
Section 19

Energy and Utilities

This section presents statistics on fuel resources, energy production and consumption, electric energy, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar energy, wood energy, and the electric and gas utility industries. The principal sources are the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA), the Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, and the American Gas Association, Arlington, VA. The Department of Energy was created in October 1977 and assumed and centralized the responsibilities of all or part of several agencies including the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Federal Energy Administration, and the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. For additional data on transportation, see Section 23; on fuels, see Section 18; and on energy-related housing characteristics, see Section 20.

The EIA, in its *Annual Energy Review*, provides statistics and trend data on energy supply, demand, and prices. Information is included on petroleum and natural gas, coal, electricity, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar, wood, and geothermal energy. Among its annual reports are *Annual Energy Review*, *Electric Power Annual*, *Natural Gas Annual*, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, *State Energy Data Report*, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers*, *Annual Energy Outlook*, and *International Energy Annual*. These various publications contain state, national, and international data on production of electricity, net summer capability of generating plants, fuels used in energy production, energy sales and consumption, and hydroelectric power. The EIA also issues the *Monthly Energy Review*, which presents current supply, disposition, and price data and monthly publications on petroleum, coal, natural

gas, and electric power. Data on residential energy consumption, expenditures, and conservation activities are available from EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey and are published every 4 years.

The Edison Electric Institute's monthly bulletin and annual *Statistical Year Book of the Electric Utility Industry for the Year* contain data on the distribution of electric energy by public utilities; information on the electric power supply, expansion of electric generating facilities, and the manufacture of heavy electric power equipment is presented in the annual *Year-End Summary of the Electric Power Situation in the United States*. The American Gas Association, in its monthly and quarterly bulletins and its yearbook, *Gas Facts*, presents data on gas utilities and financial and operating statistics.

Btu conversion factors—Various energy sources are converted from original units to the thermal equivalent using British thermal units (Btu). A Btu is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit (F) at or near 39.2 degrees F. Factors are calculated annually from the latest final annual data available; some are revised as a result. The following list provides conversion factors used in 2002 for production and consumption, in that order, for various fuels: Petroleum, 5,800 and 5,324 mil. Btu per barrel; total coal, 20,620 and 20,814 mil. Btu per short ton; and natural gas (dry), 1,027 Btu per cubic foot for both. The factors for the production of nuclear power and geothermal power were 10,442 and 21,017 Btu per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation factor of 10,119 Btu per kilowatt-hour was used for hydroelectric power generation and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

In the past few years, EIA has restructured the industry categories it once used to gather and report electricity statistics. The electric power industry, previously divided into electric utilities and non-utilities, now consists of the Electric Power Sector, the Commercial Sector, and the Industrial Sector (see Table 909).

The Electric Power Sector is composed of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat to the public.

Electricity-only plants are composed of traditional electric utilities, and nontraditional participants, including energy service providers, power marketers, independent power producers (IPPs), and the portion of combined-heat-and-power plants (CHPs) that produce only electricity.

A utility is defined as a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Electric utilities include investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and state utilities, federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. In total, there are more than 3,100 electric utilities in the United States.

An independent power producer is an entity defined as a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities whose primary business is to produce electricity for use by the public. They are not generally aligned with distribution facilities and are not considered electric utilities.

Combined-heat-and-power producers are plants designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. These types of electricity producers can be independent power producers or industrial or commercial establishments. As some independent power producers are combined-heat-and-power producers, their information is included in the data for the combined-heat-and-power sector. There are approximately 2,800 unregulated independent power producers and combined-heat-and-power plants in the United States.

The Commercial Sector consists of commercial CHP and commercial electricity-only plants. Industrial CHP and industrial electricity-only plants make up the Industrial Sector. For more information, please refer to the *Electric Power Annual 2004* Web site located at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html.

Table 893. Utilities—Establishments, Revenue, Payroll, and Employees by Kind of Business: 2002

[478,268 represents \$478,268,000,000. See headnote, Table 736 and Appendix III]

Kind of business	2002 NAICS code ¹	Establishments (number)	Revenue		Annual payroll		Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
			Total (mil. dol.)	Per paid employee (dol.)	Total (mil. dol.)	Per paid employee (dol.)	
Utilities	22	18,594	478,268	647,524	45,111	61,076	738,611
Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	2211	9,676	337,033	625,827	35,921	66,701	538,540
Electric power generation	22111	2,138	78,163	641,913	9,195	75,513	121,766
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	416	3,260	425,084	483	62,952	7,668
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	1,233	53,329	792,480	4,945	73,484	67,294
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	78	11,909	375,696	2,507	79,094	31,698
Other electric power generation	221119	411	9,666	639,857	1,260	83,415	15,106
Electric power transmission, control, & distribution	22112	7,538	258,870	621,128	26,726	64,126	416,774
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	158	12,738	847,369	1,173	78,021	15,032
Electric power distribution	221122	7,380	246,132	612,662	25,553	63,606	401,742
Natural gas distribution	2212	2,431	71,827	771,772	5,973	64,179	93,068
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	5,780	7,594	166,333	1,600	35,040	45,654
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	4,830	5,860	162,575	1,252	34,731	36,046
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	866	1,051	137,443	241	31,472	7,647
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	84	683	348,056	107	54,628	1,961

¹ North American Industry Classification System, 2002; see text, Section 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 *Economic Census*, Series EC02-221-US, issued December 2004. See also <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>.

Table 894. Private Utilities—Employees, Annual Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2003

[44,568 represents 44,568,000,000. Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. See Appendix III]

Year and industry	2002 NAICS code ¹	Number of employees ²	Annual payroll (mil. dol.)	Average payroll per employee (dol.)	Establishment by employment size-class				
					Total	Under 20 employees	20 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 and over employees
Utilities, total	22	675,938	44,568	65,935	18,413	13,125	3,875	1,218	195
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	543,782	37,438	68,847	9,986	5,834	2,991	986	175
Electric power generation	22111	132,930	9,686	72,867	2,347	1,477	591	228	51
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	5,966	358	59,977	416	347	57	12	—
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	77,377	5,399	69,769	1,430	814	414	192	10
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	33,583	2,801	83,405	75	19	13	11	32
Other electric power generation	221119	16,004	1,129	70,533	426	297	107	13	9
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	410,852	27,751	67,546	7,639	4,357	2,400	758	124
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	4,348	309	71,157	102	67	21	13	1
Electric power distribution	221122	406,504	27,442	67,507	7,537	4,290	2,379	745	123
Natural gas distribution	2212	87,452	5,430	62,086	2,626	1,855	569	184	18
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	44,704	1,701	38,042	5,801	5,436	315	48	2
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	36,520	1,404	38,458	4,867	4,588	235	43	1
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	6,627	215	32,414	840	779	56	4	1
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	1,557	81	52,240	94	69	24	1	—

— Represents zero. ¹ North American Industry Classification System, 2002. ² Covers full- and part-time employees who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns"; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpaic/cbpdet.pl> (accessed December 2005).

Table 895. **Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel: 1960 to 2004**

[In quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) (42.80 represents 42,800,000,000,000). For Btu conversion factors, see source and text, this section]

Year	Production					Net imports ₅ total ⁵	Consumption									
	Total ¹	Crude oil ²	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear power		Renewable energy ³			Total ¹	Petroleum ^{6,7}	Natural gas ⁸	Coal	Nuclear power	Renewable energy ³ total	
							Total ¹	Hydro-electric power	Biofuel ⁴							Solar energy
1960	42.80	14.93	12.66	10.82	(Z)	2.93	1.61	1.32	(NA)	2.71	45.09	19.92	12.39	9.84	(Z)	2.93
1970	63.50	20.40	21.67	14.61	0.24	4.08	2.63	1.43	(NA)	5.71	67.84	29.52	21.79	12.26	0.24	4.08
1974	62.37	18.57	21.21	14.07	1.27	4.77	3.18	1.54	(NA)	12.10	73.99	33.45	21.73	12.66	1.27	4.77
1975	61.36	17.73	19.64	14.99	1.90	4.72	3.15	1.50	(NA)	11.71	72.00	32.73	19.95	12.66	1.90	4.72
1976	61.60	17.26	19.48	15.65	2.11	4.77	2.98	1.71	(NA)	14.59	76.01	35.17	20.35	13.58	2.11	4.77
1977	62.05	17.45	19.57	15.75	2.70	4.25	2.33	1.84	(NA)	17.90	78.00	37.12	19.93	13.92	2.70	4.25
1978	63.14	18.43	19.49	14.91	3.02	5.04	2.94	2.04	(NA)	17.19	79.99	37.97	20.00	13.77	3.02	5.04
1979	65.95	18.10	20.08	17.54	2.78	5.17	2.93	2.15	(NA)	16.60	80.90	37.12	20.67	15.04	2.78	5.17
1980	67.24	18.25	19.91	18.60	2.74	5.49	2.90	2.48	(NA)	12.10	78.29	34.20	20.39	15.42	2.74	5.49
1981	67.01	18.15	19.70	18.38	3.01	5.47	2.76	2.59	(NA)	9.41	76.34	31.93	19.93	15.91	3.01	5.47
1982	66.57	18.31	18.32	18.64	3.13	5.99	3.27	2.62	(NA)	7.25	73.25	30.23	18.51	15.32	3.13	5.99
1983	64.11	18.39	16.59	17.25	3.20	6.49	3.53	2.83	(NA)	8.06	73.10	30.05	17.36	15.89	3.20	6.49
1984	68.83	18.85	18.01	19.72	3.55	6.43	3.39	2.88	(Z)	8.68	76.74	31.05	18.51	17.07	3.55	6.43
1985	67.65	18.99	16.98	19.33	4.08	6.03	2.97	2.86	(Z)	7.58	76.47	30.92	17.83	17.48	4.08	6.03
1986	67.09	18.38	16.54	19.51	4.38	6.13	3.07	2.84	(Z)	10.13	76.78	32.20	16.71	17.26	4.38	6.13
1987	67.61	17.67	17.14	20.14	4.75	5.69	2.63	2.82	(Z)	11.59	79.23	32.87	17.74	18.01	4.75	5.69
1988	68.95	17.28	17.60	20.74	5.59	5.49	2.33	2.94	(Z)	12.93	82.84	34.22	18.55	18.85	5.59	5.49
1989	69.36	16.12	17.85	21.35	5.60	6.29	2.84	3.06	0.06	14.11	84.96	34.21	19.71	19.07	5.60	6.29
1990	70.77	15.57	18.33	22.46	6.10	6.13	3.05	2.66	0.06	14.06	84.70	33.55	19.73	19.17	6.10	6.13
1991	70.41	15.70	18.23	21.59	6.42	6.16	3.02	2.70	0.06	13.19	84.64	32.85	20.15	18.99	6.42	6.16
1992	69.98	15.22	18.38	21.63	6.48	5.91	2.62	2.85	0.06	14.44	85.99	33.53	20.84	19.12	6.48	5.91
1993	68.30	14.49	18.58	20.25	6.41	6.16	2.89	2.80	0.07	17.01	87.62	33.84	21.35	19.84	6.41	6.16
1994	70.71	14.10	19.35	22.11	6.69	6.06	2.68	2.94	0.07	18.33	89.28	34.67	21.84	19.91	6.69	6.06
1995	71.18	13.89	19.08	22.03	7.08	6.67	3.21	3.07	0.07	17.75	91.25	34.55	22.78	20.09	7.08	6.67
1996	72.50	13.72	19.34	22.68	7.09	7.14	3.59	3.13	0.07	19.07	94.26	35.76	23.20	21.00	7.09	7.14
1997	72.43	13.66	19.39	23.21	6.60	7.08	3.64	3.01	0.07	20.70	94.77	36.27	23.33	21.45	6.60	7.08
1998	72.83	13.24	19.61	23.94	7.07	6.56	3.30	2.83	0.07	22.28	95.19	36.93	22.94	21.66	7.07	6.56
1999	71.71	12.45	19.34	23.19	7.61	6.60	3.27	2.89	0.07	23.54	96.84	37.96	23.01	21.62	7.61	6.60
2000	71.27	12.36	19.66	22.62	7.86	6.16	2.81	2.91	0.07	24.97	98.96	38.40	23.92	22.58	7.86	6.16
2001	71.88	12.28	20.20	23.49	8.03	5.33	2.24	2.64	0.07	26.39	96.47	38.33	22.91	21.91	8.03	5.33
2002	70.76	12.16	19.44	22.62	8.14	5.84	2.69	2.65	0.06	25.74	97.88	38.40	23.63	21.90	8.14	5.84
2003	70.01	12.03	19.63	21.97	7.96	6.08	2.82	2.74	0.06	27.05	98.31	39.05	23.07	22.32	7.96	6.08
2004	70.37	11.53	19.34	22.69	8.23	6.12	2.73	2.85	0.06	28.57	99.74	40.13	22.99	22.39	8.23	6.12

