,753	(s)	E 18,227			
2007 2-Month Total	2,117	4,776	1,104	3,359	3,698	5,393	4,543	4,558	6,624	1	18,086			
2006 2-Month Total	1,814	4,207	981	3,085	3,567	5,292	4,507	4,521	6,235	-1	17,104			

^a Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^d Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^e See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^f Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

^g A balancing item. The sum of primary consumption in the five energy-use

sectors equals the sum of total consumption in the four end-use sectors. However, total energy consumption does not equal the sum of the sectoral components due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas.

^h Primary energy consumption total. See Table 1.3.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

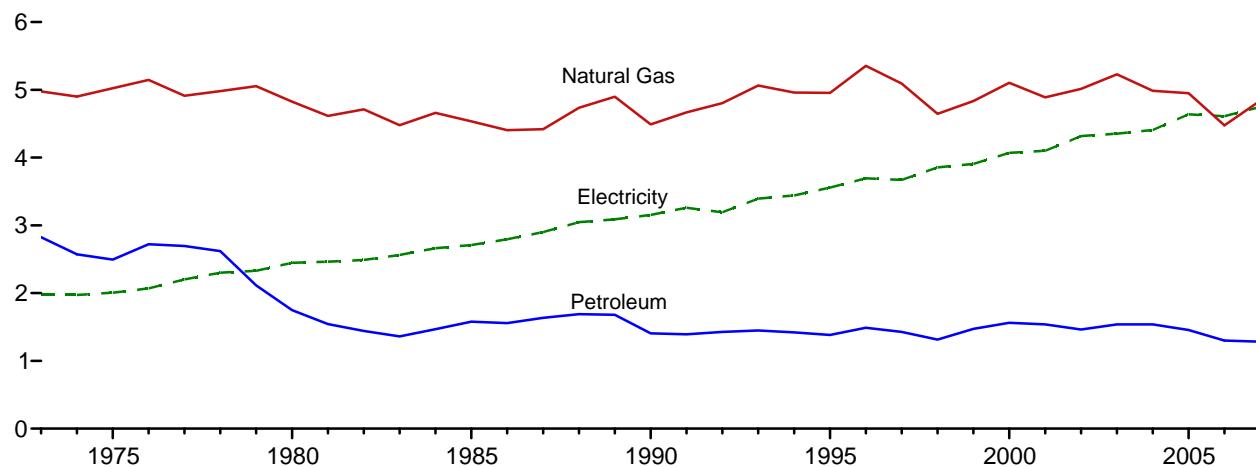
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

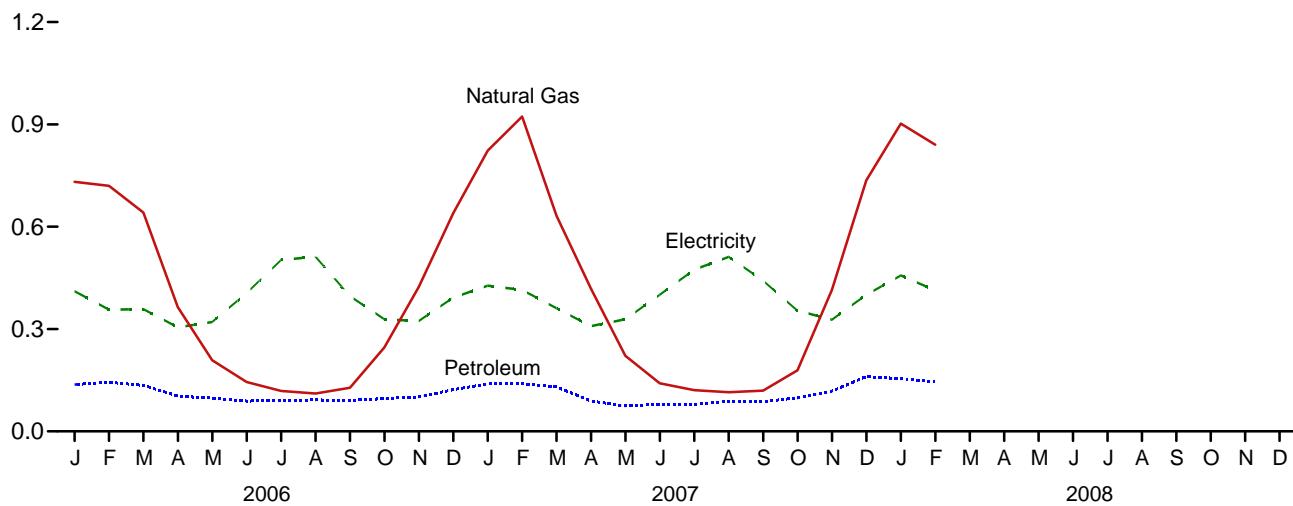
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 2.2-2.6.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

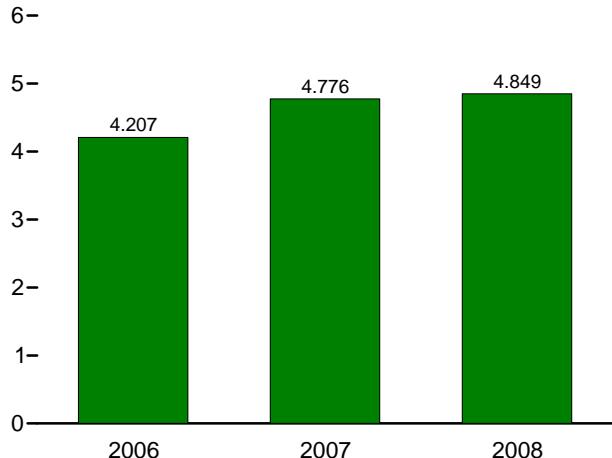
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



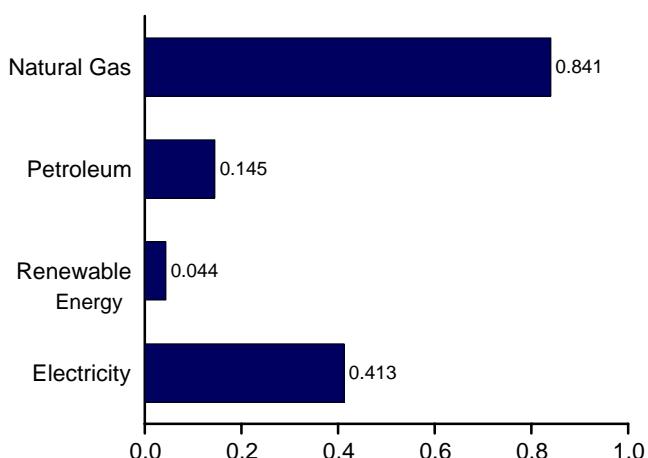
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^d	Electrical System Energy Losses ^e	Total				
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b											
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum	Total	Geo-thermal	Solar/PV	Bio-mass	Total								
1973 Total	94	4,977	2,825	7,896	NA	NA	354	354	8,250	1,976	4,703	14,930				
1975 Total	63	5,023	2,495	7,580	NA	NA	425	425	8,006	2,007	4,829	14,842				
1980 Total	31	4,825	1,748	6,603	NA	NA	850	850	7,453	2,448	5,885	15,787				
1985 Total	39	4,534	1,578	6,151	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	7,161	2,709	6,219	16,088				
1990 Total	31	4,491	1,407	5,929	6	56	580	641	6,570	3,153	7,291	17,015				
1995 Total	17	4,954	1,383	6,355	7	65	520	591	6,946	3,557	8,075	18,578				
1996 Total	17	5,354	1,488	6,859	7	65	540	612	7,471	3,694	8,397	19,562				
1997 Total	16	5,093	1,428	6,537	8	65	430	503	7,040	3,671	8,315	19,026				
1998 Total	12	4,646	1,314	5,971	8	65	380	452	6,424	3,856	8,741	19,021				
1999 Total	14	4,835	1,473	6,322	9	64	390	462	6,784	3,906	8,931	19,621				
2000 Total	11	5,105	1,563	6,679	9	61	420	490	7,169	4,069	9,250	20,488				
2001 Total	12	4,889	1,539	6,440	9	60	370	439	6,879	4,100	9,127	20,106				
2002 Total	12	5,014	1,463	6,489	10	59	380	449	6,938	4,317	9,619	20,874				
2003 Total	12	5,230	1,539	6,781	13	58	400	471	7,252	4,353	9,603	21,208				
2004 Total	13	4,986	1,539	6,538	14	59	410	483	7,020	4,408	9,750	21,179				
2005 Total	9	4,951	1,455	6,415	16	61	450	527	6,942	4,638	10,139	21,718				
2006																
January	1	732	137	869	2	6	35	42	911	411	868	2,190				
February	1	720	144	864	1	5	31	38	902	357	758	2,017				
March	1	641	135	777	2	6	35	42	819	358	763	R 1,941				
April	(s)	364	103	468	2	6	34	41	509	305	659	1,473				
May	(s)	209	97	306	2	6	35	42	R 349	321	730	1,399				
June	(s)	145	89	234	2	6	34	41	274	405	900	1,580				
July	(s)	118	91	210	2	6	35	42	252	503	1,119	R 1,874				
August	(s)	111	92	204	2	6	35	42	246	512	1,100	1,858				
September	(s)	128	91	219	2	6	34	41	260	396	786	1,442				
October	1	246	96	343	2	6	35	42	385	328	701	1,414				
November	1	423	101	525	2	6	34	41	566	324	710	R 1,600				
December	1	639	122	762	2	6	35	42	804	392	871	2,067				
Total	6	4,476	R 1,299	R 5,781	18	67	410	495	R 6,277	4,611	9,968	R 20,856				
2007																
January	1	823	139	963	2	6	39	47	1,010	427	955	2,393				
February	1	923	140	1,064	2	6	35	43	1,106	414	862	2,383				
March	1	632	130	763	2	6	39	47	810	361	771	1,942				
April	(s)	419	89	508	2	6	38	46	554	308	669	1,531				
May	(s)	221	75	296	2	6	39	47	344	329	737	1,410				
June	(s)	141	80	221	2	6	38	46	266	400	891	1,557				
July	(s)	121	80	201	2	6	39	47	248	474	1,047	1,769				
August	(s)	115	87	203	2	6	39	47	250	512	1,159	1,920				
September	(s)	119	88	R 208	2	6	38	46	253	442	884	1,579				
October	1	179	98	R 278	2	6	39	47	325	354	737	1,416				
November	1	414	118	533	2	6	38	46	579	327	704	1,609				
December	1	736	161	897	2	6	39	47	944	400	902	2,247				
Total	6	4,842	R 1,283	R 6,132	22	74	460	556	R 6,689	4,749	10,316	R 21,753				
2008																
January	F 1	R 902	154	R 1,057	2	6	39	47	R 1,104	F 457	E 958	RE 2,520				
February	F 1	841	145	987	2	6	36	44	1,031	F 413	E 886	E 2,329				
2-Month Total	F 1	1,743	299	2,044	4	12	75	91	2,135	F 870	E 1,844	E 4,849				
2007 2-Month Total	1	1,746	279	2,027	4	12	74	90	2,117	841	1,817	4,776				
2006 2-Month Total	1	1,451	281	1,734	3	11	66	80	1,814	767	1,626	4,207				

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^b Data are estimates. See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

^d Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^e Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of

section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

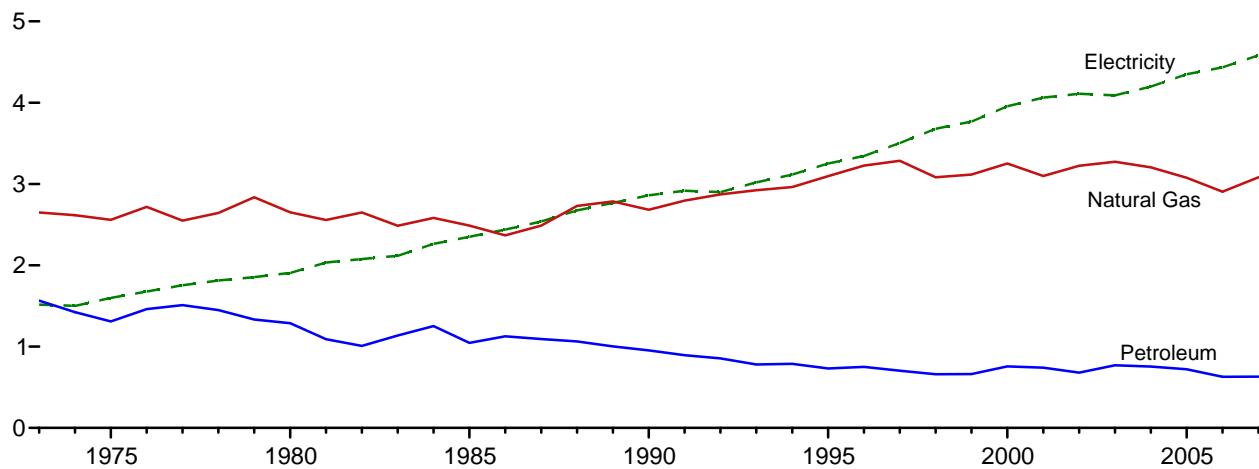
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

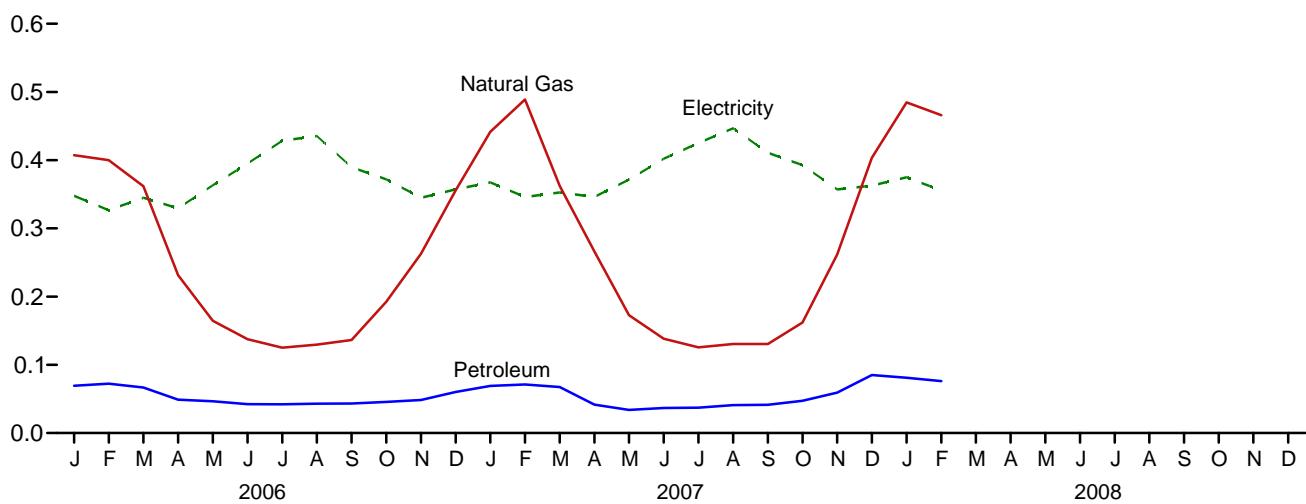
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

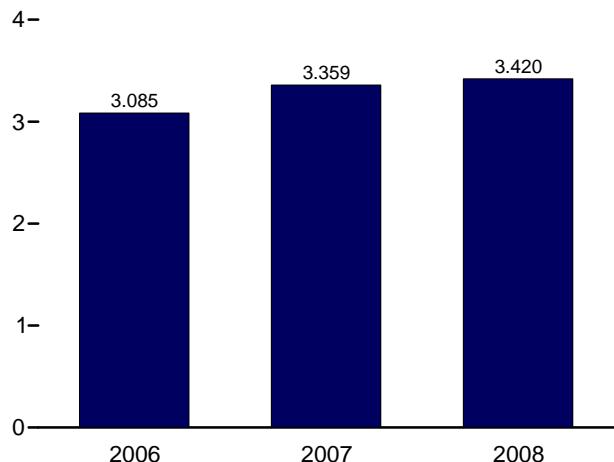
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



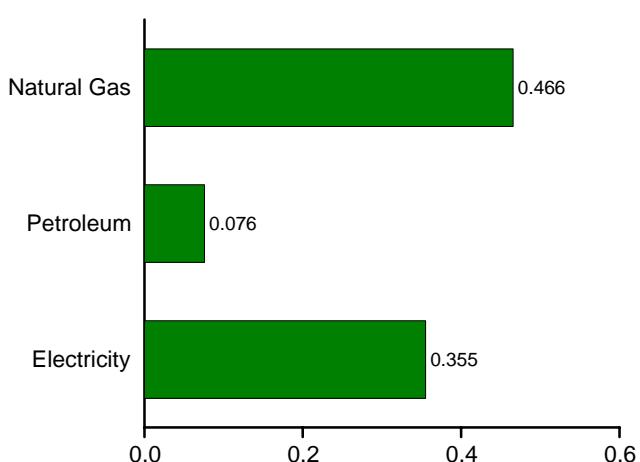
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.
Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^f	Electrical System Energy Losses ^g	Total				
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b											
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro-leum ^d	Total	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total								
1973 Total	160	2,649	1,565	4,374	NA	NA	7	7	4,381	1,517	3,609	9,507				
1975 Total	147	2,558	1,310	4,015	NA	NA	8	8	4,023	1,598	3,845	9,466				
1980 Total	115	2,651	1,287	4,053	NA	NA	21	21	4,074	1,906	4,582	10,563				
1985 Total	137	2,488	1,045	3,670	NA	NA	24	24	3,695	2,351	5,398	11,444				
1990 Total	124	2,682	953	3,760	1	3	94	98	3,858	2,860	6,615	13,333				
1995 Total	117	3,096	732	3,945	1	5	113	118	4,063	3,252	7,382	14,698				
1996 Total	122	3,226	751	4,099	1	5	129	135	4,235	3,344	7,603	15,181				
1997 Total	129	3,285	704	4,118	1	6	131	138	4,257	3,503	7,935	15,694				
1998 Total	93	3,083	661	3,837	1	7	118	127	3,964	3,678	8,338	15,979				
1999 Total	103	3,115	661	3,879	1	7	121	129	4,007	3,766	8,610	16,384				
2000 Total	92	3,252	756	4,099	1	8	119	128	4,227	3,956	8,993	17,176				
2001 Total	97	3,097	741	3,935	1	8	92	101	4,036	4,062	9,043	17,141				
2002 Total	90	3,225	680	3,995	(s)	9	95	104	4,099	4,110	9,158	17,367				
2003 Total	82	3,274	770	4,126	1	11	101	113	4,239	4,090	9,023	17,351				
2004 Total	102	3,204	755	4,061	1	12	105	118	4,179	4,198	9,286	17,663				
2005 Total	96	3,076	721	3,893	1	14	105	119	4,013	4,351	9,511	17,874				
2006																
January	7	407	69	R 483	(s)	1	9	10	494	348	735	1,576				
February	6	400	R 72	479	(s)	1	8	9	488	327	694	1,509				
March	6	362	67	435	(s)	1	8	10	R 444	345	736	1,525				
April	4	231	49	285	(s)	1	8	10	294	329	712	1,336				
May	4	165	47	R 215	(s)	1	9	10	226	363	827	1,415				
June	5	138	42	185	(s)	1	8	10	194	395	877	1,466				
July	5	125	42	172	(s)	1	9	10	182	428	954	1,564				
August	5	130	43	177	(s)	1	9	10	187	436	936	1,559				
September	4	136	43	184	(s)	1	8	9	193	390	774	1,357				
October	6	192	46	R 243	(s)	1	9	10	253	372	793	1,419				
November	6	263	48	318	(s)	1	8	10	327	345	757	1,429				
December	7	355	60	423	(s)	1	9	10	433	357	794	R 1,584				
Total	65	2,905	R 629	R 3,598	1	14	102	117	R 3,715	4,435	9,586	R 17,736				
2007																
January	7	442	69	517	(s)	1	9	10	528	367	822	1,717				
February	7	489	71	567	(s)	1	8	9	576	346	720	1,642				
March	6	362	68	436	(s)	1	9	10	446	353	753	1,552				
April	4	266	42	312	(s)	1	8	9	321	346	751	1,418				
May	4	173	34	211	(s)	1	9	10	221	371	833	1,425				
June	4	138	37	179	(s)	1	9	10	189	402	895	1,486				
July	4	126	37	167	(s)	1	9	10	177	425	939	1,541				
August	5	130	41	176	(s)	1	9	10	186	447	1,012	1,644				
September	4	131	R 41	176	(s)	1	8	10	186	411	822	1,419				
October	6	162	47	215	(s)	1	9	10	225	393	818	1,435				
November	7	262	59	328	(s)	1	9	10	R 337	357	768	1,462				
December	7	403	85	496	(s)	1	9	10	506	363	817	1,686				
Total	65	3,083	R 631	R 3,779	1	14	104	119	R 3,898	4,581	9,951	18,430				
2008																
January	RF 7	485	81	R 573	F (s)	1	9	10	R 583	F 375	E 786	RE 1,744				
February	F 7	466	76	549	F (s)	1	8	9	558	F 355	E 762	E 1,675				
2-Month Total	F 14	951	157	1,122	F (s)	2	17	19	1,141	F 730	E 1,548	E 3,420				
2007 2-Month Total	13	931	140	1,084	(s)	2	17	19	1,104	714	1,542	3,359				
2006 2-Month Total	13	807	142	962	(s)	2	17	19	981	674	1,429	3,085				

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^b Most data are estimates. See Table 10.2a for notes on series components and estimation.

^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

^d Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

^e Conventional hydroelectric power.

^f Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^g Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

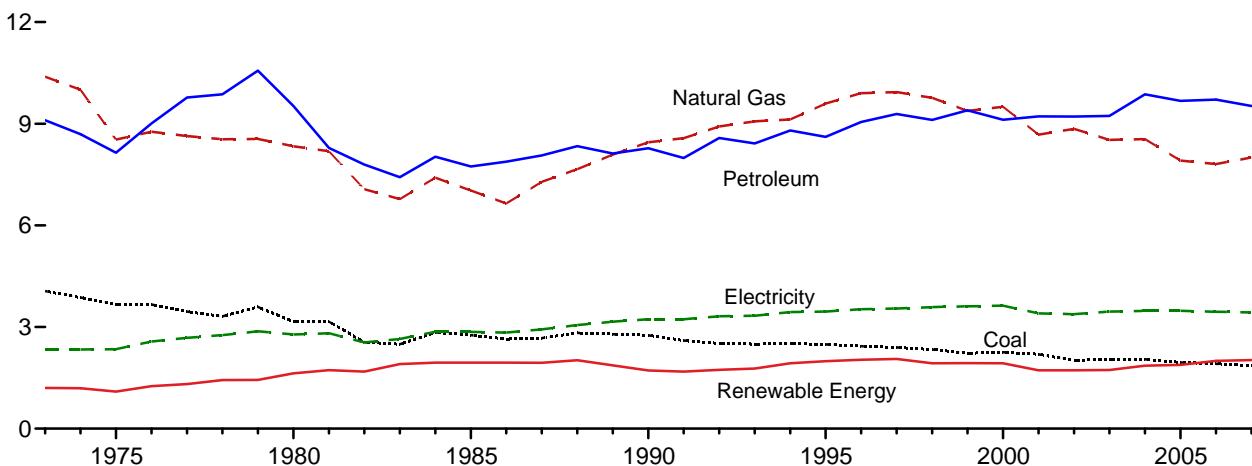
Notes: • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

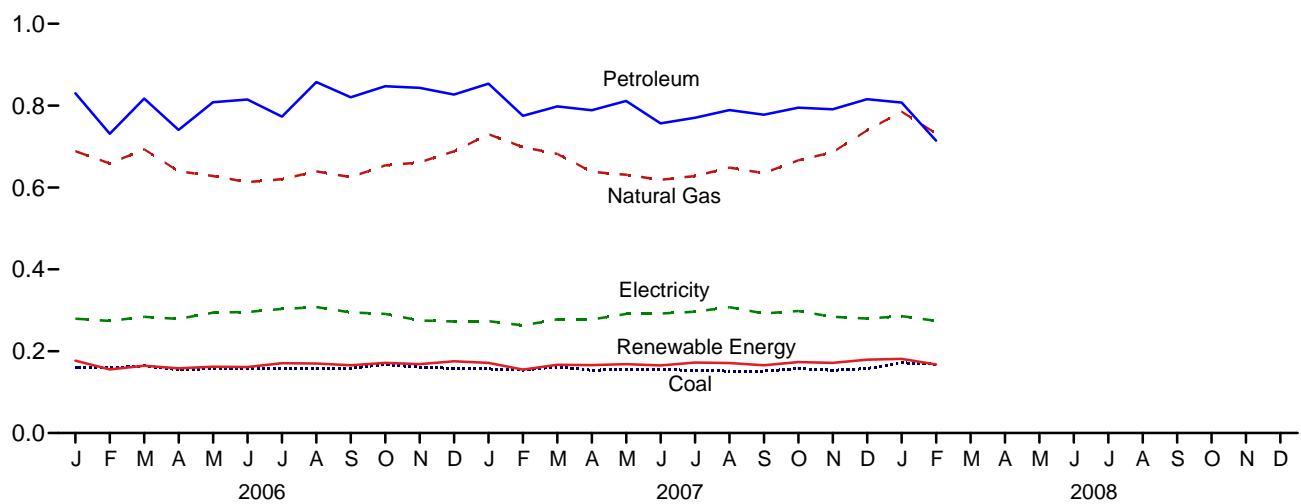
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

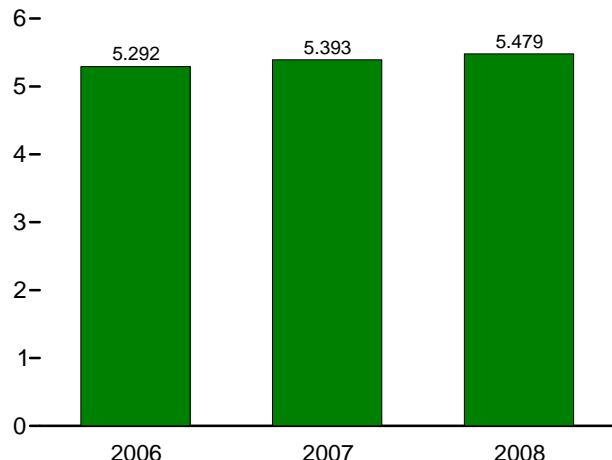
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



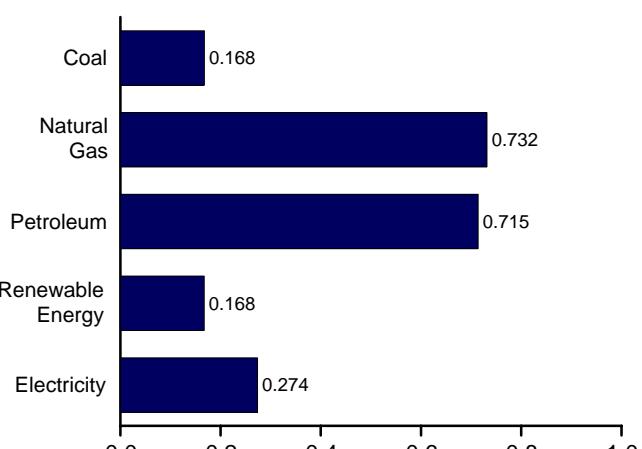
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.
Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^g	Electrical System Energy Losses ^h	Total ^e				
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b											
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total ^e	Hydro-electric Power ^f	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total								
1973 Total	4,057	10,388	9,104	23,541	35	NA	1,165	1,200	24,741	2,341	5,571	32,653				
1975 Total	3,667	8,532	8,146	20,359	32	NA	1,063	1,096	21,454	2,346	5,647	29,447				
1980 Total	3,155	8,333	9,525	20,977	33	NA	1,600	1,633	22,610	2,781	6,686	32,077				
1985 Total	2,760	7,032	7,738	17,516	33	NA	1,917	1,950	19,466	2,855	6,554	28,875				
1990 Total	2,756	8,451	8,278	19,490	31	2	1,683	1,716	21,206	3,226	7,461	31,894				
1995 Total	2,488	9,592	8,613	20,754	55	3	1,935	1,992	22,746	3,455	7,844	34,045				
1996 Total	2,434	9,901	9,052	21,410	61	3	1,970	2,033	23,444	3,527	8,018	34,989				
1997 Total	2,395	9,933	9,289	21,663	58	3	1,997	2,058	23,721	3,542	8,024	35,288				
1998 Total	2,335	9,763	9,114	21,280	55	3	1,873	1,931	23,211	3,587	8,131	34,928				
1999 Total	2,227	9,375	9,395	21,054	49	4	1,883	1,936	22,991	3,611	8,254	34,855				
2000 Total	2,256	9,500	9,119	20,941	42	4	1,884	1,930	22,871	3,631	8,256	34,758				
2001 Total	2,192	8,676	9,217	20,115	33	5	1,684	1,721	21,836	3,400	7,570	32,806				
2002 Total	2,019	8,845	9,209	20,135	39	5	1,679	1,723	21,857	3,379	7,528	32,765				
2003 Total	2,041	8,521	9,232	19,845	43	3	1,684	1,731	21,576	3,454	7,620	32,650				
2004 Total	2,047	8,544	9,865	20,594	33	4	1,824	1,861	22,455	3,473	7,682	33,609				
2005 Total	1,954	7,911	9,673	19,583	32	4	1,848	1,884	21,467	3,477	7,602	32,546				
2006																
January	161	689	R 830	R 1,682	4	(s)	173	177	R 1,859	279	590	R 2,729				
February	159	658	R 731	R 1,553	3	(s)	152	155	R 1,708	274	582	R 2,563				
March	164	693	R 817	R 1,682	2	(s)	162	164	R 1,846	284	606	R 2,736				
April	155	639	R 741	R 1,538	2	(s)	156	158	R 1,696	279	603	R 2,577				
May	157	628	R 808	R 1,597	2	(s)	160	162	R 1,760	294	669	R 2,723				
June	157	613	R 815	R 1,591	2	(s)	159	161	R 1,752	296	656	R 2,704				
July	158	620	R 773	R 1,555	2	(s)	168	171	R 1,726	303	675	R 2,704				
August	158	639	R 857	R 1,657	2	(s)	168	170	R 1,827	308	662	R 2,797				
September	158	625	R 820	R 1,617	2	(s)	163	165	R 1,782	295	585	R 2,662				
October	168	654	R 847	R 1,681	3	(s)	168	171	R 1,853	291	621	R 2,765				
November	161	661	R 843	R 1,666	4	(s)	164	168	R 1,835	275	604	R 2,713				
December	158	688	R 827	R 1,676	3	(s)	172	175	R 1,851	273	606	R 2,730				
Total	1,914	7,809	R 9,711	R 19,495	29	4	1,966	1,999	R 21,494	3,451	7,459	R 32,404				
2007																
January	156	730	R 854	R 1,743	4	(s)	167	171	R 1,915	273	612	R 2,800				
February	154	698	R 775	R 1,628	2	(s)	153	155	R 1,783	263	547	R 2,593				
March	162	682	R 798	R 1,641	2	(s)	164	167	R 1,807	278	593	R 2,678				
April	154	638	R 789	R 1,582	2	(s)	164	166	R 1,748	277	602	R 2,627				
May	156	631	R 811	R 1,601	2	(s)	166	168	R 1,770	291	653	R 2,713				
June	156	618	R 757	R 1,536	2	(s)	163	165	R 1,702	292	649	R 2,643				
July	153	628	R 771	R 1,550	1	(s)	171	172	R 1,722	296	655	R 2,673				
August	152	R 649	R 789	R 1,592	2	(s)	168	171	R 1,763	308	697	R 2,767				
September	151	635	R 778	R 1,568	1	(s)	164	166	R 1,733	292	585	R 2,611				
October	157	666	R 795	R 1,618	1	(s)	172	173	R 1,792	298	620	R 2,710				
November	154	686	R 791	R 1,636	1	(s)	170	171	R 1,807	284	610	R 2,702				
December	157	739	R 816	R 1,716	2	(s)	177	179	R 1,895	280	631	R 2,805				
Total	1,861	R 8,002	R 9,523	R 19,412	23	5	1,998	2,025	R 21,438	3,432	7,454	R 32,324				
2008																
January	RF 172	R 785	R 808	R 1,768	F 4	(s)	177	181	R 1,949	F 286	E 598	RE 2,833				
February	F 168	732	715	1,616	F 2	(s)	165	168	1,784	F 274	E 588	E 2,646				
2-Month Total	F 340	1,517	1,522	3,384	F 6	1	342	349	3,733	F 560	E 1,186	E 5,479				
2007 2-Month Total	310	1,429	1,629	3,372	6	1	320	326	3,698	536	1,158	5,393				
2006 2-Month Total	321	1,347	1,561	3,235	6	1	325	332	3,567	553	1,172	5,292				

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^b Most data are estimates. See Table 10.2b for notes on series components and estimation.

^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

^d Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

^e Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

^f Conventional hydroelectric power.

^g Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^h Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are

allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

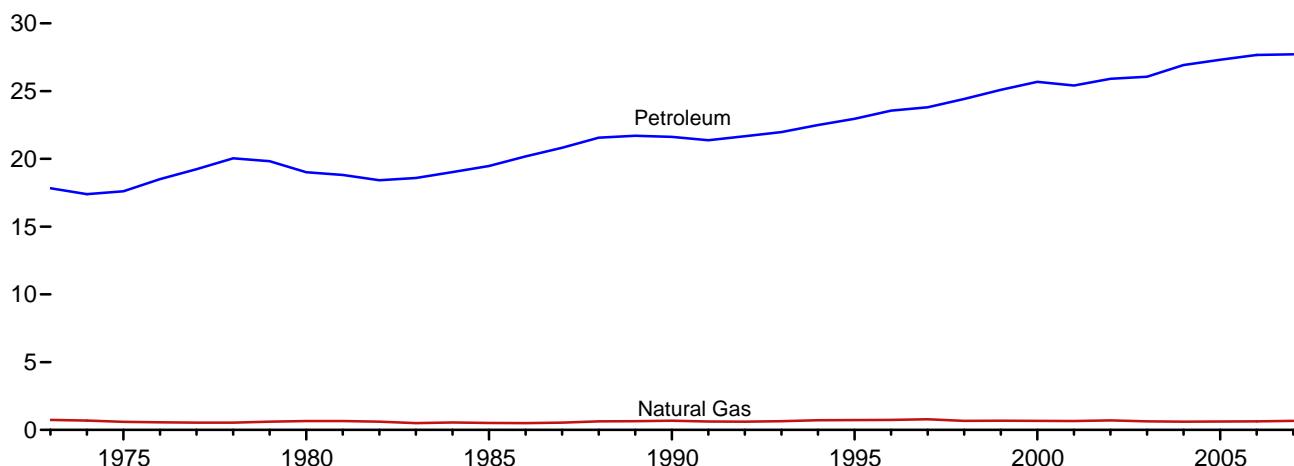
Notes: • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

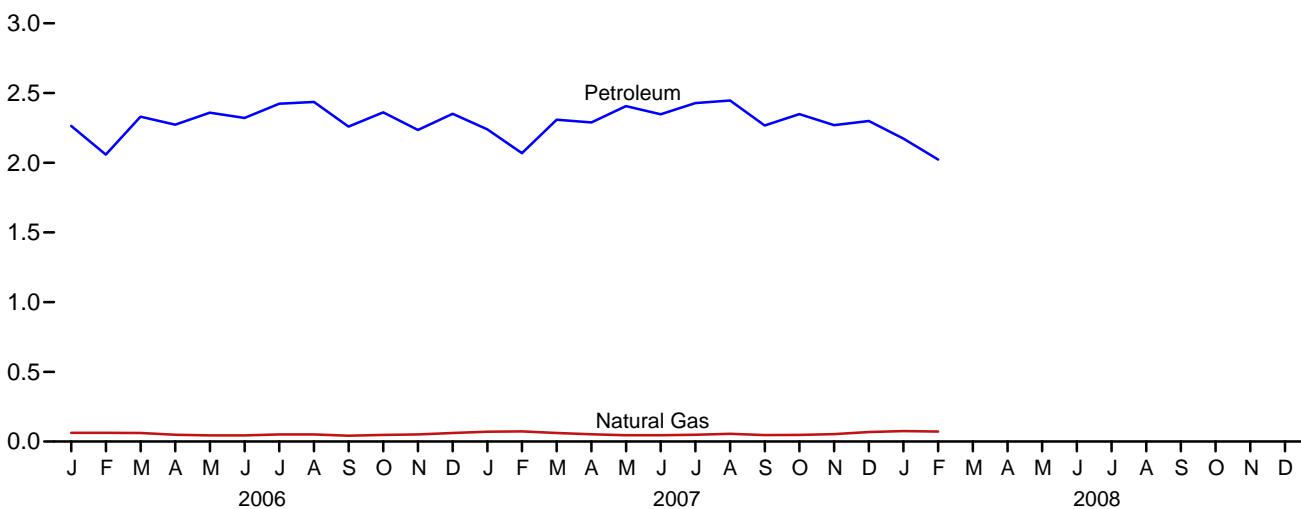
Sources: Tables 1.4a, 1.4b, 2.6, 3.8b, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

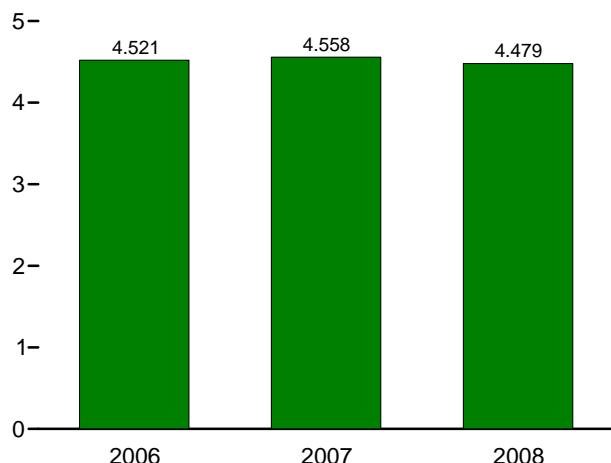
By Major Sources, 1973-2007



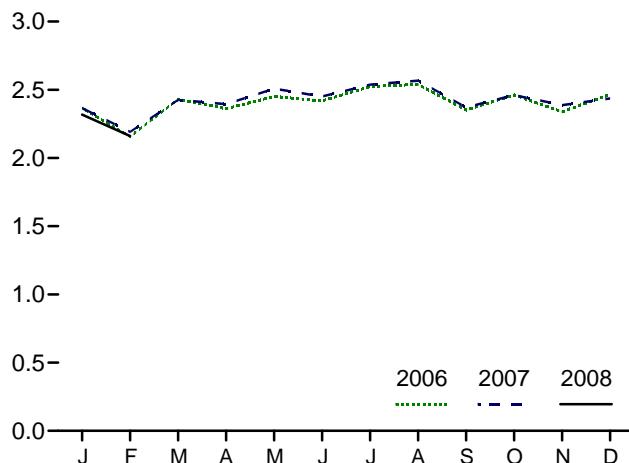
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



Total, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.

Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a					Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^e	Electrical System Energy Losses ^f	Total	
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b					
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total	Biomass					
1973 Total	3	743	17,831	18,576	NA	18,576	11	25	18,612	
1975 Total	1	595	17,614	18,209	NA	18,209	10	24	18,244	
1980 Total	(g)	650	19,009	19,658	NA	19,658	11	27	19,696	
1985 Total	(g)	519	19,471	19,990	51	20,041	14	32	20,087	
1990 Total	(g)	680	21,625	22,305	62	22,366	16	37	22,420	
1995 Total	(g)	724	22,954	23,678	115	23,793	17	39	23,849	
1996 Total	(g)	737	23,565	24,302	82	24,384	17	38	24,439	
1997 Total	(g)	780	23,813	24,593	104	24,697	17	38	24,752	
1998 Total	(g)	666	24,422	25,088	115	25,203	17	38	25,258	
1999 Total	(g)	675	25,098	25,774	120	25,894	17	40	25,951	
2000 Total	(g)	672	25,682	26,354	138	26,491	18	42	26,552	
2001 Total	(g)	658	25,413	26,071	145	26,215	20	43	26,278	
2002 Total	(g)	702	25,913	26,615	172	26,787	19	42	26,848	
2003 Total	(g)	630	26,063	26,693	235	26,928	23	51	27,002	
2004 Total	(g)	603	26,922	27,525	296	27,820	25	55	27,899	
2005 Total	(g)	625	27,309	27,934	346	28,280	26	56	28,361	
2006	January	(g)	63	R 2,264	R 2,326	31	R 2,358	2	5	R 2,365
	February	(g)	62	R 2,059	R 2,121	29	R 2,150	2	4	R 2,156
	March	(g)	62	R 2,330	R 2,392	33	R 2,424	2	5	R 2,431
	April	(g)	49	R 2,273	R 2,322	34	R 2,355	2	4	R 2,362
	May	(g)	44	R 2,360	R 2,404	41	R 2,444	2	4	R 2,451
	June	(g)	45	R 2,322	R 2,366	45	R 2,412	2	5	R 2,418
	July	(g)	51	R 2,423	R 2,474	42	R 2,516	2	5	R 2,523
	August	(g)	51	R 2,436	R 2,486	45	R 2,531	2	5	R 2,538
	September	(g)	42	R 2,259	R 2,301	44	R 2,345	2	4	R 2,351
	October	(g)	47	R 2,362	R 2,409	46	R 2,456	2	4	R 2,462
	November	(g)	51	R 2,235	R 2,286	45	R 2,331	2	4	R 2,337
	December	(g)	61	R 2,351	R 2,412	48	R 2,460	2	5	R 2,466
	Total	(g)	626	R 27,672	R 28,298	483	R 28,781	25	54	R 28,861
2007	January	(g)	70	R 2,240	R 2,310	48	R 2,358	2	6	R 2,366
	February	(g)	73	R 2,069	R 2,142	43	R 2,185	2	5	R 2,192
	March	(g)	61	R 2,309	R 2,370	48	R 2,418	2	5	R 2,426
	April	(g)	52	R 2,289	R 2,341	46	R 2,388	2	4	R 2,394
	May	(g)	45	R 2,406	R 2,451	50	R 2,501	2	5	R 2,508
	June	(g)	45	R 2,347	R 2,393	51	R 2,443	2	5	R 2,450
	July	(g)	48	R 2,428	R 2,476	55	R 2,531	2	5	R 2,538
	August	(g)	56	R 2,446	R 2,502	58	R 2,559	2	5	R 2,566
	September	(g)	46	R 2,267	R 2,314	50	R 2,364	2	4	R 2,370
	October	(g)	48	R 2,349	R 2,397	58	R 2,455	2	4	R 2,462
	November	(g)	53	R 2,270	R 2,323	57	R 2,380	2	5	R 2,387
	December	(g)	69	R 2,299	R 2,368	61	R 2,429	2	5	R 2,436
	Total	(g)	667	R 27,719	R 28,386	626	R 29,012	26	57	R 29,096
2008	January	(g)	R 76	R 2,173	R 2,249	62	R 2,311	F 2	E 5	RE 2,318
	February	(g)	72	2,023	2,094	60	2,154	F 2	E 5	E 2,161
	2-Month Total	(g)	147	4,196	4,343	122	4,465	F 5	E 10	E 4,479
2007 2-Month Total	(g)	143	4,309	4,452	91	4,543	5	10	4,558	
2006 2-Month Total	(g)	125	4,322	4,447	60	4,507	4	9	4,521	

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^b Data are estimates. See Table 10.2b for notes on series components.

^c Natural gas only; does not include supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

^d Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

^e Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^f Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

^g Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

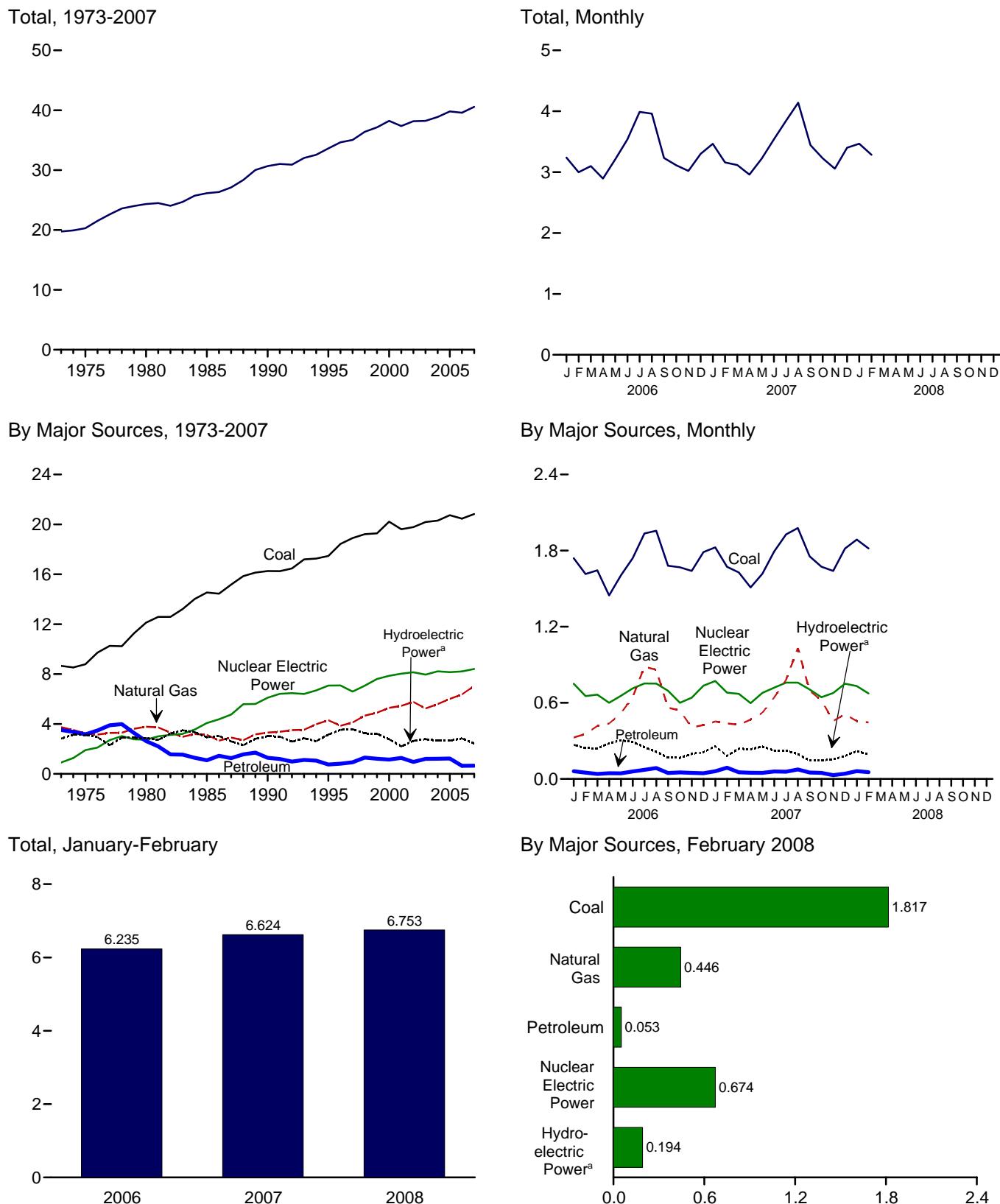
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)



^aConventional hydroelectric power.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.
Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a												Elec- tricity Net Imports	Total Primary		
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b										
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum	Total		Hydro- electric Power ^d	Geo- thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio- mass	Total					
1973 Total	8,658	3,748	3,515	15,921	910	2,827	43	NA	NA	3	2,873	49	19,753			
1975 Total	8,786	3,240	3,166	15,191	1,900	3,122	70	NA	NA	2	3,194	21	20,307			
1980 Total	12,123	3,778	2,634	18,534	2,739	2,867	110	NA	NA	4	2,982	71	24,327			
1985 Total	14,542	3,135	1,090	18,767	4,076	2,937	198	(s)	(s)	14	3,150	140	26,132			
1990 Total ^e	16,261	3,309	1,289	20,859	6,104	3,014	326	4	29	317	3,689	8	30,660			
1995 Total	17,466	4,302	755	22,523	7,075	3,149	280	5	33	422	3,889	134	33,621			
1996 Total	18,429	3,862	817	23,109	7,087	3,528	300	5	33	438	4,305	137	34,638			
1997 Total	18,905	4,126	927	23,957	6,597	3,581	309	5	34	446	4,375	116	35,045			
1998 Total	19,216	4,675	1,306	25,197	7,068	3,241	311	5	31	444	4,032	88	36,385			
1999 Total	19,279	4,902	1,211	25,393	7,610	3,218	312	5	46	453	4,034	99	37,136			
2000 Total	20,220	5,293	1,144	26,658	7,862	2,768	296	5	57	453	3,579	115	38,214			
2001 Total	19,614	5,458	1,277	26,348	8,033	2,209	289	6	70	337	2,910	75	37,366			
2002 Total	19,783	5,767	961	26,511	8,143	2,650	305	6	105	380	3,445	72	38,171			
2003 Total	20,185	5,246	1,205	26,636	7,959	2,781	303	5	115	397	3,601	22	38,218			
2004 Total	20,305	5,595	1,212	27,112	8,222	2,656	311	6	142	388	3,503	39	38,876			
2005 Total	20,737	6,015	1,235	27,986	8,160	2,670	309	6	178	406	3,568	84	39,799			
2006 January	1,740	326	61	2,128	750	268	26	(s)	24	37	355	5	3,238			
February	1,615	355	50	2,020	653	243	23	(s)	19	34	319	5	2,998			
March	1,644	417	39	2,101	665	242	27	(s)	23	35	327	6	3,099			
April	1,446	437	46	1,928	601	281	24	1	25	30	360	5	2,893			
May	1,605	517	44	2,166	655	304	23	1	24	33	384	5	3,210			
June	1,740	645	59	2,444	714	293	25	1	20	34	373	5	3,535			
July	1,936	885	72	2,893	753	250	27	1	19	36	333	10	3,989			
August	1,957	861	86	2,904	751	214	27	1	16	37	295	10	3,960			
September	1,681	561	47	2,289	695	169	26	1	19	34	248	(s)	3,232			
October	1,669	540	51	2,260	600	166	27	(s)	24	34	252	1	3,113			
November	1,640	406	48	2,094	641	197	25	(s)	25	35	283	3	3,020			
December	1,789	425	46	2,259	735	211	27	(s)	25	36	299	8	3,301			
Total	20,462	6,375	648	27,485	8,214	2,839	306	5	264	412	3,827	63	39,589			
2007 January	1,826	453	60	2,339	772	258	27	(s)	24	38	347	6	3,465			
February	1,672	438	89	2,199	681	183	25	(s)	25	36	269	10	3,159			
March	1,628	428	53	2,108	671	239	26	(s)	30	36	331	6	3,116			
April	1,510	468	49	2,027	598	235	24	1	32	33	325	10	2,959			
May	1,617	521	48	2,186	678	255	25	1	28	34	343	13	3,221			
June	1,793	643	59	2,494	719	225	26	1	24	36	311	11	3,536			
July	1,928	781	57	2,766	759	223	27	1	19	36	306	13	3,843			
August	1,978	1,032	75	3,085	759	196	27	1	24	37	285	11	4,140			
September	1,755	695	51	2,501	705	144	26	1	26	35	232	5	3,443			
October	1,673	620	48	2,341	644	146	27	(s)	30	32	236	6	3,227			
November	1,640	457	30	2,127	678	155	26	(s)	27	36	243	9	3,057			
December	1,817	510	42	2,368	751	182	27	(s)	28	37	275	7	3,400			
Total	20,835	7,046	660	28,542	8,415	2,440	312	6	319	427	3,503	107	40,567			
2008 January	RF 1,887	F 457	RF 61	F 2,405	F 732	F 220	F 26	F (s)	F 34	F 38	F 319	11	E 3,467			
February	F 1,817	F 446	F 53	F 2,316	F 674	F 194	F 24	F (s)	F 32	F 35	F 285	10	E 3,286			
2-Month Total	F 3,704	F 902	F 114	F 4,721	F 1,406	F 414	F 50	F (s)	F 66	F 74	F 604	22	E 6,753			
2007 2-Month Total	3,498	891	149	4,538	1,453	441	53	(s)	50	74	617	16	6,624			
2006 2-Month Total	3,356	681	111	4,148	1,404	511	49	(s)	43	70	674	10	6,235			

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^b See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.

^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

^d Conventional hydroelectric power.

^e Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal

output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2b, 10.2c, A4, A5, and A6.

Energy Consumption by Sector

Note 1. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys. Most of the data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* are developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the *MER*.

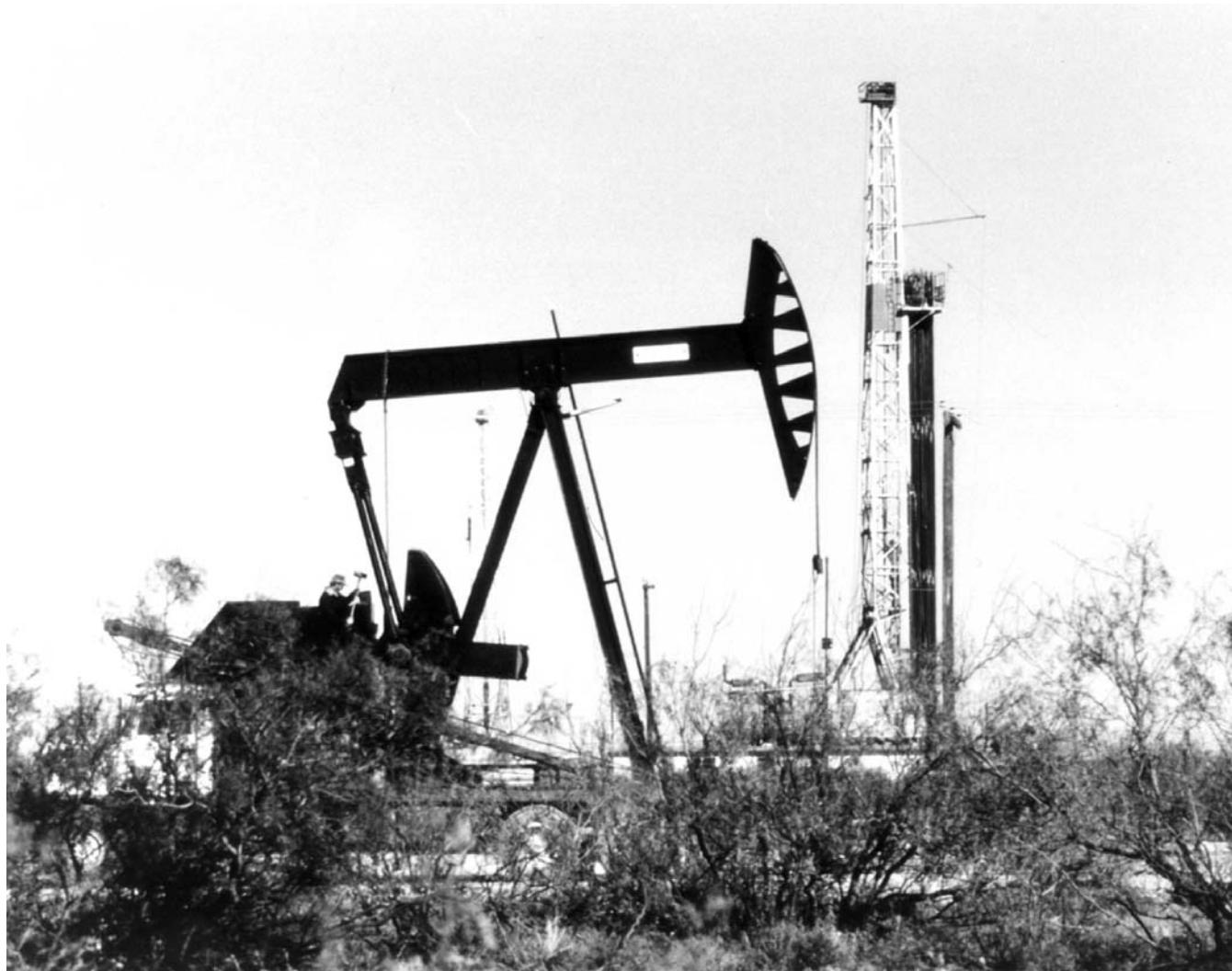
Users of EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see *Energy Consumption by End-Use*

Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys, DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

Note 2. Electrical System Energy Losses. Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

3

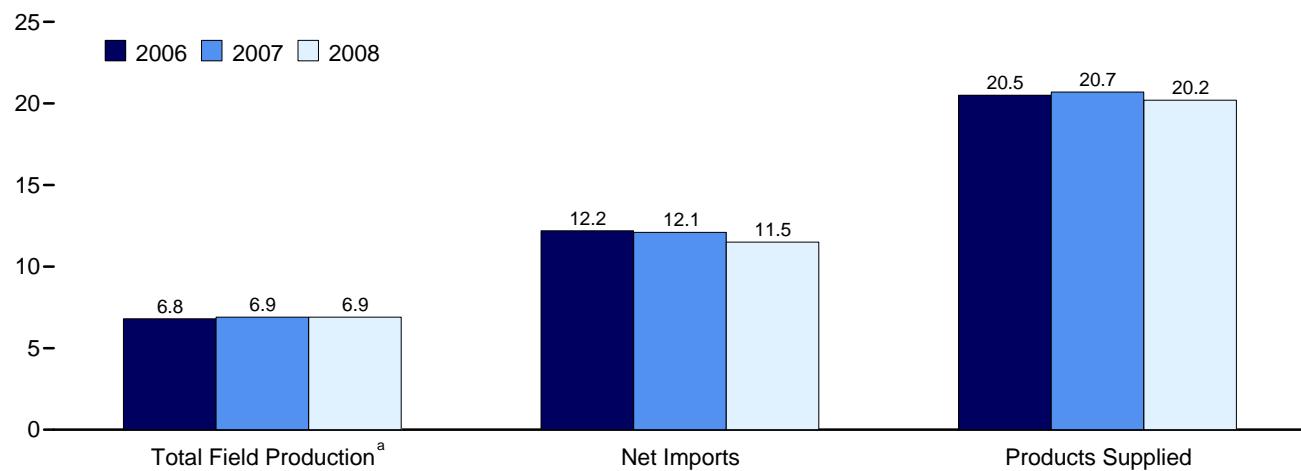
Petroleum



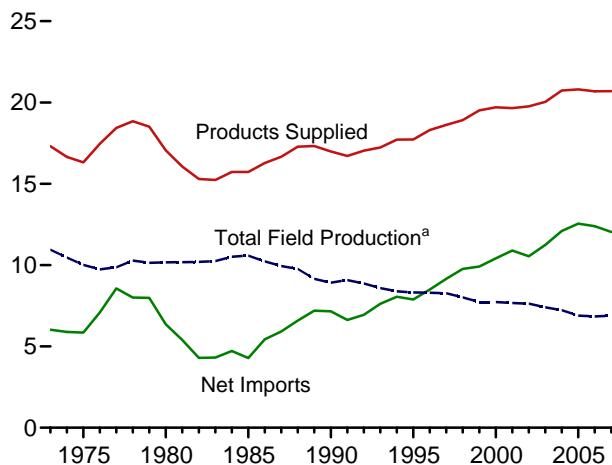
Oil pumping unit and drilling rig, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

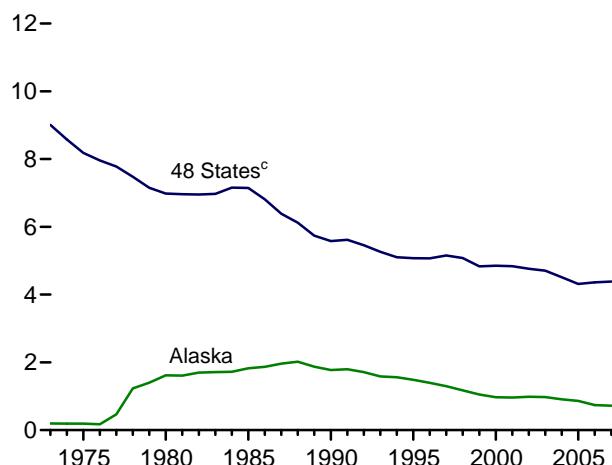
Overview, January-April



Overview, 1973-2007



Crude Oil^b Field Production, 1973-2007

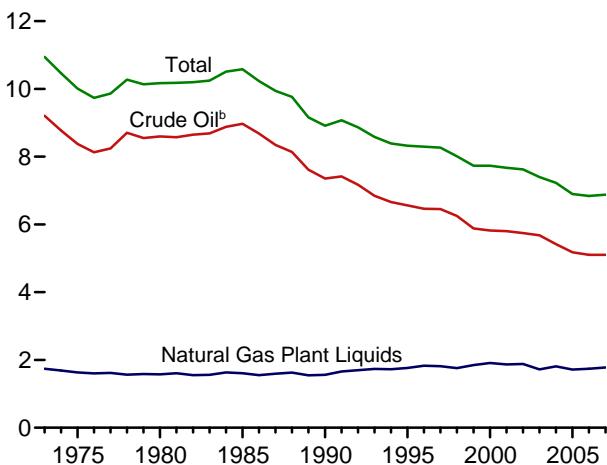


^aCrude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids field production.

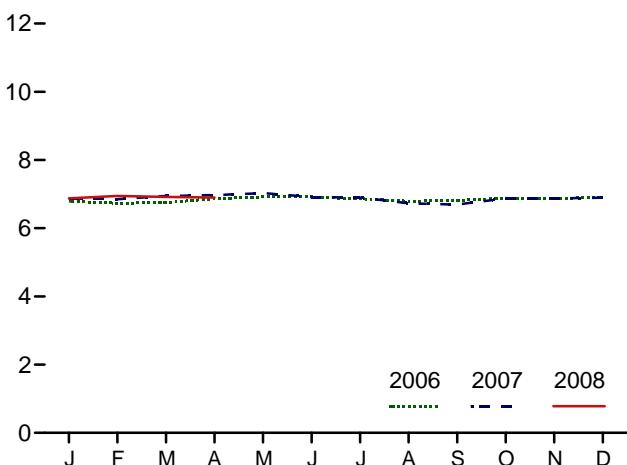
^bIncludes lease condensate.

