

Energy and Utilities

This section presents statistics on fuel resources, energy production and consumption, electric energy, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar and wind energy, wood energy (biomass), 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, wind, 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 reports 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 2008 for production and consumption, in that order, for various fuels: Petroleum, 5.800 and 5.339 mil. Btu per barrel; total coal, 20.219 and 19.988 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 10,488 and 21,017 Btu per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation factor of 9,884 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 2007* Web site located at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sum.html>.

Table 888. Utilities—Employees, Annual Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2006

[47,692 represents \$47,692,000,000. 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	614,427	47,692	77,621	17,174	12,093	3,782	1,132	167
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	493,670	39,900	80,824	9,494	5,506	2,926	907	155
Electric power generation	22111	117,236	9,869	84,184	2,101	1,264	573	220	44
Hydroelectric power generation.	221111	5,652	401	70,941	371	301	61	9	—
Fossil fuel electric power generation.	221112	73,258	5,915	80,740	1,285	684	404	187	10
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	26,863	2,631	97,931	72	22	12	8	30
Other electric power generation	221119	11,463	923	80,507	373	257	96	16	4
Electric power transmission, control & distribution.	22112	376,434	30,031	79,778	7,393	4,242	2,353	687	111
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	4,943	426	86,283	111	78	20	11	2
Electric power distribution	221122	371,491	29,605	79,691	7,282	4,164	2,333	676	109
Natural gas distribution	2212	78,813	5,945	75,433	2,458	1,734	535	178	11
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	41,944	1,847	44,033	5,222	4,853	321	47	1
Water supply & irrigation systems.	22131	34,129	1,497	43,858	4,406	4,128	234	44	—
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	6,115	241	39,463	726	662	60	3	1
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	1,700	109	63,991	90	63	27	—	—

— 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.

Table 889. Fossil Fuel Prices by Type of Fuel: 1990 to 2008

[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	2000	2006	2007	2008 ¹	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008 ¹
Composite ² . . .	1.84	2.60	4.73	4.99	6.58	2.26	2.60	4.05	4.16	5.38
Crude oil ³	3.45	4.61	10.29	11.47	16.21	4.23	4.61	8.82	9.57	13.24
Natural gas ⁴	1.55	3.32	5.79	5.77	7.31	1.90	3.32	4.97	4.82	5.97
Coal ⁵	1.00	0.80	1.24	1.29	1.61	1.22	0.80	1.06	1.08	1.32

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 2008*; (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/ptb0301.html>>.

Table 890. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel: 1960 to 2008

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

Year	Production										Net imports total ⁸	Consumption					
	Total ¹	Crude oil ²	Natural gas	Coal ³	Nuclear power	Renewable energy ⁴						Total ¹	Petroleum ⁹	Natural gas ¹⁰	Coal	Nuclear power	Renewable energy, total ⁴
						Total ^{1, 5}	Hydro-electric power ⁶	Biofuel ⁷	Solar/photo-voltaic	Wind							
1960	42.80	14.93	12.66	10.82	0.01	2.93	1.61	1.32	(NA)	(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)	(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)	(NA)	11.71	72.00	32.73	19.95	12.66	1.90	4.72
1980	67.23	18.25	19.91	18.60	2.74	5.49	2.90	2.48	(NA)	(NA)	12.10	78.12	34.20	20.24	15.42	2.74	5.49
1983	64.18	18.39	16.59	17.25	3.20	6.56	3.53	2.91	(NA)	(Z)	8.06	73.04	30.05	17.22	15.89	3.20	6.56
1984	68.93	18.85	18.01	19.72	3.55	6.52	3.39	2.97	(Z)	(Z)	8.68	76.72	31.05	18.39	17.07	3.55	6.52
1985	67.80	18.99	16.98	19.33	4.08	6.19	2.97	3.02	(Z)	(Z)	7.58	76.49	30.92	17.70	17.48	4.08	6.19
1986	67.18	18.38	16.54	19.51	4.38	6.22	3.07	2.93	(Z)	(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	2.88	(Z)	(Z)	11.59	79.18	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)	(Z)	12.93	82.82	34.22	18.45	18.85	5.59	5.57
1989 ¹¹	69.48	16.12	17.85	21.36	5.60	6.39	2.84	3.16	0.06	0.02	14.11	84.95	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	0.03	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	0.03	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	6.00	2.62	2.93	0.06	0.03	14.44	85.96	33.53	20.71	19.12	6.48	6.00
1993	68.50	14.49	18.58	20.34	6.41	6.26	2.89	2.91	0.07	0.03	17.01	87.61	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	0.04	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	0.03	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	0.03	19.07	94.18	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	0.03	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	0.03	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	0.05	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	0.06	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	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	0.11	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	2.81	0.06	0.11	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	0.14	29.11	100.35	40.29	22.93	22.47	8.22	6.26
2005	69.63	10.96	18.57	23.19	8.16	6.41	2.70	3.12	0.07	0.18	30.15	100.48	40.39	22.58	22.80	8.16	6.42
2006	71.04	10.80	19.02	23.79	8.21	6.86	2.87	3.31	0.07	0.26	29.81	99.88	39.96	22.22	22.45	8.21	6.91
2007	71.50	10.72	19.62	23.49	8.46	6.80	2.45	3.58	0.08	0.34	29.24	101.55	39.77	23.63	22.75	8.46	6.81
2008 ¹²	73.71	10.52	21.15	23.86	8.46	7.32	2.45	3.90	0.09	0.51	25.78	99.30	37.14	23.84	22.42	8.46	7.30

NA Not available. Z Less than 5 trillion. ¹ Includes other types of fuel not shown separately. ² Includes lease condensate. ³ Beginning 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. ⁴ Electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and wind; consumption of electricity from wood, waste, and alcohol fuels; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy; and solar thermal direct use energy. ⁵ Production equals consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels. ⁶ Conventional hydroelectricity net generation. ⁷ Wood and wood-derived fuels, biomass waste, fuel ethanol, and biodiesel. ⁸ Imports minus exports. ⁹ Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. ¹⁰ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. ¹¹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1989 and 1990. ¹² Preliminary.

Table 891. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel—Estimates, 2006 and 2007, and Projections, 2008 to 2020

[Quadrillion Btu (71.35 represents 71,350,000,000,000) 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	Projections					
	2006	2007	2008	2010	2015	2020
Production, total	71.35	72.52	74.92	77.45	79.76	84.19
Crude oil and lease condensate	10.80	10.73	10.75	12.18	12.40	14.02
Natural gas plant liquids	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.52	2.50	2.52
Natural gas, dry	18.99	19.84	21.08	20.87	20.83	22.02
Coal ¹	23.79	23.50	24.06	24.21	24.56	24.41
Nuclear power	8.21	8.41	8.34	8.45	8.68	9.00
Renewable energy ²	6.72	6.66	7.61	8.40	9.73	11.18
Other ³	0.48	0.97	0.63	0.83	1.07	1.05
Imports, total	34.57	34.59	30.90	27.79	28.16	26.44
Crude oil ⁴	22.08	21.90	21.20	18.21	17.94	16.42
Petroleum products ⁵	7.22	6.97	4.83	5.45	5.74	5.43
Natural gas	4.29	4.72	3.94	3.24	3.59	3.37
Other imports ⁶	0.98	0.99	0.92	0.89	0.90	1.22
Exports, total	4.58	5.17	5.65	5.33	5.45	5.58
Petroleum ⁷	2.59	2.84	2.68	2.58	2.65	2.82
Natural gas	0.73	0.83	0.96	0.70	1.16	1.44
Coal	1.26	1.51	2.01	2.05	1.65	1.33
Consumption, total	100.08	101.92	100.88	99.95	102.91	105.41
Petroleum products ⁸	40.63	40.75	38.84	38.10	38.97	38.97
Natural gas	22.26	23.70	24.10	23.09	23.34	24.03
Coal	22.46	22.74	22.60	22.91	23.59	23.98
Nuclear power	8.21	8.41	8.34	8.45	8.68	9.00
Renewable energy ⁹	6.33	6.08	6.75	7.19	8.14	9.24
Other ¹⁰	0.19	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.20
Net imports of petroleum	26.71	26.03	23.35	21.08	21.03	19.04
Prices (2006 dollars per unit):						
Imported crude oil price¹¹	60.70	63.83	96.57	71.97	107.64	110.34
Gas wellhead price (dol. per 1,000 cu. ft.) ¹²	6.48	6.22	7.78	5.76	6.09	6.57
Coal minemouth price (dol. per ton) ¹³	25.29	25.82	28.50	29.40	28.98	27.94
Average electric price (cents per kWh)	8.86	9.11	9.86	9.94	10.47	12.14

¹ Includes waste coal. ² 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. ³ Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste, liquid hydrogen, methanol, and some domestic inputs to refineries. ⁴ Includes imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ⁵ Includes imports of finished petroleum products, imports of unfinished oils, alcohols, ethers, blending components, and renewable fuels such as ethanol. ⁶ Includes coal, coal coke (net), and electricity (net). ⁷ Includes crude oil and petroleum products. ⁸ 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. ⁹ Includes grid-connected electricity from wood and wood waste, non-electric energy from wood, and biofuels heat and coproducts used in the production of liquid fuel, but excludes the energy content of the liquid fuels. Also includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste and net electricity imports. ¹⁰ Includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste and net electricity imports. ¹¹ Weighted average price delivered to U.S. refiners. ¹² Represents lower 48 onshore and offshore supplies. ¹³ Includes reported prices for both open market and captive mines.

Table 892. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 1970 to 2008

[67.84 represents 67,840,000,000,000 Btu. Btu = British thermal units. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. See Appendix III. Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses]

Year	Total (quad. Btu)	Residential and commercial ¹ (quad. Btu)	Industrial ² (quad. Btu)	Trans- portation (quad. Btu)	Percent of total		
					Residential and commercial ¹	Industrial ²	Transpor- tation
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	37.8	26.3
1990	84.65	30.35	31.90	22.42	35.8	37.7	26.5
1995	91.17	33.28	34.05	23.85	36.5	37.3	26.2
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	100.48	39.57	32.55	28.36	39.4	32.4	28.2
2006	99.88	38.49	32.54	28.84	38.5	32.6	28.9
2007	101.55	39.91	32.52	29.13	39.3	32.0	28.7
2008 ³	99.30	40.18	31.21	27.92	40.5	31.4	28.1

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 2008* (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/ptb0201a.html>>.

