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 Consumption, Price, and Expenditure Data; U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves; Electric Sales and Revenue; 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 2007 for production and consumption, in that order, for various fuels: Petroleum, 5.800 and 5.347 mil. Btu per barrel; total coal, 20.341 and 20.169 mil. Btu per short ton; and natural gas (dry), 1,028 Btu per cubic foot for both. The factors for the production of nuclear power and geothermal power were 10,434 and 21,017 Btu per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation factor of 9,919 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.

The Electric Power Sector is composed of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants (CHPs) 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 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 CHPs, their information is included in the data for the combined-heat-and-power sector. There are approximately 2,800 unregulated independent power producers and CHPs in the United States.

The Commercial Sector consists of commercial CHPs and commercial electricity-only plants. Industrial CHPs and industrial electricity-only plants make up the Industrial Sector. For more information, please refer to the *Electric Power Annual 2006* Web site located at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html>.

Table 881. **Utilities—Establishments, Revenue, Payroll, and Employees by Kind of Business: 2002**

[**398,907 represents $398,907,000,000.** Includes only establishments or firms with payroll. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. See headnote, Table 734 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**	**17,103**	**398,907**	**601,630**	**42,418**	**63,974**	**663,044**
Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	2211	9,394	325,028	606,764	35,560	66,383	535,675
Electric power generation	22111	1,997	79,432	646,917	9,062	73,801	122,785
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	371	2,729	429,013	369	58,008	6,360
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	1,245	56,048	776,734	5,233	72,524	72,159
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	73	12,032	383,845	2,493	79,513	31,347
Other electric power generation	221119	308	8,622	667,421	967	74,853	12,919
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	7,397	245,597	594,824	26,498	64,178	412,890
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	72	1,588	552,587	195	67,710	2,874
Electric power distribution	221122	7,325	244,009	595,120	26,304	64,153	410,016
Natural gas distribution	2212	2,376	66,515	778,438	5,370	62,844	85,447
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	5,333	7,363	175,647	1,488	35,496	41,922
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	4,603	5,886	169,722	1,220	35,184	34,682
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	667	832	147,425	181	32,099	5,643
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	63	645	404,050	87	54,272	1,597

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2002 Economic Census*, Series EC02-22A-1US, issued August 2005. See also <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/>.

Table 882. **Utilities—Employees, Annual Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2005**

[**46,293 represents $46,293,000,000.** 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.)	Establishments by employment size-class				
					Total	Under 20 employees	20 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 and over employees
Utilities, total	**22**	**633,106**	**46,293**	**73,120**	**17,326**	**12,200**	**3,787**	**1,163**	**176**
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	2211	512,847	39,027	76,098	9,537	5,497	2,934	945	161
Electric power generation	22111	120,766	9,715	80,442	2,102	1,268	570	219	45
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	5,784	393	67,874	386	318	58	10	–
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	74,703	5,853	78,351	1,285	684	406	183	12
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	28,287	2,553	90,266	68	16	15	8	29
Other electric power generation	221119	11,992	916	76,362	363	250	91	18	4
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	392,081	29,312	74,760	7,435	4,229	2,364	726	116
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	5,613	454	80,877	102	64	23	12	3
Electric power distribution	221122	386,468	28,858	74,671	7,333	4,165	2,341	714	113
Natural gas distribution	2212	78,273	5,543	70,815	2,477	1,739	550	174	14
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	41,986	1,723	41,042	5,312	4,964	303	44	1
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	34,403	1,403	40,772	4,473	4,213	219	41	–
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	6,062	231	38,098	750	686	60	3	1
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	1,521	90	58,877	89	65	24	–	–

– Represents zero. [1] North American Industry Classification System, 2002; see text, Section 15. [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://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html> (accessed January 2008).

Table 883. **Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel: 1960 to 2007**

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

Year	Production									Net imports, total [5]	Consumption					
						Renewable energy [3]										
	Total [1]	Crude oil [2]	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear power	Total [1]	Hydro-electric power	Biofuel [4]	Solar energy		Total [1]	Petro-leum [6, 7]	Natural gas [8]	Coal	Nuclear power	Renewable energy, [3] total
1960	42.80	14.93	12.66	10.82	0.01	2.93	1.61	1.32	(NA)	2.71	45.09	19.92	12.39	9.84	0.01	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
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
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	67.23	18.25	19.91	18.60	2.74	5.49	2.90	2.48	(NA)	12.10	78.12	34.20	20.24	15.42	2.74	5.49
1981	67.01	18.15	19.70	18.38	3.01	5.48	2.76	2.60	(NA)	9.41	76.17	31.93	19.75	15.91	3.01	5.48
1982	66.62	18.31	18.32	18.64	3.13	6.03	3.27	2.66	(NA)	7.25	73.15	30.23	18.36	15.32	3.13	6.03
1983	64.18	18.39	16.59	17.25	3.20	6.56	3.53	2.90	(NA)	8.06	73.04	30.05	17.22	15.89	3.20	6.56
1984	68.92	18.85	18.01	19.72	3.55	6.52	3.39	2.97	(Z)	8.68	76.71	31.05	18.39	17.07	3.55	6.52
1985	67.80	18.99	16.98	19.33	4.08	6.18	2.97	3.02	(Z)	7.58	76.49	30.92	17.70	17.48	4.08	6.18
1986	67.18	18.38	16.54	19.51	4.38	6.22	3.07	2.93	(Z)	10.13	76.76	32.20	16.59	17.26	4.38	6.22
1987	67.66	17.67	17.14	20.14	4.75	5.74	2.63	2.87	(Z)	11.59	79.17	32.87	17.64	18.01	4.75	5.74
1988	69.03	17.28	17.60	20.74	5.59	5.57	2.33	3.02	(Z)	12.93	82.82	34.22	18.45	18.85	5.59	5.57
1989 [9]	69.48	16.12	17.85	21.36	5.60	6.39	2.84	3.16	0.06	14.11	84.94	34.21	19.60	19.07	5.60	6.39
1990	70.87	15.57	18.33	22.49	6.10	6.21	3.05	2.74	0.06	14.06	84.65	33.55	19.60	19.17	6.10	6.21
1991	70.53	15.70	18.23	21.64	6.42	6.24	3.02	2.78	0.06	13.19	84.61	32.85	20.03	18.99	6.42	6.24
1992	70.13	15.22	18.38	21.69	6.48	5.99	2.62	2.93	0.06	14.44	85.96	33.53	20.71	19.12	6.48	5.99
1993	68.50	14.49	18.58	20.34	6.41	6.26	2.89	2.91	0.07	17.01	87.60	33.74	21.23	19.84	6.41	6.26
1994	70.89	14.10	19.35	22.20	6.69	6.16	2.68	3.03	0.07	18.33	89.26	34.56	21.73	19.91	6.69	6.16
1995	71.32	13.89	19.08	22.13	7.08	6.70	3.21	3.10	0.07	17.75	91.17	34.44	22.67	20.09	7.08	6.71
1996	72.64	13.72	19.34	22.79	7.09	7.17	3.59	3.16	0.07	19.07	94.17	35.67	23.08	21.00	7.09	7.17
1997	72.63	13.66	19.39	23.31	6.60	7.18	3.64	3.11	0.07	20.70	94.77	36.16	23.22	21.45	6.60	7.18
1998	73.04	13.24	19.61	24.05	7.07	6.66	3.30	2.93	0.07	22.28	95.18	36.82	22.83	21.66	7.07	6.66
1999	71.91	12.45	19.34	23.30	7.61	6.68	3.27	2.97	0.07	23.54	96.82	37.84	22.91	21.62	7.61	6.68
2000	71.49	12.36	19.66	22.74	7.86	6.26	2.81	3.01	0.07	24.97	98.98	38.26	23.82	22.58	7.86	6.26
2001	71.89	12.28	20.17	23.55	8.03	5.32	2.24	2.63	0.07	26.39	96.33	38.19	22.77	21.91	8.03	5.32
2002	70.94	12.16	19.44	22.73	8.14	5.90	2.69	2.71	0.06	25.74	97.86	38.23	23.56	21.90	8.14	5.89
2003	70.26	12.03	19.69	22.09	7.96	6.15	2.82	2.82	0.06	27.01	98.21	38.81	22.90	22.32	7.96	6.15
2004	70.38	11.50	19.09	22.85	8.22	6.25	2.69	3.01	0.06	29.11	100.35	40.29	22.93	22.47	8.22	6.26
2005	69.65	10.96	18.57	23.19	8.16	6.43	2.70	3.14	0.07	30.15	100.51	40.39	22.58	22.80	8.16	6.44
2006	71.02	10.80	18.99	23.79	8.21	6.87	2.87	3.32	0.07	29.81	99.86	39.96	22.19	22.45	8.21	6.92
2007 [10]	71.71	10.80	19.82	23.48	8.41	6.80	2.46	3.58	0.08	29.24	101.60	39.82	23.64	22.77	8.41	6.83

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*, 2007. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 884. **Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel—Estimates, 2005 and 2006, and Projections, 2007 to 2020**

[**Quadrillion Btu (69.80 represents 69,800,000,000,000,000) per year**. Btu = British thermal unit. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Mcf = 1,000 cubic feet. Projections are "reference" or mid-level forecasts. See report for methodology and assumptions used in generating projections]

Type of fuel	2005	2006	Projections 2007	2010	2015	2020
Production, total	**69.80**	**71.41**	**72.87**	**76.17**	**78.96**	**82.21**
Crude oil and lease condensate	10.99	10.80	10.98	12.76	13.25	13.40
Natural gas plant liquids	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.27	2.29	2.31
Natural gas, dry	18.60	19.04	19.55	19.85	20.08	20.24
Coal	23.19	23.79	23.76	23.97	24.48	25.20
Nuclear power	8.16	8.21	8.34	8.31	8.41	9.05
Renewable energy [1]	6.16	6.71	6.98	8.47	9.86	11.42
Other [2]	0.36	0.50	0.88	0.54	0.58	0.58
Imports, total	**34.62**	**34.57**	**34.25**	**32.49**	**33.31**	**33.62**
Crude oil [3]	22.09	22.08	21.79	21.14	21.80	21.58
Petroleum products [4]	7.23	7.21	6.87	5.61	5.34	5.43
Natural gas	4.45	4.29	4.66	4.80	5.12	4.68
Other imports [5]	0.85	0.98	0.93	0.95	1.04	1.93
Exports, total	**4.32**	**4.59**	**4.93**	**5.45**	**5.03**	**4.87**
Petroleum [6]	2.32	2.60	2.74	2.82	2.91	2.98
Natural gas	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.84	0.97	1.02
Coal	1.27	1.26	1.44	1.79	1.14	0.87
Consumption, total	**100.08**	**99.52**	**101.40**	**103.34**	**107.26**	**110.85**
Petroleum products [7]	40.47	40.06	40.19	40.46	41.80	42.24
Natural gas	22.65	22.30	23.58	23.93	24.35	24.01
Coal	22.78	22.50	22.70	23.03	24.19	25.87
Nuclear power	8.16	8.21	8.34	8.31	8.41	9.05
Renewable energy [1], other [8]	5.82	6.27	6.38	7.43	8.34	9.50
Other	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.17
Net imports of petroleum	**27.00**	**26.70**	**25.92**	**23.93**	**24.23**	**24.03**
Prices (2006 dollars per unit):						
Imported crude oil price [9]	**50.40**	**59.05**	**62.10**	**65.18**	**52.03**	**51.55**
Gas wellhead price (dol. per 1,000 cu. ft.) [10]	7.85	6.42	6.21	6.33	5.36	5.44
Coal minemouth price (dol. per ton)	24.08	24.63	25.45	26.16	23.38	22.51
Average electric price (cents per kWh)	8.38	8.91	8.90	9.18	8.53	8.61

[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; nonelectric energy from renewable sources, such as active and passive solar systems, and wood. Excludes electricity imports using renewable sources and nonmarketed renewable energy. [2] Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste, liquid hydrogen, methanol, 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, blending components, and renewable fuels such as ethanol. [5] Includes coal, coal coke (net), and electricity (net). [6] Includes crude oil and petroleum products. [7] Includes petroleum-derived fuels and non-petroleum-derived fuels, such as ethanol, biodiesel, and coal-based synthetic liquids. Petroleum coke, which is a solid, is included. Also included are natural gas plant liquids, crude oil consumed as a fuel, and liquid hydrogen. [8] Includes net electricity imports and natural gas losses. [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 2008*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/excel/aeotab_1.xls> (released June 2008).