^cUnited States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Total Field Production, 1973-2007



Total Field Production^a, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Field Production ^a					Processing Gain ^f	Trade			Stock Change ⁱ	Adjustments ^j	Petroleum Products Supplied				
	Crude Oil ^b			NGPL ^{d,e}	Total		Imports ^g	Exports ^e	Net Imports ^h							
	48 States ^c	Alaska	Total													
1973 Average	9,010	198	9,208	1,738	10,946	453	6,256	231	6,025	135	18	17,308				
1975 Average	8,183	191	8,375	1,633	10,007	460	6,056	209	5,846	32	41	16,322				
1980 Average	6,980	1,617	8,597	1,573	10,170	597	6,909	544	6,365	140	64	17,056				
1985 Average	7,146	1,825	8,971	1,609	10,581	557	5,067	781	4,286	-103	200	15,726				
1990 Average	5,582	1,773	7,355	1,559	8,914	683	8,018	857	7,161	107	338	16,988				
1995 Average	5,076	1,484	6,560	1,762	8,322	774	8,835	949	7,886	-246	496	17,725				
1996 Average	5,071	1,393	6,465	1,830	8,295	837	9,478	981	8,498	-151	528	18,309				
1997 Average	5,156	1,296	6,452	1,817	8,269	850	10,162	1,003	9,158	143	487	18,620				
1998 Average	5,077	1,175	6,252	1,759	8,011	886	10,708	945	9,764	239	495	18,917				
1999 Average	4,832	1,050	5,881	1,850	7,731	886	10,852	940	9,912	-422	567	19,519				
2000 Average	4,851	970	5,822	1,911	7,733	948	11,459	1,040	10,419	-69	532	19,701				
2001 Average	4,839	963	5,801	1,868	7,670	903	11,871	971	10,900	325	501	19,649				
2002 Average	4,761	984	5,746	1,880	7,626	957	11,530	984	10,546	-105	527	19,761				
2003 Average	4,706	974	5,681	1,719	7,400	974	12,264	1,027	11,238	56	478	20,034				
2004 Average	4,510	908	5,419	1,809	7,228	1,051	13,145	1,048	12,097	209	564	20,731				
2005 Average	4,314	864	5,178	1,717	6,895	989	13,714	1,165	12,549	145	513	20,802				
2006 January	4,274	832	5,106	1,682	6,788	1,001	13,796	1,059	12,737	484	395	20,436				
February	4,224	821	5,045	1,682	6,727	1,028	13,565	1,276	12,289	235	767	20,577				
March	4,293	752	5,045	1,702	6,747	907	12,904	1,170	11,734	-905	316	20,608				
April	4,328	800	5,128	1,737	6,866	944	13,438	1,398	12,039	311	663	20,201				
May	4,360	801	5,161	1,755	6,916	979	14,315	1,350	12,965	743	340	20,457				
June	4,379	781	5,160	1,756	6,915	968	14,253	1,334	12,918	174	353	20,982				
July	4,421	681	5,102	1,759	6,861	1,000	13,984	1,387	12,596	457	740	20,740				
August	4,438	621	5,059	1,732	6,792	1,077	14,697	1,255	13,442	642	765	21,434				
September	4,382	655	5,037	1,776	6,814	1,026	14,491	1,554	12,937	740	522	20,559				
October	4,392	714	5,106	1,773	6,879	992	13,317	1,506	11,810	-515	573	20,769				
November	4,450	655	5,105	1,770	6,875	959	13,005	1,353	11,651	-798	386	20,669				
December	4,381	785	5,166	1,736	6,903	1,048	12,721	1,164	11,556	-825	463	20,795				
Average	4,361	741	5,102	1,739	6,841	994	13,707	1,317	12,390	60	522	20,687				
2007 January	E 4,424	E 772	E 5,196	1,670	E 6,866	1,058	13,623	1,478	12,145	80	569	20,559				
February	E 4,394	E 753	E 5,147	1,706	E 6,853	959	12,168	1,373	10,795	-2,066	599	21,271				
March	E 4,432	E 746	E 5,178	1,767	E 6,945	943	13,894	1,260	12,634	363	369	20,529				
April	E 4,473	E 745	E 5,218	1,749	E 6,968	958	13,896	1,313	12,583	384	455	20,579				
May	E 4,475	E 765	E 5,240	1,787	E 7,028	946	14,164	1,380	12,784	976	848	20,631				
June	E 4,425	E 714	E 5,139	1,775	E 6,915	1,019	13,501	1,320	12,180	349	973	20,737				
July	E 4,404	E 716	E 5,120	1,778	E 6,898	1,029	13,677	1,504	12,173	201	741	20,641				
August	E 4,370	E 606	E 4,976	1,755	E 6,731	1,014	13,599	1,480	12,119	-554	633	21,051				
September	E 4,260	E 639	E 4,899	1,795	E 6,694	1,005	13,639	1,357	12,282	28	432	20,385				
October	E 4,340	E 698	E 5,038	1,837	E 6,876	994	12,950	1,322	11,628	-398	559	20,455				
November	E 4,266	E 740	E 5,006	1,868	E 6,874	1,023	13,195	1,626	11,569	-682	559	20,708				
December	E 4,337	E 735	E 5,072	1,823	E 6,895	1,112	12,855	1,371	11,484	-790	588	20,869				
Average	E 4,384	E 719	E 5,103	1,776	E 6,879	1,005	13,439	1,399	12,040	-162	611	20,698				
2008 January	E 4,383	E 711	E 5,093	1,783	E 6,876	1,056	13,493	1,623	11,869	483	795	20,114				
February	RE 4,407	RE 706	RE 5,113	R 1,830	RE 6,943	R 964	R 12,604	R 2,072	R 10,531	R -506	RE 837	R 19,782				
March	E 4,374	E 723	E 5,097	E 1,818	E 6,915	E 952	E 12,874	E 1,291	E 11,583	E -188	E 714	E 20,352				
April	E 4,407	E 691	E 5,098	E 1,801	E 6,899	E 969	E 13,278	E 1,366	E 11,912	E 129	E 980	E 20,631				
4-Month Average	E 4,392	E 708	E 5,100	E 1,808	E 6,908	E 986	E 13,068	E 1,582	E 11,486	E -14	E 830	E 20,224				
2007 4-Month Average	E 4,431	E 754	E 5,186	1,723	E 6,909	980	13,422	1,356	12,066	-272	496	20,722				
2006 4-Month Average	4,281	801	5,082	1,701	6,783	969	13,422	1,223	12,199	24	528	20,455				

^a Crude oil production on leases, and natural gas liquids (liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, and a small amount of finished petroleum products) production at natural gas processing plants. Excludes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates; these are now included in "Adjustments."

^b Includes lease condensate.

^c United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

^d Natural gas plant liquids.

^e See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

^f Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs.

See Table 3.2.

^g Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b

^h Net imports equal imports minus exports.

ⁱ A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's estimate, rather than the stocks values shown in Table 3.4. Includes crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but excludes

distillate fuel oil stocks in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4. Also see Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

^j An adjustment for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix B, Note 3.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

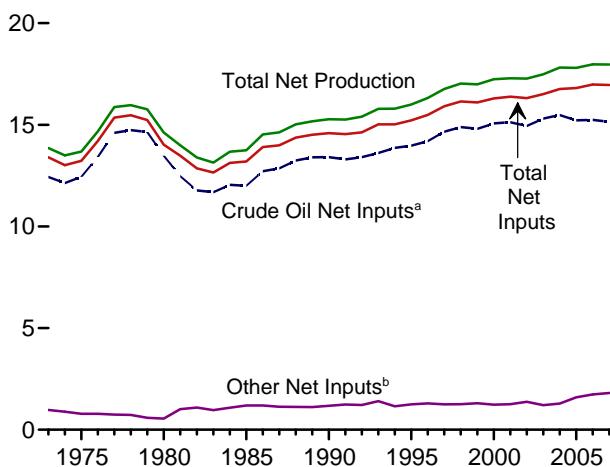
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

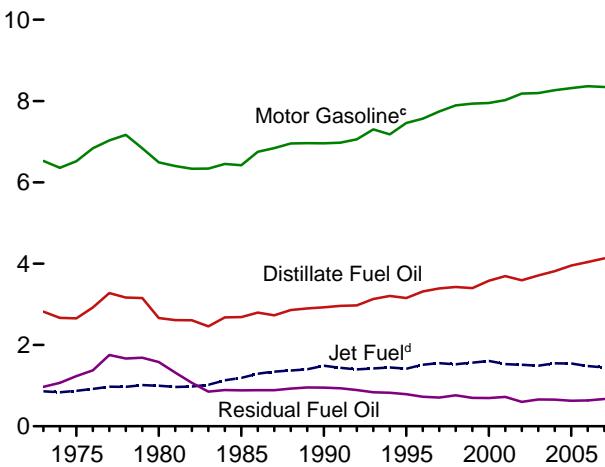
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

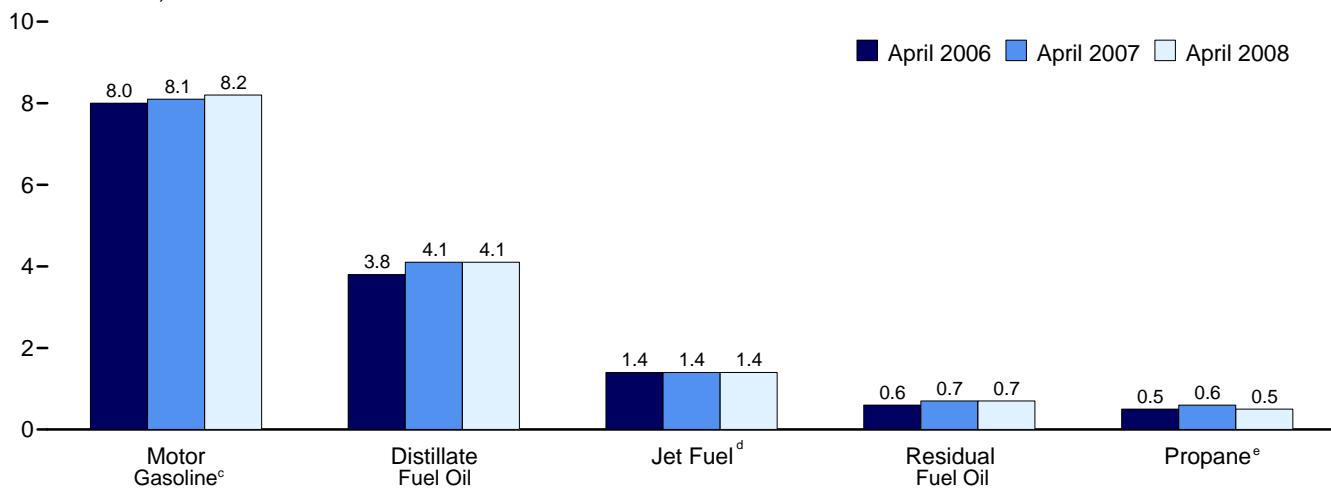
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1973-2007



Net Production, Selected Products, 1973-2007



Net Production, Selected Products



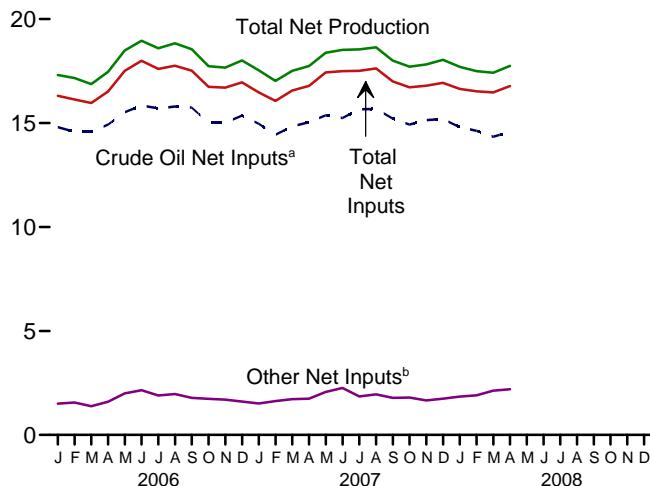
^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bNatural gas plant liquids and other liquids.

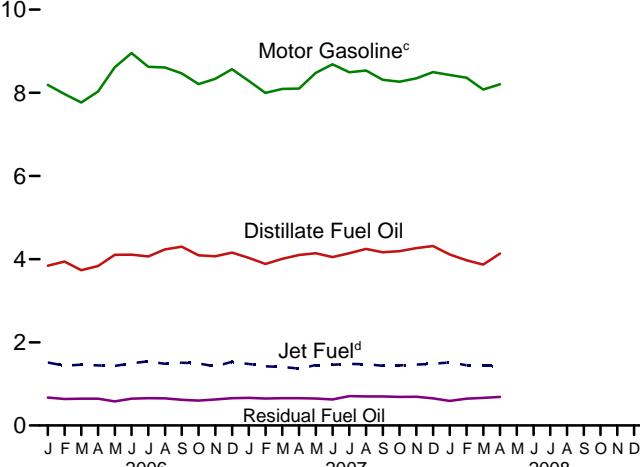
^cBeginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^dBeginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.

Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



■ April 2006 ■ April 2007 ■ April 2008

^eIncludes propylene.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs ^a				Refinery and Blender Net Production ^b							
	Crude Oil ^d	NGPL ^e	Other Liquids ^f	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^g	LPG ^c		Motor Gasoline ⁱ	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products ^j	Total
							Propane ^h	Total				
1973 Average	12,431	815	155	13,401	2,820	859	271	375	6,527	971	2,301	13,854
1975 Average	12,442	710	72	13,225	2,653	871	234	311	6,518	1,235	2,097	13,685
1980 Average	13,481	462	81	14,025	2,661	999	269	330	6,492	1,580	2,559	14,622
1985 Average	12,002	509	681	13,192	2,686	1,189	295	391	6,419	882	2,183	13,750
1990 Average	13,409	467	713	14,589	2,925	1,488	404	499	6,959	950	2,452	15,272
1995 Average	13,973	471	775	15,220	3,155	1,416	503	654	7,459	788	2,522	15,994
1996 Average	14,195	450	843	15,487	3,316	1,515	520	662	7,565	726	2,541	16,324
1997 Average	14,662	416	832	15,909	3,392	1,554	565	691	7,743	708	2,671	16,759
1998 Average	14,889	403	853	16,144	3,424	1,526	550	674	7,892	762	2,753	17,030
1999 Average	14,804	372	927	16,103	3,399	1,565	569	684	7,934	698	2,709	16,989
2000 Average	15,067	380	849	16,295	3,580	1,606	583	705	7,951	696	2,705	17,243
2001 Average	15,128	429	825	16,382	3,695	1,530	556	667	8,022	721	2,651	17,285
2002 Average	14,947	429	941	16,316	3,592	1,514	572	671	8,183	601	2,712	17,273
2003 Average	15,304	419	791	16,513	3,707	1,488	570	658	8,194	660	2,780	17,487
2004 Average	15,475	422	866	16,762	3,814	1,547	584	645	8,265	655	2,887	17,814
2005 Average	15,220	441	1,149	16,811	3,954	1,546	540	573	8,318	628	2,782	17,800
2006 January	14,805	553	952	16,310	3,840	1,515	528	393	8,189	670	2,703	17,311
February	14,581	508	1,047	16,136	3,941	1,438	510	487	7,969	635	2,694	17,164
March	14,582	448	935	15,965	3,736	1,461	485	587	7,765	644	2,680	16,872
April	14,928	442	1,151	16,521	3,833	1,447	537	779	8,032	643	2,731	17,465
May	15,516	471	1,523	17,510	4,105	1,435	567	856	8,613	580	2,900	18,488
June	15,843	466	1,683	17,992	4,107	1,493	543	814	8,957	645	2,944	18,960
July	15,702	423	1,475	17,599	4,065	1,540	549	829	8,624	658	2,883	18,599
August	15,792	447	1,519	17,758	4,234	1,485	574	860	8,610	652	2,993	18,835
September	15,739	498	1,285	17,521	4,300	1,511	560	622	8,465	619	3,030	18,548
October	15,008	548	1,187	16,743	4,090	1,490	531	511	8,210	597	2,836	17,735
November	15,009	573	1,122	16,703	4,070	1,422	549	393	8,335	624	2,818	17,662
December	15,354	637	969	16,959	4,159	1,529	581	387	8,567	656	2,710	18,007
Average	15,242	501	1,238	16,981	4,040	1,481	543	627	8,364	635	2,827	17,975
2007 January	14,964	544	966	16,473	4,032	1,480	575	455	8,284	664	2,615	17,532
February	14,432	461	1,170	16,063	3,886	1,423	534	494	7,999	649	2,570	17,022
March	14,844	439	1,284	16,567	4,009	1,405	562	677	8,095	656	2,669	17,510
April	15,042	422	1,321	16,784	4,099	1,368	562	803	8,101	658	2,713	17,742
May	15,369	452	1,616	17,437	4,141	1,451	576	871	8,477	647	2,798	18,383
June	15,242	454	1,802	17,498	4,051	1,459	568	866	8,687	627	2,826	18,516
July	15,662	459	1,392	17,513	4,143	1,484	562	828	8,493	707	2,888	18,542
August	15,679	445	1,502	17,626	4,247	1,470	541	807	8,535	697	2,883	18,640
September	15,218	496	1,285	17,000	4,166	1,436	560	624	8,311	697	2,770	18,005
October	14,927	560	1,233	16,720	4,193	1,446	539	497	8,268	688	2,622	17,714
November	15,143	628	1,027	16,798	4,265	1,463	568	389	8,346	692	2,667	17,821
December	15,194	600	1,139	16,933	4,316	1,489	598	443	8,496	653	2,648	18,044
Average	15,148	497	1,312	16,957	4,131	1,448	562	647	8,344	670	2,723	17,963
2008 January	14,799	540	1,304	16,644	4,110	1,514	567	460	8,427	591	2,598	17,700
February	R 14,625	R 506	R 1,398	R 16,529	R 3,973	R 1,447	R 535	R 504	R 8,364	R 645	R 2,560	R 17,493
March	E 14,339	F 433	RE 1,696	RF 16,468	E 3,870	E 1,432	E 551	F 706	E 8,079	E 662	RE 2,671	RE 17,420
April	E 14,587	F 425	E 1,771	F 16,782	E 4,136	E 1,428	E 537	F 834	E 8,206	E 688	E 2,459	E 17,751
4-Month Average	E 14,587	E 476	E 1,542	E 16,605	E 4,022	E 1,456	E 548	E 626	E 8,268	E 646	E 2,573	E 17,591
2007 4-Month Average	14,828	467	1,184	16,480	4,009	1,419	559	609	8,123	657	2,643	17,460
2006 4-Month Average	14,726	488	1,020	16,233	3,835	1,466	515	561	7,989	648	2,702	17,202

^a See "Refinery Input" in Glossary.

^b See "Refinery Output" in Glossary.

^c Liquefied petroleum gases.

^d Includes lease condensate.

^e Natural gas plant liquids (liquefied petroleum gases and pentanes plus).

^f Unfinished oils (net), other hydrocarbons, and hydrogen. Beginning in 1981, also includes aviation and motor gasoline blending components (net). Beginning in 1993, also includes oxygenates (net).

^g Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Products."

^h Includes propylene.

ⁱ Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^j Asphalt and road oil, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, lubricants,

petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

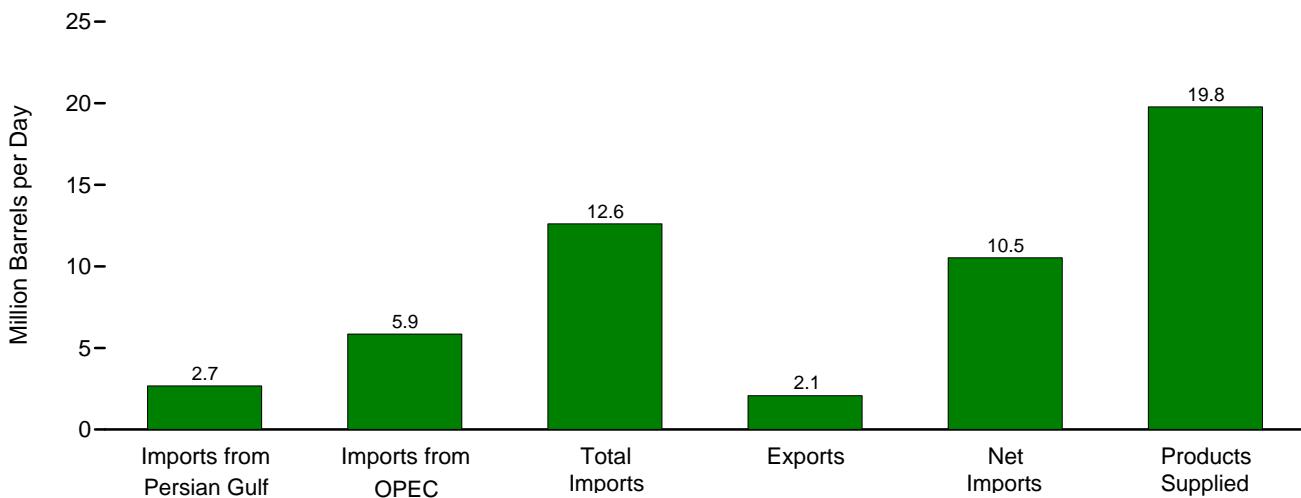
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glace/petroleum.html.

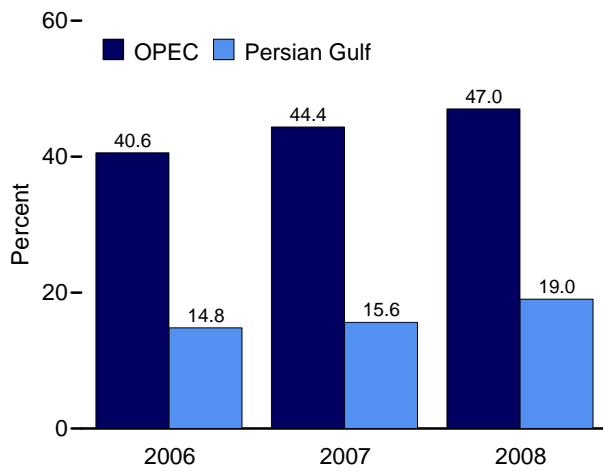
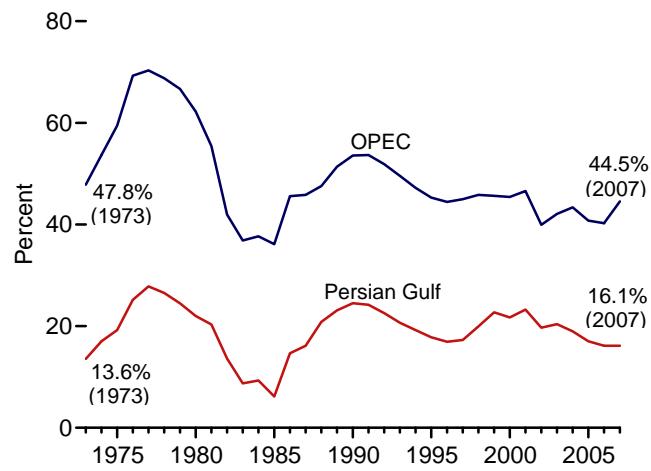
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

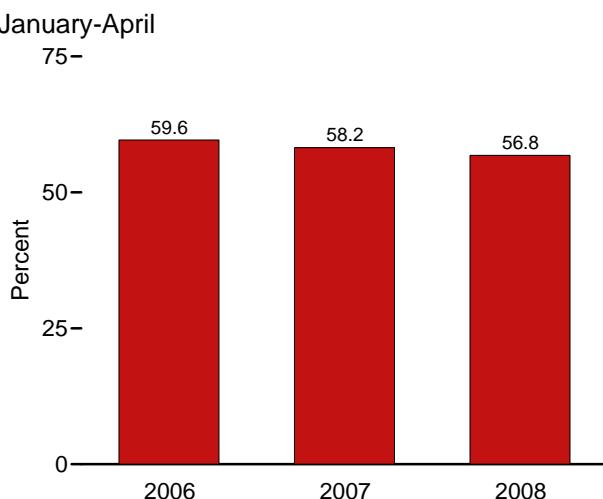
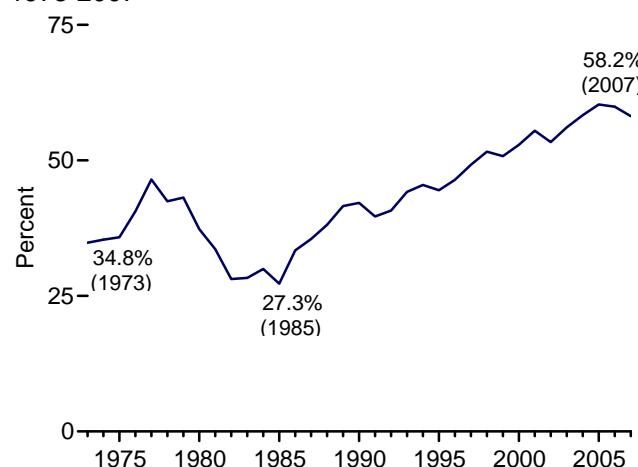
Overview, February 2008



Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports
1973-2007 January-February



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied
1973-2007 January-April



Notes: • OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
Source: Table 3.3a.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied				As Share of Total Imports	
							Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b	Imports	Net Imports	Imports From Persian Gulf ^a	Imports From OPEC ^b
							Thousand Barrels per Day					
1973 Average	848	2,993	6,256	231	6,025	17,308	4.9	17.3	36.1	34.8	13.6	47.8
1975 Average	1,165	3,601	6,056	209	5,846	16,322	7.1	22.1	37.1	35.8	19.2	59.5
1980 Average	1,519	4,300	6,909	544	6,365	17,056	8.9	25.2	40.5	37.3	22.0	62.2
1985 Average	311	1,830	5,067	781	4,286	15,726	2.0	11.6	32.2	27.3	6.1	36.1
1990 Average	1,966	4,296	8,018	857	7,161	16,988	11.6	25.3	47.2	42.2	24.5	53.6
1995 Average	1,573	4,002	8,835	949	7,886	17,725	8.9	22.6	49.8	44.5	17.8	45.3
1996 Average	1,604	4,211	9,478	981	8,498	18,309	8.8	23.0	51.8	46.4	16.9	44.4
1997 Average	1,755	4,569	10,162	1,003	9,158	18,620	9.4	24.5	54.6	49.2	17.3	45.0
1998 Average	2,136	4,905	10,708	945	9,764	18,917	11.3	25.9	56.6	51.6	19.9	45.8
1999 Average	2,464	4,953	10,852	940	9,912	19,519	12.6	25.4	55.6	50.8	22.7	45.6
2000 Average	2,488	5,203	11,459	1,040	10,419	19,701	12.6	26.4	58.2	52.9	21.7	45.4
2001 Average	2,761	5,528	11,871	971	10,900	19,649	14.1	28.1	60.4	55.5	23.3	46.6
2002 Average	2,269	4,605	11,530	984	10,546	19,761	11.5	23.3	58.3	53.4	19.7	39.9
2003 Average	2,501	5,162	12,264	1,027	11,238	20,034	12.5	25.8	61.2	56.1	20.4	42.1
2004 Average	2,493	5,701	13,145	1,048	12,097	20,731	12.0	27.5	63.4	58.4	19.0	43.4
2005 Average	2,334	5,587	13,714	1,165	12,549	20,802	11.2	26.9	65.9	60.3	17.0	40.7
2006 January	1,994	5,596	13,796	1,059	12,737	20,436	9.8	27.4	67.5	62.3	14.5	40.6
February	2,068	5,502	13,565	1,276	12,289	20,577	10.0	26.7	65.9	59.7	15.2	40.6
March	1,958	5,088	12,904	1,170	11,734	20,608	9.5	24.7	62.6	56.9	15.2	39.4
April	2,361	5,488	13,438	1,398	12,039	20,201	11.7	27.2	66.5	59.6	17.6	40.8
May	2,389	5,819	14,315	1,350	12,965	20,457	11.7	28.4	70.0	63.4	16.7	40.7
June	2,355	5,691	14,253	1,334	12,918	20,982	11.2	27.1	67.9	61.6	16.5	39.9
July	2,078	5,509	13,984	1,387	12,596	20,740	10.0	26.6	67.4	60.7	14.9	39.4
August	2,314	5,729	14,697	1,255	13,442	21,434	10.8	26.7	68.6	62.7	15.7	39.0
September	2,481	5,842	14,491	1,554	12,937	20,559	12.1	28.4	70.5	62.9	17.1	40.3
October	2,132	5,538	13,317	1,506	11,810	20,769	10.3	26.7	64.1	56.9	16.0	41.6
November	2,339	5,181	13,005	1,353	11,651	20,669	11.3	25.1	62.9	56.4	18.0	39.8
December	2,079	5,221	12,721	1,164	11,556	20,795	10.0	25.1	61.2	55.6	16.3	41.0
Average	2,211	5,517	13,707	1,317	12,390	20,687	10.7	26.7	66.3	59.9	16.1	40.2
2007 January	2,294	6,093	13,623	1,478	12,145	20,559	11.2	29.6	66.3	59.1	16.8	44.7
February	1,716	5,342	12,168	1,373	10,795	21,271	8.1	25.1	57.2	50.7	14.1	43.9
March	2,072	6,296	13,894	1,260	12,634	20,529	10.1	30.7	67.7	61.5	14.9	45.3
April	2,192	5,977	13,896	1,313	12,583	20,579	10.7	29.0	67.5	61.1	15.8	43.0
May	2,148	6,187	14,164	1,380	12,784	20,631	10.4	30.0	68.7	62.0	15.2	43.7
June	2,372	6,119	13,501	1,320	12,180	20,737	11.4	29.5	65.1	58.7	17.6	45.3
July	2,099	5,727	13,677	1,504	12,173	20,641	10.2	27.7	66.3	59.0	15.3	41.9
August	2,171	6,106	13,599	1,480	12,119	21,051	10.3	29.0	64.6	57.6	16.0	44.9
September	2,333	6,250	13,639	1,357	12,282	20,385	11.4	30.7	66.9	60.2	17.1	45.8
October	2,077	5,606	12,950	1,322	11,628	20,455	10.2	27.4	63.3	56.8	16.0	43.3
November	2,281	5,941	13,195	1,626	11,569	20,708	11.0	28.7	63.7	55.9	17.3	45.0
December	2,253	6,109	12,855	1,371	11,484	20,869	10.8	29.3	61.6	55.0	17.5	47.5
Average	2,170	5,983	13,439	1,399	12,040	20,698	10.5	28.9	64.9	58.2	16.1	44.5
2008 January	2,307	6,413	13,493	1,623	11,869	20,114	11.5	31.9	67.1	59.0	17.1	47.5
February	R 2,676	R 5,850	R 12,604	R 2,072	R 10,531	R 19,782	R 13.5	R 29.6	R 63.7	R 53.2	R 21.2	R 46.4
March	NA	NA	E 12,874	E 1,291	E 11,583	E 20,352	NA	NA	E 63.3	E 56.9	NA	NA
April	NA	NA	E 13,278	E 1,366	E 11,912	E 20,631	NA	NA	E 64.4	E 57.7	NA	NA
4-Month Average	NA	NA	E 13,068	E 1,582	E 11,486	E 20,224	NA	NA	E 64.6	E 56.8	NA	NA
2007 4-Month Average	2,076	5,941	13,422	1,356	12,066	20,722	10.0	28.7	64.8	58.2	15.5	44.3
2006 4-Month Average	2,093	5,416	13,422	1,223	12,199	20,455	10.2	26.5	65.6	59.6	15.6	40.3

^a Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. See Table 3.3c for notes on which countries are included in the data.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Readers of this table may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*. See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pdf/pages/imported_oil.pdf.

• Beginning in October 1977, data include Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports

include receipts from U.S. territories.

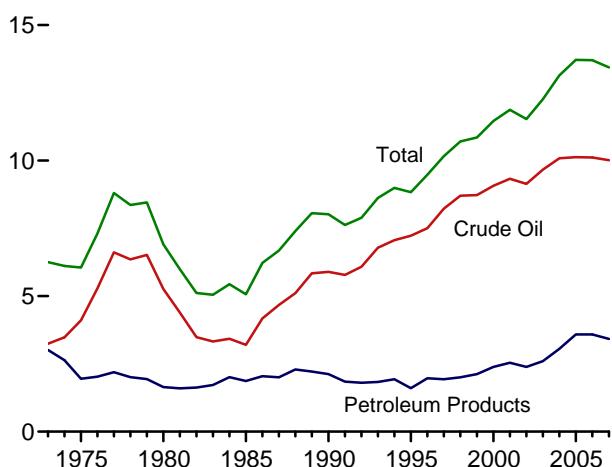
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

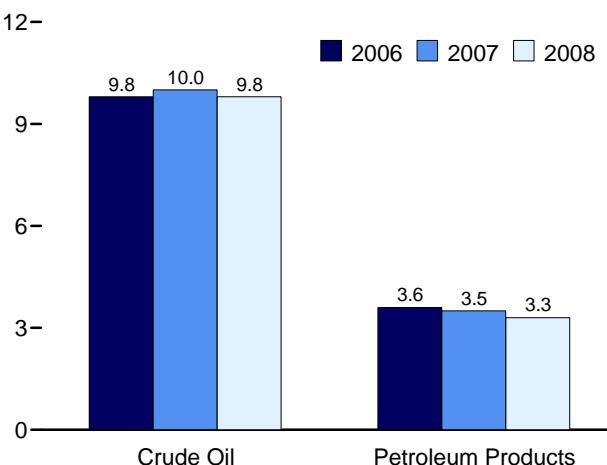
Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports

(Million Barrels per Day)

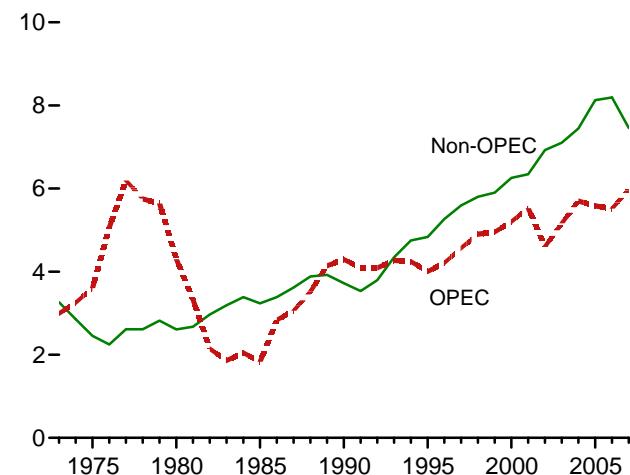
Total, 1973-2007



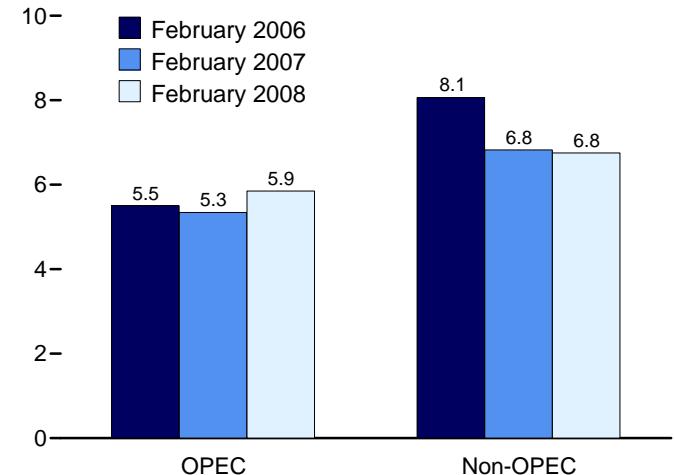
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-April



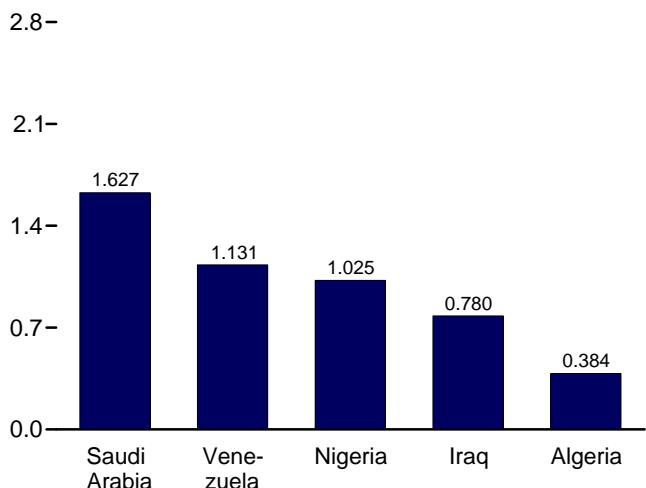
OPEC and Non-OPEC, 1973-2007



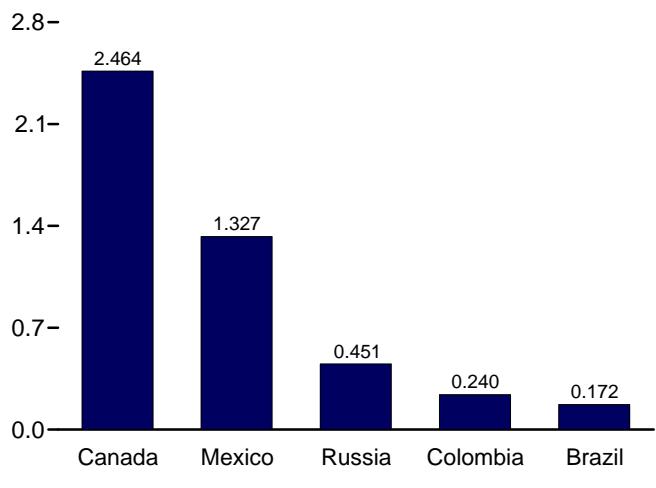
OPEC and Non-OPEC



From Selected OPEC Countries, February 2008



From Selected Non-OPEC Countries, February 2008



Notes: • OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
Sources: Tables 3.3b–3.3d.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports										Exports		
	Crude Oil ^a		Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^e	LPG ^b		Motor Gasoline ^f	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^g	Total	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products	Total
	SPR ^{c,d}	Total			Propane ^h	Total							
1973 Average	--	3,244	392	212	71	132	134	1,853	290	6,256	2	229	231
1975 Average	--	4,105	155	133	60	112	184	1,223	144	6,056	6	204	209
1980 Average	44	5,263	142	80	69	216	140	939	130	6,909	287	258	544
1985 Average	118	3,201	200	39	67	187	381	510	550	5,067	204	577	781
1990 Average	27	5,894	278	108	115	188	342	504	705	8,018	109	748	857
1995 Average	0	7,230	193	106	102	146	265	187	708	8,835	95	855	949
1996 Average	0	7,508	230	111	119	166	336	248	879	9,478	110	871	981
1997 Average	0	8,225	228	91	113	169	309	194	945	10,162	108	896	1,003
1998 Average	0	8,706	210	124	137	194	311	275	888	10,708	110	835	945
1999 Average	8	8,731	250	128	122	182	382	237	943	10,852	118	822	940
2000 Average	8	9,071	295	162	161	215	427	352	938	11,459	50	990	1,040
2001 Average	11	9,328	344	148	145	206	454	295	1,095	11,871	20	951	971
2002 Average	16	9,140	267	107	145	183	498	249	1,085	11,530	9	975	984
2003 Average	0	9,665	333	109	168	225	518	327	1,087	12,264	12	1,014	1,027
2004 Average	77	10,088	325	127	209	263	496	426	1,419	13,145	27	1,021	1,048
2005 Average	52	10,126	329	190	233	328	603	530	1,609	13,714	32	1,133	1,165
2006 January	0	9,766	552	180	206	287	606	553	1,852	13,796	27	1,032	1,059
February	14	9,983	388	123	206	285	631	458	1,697	13,565	15	1,261	1,276
March	32	9,750	292	118	181	233	554	359	1,598	12,904	29	1,140	1,170
April	33	9,859	297	218	243	366	510	283	1,904	13,438	26	1,372	1,398
May	23	10,303	437	230	174	309	511	308	2,216	14,315	27	1,323	1,350
June	0	10,712	297	190	241	372	407	348	1,927	14,253	33	1,301	1,334
July	0	10,229	361	201	227	350	439	323	2,080	13,984	13	1,374	1,387
August	0	10,564	363	257	265	392	560	348	2,213	14,697	15	1,240	1,255
September	0	10,710	438	234	281	447	376	322	1,964	14,491	21	1,533	1,554
October	0	10,106	307	171	267	382	405	321	1,625	13,317	37	1,469	1,506
November	0	9,888	288	101	215	279	388	292	1,769	13,005	24	1,329	1,353
December	0	9,555	355	197	224	285	324	290	1,713	12,721	27	1,137	1,164
Average	8	10,118	365	186	228	332	475	350	1,881	13,707	25	1,292	1,317
2007 January	0	10,192	352	175	240	315	356	391	1,842	13,623	9	1,469	1,478
February	0	9,049	334	227	181	224	372	314	1,648	12,168	25	1,348	1,373
March	18	10,348	360	249	174	223	361	510	1,844	13,894	34	1,226	1,260
April	0	10,181	322	316	126	195	498	380	2,003	13,896	19	1,294	1,313
May	0	10,292	272	227	149	236	580	360	2,197	14,164	36	1,343	1,380
June	0	9,983	273	215	154	280	430	360	1,959	13,501	52	1,268	1,320
July	0	9,902	318	263	132	219	434	400	2,141	13,677	27	1,477	1,504
August	0	10,284	346	226	168	238	395	351	1,759	13,599	42	1,438	1,480
September	0	10,315	261	202	225	278	472	347	1,764	13,639	34	1,323	1,357
October	34	9,776	288	184	197	250	319	299	1,834	12,950	11	1,311	1,322
November	19	9,978	245	180	227	273	302	397	1,820	13,195	20	1,606	1,626
December	0	9,823	241	136	188	240	351	342	1,721	12,855	20	1,350	1,371
Average	6	10,017	301	217	180	248	406	371	1,880	13,439	27	1,371	1,399
2008 January	0	10,000	307	159	253	317	412	435	1,863	13,493	12	1,612	1,623
February	R 0	R 9,606	R 248	R 101	R 205	R 278	R 354	R 308	R 1,708	R 12,604	R 20	R 2,052	R 2,072
March	NA	E 9,661	E 240	E 178	E 199	NA	E 359	E 363	NA	E 12,874	E 26	E 1,265	E 1,291
April	NA	E 9,815	E 239	E 189	E 174	NA	E 378	E 417	NA	E 13,278	E 26	E 1,340	E 1,366
4-Month Average	NA	E 9,773	E 259	E 157	E 208	NA	E 376	E 382	NA	E 13,068	E 21	E 1,561	E 1,582
2007 4-Month Average	5	9,963	342	241	181	240	396	401	1,838	13,422	22	1,334	1,356
2006 4-Month Average	20	9,836	383	160	209	292	574	413	1,763	13,422	25	1,198	1,223

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Liquefied petroleum gases.

^c "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Through 2003, includes crude oil imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes crude oil imports by SPR, and crude oil imports into SPR by others.

^d See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

^e Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

^f Finished motor gasoline. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.

^g Asphalt and road oil, finished aviation gasoline, gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes

naphtha-type jet fuel.

^h Includes propylene.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. --=Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola ^a	Ecuador ^b	Iraq	Kuwait ^c	Libya	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia ^c	Venezuela	Other ^d	Total OPEC
1973 Average	136	(^a)	48	4	47	164	459	486	1,135	514	2,993
1975 Average	282	(^a)	57	2	16	232	762	715	702	832	3,601
1980 Average	488	(^a)	27	28	27	554	857	1,261	481	577	4,300
1985 Average	187	(^a)	67	46	21	4	293	168	605	439	1,830
1990 Average	280	(^a)	49	518	86	0	800	1,339	1,025	199	4,296
1995 Average	234	(^a)	(^b)	0	218	0	627	1,344	1,480	98	4,002
1996 Average	256	(^a)	(^b)	1	236	0	617	1,363	1,676	62	4,211
1997 Average	285	(^a)	(^b)	89	253	0	698	1,407	1,773	64	4,569
1998 Average	290	(^a)	(^b)	336	301	0	696	1,491	1,719	73	4,905
1999 Average	259	(^a)	(^b)	725	248	0	657	1,478	1,493	93	4,953
2000 Average	225	(^a)	(^b)	620	272	0	896	1,572	1,546	72	5,203
2001 Average	278	(^a)	(^b)	795	250	0	885	1,662	1,553	105	5,528
2002 Average	264	(^a)	(^b)	459	228	0	621	1,552	1,398	83	4,605
2003 Average	382	(^a)	(^b)	481	220	0	867	1,774	1,376	61	5,162
2004 Average	452	(^a)	(^b)	656	250	20	1,140	1,558	1,554	70	5,701
2005 Average	478	(^a)	(^b)	531	243	56	1,166	1,537	1,529	47	5,587
2006 January	713	(^a)	(^b)	532	78	70	1,227	1,369	1,566	41	5,596
February	452	(^a)	(^b)	446	160	70	1,348	1,451	1,553	22	5,502
March	429	(^a)	(^b)	476	118	42	1,116	1,364	1,532	10	5,088
April	543	(^a)	(^b)	531	225	69	1,098	1,595	1,400	28	5,488
May	675	(^a)	(^b)	666	231	66	1,190	1,492	1,470	30	5,819
June	774	(^a)	(^b)	617	201	144	1,095	1,529	1,306	26	5,691
July	743	(^a)	(^b)	592	155	119	1,073	1,313	1,469	46	5,509
August	803	(^a)	(^b)	620	155	111	1,035	1,514	1,439	52	5,729
September	796	(^a)	(^b)	655	227	73	1,078	1,564	1,386	63	5,842
October	817	(^a)	(^b)	505	239	107	1,088	1,382	1,356	42	5,538
November	462	(^a)	(^b)	573	259	110	970	1,507	1,281	20	5,181
December	662	(^a)	(^b)	419	169	67	1,068	1,491	1,274	71	5,221
Average	657	(^a)	(^b)	553	185	87	1,114	1,463	1,419	38	5,517
2007 January	778	574	(^b)	531	172	56	1,136	1,563	1,195	87	6,093
February	555	464	(^b)	325	168	105	1,102	1,207	1,359	58	5,342
March	727	708	(^b)	523	305	147	1,346	1,244	1,285	11	6,296
April	798	526	(^b)	562	135	80	948	1,488	1,412	28	5,977
May	744	692	(^b)	341	168	69	964	1,614	1,520	75	6,187
June	709	514	(^b)	573	263	170	968	1,534	1,364	24	6,119
July	730	404	(^b)	460	202	184	906	1,436	1,386	18	5,727
August	827	412	(^b)	520	139	127	1,208	1,499	1,330	43	6,106
September	702	591	(^b)	603	170	74	1,181	1,560	1,333	35	6,250
October	410	342	(^b)	490	157	133	1,241	1,400	1,388	46	5,606
November	447	415	(^b)	508	154	103	1,306	1,620	1,381	7	5,941
December	600	439	(^b)	378	158	138	1,271	1,686	1,387	50	6,109
Average	670	507	(^b)	485	183	116	1,132	1,489	1,362	40	5,983
2008 January	636	578	260	543	239	105	1,191	1,503	1,290	70	6,413
February	384	350	186	780	266	87	1,025	1,627	1,131	14	5,850
2-Month Average	514	468	224	658	252	96	1,110	1,563	1,214	43	6,141
2007 2-Month Average	672	522	(^b)	433	170	79	1,120	1,394	1,273	73	5,737
2006 2-Month Average	589	(^a)	(^b)	491	117	70	1,285	1,408	1,559	32	5,551

^a Angola joined OPEC in January 2007. For 1973-2006, Angola is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

^b Ecuador was a member of OPEC from 1973-1992, and rejoined OPEC in November 2007. For 1993-2007, Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

^c Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

^d For all years, includes Indonesia, Iran, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. For 1975-1994, also includes Gabon.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on this table are included on Table 3.3d. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example,

refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Trade: Imports From Non-OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nether-lands	Norway	Russia ^a	United Kingdom	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other	Total Non-OPEC
1973 Average	9	1,325	9	16	53	1	26	15	329	1,480	3,263
1975 Average	5	846	9	71	19	17	14	14	406	1,052	2,454
1980 Average	3	455	4	533	2	144	1	176	388	903	2,609
1985 Average	61	770	23	816	58	32	8	310	247	913	3,237
1990 Average	49	934	182	755	55	102	45	189	282	1,128	3,721
1995 Average	8	1,332	219	1,068	15	273	25	383	278	1,233	4,833
1996 Average	9	1,424	234	1,244	19	313	25	308	313	1,377	5,267
1997 Average	5	1,563	271	1,385	25	309	13	226	300	1,495	5,593
1998 Average	26	1,598	354	1,351	31	236	24	250	293	1,640	5,803
1999 Average	26	1,539	468	1,324	27	304	89	365	280	1,478	5,899
2000 Average	51	1,807	342	1,373	30	343	72	366	291	1,581	6,257
2001 Average	82	1,828	296	1,440	43	341	90	324	268	1,631	6,343
2002 Average	116	1,971	260	1,547	66	393	210	478	236	1,649	6,925
2003 Average	108	2,072	195	1,623	87	270	254	440	288	1,766	7,103
2004 Average	104	2,138	176	1,665	101	244	298	380	330	2,008	7,444
2005 Average	156	2,181	196	1,662	151	233	410	396	328	2,413	8,127
2006 January	106	2,385	195	1,798	217	205	219	223	277	2,575	8,200
February	203	2,338	168	1,891	143	199	304	206	318	2,293	8,063
March	193	2,288	170	1,801	105	209	220	300	309	2,220	7,816
April	169	2,292	176	1,750	161	206	220	315	239	2,422	7,950
May	140	2,359	204	1,711	268	199	621	350	373	2,271	8,495
June	151	2,303	223	1,855	212	140	430	358	273	2,618	8,562
July	281	2,204	156	1,709	197	236	425	340	353	2,573	8,474
August	308	2,456	131	1,793	259	273	485	272	377	2,612	8,967
September	191	2,340	185	1,569	153	159	537	239	396	2,879	8,648
October	222	2,176	133	1,644	116	181	366	195	342	2,404	7,779
November	182	2,637	46	1,591	152	165	223	265	337	2,225	7,823
December	162	2,461	74	1,366	98	178	369	199	334	2,259	7,500
Average	193	2,353	155	1,705	174	196	369	272	328	2,446	8,190
2007 January	250	2,470	148	1,566	102	105	347	194	425	1,923	7,531
February	151	2,448	85	1,507	63	131	241	268	312	1,619	6,825
March	234	2,305	121	1,749	158	164	455	292	349	1,771	7,599
April	246	2,479	90	1,572	87	198	550	386	322	1,988	7,919
May	203	2,462	122	1,617	149	234	499	390	287	2,015	7,977
June	159	2,375	164	1,529	171	183	285	345	218	1,953	7,382
July	198	2,360	231	1,611	130	137	525	369	372	2,018	7,950
August	280	2,510	175	1,474	127	112	416	174	320	1,905	7,493
September	232	2,502	186	1,454	136	105	389	185	384	1,816	7,389
October	197	2,411	175	1,417	175	110	452	287	357	1,764	7,344
November	85	2,431	219	1,581	58	100	470	210	414	1,686	7,254
December	178	2,360	130	1,322	157	110	306	238	387	1,559	6,746
Average	202	2,426	154	1,533	127	141	413	278	346	1,836	7,456
2008 January	225	2,586	198	1,307	92	86	392	213	380	1,600	7,079
February	172	2,464	240	1,327	141	100	451	155	351	1,352	6,753
2-Month Average	200	2,527	218	1,317	116	93	421	185	366	1,480	6,922
2007 2-Month Average	203	2,460	118	1,538	83	117	297	229	371	1,779	7,196
2006 2-Month Average	152	2,363	182	1,842	182	202	259	215	297	2,441	8,135

^a Through 1992, may include imports from republics other than Russia in the former U.S.S.R. See "U.S.S.R." in Glossary.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for membership. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on Table 3.3c are included on this table. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic

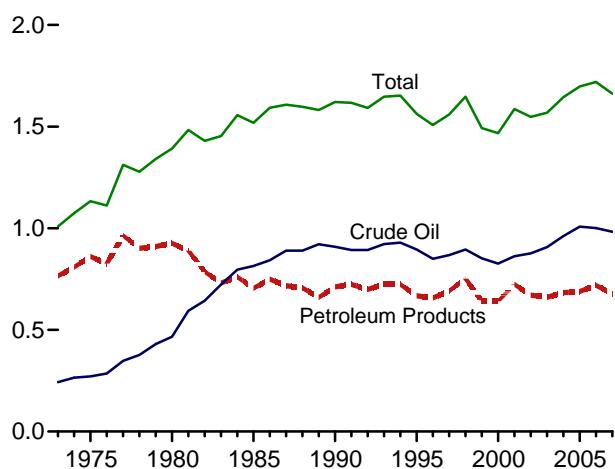
coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

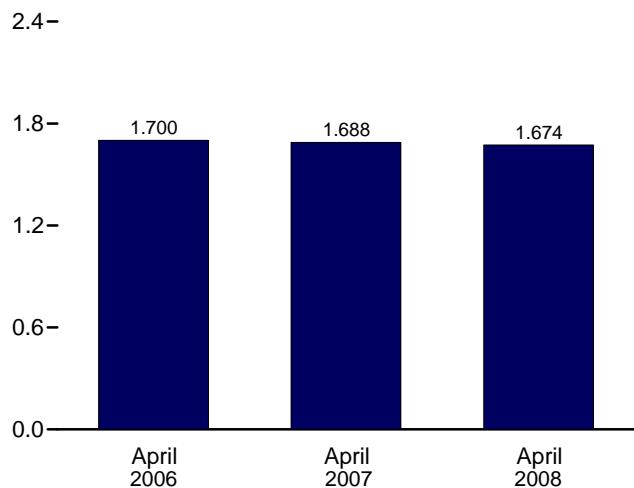
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks
(Billion Barrels, Except as Noted)

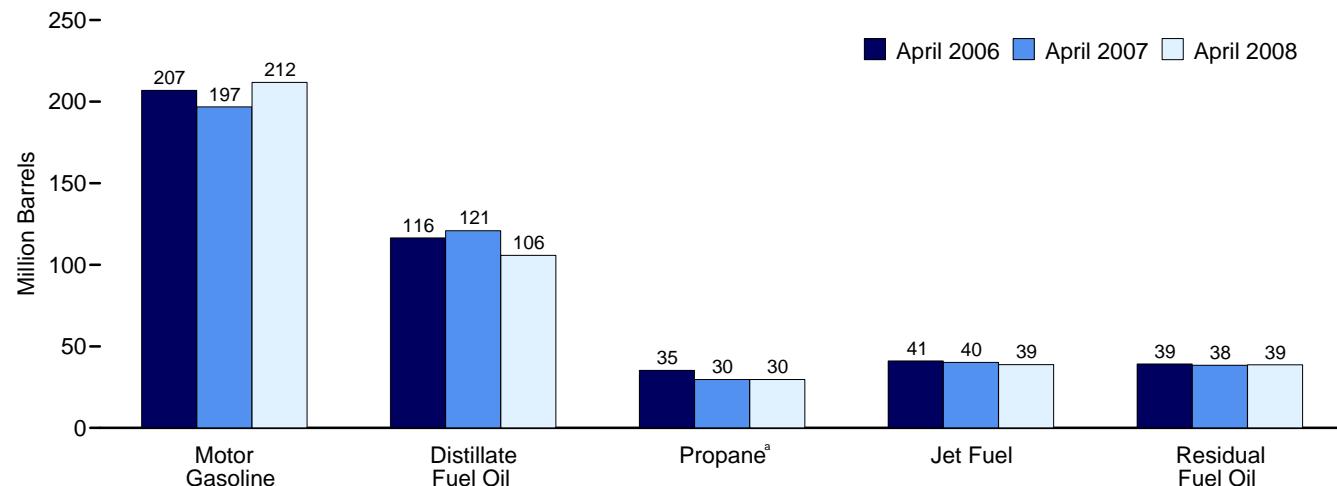
Overview, 1973-2007



Total Stocks (Crude Oil and Petroleum Products)



Selected Products

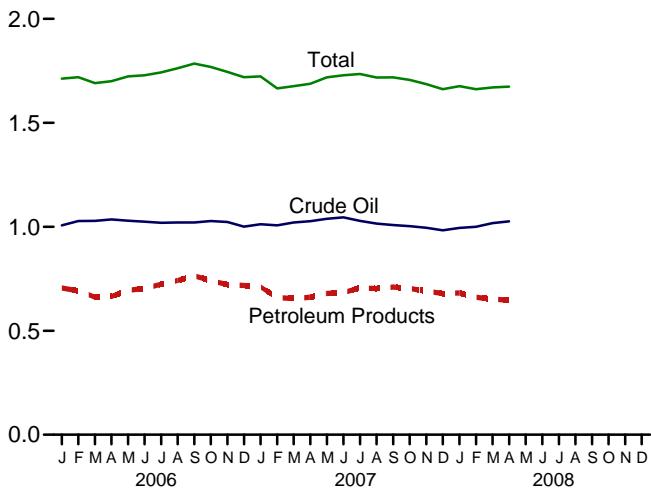


^a Includes propylene.

Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Overview, Monthly



SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1973-2007

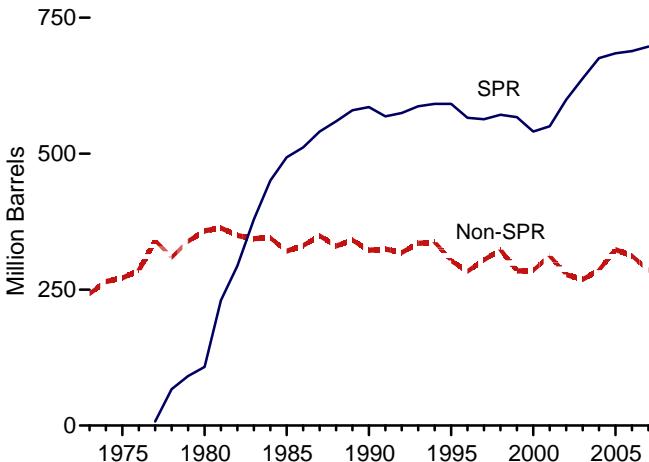


Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil ^a			Distillate Fuel Oil ^{f,g}	Jet Fuel ^h	LPG ^b		Motor Gasoline ^{f,j}	Residual Fuel Oil ^f	Other ^k	Total ^f
	SPRC	Non-SPR ^{d,e,f}	Total ^{e,f}			Propane ^{f,i}	Total ^f				
1973 Year	--	242	242	196	29	65	99	209	53	179	1,008
1975 Year	--	271	271	209	30	82	125	235	74	188	1,133
1980 Year	108	358	466	205	42	65	120	261	92	205	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	40	39	74	223	50	174	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	52	49	98	220	49	162	1,621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	40	43	93	202	37	165	1,563
1996 Year	566	284	850	127	40	43	86	195	46	164	1,507
1997 Year	563	305	868	138	44	44	89	210	40	169	1,560
1998 Year	571	324	895	156	45	65	115	216	45	176	1,647
1999 Year	567	284	852	125	41	43	89	193	36	157	1,493
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	45	41	83	196	36	164	1,468
2001 Year	550	312	862	145	42	66	121	210	41	166	1,586
2002 Year	599	278	877	134	39	53	106	209	31	152	1,548
2003 Year	638	269	907	137	39	50	94	207	38	147	1,568
2004 Year	676	286	961	126	40	55	104	218	42	153	1,645
2005 Year	685	324	1,008	136	42	57	109	208	37	157	1,698
2006 January	683	323	1,007	139	44	48	95	220	41	166	1,713
February	685	343	1,027	136	43	36	80	222	42	170	1,719
March	686	343	1,029	121	42	30	73	209	41	177	1,691
April	688	348	1,036	116	41	35	82	207	39	179	1,700
May	689	341	1,029	124	41	42	95	214	41	179	1,724
June	688	337	1,025	130	39	50	108	213	43	171	1,729
July	688	332	1,019	138	40	58	120	209	43	174	1,743
August	688	333	1,021	145	40	64	132	209	42	175	1,763
September	688	333	1,021	149	42	71	140	214	43	175	1,785
October	689	339	1,028	143	42	72	141	205	42	169	1,769
November	689	335	1,023	141	38	69	129	204	43	167	1,745
December	689	312	1,001	144	39	62	113	212	42	169	1,720
2007 January	689	324	1,012	140	39	47	91	228	42	171	1,723
February	689	318	1,007	123	39	30	71	215	36	176	1,666
March	689	332	1,020	120	40	27	70	201	39	186	1,677
April	689	337	1,027	121	40	30	76	197	38	189	1,688
May	690	348	1,039	125	41	37	91	203	37	183	1,719
June	690	355	1,045	123	41	44	102	205	36	176	1,729
July	690	339	1,029	131	42	50	112	205	40	177	1,735
August	690	325	1,015	133	41	55	121	194	36	177	1,718
September	693	315	1,008	134	43	58	125	199	37	173	1,719
October	694	309	1,003	134	42	61	124	196	39	169	1,707
November	696	300	995	134	40	60	111	202	39	165	1,686
December	697	286	983	134	39	52	95	215	39	157	1,662
2008 January	698	296	995	130	42	39	78	231	39	162	1,677
February	699	R 302	R 1,000	117	R 40	29	R 66	R 234	R 39	R 166	R 1,662
March	E 700	E 317	E 1,017	E 108	E 38	E 25	RF 64	E 223	E 39	E 181	E 1,670
April	E 701	E 325	E 1,026	E 106	E 39	E 30	F 72	E 212	E 39	E 181	E 1,674

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Liquefied petroleum gases.

^c "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977.

Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^d All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."

^e Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit. See Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil," at end of section.

^f See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

^g Does not include stocks that are held in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.

^h Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

ⁱ Includes propylene.

^j Includes finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol; excludes oxygenates.

^k Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks,

petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. --=Not applicable.

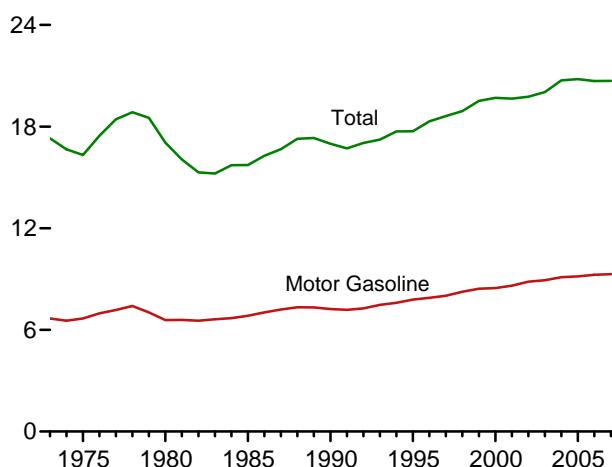
Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

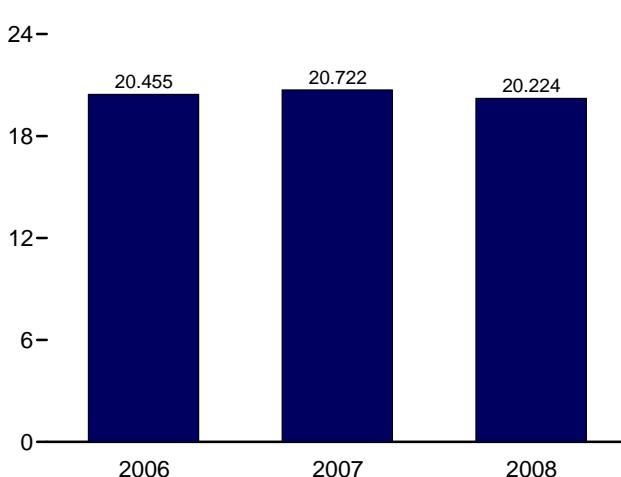
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Million Barrels per Day)

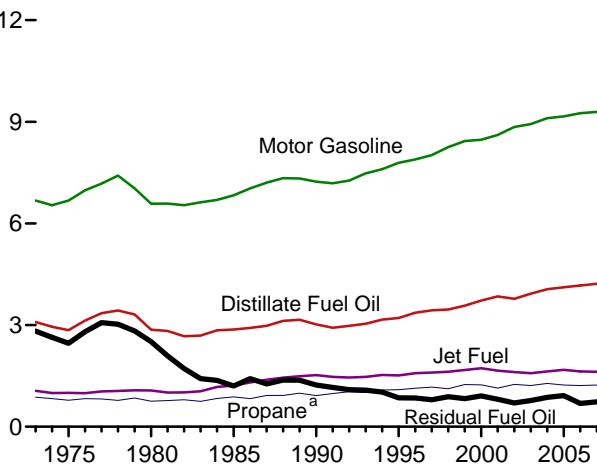
Total and Motor Gasoline, 1973-2007



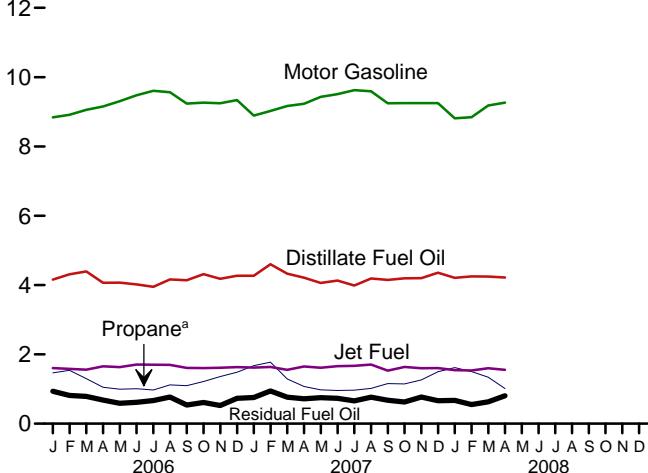
Total, January-April



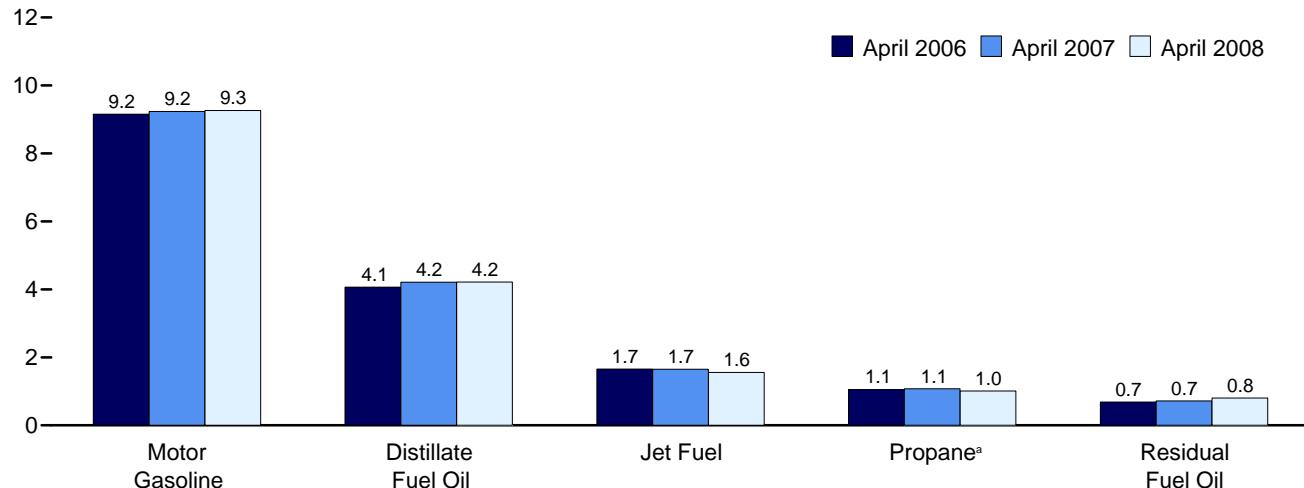
Selected Products, 1973-2007



Selected Products, Monthly



Selected Products



^a Includes propylene.

Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Kerosene	LPG ^a		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^e	Total
						Propane ^c	Total						
1973 Average	522	45	3,092	1,059	216	872	1,449	162	6,674	261	2,822	1,005	17,308
1975 Average	419	39	2,851	1,001	159	783	1,333	137	6,675	247	2,462	1,001	16,322
1980 Average	396	35	2,866	1,068	158	754	1,469	159	6,579	237	2,508	1,581	17,056
1985 Average	425	27	2,868	1,218	114	883	1,599	145	6,831	264	1,202	1,032	15,726
1990 Average	483	24	3,021	1,522	43	917	1,556	164	7,235	339	1,229	1,373	16,988
1995 Average	486	21	3,207	1,514	54	1,096	1,899	156	7,789	365	852	1,381	17,725
1996 Average	484	20	3,365	1,578	62	1,136	2,012	151	7,891	379	848	1,518	18,309
1997 Average	505	22	3,435	1,599	66	1,170	2,038	160	8,017	377	797	1,605	18,620
1998 Average	521	19	3,461	1,622	78	1,120	1,952	168	8,253	447	887	1,508	18,917
1999 Average	547	21	3,572	1,673	73	1,246	2,195	169	8,431	477	830	1,532	19,519
2000 Average	525	20	3,722	1,725	67	1,235	2,231	166	8,472	406	909	1,458	19,701
2001 Average	519	19	3,847	1,655	72	1,142	2,044	153	8,610	437	811	1,481	19,649
2002 Average	512	18	3,776	1,614	43	1,248	2,163	151	8,848	463	700	1,474	19,761
2003 Average	503	16	3,927	1,578	55	1,215	2,074	140	8,935	455	772	1,579	20,034
2004 Average	537	17	4,058	1,630	64	1,276	2,132	141	9,105	524	865	1,657	20,731
2005 Average	546	19	4,118	1,679	70	1,229	2,030	141	9,159	515	920	1,605	20,802
2006													
January	295	9	4,159	1,605	76	1,465	2,128	119	8,839	490	934	1,783	20,436
February	330	16	4,308	1,582	118	1,540	2,344	199	8,911	407	816	1,546	20,577
March	413	22	4,395	1,560	99	1,299	2,157	139	9,054	520	786	1,464	20,608
April	513	22	4,065	1,654	83	1,050	1,967	151	9,154	442	683	1,467	20,201
May	633	22	4,072	1,633	48	993	1,911	124	9,308	489	587	1,630	20,457
June	715	18	4,019	1,704	28	1,007	1,901	148	9,478	548	618	1,805	20,982
July	662	20	3,950	1,700	38	970	1,969	134	9,607	492	667	1,502	20,740
August	743	28	4,162	1,696	29	1,119	2,011	137	9,564	535	768	1,761	21,434
September	667	18	4,141	1,608	27	1,094	1,937	119	9,236	624	538	1,644	20,559
October	592	19	4,315	1,605	30	1,216	1,998	164	9,267	514	612	1,654	20,769
November	478	13	4,180	1,613	25	1,362	2,143	122	9,244	563	525	1,762	20,669
December	199	13	4,268	1,631	48	1,483	2,182	96	9,338	633	732	1,656	20,795
Average	521	18	4,169	1,633	54	1,215	2,052	137	9,253	522	689	1,640	20,687
2007													
January	351	17	4,267	1,616	48	1,676	2,446	118	8,891	438	753	1,614	20,559
February	290	13	4,601	1,636	46	1,774	2,550	96	9,025	431	944	1,639	21,271
March	372	14	4,328	1,553	35	1,290	2,099	144	9,169	558	762	1,495	20,529
April	443	20	4,212	1,651	24	1,076	2,012	144	9,232	437	717	1,689	20,579
May	498	17	4,060	1,614	12	979	1,840	155	9,429	549	750	1,706	20,631
June	621	22	4,130	1,659	11	958	1,942	133	9,510	483	733	1,492	20,737
July	647	17	3,988	1,668	7	969	1,885	146	9,622	423	656	1,582	20,641
August	641	21	4,188	1,704	28	1,018	1,925	140	9,592	541	763	1,508	21,051
September	609	17	4,150	1,531	32	1,156	1,925	128	9,244	544	675	1,530	20,385
October	590	21	4,195	1,638	28	1,148	1,977	150	9,250	437	625	1,545	20,455
November	459	15	4,200	1,600	46	1,264	2,127	138	9,249	464	767	1,644	20,708
December	349	11	4,354	1,603	58	1,501	2,278	128	9,249	573	662	1,605	20,869
Average	490	17	4,220	1,623	31	1,231	2,081	135	9,290	490	732	1,587	20,698
2008													
January	302	13	4,209	1,546	31	1,620	2,333	132	8,814	501	672	1,561	20,114
February	R 313	R 13	R 4,251	R 1,537	R 50	R 1,504	R 2,314	R 131	R 8,842	R 203	R 552	R 1,576	R 19,782
March	F 354	F 14	E 4,245	E 1,598	RF 53	E 1,343	F 2,181	RF 124	E 9,179	F 480	E 628	RE 1,496	E 20,352
April	F 439	F 16	E 4,216	E 1,554	F 30	E 1,012	F 1,975	F 126	E 9,264	F 450	E 805	E 1,756	E 20,631
4-Month Average ...	E 352	E 14	E 4,230	E 1,559	E 41	E 1,370	E 2,201	E 128	E 9,026	E 411	E 665	E 1,596	E 20,224
2007 4-Month Average ...	365	16	4,347	1,613	38	1,449	2,272	126	9,079	467	791	1,608	20,722
2006 4-Month Average ...	388	17	4,231	1,600	93	1,336	2,146	151	8,990	467	806	1,566	20,455

^a Liquified petroleum gases.

^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

^c Includes propylene.

^d Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^e Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum

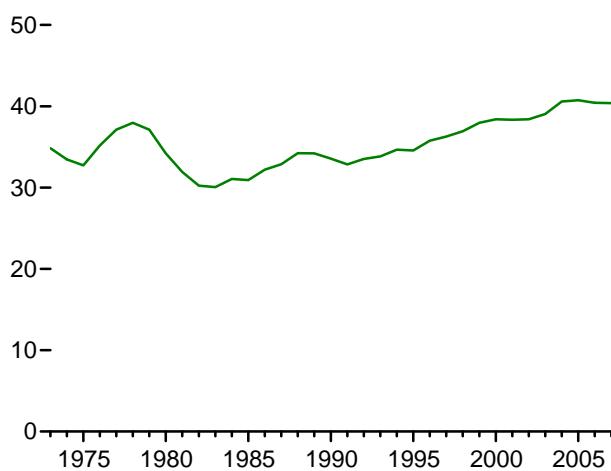
consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

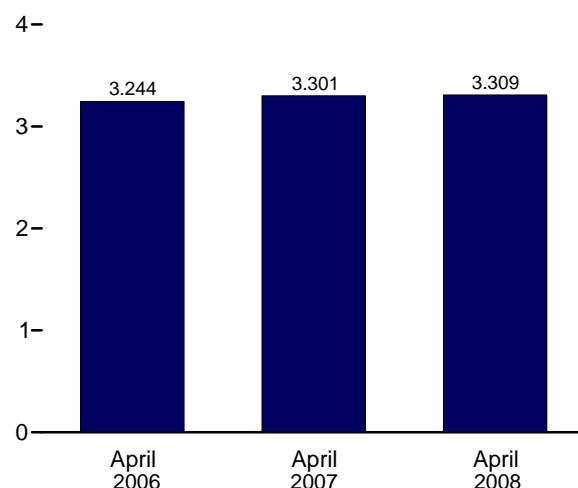
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
 (Quadrillion Btu)

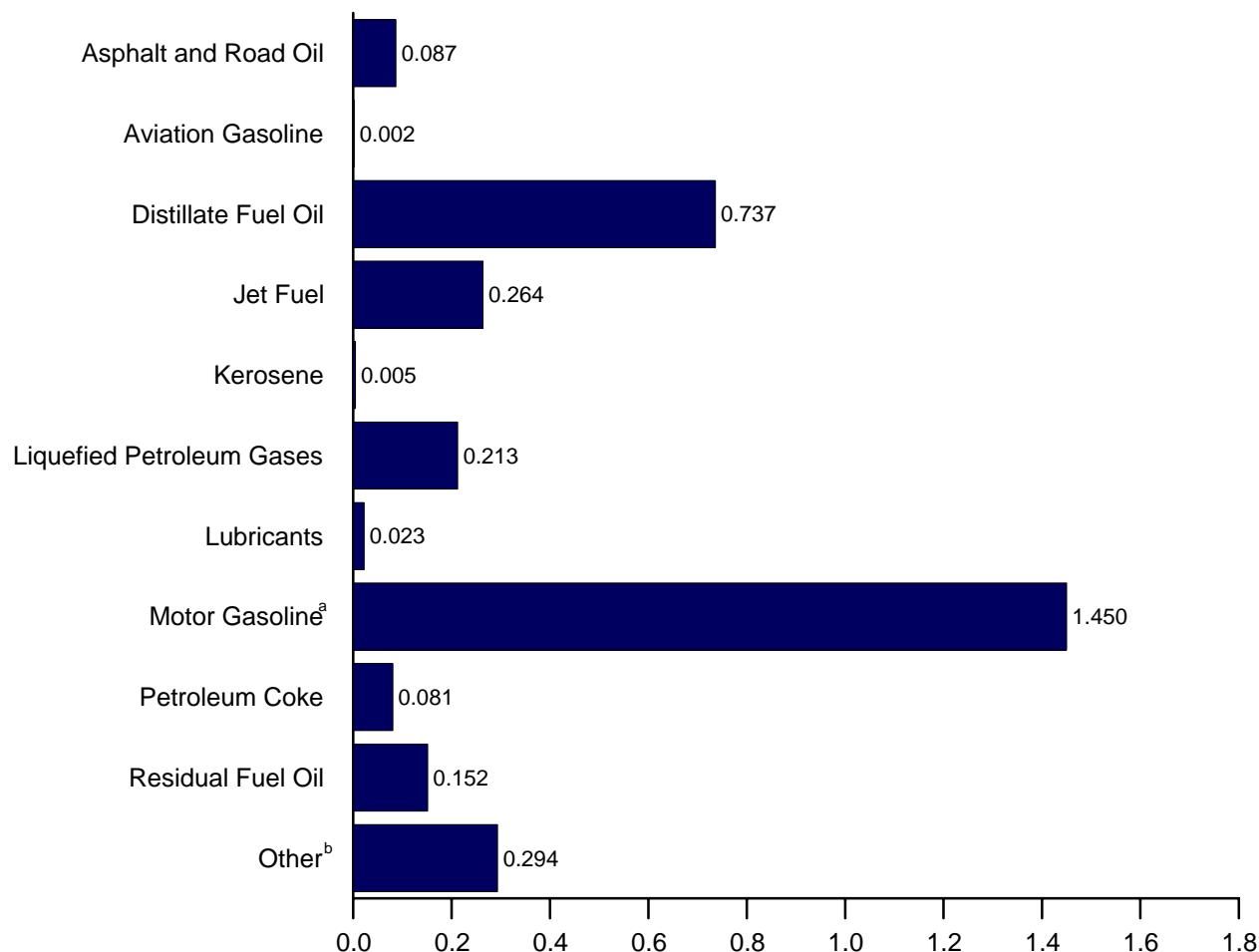
Total, 1973-2007



Total



By Product, April 2008



^a Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^b All petroleum not shown above.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Kero-sene	LPG ^a		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^d	Petro-lem Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^e	Total
						Propane ^c	Total						
1973 Total	1,264	83	6,575	2,167	447	1,221	1,981	359	12,797	573	6,477	2,117	34,840
1975 Total	1,014	71	6,061	2,047	329	1,097	1,807	304	12,798	542	5,649	2,107	32,731
1980 Total	962	64	6,110	2,190	329	1,059	1,976	354	12,648	522	5,772	3,275	34,202
1985 Total	1,029	50	6,098	2,497	236	1,236	2,103	322	13,098	582	2,759	2,149	30,922
1990 Total	1,170	45	6,422	3,129	88	1,284	2,059	362	13,872	745	2,820	2,840	33,553
1995 Total	1,178	40	6,818	3,132	112	1,534	2,512	346	14,825	802	1,955	2,834	34,553
1996 Total	1,176	37	7,175	3,274	128	1,594	2,660	335	15,064	837	1,952	3,119	35,757
1997 Total	1,224	40	7,304	3,308	136	1,638	2,690	354	15,254	829	1,828	3,298	36,266
1998 Total	1,263	35	7,359	3,357	162	1,568	2,575	371	15,701	982	2,036	3,093	36,934
1999 Total	1,324	39	7,595	3,462	151	1,745	2,897	375	16,036	1,048	1,905	3,128	37,960
2000 Total	1,276	36	7,935	3,580	140	1,734	2,945	369	16,155	895	2,091	2,981	38,404
2001 Total	1,257	35	8,179	3,426	150	1,598	2,697	338	16,373	961	1,861	3,056	38,333
2002 Total	1,240	34	8,028	3,340	90	1,747	2,852	334	16,819	1,018	1,605	3,041	38,401
2003 Total	1,220	30	8,349	3,265	113	1,701	2,747	309	16,981	1,000	1,772	3,260	39,047
2004 Total	1,304	31	8,652	3,383	133	1,791	2,824	313	17,379	1,156	1,990	3,429	40,594
2005 Total	1,323	35	8,755	3,475	144	1,721	2,682	312	17,444	1,133	2,111	3,320	40,735
2006 January	61	1	751	282	13	174	238	22	1,430	92	182	319	3,391
February	61	2	703	251	19	165	237	34	1,302	69	144	263	3,084
March	85	3	794	274	17	154	241	26	1,465	97	153	264	3,420
April	102	3	710	281	14	121	213	27	1,433	80	129	251	3,244
May	130	3	735	287	8	118	214	23	1,506	91	114	282	3,395
June	142	3	702	290	5	116	206	27	1,484	99	116	296	3,369
July	136	3	713	299	7	115	220	25	1,554	92	130	263	3,442
August	153	4	752	298	5	133	225	26	1,547	100	150	298	3,557
September	133	3	724	274	5	126	209	22	1,446	113	101	273	3,302
October	122	3	779	282	5	145	223	31	1,499	96	119	287	3,446
November	95	2	730	274	4	157	232	22	1,447	102	99	311	3,319
December	41	2	771	287	8	176	244	18	1,510	118	143	309	3,451
Total	1,261	33	8,864	3,379	111	1,701	2,701	303	17,622	1,148	1,581	3,416	40,420
2007 January	72	3	770	284	8	199	272	22	1,438	82	147	308	3,408
February	54	2	750	260	7	191	257	16	1,319	73	166	281	3,185
March	77	2	782	273	6	153	234	27	1,484	104	149	266	3,403
April	88	3	736	281	4	124	217	26	1,445	79	135	286	3,301
May	102	3	733	284	2	116	205	29	1,526	103	146	287	3,420
June	124	3	722	282	2	110	209	24	1,489	87	138	245	3,326
July	133	3	720	293	1	115	210	27	1,557	79	128	270	3,421
August	132	3	756	300	5	121	214	26	1,552	101	149	251	3,489
September	121	3	725	260	5	133	207	23	1,447	98	127	251	3,270
October	121	3	758	288	5	137	220	28	1,497	82	122	267	3,391
November	91	2	734	272	8	146	229	25	1,448	84	145	283	3,322
December	72	2	786	282	10	178	254	24	1,496	107	129	298	3,459
Total	1,188	32	8,973	3,358	64	1,724	2,728	299	17,698	1,078	1,681	3,296	40,394
2008 January	62	2	760	272	5	193	260	25	1,426	93	131	298	3,334
February	R 60	2	R 718	R 253	R 8	R 167	R 241	R 23	R 1,338	R 35	R 101	R 288	R 3,067
March	E 73	E 2	E 767	E 281	RE 9	E 160	E 243	RE 23	E 1,485	E 90	E 122	RE 279	E 3,373
April	E 87	E 2	E 737	E 264	E 5	E 116	E 213	E 23	E 1,450	E 81	E 152	E 294	E 3,309
4-Month Total	E 283	E 8	E 2,982	E 1,070	E 28	E 636	E 957	E 94	E 5,700	E 300	E 506	E 1,158	E 13,084
2007 4-Month Total	291	10	3,038	1,098	26	667	979	92	5,686	338	597	1,142	13,296
2006 4-Month Total	309	10	2,958	1,089	64	615	928	110	5,629	337	608	1,098	13,139

^a Liquefied petroleum gases.

^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."

^c Includes propylene.

^d Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^e Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned

as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

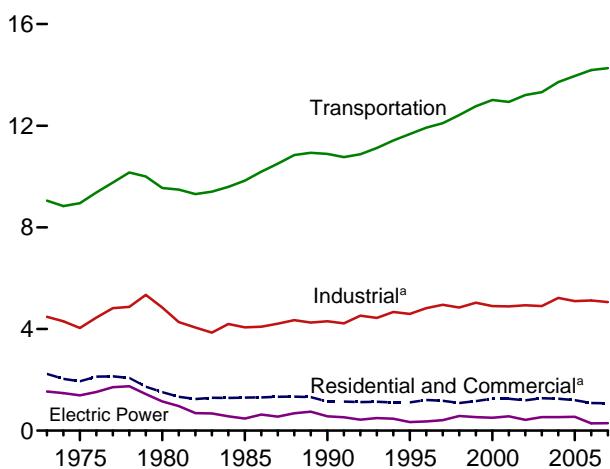
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

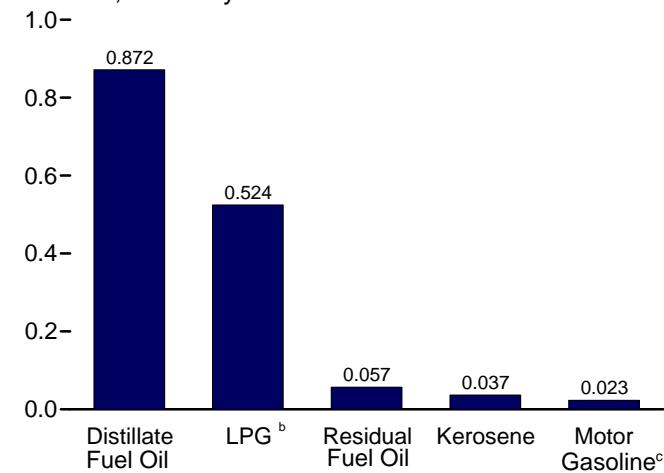
Sources: Tables 3.5, A1, and A3.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector
(Million Barrels per Day)

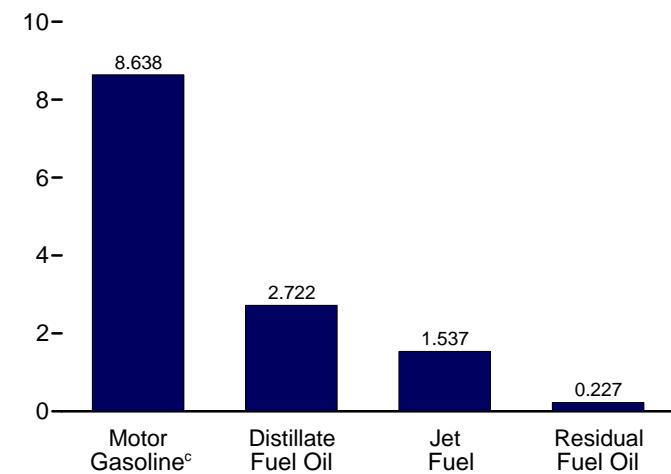
By Sector, 1973-2007



Residential and Commercial Sectors^a, Selected Products, February 2008



Transportation Sector, Selected Products, February 2008

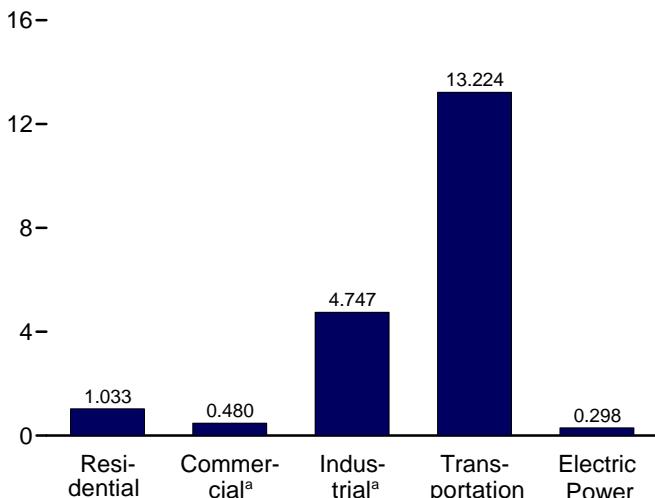


^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.

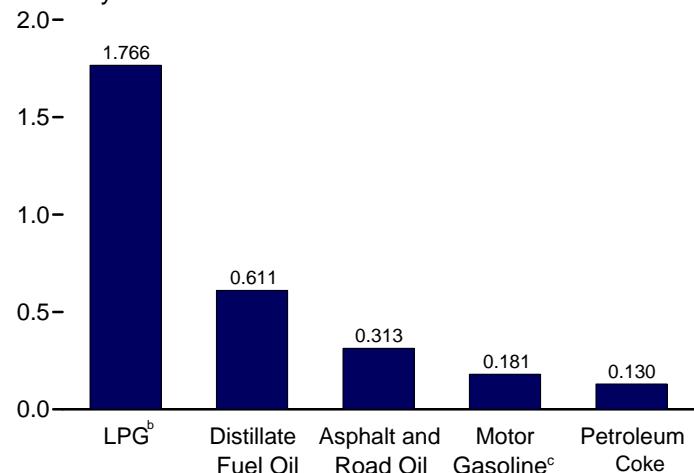
^b Liquefied petroleum gases.

^c Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

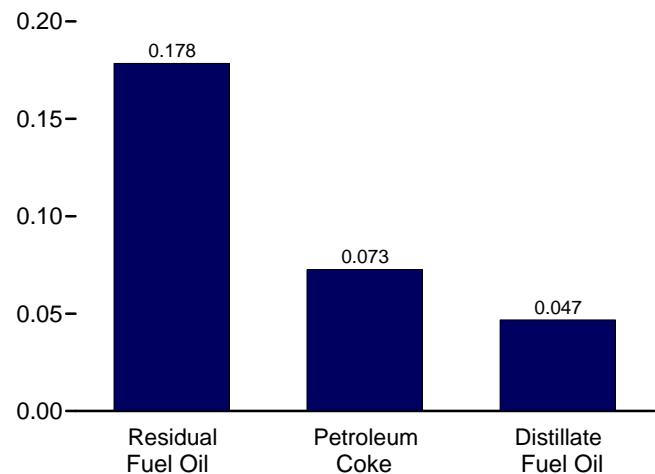
By Sector, February 2008



Industrial Sector^a, Selected Products, February 2008



Electric Power Sector, February 2008



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: Tables 3.7a-3.7c.

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1973 Average	942	110	435	1,487	303	31	77	45	NA	290	746
1975 Average	850	78	389	1,316	276	24	69	46	NA	214	629
1980 Average	617	51	242	910	243	20	43	56	NA	245	606
1985 Average	514	77	249	839	297	16	44	50	NA	99	506
1990 Average	460	31	276	767	252	6	49	58	0	100	465
1995 Average	426	36	306	767	225	11	54	10	(s)	62	361
1996 Average	434	43	358	835	227	10	63	14	(s)	60	373
1997 Average	411	45	349	805	209	12	62	22	(s)	48	353
1998 Average	363	52	329	744	202	15	58	20	(s)	37	332
1999 Average	389	54	404	847	206	13	71	15	(s)	32	338
2000 Average	424	46	427	897	230	14	75	23	(s)	40	383
2001 Average	427	46	406	879	239	15	72	20	(s)	30	376
2002 Average	404	29	412	845	209	8	73	24	(s)	35	348
2003 Average	425	34	426	885	226	9	75	32	(s)	48	391
2004 Average	433	41	401	875	221	10	71	25	(s)	53	380
2005 Average	402	40	391	833	210	10	69	24	(s)	50	365
2006											
January	461	R 45	410	R 917	260	R 10	72	23	(s)	45	R 411
February	535	R 71	452	R 1,057	301	R 16	80	23	(s)	52	R 473
March	433	R 59	416	R 907	244	R 13	73	24	(s)	42	R 397
April	309	R 50	379	R 738	174	R 11	67	24	0	30	R 307
May	284	28	368	R 681	160	7	65	24	0	28	284
June	265	R 17	366	648	149	4	65	25	0	26	269
July	246	R 23	379	R 648	138	R 5	67	25	(s)	24	260
August	254	17	388	R 659	143	4	68	25	(s)	25	266
September	272	16	373	R 662	153	4	66	24	(s)	27	274
October	276	R 18	385	679	156	4	68	24	(s)	27	R 279
November	309	R 15	413	737	174	R 3	73	24	(s)	30	R 305
December	388	28	421	R 837	219	7	74	24	(s)	38	R 362
Average	335	R 32	395	762	189	R 7	70	24	(s)	33	R 323
2007											
January	452	R 29	471	R 952	255	7	83	23	(s)	46	414
February	528	R 28	491	R 1,047	297	R 6	87	24	(s)	54	R 468
March	452	R 21	404	R 877	255	5	71	24	(s)	46	401
April	255	14	388	657	144	R 3	68	24	(s)	26	266
May	187	7	355	549	105	2	63	25	0	19	R 213
June	218	7	374	599	123	2	66	25	0	22	R 237
July	213	4	363	580	120	1	64	25	0	22	232
August	239	R 17	371	626	135	4	65	25	(s)	24	R 253
September	255	R 19	371	644	143	R 4	65	24	(s)	26	264
October	291	16	381	688	164	4	67	24	(s)	30	289
November	397	R 27	410	R 834	223	R 6	72	24	(s)	40	367
December	586	R 35	439	R 1,059	330	R 8	77	24	(s)	60	R 499
Average	338	19	401	758	191	R 4	71	24	(s)	34	325
2008											
January	558	18	450	R 1,026	314	R 4	79	23	(s)	57	478
February	557	30	446	1,033	314	7	79	23	(s)	57	480
2-Month Average	558	24	448	1,029	314	5	79	23	(s)	57	479
2007 2-Month Average	488	28	481	997	275	6	85	23	(s)	50	440
2006 2-Month Average	496	57	430	983	279	13	76	23	(s)	49	440

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term

"petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector ^a									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^c	Total
1973 Average	522	691	75	902	88	133	254	809	1,005	4,479
1975 Average	419	630	58	844	68	116	246	658	1,001	4,038
1980 Average	396	621	87	1,172	82	82	234	586	1,581	4,842
1985 Average	425	526	21	1,285	75	114	261	326	1,032	4,065
1990 Average	483	541	6	1,215	84	97	325	179	1,373	4,304
1995 Average	486	532	7	1,527	80	105	328	147	1,381	4,594
1996 Average	484	557	9	1,580	78	105	343	146	1,518	4,819
1997 Average	505	566	9	1,617	82	111	331	127	1,605	4,953
1998 Average	521	570	11	1,553	86	105	390	100	1,508	4,844
1999 Average	547	558	6	1,709	87	80	426	90	1,532	5,035
2000 Average	525	563	8	1,720	86	79	361	105	1,458	4,903
2001 Average	519	611	11	1,557	79	155	390	89	1,481	4,892
2002 Average	512	566	7	1,668	78	163	383	83	1,474	4,934
2003 Average	503	534	12	1,561	72	171	375	96	1,579	4,903
2004 Average	537	570	14	1,647	73	195	423	108	1,657	5,223
2005 Average	546	594	19	1,549	72	187	404	123	1,605	5,100
2006										
January	295	R 693	R 20	1,625	61	180	380	R 149	1,783	R 5,185
February	330	R 639	R 31	1,789	102	182	298	R 131	1,546	R 5,049
March	413	R 729	R 26	1,646	71	185	427	R 131	1,464	R 5,092
April	513	R 548	R 22	1,502	78	187	345	R 109	1,467	R 4,770
May	633	R 531	13	1,459	64	190	401	R 93	1,630	R 5,014
June	715	R 451	8	1,451	76	194	446	R 85	1,805	R 5,231
July	662	R 400	10	1,503	69	196	383	R 86	1,502	R 4,811
August	743	R 506	8	1,536	70	195	432	R 91	1,761	R 5,342
September	667	R 586	7	1,479	61	189	529	R 82	1,644	R 5,243
October	592	R 694	8	1,525	84	189	421	R 90	1,654	R 5,257
November	478	R 668	7	1,636	63	189	478	R 83	1,762	R 5,364
December	199	R 682	13	1,666	49	191	548	R 122	1,656	R 5,126
Average	521	R 594	R 14	1,567	71	189	425	R 104	1,640	R 5,124
2007										
January	351	R 746	13	1,868	61	182	348	R 120	1,614	R 5,301
February	290	R 774	R 12	1,947	49	184	353	R 127	1,639	R 5,376
March	372	R 647	9	1,602	74	187	488	R 123	1,495	R 4,997
April	443	R 672	6	1,536	74	188	366	R 116	1,689	R 5,091
May	498	R 598	3	1,405	79	193	473	R 119	1,706	R 5,074
June	621	R 541	3	1,482	69	194	392	R 106	1,492	R 4,901
July	647	R 439	2	1,439	75	196	346	R 92	1,582	R 4,818
August	641	R 510	8	1,469	72	196	460	R 98	1,508	R 4,961
September	609	R 586	R 8	1,470	66	189	466	R 96	1,530	R 5,021
October	590	R 589	7	1,509	77	189	369	R 90	1,545	R 4,966
November	459	R 583	12	1,624	71	189	399	R 126	1,644	R 5,108
December	349	R 531	R 15	1,739	66	189	493	R 103	1,605	R 5,091
Average	490	600	8	1,589	70	190	414	109	1,587	5,056
2008										
January	302	R 601	8	1,781	68	180	420	R 105	1,561	R 5,026
February	313	611	13	1,766	67	181	130	90	1,576	4,747
2-Month Average	307	606	11	1,774	68	180	280	97	1,568	4,891
2007 2-Month Average	322	759	13	1,905	55	183	351	123	1,626	5,337
2006 2-Month Average	311	667	26	1,703	80	181	341	140	1,670	5,120

^a Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^b Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^c Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7c Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors
 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector ^a			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^c	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ^e	Total
1973 Average	45	1,045	1,042	35	74	6,496	317	9,054	129	7	1,406	1,542
1975 Average	39	998	992	31	70	6,512	310	8,951	107	1	1,280	1,388
1980 Average	35	1,311	1,062	13	77	6,441	608	9,546	79	2	1,069	1,151
1985 Average	27	1,491	1,218	21	71	6,667	342	9,838	40	3	435	478
1990 Average	24	1,722	1,522	16	80	7,080	443	10,888	45	14	507	566
1995 Average	21	1,973	1,514	13	76	7,674	397	11,668	51	37	247	334
1996 Average	20	2,096	1,578	11	73	7,772	370	11,921	51	36	273	360
1997 Average	22	2,198	1,599	10	78	7,883	310	12,099	52	46	311	410
1998 Average	19	2,263	1,622	13	81	8,128	294	12,420	64	56	456	576
1999 Average	21	2,352	1,673	10	82	8,336	290	12,765	66	51	418	535
2000 Average	20	2,422	1,725	8	81	8,370	386	13,012	82	45	378	505
2001 Average	19	2,489	1,655	10	74	8,435	255	12,938	80	47	437	564
2002 Average	18	2,536	1,614	10	73	8,662	295	13,208	60	80	287	427
2003 Average	16	2,665	1,578	12	68	8,733	249	13,321	76	79	379	534
2004 Average	17	2,783	1,630	14	69	8,885	321	13,718	52	101	382	535
2005 Average	19	2,858	1,679	20	68	8,948	365	13,957	54	111	382	547
2006												
January	9	R 2,712	1,605	21	58	8,636	R 565	R 13,604	34	110	175	319
February	16	R 2,799	1,582	23	96	8,706	R 484	R 13,707	33	108	149	291
March	22	R 2,965	1,560	21	67	8,846	R 523	R 14,004	24	93	91	208
April	22	R 3,001	1,654	20	73	8,943	R 426	R 14,139	33	98	117	248
May	22	R 3,065	1,633	19	60	9,093	R 356	R 14,248	32	88	111	230
June	18	R 3,116	1,704	19	72	9,260	R 328	R 14,517	38	102	178	317
July	20	R 3,119	1,700	20	65	9,386	R 333	R 14,642	46	109	225	379
August	28	R 3,207	1,696	20	66	9,343	R 357	R 14,717	53	102	296	450
September	18	R 3,103	1,608	19	58	9,023	R 296	R 14,125	27	95	133	255
October	19	R 3,158	1,605	20	80	9,053	R 351	R 14,285	31	94	144	268
November	13	R 2,996	1,613	21	59	9,031	R 268	R 14,003	32	85	143	260
December	13	R 2,945	1,631	22	47	9,123	R 451	R 14,230	34	85	121	240
Average	18	R 3,017	1,633	20	67	9,039	R 395	R 14,189	35	97	157	289
2007												
January	17	R 2,770	1,616	24	57	8,686	R 405	R 13,575	45	90	182	317
February	13	R 2,912	1,636	25	46	8,817	R 419	R 13,868	90	78	345	513
March	14	R 2,937	1,553	21	70	8,958	R 426	R 13,979	38	70	167	275
April	20	R 3,110	1,651	20	70	9,019	R 410	R 14,300	30	70	165	266
May	17	R 3,136	1,614	18	75	9,212	R 469	R 14,542	33	76	143	252
June	22	R 3,204	1,659	19	65	9,291	R 421	R 14,681	44	90	185	319
July	17	R 3,173	1,668	19	71	9,401	R 362	R 14,711	43	77	180	300
August	21	R 3,239	1,704	19	68	9,371	R 394	R 14,816	67	80	247	394
September	17	R 3,131	1,531	19	62	9,031	R 390	R 14,181	35	77	163	275
October	21	R 3,117	1,638	20	73	9,037	R 356	R 14,261	36	67	149	251
November	15	R 2,967	1,600	21	67	9,036	R 529	R 14,234	29	64	71	165
December	11	R 2,872	1,603	23	62	9,035	R 395	R 14,000	35	80	104	219
Average	17	R 3,048	1,623	21	66	9,076	414	R 14,265	43	77	174	294
2008												
January	13	R 2,675	1,546	23	64	8,611	R 329	R 13,262	RF 61	RF 80	RF 181	RF 323
February	13	2,722	1,537	23	64	8,638	227	13,224	F 47	F 73	F 178	F 298
2-Month Average	13	2,698	1,542	23	64	8,624	280	13,244	F 54	F 77	F 180	F 311
2007 2-Month Average	15	2,837	1,626	25	52	8,748	411	13,714	66	84	259	410
2006 2-Month Average	12	2,753	1,594	22	76	8,669	526	13,653	34	110	163	306

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Industrial Sector, Other" on Table 3.7b.

^c Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^e Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

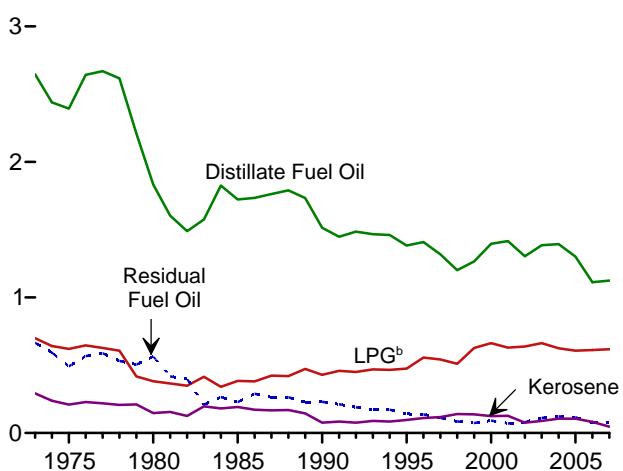
R=Revised. F=Forecast.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

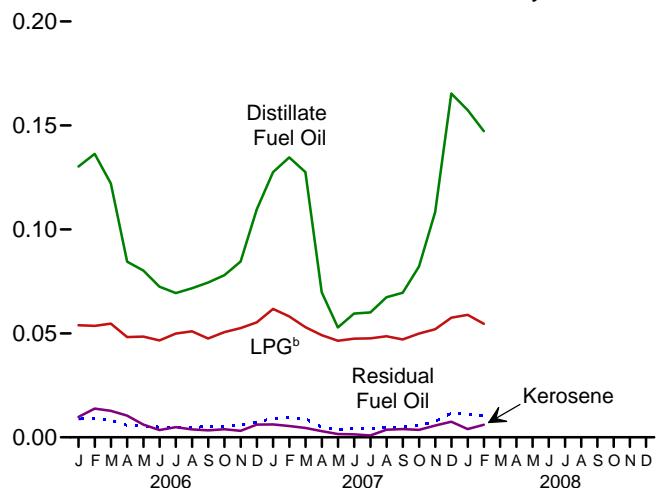
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.8 Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by Sector, Selected Products
 (Quadrillion Btu)

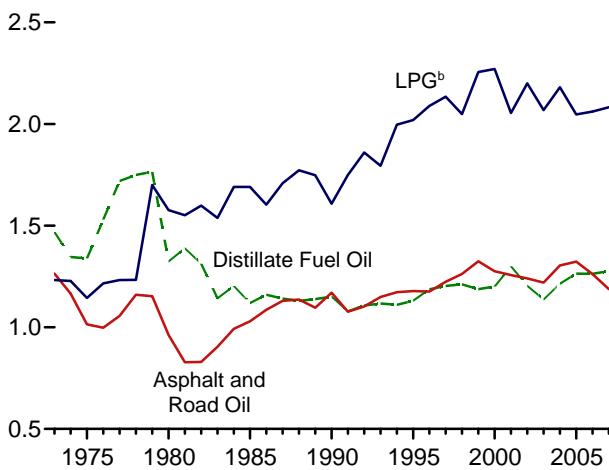
Residential and Commercial Sectors^a, 1973-2007



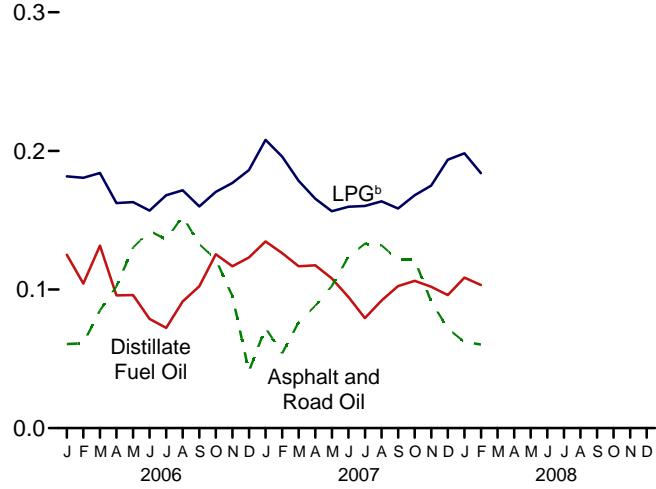
Residential and Commercial Sectors^a, Monthly



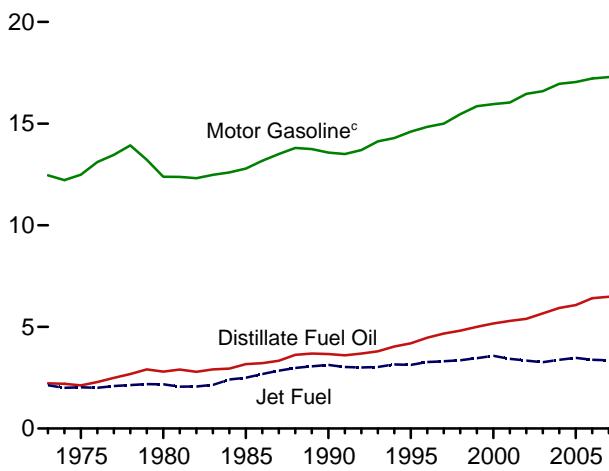
Industrial Sector^a, 1973-2007



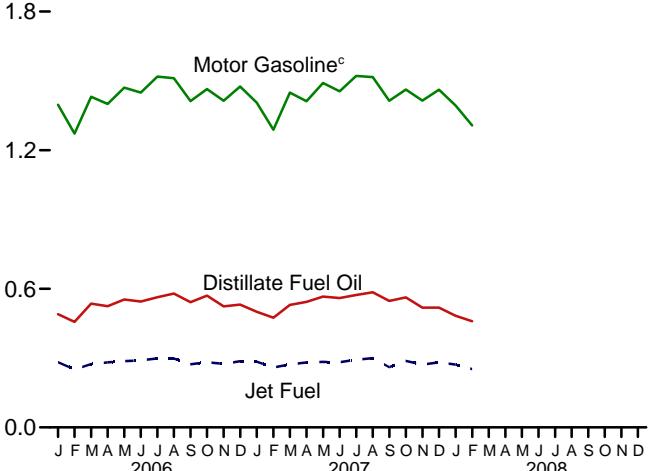
Industrial Sector^a, Monthly



Transportation Sector, 1973-2007



Transportation Sector, Monthly



^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.

^b Liquefied petroleum gases.

^c Beginning in 1983, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: Tables 3.8a-3.8c.

Table 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors (Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1973 Total	2,003	227	595	2,825	644	65	105	87	NA	665	1,565
1975 Total	1,807	161	528	2,495	587	49	93	89	NA	492	1,310
1980 Total	1,316	107	325	1,748	518	41	57	107	NA	565	1,287
1985 Total	1,092	159	327	1,578	631	33	58	96	NA	228	1,045
1990 Total	978	64	365	1,407	536	12	64	111	0	230	953
1995 Total	905	74	404	1,383	479	22	71	18	(s)	141	732
1996 Total	926	89	473	1,488	483	21	84	27	(s)	137	751
1997 Total	874	93	461	1,428	444	25	81	43	(s)	111	704
1998 Total	772	108	434	1,314	429	31	77	39	(s)	85	661
1999 Total	828	111	534	1,473	438	27	94	28	(s)	73	661
2000 Total	905	95	564	1,563	491	30	99	45	(s)	92	756
2001 Total	908	95	535	1,539	508	31	94	37	(s)	70	742
2002 Total	860	60	543	1,463	444	16	96	45	(s)	80	681
2003 Total	905	70	564	1,539	481	19	100	60	(s)	111	771
2004 Total	924	85	531	1,539	470	20	94	49	(s)	122	756
2005 Total	854	84	517	1,455	447	22	91	46	(s)	116	722
2006											
January	83	8	46	137	47	2	8	4	(s)	9	R 69
February	87	11	46	144	49	3	8	3	(s)	9	R 72
March	78	10	46	135	44	R 2	8	4	(s)	8	67
April	54	8	41	103	30	2	7	4	0	6	49
May	51	5	41	97	29	1	7	4	0	5	47
June	46	3	40	89	26	1	7	4	0	5	43
July	44	4	42	91	25	1	7	4	(s)	5	42
August	46	3	43	92	26	1	8	4	(s)	5	43
September	48	3	40	91	27	1	7	4	(s)	5	43
October	50	3	43	96	28	1	8	4	(s)	5	46
November	54	R 3	45	101	30	1	8	4	(s)	6	R 48
December	70	5	47	122	40	1	8	4	(s)	7	60
Total	712	R 66	520	R 1,299	401	R 15	92	46	(s)	75	R 630
2007											
January	82	5	52	139	46	1	9	4	(s)	9	69
February	86	4	49	140	49	1	9	3	(s)	9	71
March	82	4	45	130	46	1	8	4	(s)	9	68
April	45	2	42	89	25	1	7	4	(s)	5	42
May	34	1	39	75	19	(s)	7	4	0	4	34
June	38	1	40	80	21	(s)	7	4	0	4	37
July	38	1	40	80	22	(s)	7	4	0	4	37
August	43	3	41	87	24	1	7	4	(s)	5	41
September	44	3	40	88	25	1	7	4	(s)	5	42
October	53	3	42	98	30	1	7	4	(s)	6	R 47
November	69	R 5	44	118	39	1	8	4	(s)	8	59
December	106	6	49	161	60	R 1	9	4	(s)	12	85
Total	719	38	526	1,283	405	9	93	46	(s)	79	633
2008											
January	101	3	50	154	57	1	9	4	(s)	11	81
February	94	5	46	145	53	1	8	4	(s)	10	76
2-Month Total	195	8	96	299	110	2	17	7	(s)	21	157
2007 2-Month Total	168	9	102	279	94	2	18	7	(s)	18	140
2006 2-Month Total	170	19	91	281	96	4	16	7	(s)	18	142

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption

and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7a, A1, and A3.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^c	Total
1973 Total	1,264	1,469	156	1,233	195	255	558	1,858	2,117	9,104
1975 Total	1,014	1,339	119	1,144	149	223	540	1,509	2,107	8,146
1980 Total	962	1,324	181	1,577	182	158	516	1,349	3,275	9,525
1985 Total	1,029	1,119	44	1,690	166	218	575	748	2,149	7,738
1990 Total	1,170	1,150	12	1,608	186	185	714	411	2,840	8,278
1995 Total	1,178	1,131	15	2,019	178	200	721	337	2,834	8,614
1996 Total	1,176	1,187	18	2,089	173	200	757	335	3,119	9,053
1997 Total	1,224	1,203	19	2,134	182	212	727	291	3,298	9,290
1998 Total	1,263	1,211	22	2,048	191	199	858	230	3,093	9,116
1999 Total	1,324	1,187	13	2,256	193	152	936	207	3,128	9,396
2000 Total	1,276	1,200	16	2,271	190	150	796	241	2,981	9,120
2001 Total	1,257	1,300	23	2,054	174	295	858	203	3,056	9,220
2002 Total	1,240	1,204	14	2,200	172	309	842	190	3,041	9,213
2003 Total	1,220	1,136	24	2,068	159	324	825	220	3,260	9,237
2004 Total	1,304	1,214	28	2,181	161	372	934	249	3,429	9,872
2005 Total	1,323	1,264	39	2,047	160	356	889	281	3,320	9,680
2006										
January	61	R 125	4	182	11	29	71	R 29	319	R 831
February	61	R 104	5	181	17	27	50	R 23	263	R 732
March	85	R 132	5	184	13	30	80	R 25	264	R 818
April	102	R 96	4	162	14	29	62	R 21	251	R 741
May	130	R 96	2	163	12	31	75	R 18	282	R 809
June	142	R 79	1	157	14	30	81	R 16	296	R 816
July	136	R 72	2	168	13	32	72	R 17	263	R 774
August	153	R 91	1	172	13	32	81	R 18	298	R 858
September	133	R 102	1	160	11	30	96	R 16	273	R 821
October	122	R 125	1	170	16	31	79	R 18	287	R 848
November	95	R 117	1	177	11	30	86	R 16	311	R 844
December	41	R 123	2	186	9	31	102	R 24	309	R 828
Total	1,261	R 1,263	30	2,062	156	360	934	R 239	3,416	R 9,720
2007										
January	72	R 135	2	208	11	29	65	R 23	308	R 855
February	54	R 126	2	196	8	27	60	R 22	281	R 776
March	77	R 117	2	178	14	30	91	R 24	266	R 799
April	88	R 117	1	165	13	30	66	R 22	286	R 790
May	102	R 108	1	156	15	31	88	R 23	287	R 812
June	124	95	1	160	12	30	71	R 20	245	R 758
July	133	R 79	(s)	160	14	32	65	R 18	270	R 772
August	132	R 92	1	164	14	32	86	R 19	251	R 790
September	121	R 102	1	158	12	30	84	R 18	251	R 779
October	121	R 106	1	168	15	31	69	R 18	267	R 796
November	91	R 102	2	175	13	30	72	R 24	283	R 792
December	72	R 96	3	194	12	31	92	R 20	298	R 817
Total	1,188	1,276	17	2,083	154	361	909	251	3,296	9,535
2008										
January	62	R 109	1	198	13	29	78	R 20	298	R 809
February	60	103	2	184	12	27	16	288	716	
2-Month Total	122	212	4	382	25	56	101	37	585	1,524
2007 2-Month Total	126	261	4	404	20	56	125	46	589	1,631
2006 2-Month Total	122	229	9	362	29	56	121	52	583	1,562

^a Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^b Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^c Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7b, A1, and A3.

Table 3.8c Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors (Trillion Btu)

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector ^a			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^c	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ^e	Total
1973 Total	83	2,222	2,131	48	163	12,455	727	17,831	273	15	3,226	3,515
1975 Total	71	2,121	2,029	42	155	12,485	711	17,614	226	2	2,937	3,166
1980 Total	64	2,795	2,179	17	172	12,383	1,398	19,009	169	5	2,459	2,634
1985 Total	50	3,170	2,497	28	156	12,784	786	19,471	85	7	998	1,090
1990 Total	45	3,661	3,129	22	176	13,575	1,016	21,625	97	30	1,163	1,289
1995 Total	40	4,195	3,132	17	168	14,607	911	23,069	108	81	566	755
1996 Total	37	4,469	3,274	15	163	14,837	851	23,647	109	80	628	817
1997 Total	40	4,672	3,308	13	172	14,999	712	23,917	111	102	715	927
1998 Total	35	4,812	3,357	17	180	15,463	674	24,537	136	124	1,047	1,306
1999 Total	39	5,001	3,462	13	182	15,855	665	25,218	140	112	959	1,211
2000 Total	36	5,165	3,580	11	179	15,960	888	25,820	175	99	871	1,144
2001 Total	35	5,292	3,426	13	164	16,041	586	25,556	171	103	1,003	1,277
2002 Total	34	5,392	3,340	13	162	16,465	677	26,084	127	175	659	961
2003 Total	30	5,666	3,265	16	150	16,597	571	26,296	161	175	869	1,205
2004 Total	31	5,932	3,383	18	152	16,959	740	27,214	111	222	879	1,212
2005 Total	35	6,076	3,475	27	151	17,043	837	27,644	115	243	876	1,235
2006												
January	1	R 490	282	2	11	1,397	R 110	R 2,293	6	21	34	61
February	2	R 457	251	2	16	1,272	R 85	R 2,086	5	18	26	50
March	3	R 535	274	2	13	1,431	R 102	R 2,361	4	17	18	39
April	3	R 524	281	2	13	1,400	R 80	R 2,305	6	18	22	46
May	3	R 553	287	2	11	1,471	R 69	R 2,398	6	16	22	44
June	3	R 545	290	2	13	1,450	R 62	R 2,364	7	18	34	59
July	3	R 563	299	2	12	1,518	R 65	R 2,463	8	20	44	72
August	4	R 579	298	2	12	1,511	R 70	R 2,477	9	19	58	86
September	3	R 542	274	2	11	1,412	R 56	R 2,299	5	17	25	47
October	3	R 570	282	2	15	1,464	R 68	R 2,405	6	17	28	51
November	2	R 524	274	2	11	1,414	R 51	R 2,277	6	15	27	48
December	2	R 532	287	2	9	1,476	R 88	R 2,395	6	16	24	46
Total	33	R 6,414	3,379	27	147	17,216	R 906	R 28,123	74	214	361	648
2007												
January	3	R 500	284	3	11	1,405	R 79	R 2,284	8	17	36	60
February	2	R 475	260	3	8	1,288	R 74	R 2,109	15	13	61	89
March	2	R 530	273	2	13	1,449	R 83	R 2,353	7	13	33	53
April	3	R 543	281	2	13	1,412	R 77	R 2,332	5	13	31	49
May	3	R 566	284	2	14	1,490	R 91	R 2,451	6	14	28	48
June	3	R 560	282	2	12	1,455	R 79	R 2,393	8	16	35	59
July	3	R 573	293	2	13	1,521	R 71	R 2,476	8	14	35	57
August	3	R 585	300	2	13	1,516	R 77	R 2,495	12	15	48	75
September	3	R 547	260	2	11	1,414	R 74	R 2,311	6	14	31	51
October	3	R 563	288	2	14	1,462	R 69	R 2,401	6	12	29	48
November	2	518	272	2	12	1,415	R 100	R 2,322	5	12	13	30
December	2	R 519	282	3	12	1,462	R 77	R 2,355	6	15	20	42
Total	32	6,480	3,358	27	145	17,290	951	28,283	92	168	399	660
2008												
January	2	483	272	3	12	1,393	R 64	R 2,229	RF 11	F 15	RF 35	RF 61
February	2	460	253	2	11	1,307	41	2,077	F 8	F 13	F 33	F 53
2-Month Total	4	943	525	5	23	2,701	106	4,306	F 19	F 28	F 68	F 114
2007 2-Month Total	4	975	544	5	19	2,694	153	4,393	23	30	96	149
2006 2-Month Total	4	946	533	5	27	2,669	195	4,379	12	39	60	111

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Industrial Sector Other" on Table 3.8b.

^c Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^d Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^e Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7c, A1, and A3.

Petroleum

Note 1. Survey Respondents. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review such industry publications as the *Oil & Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, communications from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

To supplement routine frames maintenance and to provide more thorough coverage, a comprehensive frames investigation is conducted every 3 years. This investigation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

In 1991, EIA conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. A summary of the results from the identification survey was published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992, and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of those companies during 1992. As a result, numerous respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993. See Explanatory Note 7, "Frames Maintenance," in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 2. Motor Gasoline. Beginning in January 1981, EIA expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Also, survey forms were modified to describe refinery operations more accurately.

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, EIA made adjustments to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was (1) not collecting all fuel ethanol blending, and (2) there was a misreporting of motor gasoline blending components that were blended into finished gasoline. The adjustments are incorporated into EIA's data beginning in January 1993. To facilitate data analysis across the 1992–1993 period, EIA prepared a table of 1992 data adjusted according to the 1993 basis. See *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1993, Table H3.

Note 3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils. The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil was eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils typically exceeded the available supply of unfinished oils.

That discrepancy was assumed to be due to the redesignation of distillate and residual fuel oils received as such but used as unfinished oil inputs by the receiving refinery. The imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of that difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment.

Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products.

Note 4. New Stock Basis. In January 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Non-SPR).

Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

Jet Fuel (Total): 1974—30; 1980—42; and 1982—39.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1978—136; 1980—128; and 1982—102.

Propane and Propylene: 1978—86; 1980—69; and 1982—57.

Motor Gasoline (Total): 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244.

Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—69.

Total Petroleum: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983 were made by using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, 1983 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 108 for liquefied petroleum gases, and 55 for propane and propylene.

In January 1993, changes were made in the monthly surveys to begin collecting bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. However, a new basis stock level was not calculated for 1992 end-of-year stocks.

Note 5. Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil. Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Non-SPR).

Note 6. Data Discrepancies. Due to differences internal to EIA data processing systems, some small discrepancies exist between data in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. The data that have discrepancies are footnoted in Section 3 tables. The corresponding *PSA/PSM* values, in thousand barrels per day, are: Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, 1976: 1,603; Total Exports, 1979: 472; Petroleum Products Exports, 1979: 237; and SPR Crude Oil Imports, 1978: 162.

Note 7. Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption. Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the products supplied for each petroleum product, crude oil, unfinished oils, and gasoline blending components. For each of these, except crude oil, product supplied is calculated by adding refinery production, natural gas plant liquids production, new supply of other liquids, imports, and stock withdrawals, and subtracting stock additions, refinery inputs, and exports. Crude oil product supplied is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and at pipeline pump stations as reported on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products. Petroleum product supplied (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "Petroleum Consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c.

Tables 3.7a–3.7c Sources

Petroleum consumption data in these tables are derived from data for "petroleum products supplied" from the following sources:

1973–1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1976–1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1981–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Energy-use allocation procedures by individual product are as follows:

Asphalt and Road Oil—All consumption of asphalt and road oil is assigned to the industrial sector.

Aviation Gasoline—All consumption of aviation gasoline is assigned to the transportation sector.

Distillate Fuel Oil—Distillate fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the Electric Power Sector—See Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and

kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel consumed).

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Annually—The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent *Sales* report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Since 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses.

The transportation sector sales total is the sum of the sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—Residential sector and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the residential and commercial consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report*

of Heating Oil Sales; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

The transportation highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." After 1993, the sales-for-highway-use data are no longer available as a monthly series; the 1993 data are used for allocating succeeding year's totals into months.

A distillate fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, residential sector, commercial sector, and for highway use.

Industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's distillate fuel oil "balance" by the annual industrial consumption share of the annual distillate fuel oil "balance."

Total transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

Jet Fuel—Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric power sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to the electric power sector as reported on the Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. Through 2004, all remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector. Beginning in 2005, kerosene-type jet fuel is consumed by the transportation sector; while naphtha-type jet fuel is classified under "Other Petroleum Products," which is assigned to the industrial sector.

Kerosene—Kerosene product supplied is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, and industrial) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172).

Since 1979, the residential sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the commercial sector sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, the industrial sector sales total is the sum of the sales for industrial, farm, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)—The annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be used by each sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption to create monthly sector consumption estimates. The annual sector shares are calculated as described below.

Sales of LPG to the residential and commercial sector are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to be the annual consumption of LPG by the sector.

The quantity of LPG sold each year for consumption in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors on the basis of data for special fuels used on highways published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, in *Highway Statistics*. The allocations of LPG sold for internal combustion engine use to the transportation sector range from a low of 20 percent (in 2001) to a high of 73 percent (in 1994).

LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG total supplied and the estimated consumption of LPG by the sum of the residential and commercial sector and the transportation sector. The industrial sector includes LPG used by chemical plants as raw materials or solvents and used in the production of synthetic rubber; refinery fuel use; use as synthetic natural gas feedstock and use in secondary recovery projects; all farm use; LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains; and a portion of the use of LPG as an internal combustion engine fuel.

Sources of the annual sales data for creating annual energy shares are:

1973–1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174, "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases."

1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.

1984 forward: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of pentanes plus and to estimate withheld values.

Lubricants—The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of

lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

Motor Gasoline—The total monthly consumption of motor gasoline is allocated to the sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

Commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use and miscellaneous and unclassified uses.

Industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and industrial and commercial use as classified in the *Highway Statistics*.

Transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for marine use.

Petroleum Coke—Portions of petroleum coke are consumed by the electric power sector (see Table 7.4b) and the commercial sector (see sources for Table 7.4c). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

Residual Fuel Oil—Residual fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Residual Fuel Oil Consumed by the Electric Power Sector—See Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of residual fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of residual fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6) consumed.

Residual Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Annually—The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of sales as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (previously Form EIA-172). Shares for the current year are based on the most recent *Sales* report.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Since 1979, commercial sales data are directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Since 1979, industrial sales data are the sum of sales for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses.

Transportation sales are the sum of sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years.

Residual Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983–1996, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

A residual fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, commercial sector, and by industrial combined-heat-and-power plants (see sources for Table 7.4c).

Transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's residual fuel oil "balance" by the annual transportation consumption share of the annual residual fuel oil "balance."

Total industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors.

Other Petroleum Products—Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector. Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

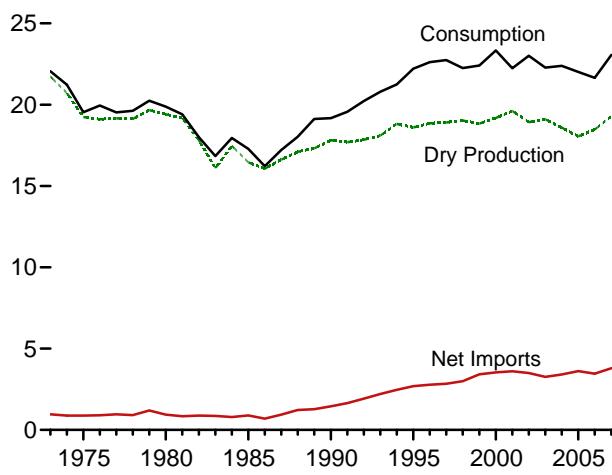
Natural Gas



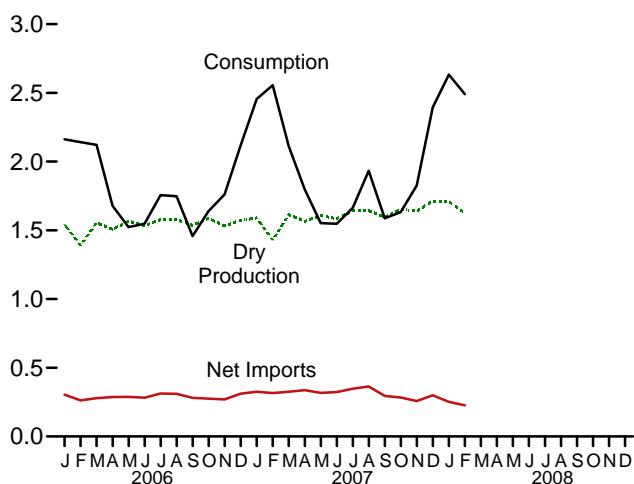
Natural gas pipeline, El Paso County, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

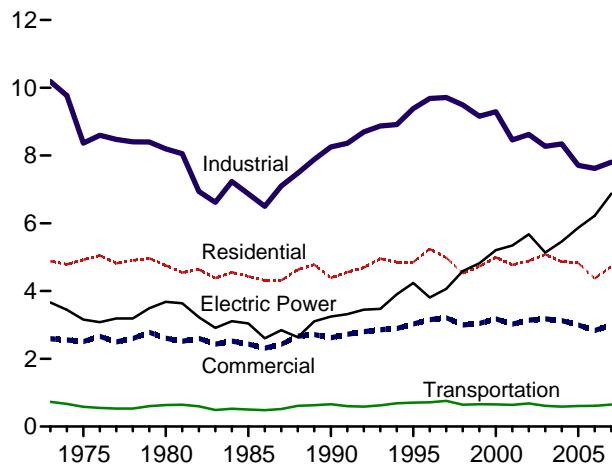
Overview, 1973-2007



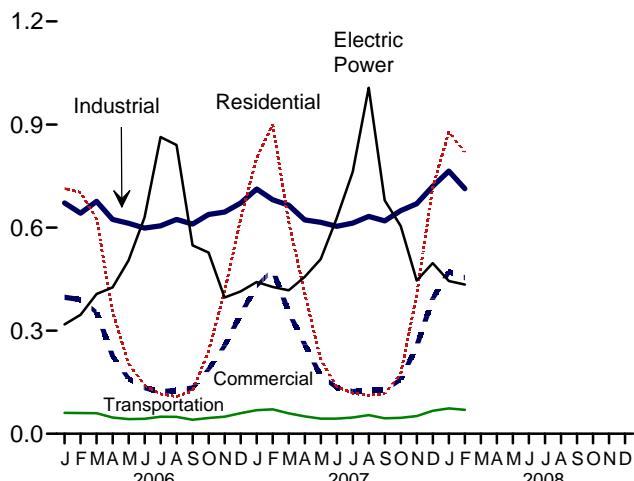
Overview, Monthly



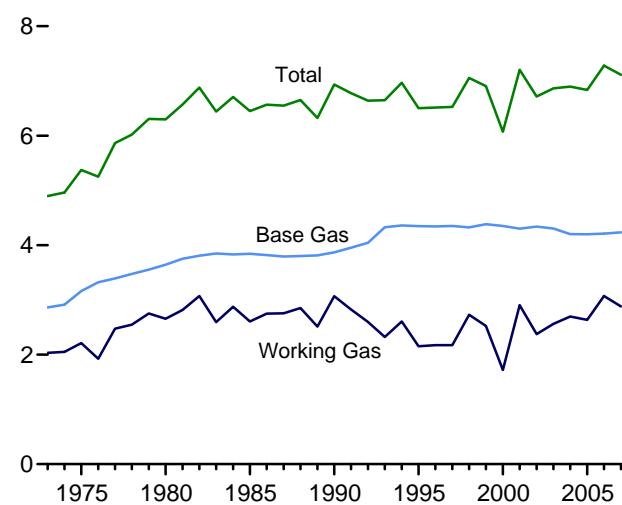
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2007



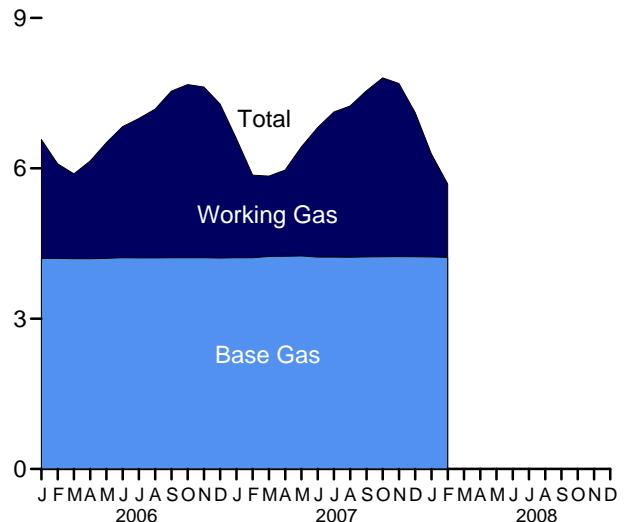
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2007



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.3, and 4.4.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals ^a	Marketed Production (Wet) ^b	Extraction Loss ^c	Dry Gas Production ^d	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels ^e	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals ^f	Balancing Item ^g	Consumption ^h
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	24,067	i22,648	917	j21,731	NA	1,033	77	956	-442	-196	22,049
1975 Total	21,104	j20,109	872	j19,236	NA	953	73	880	-344	-235	19,538
1980 Total	21,870	20,180	777	19,403	155	985	49	936	23	-640	19,877
1985 Total	19,607	17,270	816	16,454	126	950	55	894	235	-428	17,281
1990 Total	21,523	18,594	784	17,810	123	1,532	86	1,447	-513	307	j19,174
1995 Total	23,744	19,506	908	18,599	110	2,841	154	2,687	415	396	22,207
1996 Total	24,114	19,812	958	18,854	109	2,937	153	2,784	2	860	22,610
1997 Total	24,213	19,866	964	18,902	103	2,994	157	2,837	24	871	22,737
1998 Total	24,108	19,961	938	19,024	102	3,152	159	2,993	-530	657	22,246
1999 Total	23,823	19,805	973	18,832	98	3,586	163	3,422	172	-119	22,405
2000 Total	24,174	20,198	1,016	19,182	90	3,782	244	3,538	829	-305	23,333
2001 Total	24,501	20,570	954	19,616	86	3,977	373	3,604	-1,166	99	22,239
2002 Total	23,941	19,885	957	18,928	68	4,015	516	3,499	468	44	23,007
2003 Total	24,119	19,974	876	19,099	68	3,944	680	3,264	-197	44	22,277
2004 Total	23,970	19,517	927	18,591	60	4,259	854	3,404	-114	448	22,389
2005 Total	23,457	18,927	876	18,051	64	4,341	729	3,612	52	232	22,011
2006											
January	1,982	1,618	76	1,543	6	360	56	305	271	39	2,162
February	1,801	1,458	68	1,390	6	321	59	262	495	-11	2,141
March	1,993	1,630	76	1,554	6	348	69	279	206	77	2,122
April	1,920	1,582	74	1,508	5	332	45	287	-260	139	1,678
May	1,967	1,642	77	1,566	4	351	63	288	-374	40	1,524
June	1,934	1,609	75	1,534	6	348	66	282	-317	43	1,547
July	1,980	1,655	77	1,578	5	371	59	312	-166	26	1,756
August	1,989	1,656	77	1,578	6	365	55	310	-194	48	1,748
September	1,940	1,611	75	1,536	5	334	53	281	-364	(s)	1,458
October	2,015	1,665	78	1,587	6	334	59	275	-135	-93	1,640
November	1,966	1,607	75	1,532	6	339	70	269	51	-97	1,761
December	2,020	1,649	77	1,572	6	383	72	311	351	-125	2,116
Total	23,507	19,382	906	18,476	66	4,186	724	3,462	-436	85	21,653
2007											
January	2,043	E 1,659	69	E 1,590	E 6	395	69	326	684	-150	2,456
February	1,841	E 1,493	64	E 1,429	E 6	373	57	316	731	74	2,556
March	2,078	E 1,687	74	E 1,614	E 6	402	77	325	48	119	2,112
April	1,999	E 1,636	71	E 1,565	E 5	388	51	337	-120	10	1,798
May	2,078	E 1,683	75	E 1,608	E 4	380	62	318	-459	R 82	R 1,553
June	1,978	E 1,655	71	E 1,584	E 5	381	57	323	-389	24	1,547
July	2,055	E 1,717	74	E 1,643	E 5	418	71	347	-313	-20	1,662
August	2,059	E 1,716	73	E 1,643	E 5	426	62	364	-126	R 47	1,933
September	2,006	E 1,668	72	E 1,596	E 5	361	65	296	-298	-11	1,588
October	2,107	E 1,731	77	E 1,654	E 4	342	59	283	-258	R -50	1,633
November	2,094	E 1,714	76	E 1,638	E 5	343	85	258	108	R -182	1,826
December	2,197	E 1,790	77	E 1,713	E 4	394	94	300	569	-192	R 2,394
Total	24,536	E 20,151	874	E 19,278	E 61	4,602	809	3,793	177	R -250	R 23,058
2008											
January	R 2,196	RE 1,784	75	RE 1,709	E 2	RE 356	R 103	R 252	824	R -155	R 2,633
February	2,078	E 1,695	72	E 1,623	E 4	E 318	E 92	E 226	593	44	2,490
2-Month Total	4,274	E 3,479	146	E 3,332	E 6	E 674	E 195	E 478	1,416	-110	5,123
2007 2-Month Total	3,884	E 3,153	133	E 3,019	E 12	767	126	642	1,415	-76	5,012
2006 2-Month Total	3,783	3,076	144	2,932	11	681	114	567	765	28	4,303

^a Gas withdrawn from natural gas and crude oil wells; excludes lease condensate.