NA Not available. Z Less than 5 trillion. ¹ Includes types of fuel not shown separately. ² Includes lease condensate. ³ Electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and wind; consumption of wood, waste, and alcohol fuels; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and solar thermal direct use energy. ⁴ Wood, waste, and alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline). ⁵ Imports minus exports. ⁶ Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in Petroleum. ⁷ Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. ⁸ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. ⁹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1989 and 1990. ¹⁰ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html>> (released August 2005).

Table 896. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel—Estimates, 2003 and 2004, and Projections, 2005 to 2020

[Quadrillion Btu (70.52 represents 70,520,000,000,000) per year. Btu = British thermal unit. Projections are "reference" or mid-level forecasts. See report for methodology and assumptions used in generating projections]

Type of fuel	2003	2004	Projections			
			2005	2010	2015	2020
Production, total	70.52	70.42	70.72	77.42	80.58	84.05
Crude oil and lease condensate	12.05	11.47	11.27	12.45	12.37	11.75
Natural gas plant liquids	2.34	2.46	2.42	2.39	2.57	2.67
Natural gas, dry	19.63	19.02	18.68	19.13	20.97	22.09
Coal	22.12	22.86	23.41	25.78	25.73	27.30
Nuclear power	7.96	8.23	8.08	8.44	8.66	9.09
Renewable energy ¹	5.69	5.74	5.88	7.08	7.43	8.00
Other ²	0.72	0.64	0.97	2.16	2.85	3.16
Imports, total	30.98	33.14	34.01	33.83	36.75	39.83
Crude oil ³	21.06	22.02	22.34	22.01	22.91	24.63
Petroleum products ⁴	5.16	5.93	6.40	6.36	7.29	8.01
Natural gas	4.10	4.36	4.34	5.01	5.81	5.83
Other imports ⁵	0.67	0.83	0.93	0.45	0.74	1.36
Exports, total	3.86	4.18	4.15	3.74	3.30	3.39
Petroleum ⁶	2.03	2.07	2.07	2.15	2.18	2.24
Natural gas	0.71	0.86	0.86	0.55	0.58	0.68
Coal	1.12	1.25	1.22	1.03	0.54	0.46
Consumption, total	98.05	99.68	100.49	107.87	114.18	120.63
Petroleum products	38.96	40.08	40.22	43.14	45.69	48.14
Natural gas	23.04	23.07	22.86	24.04	26.67	27.70
Coal	22.38	22.53	23.37	25.09	25.66	27.65
Nuclear power	7.96	8.23	8.08	8.44	8.66	9.09
Renewable energy ¹ , other ⁸	5.72	5.77	5.96	7.15	7.51	8.05
Net imports of petroleum	24.19	25.88	26.67	26.22	28.02	30.39
Prices (1999 dollars per unit):						
Imported crude oil price⁹	28.46	35.99	49.70	43.99	43.00	44.99
Gas wellhead price (dol. per mcf) ¹⁰	5.08	5.49	7.62	5.03	4.52	4.90
Coal minemouth price (dol. per ton)	18.40	20.07	21.20	22.23	20.39	20.20
Average electric price (cents per kWh)	7.6	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2

¹ Includes grid-connected electricity from conventional hydroelectric; wood and wood waste; landfill gas; municipal solid waste; other biomass; wind; photovoltaic and solar thermal sources; non-electric energy from renewable sources, such as active and passive solar systems, and wood; and both the ethanol and gasoline components of E85, but not the ethanol components of blends less than 85 percent. Excludes electricity imports using renewable sources and nonmarketed renewable energy. See Table A18 of source for selected nonmarketed residential and commercial renewable energy. ² Includes liquid hydrogen, methanol, supplemental natural gas, and some domestic inputs to refineries. ³ Includes imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ⁴ Includes imports of finished petroleum products, imports of unfinished oils, alcohols, ethers, and blending components. ⁵ Includes coal, coal coke (net), and electricity (net). ⁶ Includes crude oil and petroleum products. ⁷ Includes natural gas plant liquids, crude oil consumed as a fuel, and nonpetroleum-based liquids for blending, such as ethanol. ⁸ Includes net electricity imports, methanol, and liquid hydrogen. ⁹ Weighted average price delivered to U.S. refiners. ¹⁰ Represents lower 48 onshore and offshore supplies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2006*, DOE/EIA-0383(2006). See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiat/aec/excel/aeotab_1.xls>.

Table 897. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 1970 to 2004

[67.84 represents 67,840,000,000,000 Btu. Btu = British thermal units. For Btu conversion factors, see source and text, this section. See Appendix III]

Year	Residential and commercial ¹				Percent of total		
	Total (quad. Btu)	commercial ¹ (quad. Btu)	Industrial ² (quad. Btu)	Transportation (quad. Btu)	Residential and commercial ¹	Industrial ²	Transportation
1970	67.84	22.11	29.64	16.10	32.6	43.7	23.7
1975	72.00	24.31	29.45	18.24	33.8	40.9	25.3
1980	78.29	26.44	32.15	19.70	33.8	41.1	25.2
1985	76.47	27.49	28.89	20.09	36.0	37.8	26.3
1990	84.70	30.39	31.90	22.42	35.9	37.7	26.5
1995	91.25	33.38	34.01	23.85	36.6	37.3	26.1
1996	94.26	34.83	34.98	24.44	37.0	37.1	25.9
1997	94.77	34.75	35.26	24.75	36.7	37.2	26.1
1998	95.19	35.05	34.89	25.26	36.8	36.7	26.5
1999	96.84	36.07	34.81	25.95	37.2	35.9	26.8
2000	98.96	37.71	34.70	26.55	38.1	35.1	26.8
2001	96.47	37.66	32.53	26.28	39.0	33.7	27.2
2002	97.88	38.49	32.53	26.85	39.3	33.2	27.4
2003	98.31	38.65	32.56	27.10	39.3	33.1	27.6
2004 ³	99.74	38.69	33.25	27.79	38.8	33.3	27.9

¹ Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. ² Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. ³ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec_24.pdf> (released August 2005).

Table 898. Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Source: 1995 to 2004

[In quadrillion Btu (6.67 represents 6,670,000,000,000). Renewable energy is obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible unlike fossil fuels of which there is a finite supply]

Source and sector	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹
Consumption, total.	6.67	6.60	6.16	5.33	5.84	6.08	6.12
Conventional hydroelectric power ²	3.21	3.27	2.81	2.24	2.69	2.83	2.73
Geothermal energy ³	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.34
Biomass ⁴	3.07	2.89	2.91	2.64	2.65	2.74	2.85
Solar energy ⁵	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Wind energy ⁶	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.14
Residential ⁷	0.67	0.49	0.50	0.44	0.38	0.43	0.41
Biomass ⁴	0.60	0.41	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.36	0.33
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Solar ^{5,8}	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Commercial ⁹	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
Biomass ⁴	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Hydroelectric ²	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Industrial ¹⁰	1.91	1.84	1.83	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.68
Biomass ⁴	1.85	1.79	1.78	1.59	1.57	1.53	1.62
Geothermal ³	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydroelectric ²	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Transportation:							
Alcohol fuels ¹¹	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.30
Electric power ¹²	3.89	4.03	3.58	3.02	3.58	3.73	3.63
Biomass ⁴	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.51
Geothermal ³	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.30
Hydroelectric ²	3.15	3.22	2.77	2.21	2.65	2.78	2.67
Solar ⁵	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Wind ⁶	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.14

Z Less than 5 trillion Btu. ¹ Preliminary. ² Power produced from natural streamflow as regulated by available storage. ³ As used at electric power plants, hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust that is supplied to steam turbines at electric power plants that drive generators to produce electricity. ⁴ Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source. ⁵ Includes small amounts of distributed solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. ⁶ Energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators. Wind pushes against sails, vanes, or blades radiating from a central rotating shaft. ⁷ Consists of living quarters for private households, but excludes institutional living quarters. ⁸ The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. ⁹ Consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses, governments, and other private and public organizations. Includes institutional living quarters and sewage treatment facilities. ¹⁰ Consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. ¹¹ Ethanol primarily derived from corn. ¹² Consists of electricity only and combined heat and power plants who sell electricity and heat to the public.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Renewable Energy Annual 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar/renewables/page/trends/table05.pdf>> (issued June 2006).

