Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) presents an overview of the Energy Information Administration's recent monthly energy statistics. The statistics cover the major activities of U.S. production, consumption, trade, stocks, and prices for petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, and nuclear energy. Also included are international energy and thermal and metric conversion factors.

Publication of this report is in keeping with responsibilities given to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in Public Law 95–91 (Department of Energy Organization Act), which states, in part, in Section 205(a)(2), that:

> *''The Administrator shall be responsible for carrying out a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program which will collect, evaluate, assemble, analyze, and disseminate data and information....''*

The *MER* is intended for use by Members of Congress, Federal and State agencies, energy analysts, and the general public. EIA welcomes suggestions from readers regarding data series in the *MER* and in other EIA publications.

Related publications: Other monthly EIA reports are *Petroleum Supply Monthly, Petroleum Marketing Monthly, Natural Gas Monthly, Electric Power Monthly,* and *International Petroleum Statistics Report.*

Readers of the *MER* may also be interested in EIA's *Annual Energy Review*, where many of the same data series are provided annually beginning with 1949. Contact our National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 for more information.

Ordering Information

Complimentary subscriptions and single issues are available to certain groups of subscribers, such as public and academic libraries; Federal, State, local, and foreign governments; EIA survey respondents; and the media. For further information and for answers to questions on energy statistics, contact:

National Energy Information Center, EI–30
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1E–238
Washington, DC 20585
202–586–8800
Fax: 202–586–0727
Internet E-Mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov
TTY: For people who are deaf
or hard of hearing: 202–586–1181
9 a.m. to 5 p.m., eastern time, M-F

This publication and other EIA publications may be **purchased** from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Orders may be directed to:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954
202–512–1800
Fax: 202–512–2250
7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, M-F

The *Monthly Energy Review* (ISSN 0095-7356) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $98.00 per year (price subject to change without advance notice). Periodical postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Energy Review*, Energy Information Administration, EI-30, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0623.

Electronic Access

The *Monthly Energy Review* is available on the Energy Information Administration's website in a variety of formats:

• ASCII text, Lotus (wk1), and Excel (XLS) versions of the data tables (http://www.eia.doe.gov/mer)

• A portable document format (pdf) file of the entire report including text, tables, and graphs (http://www.eia.doe.gov/bookshelf/multi.html)

• ASCII comma delimited files (previously available on diskettes) (ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov/pub/energy.overview/monthly.energy/current.mer)

For information about the Energy Info Disc**,** call 1-800-STAT-USA. This CD-ROM contains over 200 reports, databases, and models.

Cover Image: Optical glass fibers, though many times thinner than a human hair, carry vastly greater quantities of data than metallic wires, occupy less space, and are more secure. First introduced in the 1970s, high-purity optical fibers are capable of transmitting data over long distances and have replaced wires in many telecommunications, computing, and electronics applications.

Timing of Release: *MER* data are normally released in the afternoon of the third-to-last workday of each month and are usually available electronically the following day.

Released for Printing: July 26, 2000

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper.

DOE/EIA-0035(2000/07)

Monthly Energy Review

July 2000

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

Contacts

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared in the Integrated Energy Statistics Division of the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Katherine E. Seiferlein, 202-586-5695 (kitty.seiferlein@eia.doe.gov). Questions and comments specifically related to the *Monthly Energy Review* may be addressed to Chuck Allen, 202-586-5828 (chuck.allen@eia.doe.gov), Diane Perritt, 202-586-2788 (diane.perritt@eia.doe.gov), or Michelle Burch, 202-586-5850 (michelle.burch@eia.doe.gov).

For assistance in acquiring data, please contact the **National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov.** Questions about the collection, processing, or interpretation of the information may be directed to the following subject specialists:

Section	**1.**	**Energy Overview**	Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.doe.gov
Section	**2.**	**Energy Consumption**	Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.doe.gov
Section	**3.**	**Petroleum**	Michael Conner	202-586-1795 michael.conner@eia.doe.gov
Section	**4.**	**Natural Gas**	Ann M. Ducca	202-586-6137 ann.ducca@eia.doe.gov
Section	**5.**	**Oil and Gas Resource Development**	Robert F. King	202-586-4787 robert.king@eia.doe.gov
Section	**6.**	**Coal**	Mary L. Lilly	202-426-1154 mary.lilly@eia.doe.gov
Section	**7.**	**Electricity**		
		Electric Utilities	Melvin E. Johnson	202-426-1172 melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
		Nonutility Power Producers	Barbara A. Rucker	202-426-1192 barbara.rucker@eia.doe.gov
		Retail Sales	Deborah Johnson	202-426-1235 deborah.johnson@eia.doe.gov
Section	**8.**	**Nuclear Energy**	John R. Moens	202-426-1247 john.moens@eia.doe.gov
Section	**9.**	**Energy Prices**		
		Petroleum	Patricia Wells	202-586-4885 patricia.wells@eia.doe.gov
		Natural Gas	Roy Kass	202-586-4790 roy.kass@eia.doe.gov
		Electricity Retail Prices	Deborah Johnson	202-426-1235 deborah.johnson@eia.doe.gov
		Electricity Fossil-Fuel Receipts	Kenneth M. McClevey	202-426-1144 kenneth.mcclevey@eia.doe.gov
Section	**10.**	**International Energy**		
		Petroleum Production	Patricia Smith	202-586-6925 patricia.smith@eia.doe.gov
		Petroleum Consumption and Stocks	H. Vicky McLaine	202-586-9412 harriet.mclaine@eia.doe.gov
		Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation	John R. Moens	202-426-1247 john.moens@eia.doe.gov

Contents

Tables

Tables (Continued)

Tables (Continued)

Figures

Section 1. Energy Overview

Energy production during April 2000 totaled 5.6 quadrillion Btu, a 1.7-percent increase from the level of production during April 1999. Production of natural gas increased 1.5 percent, coal decreased 1.2 percent, and crude oil and natural gas plant liquids combined increased 0.9 percent. Production of all other forms of energy combined were up 10.4 percent from the level of production during April 1999.

Energy consumption during April 2000 totaled 7.3 quadrillion Btu, 0.8 percent below the level of consumption during April 1999. Consumption of petroleum products decreased 2.9 percent, coal decreased 1.8 percent, and natural gas decreased 1.1 percent. Consumption of all other forms of energy combined decreased 9.6 percent from the level 1 year earlier.

Net imports of energy during April 2000 totaled 2.0 quadrillion Btu, 1.9 percent below the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Net imports of petroleum decreased 4.2 percent but net imports of natural gas rose 2.8 percent. Net exports of coal fell 32.3 percent from the level in April 1999.

Table 1.1 Energy Summary for April 2000

(Quadrillion Btu)

	April			Cumulative January Through April				
	2000	1999	Percent Change[a]	2000	2000 Daily Rate	1999	1999 Daily Rate	Percent Change[a]
Production	**5.574**	**5.480**	**1.7**	**22.686**	**0.187**	**22.833**	**0.190**	**-1.5**
Coal	1.865	1.889	-1.2	7.682	.063	7.906	.066	-3.6
Natural Gas (Dry)	E 1.600	E 1.577	1.5	E 6.403	E .053	E 6.408	E .053	-.9
Crude Oil[b] and Natural Gas Plant Liquids	E 1.239	1.227	.9	E 5.005	E .041	E 4.906	E .041	1.2
Other[c]	.869	.787	10.4	3.597	.030	3.613	.030	-1.3
Consumption	**7.273**	**7.332**	**-.8**	**31.757**	**.262**	**31.576**	**.263**	**-.3**
Coal[d]	E 1.597	1.627	-1.8	E 7.046	.058	6.821	.057	2.4
Natural Gas[e]	F 1.802	1.821	-1.1	F 8.798	F .073	8.798	.073	-.8
Petroleum Products[f]	2.971	3.061	-2.9	12.172	.101	12.275	.102	-1.7
Other[g]	.902	.823	9.6	3.741	.031	3.683	.031	.7
Net Imports	**1.996**	**2.034**	**-1.9**	**7.673**	**.063**	**7.787**	**.065**	**-2.3**
Coal[h]	-.071	-.105	-32.3	-.358	-.003	-.389	-.003	-8.9
Natural Gas	E .281	.274	2.8	E 1.179	.010	1.126	.009	3.8
Petroleum[i]	1.754	1.830	-4.2	6.708	.055	6.980	.058	-4.7
Other[j]	E .033	.035	-7.4	E .144	.001	.070	.001	103.8

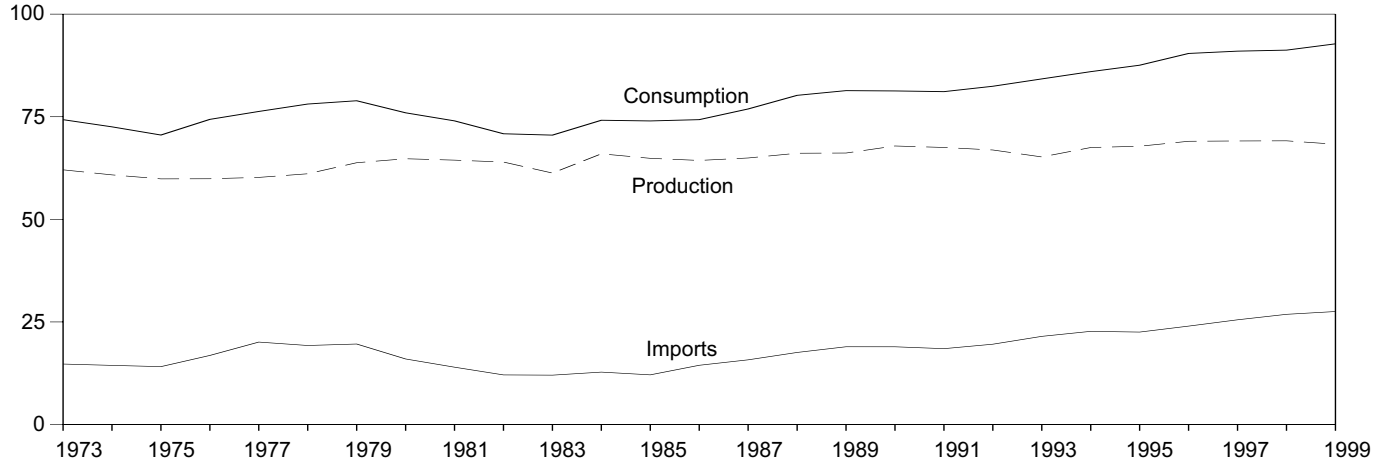
[a] Based on daily rates prior to rounding.
[b] Includes lease condensate.
[c] Includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.
[d] Includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.
[e] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[f] Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.
[g] "Other" is hydroelectric and nuclear electric power; electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy; and net imports of electricity and coal coke.
[h] Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.
[i] Crude oil, lease condensate, petroleum products, pentanes plus, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[j] "Other" is net imports of electricity and coal coke.
E=Estimate. F=Forecast.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: Tables 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in production and consumption. For 1999 consumption, for example, 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.9 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

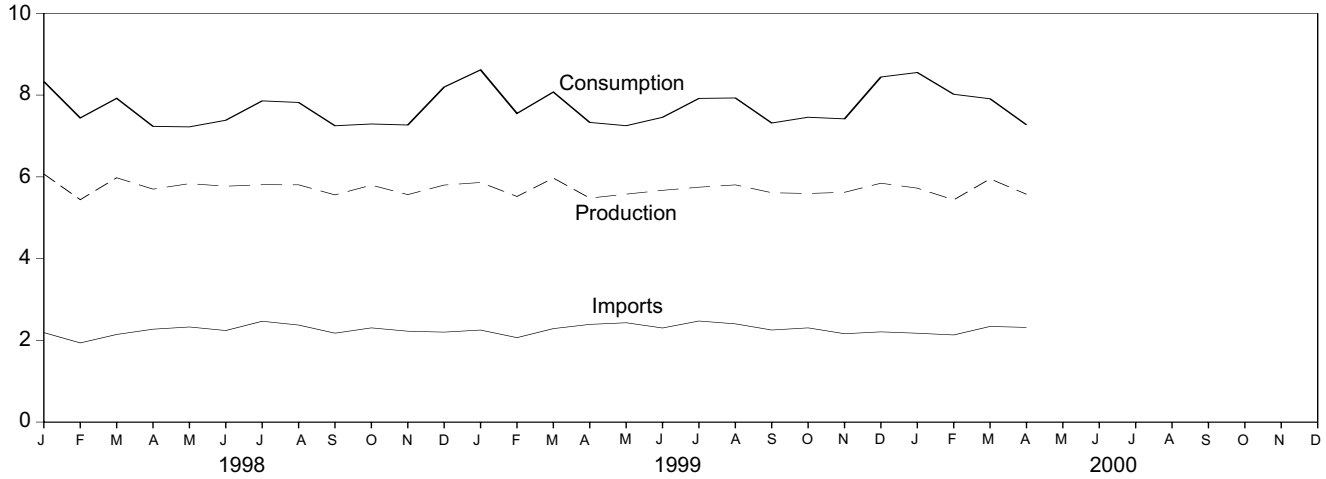
Figure 1.1 Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

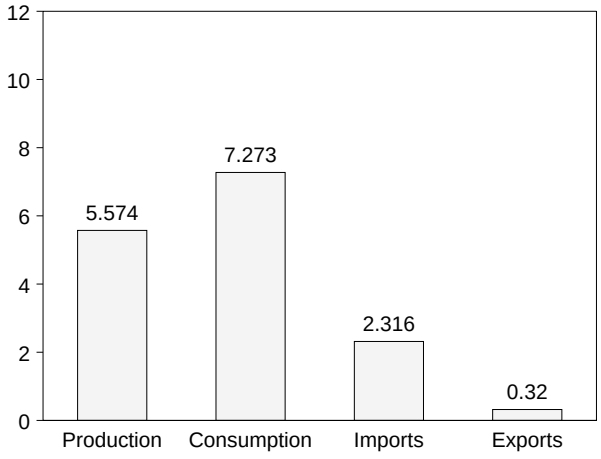
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-1999



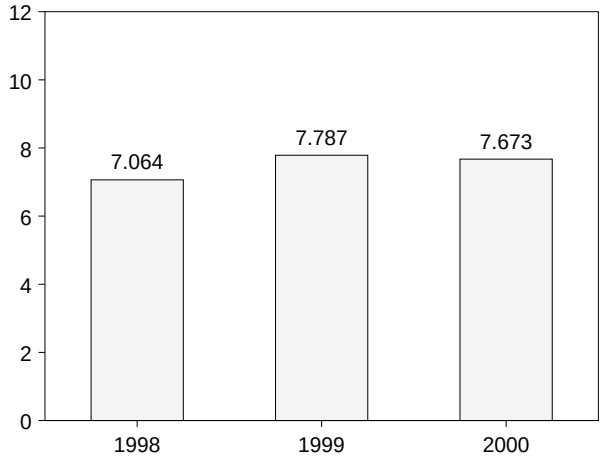
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, April 2000