^b Gross withdrawals minus repressuring, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and vented and flared. See Note 1, "Production," at end of section.

^c See Note 2, "Extraction Loss," at end of section.

^d Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.

^e See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.

^f Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2006, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

^g See Note 5, "Balancing Item," at end of section. Since 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).

^h See Note 6, "Consumption," at end of section.

ⁱ May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

^j For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on Table 4.3. See Note 7, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Imports and Exports:** Table 4.2. • **Consumption:** Table 4.3.

• **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals.

• **All Other Data:** 1973-2002—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. 2003 forward—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2008, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports									Exports			
	Algeria ^a	Aus-tralia ^a	Canada ^b	Mexico ^b	Nigeria ^a	Qatar ^a	Trinidad and Tobago ^a	Other ^c	Total	Canada ^b	Japan ^a	Mexico ^b	Total
1973 Total	3	0	1,028	2	0	0	0	0	1,033	15	48	14	77
1975 Total	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	0	953	10	53	9	73
1980 Total	86	0	797	102	0	0	0	0	985	(s)	45	4	49
1985 Total	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	0	950	(s)	53	2	55
1990 Total	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	0	1,532	17	53	16	86
1995 Total	18	0	2,816	7	0	0	0	0	2,841	28	65	61	154
1996 Total	35	0	2,883	14	0	0	0	5	2,937	52	68	34	153
1997 Total	66	10	2,899	17	0	0	0	2	2,994	56	62	38	157
1998 Total	69	12	3,052	15	0	0	0	5	3,152	40	66	53	159
1999 Total	76	12	3,368	55	0	20	51	5	3,586	39	64	61	163
2000 Total	47	6	3,544	12	13	46	99	15	3,782	73	66	106	244
2001 Total	65	2	3,729	10	38	23	98	12	3,977	167	66	141	373
2002 Total	27	0	3,785	2	8	35	151	8	4,015	189	63	263	516
2003 Total	53	0	3,437	0	50	14	378	11	3,944	271	66	343	680
2004 Total	120	15	3,607	0	12	12	462	31	4,259	395	62	397	854
2005 Total	97	0	3,700	9	8	3	439	84	4,341	358	65	305	729
2006													
January	3	0	320	1	3	0	30	3	360	32	6	18	56
February	3	0	282	(s)	3	0	28	5	321	33	6	20	59
March	3	0	314	1	0	0	30	0	348	37	6	26	69
April	3	0	273	(s)	6	0	36	14	332	16	6	24	45
May	0	0	283	(s)	3	0	44	20	351	21	6	36	63
June	3	0	286	0	6	0	39	14	348	23	6	37	66
July	3	0	313	0	6	0	33	15	371	17	6	37	59
August	0	0	313	0	6	0	37	9	365	17	6	32	55
September	0	0	290	3	6	0	25	9	334	23	4	26	53
October	0	0	296	1	9	0	25	3	334	30	3	25	59
November	0	0	290	1	6	0	25	17	339	45	5	20	70
December	0	0	328	4	3	0	37	11	383	47	4	21	72
Total	17	0	3,590	13	57	0	389	120	4,186	341	61	322	724
2007													
January	3	0	337	4	5	0	37	9	395	41	5	24	69
February	0	0	321	8	6	0	33	6	373	34	5	17	57
March	9	0	309	6	9	0	54	15	402	53	5	19	77
April	24	0	280	9	9	0	51	14	388	32	4	15	51
May	24	0	283	3	15	3	38	15	380	35	4	24	62
June	12	0	290	4	20	6	30	18	381	28	3	26	57
July	0	0	314	5	12	3	62	21	418	38	4	29	71
August	0	0	334	4	15	6	49	17	426	28	4	30	62
September	3	0	317	2	3	0	24	12	361	33	4	28	65
October	0	0	309	2	0	0	29	3	342	30	2	25	d59
November	0	0	313	3	0	0	24	3	343	56	3	26	85
December	0	0	369	4	0	0	21	0	394	64	4	25	94
Total	74	0	3,777	54	95	18	451	132	4,602	472	47	288	d809
2008													
January	0	0	R 326	R 1	0	0	25	3	RE 356	R 62	3	R 39	R 103
February	0	0	E 294	NA	0	0	21	3	E 318	E 50	3	E 39	E 92
2-Month Total	0	0	E 620	NA	0	0	46	6	E 674	E 112	6	E 78	E 195
2007 2-Month Total	3	0	658	12	11	0	69	15	767	75	10	41	126
2006 2-Month Total	6	0	601	2	6	0	58	8	681	65	11	39	114

^a As liquefied natural gas.

^b By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981 and exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 8, "Imports and Exports," at end of section.

^c Brunei in 2002; Egypt in 2005-2008; Equatorial Guinea in 2007; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002-2005; Norway in 2008; Oman in 2000-2005; and United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000.

^d Includes 2 billion cubic feet to Russia.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • See Note 8, "Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-1987:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."

• **1988-2005:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • **2006 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, April 2008, Table 4; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector ^{f,g}	Total		
	Residential	Commercial ^a	Lease and Plant Fuel	Industrial			Transportation							
				CHP ^b	Non-CHP ^c	Total	Total	Pipelines ^d and Distribution ^e	Vehicle Fuel	Total				
1973 Total	4,879	2,597	1,496	(^h)	8,689	8,689	10,185	728	NA	728	3,660	22,049		
1975 Total	4,924	2,508	1,396	(^h)	6,968	6,968	8,365	583	NA	583	3,158	19,538		
1980 Total	4,752	2,611	1,026	(^h)	7,172	7,172	8,198	635	NA	635	3,682	19,877		
1985 Total	4,433	2,432	966	(^h)	5,901	5,901	6,867	504	NA	504	3,044	17,281		
1990 Total	4,391	2,623	1,236	1,055	5,963	i 7,018	8,255	660	(s)	660	i 3,245	i 19,174		
1995 Total	4,850	3,031	1,220	1,258	6,906	8,164	9,384	700	5	705	4,237	22,207		
1996 Total	5,241	3,158	1,250	1,289	7,146	8,435	9,685	711	6	718	3,807	22,610		
1997 Total	4,984	3,215	1,203	1,282	7,229	8,511	9,714	751	8	760	4,065	22,737		
1998 Total	4,520	2,999	1,173	1,355	6,965	8,320	9,493	635	9	645	4,588	22,246		
1999 Total	4,726	3,045	1,079	1,401	6,678	8,079	9,158	645	12	657	4,820	22,405		
2000 Total	4,996	3,182	1,151	1,386	6,757	8,142	9,293	642	13	655	5,206	23,333		
2001 Total	4,771	3,023	1,119	1,310	6,035	7,344	8,463	625	15	640	5,342	22,239		
2002 Total	4,889	3,144	1,113	1,240	6,267	7,507	8,620	667	15	682	5,672	23,007		
2003 Total	5,079	3,179	1,122	1,144	6,007	7,150	8,273	591	18	610	5,135	22,277		
2004 Total	4,869	3,129	1,098	1,191	6,052	7,243	8,341	566	21	587	5,464	22,389		
2005 Total	4,827	2,999	1,112	1,084	5,514	6,597	7,709	584	23	607	5,869	22,011		
2006 January	714	397	94	91	486	577	672	59	2	61	318	2,162		
February	702	390	86	83	474	556	642	59	2	60	346	2,141		
March	626	353	95	91	491	581	676	58	2	60	407	2,122		
April	355	226	92	84	448	532	624	45	2	47	426	1,678		
May	204	161	94	92	426	518	612	41	2	43	504	1,524		
June	141	134	93	94	412	506	599	41	2	43	630	1,547		
July	116	122	95	103	407	510	605	47	2	49	864	1,756		
August	108	127	95	104	424	528	624	47	2	49	840	1,748		
September	125	133	93	91	426	517	610	39	2	41	548	1,458		
October	240	188	96	97	445	542	638	44	2	46	528	1,640		
November	413	256	94	89	462	551	645	47	2	50	397	1,761		
December	624	347	96	95	480	576	671	58	2	60	414	2,116		
Total	4,368	2,835	1,124	1,115	5,380	6,495	7,618	584	25	609	6,222	21,653		
2007 January	803	431	E 96	97	519	616	712	66	2	69	442	2,456		
February	900	477	E 87	88	506	594	681	69	2	71	427	2,556		
March	617	354	E 98	89	R 479	567	665	57	2	59	417	2,112		
April	408	260	E 95	86	442	R 528	622	49	2	51	457	1,798		
May	216	169	E 98	90	428	518	R 616	42	2	44	508	R 1,553		
June	137	135	E 96	99	408	R 508	R 604	42	2	44	627	1,547		
July	118	123	E 100	109	404	513	613	45	2	47	762	1,662		
August	112	127	E 100	135	398	533	632	52	2	54	1,007	1,933		
September	117	127	E 97	109	R 414	523	R 620	43	2	45	679	1,588		
October	175	158	E 100	107	442	549	R 650	44	2	46	605	1,633		
November	404	255	E 99	91	478	570	669	49	2	51	446	1,826		
December	717	393	E 104	103	R 514	616	720	65	2	67	496	R 2,394		
Total	4,724	3,008	E 1,168	1,202	R 5,433	R 6,635	R 7,804	622	26	649	6,874	R 23,058		
2008 January	R 878	R 472	E 103	F 105	R 556	R 661	R 764	71	3	R 74	F 444	R 2,633		
February	819	454	E 98	F 97	E 518	615	713	67	2	70	F 434	2,490		
2-Month Total	1,698	926	E 202	F 202	E 1,074	1,276	1,477	138	5	143	F 879	5,123		
2007 2-Month Total	1,703	907	E 183	185	1,025	1,210	1,393	135	4	140	869	5,012		
2006 2-Month Total	1,416	788	180	174	960	1,134	1,314	117	4	121	665	4,303		

^a All commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Table 7.4c for CHP fuel use.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants.

^c All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Lease and Plant Fuel" and "CHP."

^d Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

^e Natural gas used as fuel in the delivery of natural gas to consumers.

^f The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^g Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^h Included in "Non-CHP."

ⁱ For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector." See Note 7, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total and Pipelines and Distribution: 1973-2002—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Natural Gas Annual (NGA), annual reports. 2003 forward—EIA, Natural Gas Monthly (NGM), April 2008, Table 2.

• Industrial CHP: Table 7.4c. • Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991—EIA, NGA 2000, (November 2001), Table 95. 1992-1998—"Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline conversion factor (see Table A3) and dividing by the natural gas end-use sectors conversion factor (see Table A4). 1999-2002—EIA, NGA, annual reports. 2003 forward—EIA, NGM, April 2008, Table 2. • Electric Power Sector: Table 7.4b.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas in Underground Storage

(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^a	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
1973 Total	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,533	1,974	-442
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1980 Total	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1995 Total	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
1996 Total	4,341	2,173	6,513	19	.9	2,911	2,906	6
1997 Total	4,350	2,175	6,525	2	.1	2,824	2,800	24
1998 Total	4,326	2,730	7,056	554	25.5	2,379	2,905	-526
1999 Total	4,383	2,523	6,906	-207	-7.6	2,772	2,598	174
2000 Total	4,352	1,719	6,071	-806	-31.9	3,498	2,684	814
2001 Total	4,301	2,904	7,204	1,185	68.9	2,309	3,464	-1,156
2002 Total	4,340	2,375	6,715	-528	-18.2	3,138	2,670	468
2003 Total	4,303	2,563	6,866	187	7.9	3,099	3,292	-193
2004 Total	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	3,037	3,150	-113
2005 Total	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	3,057	3,002	55
2006								
January	4,202	2,371	6,573	377	18.9	374	110	264
February	4,202	1,886	6,089	322	20.6	539	54	485
March	4,197	1,692	5,889	407	31.7	331	131	200
April	4,198	1,945	6,143	447	29.8	77	332	-255
May	4,202	2,310	6,512	435	23.2	52	420	-367
June	4,215	2,617	6,832	419	19.1	62	373	-311
July	4,214	2,779	6,993	329	13.4	144	305	-161
August	4,213	2,969	7,182	307	11.5	113	302	-189
September	4,215	3,323	7,539	391	13.4	37	395	-358
October	4,217	3,452	7,669	258	8.1	115	246	-131
November	4,216	3,407	7,623	217	6.8	206	159	48
December	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	443	99	343
Total	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	2,493	2,924	-431
2007								
January	4,215	2,379	6,594	8	.3	740	56	684
February	4,214	1,649	5,863	-238	-12.6	782	51	731
March	4,242	1,603	5,845	-89	-5.2	269	221	48
April	4,246	1,720	5,966	-225	-11.6	154	274	-120
May	4,251	2,179	6,430	-131	-5.7	39	498	-459
June	4,230	2,580	6,810	-37	-1.4	48	437	-389
July	4,229	2,894	7,123	114	4.1	84	397	-313
August	4,226	3,017	7,243	48	1.6	168	294	-126
September	4,232	3,316	7,547	-7	-.2	73	372	-298
October	4,236	3,567	7,803	115	3.3	76	334	-258
November	4,238	3,456	7,694	49	1.5	255	148	108
December	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	633	64	569
Total	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	3,321	3,144	177
2008								
January	4,232	2,055	6,287	-324	-13.6	892	68	824
February	4,222	1,465	5,687	-184	-11.1	649	56	593
2-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	1,540	124	1,416
2007 2-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	1,521	106	1,415
2006 2-Month Total	--	--	--	--	--	913	164	749

^a For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

^b For 1980-2006, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

^c Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Storage Activity: 1973-1975**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2*, Table 9. **1976-1979**—EIA, *Natural Gas*

Production and Consumption 1979, Table 1. 1980-1995—EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000, Table 11. 1996-2002*—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, monthly issues. **2003 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, April 2008, Table 6.

• **All Other Data: 1973 and 1974**—American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data*, Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data*, Table 40. **1975 and 1976**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1977 and 1978**—EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1979-1995**—EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1996-2005**—EIA, *NGM*, monthly issues. **2006 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, April 2008, Table 6.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Production.

Annual data—Final annual data are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*.

Estimated monthly data—Data for the two most recent months presented are estimated. Some of the data for earlier months are also estimated or computed. For a discussion of computation and estimation procedures, see the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*.

Preliminary monthly data—Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 psi pressure base. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the EIA *NGA*.

Final monthly data—Differences between annual data in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of preliminary monthly data (January–December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

Note 2. Extraction Loss. Extraction loss is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

Annual data are from the EIA *NGA*, where they are estimated on the basis of the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated extraction losses, see the EIA *NGA*.

Preliminary monthly data are estimated on the basis of extraction loss as an annual percentage of marketed production. This percentage is applied to each month's marketed production to estimate monthly extraction loss.

Monthly data are revised and considered final after the publication of the EIA *NGA*. Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual extraction loss data to the months on the basis of total natural gas marketed production data from the EIA *NGA*.

Note 3. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels. Supplemental gaseous fuels are any substances that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increase the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from the EIA, *NGA*. Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years.

Monthly data are considered preliminary until after the publication of the EIA *NGA*. Monthly estimates are based on the annual ratio of supplemental gaseous fuels to the sum of dry gas production, net imports, and net withdrawals from storage. The ratio is applied to the monthly sum of the three elements to compute a monthly supplemental gaseous fuels figure.

Although the total amount of supplemental gaseous fuels consumed is known for 1980 forward, EIA estimates the amount consumed by each energy-use sector. It is assumed that supplemental gaseous fuels are commingled with natural gas consumed by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors, but are not commingled with natural gas used for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, or vehicle fuel. The estimated consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels by each sector (residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power) is calculated as that sector's natural gas consumption (see Table 4.3) divided by the sum of natural gas consumption by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors (see Table 4.3). For estimated sectoral consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels in Btu, the residential, commercial, and other industrial values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "End-Use Sectors" conversion factors (see Table A4), and the electric power values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "Electric Power Sector" conversion factors (see Table A4). Total supplemental gaseous fuels consumption in Btu is calculated as the sum of the Btu values for the sectors.

Note 4. Storage. Natural gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. The difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year since 1975 (first year data were available), in billion cubic feet, was:

1975	...	6,280	1986	...	8,145	1997	...	8,332
1976	...	6,544	1987	...	8,124	1998	...	8,179
1977	...	6,678	1988	...	8,124	1999	...	8,229
1978	...	6,890	1989	...	8,120	2000	...	8,241
1979	...	6,929	1990	...	7,794	2001	...	8,415
1980	...	7,434	1991	...	7,993	2002	...	8,207
1981	...	7,805	1992	...	7,932	2003	...	8,206
1982	...	7,915	1993	...	7,989	2004	...	8,255
1983	...	7,985	1994	...	8,043	2005	...	8,268
1984	...	8,043	1995	...	7,953	2006	...	8,330
1985	...	8,087	1996	...	7,980			

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA Form EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in January 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from

the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *NGA*.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2005 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Note 5. Balancing Item. The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

The increase of 0.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in the “Balancing Item” category in 1983, followed by a decline of 0.5 Tcf in 1984, reflected unusually large differences resulting from the use of the annual billing cycle (essentially December 15 through the following December 14) consumption data in conjunction with calendar year supply data. Record cold temperatures during the last half of December 1983 resulted in a reported 0.3 Tcf increase in net withdrawals from underground storage for peak shaving as compared with the same period in 1982, but the effect of this cold weather was reflected primarily in 1984 consumption data. For underground storage data, see Table F2 in the May 1985 EIA *NGM*, which was published in July 1985.

Note 6. Consumption. Consumption includes use for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, vehicle fuel, and electric power plants, as well as deliveries to residential, commercial, and other industrial customers.

Final data for series other than “Other Industrial CHP” and “Electric Power Sector” are from the EIA *NGA*. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. For more detailed information on the methods of estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

Note 7. Consumption, 1989-1992. Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition.” As a result, for 1989 through 1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

Note 8. Imports and Exports. The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and exports LNG via tanker to Japan. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998.

Annual and final monthly data are from the annual EIA Form FPC-14, “Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas,” which requires data to be reported by month for the calendar year.

Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*. Preliminary data are revised after the publication of the EIA *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

5

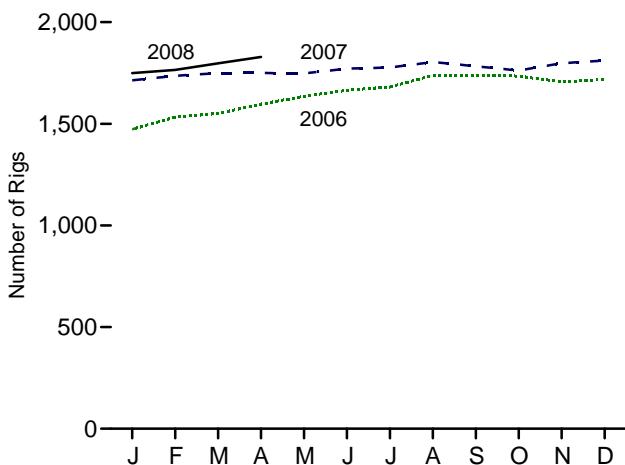
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development



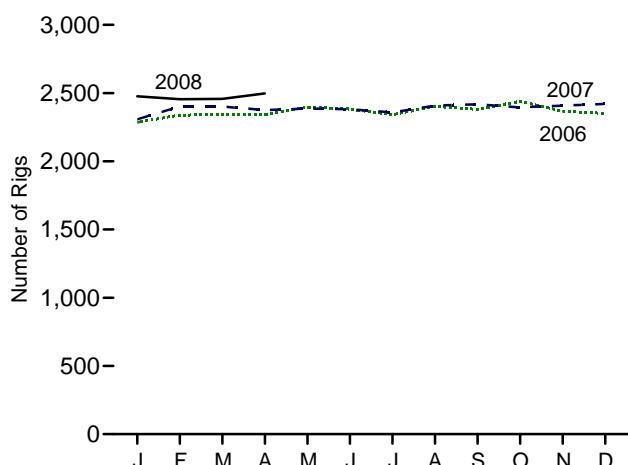
Semisubmersible drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

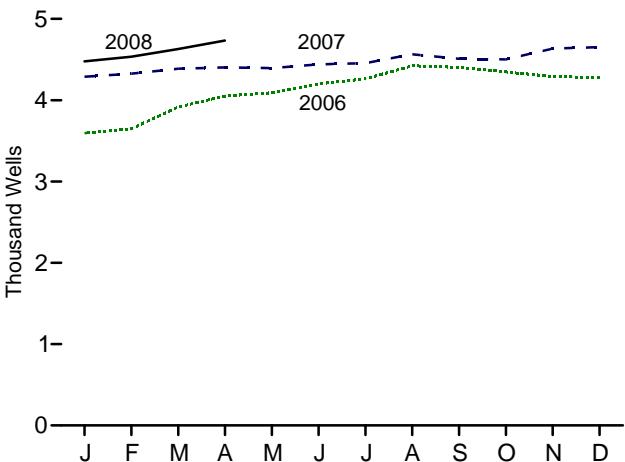
Rotary Rigs in Operation, Monthly



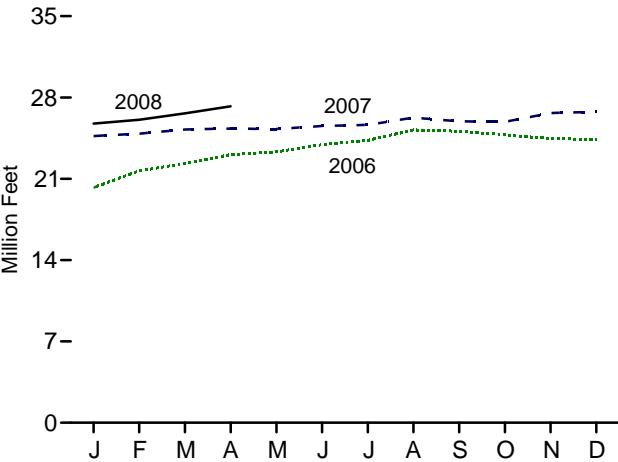
Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



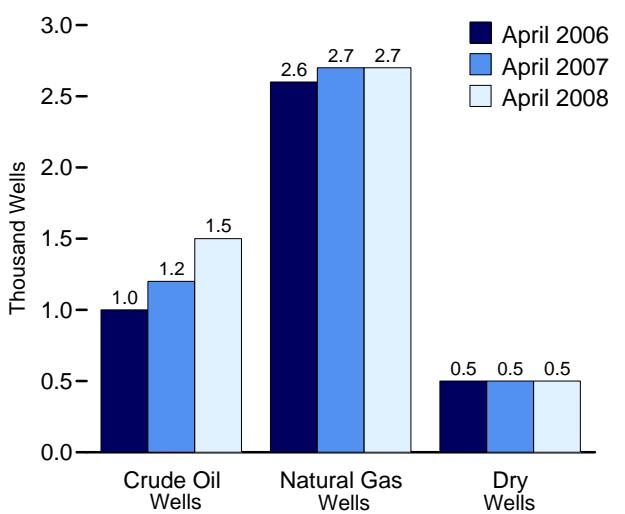
Wells Drilled, Monthly



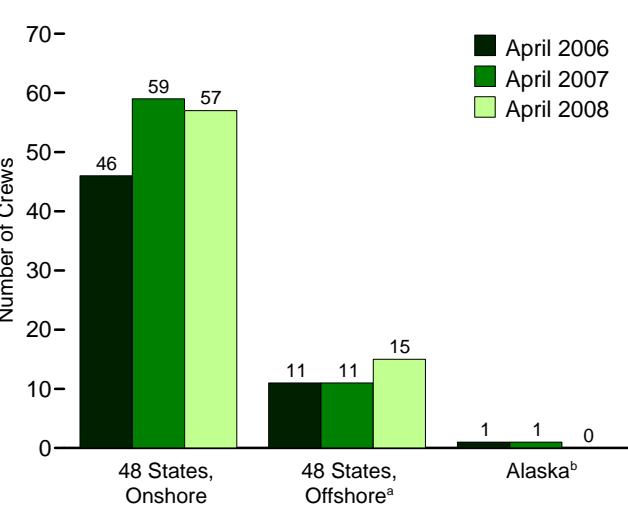
Footage Drilled, Monthly



Wells Drilled by Type



Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts



^aFederal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

^bAll onshore.

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements
(Number of Rigs)

	Rotary Rigs in Operation ^a					Active Well Service Rig Count ^c	
	By Site		By Type		Total ^b		
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas			
1973 Average	1,110	84	NA	NA	1,194	2,008	
1975 Average	1,554	106	NA	NA	1,660	2,486	
1980 Average	2,678	231	NA	NA	2,909	4,089	
1985 Average	1,774	206	NA	NA	1,980	4,716	
1990 Average	902	108	532	464	1,010	3,658	
1995 Average	622	101	323	385	723	3,041	
1996 Average	671	108	306	464	779	3,445	
1997 Average	821	122	376	564	943	3,499	
1998 Average	703	123	264	560	827	3,014	
1999 Average	519	106	128	496	625	2,232	
2000 Average	778	140	197	720	918	2,692	
2001 Average	1,003	153	217	939	1,156	2,267	
2002 Average	717	113	137	691	830	1,830	
2003 Average	924	108	157	872	1,032	1,967	
2004 Average	1,095	97	165	1,025	1,192	2,064	
2005 Average	1,287	94	194	1,184	1,381	2,222	
2006							
January	1,396	77	242	1,228	1,473	2,285	
February	1,455	79	209	1,321	1,533	2,339	
March	1,464	88	244	1,305	1,551	2,342	
April	1,502	95	259	1,337	1,597	2,340	
May	1,536	100	261	1,373	1,635	2,398	
June	1,570	95	285	1,376	1,665	2,382	
July	1,587	94	298	1,379	1,681	2,342	
August	1,639	99	316	1,417	1,738	2,404	
September	1,646	93	305	1,429	1,739	2,380	
October	1,644	90	288	1,441	1,734	2,440	
November	1,620	87	288	1,414	1,706	2,366	
December	1,634	84	281	1,431	1,718	2,351	
Average	1,559	90	274	1,372	1,649	2,364	
2007							
January	1,630	84	270	1,440	1,714	2,307	
February	1,651	85	266	1,466	1,736	2,401	
March	1,667	81	282	1,461	1,749	2,401	
April	1,675	75	285	1,461	1,750	2,375	
May	1,671	77	282	1,464	1,748	2,387	
June	1,692	79	283	1,483	1,771	2,381	
July	1,698	79	285	1,486	1,777	2,358	
August	1,731	73	306	1,492	1,804	2,408	
September	1,718	65	302	1,475	1,783	2,418	
October	1,713	49	321	1,435	1,762	2,395	
November	1,737	61	341	1,451	1,798	2,408	
December	1,749	62	338	1,468	1,811	2,420	
Average	1,695	72	297	1,466	1,768	2,388	
2008							
January	1,690	60	321	1,421	1,749	2,476	
February	1,709	56	331	1,426	1,765	2,455	
March	1,737	60	343	1,444	1,797	2,457	
April	1,765	64	358	1,461	1,829	2,498	
4-Month Average	1,724	60	338	1,437	1,784	2,472	
2007 4-Month Average	1,657	81	276	1,457	1,738	2,371	
2006 4-Month Average	1,455	85	239	1,298	1,539	2,327	

^a Rotary rigs in operation are reported weekly. Monthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months. Multi-month data are averages of the reported data over the covered months, not averages of the weekly data. Annual data are averages over 52 or 53 weeks, not calendar years. Published data are rounded to the nearest whole number.

^b Sum of rigs drilling for crude oil, rigs drilling for natural gas, and other rigs (not shown) drilling for miscellaneous purposes, such as service wells, injection wells, and stratigraphic tests.

^c The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on average, crewed

and working every day of the month.

NA=Not available.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** By Site—Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, *Rotary Rigs Running—by State*. By Type—Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, weekly phone recording. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Weatherford International, Ltd., Houston, Texas.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells

	Wells Drilled												Total Footage Drilled	
	Exploratory				Development				Total					
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total		
	Number												Thousand Feet	
1973 Total	642	1,067	5,952	7,661	9,525	5,866	4,368	19,759	10,167	6,933	10,320	27,420	138,223	
1975 Total	982	1,248	7,129	9,359	15,966	6,879	6,517	29,362	16,948	8,127	13,646	38,721	180,494	
1980 Total	1,777	2,099	9,081	12,957	31,182	15,362	11,704	58,248	32,959	17,461	20,785	71,205	316,943	
1985 Total	1,680	1,200	8,954	11,834	33,581	13,124	12,257	58,962	35,261	14,324	21,211	70,796	314,409	
1990 Total	664	693	3,793	5,150	11,781	10,433	4,703	26,917	12,445	11,126	8,496	32,067	156,204	
1995 Total	549	583	2,279	3,411	7,278	7,871	3,040	18,189	7,827	8,454	5,319	21,600	121,309	
1996 Total	496	591	2,246	3,333	8,264	8,948	3,341	20,553	8,760	9,539	5,587	23,886	133,362	
1997 Total	434	543	2,178	3,155	10,011	10,643	3,777	24,431	10,445	11,186	5,955	27,586	155,292	
1998 Total	286	510	1,649	2,445	6,693	10,617	3,156	20,466	6,979	11,127	4,805	22,911	131,137	
1999 Total	156	519	1,167	1,842	4,158	10,602	2,337	17,097	4,314	11,121	3,504	18,939	94,595	
2000 Total	267	615	1,349	2,231	7,318	15,627	2,697	25,642	7,585	16,242	4,046	27,873	136,575	
2001 Total	330	972	1,716	3,018	7,856	20,431	2,716	31,003	8,186	21,403	4,432	34,021	172,245	
2002 Total	239	701	1,283	2,223	5,987	16,027	2,327	24,341	6,226	16,728	3,610	26,564	139,973	
2003 Total	326	892	1,266	2,484	7,139	18,630	2,422	28,191	7,465	19,522	3,688	30,675	169,178	
2004 Total	368	1,323	1,200	2,891	7,438	20,493	2,274	30,205	7,806	21,816	3,474	33,096	191,803	
2005 Total	448	1,532	1,358	3,338	9,220	25,482	2,705	37,407	9,668	27,014	4,063	40,745	231,591	
2006														
January	60	136	71	267	837	2,249	242	3,328	897	2,385	313	3,595	20,235	
February	48	119	89	256	727	2,446	219	3,392	775	2,565	308	3,648	21,682	
March	38	118	166	322	867	2,416	312	3,595	905	2,534	478	3,917	22,327	
April	46	121	171	338	914	2,475	323	3,712	960	2,596	494	4,050	23,085	
May	43	128	165	336	946	2,496	313	3,755	989	2,624	478	4,091	23,319	
June	47	129	169	345	1,033	2,501	322	3,856	1,080	2,630	491	4,201	23,945	
July	49	129	171	349	1,081	2,507	327	3,915	1,130	2,636	498	4,264	24,305	
August	52	133	177	362	1,146	2,575	339	4,060	1,198	2,708	516	4,422	25,205	
September	50	134	177	361	1,106	2,598	337	4,041	1,156	2,732	514	4,402	25,092	
October	48	139	173	360	1,044	2,615	329	3,988	1,092	2,754	502	4,348	24,784	
November	48	136	171	355	1,044	2,567	324	3,935	1,092	2,703	495	4,290	24,454	
December	47	137	170	354	1,018	2,583	324	3,925	1,065	2,720	494	4,279	24,391	
Total	576	1,559	1,870	4,005	11,763	30,028	3,711	45,502	12,339	31,587	5,581	49,507	282,824	
2007														
January	48	136	170	354	1,050	2,560	324	3,934	1,098	2,696	494	4,288	24,673	
February	47	139	172	358	1,035	2,606	327	3,968	1,082	2,745	499	4,326	24,885	
March	50	138	174	362	1,097	2,597	332	4,026	1,147	2,735	506	4,388	25,245	
April	51	138	174	363	1,108	2,597	334	4,039	1,159	2,735	508	4,402	25,324	
May	50	138	175	363	1,097	2,602	333	4,032	1,147	2,740	508	4,395	25,282	
June	51	140	176	367	1,101	2,636	336	4,073	1,152	2,776	512	4,440	25,540	
July	51	140	177	368	1,109	2,642	337	4,088	1,160	2,782	514	4,456	25,639	
August	55	141	181	377	1,190	2,652	345	4,187	1,245	2,793	526	4,564	26,256	
September	54	139	179	372	1,175	2,621	341	4,137	1,229	2,760	520	4,509	25,937	
October	57	135	177	369	1,244	2,549	340	4,133	1,301	2,684	517	4,502	25,898	
November	60	136	181	377	1,327	2,580	351	4,258	1,387	2,716	532	4,635	26,664	
December	60	138	183	381	1,310	2,610	352	4,272	1,370	2,748	535	4,653	26,767	
Total	634	1,658	2,119	4,411	13,843	31,252	4,052	49,147	14,477	32,910	6,171	53,558	308,111	
2008														
January	57	133	175	365	1,248	2,525	339	4,112	1,305	2,658	514	4,477	25,755	
February	59	134	178	371	1,287	R 2,533	343	R 4,163	1,346	R 2,667	521	R 4,534	R 26,083	
March	61	136	182	379	R 1,334	R 2,567	R 350	R 4,251	R 1,395	R 2,703	R 532	R 4,630	R 26,635	
April	63	137	185	385	1,393	2,598	358	4,349	1,456	2,735	543	4,734	27,233	
4-Month Total	240	540	720	1,500	5,262	10,223	1,390	16,875	5,502	10,763	2,110	18,375	105,706	
2007 4-Month Total	196	551	690	1,437	4,290	10,360	1,317	15,967	4,486	10,911	2,007	17,404	100,127	
2006 4-Month Total	192	494	497	1,183	3,345	9,586	1,096	14,027	3,537	10,080	1,593	15,210	87,329	

R=Revised.

Notes: • These well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered crude oil or natural gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than crude oil or natural gas are excluded. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently revised. See Note, "Crude Oil and Natural Gas

Exploratory and Development Wells," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-1994:** Energy Information Administration (EIA) computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. • **1995 forward:** EIA computations based on well reports submitted to the Information Handling Services Energy Group, Inc.

Table 5.3 Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts
(Number of Crews)

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore ^a				Alaska ^b					
	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d		
	2	3	4		2	3	4		2	3	4			
2000 April	4	36	1	41	7	11	0	19	1	2	0	3	63	
2001 April	7	39	1	47	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	65	
2002 April	7	25	0	32	9	7	0	16	1	1	0	2	50	
2003 April	7	20	0	27	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	40	
2004 January	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43	
February	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45	
March	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45	
April	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45	
May	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44	
June	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49	
July	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48	
August	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49	
September	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48	
October	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48	
November	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	2	49	
December	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50	
2005 January	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52	
February	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53	
March	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51	
April	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50	
May	8	34	0	42	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	55	
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57	
July	8	34	0	42	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	54	
August	8	35	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55	
September	7	37	0	44	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	56	
October	6	39	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57	
November	5	40	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57	
December	6	40	0	46	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	58	
2006 January	5	38	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55	
February	5	39	0	44	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	57	
March	4	42	0	46	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	59	
April	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58	
May	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58	
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57	
July	5	51	0	56	4	5	0	9	0	1	0	1	66	
August	4	49	0	53	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	62	
September	4	51	0	55	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	63	
October	5	51	0	56	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	64	
November	5	51	0	56	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	65	
December	5	50	0	55	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	64	
2007 January	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63	
February	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63	
March	4	55	0	59	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	68	
April	4	55	0	59	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	71	
May	3	55	0	58	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	70	
June	3	55	0	58	3	6	1	10	0	1	0	1	69	
July	2	57	0	59	3	6	1	10	0	0	0	0	69	
August	2	56	0	58	4	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	71	
September	3	58	0	61	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	73	
October	4	60	0	65	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	77	
November	4	60	0	65	3	10	1	14	0	0	0	0	79	
December	5	54	0	60	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	75	
2008 January	6	55	0	61	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	76	
February	6	55	0	61	4	11	1	16	0	0	0	0	77	
March	6	54	0	60	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	75	
April	4	53	0	57	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	72	

^a Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

^b All onshore.

^c In **two-dimensional** (2D) reflection seismic surveying both the sound source and the sound detectors (numbering up to a hundred or more per shot) are moved along a straight line. The resultant product can be thought of as a vertical sonic cross-section of the subsurface beneath the survey line. It is constructed by summing many compressional (pressure) wave reflections from the various sound source and sound detector locations at the halfway sound path points beneath each location (common depth point stacking). In **three-dimensional** (3D) reflection seismic surveying the sound detectors (numbering up to a thousand or more) are spread out over an area and the sound source is moved from location to location through the area. The resultant product can be thought of as a cube of common depth point stacked reflections. Advantages over 2D include the additional dimension, the fact that many more reflections are available for stacking at each point, which provides greatly improved resolution of subsurface features, and elimination of the "ghost" or "side swipe" reflections from nearby offline features that 2D surveys

are prone to (except, of course, along the outer faces of the cube). **Four dimensional** (4D) reflection seismic surveying is the exact repetition of a 3D survey at two or more time intervals. The primary application of 4D is mapping the movement of fluid interfaces in producing oil and gas reservoirs.

^d Includes crews with unknown survey dimension.

Notes: • A "seismic crew" is a group of people, of varying number, engaged in a seismic surveying job. • "48 States" is the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii. • Data are reported on the first and fifteenth of each month, except January when they are reported only on the fifteenth. When semi-monthly values differ for the month, the larger of the two values is shown here. Consequently, this table reflects the maximum number of crews at work at any time during the month.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html> for all available data beginning in March 2000.

Source: *World Geophysical News*, IHS Energy Group, Denver, CO, used with permission.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Note. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells. Three well types are considered in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* drilling statistics: “completed for crude oil,” “completed for natural gas,” and “dry hole.” Wells that productively encounter both crude oil and natural gas are categorized as “completed for crude oil.” Both development wells and exploratory wells (new field wildcats, new pool tests, and extension tests) are included in the statistics. All other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons are excluded.

Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of

completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example, as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 *MER* are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API. These estimates are subject to continuous revision as new data, some of which pertain to earlier months and years, become available. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in “Estimating Well Completions,” a feature article published in the March 1985 *MER*.

6

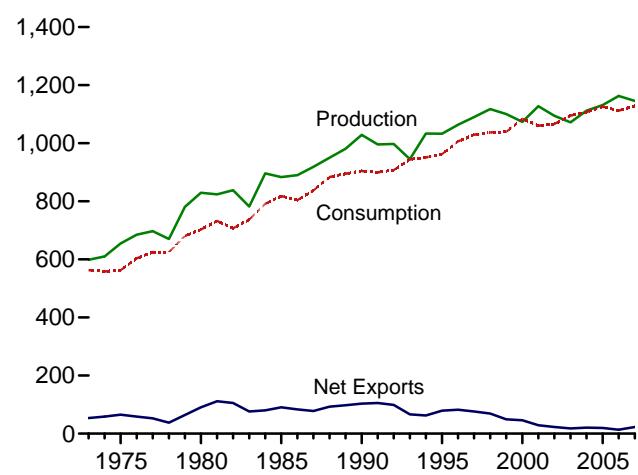
Coal



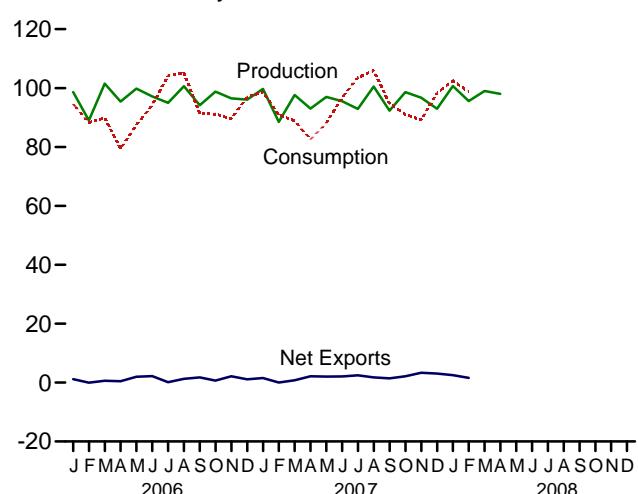
Coal yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

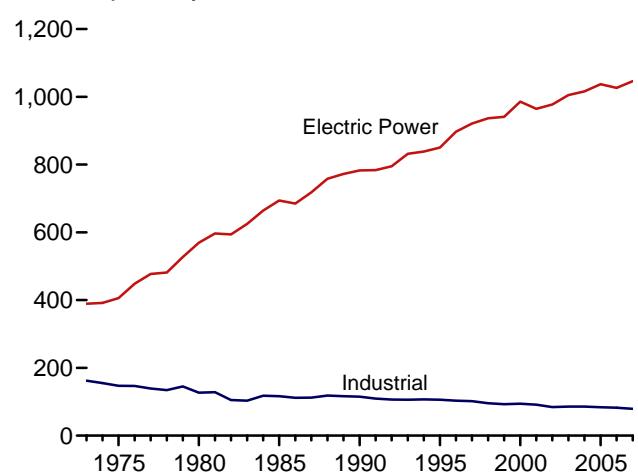
Overview, 1973-2007



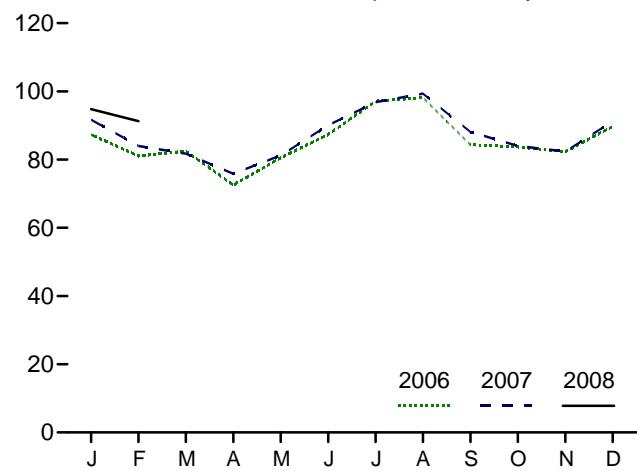
Overview, Monthly



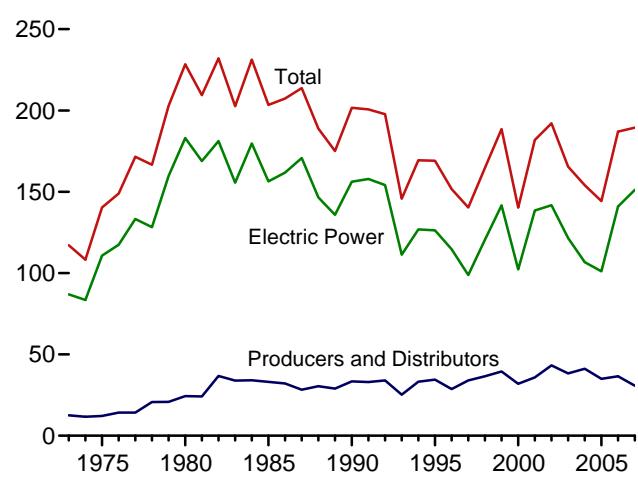
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2007



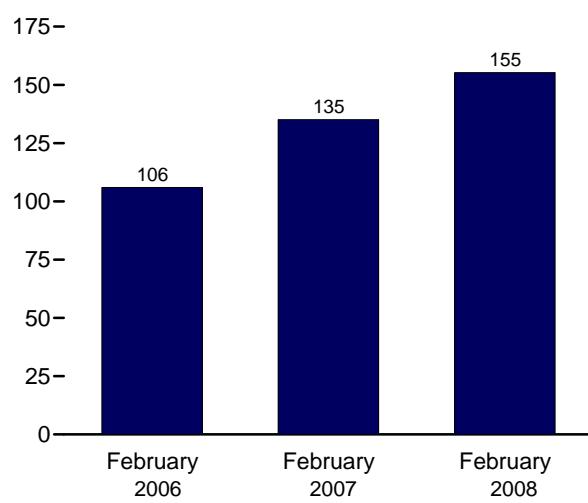
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2007



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html>.
Sources: Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Trade			Stock Change ^d	Losses and Unaccounted for ^e	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c			
1973 Total	598,568	NA	127	53,587	-53,460	(f)	-17,476	562,584
1975 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
1980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	25,595	10,827	702,730
1985 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
1990 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
1995 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
1996 Total	1,063,856	8,778	8,115	90,473	-82,357	-17,456	1,411	1,006,321
1997 Total	1,089,932	8,096	7,487	83,545	-76,058	-11,253	3,678	1,029,544
1998 Total	1,117,535	8,690	8,724	78,048	-69,324	24,228	-4,430	1,037,103
1999 Total	1,100,431	8,683	9,089	58,476	-49,387	23,988	-2,906	1,038,647
2000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
2001 Total	1,127,689	10,085	19,787	48,666	-28,879	41,630	7,120	1,060,146
2002 Total	1,094,283	9,052	16,875	39,601	-22,726	10,215	4,040	1,066,355
2003 Total	1,071,753	10,016	25,044	43,014	-17,970	-26,659	-4,403	1,094,861
2004 Total	1,112,099	11,299	27,280	47,998	-20,718	-11,462	6,887	1,107,255
2005 Total	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
2006								
January	98,621	1,278	3,031	4,187	-1,155	2,671	1,451	94,621
February	89,033	1,113	2,715	2,656	60	1,938	37	88,231
March	101,490	1,223	3,211	3,817	-606	6,214	6,016	89,877
April	95,413	1,137	3,030	3,481	-451	15,539	1,141	79,419
May	99,843	1,024	2,742	4,736	-1,995	6,050	5,332	87,490
June	97,160	1,202	2,185	4,373	-2,188	2,820	-944	94,298
July	94,994	1,298	3,181	3,331	-150	-4,861	-3,142	104,145
August	100,654	1,349	3,849	5,093	-1,244	-6,661	2,221	105,198
September	94,144	1,140	3,370	5,115	-1,745	939	1,266	91,334
October	98,808	1,213	3,214	3,908	-694	9,325	-1,197	91,199
November	96,526	1,188	2,630	4,768	-2,139	7,176	-1,148	89,548
December	96,063	1,245	3,089	4,182	-1,093	1,493	-2,208	96,930
Total	1,162,750	14,409	36,246	49,647	-13,401	42,642	8,824	1,112,292
2007								
January	99,736	937	2,844	4,368	-1,524	-4,354	4,790	98,713
February	88,537	1,096	2,656	2,685	-28	-4,479	3,195	90,888
March	97,628	1,191	3,285	4,086	-801	7,079	2,020	88,919
April	93,048	1,087	2,687	4,841	-2,154	7,944	1,468	82,569
June	95,528	1,247	3,027	5,114	-2,087	-619	-1,565	96,871
July	92,918	1,255	3,373	5,812	-2,438	-9,990	-1,804	103,528
August	100,532	1,315	3,716	5,471	-1,756	-6,135	218	106,009
September	92,321	1,203	3,470	4,914	-1,445	955	-3,662	94,787
October	98,635	1,254	2,896	5,019	-2,123	8,199	-1,426	90,994
November	96,724	1,189	2,889	6,245	-3,355	4,292	1,047	89,218
December	92,963	1,263	2,812	5,861	-3,050	-4,810	-2,292	98,279
Total	1,145,567	14,087	36,347	59,163	-22,816	2,497	5,505	1,128,836
2008								
January	100,712	F 1,258	2,381	4,915	-2,535	R 2,109	R -5,156	RF 102,482
February	95,567	RF 1,258	2,619	4,205	-1,586	R 759	R -4,304	RF 98,785
March	99,020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	98,009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-Month Total	393,309	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2007 4-Month Total	378,948	4,311	11,473	15,980	-4,507	6,190	11,473	361,088
2006 4-Month Total	384,557	4,750	11,987	14,140	-2,153	26,361	8,645	352,149

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine, and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

^c Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

^d A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks; a positive value indicates an increase.

^e "Losses and Unaccounted for" is calculated as the sum of production, imports,

and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

^f In 1973, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

R=Revised. NA=Not Available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Production," Note 2, "Consumption," and Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors											Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}	Total		
	Residential	Commercial			Industrial					Transportation					
		CHP ^a	Other ^b	Total	Coke Plants	CHP ^c	Non-CHP ^d	Total	Total						
1973 Total	4,113	(^g)	7,004	7,004	94,101	(^h)	68,038	68,038	162,139	116	389,212	562,584			
1975 Total	2,823	(^g)	6,587	6,587	83,598	(^h)	63,646	63,646	147,244	24	405,962	562,640			
1980 Total	1,355	(^g)	5,097	5,097	66,657	(^h)	60,347	60,347	127,004	(^h)	569,274	702,730			
1985 Total	1,711	(^g)	6,068	6,068	41,056	(^h)	75,372	75,372	116,429	(^h)	693,841	818,049			
1990 Total	1,345	1,191	4,189	5,379	38,877	27,781	48,549	76,330	115,207	(^h)	782,567	904,498			
1995 Total	755	1,419	3,633	5,052	33,011	29,363	43,693	73,055	106,067	(^h)	850,230	962,104			
1996 Total	721	1,660	3,625	5,285	31,706	29,434	42,254	71,689	103,395	(^h)	896,921	1,006,321			
1997 Total	711	1,738	4,015	5,752	30,203	29,853	41,661	71,515	101,718	(^h)	921,364	1,029,544			
1998 Total	534	1,443	2,879	4,322	28,189	28,553	38,887	67,439	95,628	(^h)	936,619	1,037,103			
1999 Total	585	1,490	2,803	4,293	28,108	27,763	36,975	64,738	92,846	(^h)	940,922	1,038,647			
2000 Total	454	1,547	2,126	3,673	28,939	28,031	37,177	65,208	94,147	(^h)	985,821	1,084,095			
2001 Total	481	1,448	2,441	3,888	26,075	25,755	39,514	65,268	91,344	(^h)	964,433	1,060,146			
2002 Total	533	1,405	2,506	3,912	23,656	26,232	34,515	60,747	84,403	(^h)	977,507	1,066,355			
2003 Total	551	1,816	1,869	3,685	24,248	24,846	36,415	61,261	85,509	(^h)	1,005,116	1,094,861			
2004 Total	563	1,917	2,642	4,558	23,670	26,613	35,582	62,195	85,865	(^h)	1,016,268	1,107,255			
2005 Total	425	1,922	2,373	4,294	23,434	25,875	34,465	60,340	83,774	(^h)	1,037,485	1,125,978			
2006 January	31	186	126	312	1,879	2,217	2,866	5,083	6,961	(^h)	87,317	94,621			
February	28	169	115	284	1,830	2,024	3,023	5,046	6,876	(^h)	81,043	88,231			
March	28	170	115	285	2,005	2,115	2,945	5,060	7,065	(^h)	82,499	88,877			
April	19	134	54	187	1,862	2,050	2,742	4,792	6,654	(^h)	72,560	79,419			
May	19	139	56	195	1,968	2,059	2,735	4,794	6,762	(^h)	80,515	87,490			
June	20	147	59	205	1,939	2,104	2,710	4,814	6,753	(^h)	87,319	94,298			
July	20	163	44	206	1,933	2,202	2,671	4,872	6,806	(^h)	97,113	104,145			
August	20	163	44	206	1,911	2,202	2,675	4,877	6,788	(^h)	98,183	105,198			
September	17	138	37	175	1,939	2,061	2,815	4,876	6,815	(^h)	84,327	91,334			
October	25	136	115	251	2,094	2,074	3,031	5,105	7,199	(^h)	83,724	91,199			
November	29	159	134	293	1,865	2,020	3,048	5,068	6,933	(^h)	82,293	89,548			
December	33	183	154	337	1,733	2,136	2,949	5,085	6,818	(^h)	89,742	96,930			
Total	290	1,886	1,050	2,936	22,957	25,262	34,210	59,472	82,429	(^h)	1,026,636	1,112,292			
2007 January	30	192	117	308	1,818	2,030	2,822	4,852	6,670	(^h)	91,704	98,713			
February	29	185	113	298	1,730	1,895	2,947	4,843	6,573	(^h)	83,988	90,888			
March	27	171	104	275	2,027	1,968	2,879	4,847	6,874	(^h)	81,742	88,919			
April	20	145	55	199	1,865	1,832	2,838	4,670	6,535	(^h)	75,815	82,569			
May	20	144	55	199	1,950	1,889	2,783	4,672	6,622	(^h)	81,221	88,061			
June	19	137	52	189	1,921	1,906	2,789	4,695	6,616	(^h)	90,047	96,871			
July	19	149	45	194	1,913	1,942	2,635	4,576	6,489	(^h)	96,826	103,528			
August	21	160	48	207	1,883	1,999	2,557	4,557	6,440	(^h)	99,341	106,009			
September	18	143	43	186	1,882	1,839	2,717	4,556	6,438	(^h)	88,144	94,787			
October	26	146	112	258	1,957	1,910	2,827	4,737	6,694	(^h)	84,016	90,994			
November	30	170	130	300	1,810	1,790	2,944	4,733	6,544	(^h)	82,344	89,218			
December	32	183	140	322	1,958	3,081	1,650	4,732	6,690	(^h)	91,235	98,279			
Total	290	1,924	1,012	2,936	22,715	24,082	32,388	56,470	79,185	(^h)	1,046,424	1,128,836			
2008 January	RF 34	F 166	RF 175	RF 340	F 1,851	RF 2,090	RF 3,404	F 5,495	RF 7,346	(^h)	RF 94,763	RF 102,482			
February	F 30	F 161	F 138	F 299	F 1,845	F 1,962	F 3,376	F 5,338	F 7,183	(^h)	F 91,272	F 98,785			
2-Month Total	F 63	F 327	F 313	F 639	F 3,696	F 4,052	F 6,781	F 10,833	F 14,529	(^h)	F 186,035	F 201,267			
2007 2-Month Total	60	377	230	606	3,548	3,925	5,769	9,694	13,243	(^h)	175,692	189,601			
2006 2-Month Total	59	355	241	596	3,708	4,240	5,889	10,129	13,837	(^h)	168,360	182,853			

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of commercial electricity-only plants, such as those at hospitals and universities. See note at end of Section 7.

^b All commercial sector fuel use other than that in "Commercial CHP."

^c Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and a small number of industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

^d All industrial sector fuel use other than that in "Coke Plants" and "Industrial CHP."

^e The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^f Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.

^g Included in "Commercial Other."

^h Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

Notes: • CHP monthly values are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly and annual data. See Note 2, "Consumption," at end of section.

• Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

Producers and Distributors	Residential and Commercial	End-Use Sectors			Total	Electric Power Sector ^{b,c}	Total			
		Industrial								
		Coke Plants	Other ^a	Total						
1973 Year	12,530	290	6,998	10,370	17,368	17,658	86,967 117,155			
1975 Year	12,108	233	8,797	8,529	17,326	17,559	110,724 140,391			
1980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010 228,407			
1985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376 203,367			
1990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166 201,629			
1995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304 169,083			
1996 Year	28,648	NA	2,667	5,688	8,355	8,355	114,623 151,627			
1997 Year	33,973	NA	1,978	5,597	7,576	7,576	98,826 140,374			
1998 Year	36,530	NA	2,026	5,545	7,571	7,571	120,501 164,602			
1999 Year	39,475	NA	1,943	5,569	7,511	7,511	141,604 188,590			
2000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296 140,282			
2001 Year	35,900	NA	1,510	6,006	7,516	7,516	138,496 181,912			
2002 Year	43,257	NA	1,364	5,792	7,156	7,156	141,714 192,127			
2003 Year	38,277	NA	905	4,718	5,623	5,623	121,567 165,468			
2004 Year	41,151	NA	1,344	4,842	6,186	6,186	106,669 154,006			
2005 Year	34,971	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,137 144,304			
2006										
January	33,486	NA	2,661	5,427	8,088	8,088	105,401 146,975			
February	34,947	NA	2,708	5,272	7,980	7,980	105,986 148,913			
March	35,113	NA	2,754	5,118	7,872	7,872	112,141 155,126			
April	37,489	NA	2,783	5,297	8,079	8,079	125,097 170,665			
May	34,587	NA	2,811	5,476	8,287	8,287	133,841 176,715			
June	35,307	NA	2,839	5,655	8,494	8,494	135,734 179,535			
July	38,147	NA	2,817	5,816	8,633	8,633	127,894 174,674			
August	35,357	NA	2,795	5,977	8,772	8,772	123,884 168,013			
September	33,170	NA	2,772	6,138	8,910	8,910	126,872 168,952			
October	34,251	NA	2,824	6,261	9,085	9,085	134,941 178,277			
November	35,752	NA	2,876	6,383	9,259	9,259	140,442 185,453			
December	36,548	NA	2,928	6,506	9,434	9,434	140,964 186,946			
2007										
January	35,986	NA	2,745	6,256	9,001	9,001	137,606 182,592			
February	34,450	NA	2,561	6,006	8,568	8,568	135,096 178,113			
March	34,007	NA	2,444	5,756	8,200	8,200	142,986 185,193			
April	33,695	NA	2,417	5,728	8,145	8,145	151,296 193,136			
May	33,107	NA	2,391	5,700	8,091	8,091	156,354 197,552			
June	32,484	NA	2,364	5,672	8,037	8,037	156,412 196,933			
July	31,967	NA	2,211	5,719	7,929	7,929	147,047 186,943			
August	30,885	NA	2,091	5,765	7,856	7,856	142,067 180,808			
September	30,090	NA	1,972	5,811	7,783	7,783	143,890 181,763			
October	31,112	NA	1,960	5,748	7,708	7,708	151,141 189,962			
November	32,069	NA	1,948	5,686	7,634	7,634	154,551 194,254			
December	30,757	NA	1,936	5,624	7,560	7,560	151,127 189,443			
2008										
January	F 28,258	NA	RF 1,841	F 5,454	RF 7,295	RF 7,295	F 156,000 RF 191,553			
February	F 30,009	NA	F 1,700	F 5,357	F 7,057	F 7,057	F 155,246 F 192,311			

^a Through 1977, data are for stocks held by the manufacturing and transportation sectors. Beginning in 1978, data are for stocks held at manufacturing plants only.

^b The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

^c Through 1998, data are for stocks at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data also include stocks at independent power producers.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; industrial sector monthly

values are estimates derived from collected quarterly data; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.5. See Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section.

• Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Coal

Note 1. Production. Preliminary monthly estimates of national coal production are the sum of weekly estimates developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. When a week extends into a new month, production is allocated on a daily basis and added to the appropriate month. Weekly estimates are based on Association of American Railroads data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads. This number is converted into tons of coal by EIA by using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Surface Transportation Board. If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded is not available for a specific railroad, the national average is used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week is divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years are used to derive this ratio. This method ensures that the seasonal variations are preserved in the production estimates.

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figure. The adjustment procedure uses State-level production data and is explained in EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report*. Initial estimates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first nine months (three quarters) and weekly/monthly estimates for the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter estimates may or may not be revised when preliminary data become available in March of the following year, depending on the magnitude of the difference between the estimates and the preliminary data. In any event, all quarterly, monthly, and weekly production figures are adjusted to conform to the final annual production data published in the *Monthly Energy Review* in the fall of the following year.

Note 2. Consumption. Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case." The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values, which are released in March, June, September, and December. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Residential and Commercial—Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors is reported to EIA for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the sectors individually. To create the estimates, it is first assumed that an occupied coal-heated housing unit consumes fuel at the same Btu rate as an oil-heated housing

unit. Then, for the years in which data are available on the number of occupied housing units by heating source (1973–1981 and subsequent odd-numbered years), residential consumption of coal is estimated by the following steps: a ratio is created of the number of occupied housing units heated by coal to the number of occupied housing units heated by oil; that ratio is then multiplied by the Btu quantity of oil consumed by the residential sector to derive an estimate of the Btu quantity of coal consumed by the residential sector; and, finally, the amount estimated as the residential sector consumption is subtracted from the residential and commercial sectors' combined consumption to derive the commercial sector's estimated consumption. The 2005 share is applied to 2006 and 2007, and the other missing years' shares are interpolated.

Industrial Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. From 1980–1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in January 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces.

Industrial Other—Prior to 1978, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. From 1980–1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Quarterly consumption data were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts were the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Starting in January 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for six major industry groups are used as the basis for calculating the ratios: food manufacturing, which is North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 333; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; non-

metallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly consumption data for electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

Note 3. Stocks. Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an “F”) are derived from forecasted values shown in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base Case.” The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values (released in March, June, September, and December) or annual values. The estimates are revised as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Producers and Distributors—Prior to 1998, quarterly stocks at producers and distributors were taken directly from reported data. Monthly data were estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Beginning in 1998, end-of-year stocks are taken from reported data. Monthly stocks are estimated by a model.

Residential and Commercial—Prior to 1980, stock estimates for the residential and commercial sector were taken directly from reported data. Beginning in 1980, stock estimates for the sector were considered to be statistically insignificant and are no longer collected.

Industrial Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. From 1980 forward, coke plant stocks are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.

Industrial Other—Prior to 1978, stocks for the other industrial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures from a one-time Bureau of Mines survey of consumers. For 1978–1982, monthly estimates were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. From 1983 forward, other industrial coal stocks are estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries; data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.

Electric Power Sector—Monthly stocks data at electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

Note 4. Forecast Values. Data values preceded by “F” in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA’s

Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and weather. The coal forecast relies on other variables as well, such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the coal industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is accessible on the Web at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html>.

Note 5. Additional Information. EIA’s *Quarterly Coal Report* provides additional information about coal data and estimation procedures.

Table 6.1 Sources

Production

1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production*.

Waste Coal Supplied

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants”; and for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Imports and Exports

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Reports IM-145 (Imports) and EM-545 (Exports).

Stock Change

Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for

Calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

Consumption

Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total

Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors combined is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA estimates the sectors individually using the method described in Note 2, “Consumption,” at the end of Section 6. Data for the residential and commercial sectors combined are from:

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, “Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Commercial CHP

Table 7.4c.

Commercial Other

Calculated as “Commercial Total” minus “Commercial CHP.”

Industrial Coke Plants

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual Supplement.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke Plant Report—Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report—Quarterly”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial Total

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Monthly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial CHP

Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP

Calculated as “Other Industrial Total” minus “Other Industrial CHP.”

Transportation

1973–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

October–December 1977: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

Electric Power

Table 7.4b.