Table 893. Energy Consumption—End-Use Sector and Selected Source by State: 2007

[In trillions of Btu (101,468 represents 101,468,000,000,000), except as indicated. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Data are preliminary. U.S. totals may not equal sum of states due to independent rounding and/or interstate flows of electricity that are not allocated to the states. For technical notes and documentation, see source <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds_tech_notes.html>]

State	Per capita ³		End-use sector ⁴				Source				
	Total ^{1,2}	(mil. Btu)	Residential	Commercial	Industrial ²	Transportation	Petroleum ⁵	Natural gas (dry) ⁶	Coal	Hydro electric ⁷	Nuclear electric power
U.S.. . . .	101,468	337	21,604	18,279	32,494	29,091	40,358	23,678	22,740	2,446	8,458
AL	2,132	461	406	281	942	504	626	431	888	41	360
AK	724	1,062	54	62	356	251	324	372	13	13	—
AZ	1,578	248	430	369	232	547	595	402	438	65	281
AR	1,149	406	229	162	464	295	387	228	275	32	162
CA	8,492	233	1,535	1,614	1,956	3,387	3,946	2,440	66	270	375
CO	1,479	305	343	291	399	446	525	516	389	17	—
CT	871	249	277	219	115	261	397	184	40	4	172
DE	302	350	67	58	101	76	136	50	64	—	—
DC	187	318	37	125	4	22	23	34	(Z)	—	—
FL	4,602	253	1,340	1,089	559	1,614	1,984	950	721	2	307
GA	3,133	329	744	566	887	936	1,100	454	935	22	341
HI	344	269	38	42	68	195	306	3	19	1	—
ID	530	354	122	84	187	137	166	84	10	89	—
IL	4,043	315	997	780	1,203	1,064	1,418	979	1,090	2	1,004
IN	2,904	458	552	360	1,346	647	878	548	1,574	4	—
IA	1,235	414	235	192	492	316	442	262	464	10	47
KS	1,136	409	226	203	426	282	425	292	396	(Z)	109
KY	2,023	478	373	261	892	498	747	236	1,020	16	—
LA	3,766	861	356	292	2,404	714	1,600	1,423	250	8	179
ME	456	346	107	76	147	127	236	48	7	37	—
MD	1,489	265	426	416	184	463	557	209	328	16	151
MA	1,515	234	443	384	196	492	685	417	120	8	54
MI	3,027	301	786	625	819	798	987	848	800	13	331
MN	1,875	362	414	352	578	531	706	396	366	6	137
MS	1,240	424	234	175	454	376	471	375	185	—	98
MO	1,964	334	521	407	429	607	759	278	802	12	98
MT	462	483	79	68	186	128	211	75	202	93	—
NE	693	392	155	136	224	178	235	146	217	3	116
NV	777	304	183	134	201	259	293	264	83	20	—
NH	314	239	92	70	45	107	170	65	45	13	113
NJ	2,744	317	616	639	452	1,037	1,373	641	112	(Z)	336
NM	711	362	114	125	252	220	285	240	296	3	—
NY	4,064	209	1,202	1,257	505	1,101	1,633	1,219	258	250	445
NC	2,700	299	716	574	644	767	971	245	828	29	420
ND	428	671	64	61	199	105	143	63	420	13	—
OH	4,049	353	956	708	1,348	1,038	1,357	836	1,462	4	165
OK	1,609	446	306	250	588	464	578	691	373	30	—
OR	1,108	297	268	209	284	347	385	258	45	332	—
PA	4,006	323	967	719	1,289	1,032	1,456	782	1,491	22	812
RI	218	207	72	58	24	65	92	91	(Z)	(Z)	—
SC	1,692	384	359	264	621	449	577	180	444	15	558
SD	292	367	66	59	75	93	121	54	33	29	—
TN	2,331	379	546	387	740	658	827	230	672	49	301
TX	11,835	496	1,594	1,382	5,951	2,908	5,887	3,641	1,609	16	430
UT	806	302	166	152	225	262	306	232	391	5	—
VT	162	261	48	31	29	54	88	9	(Z)	6	49
VA	2,611	339	628	601	567	815	1,017	333	458	12	286
WA	2,067	321	490	384	521	672	847	280	96	779	85
WV	851	470	164	112	396	179	289	123	983	12	—
WI	1,846	330	419	357	624	447	620	404	465	15	135
WY	496	949	46	60	263	127	176	118	495	7	—

- Represents zero. Z Less than 50 billion Btu. ¹ Includes other sources, not shown separately. ² U.S. total energy and U.S. industrial sector include 60.8 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that is not allocated to the states. ³ Based on estimated resident population as of July 1. ⁴ End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical system energy losses. ⁵ Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁶ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. ⁷ Conventional hydroelectric power. Does not include pumped-storage hydroelectricity.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data, 2007" (published 28 August 2009); <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds.html>.

Table 894. Residential Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Average Price: 1980 to 2005

[9.32 represents 9,320,000,000,000,000 Btu. For period April to March for 1980; January to December for 1990 to 2005. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii in 1980. Covers occupied units only. Excludes household usage of gasoline for transportation and the use of wood or coal. Based on Residential Energy Consumption Survey; see source. Btu = British thermal unit; see text, this section]

Type of fuel	Unit	1980	1990	1993	1997	2001	2005
CONSUMPTION							
Total ¹	Quad. Btu	9.32	9.22	10.01	10.25	9.86	10.55
Average per household . . .	Mil. Btu	114	98	104	101	92	95
Natural gas	Quad. Btu.	4.97	4.86	5.27	5.28	4.84	4.79
Electricity, site	Quad. Btu.	2.48	3.03	3.28	3.54	3.89	4.35
Fuel oil, kerosene ²	Quad. Btu.	1.52	1.04	1.07	1.07	0.76	0.88
Liquid petroleum gas	Quad. Btu.	0.35	0.28	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.52
EXPENDITURES							
Total	Bil. dol.	75.6	110.2	123.9	135.8	159.7	201.1
Average per household . . .	Dollars	926	1,172	1,282	1,338	1,493	1,810
Natural gas	Bil. dol.	19.8	27.3	32.0	35.8	47.0	52.3
Electricity	Bil. dol.	40.8	71.5	81.1	88.3	100.3	124.7
Fuel oil, kerosene	Bil. dol.	12.2	8.3	7.0	7.6	6.8	13.0
Liquid petroleum gas	Bil. dol.	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.6	11.0
AVERAGE PRICE							
Total	Dol./mil. Btu	8.12	11.95	12.38	13.25	16.19	19.07
Natural gas	Dol./mil. Btu	3.98	5.61	6.07	6.78	9.70	10.93
Electricity	Dol./mil. Btu	16.46	23.60	24.69	24.97	25.80	28.67
Fuel oil, kerosene	Dol./mil. Btu	8.03	7.92	6.53	7.13	9.05	28.79
Liquid petroleum gas	Dol./mil. Btu	8.00	11.18	10.04	11.23	14.87	20.97

¹ Total excludes primary electricity and wood. ² Kerosene consumption and expenditure estimates could only be calculated for space heating since too few cases in the sample had viable data for water heating and appliances. Therefore, total estimates for kerosene equal space heating estimates for kerosene.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures" 1980, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2001, and 2005; <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html>>.

Table 895. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures by Type of Fuel and Selected Household Characteristics: 2005

[Quad. = quadrillion. (10.55 represents 10,550,000,000,000,000 Btu). See headnote, Table 894]

Characteristic	Consumption (Btu's)					Expenditures				
	Total ¹ (quad.)	Avg. per house- hold ^{1, 2} (mil.)	Natural gas (quad.)	Electric- ity (quad.)	Fuel oil ³ (quad.)	Total ¹ (bil. dol.)	Avg. per house- hold ^{1, 2} (dol.)	Natural gas (bil. dol.)	Electric ity (bil. dol.)	Fuel oil ³ (bil. dol.)
Total households . . .	10.55	94.9	4.79	4.35	0.88	201.07	1,810	52.34	124.74	12.99
Single family.	7.81	108.4	3.49	3.24	0.65	148.42	2,060	38.31	91.59	9.58
Single family, attached	0.68	89.3	0.40	0.24	0.04	12.14	1,598	4.38	7.08	0.52
Apartment (two-to-four unit building). .	0.66	85.0	0.38	0.20	0.08	12.06	1,556	4.40	6.45	1.12
Apartment (five-or-more unit building).	0.91	54.4	0.40	0.40	0.10	18.03	1,077	4.00	12.28	1.43
Mobile home	0.49	70.4	0.12	0.28	0.03	10.42	1,501	1.26	7.33	0.35
Year house built:										
1949 or earlier.	2.54	114.9	1.35	0.68	0.40	43.46	1,967	14.81	20.47	5.87
1950 to 1959	1.23	98.3	0.64	0.41	0.15	22.17	1,770	7.12	12.19	2.17
1960 to 1969	1.18	94.9	0.59	0.46	0.11	21.98	1,764	6.47	13.21	1.57
1970 to 1979	1.58	83.4	0.65	0.73	0.12	31.25	1,654	7.14	20.85	1.74
1980 to 1989	1.51	81.4	0.59	0.79	0.05	31.31	1,685	6.29	22.39	0.78
1990 to 1999	1.64	94.4	0.63	0.85	0.04	33.06	1,907	6.82	23.27	0.62
2000 to 2005	0.87	94.7	0.34	0.44	0.02	17.84	1,936	3.69	12.37	0.25

¹ Includes liquid petroleum gas, primary electricity, and wood. ² The averages are over the set of all households; otherwise the averages are over the set of households using a given fuel or enduse. ³ Includes kerosene.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures" 2005; <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html>>.

Table 896. Energy Expenditures—End-Use Sector and Selected Source by State: 2007

[In millions of dollars (1,233,059 represents \$1,233,059,000,000). 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. For technical notes and documentation, see source <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/_seds_tech_notes.html>]

State	End-use sector					Source			
	Total ^{1, 2}	Residential	Commercial	Industrial ²	Transportation	Petroleum products ³	Natural gas ⁴	Coal	Electricity sales
U.S.	1,233,059	238,695	174,108	235,692	584,564	739,856	196,482	42,673	340,928
AL	21,606	3,922	2,505	5,042	10,138	12,009	3,399	1,924	6,771
AK	6,260	694	640	450	4,476	5,198	461	30	831
AZ	20,198	4,141	3,034	1,854	11,169	12,199	3,218	705	6,590
AR	12,533	2,079	1,185	3,188	6,082	7,664	1,919	454	3,183
CA	121,829	19,515	18,788	14,702	68,825	73,781	19,816	164	33,546
CO	17,033	3,088	2,179	2,566	9,201	10,593	2,971	495	3,943
CT	15,146	4,982	3,098	1,456	5,610	8,227	1,981	114	5,613
DE	3,849	904	651	751	1,543	2,104	526	151	1,336
DC	2,392	457	1,440	43	452	505	471	1	1,428
FL	60,747	13,993	10,178	4,568	32,008	36,406	8,910	1,857	23,878
GA	35,678	7,388	4,572	5,776	17,942	20,353	4,889	2,458	10,800
HI	6,174	838	862	769	3,705	4,877	78	37	2,213
ID	5,418	937	512	1,099	2,870	3,480	726	21	1,204
IL	48,297	9,999	6,770	9,355	22,174	26,834	9,377	1,532	12,269
IN	28,627	4,920	2,781	7,636	13,290	16,052	4,818	3,004	7,040
IA	14,334	2,454	1,599	3,880	6,400	8,939	2,373	569	3,093
KS	12,803	2,115	1,489	3,613	5,586	8,026	2,190	493	2,729
KY	20,316	2,921	1,854	5,287	10,255	12,912	2,013	1,897	5,333
LA	33,624	3,310	2,751	15,526	12,037	20,978	7,571	534	6,498
ME	6,696	1,925	1,007	1,026	2,738	4,680	420	21	1,731
MD	21,490	5,265	4,586	1,689	9,950	11,579	2,567	707	7,523
MA	25,862	7,320	5,485	2,630	10,427	13,868	5,068	336	8,664
MI	36,882	8,310	5,445	6,417	16,710	20,456	7,657	1,475	9,251
MN	21,708	4,095	2,875	3,888	10,851	13,389	3,425	568	5,035
MS	13,392	2,226	1,572	2,569	7,024	8,221	2,622	543	3,775
MO	23,342	4,535	2,793	3,454	12,560	14,830	3,112	1,086	5,614
MT	5,265	772	570	1,243	2,681	3,573	572	228	1,092
NE	7,877	1,302	933	1,866	3,776	4,903	1,271	201	1,775
NV	10,571	2,115	1,332	1,705	5,419	6,016	2,104	158	3,494
NH	5,335	1,505	958	538	2,333	3,436	662	130	1,571
NJ	39,609	8,634	7,767	4,460	18,748	23,080	7,196	323	10,614
NM	7,877	1,171	982	1,178	4,546	5,536	1,079	530	1,619
NY	63,642	19,153	17,390	4,831	22,269	30,892	13,779	635	22,553
NC	32,574	7,080	4,431	4,868	16,195	19,639	2,702	2,280	10,332
ND	4,110	556	414	1,181	1,959	2,780	298	597	759
OH	48,190	10,078	6,375	9,699	22,039	26,242	9,139	2,682	12,692
OK	17,027	2,761	1,919	3,380	8,967	10,316	4,560	448	3,998
OR	13,175	2,375	1,593	1,890	7,317	8,026	2,247	64	3,419
PA	49,301	11,974	6,901	9,264	21,162	27,798	8,283	2,957	13,619
RI	3,567	1,122	729	302	1,414	1,963	962	(Z)	1,051
SC	18,130	3,371	2,068	3,696	8,995	10,653	1,782	1,057	5,880
SD	3,585	591	410	706	1,878	2,459	426	55	730
TN	25,462	4,476	3,186	4,590	13,211	15,438	2,283	1,340	7,493
TX	140,651	18,472	12,872	54,350	54,958	94,946	21,460	2,663	33,964
UT	8,739	1,382	1,013	1,077	5,266	5,891	1,356	543	1,763
VT	2,687	813	405	293	1,176	1,865	112	(Z)	706
VA	30,509	6,166	4,089	3,786	16,469	19,689	3,427	1,176	7,904
WA	23,224	4,059	2,746	2,580	13,840	15,212	2,770	184	5,404
WV	8,369	1,318	796	2,716	3,539	5,422	981	1,875	1,801
WI	22,455	4,715	3,171	4,579	9,990	12,673	3,999	831	5,997
WY	4,546	403	413	1,333	2,396	3,248	454	542	806