Table 899. Energy Expenditures and Average Fuel Prices by Source and Sector: 1970 to 2002

[In millions of dollars (82.911 represents \$82,911,000,000), except as indicated. For definition of Btu, see text, this section. End-use sector and electric utilities exclude expenditures and prices on energy sources such as hydropower, solar, wind, and geothermal. Also excludes expenditures for reported amounts of energy consumed by the energy industry for production, transportation, and processing operations]

Source and sector	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EXPENDITURES (mil. dol.)										
Total¹	82,911	374,346	438,184	472,539	514,049	525,737	556,538	689,199	694,078	661,659
Natural gas	10,891	51,061	72,938	65,278	75,020	83,620	84,960	119,092	139,296	111,366
Petroleum products	47,955	237,676	223,928	235,368	236,905	231,898	262,820	360,751	336,389	320,028
Motor gasoline	31,596	124,408	118,048	126,558	136,647	132,730	149,260	193,947	185,892	179,508
Coal	4,630	22,607	29,678	28,602	27,431	27,888	27,310	28,080	28,139	28,511
Electricity sales ²	23,345	98,095	149,233	176,691	205,876	218,361	218,413	231,577	245,449	248,357
Residential sector ²	20,213	69,418	99,772	111,097	128,388	135,101	137,573	156,089	168,550	161,505
Commercial sector ³	10,628	46,932	70,396	79,284	91,788	99,138	99,290	112,870	125,921	119,924
Industrial sector ⁴	16,691	94,316	106,518	102,402	107,060	107,723	111,833	141,536	138,285	128,528
Transportation sector	35,379	163,680	161,498	179,757	186,813	183,775	207,843	278,703	261,322	251,702
Motor gasoline	30,525	121,809	115,205	123,845	134,641	130,709	147,592	191,620	182,122	175,726
Electric utilities ²	4,329	37,788	43,421	40,155	38,728	42,650	43,932	57,597	61,902	53,182
AVERAGE FUEL PRICES (dol. per mil. Btu)										
All sectors	1.65	6.89	8.37	8.25	8.28	8.20	8.53	10.33	10.73	10.07
Residential sector ²	2.10	7.46	10.91	11.88	12.63	13.48	13.19	14.27	15.72	14.75
Commercial sector ³	1.98	7.85	11.65	11.89	12.64	13.07	12.87	13.93	15.63	14.70
Industrial sector ⁴	0.84	4.71	6.03	5.23	4.97	4.91	5.12	6.49	6.80	6.29
Transportation sector	2.31	8.61	8.27	8.28	8.09	7.48	8.23	10.78	10.21	9.64
Electric utilities ²	0.32	1.76	1.88	1.47	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.64	1.78	1.51

¹ Includes other sources not shown separately. ² There are no direct fuel costs for geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ³ There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ⁴ There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ⁵ There is a discontinuity in the total time series and the industrial time series between 1988 and 1989 due to the expanded coverage of nonelectric utility use of wood and waste beginning in 1989.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, 2002. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/state.html?q_state_a=us&q_state=UNITED%20STATES> (published 30 June 2006).

Table 900. Residential Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Average Price: 1980 to 2001

[9.32 represents 9,320,000,000,000 Btu. For period April to March for 1980; January to December for 1987 to 2001. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii in 1980. Covers occupied units only. Excludes household usage of gasoline for transportation and the use of wood or coal. Based on Residential Energy Consumption Survey; see source. Btu = British thermal unit; see text, this section]

Type of fuel	Unit	1980	1987	1990	1993	1997	2001
CONSUMPTION							
Total	Quad. Btu	9.32	9.13	9.22	10.01	10.25	9.86
Average per household	Mil. Btu	114	101	98	104	101	92
Natural gas	Quad. Btu	4.97	4.83	4.86	5.27	5.28	4.84
Electricity, site	Quad. Btu	2.48	2.76	3.03	3.28	3.54	3.89
Fuel oil, kerosene	Quad. Btu	1.52	1.22	1.04	1.07	1.07	0.76
Liquid petroleum gas	Quad. Btu	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.38	0.36	0.38
EXPENDITURES							
Total	Bil. dol.	75.6	97.8	110.2	123.9	135.8	159.7
Average per household	Dollars	926	1,080	1,172	1,282	1,338	1,493
Natural gas	Bil. dol.	19.8	26.2	27.3	32.0	35.8	47.0
Electricity	Bil. dol.	40.8	61.6	71.5	81.1	88.3	100.3
Fuel oil, kerosene	Bil. dol.	12.2	7.2	8.3	7.0	7.6	6.8
Liquid petroleum gas	Bil. dol.	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.6
AVERAGE PRICE							
Total	Dol./mil. Btu	8.12	10.71	11.95	12.38	13.25	16.19
Natural gas	Dol./mil. Btu	3.98	5.41	5.61	6.07	6.78	9.70
Electricity	Dol./mil. Btu	16.46	22.34	23.60	24.69	24.97	25.80
Fuel oil, kerosene	Dol./mil. Btu	8.03	5.89	7.92	6.53	7.13	9.05
Liquid petroleum gas	Dol./mil. Btu	8.00	8.91	11.18	10.04	11.23	14.87

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures*, 1980, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, and 2001. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html>>.

Table 901. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures, by Type of Fuel and Selected Household Characteristic: 2001

[Quad. = quadrillion. (9.86 represents 9,860,000,000,000 Btu). See headnote, Table 900]

Characteristic	Consumption (Btu's)					Expenditures				
	Total ¹ (quad.)	Avg. per household ² (mil.)	Natural gas (quad.)	Electricity (quad.)	Fuel oil ³ (quad.)	Total ¹ (bil. dol.)	Avg. per household ² (dol.)	Natural gas (bil. dol.)	Electricity (bil. dol.)	Fuel oil ³ (bil. dol.)
Total households	9.86	92.2	4.84	3.89	0.71	159.74	1,493	46.98	100.34	6.83
Single family	7.91	107.3	3.98	3.01	0.59	125.02	1,697	38.04	76.69	5.32
Two-to-four unit building	0.74	78.1	0.45	0.23	0.06	11.97	1,261	4.70	6.68	0.54
Five-or-more unit building	0.70	41.0	0.28	0.36	0.05	13.66	803	2.98	10.29	0.37
Mobile home	0.52	75.9	0.14	0.29	0.01	9.09	1,336	1.26	6.68	0.08
Year house built:										
1949 or earlier	2.92	109.8	1.68	0.76	0.34	42.18	1,586	16.47	20.65	3.04
1950 to 1959	1.39	97.9	0.75	0.46	0.14	21.25	1,500	7.15	12.34	1.29
1960 to 1969	1.19	86.5	0.61	0.45	0.09	19.48	1,414	6.00	12.09	0.77
1970 to 1979	1.48	79.0	0.57	0.77	0.07	26.03	1,388	5.28	18.99	0.61
1980 to 1989	1.45	79.7	0.57	0.78	0.04	26.22	1,438	5.53	19.37	0.40
1990 to 2001 ⁴	1.43	92.5	0.66	0.68	0.02	24.59	1,591	6.54	16.90	0.21

¹ Includes liquid petroleum gas, not shown separately. ² The averages are over the set of all households; otherwise the averages are over the set of households using a given fuel or enduse. ³ Includes kerosene. ⁴ New construction for 2001 includes only those housing units built and occupied between January and the April-August period when the household interviews were conducted.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures*, 2001. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html>>.

Table 902. Fossil Fuel Prices by Type of Fuel: 1990 to 2004

[In dollars per million British thermal units (Btu), except as indicated. All fuel prices taken as close to the point of production as possible. See text, this section, for explanation of Btu conversions from mineral fuels]

Fuel	Current dollars					Constant (2000) dollars				
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004 ¹	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004 ¹
Composite²	1.84	1.47	2.60	3.10	3.63	2.26	1.60	2.60	2.92	3.35
Crude oil ³	3.45	2.52	4.61	4.75	6.34	4.23	2.74	4.61	4.48	5.86
Natural gas ⁴	1.55	1.40	3.32	4.41	4.96	1.90	1.52	3.32	4.16	4.59
Bituminous coal ⁵	1.00	0.88	0.80	0.87	0.97	1.22	0.96	0.80	0.82	0.90

¹ Preliminary. ² Derived by multiplying the price per Btu of each fossil fuel by the total Btu content of the production of each fossil fuel and dividing this accumulated value of total fossil fuel production by the accumulated Btu content of total fossil fuel production. ³ Domestic first purchase prices. ⁴ Wellhead prices. ⁵ Includes bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec3_3.pdf> (released August 2005).

Table 903. Energy Imports and Exports by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2004

[In quadrillion of Btu. (12.10 represents 12,100,000,000,000 Btu). For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

Type of fuel	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹
Net imports, total²	12.10	7.58	14.06	17.75	22.28	23.54	24.97	26.39	25.74	27.05	28.57
Coal	-2.39	-2.39	-2.70	-2.08	-1.87	-1.30	-1.21	-0.77	-0.61	-0.49	-0.57
Natural gas (dry)	0.96	0.90	1.46	2.74	3.06	3.50	3.62	3.69	3.58	3.40	3.49
Petroleum ³	13.50	8.95	15.29	16.89	20.94	21.18	22.38	23.36	22.63	24.07	25.47
Other ⁴	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.18
Imports, total	15.80	11.78	18.82	22.26	26.58	27.25	28.97	30.16	29.41	31.11	33.00
Coal	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.31	0.49	0.42	0.63	0.68
Natural gas (dry)	1.01	0.95	1.55	2.90	3.22	3.66	3.87	4.07	4.10	4.10	4.36
Petroleum ³	14.66	10.61	17.12	18.88	22.91	23.13	24.53	25.40	24.68	26.22	27.68
Other ⁴	0.10	0.17	0.08	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.29
Exports, total	3.69	4.20	4.75	4.51	4.30	3.71	4.01	3.77	3.66	4.07	4.43
Coal	2.42	2.44	2.77	2.32	2.09	1.53	1.53	1.27	1.03	1.12	1.25
Natural gas (dry)	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.38	0.52	0.70	0.86
Petroleum	1.16	1.66	1.82	1.99	1.97	1.95	2.15	2.04	2.04	2.15	2.21
Other ⁴	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.11

¹ Preliminary. ² Net imports equals imports minus exports. Minus sign (-) denotes an excess of exports over imports. ³ Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977. ⁴ Coal coke and small amounts of electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec1_11.pdf> (released August 2005).