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors

1973–1979: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), Form 6-1419Q, “Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments.”

1980–1997: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Residential and Commercial

1973–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers—Upper Lake Docks.”

Industrial Coke Plants

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals—Monthly/Annual.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA 5/5A, “Coke Plant Report—Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report—Quarterly”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Industrial Other

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Monthly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Electric Power

Table 7.5.

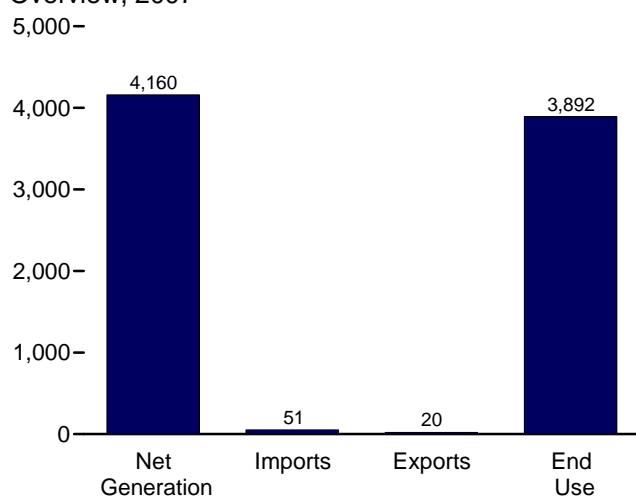
Electricity



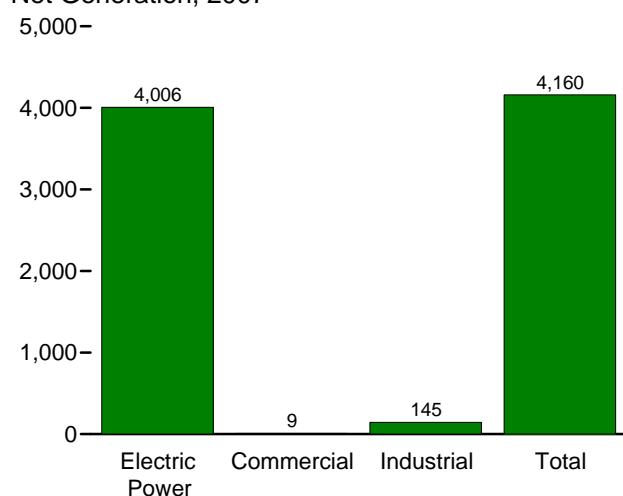
High-tension power lines and towers. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

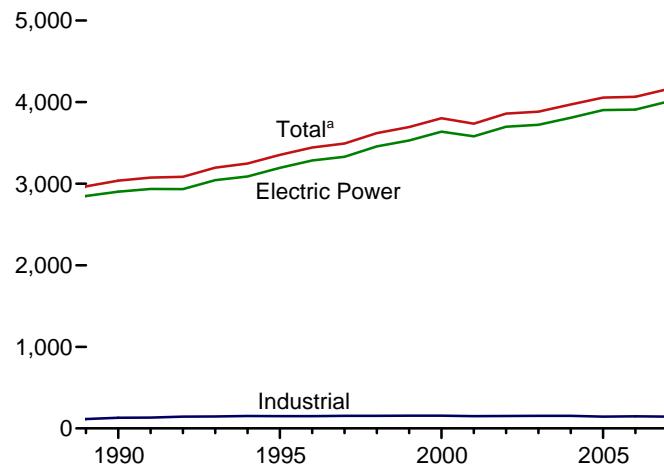
Overview, 2007



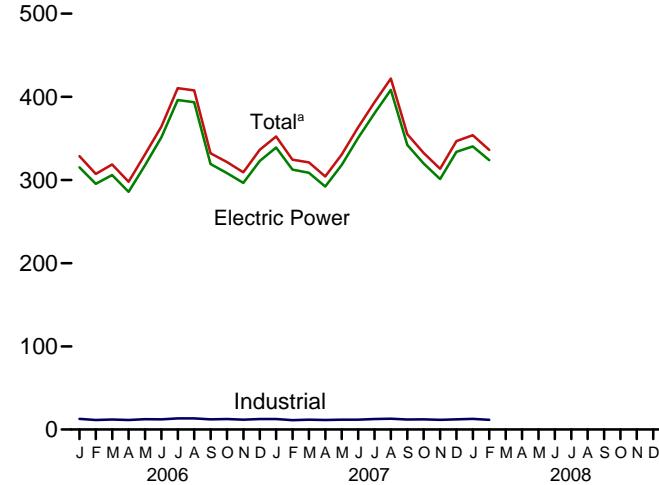
Net Generation, 2007



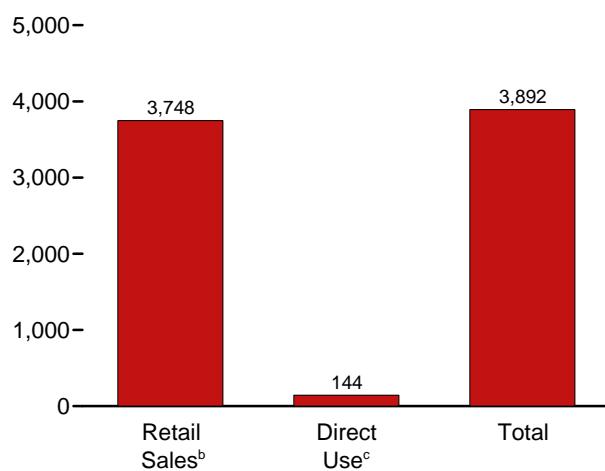
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2007



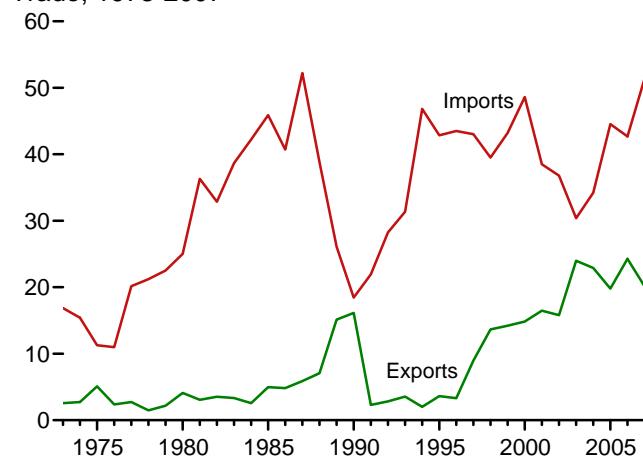
Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2007



Trade, 1973-2007



^aIncludes commercial sector.

^bElectricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

^cSee "Direct Use" in Glossary.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation				Trade			T&D Losses ^e and Unaccounted for ^f	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector ^a	Commercial Sector ^b	Industrial Sector ^c	Total	Imports ^d	Exports ^d	Net Imports ^d		Retail Sales ^g	Direct Use ^h	Total
1973 Total	1,861	NA	3	1,864	17	3	14	165	1,713	NA	1,713
1975 Total	1,918	NA	3	1,921	11	5	6	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1980 Total	2,286	NA	3	2,290	25	4	21	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1985 Total	2,470	NA	3	2,473	46	5	41	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1990 Total	2,901	6	131	3,038	18	16	2	203	2,713	125	2,837
1995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	39	229	3,013	151	3,164
1996 Total	3,284	9	151	3,444	43	3	40	231	3,101	153	3,254
1997 Total	3,329	9	154	3,492	43	9	34	224	3,146	156	3,302
1998 Total	3,457	9	154	3,620	40	14	26	221	3,264	161	3,425
1999 Total	3,530	9	156	3,695	43	14	29	240	3,312	172	3,484
2000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	34	244	3,421	171	3,592
2001 Total	3,580	7	149	3,737	39	16	22	202	3,394	163	3,557
2002 Total	3,698	7	153	3,858	37	16	21	248	3,465	166	3,632
2003 Total	3,721	7	155	3,883	30	24	6	228	3,494	168	3,662
2004 Total	3,808	8	154	3,971	34	23	11	266	3,547	168	3,716
2005 Total	3,902	8	145	4,055	45	20	25	269	3,661	150	3,811
2006 January	315	1	13	329	4	2	1	13	305	E 13	317
February	295	1	11	307	3	2	2	17	281	E 11	292
March	306	1	12	319	4	2	2	19	290	E 12	302
April	286	1	11	298	3	2	1	20	268	E 11	280
May	318	1	12	331	4	2	1	33	287	E 12	299
June	351	1	12	364	4	2	1	32	322	E 12	334
July	396	1	13	410	5	2	3	38	362	E 13	376
August	394	1	13	408	5	2	3	29	369	E 13	382
September	319	1	12	332	2	2	(s)	3	317	E 12	329
October	308	1	13	322	3	2	(s)	18	291	E 13	304
November	297	1	12	309	3	2	1	21	277	E 12	289
December	323	1	13	336	4	1	2	26	300	E 13	313
Total	3,908	8	148	4,065	43	24	18	266	3,670	147	3,817
2007 January	339	1	13	352	3	2	2	28	314	E 12	326
February	313	1	11	324	4	1	3	16	301	E 11	312
March	309	1	12	321	4	2	2	20	291	E 12	303
April	292	1	11	304	4	1	3	22	274	E 11	285
May	318	1	12	331	5	1	4	32	291	E 12	303
June	350	1	12	363	4	1	3	33	321	E 12	333
July	380	1	13	394	5	2	4	34	351	E 12	364
August	408	1	13	422	5	2	3	41	372	E 13	385
September	342	1	12	355	4	2	1	8	336	E 12	348
October	320	1	12	333	3	2	2	16	307	E 12	319
November	301	1	12	314	4	2	3	20	284	E 12	296
December	334	1	12	347	4	2	2	30	306	E 12	318
Total	4,006	9	145	4,160	51	20	31	299	3,748	E 144	3,892
2008 January	F 340	F 1	F 13	F 354	5	2	3	E 16	F 328	E 13	E 341
February	F 324	F 1	F 12	F 336	5	2	3	E 22	F 306	E 11	E 318
2-Month Total	F 664	F 1	F 24	F 690	10	3	6	E 38	F 634	E 24	E 659
2007 2-Month Total	652	1	24	677	8	3	5	44	614	E 24	638
2006 2-Month Total	611	1	24	636	7	4	3	29	586	E 24	610

^a Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^b Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^c Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only.

^d Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

^e Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

^f Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

^g Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^h Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

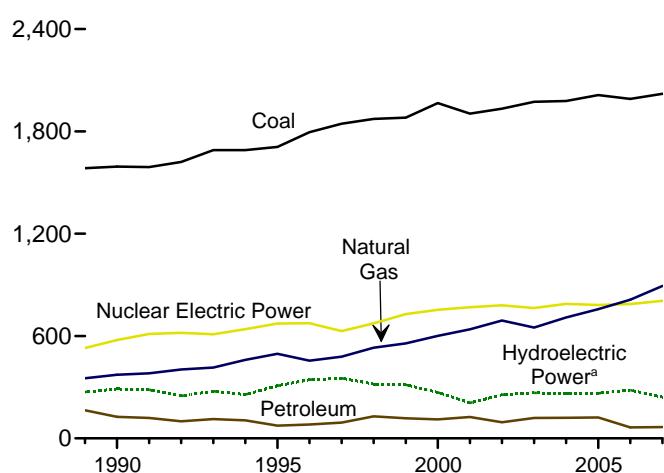
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

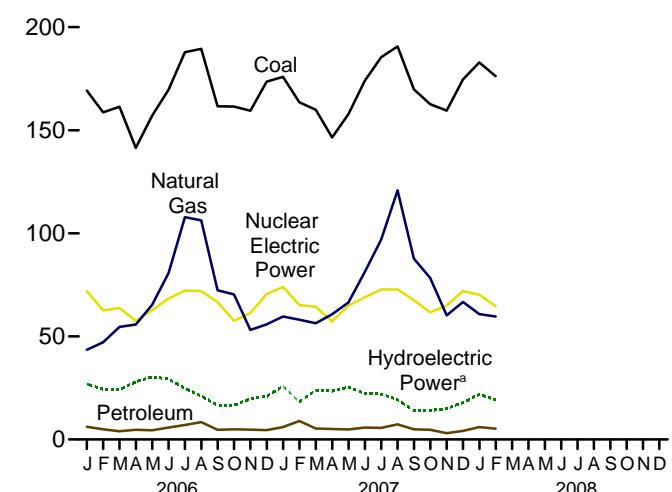
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

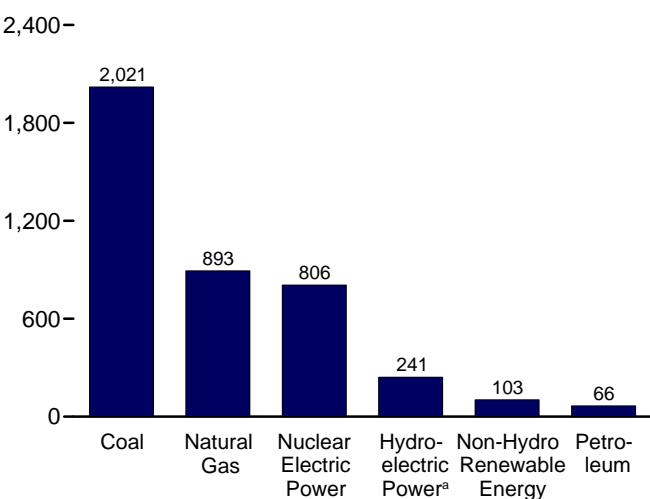
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2007



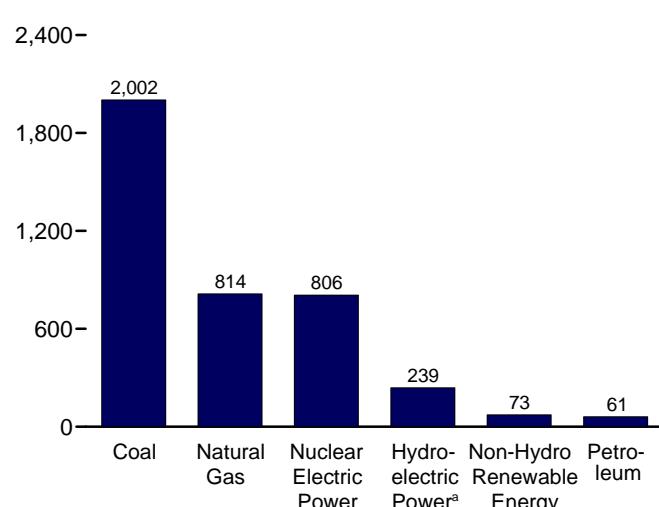
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



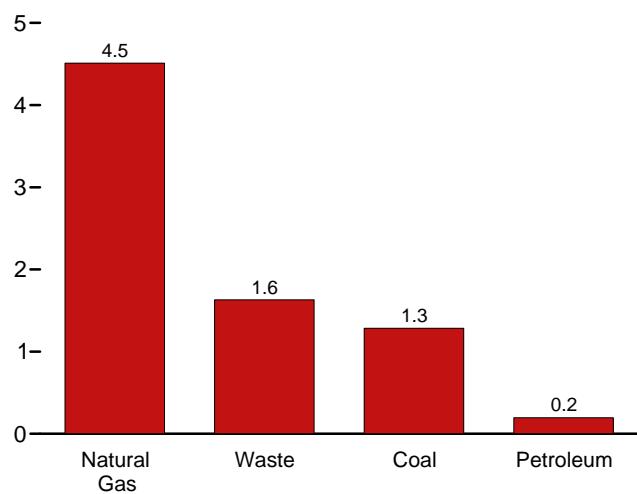
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2007



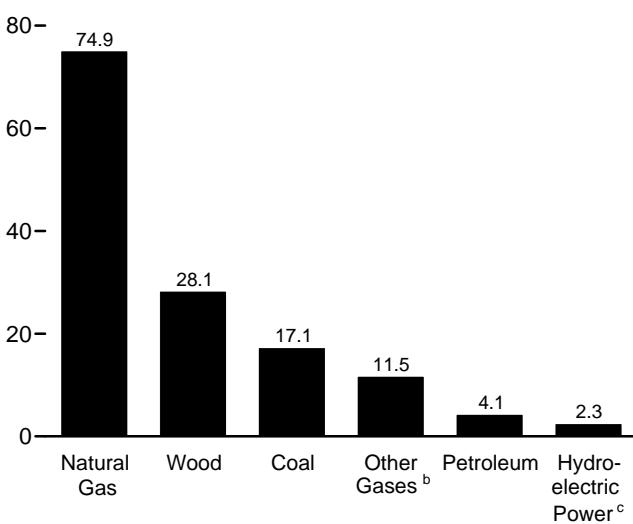
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2007



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2007



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2007



^aConventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.

^bBlast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^cConventional hydroelectric power.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Tables 7.2a, 7.2b, and 7.2c.

Table 7.2a Electricity Net Generation: Total (All Sectors)

(Sum of Tables 7.2b and 7.2c; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage ^e	Renewable Energy									
	Coal ^a	Petro-leum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Other Gases ^d			Conventional Hydro-electric Power		Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar/-PV ^h	Wind			
							Wood ^f	Waste ^g	Wood ^f	Waste ^g						
1973 Total	847,651	314,343	340,858	NA	83,479	(j)	275,431	130	198	1,966	NA	NA	1,864,057			
1975 Total	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	(j)	303,153	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,920,755			
1980 Total	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	(j)	279,182	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,289,600			
1985 Total	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	(j)	284,311	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,473,002			
1990 Total ^k	1,594,011	126,621	372,765	10,383	576,862	-3,508	292,866	32,522	13,260	15,434	367	2,789	3,037,988			
1995 Total	1,709,426	74,554	496,058	13,870	673,402	-2,725	310,833	36,521	20,405	13,378	497	3,164	3,353,487			
1996 Total	1,795,196	81,411	455,056	14,356	674,729	-3,088	347,162	36,800	20,911	14,329	521	3,234	3,444,188			
1997 Total	1,845,016	92,555	479,399	13,351	628,644	-4,040	356,453	36,948	21,709	14,726	511	3,288	3,492,172			
1998 Total	1,873,516	128,800	531,257	13,492	673,702	-4,467	323,336	36,338	22,448	14,774	502	3,026	3,620,295			
1999 Total	1,881,087	118,061	556,396	14,126	728,254	-6,097	319,536	37,041	22,572	14,827	495	4,488	3,694,810			
2000 Total	1,966,265	111,221	601,038	13,955	753,893	-5,539	275,573	37,595	23,131	14,093	493	5,593	3,802,105			
2001 Total	1,903,956	124,880	639,129	9,039	768,826	-8,823	216,961	35,200	14,548	13,741	543	6,737	3,736,644			
2002 Total	1,933,130	94,567	691,006	11,463	780,064	-8,743	264,329	38,665	15,044	14,491	555	10,354	3,858,452			
2003 Total	1,973,737	119,406	649,908	15,600	763,733	-8,535	275,806	37,529	15,812	14,424	534	11,187	3,883,185			
2004 Total	1,978,620	120,771	708,854	16,766	788,528	-8,488	268,417	37,576	15,497	14,811	575	14,144	3,970,555			
2005 Total	2,013,179	122,522	757,974	16,317	781,986	-6,558	270,321	38,681	15,479	14,692	550	17,811	4,055,423			
2006	January	169,258	6,144	43,529	1,326	71,912	-533	27,437	3,426	1,391	1,230	13	2,383	328,658		
	February	158,648	4,934	47,152	1,260	62,616	-447	24,762	3,044	1,273	1,111	20	1,922	307,333		
	March	161,355	4,035	54,585	1,421	63,721	-435	24,625	3,214	1,342	1,261	33	2,359	318,730		
	April	141,456	4,708	55,795	1,352	57,567	-587	28,556	2,968	1,228	1,129	52	2,472	297,858		
	May	157,051	4,440	65,302	1,440	62,776	-444	30,818	3,024	1,371	1,096	71	2,459	330,616		
	June	169,726	5,787	80,787	1,326	68,391	-423	29,757	3,126	1,328	1,199	70	2,052	364,260		
	July	187,860	7,024	107,862	1,374	72,186	-638	25,439	3,419	1,401	1,261	62	1,955	410,421		
	August	189,488	8,388	106,289	1,474	72,016	-695	21,728	3,466	1,388	1,289	83	1,655	407,763		
	September	161,630	4,661	72,402	1,299	66,642	-629	17,201	3,241	1,309	1,219	54	1,879	332,055		
	October	161,434	4,907	70,351	1,358	57,509	-507	17,055	3,193	1,336	1,275	32	2,442	321,567		
	November	159,472	4,760	53,161	1,216	61,392	-553	20,272	3,166	1,360	1,207	16	2,540	309,159		
	December	173,547	4,577	55,829	1,215	70,490	-667	21,596	3,360	1,385	1,290	3	2,472	336,283		
	Total	1,990,926	64,364	813,044	16,060	787,219	-6,558	289,246	38,649	16,110	14,568	508	26,589	4,064,702		
2007	January	175,919	5,986	59,653	1,322	74,006	-572	26,405	3,288	1,446	1,306	13	2,459	352,369		
	February	163,590	8,959	58,087	1,173	65,225	-447	18,648	3,046	1,320	1,193	19	2,541	324,415		
	March	159,904	5,333	56,363	1,419	64,305	-458	24,272	3,100	1,465	1,216	48	3,061	321,198		
	April	146,516	5,056	60,729	1,337	57,301	-374	23,854	3,043	1,283	1,165	54	3,194	304,309		
	May	157,841	4,882	66,469	1,341	65,025	-547	25,930	3,070	1,376	1,168	84	2,858	330,701		
	June	173,990	5,762	81,185	1,361	68,923	-523	22,860	3,204	1,449	1,250	84	2,395	363,084		
	July	185,433	5,593	97,046	1,366	72,729	-595	22,623	3,349	1,491	1,264	86	1,928	393,503		
	August	190,681	7,327	120,761	1,339	72,751	-651	20,002	3,382	1,461	1,267	75	2,446	422,053		
	September	169,839	4,904	87,741	1,266	67,582	-756	14,667	3,247	1,432	1,230	68	2,641	354,981		
	October	162,642	4,714	78,321	1,164	61,690	-786	14,826	3,223	1,261	1,278	48	3,056	332,609		
	November	159,525	3,042	60,159	1,168	64,969	-685	15,727	3,239	1,416	1,223	23	2,705	313,561		
	December	174,691	4,150	66,696	1,160	71,983	-601	18,498	3,324	1,485	1,278	3	2,859	346,731		
	Total	2,020,572	65,708	893,211	15,414	806,487	-6,994	248,312	38,515	16,885	14,839	606	32,143	4,159,514		
2008	January	RF 182,876	RF 6,028	RF 60,776	RF 1,335	F 70,202	F -660	RF 22,603	RF 3,340	F 1,501	F 1,250	F 14	F 3,416	RF 353,809		
	February	F 176,213	F 5,243	F 59,675	F 1,209	F 64,592	F -494	F 19,754	F 3,050	F 1,409	F 1,131	F 21	F 3,242	F 336,139		
	2-Month Total	F 359,089	F 11,270	F 120,451	F 2,544	F 134,794	F -1,154	F 42,357	F 6,389	F 2,910	F 2,381	F 35	F 6,658	F 689,948		
	2007 2-Month Total	339,509	14,945	117,741	2,495	139,231	-1,019	45,053	6,334	2,766	2,499	32	5,000	676,784		
	2006 2-Month Total	327,906	11,078	90,680	2,586	134,527	-979	52,198	6,470	2,663	2,340	32	4,305	635,991		

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

^c Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^d Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^e Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

^f Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^g Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^h Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

ⁱ Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^j Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

^k Through 1988, all data except hydroelectric are for electric utilities only; hydroelectric data through 1988 include industrial plants as well as electric utilities. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.2b and 7.2c.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro- electric Pumped Storage ^e	Renewable Energy									
	Coal ^a	Petro- leum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Other Gases ^d			Conven- tional Hydro- electric Power		Biomass		Geo- thermal	Solar/- PV ^h	Wind			
							Wood ^f	Waste ^g								
1973 Total	847,651	314,343	340,858	NA	83,479	(j)	272,083	130	198	1,966	NA	NA	1,860,710			
1975 Total	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	(j)	300,047	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,917,649			
1980 Total	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	(j)	276,021	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,286,439			
1985 Total	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	(j)	281,149	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,469,841			
1990 Total ^k	1,572,109	118,864	309,486	621	576,862	-3,508	289,753	7,032	11,500	15,434	367	2,789	2,901,322			
1995 Total	1,686,056	68,146	419,179	1,927	673,402	-2,725	305,410	7,597	17,986	13,378	497	3,164	3,194,230			
1996 Total	1,771,973	74,783	378,757	1,341	674,729	-3,088	341,159	8,386	17,816	14,329	521	3,234	3,284,141			
1997 Total	1,820,762	86,479	399,596	1,533	628,644	-4,040	350,648	8,680	18,485	14,726	511	3,288	3,329,375			
1998 Total	1,850,193	122,211	449,293	2,315	673,702	-4,467	317,867	8,608	19,233	14,774	502	3,026	3,457,416			
1999 Total	1,858,618	111,539	472,996	1,607	728,254	-6,097	314,663	8,961	19,493	14,827	495	4,488	3,529,982			
2000 Total	1,943,111	105,192	517,978	2,028	753,893	-5,539	271,338	8,916	20,307	14,093	493	5,593	3,637,529			
2001 Total	1,882,826	119,149	554,940	586	768,826	-8,823	213,749	8,294	12,944	13,741	543	6,737	3,580,053			
2002 Total	1,910,613	89,733	607,683	1,970	780,064	-8,743	260,491	9,009	13,145	14,491	555	10,354	3,698,458			
2003 Total	1,952,714	113,697	567,303	2,647	763,733	-8,535	271,512	9,528	13,808	14,424	534	11,187	3,721,159			
2004 Total	1,957,194	114,692	627,394	3,026	788,528	-8,488	265,064	9,727	13,130	14,811	575	14,144	3,808,360			
2005 Total	1,992,060	116,767	683,316	3,960	781,986	-6,558	267,040	10,568	13,039	14,692	550	17,811	3,902,192			
2006	January	167,478	5,706	36,940	331	71,912	-533	27,067	925	1,194	1,230	13	2,383	315,254		
	February	157,019	4,539	41,285	283	62,616	-447	24,469	862	1,095	1,111	20	1,922	295,333		
	March	159,599	3,644	48,426	335	63,721	-435	24,402	899	1,188	1,261	33	2,359	306,041		
	April	139,729	4,365	50,051	324	57,567	-587	28,361	686	1,054	1,129	52	2,472	285,788		
	May	155,291	4,094	58,671	359	62,776	-444	30,628	760	1,171	1,096	71	2,459	317,522		
	June	167,907	5,447	74,192	347	68,391	-423	29,571	841	1,155	1,199	70	2,052	351,360		
	July	185,953	6,668	100,539	285	72,186	-638	25,216	919	1,217	1,261	62	1,955	396,263		
	August	187,578	7,994	98,893	394	72,016	-695	21,546	976	1,211	1,289	83	1,655	393,589		
	September	159,906	4,305	65,905	327	66,642	-629	16,996	866	1,135	1,219	54	1,879	319,181		
	October	159,684	4,605	63,526	324	57,509	-507	16,774	844	1,150	1,275	32	2,442	308,218		
	November	157,819	4,405	46,953	315	61,392	-553	19,903	852	1,173	1,207	16	2,540	296,571		
	December	171,812	4,154	49,062	317	70,490	-667	21,320	902	1,191	1,290	3	2,472	322,957		
	Total	1,969,776	59,926	734,445	3,940	787,219	-6,558	286,254	10,332	13,934	14,568	508	26,589	3,908,077		
2007	January	174,363	5,581	52,809	354	74,006	-572	25,988	928	1,256	1,306	13	2,459	339,100		
	February	162,144	8,541	52,023	316	65,225	-447	18,433	891	1,153	1,193	19	2,541	312,564		
	March	158,293	4,923	50,151	338	64,305	-458	24,051	847	1,262	1,216	48	3,061	308,636		
	April	145,057	4,660	54,757	307	57,301	-374	23,645	711	1,135	1,165	54	3,194	292,179		
	May	156,280	4,493	60,109	305	65,025	-547	25,740	791	1,197	1,168	84	2,858	318,095		
	June	172,436	5,425	74,733	343	68,923	-523	22,637	888	1,252	1,250	84	2,395	350,467		
	July	183,806	5,259	90,115	331	72,729	-595	22,482	900	1,276	1,264	86	1,928	380,189		
	August	189,024	6,976	113,383	347	72,751	-651	19,783	942	1,266	1,267	75	2,446	408,235		
	September	168,307	4,636	80,961	310	67,582	-756	14,560	872	1,244	1,230	68	2,641	342,234		
	October	161,114	4,425	71,402	301	61,690	-786	14,707	838	1,065	1,278	48	3,056	319,740		
	November	158,102	2,726	53,606	315	64,969	-685	15,611	872	1,218	1,223	23	2,705	301,212		
	December	173,217	3,803	59,791	318	71,983	-601	18,335	903	1,286	1,278	3	2,859	333,830		
	Total	2,002,141	61,449	813,840	3,884	806,487	-6,994	245,973	10,381	14,610	14,839	606	32,143	4,006,482		
2008	January	RF 181,297	RF 5,617	F 53,825	F 350	F 70,202	F -660	F 22,180	F 937	F 1,314	F 1,250	F 14	F 3,416	RF 340,335		
	February	F 174,726	F 4,812	F 53,424	F 320	F 64,592	F -494	F 19,532	F 817	F 1,247	F 1,131	F 21	F 3,242	F 323,921		
	2-Month Total	F 356,023	F 10,429	F 107,249	F 670	F 134,794	F -1,154	F 41,712	F 1,754	F 2,562	F 2,381	F 35	F 6,658	F 664,256		
2007 2-Month Total	336,507	14,122	104,832	670	139,231	-1,019	44,422	1,819	2,409	2,499	32	5,000	651,664			
2006 2-Month Total	324,497	10,246	78,226	613	134,527	-979	51,536	1,787	2,290	2,340	32	4,305	610,587			

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

^c Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^d Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^e Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

^f Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^g Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^h Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

ⁱ Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur,

miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^j Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector ^a					Industrial Sector ^b								Total ^k
	Coal ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Total ^g	Coal ^c	Petro- leum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^h	Hydro- electric Power ⁱ	Biomass			
			Waste ^f								Wood ^j	Waste ^f		
1973 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,347	NA	NA	3,347	
1975 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,106	NA	NA	3,106	
1980 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,161	NA	NA	3,161	
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,161	NA	NA	3,161	
1990 Total	796	589	3,272	812	5,837	21,107	7,169	60,007	9,641	2,975	25,379	949	130,830	
1995 Total	998	379	5,162	1,519	8,232	22,372	6,030	71,717	11,943	5,304	28,868	900	151,025	
1996 Total	1,051	369	5,249	2,176	9,030	22,172	6,260	71,049	13,015	5,878	28,354	919	151,017	
1997 Total	1,040	427	4,725	2,342	8,701	23,214	5,649	75,078	11,814	5,685	28,225	882	154,097	
1998 Total	985	383	4,879	2,335	8,748	22,337	6,206	77,085	11,170	5,349	27,693	880	154,132	
1999 Total	995	434	4,607	2,393	8,563	21,474	6,088	78,793	12,519	4,758	28,060	686	156,264	
2000 Total	1,097	432	4,262	1,985	7,903	22,056	5,597	78,798	11,927	4,135	28,652	839	156,673	
2001 Total	995	438	4,434	1,007	7,416	20,135	5,293	79,755	8,454	3,145	26,888	596	149,175	
2002 Total	992	431	4,310	1,053	7,415	21,525	4,403	79,013	9,493	3,825	29,643	846	152,580	
2003 Total	1,206	423	3,899	1,289	7,496	19,817	5,285	78,705	12,953	4,222	27,988	715	154,530	
2004 Total	1,323	469	4,051	1,527	8,270	20,103	5,610	77,409	13,740	3,248	27,835	840	153,925	
2005 Total	1,329	375	4,279	1,650	8,492	19,791	5,380	70,380	12,356	3,195	28,098	789	144,739	
2006	January	117	26	322	139	684	1,664	411	6,266	994	357	2,500	57	12,720
	February	112	29	298	128	643	1,516	366	5,568	975	281	2,180	49	11,357
	March	99	32	333	111	643	1,656	359	5,825	1,084	210	2,313	43	12,046
	April	86	24	306	129	625	1,641	319	5,438	1,026	185	2,281	45	11,445
	May	98	17	363	147	713	1,662	329	6,269	1,079	182	2,262	52	12,380
	June	113	15	381	129	724	1,706	326	6,213	977	177	2,284	44	12,176
	July	123	18	439	130	783	1,784	338	6,884	1,087	220	2,498	54	13,375
	August	127	17	437	129	780	1,784	376	6,959	1,078	182	2,488	49	13,394
	September	100	13	369	127	682	1,624	343	6,128	971	202	2,374	46	12,193
	October	95	11	392	133	704	1,655	291	6,433	1,032	279	2,348	54	12,645
	November	108	15	347	134	682	1,545	339	5,862	898	358	2,312	53	11,906
	December	111	24	358	138	709	1,625	398	6,410	896	266	2,457	55	12,617
	Total	1,289	242	4,345	1,574	8,371	19,861	4,197	74,255	12,096	2,899	28,296	601	148,254
2007	January	113	29	355	140	717	1,443	376	6,489	966	402	2,359	50	12,552
	February	114	28	349	121	676	1,332	391	5,716	856	207	2,153	46	11,176
	March	109	25	363	144	716	1,502	384	5,849	1,079	211	2,251	60	11,846
	April	93	21	350	109	651	1,366	375	5,621	1,028	200	2,330	39	11,478
	May	100	13	362	132	690	1,462	377	5,998	1,035	180	2,278	47	11,916
	June	99	10	394	143	719	1,456	327	6,059	1,017	218	2,314	54	11,897
	July	105	10	417	152	758	1,522	324	6,513	1,033	142	2,448	63	12,556
	August	117	15	432	136	770	1,541	336	6,946	990	216	2,439	59	13,048
	September	104	10	379	132	690	1,428	258	6,402	954	107	2,374	57	12,057
	October	106	11	392	140	724	1,423	278	6,526	861	117	2,384	56	12,145
	November	110	11	351	141	683	1,312	305	6,203	852	113	2,365	57	11,666
	December	114	13	367	143	709	1,360	334	6,538	841	157	2,418	56	12,191
	Total	1,285	195	4,511	1,631	8,503	17,146	4,064	74,860	11,510	2,269	28,113	644	144,529
2008	January	F 110	F 28	F 346	F 136	RF 698	F 1,469	F 383	RF 6,605	RF 983	F 409	RF 2,401	F 51	RF 12,776
	February	F 107	F 26	F 328	F 114	F 636	F 1,380	F 405	F 5,924	F 887	F 215	F 2,231	F 48	F 11,582
	2-Month Total	F 218	F 54	F 674	F 250	F 1,334	F 2,849	F 788	F 12,528	F 1,870	F 623	F 4,632	F 98	F 24,358
	2007 2-Month Total	227	56	704	261	1,392	2,775	767	12,205	1,822	609	4,512	96	23,728
	2006 2-Month Total	229	56	620	267	1,327	3,180	777	11,834	1,969	638	4,680	107	24,077

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^g Includes a small amount of conventional hydroelectric power, other gases, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed.

^h Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

ⁱ Conventional hydroelectric power.

^j Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^k Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

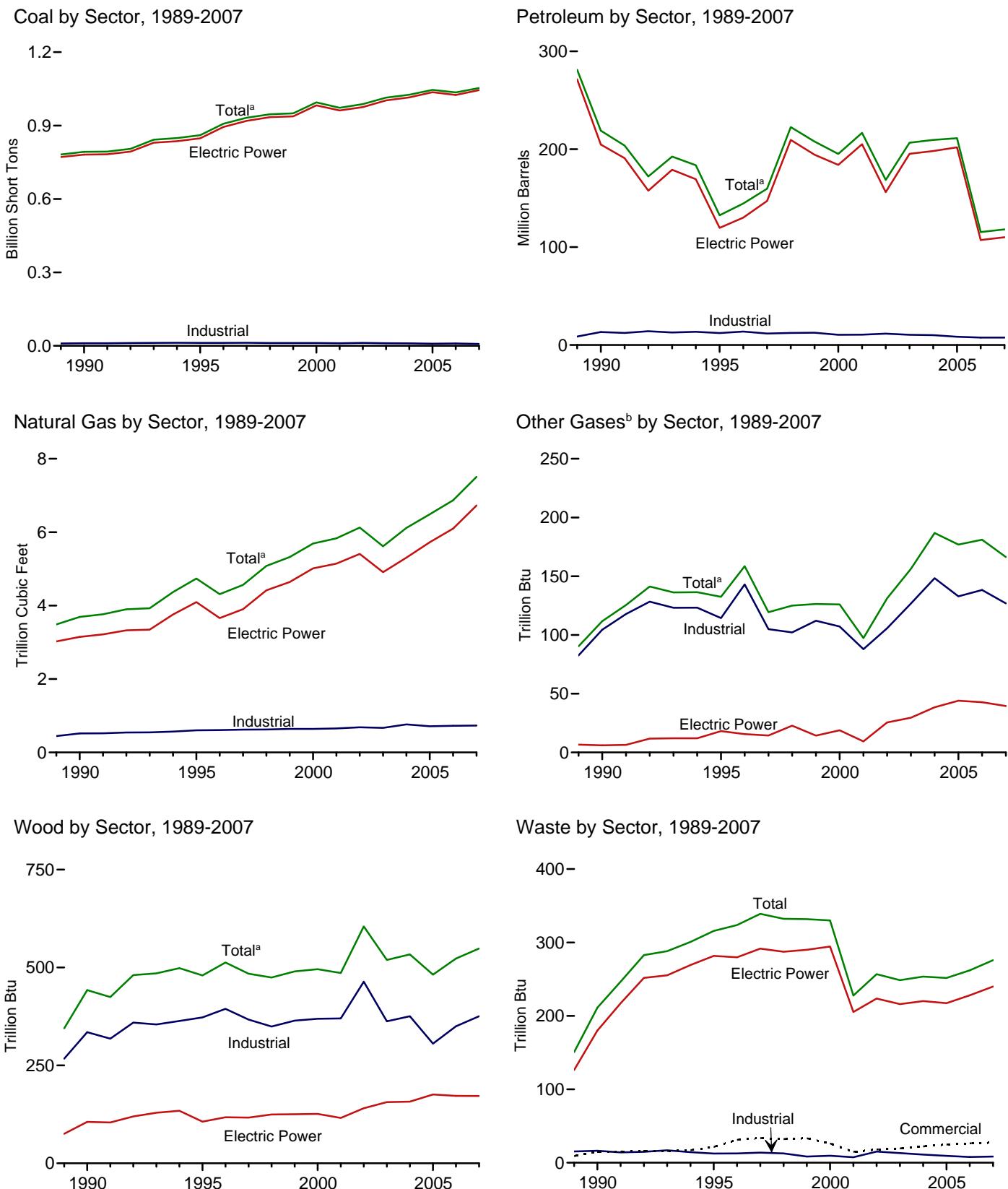
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation



^aIncludes commercial sector.

^bBlast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Tables 7.3a, 7.3b, and 7.3c.

**Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation:
Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)**

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ	
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ		
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA	
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA	
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA	
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA	
1990 Total ^k	792,457	18,143	190,849	437	1,914	218,997	3,692	112	442	211	36	
1995 Total	860,594	19,615	95,507	680	3,355	132,578	4,738	133	480	316	42	
1996 Total	907,209	20,252	106,055	1,712	3,322	144,626	4,312	159	513	324	37	
1997 Total	931,949	20,309	118,741	237	4,086	159,715	4,565	119	484	339	36	
1998 Total	946,295	25,062	172,728	549	4,860	222,640	5,081	125	475	332	36	
1999 Total	949,802	25,951	158,187	974	4,552	207,871	5,322	126	490	332	41	
2000 Total	994,933	31,675	143,381	1,450	3,744	195,228	5,691	126	496	330	46	
2001 Total	972,691	31,150	165,312	855	3,871	216,672	5,832	97	486	228	160	
2002 Total	987,583	23,286	109,235	1,894	6,836	168,597	6,126	131	605	257	191	
2003 Total	1,014,058	29,672	142,518	2,947	6,303	206,653	5,616	156	519	249	193	
2004 Total	1,026,018	20,669	145,171	3,959	7,942	209,508	6,117	187	534	254	176	
2005 Total	1,045,878	21,163	144,234	3,303	8,511	211,256	6,487	177	482	252	161	
2006	January	88,061	1,106	5,872	221	738	10,889	370	15	47	23	14
	February	81,720	1,006	4,569	174	657	9,033	392	15	41	21	12
	March	83,233	832	3,190	238	620	7,360	458	16	45	22	14
	April	73,270	1,047	3,817	175	631	8,193	472	15	38	20	13
	May	81,254	1,045	3,691	246	591	7,936	559	16	41	22	14
	June	88,045	1,187	5,581	230	659	10,291	685	15	43	21	14
	July	97,912	1,495	7,200	268	721	12,570	924	15	45	23	15
	August	98,970	1,683	9,414	342	679	14,836	902	17	47	23	15
	September	85,051	840	4,247	225	619	8,409	603	15	43	21	14
	October	84,479	996	4,714	161	621	8,973	585	15	44	22	13
	November	82,938	1,011	4,607	151	554	8,538	448	14	43	22	13
	December	90,415	1,123	4,118	181	584	8,341	472	13	46	23	14
	Total	1,035,346	13,372	61,019	2,612	7,673	115,370	6,870	181	523	262	165
2007	January	92,245	1,465	6,057	241	605	10,790	500	14	46	24	14
	February	84,496	2,609	10,041	578	484	15,650	478	11	44	22	12
	March	82,300	1,230	5,544	280	492	9,514	469	15	43	24	14
	April	76,357	973	5,257	331	471	8,915	507	14	41	21	13
	May	81,774	1,096	4,665	307	520	8,667	561	13	41	23	14
	June	90,592	1,375	5,748	308	597	10,417	682	15	42	23	14
	July	97,419	1,388	5,798	307	528	10,136	819	14	44	24	14
	August	99,944	2,131	7,860	439	558	13,221	1,038	15	44	24	14
	September	88,807	1,066	5,063	243	517	8,958	736	15	51	23	14
	October	84,679	1,169	4,782	225	467	8,510	664	14	51	21	15
	November	82,928	932	2,376	210	439	5,712	501	13	50	23	13
	December	91,805	1,170	3,511	230	543	7,626	553	13	52	24	16
	Total	1,053,346	16,605	66,701	3,699	6,222	118,115	7,507	166	548	276	169
2008	January	RF 95,328	RF 1,969	RF 6,027	RF 360	RF 562	RF 11,163	RF 503	F 14	F 48	F 25	F 14
	February	F 91,812	F 1,454	F 5,582	F 448	F 485	F 9,912	F 487	F 13	F 43	F 23	F 13
	2-Month Total	F 187,140	F 3,423	F 11,609	F 808	F 1,047	F 21,075	F 990	F 27	F 91	F 48	F 27
2007 2-Month Total	176,742	4,074	16,098	818	1,090	26,440	978	25	90	46	26	
2006 2-Month Total	169,781	2,112	10,441	395	1,395	19,922	762	30	89	44	26	

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.3b and 7.3c.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

**Table 7.3b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation:
Electric Power Sector** (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu		
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	781,301	16,394	183,285	25	1,008	204,745	3,147	6	106	180	(s)
1995 Total	847,854	18,066	88,895	441	2,452	119,663	4,094	18	106	282	2
1996 Total	894,400	18,472	98,795	567	2,467	130,168	3,660	16	117	280	2
1997 Total	919,009	18,646	112,423	130	3,201	147,202	3,903	14	117	292	1
1998 Total	934,126	23,166	165,875	411	3,999	209,447	4,416	23	125	287	2
1999 Total	937,888	23,875	151,921	514	3,607	194,345	4,644	14	125	290	1
2000 Total	982,713	29,722	138,047	403	3,155	183,946	5,014	19	126	294	1
2001 Total	961,523	29,056	159,150	374	3,308	205,119	5,142	9	116	205	109
2002 Total	975,251	21,810	104,577	1,243	5,705	156,154	5,408	25	141	224	137
2003 Total	1,003,036	27,441	137,361	1,937	5,719	195,336	4,909	30	156	216	136
2004 Total	1,015,079	18,927	139,806	2,702	7,357	198,220	5,306	38	157	220	136
2005 Total	1,036,140	19,587	139,376	2,634	8,066	201,926	5,725	44	176	217	120
2006											
January	87,182	1,043	5,430	163	685	10,060	307	4	16	20	10
February	80,920	930	4,182	127	605	8,266	336	3	15	18	9
March	82,376	738	2,820	184	572	6,601	396	4	15	19	10
April	72,432	981	3,522	129	585	7,558	415	4	11	17	10
May	80,397	988	3,426	167	545	7,304	494	4	13	19	10
June	87,184	1,128	5,342	154	610	9,672	620	4	14	19	10
July	96,995	1,429	6,951	183	673	11,928	852	3	15	20	11
August	98,053	1,625	9,162	218	633	14,172	829	4	16	20	11
September	84,208	798	3,987	142	572	7,785	539	3	15	19	10
October	83,616	950	4,469	121	579	8,434	517	3	14	19	10
November	82,142	947	4,293	113	508	7,895	387	3	14	19	10
December	89,602	1,056	3,739	143	525	7,562	405	3	15	20	10
Total	1,025,107	12,613	57,322	1,844	7,092	107,238	6,097	43	172	228	121
2007											
January	91,564	1,387	5,649	190	556	10,008	433	4	15	21	11
February	83,866	2,513	9,652	538	435	14,879	417	3	16	19	9
March	81,606	1,167	5,171	222	437	8,743	406	3	14	21	10
April	75,721	906	4,944	221	421	8,177	447	3	12	18	10
May	81,099	1,026	4,437	185	469	7,992	500	3	13	20	11
June	89,914	1,310	5,541	230	541	9,787	619	4	14	20	11
July	96,714	1,335	5,591	235	475	9,537	751	3	14	21	11
August	99,220	2,068	7,652	356	498	12,565	964	4	15	21	11
September	88,034	997	4,890	196	463	8,401	670	3	14	20	10
October	83,910	1,101	4,606	168	415	7,949	595	3	13	18	11
November	82,237	878	2,138	173	386	5,117	437	3	15	20	9
December	91,109	1,092	3,231	180	494	6,972	486	3	15	21	11
Total	1,044,995	15,781	63,501	2,894	5,590	110,127	6,725	39	172	240	124
2008											
January	RF 94,618	RF 1,881	RF 5,622	RF 308	RF 499	RF 10,306	RF 435	F 4	F 16	F 22	F 10
February	F 91,141	F 1,348	F 5,173	F 407	F 421	F 9,032	F 425	F 3	F 14	F 20	F 10
2-Month Total	F 185,759	F 3,229	F 10,796	F 715	F 920	F 19,338	F 860	F 7	F 29	F 42	F 20
2007 2-Month Total	175,431	3,901	15,301	728	991	24,887	850	7	32	40	20
2006 2-Month Total	168,102	1,973	9,613	291	1,290	18,327	643	7	30	38	19

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant use of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Table 7.3c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.3a)

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillion Btu		
1989 Total	414	1,165	18	9	9,707	8,688	444	83	267	15	37
1990 Total	417	953	28	15	10,740	13,299	517	104	335	16	36
1995 Total	569	649	43	21	12,171	12,265	601	114	373	13	40
1996 Total	656	645	42	31	12,153	13,813	610	143	394	13	35
1997 Total	630	790	39	34	12,311	11,723	623	105	367	14	36
1998 Total	440	802	41	32	11,728	12,392	625	102	349	13	35
1999 Total	481	931	39	33	11,432	12,595	639	112	364	8	39
2000 Total	514	823	37	26	11,706	10,459	640	107	369	10	45
2001 Total	532	1,023	36	15	10,636	10,530	654	88	370	7	44
2002 Total	477	834	33	18	11,855	11,608	685	106	464	15	43
2003 Total	582	894	38	19	10,440	10,424	668	127	362	13	46
2004 Total	602	1,188	46	22	10,337	10,100	765	148	376	11	27
2005 Total	770	939	48	25	8,969	8,392	714	133	306	9	28
2006 January	70	53	4	2	810	776	59	12	32	1	2
February	64	62	3	2	735	705	53	12	27	1	2
March	60	67	4	2	798	691	58	12	30	1	3
April	51	48	3	2	787	587	54	12	27	1	2
May	60	31	4	2	797	600	61	12	28	1	3
June	63	30	4	2	797	590	61	11	28	1	2
July	67	32	5	2	849	611	67	13	30	1	3
August	69	33	5	2	848	630	68	12	31	1	3
September	57	25	4	2	786	598	60	11	29	1	3
October	54	22	4	2	809	517	64	12	30	1	3
November	62	29	4	2	733	615	57	10	29	1	3
December	66	48	4	2	747	731	62	10	30	1	3
Total	743	481	48	26	9,496	7,651	724	138	350	8	31
2007 January	69	59	4	2	612	723	63	10	30	1	3
February	67	58	4	2	563	713	57	8	27	1	2
March	64	52	4	2	629	718	59	11	29	1	2
April	52	43	4	2	585	695	56	11	29	1	2
May	56	23	4	2	618	652	58	10	28	1	2
June	57	19	4	2	620	610	59	11	28	1	2
July	59	19	5	2	646	580	63	11	29	1	2
August	64	29	5	2	660	627	69	12	29	1	3
September	63	20	4	2	710	537	63	12	36	1	3
October	64	21	4	2	705	540	64	11	37	1	3
November	62	20	4	2	628	574	60	10	36	1	3
December	68	23	4	2	629	632	63	10	37	1	3
Total	745	387	50	27	7,606	7,601	733	127	376	8	31
2008 January	F 64	RF 61	F 4	F 2	RF 645	RF 796	F 65	F 11	F 32	F 1	F 2
February	F 61	F 55	F 4	F 2	F 611	F 825	F 58	F 10	F 30	F 1	F 3
2-Month Total	F 125	F 116	F 7	F 4	F 1,256	F 1,621	F 123	F 21	F 62	F 1	F 5
2007 2-Month Total	136	117	8	4	1,175	1,436	119	18	58	1	5
2006 2-Month Total	134	115	7	4	1,545	1,480	112	23	58	1	5

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous

technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

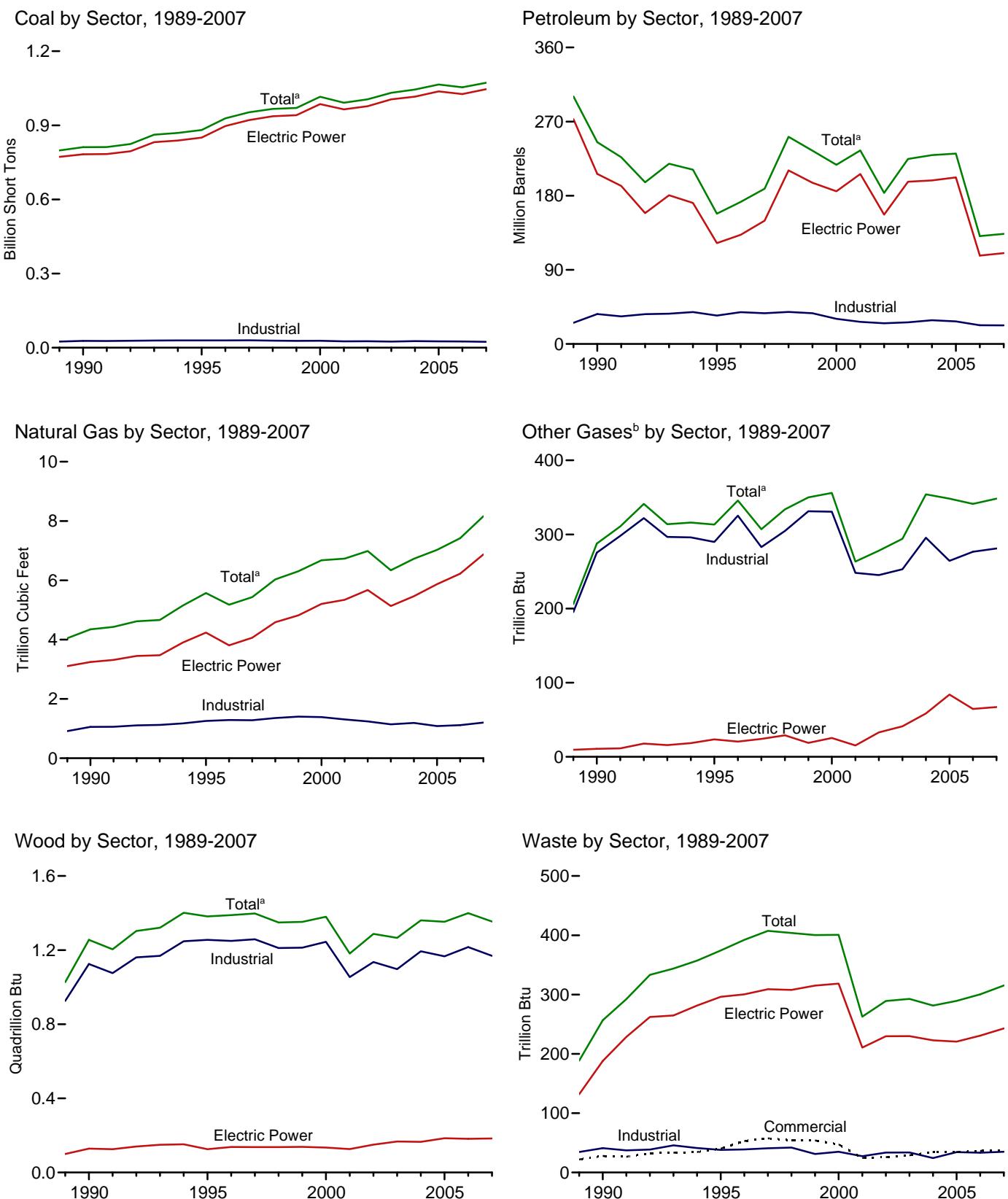
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1989.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.4 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output



^aIncludes commercial sector.

^bBlast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Tables 7.4a, 7.4b, and 7.4c.

Table 7.4a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Total (All Sectors) (Sum of Tables 7.4b and 7.4c)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu		
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	0	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	811,538	20,194	209,314	1,332	2,832	244,998	4,346	288	1,256	257	86
1995 Total	881,012	21,697	112,168	1,322	4,590	158,140	5,572	313	1,382	374	97
1996 Total	928,015	22,444	124,607	2,468	4,596	172,499	5,178	346	1,389	392	91
1997 Total	952,955	22,893	134,623	526	6,095	188,517	5,433	307	1,397	407	103
1998 Total	966,615	30,006	189,267	1,230	6,196	251,486	6,030	334	1,349	404	95
1999 Total	970,175	30,616	172,319	1,812	5,989	234,694	6,305	350	1,352	400	101
2000 Total	1,015,398	34,572	156,673	2,904	4,669	217,494	6,677	356	1,380	401	109
2001 Total	991,635	33,724	177,137	1,418	4,532	234,940	6,731	263	1,182	263	229
2002 Total	1,005,144	24,749	118,637	3,257	7,353	183,409	6,986	278	1,287	289	252
2003 Total	1,031,778	31,825	152,859	4,576	7,067	224,593	6,337	294	1,266	293	262
2004 Total	1,044,798	23,520	157,478	4,764	8,721	229,364	6,727	354	1,360	281	226
2005 Total	1,065,281	24,446	156,915	4,270	9,113	231,193	7,028	348	1,353	289	213
2006											
January	89,720	1,233	6,950	317	819	12,597	415	28	128	27	18
February	83,236	1,141	5,469	249	731	10,516	434	27	111	24	17
March	84,783	992	4,009	318	703	8,835	503	30	116	25	19
April	74,743	1,147	4,533	224	708	9,444	515	29	109	23	18
May	82,713	1,148	4,324	308	668	9,121	602	31	112	26	19
June	89,570	1,273	6,146	286	740	11,403	744	28	113	24	19
July	99,478	1,589	7,784	328	803	13,715	973	30	121	26	20
August	100,548	1,785	10,004	430	762	16,030	951	31	120	26	20
September	86,525	919	4,877	280	697	9,563	645	28	116	24	19
October	85,934	1,069	5,317	193	690	10,030	631	29	118	25	19
November	84,472	1,113	5,356	208	630	9,828	491	26	115	26	19
December	92,060	1,245	5,077	254	670	9,924	515	25	121	26	19
Total	1,053,783	14,655	69,846	3,396	8,622	131,005	7,419	341	1,399	300	225
2007											
January	93,925	1,643	6,987	331	689	12,407	544	30	117	28	19
February	86,068	2,943	10,994	675	558	17,404	522	23	109	25	17
March	83,881	1,365	6,483	355	572	11,062	512	29	112	27	19
April	77,792	1,104	6,065	431	550	10,351	548	31	113	24	19
May	83,254	1,305	5,287	418	599	10,003	603	30	111	26	20
June	92,090	1,492	6,251	378	695	11,596	733	30	110	27	18
July	98,917	1,475	6,242	376	625	11,218	880	30	115	28	19
August	101,500	2,262	8,300	523	665	14,412	1,152	30	113	27	20
September	90,126	1,164	5,501	282	604	9,966	796	28	110	26	18
October	86,073	1,271	5,244	274	557	9,572	719	31	114	24	19
November	84,304	1,030	2,845	253	526	6,757	543	28	113	27	17
December	94,499	1,347	4,067	280	645	8,920	607	29	117	28	20
Total	1,072,430	18,401	74,265	4,577	7,285	133,668	8,160	348	1,354	315	226
2008											
January	RF 97,019	RF 2,134	RF 6,958	RF 459	RF 647	RF 12,786	RF 555	F 30	F 117	F 28	F 18
February	F 93,395	F 1,709	F 6,563	F 536	F 576	F 11,689	F 537	F 27	F 107	F 26	F 18
2-Month Total	F 190,414	F 3,844	F 13,521	F 995	F 1,223	F 24,475	F 1,092	F 57	F 224	F 54	F 36
2007 2-Month Total	179,994	4,586	17,981	1,007	1,247	29,810	1,066	53	225	52	36
2006 2-Month Total	172,956	2,373	12,419	567	1,551	23,113	849	55	239	50	35

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities, independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See sources for Tables 7.4b and 7.4c.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Table 7.4b Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Electric Power Sector (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu		
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	782,567	16,567	184,915	26	1,008	206,550	3,245	11	129	188	(s)
1995 Total	850,230	18,553	90,023	499	2,674	122,447	4,237	24	125	296	2
1996 Total	896,921	18,780	99,951	653	2,642	132,593	3,807	20	138	300	2
1997 Total	921,364	18,989	113,669	152	3,372	149,668	4,065	24	137	309	1
1998 Total	936,619	23,300	166,528	431	4,102	210,769	4,588	29	137	308	2
1999 Total	940,922	24,058	152,493	544	3,735	195,769	4,820	19	138	315	1
2000 Total	985,821	30,016	138,513	454	3,275	185,358	5,206	25	134	318	1
2001 Total	964,433	29,274	159,504	377	3,427	206,291	5,342	15	126	211	113
2002 Total	977,507	21,876	104,773	1,267	5,816	156,996	5,672	33	150	230	143
2003 Total	1,005,116	27,632	138,279	2,026	5,799	196,932	5,135	41	167	230	140
2004 Total	1,016,268	19,107	139,816	2,713	7,372	198,498	5,464	59	165	223	138
2005 Total	1,037,485	19,675	139,409	2,685	8,083	202,184	5,869	84	185	221	123
2006											
January	87,317	1,045	5,431	164	685	10,065	318	5	17	20	10
February	81,043	933	4,184	128	607	8,282	346	5	15	18	9
March	82,499	741	2,821	199	576	6,640	407	5	16	19	10
April	72,560	984	3,522	132	585	7,565	426	5	12	17	10
May	80,515	990	3,427	168	545	7,308	504	6	13	19	10
June	87,319	1,131	5,342	154	610	9,676	630	5	15	19	11
July	97,113	1,431	6,963	183	673	11,943	864	5	16	20	11
August	98,183	1,628	9,164	218	634	14,181	840	6	17	20	11
September	84,327	802	3,987	142	572	7,791	548	5	15	19	10
October	83,724	951	4,469	121	580	8,441	528	5	15	19	10
November	82,293	951	4,293	114	509	7,901	397	5	15	20	10
December	89,742	1,060	3,741	146	525	7,573	414	5	16	20	11
Total	1,026,636	12,646	57,345	1,870	7,101	107,365	6,222	65	182	231	125
2007											
January	91,704	1,390	5,651	195	557	10,018	442	6	16	21	11
February	83,988	2,529	9,656	564	435	14,925	427	5	17	19	10
March	81,742	1,178	5,174	224	437	8,760	417	5	15	21	11
April	75,815	915	4,946	224	421	8,191	457	5	15	19	10
May	81,221	1,029	4,441	188	469	8,002	508	5	14	20	11
June	90,047	1,312	5,543	232	541	9,793	627	6	15	21	11
July	96,826	1,336	5,592	236	476	9,546	762	6	15	21	11
August	99,341	2,070	7,655	360	498	12,575	1,007	6	16	21	11
September	88,144	1,036	4,891	198	465	8,448	679	5	15	20	10
October	84,016	1,103	4,607	168	415	7,953	605	6	14	18	11
November	82,344	880	2,140	173	386	5,123	446	5	15	21	10
December	91,235	1,096	3,232	181	494	6,979	496	6	16	22	12
Total	1,046,424	15,874	63,529	2,943	5,594	110,314	6,874	67	184	243	128
2008											
January	RF 94,763	RF 1,885	RF 5,625	RF 320	RF 499	RF 10,325	F 444	F 6	F 17	F 22	F 11
February	F 91,272	F 1,358	F 5,175	F 421	F 9058	F 434	F 6	F 14	F 21	F 10	
2-Month Total	F 186,035	F 3,243	F 10,800	F 741	F 920	F 19,383	F 879	F 12	F 31	F 43	F 21
2007 2-Month Total	175,692	3,918	15,307	759	992	24,943	869	11	33	40	20
2006 2-Month Total	168,360	1,978	9,615	292	1,292	18,347	665	11	32	38	20

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, and 4. Through 2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^j Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Table 7.4c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet		Trillion Btu		
1989 Total	1,125	1,967	30	22	24,867	25,685	914	195	926	35	85
1990 Total	1,191	2,056	46	28	27,781	36,392	1,055	275	1,125	41	86
1995 Total	1,419	1,245	78	40	29,363	34,448	1,258	290	1,255	38	95
1996 Total	1,660	1,246	82	53	29,434	38,661	1,289	325	1,249	39	89
1997 Total	1,738	1,584	87	58	29,853	37,265	1,282	283	1,259	41	102
1998 Total	1,443	1,807	87	54	28,553	38,910	1,355	305	1,211	42	93
1999 Total	1,490	1,613	84	54	27,763	37,312	1,401	331	1,213	31	99
2000 Total	1,547	1,615	85	47	28,031	30,520	1,386	331	1,244	35	108
2001 Total	1,448	1,832	79	25	25,755	26,817	1,310	248	1,054	27	101
2002 Total	1,405	1,250	74	26	26,232	25,163	1,240	245	1,136	34	92
2003 Total	1,816	1,449	58	29	24,846	26,212	1,144	253	1,097	34	103
2004 Total	1,917	2,009	72	34	26,613	28,857	1,191	296	1,193	24	67
2005 Total	1,922	1,630	75	34	25,875	27,380	1,084	264	1,166	34	70
2006 January	186	121	5	3	2,217	2,411	91	23	112	3	6
February	169	137	5	3	2,024	2,098	83	22	96	3	6
March	170	126	5	3	2,115	2,070	91	25	100	3	7
April	134	77	5	3	2,050	1,802	84	24	97	3	6
May	139	51	5	3	2,059	1,762	92	24	98	3	7
June	147	51	20	3	2,104	1,677	94	23	98	2	6
July	163	55	7	3	2,202	1,717	103	25	105	3	7
August	163	58	7	3	2,202	1,791	104	25	103	3	7
September	138	49	6	3	2,061	1,722	91	23	100	3	7
October	136	44	6	3	2,074	1,545	97	24	103	3	7
November	159	64	5	3	2,020	1,863	89	21	100	3	7
December	183	102	6	3	2,136	2,249	95	20	105	3	7
Total	1,886	935	82	36	25,262	22,706	1,115	277	1,216	33	79
2007 January	192	126	6	3	2,030	2,262	97	24	100	3	7
February	185	132	7	3	1,895	2,347	88	18	92	3	6
March	171	111	6	3	1,968	2,192	89	24	97	3	7
April	145	81	5	3	1,832	2,078	86	26	99	2	7
May	144	41	5	3	1,889	1,960	90	25	97	3	7
June	137	33	7	3	1,906	1,770	99	24	95	3	6
July	149	31	9	3	1,942	1,641	109	24	100	3	6
August	160	44	10	3	1,999	1,793	135	24	97	3	7
September	143	37	8	3	1,839	1,481	109	23	95	3	6
October	146	37	8	3	1,910	1,582	107	25	99	3	7
November	170	45	6	3	1,790	1,590	91	23	97	3	6
December	183	56	7	3	3,081	1,886	103	23	101	3	7
Total	1,924	774	83	37	24,082	22,580	1,202	281	1,169	35	78
2008 January	F 166	F 124	F 6	F 3	RF 2,090	RF 2,337	F 105	F 24	F 100	F 3	F 6
February	F 161	F 118	F 6	F 3	F 1,962	F 2,513	F 97	F 22	F 93	F 3	F 6
2-Month Total	F 327	F 242	F 12	F 6	F 4,052	F 4,851	F 202	F 46	F 192	F 5	F 13
2007 2-Month Total	377	257	12	6	3,925	4,609	185	42	192	6	13
2006 2-Month Total	355	258	10	6	4,240	4,509	174	44	207	6	12

^a Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

^b Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

^d Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil.