Table 885. **Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 1970 to 2007**

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

Year	Total (quad. Btu)	Residential and commercial [1] (quad. Btu)	Industrial [2] (quad. Btu)	Transportation (quad. Btu)	Percent of total: 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	78.12	26.35	32.08	19.70	33.7	41.1	25.2
1985	76.49	27.53	28.88	20.09	36.0	37.7	26.3
1990	84.65	30.35	31.89	22.42	35.8	37.7	26.5
1995	91.17	33.28	34.05	23.85	36.5	37.3	26.2
1999	96.82	36.00	34.86	25.95	37.2	36.0	26.8
2000	98.98	37.66	34.76	26.55	38.1	35.1	26.8
2001	96.33	37.25	32.81	26.28	38.7	34.1	27.3
2002	97.86	38.24	32.76	26.85	39.1	33.5	27.4
2003	98.21	38.56	32.65	27.00	39.3	33.2	27.5
2004	100.35	38.84	33.61	27.90	38.7	33.5	27.8
2005	100.51	39.59	32.55	28.36	39.4	32.4	28.2
2006	99.86	38.59	32.40	28.86	38.6	32.5	28.9
2007 [3]	101.60	40.18	32.32	29.10	39.6	31.8	28.6

[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 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec2_4.pdf> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 886. **Energy Consumption—End-Use Sector and Selected Source, by State: 2005**

[**In trillions of Btu (100,369 represents 100,369,000,000,000,000), except as indicated**. For defiinition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Data are preliminary]

State	Total [1]	Per capita [2] (mil. Btu)	End-use sector [3]				Source				Nuclear electric power [6]
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial [1]	Transportation	Petroleum	Natural gas (dry) [4]	Coal	Hydro electric power [5, 6]	
U.S.	**100,369**	**339**	**21,743**	**17,950**	**32,323**	**28,352**	**40,733**	**22,645**	**22,795**	**2,670**	**8,149**
AL	2,119	467	398	268	961	491	627	364	890	101	330
AK	799	1,194	56	62	417	264	333	434	14	15	–
AZ	1,480	249	382	336	227	534	591	328	428	64	269
AR	1,135	409	229	162	454	289	384	216	247	31	143
CA	8,360	232	1,516	1,551	2,001	3,291	3,870	2,298	67	396	377
CO	1,426	305	325	290	386	424	494	483	387	14	–
CT	900	258	298	213	125	264	453	172	42	5	162
DE	313	372	71	58	110	73	148	49	57	–	–
DC	190	327	39	125	4	23	29	34	1	–	–
FL	4,563	257	1,333	1,068	566	1,596	2,163	814	672	3	300
GA	3,173	348	727	552	925	969	1,159	426	901	40	329
HI	333	263	37	45	72	179	295	3	18	1	–
ID	503	353	113	79	187	124	161	78	11	85	–
IL	4,122	324	1,011	765	1,234	1,111	1,486	984	1,048	1	972
IN	2,905	464	550	365	1,344	646	880	541	1,594	4	–
IA	1,228	415	239	185	502	302	446	243	430	10	47
KS	1,032	376	225	192	356	259	359	259	380	(Z)	92
KY	1,970	472	370	260	864	477	725	241	986	30	–
LA	3,613	804	364	273	2,259	718	1,587	1,367	254	8	163
ME	482	368	119	77	156	131	264	61	7	35	–
MD	1,555	279	442	286	369	459	604	212	329	17	153
MA	1,562	243	474	396	205	487	754	385	119	10	57
MI	3,166	313	838	640	882	806	1,033	928	799	14	343
MN	1,852	362	407	352	560	534	722	372	379	6	134
MS	1,182	408	231	164	429	358	463	311	176	–	105
MO	1,915	331	513	399	410	593	747	273	836	12	84
MT	419	448	76	68	158	118	193	71	199	96	–
NE	655	373	150	128	204	173	232	120	229	9	92
NV	728	302	166	126	197	239	280	237	198	17	–
NH	335	257	98	79	53	104	192	73	44	18	99
NJ	2,729	315	636	637	479	977	1,332	626	125	(Z)	327
NM	675	352	108	122	225	220	259	227	318	2	–
NY	4,180	217	1,266	1,317	525	1,071	1,849	1,108	257	257	442
NC	2,732	315	715	563	703	751	999	238	812	47	417
ND	412	648	64	61	195	92	138	55	431	13	–
OH	4,082	356	981	710	1,375	1,015	1,366	862	1,481	5	154
OK	1,551	439	305	236	571	440	567	605	397	26	–
OR	1,096	302	266	204	294	331	393	241	36	309	–
PA	4,050	327	999	717	1,298	1,036	1,535	719	1,491	22	795
RI	228	213	80	59	27	62	98	84	(Z)	(Z)	–
SC	1,694	398	360	255	651	428	572	179	431	29	554
SD	274	351	63	56	66	88	120	43	37	31	–
TN	2,339	390	536	383	773	647	826	238	658	85	290
TX	11,558	506	1,618	1,399	5,812	2,729	5,671	3,625	1,628	13	398
UT	757	302	150	143	226	237	291	169	406	8	–
VT	167	269	50	32	30	54	91	8	(Z)	12	42
VA	2,610	345	639	593	593	784	1,037	312	458	15	291
WA	2,059	328	480	371	593	614	855	273	112	720	86
WV	794	440	165	113	335	181	273	125	960	9	–
WI	1,862	336	426	356	643	437	625	416	523	15	103
WY	462	912	42	55	245	119	161	113	491	8	–

– Represents zero. Z Less than 50 billion Btu. [1] U.S. total energy and U.S. industrial sector include 50.5 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that is not allocated to the states. [2] Based on estimated resident population as of July 1. [3] End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical system energy losses. [4] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. [5] Conventional hydroelectric power. Does not include pumped-storage hydroelectricity. [6] Total consumed by the electric power sector only.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data, 2005"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html> (released 29 February 2008).

Table 887. **Commercial Buildings—Energy Consumption and Expenditures: 2003**

[**4,645 represents 4,645,000.** Covers buildings using one or more major fuel. Excludes industrial buildings, predominantly residential buildings, and buildings of less than 1,000 sq. ft. Based on a sample survey of building representatives and energy suppliers; therefore, subject to sampling variability. For characteristics of commercial buildings, see Table 963 in Section 20. For composition of regions, see inside front cover]

Building characteristic	All buildings using any major fuel		Consumption (tril. Btu)			Expenditures (mil. dol.)		
	Number (1,000)	Square feet (mil.)	Major fuel, total [1]	Electricity	Natural gas	Major fuel, total [1]	Electricity	Natural gas
All buildings	**4,645**	**64,783**	**5,820**	**3,037**	**1,928**	**92,577**	**69,032**	**14,525**
Region:								
Northeast	726	12,905	1,271	503	428	21,344	14,262	3,553
Midwest	1,266	17,080	1,690	737	705	21,521	14,172	4,844
South	1,775	23,489	1,948	1,278	474	31,595	25,540	3,866
West	878	11,310	911	519	320	18,118	15,057	2,261
Year constructed:								
1919 or before	330	3,769	302	90	143	4,131	2,319	1,134
1920 to 1945	527	6,871	620	208	229	8,670	5,123	1,708
1946 to 1959	562	7,045	565	231	216	8,540	5,729	1,610
1960 to 1969	579	8,101	737	327	255	11,378	7,714	1,872
1970 to 1979	731	10,772	1,023	572	351	16,129	12,637	2,466
1980 to 1989	707	10,332	1,034	627	291	17,346	13,902	2,270
1990 to 1999	876	12,360	1,098	690	314	18,761	15,236	2,452
Principal activity within building:								
Education	386	9,874	820	371	268	12,008	8,111	1,889
Food sales	226	1,255	251	208	39	4,990	4,627	332
Food service	297	1,654	427	217	203	6,865	5,176	1,615
Health care	129	3,163	594	248	243	7,440	4,882	1,538
Inpatient	8	1,905	475	178	204	5,329	3,198	1,241
Outpatient	121	1,258	119	69	38	2,111	1,684	297
Lodging	142	5,096	510	235	215	7,445	5,288	1,581
Retail (other than mall)	443	4,317	319	211	91	5,980	5,132	719
Office	824	12,208	1,134	719	269	20,841	17,050	2,201
Public assembly	277	3,939	370	167	102	5,790	3,943	775
Public order and safety	71	1,090	126	57	29	1,917	1,216	234
Religious worship	370	3,754	163	62	82	2,457	1,628	664
Service	622	4,050	312	149	139	4,779	3,485	1,096
Warehouse and storage	597	10,078	456	244	132	6,894	5,034	976
Other	79	1,738	286	133	87	4,420	3,049	684
Vacant	182	2,567	54	15	28	751	412	220
Square footage:								
1,001 to 5,000	2,552	6,789	672	386	250	12,812	10,348	2,155
5,001 to 10,000	889	6,585	516	262	209	9,398	7,296	1,689
10,001 to 25,000	738	11,535	776	407	309	13,140	10,001	2,524
25,001 to 50,000	241	8,668	673	350	258	10,392	7,871	1,865
50,001 to 100,000	129	9,057	759	405	244	11,897	8,717	1,868
100,001 to 200,000	65	9,064	934	483	249	13,391	9,500	1,737
200,001 to 500,000	25	7,176	725	361	205	10,347	7,323	1,343
500,001 and over	7	5,908	766	383	204	11,201	7,977	1,344

[1] Includes fuel oil, propane, and purchased steam not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Commercial Buildings Energy Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, 2003"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/detailed_tables_2003.html> (released December 2006).

Table 888. **Fossil Fuel Prices by Type of Fuel: 1990 to 2007**

[**In dollars per million British thermal units (Btu), except as indicated. For definition of Btu and mineral fuel conversions, see source and text, this section.** All fuel prices taken as close to the point of production as possible]

Fuel	Current dollars					Constant (**2000**) dollars				
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2006**	**2007** [1]	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2006**	**2007** [1]
Composite [2]	**1.84**	**1.47**	**2.60**	**4.73**	**4.99**	**2.26**	**1.60**	**2.60**	**4.06**	**4.17**
Crude oil [3]	3.45	2.52	4.61	10.29	11.47	4.23	2.74	4.61	8.83	9.58
Natural gas [4]	1.55	1.40	3.32	5.80	5.79	1.90	1.52	3.32	4.98	4.84
Coal [5]	1.00	0.88	0.80	1.24	1.25	1.22	0.96	0.80	1.06	1.04

[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] Free-on-board (f.o.b.) rail/barge prices, which are the f.o.b. prices of coal at the point of first sale, excluding freight or shipping and insurance costs. Includes bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec3_3.pdf> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 889. **Energy Expenditures—End-Use Sector and Selected Source, by State: 2005**

[**In millions of dollars (1,042,934 represents $1,042,934,000,000). Data are preliminary.** End-use sector and electric utilities exclude expenditures on energy sources such as hydroelectric, photovoltaic, solar thermal, wind, and geothermal. Also excludes expenditures for reported amounts of energy consumed by the energy industry for production, transportation, and processing operations]