Net Imports, January-April



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production	Consumption[a]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
1973 Total	**62.059**	**74.282**	**14.731**	**2.051**	**12.680**
1974 Total	**60.835**	**72.543**	**14.413**	**2.223**	**12.190**
1975 Total	**59.860**	**70.546**	**14.111**	**2.359**	**11.752**
1976 Total	**59.891**	**74.362**	**16.837**	**2.188**	**14.648**
1977 Total	**60.218**	**76.289**	**20.090**	**2.071**	**18.019**
1978 Total	**61.103**	**78.089**	**19.254**	**1.931**	**17.323**
1979 Total	**63.801**	**78.898**	**19.616**	**2.870**	**16.746**
1980 Total	**64.761**	**75.955**	**15.971**	**3.723**	**12.247**
1981 Total	**64.422**	**73.990**	**13.975**	**4.329**	**9.646**
1982 Total	**63.963**	**70.848**	**12.092**	**4.633**	**7.460**
1983 Total	**61.279**	**70.524**	**12.027**	**3.717**	**8.310**
1984 Total	**65.962**	**74.144**	**12.767**	**3.804**	**8.963**
1985 Total	**64.871**	**73.981**	**12.103**	**4.231**	**7.872**
1986 Total	**64.349**	**74.297**	**14.438**	**4.055**	**10.382**
1987 Total	**64.952**	**76.894**	**15.764**	**3.853**	**11.911**
1988 Total	**66.105**	**80.219**	**17.564**	**4.415**	**13.149**
1989 Total	[b]**66.161**	[b]**81.358**	**18.950**	**4.767**	**14.182**
1990 Total	**67.873**	**81.289**	**18.946**	**4.865**	**14.081**
1991 Total	**67.509**	**81.115**	**18.489**	**5.157**	**13.332**
1992 Total	**66.899**	[c]**82.422**	**19.568**	**4.957**	**14.611**
1993 Total	**65.199**	**84.222**	**21.489**	**4.283**	**17.206**
1994 Total	**67.502**	**85.988**	**22.713**	**4.075**	**18.638**
1995 Total	**67.813**	**87.561**	**22.532**	**4.536**	**17.995**
1996 Total	**69.021**	**90.417**	**23.985**	**4.657**	**19.328**
1997 Total	**69.097**	**90.977**	**25.516**	**4.574**	**20.942**
1998 January	6.070	8.333	2.190	.414	1.776
February	5.442	7.441	1.937	.324	1.614
March	5.978	7.921	2.144	.366	1.778
April	5.699	7.235	2.273	.375	1.897
May	5.835	7.223	2.327	.406	1.920
June	5.771	7.385	2.240	.377	1.863
July	5.809	7.859	2.467	.371	2.096
August	5.805	7.820	2.374	.333	2.041
September	5.559	7.250	2.176	.351	1.825
October	5.798	7.294	2.305	.359	1.946
November	5.565	7.269	2.223	.313	1.910
December	5.799	8.197	2.201	.354	1.847
Total	**69.130**	**91.231**	**26.857**	**4.344**	**22.513**
1999 January	5.862	[R]8.618	2.252	.307	1.945
February	5.520	7.552	2.066	.253	1.813
March	5.971	[R]8.075	2.287	.292	1.995
April	5.480	[R]7.332	2.391	.357	2.034
May	5.577	[R]7.251	2.430	.305	2.125
June	5.670	[R]7.457	2.302	.322	1.980
July	5.747	[R]7.919	2.473	.323	2.151
August	5.804	[R]7.930	2.403	.334	2.069
September	5.612	[R]7.318	2.253	.308	1.945
October	5.593	[R]7.459	2.305	.350	1.955
November	5.622	[R]7.419	2.162	.324	1.838
December	5.844	[R]8.443	2.208	.356	1.852
Total	**68.302**	[R]**92.771**	**27.534**	**3.831**	**23.703**
2000 January	[R]5.723	[R]8.553	[R]2.174	[R].325	[R]1.849
February	[R]5.437	[R]8.020	[R]2.132	[R].271	[R]1.861
March	[R]5.952	[R]7.911	[R]2.340	[R].373	[R]1.967
April	5.574	7.273	2.316	.320	1.996
4-Month Total	**22.686**	**31.757**	**8.962**	**1.289**	**7.673**
1999 4-Month Total	**22.833**	**31.576**	**8.997**	**1.210**	**7.787**
1998 4-Month Total	**23.189**	**30.929**	**8.544**	**1.479**	**7.064**

[a] The sum of domestic energy production and net imports of energy does not equal domestic energy consumption. The difference is attributed to stock changes; losses and gains in conversion, transportation, and distribution; the addition of blending compounds; shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces in Europe; and adjustments to account for discrepancies between reporting systems.

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.

[c] Beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

R=Revised.

Notes: For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

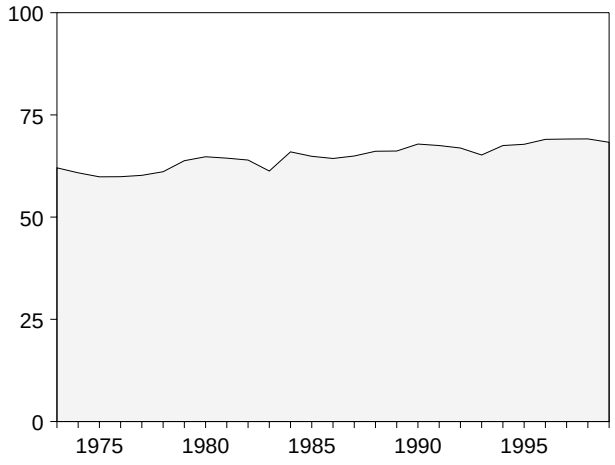
Sources: **Production:** Table 1.3. **Consumption:** Table 1.4. **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1b, 4.3, 6.1, A2-A6, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Notes 8 and 9. **Net Imports:** Table 1.5.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in production and consumption. For 1999 consumption, for example, 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.9 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

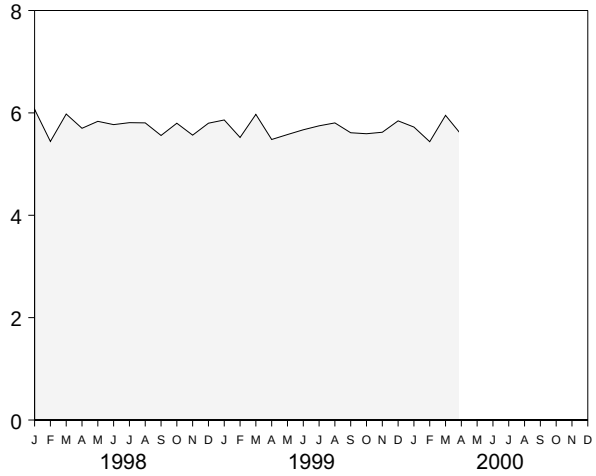
Figure 1.2 Energy Production

(Quadrillion Btu)

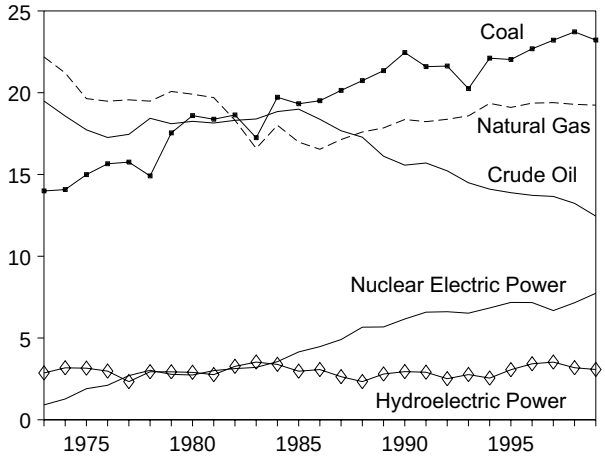
Total, 1973-1999



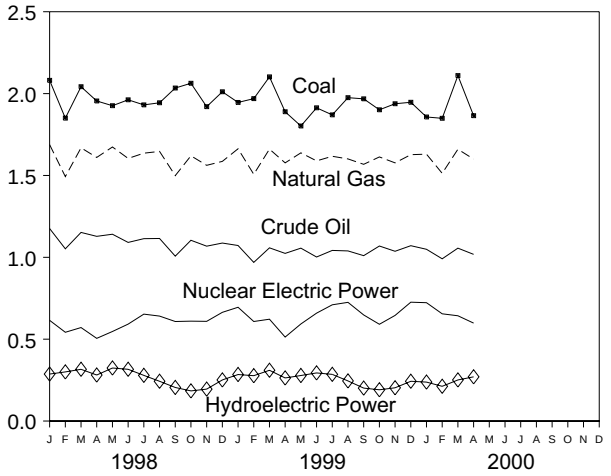
Total, Monthly



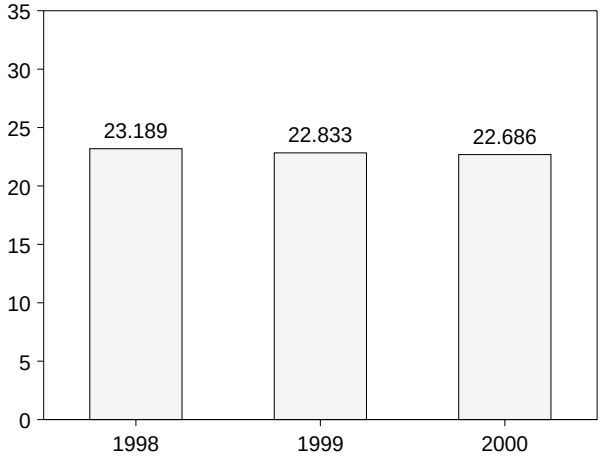
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



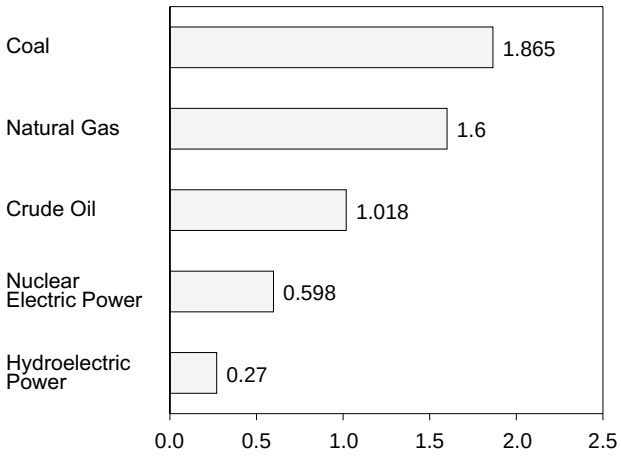
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-April



By Major Sources, April 2000



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[a]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Geothermal Energy	Other[c]	Total
1973 Total	**13.992**	**22.187**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**0.043**	**0.003**	**62.059**
1974 Total	**14.074**	**21.210**	**18.575**	**2.471**	**1.272**	**3.177**	**.053**	**.003**	**60.835**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.070**	**.002**	**59.860**
1976 Total	**15.654**	**19.480**	**17.262**	**2.327**	**2.111**	**2.976**	**.078**	**.003**	**59.891**
1977 Total	**15.755**	**19.565**	**17.454**	**2.327**	**2.702**	**2.333**	**.077**	**.005**	**60.218**
1978 Total	**14.910**	**19.485**	**18.434**	**2.245**	**3.024**	**2.937**	**.064**	**.003**	**61.103**
1979 Total	**17.540**	**20.076**	**18.104**	**2.286**	**2.776**	**2.931**	**.084**	**.005**	**63.801**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.110**	**.005**	**64.761**
1981 Total	**18.377**	**19.699**	**18.146**	**2.307**	**3.008**	**2.758**	**.123**	**.004**	**64.422**
1982 Total	**18.639**	**18.319**	**18.309**	**2.191**	**3.131**	**3.266**	**.105**	**.003**	**63.963**
1983 Total	**17.247**	**16.593**	**18.392**	**2.184**	**3.203**	**3.527**	**.129**	**.004**	**61.279**
1984 Total	**19.719**	**18.008**	**18.848**	**2.274**	**3.553**	**3.386**	**.165**	**.009**	**65.962**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**4.149**	**2.970**	**.198**	**.015**	**64.871**
1986 Total	**19.509**	**16.541**	**18.376**	**2.149**	**4.471**	**3.071**	**.219**	**.012**	**64.349**
1987 Total	**20.141**	**17.136**	**17.675**	**2.215**	**4.906**	**2.635**	**.229**	**.016**	**64.952**
1988 Total	**20.738**	**17.599**	**17.279**	**2.260**	**5.661**	**2.334**	**.217**	**.017**	**66.105**
1989 Total	**21.346**	**17.847**	**16.117**	**2.158**	[d]**5.677**	**2.798**	**.197**	**.021**	[d]**66.161**
1990 Total	**22.456**	**18.362**	**15.571**	**2.175**	**6.162**	**2.945**	**.181**	**.022**	**67.873**
1991 Total	**21.594**	**18.229**	**15.701**	**2.306**	**6.580**	**2.908**	**.170**	**.021**	**67.509**
1992 Total	**21.629**	**18.375**	**15.223**	**2.363**	**6.608**	**2.510**	**.169**	**.022**	**66.899**
1993 Total	**20.249**	**18.584**	**14.494**	**2.408**	**6.520**	**2.765**	**.158**	**.021**	**65.199**
1994 Total	**22.111**	**19.348**	**14.103**	**2.391**	**6.838**	**2.547**	**.145**	**.021**	**67.502**
1995 Total	**22.029**	**19.101**	**13.887**	**2.442**	**7.177**	**3.061**	**.099**	**.017**	**67.813**
1996 Total	**22.684**	**19.363**	**13.723**	**2.530**	**7.168**	**3.424**	**.110**	**.020**	**69.021**
1997 Total	**23.211**	**19.394**	**13.658**	**2.495**	**6.678**	**3.525**	**.115**	**.021**	**69.097**
1998 January	2.081	1.688	1.176	.211	.615	.287	.010	.002	6.070
February	1.850	1.493	1.052	.196	.542	.300	.008	.001	5.442
March	2.042	1.669	1.152	.217	.571	.316	.010	.002	5.978
April	1.955	1.610	1.128	.211	.505	.281	.007	.002	5.699
May	1.926	1.674	1.141	.214	.547	.324	.006	.002	5.835
June	1.962	1.604	1.091	.198	.592	.316	.007	.001	5.771
July	1.931	1.636	1.114	.185	.653	.279	.009	.002	5.809
August	1.944	1.647	1.115	.201	.641	.243	.010	.002	5.805
September	2.034	1.499	1.007	.194	.608	.205	.010	.002	5.559
October	2.063	1.620	1.104	.204	.610	.184	.011	.002	5.798
November	1.920	1.562	1.068	.200	.609	.195	.010	.002	5.565
December	2.011	1.586	1.087	.189	.664	.251	.009	.002	5.799
Total	**23.719**	**19.288**	**13.235**	**2.420**	**7.157**	**3.182**	**.109**	**.021**	**69.130**
1999 January	1.946	[E] 1.663	1.072	.192	.695	.284	.009	.002	5.862
February	1.969	[E] 1.507	.969	.181	.608	.277	.007	.002	5.520
March	2.102	[E] 1.661	1.058	.207	.622	.310	.008	.002	5.971
April	1.889	[E] 1.577	1.024	.203	.513	.263	.009	.002	5.480
May	1.802	[E] 1.638	1.056	.208	.593	.278	(s)	.002	5.577
June	1.913	[E] 1.589	1.002	.210	.659	.294	(s)	.002	5.670
July	1.870	[E] 1.617	1.042	.221	.710	.285	(s)	.002	5.747
August	1.975	[E] 1.601	1.039	.217	.725	.245	(s)	.002	5.804
September	1.968	[E] 1.568	1.010	.215	.648	.201	(s)	.002	5.612
October	1.901	[E] 1.613	1.069	.227	.591	.191	(s)	.002	5.593
November	1.938	[E] 1.577	1.037	.219	.645	.203	(s)	.002	5.622
December	1.947	[E] 1.627	1.071	.227	.726	.243	(s)	.002	5.844
Total	**23.219**	[RE] **19.239**	**12.451**	**2.528**	**7.736**	**3.074**	**.036**	**.021**	**68.302**
2000 January	[R] 1.857	[RE] 1.630	[E] 1.049	.225	.723	.238	(s)	.002	[R] 5.723
February	[R] 1.849	[RE] 1.513	[E] .991	.215	.655	.212	(s)	.002	[R] 5.437
March	[R] 2.110	[E] 1.660	[E] 1.056	.230	.643	.251	(s)	.002	[R] 5.952
April	1.865	[E] 1.600	[E] 1.018	.221	.598	.270	(s)	.002	5.574
4-Month Total	**7.682**	[E] **6.403**	[E] **4.113**	**.892**	**2.618**	**.970**	**.001**	**.007**	**22.686**
1999 4-Month Total	**7.906**	[E] **6.408**	**4.123**	**.783**	**2.438**	**1.134**	**.033**	**.007**	**22.833**
1998 4-Month Total	**7.928**	**6.460**	**4.508**	**.835**	**2.232**	**1.185**	**.035**	**.007**	**23.189**