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

ⁱ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous

technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

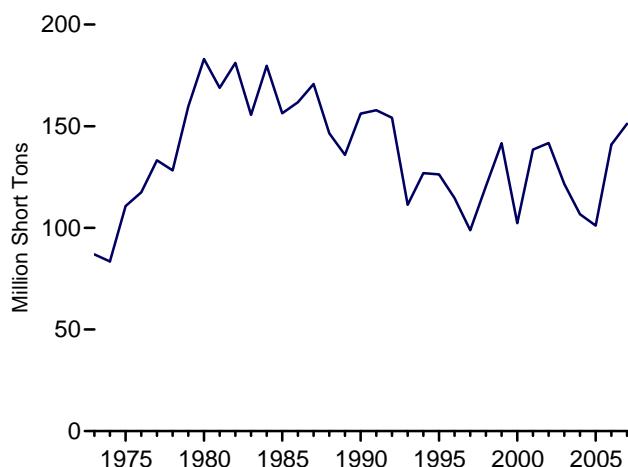
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1989.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

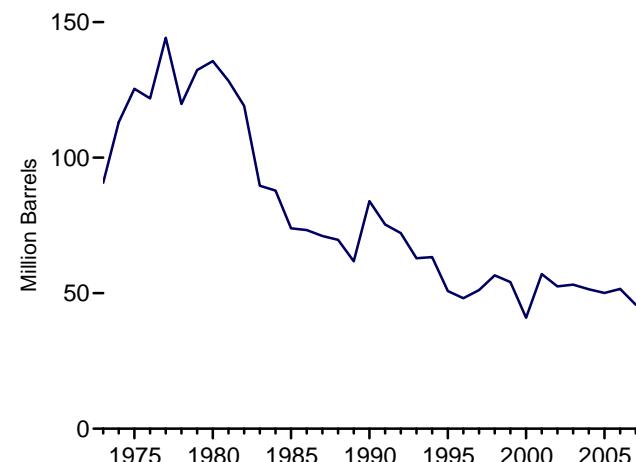
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

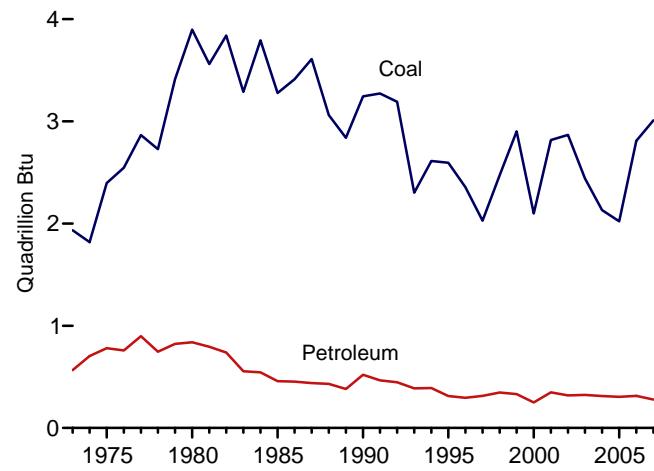
Coal, 1973-2007



Total Petroleum, 1973-2007

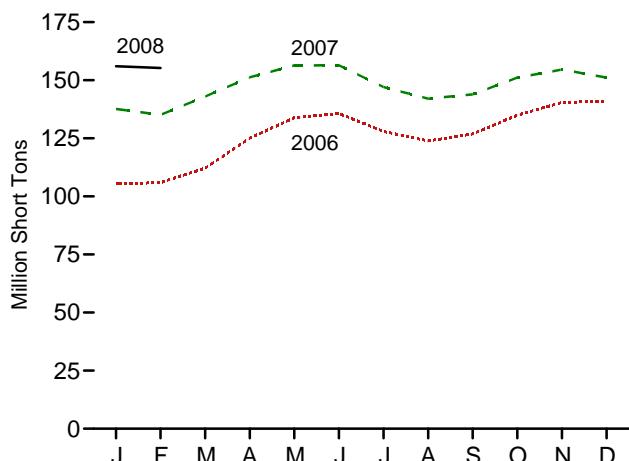


Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2007

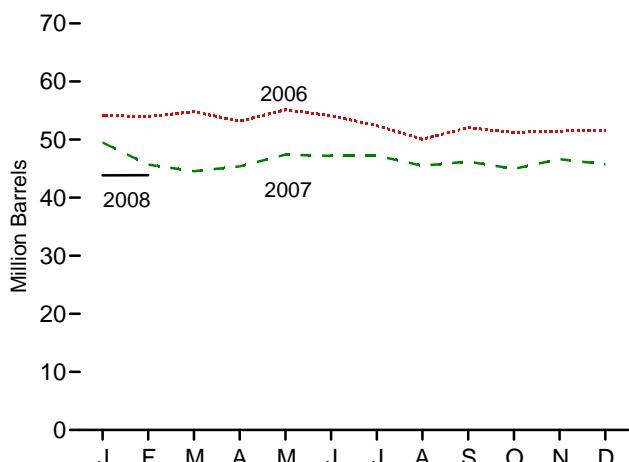


^aConverted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by five.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

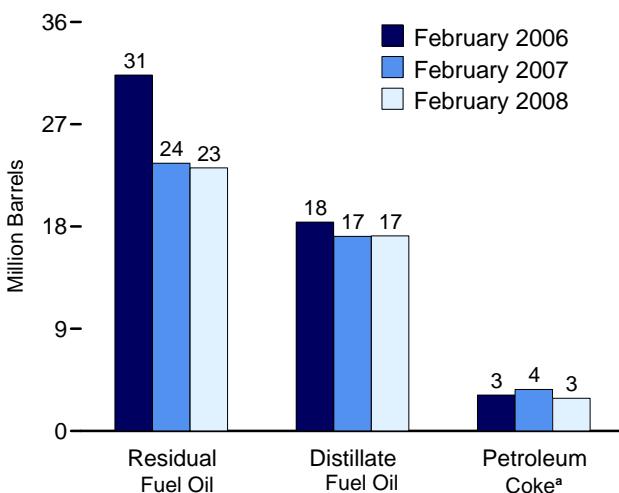
Coal, Monthly



Total Petroleum, Monthly



Petroleum by Major Type, End of Month



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.
Sources: Tables 7.5, A1, and A5 (column 6).

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

	Coal ^a	Petroleum				
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons
1973 Year	86,967	10,095	79,121	NA	312	90,776
1975 Year	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413
1980 Year	183,010	30,023	105,351	NA	52	135,635
1985 Year	156,376	16,386	57,304	NA	49	73,933
1990 Year	156,166	16,471	67,030	NA	94	83,970
1995 Year	126,304	15,392	35,102	NA	65	50,821
1996 Year	114,623	15,216	32,473	NA	91	48,146
1997 Year	98,826	15,456	33,336	NA	469	51,138
1998 Year	120,501	16,343	37,451	NA	559	56,591
1999 Year ^f	141,604	17,995	34,256	NA	372	54,109
2000 Year	102,296	15,127	24,748	NA	211	40,932
2001 Year	138,496	20,486	34,594	NA	390	57,031
2002 Year	141,714	17,413	25,723	800	1,711	52,490
2003 Year	121,567	19,153	25,820	779	1,484	53,170
2004 Year	106,669	19,275	26,596	879	937	51,434
2005 Year	101,137	18,778	27,624	1,012	530	50,062
2006 January	105,401	18,413	31,748	1,058	587	54,151
February	105,986	18,393	31,335	1,075	633	53,966
March	112,141	18,346	31,881	1,087	700	54,813
April	125,097	18,156	30,641	1,101	650	53,148
May	133,841	18,156	32,462	1,094	684	55,132
June	135,734	18,199	31,503	1,082	665	54,110
July	127,894	18,044	30,198	1,081	615	52,401
August	123,884	18,093	27,979	1,082	580	50,056
September	126,872	18,024	29,456	1,343	647	52,059
October	134,941	17,852	28,367	1,330	736	51,228
November	140,442	17,987	28,292	1,336	771	51,472
December	140,964	18,013	28,823	1,380	674	51,583
2007 January	137,606	17,465	27,107	1,390	703	49,477
February	135,096	17,137	23,569	1,342	730	45,697
March	142,986	16,875	23,145	1,303	649	44,569
April	151,296	16,721	23,935	1,309	683	45,381
May	156,354	16,739	25,980	1,327	668	47,385
June	156,412	16,943	26,178	1,322	552	47,201
July	147,047	17,020	25,503	1,316	677	47,223
August	142,067	16,944	24,342	1,302	582	45,496
September	143,890	17,184	25,024	1,288	546	46,224
October	151,141	17,673	23,274	1,308	545	44,981
November	154,551	17,629	24,632	1,305	610	46,619
December	151,127	17,579	24,081	1,325	550	45,733
2008 January	F 156,000	F 17,249	RF 23,035	F 658	F 582	RF 43,854
February	F 155,246	F 17,174	F 23,161	F 658	F 577	F 43,879

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.

^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.

^d Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.

^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

^f Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to

independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

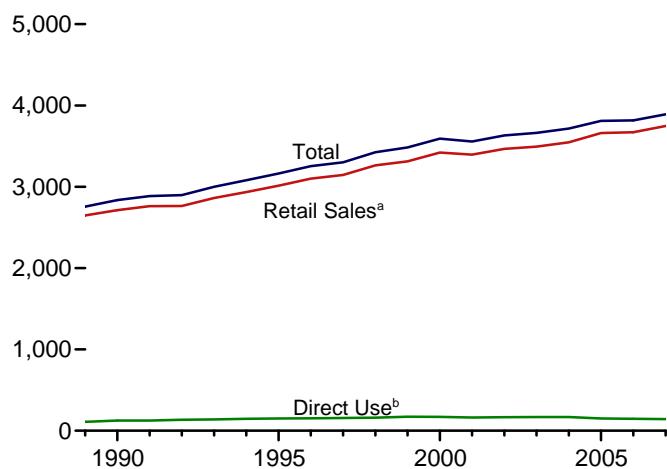
Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

• **1989-1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report"; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

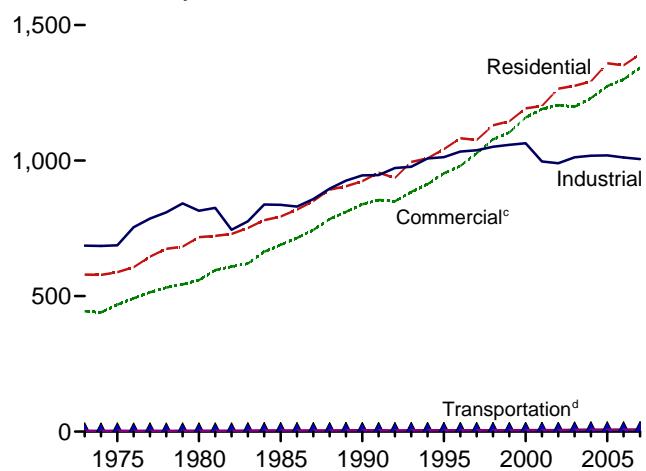
Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

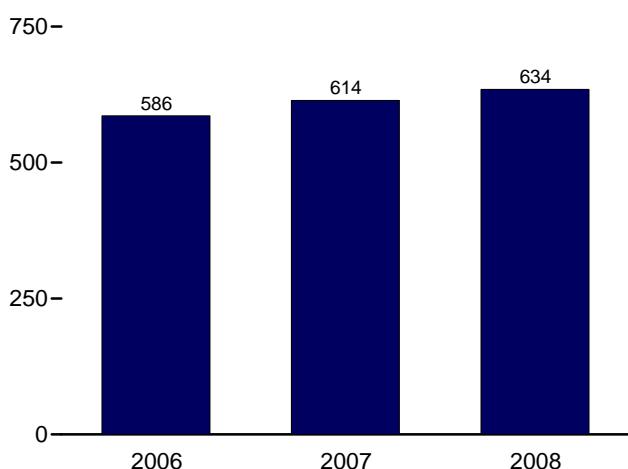
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2007



Retail Sales^a by Sector, 1973-2007



Retail Sales^a Total, January-February

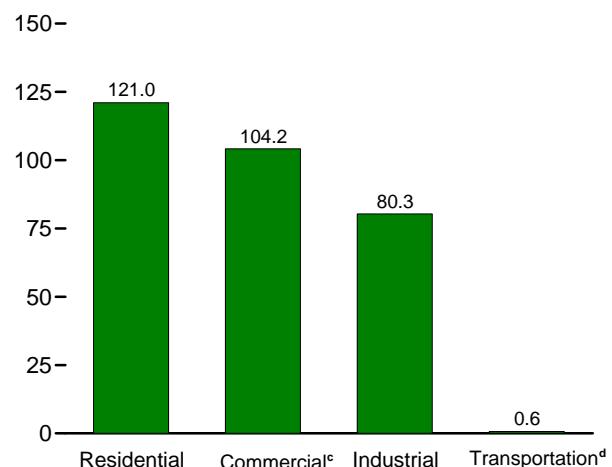


^aElectricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

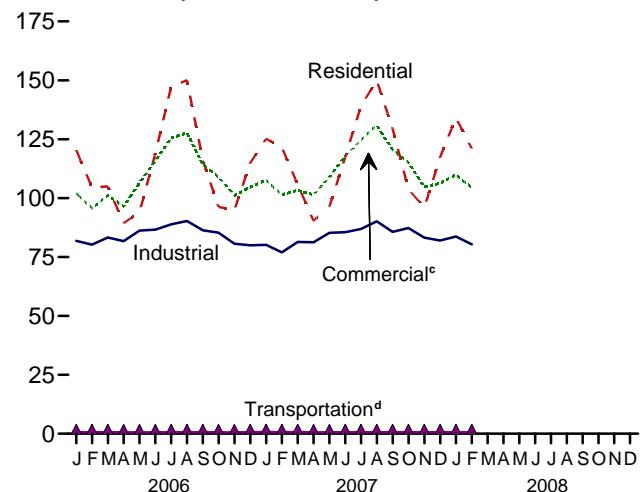
^bSee "Direct Use" in Glossary.

^cCommercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

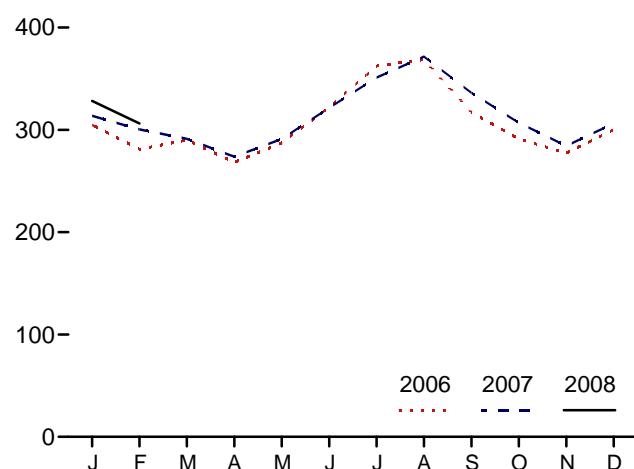
Retail Sales^a by Sector, February 2008



Retail Sales^a by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales^a Total, Monthly



^aTransportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales ^a					Direct Use ^f	Total End Use ^g	Discontinued Retail Sales Series	
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transportation ^d	Total Retail Sales ^e			Commercial (Old) ^h	Other (Old) ⁱ
1973 Total	579,231	E 444,505	686,085	E 3,087	1,712,909	NA	1,712,909	388,266	59,326
1975 Total	588,140	E 468,296	687,680	E 2,974	1,747,091	NA	1,747,091	403,049	68,222
1980 Total	717,495	558,643	815,067	3,244	2,094,449	NA	2,094,449	488,155	73,732
1985 Total	793,934	689,121	836,772	4,147	2,323,974	NA	2,323,974	605,989	87,279
1990 Total	924,019	838,263	945,522	4,751	2,712,555	124,529	2,837,084	751,027	91,988
1995 Total	1,042,501	953,117	1,012,693	4,975	3,013,287	150,677	3,163,963	862,685	95,407
1996 Total	1,082,512	980,061	1,033,631	4,923	3,101,127	152,638	3,253,765	887,445	97,539
1997 Total	1,075,880	1,026,626	1,038,197	4,907	3,145,610	156,239	3,301,849	928,633	102,901
1998 Total	1,130,109	1,077,957	1,051,203	4,962	3,264,231	160,866	3,425,097	979,401	103,518
1999 Total	1,144,923	1,103,821	1,058,217	5,126	3,312,087	171,629	3,483,716	1,001,996	106,952
2000 Total	1,192,446	1,159,347	1,064,239	5,382	3,421,414	170,943	3,592,357	1,055,232	109,496
2001 Total	1,201,607	1,190,518	996,609	5,724	3,394,458	162,649	3,557,107	1,083,069	113,174
2002 Total	1,265,180	1,204,531	990,238	5,517	3,465,466	166,184	3,631,650	1,104,497	105,552
2003 Total	1,275,824	1,198,728	1,012,373	6,810	3,493,734	168,295	3,662,029	--	--
2004 Total	1,291,982	1,230,425	1,017,850	7,224	3,547,479	168,470	3,715,949	--	--
2005 Total	1,359,227	1,275,079	1,019,156	7,506	3,660,969	150,016	3,810,984	--	--
 2006	 January	120,419	101,933	81,865	649	304,866	E 12,574	317,440	--
	February	104,511	95,713	80,207	615	281,046	E 11,257	292,304	--
	March	104,955	101,115	83,264	636	289,970	E 11,903	301,873	--
	April	89,374	96,551	81,696	587	268,208	E 11,322	279,531	--
	May	94,000	106,442	86,179	577	287,198	E 12,283	299,481	--
	June	118,815	115,785	86,630	609	321,840	E 12,101	333,941	--
	July	147,338	125,541	88,880	627	362,387	E 13,281	375,668	--
	August	150,064	127,655	90,285	630	368,634	E 13,296	381,930	--
	September	116,072	114,231	86,364	615	317,282	E 12,077	329,360	--
	October	96,246	109,000	85,337	602	291,186	E 12,522	303,708	--
	November	94,843	101,104	80,653	582	277,182	E 11,808	288,990	--
	December	114,882	104,673	79,937	627	300,119	E 12,501	312,620	--
	Total	1,351,520	1,299,744	1,011,298	7,358	3,669,919	146,927	3,816,845	--
 2007	 January	125,172	107,699	80,139	724	313,735	E 12,447	326,182	--
	February	121,440	101,435	77,001	663	300,539	E 11,118	311,657	--
	March	105,785	103,342	81,385	717	291,229	E 11,784	303,013	--
	April	90,362	101,429	81,283	602	273,677	E 11,379	285,056	--
	May	96,368	108,873	85,280	597	291,118	E 11,825	302,943	--
	June	117,340	117,878	85,514	631	321,363	E 11,835	333,198	--
	July	138,960	124,611	86,870	638	351,079	E 12,490	363,569	--
	August	149,978	130,920	90,145	643	371,686	E 12,962	384,648	--
	September	129,475	120,415	85,675	648	336,214	E 11,957	348,171	--
	October	103,770	115,095	87,330	617	306,812	E 12,072	318,884	--
	November	95,892	104,651	83,188	637	284,368	E 11,584	295,953	--
	December	117,367	106,325	82,019	619	306,330	E 12,102	318,432	--
	Total	1,391,911	1,342,673	1,005,828	7,738	3,748,149	E 143,556	3,891,705	--
 2008	 January	F 134,009	F 109,905	F 83,683	F 677	F 328,274	RE 12,640	RE 340,914	--
	February	F 121,025	F 104,172	F 80,347	F 648	F 306,192	E 11,461	E 317,653	--
	2-Month Total	F 255,034	F 214,077	F 164,030	F 1,325	F 634,466	E 24,101	E 658,567	--
 2007 2-Month Total	246,613	209,134	157,139	1,388	614,274	E 23,565	637,839	--	--
2006 2-Month Total	224,930	197,647	162,072	1,264	585,912	E 23,831	609,744	--	--

^a Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

^b Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

^c Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.

^d Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

^e The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."

^f Use of electricity that is 1) self-generated, 2) produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of station use.

^g The sum of "Total Retail Sales" and "Direct Use."

^h "Commercial (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for the commercial sector, excluding public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

ⁱ "Other (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. --=Not applicable. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be shown on this table.

Electricity

Note. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31–33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/forms/eria860/eria860.doc>.

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector

Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors

Table 7.2c.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1973–1989

1973–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.
October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.
1981: Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, “Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981,” April 1982 (revised June 1982).
1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.
1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.
1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, “Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data.”
1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, “Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data.”

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Canada, 1990 Forward

National Energy Board of Canada, data for total sales (firm and interruptible; which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) from Canada to the United States, and data for total purchases (which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) by Canada from the United States.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Mexico, 1990 Forward

DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, “Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data.” For 2001 forward, data from the California Independent System Operator were used in combination with the Form FE-781R values to estimate electricity trade with Mexico.

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for

Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use

Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”
2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report”; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.”

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1973–1988

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, “Industrial Electric Generating Capacity,” for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, “Industrial Electric Generating Capacity,” for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates for all other plants.

1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.

All Data, 1989 Forward

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”
2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report”; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

FPC-5, “Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income.”

October 1977–February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, “Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income.”

March 1980–1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, “Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement.”

1983: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, “Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement.”
1984–1992: EIA, Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Utility Report.”

1993 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.1, and for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* calculations.

Table 7.3b Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”
2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report”; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Retail Sales, Commercial

1973–2002: Estimated by EIA as the sum of “Commercial (Old)” and the non-transportation portion of “Other (Old).” See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.1; and for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Retail Sales, Transportation

1973–2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of “Other (Old).” See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.1; and for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Direct Use, Annual

1989–1994: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”
1995–2006: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2006*, October 2007, Table 7.2.
2007: Sum of monthly estimates.

Direct Use, Monthly

Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2007 and 2008, the 2006 annual share is used.

Discontinued Retail Sales Series Commercial (Old) and Other (Old)

1973–2002: See sources for “Residential” and “Industrial.”

Table 7.4b Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”
1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”
2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report”; and, for the current two months, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 7.6 Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form

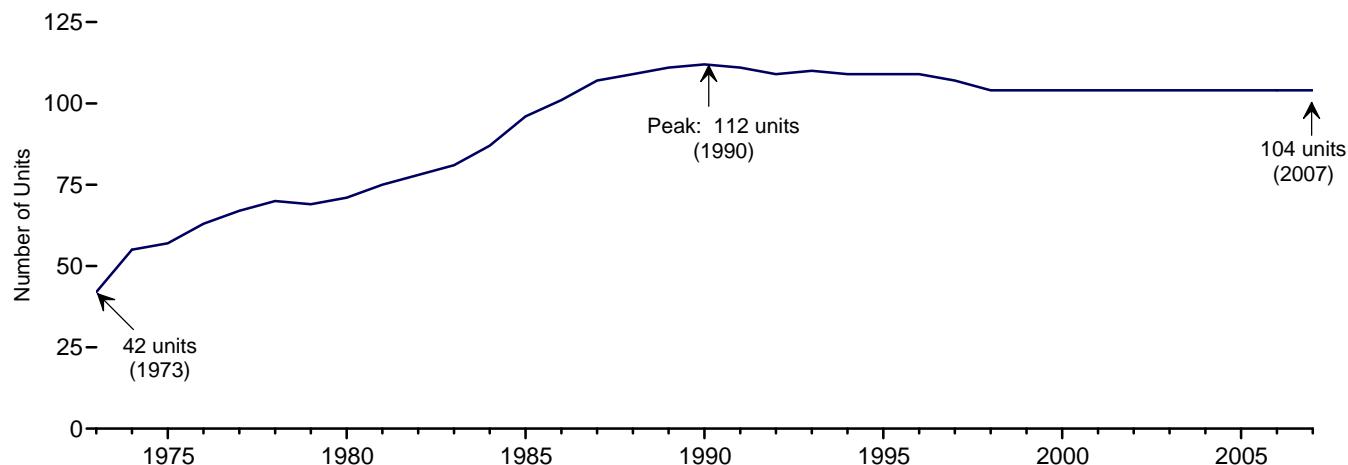
Nuclear Energy



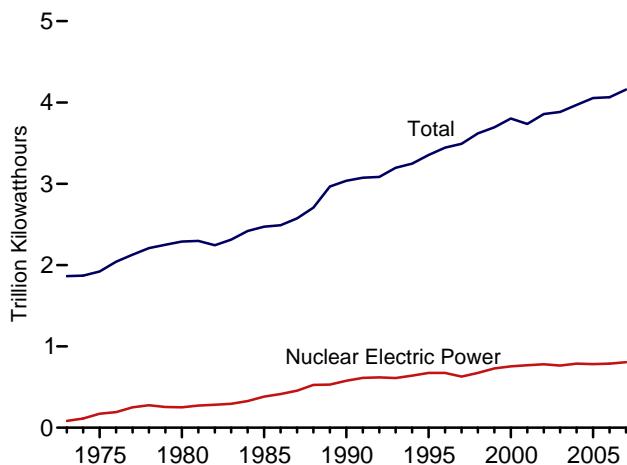
Site of Shippingport atomic power station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the United States (rectangular reactor building and foreground); background, Beaver Valley 1 and 2 nuclear power plants and Bruce Mansfield coal-fired power plant (southwestern Pennsylvania). Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

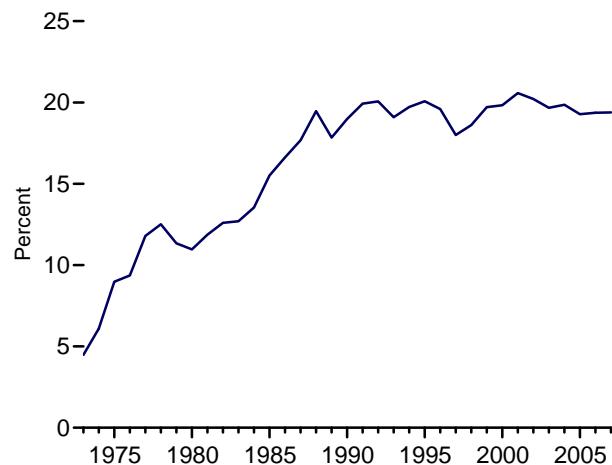
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2007



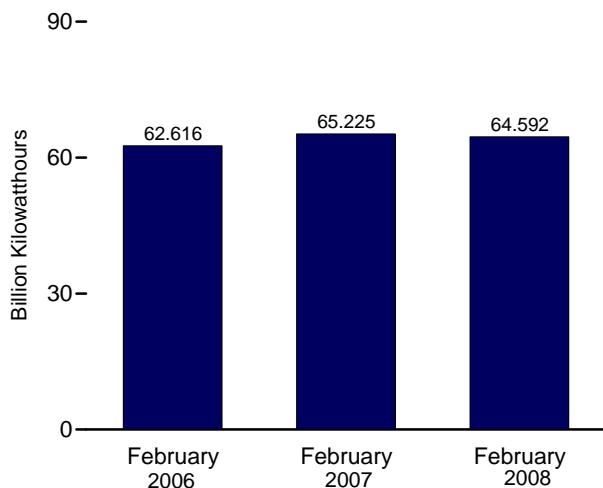
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2007



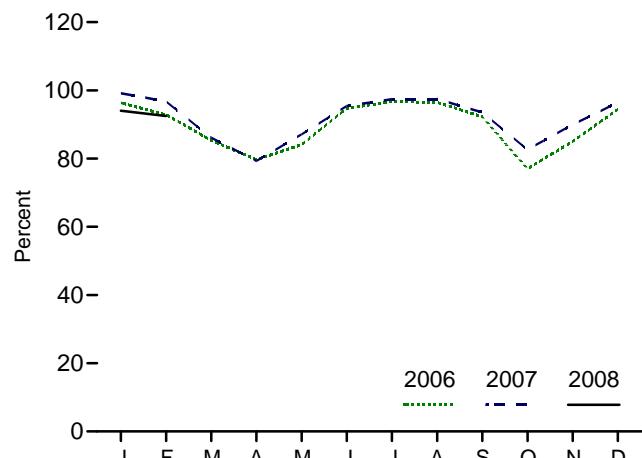
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2007



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html>.
Sources: Tables 7.1 and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	Total Operable Units ^{a,b}	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units ^{b,c}	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor ^d
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1973 Total	42	22,683	83,479	4.5	53.5
1975 Total	57	37,267	172,505	9.0	55.9
1980 Total	71	51,810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985 Total	96	79,397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990 Total	112	99,624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995 Total	109	99,515	673,402	20.1	77.4
1996 Total	109	100,784	674,729	19.6	76.2
1997 Total	107	99,716	628,644	18.0	71.1
1998 Total	104	97,070	673,702	18.6	78.2
1999 Total	104	97,411	728,254	19.7	85.3
2000 Total	104	97,860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2001 Total	104	98,159	768,826	20.6	89.4
2002 Total	104	98,657	780,064	20.2	90.3
2003 Total	104	99,209	763,733	19.7	87.9
2004 Total	104	99,628	788,528	19.9	90.1
2005 Total	104	99,988	781,986	19.3	89.3
2006					
January	104	100,334	71,912	21.9	96.3
February	104	100,334	62,616	20.4	92.9
March	104	100,334	63,721	20.0	85.4
April	104	100,334	57,567	19.3	79.7
May	104	100,334	62,776	19.0	84.1
June	104	100,334	68,391	18.8	94.7
July	104	100,334	72,186	17.6	96.7
August	104	100,334	72,016	17.7	96.5
September	104	100,334	66,642	20.1	92.3
October	104	100,334	57,509	17.9	77.0
November	104	100,334	61,392	19.9	85.0
December	104	100,334	70,490	21.0	94.4
Total	104	100,334	787,219	19.4	89.6
2007					
January	104	100,334	74,006	21.0	99.1
February	104	100,334	65,225	20.1	96.7
March	104	100,334	64,305	20.0	86.1
April	104	100,334	57,301	18.8	79.3
May	104	100,334	65,025	19.7	87.1
June	104	100,334	68,923	19.0	95.4
July	104	100,334	72,729	18.5	97.4
August	104	100,334	72,751	17.2	97.5
September	104	100,334	67,582	19.0	93.6
October	104	100,334	61,690	18.5	82.6
November	104	100,334	64,969	20.7	89.9
December	104	100,334	71,983	20.8	96.4
Total	104	100,334	806,487	19.4	91.8
2008					
January	104	E 100,334	F 70,202	F 19.8	E 94.0
February	104	E 100,334	F 64,592	F 19.2	E 92.5
2-Month Total	104	E 100,334	F 134,794	F 19.5	E 93.3
2007 2-Month Total	104	100,334	139,231	20.6	98.0
2006 2-Month Total	104	100,334	134,527	21.2	94.7

^a Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period—see Note 1 at end of section. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit remained fully licensed and continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown; in May 2007, the unit was restarted—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2006*, June 2007, Table 9.1, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html>.

^b At end of period.

^c For the definition of "Net Summer Capacity," see Note 2(a) at end of section.

^d For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2

at end of section.

E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • See Note 1 at end of section for discussion of reactor unit coverage. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report." Until the conversion is completed, forecast values derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System are shown for net generation statistics.

Nuclear Energy

Note 1. A reactor is generally defined as operable while it possessed a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition is liberal in that it does not exclude units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity. Examples are:

- (a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. All five units were idle for several years, restarting in 2007, 1991, 1995, 1988, and 1988, respectively and were counted as operable during the shutdowns.
- (b) Shippingport was shut down from 1974 through 1976 for conversion to a light-water breeder reactor, but is counted as operable from 1957 until its retirement in 1982.
- (c) Calvert Cliffs 2 was shut down in 1989 and 1990 for replacement of pressurizer heater sleeves but is counted as operable during those years.

Exceptions to the definition are Shoreham and Three Mile Island 2. Shoreham was granted a full-power license in April 1989, but was shut down two months later and never restarted. In 1991, the license was changed to Possession Only. Although not operable at the end of the year, Shoreham is counted as operable during 1989. A major accident closed Three Mile Island 2 in 1979, and although the unit retained its full-power license for several years, it is considered permanently shut down since that year.

Note 2. Capacity: Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating, including the following:

(a) Net Summer Capacity—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5 percent of gross generation.

(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month (with no adjustment for changes to or from Daylight Savings Time) multiplied by the net summer capacity at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are calculated as the annual generation divided by the annual maximum possible generation.

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units

1973-1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." 1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. For a list of currently operable units, see:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/nuc_reactors/operational.xls.

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation

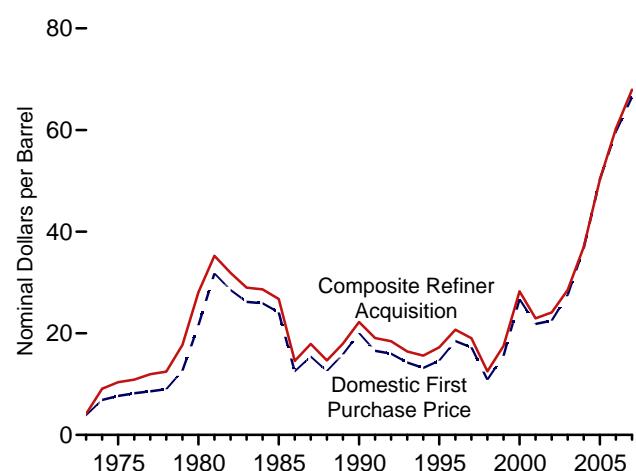
See Table 7.2a for actual data.

Energy Prices

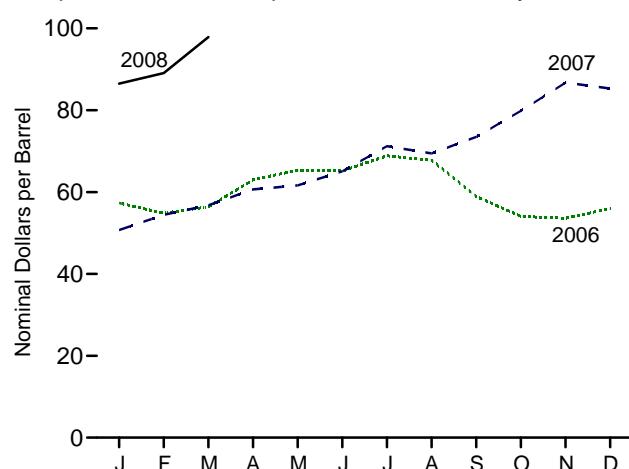


Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

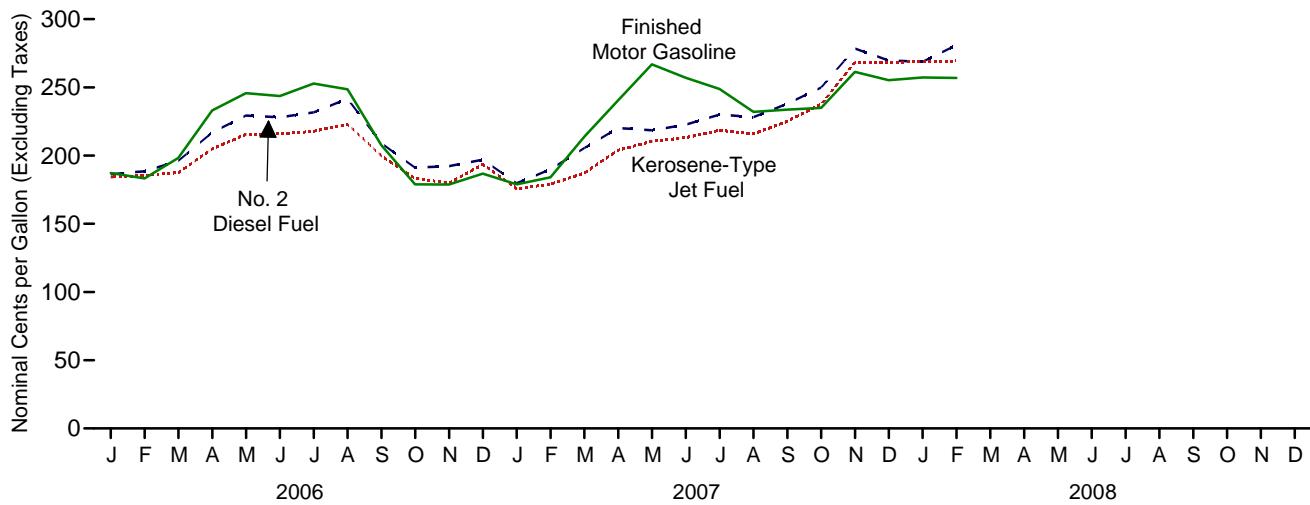
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2007



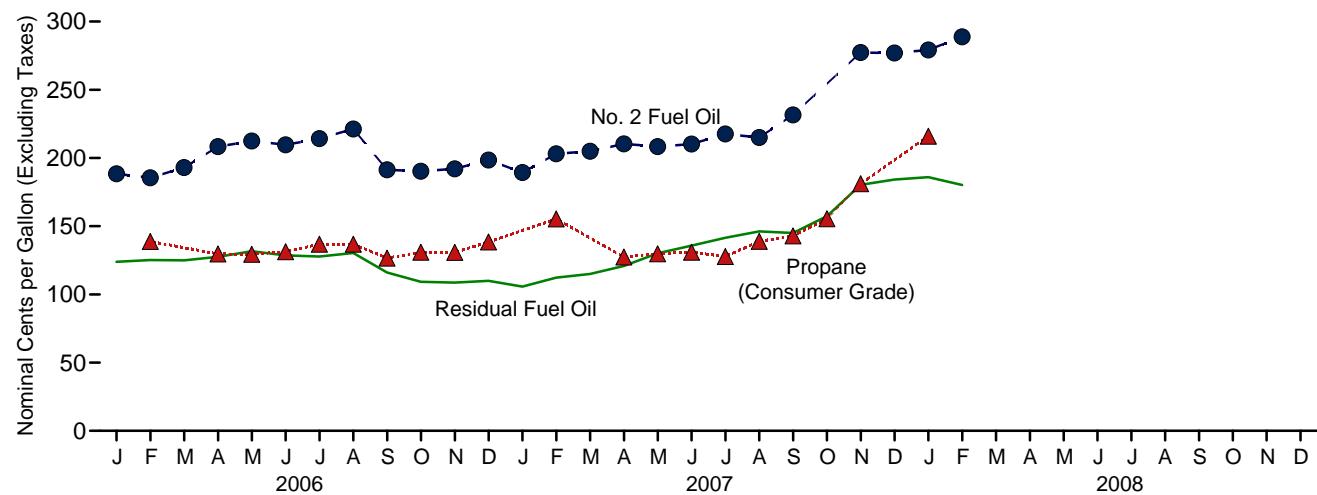
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel, Monthly



Notes: • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^b	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^c	Landed Cost of Imports ^d	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^a		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	3.89	€ 5.21	€ 6.41	€ 4.17	€ 4.08	€ 4.15
1975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1980 Average	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
1985 Average	24.09	25.84	26.67	26.66	26.99	26.75
1990 Average	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
1995 Average	14.62	15.69	16.78	17.33	17.14	17.23
1996 Average	18.46	19.32	20.31	20.77	20.64	20.71
1997 Average	17.23	16.94	18.11	19.61	18.53	19.04
1998 Average	10.87	10.76	11.84	13.18	12.04	12.52
1999 Average	15.56	16.47	17.23	17.90	17.26	17.51
2000 Average	26.72	26.27	27.53	29.11	27.70	28.26
2001 Average	21.84	20.46	21.82	24.33	22.00	22.95
2002 Average	22.51	22.63	23.91	24.65	23.71	24.10
2003 Average	27.56	25.86	27.69	29.82	27.71	28.53
2004 Average	36.77	33.75	36.07	38.97	35.90	36.98
2005 Average	50.28	47.60	49.29	52.94	48.86	50.24
 2006						
January	57.85	53.93	55.49	60.22	55.85	57.33
February	55.69	51.34	53.25	58.97	52.80	54.82
March	55.64	54.67	56.59	58.48	55.31	56.38
April	62.52	62.09	63.40	64.06	62.41	62.98
May	64.40	62.95	64.64	67.11	64.39	65.34
June	64.65	61.44	64.42	67.76	63.79	65.13
July	67.71	65.67	67.88	70.55	67.99	68.86
August	67.21	62.68	65.14	70.48	66.45	67.77
September	59.37	54.63	57.20	62.51	57.29	58.92
October	53.26	50.64	52.83	56.67	52.70	54.04
November	52.42	51.48	53.01	55.36	52.70	53.61
December	55.03	52.82	54.53	57.81	54.97	55.98
Average	59.69	57.03	59.11	62.62	59.02	60.24
 2007						
January	49.32	48.00	50.40	53.10	49.51	50.74
February	52.94	51.96	53.95	55.75	53.70	54.42
March	54.95	55.46	57.38	57.86	56.26	56.80
April	58.20	59.47	60.93	61.13	60.40	60.65
May	58.90	60.73	62.81	62.04	61.44	61.64
June	62.35	64.38	66.19	64.95	65.14	65.07
July	69.23	69.23	70.46	72.03	70.72	71.20
August	67.78	66.60	69.01	71.57	68.28	69.46
September	73.16	72.34	74.02	75.84	72.22	73.47
October	79.32	78.40	79.37	82.14	78.61	79.85
November	87.16	83.78	84.88	89.17	85.52	86.74
December	85.29	R 82.85	R 84.27	89.04	83.21	85.31
Average	66.52	R 66.35	R 67.95	69.63	67.02	67.93
 2008						
January	87.06	R 83.18	R 86.02	R 89.57	R 84.82	86.48
February	R 89.41	R 85.95	R 87.19	R 92.25	R 87.41	R 89.07
March	NA	NA	NA	E 100.03	E 95.73	E 97.86

^a See Note 4 at end of section.^b See Note 1 at end of section.^c See Note 2 at end of section.^d See Note 3 at end of section.^e Based on October, November, and December data only.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost for the current two months and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current three months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980

reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading.

• Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Total OPEC ^b	Total Non-OPEC ^b
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^c	W	W	—	7.81	3.25	—	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1975 Average	10.97	—	11.44	11.82	10.87	—	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1985 Average	26.30	—	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
1996 Average	20.71	21.33	19.14	21.27	19.28	19.43	17.73	19.22	18.94	19.65
1997 Average	18.81	18.85	16.72	19.43	15.16	18.59	15.33	15.24	16.26	17.51
1998 Average	12.11	12.56	10.49	12.97	8.87	12.52	9.31	9.09	10.20	11.21
1999 Average	17.46	17.20	15.89	17.32	17.65	19.14	14.33	17.15	15.90	16.84
2000 Average	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2001 Average	23.25	24.25	18.89	24.85	18.98	23.30	18.01	18.89	19.73	21.04
2002 Average	24.09	24.64	21.60	25.38	23.92	24.50	20.13	23.38	22.18	22.93
2003 Average	28.22	28.89	24.83	29.40	25.03	28.76	23.81	25.17	25.36	26.21
2004 Average	37.26	37.73	31.55	38.71	34.08	37.30	31.78	33.08	33.95	33.58
2005 Average	52.48	51.89	43.00	55.95	47.96	54.48	46.39	47.21	49.60	45.79
2006 January	59.28	60.78	50.21	63.73	W	W	52.56	52.65	56.14	52.32
February	57.55	53.07	48.33	60.20	W	W	50.93	53.66	54.39	49.19
March	60.07	54.10	50.16	64.05	W	63.13	56.29	55.84	58.34	51.87
April	W	62.26	57.12	71.85	W	W	62.93	61.12	65.06	59.75
May	66.95	66.17	55.62	70.83	65.35	68.98	61.70	63.45	65.31	60.81
June	67.10	63.43	55.07	69.96	65.87	69.34	60.87	63.99	64.69	59.04
July	70.81	69.24	60.24	75.63	W	W	64.60	61.76	67.61	64.23
August	68.94	65.45	59.97	72.67	54.21	—	60.48	56.14	62.58	62.76
September	56.89	55.49	52.01	62.74	53.27	W	52.02	52.13	55.87	53.58
October	54.00	52.38	47.64	58.62	52.19	W	48.97	50.62	52.73	48.86
November	57.67	56.16	48.13	61.20	48.43	W	48.54	49.57	53.07	50.26
December	58.28	53.99	50.09	62.24	52.76	W	49.13	51.89	54.26	51.68
Average	62.23	59.77	52.91	65.69	56.09	66.03	55.80	56.02	59.18	55.35
2007 January	51.80	48.98	43.22	56.03	W	53.57	44.79	49.99	50.82	45.19
February	54.61	57.10	47.54	58.32	W	—	49.82	52.43	53.75	50.14
March	60.34	58.44	50.21	64.88	W	62.04	52.01	56.22	57.79	52.91
April	65.45	58.26	54.36	69.73	W	W	56.48	58.82	62.26	56.40
May	65.85	62.06	55.60	71.40	W	W	57.51	63.71	63.82	57.77
June	69.63	67.21	59.91	75.67	W	W	61.06	65.45	66.98	61.27
July	74.18	70.77	64.61	78.90	W	76.35	65.82	70.75	71.93	66.48
August	68.38	70.46	61.80	73.47	W	W	63.79	70.96	68.71	64.18
September	75.62	70.66	65.95	80.12	W	W	69.39	77.62	75.50	68.38
October	80.20	79.10	72.04	88.88	W	W	74.52	85.03	82.08	73.27
November	90.80	W	79.13	94.71	86.61	W	83.78	84.05	87.23	80.09
December	R 88.27	90.11	80.49	R 96.18	R 81.45	W	80.57	R 81.14	R 86.61	77.78
Average	67.91	67.93	61.35	R 76.63	W	69.96	64.00	R 69.89	R 69.58	R 62.71
2008 January	88.77	R 79.50	R 80.10	R 93.35	R 86.94	—	R 80.49	R 82.67	R 85.05	R 80.67
February	89.96	83.63	80.41	96.16	91.30	—	84.43	90.44	89.08	82.52

^a Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; for 1973-1992 and again beginning in 2008, also includes Ecuador (although Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, on this table Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" for 2007); for 1973-1995, also includes Gabon (although Gabon was a member of OPEC for only 1975-1994); and beginning in 2007, also includes Angola. Data for all countries not included in "Total OPEC" are included in "Total Non-OPEC."

^c Based on October, November, and December data only.

R=Revised. —=No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Total OPEC ^b	Total Non-OPEC ^b
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^c	W	5.33	W	-	9.08	5.37	-	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	-	12.61	12.70	12.50	-	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	-	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
1996 Average	21.86	19.94	22.02	19.64	21.95	20.49	20.88	18.59	20.45	20.14	20.47
1997 Average	20.24	17.63	19.71	17.30	20.64	17.52	20.64	16.35	17.44	17.73	18.45
1998 Average	13.37	11.62	13.26	11.04	14.14	11.16	13.55	10.16	11.18	11.46	12.22
1999 Average	18.37	17.54	18.09	16.12	17.63	17.48	18.26	15.58	17.37	16.94	17.51
2000 Average	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2001 Average	25.13	20.72	25.88	19.37	26.55	20.98	25.32	19.81	20.73	21.52	22.17
2002 Average	25.43	22.98	25.28	22.09	26.45	24.77	26.35	21.93	24.13	23.83	23.97
2003 Average	30.14	26.76	30.55	25.48	31.07	27.50	30.62	25.70	27.54	27.70	27.68
2004 Average	39.62	34.51	39.03	32.25	40.95	37.11	39.28	33.79	36.53	36.84	35.29
2005 Average	54.31	44.73	53.42	43.47	57.55	50.31	55.28	47.87	49.68	51.36	47.31
2006											
January	61.35	47.43	61.95	51.30	65.91	56.23	67.33	53.93	55.70	58.10	53.18
February	61.48	44.72	55.99	49.48	63.03	56.26	63.01	52.97	55.16	56.72	50.14
March	62.44	46.59	55.89	51.05	67.04	58.89	65.21	57.70	57.98	60.38	52.74
April	70.68	56.61	64.06	58.02	73.72	62.92	71.35	63.81	62.49	65.76	60.99
May	68.62	63.47	68.80	56.37	72.93	65.10	71.29	62.63	64.26	66.09	63.14
June	68.64	61.14	66.06	55.91	72.70	66.49	71.12	62.65	65.81	67.16	62.03
July	72.89	64.69	70.94	61.26	77.43	65.50	74.59	66.19	65.62	69.21	66.52
August	71.47	63.77	66.67	60.78	74.94	62.11	W	62.15	62.11	65.49	64.81
September	60.38	55.22	57.25	52.78	65.21	56.29	W	53.94	55.80	57.86	56.59
October	57.25	47.83	55.50	48.33	60.90	54.00	59.70	50.74	53.48	54.98	50.89
November	59.49	47.83	56.06	48.91	62.88	52.57	58.67	50.75	52.43	54.77	51.44
December	60.46	50.91	56.91	50.93	63.94	54.05	58.69	50.95	53.95	56.21	52.92
Average	64.85	53.90	62.13	53.76	68.26	59.19	67.44	57.37	58.92	61.21	57.14
2007											
January	53.25	46.74	52.22	44.27	58.15	51.20	56.41	47.20	50.64	52.66	47.48
February	57.45	50.25	59.08	48.52	60.95	54.94	59.30	51.98	54.13	55.91	51.72
March	61.91	52.60	59.37	51.07	66.37	58.22	65.96	54.34	57.49	59.54	54.72
April	67.78	54.60	61.77	55.16	71.22	61.53	65.92	58.67	60.92	63.66	57.44
May	67.51	56.46	63.19	56.40	72.99	66.15	W	60.17	65.02	66.28	58.86
June	72.40	57.66	67.87	60.68	77.04	69.51	W	63.28	68.16	69.47	61.74
July	76.73	62.66	73.15	65.46	80.72	72.37	77.73	67.73	71.28	73.56	66.95
August	70.28	64.10	72.72	62.52	76.30	74.11	W	65.64	72.79	71.65	65.76
September	77.76	66.76	79.05	66.55	81.95	80.59	79.48	70.93	78.56	77.48	69.50
October	82.20	67.23	79.74	72.68	90.14	84.73	81.77	76.48	84.29	83.58	73.56
November	92.54	76.66	80.74	79.63	95.54	86.90	W	85.38	86.15	88.58	80.38
December	R 90.96	R 69.62	94.68	R 81.53	R 97.88	R 83.72	94.58	R 82.55	R 84.00	R 88.30	R 78.96
Average	R 71.54	60.40	71.13	R 62.33	R 78.09	R 70.77	72.22	R 66.04	R 69.82	R 71.14	R 63.97
2008											
January	R 92.68	R 77.45	R 85.22	R 81.28	R 96.84	R 90.51	W	R 83.27	R 88.10	R 88.89	R 81.96
February	92.52	80.18	85.20	81.27	98.60	93.03	-	86.16	91.27	90.78	83.43

^a Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; for 1973-1992 and again beginning in 2008, also includes Ecuador (although Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, on this table Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" for 2007); for 1973-1995, also includes Gabon (although Gabon was a member of OPEC for only 1975-1994); and beginning in 2007, also includes Angola. Data for all countries not included in "Total OPEC" are included in "Total Non-OPEC."

^c Based on October, November, and December data only.

R=Revised. - =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See Note 3 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then

reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 25. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 22.

Table 9.4 Motor Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium ^a	All Types ^b
1973 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA
1975 Average	56.7	NA	NA	NA
1980 Average	119.1	124.5	NA	122.1
1985 Average	111.5	120.2	134.0	119.6
1990 Average	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7
1995 Average	NA	114.7	133.6	120.5
1996 Average	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8
1997 Average	NA	123.4	141.6	129.1
1998 Average	NA	105.9	125.0	111.5
1999 Average	NA	116.5	135.7	122.1
2000 Average	NA	151.0	169.3	156.3
2001 Average	NA	146.1	165.7	153.1
2002 Average	NA	135.8	155.6	144.1
2003 Average	NA	159.1	177.7	163.8
2004 Average	NA	188.0	206.8	192.3
2005 Average	NA	229.5	249.1	233.8
2006 January	NA	231.5	252.1	235.9
February	NA	231.0	251.9	235.4
March	NA	240.1	260.3	244.4
April	NA	275.7	296.7	280.1
May	NA	294.7	316.9	299.3
June	NA	291.7	313.9	296.3
July	NA	299.9	321.9	304.6
August	NA	298.5	320.7	303.3
September	NA	258.9	281.9	263.7
October	NA	227.2	249.3	231.9
November	NA	224.1	245.9	228.7
December	NA	233.4	255.0	238.0
Average	NA	258.9	280.5	263.5
2007 January	NA	227.4	250.1	232.1
February	NA	228.5	250.9	233.3
March	NA	259.2	281.8	263.9
April	NA	286.0	309.3	290.9
May	NA	313.0	334.8	317.6
June	NA	305.2	328.1	310.0
July	NA	296.1	320.0	301.3
August	NA	278.2	301.8	283.3
September	NA	278.9	302.1	283.9
October	NA	279.3	303.7	284.3
November	NA	306.9	330.7	311.8
December	NA	302.0	326.4	306.9
Average	NA	280.1	303.3	284.9
2008 January	NA	304.7	329.1	309.6
February	NA	303.3	327.2	308.3
March	NA	325.8	350.2	330.7
April	NA	344.1	369.0	349.1

^a The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

^b Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted

more heavily. • Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Monthly Data:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Prices: Energy*. • **Annual Data: 1973—Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac**, 1974, 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the Energy Information Administration as the simple averages of monthly data.

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	29.3	31.4	24.5	27.5	26.3	29.8
1980 Average	60.8	67.5	47.9	52.3	52.8	60.7
1985 Average	61.0	64.4	56.0	58.2	57.7	61.0
1990 Average	47.2	50.5	37.2	40.0	41.3	44.4
1995 Average	38.3	43.6	33.8	37.7	36.3	39.2
1996 Average	45.6	52.6	38.9	43.3	42.0	45.5
1997 Average	41.5	48.8	36.6	40.3	38.7	42.3
1998 Average	29.9	35.4	26.9	28.7	28.0	30.5
1999 Average	38.2	40.5	32.9	36.2	35.4	37.4
2000 Average	62.7	70.8	51.2	56.6	56.6	60.2
2001 Average	52.3	64.2	42.8	49.2	47.6	53.1
2002 Average	54.6	64.0	50.8	54.4	53.0	56.9
2003 Average	72.8	80.4	58.8	65.1	66.1	69.8
2004 Average	76.4	83.5	60.1	69.2	68.1	73.9
2005 Average	111.5	116.8	84.2	97.4	97.1	104.8
2006 January	125.8	134.6	110.2	117.6	118.2	123.9
February	122.2	137.8	115.3	119.4	119.4	125.2
March	121.8	136.0	116.0	119.3	119.2	125.0
April	120.2	139.7	115.8	123.5	118.0	127.5
May	125.9	143.5	122.1	127.9	124.3	131.7
June	125.3	148.1	113.6	123.2	116.9	128.6
July	128.4	145.1	115.8	123.3	119.5	127.8
August	130.9	145.1	119.2	125.5	124.6	130.3
September	111.8	132.4	104.1	111.8	107.3	116.0
October	107.7	120.1	98.5	105.9	102.5	109.3
November	115.9	117.6	95.9	105.3	102.5	108.7
December	113.3	119.9	96.3	105.3	104.3	109.9
Average	120.2	134.2	108.5	117.3	113.6	121.8
2007 January	101.5	117.2	93.0	100.7	97.6	105.7
February	117.2	121.4	100.0	107.8	107.2	112.3
March	117.1	122.1	100.8	111.4	107.6	115.0
April	124.4	125.8	108.4	118.2	115.0	120.9
May	131.1	135.9	120.0	128.2	123.8	130.1
June	135.7	142.1	124.3	132.5	128.0	135.7
July	146.1	153.9	132.1	138.3	137.8	141.5
August	143.6	158.4	132.6	141.9	136.7	146.2
September	147.4	161.0	133.7	141.0	139.3	145.0
October	164.7	166.1	147.5	154.2	153.6	157.3
November	183.9	183.2	169.2	179.6	174.2	180.3
December	194.8	194.8	169.0	179.7	176.5	184.2
Average	140.6	143.6	131.4	134.7	135.0	137.2
2008 January	195.8	203.9	R 166.2	178.2	R 178.0	R 186.0
February	187.0	200.3	162.5	172.0	171.4	180.2

R=Revised.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at

end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 19.
• **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 16.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	43.4	53.7	38.6	40.4	36.9	36.5	23.7
1980 Average	94.1	112.8	86.8	86.4	80.3	80.1	41.5
1985 Average	83.5	113.0	79.4	87.4	77.6	77.2	39.8
1990 Average	78.6	106.3	77.3	83.9	69.7	69.4	38.6
1995 Average	62.6	97.5	53.9	58.0	51.1	53.8	34.4
1996 Average	71.3	105.5	64.6	71.4	63.9	65.9	46.1
1997 Average	70.0	106.5	61.3	65.3	59.0	60.6	41.6
1998 Average	52.6	91.2	45.0	46.5	42.2	44.4	28.8
1999 Average	64.5	100.7	53.3	55.0	49.3	54.6	34.2
2000 Average	96.3	133.0	88.0	96.9	88.6	89.8	59.5
2001 Average	88.6	125.6	76.3	82.1	75.6	78.4	54.0
2002 Average	82.8	114.6	71.6	75.2	69.4	72.4	43.1
2003 Average	100.2	128.8	87.1	95.5	88.1	88.3	60.7
2004 Average	128.8	162.7	120.8	127.1	112.5	118.7	75.1
2005 Average	167.0	207.6	172.3	175.7	162.3	173.7	93.3
2006 January	174.9	218.7	182.4	191.7	175.6	181.0	104.4
February	166.0	209.6	182.5	184.7	171.1	180.6	97.5
March	187.1	228.2	185.9	197.9	179.1	190.1	96.7
April	219.7	265.6	203.1	218.2	197.2	212.2	102.3
May	226.3	274.3	213.1	NA	201.4	218.6	102.9
June	227.9	274.6	213.2	219.4	198.4	218.7	106.7
July	239.5	287.3	217.3	225.8	199.9	225.1	110.8
August	226.0	284.1	221.5	229.3	206.2	234.0	111.3
September	180.0	231.9	194.7	203.7	179.7	191.1	103.2
October	164.1	212.0	181.3	193.5	171.6	182.7	100.3
November	166.7	213.9	177.4	194.4	169.9	186.7	101.3
December	172.8	217.2	190.6	200.7	175.3	188.6	103.3
Average	196.9	249.0	196.1	200.7	183.4	201.2	103.1
2007 January	156.9	199.5	173.0	180.6	160.6	169.8	99.5
February	171.7	218.5	176.7	194.2	172.4	182.7	103.3
March	199.6	246.1	184.6	194.3	178.1	197.9	104.9
April	226.4	277.9	202.1	204.8	191.0	211.6	106.7
May	249.6	304.7	207.9	207.8	194.9	210.1	111.2
June	236.1	292.4	211.4	215.7	201.4	214.7	109.4
July	230.7	299.8	216.7	226.1	207.1	222.0	115.9
August	215.2	282.8	215.1	222.2	202.1	219.3	116.7
September	219.5	283.0	225.5	244.9	213.3	232.1	124.8
October	221.8	276.9	235.1	252.5	226.0	242.6	135.2
November	245.8	302.0	265.7	285.4	256.9	269.8	147.1
December	235.8	292.7	265.5	282.5	257.0	259.9	146.1
Average	218.2	274.6	216.4	224.9	206.3	220.4	119.4
2008 January	239.5	295.5	R 266.3	R 283.2	256.6	R 258.1	R 148.3
February	243.6	297.8	267.3	284.3	260.8	273.8	143.3

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy

Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • 1978-2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 4. • 2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene- Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
1980 Average	103.5	108.4	86.8	90.2	78.8	81.8	48.2
1985 Average	91.2	120.1	79.6	103.0	84.9	78.9	71.7
1990 Average	88.3	112.0	76.6	92.3	73.4	72.5	74.5
1995 Average	76.5	100.5	54.0	58.9	56.2	56.0	49.2
1996 Average	84.7	111.6	65.1	74.0	67.3	68.1	60.5
1997 Average	83.9	112.8	61.3	74.5	63.6	64.2	55.2
1998 Average	67.3	97.5	45.2	50.1	48.2	49.4	40.5
1999 Average	78.1	105.9	54.3	60.5	55.8	58.4	45.8
2000 Average	110.6	130.6	89.9	112.3	92.7	93.5	60.3
2001 Average	103.2	132.3	77.5	104.5	82.9	84.2	50.6
2002 Average	94.7	128.8	72.1	99.0	73.7	76.2	41.9
2003 Average	115.6	149.3	87.2	122.4	93.3	94.4	57.7
2004 Average	143.5	181.9	120.7	116.0	117.3	124.3	83.9
2005 Average	182.9	223.1	173.5	195.7	170.5	178.6	108.9
2006 January	187.2	239.1	184.2	225.1	188.4	186.3	NA
February	183.3	232.4	185.5	219.1	185.5	188.5	138.8
March	198.3	247.4	187.5	236.7	193.0	196.1	NA
April	233.1	286.9	204.8	251.6	208.3	216.9	129.7
May	245.8	301.3	215.6	255.3	212.4	229.3	129.4
June	243.6	305.7	215.9	246.9	209.6	228.1	131.3
July	252.8	310.3	217.8	NA	214.2	231.7	136.8
August	248.6	305.8	222.9	NA	221.2	241.7	136.8
September	207.6	253.2	199.8	251.3	191.3	209.0	126.6
October	178.9	238.5	183.2	255.5	190.3	191.1	131.0
November	178.8	235.3	179.9	241.4	192.1	192.3	130.8
December	186.8	234.9	193.5	NA	198.5	197.0	138.4
Average	212.8	268.2	199.8	224.4	198.2	209.6	135.8
2007 January	178.9	217.9	175.7	194.0	189.4	179.7	NA
February	184.1	228.5	179.0	NA	203.1	189.9	155.3
March	213.8	262.7	187.2	232.5	205.0	205.5	NA
April	240.5	296.9	203.9	236.1	210.3	220.2	127.4
May	266.9	309.6	210.5	W	208.3	218.5	129.8
June	257.0	297.8	213.2	W	210.2	222.6	130.9
July	248.8	305.3	218.5	236.2	217.6	230.1	127.8
August	232.0	282.3	216.0	246.7	215.0	228.2	138.9
September	233.7	290.0	225.1	W	231.6	238.0	142.9
October	235.0	285.5	237.7	280.1	NA	249.9	155.5
November	261.4	306.7	268.3	319.7	277.3	278.5	181.1
December	255.2	297.5	268.5	330.3	277.0	269.7	NA
Average	234.5	284.9	216.7	226.1	224.1	227.3	149.0
2008 January	257.3	R 304.5	268.6	R 331.3	279.2	R 268.8	216.0
February	256.9	307.0	269.3	334.6	288.8	280.9	NA

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information

Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual* 2006, Table 2. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 2.