State	Total [1]	End-use sector				Source			
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Petroleum products	Natural gas	Coal	Electricity sales
U.S.	**1,042,934**	**216,046**	**154,576**	**205,975**	**466,337**	**595,594**	**200,303**	**36,933**	**295,789**
AL	17,946	3,328	2,047	4,448	8,123	9,695	3,251	1,681	5,628
AK	5,226	551	517	336	3,822	4,327	368	28	687
AZ	16,599	3,286	2,404	1,625	9,282	10,179	2,750	610	5,404
AR	10,608	1,948	1,112	2,656	4,893	6,187	1,927	370	2,841
CA	103,604	17,359	16,834	14,737	54,674	58,815	20,772	129	29,303
CO	14,661	3,020	2,198	2,350	7,093	8,110	3,543	414	3,660
CT	12,449	4,134	2,397	1,267	4,652	7,189	2,023	115	3,992
DE	3,079	728	469	659	1,222	1,792	538	119	932
DC	2,035	445	1,141	53	396	514	467	2	1,085
FL	49,756	11,887	8,438	3,826	25,605	30,380	7,208	1,567	19,713
GA	32,367	6,932	4,324	5,576	15,535	17,775	5,255	1,990	9,830
HI	4,997	717	749	667	2,865	3,793	69	27	1,898
ID	4,464	818	479	1,001	2,166	2,747	628	20	1,120
IL	42,103	9,473	6,293	7,970	18,367	22,087	10,328	1,296	10,013
IN	25,287	4,716	2,621	7,193	10,757	12,937	5,463	2,753	6,200
IA	12,456	2,349	1,419	3,618	5,070	7,263	2,404	469	2,859
KS	9,559	1,981	1,346	2,127	4,105	5,242	1,935	429	2,539
KY	17,032	2,731	1,709	4,565	8,027	10,212	2,391	1,596	4,432
LA	29,766	3,186	2,283	14,024	10,273	16,982	9,351	402	6,062
ME	5,455	1,663	805	716	2,271	3,998	593	21	1,307
MD	17,571	4,304	2,633	2,521	8,112	9,815	2,611	644	5,559
MA	21,704	6,533	4,642	2,145	8,384	11,858	4,769	368	6,971
MI	32,404	7,992	5,049	5,765	13,598	17,088	7,868	1,360	7,935
MN	18,261	3,749	2,587	3,244	8,680	10,669	3,417	446	4,334
MS	11,280	2,054	1,382	2,257	5,587	6,611	2,588	397	3,391
MO	19,827	4,118	2,590	2,970	10,149	12,019	3,054	867	4,960
MT	4,030	688	514	825	2,004	2,600	521	143	894
NE	6,414	1,180	828	1,476	2,931	3,807	1,074	167	1,584
NV	8,486	1,668	1,137	1,486	4,195	4,736	1,957	307	2,877
NH	4,582	1,338	886	520	1,838	2,903	762	108	1,408
NJ	32,213	6,963	6,438	3,907	14,905	18,406	6,186	273	8,862
NM	6,462	1,071	957	793	3,641	4,240	1,024	480	1,520
NY	56,690	18,035	16,391	4,340	17,923	26,804	13,007	552	20,941
NC	28,152	6,528	4,061	4,498	13,064	16,207	2,844	1,953	9,224
ND	3,296	535	393	988	1,380	2,066	324	542	637
OH	41,895	9,497	5,891	9,034	17,473	21,092	9,519	2,412	11,248
OK	14,211	2,522	1,712	3,280	6,698	8,109	4,398	412	3,658
OR	10,726	2,031	1,359	1,643	5,693	6,357	1,931	46	2,948
PA	42,786	11,098	6,431	7,883	17,375	23,030	8,052	2,674	12,119
RI	3,109	1,069	656	272	1,112	1,642	922	(Z)	963
SC	15,815	3,153	1,903	3,583	7,176	8,734	1,946	960	5,462
SD	2,894	543	381	521	1,449	1,908	359	55	648
TN	21,833	4,020	2,872	4,149	10,792	12,621	2,525	1,076	6,507
TX	114,410	16,912	11,825	43,413	42,261	71,673	24,495	2,190	29,987
UT	6,978	1,209	900	989	3,880	4,435	1,101	482	1,464
VT	2,264	689	359	255	961	1,531	83	(Z)	644
VA	26,208	5,895	3,812	3,565	12,935	16,097	3,518	1,084	7,223
WA	18,550	3,433	2,440	2,379	10,298	11,534	2,446	163	4,842
WV	6,948	1,213	759	2,037	2,939	4,260	1,019	1,535	1,534
WI	19,190	4,392	2,840	4,102	7,856	10,132	4,192	720	5,225
WY	3,662	359	364	1,089	1,851	2,384	529	477	713

Z Less than $500,000. [1] Includes sources not shown separately, such as electricity imports and exports and coal coke net imports, which are not allocated to the states. Total expenditures are the sum of purchases for each source (including electricity sales) less electric utility purchases of fuel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data, 2005"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html> (released 29 February 2008).

Table 890. **Energy Expenditures and Average Fuel Prices by Source and Sector: 1970 to 2005**

[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	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
EXPENDITURES (mil. dol.)										
Total [1]	**82,911**	**374,346**	**438,184**	**[5]472,539**	**514,049**	**689,338**	**660,894**	**754,131**	**868,773**	**1,042,934**
Natural gas	10,891	51,061	72,938	65,278	75,020	119,094	111,368	144,489	162,702	200,303
Petroleum products	47,955	237,676	223,928	235,368	236,905	360,889	319,884	378,967	468,400	595,594
Motor gasoline	31,596	124,408	118,048	126,558	136,647	193,947	179,511	209,592	253,228	311,035
Coal	4,630	22,607	29,678	28,602	27,431	28,080	28,511	29,402	31,765	36,933
Electricity sales	23,345	98,095	149,233	176,691	205,876	231,577	247,598	257,995	268,136	295,789
Residential sector [2]	20,213	69,418	99,772	111,097	128,388	156,089	161,205	179,287	190,174	216,046
Commercial sector [3]	10,628	46,932	70,396	79,284	91,788	112,870	119,719	129,456	137,920	154,576
Industrial sector [4]	16,691	94,316	106,518	[5]102,402	107,060	141,533	128,386	150,205	176,229	205,975
Transportation sector	35,379	163,680	161,498	179,757	186,813	278,846	251,585	295,183	364,450	466,337
Motor gasoline	30,525	121,809	115,205	123,845	134,641	191,620	175,729	204,878	247,191	303,886
Electric utilities [4]	4,357	38,027	43,970	40,626	39,073	60,054	54,067	64,600	71,716	95,704
AVERAGE FUEL PRICES (dol. per mil. Btu)										
All sectors	**1.65**	**6.89**	**8.37**	**[5]8.25**	**8.28**	**10.34**	**10.05**	**11.41**	**12.90**	**15.66**
Residential sector [2]	2.10	7.46	10.91	11.88	12.63	14.27	14.72	15.85	17.12	19.21
Commercial sector [3]	1.98	7.85	11.65	11.89	12.64	13.93	14.68	15.61	16.58	18.57
Industrial sector [4]	0.84	4.71	6.03	[5]5.23	4.97	6.49	6.26	7.46	8.53	10.64
Transportation sector	2.31	8.61	8.27	8.28	8.09	10.79	9.63	11.21	13.37	16.84
Electric utilities [4]	0.32	1.77	1.91	1.48	1.29	1.71	1.53	1.83	1.99	2.60

[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 1985 and 1990 due to the expanded coverage of nonelectric utility use of wood and waste beginning in 1989.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data: Prices and Expenditures," annual; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/state.html?q_state_a=us&q_state=UNITED%20STATES> (published 29 February 2008).

Table 891. **Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Source: 1995 to 2007**

[In quadrillion Btu (6.71 represents 6,710,000,000,000,000) For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Renewable energy is obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible, unlike fossil fuels of which there is a finite supply]

Source and sector	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Consumption, total	**6.71**	**6.26**	**6.15**	**6.26**	**6.44**	**6.92**	**6.83**
Conventional hydroelectric power [2]	3.21	2.81	2.82	2.69	2.70	2.87	2.46
Geothermal energy [3]	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35
Biomass [4]	3.10	3.01	2.82	3.02	3.15	3.37	3.61
Solar energy [5]	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.72	0.08
Wind energy [6]	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.26	0.32
Residential [7]	0.59	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.50	0.56
Biomass [4]	0.52	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.41	0.46
Geothermal [3]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Solar [5, 8]	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
Commercial [9]	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Biomass [4]	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10
Geothermal [3]	(Z)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydroelectric [2]	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Industrial [10]	1.99	1.93	1.73	1.86	1.88	2.00	2.03
Biomass [4]	1.93	1.88	1.68	1.82	1.85	1.97	2.00
Geothermal [3]	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hydroelectric [2]	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Transportation:	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.30	0.35	0.48	0.63
Alcohol fuels [11]	0.11	0.14	0.23	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.56
Electric power [12]	3.89	3.58	3.60	3.50	3.57	3.83	3.50
Biomass [4]	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.43
Geothermal [3]	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Hydroelectric [2]	3.15	2.77	2.78	2.66	2.67	2.84	2.44
Solar [5]	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Z Less than 5 trillion Btu. [1] Preliminary. [2] Power produced from natural stream flow 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] Wood and wood-derived fuels, biomass waste, fuel ethanol, and biodiesel. [5] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation and solar thermal direct use 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. Includes commercial combined-heat-and-power and commercial electricity-only plants. [10] Consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. Includes industrial combined-heat-and-power and industrial electricity-only plants. [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, *Annual Energy Review*, 2007. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/renew.html> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 892. **Renewable Energy, Consumption by Sector and Source—Estimates, 2005 and 2006, and Projections, 2010 to 2030**

[**In quadrillions of Btu per year. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section.** Data represent actual heat rates used to determine fuel consumption for all renewable fuels except hydropower, solar, and wind. Consumption at hydroelectric, solar, and wind facilities determined by using the fossil fuel equivalent of 10,280 Btu per kilowatt hour]

Sector and source	2005	2006	Projections 2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
MARKETED RENEWABLE ENERGY [1]							
Total marketed renewable energy	**6.30**	**6.77**	**8.56**	**10.00**	**11.74**	**13.44**	**13.73**
Residential (wood)	0.45	0.41	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.38
Commercial (biomass)	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Industrial [2]	1.88	1.99	2.34	2.75	3.32	4.21	4.33
Conventional hydroelectric	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Municipal waste [3]	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Biomass	1.45	1.51	1.48	1.57	1.65	1.75	1.83
Biofuels heat and coproducts	0.24	0.30	0.67	1.00	1.49	2.28	2.31
Transportation	0.35	0.50	1.13	1.66	2.24	2.77	2.77
Ethanol used in E85 [4]	–	–	–	0.12	0.64	0.93	0.88
Ethanol used in gasoline blending	0.34	0.47	1.05	1.22	1.18	1.13	1.13
Biodiesel used in distillate blending	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.16
Liquids from biomass	–	–	–	0.15	0.29	0.56	0.60
Electric power [5]	3.49	3.74	4.53	5.05	5.64	5.94	6.13
Conventional hydroelectric	2.67	2.86	2.89	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.97
Geothermal	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.48	0.58	0.70	0.80
Municipal waste [6]	0.20	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Biomass	0.18	0.16	0.28	0.48	0.82	0.87	0.86
Dedicated plants	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.27	0.30	0.36
Cofiring	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.33	0.55	0.57	0.49
Solar thermal	0.01	–	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Solar photovoltaic	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.01	0.01
Wind	0.12	0.26	0.74	0.87	1.02	1.13	1.24
Ethanol, total	**0.34**	**0.47**	**1.05**	**1.34**	**1.82**	**2.06**	**2.01**
Sources:							
Corn	0.33	0.41	0.95	1.18	1.26	1.26	1.26
Cellulose	–	–	0.01	0.03	0.23	0.58	0.58
Other feedstocks	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.02	0.01
Net imports	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.31	0.19	0.15
NONMARKETED RENEWABLE ENERGY							
Selected consumption [7]:							
Residential	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.05**	**0.07**
Solar hot water heating	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05
Geothermal heat pumps	–	–	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Solar photovoltaic	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
Wind	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Solar thermal	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Solar photovoltaic	–	–	–	–	–	0.01	0.01
Wind	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Represents or rounds to zero. [1] Includes nonelectric renewable energy groups for which the energy source is bought and sold in the marketplace, although all transactions may not necessarily be marketed, and marketed renewable energy inputs for electricity entering the marketplace on the electric power grid. Excludes electricity imports. [2] Includes all electricity production by industrial and other combined heat and power for the grid and for own use. [3] Includes municipal solid waste, landfill gas, and municipal sewage sludge. All municipal solid waste is included, although a portion of the municipal solid waste stream contains petroleum-derived plastics and other nonrenewable sources. For municipal waste used to produce electric power, incremental growth is assumed to be for landfill gas facilities. [4] Excludes motor gasoline component of E85. [5] Includes consumption of energy by electricity-only and combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Includes small power producers and exempt wholesale generators. [6] Includes biogenic municipal waste, landfill gas, and municipal sewage sludge. Incremental growth is assumed to be for landfill gas facilities. Only biogenic municipal waste is included. [7] Includes selected renewable energy consumption data for which the energy is not bought or sold, either directly or indirectly as an input to marketed energy.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2008. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/aeoref_tab.html> (released June 2008).