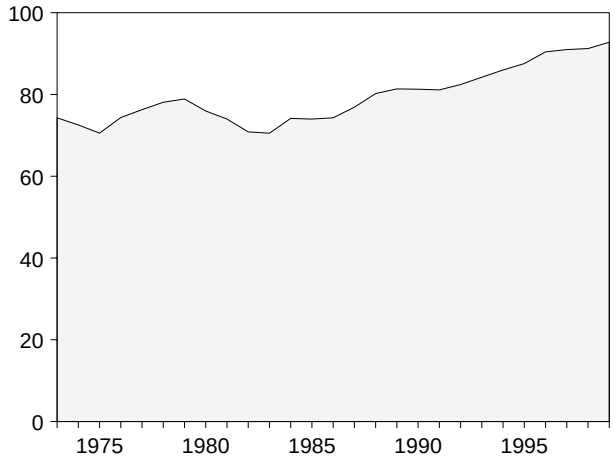
[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Electric utility and industrial generation.
[c] "Other" production is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[d] Beginning in 1989, includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.
R=Revised. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.
E=Estimate.
Notes: See Note 1 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. **Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1a and A2. **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2 and A6. **Hydroelectric Power:** Table 7.2; Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8; and Table A6. **Geothermal Energy and Other:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 7, and Table A6.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total production. In 1999, for example, 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy produced for use by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.9 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy produced for use by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

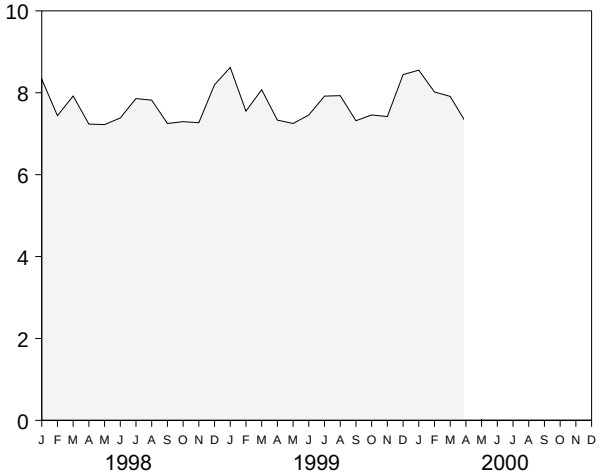
Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

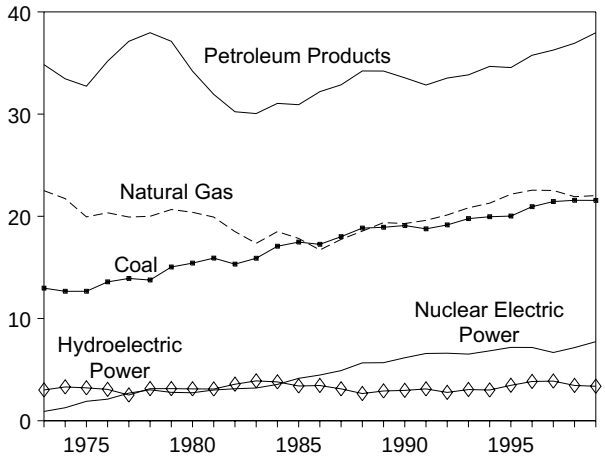
Total, 1973-1999



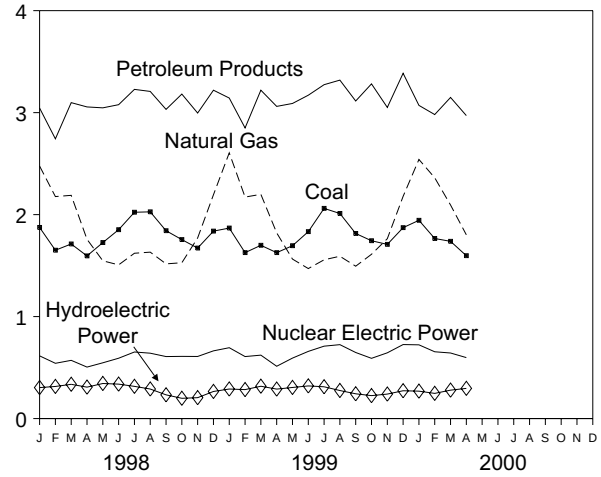
Total, Monthly



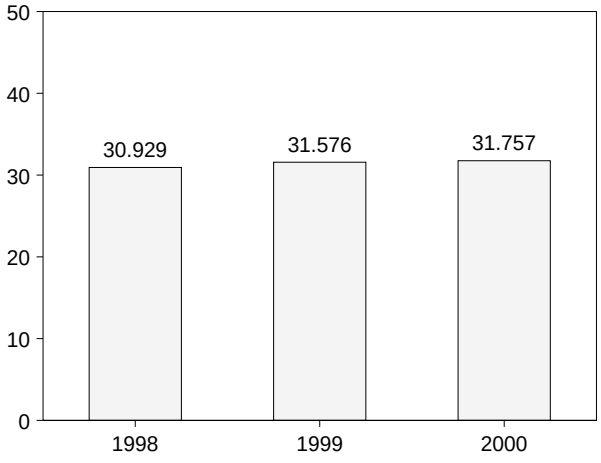
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



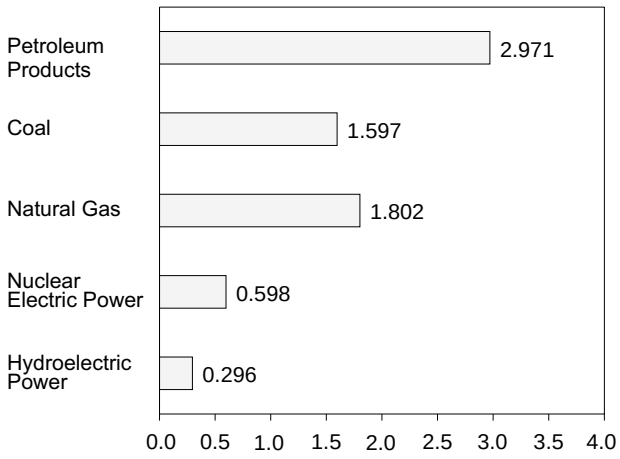
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-April



By Major Sources, April 2000



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Energy Consumption by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Geothermal Energy	Other[d]	Total
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**0.910**	**3.010**	**0.043**	**-0.004**	**74.282**
1974 Total	**12.663**	**21.732**	**33.455**	**1.272**	**3.309**	**.053**	**.059**	**72.543**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**1.900**	**3.219**	**.070**	**.016**	**70.546**
1976 Total	**13.584**	**20.345**	**35.175**	**2.111**	**3.066**	**.078**	**.003**	**74.362**
1977 Total	**13.922**	**19.931**	**37.122**	**2.702**	**2.515**	**.077**	**.020**	**76.289**
1978 Total	**13.766**	**20.000**	**37.965**	**3.024**	**3.141**	**.064**	**.128**	**78.089**
1979 Total	**15.040**	**20.666**	**37.123**	**2.776**	**3.141**	**.084**	**.068**	**78.898**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.394**	**34.202**	**2.739**	**3.118**	**.110**	**-.031**	**75.955**
1981 Total	**15.908**	**19.928**	**31.931**	**3.008**	**3.105**	**.123**	**-.012**	**73.990**
1982 Total	**15.322**	**18.505**	**30.231**	**3.131**	**3.572**	**.105**	**-.018**	**70.848**
1983 Total	**15.894**	**17.357**	**30.054**	**3.203**	**3.899**	**.129**	**-.012**	**70.524**
1984 Total	**17.071**	**18.507**	**31.051**	**3.553**	**3.800**	**.165**	**-.002**	**74.144**
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.834**	**30.922**	**4.149**	**3.398**	**.198**	**.001**	**73.981**
1986 Total	**17.260**	**16.708**	**32.196**	**4.471**	**3.446**	**.219**	**-.004**	**74.297**
1987 Total	**18.008**	**17.744**	**32.865**	**4.906**	**3.117**	**.229**	**.024**	**76.894**
1988 Total	**18.846**	**18.552**	**34.222**	**5.661**	**2.662**	**.217**	**.057**	**80.219**
1989 Total	**18.926**	**19.384**	**34.211**	**[e]5.677**	**2.913**	**.197**	**.051**	**[e]81.358**
1990 Total	**19.101**	**19.296**	**33.553**	**6.162**	**2.969**	**.181**	**.026**	**81.289**
1991 Total	**18.770**	**19.606**	**32.845**	**6.580**	**3.113**	**.170**	**.031**	**81.115**
1992 Total	**[f]19.158**	**20.131**	**33.527**	**6.608**	**2.773**	**.169**	**.056**	**[f]82.422**
1993 Total	**19.776**	**20.827**	**33.841**	**6.520**	**3.052**	**.158**	**.048**	**84.222**
1994 Total	**19.960**	**21.288**	**34.670**	**6.838**	**3.009**	**.145**	**.079**	**85.988**
1995 Total	**20.024**	**22.163**	**34.553**	**7.177**	**3.465**	**.099**	**.078**	**87.561**
1996 Total	**20.940**	**22.559**	**35.757**	**7.168**	**3.840**	**.110**	**.043**	**90.417**
1997 Total	**21.444**	**22.530**	**36.266**	**6.678**	**3.878**	**.115**	**.067**	**90.977**
1998 January	1.874	2.476	3.045	.615	.304	.010	.010	8.333
February	1.651	2.177	2.743	.542	.315	.008	.005	7.441
March	1.712	2.189	3.098	.571	.336	.010	.005	7.921
April	1.595	1.758	3.056	.505	.308	.007	.006	7.235
May	1.726	1.547	3.047	.547	.344	.006	.007	7.223
June	1.852	1.507	3.078	.592	.338	.007	.010	7.385
July	2.023	1.621	3.228	.653	.316	.009	.009	7.859
August	2.027	1.632	3.208	.641	.290	.010	.012	7.820
September	1.842	1.517	3.032	.608	.233	.010	.008	7.250
October	1.755	1.528	3.182	.610	.199	.011	.009	7.294
November	1.672	1.771	2.996	.609	.205	.010	.005	7.269
December	1.838	2.195	3.220	.664	.266	.009	.004	8.197
Total	**21.569**	**21.921**	**36.934**	**7.157**	**3.454**	**.109**	**.088**	**91.231**
1999 January	1.868	[R]2.606	3.143	.695	.290	.009	.007	[R]8.618
February	1.627	2.172	2.850	.608	.284	.007	.004	7.552
March	1.699	[R]2.199	3.220	.622	.317	.008	.008	[R]8.075
April	1.627	[R]1.821	3.061	.513	.289	.009	.011	[R]7.332
May	1.695	[R]1.564	3.090	.593	.305	(s)	.005	[R]7.251
June	1.833	[R]1.471	3.171	.659	.320	(s)	.004	[R]7.457
July	2.061	[R]1.557	3.274	.710	.312	(s)	.005	[R]7.919
August	2.011	[R]1.592	3.319	.725	.275	(s)	.008	[R]7.930
September	1.815	[R]1.494	3.114	.648	.243	(s)	.003	[R]7.318
October	1.744	[R]1.611	3.282	.591	.225	(s)	.005	[R]7.459
November	1.708	[R]1.764	3.051	.645	.240	(s)	.010	[R]7.419
December	1.872	[R]2.179	3.386	.726	.273	(s)	.007	[R]8.443
Total	**21.560**	**[R]22.029**	**37.960**	**7.736**	**3.373**	**.036**	**.079**	**[R]92.771**
2000 January	[R]1.944	[R]2.541	3.071	.723	.269	(s)	.006	[R]8.553
February	[R]1.766	[R]2.361	2.981	.655	.247	(s)	.009	[R]8.020
March	[R]1.738	[R]2.094	3.149	.643	.279	(s)	.008	[R]7.911
April	[E]1.597	[F]1.802	2.971	.598	.296	(s)	.008	7.273
4-Month Total	**[E]7.046**	**[F]8.798**	**12.172**	**2.618**	**1.091**	**.001**	**.030**	**31.757**
1999 4-Month Total	**6.821**	**8.798**	**12.275**	**2.438**	**1.181**	**.033**	**.031**	**31.576**
1998 4-Month Total	**6.832**	**8.600**	**11.942**	**2.232**	**1.263**	**.035**	**.025**	**30.929**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

[c] Electric utility and industrial generation and net imports of electricity.

[d] Net imports of coal coke and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

[e] Beginning in 1989, includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.