Table 904. U.S. Foreign Trade in Selected Mineral Fuels: 1980 to 2004

[985 represents 985,000,000,000 cu. ft. Minus sign (-) indicates an excess of imports over exports]

Mineral fuel	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹
Natural gas:										
Imports	Bil. cu. ft.	985	950	1,532	2,841	3,782	3,977	4,015	3,996	4,259
Exports	Bil. cu. ft.	49	55	86	154	244	373	516	692	854
Net trade	Bil. cu. ft.	-936	-894	-1,447	-2,687	-3,538	-3,604	-3,499	-3,305	-3,404
Crude oil:										
Imports ²	Mil. bbl.	1,926	1,168	2,151	2,639	3,320	3,405	3,336	3,528	3,674
Exports	Mil. bbl.	105	75	40	35	18	7	3	5	10
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	-1,821	-1,094	-2,112	-2,604	-3,301	-3,398	-3,333	-3,523	-3,664
Petroleum products:										
Imports	Mil. bbl.	603	681	775	586	874	928	872	949	1,047
Exports	Mil. bbl.	94	211	273	312	362	347	356	370	374
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	-508	-471	-502	-274	-512	-581	-517	-579	-673
Coal:										
Imports	Mil. sh. tons	1.2	2.0	2.7	9.5	12.5	19.8	16.9	25.0	27.3
Exports	Mil. sh. tons	91.7	92.7	105.8	88.5	58.5	48.7	39.6	43.0	48.0
Net trade	Mil. sh. tons	90.5	90.7	103.1	79.1	46.0	28.9	22.7	18.0	20.7

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes strategic petroleum reserve imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/contents.html>> (released August 2005).

Table 905. Crude Oil Imports Into the U.S. by Country of Origin: 1980 to 2005

[In millions of barrels (1,921 represents 1,921,000,000). Barrels contain 42 gallons. Total OPEC excludes, and Non-OPEC includes, petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC]

Country of origin	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total imports	1,921	1,168	2,151	2,639	3,187	3,311	3,405	3,336	3,521	3,674	3,670
OPEC, ^{1,2,3} total	1,410	479	1,283	1,219	1,543	1,659	1,770	1,490	1,671	1,836	1,738
Algeria	166	31	23	10	9	(Z)	4	11	41	79	83
Iraq	10	17	188	—	265	226	290	168	171	238	190
Kuwait ⁴	10	1	29	78	90	96	87	79	75	88	79
Libya	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16
Saudi Arabia ⁴	456	48	436	460	506	556	588	554	629	547	525
Indonesia	115	107	36	23	26	13	15	18	10	12	7
Nigeria	307	102	286	227	227	319	307	215	306	389	387
Venezuela	57	112	243	420	420	446	471	438	436	473	449
Non-OPEC, total ⁵	511	689	869	1,419	1,643	1,652	1,635	1,846	1,850	1,838	1,932
Angola	(NA)	(NA)	86	131	130	108	117	117	132	112	164
Canada	73	171	235	380	430	492	495	527	565	590	600
Colombia	(NA)	(NA)	51	76	165	116	95	86	59	51	57
Ecuador ²	6	20	(NA)	35	42	46	41	37	50	83	101
Gabon ³	9	19	(NA)	84	61	52	51	52	48	52	47
Mexico	185	261	251	375	458	479	509	548	580	584	566
Norway	53	11	35	94	96	110	103	127	60	54	43
Russia	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	5	8	3	—	31	54	55	70
United Kingdom	63	101	57	124	104	106	89	148	127	86	80

— Represents zero. NA Not available. Z Represents less than 500,000 barrels. ¹ OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) includes the Persian Gulf nations shown below, except Bahrain, which is not a member of OPEC, and also includes Iran, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. ² Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1992; therefore, it is included under OPEC for the period 1973 to 1992. ³ Gabon withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1994; therefore, it is included under OPEC for the period 1973 to 1994. ⁴ Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia. ⁵ Non-OPEC total includes nations not shown.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 2006. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/historical/2006/2006_02/pdf/table38.pdf>.

Table 906. Crude Oil and Refined Products—Summary: 1980 to 2005

[13,481 represents 13,481,000 bbl. Barrels (bbl.) of 42 gallons. Data are averages]

Year	Crude oil (1,000 bbl. per day)				Refined oil products (1,000 bbl. per day)				Total oil imports ³ (1,000 bbl. per day)	Crude oil stocks ⁴ (mil. bbl.)	
	Input to refiner- ies	Domestic produc- tion	Imports		Exports	Domestic demand	Imports	Exports		Total	Strategic reserve ⁵
			Total ¹	Strategic reserve ²							
1980	13,481	8,597	5,263	44	287	17,056	1,646	258	6,909	⁶ 466	108
1985	12,002	8,971	3,201	118	204	15,726	1,866	577	5,067	814	493
1990	13,409	7,355	5,894	27	109	16,988	2,123	748	8,018	908	586
1995	13,973	6,560	7,230	—	95	17,725	1,605	855	8,835	895	592
1996	14,195	6,465	7,508	—	110	18,309	1,971	871	9,478	850	566
1997	14,662	6,452	8,225	—	108	18,620	1,936	896	10,162	868	563
1998	14,889	6,252	8,706	—	110	18,917	2,002	835	10,708	895	571
1999	14,804	5,881	8,731	8	118	19,519	2,122	822	10,852	852	567
2000	15,067	5,822	9,071	8	50	19,701	2,389	990	11,459	826	541
2001	15,128	5,801	9,328	11	20	19,649	2,543	951	11,871	862	550
2002	14,947	5,746	9,140	16	9	19,761	2,390	975	11,530	877	599
2003	15,304	5,681	9,665	—	12	20,034	2,599	1,014	12,264	907	638
2004	15,475	5,419	10,088	77	27	20,731	3,057	1,021	13,145	961	676
2005	15,204	5,121	10,056	38	41	20,656	3,471	1,133	13,527	1,008	685

— Represents zero. ¹ Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ² SPR is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Through 2003, includes imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes imports by SPR, and imports into SPR by others. ³ Crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports) plus refined products. ⁴ Crude oil at end of period. Includes commercial and Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. ⁵ Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements. ⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1985 forward.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, February 2006 issue.

Table 907. Petroleum and Coal Products Corporations—Sales, Net Profit, and Profit Per Dollar of Sales: 1990 to 2005

[318.5 represents \$318,500,000,000. Represents SIC group 29 (NAICS group 324). Through 2000 based on Standard Industrial Classification code; beginning 2001 based on North American Industry Classification System, 1997 (NAICS). Profit rates are averages of quarterly figures at annual rates. Beginning 1990, excludes estimates for corporations with less than \$250,000 in assets]

Item	Unit	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sales	Bil. dol.	318.5	283.1	320.0	250.4	277.0	455.2	472.5	474.9	597.8	767.7	1,019.2
Net profit:												
Before income taxes	Bil. dol.	23.1	16.5	36.8	9.7	20.3	55.5	47.2	22.4	52.8	89.7	118.6
After income taxes	Bil. dol.	17.8	13.9	29.4	8.3	17.2	42.6	35.8	19.5	43.6	71.8	94.5
Depreciation ¹	Bil. dol.	18.7	16.7	15.6	14.7	13.5	15.5	17.2	17.8	19.4	18.5	18.0
Profits per dollar of sales:												
Before income taxes	Cents	7.3	5.8	11.5	3.5	7.1	12.2	9.7	4.6	10.4	15.5	18.0
After income taxes	Cents	5.6	4.9	9.2	3.1	6.0	9.4	7.4	4.2	8.6	12.4	14.3
Profits on stockholders' equity:												
Before income taxes	Percent	16.4	12.6	23.5	6.0	13.0	29.4	21.8	9.7	20.8	32.9	37.9
After income taxes	Percent	12.7	10.6	18.9	5.2	11.0	22.6	16.5	8.4	17.1	26.3	30.2

¹ Includes depletion and accelerated amortization of emergency facilities.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Trade Corporations*.

Table 908. Major Petroleum Companies—Financial Summary: 1980 to 2005

[32.9 represents \$32,900,000,000. Data represent a composite of approximately 42 major worldwide petroleum companies aggregated on a consolidated total company basis]

Item	1980	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
FINANCIAL DATA (bil. dol.)										
Net income	32.9	26.8	24.3	35.3	76.4	62.0	44.3	85.5	120.5	170.6
Depreciation, depletion, etc.	32.5	38.7	43.1	45.0	53.3	63.4	61.2	68.0	76.9	76.5
Cash flow ¹	65.4	65.5	67.4	75.3	129.7	140.0	118.0	157.7	205.1	239.9
Dividends paid	9.3	15.9	17.6	21.7	23.0	29.7	27.3	27.5	33.5	37.5
Net internal funds available for investment or debt repayment ²	56.1	49.6	49.8	54.1	106.7	110.4	90.7	130.3	171.5	202.4
Capital and exploratory expenditures	62.1	59.6	59.8	67.7	72.8	99.9	88.7	90.7	112.4	140.4
Long-term capitalization	211.4	300.0	304.3	456.2	516.9	543.8	548.1	606.1	700.1	800.4
Long-term debt	49.8	90.4	85.4	105.4	112.8	143.2	153.5	142.1	161.0	165.2
Preferred stock	2.0	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.4	6.7	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.5
Common stock and retained earnings ³	159.6	204.4	213.2	346.0	398.7	393.9	392.1	461.8	537.8	631.7
Excess of expenditures over cash income ⁴	6.0	10.0	10.0	13.6	-33.9	-10.5	-2.0	-39.5	-59.2	-62.0
RATIOS ⁵ (percent)										
Long-term debt to long-term capitalization	23.6	30.1	28.1	23.1	21.8	26.7	28.3	26.5	24.1	23.5
Net income to total average capital	17.0	9.1	8.1	8.9	15.7	12.3	8.7	15.2	18.9	23.0
Net income to average common equity	22.5	13.5	11.6	12.4	20.5	16.3	11.5	20.1	24.2	29.3

¹ Generally represents internally-generated funds from operations. Sum of net income and noncash charges such as depreciation, depletion, and amortization. ² Cash flow minus dividends paid. ³ Includes common stock, capital surplus, and earned surplus accounts after adjustments. ⁴ Capital and exploratory expenditures plus dividends paid minus cash flow. ⁵ Represents approximate year-to-year comparisons because of changes in the makeup of the group due to mergers and other corporate changes.
Source: Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., New York, NY, *Comparative Oil Company Statements*, annual.