Table 9.8a No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Northeastern States

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	48.6	50.3	50.8	48.8	50.7	50.1	50.1	49.6	48.8
1980 Average	96.3	100.4	101.5	97.8	101.1	98.3	98.2	97.9	96.4
1985 Average	99.7	102.4	107.7	107.0	106.7	108.0	111.3	105.9	102.3
1990 Average	98.9	102.8	107.0	108.4	108.6	109.8	112.5	108.7	102.6
1995 Average	78.7	77.9	85.3	84.4	87.4	86.4	95.5	88.8	82.6
1996 Average	97.2	94.0	96.9	97.6	98.6	98.6	106.3	102.4	95.3
1997 Average	94.2	94.2	98.7	96.0	98.9	96.3	106.5	103.3	95.0
1998 Average	78.8	78.8	87.3	81.8	86.8	83.1	94.8	89.2	81.4
1999 Average	81.3	77.0	85.4	83.6	85.8	85.2	96.9	91.3	81.5
2000 Average	129.7	128.1	125.5	127.3	125.9	129.1	144.2	140.4	122.4
2001 Average	121.7	125.6	126.1	122.1	123.6	123.9	136.3	131.4	115.9
2002 Average	112.9	111.9	117.2	114.1	112.4	111.8	121.8	122.0	106.4
2003 Average	131.4	131.2	130.9	138.6	134.4	135.5	143.6	148.9	130.4
2004 Average	151.1	149.7	150.5	155.9	151.1	151.8	162.7	166.2	148.9
2005 Average	198.6	197.2	198.7	206.4	200.0	201.2	210.5	216.6	197.4
2006 January	224.7	222.0	229.7	235.0	234.5	229.5	242.6	247.1	226.7
February	223.8	220.4	227.8	230.9	231.4	229.1	240.5	243.6	223.5
March	226.1	221.0	229.8	234.6	236.6	234.4	243.3	247.0	227.0
April	232.7	229.0	236.7	245.7	243.9	238.4	250.9	254.6	233.5
May	236.4	235.8	240.5	251.4	248.3	242.1	258.0	256.4	236.7
June	243.7	239.9	247.6	248.6	246.2	244.9	253.8	257.9	238.7
July	243.7	242.1	255.9	246.2	247.4	244.7	256.7	255.7	234.8
August	243.1	244.9	260.5	248.0	246.4	249.1	258.7	261.7	239.6
September	234.4	239.6	254.3	235.6	232.7	243.7	248.7	249.0	227.8
October	226.2	231.0	252.4	227.2	227.9	235.7	241.2	237.3	222.3
November	227.6	231.4	253.1	228.5	231.2	238.8	243.8	238.8	228.0
December	233.5	234.3	256.6	232.7	234.3	240.2	247.2	247.7	231.0
Average	229.4	228.3	240.8	235.5	236.0	235.7	245.8	246.7	228.6
2007 January	229.8	231.7	253.2	227.0	224.0	238.5	240.1	236.5	224.1
February	235.1	230.6	258.0	236.8	236.8	242.3	250.4	247.4	234.0
March	240.0	239.6	260.1	242.4	242.6	246.3	251.5	253.6	236.1
April	244.2	241.7	262.0	245.9	248.2	250.1	256.3	256.4	238.7
May	242.1	240.2	257.1	246.3	247.6	251.1	258.7	256.9	241.7
June	241.8	237.8	253.6	246.7	247.7	248.7	263.1	254.1	241.4
July	247.6	237.8	258.9	252.9	255.0	255.0	268.8	258.3	242.7
August	250.9	237.4	255.7	247.9	252.4	250.6	260.3	257.8	238.4
September	258.2	247.7	262.6	260.3	263.8	261.2	269.6	266.5	249.4
October	272.5	262.7	270.4	273.3	276.2	277.2	282.9	282.1	261.4
November	293.1	287.4	293.7	303.9	308.2	301.3	308.6	316.8	294.1
December	300.0	299.0	302.4	311.8	313.5	305.5	315.5	326.2	300.9
Average	254.5	251.0	268.3	257.4	260.3	261.4	268.0	266.4	250.4
2008 January	R 303.5	R 302.6	R 309.5	R 314.3	317.3	309.1	R 321.8	R 332.7	R 305.7
February	304.1	302.9	311.9	320.2	322.3	312.4	324.1	335.5	308.8

R=Revised.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 18. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 15.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States (Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	47.8	50.7	49.2	49.1	46.2	47.4	47.9	48.5	46.5	44.7	47.8
1980 Average	95.4	102.6	97.9	98.5	92.2	91.9	97.8	99.6	95.8	91.5	99.9
1985 Average	104.6	114.3	108.8	106.3	98.0	99.7	102.1	99.1	97.5	98.3	101.9
1990 Average	105.8	107.8	111.9	110.6	99.1	98.1	100.9	99.3	96.1	94.2	101.4
1995 Average	87.0	101.0	93.6	84.4	81.5	80.8	86.0	81.6	78.5	81.2	80.1
1996 Average	98.4	117.8	106.3	95.2	96.0	92.1	97.7	91.2	89.3	89.9	90.9
1997 Average	98.4	117.4	105.7	94.8	96.2	91.3	94.2	86.5	87.0	93.3	89.9
1998 Average	85.8	102.2	90.2	85.6	81.8	76.7	80.4	74.8	73.5	80.1	73.8
1999 Average	88.4	101.1	90.7	87.0	78.9	82.0	88.3	79.3	71.6	84.7	77.4
2000 Average	127.0	W	135.1	126.9	125.1	122.0	NA	120.7	109.5	117.1	115.6
2001 Average	123.4	143.1	134.2	120.2	113.9	116.0	NA	113.3	112.1	118.0	112.2
2002 Average	116.4	W	120.1	105.7	105.4	105.8	110.9	102.5	97.5	107.3	105.1
2003 Average	143.3	W	145.5	131.1	130.4	128.4	132.1	120.2	119.8	126.9	121.8
2004 Average	157.0	W	163.2	146.2	149.3	147.5	153.9	153.7	140.5	146.5	143.3
2005 Average	207.5	W	212.7	204.4	204.3	200.9	205.3	201.7	202.1	199.3	198.7
2006											
January	238.4	W	243.1	233.9	227.1	219.0	222.7	222.4	221.5	219.2	210.5
February	234.7	W	243.0	230.6	224.4	219.1	224.0	221.7	221.2	219.1	212.2
March	238.4	W	242.8	231.6	226.5	224.9	229.1	228.0	225.2	224.8	219.7
April	241.8	W	248.5	233.7	233.4	237.2	241.6	238.1	237.3	237.3	230.6
May	244.5	W	224.5	237.2	233.9	240.8	249.4	246.4	246.7	246.7	241.8
June	246.4	W	214.3	232.4	230.3	239.7	249.6	249.5	250.3	246.7	251.4
July	240.6	W	218.7	232.4	235.0	240.9	258.0	256.9	251.2	258.2	265.3
August	240.5	W	222.3	232.6	241.9	248.0	265.9	264.9	262.8	268.8	276.7
September	234.3	W	246.9	219.8	220.2	222.8	234.6	227.5	230.8	232.9	232.9
October	229.4	W	237.8	213.0	215.7	217.3	228.7	227.2	227.6	226.1	221.8
November	235.3	W	242.0	214.1	220.9	219.9	235.5	232.8	233.2	232.1	229.7
December	242.7	W	244.9	215.5	223.4	222.0	238.4	236.4	236.8	235.0	228.2
Average	238.1	W	239.8	226.8	226.1	224.4	232.9	231.7	231.2	229.7	226.8
2007											
January	234.6	W	240.1	211.5	214.1	211.6	222.8	218.2	221.6	219.9	216.8
February	247.6	W	246.8	214.1	223.1	222.5	228.4	228.0	222.3	223.7	224.5
March	249.6	W	251.3	226.8	230.0	233.7	247.0	242.6	236.6	239.1	241.7
April	246.7	W	252.4	224.5	229.7	238.8	258.8	255.5	246.8	254.3	251.7
May	245.7	W	256.2	223.8	228.5	232.7	249.1	246.1	239.8	249.7	251.8
June	NA	W	255.4	232.7	233.4	240.3	245.0	246.7	243.3	251.6	249.9
July	NA	W	259.1	236.4	240.4	246.2	253.4	255.2	252.0	255.9	258.6
August	NA	W	259.1	236.1	241.7	250.5	257.6	257.2	256.2	260.9	262.6
September	252.6	W	266.2	245.7	253.9	260.0	266.9	263.0	258.9	271.1	273.4
October	270.7	W	282.8	266.3	266.8	275.4	280.1	280.9	274.9	281.0	282.6
November	302.7	W	312.4	295.6	300.0	309.9	310.0	314.2	307.5	308.3	305.0
December	319.9	W	322.1	300.2	305.9	307.3	304.9	309.9	303.9	305.7	296.5
Average	258.2	W	266.8	240.6	248.1	250.6	258.9	255.3	252.7	255.7	258.6
2008											
January	321.5	W	326.1	R 306.4	R 311.1	304.9	R 304.6	R 306.3	300.5	R 303.7	R 297.1
February	324.8	W	330.4	314.1	315.3	319.1	316.5	312.5	310.0	311.0	311.1

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at

end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • 1978-2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 18. • 2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 15.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average (Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	43.6	48.6	45.8	53.2	49.0
1980 Average	91.6	100.8	97.3	97.8	97.4
1985 Average	97.2	101.1	97.1	108.3	105.3
1990 Average	97.4	102.9	97.0	110.1	106.3
1995 Average	83.9	96.2	89.4	83.4	86.7
1996 Average	93.3	108.0	98.9	90.9	98.9
1997 Average	95.3	113.9	103.1	97.3	98.4
1998 Average	78.4	97.8	86.1	85.2	85.2
1999 Average	76.2	106.5	93.8	96.6	87.6
2000 Average	117.0	144.5	136.8	133.7	131.1
2001 Average	103.8	133.6	121.1	137.7	125.0
2002 Average	91.9	120.4	106.0	108.7	112.9
2003 Average	118.8	148.7	130.3	124.3	135.5
2004 Average	149.5	174.9	159.4	152.4	154.8
2005 Average	212.3	238.5	214.6	206.1	205.2
2006 January	217.9	249.6	220.4	218.3	233.4
February	222.4	253.7	218.3	223.0	231.2
March	228.1	272.8	237.6	224.9	235.3
April	242.2	276.5	251.9	234.1	242.7
May	270.1	298.7	272.5	260.4	246.8
June	267.4	291.4	NA	261.0	245.7
July	266.2	287.2	262.2	258.1	246.0
August	297.4	293.0	282.1	266.3	249.9
September	269.7	274.0	239.3	261.3	238.3
October	235.8	248.0	225.1	228.1	230.2
November	243.2	270.3	254.9	224.2	234.3
December	257.9	284.6	259.3	235.7	238.0
Average	239.1	268.1	241.1	239.5	236.5
2007 January	227.7	261.9	232.0	226.8	231.1
February	224.9	262.3	226.4	221.2	239.0
March	242.0	270.0	234.5	224.3	244.2
April	251.1	281.4	242.6	238.3	248.0
May	246.1	283.1	NA	245.0	248.5
June	271.2	276.1	245.5	247.7	249.1
July	257.9	276.4	NA	252.7	254.3
August	257.3	276.2	266.4	256.3	250.4
September	263.6	284.5	263.8	255.8	260.9
October	286.9	321.4	305.3	276.3	275.9
November	321.3	345.8	322.4	303.2	303.8
December	302.5	335.7	306.6	301.1	309.8
Average	260.5	290.8	258.0	251.5	259.0
2008 January	R 296.0	329.1	R 301.2	301.3	R 313.7
February	R 305.9	R 339.8	R 312.9	R 308.4	R 317.6
March	NA	NA	NA	NA	E 342.4

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

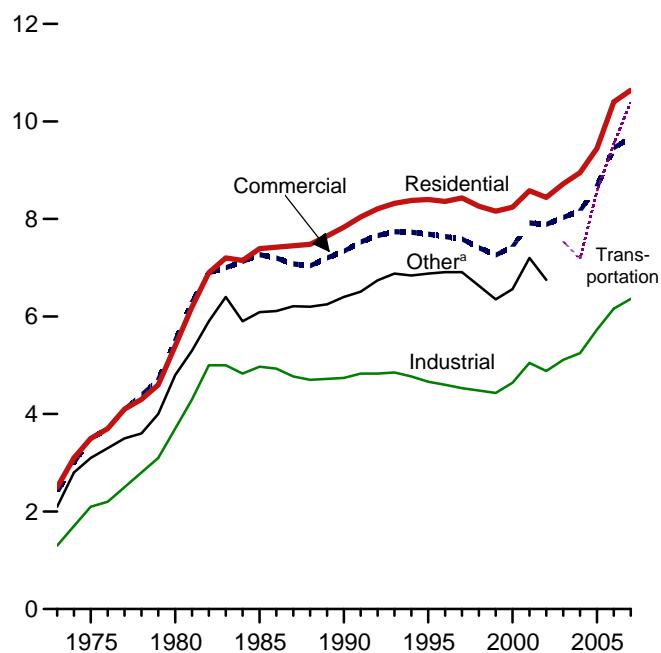
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 18. • **2007 and 2008:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 15.

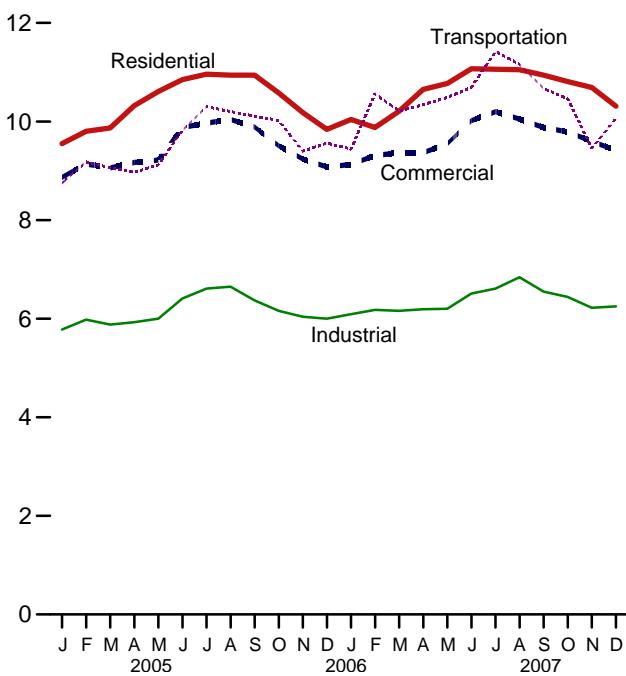
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Nominal Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2007



^aPublic street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

By Sector, Monthly

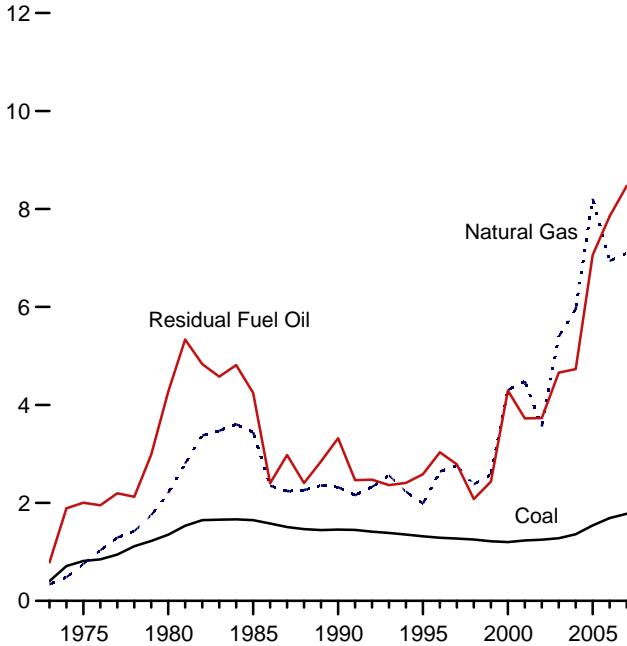


Notes: • Includes taxes. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: Table 9.9.

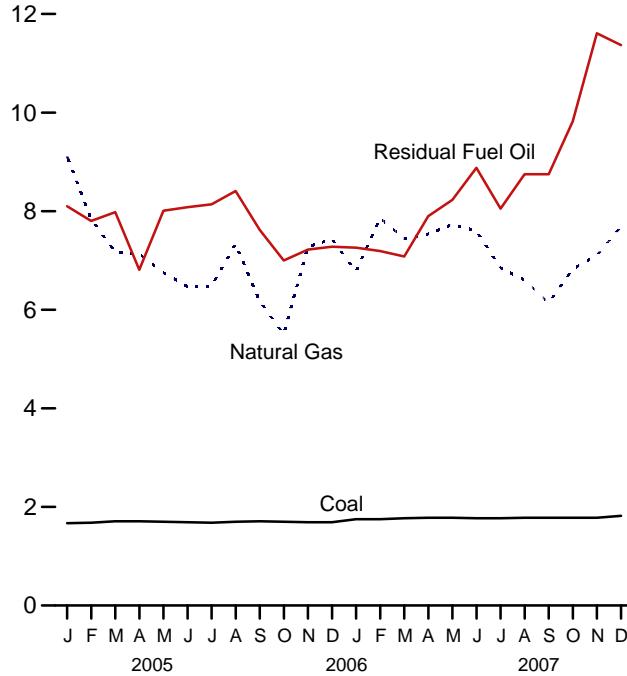
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973-2007



Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Costs, Monthly



Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Nominal Cents per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial ^a	Industrial ^b	Transportation ^c	Other ^d	Total
1973 Average	2.5	2.4	1.3	NA	2.1	2.0
1975 Average	3.5	3.5	2.1	NA	3.1	2.9
1980 Average	5.4	5.5	3.7	NA	4.8	4.7
1985 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
1990 Average	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57
1995 Average	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89
1996 Average	8.36	7.64	4.60	NA	6.91	6.86
1997 Average	8.43	7.59	4.53	NA	6.91	6.85
1998 Average	8.26	7.41	4.48	NA	6.63	6.74
1999 Average	8.16	7.26	4.43	NA	6.35	6.64
2000 Average	8.24	7.43	4.64	NA	6.56	6.81
2001 Average	8.58	7.92	5.05	NA	7.20	7.29
2002 Average	8.44	7.89	4.88	NA	6.75	7.20
2003 Average	8.72	8.03	5.11	7.54	--	7.44
2004 Average	8.95	8.17	5.25	7.18	--	7.61
2005 Average	9.45	8.67	5.73	8.57	--	8.14
2006 January	9.55	8.87	5.78	8.75	--	8.31
February	9.80	9.14	5.98	9.18	--	8.49
March	9.87	9.06	5.88	9.06	--	8.44
April	10.32	9.17	5.93	8.97	--	8.56
May	10.61	9.22	6.00	9.12	--	8.71
June	10.85	9.88	6.41	9.82	--	9.30
July	10.96	9.97	6.61	10.30	--	9.55
August	10.94	10.04	6.65	10.20	--	9.58
September	10.94	9.89	6.37	10.11	--	9.32
October	10.58	9.51	6.16	10.02	--	8.89
November	10.18	9.24	6.04	9.40	--	8.63
December	9.84	9.08	6.00	9.56	--	8.55
Average	10.40	9.46	6.16	9.54	--	8.90
2007 January	10.04	9.13	6.09	9.44	--	8.72
February	9.88	9.31	6.18	10.56	--	8.74
March	10.21	9.37	6.16	10.21	--	8.78
April	10.65	9.37	6.19	10.34	--	8.85
May	10.77	9.55	6.20	10.49	--	8.97
June	11.07	10.02	6.51	10.69	--	9.47
July	11.06	10.20	6.61	11.42	--	9.65
August	11.05	10.05	6.84	11.16	--	9.68
September	10.94	9.88	6.55	10.67	--	9.44
October	10.81	9.79	6.44	10.46	--	9.18
November	10.69	9.60	6.22	9.46	--	8.98
December	10.31	9.41	6.25	10.06	--	8.91
Average	10.64	9.67	6.36	10.40	--	9.14

^a Commercial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

^b Industrial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

^c Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

^d Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

NA=Not available. --=Not applicable.

Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include State and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing

operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods.

• See Note 7 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977-February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980-1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

• **1983:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984-1992:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1993 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 5.3.

Table 9.9 is not updated this month because electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade to incorporate data from the new survey Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas ^d	All Fossil Fuels ^e
		Residual Fuel Oil ^a	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Petroleum Coke	Total ^c		
1973 Average	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
1975 Average81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
1980 Average	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
1985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
1990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
1995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
1996 Average	1.29	3.03	4.87	.78	3.03	2.64	1.52
1997 Average	1.27	2.79	4.49	.91	2.73	2.76	1.52
1998 Average	1.25	2.08	3.30	.71	2.02	2.38	1.44
1999 Average	1.22	2.44	4.03	.65	2.36	2.57	1.44
2000 Average	1.20	4.29	6.65	.58	4.18	4.30	1.74
2001 Average	1.23	3.73	6.30	.78	3.69	4.49	1.73
2002 Average ^f	1.25	3.73	5.34	.78	3.34	3.56	1.52
2003 Average	1.28	4.66	6.82	.72	4.33	5.39	2.28
2004 Average	1.36	4.73	8.02	.83	4.29	5.96	2.48
2005 Average	1.54	7.06	11.72	1.11	6.44	8.21	3.25
 2006 January	1.67	8.10	13.68	1.10	7.03	9.11	3.10
February	1.68	7.80	11.69	1.17	5.44	7.84	2.95
March	1.71	7.98	12.39	1.20	5.11	7.17	2.86
April	1.71	6.81	14.48	1.26	4.91	7.13	2.90
May	1.70	8.01	14.77	1.33	6.43	6.75	2.94
June	1.69	8.08	14.45	1.32	6.41	6.47	3.05
July	1.68	8.14	13.23	1.39	6.68	6.48	3.36
August	1.70	8.41	15.52	1.47	7.38	7.33	3.54
September	1.71	7.62	10.86	1.49	5.95	6.17	2.90
October	1.70	7.00	12.06	1.34	5.05	5.51	2.65
November	1.69	7.22	12.33	1.51	5.90	7.28	2.89
December	1.69	7.28	12.90	1.42	6.20	7.43	2.95
Average	1.69	7.85	13.28	1.33	6.23	6.94	3.02
 2007 January	1.75	7.26	12.00	1.54	5.89	6.78	2.93
February	1.75	7.19	12.10	1.65	6.59	7.86	3.22
March	1.77	7.08	13.19	1.51	6.54	7.44	3.00
April	1.78	7.90	14.29	1.54	6.79	7.54	3.16
May	1.78	8.23	14.44	1.58	7.28	7.73	3.31
June	1.77	8.88	14.71	1.58	8.01	7.60	3.45
July	1.77	8.05	14.88	1.44	6.69	6.85	3.42
August	1.78	8.75	14.90	1.63	7.80	6.60	3.51
September	1.78	8.75	14.47	1.59	7.52	6.14	3.13
October	1.78	9.82	17.94	1.44	8.36	6.82	3.18
November	1.78	11.61	18.75	1.51	9.03	7.11	3.09
December	1.82	11.37	20.17	1.47	9.56	7.68	3.32
Average	1.78	8.47	15.22	1.54	7.40	7.10	3.24

^a For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

^b For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

^c Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. For 1973-1982, data do not include refined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. For 1973-1989, data do not include petroleum coke.

^d Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. For 1973-2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases derived from fossil fuels.

^e Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural

Gas."

^f Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the commercial and industrial sectors. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

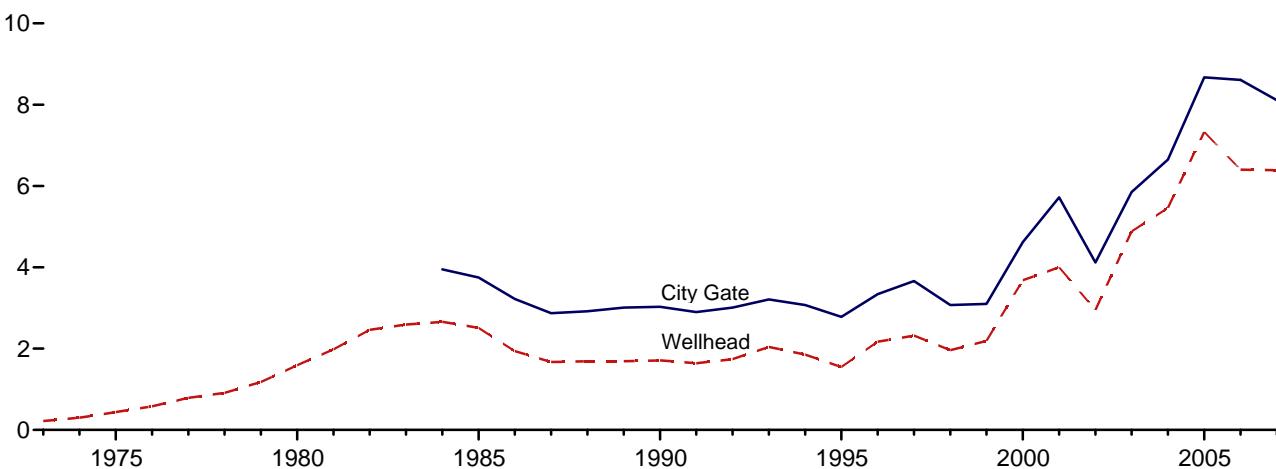
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

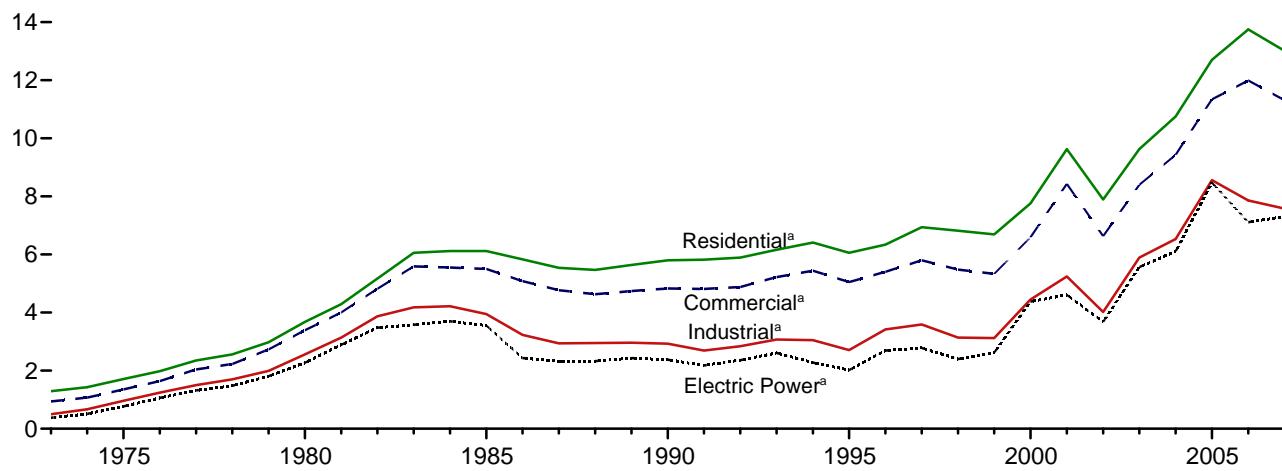
Table 9.10 is not updated this month because electricity statistics are undergoing an upgrade.

Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices
(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

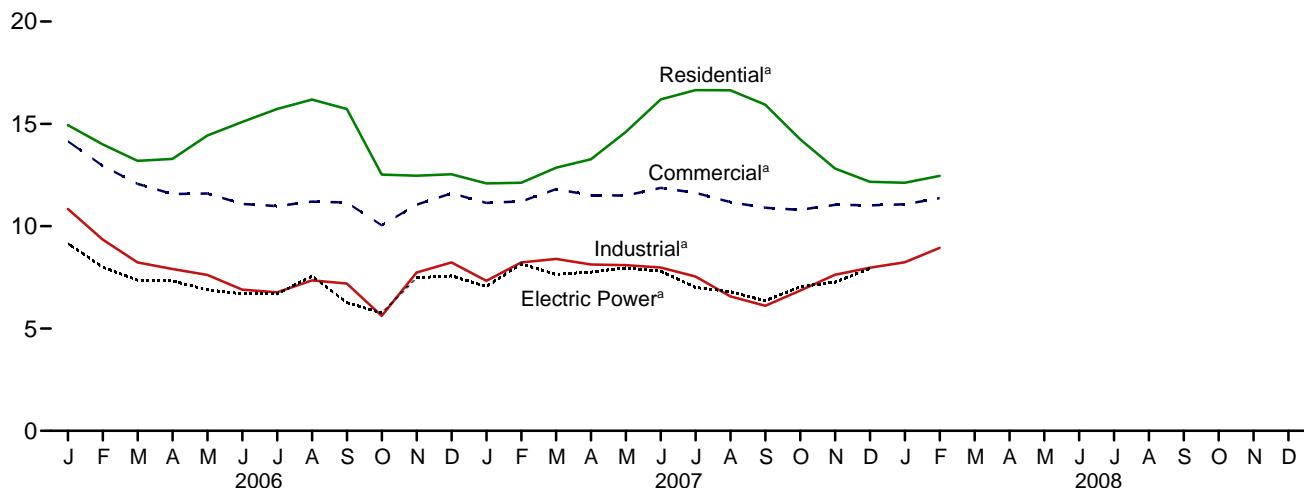
Selected Prices, 1973-2007



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2007



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



^aIncludes taxes.

Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors ^a							
			Residential		Commercial ^b		Industrial ^c		Electric Power ^d	
			Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f
1973 Average	0.22	NA	1.29	NA	0.94	NA	0.50	NA	0.38	92.1
1975 Average44	NA	1.71	NA	1.35	NA	.96	NA	.77	96.1
1980 Average	1.59	NA	3.68	NA	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	2.27	96.9
1985 Average	2.51	3.75	6.12	NA	5.50	NA	3.95	68.8	3.55	94.0
1990 Average	1.71	3.03	5.80	99.2	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	2.38	76.8
1995 Average	1.55	2.78	6.06	99.0	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	2.02	71.4
1996 Average	2.17	3.34	6.34	99.0	5.40	77.6	3.42	19.4	2.69	68.4
1997 Average	2.32	3.66	6.94	98.8	5.80	70.8	3.59	18.1	2.78	68.0
1998 Average	1.96	3.07	6.82	97.7	5.48	67.0	3.14	16.1	2.40	63.7
1999 Average	2.19	3.10	6.69	95.2	5.33	66.1	3.12	18.8	2.62	58.3
2000 Average	3.68	4.62	7.76	92.6	6.59	63.9	4.45	19.8	4.38	50.5
2001 Average	4.00	5.72	9.63	92.4	8.43	66.0	5.24	20.8	4.61	40.2
2002 Average	2.95	4.12	7.89	97.9	6.63	77.4	4.02	22.7	^d 3.68	83.9
2003 Average	4.88	5.85	9.63	97.5	8.40	78.2	5.89	22.1	5.57	91.2
2004 Average	5.46	6.65	10.75	97.7	9.43	78.0	6.53	23.7	6.11	89.8
2005 Average	7.33	8.67	12.70	98.2	11.34	82.1	8.56	24.1	8.47	91.3
2006										
January	8.02	10.80	14.94	NA	14.15	84.0	10.84	23.8	9.15	93.9
February	6.86	9.34	14.00	NA	12.95	84.2	9.35	23.9	8.00	95.5
March	6.44	8.81	13.19	NA	12.07	83.9	8.23	24.0	7.36	94.7
April	6.38	8.29	13.29	NA	11.57	80.8	7.91	23.6	7.32	94.7
May	6.24	7.99	14.43	NA	11.60	78.4	7.62	23.9	6.89	93.0
June	5.78	7.39	15.09	NA	11.09	75.7	6.90	23.5	6.69	93.8
July	5.92	7.40	15.73	NA	10.98	74.3	6.77	23.8	6.69	92.9
August	6.56	8.10	16.19	NA	11.20	72.4	7.35	23.8	7.56	91.9
September	6.06	7.68	15.73	NA	11.16	74.5	7.20	22.2	6.27	93.6
October	5.09	6.42	12.52	NA	10.04	77.2	5.62	23.0	5.76	92.0
November	6.72	8.47	12.47	NA	11.05	80.2	7.74	23.1	7.48	93.9
December	6.76	8.66	12.54	NA	11.61	82.6	8.23	23.5	7.57	93.7
Average	6.40	8.61	13.75	98.1	11.99	80.7	7.86	23.5	7.11	93.4
2007										
January	E 5.92	7.89	12.09	NA	11.14	83.0	R 7.33	22.0	7.05	95.7
February	E 6.66	8.59	12.12	NA	11.21	83.8	R 8.23	22.1	8.16	92.5
March	E 6.56	8.81	12.86	NA	11.81	83.3	R 8.40	R 21.7	7.64	93.7
April	E 6.84	8.19	13.27	NA	11.51	81.0	R 8.13	R 22.0	7.76	94.6
May	E 6.98	8.36	14.61	NA	11.50	77.9	R 8.10	22.6	7.96	94.1
June	E 6.86	8.38	16.20	NA	11.87	73.6	R 7.98	23.3	7.80	94.1
July	E 6.19	7.94	16.65	NA	11.63	73.8	R 7.54	22.6	7.01	93.0
August	E 5.90	7.46	16.64	NA	11.18	71.9	R 6.57	22.3	6.80	88.1
September	E 5.61	6.89	15.94	NA	10.90	72.2	R 6.11	R 22.1	6.35	94.7
October	E 6.25	7.36	14.25	NA	10.80	69.2	R 6.85	R 22.4	7.04	94.7
November	E 6.37	8.05	12.82	NA	11.04	74.4	R 7.63	R 21.5	7.27	94.1
December	E 6.53	8.13	12.17	NA	11.02	78.2	R 7.97	22.0	7.93	94.1
Average	E 6.39	8.11	13.01	E 97.9	11.31	79.1	R 7.58	22.2	7.31	93.2
2008										
January	E 6.99	R 8.38	12.12	NA	R 11.07	R 79.0	R 8.24	20.3	NA	NA
February	E 7.55	8.93	12.46	NA	11.37	78.6	8.94	20.3	NA	NA
2-Month Average	E 7.27	8.63	12.28	NA	11.21	78.8	8.57	20.3	NA	NA
2007 2-Month Average	E 6.29	8.23	12.11	NA	11.18	83.4	7.77	22.0	7.59	94.1
2006 2-Month Average	7.44	10.08	14.47	NA	13.55	84.1	10.10	23.8	8.54	94.8

^a See Note 9 at end of section.^b Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.^c Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.^d The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.^e Includes taxes.^f The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.3 for which price data

are available. For details on how the percentages are derived, see Table 9.11 Sources at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices

Note 1. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; beginning with February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

Note 2. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Note 3. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in April 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

Note 4. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included

unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

Note 5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. From 1974-1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices are collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Note 6. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated

outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980–1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated States; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Data for 1973–1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974–1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983–1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991–2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers, as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate

generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

Note 9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all Federal, State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.3. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978–2006: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October–December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

1973: EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

1974–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: January–September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." October–December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."

1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 1.

Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”
 October 1977–December 1977: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, “Transfer Pricing Report.”
 1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 24.
 2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, May 2008, Table 21.

FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA, Form EIA-423 “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Percentage of Residential Sector

1989–2006: EIA, Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition.”
 2007: Estimated by EIA as the average of the three previous annual values.

Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”
 October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”
 1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”
 1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.
 1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.
 2001 forward: EIA, *Supplement to the Electric Power Monthly*, March 2008, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants”; and EIA, Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Percentage of Commercial Sector

1987–2002: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial consumers.
 2003 forward: EIA, NGM, April 2008, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector

1982–2002: EIA, NGA, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers.
 2003 forward: EIA, NGM, April 2008, Table 3.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants” (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973–1988, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.3b; for 1989–2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report,” divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

Table 9.11 Sources

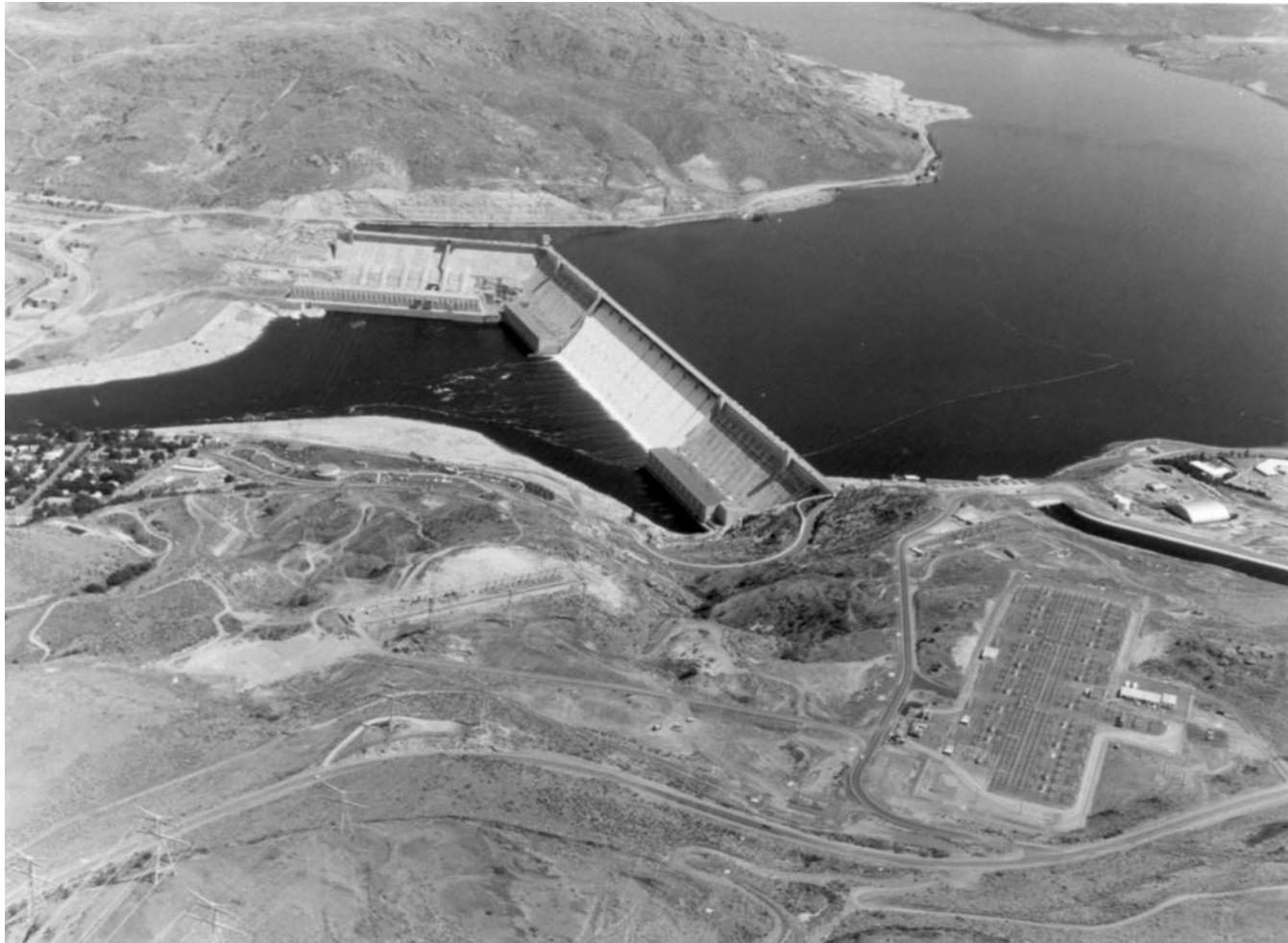
All Prices Except Electric Power

1973–2002: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (NGA), annual reports.
 2003 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (NGM), April 2008, Table 3.

Electric Power Sector Price

1973–1998: EIA, NGA 2000, Table 96.
 1999–2002: EIA, NGM, October 2004, Table 4.
 2003 forward: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form

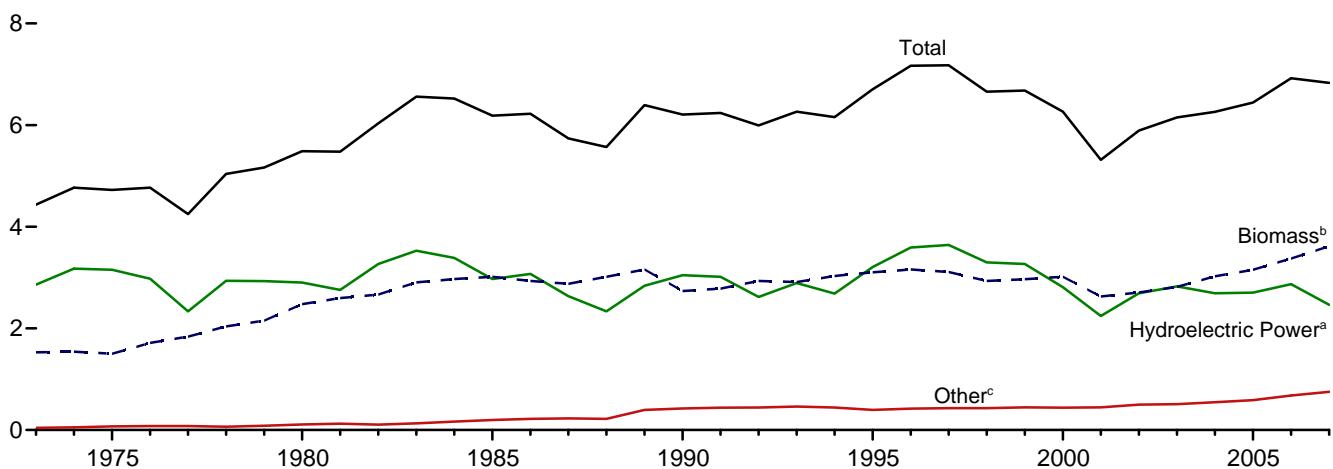
Renewable Energy



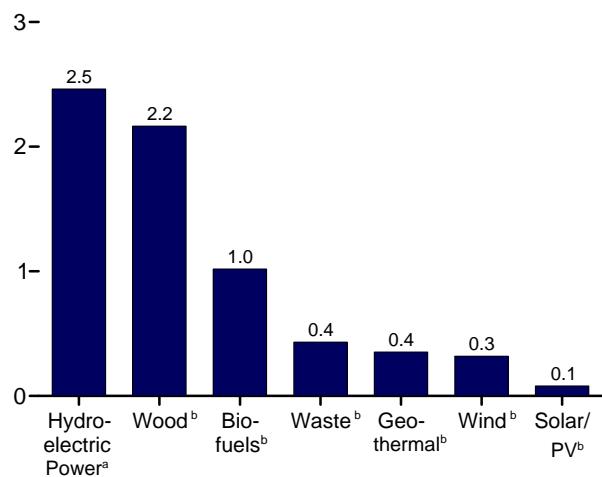
Grand Coulee Dam, Washington State. Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

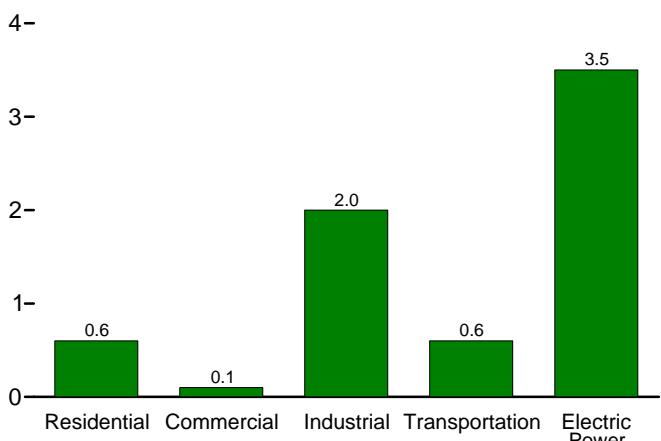
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2007



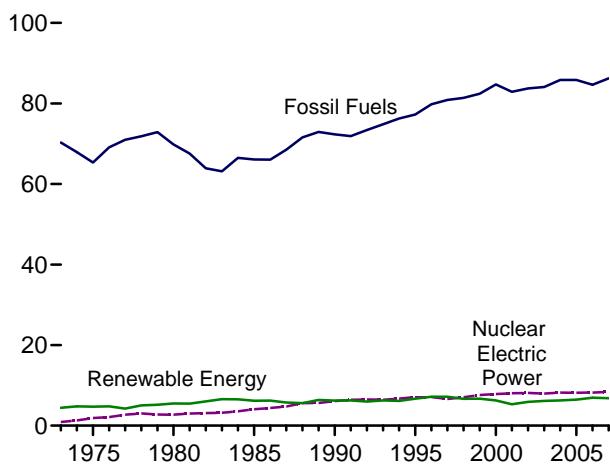
By Source, 2007



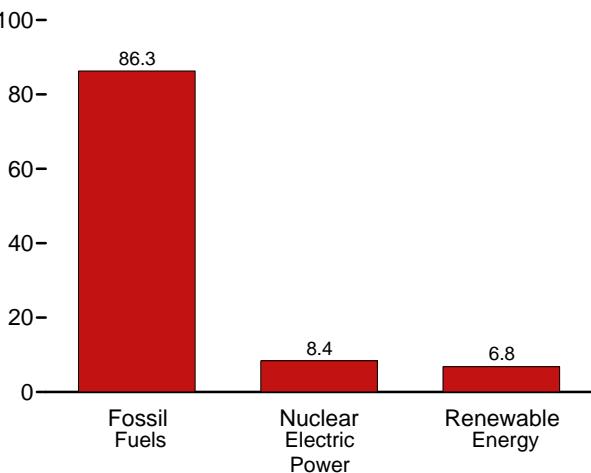
By Sector, 2007



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2007



Compared With Other Resources, 2007



^aConventional hydroelectric power.

^bSee Table 10.1 for definition.

^cGeothermal, solar/PV, and wind.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.

Sources: Tables 1.3, 10.1, and 10.2a-c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source
(Trillion Btu)

	Production ^a			Consumption								Total Renewable Energy	
	Biomass		Total Renewable Energy ^d	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal ^f	Solar/PV ^g	Wind ^h	Biomass					
	Bio-fuels ^b	Total ^c	Wood ⁱ					Wood ⁱ	Waste ^j	Bio-fuels ^k	Total		
1973 Total	NA	1,529	4,433	2,861	43	NA	NA	1,527	2	NA	1,529	4,433	
1975 Total	NA	1,499	4,723	3,155	70	NA	NA	1,497	2	NA	1,499	4,723	
1980 Total	NA	2,475	5,485	2,900	110	NA	NA	2,474	2	NA	2,475	5,485	
1985 Total	93	3,016	6,185	2,970	198	(s)	(s)	2,687	236	93	3,016	6,185	
1990 Total	111	2,735	6,206	3,046	336	60	29	2,216	408	111	2,735	6,206	
1995 Total	200	3,102	6,703	3,205	294	70	33	2,370	531	202	3,104	6,705	
1996 Total	143	3,157	7,167	3,590	316	71	33	2,437	577	145	3,159	7,168	
1997 Total	190	3,111	7,180	3,640	325	70	34	2,371	551	187	3,108	7,178	
1998 Total	206	2,933	6,659	3,297	328	70	31	2,184	542	205	2,931	6,657	
1999 Total	215	2,969	6,683	3,268	331	69	46	2,214	540	213	2,967	6,681	
2000 Total	238	3,010	6,262	2,811	317	66	57	2,262	511	241	3,013	6,264	
2001 Total	260	2,629	5,318	2,242	311	65	70	2,006	364	258	2,627	5,316	
2002 Total	315	2,712	5,899	2,689	328	64	105	1,995	402	309	2,706	5,893	
2003 Total	412	2,815	6,149	2,825	331	64	115	2,002	401	414	2,817	6,150	
2004 Total	501	3,011	6,248	2,690	341	65	142	2,121	389	513	3,023	6,261	
2005 Total	582	3,141	6,431	2,703	343	66	178	2,156	403	595	3,154	6,444	
2006													
January	56	286	617	272	29	6	24	194	36	55	285	615	
February	53	256	552	246	26	5	19	170	32	51	254	550	
March	59	274	578	244	30	6	23	182	34	58	273	576	
April	55	259	600	283	27	6	25	172	32	57	261	602	
May	59	270	633	306	26	6	24	177	35	65	277	640	
June	62	271	621	295	28	6	20	176	33	71	281	630	
July	63	284	592	252	30	6	19	186	35	69	290	598	
August	66	287	555	216	30	7	16	186	35	72	293	561	
September	65	277	501	171	29	6	19	179	33	71	283	507	
October	67	285	514	169	30	6	24	184	34	75	292	521	
November	67	280	540	201	28	6	25	179	34	73	287	547	
December	72	293	568	214	30	6	25	186	35	78	299	574	
Total	745	3,324	6,872	2,869	343	72	264	2,172	407	795	3,374	6,922	
2007													
January	73	296	620	262	31	6	24	186	37	78	301	625	
February	68	272	517	185	28	6	25	171	34	70	275	519	
March	75	293	600	241	29	7	30	181	37	79	297	604	
April	74	287	590	237	28	7	32	180	33	76	289	592	
May	80	296	617	257	28	7	28	180	36	82	298	618	
June	80	293	581	227	30	7	24	177	36	83	296	583	
July	85	307	587	224	30	7	19	184	37	88	310	590	
August	89	307	567	198	30	7	24	182	37	92	311	570	
September	86	298	505	145	29	7	26	176	36	83	295	503	
October	90	307	521	147	30	7	30	183	34	94	310	525	
November	92	307	526	156	29	6	27	179	36	94	309	528	
December	96	321	569	183	30	6	28	186	38	100	324	572	
Total	988	3,584	6,800	2,463	353	80	319	2,165	431	1,018	3,615	6,830	
2008													
January	101	324	618	F 224	30	6	F 34	185	38	102	325	R 619	
February	96	302	563	F 196	27	6	F 32	171	35	98	304	566	
2-Month Total	197	626	1,182	F 420	57	13	F 66	357	73	200	630	1,185	
2007 2-Month Total	141	568	1,136	447	59	12	50	357	71	148	576	1,144	
2006 2-Month Total	110	542	1,168	518	55	11	43	364	68	106	538	1,165	

^a Production equals consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels.

^b Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

^c Wood and wood-derived fuels, biomass waste, fuel ethanol, and biodiesel.

^d Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar/polytovoltaic, wind, and biomass.

^e Conventional hydroelectric net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

^f Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^g Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy.

^h Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

ⁱ Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^j Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste,

agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^k Fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption, plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Most data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are estimates. See notes and sources for Tables 10.2a and 10.2b. • See Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of section.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 10.2a-c, 10.3, and 10.4.

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a							Total	
	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar/ PV ^c	Biomass	Total	Hydro- electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal ^b	Biomass			Total			
			Wood ^d				Wood ^d	Waste ^f	Fuel Ethanol ^g	Total			
1973 Total	NA	NA	354	354	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	7	7	7	
1975 Total	NA	NA	425	425	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8	8	
1980 Total	NA	NA	850	850	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	21	21	21	
1985 Total	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	NA	NA	24	NA	(s)	24	24	24	
1990 Total	6	56	580	641	1	3	66	28	1	94	98		
1995 Total	7	65	520	591	1	5	72	40	(s)	113	118		
1996 Total	7	65	540	612	1	5	76	53	(s)	129	135		
1997 Total	8	65	430	503	1	6	73	58	(s)	131	138		
1998 Total	8	65	380	452	1	7	64	54	(s)	118	127		
1999 Total	9	64	390	462	1	7	67	54	(s)	121	129		
2000 Total	9	61	420	490	1	8	71	47	(s)	119	128		
2001 Total	9	60	370	439	1	8	67	25	(s)	92	101		
2002 Total	10	59	380	449	(s)	9	69	26	(s)	95	104		
2003 Total	13	58	400	471	1	11	71	29	1	101	113		
2004 Total	14	59	410	483	1	12	70	34	1	105	118		
2005 Total	16	61	450	527	1	14	70	34	1	105	119		
2006													
January	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
February	1	5	31	38	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9		
March	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10		
April	2	6	34	41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10		
May	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
June	2	6	34	41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10		
July	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
August	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10		
September	2	6	34	41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9		
October	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
November	2	6	34	41	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10		
December	2	6	35	42	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10		
Total	18	67	410	495	1	14	65	36	1	102	117		
2007													
January	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
February	2	6	35	43	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9		
March	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
April	2	6	38	46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9		
May	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
June	2	6	38	46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
July	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
August	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
September	2	6	38	46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10		
October	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
November	2	6	38	46	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10		
December	2	6	39	47	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10		
Total	22	74	460	556	1	14	65	37	2	104	119		
2008													
January	2	6	39	47	F (s)	1	5	F 3	(s)	9	10		
February	2	6	36	44	F (s)	1	5	F 3	(s)	8	9		
2-Month Total	4	12	75	91	F (s)	2	11	F 6	(s)	17	19		
2007 2-Month Total	4	12	74	90	(s)	2	10	6	(s)	17	19		
2006 2-Month Total	3	11	66	80	(s)	2	10	6	(s)	17	19		

^a Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^b Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^c Solar thermal direct use energy, and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate). Includes a small amount of commercial sector use.

^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^e Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^g The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10) consumed by the commercial sector.

F=Forecast. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for commercial sector hydroelectric power and waste. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a								Transportation Sector		
	Hydro-electric Power ^b	Geo-thermal ^c	Biomass					Total	Biomass		
			Wood ^d	Waste ^e	Fuel Ethanol ^f	Losses and Co-products ^g	Total		Fuel Ethanol ^h	Bio-diesel ⁱ	Total
1973 Total	35	NA	1,165	NA	NA	NA	1,165	1,200	NA	NA	NA
1975 Total	32	NA	1,063	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,096	NA	NA	NA
1980 Total	33	NA	1,600	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,633	NA	NA	NA
1985 Total	33	NA	1,645	230	1	41	1,917	1,950	51	NA	51
1990 Total	31	2	1,442	192	1	48	1,683	1,716	62	NA	62
1995 Total	55	3	1,652	195	2	86	1,935	1,992	115	NA	115
1996 Total	61	3	1,683	224	1	61	1,970	2,033	82	NA	82
1997 Total	58	3	1,731	184	1	81	1,997	2,058	104	NA	104
1998 Total	55	3	1,603	180	1	88	1,873	1,931	115	NA	115
1999 Total	49	4	1,620	171	1	92	1,883	1,936	120	NA	120
2000 Total	42	4	1,636	145	1	101	1,884	1,930	138	NA	138
2001 Total	33	5	1,443	129	3	110	1,684	1,721	144	1	145
2002 Total	39	5	1,396	146	3	133	1,679	1,723	171	1	172
2003 Total	43	3	1,363	142	5	174	1,684	1,731	233	2	235
2004 Total	33	4	1,476	132	6	210	1,824	1,861	292	4	296
2005 Total	32	4	1,452	148	7	241	1,848	1,884	334	12	346
2006											
January	4	(s)	137	12	1	23	173	177	29	2	31
February	3	(s)	119	11	1	22	152	155	27	1	29
March	2	(s)	125	12	1	24	162	164	31	2	33
April	2	(s)	121	11	1	22	156	158	32	2	34
May	2	(s)	124	12	1	24	160	162	38	3	41
June	2	(s)	122	11	1	25	159	161	42	3	45
July	2	(s)	130	12	1	25	168	171	39	3	42
August	2	(s)	129	12	1	27	168	170	41	4	45
September	2	(s)	125	11	1	26	163	165	41	3	44
October	3	(s)	128	12	1	27	168	171	43	3	46
November	4	(s)	125	12	1	27	164	168	43	3	45
December	3	(s)	130	12	1	29	172	175	45	3	48
Total	29	4	1,515	140	9	301	1,966	1,999	451	32	483
2007											
January	4	(s)	125	13	1	28	167	171	45	3	48
February	2	(s)	114	12	1	26	153	155	40	3	43
March	2	(s)	121	13	1	29	164	167	44	4	48
April	2	(s)	122	12	1	29	164	166	42	4	46
May	2	(s)	122	13	1	31	166	168	45	5	50
June	2	(s)	118	13	1	31	163	165	46	5	51
July	1	(s)	125	13	1	32	171	172	48	7	55
August	2	(s)	122	13	1	33	168	171	50	8	58
September	1	(s)	118	12	1	32	164	166	44	6	50
October	1	(s)	124	13	1	34	172	173	52	6	58
November	1	(s)	121	13	1	35	170	171	52	6	57
December	2	(s)	126	13	1	37	177	179	55	6	61
Total	23	5	1,457	151	12	379	1,998	2,025	564	63	626
2008											
January	F 4	(s)	124	13	1	39	177	181	56	6	62
February	F 2	(s)	115	12	1	37	165	168	54	6	60
2-Month Total	F 6	1	240	24	2	76	342	349	110	12	122
2007 2-Month Total	6	1	238	24	2	55	320	326	85	6	91
2006 2-Month Total	6	1	256	23	1	45	325	332	57	3	60

^a Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

^b Conventional hydroelectric net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

^c Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^e Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

^f The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10) consumed by the industrial sector.

^g Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the

production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^h The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10 and E85) consumed by the transportation sector.

ⁱ "Biodiesel" is any liquid biofuel suitable as a diesel fuel substitute, additive, or extender. See "Biodiesel" in Glossary.

NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for industrial sector hydroelectric power in 1973-1978 and 1989 forward. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power ^a	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar/PV ^c	Wind ^d	Biomass			Total
					Wood ^e	Waste ^f	Total	
1973 Total	2,827	43	NA	NA	1	2	3	2,873
1975 Total	3,122	70	NA	NA	(s)	2	2	3,194
1980 Total	2,867	110	NA	NA	3	2	4	2,982
1985 Total	2,937	198	(s)	(s)	8	7	14	3,150
1990 Total ^g	3,014	326	4	29	129	188	317	3,689
1995 Total	3,149	280	5	33	125	296	422	3,889
1996 Total	3,528	300	5	33	138	300	438	4,305
1997 Total	3,581	309	5	34	137	309	446	4,375
1998 Total	3,241	311	5	31	137	308	444	4,032
1999 Total	3,218	312	5	46	138	315	453	4,034
2000 Total	2,768	296	5	57	134	318	453	3,579
2001 Total	2,209	289	6	70	126	211	337	2,910
2002 Total	2,650	305	6	105	150	230	380	3,445
2003 Total	2,781	303	5	115	167	230	397	3,601
2004 Total	2,656	311	6	142	165	223	388	3,503
2005 Total	2,670	309	6	178	185	221	406	3,568
2006								
January	268	26	(s)	24	17	20	37	355
February	243	23	(s)	19	15	18	34	319
March	242	27	(s)	23	16	19	35	327
April	281	24	1	25	12	17	30	360
May	304	23	1	24	13	19	33	384
June	293	25	1	20	15	19	34	373
July	250	27	1	19	16	20	36	333
August	214	27	1	16	17	20	37	295
September	169	26	1	19	15	19	34	248
October	166	27	(s)	24	15	19	34	252
November	197	25	(s)	25	15	20	35	283
December	211	27	(s)	25	16	20	36	299
Total	2,839	306	5	264	182	231	412	3,827
2007								
January	258	27	(s)	24	16	21	38	347
February	183	25	(s)	25	17	19	36	269
March	239	26	(s)	30	15	21	36	331
April	235	24	1	32	15	19	33	325
May	255	25	1	28	14	20	34	343
June	225	26	1	24	15	21	36	311
July	223	27	1	19	15	21	36	306
August	196	27	1	24	16	21	37	285
September	144	26	1	26	15	20	35	232
October	146	27	(s)	30	14	18	32	236
November	155	26	(s)	27	15	21	36	243
December	182	27	(s)	28	16	22	37	275
Total	2,440	312	6	319	184	243	427	3,503
2008								
January	F 220	F 26	F (s)	F 34	F 17	F 22	F 38	F 319
February	F 194	F 24	F (s)	F 32	F 14	F 21	F 35	F 285
2-Month Total	F 414	F 50	F (s)	F 66	F 31	F 43	F 74	F 604
2007 2-Month Total	441	53	(s)	50	33	40	74	617
2006 2-Month Total	511	49	(s)	43	32	38	70	674

^a Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

^b Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate).

^c Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

^d Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

^e Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

^g Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes:

- The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
- Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Biomass:** Table 7.4b. • **All Other Data:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

Table 10.3 Fuel Ethanol Overview

	Feed-stock ^a	Losses and Co-products ^b	Production				Net Imports ^c		Stocks ^d	Stock Change ^e		Consumption			
			TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl		Mbbl	Mbbl	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
1981 Total	13	6	1,978	83	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,978	83	7		
1985 Total	93	41	14,693	617	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,693	617	52		
1990 Total	111	48	17,802	748	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,802	748	63		
1995 Total	200	86	32,325	1,358	114	387	1	2,186	-207	-1	32,919	1,383	117		
1996 Total	143	61	23,178	973	82	313	1	2,065	-121	(s)	23,612	992	84		
1997 Total	190	81	30,674	1,288	109	85	(s)	2,925	860	3	29,899	1,256	106		
1998 Total	206	88	33,453	1,405	118	66	(s)	3,406	481	2	33,038	1,388	117		
1999 Total	215	92	34,881	1,465	123	87	(s)	4,024	618	2	34,350	1,443	122		
2000 Total	238	101	38,627	1,622	137	116	(s)	3,400	-624	-2	39,367	1,653	139		
2001 Total	259	110	42,028	1,765	149	315	1	4,298	898	3	41,445	1,741	147		
2002 Total	313	133	50,956	2,140	180	306	1	6,200	1,902	7	49,360	2,073	175		
2003 Total	410	174	66,772	2,804	236	292	1	5,978	-222	-1	67,286	2,826	238		
2004 Total	497	210	81,058	3,404	287	3,542	13	6,002	24	(s)	84,576	3,552	299		
2005 Total	570	241	92,961	3,904	329	3,234	11	5,563	-439	-2	96,634	4,059	342		
2006															
January	55	23	8,935	375	32	132	(s)	6,099	536	2	8,531	358	30		
February	52	22	8,463	355	30	610	2	7,268	1,169	4	7,904	332	28		
March	57	24	9,333	392	33	894	3	8,626	1,358	5	8,869	372	31		
April	53	22	8,663	364	31	905	3	8,990	364	1	9,204	387	33		
May	56	23	9,086	382	32	682	2	7,767	-1,223	-4	10,991	462	39		
June	58	25	9,531	400	34	1,550	5	6,675	-1,092	-4	12,173	511	43		
July	60	25	9,791	411	35	2,637	9	7,706	1,031	4	11,397	479	40		
August	63	26	10,235	430	36	3,102	11	9,133	1,427	5	11,910	500	42		
September	62	26	10,088	424	36	2,268	8	9,725	592	2	11,764	494	42		
October	64	27	10,512	442	37	2,044	7	9,723	-2	(s)	12,558	527	44		
November	64	27	10,442	439	37	1,376	5	9,232	-491	-2	12,309	517	44		
December	69	29	11,215	471	40	1,208	4	8,760	-472	-2	12,895	542	46		
Total	712	301	116,294	4,884	412	17,408	62	8,760	3,197	11	130,505	5,481	462		
2007															
January	70	28	11,621	488	41	1,191	4	8,593	-167	-1	12,966	545	46		
February	65	26	10,795	453	38	939	3	8,749	156	1	11,578	486	41		
March	71	29	11,892	499	42	711	3	8,529	-220	-1	12,823	539	45		
April	70	29	11,716	492	41	777	3	8,791	262	1	12,231	514	43		
May	75	31	12,573	528	44	659	2	8,950	159	1	13,073	549	46		
June	75	31	12,553	527	44	852	3	9,067	117	(s)	13,288	558	47		
July	78	32	13,051	548	46	1,526	5	9,696	629	2	13,948	586	49		
August	81	33	13,458	565	48	1,529	5	10,309	613	2	14,374	604	51		
September	79	32	13,222	555	47	601	2	11,509	1,200	4	12,623	530	45		
October	84	34	14,018	589	50	985	3	11,423	-86	(s)	15,089	634	53		
November	86	35	14,356	603	51	380	1	11,194	-229	-1	14,965	629	53		
December	91	37	15,161	637	54	198	1	10,509	-685	-2	16,044	674	57		
Total	924	378	154,416	6,485	546	10,348	37	10,509	1,749	6	163,002	6,846	577		
2008															
January	95	39	15,818	664	56	495	2	10,674	165	1	16,148	678	57		
February	90	37	15,025	631	53	483	2	10,465	-209	-1	15,717	660	56		
2-Month Total ...	185	75	30,843	1,295	109	978	3	10,465	-44	(s)	31,865	1,338	113		
2007 2-Month Total ...	134	55	22,416	941	79	2,130	8	8,749	-11	(s)	24,544	1,031	87		
2006 2-Month Total ...	107	45	17,398	731	62	742	3	7,268	1,705	6	16,435	690	58		

^a Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

^b Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^c Fuel ethanol imports only. Data for fuel ethanol exports are not available.

^d Stocks are at end of period.

^e A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Through 1980, data are not available. For 1981-1992, data are estimates. Beginning in 1993, only data for feedstock and losses and co-products are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html> for all available data beginning in 1981.

Sources: (Note: For production, net imports, stocks, stock change, and consumption, data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042; and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol—see Table A3.) • Feedstock: Calculated as fuel ethanol production in thousand barrels multiplied by the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol feedstock—see Table A3. • Losses and

Co-products: Calculated as fuel ethanol feedstock minus fuel ethanol production.

• Production: 1981-1992—Fuel ethanol production is equal to fuel ethanol consumption—see sources for "Consumption." 1993-2004—Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption plus fuel ethanol stock change minus fuel ethanol net imports. These data differ slightly from the original production data from Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report," and predecessor form, which were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final balance. 2005 forward—EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report."

• Net Imports, Stocks, and Stock Change: 1992-2006—EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, annual reports. 2007 and 2008—EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, monthly reports. • Consumption: 1981-1989—EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates. 1990-1992—EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D2; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates.

1993-2004—EIA, *PSA*, annual reports, Tables 2 and 16. Calculated as ten percent of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production (Table 2), plus fuel ethanol refinery input (Table 16). 2005 and 2006—EIA, *PSA*, annual reports, Tables 1 and 15. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 15). 2007 and 2008—EIA, *PSM*, monthly reports, Tables 1 and 27. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 27).

Table 10.4 Biodiesel Overview

	Feedstock ^a	Losses and Co-products ^b	Production ^c		
			Trillion Btu	Trillion Btu	Thousand Barrels
2001 Total	1	(s)		204	9
2002 Total	1	(s)		250	10
2003 Total	2	(s)		338	14
2004 Total	4	(s)		666	28
2005 Total	12	(s)		2,162	91
2006 January	2	(s)		312	13
February	1	(s)		269	11
March	2	(s)		368	15
April	2	(s)		385	16
May	3	(s)		531	22
June	3	(s)		612	26
July	3	(s)		540	23
August	4	(s)		689	29
September	3	(s)		598	25
October	3	(s)		549	23
November	3	(s)		520	22
December	3	(s)		590	25
Total	32	(s)		5,963	250
2007 January	3	(s)		629	26
February	3	(s)		555	23
March	4	(s)		754	32
April	4	(s)		757	32
May	5	(s)		957	40
June	5	(s)		928	39
July	7	(s)		1,235	52
August	8	(s)		1,461	61
September	6	(s)		1,175	49
October	6	(s)		1,157	49
November	6	(s)		1,031	43
December	6	(s)		1,052	44
Total	64	1		11,691	491
2008 January	7	(s)		1,208	51
February	6	(s)		1,030	43
2-Month Total	12	(s)		2,238	94
2007 2-Month Total	6	(s)		1,184	50
2006 2-Month Total	3	(s)		581	24

^a Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

^b Losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

^c Production of biofuels for use as diesel fuel substitutes or additives. Biodiesel consumption equals biodiesel production.