[f] Beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

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

Notes: See Note 2 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

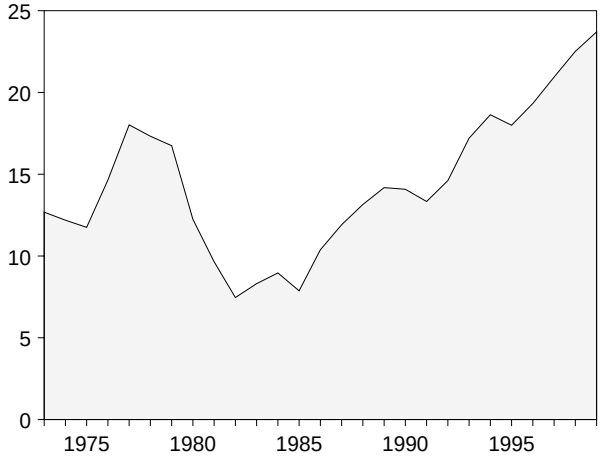
Sources: **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1a and A3. **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2 and A6. **Hydroelectric Power:** Table 7.2; Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8; and Table A6. **Geothermal Energy and Other:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 7, and Table A6.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total consumption. In 1999, for example, 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.9 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

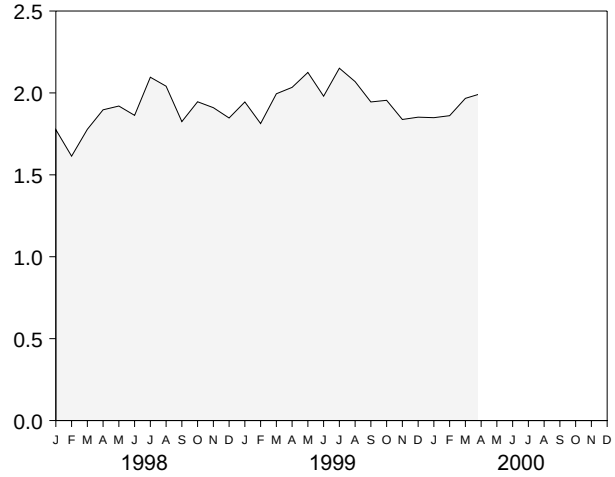
Figure 1.4 Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu, Except as Noted)

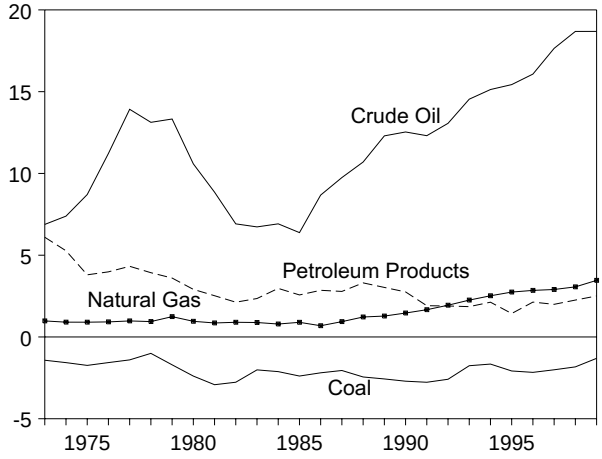
Total, 1973-1999



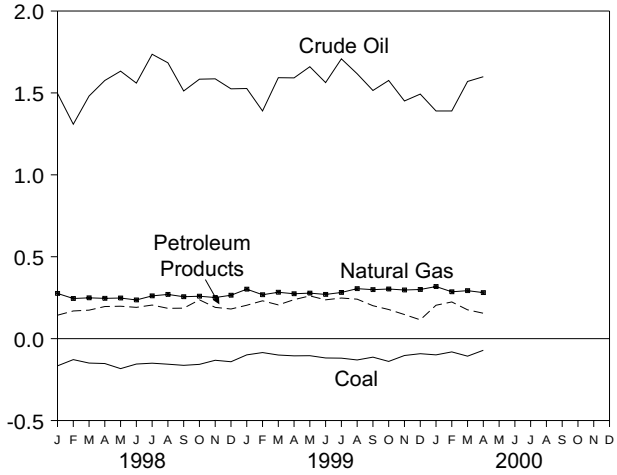
Total, Monthly



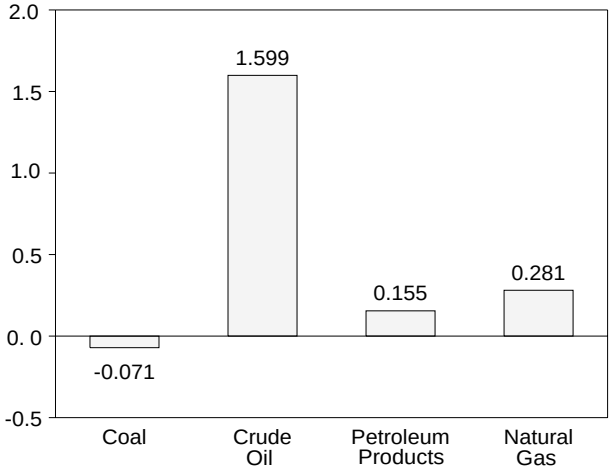
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



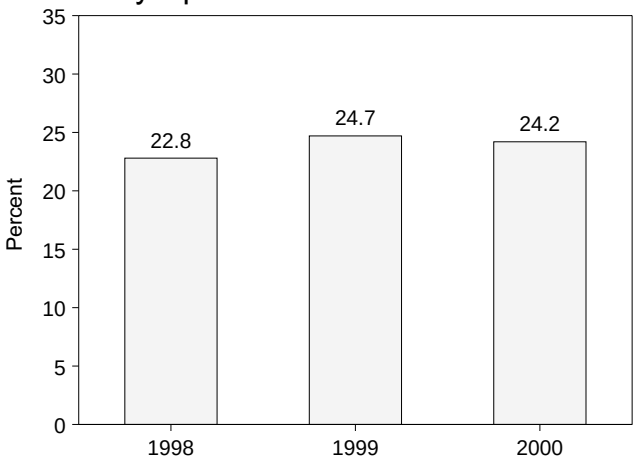
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, April 2000



As Share of Consumption, January-April



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 1.4 and 1.5.

Table 1.5 Energy Net Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Electricity[c]	Coal Coke	Total
1973 Total	**-1.422**	**0.981**	**6.883**	**6.097**	**0.148**	**-0.007**	**12.680**
1974 Total	**-1.568**	**.907**	**7.389**	**5.273**	**.133**	**.056**	**12.190**
1975 Total	**-1.738**	**.904**	**8.708**	**3.800**	**.064**	**.014**	**11.752**
1976 Total	**-1.567**	**.922**	**11.221**	**3.982**	**.089**	**(s)**	**14.648**
1977 Total	**-1.401**	**.981**	**13.921**	**4.321**	**.182**	**.015**	**18.019**
1978 Total	**-1.004**	**.941**	**13.125**	**3.932**	**.204**	**.125**	**17.323**
1979 Total	**-1.702**	**1.243**	**13.328**	**3.603**	**.211**	**.063**	**16.746**
1980 Total	**-2.391**	**.957**	**10.586**	**2.912**	**.217**	**-.035**	**12.247**
1981 Total	**-2.918**	**.857**	**8.854**	**2.522**	**.347**	**-.016**	**9.646**
1982 Total	**-2.768**	**.898**	**6.917**	**2.128**	**.306**	**-.022**	**7.460**
1983 Total	**-2.013**	**.885**	**6.731**	**2.351**	**.372**	**-.016**	**8.310**
1984 Total	**-2.119**	**.792**	**6.918**	**2.970**	**.414**	**-.011**	**8.963**
1985 Total	**-2.389**	**.896**	**6.381**	**2.570**	**.428**	**-.013**	**7.872**
1986 Total	**-2.193**	**.686**	**8.676**	**2.855**	**.375**	**-.017**	**10.382**
1987 Total	**-2.049**	**.937**	**9.748**	**2.784**	**.483**	**.009**	**11.911**
1988 Total	**-2.446**	**1.221**	**10.698**	**3.308**	**.328**	**.040**	**13.149**
1989 Total	**-2.566**	**1.278**	**12.296**	**3.029**	**.115**	**.030**	**14.182**
1990 Total	**-2.705**	**1.464**	**12.536**	**2.757**	**.024**	**.005**	**14.081**
1991 Total	**-2.769**	**1.666**	**12.308**	**1.912**	**.205**	**.010**	**13.332**
1992 Total	**-2.587**	**1.941**	**13.065**	**1.895**	**.263**	**.035**	**14.611**
1993 Total	**-1.758**	**2.255**	**14.542**	**1.854**	**.287**	**.027**	**17.206**
1994 Total	**-1.657**	**2.518**	**15.131**	**2.126**	**.462**	**.058**	**18.638**
1995 Total	**-2.081**	**2.745**	**15.432**	**1.434**	**.405**	**.061**	**17.995**
1996 Total	**-2.165**	**2.847**	**16.075**	**2.132**	**.416**	**.023**	**19.328**
1997 Total	**-2.006**	**2.904**	**17.648**	**1.997**	**.353**	**.046**	**20.942**
1998 January	-.166	.276	1.497	.143	.016	.008	1.776
February	-.128	.245	1.309	.169	.015	.003	1.614
March	-.149	.249	1.481	.174	.020	.003	1.778
April	-.152	.246	1.576	.196	.027	.004	1.897
May	-.183	.248	1.633	.198	.020	.005	1.920
June	-.155	.236	1.560	.191	.023	.009	1.863
July	-.150	.261	1.736	.205	.037	.007	2.096
August	-.156	.270	1.684	.185	.047	.010	2.041
September	-.163	.256	1.512	.186	.028	.006	1.825
October	-.157	.259	1.584	.237	.016	.007	1.946
November	-.132	.251	1.586	.191	.010	.004	1.910
December	-.141	.265	1.525	.181	.015	.002	1.847
Total	**-1.830**	**3.064**	**18.684**	**2.256**	**.272**	**.067**	**22.513**
1999 January	-.099	.302	1.527	.204	E .007	.005	1.945
February	-.085	.268	1.390	.231	E .007	.002	1.813
March	-.100	.283	1.593	.206	E .007	.007	1.995
April	-.105	.274	1.592	.238	E .026	.009	2.034
May	-.104	.278	1.660	.261	E .026	.003	2.125
June	-.118	.270	1.563	.237	E .026	.002	1.980
July	-.119	.282	1.708	.248	E .028	.003	2.151
August	-.130	E .305	1.617	.241	E .030	.006	2.069
September	-.113	E .299	1.515	.201	E .042	.002	1.945
October	-.139	.303	1.576	.178	E .034	.004	1.955
November	-.103	.297	1.451	.147	E .037	.009	1.838
December	-.092	E .300	1.493	.115	E .030	.006	1.852
Total	**-1.307**	**E 3.460**	**18.686**	**2.507**	**E .299**	**.058**	**23.703**
2000 January	-.099	R .318	1.390	.204	E .031	.004	R 1.849
February	-.081	R .286	1.390	.224	E .035	.007	R 1.861
March	-.107	E .293	1.570	.176	E .028	.006	R 1.967
April	-.071	E .281	1.599	.155	E .027	.006	1.996
4-Month Total	**-.358**	**E 1.179**	**5.948**	**.759**	**E .121**	**.023**	**7.673**
1999 4-Month Total	**-.389**	**1.126**	**6.101**	**.879**	**E .046**	**.024**	**7.787**
1998 4-Month Total	**-.595**	**1.017**	**5.864**	**.682**	**.078**	**.018**	**7.064**

[a] Crude oil, lease condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.

[c] Assumed to be hydroelectricity and estimated at the average input heat rate for fossil-fuel steam-electric power plant generation, which has ranged from 10.2 thousand Btu to 10.5 thousand Btu per kilowatthour since 1973. Actual heat rates applied in converting kilowatthours to Btu are listed by year in Table A6.

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

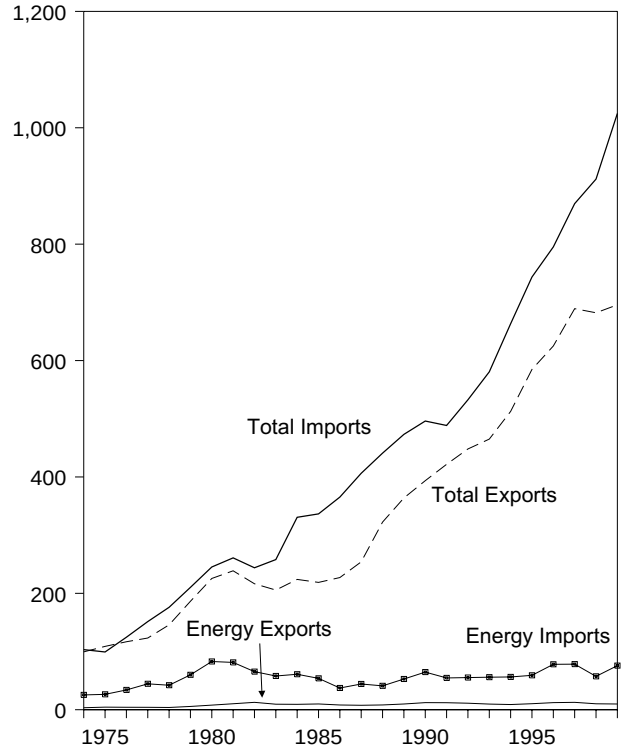
Notes: See Notes 3 and 4 at end of section. Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1b, A2, and A3. **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6. **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 9, and Table A5.

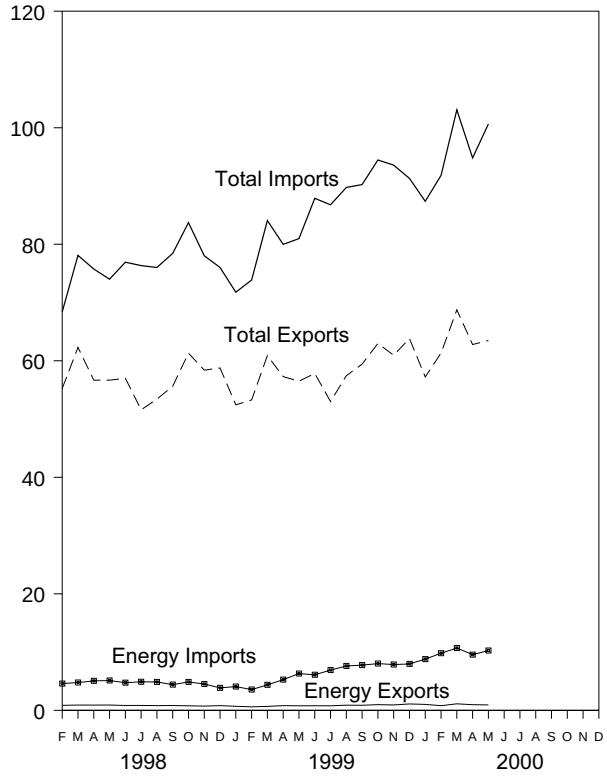
Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Billion Dollars)

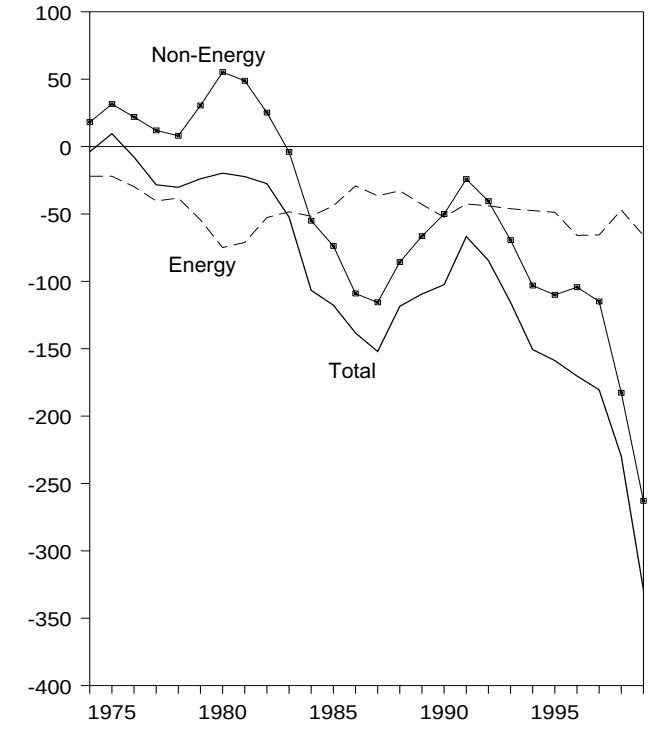
Imports and Exports, 1974-1999



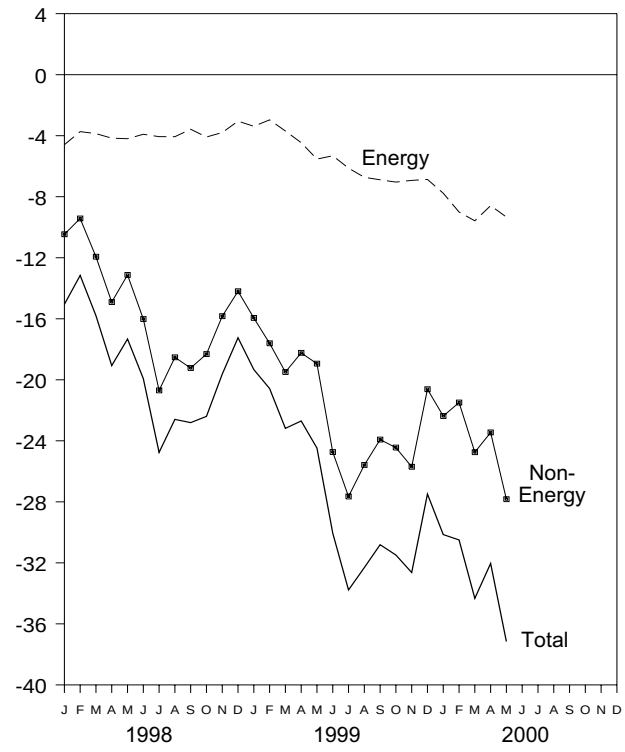
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-1999