Table 909. Electric Power Industry—Sales, Prices, Net Generation, Net Summer Capacity, and Consumption of Fuels: 1990 to 2004

[2,837.1 represents 2,837,100,000,000 kWh. Net generation for calendar years; capacity as of December 31]

Item	Unit	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹
ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY, ALL SECTORS							
Consumption, total	Bil. kWh	2,837.1	3,592.4	3,532.4	3,628.7	3,656.5	3,716.5
Net generation, total	Bil. kWh	3,038.0	3,802.1	3,736.6	3,858.5	3,883.2	² 3,970.6
Electric power sector	Bil. kWh	2,901.3	3,637.5	3,580.1	3,698.5	3,721.2	3,793.6
Commercial sector	Bil. kWh	5.8	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4
Industrial sector	Bil. kWh	130.8	156.7	149.2	152.6	154.5	152.4
Electricity imports	Bil. kWh	18.4	48.6	38.5	36.4	30.4	34.2
Electricity exports	Bil. kWh	16.1	14.8	16.5	13.6	24.0	22.9
Electricity losses and unaccounted for	Bil. kWh	203.2	243.5	226.2	252.6	233.1	248.2
Retail sales of electricity	Bil. kWh	2,712.6	3,421.4	3,369.8	3,462.5	3,488.2	3,550.5
Direct use of electricity	Bil. kWh	124.5	170.9	162.6	166.2	168.3	166.0
Electricity retail prices per kWh:							
All sectors, current dollars	Cents	6.57	6.81	7.32	7.21	7.42	7.57
All sectors, real (2000) dollars	Cents	8.05	6.81	7.15	6.93	7.00	6.99
Residential, current dollars	Cents	7.83	8.24	8.62	8.46	8.70	8.94
Residential, real (2000) dollars	Cents	9.60	8.24	8.42	8.13	8.21	8.26
Commercial, current dollars	Cents	7.34	7.43	7.93	7.86	7.98	8.17
Commercial, real (2000) dollars	Cents	9.00	7.43	7.74	7.55	7.53	7.55
Industrial, current dollars	Cents	4.74	4.64	5.04	4.88	5.13	5.11
Industrial, real (2000) dollars	Cents	5.81	4.64	4.92	4.69	4.84	4.72
Transportation, current dollars	Cents	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.58	6.48
Transportation, real (2000) dollars	Cents	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.15	5.99
Other users, current dollars	Cents	6.40	6.56	7.03	6.73	(NA)	(NA)
Other users, real (2000) dollars	Cents	7.84	6.56	6.87	6.47	(NA)	(NA)
Net generation, total ³	Bil. kWh	3,038.0	3,802.1	3,736.6	3,858.5	3,883.2	3,970.6
Coal	Bil. kWh	1,594.0	1,966.3	1,904.0	1,933.1	1,973.7	2,197.8
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	126.6	111.2	124.9	94.6	119.4	² 120.6
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	372.8	601.0	639.1	691.0	649.9	2,709.0
Nuclear	Bil. kWh	576.9	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	² 788.5
Hydroelectric pumped storage plants	Bil. kWh	-3.5	-5.5	-8.8	-8.7	-8.5	² -8.5
Conventional hydroelectric power plants	Bil. kWh	292.9	275.6	217.0	264.3	275.8	² 268.4
Geothermal	Bil. kWh	15.4	14.1	13.7	14.5	14.4	14.4
Net summer capacity, total ³	Mil. kW	734.1	811.7	848.3	905.3	948.4	2,962.9
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	307.4	315.1	314.2	315.4	313.0	² 313.0
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	49.0	35.9	39.7	38.2	36.4	² 33.7
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	56.2	95.7	125.8	171.7	208.4	² 224.3
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	113.6	149.8	153.5	162.3	171.3	² 172.2
Nuclear electric power plants	Mil. kW	99.6	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	² 99.6
Hydroelectric pumped storage plants	Mil. kW	19.5	19.5	19.1	20.4	20.5	² 20.8
Conventional hydroelectric power plants	Mil. kW	73.9	79.4	79.5	79.4	78.7	² 77.6
Geothermal energy plants	Mil. kW	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Fuel consumption:							
Petroleum	Mil. bbl	219.0	195.2	216.7	168.6	206.7	² 209.5
Coal	Mil. sh. tons	792.5	994.9	972.7	987.6	1,014.1	² 1,026.0
Petroleum coke	Mil. sh. tons	1.9	3.7	3.9	6.8	6.3	7.5
Natural gas	Bil. cu. ft.	3,691.6	5,691.5	5,832.3	6,126.1	5,616.1	² 6,111.3
ELECTRIC POWER SECTOR							
Net generation, total ³	Bil. kWh	2,901.3	3,637.5	3,580.1	3,698.5	3,721.2	3,793.6
Coal	Bil. kWh	1,572.1	1,943.1	1,882.8	1,910.6	1,952.7	2,197.8
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	118.9	105.2	119.1	89.7	113.7	112.5
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	309.5	518.0	554.9	607.7	567.3	618.6
Nuclear	Bil. kWh	576.9	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.6
Net summer capacity, total ³	Mil. kW	709.9	782.1	818.8	875.8	918.6	938.3
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	302.3	310.2	309.8	311.0	308.5	308.9
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	48.0	34.9	38.4	37.3	35.5	35.6
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	47.9	82.6	111.1	157.4	193.9	208.3
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	110.8	147.9	152.0	160.4	169.4	173.6
Nuclear electric power plants	Mil. kW	99.6	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6
COMBINED-HEAT-AND-POWER PLANTS							
Commercial:							
Net generation, total ³	Bil. kWh	5.8	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	28.3
Coal	Bil. kWh	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	21.3
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	20.5
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	24.1
Net summer capacity, total ³	Mil. kW	1.4	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.1	22.2
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	20.4
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	20.3
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.5	20.5
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	20.6
Industrial:							
Net generation, total ³	Bil. kWh	130.8	156.7	149.2	152.6	154.5	² 153.9
Coal	Bil. kWh	21.1	22.1	20.1	21.5	19.8	² 20.1
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	7.2	5.6	5.3	4.4	5.3	² 5.6
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	60.0	78.8	79.8	79.0	78.7	² 77.4
Net summer capacity, total ³	Mil. kW	22.9	27.3	26.6	27.3	27.7	² 27.4
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.1	² 3.8
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	² 0.7
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	8.1	12.5	13.3	13.7	14.1	² 13.6
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	² 1.3

NA Not available. ¹ Preliminary. ² Final 2004 values. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/coal/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html>. ³ Includes types not shown separately.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html>>.

Table 910. Electric Power Industry—Net Generation and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2000 to 2004

[Capacity as of December 31. (3,802.1 represents 3,802,100,000,000). Covers utilities for public use]

State	Net generation (bil. kWh)					Net summer capacity (mil. kW)			
	2000	2002	2003	2004		2000	2002	2003	2004
				Total	Percent from coal				
United States	3,802.1	3,858.5	3,883.2	3,970.6	49.8	811.7	905.3	948.4	962.9
Alabama	124.4	132.9	137.5	137.4	54.5	23.5	26.6	30.2	30.6
Alaska	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.5	9.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Arizona	88.9	94.1	94.4	104.6	38.1	15.3	19.4	23.5	24.3
Arkansas	43.9	47.6	50.4	51.9	48.8	9.7	11.3	13.5	13.5
California	208.1	184.2	192.8	194.8	1.2	51.9	56.7	57.9	58.3
Colorado	44.2	45.6	46.6	47.9	74.9	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.1
Connecticut	33.0	31.3	29.5	32.6	13.0	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.9
Delaware	6.0	6.0	7.4	7.9	60.5	2.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
District of Columbia	0.1	0.3	0.1	(Z)	—	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Florida	191.8	203.4	212.6	218.1	29.7	41.5	47.1	49.4	50.7
Georgia	123.9	126.5	124.1	126.8	63.1	27.8	34.6	34.8	35.3
Hawaii	10.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	14.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Idaho	11.9	9.8	10.4	10.9	0.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Illinois	178.5	188.1	189.1	192.0	49.2	36.3	44.7	45.5	42.0
Indiana	127.8	125.6	124.9	127.8	94.4	23.3	25.3	25.6	26.7
Iowa	41.5	42.5	42.1	43.2	81.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.9
Kansas	44.8	47.2	46.6	46.8	73.9	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.9
Kentucky	93.0	92.1	91.7	94.5	91.1	16.8	19.1	19.1	19.6
Louisiana	92.9	95.0	94.9	98.2	24.1	21.0	25.6	25.7	26.5
Maine	14.0	22.5	19.0	19.1	1.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Maryland	51.1	48.3	52.2	52.1	56.1	10.4	11.9	12.5	12.5
Massachusetts	38.7	42.0	48.4	47.5	22.2	12.4	12.2	13.9	14.0
Michigan	104.2	117.9	111.3	118.5	57.9	25.8	29.3	30.4	30.4
Minnesota	51.4	52.8	55.1	52.4	65.0	10.3	11.3	11.5	11.6
Mississippi	37.6	42.9	40.1	43.7	40.0	9.0	13.7	17.3	17.0
Missouri	76.6	81.2	87.2	87.6	85.6	17.3	19.8	20.0	20.2
Montana	26.5	25.5	26.3	26.8	64.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Nebraska	29.1	31.6	30.5	32.0	63.9	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.7
Nevada	35.5	32.1	33.2	37.7	48.5	6.7	6.9	7.5	8.7
New Hampshire	15.0	16.0	21.6	23.9	17.1	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.3
New Jersey	58.1	61.6	57.4	55.9	18.5	16.5	18.4	18.6	18.2
New Mexico	34.0	30.7	32.7	32.9	88.8	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.3
New York	138.1	139.6	137.6	138.0	16.6	35.6	36.0	36.7	37.8
North Carolina	122.3	124.5	127.6	126.3	59.8	24.5	26.7	27.3	27.1
North Dakota	31.3	31.3	31.3	29.9	93.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Ohio	149.1	147.1	146.6	148.3	86.4	28.4	31.5	34.1	34.1
Oklahoma	55.6	59.2	60.6	60.7	55.7	14.1	16.2	18.2	19.4
Oregon	51.8	47.1	49.0	51.4	6.9	11.3	12.5	12.9	12.1
Pennsylvania	201.7	204.3	206.3	214.7	54.6	36.7	39.8	42.4	45.1
Rhode Island	6.0	7.1	5.6	4.9	—	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
South Carolina	93.3	96.6	93.8	97.9	39.7	18.7	20.4	20.7	22.2
South Dakota	9.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	48.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Tennessee	95.8	96.1	92.2	97.6	59.8	19.5	20.7	20.9	20.9
Texas	377.7	385.6	379.2	390.3	38.1	81.7	94.5	99.6	101.1
Utah	36.6	36.6	38.0	38.2	95.8	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2
Vermont	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.5	—	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Virginia	77.2	75.0	75.3	78.9	45.2	19.4	20.2	21.3	22.5
Washington	108.2	102.8	100.1	102.2	10.2	26.1	27.1	27.7	27.6
West Virginia	92.9	94.8	94.7	89.7	97.6	15.0	16.2	16.1	16.4
Wisconsin	59.6	58.4	60.1	60.4	69.7	13.6	14.2	14.3	14.7
Wyoming	45.5	43.8	43.6	44.8	96.7	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6

— Represents or rounds to zero. Z Represents less than 50 million kWh or 50,000 kW.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneat/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html> (accessed June 12, 2006).