¹ Z Less than \$500,000. ² Total expenditures are the sum of purchases for each source (including retail electricity sales) less electric power sector purchases of fuel. ³ Includes sources not shown separately, such as electricity imports and exports and coal coke net imports (\$508.5 million in 2006), which are not allocated to the States. ⁴ Includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁵ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

Table 897. Energy Expenditures and Average Fuel Prices by Source and Sector: 1980 to 2006

[In millions of dollars (373,790 represents \$373,790,000,000), 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	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EXPENDITURES										
(mil. dol.)										
Total ^{1, 2, 3}	373,790	437,517	472,030	513,587	688,774	661,496	754,147	868,595	1,044,898	1,157,910
Natural gas ⁴	50,488	72,255	64,752	74,544	118,530	110,948	143,952	162,166	199,605	189,640
Petroleum products	237,676	223,928	235,368	236,905	360,864	319,841	378,967	468,351	595,862	681,443
Motor gasoline ⁵	124,408	118,048	126,558	136,647	193,947	179,511	209,592	253,218	311,082	357,119
Coal	22,607	29,678	28,602	27,431	28,080	28,511	29,402	31,764	36,932	40,004
Electricity sales	98,095	149,233	176,691	205,876	231,577	247,598	257,995	268,136	295,789	323,965
Residential sector ⁶	69,138	99,453	110,863	128,181	155,829	160,994	179,069	189,913	215,879	226,272
Commercial sector ^{2, 3}	46,796	70,219	79,143	91,658	112,725	119,609	129,317	137,762	154,390	166,758
Industrial sector ^{2, 3}	94,176	106,361	102,281	106,934	141,374	129,308	150,579	176,473	208,003	226,871
Transportation sector ²	163,680	161,484	179,743	186,813	278,846	251,585	295,182	364,448	466,626	538,008
Motor gasoline ⁵	121,809	115,205	123,845	134,641	191,620	175,729	204,878	247,181	303,931	348,534
Electric utilities ³	38,010	43,953	40,609	39,058	60,026	54,215	64,669	71,699	95,927	90,058
AVERAGE FUEL PRICES										
(dol. per mil. Btu)										
All sectors ⁶	6.90	8.37	8.25	8.29	10.34	10.04	11.38	12.87	15.52	17.35
Residential sector ⁶	7.49	10.94	11.91	12.65	14.29	14.73	15.87	17.13	19.21	21.56
Commercial sector ³	7.87	11.68	11.92	12.66	13.95	14.70	15.63	16.61	18.60	20.64
Industrial sector ³	4.71	6.04	5.23	4.98	6.49	6.24	7.39	8.46	10.36	11.33
Transportation sector	8.61	8.27	8.28	8.09	10.79	9.63	11.21	13.37	16.85	19.11
Electric utilities ³	1.77	1.90	1.48	1.29	1.71	1.54	1.84	2.00	2.61	2.48

¹ Includes other sources not shown separately. ² Through 1990, total also includes ethanol blended into gasoline that is not included in motor gasoline for those years. ³ There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ⁴ Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. ⁵ Beginning 1995, includes fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁶ There are no direct fuel costs for geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "State Energy Data: Prices and Expenditures," annual (published 28 November 2008); <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/state.html?q_state_a=us&q_state=UNITED%20STATES>.

Table 898. Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Source: 1990 to 2008

[In quadrillion Btu (6.21 represents 6,210,000,000,000). 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	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
Consumption, total	6.21	6.26	6.26	6.42	6.91	6.81	7.30
Conventional hydroelectric power ² . . .	3.05	2.81	2.69	2.70	2.87	2.45	2.45
Geothermal energy ³	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36
Biomass ⁴	2.74	3.01	3.02	3.13	3.36	3.60	3.88
Solar energy ⁵	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
Wind energy ⁶	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.51
Residential ⁷	0.64	0.49	0.48	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.60
Biomass ⁴	0.58	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.43	0.49
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Solar ⁵	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
Commercial ⁸	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Biomass ⁴	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
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 ⁹	1.72	1.93	1.86	1.88	2.01	2.05	2.06
Biomass ⁴	1.69	1.88	1.82	1.85	1.97	2.03	2.03
Geothermal ³	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.01
Hydroelectric ²	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Transportation ¹⁰	0.06	0.14	0.30	0.35	0.48	0.61	0.83
Fuel ethanol ¹¹	0.06	0.14	0.29	0.33	0.45	0.57	0.79
Biodiesel ¹¹	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04
Electric power ¹²	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.57	3.83	3.51	3.69
Biomass ⁴	0.32	0.45	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42
Geothermal ³	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Hydroelectric ²	3.01	2.77	2.66	2.67	2.84	2.43	2.43
Solar ⁵	(Z)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

³ 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, municipal solid waste (from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass), fuel ethanol, and biodiesel. ⁵ The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. 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 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. ⁹ Consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. Includes industrial combined-heat-and-power and industrial electricity-only plants. ¹⁰ Ethanol primarily derived from corn. ¹¹ Any liquid biofuel suitable as a diesel fuel substitute, additive, or extender. ¹² Consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity and/or heat to the public. Includes sources not shown separately.

Table 899. Fuel Ethanol and Biodiesel—Summary: 1981 to 2008

[13 represents 13,000,000,000,000. Data from 1981 to 1992 are estimates. Beginning 1993, only feedstock data are estimates. Minus sign (–) indicates an excess of exports over imports, except where noted]

Year	Fuel ethanol						Biodiesel							
	Feedstock ¹ (tril. Btu)	Production		Net imports ² (1,000 bbl.)	Stocks ³ (1,000 bbl.)	Stock change ⁴ (1,000 bbl.)	Consumption		Feedstock ⁵ (tril. Btu)	Production		Net imports ² (1,000 bbl.)	Consumption	
		1,000 bbl.	Tril. Btu				1,000 bbl.	Tril. Btu		1,000 bbl.	Tril. Btu		1,000 bbl.	Tril. Btu
1981	13	1,978	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,978	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1982	35	5,369	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,369	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	64	9,890	35	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,890	35	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1984	79	12,150	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12,150	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1985	95	14,693	52	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,693	52	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1986	109	16,954	60	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,954	60	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987	125	19,497	69	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19,497	69	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1988	127	19,780	70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19,780	70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1989	128	20,062	71	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20,062	71	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1990	113	17,802	63	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,802	63	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1991	131	20,627	73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20,627	73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1992	148	23,453	83	(NA)	1,791	(NA)	23,453	83	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1993	173	27,484	97	244	2,114	323	27,405	97	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1994	192	30,689	109	279	2,393	279	30,689	109	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1995	202	32,325	114	387	2,186	-207	32,919	117	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1996	144	23,178	82	313	2,065	-121	23,612	84	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1997	190	30,674	109	85	2,925	860	29,899	106	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1998	207	33,453	118	66	3,406	481	33,038	117	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1999	215	34,881	123	87	4,024	618	34,350	122	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2000	238	38,627	137	116	3,400	-624	39,367	139	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2001	259	42,028	149	315	4,298	898	41,445	147	1	204	1	39	243	1
2002	313	50,956	180	306	6,200	1,902	49,360	175	1	250	1	135	385	2
2003	410	66,772	236	292	5,978	-222	67,286	238	2	338	2	-16	322	2
2004	497	81,058	287	3,542	6,002	24	84,576	299	4	666	4	-26	640	3
2005	569	92,961	329	3,234	5,563	-439	96,634	342	12	2,162	12	1	2,163	12
2006	711	116,294	412	17,408	8,760	3,197	130,505	462	32	5,963	32	242	6,204	33
2007	948	155,263	549	10,457	10,535	1,775	163,945	580	63	11,662	62	-3,135	8,528	46
2008	1,340	219,927	778	12,347	14,219	7,3710	228,564	809	88	16,251	87	-8,626	7,624	41

NA Not available. ¹ Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol. ² Net imports equal imports minus exports. ³ Stocks are at end of year. ⁴ A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks. ⁵ Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. ⁶ Preliminary. ⁷ Derived from preliminary 2007 stock value, not final 2007 value.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2008* (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/renew.html>>.

Table 900. Energy Imports and Exports by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2008

[In quadrillion of Btu. (12.10 represents 12,100,000,000,000,000 Btu). Minus sign (-) indicates an excess of exports over imports. For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section]

Type of fuel	1980	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
Net imports, total ²	12.10	14.06	17.75	24.97	25.74	27.01	29.11	30.15	29.81	29.24	25.78
Coal	-2.39	-2.70	-2.08	-1.21	-0.61	-0.49	-0.57	-0.51	-0.36	-0.60	-1.22
Natural gas (dry)	0.96	1.46	2.74	3.62	3.58	3.36	3.50	3.71	3.56	3.89	3.05
Petroleum ³	13.50	15.29	16.89	22.38	22.63	24.07	25.99	26.81	26.42	25.79	23.79
Other ⁴	0.04	0.01	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.15
Imports, total	15.80	18.82	22.26	28.97	29.41	31.06	33.54	34.71	34.67	34.69	32.84
Coal	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.31	0.42	0.63	0.68	0.76	0.91	0.91	0.86
Natural gas (dry)	1.01	1.55	2.90	3.87	4.10	4.04	4.37	4.45	4.29	4.72	4.06
Petroleum ³	14.66	17.12	18.88	24.53	24.67	26.22	28.20	29.25	29.16	28.76	27.56
Other ⁴	0.10	0.08	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.28
Exports, total	3.69	4.75	4.51	4.01	3.67	4.05	4.43	4.56	4.87	5.45	7.06
Coal	2.42	2.77	2.32	1.53	1.03	1.12	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.51	2.07
Natural gas (dry)	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.52	0.69	0.86	0.74	0.73	0.83	1.01
Petroleum	1.16	1.82	1.99	2.15	2.04	2.15	2.21	2.44	2.75	2.97	3.77
Other ⁴	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.13

¹ Preliminary. ² Net imports equals imports minus exports. ³ Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁴ Coal coke, small amounts of electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico, and small amounts of biodiesel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 2008* (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/ptb0104.html>>.