Trade Balance, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Dollars)

	Petroleum[a]			Energy[b]			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	**792**	**24,668**	**-23,876**	**3,444**	**25,454**	**-22,010**	**18,126**	**99,437**	**103,321**	**-3,884**
1975 Total	**907**	**25,197**	**-24,289**	**4,470**	**26,476**	**-22,006**	**31,557**	**108,856**	**99,305**	**9,551**
1976 Total	**998**	**32,226**	**-31,228**	**4,226**	**33,996**	**-29,770**	**21,950**	**116,794**	**124,614**	**-7,820**
1977 Total	**1,276**	**42,368**	**-41,093**	**4,184**	**44,537**	**-40,354**	**12,001**	**123,182**	**151,534**	**-28,353**
1978 Total	**1,561**	**39,526**	**-37,965**	**3,881**	**42,096**	**-38,215**	**8,010**	**145,847**	**176,052**	**-30,205**
1979 Total	**1,914**	**56,715**	**-54,801**	**5,621**	**59,998**	**-54,377**	**30,455**	**186,363**	**210,285**	**-23,922**
1980 Total	**2,833**	**78,637**	**-75,803**	**7,982**	**82,924**	**-74,942**	**55,246**	**225,566**	**245,262**	**-19,696**
1981 Total	**3,696**	**76,659**	**-72,963**	**10,279**	**81,360**	**-71,081**	**48,814**	**238,715**	**260,982**	**-22,267**
1982 Total	**5,947**	**60,458**	**-54,511**	**12,729**	**65,409**	**-52,680**	**25,170**	**216,442**	**243,952**	**-27,510**
1983 Total	**4,557**	**53,217**	**-48,659**	**9,500**	**57,952**	**-48,452**	**-3,957**	**205,639**	**258,048**	**-52,409**
1984 Total	**4,470**	**56,924**	**-52,454**	**9,311**	**60,980**	**-51,669**	**-55,033**	**223,976**	**330,678**	**-106,703**
1985 Total	**4,707**	**50,475**	**-45,768**	**9,971**	**53,917**	**-43,946**	**-73,765**	**218,815**	**336,526**	**-117,712**
1986 Total	**3,640**	**35,142**	**-31,503**	**8,115**	**37,310**	**-29,195**	**-109,084**	**227,159**	**365,438**	**-138,279**
1987 Total	**3,922**	**42,285**	**-38,363**	**7,713**	**44,220**	**-36,506**	**-115,613**	**254,122**	**406,241**	**-152,119**
1988 Total	**3,693**	**38,787**	**-35,094**	**8,235**	**41,042**	**-32,806**	**-85,720**	**322,426**	**440,952**	**-118,526**
1989 Total	**5,021**	**49,704**	**-44,683**	**9,869**	**52,779**	**-42,910**	**-66,490**	**363,812**	**473,211**	**-109,399**
1990 Total	**6,901**	**61,583**	**-54,682**	**12,233**	**64,661**	**-52,428**	**-50,068**	**393,592**	**496,088**	**-102,496**
1991 Total	**6,954**	**51,350**	**-44,396**	**12,081**	**54,629**	**-42,548**	**-24,175**	**421,730**	**488,453**	**-66,723**
1992 Total	**6,412**	**51,217**	**-44,805**	**11,254**	**55,256**	**-44,002**	**-40,500**	**448,164**	**532,665**	**-84,501**
1993 Total	**6,215**	**51,046**	**-44,831**	**9,756**	**55,900**	**-46,144**	**-69,425**	**465,091**	**580,659**	**-115,568**
1994 Total	**5,659**	**50,835**	**-45,176**	**8,911**	**56,391**	**-47,480**	**-103,149**	**512,626**	**663,256**	**-150,629**
1995 Total	**6,321**	**54,368**	**-48,047**	**10,358**	**59,109**	**-48,751**	**-110,050**	**584,742**	**743,543**	**-158,801**
1996 Total	**7,984**	**72,022**	**-64,038**	**12,181**	**78,086**	**-65,905**	**-104,309**	**625,075**	**795,289**	**-170,214**
1997 Total	**8,592**	**71,152**	**-62,560**	**12,682**	**78,277**	**-65,595**	**-114,927**	**689,182**	**869,704**	**-180,522**
1998 January	715	4,996	-4,281	1,056	5,645	-4,589	-10,463	55,172	70,224	-15,052
February	597	4,074	-3,477	855	4,587	-3,732	-9,428	55,234	68,394	-13,160
March	589	4,189	-3,600	905	4,770	-3,865	-11,934	62,297	78,096	-15,799
April	602	4,492	-3,890	896	5,056	-4,160	-14,909	56,675	75,744	-19,069
May	585	4,549	-3,964	915	5,112	-4,197	-13,129	56,672	73,998	-17,326
June	524	4,145	-3,621	836	4,741	-3,905	-16,019	56,994	76,918	-19,924
July	523	4,278	-3,755	840	4,901	-4,061	-20,699	51,577	76,337	-24,760
August	522	4,229	-3,707	802	4,867	-4,065	-18,529	53,420	76,014	-22,594
September	513	3,878	-3,365	833	4,409	-3,576	-19,231	55,627	78,434	-22,807
October	476	4,280	-3,804	780	4,864	-4,084	-18,315	61,313	83,712	-22,399
November	415	3,892	-3,477	728	4,520	-3,792	-15,833	58,395	78,020	-19,625
December	514	3,260	-2,746	806	3,853	-3,047	-14,198	58,762	76,007	-17,245
Total	**6,574**	**50,264**	**-43,690**	**10,251**	**57,323**	**-47,072**	**-182,686**	**682,138**	**911,896**	**-229,758**
1999 January	460	3,428	-2,968	692	4,075	-3,383	-15,947	52,436	71,766	-19,330
February	380	3,025	-2,645	600	3,561	-2,961	-17,609	53,279	73,849	-20,570
March	440	3,809	-3,369	683	4,373	-3,690	-19,493	60,889	84,072	-23,183
April	579	4,668	-4,089	804	5,264	-4,460	-18,237	57,283	79,980	-22,697
May	563	5,630	-5,067	773	6,307	-5,534	-18,943	56,489	80,965	-24,477
June	565	5,432	-4,867	789	6,105	-5,316	-24,739	57,825	87,880	-30,055
July	560	6,146	-5,586	781	6,906	-6,125	-27,653	52,998	86,775	-33,778
August	630	6,786	-6,156	888	7,614	-6,726	-25,584	57,439	89,749	-32,310
September	623	6,908	-6,285	869	7,760	-6,891	-23,922	59,431	90,244	-30,813
October	738	7,197	-6,459	982	8,022	-7,040	-24,447	62,973	94,460	-31,487
November	700	6,949	-6,249	925	7,854	-6,929	-25,704	60,948	93,581	-32,633
December	884	7,190	-6,306	1,094	7,962	-6,868	-20,621	63,808	91,296	-27,489
Total	**7,118**	**67,173**	**-60,055**	**9,880**	**75,803**	**-65,923**	**-262,898**	**695,797**	**1,024,618**	**-328,821**
2000 January	796	7,836	-7,040	1,021	8,790	-7,769	-22,378	57,221	87,368	-30,147
February	625	9,016	-8,391	796	9,799	-9,003	-21,494	61,325	91,822	-30,497
March	877	9,943	-9,066	1,117	10,696	-9,579	-24,748	68,740	103,067	-34,327
April	973	8,832	-7,859	970	9,555	-8,585	R -23,443	R 62,786	R 94,815	R -32,028
May	687	9,452	-8,765	935	10,266	-9,331	-27,829	63,478	100,638	-37,160
5-Month Total	**3,958**	**45,079**	**-41,121**	**3,838**	**49,106**	**-45,268**	**-118,892**	**313,551**	**477,711**	**-164,160**
1999 5-Month Total	**2,422**	**20,560**	**-18,138**	**3,552**	**23,580**	**-20,028**	**-90,229**	**280,376**	**390,632**	**-110,257**
1998 5-Month Total	**3,088**	**22,300**	**-19,212**	**4,627**	**25,170**	**-20,543**	**-59,863**	**286,050**	**366,456**	**-80,406**

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

[b] Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

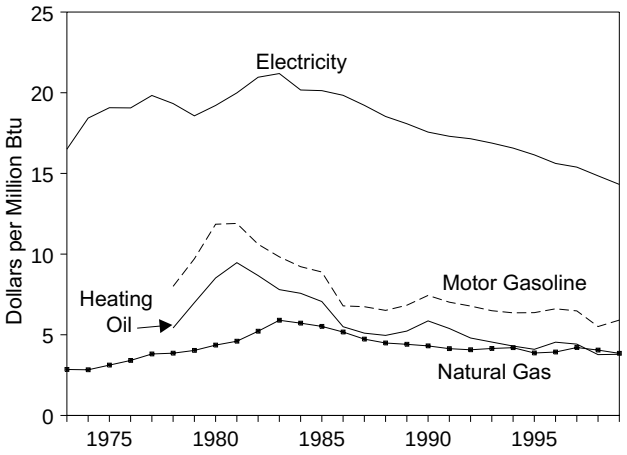
R=Revised.

Notes: Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. See Note 5 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

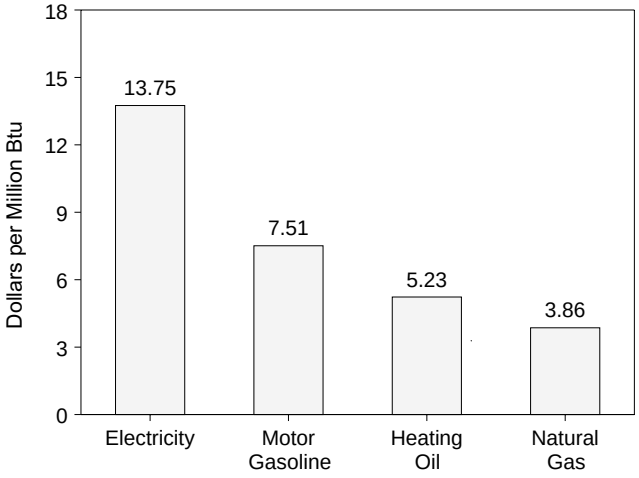
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Sources for Table 1.6" at the end of this section.