Table 893. **Energy Imports and Exports by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2007**

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

Type of fuel	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Net imports, total [2]	**12.10**	**7.58**	**14.06**	**17.75**	**24.97**	**25.74**	**27.01**	**29.11**	**30.15**	**29.81**	**29.24**
Coal	–2.39	–2.39	–2.70	–2.08	–1.21	–0.61	–0.49	–0.57	–0.51	–0.36	–0.60
Natural gas (dry)	0.96	0.90	1.46	2.74	3.62	3.58	3.36	3.50	3.71	3.56	3.90
Petroleum [3]	13.50	8.95	15.29	16.89	22.38	22.63	24.07	25.99	26.81	26.42	25.77
Other [4]	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.13
Imports, total	15.80	11.78	18.82	22.26	28.97	29.41	31.06	33.54	34.71	34.67	34.60
Coal	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.31	0.42	0.63	0.68	0.76	0.91	0.91
Natural gas (dry)	1.01	0.95	1.55	2.90	3.87	4.10	4.04	4.37	4.45	4.29	4.72
Petroleum [3]	14.66	10.61	17.12	18.88	24.53	24.67	26.22	28.20	29.25	29.17	28.70
Other [4]	0.10	0.17	0.08	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.24
Exports, total	3.69	4.20	4.75	4.51	4.01	3.67	4.05	4.43	4.56	4.87	5.36
Coal	2.42	2.44	2.77	2.32	1.53	1.03	1.12	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.51
Natural gas (dry)	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.52	0.69	0.86	0.74	0.73	0.82
Petroleum	1.16	1.66	1.82	1.99	2.15	2.04	2.15	2.21	2.44	2.75	2.93
Other [4]	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10

[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. [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, 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec1_11.pdf> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 894. **U.S. Foreign Trade in Selected Mineral Fuels: 1980 to 2007**

[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	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Natural gas:										
Imports	Bil. cu. ft.	985	950	1,532	2,841	3,782	4,259	4,341	4,186	4,602
Exports	Bil. cu. ft.	49	55	86	154	244	854	729	724	809
Net trade	Bil. cu. ft.	–936	–894	–1,447	–2,687	–3,538	–3,404	–3,612	–3,462	–3,793
Crude oil:										
Imports [2]	Mil. bbl.	1,926	1,168	2,151	2,639	3,320	3,692	3,696	3,693	3,657
Exports	Mil. bbl.	105	75	40	35	18	10	12	9	10
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	–1,821	–1,094	–2,112	–2,604	–3,301	–3,682	–3,684	–3,684	–3,647
Petroleum products:										
Imports	Mil. bbl.	603	681	775	586	874	1,119	1,310	1,310	1,249
Exports	Mil. bbl.	94	211	273	312	362	374	414	472	501
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	–508	–471	–502	–274	–512	–745	–896	–838	–749
Coal:										
Imports	Mil. sh. tons	1.2	2.0	2.7	9.5	12.5	27.3	30.5	36.2	36.3
Exports	Mil. sh. tons	91.7	92.7	105.8	88.5	58.5	48.0	49.9	49.6	59.2
Net trade	Mil. sh. tons	90.5	90.7	103.1	79.1	46.0	20.7	19.5	13.4	22.8

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes strategic petroleum reserve imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/contents.html> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 895. **Crude Oil Imports Into the U.S. by Country of Origin: 1980 to 2007**

[In millions of barrels (1,921 represents 1,921,000,000). Barrels contain 42 gallons. Crude oil imports are reported by the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District in which they are to be processed. A PAD District is a geographic aggregation of the 50 states and DC into 5 districts. Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Total OPEC excludes, and Non-OPEC includes, petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Carribean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC]

Country of origin	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total imports	**1,921**	**1,168**	**2,151**	**2,639**	**3,311**	**3,336**	**3,521**	**3,674**	**3,670**	**3,685**	**3,656**
OPEC, [1, 2, 3, 4] total	1,410	479	1,283	1,219	1,659	1,490	1,671	1,948	1,738	1,745	1,969
Algeria	166	31	23	10	(Z)	11	41	79	83	130	162
Angola [2]	(NA)	(NA)	86	131	108	117	132	112	164	187	181
Iraq	10	17	188	–	226	168	171	238	190	202	177
Kuwait [5]	10	1	29	78	96	79	75	88	79	65	64
Libya	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	24	31
Saudi Arabia [5]	456	48	436	460	556	554	629	547	525	519	530
Nigeria	307	102	286	227	319	215	306	389	387	381	395
Venezuela	57	112	243	420	446	438	436	473	449	416	420
Non-OPEC, total [2, 3, 4, 6]	511	689	869	1,419	1,652	1,846	1,850	1,838	1,932	1,940	1,687
Brazil	(NA)	(NA)	–	–	2	21	17	19	34	49	61
Canada	73	171	235	380	492	527	565	590	600	651	681
Colombia	(NA)	(NA)	51	76	116	86	59	51	57	52	50
Ecuador [3]	6	20	(NA)	35	46	37	50	83	101	99	72
Mexico	185	261	251	375	479	548	580	584	566	575	514
Russia	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	5	3	31	54	55	70	39	41
United Kingdom	63	101	57	124	106	148	127	86	80	47	37

– Represents zero. NA Not available. Z Represents less than 500,000 barrels. [1] OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) includes the nations shown, as well as Iran, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia. [2] Angola joined OPEC at the beginning of 2007. Prior to 2007, it is included in the non-OPEC total. [3] Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1992; therefore, it is included under OPEC prior to 1995. Beginning 1995, it is included in the Non-OPEC total. [4] Gabon withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1994; therefore, it is included under OPEC prior to 1995. Beginning 1995, it is included in the Non-OPEC total. [5] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia. [6] Non-OPEC total includes nations not shown.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," February 2008; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/current/pdf/table38.pdf>.

Table 896. **Crude Oil and Refined Products—Summary: 1980 to 2007**

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

Year	Crude oil [1] (1,000 bbl. per day)					Refined oil products (1,000 bbl. per day)			Total oil imports [4] (1,000 bbl. per day)	Crude oil stocks [1, 5] (mil. bbl.)	
	Input to refineries	Domestic production	Imports			Domestic demand	Imports	Exports		Total	Strategic reserve [6]
			Total [2]	Strategic reserve [3]	Exports						
1980 . . .	13,481	8,597	5,263	44	287	17,056	1,646	258	6,909	[7]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
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 . . .	15,220	5,178	10,126	52	32	20,802	3,588	1,133	13,714	1,008	685
2006 . . .	15,240	5,136	10,095	6	25	20,588	3,517	1,309	13,612	998	689
2007 . . .	15,148	5,103	10,017	6	27	20,698	(NA)	(NA)	13,439	1,015	691

– Represents zero. NA Not available. [1] Includes lease condensate. [2] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve. [3] 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. [4] Crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports) plus refined products. [5] Crude oil at end of period. Includes commercial and Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. [6] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements. [7] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1985 forward.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review,* May 2008 issue.

Table 897. **Petroleum and Coal Products Corporations—Sales, Net Profit, and Profit Per Dollar of Sales: 1990 to 2007**

[**318.5 represents $318,500,000,000.** Represents SIC group 29 (NAICS group 324). Through 2000, based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sales	Bil. dol.	318.5	283.1	277.0	455.2	472.5	474.9	597.8	767.7	956.0	1,037.8	1,110.6
Net profit:												
Before income taxes	Bil. dol.	23.1	16.5	20.3	55.5	47.2	22.4	52.8	89.7	120.2	139.8	127.0
After income taxes	Bil. dol.	17.8	13.9	17.2	42.6	35.8	19.5	43.6	71.8	96.3	111.0	105.4
Depreciation [1]	Bil. dol.	18.7	16.7	13.5	15.5	17.2	17.8	19.4	18.5	18.6	20.0	22.5
Profits per dollar of sales:												
Before income taxes	Cents	7.3	5.8	7.1	12.2	9.7	4.6	10.4	15.5	17.9	17.9	15.1
After income taxes	Cents	5.6	4.9	6.0	9.4	7.4	4.2	8.6	12.4	14.3	14.2	12.5
Profits on stockholders' equity:												
Before income taxes	Percent	16.4	12.6	13.0	29.4	21.8	9.7	20.8	32.9	38.0	36.3	30.7
After income taxes	Percent	12.7	10.6	11.0	22.6	16.5	8.4	17.1	26.3	30.4	28.8	25.5

[1] Includes depletion and accelerated amortization of emergency facilities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Trade Corporations.*

Table 898. **Major Petroleum Companies—Financial Summary: 1980 to 2007**

[**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. Minus sign (–) indicates deficit]

Item	1980	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
FINANCIAL DATA (bil. dol.)										
Net income	32.9	26.8	24.3	76.4	44.3	85.5	120.5	170.6	187.6	237.6
Depreciation, depletion, etc.	32.5	38.7	43.1	53.3	61.2	68.0	76.9	76.5	85.8	114.3
Cash flow [1]	65.4	65.5	67.4	129.7	118.0	157.7	205.1	239.9	261.2	327.1
Dividends paid	9.3	15.9	17.6	23.0	27.3	27.5	33.5	37.5	39.2	62.2
Net internal funds available for investment or debt repayment [2]	56.1	49.6	49.8	106.7	90.7	130.3	171.5	202.4	221.7	264.9
Capital and exploratory expenditures	62.1	59.6	59.8	72.8	88.7	90.7	112.4	140.4	193.1	221.7
Long-term capitalization	211.4	300.0	304.3	516.9	548.1	606.1	700.1	800.4	910.6	1,211.8
Long-term debt	49.8	90.4	85.4	112.8	153.5	142.1	161.0	165.2	177.4	240.1
Preferred stock	2.0	5.2	5.7	5.4	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.4	1.9
Common stock and retained earnings [3]	159.6	204.4	213.2	398.7	392.1	461.8	537.8	631.7	729.8	969.8
Excess of expenditures over cash income [4]	6.0	10.0	10.0	–33.9	–2.0	–39.5	–59.2	–62.0	–28.9	–43.2
RATIOS [5] (percent)										
Long-term debt to long-term capitalization	23.6	30.1	28.1	21.8	28.3	26.5	24.1	23.5	19.9	19.1
Net income to total average capital	17.0	9.1	8.1	15.7	8.7	15.2	18.9	23.0	22.3	21.2
Net income to average common equity	22.5	13.5	11.6	20.5	11.5	20.1	24.2	29.3	27.8	26.3

[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 899. **Nuclear Power Plants—Number, Capacity, and Generation: 1980 to 2007**

[**51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW**]

Item	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	383.7	576.9	673.4	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5	782.0	787.2	806.5
Percent of total electricity net generation	11.0	15.5	19.0	20.1	19.8	20.6	20.2	19.7	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4
Capacity factor [4] (percent)	56.3	58.0	66.0	77.4	88.1	89.4	90.3	87.9	90.1	89.3	89.6	91.8

[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 2008; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html> (accessed 24 June 2008).

Table 900. **Nuclear Power Plants—Number of Units, Net Generation, and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2006**

[**787,219 represents 787,219,000,000 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**	**787,219**	**19.4**	**100.33**	**10.2**	MS	1	10,419	22.5	1.27	7.6
AL	5	31,911	22.6	5.01	16.3	MO	1	10,117	11.0	1.19	5.8
AZ	3	24,012	23.0	3.87	15.1	NE	2	9,003	28.4	1.24	17.5
AR	2	15,233	29.2	1.82	12.6	NH	1	9,398	42.6	1.24	28.7
CA	4	31,959	14.7	4.39	6.9	NJ	1	32,568	53.7	3.98	21.0
CT	2	16,589	47.8	2.04	25.8	NY	6	42,224	29.7	5.16	13.0
FL	5	31,426	14.0	3.90	7.3	NC	5	39,963	31.9	4.98	18.4
GA	4	32,006	23.2	4.06	11.1	OH	3	16,847	10.8	2.12	6.3
IL	11	94,154	48.9	11.38	26.9	PA	9	75,298	34.4	9.23	20.5
IA	1	5,095	11.2	0.58	5.2	SC	7	50,797	51.2	6.47	28.4
KS	1	9,350	20.5	1.17	10.5	TN	3	24,679	26.3	3.40	16.3
LA	2	16,735	18.4	2.12	7.9	TX	4	41,264	10.3	4.86	4.8
MD	2	13,830	28.3	1.74	13.9	VT	1	5,107	72.1	0.62	55.5
MA	1	5,830	12.8	0.69	4.9	VA	4	27,594	37.8	3.43	15.2
MI	3	29,066	25.8	4.01	13.3	WA	1	9,328	8.6	1.13	4.0
MN	3	13,183	24.8	1.67	13.2	WI	3	12,234	19.8	1.58	9.6

[1] For total generation and capacity, see Table 906.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epasprdshts.html> (released 22 October 2007).