Table 901. U.S. Foreign Trade in Selected Mineral Fuels: 1980 to 2008

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

Mineral fuel	Unit	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
Natural gas:										
Imports	Bil. cu. ft.	985	1,532	2,841	3,782	4,259	4,341	4,186	4,608	3,962
Exports	Bil. cu. ft.	49	86	154	244	854	729	724	822	1,000
Net trade ²	Bil. cu. ft.	–936	–1,447	–2,687	–3,538	–3,404	–3,612	–3,462	–3,785	–2,962
Crude oil ³ :										
Imports ⁴	Mil. bbl.	1,926	2,151	2,639	3,320	3,692	3,696	3,693	3,661	3,571
Exports	Mil. bbl.	105	40	35	18	10	12	9	10	10
Net trade ²	Mil. bbl.	–1,821	–2,112	–2,604	–3,301	–3,682	–3,684	–3,684	–3,651	–3,560
Petroleum products:										
Imports	Mil. bbl.	603	775	586	874	1,119	1,310	1,310	1,255	1,140
Exports	Mil. bbl.	94	273	312	362	374	414	472	513	660
Net trade ²	Mil. bbl.	–508	–502	–274	–512	–745	–896	–838	–742	–481
Coal:										
Imports	Mil. sh. tons . . .	1	3	9	13	27	30	36	36	34
Exports	Mil. sh. tons . . .	92	106	89	58	48	50	50	59	82
Net trade ²	Mil. sh. tons . . .	90.5	103.1	79.1	46.0	20.7	19.5	13.4	22.8	47.3

¹ Preliminary. ² Exports minus imports. ³ Includes lease condensate. ⁴ Includes strategic petroleum reserve imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 2008* (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/contents.html>>.

Table 902. Crude Oil Imports Into the U.S. by Country of Origin: 1980 to 2008

[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 D.C. 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 Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC]

Country of origin	1980	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total imports . . .	1,921	2,151	2,639	3,311	3,336	3,521	3,674	3,670	3,685	3,656	3,571
OPEC, total ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	1,410	1,283	1,219	1,659	1,490	1,671	2,032	1,738	1,745	1,969	1,984
Algeria	166	23	10	(Z)	11	41	79	83	130	162	114
Angola ²	(NA)	86	131	108	117	132	112	164	187	181	184
Ecuador ³	6	(NA)	35	46	37	50	83	101	99	72	78
Iraq	10	188	—	226	168	171	238	190	202	177	229
Kuwait ⁵	10	29	78	96	79	75	88	79	65	64	75
Nigeria	307	286	227	319	215	306	389	387	381	395	338
Saudi Arabia ⁵	456	436	460	556	554	629	547	525	519	530	551
Venezuela	57	243	420	446	438	436	473	449	416	420	381
Non-OPEC, total ^{2, 3, 4, 6}	511	869	1,419	1,652	1,846	1,850	1,838	1,932	1,940	1,687	1,587
Brazil	(NA)	—	—	2	21	17	19	34	49	61	84
Canada	73	235	380	492	527	565	590	600	651	681	707
Chad	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35	28	37
Colombia	(NA)	51	76	116	86	59	51	57	52	50	65
Mexico	185	251	375	479	548	580	584	566	575	514	434
Russia	(NA)	(Z)	5	3	31	54	55	70	39	41	41
United Kingdom	63	57	124	106	148	127	86	80	47	37	27

— 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, Libya, 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. From 1995 through 2007, it is included in the Non-OPEC total. In Nov. 2007, Ecuador rejoined OPEC; imports for 2008 are included in the 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 2009; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/historical/2009/2009_02/pdf/table38.pdf>.

Table 903. Crude Oil and Refined Products—Summary: 1980 to 2008

[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 refin- eries	Domestic produc- tion	Imports		Exports	Domestic demand	Imports	Exports		Total	Strategic reserve ⁶
			Total ²	Strategic reserve ³							
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
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 . . .	15,242	5,102	10,118	8	25	20,687	3,589	1,292	13,707	1,001	689
2007 . . .	15,156	5,064	10,031	7	27	20,680	3,422	1,371	13,468	1,015	691
2008 . . .	14,645	4,955	9,756	7	29	19,419	(NA)	(NA)	12,872	1,010	703

— 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," March 2009.

Table 904. Petroleum and Coal Products Corporations—Sales, Net Profit, and Profit Per Dollar of Sales: 1990 to 2008

[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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sales	Bil. dol. . .	318.5	283.1	455.2	472.5	474.9	597.8	767.7	956.0	1,037.8	1,113.2	1,370.5
Net profit:												
Before income taxes	Bil. dol. . .	23.1	16.5	55.5	47.2	22.4	52.8	89.7	120.2	139.8	127.0	102.9
After income taxes	Bil. dol. . .	17.8	13.9	42.6	35.8	19.5	43.6	71.8	96.3	111.0	105.4	82.1
Depreciation ¹	Bil. dol. . .	18.7	16.7	15.5	17.2	17.8	19.4	18.5	18.6	20.0	22.6	22.8
Profits per dollar of sales:												
Before income taxes	Cents . . .	7.3	5.8	12.2	9.7	4.6	8.8	11.6	12.6	13.4	11.6	6.0
After income taxes	Cents . . .	5.6	4.9	9.4	7.4	4.2	7.3	9.3	10.1	10.6	9.6	4.5
Profits on stockholders' equity:												
Before income taxes	Percent. . .	16.4	12.6	29.4	21.8	9.7	20.8	32.9	38.0	36.3	30.7	22.2
After income taxes	Percent. . .	12.7	10.6	22.6	16.5	8.4	17.1	26.3	30.4	28.8	25.5	17.6

¹ Includes depletion and accelerated amortization of emergency facilities.

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

Table 905. Major Petroleum Companies—Financial Summary: 1980 to 2008

[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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
FINANCIAL DATA (bil. dol.)										
Net income	32.9	26.8	24.3	76.4	85.5	120.5	170.6	187.6	237.6	198.1
Depreciation, depletion, etc.	32.5	38.7	43.1	53.3	68.0	76.9	76.5	85.8	114.3	156.8
Cash flow ¹	65.4	65.5	67.4	129.7	157.7	205.1	239.9	261.2	327.1	440.7
Dividends paid	9.3	15.9	17.6	23.0	27.5	33.5	37.5	39.2	62.2	74.8
Net internal funds available for investment or debt repayment ²	56.1	49.6	49.8	106.7	130.2	171.6	202.4	222.0	264.9	365.9
Capital and exploratory expenditures	62.1	59.6	59.8	72.8	90.7	112.4	140.4	193.1	221.7	328.0
Long-term capitalization	211.4	300.0	304.3	516.9	606.1	700.1	800.4	910.6	1,211.8	1,362.0
Long-term debt	49.8	90.4	85.4	112.8	142.1	161.0	165.2	177.4	240.1	299.4
Preferred stock	2.0	5.2	5.7	5.4	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.4	1.9	1.4
Common stock and retained earnings ³	159.6	204.4	213.2	398.7	461.8	537.8	631.7	729.8	969.8	1,061.2
Excess of expenditures over cash income ⁴	6.0	10.0	10.0	-33.9	-39.5	-59.2	-62.0	-28.9	-43.2	-37.9
RATIOS ⁵ (percent)										
Long-term debt to long-term capitalization	23.6	30.1	28.1	21.8	26.5	24.1	23.5	19.9	19.1	19.8
Net income to total average capital	17.0	9.1	8.1	15.7	15.2	18.9	23.0	22.3	21.2	15.2
Net income to average common equity	22.5	13.5	11.6	20.5	20.1	24.2	29.3	27.8	26.3	19.2

¹ Generally represents internally generated funds from operations. Sum of net income and noncash charges such as depreciation, depletion, amortization, ceiling tests, and mark-to-market accounting. 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 906. Nuclear Power Plants—Number, Capacity, and Generation:
1980 to 2008**

[51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW]

Item	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Operable generating units ^{1, 2} . . .	71	112	109	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Net summer capacity ^{2, 3} (mil. kW)	51.8	99.6	99.5	97.9	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.3	100.3
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	576.9	673.4	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5	782.0	787.2	806.4	809.0
Percent of total electricity net generation	11.0	19.0	20.1	19.8	20.6	20.2	19.7	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.7
Capacity factor ⁴ (percent)	56.3	66.0	77.4	88.1	89.4	90.3	87.9	90.1	89.3	89.6	91.8	91.9

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," March 2009; <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html>> (accessed 2 April 2009).

Table 907. Nuclear Power Plants—Number of Units, Net Generation, and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2007

[806,425 represents 806,425,000,000 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	806,425	19.4	100.3	10.1	MS	1	9,359	18.7	1.3	7.8
AL	5	34,325	23.9	5.0	16.3	MO	1	9,372	10.3	1.2	5.8
AZ	3	26,782	23.6	3.9	15.1	NE	2	11,042	34.0	1.2	17.8
AR	2	15,486	28.4	1.8	12.0	NH	1	10,764	46.2	1.2	29.1
CA	4	35,792	17.0	4.4	6.9	NJ	1	32,010	51.1	4.0	21.7
CT	2	16,386	49.4	2.0	26.2	NY	6	42,453	29.1	5.2	13.2
FL	5	29,289	13.0	3.9	7.0	NC	5	40,045	30.8	5.0	18.0
GA	4	32,545	22.4	4.0	11.0	OH	3	15,764	10.2	2.1	6.3
IL	11	95,729	47.8	11.4	26.6	PA	9	77,376	34.2	9.3	20.6
IA	1	4,519	9.1	0.6	4.7	SC	7	53,200	51.4	6.5	27.5
KS	1	10,369	20.7	1.2	10.4	TN	3	28,700	30.2	3.4	16.3
LA	2	17,078	18.4	2.1	8.1	TX	4	40,955	10.1	4.9	4.8
MD	2	14,353	28.6	1.7	13.9	VT	1	4,704	80.8	0.6	55.8
MA	1	5,120	10.9	0.7	5.1	VA	4	27,268	34.8	3.4	14.8
MI	3	31,517	26.4	4.0	13.1	WA	1	8,109	7.6	1.1	4.0
MN	3	13,103	24.1	1.7	12.9	WI	3	12,910	20.4	1.6	9.7

¹ For total generation and capacity, see Table 913.