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

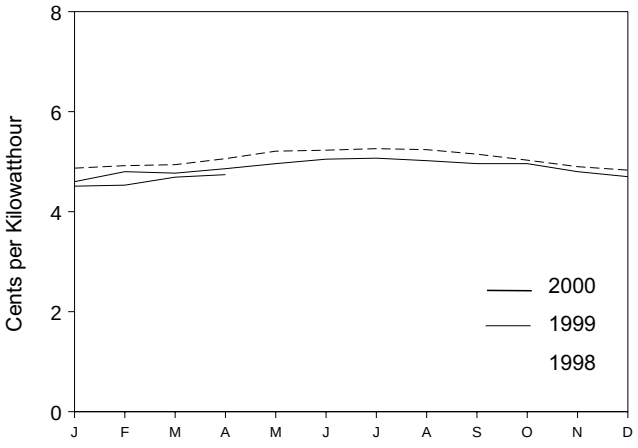
Costs, 1973-1999



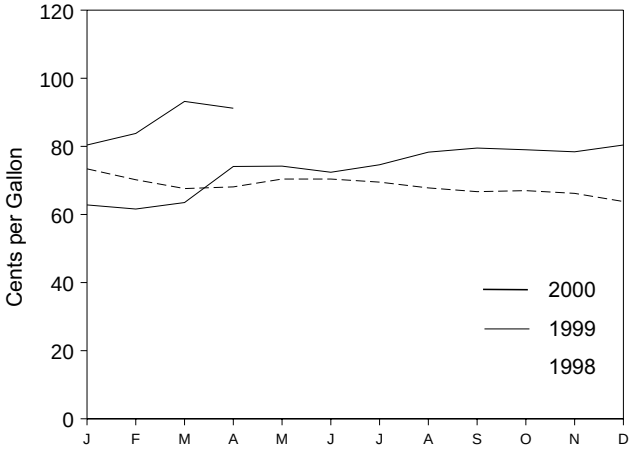
Costs, March 2000



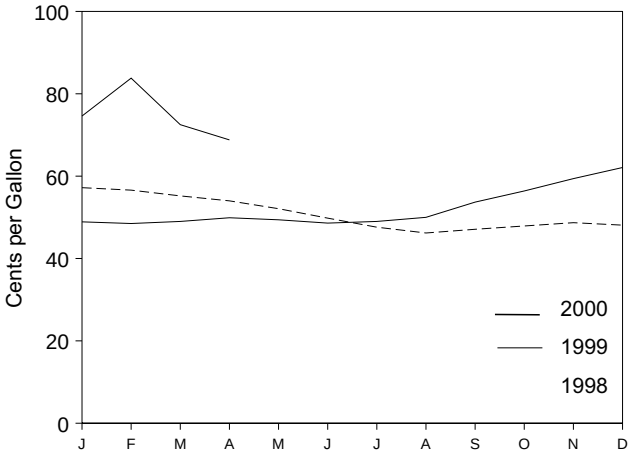
Electricity, Monthly



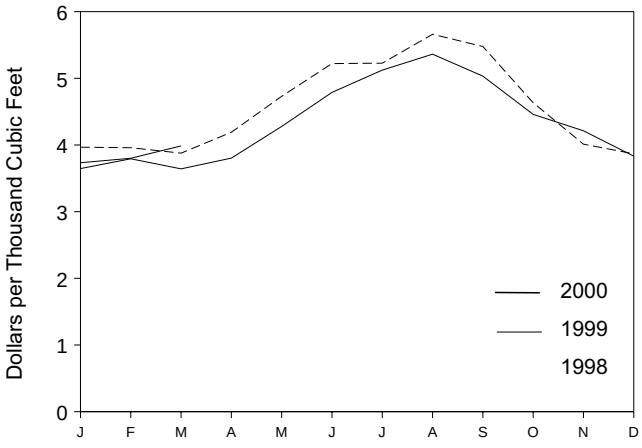
Motor Gasoline, Monthly



Heating Oil, Monthly



Natural Gas, Monthly



NA=Not available.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars

	Consumer Price Index (Urban)[a]	Motor Gasoline (All Types)		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	**44.4**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.5**	**2.85**	**5.6**	**16.50**
1974 Average	**49.3**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.1**	**2.83**	**6.3**	**18.43**
1975 Average	**53.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**317.8**	**3.12**	**6.5**	**19.07**
1976 Average	**56.9**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**348.0**	**3.41**	**6.5**	**19.06**
1977 Average	**60.6**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**387.8**	**3.81**	**6.8**	**19.83**
1978 Average	**65.2**	**100.0**	**8.00**	**75.2**	**5.42**	**392.6**	**3.86**	**6.6**	**19.33**
1979 Average	**72.6**	**121.5**	**9.71**	**97.0**	**6.99**	**410.5**	**4.03**	**6.3**	**18.57**
1980 Average	**82.4**	**148.2**	**11.85**	**118.2**	**8.52**	**446.6**	**4.36**	**6.6**	**19.21**
1981 Average	**90.9**	**148.8**	**11.90**	**131.4**	**9.47**	**471.9**	**4.60**	**6.8**	**19.99**
1982 Average	**96.5**	**132.7**	**10.61**	**120.2**	**8.67**	**535.8**	**5.22**	**7.2**	**20.96**
1983 Average	**99.6**	**123.0**	**9.83**	**108.2**	**7.80**	**608.4**	**5.90**	**7.2**	**21.19**
1984 Average	**103.9**	**115.3**	**9.22**	**105.0**	**7.57**	**589.0**	**5.72**	**6.88**	**20.17**
1985 Average	**107.6**	**111.2**	**8.89**	**97.9**	**7.06**	**568.8**	**5.52**	**6.87**	**20.13**
1986 Average	**109.6**	**84.9**	**6.79**	**76.3**	**5.50**	**531.9**	**5.17**	**6.77**	**19.84**
1987 Average	**113.6**	**84.2**	**6.74**	**70.7**	**5.10**	**487.7**	**4.73**	**6.56**	**19.22**
1988 Average	**118.3**	**81.4**	**6.51**	**68.7**	**4.96**	**462.4**	**4.49**	**6.32**	**18.53**
1989 Average	**124.0**	**85.5**	**6.83**	**72.6**	**5.23**	**454.8**	**4.41**	**6.17**	**18.08**
1990 Average	**130.7**	**93.1**	**7.44**	**81.3**	**5.86**	**443.8**	**4.31**	**5.99**	**17.56**
1991 Average	**136.2**	**87.8**	**7.02**	**74.8**	**5.39**	**427.3**	**4.14**	**5.90**	**17.30**
1992 Average	**140.3**	**84.8**	**6.78**	**66.6**	**4.80**	**419.8**	**4.07**	**5.85**	**17.15**
1993 Average	**144.5**	**81.2**	**6.49**	**63.0**	**4.55**	**426.3**	**4.15**	**5.76**	**16.88**
1994 Average	**148.2**	**79.2**	**6.36**	**59.6**	**4.30**	**432.5**	**4.20**	**5.65**	**16.57**
1995 Average	**152.4**	**79.1**	**6.37**	**56.9**	**4.10**	**397.6**	**3.87**	**5.51**	**16.15**
1996 Average	**156.9**	**82.1**	**6.61**	**63.0**	**4.54**	**404.1**	**3.93**	**5.33**	**15.62**
1997 Average	**160.5**	**80.4**	**6.48**	**61.3**	**4.42**	**432.4**	**4.21**	**5.25**	**15.39**
1998 January	161.6	73.4	5.91	57.2	4.13	396.7	3.84	4.87	14.27
February	161.9	70.2	5.66	56.6	4.08	395.9	3.83	4.92	14.43
March	162.2	67.6	5.45	55.2	3.98	387.8	3.75	4.94	14.47
April	162.5	68.1	5.48	54.0	3.89	419.1	4.06	5.06	14.84
May	162.8	70.4	5.67	52.1	3.76	473.0	4.58	5.21	15.28
June	163.0	70.4	5.68	49.8	3.59	522.1	5.05	5.23	15.34
July	163.2	69.5	5.60	47.6	3.43	522.7	5.06	5.26	15.41
August	163.4	67.8	5.46	46.2	3.33	566.1	5.48	5.24	15.37
September	163.6	66.7	5.37	47.1	3.39	547.7	5.30	5.15	15.10
October	164.0	67.0	5.40	47.9	3.46	463.4	4.49	5.03	14.74
November	164.0	66.2	5.34	48.7	3.51	401.2	3.88	4.90	14.37
December	163.9	63.8	5.14	48.1	3.47	386.8	3.74	4.83	14.16
Average	**163.0**	**68.4**	**5.51**	**52.3**	**3.77**	**418.4**	**4.05**	**5.07**	**14.85**
1999 January	164.3	62.8	5.06	48.9	3.53	364.6	3.53	4.60	13.47
February	164.5	61.6	4.97	48.5	3.50	379.3	3.67	4.80	14.08
March	165.0	63.5	5.12	49.0	3.54	364.2	3.53	4.77	13.98
April	166.2	74.1	5.97	49.9	3.60	380.3	3.68	4.86	14.23
May	166.2	74.2	5.98	49.4	3.56	R 427.8	R 4.14	4.96	14.53
June	166.2	72.4	5.84	48.6	3.51	R 478.9	R 4.64	5.05	14.81
July	166.7	74.6	6.01	49.0	3.53	R 512.3	R 4.96	5.07	14.87
August	167.1	78.3	6.31	50.0	3.60	R 536.2	R 5.19	5.02	14.72
September	167.9	79.5	6.40	53.7	3.87	R 503.3	R 4.87	4.96	14.54
October	168.2	79.0	6.37	56.4	4.06	R 445.9	R 4.32	4.96	14.53
November	168.3	78.4	6.32	59.4	4.28	421.3	4.08	4.80	14.05
December	168.3	80.4	6.48	62.1	4.48	R 383.2	R 3.71	4.70	13.77
Average	**166.6**	**73.3**	**5.91**	**52.6**	**3.79**	R **397.4**	R **3.85**	**4.89**	**14.32**
2000 January	168.7	80.4	6.48	74.6	5.38	373.4	3.62	4.51	13.22
February	169.7	83.8	6.75	83.8	6.04	380.1	3.68	4.53	13.26
March	171.1	93.2	7.51	R 72.5	R 5.23	398.6	3.86	4.69	13.75
April	171.2	91.2	7.35	68.8	4.96	NA	NA	4.74	13.88

[a] Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items, 1982-1984 = 100.0.

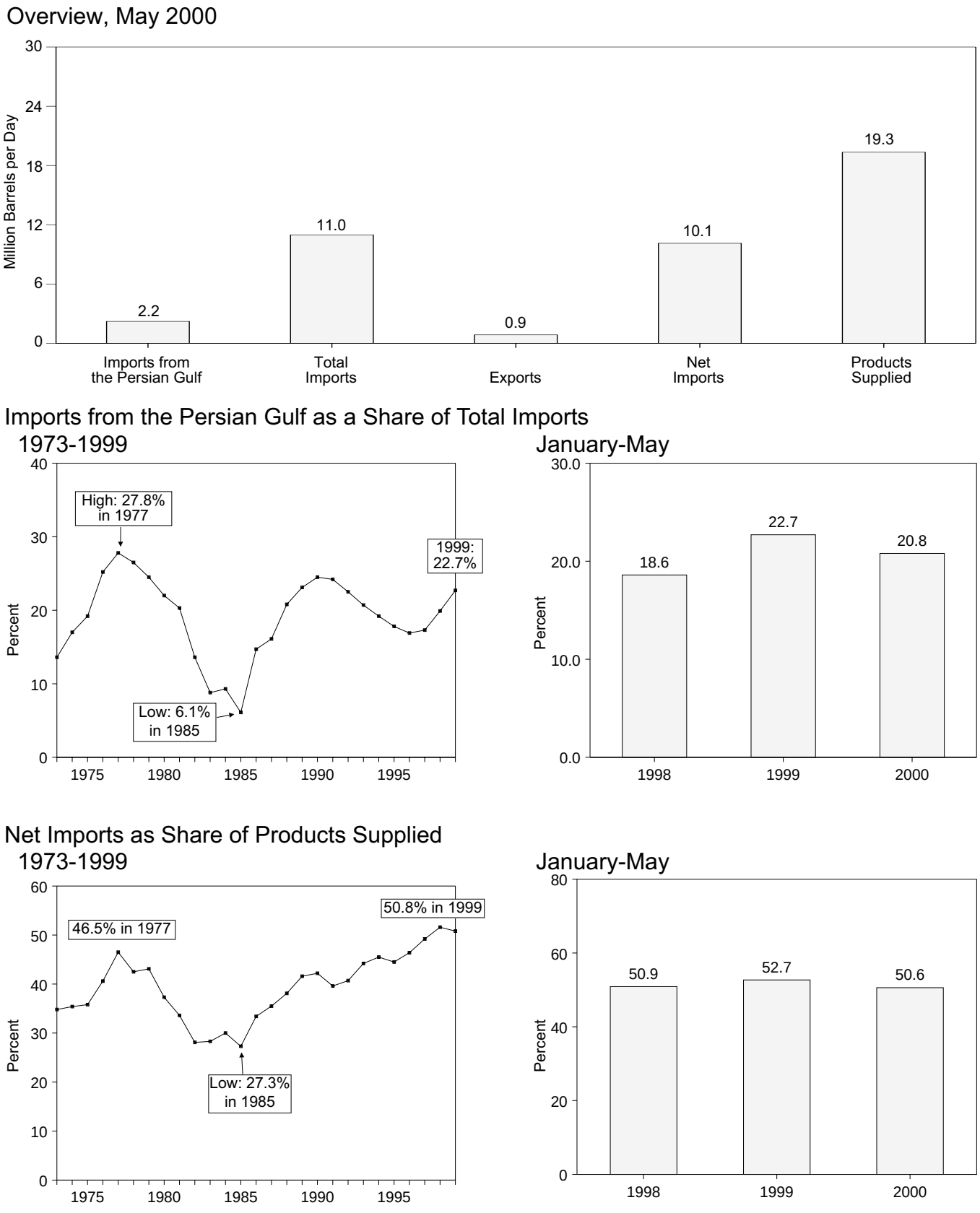
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

Sources: **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. **CPI: 1973-1995**—*Economic Report of the President,* February 1999, Table B-60. **1996 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators,* June 2000, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers."

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

Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.8, 3.1a, and 3.1b.

Table 1.8 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

	Imports from the Persian Gulf[a]	Imports from OPEC[b]	Total Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports from the Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports from OPEC[b]	As Share of Products Supplied: Total Imports	As Share of Products Supplied: Net Imports	Imports from the Persian Gulf[a] as a Share of Total Imports
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent				
1973 Average	**848**	**2,993**	**6,256**	**231**	**6,025**	**17,308**	**4.9**		**36.1**	**34.8**	**13.6**
1974 Average	**1,039**	**3,280**	**6,112**	**221**	**5,892**	**16,653**	**6.2**		**36.7**	**35.4**	**17.0**
1975 Average	**1,165**	**3,601**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**16,322**	**7.1**		**37.1**	**35.8**	**19.2**
1976 Average	**1,840**	**5,066**	**7,313**	**223**	**7,090**	**17,461**	**10.5**		**41.9**	**40.6**	**25.2**
1977 Average	**2,448**	**6,193**	**8,807**	**243**	**8,565**	**18,431**	**13.3**		**47.8**	**46.5**	**27.8**
1978 Average	**2,219**	**5,751**	**8,363**	**362**	**8,002**	**18,847**	**11.8**		**44.4**	**42.5**	**26.5**
1979 Average	**2,069**	**5,637**	**8,456**	**471**	**7,985**	**18,513**	**11.2**		**45.7**	**43.1**	**24.5**
1980 Average	**1,519**	**4,300**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**17,056**	**8.9**		**40.5**	**37.3**	**22.0**
1981 Average	**1,219**	**3,323**	**5,996**	**595**	**5,401**	**16,058**	**7.6**		**37.3**	**33.6**	**20.3**
1982 Average	**696**	**2,146**	**5,113**	**815**	**4,298**	**15,296**	**4.5**		**33.4**	**28.1**	**13.6**
1983 Average	**442**	**1,862**	**5,051**	**739**	**4,312**	**15,231**	**2.9**		**33.2**	**28.3**	**8.8**
1984 Average	**506**	**2,049**	**5,437**	**722**	**4,715**	**15,726**	**3.2**		**34.6**	**30.0**	**9.3**
1985 Average	**311**	**1,830**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**15,726**	**2.0**		**32.2**	**27.3**	**6.1**
1986 Average	**912**	**2,837**	**6,224**	**785**	**5,439**	**16,281**	**5.6**		**38.2**	**33.4**	**14.7**
1987 Average	**1,077**	**3,060**	**6,678**	**764**	**5,914**	**16,665**	**6.5**		**40.1**	**35.5**	**16.1**
1988 Average	**1,541**	**3,520**	**7,402**	**815**	**6,587**	**17,283**	**8.9**		**42.8**	**38.1**	**20.8**
1989 Average	**1,861**	**4,140**	**8,061**	**859**	**7,202**	**17,325**	**10.7**		**46.5**	**41.6**	**23.1**
1990 Average	**1,966**	**4,296**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**16,988**	**11.6**		**47.2**	**42.2**	**24.5**
1991 Average	**1,845**	**4,092**	**7,627**	**1,001**	**6,626**	**16,714**	**11.0**		**45.6**	**39.6**	**24.2**
1992 Average	**1,778**	**4,092**	**7,888**	**950**	**6,938**	**17,033**	**10.4**		**46.3**	**40.7**	**22.5**
1993 Average	**1,782**	**4,273**	**8,620**	**1,003**	**7,618**	**17,237**	**10.3**		**50.0**	**44.2**	**20.7**
1994 Average	**1,728**	**4,247**	**8,996**	**942**	**8,054**	**17,718**	**9.8**		**50.8**	**45.5**	**19.2**
1995 Average	**1,573**	**4,002**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**17,725**	**8.9**		**49.8**	**44.5**	**17.8**
1996 Average	**1,604**	**4,211**	**9,478**	**981**	**8,498**	**18,309**	**8.8**		**51.8**	**46.4**	**16.9**
1997 Average	**1,755**	**4,569**	**10,162**	**1,003**	**9,158**	**18,620**	**9.4**		**54.6**	**49.2**	**17.3**
1998 January	1,804	4,382	10,127	1,133	8,994	18,362	9.8		55.2	49.0	17.8
February	1,826	4,469	9,991	1,003	8,988	18,316	10.0		54.5	49.1	18.3
March	2,066	4,915	10,034	948	9,087	18,685	11.1		53.7	48.6	20.6
April	2,111	5,056	11,105	1,048	10,057	19,044	11.1		58.3	52.8	19.0
May	1,915	5,058	11,104	1,053	10,051	18,375	10.4		60.4	54.7	17.3
June	2,207	4,956	10,926	987	9,939	19,182	11.5		57.0	51.8	20.2
July	2,351	5,407	11,649	998	10,651	19,466	12.1		59.8	54.7	20.2
August	2,486	5,247	11,032	780	10,252	19,347	12.8		57.0	53.0	22.5
September	2,383	4,753	10,499	863	9,636	18,895	12.6		55.6	51.0	22.7
October	2,194	5,181	10,861	851	10,011	19,188	11.4		56.6	52.2	20.2
November	2,153	4,837	10,860	782	10,078	18,673	11.5		58.2	54.0	19.8
December	2,116	4,560	10,258	893	9,365	19,419	10.9		52.8	48.2	20.6
Average	**2,136**	**4,905**	**10,708**	**945**	**9,764**	**18,917**	**11.3**		**56.6**	**51.6**	**19.9**
1999 January	2,129	4,819	10,424	896	9,529	19,029	11.2		54.8	50.1	20.4
February	2,383	5,110	10,650	756	9,894	19,107	12.5		55.7	51.8	22.4
March	2,801	5,109	10,658	764	9,894	19,497	14.4		54.7	50.7	26.3
April	2,633	5,679	11,618	1,196	10,422	19,152	13.8		60.7	54.4	22.7
May	2,479	5,079	11,511	915	10,596	18,705	13.3		61.5	56.6	21.5
June	2,590	5,040	11,160	907	10,253	19,836	13.1		56.3	51.7	23.2
July	2,427	5,016	11,697	918	10,779	19,820	12.2		59.0	54.4	20.8
August	2,514	5,137	11,142	902	10,240	20,093	12.5		55.5	51.0	22.6
September	2,457	4,825	10,657	889	9,768	19,483	12.6		54.7	50.1	23.1
October	2,480	4,645	10,595	944	9,651	19,868	12.5		53.3	48.6	23.4
November	2,336	4,431	10,033	950	9,083	19,087	12.2		52.6	47.6	23.3
December	2,331	4,564	10,065	1,230	8,835	20,498	11.4		49.1	43.1	23.2
Average	**2,464**	**4,953**	**10,852**	**940**	**9,912**	**19,519**	**12.6**		**55.6**	**50.8**	**22.7**
2000 January	2,036	4,115	9,795	1,006	8,789	18,592	11.0		52.7	47.3	20.8
February	2,256	4,653	10,396	870	9,526	19,296	11.7		53.9	49.4	21.7
March	2,189	5,013	10,768	1,159	9,609	19,064	11.5		56.5	50.4	20.3
April	2,365	5,067	11,091	1,131	9,960	18,590	12.7		59.7	53.6	21.3
May	2,218	4,843	10,981	856	10,125	19,345	11.5		56.8	52.3	20.2
5-Month Average	**2,211**	**4,737**	**10,606**	**1,005**	**9,600**	**18,976**	**11.7**		**55.9**	**50.6**	**20.8**
1999 5-Month Average	**2,486**	**5,157**	**10,974**	**906**	**10,068**	**19,097**	**13.0**		**57.5**	**52.7**	**22.7**
1998 5-Month Average	**1,946**	**4,780**	**10,477**	**1,037**	**9,440**	**18,558**	**10.5**		**56.5**	**50.9**	**18.6**