Table 901. **Solar Collector Shipments by Type, End Use, and Market Sector: 1980 to 2006**

[**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
2004	24	14,114	13,608	506	13,634	452	13	12,864	1,178	70
2005	25	16,041	15,224	702	15,041	640	228	14,681	1,160	31
2006 [5]	44	20,744	15,546	1,346	15,362	1,136	330	15,123	1,626	42

[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 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/solarreport/solar.html> (released October 2007).

Table 902. **Uranium Concentrate—Supply, Inventories, and Average Prices: 1980 to 2007**

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

Item	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production [1]	Mil. lb.	43.70	8.89	6.04	3.96	2.00	2.28	2.69	4.11	4.53
Exports	Mil. lb.	5.8	2.0	9.8	13.6	13.2	13.2	20.5	18.7	14.8
Imports [2]	Mil. lb.	3.6	23.7	41.3	44.9	53.0	66.1	65.5	64.8	54.1
Electric plant purchases from domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	(NA)	20.5	22.3	24.3	21.7	28.2	27.3	27.9	18.5
Loaded into U.S. nuclear reactors [3]	Mil. lb.	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	51.5	62.3	50.1	58.3	51.7	47.2
Inventories, total	Mil. lb.	(NA)	129.1	72.5	111.3	85.5	95.2	93.8	106.6	111.6
At domestic suppliers	Mil. lb.	(NA)	26.4	13.7	56.5	39.9	37.5	29.1	29.1	30.8
At electric plants	Mil. lb.	(NA)	102.7	58.7	54.8	45.6	57.7	64.7	77.5	80.8
Average price per pound:										
Purchased imports	Dollars	(NA)	12.55	10.20	9.84	10.59	12.25	14.83	19.31	34.18
Domestic purchases	Dollars	(NA)	15.70	11.11	11.45	10.84	11.91	13.98	18.54	33.13

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 by-product of phosphoric acid production. [2] Trade data prior to 1990 were for transactions conducted by uranium suppliers only. For 1990 forward, transactions by uranium buyers (consumers) have been included. Buyer imports and exports prior to 1990 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 2007*. Also see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec9_7.pdf> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 903. **Electricity Net Generation by Sector and Fuel Type: 1990 to 2007**

[**3,038.0 represents 3,038,000,000,000 kWh.** Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Also includes fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants]

Source and sector	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Net generation, total	**Bil. kWh.**	**3,038.0**	**3,353.5**	**3,802.1**	**3,970.6**	**4,055.4**	**4,064.7**	**4,159.5**
Electric power sector, total	Bil. kWh.	2,901.3	3,194.2	3,637.5	3,808.4	3,902.2	3,908.1	4,006.5
Electricity-only plants [2]	Bil. kWh.	2,840.0	3,052.8	3,472.9	3,624.1	3,721.8	3,742.7	3,827.5
Combined-heat-and-power plants [3]	Bil. kWh.	61.3	141.5	164.6	184.3	180.4	165.4	179.0
Commercial sector [4]	Bil. kWh.	5.8	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.5
Industrial sector [5]	Bil. kWh.	130.8	151.0	156.7	153.9	144.7	148.3	144.5
Net generation by source, all sectors:								
Fossil fuels, total	**Bil. kWh.**	**2,103.8**	**2,293.9**	**2,692.5**	**2,825.0**	**2,910.0**	**2,884.4**	**2,994.9**
Coal [6]	Bil. kWh.	1,594.0	1,709.4	1,966.3	1,978.6	2,013.2	1,990.9	2,020.6
Petroleum [7]	Bil. kWh.	126.6	74.6	111.2	120.8	122.5	64.4	65.7
Natural gas [8]	Bil. kWh.	372.8	496.1	601.0	708.9	758.0	813.0	893.2
Other gases [9]	Bil. kWh.	10.4	13.9	14.0	16.8	16.3	16.1	15.4
Nuclear electric power	Bil. kWh.	576.9	673.4	753.9	788.5	782.0	787.2	806.5
Hydroelectric pumped storage [10]	Bil. kWh.	-3.5	-2.7	-5.5	-8.5	-6.6	-6.6	-7.0
Renewable energy, total	Bil. kWh.	357.2	384.8	356.5	351.0	357.5	385.7	351.3
Conventional hydroelectric power	Bil. kWh.	292.9	310.8	275.6	268.4	270.3	289.2	248.3
Biomass, total	Bil. kWh.	45.8	56.9	60.7	53.1	54.2	54.8	55.4
Wood [11]	Bil. kWh.	32.5	36.5	37.6	37.6	38.7	38.6	38.5
Waste [12]	Bil. kWh.	13.3	20.4	23.1	15.5	15.5	16.1	16.9
Geothermal	Bil. kWh.	15.4	13.4	14.1	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.8
Solar [13]	Bil. kWh.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Wind	Bil. kWh.	2.8	3.2	5.6	14.1	17.8	26.6	32.1
Other [14]	Bil. kWh.	3.6	4.1	4.8	14.5	12.5	14.0	13.8
Consumption of fuels for electricity generation:								
Coal [6]	**Mil. sh. tons**	**792.5**	**860.6**	**994.9**	**1,026.0**	**1,045.9**	**1,035.3**	**1,053.3**
Petroleum, total	Mil. bbl.	219.0	132.6	195.2	209.5	211.3	115.4	118.1
Distillate fuel oil [15]	Mil. bbl.	18.1	19.6	31.7	20.7	21.2	13.4	16.6
Residual fuel oil [16]	Mil. bbl.	190.8	95.5	143.4	145.2	144.2	61.0	66.7
Other liquids [17]	Mil. bbl.	0.4	0.7	1.4	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.7
Petroleum coke	Mil. sh. tons [18]	1.9	3.4	3.7	7.9	8.5	7.7	6.2
Natural gas [8]	Bil. cu. ft.	3,691.6	4,737.9	5,691.5	6,116.6	6,486.8	6,869.6	7,507.4
Other gases [9]	Tril. Btu.	111.8	132.5	126.0	186.8	176.9	181.1	166.3
Biomass	Tril. Btu.	653.5	795.6	825.9	787.1	733.4	784.9	824.2
Wood [11]	Tril. Btu.	442.3	479.9	495.8	533.5	481.9	522.8	548.4
Waste [12]	Tril. Btu.	211.2	315.7	330.1	253.6	251.6	262.1	275.8
Other [14]	Tril. Btu.	36.0	42.0	46.2	176.0	161.4	155.1	168.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Electricity-only plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity to the public. Data also include a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power plants (CHP). [3] Combined-heat-and-power plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity and heat to the public. Data do not include electric utility CHP plants—these are included under electricity-only plants. [4] Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. [5] Industrial combined-heat-and-power (HCP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only. [6] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. [7] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. [8] Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. [9] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. [10] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping. [11] Wood and wood-derived fuels. [12] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural by-products, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). [13] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. [14] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and beginning 2001, nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). [15] Fuel oil numbers 1, 2, and 4. Prior to 2001, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. [16] Fuel oil numbers 5 and 6. Prior to 2001, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil number 4. [17] Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil. [18] Short tons.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/contents.html> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 904. **Total Electric Net Summer Capacity, All Sectors: 1990 to 2007**

[**In million kilowatts (734.1 represents 734,100,000).** Data are at end of year. For plants that use multiple sources of energy, capacity is assigned to the predominant energy source]

Source	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Net summer capacity, total	**734.1**	**769.5**	**811.7**	**905.3**	**948.4**	**962.9**	**978.0**	**986.2**	**998.8**
Fossil fuels, total	527.8	554.2	598.9	689.5	731.2	745.4	757.1	761.6	769.0
Coal [2]	307.4	311.4	315.1	315.4	313.0	313.0	313.4	313.0	313.6
Petroleum [3]	49.4	44.7	61.8	59.7	60.7	59.1	58.5	58.1	58.3
Natural gas [4]	169.3	196.4	219.6	312.5	355.4	371.0	383.1	388.3	394.9
Dual fired [5]	113.6	122.0	149.8	162.3	171.3	172.2	174.7	(NA)	(NA)
Other gases [6]	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
Nuclear electric power	99.6	99.5	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.6
Hydroelectric pumped storage	19.5	21.4	19.5	30.4	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.8
Renewable energy, total	86.8	93.9	94.9	96.1	96.8	96.4	98.7	101.9	106.6
Conventional hydroelectric power	73.9	78.6	79.4	79.4	78.7	77.6	77.5	77.8	77.8
Biomass, total	8.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.4
Wood [7]	5.5	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4
Waste [8]	2.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
Geothermal	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Solar [9]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Wind	1.8	1.7	2.4	4.4	6.0	6.5	8.7	11.3	15.6
Other [10]	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8

[1] Preliminary. [2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. [3] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. [4] Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. [5] Petroleum and natural gas. [6] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. [7] Wood and wood-derived fuels. [8] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Also includes nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). [9] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. [10] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 905. **Electricity—End Use and Average Retail Prices: 1980 to 2007**

[Beginning 2003, the category "other" has been replaced by "transportation," and the categories "commercial" and "industrial" have been redefined. Data represent revenue from electricity retail sales divided by the amount of retail electricity sold (in kilowatt-hours). 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. Data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1999, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers]

Item	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
END USE (Billion kilowatt-hours)									
Total end use [2]	**2,837.1**	**3,164.0**	**3,592.4**	**3,631.7**	**3,662.0**	**3,715.9**	**3,811.0**	**3,816.8**	**3,891.7**
Direct use [3]	124.5	150.7	170.9	166.2	168.3	168.5	150.0	146.9	143.6
Retail sales, total [4]	**2,712.6**	**3,013.3**	**3,421.4**	**3,465.5**	**3,493.7**	**3,547.5**	**3,661.0**	**3,669.9**	**3,748.1**
Residential	924.0	1,042.5	1,192.4	1,265.2	1,275.8	1,292.0	1,359.2	1,351.5	1,391.9
Commercial [5]	838.3	953.1	1,159.3	1,204.5	1,198.7	1,230.4	1,275.1	1,299.7	1,342.7
Industrial [6]	945.5	1,012.7	1,064.2	990.2	1,012.4	1,017.8	1,019.2	1,011.3	1,005.8
Transportation [7]	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.7
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (Cents per kilowatt-hour)									
Total									
Nominal	6.57	6.89	6.81	7.20	7.44	7.61	8.14	8.90	9.14
Real	8.05	7.48	6.81	6.91	6.99	6.95	7.20	7.64	7.64
Residential									
Nominal	7.83	8.40	8.24	8.44	8.72	8.95	9.45	10.40	10.64
Real	9.60	9.12	8.24	8.10	8.20	8.18	8.36	8.92	8.89
Commercial [8]									
Nominal	7.34	7.69	7.43	7.89	8.03	8.17	8.67	9.46	9.67
Real	9.00	8.35	7.43	7.57	7.55	7.46	7.67	8.12	8.08
Industrial [6]									
Nominal	4.74	4.66	4.64	4.88	5.11	5.25	5.73	6.16	6.36
Real	5.81	5.06	4.64	4.68	4.80	4.80	5.07	5.28	5.31
Transportation [7]									
Nominal	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.54	7.18	8.57	9.54	10.40
Real	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.09	6.56	7.58	8.18	8.69
Other [9]									
Nominal	6.40	6.88	6.56	6.75	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Real	7.84	7.47	6.56	6.48	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. [1] Preliminary. [2] The sum of "total retail sales" and "direct use." [3] 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. [4] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers. [5] Includes public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities. [6] Beginning 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation. [7] Includes sales to railroads and railways. [8] Beginning 2003, includes public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities. [9] Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2007*. See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html> (released 23 June 2008).