Table 908. Uranium Concentrate—Supply, Inventories, and Average Prices: 1980 to 2008

[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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Production ¹	Mil. lb.	43.70	8.89	6.04	3.96	2.28	2.69	4.11	4.53	3.90
Exports ²	Mil. lb.	5.8	2.0	9.8	13.6	13.2	20.5	18.7	14.8	17.2
Imports ²	Mil. lb.	3.6	23.7	41.3	44.9	66.1	65.5	64.8	54.1	57.1
Electric plant purchases from domestic suppliers.	Mil. lb.	(NA)	20.5	22.3	24.3	28.2	27.3	27.9	18.5	20.4
Loaded into U.S. nuclear reactors ³	Mil. lb.	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	51.5	50.1	58.3	51.7	45.5	51.3
Inventories, total.	Mil. lb.	(NA)	129.1	72.5	111.3	95.2	93.8	106.6	112.4	108.8
At domestic suppliers.	Mil. lb.	(NA)	26.4	13.7	56.5	37.5	29.1	29.1	31.2	26.9
At electric plants	Mil. lb.	(NA)	102.7	58.7	54.8	57.7	64.7	77.5	81.2	81.9
Average price per pound:										
Purchased imports.	Dollars.	(NA)	12.55	10.20	9.84	12.25	14.83	19.31	34.18	41.30
Domestic purchases	Dollars.	(NA)	15.70	11.11	11.45	11.91	13.98	18.54	33.13	43.43

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 2008* (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/ptb0903.html>>.

Table 909. Solar Collector Shipments by Type, End Use, and Market Sector: 1980 to 2007

[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
1990	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
2005	25	16,041	15,224	702	15,041	640	228	14,681	1,160	31
2006	44	20,744	15,546	1,346	15,362	1,136	330	15,123	1,626	42
2007	60	15,153	13,323	1,797	12,076	1,393	189	12,799	931	46

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.

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 2007” (published October 2008); <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/solarreport/solar.html>>.

Table 910. Electricity Net Generation by Sector and Fuel Type: 1990 to 2008 ¹

[3,037.8 represents 3,037,800,000,000 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	2005	2007	2008 ¹
Net generation, total	Bil. kWh.	3,037.8	3,353.5	3,802.1	4,055.4	4,156.7	4,110.3
Electric power sector, total	Bil. kWh.	2,901.3	3,194.2	3,637.5	3,902.2	4,005.3	3,966.7
Electricity-only plants ²	Bil. kWh.	2,840.0	3,052.8	3,472.9	3,721.8	3,828.0	3,801.4
Combined-heat-and-power plants ³	Bil. kWh.	61.3	141.5	164.6	180.4	177.4	165.3
Commercial sector ⁴	Bil. kWh.	5.8	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.3	7.9
Industrial sector ⁵	Bil. kWh.	130.7	151.0	156.7	144.7	143.1	135.7
Net generation by source, all sectors:							
Fossil fuels, total	Bil. kWh.	2,103.6	2,293.9	2,692.5	2,909.5	2,992.2	2,928.3
Coal ⁶	Bil. kWh.	1,594.0	1,709.4	1,966.3	2,012.9	2,016.5	1,994.4
Petroleum ⁷	Bil. kWh.	126.5	74.6	111.2	122.2	65.7	45.4
Natural gas ⁸	Bil. kWh.	372.8	496.1	601.0	761.0	896.6	876.9
Other gases ⁹	Bil. kWh.	10.4	13.9	14.0	13.5	13.5	11.6
Nuclear electric power	Bil. kWh.	576.9	673.4	753.9	782.0	806.4	806.2
Hydroelectric pumped storage ¹⁰	Bil. kWh.	-3.5	-2.7	-5.5	-6.6	-6.9	-6.2
Renewable energy, total	Bil. kWh.	357.2	384.8	356.5	357.7	352.7	371.7
Conventional hydroelectric power	Bil. kWh.	292.9	310.8	275.6	270.3	247.5	248.1
Biomass, total	Bil. kWh.	45.8	56.9	60.7	54.3	55.5	55.9
Wood ¹¹	Bil. kWh.	32.5	36.5	37.6	38.9	39.0	38.8
Waste ¹²	Bil. kWh.	13.3	20.4	23.1	15.4	16.5	17.1
Geothermal	Bil. kWh.	15.4	13.4	14.1	14.7	14.6	14.9
Solar ¹³	Bil. kWh.	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Wind ¹⁴	Bil. kWh.	2.8	3.2	5.6	17.8	34.4	52.0
Other ¹⁵	Bil. kWh.	3.6	4.1	4.8	12.8	12.2	10.4
Consumption of fuels for electricity generation:							
Coal ⁶	Mil. sh. tons	792.5	860.6	994.9	1,041.4	1,046.8	1,043.6
Petroleum, total	Mil. bbl.	218.8	132.6	195.2	206.8	112.6	79.2
Distillate fuel oil ¹⁵	Mil. bbl.	18.1	19.6	31.7	20.7	15.7	12.4
Residual fuel oil ¹⁶	Mil. bbl.	190.7	95.5	143.4	141.5	63.8	37.6
Other liquids ¹⁷	Mil. bbl.	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.0	2.9	2.3
Petroleum coke	Mil. sh. tons ¹⁸	1.9	3.4	3.7	8.3	6.0	5.4
Natural gas ⁸	Bil. cu. ft.	3,691.6	4,737.9	5,691.5	6,036.4	7,089.3	6,833.4
Other gases ⁹	Tril. Btu.	111.8	132.5	126.0	109.9	114.9	95.4
Biomass	Tril. Btu.	653.5	795.6	825.9	585.3	598.1	595.1
Wood ¹¹	Tril. Btu.	442.3	479.9	495.8	355.3	353.0	345.5
Waste ¹²	Tril. Btu.	211.2	315.7	330.1	230.1	245.1	249.6
Other ¹⁴	Tril. Btu.	36.0	42.0	46.2	173.0	167.9	153.7

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/or 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. 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. ¹³ Through 2000, also includes nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ¹⁴ Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. ¹⁵ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and beginning 2005, nonrenewable waste (municipal solid waste from nonbiogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels). ¹⁶ Fuel oil numbers 1, 2, and 4. Prior to 2005, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel. ¹⁷ Fuel oil numbers 5 and 6. Prior to 2005, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil number 4. ¹⁸ Jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum liquids, and waste oil.

Table 911. 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
Net summer capacity, total	734.1	769.5	811.7	905.3	948.4	962.9	978.0	986.2	994.9
Fossil fuels, total	527.8	554.2	598.9	689.5	731.2	745.4	757.1	761.6	764.0
Coal ¹	307.4	311.4	315.1	315.4	313.0	313.0	313.4	313.0	312.7
Petroleum ²	77.9	66.6	61.8	59.7	60.7	59.1	58.5	58.1	56.1
Natural gas ³	140.8	174.5	219.6	312.5	355.4	371.0	383.1	388.3	392.9
Dual fired ⁴	113.6	122.0	149.8	162.3	171.3	172.2	174.7	(NA)	(NA)
Other gases ⁵	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	100.3
Hydroelectric pumped storage	19.5	21.4	19.5	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.9
Renewable energy, total	86.8	93.9	94.9	96.1	96.8	96.4	98.7	101.9	108.0
Conventional hydroelectric power . . .	73.9	78.6	79.4	79.4	78.7	77.6	77.5	77.8	77.9
Biomass, total	8.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.8
Wood ⁶	5.5	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7
Waste ⁷	2.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1
Geothermal	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Solar ⁸	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	16.5
Other ⁹	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8

NA Not available. ¹ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel. ² Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. ³ Includes a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. ⁴ Petroleum and natural gas. ⁵ Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels. ⁶ Wood and wood-derived fuels. ⁷ 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). ⁸ Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. ⁹ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2008* (published 26 June 2009). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/elect.html>>.

Table 912. Electricity—End Use and Average Retail Prices: 1980 to 2008

[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 2000, data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers]

Item	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
END USE									
(Billion kilowatt-hours)									
Total end use ²	2,837.1	3,164.0	3,592.4	3,662.0	3,715.9	3,811.0	3,816.8	3,923.8	3,872.6
Direct use ³	124.5	150.7	170.9	168.3	168.5	150.0	146.9	159.3	151.0
Retail sales, total ⁴	2,712.6	3,013.3	3,421.4	3,493.7	3,547.5	3,661.0	3,669.9	3,764.6	3,721.6
Residential: ⁵									
Sales	924.0	1,042.5	1,192.4	1,275.8	1,292.0	1,359.2	1,351.5	1,392.2	1,379.3
Commercial: ⁶									
Sales	838.3	953.1	1,159.3	1,198.7	1,230.4	1,275.1	1,299.7	1,336.3	1,352.5
Industrial: ⁶									
Sales	945.5	1,012.7	1,064.2	1,012.4	1,017.8	1,019.2	1,011.3	1,027.8	982.1
Transportation: ⁷									
Sales	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.7
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES									
(Cents per kilowatt-hour)									
Total:									
Nominal	6.57	6.89	6.81	7.44	7.61	8.14	8.90	9.13	9.82
Real	8.05	7.48	6.81	6.99	6.95	7.20	7.63	7.62	8.02
Residential:									
Nominal	7.83	8.40	8.24	8.72	8.95	9.45	10.40	10.65	11.36
Real	9.60	9.12	8.24	8.20	8.18	8.36	8.91	8.89	9.28
Commercial: ⁸									
Nominal	7.34	7.69	7.43	8.03	8.17	8.67	9.46	9.65	10.28
Real	9.00	8.35	7.43	7.55	7.46	7.67	8.11	8.05	8.40
Industrial: ⁶									
Nominal	4.74	4.66	4.64	5.11	5.25	5.73	6.16	6.39	7.01
Real	5.81	5.06	4.64	4.80	4.80	5.07	5.28	5.33	5.73
Transportation: ⁷									
Nominal	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.54	7.18	8.57	9.54	9.70	11.28
Real	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.09	6.56	7.58	8.18	8.10	9.21
Other: ⁹									
Nominal	6.40	6.88	6.56	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Real	7.84	7.47	6.56	(X)	(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 2000, 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.

Table 913. Electric Power Industry—Net Generation and Net Summer Capacity by State: 2000 to 2007