Table 911. Electric Power Industry—Capability, Peak Load, and Capacity Margin: 1980 to 2005

[558,237 represents 558,237,000 kW. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Capability represents the maximum kilowatt output with all power sources available and with hydraulic equipment under actual water conditions, allowing for maintenance, emergency outages, and system operating requirements. Capacity margin is the difference between capability and peak load]

Year	Capability at the time of—				Noncoincident peak load		Capacity margin			
	Summer peak load (1,000 kW)		Winter peak load (1,000 kW)		Summer (1,000 kW)	Winter (1,000 kW)	Summer		Winter	
	Amount	Change from prior year	Amount	Change from prior year			Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability	Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability
1980	558,237	13,731	572,195	17,670	427,058	384,567	131,179	23.5	187,628	32.8
1985	621,597	17,357	636,475	14,350	460,503	423,660	161,094	25.9	212,815	33.4
1986	633,291	11,694	646,721	10,246	476,320	422,857	156,971	24.8	223,864	34.6
1987	648,118	14,827	662,977	16,256	496,185	448,277	151,933	23.4	214,700	32.4
1988	661,580	13,462	676,940	13,963	529,460	466,533	132,120	20.0	210,407	31.1
1989	673,316	11,736	685,249	8,309	524,110	496,378	149,206	22.2	188,871	27.6
1990	685,091	11,775	696,757	11,508	546,331	484,231	138,760	20.3	212,526	30.5
1991	690,915	5,824	703,212	6,455	551,418	485,761	139,497	20.2	217,451	30.9
1992	695,436	4,521	707,752	4,540	548,707	492,983	146,729	21.1	214,769	30.4
1993	694,250	-1,186	711,957	4,205	575,356	521,733	118,894	17.1	190,224	26.7
1994	702,985	8,735	715,090	3,133	585,320	518,253	117,665	16.7	196,837	27.5
1995	714,222	11,237	727,679	12,589	620,249	544,684	93,973	13.2	182,995	25.2
1996	724,728	10,506	737,637	9,958	616,790	554,081	107,938	14.9	183,556	24.9
1997	725,829	1,101	736,666	-971	637,677	529,874	88,152	12.1	206,792	28.1
1998	724,193	-1,636	735,090	-1,576	660,293	567,558	63,900	8.8	167,532	22.8
1999	733,481	9,288	748,271	13,181	682,122	570,915	51,359	7.0	177,356	23.7
2000	750,771	17,290	767,505	19,234	678,413	588,426	72,358	9.6	179,079	23.3
2001	783,737	32,966	806,598	39,093	687,812	576,312	95,925	12.2	230,286	28.6
2002	825,145	41,408	850,984	44,386	714,565	604,986	110,580	13.4	245,998	28.9
2003	853,649	28,504	882,120	31,136	709,375	593,874	144,274	16.9	288,246	32.7
2004	851,766	-1,883	864,849	-17,271	704,459	618,701	147,307	17.3	246,148	28.5
2005 ¹	860,137	8,371	878,110	13,261	747,332	625,233	112,805	13.1	252,877	28.8

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, *Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Power Industry*, annual.

Table 912. Electric Energy Retail Sales by Class of Service and State: 2004

[In billions of kilowatt-hours (3,548.2 represents 3,548,200,000,000)]

State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States . . .	3,548.2	1,293.6	1,229.0	1,018.5	Missouri	74.1	31.4	28.4	14.3
Alabama	86.9	30.1	21.2	35.6	Montana	13.0	4.1	4.3	4.6
Alaska	5.8	2.1	2.6	1.1	Nebraska	25.9	8.8	8.5	8.6
Arizona	66.9	28.9	26.1	11.9	Nevada	31.3	10.7	8.3	12.4
Arkansas	43.7	15.6	10.7	17.3	New Hampshire	11.0	4.3	4.4	2.3
California	252.8	85.0	117.6	49.5	New Jersey	77.6	28.0	38.1	11.2
Colorado	46.7	15.5	19.5	11.7	New Mexico	19.8	5.6	8.2	6.0
Connecticut	32.2	13.2	13.5	5.4	New York	145.1	47.4	74.4	20.7
Delaware	11.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	North Carolina	125.7	51.7	42.9	31.1
District of Columbia	11.4	1.8	9.0	0.3	North Dakota	10.5	3.7	3.8	3.0
Florida	218.6	112.2	86.8	19.5	Ohio	154.2	50.3	45.3	58.6
Georgia	129.5	51.1	42.3	35.8	Oklahoma	50.9	19.7	17.0	14.2
Hawaii	10.7	3.2	3.6	3.9	Oregon	45.6	18.0	15.7	12.0
Idaho	21.8	7.3	5.5	9.0	Pennsylvania	143.5	50.7	44.4	47.7
Illinois	139.3	43.4	47.4	48.0	Rhode Island	7.9	3.0	3.5	1.3
Indiana	103.1	31.2	23.0	48.9	South Carolina	79.9	27.9	20.1	31.9
Iowa	40.9	12.6	10.8	17.4	South Dakota	9.2	3.7	3.6	1.9
Kansas	37.1	12.4	13.8	Tennessee	99.7	38.5	28.2	32.9	
Kentucky	86.5	25.2	18.4	42.9	Texas	320.6	120.3	99.6	100.6
Louisiana	79.7	28.9	22.6	28.3	Utah	24.5	7.3	9.3	7.8
Maine	12.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	Vermont	5.7	2.1	2.0	1.6
Maryland	66.9	28.0	17.3	21.2	Virginia	105.4	42.5	43.0	19.7
Massachusetts	56.1	19.8	26.0	9.9	Washington	80.0	32.5	28.2	19.3
Michigan	106.6	33.1	38.6	34.9	West Virginia	28.9	10.8	7.2	10.9
Minnesota	63.3	20.5	20.4	22.4	Wisconsin	68.0	21.2	19.3	27.4
Mississippi	46.0	17.6	12.8	15.7	Wyoming	13.5	2.3	3.4	7.9

¹ Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales and Revenue 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/ceaeaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html> (released December 2005).

Table 913. Electric Energy Price by Class of Service and State: 2004

[Revenue (in cents) per kilowatthour (kWh). Data include both bundled and unbundled consumers]

State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	7.62	8.97	8.16	5.27					
Alabama	6.08	7.62	7.12	4.15	Missouri	6.07	6.97	5.80	4.62
Alaska	10.99	12.44	10.99	8.33	Montana	6.40	7.86	7.42	4.15
Arizona	7.45	8.46	7.28	5.35	Nebraska	5.70	6.96	5.84	4.28
Arkansas	5.67	7.36	5.64	4.16	Nevada	8.56	9.69	9.08	7.24
California	11.45	12.51	11.53	9.52	New Hampshire	11.37	12.49	10.99	10.01
Colorado	6.95	8.42	6.89	5.11	New Jersey	10.29	11.23	9.96	9.03
Connecticut	10.26	11.63	9.90	7.89	New Mexico	7.10	8.67	7.39	5.22
Delaware	7.53	8.78	7.44	6.06	New York	12.55	14.54	12.98	7.04
District of Columbia	7.47	8.00	7.45	4.74	North Carolina	6.97	8.45	6.70	4.88
Florida	8.16	8.99	7.61	5.84	North Dakota	5.69	6.79	5.86	4.13
Georgia	6.58	7.86	6.88	4.43	Ohio	6.89	8.45	7.75	4.89
Hawaii	15.70	18.06	16.19	13.35	Oklahoma	6.50	7.72	6.55	4.76
Idaho	4.97	6.10	5.37	3.82	Oregon	6.21	7.18	6.45	4.43
Illinois	6.80	8.37	7.54	4.65	Pennsylvania	8.00	9.58	8.51	5.87
Indiana	5.58	7.30	6.31	4.13	Rhode Island	10.96	12.19	10.53	9.37
Iowa	6.40	8.96	6.75	4.33	South Carolina	6.22	8.12	6.91	4.13
Kansas	6.37	7.74	6.45	4.69	South Dakota	6.44	7.65	6.18	4.59
Kentucky	4.63	6.11	5.60	3.34	Tennessee	6.14	6.90	7.05	4.46
Louisiana	7.13	8.05	7.58	5.82	Texas	7.95	9.73	7.90	5.87
Maine	9.69	12.16	9.89	6.56	Utah	5.69	7.21	5.90	4.01
Maryland	7.15	7.80	7.56	5.99	Vermont	11.02	12.94	11.42	7.96
Massachusetts	10.77	11.75	10.99	8.48	Virginia	6.43	7.99	5.88	4.27
Michigan	6.94	8.33	7.57	4.92	Washington	5.80	6.37	6.17	4.28
Minnesota	6.24	7.92	6.31	4.63	West Virginia	5.13	6.23	5.46	3.83
Mississippi	7.00	8.21	7.99	4.83	Wisconsin	6.88	9.07	7.24	4.93
					Wyoming	4.98	7.21	5.98	3.91

¹ Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales and Revenue 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html> (released December 2005).