Table 906. **Electric Power Industry—Net Generation and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2000 to 2006**

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

State	Net generation (bil. kWh)		2006						Net summer capacity (mil. kW)	
			Net generation (bil. kWh)	Percent from—						
	2000	2005		Petroleum	Natural gas	Hydroelectric	Nuclear	Coal	2000	2006
U.S.	**3,802.1**	**4,055.4**	**4,064.7**	**1.6**	**20.0**	**7.1**	**19.4**	**49.0**	**811.7**	**986.2**
AL	124.4	137.9	140.9	0.1	13.8	5.1	22.6	55.4	23.5	30.7
AK	6.2	6.6	6.7	11.5	60.8	18.3	–	9.2	2.1	1.9
AZ	88.9	101.5	104.4	0.1	31.5	6.5	23.0	38.7	15.3	25.6
AR	43.9	47.8	52.2	0.3	17.8	3.0	29.2	46.4	9.7	14.5
CA	208.1	200.3	216.8	1.1	48.8	22.2	14.7	1.0	51.9	63.2
CO	44.2	49.6	50.7	(Z)	23.4	3.5	–	71.5	8.4	11.2
CT	33.0	33.5	34.7	3.7	30.2	1.6	47.8	12.3	6.4	7.9
DE	6.0	8.1	7.2	1.8	16.3	–	–	69.2	2.1	3.4
DC	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	–	–	–	–	0.8	0.8
FL	191.8	220.3	223.8	10.3	42.9	0.1	14.0	29.2	41.5	53.2
GA	123.9	136.7	138.0	0.6	9.4	1.9	23.2	62.7	27.8	36.5
HI	10.6	11.5	11.6	78.4	–	1.0	–	13.4	2.4	2.4
ID	11.9	10.8	13.4	(Z)	9.6	84.0	–	0.6	3.0	3.2
IL	178.5	194.1	192.4	0.1	2.8	0.1	48.9	47.6	36.3	42.3
IN	127.8	130.4	130.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	–	94.8	23.3	27.0
IA	41.5	44.2	45.5	0.5	5.3	2.0	11.2	75.6	9.1	11.1
KS	44.8	45.9	45.5	0.1	4.0	(Z)	20.5	73.1	10.1	11.1
KY	93.0	97.8	98.8	3.4	1.2	2.6	–	92.3	16.8	20.0
LA	92.9	92.6	90.9	2.0	44.5	0.8	18.4	26.8	21.0	26.8
ME	14.0	18.8	16.8	3.5	43.4	25.4	–	1.9	4.2	4.2
MD	51.1	52.7	49.0	1.2	3.6	4.3	28.3	60.1	10.4	12.5
MA	38.7	47.5	45.6	5.2	51.0	3.3	12.8	24.4	12.4	13.9
MI	104.2	121.6	112.6	0.4	10.0	1.4	25.8	60.2	25.8	30.2
MN	51.4	53.0	53.2	0.9	4.8	1.1	24.8	62.1	10.3	12.7
MS	37.6	45.1	46.2	0.9	34.0	–	22.5	39.2	9.0	16.6
MO	76.6	90.8	91.7	0.1	4.1	0.2	11.0	84.5	17.3	20.6
MT	26.5	27.9	28.2	1.5	0.3	35.9	–	60.5	5.2	5.4
NE	29.1	31.5	31.7	0.1	2.4	2.8	28.4	65.3	6.0	7.1
NV	35.5	40.2	31.9	0.1	66.5	6.5	–	22.8	6.7	9.6
NH	15.0	24.5	22.1	2.0	27.2	6.9	42.6	17.6	2.9	4.3
NJ	58.1	60.5	60.7	0.5	25.8	0.1	53.7	17.9	16.5	19.0
NM	34.0	35.1	37.3	0.1	15.8	0.5	–	80.1	5.6	7.1
NY	138.1	146.9	142.3	4.8	29.6	19.2	29.7	14.7	35.6	39.6
NC	122.3	129.7	125.2	0.3	2.5	3.1	31.9	60.3	24.5	27.1
ND	31.3	31.9	30.9	0.1	(Z)	4.9	–	93.5	4.7	4.8
OH	149.1	157.0	155.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	10.8	85.9	28.4	33.9
OK	55.6	68.6	70.6	0.1	46.6	0.9	–	49.7	14.1	20.1
OR	51.8	49.3	53.3	(Z)	21.0	71.0	–	4.4	11.3	12.3
PA	201.7	218.1	218.8	0.7	6.2	1.3	34.4	56.0	36.7	45.0
RI	6.0	6.1	6.0	0.5	96.9	0.1	–	–	1.2	1.8
SC	93.3	102.5	99.3	0.3	6.1	1.8	51.2	39.8	18.7	22.8
SD	9.7	6.5	7.1	0.1	3.7	47.6	–	46.5	2.8	2.9
TN	95.8	97.1	93.9	0.2	0.7	8.3	26.3	64.8	19.5	20.9
TX	377.7	396.7	400.6	0.4	49.0	0.2	10.3	36.5	81.7	100.8
UT	36.6	38.2	41.3	0.2	8.2	1.8	–	89.3	5.2	6.7
VT	6.3	5.7	7.1	0.1	(Z)	21.4	72.1	–	1.0	1.1
VA	77.2	78.9	73.1	1.1	9.9	1.8	37.8	46.9	19.4	22.6
WA	108.2	102.0	108.2	(Z)	6.9	75.8	8.6	5.9	26.1	28.2
WV	92.9	93.6	93.8	0.2	0.4	1.7	–	97.5	15.0	16.4
WI	59.6	61.8	61.6	1.4	8.7	2.7	19.8	65.0	13.6	16.4
WY	45.5	45.6	45.4	0.1	1.1	1.9	–	94.5	6.2	6.7

– Represents zero. Z Represents less than 50 million kWh or 50,000 kW.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html> (released October 2008).

Table 907. **Electric Power Industry—Capability, Peak Load, and Capacity Margin:1980 to 2007**

[**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. Minus sign (–) indicates decrease]

Year	Capability at the time of—				Noncoincident peak load		Capacity margin			
	Summer peak load (1,000 kW)		Winter peak load (1,000 kW)				Summer		Winter	
	Amount	Change from prior year	Amount	Change from prior year	Summer (1,000 kW)	Winter (1,000 kW)	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
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	30.3
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	25.1
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	878,830	25,181	864,849	–17,271	704,459	618,701	174,371	19.8	246,148	28.5
2005	865,095	–13,735	878,110	13,261	758,876	626,365	106,219	12.3	251,745	28.7
2006	872,307	7,212	899,551	21,441	789,475	640,981	82,832	9.5	258,570	28.7
2007 [1]	883,507	11,200	914,433	14,882	785,930	651,386	97,577	11.0	263,047	28.8

[1] Preliminary.

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

Table 908. **Electric Energy Retail Sales by Class of Service and State: 2006**

[In billions of kilowatt-hours (3,669.9 represents 1,669,900,000,000)]

State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	**3,669.9**	**1,351.5**	**1,299.7**	**1,011.3**					
					Missouri	82.0	33.9	29.8	18.3
Alabama	90.7	32.3	22.1	36.3	Montana	13.8	4.4	4.7	4.7
Alaska	6.2	2.1	2.8	1.2	Nebraska	27.3	9.3	9.0	9.0
Arizona	73.3	32.4	28.6	12.3	Nevada	34.6	12.0	9.0	13.6
Arkansas	46.6	17.1	11.6	18.0	New Hampshire	11.1	4.4	4.6	2.1
California	263.0	89.8	121.3	51.0					
					New Jersey	79.7	28.6	39.4	11.3
Colorado	49.7	17.0	20.2	12.6	New Mexico	21.4	6.0	8.6	6.8
Connecticut	31.7	13.0	13.6	4.9	New York	142.2	48.4	76.0	15.0
Delaware	11.6	4.3	4.2	3.1	North Carolina	126.7	52.9	44.6	29.3
District of Columbia	11.4	1.8	9.0	0.2	North Dakota	11.2	3.9	4.1	3.3
Florida	228.2	117.1	91.3	19.8					
					Ohio	153.4	51.4	46.1	55.9
Georgia	134.8	54.5	45.5	34.6	Oklahoma	54.9	21.7	18.2	15.0
Hawaii	10.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	Oregon	48.1	19.0	16.1	13.0
Idaho	22.8	8.1	5.8	8.9	Pennsylvania	146.2	51.8	45.6	47.9
Illinois	142.4	46.4	50.6	44.9	Rhode Island	7.8	3.0	3.6	1.2
Indiana	105.7	32.3	23.8	49.5					
					South Carolina	80.9	28.5	20.9	31.4
Iowa	43.3	13.3	11.7	18.3	South Dakota	10.1	4.1	4.1	2.0
Kansas	39.8	13.5	14.8	11.5	Tennessee	103.9	40.8	29.0	34.1
Kentucky	88.7	25.9	18.9	43.9	Texas	342.7	126.8	111.1	104.7
Louisiana	77.5	28.1	22.0	27.4	Utah	26.4	8.2	9.7	8.4
Maine	12.3	4.4	4.1	3.8					
					Vermont	5.8	2.1	2.0	1.6
Maryland	63.2	26.9	29.7	6.1	Virginia	106.7	42.9	44.7	19.0
Massachusetts	55.9	19.6	26.2	9.6	Washington	85.0	34.4	28.6	22.0
Michigan	108.0	34.6	39.3	34.1	West Virginia	32.3	11.0	7.4	13.9
Minnesota	66.8	21.9	22.2	22.7	Wisconsin	69.8	21.8	22.8	25.3
Mississippi	46.9	18.3	12.9	15.7	Wyoming	14.9	2.5	4.1	8.4

[1] Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Sales and Revenue 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/table2.xls> (released November 2007).

Table 909. **Electric Energy Price by Class of Service and State: 2006**

[**Revenue (in cents) per kilowatt-hour (kWh)**. Data include both bundled and unbundled consumers]

State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total [1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States . . .	**8.90**	**10.40**	**9.46**	**6.16**					
					Missouri	6.30	7.44	6.08	4.58
Alabama	7.07	8.75	8.18	4.90	Montana	6.91	8.28	7.44	5.12
Alaska	12.84	14.83	11.93	11.54	Nebraska	6.07	7.41	6.19	4.56
Arizona	8.24	9.40	8.02	5.69	Nevada	9.63	11.08	10.12	8.03
Arkansas.	6.99	8.85	6.96	5.24	New Hampshire	13.84	14.68	14.07	11.62
California.	12.82	14.33	12.90	10.09					
					New Jersey	11.88	12.84	11.62	10.42
Colorado	7.61	9.02	7.50	5.88	New Mexico.	7.37	9.06	7.61	5.57
Connecticut	14.83	16.86	14.03	11.71	New York	15.27	16.89	15.51	9.39
Delaware.	10.13	11.85	10.21	7.67	North Carolina	7.53	9.12	7.17	5.23
District of Columbia. . .	11.08	9.88	11.17	17.43	North Dakota	6.21	7.14	6.30	5.00
Florida	10.45	11.33	9.91	7.71					
					Ohio.	7.71	9.34	8.44	5.61
Georgia	7.63	8.91	7.81	5.38	Oklahoma	7.30	8.55	7.34	5.46
Hawaii	20.72	23.35	21.42	17.96	Oregon	6.53	7.48	6.77	4.85
Idaho	4.92	6.21	5.16	3.61	Pennsylvania	8.68	10.35	8.94	6.63
Illinois.	7.07	8.42	7.95	4.69	Rhode Island	13.98	15.12	13.51	12.51
Indiana	6.46	8.22	7.21	4.95					
					South Carolina	6.98	9.03	7.60	4.71
Iowa.	7.01	9.63	7.29	4.92	South Dakota.	6.70	7.83	6.47	4.84
Kansas	6.89	8.25	6.96	5.20	Tennessee.	6.97	7.75	8.00	5.17
Kentucky.	5.43	7.02	6.44	4.05	Texas	10.34	12.86	9.85	7.82
Louisiana	8.30	9.14	9.03	6.87	Utah.	5.99	7.59	6.15	4.21
Maine	11.80	13.80	12.42	8.83					
					Vermont	11.37	13.39	11.67	8.33
Maryland.	9.95	9.71	10.56	8.14	Virginia	6.86	8.49	6.21	4.69
Massachusetts	15.45	16.60	15.54	13.04	Washington	6.14	6.82	6.63	4.44
Michigan	8.14	9.77	8.51	6.05	West Virginia	5.04	6.35	5.59	3.71
Minnesota	6.98	8.70	7.02	5.29	Wisconsin	8.13	10.51	8.37	5.85
Mississippi.	8.33	9.66	9.37	5.94	Wyoming.	5.27	7.75	6.28	4.04

[1] Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Sales and Revenue 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html> (released November 2007).