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

[b] Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. See Glossary.

NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: Readers of Table 1.8 may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review.* Petroleum is crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products. Beginning in October 1977, petroleum imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserves is included. Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. territories.

Sources: **Column 1:** Table 3.3b. **Columns 2 - 4:** Table 3.1b. **Column 5:** Table 3.1a. **Column 6:** Column 1 divided by column 5 times 100. **Column 7:** Column 2 divided by column 5 times 100. **Column 8:** Column 4 divided by column 5 times 100. **Column 9:** Column 1 divided by column 2 times 100.

Figure 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

(Thousand Btu per Chained (1996) Dollar)

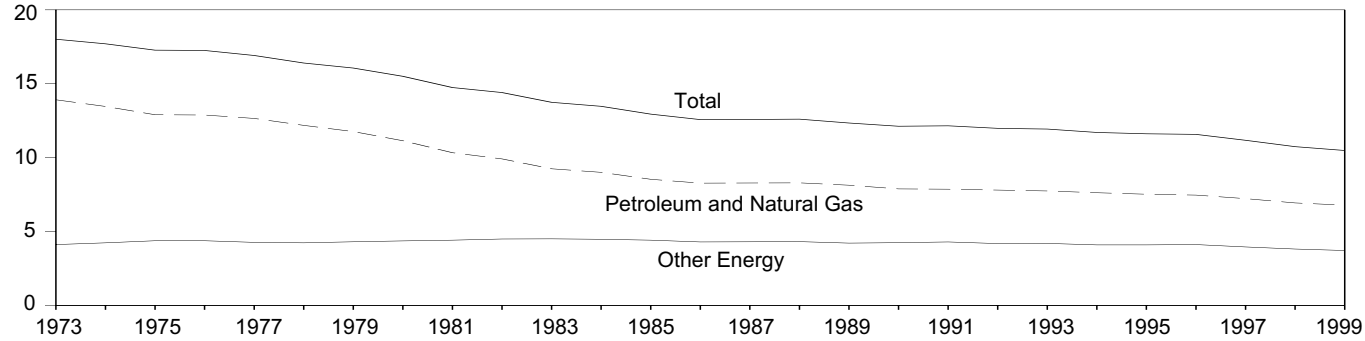


Table 1.9 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy[a]	Total[a]		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy[a]	Total[a]
	Quadrillion Btu			Billion Chained (1996) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (1996) Dollar		
1973 Year	**57.352**	**16.930**	**74.282**	**4,123.4**	**13.91**	**4.11**	**18.01**
1974 Year	**55.187**	**17.356**	**72.543**	**4,099.0**	**13.46**	**4.23**	**17.70**
1975 Year	**52.678**	**17.867**	**70.546**	**4,084.4**	**12.90**	**4.37**	**17.27**
1976 Year	**55.520**	**18.842**	**74.362**	**4,311.7**	**12.88**	**4.37**	**17.25**
1977 Year	**57.053**	**19.236**	**76.289**	**4,511.8**	**12.65**	**4.26**	**16.91**
1978 Year	**57.966**	**20.123**	**78.089**	**4,760.6**	**12.18**	**4.23**	**16.40**
1979 Year	**57.789**	**21.108**	**78.898**	**4,912.1**	**11.76**	**4.30**	**16.06**
1980 Year	**54.596**	**21.359**	**75.955**	**4,900.9**	**11.14**	**4.36**	**15.50**
1981 Year	**51.859**	**22.131**	**73.990**	**5,021.0**	**10.33**	**4.41**	**14.74**
1982 Year	**48.736**	**22.111**	**70.848**	**4,919.3**	**9.91**	**4.49**	**14.40**
1983 Year	**47.411**	**23.114**	**70.524**	**5,132.3**	**9.24**	**4.50**	**13.74**
1984 Year	**49.558**	**24.586**	**74.144**	**5,505.2**	**9.00**	**4.47**	**13.47**
1985 Year	**48.756**	**25.225**	**73.981**	**5,717.1**	**8.53**	**4.41**	**12.94**
1986 Year	**48.904**	**25.393**	**74.297**	**5,912.4**	**8.27**	**4.29**	**12.57**
1987 Year	**50.609**	**26.285**	**76.894**	**6,113.3**	**8.28**	**4.30**	**12.58**
1988 Year	**52.774**	**27.444**	**80.219**	**6,368.4**	**8.29**	**4.31**	**12.60**
1989 Year	**53.595**	**[b]27.763**	**[b]81.358**	**6,591.8**	**8.13**	**4.21**	**12.34**
1990 Year	**52.849**	**28.440**	**81.289**	**6,707.9**	**7.88**	**4.24**	**12.12**
1991 Year	**52.452**	**28.663**	**81.115**	**6,676.4**	**7.86**	**4.29**	**12.15**
1992 Year	**53.657**	**[c]28.765**	**[c]82.422**	**6,880.0**	**7.80**	**4.18**	**11.98**
1993 Year	**54.668**	**29.554**	**84.222**	**7,062.6**	**7.74**	**4.19**	**11.93**
1994 Year	**55.958**	**30.031**	**85.988**	**7,347.7**	**7.62**	**4.09**	**11.70**
1995 Year	**56.717**	**30.844**	**87.561**	**7,543.8**	**7.52**	**4.09**	**11.61**
1996 Year	**58.316**	**32.101**	**90.417**	**7,813.2**	**7.46**	**4.11**	**11.57**
1997 Year	**58.795**	**32.182**	**90.977**	**8,144.8**	**7.22**	**3.95**	**11.17**
1998 1st Quarter	57.846	32.865	90.711	8,391.1	6.89	3.92	10.81
2nd Quarter	59.616	32.706	92.321	8,436.3	7.07	3.88	10.94
3rd Quarter	60.043	32.356	92.400	8,515.7	7.05	3.80	10.85
4th Quarter	57.898	31.575	89.473	8,639.5	6.70	3.65	10.36
Year	**58.855**	**32.376**	**91.231**	**8,495.7**	**6.93**	**3.81**	**10.74**
1999 1st Quarter	[R]60.191	[R]32.588	[R]92.779	8,717.6	[R]6.90	3.74	10.64
2nd Quarter	60.231	32.946	93.177	8,758.3	6.88	3.76	10.64
3rd Quarter	[R]60.208	32.952	[R]93.160	8,879.8	[R]6.78	3.71	[R]10.49
4th Quarter	[R]59.333	[R]32.640	[R]91.974	9,037.2	[R]6.57	3.61	[R]10.18
Year	**[R]59.989**	**32.782**	**[R]92.771**	**8,848.2**	**6.78**	**3.71**	**[R]10.48**
2000 1st Quarter	[R]59.829	[R]33.232	[R]93.061	[R]9,158.2	6.53	3.63	10.16

[a] Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in other energy or total consumption. For example, in 1998, 3.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu of ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of Section 2 for details.

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.

[c] Beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

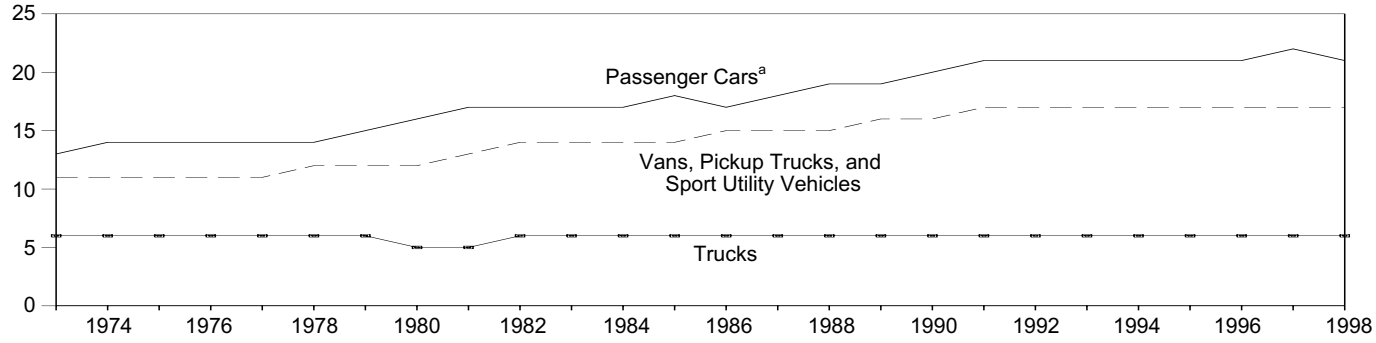
R=Revised.

Notes: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted and shown at annual rates. Yearly data may not equal average of quarters due to seasonality adjustments and independent rounding. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.4. **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-1997**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* November 1999, Table 3B. **1998 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release,* June 29, 2000, Table 3, which is available at website www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrel/gdp100p.htm.

Figure 1.9 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates

(Miles per Gallon)



[a] Includes motorcycles through 1989.

Table 1.10 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Rates

	Passenger Cars			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles[a]			Trucks[b]			All Motor Vehicles[c]		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	[d]9,884	[d]737	[d]13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	[d]9,221	[d]677	[d]13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	[d]9,309	[d]665	[d]14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	[d]9,418	[d]681	[d]13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	[d]9,517	[d]676	[d]14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	[d]9,500	[d]665	[d]14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	[d]9,062	[d]620	[d]14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	[d]8,813	[d]551	[d]16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	[d]8,873	[d]538	[d]16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	[d]9,050	[d]535	[d]16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	[d]9,118	[d]534	[d]17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	[d]9,248	[d]530	[d]17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	[d]9,419	[d]538	[d]17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	[d]9,464	[d]543	[d]17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	[d]9,720	[d]539	[d]18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	[d]9,972	[d]531	[d]18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	[d]10,157	[d]533	[d]19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998[e]	11,725	548	21.4	12,061	704	17.1	27,064	4,257	6.4	12,183	719	17.0

[a] Includes a small number of trucks with 2 axles and 4 tires, such as step vans.
[b] Single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks.
[c] Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not shown separately.
[d] Includes motorcycles.
[e] Preliminary.
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim.

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

Table 1.11 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	June 1 through June 30					Cumulative July 1 through June 30				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	1999	2000	Normal to 2000	1999 to 2000	Normal[a]	1999	2000	Normal to 2000	1999 to 2000
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	59	43	87	(c)	(c)	6,656	6,155	6,251	-6.1	1.6
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	31	15	38	(c)	(c)	5,871	5,289	5,316	-9.5	.5
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	43	41	50	(c)	(c)	6,455	5,701	5,715	-11.5	.2
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	43	53	63	(c)	(c)	6,670	5,839	5,697	-14.6	-2.4
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	4	6	5	(c)	(c)	2,911	2,595	2,667	-8.4	2.8
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	3	2	7	(c)	(c)	3,608	3,026	3,133	-13.2	3.5
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	0	1	2	(c)	(c)	2,318	1,827	1,774	-23.5	-2.9
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	80	86	53	(c)	(c)	5,346	4,981	4,572	-14.5	-8.2
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	78	90	41	(c)	(c)	3,259	3,515	2,850	-12.5	-18.9
U.S. Average[b]	**36**	**35**	**34**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**4,600**	**4,170**	**4,062**	**-11.7**	**-2.6**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1961 through 1990.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[c] Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.12 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	June 1 through June 30					Cumulative January 1 through June 30				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	1999	2000	Normal to 2000	1999 to 2000	Normal[a]	1999	2000	Normal to 2000	1999 to 2000
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	62	122	89	([c])	([c])	67	134	100	([c])	([c])
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	120	156	146	21.7	-6.4	144	182	189	31.3	3.8
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	152	190	133	-12.5	-30.0	206	233	189	-8.3	-18.9
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	199	177	138	-30.7	-22.0	283	218	220	-22.3	.9
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	314	310	350	11.5	12.9	667	708	760	13.9	7.3
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	298	320	321	7.7	.3	504	567	586	16.3	3.4
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	428	433	416	-2.8	-3.9	860	949	1,023	19.0	7.8
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	214	217	251	17.3	15.7	341	347	456	33.7	31.4
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	97	85	140	([c])	([c])	146	126	207	41.8	64.3
U.S. Average[b]	**208**	**221**	**221**	**6.3**	**.0**	**363**	**390**	**419**	**15.4**	**7.4**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1961 through 1990.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[c] Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Summary Notes

1. Energy Production: Production of energy includes production of coal, crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas (dry), electric utility and industrial production of hydroelectric power, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Production also includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

2. Energy Consumption: Consumption of energy includes consumption of coal, natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels), petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial production of hydroelectric power, net imports of electricity (assumed to be hydroelectricity), net imports of coal coke, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Consumption also includes electricity generated for distribution from geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

3. Energy Imports: Energy imports include imports of coal, crude oil (including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), petroleum products, natural gas, electricity (assumed to be hydroelectricity), and coal coke. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. For further information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 8 of Section 2, Energy Consumption Section Notes and Sources.

4. Energy Exports: Energy exports include coal, crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity produced from hydroelectric power, and coal coke. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. For more information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 8 of Section 2, Energy Consumption Section Notes and Sources.