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

State	Net generation (bil. kWh)								Net summer capacity (mil. kW)		
	2000	2005	Total (bil. kWh)	2007						2000	2007
				Petro- leum	Natural gas	Percent from—		Nuclear	Coal		
						Hydro- electric	Non- hydro- electric				
				Renewable							
U.S. . . .	3,802.1	4,055.4	4,156.7	1.6	21.6	6.0	2.5	19.4	48.5	811.7	994.9
AL	124.4	137.9	143.8	0.1	16.2	2.9	2.6	23.9	54.2	23.5	30.6
AK	6.2	6.6	6.8	14.8	56.7	18.9	0.2	—	9.4	2.1	2.0
AZ	88.9	101.5	113.3	(Z)	33.9	5.8	(Z)	23.6	36.4	15.3	25.6
AR	43.9	47.8	54.6	0.2	15.3	5.9	3.0	28.4	47.2	9.7	15.3
CA	208.1	200.3	210.8	1.1	54.9	13.0	11.8	17.0	1.1	51.9	63.8
CO	44.2	49.6	53.9	0.1	27.9	3.2	2.5	—	66.7	8.4	12.3
CT	33.0	33.5	33.2	4.0	29.9	1.1	2.2	49.4	11.3	6.4	7.7
DE	6.0	8.1	8.5	2.8	22.3	—	0.6	—	65.9	2.1	3.4
DC	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8
FL	191.8	220.3	225.4	9.0	44.5	0.1	1.9	13.0	30.1	41.5	55.5
GA	123.9	136.7	145.2	0.5	11.1	1.5	2.4	22.4	62.2	27.8	36.5
HI	10.6	11.5	11.5	77.3	—	0.8	6.5	—	13.7	2.4	2.4
ID	11.9	10.8	11.5	(Z)	14.4	78.6	5.7	—	0.7	3.0	3.2
IL	178.5	194.1	200.3	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.6	47.8	47.6	36.3	42.7
IN	127.8	130.4	130.6	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	—	94.0	23.3	27.0
IA	41.5	44.2	49.8	0.6	6.2	1.9	5.8	9.1	76.3	9.1	12.3
KS	44.8	45.9	50.1	0.4	4.3	(Z)	2.3	20.7	72.3	10.1	11.2
KY	93.0	97.8	97.2	2.9	1.8	1.7	0.5	—	93.1	16.8	20.0
LA	92.9	92.6	92.6	2.4	47.4	0.9	3.2	18.4	24.9	21.0	26.3
ME	14.0	18.8	16.1	5.1	41.4	23.2	26.1	—	2.3	4.2	4.2
MD	51.1	52.7	50.2	2.0	4.5	3.3	1.2	28.6	59.2	10.4	12.5
MA	38.7	47.5	47.1	6.5	52.9	1.7	2.6	10.9	25.5	12.4	13.6
MI	104.2	121.6	119.3	0.6	11.0	1.1	2.0	26.4	59.4	25.8	30.3
MN	51.4	53.0	54.5	0.7	7.1	1.2	7.2	24.1	59.1	10.3	12.9
MS	37.6	45.1	50.0	0.8	42.6	—	3.0	18.7	34.8	9.0	16.2
MO	76.6	90.8	91.2	0.1	5.5	1.3	(Z)	10.3	82.4	17.3	20.6
MT	26.5	27.9	28.9	1.7	0.4	32.4	2.1	—	63.4	5.2	5.5
NE	29.1	31.5	32.4	0.1	3.4	1.1	0.9	34.0	60.5	6.0	7.0
NV	35.5	40.2	32.7	(Z)	68.1	6.1	4.0	—	21.7	6.7	10.0
NH	15.0	24.5	23.3	1.7	24.7	5.4	4.8	46.2	16.9	2.9	4.3
NJ	58.1	60.5	62.7	0.7	29.9	(Z)	1.3	51.1	16.3	16.5	18.4
NM	34.0	35.1	36.0	0.1	18.5	0.7	3.9	—	76.7	5.6	7.2
NY	138.1	146.9	145.9	5.6	31.3	17.3	1.9	29.1	14.7	35.6	39.1
NC	122.3	129.7	130.1	0.4	3.4	2.3	1.3	30.8	61.5	24.5	27.6
ND	31.3	31.9	31.2	0.2	0.1	4.2	2.0	—	93.4	4.7	5.1
OH	149.1	157.0	155.2	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	10.2	85.8	28.4	33.8
OK	55.6	68.6	72.8	0.2	45.5	4.2	2.9	—	47.3	14.1	20.0
OR	51.8	49.3	55.1	(Z)	27.0	61.0	4.0	—	7.9	11.3	13.2
PA	201.7	218.1	226.1	0.7	8.5	1.0	1.1	34.2	54.3	36.7	45.1
RI	6.0	6.1	7.0	0.5	97.3	0.1	2.2	—	—	1.2	1.8
SC	93.3	102.5	103.4	0.2	5.8	1.5	1.9	51.4	40.2	18.7	23.6
SD	9.7	6.5	6.1	1.0	5.7	47.5	2.4	—	43.3	2.8	2.9
TN	95.8	97.1	95.1	0.2	0.8	5.2	1.0	30.2	63.3	19.5	20.9
TX	377.7	396.7	405.5	0.3	49.2	0.4	2.5	10.1	36.3	81.7	101.9
UT	36.6	38.2	45.4	0.1	16.4	1.2	0.4	—	81.9	5.2	7.1
VT	6.3	5.7	5.8	0.1	(Z)	11.1	8.0	80.8	—	1.0	1.1
VA	77.2	78.9	78.4	2.7	13.9	1.6	3.3	34.8	45.2	19.4	23.0
WA	108.2	102.0	107.0	(Z)	6.8	73.7	3.5	7.6	8.0	26.1	28.6
WV	92.9	93.6	93.9	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	—	97.8	15.0	16.1
WI	59.6	61.8	63.4	1.6	10.2	2.4	2.1	20.4	63.1	13.6	16.4
WY	45.5	45.6	45.6	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	—	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 2007" (published 26 January 2009); <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epa_sprdshts.html>.

Table 914. Electric Power Industry—Capability, Peak Load, and Capacity Margin: 1980 to 2008

[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 (1,000 kW)	Winter (1,000 kW)	Summer		Winter	
	Amount	Change from prior year	Amount	Change from prior year			Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability	Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability
1980	558,237	13,731	572,195	17,670	427,058	384,567	131,179	23.5	187,628	32.8
1985	621,597	17,357	636,475	14,350	460,503	423,660	161,094	25.9	212,815	33.4
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	730,376	16,154	737,637	9,958	616,790	554,081	113,586	15.6	183,556	24.9
1997	737,855	7,479	736,666	-971	637,677	529,874	100,178	13.6	206,792	28.1
1998	744,670	6,815	735,090	-1,576	660,293	567,558	84,377	11.3	167,532	22.8
1999	765,744	21,074	748,271	13,181	682,122	570,915	83,622	10.9	177,356	23.7
2000	808,054	42,310	767,505	19,234	678,413	588,426	129,641	16.0	179,079	23.3
2001	788,990	-19,064	806,598	39,093	687,812	576,312	101,178	12.8	230,286	28.6
2002	833,380	44,390	850,984	44,386	714,565	604,986	118,815	14.3	245,998	28.9
2003	856,131	22,751	882,120	31,136	709,375	593,874	146,756	17.1	288,246	32.7
2004	875,870	19,739	864,849	-17,271	704,459	618,701	171,411	19.6	246,148	28.5
2005	882,125	6,255	878,110	13,261	758,876	626,365	123,249	14.0	251,745	28.7
2006	906,155	24,030	899,551	21,441	789,475	640,981	116,680	12.9	258,570	28.7
2007	915,292	9,137	913,650	14,099	782,227	637,905	133,065	14.5	275,745	30.2
2008 ¹	929,338	14,046	927,781	14,131	789,915	656,989	139,423	15.0	270,792	29.2

¹ Preliminary.

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

Table 915. Electric Energy Retail Sales by Class of Service and State: 2007

[In billions of kilowatt-hours (3,764.6 represents 3,764,600,000,000)]

State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States . . .	3,764.6	1,392.2	1,336.3	1,027.8	Missouri	85.5	35.9	31.1	18.5
Alabama	91.8	32.8	22.9	36.2	Montana	15.5	4.5	4.8	6.2
Alaska	6.3	2.1	2.8	1.4	Nebraska	28.2	9.7	9.4	9.1
Arizona	77.2	34.4	30.5	12.3	Nevada	35.6	12.4	9.4	13.9
Arkansas	47.1	17.4	11.8	17.8	New Hampshire	11.2	4.5	4.6	2.2
California	264.2	89.2	123.7	50.5	New Jersey	81.9	29.8	40.9	11.0
Colorado	51.3	17.6	20.5	13.1	New Mexico	22.3	6.4	8.9	6.9
Connecticut	34.1	13.4	15.1	5.4	New York	148.2	50.2	74.3	20.2
Delaware	11.9	4.5	4.3	3.1	North Carolina	131.9	56.1	46.8	29.0
District of Columbia	12.1	2.0	9.5	0.3	North Dakota	11.9	4.1	4.2	3.6
Florida	231.1	117.8	93.9	19.2	Ohio	161.8	54.4	48.1	59.2
Georgia	137.5	56.2	47.0	34.1	Oklahoma	55.2	21.4	18.6	15.2
Hawaii	10.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	Oregon	48.7	19.4	16.2	13.1
Idaho	23.8	8.3	6.0	9.4	Pennsylvania	151.6	54.6	47.5	48.6
Illinois	146.1	48.0	52.0	45.4	Rhode Island	8.0	3.1	3.7	1.2
Indiana	109.4	34.6	24.8	50.0	South Carolina	81.9	29.6	21.7	30.6
Iowa	45.3	14.1	12.1	19.1	South Dakota	10.6	4.3	4.2	2.2
Kansas	40.2	13.8	15.5	10.9	Tennessee	106.7	42.9	30.0	33.9
Kentucky	92.4	28.0	20.0	44.4	Texas	343.8	124.9	110.5	108.3
Louisiana	79.6	28.9	22.9	27.8	Utah	27.8	8.8	10.2	8.8
Maine	11.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	Vermont	5.9	2.2	2.1	1.6
Maryland	65.4	28.2	30.7	6.0	Virginia	111.6	45.5	47.0	18.9
Massachusetts	57.1	20.1	27.1	9.5	Washington	85.7	35.4	29.6	20.8
Michigan	109.3	35.4	40.0	33.9	West Virginia	34.2	11.7	7.8	14.7
Minnesota	68.2	22.6	22.5	23.0	Wisconsin	71.3	22.4	23.5	25.4
Mississippi	48.2	18.6	13.4	16.2	Wyoming	15.5	2.6	4.2	8.7

¹ Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Table 916. Electric Energy Price by Class of Service and State: 2007

[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 . . .	9.13	10.65	9.65	6.39	Missouri	6.56	7.69	6.34	4.76
Alabama	7.57	9.32	8.70	5.27	Montana	7.13	8.77	8.10	5.16
Alaska	13.28	15.18	12.19	12.63	Nebraska	6.28	7.59	6.39	4.78
Arizona	8.54	9.66	8.27	6.05	Nevada	9.99	11.82	10.09	8.28
Arkansas	6.96	8.73	6.91	5.25	New Hampshire	13.98	14.88	13.91	12.27
California	12.80	14.42	12.82	9.98	New Jersey	13.01	14.14	12.99	10.08
Colorado	7.76	9.25	7.62	5.97	New Mexico	7.44	9.12	7.66	5.60
Connecticut	16.45	19.11	15.39	12.92	New York	15.22	17.10	15.92	8.71
Delaware	11.35	13.16	11.21	8.93	North Carolina	7.83	9.40	7.43	5.47
District of Columbia	11.79	11.18	12.01	9.32	North Dakota	6.42	7.30	6.58	5.24
Florida	10.33	11.22	9.75	7.76	Ohio	7.91	9.57	8.67	5.76
Georgia	7.86	9.10	8.07	5.53	Oklahoma	7.29	8.58	7.33	5.41
Hawaii	21.29	24.12	21.91	18.38	Oregon	7.02	8.19	7.20	5.06
Idaho	5.07	6.36	5.14	3.87	Pennsylvania	9.08	10.95	9.20	6.87
Illinois	8.46	10.12	8.57	6.61	Rhode Island	13.12	14.05	12.67	12.04
Indiana	6.50	8.26	7.29	4.89	South Carolina	7.18	9.19	7.74	4.83
Iowa	6.83	9.45	7.11	4.74	South Dakota	6.89	8.07	6.61	5.09
Kansas	6.84	8.19	6.83	5.13	Tennessee	7.07	7.84	8.09	5.19
Kentucky	5.84	7.34	6.76	4.47	Texas	10.11	12.34	9.87	7.79
Louisiana	8.39	9.37	9.13	6.47	Utah	6.41	8.15	6.54	4.52
Maine	14.59	16.52	12.94	14.11	Vermont	12.04	14.15	12.29	8.92
Maryland	11.50	11.89	11.58	9.41	Virginia	7.12	8.74	6.38	5.07
Massachusetts	15.16	16.23	15.20	13.03	Washington	6.37	7.26	6.55	4.57
Michigan	8.53	10.21	8.77	6.47	West Virginia	5.34	6.73	5.85	3.95
Minnesota	7.44	9.18	7.48	5.69	Wisconsin	8.48	10.87	8.71	6.16
Mississippi	8.03	9.36	8.92	5.75	Wyoming	5.29	7.75	6.25	4.10

¹ Includes transportation, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Sales and Revenue 2007" (published January 2009); <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/esr/esr_sum.html>.