Table 910. **Total Electric Power Industry—Generation, Sales, Revenue, and Customers: 1990 to 2007**

[**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	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Generation [2]	Bil. kWh . .	2,808	3,353	3,802	3,858	3,883	3,971	4,055	4,065	4,160
Sales [3]	**Bil. kWh .**	**2,713**	**3,013**	**3,421**	**3,466**	**3,489**	**3,548**	**3,661**	**3,670**	**3,748**
Residential or domestic . .	Bil. kWh . .	924	1,043	1,192	1,265	1,274	1,294	1,359	1,352	1,392
Percent of total	Percent . .	34.1	34.6	34.9	36.5	36.5	36.5	37.1	36.8	37.1
Commercial [4].	Bil. kWh . .	751	863	1,055	1,105	1,197	1,229	1,275	1,300	1,343
Industrial [5]	Bil. kWh . .	946	1,013	1,064	990	1,012	1,019	1,019	1,011	1,006
Revenue [3]	**Bil. dol. . .**	**178.2**	**207.7**	**233.2**	**250.2**	**258.9**	**270.5**	**298.0**	**326.5**	**342.6**
Residential or domestic . .	Bil. dol. . .	72.4	87.6	98.2	107.1	110.8	116.0	128.4	140.6	148.0
Percent of total	Percent . .	40.6	42.2	42.1	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.2
Commercial [4].	Bil. dol. . .	55.1	66.4	78.4	87.3	95.8	100.3	110.5	122.9	129.8
Industrial [5]	Bil. dol. . .	44.9	47.2	49.4	48.6	51.8	53.7	58.4	62.3	64.0
Ultimate customers, Dec. 31 [3]	**Million. . .**	**110.6**	**118.3**	**127.6**	**133.6**	**134.5**	**136.1**	**138.4**	**140.4**	**142.4**
Residential or domestic . .	Million . . .	97.1	103.9	111.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	120.8	122.5	124.3
Commercial [4].	Million . . .	12.1	12.9	14.3	15.3	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.4
Industrial [5]	Million . . .	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Avg. kWh used per customer	**1,000. . . .**	**24.5**	**25.5**	**26.8**	**25.9**	**25.9**	**26.1**	**26.5**	**26.1**	**26.3**
Residential	1,000. . . .	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.0	11.2
Commercial [4].	1,000. . . .	62.2	66.6	73.5	72.0	72.3	74.0	75.6	75.7	77.2
Avg. annual bill per customer	**Dollar . . .**	**1,612**	**1,756**	**1,828**	**1,872**	**1,924**	**1,987**	**2,154**	**2,325**	**2,405**
Residential	Dollar . . .	745	843	879	918	945	977	1,063	1,148	1,191
Commercial [4].	Dollar . . .	4,562	5,124	5,464	5,693	5,786	6,037	6,551	7,158	7,464
Avg. revenue per kWh sold	**Cents . . .**	**6.57**	**6.89**	**6.81**	**7.22**	**7.42**	**7.62**	**8.14**	**8.90**	**9.14**
Residential	Cents . . .	7.83	8.40	8.24	8.46	8.70	8.97	9.45	10.40	10.63
Commercial [4].	Cents . . .	7.34	7.69	7.43	7.90	8.00	8.16	8.67	9.46	9.66
Industrial [5]	Cents . . .	4.74	4.66	4.64	4.91	5.12	5.27	5.73	6.16	6.36

[1] Preliminary. [2] "Generation" includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, sulfur, purchased steam, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed. [3] Includes other types not shown separately. Data for 1990 are as of December 31, data for following years are average yearly customers. [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 911. **Revenue and Expense Statistics for Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities: 1995 to 2006**

[**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	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Utility operating revenues	**199,967**	**235,336**	**219,389**	**226,227**	**240,318**	**267,534**	**277,142**
Electric utility	183,655	214,707	200,135	202,369	213,539	235,570	247,503
Other utility	16,312	20,630	19,254	23,858	26,779	31,964	29,639
Utility operating expenses	**165,321**	**210,324**	**188,745**	**197,459**	**207,161**	**238,590**	**247,170**
Electric utility	150,599	191,329	171,291	175,473	182,337	208,461	219,171
Operation	91,881	132,662	116,374	122,723	131,962	151,150	159,472
Production	68,983	107,352	90,649	96,181	104,287	121,058	128,016
Cost of fuel	29,122	32,555	24,132	26,476	28,678	36,161	38,158
Purchased power	29,981	61,969	58,828	62,173	67,354	78,279	79,485
Other	9,880	12,828	7,688	7,532	8,256	6,638	10,399
Transmission	1,425	2,699	3,494	3,585	4,519	5,687	6,185
Distribution	2,561	3,115	3,113	3,185	3,301	3,517	3,658
Customer accounts	3,613	4,246	4,165	4,180	4,087	4,243	4,424
Customer service	1,922	1,839	1,821	1,893	2,012	2,289	2,533
Sales	348	403	261	234	238	219	241
Administrative and general	13,028	13,009	12,872	13,466	13,519	14,113	14,618
Maintenance	11,767	12,185	10,843	11,141	11,774	12,058	12,879
Depreciation	19,885	22,761	17,319	16,962	16,373	17,177	17,438
Taxes and other	27,065	23,721	26,755	24,648	22,228	26,848	28,187
Other utility	14,722	18,995	17,454	21,986	24,823	30,129	27,999
Net utility operating income	**34,646**	**25,012**	**30,644**	**28,768**	**33,158**	**28,944**	**29,972**

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epat8p1.html> (released 22 October 2007).

Table 912. **Total Renewable Energy Net Generation of Electricity by Source and State: 2005**

[In millions of kilowatt-hours (357,534 represents 357,534,000,000). MSW = municipal solid waste]

State	Total [1]	Hydro-electric	MSW/ landfill gas [2]	Other bio-mass [3]	Wood/ wood waste [4]	State	Total [1]	Hydro-electric	MSW/ landfill gas [2]	Other bio-mass [3]	Wood/ wood waste [4]
U.S.	**357,534**	**270,321**	**13,470**	**2,009**	**38,681**	MO	1,169	1,159	(NA)	9	(NA)
AL	13,904	10,145	3	17	3,738	MT	9,653	9,587	(NA)	(NA)	65
AK	1,470	1,464	(NA)	5	(Z)	NE	1,011	871	25	18	(NA)
AZ	6,484	6,410	45	4	12	NV	2,965	1,702	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
AR	4,817	3,083	(NA)	28	1,707	NH	2,741	1,799	156	(NA)	786
CA	63,280	39,632	1,587	629	3,610	NJ	906	31	872	2	(NA)
CO	2,226	1,415	(NA)	34	(Z)	NM	964	165	(NA)	5	(NA)
CT	1,232	478	746	(NA)	7	NY	27,781	25,783	1,344	14	538
DE	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NC	7,235	5,397	87	12	1,740
DC	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	ND	1,572	1,342	(NA)	10	(NA)
FL	4,630	266	1,775	583	2,006	OH	915	516	23	4	359
GA	7,258	4,032	29	49	3,149	OK	3,767	2,630	(NA)	(NA)	289
HI	635	96	163	148	(NA)	OR	32,590	30,948	71	27	809
ID	9,119	8,542	(NA)	(NA)	577	PA	4,562	2,232	1,352	6	687
IL	912	129	593	48	(NA)	RI	7	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
IN	506	438	68	(NA)	(NA)	SC	4,723	2,938	88	(NA)	1,697
IA	2,724	960	82	35	(NA)	SD	3,233	3,075	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
KS	437	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	TN	9,868	9,310	27	(NA)	528
KY	3,384	2,961	62	1	359	TX	6,667	1,333	207	47	844
LA	3,535	811	(NA)	81	2,644	UT	973	784	4	(NA)	(NA)
ME	8,166	4,091	234	55	3,787	VT	1,633	1,211	(NA)	(NA)	410
MD	2,317	1,704	417	(NA)	195	VA	3,982	1,484	677	21	1,800
MA	2,300	1,042	1,114	25	120	WA	74,191	72,075	171	27	1,419
MI	3,982	1,462	714	3	1,801	WV	1,602	1,448	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)
MN	3,422	775	409	6	649	WI	3,035	1,740	325	52	825
MS	1,525	(NA)	(NA)	5	1,520	WY	1,526	808	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. Z Less than 500,000 million kilowatt-hours. [1] Includes types not shown separately. [2] Includes landfill gas and municipal solid waste biogenic (paper and paper board, wood, food, leather, textiles, and yard trimmings). [3] Agriculture by-products/crops, sludge waste, tires, and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases. [4] Black liquor and wood/woodwaste solids and liquids.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Renewable Energy Trends 2006"; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/trends/table17.pdf> (released April 2008).

Table 913. **Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Sector and Source—1980 to 2006, and Projections, 2010 to 2020**

[**In million metric tons (4,769.6 represents 4,769.600,000),** except as noted]

Sector	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006 [1]	Projections 2010	2015	2020
Total [2]	**4,769.6**	**5,011.6**	**5,300.6**	**5,847.2**	**5,981.6**	**5,890.3**	**6,010.6**	**6,226.2**	**6,384.1**
Petroleum [3]	2,058.2	2,070.2	2,138.8	2,360.1	2,513.5	2,526.7	2,512.1	2,592.6	2,605.2
Natural gas [4]	869.7	855.8	962.4	957.0	872.3	823.6	890.4	921.2	939.4
Coal	301.4	265.0	238.7	223.3	194.7	190.6	195.3	193.9	212.2
Electricity [5]	1,543.4	1,820.2	1,954.9	2,300.6	2,397.1	2,343.8	2,412.8	2,518.6	2,627.3
Residential	916.5	961.6	1,039.2	1,181.5	1,253.0	1,204.2	1,258.6	1,280.4	1,323.7
Petroleum	124.3	98.9	96.7	108.1	100.5	100.3	91.1	92.3	92.1
Natural gas	257.6	239.8	264.4	270.6	261.6	237.3	262.6	274.0	281.4
Coal	5.8	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Electricity [5]	528.8	620.0	676.3	801.8	890.0	866.0	904.1	913.2	949.4
Commercial	658.1	787.5	848.4	1,015.1	1,065.4	1,045.2	1,079.2	1,175.5	1,265.3
Petroleum	96.5	70.1	53.5	54.6	52.5	52.6	45.7	48.3	49.1
Natural gas	141.4	143.1	165.4	172.7	168.8	154.6	161.5	174.8	184.0
Coal	8.3	11.8	11.1	8.2	9.2	6.2	7.9	7.9	7.9
Electricity [5]	411.8	562.5	618.4	779.6	834.9	831.9	864.1	944.5	1,024.3
Industrial [6]	1,795.0	1,679.9	1,730.9	1,778.1	1,677.1	1,650.8	1,692.7	1,717.9	1,718.1
Petroleum	474.2	358.0	348.2	364.1	412.4	421.4	435.4	442.0	432.2
Natural gas [4]	436.2	436.7	494.0	478.1	408.7	399.2	430.4	434.5	433.6
Coal	287.3	250.3	225.9	214.1	184.6	183.8	186.5	185.1	203.5
Electricity [5]	600.5	634.5	657.0	715.6	667.3	640.7	640.4	656.3	648.8
Transportation	1,400.0	1,582.6	1,682.2	1,872.6	1,986.2	1,990.1	1,980.0	2,052.4	2,077.0
Petroleum [3]	1,363.2	1,543.2	1,640.4	1,833.3	1,948.1	1,952.4	1,939.9	2,010.0	2,031.8
Natural gas [7]	34.5	36.2	38.6	35.6	33.2	32.5	35.9	37.9	40.4
Electricity [5]	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
Electric power sector [8]	1,543.4	1,820.2	1,955.0	2,300.7	2,397.1	2,343.9	2,412.8	2,518.6	2,627.3
Petroleum	204.9	101.9	60.7	91.8	101.3	54.5	42.8	43.7	45.1
Natural gas	201.8	177.7	230.6	282.8	320.5	339.5	365.4	357.9	323.0
Coal	1,136.6	1,534.2	1,653.2	1,915.5	1,963.7	1,937.9	1,992.6	2,104.9	2,247.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes other items not shown separately. [3] This includes carbon dioxide from international bunker fuels, both civilian and military, which are excluded from the accounting of carbon dioxide emissions under the United Nations convention. [4] Includes lease and plant fuel. [5] Emissions from the electric power sector are distributed to the end-use sectors. [6] Fuel consumption includes energy for combined-heat-and-power plants (CHP), except those plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. [7] Includes pipeline fuel natural gas and compressed natural gas used as vehicle fuel. [8] Includes electricity-only and combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Beginning 2005, also includes emissions from municipal solid waste and geothermal electricity generation. Emissions from the electric power sector are apportioned to each end-use sector according to their share of electricity sales.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 1980, "State Energy Data Report"; 1990 to 2000, "Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the U.S. 2006"; and 2005 and after, *Annual Energy Outlook 2008.* See also <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