Table 914. Total Electric Power Industry—Generation, Sales, Revenue, and Customers: 1990 to 2005

[2,808 represents 2,808,000,000,000 kWh. Sales and revenue are to and from ultimate customers. Commercial and Industrial are not wholly comparable on a year-to-year basis due to changes from one classification to another. For the 2003 period forward, the Energy Information Administration replaced the "Other" sector with the Transportation sector. The Transportation sector consists entirely of electrified rail and urban transit systems. Data previously reported in "Other" have been relocated to the Commercial sector, except for Agriculture (i.e., irrigation load), which have been relocated to the Industrial sector]

Class	Unit	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹
Generation ²	Bil. kWh	2,808	3,353	3,695	3,802	3,737	3,858	3,883	3,971	4,038
Sales ³	Bil. kWh	2,713	3,013	3,312	3,421	3,382	3,466	3,489	3,548	3,648
Residential or domestic	Bil. kWh	924	1,043	1,145	1,192	1,201	1,265	1,274	1,294	1,362
Percent of total	Percent	34.1	34.6	34.6	34.9	35.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	37.3
Commercial ⁴	Bil. kWh	751	863	1,002	1,055	1,088	1,105	1,197	1,229	1,269
Industrial ⁵	Bil. kWh	946	1,013	1,058	1,064	985	990	1,012	1,019	1,017
Revenue ³	Bil. dol	178.2	207.7	219.9	233.2	247.3	250.2	258.9	270.5	295.7
Residential or domestic	Bil. dol	72.4	87.6	93.5	98.2	103.7	107.1	110.8	116.0	128.3
Percent of total	Percent	40.6	42.2	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.4
Commercial ⁴	Bil. dol	55.1	66.4	72.8	78.4	86.5	87.3	95.8	100.3	110.1
Industrial ⁵	Bil. dol	44.9	47.2	46.8	49.4	49.1	48.6	51.8	53.7	56.7
Ultimate customers, Dec. 31 ³	Million	110.6	118.3	125.9	127.6	131.4	133.6	134.5	136.1	136.4
Residential or domestic	Million	97.1	103.9	110.4	111.7	114.9	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.0
Commercial ⁴	Million	12.1	12.9	14.1	14.3	14.9	15.3	16.5	16.6	16.6
Industrial ⁵	Million	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Avg. kWh used per customer	1,000	24.5	25.5	26.3	26.8	25.7	25.9	25.9	26.1	26.8
Residential	1,000	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4
Commercial ⁴	1,000	62.2	66.6	71.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	72.3	74.0	76.3
Avg. annual bill per customer	Dollar	1,612	1,756	1,746	1,828	1,883	1,872	1,924	1,987	2,168
Residential	Dollar	745	843	847	879	902	918	945	977	1,079
Commercial ⁴	Dollar	4,562	5,124	5,171	5,464	5,821	5,693	5,786	6,037	6,622
Avg. revenue per kWh sold	Cents	6.57	6.89	6.64	6.81	7.31	7.22	7.42	7.62	8.11
Residential	Cents	7.83	8.40	8.17	8.24	8.63	8.46	8.70	8.97	9.42
Commercial ⁴	Cents	7.34	7.69	7.26	7.43	7.95	7.90	8.00	8.16	8.68
Industrial ⁵	Cents	4.74	4.66	4.43	4.64	4.98	4.91	5.12	5.27	5.57

¹ Preliminary. ² "Generation" includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, sulfur, and purchased steam. ³ Includes other types not shown separately. ⁴ Small light and power. ⁵ Large light and power.

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, *Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Power Industry*, annual.

Table 915. Revenue and Expense Statistics for Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities: 1995 to 2004

[In millions of nominal dollars (199,967 represents \$199,967,000,000). Covers approximately 180 investor-owned electric utilities that during each of the last 3 years met any one or more of the following conditions—1 mil. megawatt-hours of total sales; 100 megawatt-hours of sales for resale, 500 megawatt-hours of gross interchange out, and 500 megawatt-hours of wheeling for other]

Item	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Utility operating revenues	199,967	214,160	235,336	267,525	219,389	226,227	240,318
Electric utility	183,655	197,578	214,707	244,219	200,135	202,369	213,539
Other utility	16,312	16,583	20,630	23,306	19,254	23,858	26,779
Utility operating expenses	165,321	182,258	210,324	235,198	188,745	197,459	207,161
Electric utility	150,599	167,266	191,329	213,733	171,291	175,473	182,337
Operation	91,881	108,461	132,662	159,929	116,374	122,723	131,962
Production	68,983	83,555	107,352	136,089	90,649	96,181	104,287
Cost of fuel	29,122	29,826	32,555	29,490	24,132	26,476	28,678
Purchased power	29,981	43,258	61,969	98,231	58,828	62,173	67,354
Other	9,880	10,470	12,828	8,368	7,688	7,532	8,256
Transmission	1,425	2,423	2,699	2,365	3,494	3,585	4,519
Distribution	2,561	2,956	3,115	3,217	3,113	3,185	3,301
Customer accounts	3,613	4,195	4,246	4,434	4,165	4,180	4,087
Customer service	1,922	1,889	1,839	1,856	1,821	1,893	2,012
Sales	348	492	403	282	261	234	238
Administrative and general	13,028	12,951	13,009	11,686	12,872	13,466	13,519
Maintenance	11,767	12,276	12,185	11,167	10,843	11,141	11,774
Depreciation	19,885	23,968	22,761	20,845	17,319	16,962	16,373
Taxes and other	27,065	22,561	23,721	21,792	26,755	24,648	22,228
Other utility	14,722	14,992	18,995	21,465	17,454	21,986	24,823
Net utility operating income	34,646	31,902	25,012	32,327	30,644	28,768	33,158

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epat8p1.html>> (released November 2005).

Table 916. Uranium Concentrate—Supply, Inventories, and Average Prices: 1980 to 2004

[43.70 represents 43,700,000 pounds (lbs.). Years ending December 31. For additional data on uranium, see Section 18]

Item	Unit	1980	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Production ¹	Mil. lb.	43.70	8.89	6.04	4.61	3.96	2.64	2.34	2.00	2.28
Exports ²	Mil. lb.	5.8	2.0	9.8	8.5	13.6	11.7	15.4	13.2	13.2
Imports ²	Mil. lb.	3.6	23.7	41.3	47.6	44.9	46.7	52.7	53.0	66.1
Electric plant purchases from domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	(NA)	20.5	22.3	21.4	24.3	27.5	22.7	21.7	28.2
Loaded into U.S. nuclear reactors ³	Mil. lb.	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	58.8	51.5	52.7	57.2	62.3	50.8
Inventories, total	Mil. lb.	(NA)	129.1	72.5	127.1	111.3	103.8	102.1	85.5	94.3
At domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	(NA)	26.4	13.7	68.8	56.5	48.1	48.7	39.9	38.0
At electric utilities	Mil. lb.	(NA)	102.7	58.7	58.3	54.8	55.6	53.5	45.6	56.4
Average price per pound:										
Purchased imports	Dollars	(NA)	12.55	10.20	10.55	9.84	9.51	10.05	10.59	12.25
Domestic purchases	Dollars	(NA)	15.70	11.11	11.88	11.45	10.45	10.35	10.84	11.91

NA Not available. ¹ Data are for uranium concentrate, a yellow or brown powder obtained by the milling of uranium ore, processing of in situ leach mining solutions, or as a byproduct of phosphoric acid production. ² Trade data prior to 1982 were for transactions conducted by uranium suppliers only. For 1982 forward, transactions by uranium buyers (consumers) have been included. Buyer imports and exports prior to 1982 are believed to be small. ³ Does not include any fuel rods removed from reactors and later reloaded into the reactor.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2004*. Also see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec9_7.pdf> (released August 2005).

Table 917. Nuclear Power Plants—Number, Capacity, and Generation: 1980 to 2005

[51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW]

Item	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operable generating units ^{1, 2, . . .}	71	96	112	109	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Net summer capacity ^{2, 3} (mil. kW)	51.8	79.4	99.6	99.5	97.1	97.4	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	99.6
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	383.7	576.9	673.4	673.7	728.3	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5	780.5
Percent of total electricity net generation	11.0	15.5	19.0	20.1	18.6	19.7	19.8	20.6	20.2	19.7	19.9	19.3
Capacity factor ⁴ (percent)	56.3	58.0	66.0	77.4	78.2	85.3	88.1	89.4	90.3	87.9	90.1	89.4

¹ Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit has remained fully licensed and thus has continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown. ² As of year-end. ³ Net summer capacity is the peak steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary and other power plant, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. ⁴ Weighted average of monthly capacity factors. Monthly factors are derived by dividing actual monthly generation by the maximum possible generation for the month (number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capacity at the end of the month).

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, May 2006. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html>> (accessed June 6, 2006).

Table 918. Nuclear Power Plants—Number of Units, Net Generation, and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2004

[788,528 represents 788,528,000,000 kWh]

State	Number of units	Net generation		Net summer capacity		State	Number of units	Net generation		Net summer capacity	
		Total (mil. kWh)	Percent of total ¹	Total (mil. kW)	Percent of total ¹			Total (mil. kWh)	Percent of total ¹	Total (mil. kW)	Percent of total ¹
U.S.	104	788,528	19.9	99.63	10.3	MS	1	10,233	23.4	1.27	7.5
AL	5	31,636	23.0	5.01	16.3	MO	1	7,831	8.9	1.14	5.6
AZ	3	28,113	26.9	3.80	15.7	NE	2	10,241	32.0	1.23	18.3
AR	2	15,450	29.8	1.84	13.6	NH	1	10,178	42.6	1.16	27.1
CA	4	30,268	15.5	4.32	7.4	NJ	4	27,082	48.5	3.97	21.9
CT	2	16,539	50.7	2.04	25.7	NY	6	40,640	29.5	5.07	13.4
FL	5	31,216	14.3	3.90	7.7	NC	5	40,091	31.7	4.94	18.2
GA	4	33,748	26.6	4.05	11.5	OH	2	15,950	10.8	2.11	6.2
IL	11	92,047	48.0	11.38	27.1	PA	9	77,459	36.1	9.23	20.4
IA	1	4,929	11.4	0.56	5.2	SC	7	51,201	52.3	6.47	29.2
KS	1	10,133	21.7	1.17	10.7	TN	3	28,612	29.3	3.40	16.2
LA	2	17,080	17.4	2.06	7.8	TX	4	40,435	10.4	4.86	4.8
MD	2	14,580	28.0	1.74	13.9	VT	1	3,858	70.5	0.51	50.7
MA	1	5,939	12.5	0.69	4.9	VA	4	28,315	35.9	3.44	15.3
MI	4	30,562	25.8	3.97	13.0	WA	1	8,982	8.8	1.12	4.1
MN	3	13,296	25.4	1.61	14.0	WI	3	11,888	19.7	1.59	10.8

¹ For total generation and capacity, see Table 910.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2004*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html>.