Table 917. Total Electric Power Industry—Generation, Sales, Revenue, and Customers: 1990 to 2008

[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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
Generation ²	Bil. kWh	2,808	3,353	3,802	3,883	3,971	4,055	4,065	4,157	4,110
Sales	Bil. kWh	2,713	3,013	3,421	3,489	3,548	3,661	3,670	3,765	3,722
Residential or domestic	Bil. kWh	924	1,043	1,192	1,274	1,294	1,359	1,352	1,392	1,379
Percent of total	Percent	34.1	34.6	34.9	36.5	36.5	37.1	36.8	37.0	37.1
Commercial ⁴	Bil. kWh	751	863	1,055	1,197	1,229	1,275	1,300	1,336	1,352
Industrial ⁵	Bil. kWh	946	1,013	1,064	1,012	1,019	1,019	1,011	1,028	982
Revenue	Bil. dol.	178.2	207.7	233.2	258.9	270.5	298.0	326.5	343.7	365.4
Residential or domestic	Bil. dol.	72.4	87.6	98.2	110.8	116.0	128.4	140.6	148.3	156.6
Percent of total	Percent	40.6	42.2	42.1	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	42.9
Commercial ⁴	Bil. dol.	55.1	66.4	78.4	95.8	100.3	110.5	122.9	128.9	139.0
Industrial ⁵	Bil. dol.	44.9	47.2	49.4	51.8	53.7	58.4	62.3	65.7	68.9
Ultimate customers,										
Dec. 31	Million	110.6	118.3	127.6	134.5	136.1	138.4	140.4	142.1	143.0
Residential or domestic	Million	97.1	103.9	111.7	117.3	118.8	120.8	122.5	123.9	124.7
Commercial ⁴	Million	12.1	12.9	14.3	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.5
Industrial ⁵	Million	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Avg. kWh used per										
customer	1,000	24.5	25.5	26.8	25.9	26.1	26.5	26.1	26.5	26.0
Residential	1,000	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.1
Commercial ⁴	1,000	62.2	66.6	73.5	72.3	74.0	75.6	75.7	76.9	77.2
Avg. annual bill per										
customer	Dollar	1,612	1,756	1,828	1,924	1,987	2,154	2,325	2,418	2,555
Residential	Dollar	745	843	879	945	977	1,063	1,148	1,196	1,256
Commercial ⁴	Dollar	4,562	5,124	5,464	5,786	6,037	6,551	7,158	7,418	7,929
Avg. revenue per										
kWh sold	Cents	6.57	6.89	6.81	7.42	7.62	8.14	8.90	9.13	9.82
Residential	Cents	7.83	8.40	8.24	8.70	8.97	9.45	10.40	10.65	11.36
Commercial ⁴	Cents	7.34	7.69	7.43	8.00	8.16	8.67	9.46	9.65	10.28
Industrial ⁵	Cents	4.74	4.66	4.64	5.12	5.27	5.73	6.16	6.39	7.01

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.

Table 918. Revenue and Expense Statistics for Major U.S. Investor-Owned Electric Utilities: 1995 to 2007

[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 others. Missing or erroneous respondent data may result in slight imbalances in some of the expense account subtotals]

Item	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Utility operating revenues	199,967	235,336	226,227	240,318	267,534	277,142	282,875
Electric utility	183,655	214,707	202,369	213,539	235,570	247,503	251,959
Other utility	16,312	20,630	23,858	26,779	31,964	29,639	30,305
Utility operating expenses	165,321	210,324	197,459	207,161	238,590	247,170	252,216
Electric utility	150,599	191,329	175,473	182,337	208,461	219,171	223,297
Operation	91,881	132,662	122,723	131,962	151,150	159,472	161,939
Production	68,983	107,352	96,181	104,287	121,058	128,016	128,914
Cost of fuel	29,122	32,555	26,476	28,678	36,161	38,158	42,178
Purchased power	29,981	61,969	62,173	67,354	78,279	79,485	78,124
Other	9,880	12,828	7,532	8,256	6,638	10,399	8,632
Transmission	1,425	2,699	3,585	4,519	5,687	6,185	6,095
Distribution	2,561	3,115	3,185	3,301	3,517	3,658	3,870
Customer accounts	3,613	4,246	4,180	4,087	4,243	4,424	4,843
Customer service	1,922	1,839	1,893	2,012	2,289	2,533	2,959
Sales	348	403	234	238	219	241	249
Administrative and general	13,028	13,009	13,466	13,519	14,113	14,618	14,933
Maintenance	11,767	12,185	11,141	11,774	12,058	12,879	13,675
Depreciation	19,885	22,761	16,962	16,373	17,177	17,438	18,662
Taxes and other	27,065	23,721	24,648	22,228	26,848	28,187	27,839
Other utility	14,722	18,995	21,986	24,823	30,129	27,999	28,347
Net utility operating income. . .	34,646	25,012	28,768	33,158	28,944	29,972	30,659

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Electric Power Annual 2007" (published 21 January 2009); <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epat8p1.html>>.

Table 919. Total Renewable Energy Net Generation of Electricity by Source and State: 2007

[In millions of kilowatt-hours (352,747 represents 352,747,000,000). MSW = municipal solid waste. For more on net generation, see Table 916]

State	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	Bio-mass ²	Wind	Wood/wood waste ³	State	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	Bio-mass ²	Wind	Wood/wood waste ³
U.S. . . .	352,747	247,510	16,525	34,450	39,014	MO	1,234	1,204	29	(NA)	(Z)
AL	7,937	4,136	17	(NA)	3,784	MT	9,971	9,364	(NA)	496	111
AK	1,302	1,291	10	1	(Z)	NE	625	347	61	217	(NA)
AZ	6,639	6,598	33	(NA)	(NA)	NV	3,300	2,003	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
AR	4,860	3,237	43	(NA)	1,581	NH	2,389	1,265	153	(NA)	970
CA	52,173	27,328	2,305	5,585	3,407	NJ	864	21	823	20	(NA)
CO	3,054	1,730	31	1,292	(NA)	NM	1,677	268	16	1,393	(NA)
CT	1,093	363	728	(NA)	2	NY	28,028	25,253	1,449	833	492
DE	48	(NA)	48	(NA)	(NA)	NC	4,656	2,984	87	(NA)	1,585
DC	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	ND	1,940	1,305	14	621	(NA)
FL	4,457	154	2,373	(NA)	1,930	OH	846	410	21	15	399
GA	5,652	2,236	53	(NA)	3,362	OK	5,195	3,066	4	1,849	276
HI	846	92	285	238	(NA)	OR	35,816	33,587	139	1,247	843
ID	9,675	9,022	(NA)	172	481	PA	4,782	2,236	1,457	470	620
IL	1,438	154	620	664	(NA)	RI	159	4	155	(NA)	(NA)
IN	681	450	231	(NA)	(NA)	SC	3,552	1,556	101	(NA)	1,895
IA	3,870	962	151	2,757	(Z)	SD	3,067	2,917	(NA)	150	(NA)
KS	1,163	11	(NA)	1,153	(NA)	TN	5,910	4,940	52	50	868
KY	2,134	1,669	95	(NA)	370	TX	11,932	1,644	367	9,006	914
LA	3,807	827	82	(NA)	2,898	UT	734	539	31	(NA)	(NA)
ME	7,945	3,738	260	99	3,848	VT	1,110	647	(NA)	11	453
MD	2,256	1,652	400	(NA)	203	VA	3,814	1,248	773	(NA)	1,792
MA	2,038	797	1,121	(NA)	119	WA	82,560	78,829	176	2,438	1,116
MI	3,687	1,270	722	3	1,692	WV	1,422	1,254	(NA)	168	(NA)
MN	4,586	654	566	2,639	727	WI	2,846	1,516	435	109	785
MS	1,493	(NA)	5	(NA)	1,488	WY	1,484	729	(NA)	755	(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). Also includes agriculture by-products/crops, sludge waste, and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases. Excludes wood and wood waste. ³ Black liquor and wood/woodwaste solids and liquids.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Renewable Energy Trends 2007" (published April 2009); <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/trends/table20.html>>.

Table 920. Gas Utility Industry—Summary: 1990 to 2007

[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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
End users ¹	1,000	54,261	58,728	61,262	62,610	63,297	64,395	65,020	65,389
Residential	1,000	49,802	53,955	56,494	57,802	58,501	59,569	60,147	60,534
Commercial	1,000	4,246	4,530	4,610	4,661	4,641	4,678	4,734	4,718
Industrial and other	1,000	214	242	159	147	155	147	140	137
Sales ²	Tril. Btu ³	9,842	9,221	9,232	8,927	8,766	8,848	8,222	8,565
Residential	Tril. Btu	4,468	4,803	4,741	4,722	4,566	4,516	4,117	4,418
Percent of total	Percent	45	52	51	53	52	51	50	52
Commercial	Tril. Btu	2,192	2,281	2,077	2,125	2,075	2,056	1,861	1,943
Industrial	Tril. Btu	3,010	1,919	1,698	1,672	1,763	1,654	1,576	1,522
Other	Tril. Btu	171	218	715	408	363	622	668	682
Revenues ²	Mil. dol.	45,153	46,436	59,243	72,606	79,929	96,909	91,928	92,131
Residential	Mil. dol.	25,000	28,742	35,828	43,664	47,275	55,680	53,961	55,027
Percent of total	Percent	55	62	60	60	59	57	59	60
Commercial	Mil. dol.	10,604	11,573	13,339	17,349	18,689	22,653	21,557	21,248
Industrial	Mil. dol.	8,996	5,571	7,432	9,478	11,230	13,751	12,006	11,323
Other	Mil. dol.	553	549	2,645	2,115	2,735	4,825	4,405	4,533
Prices per mil. Btu ³	Dollars	4.59	5.05	6.42	8.13	9.13	10.95	11.18	10.76
Residential	Dollars	5.60	6.00	7.56	9.25	10.37	12.33	13.11	12.46
Commercial	Dollars	4.84	5.07	6.42	8.17	9.01	11.02	11.58	10.93
Industrial	Dollars	2.99	2.98	4.38	5.67	6.37	8.31	7.62	7.44
Gas mains mileage	1,000	1,189	1,278	1,369	1,424	1,462	1,438	1,534	1,520
Field and gathering	1,000	32	31	27	22	24	23	20	19
Transmission	1,000	292	297	297	304	299	297	300	300
Distribution	1,000	865	950	1,046	1,098	1,140	1,118	1,214	1,201
Construction expenditures ⁴	Mil. dol.	7,899	10,760	8,624	13,034	16,567	10,089	10,218	10,987
Transmission	Mil. dol.	2,886	3,380	1,590	7,317	3,205	3,368	3,316	4,327
Distribution	Mil. dol.	3,714	5,394	5,437	3,870	11,636	5,129	5,165	4,851
Production and storage	Mil. dol.	309	367	138	258	181	179	240	107
General	Mil. dol.	770	1,441	1,273	1,350	1,271	1,070	1,119	1,146
Underground storage	Mil. dol.	219	177	185	239	274	343	379	556