Table 914. **Privately Owned Gas Utility Industry—Balance Sheet and Income Account: 1990 to 2006**

[**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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET									
Assets, total	**121,686**	**141,965**	**165,709**	**171,681**	**185,064**	**174,756**	**168,306**	**196,215**	**203,108**
Total utility plant	112,863	143,636	162,206	175,530	197,717	188,807	180,884	207,976	212,473
Depreciation and amortization	*49,483*	*62,723*	*69,366*	*73,753*	*85,038*	*76,642*	*79,889*	*91,794*	*91,804*
Utility plant (net)	63,380	80,912	92,839	101,777	112,679	112,165	100,996	116,183	120,669
Investment and fund accounts	23,872	26,489	10,846	10,237	13,000	13,430	12,716	16,331	17,309
Current and accrued assets	23,268	18,564	35,691	29,345	25,786	22,905	22,107	32,325	26,955
Deferred debits [1]	9,576	13,923	24,279	28,553	31,928	24,663	31,033	29,574	36,278
Liabilities, total	**121,686**	**141,965**	**165,709**	**171,681**	**185,064**	**174,756**	**168,306**	**196,215**	**203,108**
Capitalization, total	74,958	90,581	96,079	107,310	117,362	112,089	105,799	120,949	126,833
Capital stock	43,810	54,402	47,051	56,870	58,067	57,605	54,252	62,470	66,144
Long-term debts	31,148	35,548	48,267	49,739	58,962	54,179	51,327	58,264	60,632
Current and accrued liabilities	29,550	28,272	42,312	34,962	30,856	28,599	25,515	34,936	32,417
Deferred income taxes [2]	11,360	14,393	17,157	20,445	24,612	23,888	23,944	24,937	27,454
Other liabilities and credits	5,818	8,715	10,161	8,964	12,235	10,179	13,048	15,393	16,404
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNT									
Operating revenues, total	**66,027**	**58,390**	**72,042**	**79,276**	**68,352**	**75,527**	**80,194**	**102,018**	**97,156**
Minus: Operating expenses [3]	*60,137*	*50,760*	*64,988*	*71,209*	*60,041*	*66,677*	*71,719*	*89,385*	*87,013*
Operation and maintenance	51,627	37,966	54,602	58,873	48,521	55,036	59,920	77,673	73,459
Federal, state, and local taxes	4,957	6,182	6,163	7,394	6,249	6,581	6,472	7,513	7,350
Equals: Operating income	5,890	7,630	7,053	8,068	8,310	8,852	8,475	12,632	10,144
Utility operating income	6,077	7,848	7,166	8,192	8,564	9,198	8,619	12,812	10,185
Income before interest charges	8,081	9,484	7,589	8,266	9,305	10,053	9,609	13,972	11,586
Net income	4,410	5,139	4,245	4,038	4,792	6,198	5,942	9,777	6,931
Dividends	3,191	4,037	3,239	3,560	3,887	3,765	2,111	2,419	2,304

[1] Includes capital stock discount and expense and reacquired securities. [2] Includes reserves for deferred income taxes. [3] Includes expenses not shown separately.

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

Table 915. **Gas Utility Industry—Summary: 1990 to 2006**

[**54,261 represents 54,261,000.** Covers natural, manufactured, mixed, and liquid petroleum gas. Based on a questionnaire mailed to all privately and municipally owned gas utilities in the United States, except those with annual revenues less than $25,000]

Item	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
End users [1]	**1,000**	**54,261**	**58,728**	**61,262**	**62,034**	**62,610**	**63,297**	**64,395**	**65,020**
Residential	1,000	49,802	53,955	56,494	57,293	57,802	58,501	59,569	60,147
Commercial	1,000	4,246	4,530	4,610	4,590	4,661	4,641	4,678	4,734
Industrial and other	1,000	166	181	157	149	145	152	145	138
Sales [2]	**Tril. Btu** [3]	**9,842**	**9,221**	**9,232**	**8,864**	**8,927**	**8,766**	**8,848**	**8,222**
Residential	Tril. Btu	4,468	4,803	4,741	4,589	4,722	4,566	4,516	4,117
Percent of total	Percent	45	52	51	52	53	52	51	50
Commercial	Tril. Btu	2,192	2,281	2,077	2,055	2,125	2,075	2,056	1,861
Industrial	Tril. Btu	3,010	1,919	1,698	1,748	1,672	1,763	1,654	1,576
Other	Tril. Btu	171	218	715	472	408	363	622	668
Revenues [2]	**Mil. dol.**	**45,153**	**46,436**	**59,243**	**57,112**	**72,606**	**79,929**	**96,909**	**91,928**
Residential	Mil. dol.	25,000	28,742	35,828	35,062	43,664	47,275	55,680	53,961
Percent of total	Percent	55	62	60	61	60	59	57	59
Commercial	Mil. dol.	10,604	11,573	13,339	13,512	17,349	18,689	22,653	21,557
Industrial	Mil. dol.	8,996	5,571	7,432	6,841	9,478	11,230	13,751	12,006
Other	Mil. dol.	553	549	2,645	1,698	2,115	2,735	4,825	4,405
Prices per mil. Btu [3]	**Dollars**	**4.59**	**5.05**	**6.42**	**6.44**	**8.13**	**9.13**	**10.95**	**11.18**
Residential	Dollars	5.60	6.00	7.56	7.64	9.25	10.37	12.33	13.11
Commercial	Dollars	4.84	5.07	6.42	6.57	8.17	9.01	11.02	11.58
Industrial	Dollars	2.99	2.98	4.38	3.84	5.67	6.37	8.31	7.62
Gas mains mileage	**1,000**	**1,189**	**1,278**	**1,369**	**1,411**	**1,424**	**1,462**	**1,438**	**1,534**
Field and gathering	1,000	32	31	27	22	22	24	23	20
Transmission	1,000	292	297	297	310	304	299	297	300
Distribution	1,000	865	950	1,046	1,080	1,098	1,140	1,118	1,214
Construction expenditures [4]	**Mil. dol.**	**7,899**	**10,760**	**8,624**	**11,552**	**13,034**	**16,567**	**10,089**	**10,218**
Transmission	Mil. dol.	2,886	3,380	1,590	5,184	7,317	3,205	3,368	3,316
Distribution	Mil. dol.	3,714	5,394	5,437	4,890	3,870	11,636	5,129	5,165
Production and storage	Mil. dol.	309	367	138	73	258	181	179	240
General	Mil. dol.	770	1,441	1,273	1,156	1,350	1,271	1,070	1,119
Underground storage	Mil. dol.	219	177	185	249	239	274	343	379

[1] Annual average. [2] Excludes sales for resale. [3] For definition of Btu, see text, this section. [4] Includes general.

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

Table 916. **Gas Utility Industry—Customers, Sales, and Revenues by State: 2006**

[**65,020 represents 65,020,000.** See headnote, Table 915. For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

State	Customers [1] (1,000)		Sales [2] (tril. Btu)		Revenues [2] (mil. dol.)		State	Customers [1] (1,000)		Sales [2] (tril. Btu)		Revenues [2] (mil. dol.)	
	Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential		Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential
U.S.	**65,020**	**60,147**	**8,222**	**4,117**	**91,928**	**53,961**							
							MO	1,499	1,354	154	98	2,038	1,359
AL	897	829	97	39	1,364	716	MT	278	245	31	20	334	219
AK	125	112	83	21	396	141	NE	467	427	59	32	590	348
AZ	1,146	1,089	86	37	1,097	589	NV	765	727	85	39	1,027	543
AR	626	556	60	33	726	446	NH	110	95	14	7	217	110
CA	10,763	10,300	740	506	7,900	5,779	NJ	2,754	2,541	305	201	4,110	2,894
CO	1,699	1,559	189	123	1,840	1,246	NM	580	534	50	31	567	385
CT	530	478	79	40	1,140	681	NY	4,279	3,950	509	317	6,702	4,628
DE	154	141	17	9	269	154	NC	1,135	1,022	118	58	1,704	957
DC	135	128	13	9	204	148	ND	134	117	25	10	228	104
FL	701	659	42	16	696	329	OH	2,138	1,982	228	165	3,106	2,306
GA	363	329	54	17	644	257	OK	958	880	88	54	1,025	707
HI	29	26	3	1	80	18	OR	723	648	90	42	1,122	596
ID	351	317	36	23	414	275	PA	2,629	2,416	287	195	4,457	3,115
IL	3,878	3,620	469	366	5,024	3,967	RI	247	225	26	17	424	297
IN	1,757	1,612	205	127	2,436	1,606	SC	614	555	105	26	1,234	433
IA	957	859	108	64	1,194	768	SD	182	160	24	12	235	128
KS	946	862	86	59	1,034	753	TN	1,192	1,063	149	63	1,883	900
KY	826	743	92	47	1,159	644	TX	4,403	4,068	1,473	172	11,044	2,179
LA	925	867	316	34	2,611	490	UT	811	755	99	62	994	661
ME	26	19	4	1	56	18	VT	39	34	8	3	87	41
MD	981	924	82	61	1,242	947	VA	1,112	1,028	115	67	1,619	1,045
MA	1,472	1,348	161	107	2,641	1,833	WA	1,095	998	143	78	1,715	1,009
MI	3,312	3,067	429	307	4,870	3,559	WV	388	353	46	27	649	410
MN	1,531	1,401	248	121	2,535	1,367	WI	1,776	1,612	221	124	2,389	1,468
MS	493	437	61	22	721	314	WY	87	78	13	7	136	75

[1] Averages for the year. [2] Excludes sales for resale.

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

Table 917. **Public Drinking Water Systems by Size of Community Served and Source of Water: 2006**

[As of **September.** Covers systems that provide water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances to a 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	**156,644**	**128,094**	**19,502**	**4,960**	**3,695**	**393**	**142,100**	**14,544**
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS [1]								
Number of systems	52,339	29,448	14,098	4,745	3,659	389	40,315	12,024
Percent of systems	100	56	27	9	7	1	77	23
Population served (1,000)	281,700	4,896	20,017	27,473	103,301	126,013	85,035	196,665
Percent of population	100	2	7	10	37	45	30	70
NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM [2]								
Number of systems	19,045	16,259	2,659	108	19	–	18,429	616
Percent of systems	100	85	14	1	–	–	97	3
Population served (1,000)	6,008	2,261	2,668	586	494	–	5,407	602
Percent of population	100	38	44	10	8	–	90	10
TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM [3]								
Number of systems	85,260	82,387	2,745	107	17	4	83,356	1,904
Percent of systems	100	97	3	–	–	–	98	2
Population served (1,000)	13,981	7,261	2,691	580	454	2,994	11,281	2,699
Percent of population	100	52	19	4	3	21	81	19

– 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 2006*, annual reports. See also <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html> (published March 2008).

Table 918. **Sewage Treatment Facilities: 2005**

[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.	**750**	**6,062**	MO	21	(1)
AL	8	(1)	MT	9	(2)
AK	3	(2)	NE	3	(2)
AZ	10	24	NV	2	(2)
AR	6	35	NH	2	(2)
CA	30	(3)	NJ	13	(3)
CO	10	36	NM	6	23
CT	7	57	NY	35	294
DE	1	(2)	NC	22	(1)
DC	(NA)	(NA)	ND	(NA)	(NA)
FL	67	(4)	OH	16	(1)
GA	8	(3)	OK	10	(1)
HI	14	(1)	OR	6	(2)
ID	7	(1)	PA	96	567
IL	38	(5)	RI	3	(1)
IN	43	199	SC	11	47
IA	4	(1)	SD	2	(2)
KS	5	(1)	TN	10	84
KY	9	87	TX	66	1,344
LA	24	(3)	UT	2	(2)
ME	3	(2)	VT	2	(2)
MD	6	(2)	VA	9	(3)
MA	12	(3)	WA	6	(2)
MI	25	(1)	WV	16	83
MN	6	(1)	WI	12	(1)
MS	21	121	WY	3	36

NA Not available. [1] 20–99 employees. [2] 0–19 employees. [3] 100–249 employees. [4] 500 to 999 employees. [5] 250–499 employees.

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