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html> for all available data beginning in 2001.

Sources: • **Feedstock:** Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by the approximate heat content of biodiesel feedstock—see Table A3.

• **Losses and Co-products:** Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production. • **Production:** 2001-2005—U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Commodity Credit Corporation, Bioenergy Program records. Annual data are derived from quarterly data. Monthly data are estimated by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. 2006—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "M311K - Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," Table 3A, data for soybean oil consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). In addition, the Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, estimates that 14.4 million gallons of yellow grease were consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). EIA assumes that 7.65 pounds of vegetable oil are needed to make one gallon of biodiesel. 2007 and 2008—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "M311K - Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," Table 3A, data for all fats and oils consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). EIA assumes that 7.65 pounds of vegetable oil are needed to make one gallon of biodiesel. (Note: For production, data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042; and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of biodiesel — see Table A3.)

Renewable Energy

Note. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption. In Table 10.1, renewable energy consumption consists of: conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; and losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Production is assumed to equal consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels (biofuels production comprises biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel).

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Solar/PV

Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," and Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey." Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-457 and regional heating degree-day data. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

EIA, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Tables 7.2a–7.2c and A6. Calculated as total conventional hydroelectric power minus conventional hydroelectric power in the electric power and industrial sectors, multiplied by the fossil-fueled plants heat rate.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Commercial Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.

1985–1988: Values interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Tables 7.4a–c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey." Data for wood consumption at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are calculated as total wood consumption at electricity-only and CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4a) minus wood consumption in the electric power sector (*MER*, Table 7.4b) and at industrial CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4c). Annual estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants are based on Form EIA-871 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Commercial Sector, Biomass Waste

EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7a, and 10.3. Calculated as commercial sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7a) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

Energy Information Administration (EIA), *MER* Tables 7.2c and A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the

number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Industrial Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-846, “Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey.” Data for wood consumption at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants are based on Form-EIA-846 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Industrial Sector, Biomass Waste

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are

calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on information presented in Government Advisory Associates, *Resource Recovery Yearbook* and *Methane Recovery Yearbook*, and information provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program. Data for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants are based on the non-EIA sources listed above (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Industrial Sector, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7b, and 10.3. Calculated as industrial sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7b) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Industrial Sector, Losses and Co-products

EIA, *MER*, Tables 10.3 and 10.4.

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7c, and 10.3. Calculated as transportation sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7c) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel

EIA, *MER*, Table 10.4. Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is set equal to biodiesel production.

International Petroleum



Drilling rig, Gansu Province, People's Republic of China. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola	Ecuador	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait ^a	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia ^a	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	Total OPEC ^b
1973 Average	1,097	162	209	1,339	5,861	2,018	3,020	2,175	2,054	570	7,596	1,533	3,366	31,000
1975 Average	983	165	161	1,307	5,350	2,262	2,084	1,480	1,783	438	7,075	1,664	2,346	27,096
1980 Average	1,106	150	204	1,577	1,662	2,514	1,656	1,787	2,055	472	9,900	1,709	2,168	26,960
1985 Average	1,037	231	281	1,325	2,250	1,433	1,023	1,059	1,495	301	3,388	1,193	1,677	16,693
1990 Average	1,175	475	285	1,462	3,088	2,040	1,175	1,375	1,810	406	6,410	2,117	2,137	23,955
1995 Average	1,202	646	392	1,503	3,643	560	2,057	1,390	1,993	442	8,231	2,233	2,750	27,042
1996 Average	1,242	709	396	1,547	3,686	579	2,062	1,401	2,001	510	8,218	2,278	2,938	27,566
1997 Average	1,277	714	388	1,520	3,664	1,155	2,007	1,446	2,132	550	8,362	2,316	3,280	28,812
1998 Average	1,246	735	375	1,518	3,634	2,150	2,085	1,390	2,153	696	8,389	2,345	3,167	29,885
1999 Average	1,202	745	373	1,472	3,557	2,508	1,898	1,319	2,130	665	7,833	2,169	2,826	28,696
2000 Average	1,254	746	395	1,428	3,696	2,571	2,079	1,410	2,165	737	8,404	2,368	3,155	30,408
2001 Average	1,310	742	412	1,340	3,724	2,390	1,998	1,367	2,256	714	8,031	2,205	3,010	29,499
2002 Average	1,306	896	393	1,249	3,444	2,023	1,894	1,319	2,118	679	7,634	2,082	2,604	27,641
2003 Average	1,611	903	411	1,155	3,743	1,308	2,136	1,421	2,275	715	8,775	2,348	2,335	29,136
2004 Average	1,677	1,052	528	1,096	4,001	2,011	2,376	1,515	2,329	783	9,101	2,478	2,557	31,504
2005 Average	1,797	1,250	532	1,067	4,139	1,878	2,529	1,633	2,627	835	9,550	2,535	2,565	32,938
2006 January	1,825	1,420	553	1,045	4,100	1,603	2,600	1,650	2,560	835	9,400	2,602	2,540	32,733
February	1,825	1,420	551	1,050	4,050	1,803	2,550	1,650	2,410	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	32,786
March	1,825	1,420	528	1,043	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,680	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	32,621
April	1,825	1,420	546	1,035	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,690	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	32,641
May	1,785	1,320	547	1,038	3,950	1,903	2,525	1,700	2,370	835	9,200	2,602	2,540	32,315
June	1,795	1,285	536	1,027	4,030	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,465	835	9,100	2,602	2,540	32,618
July	1,805	1,460	543	1,020	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,380	855	9,300	2,702	2,440	32,992
August	1,805	1,460	544	1,015	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,300	2,702	2,490	33,119
September	1,835	1,438	533	1,005	4,035	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,000	2,702	2,490	32,756
October	1,835	1,376	519	985	4,060	2,103	2,550	1,700	2,530	885	8,800	2,702	2,490	32,535
November	1,805	1,452	511	985	4,020	2,003	2,500	1,650	2,480	845	8,800	2,602	2,490	32,143
December	1,805	1,484	516	985	4,020	2,003	2,450	1,650	2,480	835	8,750	2,602	2,490	32,070
Average	1,814	1,413	536	1,019	4,028	1,996	2,535	1,681	2,440	850	9,152	2,636	2,511	32,610
2007 January	1,838	1,584	517	988	4,040	1,753	2,450	1,680	2,365	835	8,750	2,613	2,380	31,794
February	1,833	1,600	507	984	3,900	2,003	2,420	1,680	2,390	825	8,600	2,573	2,383	31,698
March	1,829	1,640	482	969	3,900	2,053	2,420	1,680	2,275	825	8,600	2,612	2,445	31,730
April	1,825	1,679	502	965	3,900	2,103	2,420	1,680	2,400	825	8,600	2,611	2,445	31,954
May	1,821	1,695	512	965	3,900	2,103	2,420	1,680	2,240	825	8,600	2,611	2,444	31,816
June	1,828	1,680	515	958	3,900	2,003	2,420	1,680	2,230	835	8,600	2,610	2,444	31,704
July	1,828	1,710	510	953	3,900	2,053	2,445	1,700	2,380	865	8,600	2,610	2,444	31,998
August	1,824	1,730	508	952	3,900	1,903	2,500	1,700	2,380	865	8,600	2,659	2,444	31,965
September	1,831	1,791	517	950	3,900	2,203	2,500	1,720	2,380	865	8,800	2,709	2,440	32,606
October	1,842	1,889	514	960	3,940	2,303	2,500	1,740	2,330	869	8,800	2,711	2,440	32,838
November	1,852	1,940	518	960	3,940	2,253	2,520	1,740	2,400	883	9,000	2,242	2,440	32,687
December	1,852	1,986	532	960	3,940	2,303	2,550	1,740	2,430	888	9,100	2,659	2,440	33,379
Average	1,834	1,744	511	964	3,922	2,086	2,464	1,702	2,350	851	8,722	2,603	2,433	32,184
2008 January	1,866	1,992	519	950	4,040	2,153	2,550	1,740	2,330	892	9,200	2,709	2,440	33,381
February	1,866	1,997	519	946	4,040	2,303	2,600	1,740	2,330	916	9,200	2,709	2,440	33,606
2-Mo. Avg.	1,866	1,994	519	948	4,040	2,225	2,574	1,740	2,330	903	9,200	2,709	2,440	33,489
2007 2-Mo. Avg.	1,836	1,592	512	986	3,974	1,872	2,436	1,680	2,377	830	8,679	2,594	2,381	31,748
2006 2-Mo. Avg.	1,825	1,420	552	1,047	4,076	1,698	2,576	1,650	2,489	835	9,447	2,602	2,540	32,759

^a Except for the period from August 1990 through May 1991, includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. Kuwaiti Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. In February 2008, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 535 thousand barrels per day.

^b See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Ecuador

rejoined OPEC in 2007, and is thus included in "Total OPEC" and excluded from "Total Non-OPEC" for all years.

Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 11.1b World Crude Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf Nations ^b	Selected Non-OPEC ^a Producers									Total Non-OPEC ^a	World	
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States			
1973 Average	20,668	1,798	1,090	165	465	32	8,324	NA	2	9,208	24,679	55,679	
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	25,732	52,828	
1980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	486	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	32,598	59,558	
1985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	773	11,585	NA	2,530	8,971	37,273	53,966	
1990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,630	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	36,537	60,492	
1995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,618	2,766	--	5,995	2,489	6,560	35,343	62,385	
1996 Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,091	--	5,850	2,568	6,465	36,186	63,752	
1997 Average	18,095	1,922	3,200	856	3,023	3,142	--	5,920	2,518	6,452	36,932	65,744	
1998 Average	19,337	1,981	3,198	834	3,070	3,011	--	5,854	2,616	6,252	37,081	66,966	
1999 Average	18,667	1,907	3,195	852	2,906	3,019	--	6,079	2,684	5,881	37,226	65,922	
2000 Average	19,892	1,977	3,249	768	3,012	3,222	--	6,479	2,275	5,822	38,087	68,495	
2001 Average	19,098	2,029	3,300	720	3,127	3,226	--	6,917	2,282	5,801	38,602	68,101	
2002 Average	17,794	2,171	3,390	715	3,177	3,131	--	7,408	2,292	5,746	39,527	67,168	
2003 Average	19,063	2,306	3,409	713	3,371	3,042	--	8,132	2,093	5,681	40,313	69,448	
2004 Average	20,787	2,398	3,485	673	3,383	2,954	--	8,805	1,845	5,419	41,009	72,512	
2005 Average	21,501	2,369	3,609	658	3,334	2,698	--	9,043	1,649	5,178	40,869	73,807	
 2006	 January	21,175	2,595	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	--	9,030	1,707	5,106	41,020	73,753
	February	21,375	2,504	3,662	657	3,311	2,620	--	9,040	1,639	5,045	40,861	73,647
	March	21,250	2,411	3,710	651	3,350	2,610	--	9,150	1,597	5,045	40,868	73,489
	April	21,250	2,531	3,680	663	3,370	2,407	--	9,170	1,590	5,128	40,950	73,591
	May	21,050	2,341	3,712	655	3,329	2,535	--	9,190	1,500	5,161	40,839	73,154
	June	21,305	2,336	3,700	607	3,287	2,365	--	9,260	1,392	5,160	40,444	73,061
	July	21,680	2,512	3,716	620	3,232	2,571	--	9,240	1,453	5,102	41,084	74,076
	August	21,710	2,543	3,660	630	3,252	2,430	--	9,330	1,202	5,059	40,635	73,754
	September	21,360	2,601	3,649	640	3,258	2,338	--	9,350	1,354	5,037	40,709	73,465
	October	21,135	2,602	3,650	660	3,173	2,380	--	9,450	1,482	5,106	41,274	73,809
	November	20,805	2,658	3,672	615	3,163	2,466	--	9,320	1,504	5,105	41,294	73,437
	December	20,695	2,669	3,592	619	2,978	2,508	--	9,420	1,472	5,166	41,148	73,219
	Average	21,232	2,525	3,673	639	3,256	2,491	--	9,247	1,490	5,102	40,928	73,539
 2007	 January	20,476	2,578	3,811	616	3,143	2,431	--	9,420	1,513	€ 5,196	41,315	73,109
	February	20,356	2,618	3,739	614	3,148	2,454	--	9,460	1,654	€ 5,147	41,586	73,284
	March	20,445	2,694	3,685	612	3,182	2,391	--	9,473	1,565	€ 5,178	41,502	73,232
	April	20,494	2,634	3,749	609	3,182	2,427	--	9,369	1,572	€ 5,218	41,542	73,496
	May	20,494	2,585	3,781	649	3,110	2,181	--	9,390	1,580	€ 5,240	41,142	72,958
	June	20,403	2,580	3,826	679	3,206	1,921	--	9,440	1,495	€ 5,139	40,952	72,655
	July	20,508	2,572	3,643	679	3,166	2,327	--	9,460	1,484	€ 5,120	41,142	73,140
	August	20,462	2,709	3,746	679	2,843	2,135	--	9,390	1,228	€ 4,976	40,425	72,390
	September	21,012	2,670	3,716	679	3,161	2,190	--	9,520	1,389	€ 4,899	40,650	73,256
	October	21,158	2,592	3,722	609	2,995	2,273	--	9,500	1,556	€ 5,038	41,059	73,897
	November	20,873	2,594	3,727	609	2,901	2,287	--	9,425	1,456	€ 5,006	40,911	73,598
	December	21,474	2,515	3,607	609	2,954	2,235	--	9,400	1,493	€ 5,072	€ 40,878	€ 74,256
	Average	20,682	2,611	3,729	637	3,082	2,270	--	9,437	1,498	€ 5,103	€ 41,089	€ 73,273
 2008	 January	21,578	2,589	€ 3,744	609	2,957	2,229	--	9,359	€ 1,442	€ 5,093	€ 41,051	€ 74,431
	February	21,803	2,590	3,747	609	2,929	2,176	--	9,362	1,476	€ 5,113	41,051	74,657
	2-Mo. Avg.	21,687	2,590	3,745	609	2,943	2,203	--	9,360	1,459	€ 5,103	41,051	74,540
 2007 2-Mo. Avg.	20,419	2,597	3,777	615	3,145	2,442	--	9,439	1,580	€ 5,173	41,444	73,192	
 2006 2-Mo. Avg.	21,270	2,552	3,666	655	3,343	2,639	--	9,035	1,675	5,077	40,944	73,703	

^a See "Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Ecuador rejoined OPEC in 2007, and is thus included in "Total OPEC" and excluded from "Total Non-OPEC" for all years.

^b Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

R=Revised. NA=Not available. -- =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude natural gas

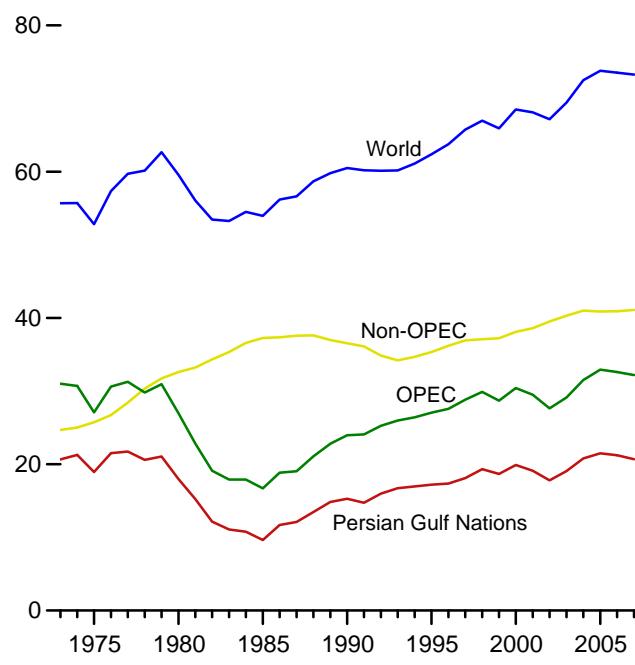
plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

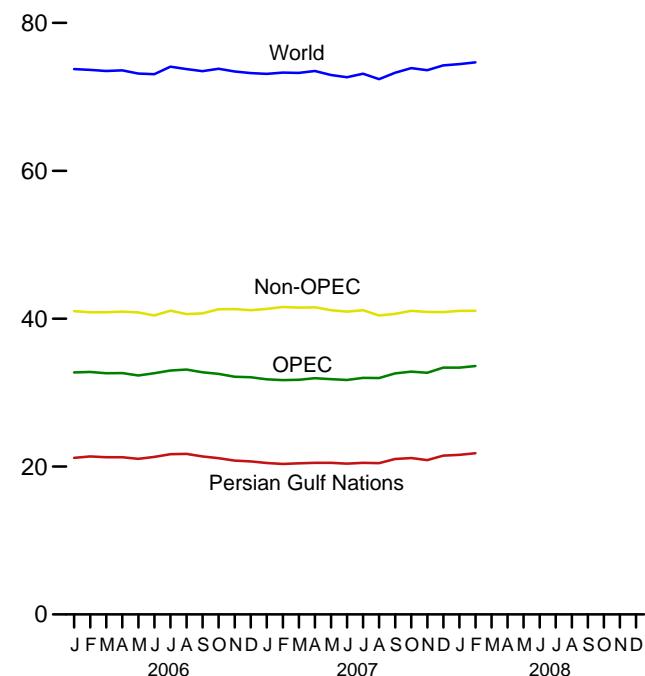
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 11.1a World Crude Oil Production Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

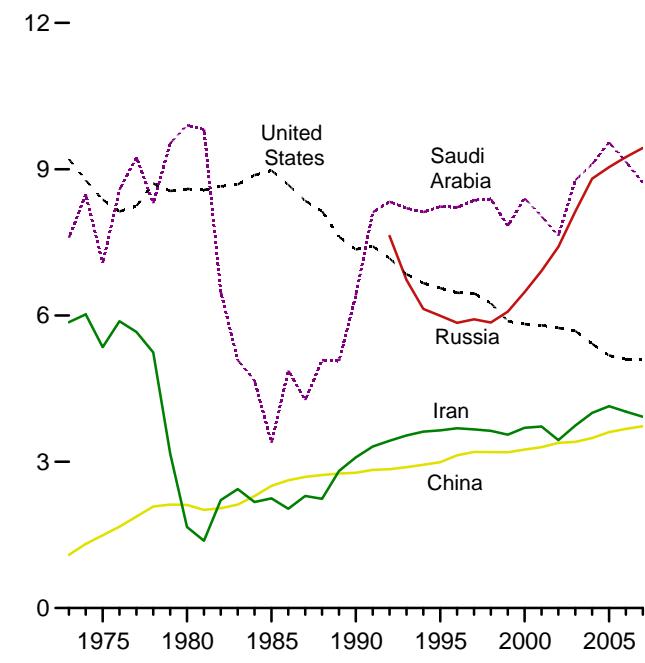
World Production, 1973-2007



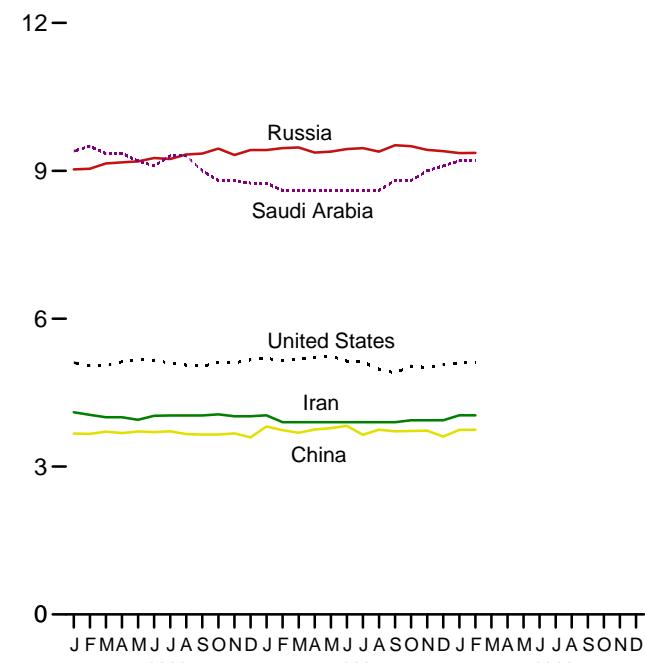
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2007



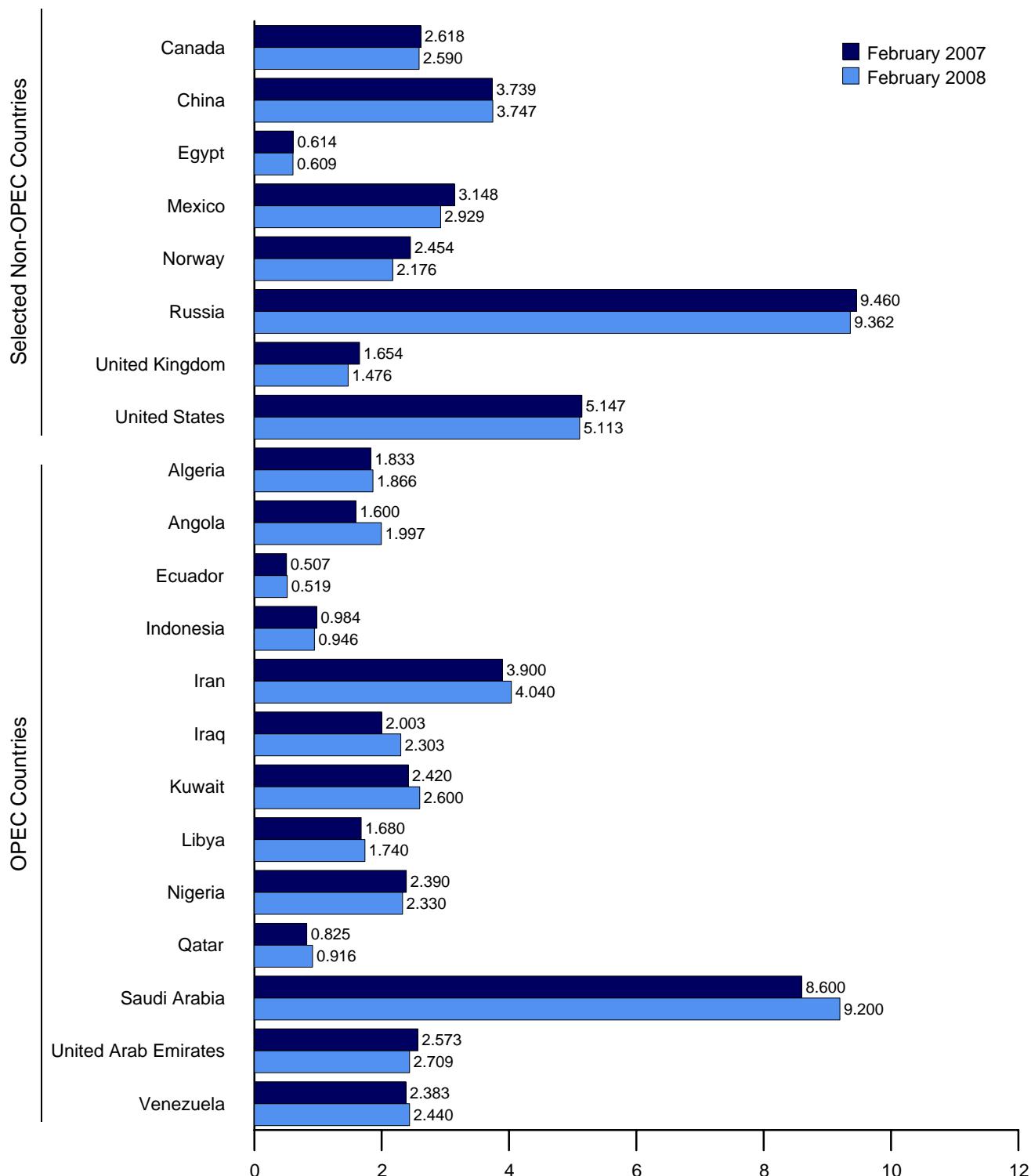
Selected Producers, Monthly



Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

- Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
- Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
- Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.1b World Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
 (Million Barrels per Day)



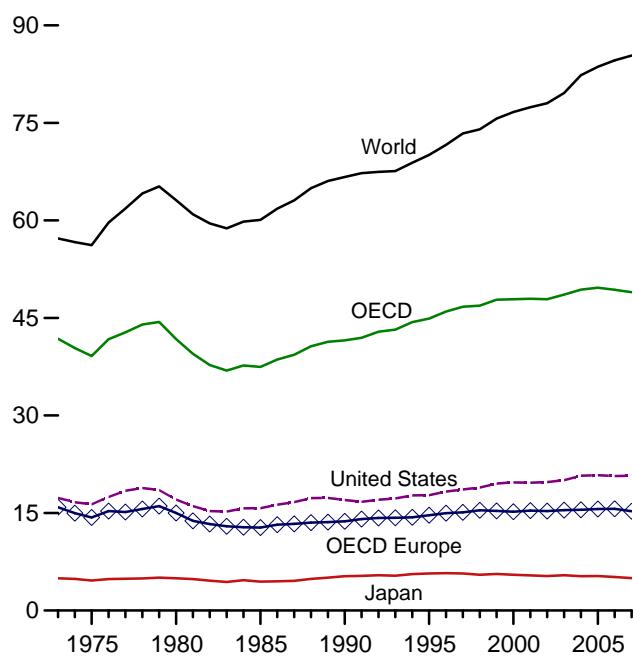
Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.

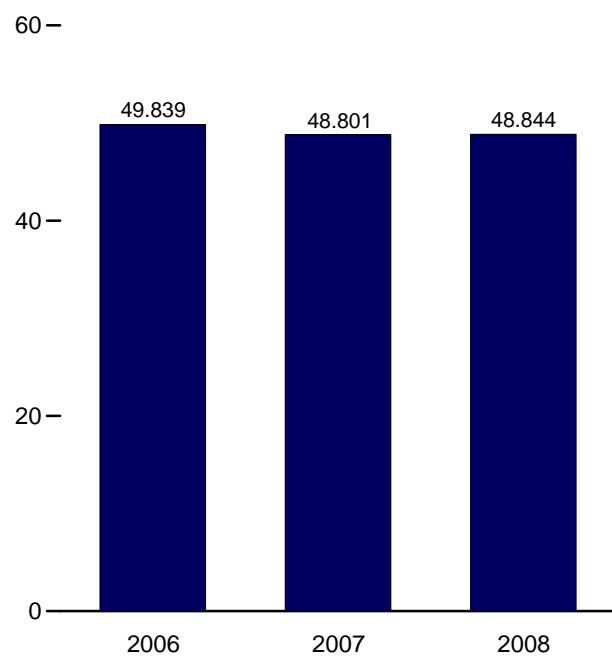
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

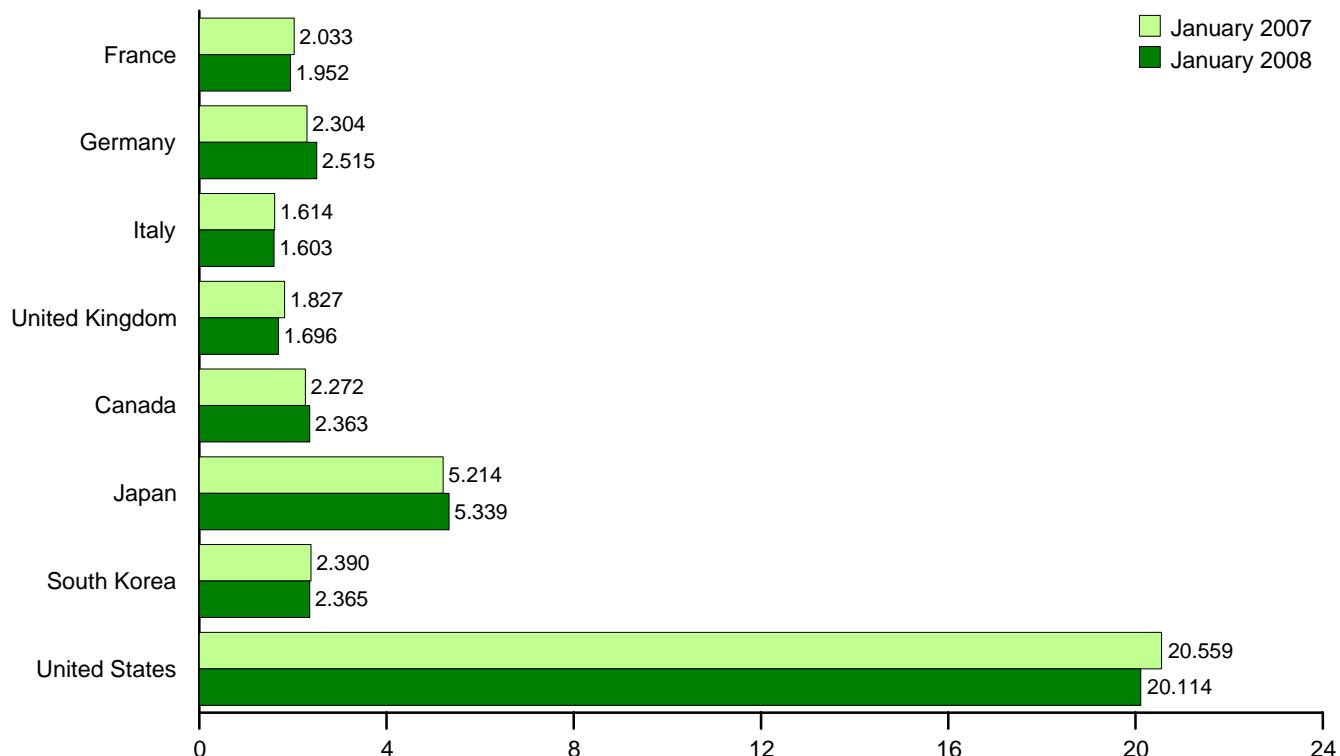
Overview, 1973-2007



OECD Total, January



By Selected OECD Country



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
Source: Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d	World
1973 Average	2,601	3,324	2,068	2,341	15,879	1,729	4,949	281	17,308	1,658	41,804	57,237
1975 Average	2,252	2,957	1,855	1,911	14,314	1,779	4,621	311	16,322	1,794	39,141	56,198
1980 Average	2,256	3,082	1,934	1,725	14,995	1,873	4,960	537	17,056	2,342	41,763	63,114
1985 Average	1,753	2,651	1,705	1,617	12,772	1,526	4,436	552	15,726	2,469	37,481	60,085
1990 Average	1,826	2,682	1,874	1,776	13,719	1,733	5,272	1,048	16,988	2,804	41,564	66,676
1995 Average	1,919	2,882	1,942	1,816	14,664	1,811	5,694	2,008	17,725	3,001	44,902	70,067
1996 Average	1,949	2,922	1,920	1,852	14,968	1,864	5,740	2,101	18,309	2,996	45,978	71,627
1997 Average	1,969	2,917	1,934	1,804	15,106	1,952	5,697	2,255	18,620	3,091	46,721	73,372
1998 Average	2,040	2,923	1,941	1,792	15,419	1,943	5,498	1,917	18,917	3,192	46,886	74,004
1999 Average	2,029	2,838	1,891	1,797	15,325	2,027	5,615	2,084	19,519	3,236	47,806	75,664
2000 Average	2,001	2,772	1,854	1,759	R 15,191	2,027	5,495	2,135	19,701	3,326	R 47,876	R 76,662
2001 Average	2,052	2,815	1,837	1,744	R 15,371	2,057	5,394	2,132	19,649	3,341	R 47,944	R 77,400
2002 Average	1,983	2,722	1,870	1,731	R 15,306	2,078	5,301	2,149	19,761	3,294	R 47,890	R 78,036
2003 Average	1,999	2,679	1,873	1,759	R 15,444	2,207	5,416	2,175	20,034	3,328	R 48,605	R 79,612
2004 Average	2,006	2,665	1,794	1,799	R 15,484	2,300	5,291	2,155	20,731	3,396	R 49,357	R 82,330
2005 Average	1,988	2,647	1,755	1,834	R 15,606	2,297	5,305	2,191	20,802	3,458	R 49,659	R 83,650
2006 January	2,066	2,524	1,749	1,830	R 15,449	2,170	5,952	2,396	20,436	3,436	R 49,839	NA
February	2,120	2,637	1,997	1,863	R 16,144	2,323	6,086	2,286	20,577	3,415	R 50,831	NA
March	2,084	2,650	1,928	2,034	R 16,326	2,286	5,662	2,199	20,608	3,554	R 50,636	NA
April	1,879	2,487	1,595	1,747	R 14,772	2,120	5,060	2,006	20,201	3,368	R 47,527	NA
May	1,808	2,666	1,668	1,857	R 15,236	2,170	4,394	2,049	20,457	3,368	R 47,674	NA
June	1,937	2,619	1,690	1,863	R 15,716	2,296	4,715	2,077	20,982	3,450	R 49,236	NA
July	1,947	2,601	1,711	1,757	R 15,317	2,308	4,941	1,908	20,740	3,317	R 48,531	NA
August	1,864	2,747	1,579	1,770	R 15,452	2,368	4,789	2,102	21,434	3,460	R 49,605	NA
September	1,994	2,923	1,750	1,804	R 16,051	2,257	4,499	2,109	20,559	3,313	R 48,789	NA
October	2,044	2,794	1,690	1,774	16,010	2,265	4,738	2,060	20,769	3,339	R 49,181	NA
November	1,913	2,779	1,766	1,857	R 15,986	2,352	5,214	2,363	20,669	3,471	R 50,055	NA
December	1,890	2,556	1,686	1,811	R 15,201	R 2,257	5,915	2,537	20,795	3,518	R 50,224	NA
Average	1,961	2,665	1,732	1,830	R 15,634	2,264	5,159	2,174	20,687	3,418	R 49,336	R 84,622
2007 January	2,033	R 2,304	1,614	1,827	R 15,001	2,272	5,214	2,390	20,559	3,366	R 48,801	NA
February	1,954	R 2,368	1,756	1,787	R 15,326	2,448	5,562	2,387	21,271	3,421	R 50,416	NA
March	1,923	R 2,471	1,712	1,786	R 15,265	2,307	5,404	2,282	20,529	3,530	R 49,316	NA
April	1,854	R 2,299	1,631	1,776	R 14,697	2,198	4,876	2,215	20,579	3,302	R 47,867	NA
May	1,788	R 2,388	1,704	1,801	R 14,880	2,315	4,405	2,071	20,631	3,497	R 47,799	NA
June	1,900	R 2,451	1,670	1,766	R 15,200	2,323	4,568	2,063	20,737	3,579	R 48,470	NA
July	1,941	2,500	1,687	1,775	R 15,341	2,416	4,564	2,047	20,641	3,522	R 48,531	NA
August	1,908	R 2,578	1,552	1,709	R 15,283	2,398	4,597	2,091	21,051	3,388	R 48,807	NA
September	1,929	R 2,600	1,651	1,763	R 15,566	2,313	4,860	2,027	20,385	3,291	R 48,442	NA
October	2,128	R 2,664	1,748	1,742	R 16,092	R 2,308	4,793	2,208	20,455	3,572	R 49,429	NA
November	2,063	R 2,547	1,724	1,779	R 15,861	R 2,503	5,206	2,350	20,708	3,482	R 50,109	NA
December	1,825	R 2,429	1,694	1,664	R 14,876	R 2,383	5,661	2,362	20,869	R 3,516	R 49,668	NA
Average	1,937	R 2,467	1,678	1,764	R 15,281	R 2,348	4,972	2,207	20,698	3,456	R 48,962	R 85,354
2008 January	1,952	2,515	1,603	1,696	15,284	2,363	5,339	2,365	20,114	3,379	48,844	NA

^a Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories.

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

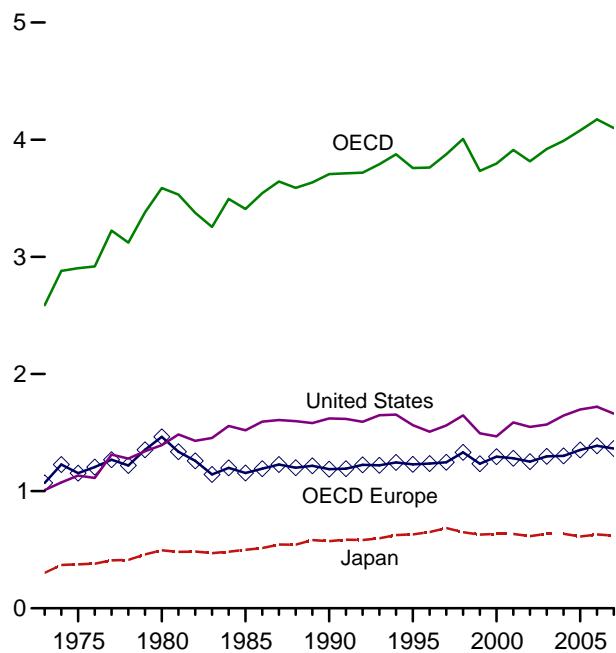
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database.

• **East Germany, Former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries, and World: 1973-1979**—EIA, International Energy Database. 1980-1983—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005*, August 2007, Table 1.2.

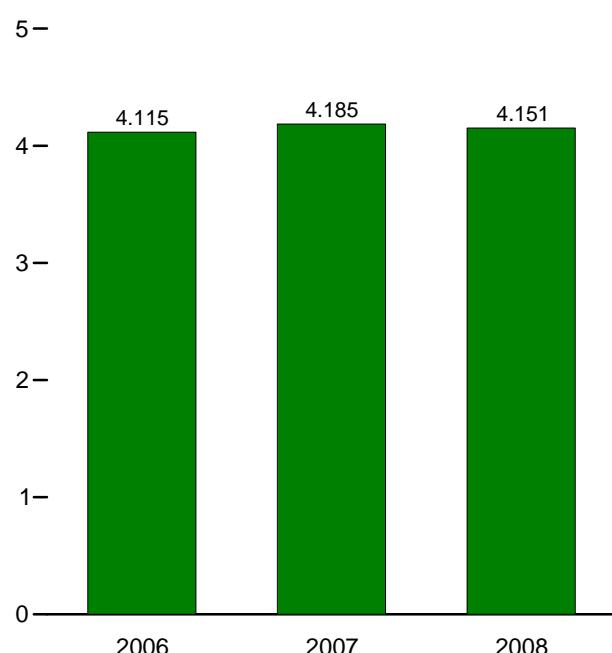
• **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2005**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005*, August 2007, Table 1.2. • **All Other Data: 1973-1981**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries*, various issues. 1982-1983—IEA, *Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database*. 1984 forward—IEA, *Monthly Oil Data Service*, April 11, 2008.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

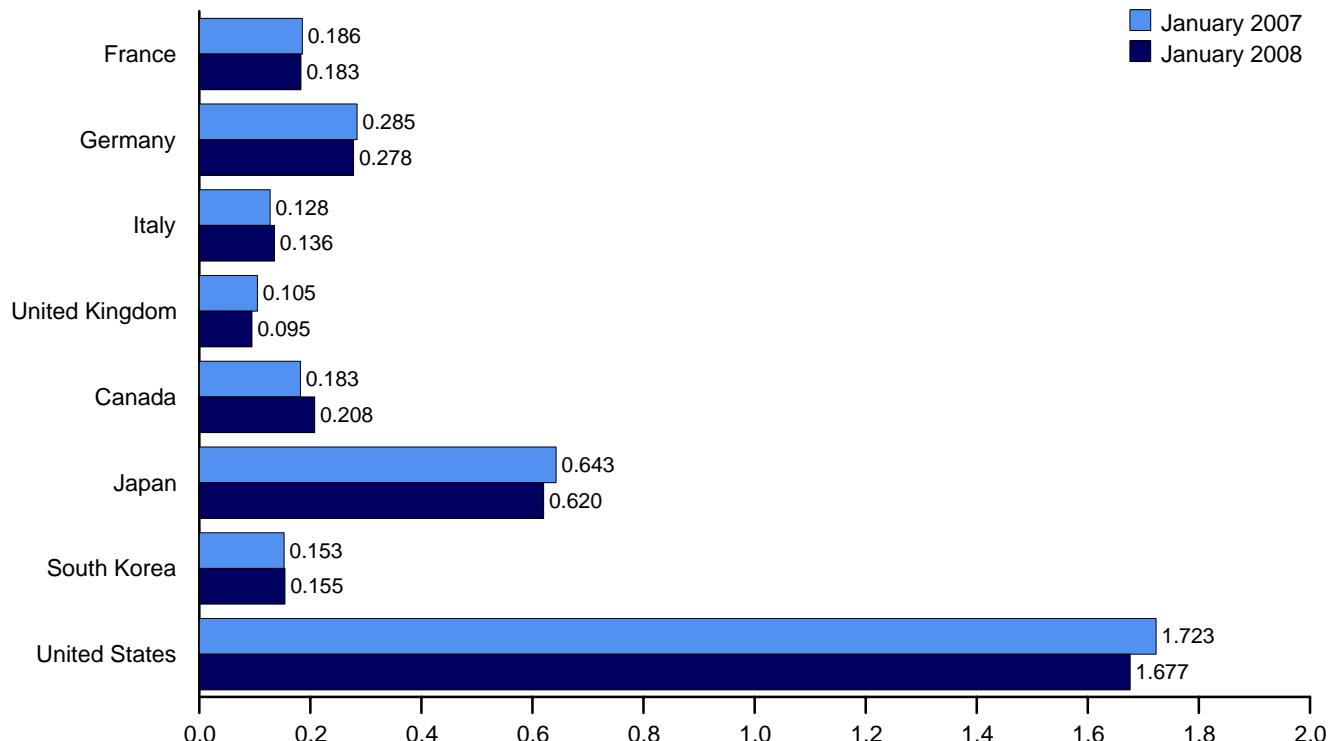
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2007



OECD Stocks, End of Month, January



By Selected OECD Country, End of Month



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
Source: Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d
1973 Year	201	181	152	156	1,070	140	303	NA	1,008	67	2,588
1975 Year	225	187	143	165	1,154	174	375	NA	1,133	67	2,903
1980 Year	243	319	170	168	1,464	164	495	NA	1,392	72	3,587
1985 Year	139	277	156	131	1,154	112	500	13	1,519	110	3,408
1990 Year	143	280	143	103	1,188	143	572	64	1,621	117	3,706
1995 Year	155	302	141	101	1,228	132	631	92	1,563	113	3,758
1996 Year	154	303	135	103	1,235	127	651	123	1,507	118	3,762
1997 Year	161	299	129	100	1,246	144	685	124	1,560	115	3,875
1998 Year	169	323	135	104	1,331	139	649	129	1,647	111	4,006
1999 Year	160	290	130	101	1,233	142	629	132	1,493	105	3,733
2000 Year	170	272	140	100	1,294	144	634	140	1,468	117	3,796
2001 Year	165	273	134	113	1,281	156	634	143	1,586	112	3,912
2002 Year	175	253	138	104	1,252	157	615	140	1,548	103	3,815
2003 Year	185	273	135	100	1,296	170	636	155	1,568	96	3,921
2004 Year	186	267	136	101	1,301	160	635	149	1,645	99	3,990
2005 Year	196	283	132	95	1,351	178	612	135	1,698	104	4,078
2006 January	197	286	128	102	1,378	180	604	138	1,713	103	4,115
February	192	283	135	104	1,377	178	600	142	1,719	104	4,120
March	196	280	132	97	1,356	171	620	137	1,691	103	4,078
April	196	283	132	102	1,361	174	618	144	1,700	108	4,106
May	194	280	130	105	1,367	170	634	152	1,724	106	4,154
June	189	283	126	99	1,356	172	627	155	1,729	108	4,146
July	192	284	131	99	1,376	177	631	158	1,743	112	4,197
August	198	281	133	98	1,375	182	641	159	1,763	107	4,227
September	188	282	134	97	1,369	185	649	160	1,785	109	4,258
October	188	282	130	103	1,363	189	654	156	1,769	110	4,241
November	190	281	133	106	1,368	184	650	158	1,745	108	4,212
December	192	283	133	109	1,387	R 181	631	152	1,720	103	R 4,173
2007 January	186	285	128	105	1,378	183	643	153	1,723	105	4,185
February	188	292	135	105	1,395	181	636	147	1,666	103	R 4,127
March	177	R 289	134	106	R 1,367	182	620	156	1,677	101	R 4,103
April	190	R 290	135	105	1,384	187	619	149	1,688	107	4,135
May	189	R 287	132	106	R 1,385	183	616	159	1,719	109	R 4,171
June	186	R 283	133	101	R 1,363	190	622	158	1,729	112	R 4,174
July	187	R 280	132	102	R 1,377	195	632	165	1,735	108	R 4,211
August	187	R 278	134	104	R 1,375	201	641	157	1,718	105	4,198
September	187	R 276	134	99	R 1,376	R 201	630	157	1,719	108	R 4,191
October	176	R 273	132	103	R 1,346	R 203	629	159	1,707	112	R 4,155
November	177	R 270	130	98	R 1,343	R 206	622	149	1,686	R 106	R 4,112
December	184	275	133	98	R 1,363	R 203	621	143	1,662	R 106	R 4,099
2008 January	183	278	136	95	1,383	208	620	155	1,677	108	4,151

^a Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and, for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.

^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories, and, for 1984 forward, Mexico.

^d The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined

products. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.4. • **U.S. Territories:** 1983 forward—Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database.

• **All Other Data:** 1973-1982—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*, various issues. 1983—IEA, *Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database*. 1984 forward—IEA, *Monthly Oil Data Service*, April 11, 2008.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States

See Table 3.1.

All Other Countries and World, Monthly Data

1973-1980: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* (PIM), *Oil & Gas Journal* (OGJ), and EIA adjustments.

1981-1993: PIW, OGJ, and other industry sources.

1994 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, and EMEU, International Energy Database, May 2008.

All Other Countries and World, Annual Data

1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980–2007: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU), International Energy Database, May 2008.

Appendix

Thermal Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or higher or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all Btu calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2 percent to 10 percent, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40 percent different in their gross

and net heat content rates. See "Heat Content" and "British Thermal Unit (Btu)" in the Glossary for more information.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A1) are weighted averages of the thermal conversion factors for each hydrocarbon included in the mix. For example, in calculating the thermal conversion factor for a 60-40 butane-propane mixture, the thermal conversion factor for butane is weighted 1.5 times the thermal conversion factor for propane.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled "preliminary." Often, the previous year's factor is used as a preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

**Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products
(Million Btu per Barrel)**

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Pentanes Plus	4.620
Butane	4.326	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Butane-Propane Mixture ^a	4.130	Naphtha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Ethane	3.082	Still Gas	6.000
Ethane-Propane Mixture ^b	3.308	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Isobutane	3.974	Plant Condensate	5.418
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Propane	3.836
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional ^c	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated ^c	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated ^c	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol ^d	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

^a 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

^b 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

^c See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.

^d Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports
 (Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil ^a	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products	Total
1973	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.475	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.474	5.845	5.800	5.741	5.743
2006	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.454	5.842	5.800	5.723	5.724
2007 ^P	5.800	3.701	5.981	5.500	5.858	5.800	5.745	5.746
2008 ^E	5.800	3.701	5.981	5.500	5.858	5.800	5.745	5.746

^a Includes lease condensate.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption and Biofuels Production
 (Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum ^a Consumption by Sector						Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption ^e	Motor Gasoline Consumption ^f	Fuel Ethanol	Fuel Ethanol Feedstock ^g	Biodiesel	Biodiesel Feedstock ^h
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^b	Transportation	Electric Power ^{c,d}	Total ^b						
1973	5.205	5.749	5.569	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1975	5.192	5.704	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253	3.539	6.586	NA	NA
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253	3.539	6.486	NA	NA
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253	3.539	6.428	NA	NA
1983	5.022	5.642	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253	3.539	6.388	NA	NA
1984	5.184	5.705	5.223	5.418	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253	3.539	6.356	NA	NA
1985	5.153	5.661	5.215	5.422	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253	3.539	6.331	NA	NA
1986	5.169	5.694	5.283	5.425	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253	3.539	6.310	NA	NA
1987	5.144	5.661	5.248	5.429	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253	3.539	6.291	NA	NA
1988	5.165	5.661	5.241	5.433	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253	3.539	6.275	NA	NA
1989	5.105	5.621	5.234	5.438	^c 6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253	3.539	6.260	NA	NA
1990	5.027	5.621	5.270	5.442	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253	3.539	6.247	NA	NA
1991	4.968	5.599	5.186	5.440	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253	3.539	6.235	NA	NA
1992	5.004	5.589	5.185	5.442	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253	3.539	6.224	NA	NA
1993	4.975	^b 5.580	^b 5.196	^b 5.436	6.230	^b 5.379	3.606	5.253	3.539	6.214	NA	NA
1994	4.983	5.592	5.166	5.424	6.213	5.361	3.635	^f 5.230	3.539	6.204	NA	NA
1995	4.940	5.554	5.137	5.417	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215	3.539	6.196	NA	NA
1996	4.869	5.498	5.133	5.420	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216	3.539	6.187	NA	NA
1997	4.859	5.459	5.138	5.416	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213	3.539	6.180	NA	NA
1998	4.837	5.446	5.155	5.413	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212	3.539	6.172	NA	NA
1999	4.761	5.369	5.113	5.413	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211	3.539	6.165	NA	NA
2000	4.761	5.394	5.082	5.421	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210	3.539	6.159	NA	NA
2001	4.796	5.403	5.164	5.412	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210	3.539	6.152	5.359	5.433
2002	4.742	5.364	5.116	5.410	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208	3.539	6.146	5.359	5.433
2003	4.763	5.407	5.161	5.408	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207	3.539	6.141	5.359	5.433
2004	4.807	5.434	5.164	5.420	6.192	5.350	3.618	5.215	3.539	6.135	5.359	5.433
2005	4.783	5.427	R 5.200	5.426	6.188	5.365	3.620	5.218	3.539	6.130	5.359	5.433
2006	RE4.667	RE5.343	RE5.197	RE5.430	6.143	5.353	3.605	5.218	3.539	6.125	5.359	5.433
2007	RE4.640	E5.340	RE5.167	RE5.432	P6.150	P5.347	P3.592	P5.219	3.539	5.987	5.359	5.433
2008	RE4.640	E5.340	RE5.167	RE5.432	E6.150	E5.347	E3.592	E5.219	3.539	E5.986	5.359	5.433

^a Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel. Quantity-weighted averages of the petroleum products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

^b Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^c Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^d Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

^e Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of liquefied petroleum gases are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

^f There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor—quantity-weighted averages of the major components of motor gasoline, including fuel ethanol, are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

^g Corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel denatured ethanol), used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

^h Soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel), used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

R=Revised. P=Preliminary. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption ^a			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors ^b	Electric Power Sector ^c	Total		
1973	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,031	1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,010
2002	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004	1,105	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2005	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007	E1,103	E1,028	E1,028	P1,028	E1,028	E1,025	E1,009
2008	E1,103	E1,028	E1,028	E1,028	E1,028	E1,025	E1,009

^a Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

^c Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke
 (Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal									Coal Coke	
	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Residential and Commercial Sectors	Consumption				Total	Imports	Exports	
				Coke Plants	Other ^c	Electric Power Sector ^{d,e}					
1973	23.376	NA	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800	
1974	23.072	NA	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800	
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800	
1976	22.855	NA	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800	
1977	22.597	NA	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800	
1978	22.248	NA	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800	
1979	22.454	NA	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800	
1980	22.415	NA	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800	
1981	22.308	NA	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800	
1982	22.239	NA	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800	
1983	22.052	NA	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800	
1984	22.010	NA	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800	
1985	21.870	NA	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800	
1986	21.913	NA	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800	
1987	21.922	NA	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800	
1988	21.823	NA	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800	
1989	21.765	^b 10,391	23.650	26.800	22.347	^d 20,898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800	
1990	21.822	9,303	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800	
1991	21.681	10,758	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800	
1992	21.682	10,396	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800	
1993	21.418	10,638	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800	
1994	21.394	11,097	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800	
1995	21.326	11,722	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800	
1996	21.322	12,147	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800	
1997	21.296	12,158	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800	
1998	21.418	12,639	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800	
1999	21.070	12,552	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800	
2000	21.072	12,360	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800	
2001	^a 20,772	12,169	24,909	27,426	22,622	20,337	20,671	25,000	25,998	24,800	
2002	20,673	12,165	22,962	27,426	22,562	20,238	20,541	25,000	26,062	24,800	
2003	20,499	12,360	22,242	27,425	22,468	20,082	20,387	25,000	25,972	24,800	
2004	20,424	12,266	22,324	27,426	22,473	19,980	20,290	25,000	26,108	24,800	
2005	20,348	12,093	22,342	26,279	22,178	19,988	20,246	25,000	25,494	24,800	
2006	20,310	12,080	22,066	26,271	22,050	19,931	20,181	25,000	25,453	24,800	
2007 ^p	20,341	12,616	22,034	26,329	22,371	19,911	20,169	25,000	25,466	24,800	
2008 ^e	20,341	12,616	22,034	26,329	22,371	19,911	20,169	25,000	25,466	24,800	

^a Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine, and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

^b Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

^c Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

^d Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

^e Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and, beginning in 1998, coal synfuel.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. P=Preliminary.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity, and Heat Content of Electricity
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation ^a			Heat Content of Electricity ^{f,g}
	Fossil-Fueled Plants ^{b,c}	Nuclear Plants ^d	Geothermal Energy Plants ^e	
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001	€10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004	10,022	10,427	21,017	3,412
2005	9,999	10,435	21,017	3,412
2006	9,919	10,434	21,017	3,412
2007	€ 9,919	€ 10,434	€ 21,017	3,412
2008	€ 9,919	€ 10,434	€ 21,017	3,412

^a The values in columns 1-3 of this table are for net heat rates. See "Heat Rate" in Glossary.

^b Used as the thermal conversion factor for hydro, solar/photovoltaic, and wind electricity net generation to approximate the quantity of fossil fuels replaced by these sources. Through 2000, also used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities; beginning in 2001, Btu data for wood and waste at electric utilities are available from surveys.

^c Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and independent power producers.

^d Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

^e Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.

^f The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports.

^g See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

E=Estimate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Asphalt. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

Crude Oil Exports. Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**.

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Distillate Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

Isobutane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all liquefied petroleum gases consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of liquefied petroleum gases are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. For 1973-1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, "Petroleum Statement, Annual," Table 1. For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table 2.

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Motor Gasoline Consumption. 1973-1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. 1994 forward: EIA calculated national annual quantity-weighted average conversion factors for conventional, reformulated, and oxygenated motor gasolines (see Table A3). The factor for conventional motor gasoline is 5.253 million Btu per barrel, as used for

previous years. The factors for reformulated and oxygenated gasolines, both currently 5.150 million Btu per barrel, are based on data published in Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory report EPA 420-F-95-003, "Fuel Economy Impact Analysis of Reformulated Gasoline." See **Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline)**.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Pentanes Plus. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu or equal to that for natural gasoline. See **Natural Gasoline**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils equal to or greater than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form

EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Products Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

Petroleum Products Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

Plant Condensate. Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**)

and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Total Petroleum Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

Total Petroleum Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petroleum Products Imports**.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see **Distillate Fuel Oil**) and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for plant condensate (see **Plant Condensate**) and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Approximate Heat Content of Biofuels

Biodiesel. EIA estimated the gross heat content (higher heating value) for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA estimated the soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel to be 5.433 million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel, which is used as the approximate gross heat content (higher heating value) for total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

Fuel Ethanol. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, D.C., October 1991.

Fuel Ethanol Feedstock. EIA estimated the corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel denatured ethanol), which is used as the approximate heat

content for total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. 1973–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas plant liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by coke plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants.”

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by manufacturing plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity consumed. Through 1999, data are from Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report.” Beginning in 2000, data are for commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants from Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; and Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, “Monthly Report EM 545.”

Coal Imports. Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Production. Calculated annually by EIA to balance the heat content of coal supply (production and imports) and the heat content of coal disposition (exports, stock change, and consumption).

Waste Coal Supplied. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of waste coal supplied by the quantity supplied. For 1989–1997, data are from Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.” For 1998–2000, data are from Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.” For 2001–2003, data are from Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption

and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants.” For 2004 forward, data are from Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Electricity Net Generation, Fossil-Fueled Plants. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy sources. Therefore, EIA calculates a rate factor that is equal to the annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report” (and predecessor forms); and the generation on Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.” The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.” The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using fossil fuels.

Electricity Net Generation, Geothermal Energy Plants. 1973–1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12, “Power System Statement.” 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear Plants. 1973–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, “Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others”; Form EIA-412, “Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities”; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report” (and predecessor forms); and the generation reported on Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

Thermal Metric and Other Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. However, because U.S. commerce involves other nations, most of which use metric units of measure, the U.S. Government is committed to the transition to the metric system, as stated in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-168), amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418), and Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991.

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short

tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons ($500 \text{ short tons} \times 0.9071847 \text{ metric tons/short ton} = 453.6 \text{ metric tons}$).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons ($10 \text{ barrels} \times 42 \text{ gallons/barrel} = 420 \text{ gallons}$).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in Metric Units
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7 metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047 metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37 ^a kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U ₃ O ₈)	=	0.384 647 ^b kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52 grams (g)
Volume	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3 cubic meters (m ³)
	1 cubic yard (yd ³)	=	0.764 555 cubic meters (m ³)
	1 cubic foot (ft ³)	=	0.028 316 85 cubic meters (m ³)
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412 liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53 milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in ³)	=	16.387 06 milliliters (mL)
Length	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344 ^a kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4 ^a meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8 ^a meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54 ^a centimeters (cm)
Area	1 acre	=	0.404 69 hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi ²)	=	2.589 988 square kilometers (km ²)
	1 square yard (yd ²)	=	0.836 127 4 square meters (m ²)
	1 square foot (ft ²)	=	0.092 903 04 ^a square meters (m ²)
	1 square inch (in ²)	=	6.451 6 ^a square centimeters (cm ²)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu) ^c	=	1,055.055 852 62 ^a joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8 ^a joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6 ^a megajoules (MJ)
Temperature ^d	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0 ^a degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100 ^a degrees Celsius (°C)

^aExact conversion.^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.^cThe Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.^dTo convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html>.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9-11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10^1	deka	da	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^2	hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^3	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^6	mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^9	giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.**Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors**

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units	
Petroleum	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42 ^a	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000 ^a	pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240 ^a	pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000 ^a	kilograms (kg)
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25 ^b	shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128 ^a	cubic feet (ft^3)

^aExact conversion.^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.

Glossary

Alcohol: The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a **hydrocarbon** plus a hydroxyl group; CH(3)-(CH(2))_n-OH (e.g., **methanol**, **ethanol**, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See **Fuel Ethanol**.

Anthracite: The highest rank of **coal**; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million **Btu per short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). *Note:* Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. Gallons.

Base Gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

Biodiesel: Any liquid **biofuel** suitable as a diesel fuel substitute or diesel fuel additive or extender. Biodiesel fuels are typically made from oils such as soybean, rapeseed, or sunflower, or from animal tallow. Biodiesel can also be made from **hydrocarbons** derived from agricultural products such as rice hulls.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from **biomass** (plant) feedstocks, used primarily for transportation. See **Biodiesel** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

Biogenic: Produced by biological processes of living organisms. Note: EIA uses the term "biogenic" to refer only to organic nonfossil material of biological origin.

Biomass: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin constituting a **renewable energy** source. See **Biodiesel**, **Biofuels**, **Biomass Waste**, **Fuel Ethanol**, and **Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels**.

Biomass Waste: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from **biogenic** sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other **biomass** solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes **wood and wood-derived fuels** (including **black liquor**), **biofuels** feedstock, **biodiesel**, and **fuel ethanol**. *Note:* EIA "biomass waste" data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste.

Bituminous Coal: A dense **coal**, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make **coke**. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million **Btu per short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Black Liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water

by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content**.

Btu: See **British Thermal Unit**.

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes.

Capacity Factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Chained Dollars: A measure used to express **real prices**. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CIF: See **Cost, Insurance, Freight**.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and

pressure over geologic time. See **Anthracite**, **Bituminous Coal**, **Lignite**, **Subbituminous Coal**, **Waste Coal**, and **Coal Synfuel**.

Coal Coke: See **Coke, Coal**.

Coal Stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. Note: When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

Coal Synfuel: Coal-based solid fuel that has been processed by a **coal synfuel plant**; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal Synfuel Plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of **coal** into **coal synfuel**.

Coke, Coal: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000° F so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coke, Petroleum: A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. Note: This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking,

and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors and Energy-Use Sectors**.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Conversion Factor: A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit**.

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline,

diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil F.O.B. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Crude Oil Well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Cubic Foot (Natural Gas): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60° F.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with

negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Diesel Fuel: A fuel composed of **distillate fuel oils** obtained in petroleum refining operation or blends of such distillate fuel oils with **residual fuel oil** used in motor vehicles. The boiling point and specific gravity are higher for diesel fuels than for gasoline.

Direct Use: Use of electricity that 1) is self-generated, 2) is produced by either the same entity that consumes the power or an affiliate, and 3) is used in direct support of a service or industrial process located within the same facility or group of facilities that house the generating equipment. Direct use is exclusive of **station use**.

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the **petroleum** fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes **diesel fuels** and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and **electricity generation**.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry Natural Gas Production: See **Natural Gas (Dry) Production**.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public-i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**, **Electricity-Only Plant**, **Electric Utility**, and **Independent Power Producer**.

Electric Utility: Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes **electricity** and recovers the cost of its generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and State and Federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or market-based rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act. See **Electric Power Sector**.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (Mwh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation less station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity-Only Plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

Electricity Retail Sales: The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

End-Use Sectors: The **residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation** sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Service Provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy-Use Sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power**.

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol (CH₃-CH₂OH): A clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated **hydrocarbon**. Ethanol is typically produced chemically from **ethylene**, or biologically from fermentation of various sugars from carbohydrates found in agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from crops or wood. It is used in the United States as a gasoline octane enhancer and **oxygenate** (blended up to 10 percent

concentration). Ethanol can also be used in high concentrations (E85) in vehicles designed for its use. See **Alcohol and Fuel Ethanol**.

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The price for domestic crude oil reported by the company that owns the crude oil the first time it is removed from the lease boundary.

Flared Natural Gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

F.O.B. (Free on Board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells

drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **U.S.S.R.**

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH): An anhydrous **alcohol** (ethanol with less than 1% water) intended for gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Full-Power Operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

Gas Well: A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

Geothermal Energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat Content: The amount of heat energy available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form (e.g., a ton of coal, a barrel of oil, a kilowatthour of electricity, a cubic foot of natural gas, or a pound of steam). The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in **British thermal units (Btu)**. *Note:* Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of either gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating

value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values.

Heat Rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as **Btu per kilowatthour**. *Note:* Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

Industrial Sector: An **energy-consuming sector** that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage-for more information see

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm>.
See **End-Use Sectors and Energy-Use Sectors**.

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

Kerosene: A petroleum distillate having a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g.,

import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260° F at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production (Natural Gas): Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Methane: A colorless, flammable, odorless, hydrocarbon gas (CH_4) that is the principal constituent of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH_3OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrodatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending: Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates as required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Note: oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122°F to 158°F at the 10-percent recovery point to 365°F to 374°F at the 90-percent recovery point. “Motor gasoline” includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at

the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. Note: Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. Note: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Retail Prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Motor Gasoline (Total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether**.

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System): A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400° F.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane, used as a fuel for electricity generation and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural Gas, Dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note:* Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural Gas (Dry) Production: The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) gas vented and flared. Processing losses include 1) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss.

Natural Gas Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and

other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural Gasoline: A mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Nominal Dollars: A measure used to express **nominal price**.

Nominal Price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

Non-Biomass Waste: Material of non-biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. “Non-biomass waste” includes municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, such as plastics, and tire-derived fuels.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nuclear Electric Power (Nuclear Power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

OECD: See **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.**

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude Oil.**

OPEC: See **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.**

Operable Unit (Nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries. It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five founding members were later joined by nine other members: Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962); Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973–1992, 2007); Gabon (1975–1994) and Angola (2007).

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl

Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. Note: Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum Coke: See **Coke, Petroleum.**

Petroleum Consumption: See **Products Supplied (Petroleum).**

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from

individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

Products Supplied (Petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas-processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Real Dollars: These are dollars that have been adjusted for inflation. See **Real Price**.

Real Price: A price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real prices, which are expressed in constant dollars, usually reflect buying power relative to a base year.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery (Petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refuse Mine: A surface site where **coal** is recovered from

previously mined coal. It may also be known as a silt bank, culm bank, refuse bank, slurry dam, or dredge operation.

Refuse Recovery: The recapture of **coal** from a **refuse mine** or the coal recaptured by that process. The resulting product has been cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the **fossil fuels**, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydroelectric power, biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind**.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short Ton (Coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

Solar Energy: See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

Solar Thermal Energy: The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.

Special Naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded.

Station Use: Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock.

Stocks: See **Coal Stocks**, **Crude Oil Stocks**, or **Petroleum Stocks, Primary**.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous Coal: A **coal** whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million **Btu** per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for **Btu** stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to **natural gas**, resulting from the conversion or reforming of **hydrocarbons** that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal Conversion Factor: See **Conversion Factor**.

Transportation Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of **crude oil** production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States: The 50 States and the District of Columbia. Note: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling

application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

U.S.S.R.: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. As a political entity, the U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste Coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Waste: See **Biomass Waste** and **Non-Biomass Waste**.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to

1/746 horsepower.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Wind Energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels: Wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, **black liquor**, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based solids and liquids.

Working Gas: The volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.