Table 919. Solar Collector Shipments by Type, End Use, and Market Sector: 1980 to 2004

[Shipments in thousands of square feet (19,398 represents 19,398,000)]. Solar collector is a device for intercepting sunlight, converting the light to heat, and carrying the heat to where it will be either used or stored. 1985 data are not available. Based on the Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey]

Year	Number of manufacturers	Total shipments ^{1, 2, 3}	Collector type		End use			Market sector		
			Low temperature ^{1, 2}	Medium temperature, special, other ²	Pool heating	Hot water	Space heating	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
1980	233	19,398	12,233	7,165	12,029	4,790	1,688	16,077	2,417	488
1986 ⁴	98	9,360	3,751	1,111	3,494	1,181	127	4,131	703	13
1990 ⁴	51	11,409	3,645	2,527	5,016	1,091	2	5,835	294	22
1995	36	7,666	6,813	840	6,763	755	132	6,966	604	82
2000	26	8,354	7,948	400	7,863	367	99	7,473	810	57
2002	27	11,663	11,126	535	11,073	423	146	11,000	595	62
2003	26	11,444	10,877	560	10,800	511	76	10,506	864	71
2004 ⁵	24	14,114	13,608	506	13,634	452	13	12,864	1,178	70

¹ Includes shipments of high temperature collectors to the government, including some military, but excluding space applications. Also includes end uses such as process heating, utility, and other market sectors not shown separately. ² Includes imputation of shipment data to account for nonrespondents. ³ Total shipments include all domestic and export shipments and may include imported collectors that subsequently were shipped to domestic or foreign customers. ⁴ Declines between 1986 and 1990 are primarily due to the expiration of the federal energy tax credit and industry consolidation. ⁵ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 1980–1990, *Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity*, annual reports; 1995–2002, *Renewable Energy Annual*; thereafter, *Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic Collector Manufacturing Activities 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/solarreport/table38.html>> (released November 2005).

Table 920. Total Renewable Energy Net Generation by Source and State: 2002

[In millions of kilowatthours (351,251 represents 351,251,000,000). MSW = municipal solid waste]

State	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	MSW/landfill gas	Other Bio-mass ²	Wood/Wood Waste	State	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	MSW/landfill gas	Other Bio-mass ²	Wood/Wood Waste
U.S.	351,251	264,329	20,185	2,672	38,665	MO	1,423	1,357	(NA)	66	(Z)
AL	12,575	8,825	(NA)	23	3,727	MT	9,630	9,567	(NA)	(NA)	63
AK	1,452	1,439	(NA)	11	1	NE	1,119	1,097	(NA)	13	(NA)
AZ	7,569	7,427	50	91	(NA)	NV	3,395	2,268	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
AR	5,021	3,436	(NA)	5	1,581	NH	2,066	1,141	225	(NA)	700
CA	54,821	31,141	1,858	434	3,958	NJ	1,342	1,12	1,315	16	(NA)
CO	1,378	1,209	(NA)	30	(NA)	NM	284	265	(NA)	19	(NA)
CT	1,961	335	1,437	188	(NA)	NY	27,671	25,048	2,129	(NA)	412
DE	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NC	5,310	3,492	106	30	1,683
DC	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	ND	1,593	1,593	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)
FL	5,328	184	3,309	282	1,553	OH	640	488	23	2	126
GA	9,131	2,716	28	168	6,219	OK	2,227	1,988	(NA)	(NA)	239
HI	609	95	301	139	(NA)	OR	35,500	34,413	87	(NA)	624
ID	9,278	8,769	(NA)	(NA)	508	PA	4,968	2,211	1,925	9	766
IL	974	129	592	254	(NA)	RI	101	4	98	(NA)	(NA)
IN	543	411	124	7	(NA)	SC	2,634	1,390	16	(NA)	1,229
IA	1,964	946	78	21	(Z)	SD	4,360	4,354	(NA)	(NA)	4,360
KS	479	13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	TN	8,776	7,974	38	10	751
KY	4,390	4,025	(NA)	(NA)	365	TX	5,117	1,123	53	211	1,073
LA	3,754	891	(NA)	114	2,749	UT	687	458	11	(NA)	(NA)
ME	7,198	2,768	408	298	3,724	VT	1,481	1,115	(NA)	(NA)	356
MD	2,438	1,661	594	(Z)	183	VA	3,386	868	1,106	4	1,408
MA	2,914	863	1,918	27	107	WA	79,955	78,167	225	21	1,126
MI	4,171	1,669	945	81	1,475	WV	1,097	1,066	(NA)	22	(Z)
MN	2,886	809	791	3	377	WI	3,676	2,515	396	74	645
MS	949	12	(NA)	(Z)	937	WY	1,031	584	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. Z Less than 500,000 million kilowatt hours. ¹ Includes types not shown separately. ² Agriculture byproducts/crops, sludge waste, tires, and other biomass solids, liquids and gases.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Renewable Energy Trends 2004*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oneaf/solar.renewables/page/trends/table17.pdf>> (released August 2005).

Table 921. Privately Owned Gas Utility Industry—Balance Sheet and Income Account: 1990 to 2004

[In millions of dollars (121,686 represents \$121,686,000,000). The gas utility industry consists of pipeline and distribution companies. Excludes operations of companies distributing gas in bottles or tanks]

Item	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET									
Assets, total	121,686	141,965	119,715	155,413	165,709	171,681	185,064	174,756	168,306
Total utility plant	112,863	143,636	135,092	166,134	162,206	175,530	197,717	188,807	180,884
Depreciation and amortization	49,483	62,723	61,226	73,823	69,366	73,753	85,038	76,642	79,889
Utility plant (net)	63,380	80,912	73,866	92,311	92,839	101,777	112,679	112,165	100,996
Investment and fund accounts	23,872	26,489	12,337	17,344	10,846	10,237	13,000	13,430	12,716
Current and accrued assets	23,268	18,564	17,348	22,443	35,691	29,345	25,786	22,905	22,107
Deferred debits	9,576	13,923	13,721	20,922	24,279	28,553	31,928	24,663	31,033
Liabilities, total	121,686	141,965	119,715	155,413	165,709	171,681	185,064	174,756	168,306
Capitalization, total	74,958	90,581	71,718	95,244	96,079	107,310	117,362	112,089	105,799
Capital stock	43,810	54,402	37,977	859	760	701	333	305	220
Long-term debts	31,148	35,548	33,386	46,906	48,267	49,739	58,962	54,179	51,327
Current and accrued liabilities	29,550	28,272	26,953	32,683	42,312	34,962	30,856	28,599	25,515
Deferred income taxes ³	11,360	14,393	13,239	17,120	17,157	20,445	24,612	23,888	23,944
Other liabilities and credits	5,818	8,715	7,806	10,365	10,161	8,964	12,235	10,179	13,048
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNT									
Operating revenues, total	66,027	58,390	57,117	59,142	72,042	79,276	68,352	75,527	79,167
Minus: Operating expenses ⁴	60,137	50,760	50,896	38,752	64,988	71,209	60,041	66,677	70,887
Operation and maintenance	51,627	37,966	41,026	41,415	54,602	58,873	48,521	55,036	59,283
Federal, state, and local taxes	4,957	6,182	5,429	5,605	6,163	7,394	6,249	6,581	6,368
Equals: Operating income	5,890	7,630	6,220	20,390	7,053	8,068	8,310	8,852	8,280
Utility operating income	6,077	7,848	6,361	16,614	7,166	8,192	8,564	9,198	8,417
Income before interest charges	8,081	9,484	7,779	17,531	7,589	8,266	9,305	10,053	9,414
Net income	4,410	5,139	4,379	10,420	4,245	4,038	4,792	6,198	5,815
Dividends	3,191	4,037	2,263	5,595	3,239	3,560	3,887	3,765	2,005

¹ Includes capital stock discount and expense and reacquired securities. ² Data not comparable to earlier years. ³ Includes reserves for deferred income taxes. ⁴ Includes expenses not shown separately.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts*, annual (copyright).

Table 924. Public Drinking Water Systems by Size of Community Served and Source of Water: 2004

[As of September. Covers systems that provide water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serve an average of at least 25 persons for at least 60 days a year. Based on reported data in the Safe Drinking Water Information System maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency]

Type of system	Total	Size of community served					Water source	
		500 or fewer persons	501 to 3,300 persons	3,301 to 10,000 persons	10,001 to 100,000	100,001 persons or more	Ground water	Surface water
Total systems	159,796	131,291	19,632	4,913	3,584	376	145,498	14,298
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS ¹								
Number of systems	52,838	30,006	14,212	4,707	3,541	372	41,264	11,574
Percent of systems	100	57	27	9	7	1	78	22
Population served (1,000)	272,496	4,957	20,138	27,346	99,809	120,246	90,500	181,996
Percent of population	100	2	7	10	37	44	33	67
NONTRANSIENT, NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ²								
Number of systems	19,375	16,545	2,720	96	14	(NA)	18,647	728
Percent of systems	100	85	14	-	-	(NA)	96	4
Population served (1,000)	5,933	2,302	2,713	517	402	(NA)	5,357	577
Percent of population	100	39	46	9	7	(NA)	90	10
TRANSIENT, NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ³								
Number of systems	87,583	84,740	2,700	110	29	4	85,587	1,996
Percent of systems	100	97	3	-	-	-	98	2
Population served (1,000)	18,485	7,318	2,668	612	618	7,269	15,691	2,793
Percent of population	100	40	14	3	3	39	85	15

NA Not available. - Represents zero. ¹ A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. ² A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, and office buildings which have their own water systems. ³ A public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2004*, annual reports. See also <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html> (accessed June 2005).

Table 925. Sewage Treatment Facilities: 2003

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002; see text, Section 15]

State	Sewage Treatment Facilities (NAICS 22132)		State	Sewage Treatment Facilities (NAICS 22132)	
	Number of establishments	Paid employees		Number of establishments	Paid employees
U.S.	840	6,627	MO	25	(2)
AL	11	(1)	MT	8	(3)
AK	6	(3)	NE	2	(3)
AZ	16	(1)	NV	2	(3)
AR	7	36	NH	2	(1)
CA	22	(5)	NJ	13	(4)
CO	15	50	NM	6	(1)
CT	8	117	NY	32	(2)
DE	1	(3)	NC	27	(1)
DC	(NA)	(NA)	ND	(NA)	(NA)
FL	84	608	OH	14	83
GA	5	(3)	OK	8	(1)
HI	14	74	OR	4	(3)
ID	8	(1)	PA	100	562
IL	51	(4)	RI	3	(1)
IN	54	(5)	SC	10	52
IA	6	(1)	SD	4	(3)
KS	6	28	TN	10	(1)
KY	10	105	TX	73	(6)
LA	24	(5)	UT	3	(3)
ME	5	(3)	VT	4	(3)
MD	3	(3)	VA	14	(2)
MA	14	(5)	WA	5	(1)
MI	24	(1)	WV	20	91
MN	14	53	WI	16	51
MS	24	127	WY	3	(1)

NA Not available. ¹ 20-99 employees. ² 100-249 employees. ³ 0-19 employees. ⁴ 250-499 employees. ⁵ 500-999 employees. ⁶ 1,000-2,499 employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns; annual. See <http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>.