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 921. Gas Utility Industry—Customers, Sales, and Revenues by State: 2007

[65,389 represents 65,389,000. See headnote, Table 920. 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. . . .	65,389	60,534	8,565	4,418	92,131	55,027	MO	1,499	1,354	162	105	2,004	1,364
AL	864	796	93	37	1,241	643	MT	279	247	31	20	299	195
AK	128	116	70	20	439	172	NE	463	424	63	34	614	369
AZ	1,177	1,119	83	40	1,167	659	NV	791	751	87	39	1,005	540
AR	628	558	61	34	690	428	NH	111	95	16	8	239	124
CA	10,871	10,413	739	506	7,663	5,667	NJ	2,777	2,565	340	231	4,436	3,241
CO	1,725	1,584	205	135	1,683	1,157	NM	592	545	53	34	576	400
CT	533	482	87	44	1,172	698	NY	4,210	3,900	539	344	7,322	5,168
DE	158	145	19	10	269	162	NC	1,178	1,064	120	60	1,594	916
DC	136	129	14	11	214	160	ND	135	118	30	11	238	98
FL	710	669	42	15	635	303	OH	2,007	1,861	226	164	2,795	2,073
GA	366	331	54	17	592	235	OK	1,012	920	100	62	1,059	722
HI	28	26	3	1	79	17	OR	747	664	89	44	1,121	628
ID	357	323	37	24	402	269	PA	2,654	2,439	320	220	4,380	3,099
IL	3,876	3,623	511	396	5,248	4,132	RI	246	224	27	18	416	294
IN	1,759	1,614	223	142	2,322	1,549	SC	610	553	83	25	1,011	422
IA	963	866	117	70	1,240	797	SD	185	163	25	13	236	130
KS	942	858	94	65	1,115	818	TN	1,200	1,071	147	63	1,705	815
KY	829	746	99	51	1,066	597	TX	4,490	4,155	1,499	206	11,302	2,397
LA	929	871	334	38	2,659	523	UT	837	779	98	63	842	571
ME	27	19	4	1	61	20	VT	40	35	8	3	106	51
MD	996	938	95	72	1,335	1,039	VA	1,133	1,047	126	75	1,698	1,120
MA	1,485	1,361	175	119	2,771	1,956	WA	1,124	1,025	147	83	1,836	1,111
MI	3,289	3,048	446	320	4,677	3,433	WV	381	347	47	27	613	387
MN	1,531	1,402	268	133	2,658	1,436	WI	1,797	1,632	239	135	2,561	1,577
MS	495	439	58	23	621	288	WY	89	79	13	7	104	59

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

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

Table 922. Privately Owned Gas Utility Industry—Balance Sheet and Income Account: 1990 to 2007

[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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET									
Assets, total	121,686	141,965	165,709	185,064	174,756	168,306	196,215	203,135	205,345
Total utility plant	112,863	143,636	162,206	197,717	188,807	180,884	207,976	212,500	213,516
Depreciation and amortization	49,483	62,723	69,366	85,038	76,642	79,889	91,794	91,804	86,244
Utility plant (net)	63,380	80,912	92,839	112,679	112,165	100,996	116,183	120,696	127,272
Investment and fund accounts	23,872	26,489	10,846	13,000	13,430	12,716	16,331	17,309	13,677
Current and accrued assets	23,268	18,564	35,691	25,786	22,905	22,107	32,325	26,955	28,871
Deferred debits ¹	9,576	13,923	24,279	31,928	24,663	31,033	29,574	36,278	34,608
Liabilities, total	121,686	141,965	165,709	185,064	174,756	168,709	196,215	203,135	205,345
Capitalization, total	74,958	90,581	96,079	117,362	112,089	105,799	120,949	126,842	127,609
Capital stock	43,810	54,402	47,051	58,067	57,605	54,252	62,470	66,153	71,038
Long-term debts	31,148	35,548	48,267	58,962	54,179	51,327	58,264	60,632	56,538
Current and accrued liabilities	29,550	28,272	42,312	30,856	28,599	25,515	34,936	32,417	34,017
Deferred income taxes ²	11,360	14,393	17,157	24,612	23,888	23,944	24,937	27,454	27,009
Other liabilities and credits	5,818	8,715	10,161	12,235	10,179	13,049	15,393	16,422	16,709
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNT									
Operating revenues, total	66,027	58,390	72,042	68,352	75,527	80,194	102,018	97,156	97,195
<i>Minus: Operating expenses</i> ³	<i>60,137</i>	<i>50,760</i>	<i>64,988</i>	<i>60,041</i>	<i>66,677</i>	<i>71,719</i>	<i>89,385</i>	<i>87,013</i>	<i>85,050</i>
Operation and maintenance	51,627	37,966	54,602	48,521	55,036	59,920	77,673	73,459	71,011
Federal, state, and local taxes . . .	4,957	6,182	6,163	6,249	6,581	6,472	7,513	7,350	7,803
Equals: Operating income	5,890	7,630	7,053	8,310	8,852	8,475	12,632	10,144	12,146
Utility operating income	6,077	7,848	7,166	8,564	9,198	8,619	12,812	10,185	12,472
Income before interest charges	8,081	9,484	7,589	9,305	10,053	9,609	13,972	11,586	14,329
Net income	4,410	5,139	4,245	4,792	6,198	5,942	9,777	6,931	9,758
Dividends	3,191	4,037	3,239	3,887	3,765	2,111	2,419	2,304	2,253

¹ Includes capital stock discount and expense and reacquired securities.

² Includes reserves for deferred income taxes.

³ Includes expenses not shown separately.

Table 923. Sewage Treatment Facilities: 2006

[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.	726	6,115	MO	20	(1)
AL	8	(1)	MT	8	13
AK	2	(2)	NE	3	(2)
AZ	10	30	NV	3	(2)
AR	6	(1)	NH	2	(2)
CA	28	(3)	NJ	11	(3)
CO	11	29	NM	5	(1)
CT	7	(1)	NY	34	317
DE	1	(2)	NC	21	(1)
DC	(NA)	(NA)	ND	(NA)	(NA)
FL	67	866	OH	15	91
GA	8	117	OK	9	56
HI	14	(1)	OR	6	(1)
ID	8	(1)	PA	84	561
IL	40	(4)	RI	3	(1)
IN	39	168	SC	11	(1)
IA	4	(1)	SD	1	(2)
KS	4	(1)	TN	11	(1)
KY	10	(3)	TX	67	(5)
LA	25	237	UT	2	(2)
ME	3	(2)	VT	3	(2)
MD	6	(2)	VA	8	(1)
MA	10	(3)	WA	7	(1)
MI	26	(1)	WV	15	78
MN	4	31	WI	12	30
MS	22	122	WY	2	(2)

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "County Business Patterns" (accessed 1 October 2008); <<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>>.

Table 924. Public Drinking Water Systems by Size of Community Served and Source of Water: 2008

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

Type of system	Total ¹	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 persons	100,001 persons or more	Ground water	Surface water
Total systems	154,879	126,438	19,204	5,069	3,761	407	140,468	14,369
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS ²								
Number of systems	51,988	29,160	13,858	4,838	3,728	404	40,301	11,671
Percent of systems	100	56	27	9	7	1	78	22
Population served (1,000)	292,300	4,857	19,869	28,135	106,311	133,129	88,039	204,095
Percent of population	100	2	7	10	36	46	30	70
NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ³								
Number of systems	18,742	15,954	2,641	130	16	1	18,041	688
Percent of systems	100	85	14	1	—	—	96	4
Population served (1,000)	6,254	2,235	2,702	702	412	203	5,462	788
Percent of population	100	36	43	11	7	3	87	13
TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ⁴								
Number of systems	84,149	81,324	2,705	101	17	2	82,126	2,010
Percent of systems	100	97	3	—	—	—	98	2
Population served (1,000)	13,573	7,197	2,626	542	482	2,725	11,037	2,535
Percent of population	100	53	19	4	4	20	81	19

— Represents zero. ¹ Includes a small number of systems for which the water source (ground vs. surface) is unknown.

² A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. ³ 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. ⁴ 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 and is open at least 60 day per year.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2008*, annual reports (published November 2008). See also <<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>>.

Table 925. Public Drinking Water Systems—Number and Population Served by State: 2008

[312,127 represents 312,127,000. See headnote, Table 924]

State	Number of systems	Population served (1,000)				State	Number of systems	Population served (1,000)											
		Total	Community ¹	Non-transient, non-community ²	Transient, non-community ³			Total	Community ¹	Non-transient, non-community ²	Transient, non-community ³								
U.S.⁴	154,879	312,127	292,300	6,254	13,573														
AL	625	5,416	5,393	16	7	MO	2,791	5,264	5,074	77	114								
AK	1,579	730	563	62	105	MT	2,109	970	717	80	174								
AZ	1,605	6,262	6,014	134	113	NE	1,328	1,525	1,415	52	58								
AR	1,113	2,649	2,618	10	21	NV	569	2,611	2,546	42	23								
CA	7,209	41,168	39,338	385	1,444	NH	2,412	1,265	850	96	320								
CO	1,998	5,511	5,183	68	260	NJ	3,868	9,493	8,718	355	421								
CT	2,700	2,851	2,681	111	58	NM	1,262	1,821	1,697	51	73								
DE	499	976	894	27	55	NY	9,490	21,040	17,872	323	2,845								
DC	6	607	607	(Z)	(NA)	NC	6,477	7,595	7,140	134	322								
FL	5,852	19,303	18,780	253	271	ND	515	580	562	4	14								
GA	2,482	8,339	8,196	65	78	OH	5,139	11,008	10,346	218	444								
HI	130	1,333	1,318	11	4	OK	1,574	3,518	3,460	29	29								
ID	1,983	1,220	1,060	52	109	OR	2,627	3,369	3,080	73	216								
IL	5,764	12,496	12,003	128	364	PA	9,462	12,011	10,705	523	783								
IN	4,297	5,272	4,692	198	382	RI	479	1,074	992	28	55								
IA	1,967	2,782	2,649	48	85	SC	1,508	3,812	3,731	41	40								
KS	1,037	2,596	2,571	21	4	SD	657	715	682	8	25								
KY	487	4,923	4,904	13	7	TN	896	5,896	5,812	26	58								
LA	1,467	5,003	4,885	56	62	TX	6,761	25,297	24,536	512	248								
ME	1,950	919	660	69	189	UT	964	2,710	2,608	29	73								
MD	3,528	5,594	5,127	159	308	VT	1,366	594	450	43	101								
MA	1,735	9,576	9,314	74	188	VA	2,930	6,968	6,489	300	179								
MI	11,595	8,983	7,613	328	1,042	WA	4,170	6,491	5,944	139	408								
MN	7,313	4,790	4,171	84	536	WV	1,102	1,567	1,493	41	33								
MS	1,287	3,084	2,998	75	11	WI	11,512	4,860	3,940	206	713								
						WY	767	533	438	22	73								

NA Not available. Z Less than 500. 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 and is open at least 60 day per year. ⁴ U.S. total does not equal sum of states due to incomplete reporting of a small number of systems.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water and Ground Water Statistics for 2008*, annual reports (published November 2008). See also <<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>>.