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

"Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. "Energy" includes mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "Non-Energy Balance" and "Total Merchandise" include foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The "Non-Energy Balance" is calculated by subtracting the "Energy" from the "Total Merchandise Balance."

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

Sources for Table 1.6

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

Petroleum Exports
1974-1987: "U.S. Exports," FT410, December issues.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions."
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions."
1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report."
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992.
1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1993: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1993."
1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."
1995: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."
1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."
1997: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1997."
1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."
1999 and 2000: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports
1974-1987: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions."
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions."
1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report."
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, October 1992," December 17, 1992, page 3.
1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.

1993: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1994.
1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."
1995: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."
1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."
1997: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1997."
1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."
1999 and 2000: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports
1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: January-July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.
1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report."
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, October 1992," December 17, 1992, page 3.
1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1993: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1993."
1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."
1995: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."
1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."
1997: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1997."
1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."
1999 and 2000: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy and Non-Energy Balances
Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Total Merchandise
1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990.
1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1992: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1994."
1993 and 1994: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1995."
1995 and 1996: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1996."
1997 and 1998: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, Annual Revision for 1998."
1999 and 2000: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Sources for Tables 1.11 and 1.12

There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Analysis Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population.

The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for 1990 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) and 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Section 2. Energy Consumption

U.S. total energy consumption in April 2000 was 7.3 quadrillion Btu. Petroleum products accounted for 41 percent of the energy consumed in April 2000, while natural gas accounted for 25 percent, and coal accounted for 22 percent.

Residential and commercial sector consumption was 2.5 quadrillion Btu in April 2000, 1 percent lower than the April 1999 level. The sector accounted for 34 percent of total consumption, about the same share as in April 1999.

Industrial sector consumption was 2.7 quadrillion Btu in April 2000, slightly lower than the April 1999 level. The industrial sector accounted for 37 percent of total consumption, about the same share as in April 1999.

Transportation sector consumption of energy was 2.1 quadrillion Btu in April 2000, down 1 percent from the April 1999 level. The sector accounted for 28 percent of total consumption, down 1 percentage point from its 29-percent share in April 1999.

Electric utility consumption of energy totaled 2.5 quadrillion Btu in April 2000, down 1 percent from the April 1999 level. Coal contributed 55 percent of the energy consumed by electric utilities, while nuclear electric power contributed 23 percent; hydroelectric 11 percent; natural gas 9 percent; petroleum 1 percent; and all other, less than 1 percent.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption Summary for April 2000

(Quadrillion Btu)

Energy Source	End-Use Sectors				Electric Utilities	Total
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total[a]		
Coal	F 0.010	F 0.186	(b)	F 0.195	c 1.402	c 1.597
Natural Gas[d]	F .679	F .858	F .048	F 1.583	.219	F 1.802
Petroleum Products[e]	.157	.760	2.020	2.937	.034	2.971
Nuclear Electric Power	–	–	–	–	g .598	g .598
Hydroelectric Power[f]	–	.003	–	.003	.293	.296
Geothermal	–	–	–	–	(s)	(s)
Net Imports of Coal Coke	–	.006	–	.006	–	.006
Other[h]	–	–	–	–	.002	.002
Primary Consumption	**.847**	**1.812**	**2.068**	**4.725**	**2.549**	**7.273**
Electricity[i]	.544	.293	.001	.839	–	–
Net Consumption	**1.391**	**2.105**	**2.069**	**5.564**	–	–
Electrical System Energy Losses	1.109	.598	.003	1.709	–	–
Total Consumption	**2.500**	**2.703**	**2.072**	**7.273**	–	–

[a] Totals for coal and natural gas may not equal sum of sectors due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors.

[b] Small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

[c] Includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

[d] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Transportation sector is pipeline fuel only.

[e] Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

[f] Includes net imports of electricity.

[g] Includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.

[h] "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

[i] Electric utility retail sales of electricity, including nonutility sales of electricity to utilities for distribution to end users; does not include nonutility facility use of onsite electricity generation or electricity sold by nonutilities directly to end users.

– =Not applicable. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. F=Forecast.

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

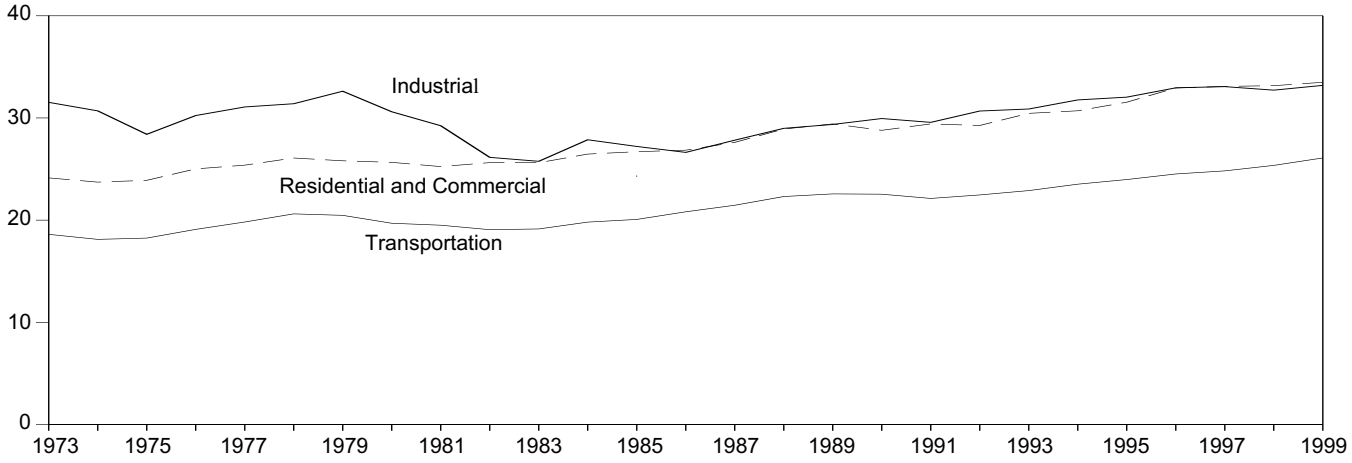
Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total consumption. For 1999, for example, 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.9 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

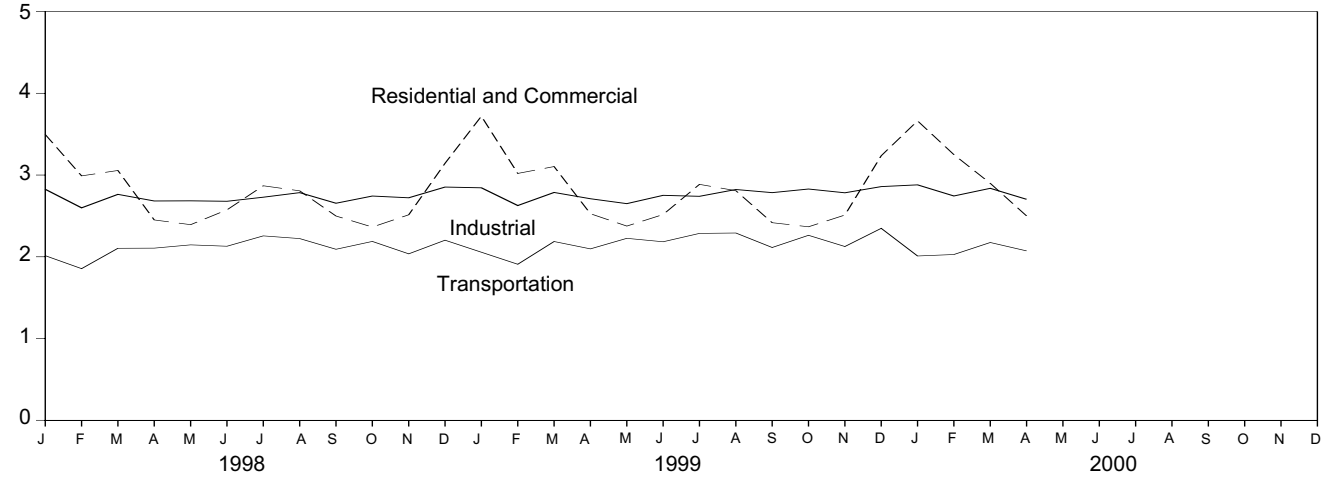
Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector

(Quadrillion Btu)

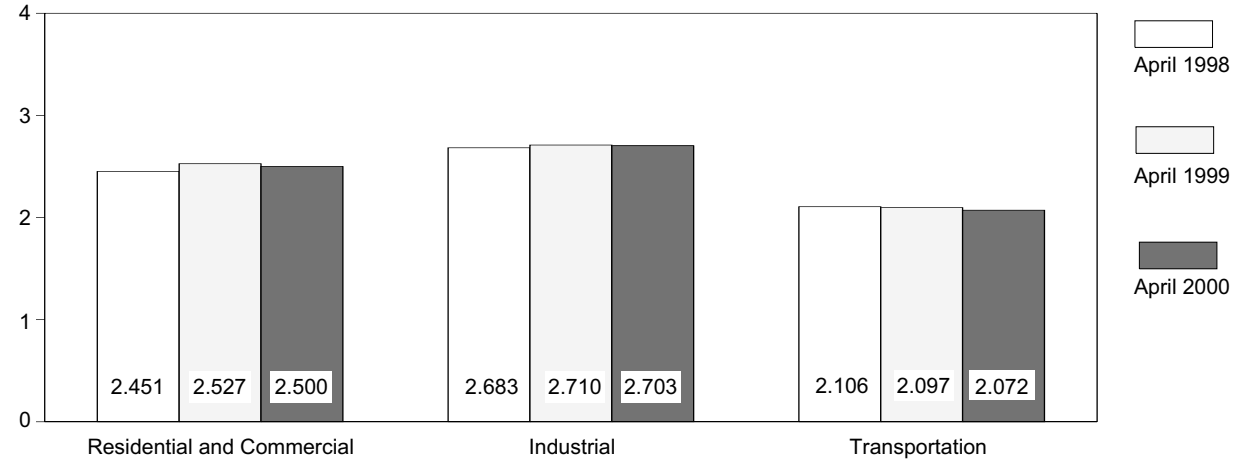
Overview, 1973-1999



Overview, Monthly



Overview, April



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Residential and Commercial		Industrial		Transportation			
	Net[a]	Total	Net[a]	Total	Net[a]	Total	Net[a]	Total
1973 Total	**15.763**	**24.136**	**25.917**	**31.528**	**18.587**	**18.612**	**60.274**	**74.282**
1974 Total	**15.245**	**23.723**	**24.994**	**30.694**	**18.096**	**18.119**	**58.342**	**72.543**
1975 Total	**15.200**	**23.899**	**22.737**	**28.402**	**18.219**	**18.244**	**56.157**	**70.546**
1976 Total	**15.997**	**25.019**	**24.038**	**30.236**	**19.075**	**19.099**	**59.118**	**74.362**
1977 Total	**15.828**	**25.384**	**24.593**	**31.077**	**19.795**	**19.820**	**60.223**	**76.289**
1978 Total	**16.022**	**26.081**	**24.637**	**31.392**	**20.590**	**20.615**	**61.251**	**78.089**
1979 Total	**15.709**	**25.809**	**25.679**	**32.616**	**20.447**	**20.471**	**61.836**	**78.898**
1980 Total	**15.075**	**25.654**	**23.854**	**30.606**	**19.669**	**19.696**	**58.597**	**75.955**
1981 Total	**14.541**	**25.242**	**22.533**	**29.240**	**19.480**	**19.506**	**56.557**	**73.990**
1982 Total	**14.629**	**25.629**	**20.020**	**26.145**	**19.043**	**19.069**	**53.697**	**70.848**
1983 Total	**14.393**	**25.621**	**19.401**	**25.759**	**19.111**	**19.141**	**52.907**	**70.524**
1984 Total	**14.962**	**26.466**	**21.184**	**27.867**	**19.775**	**19.808**	**55.924**	**74.144**
1985 Total	**14.837**	**26.700**	**20.520**	**27.214**	**20.038**	**20.071**	**55.391**	**73.981**
1986 Total	**14.789**	**26.846**	**20.101**	**26.630**	**20.783**	**20.818**	**55.676**	**74.297**
1987 Total	**15.144**	**27.614**	**21.117**	**27.826**	**21.421**	**21.456**	**57.678**	**76.894**
1988 Total	**16.002**	**28.917**	**22.085**	**28.985**	**22.277**	**22.313**	**60.366**	**80.219**
1989 Total	**16.258**	**29.416**	**22.272**	**29.365**	**22.533**	**22.569**	**61.071**	**[b]81.358**
1990 Total	**15.567**	**28.795**	**22.842**	**29.946**	**22.504**	**22.540**	**60.921**	**81.289**
1991 Total	**15.983**	**29.416**	**22.550**	**29.571**	**22.093**	**22.128**	**60.626**	**81.115**
1992 Total	**16.087**	**29.266**	**23.506**	**30.680**	**22.435**	**22.469**	**62.034**	**[c]82.422**
1993 Total	**16.733**	**30.451**	**23.749**	**30.879**	**22.860**	**22.895**	**63.339**	**84.222**
1994 Total	**16.756**	**30.702**	**24.449**	**31.764**	**23.484**	**23.520**	**64.691**	**85.988**
1995 Total	**17.114**	**31.542**	**24.722**	**32.038**	**23.938**	**23.974**	**65.780**	**87.561**
1996 Total	**18.000**	**32.940**	**25.481**	**32.948**	**24.486**	**24.521**	**67.975**	**90.417**
1997 Total	**17.875**	**33.087**	**25.596**	**33.066**	**24.788**	**24.823**	**68.260**	**90.977**
1998 January	2.165	3.496	2.241	2.826	2.011	2.014	6.415	8.333
February	1.877	2.990	2.045	2.599	1.853	1.855	5.771	7.441
March	1.821	3.056	2.145	2.764	2.101	2.104	6.064	7.921
April	1.371	2.451	2.093	2.683	2.103	2.106	5.562	7.235
May	1.124	2.393	1.992	2.685	2.143	2.146	5.258	7.223
June	1.108	2.574	1.999	2.679	2.126	2.129	5.236	7.385
July	1.189	2.869	2.064	2.729	2.253	2.256	5.511	7.859
August	1.183	2.807	2.112	2.785	2.219	2.223	5.520	7.820
September	1.106	2.499	2.053	2.655	2.089	2.092	5.251	7.250
October	1.159	2.364	2.146	2.743	2.185	2.188	5.490	7.294
November	1.403	2.514	2.124	2.722	2.033	2.036	5.557	7.269
December	1.833	3.144	2.216	2.853	2.200	2.203	6.246	8.197
Total	**17.340**	**33.158**	**25.230**	**32.722**	**25.321**	**25.357**	**67.886**	**91.231**
1999 January	2.330	3.720	[R] 2.258	[R] 2.844	2.053	2.056	[R] 6.639	[R] 8.618
February	1.872	3.020	2.065	2.627	1.907	1.909	5.840	7.552
March	1.869	3.104	[R] 2.170	2.787	2.185	2.187	[R] 6.220	[R] 8.075
April	[R] 1.402	[R] 2.527	[R] 2.099	[R] 2.710	2.095	2.097	[R] 5.592	[R] 7.332
May	[R] 1.160	[R] 2.376	[R] 1.979	[R] 2.650	2.223	2.226	[R] 5.361	[R] 7.251
June	[R] 1.116	[R] 2.517	[R] 2.084	[R] 2.752	2.181	2.184	5.384	[R] 7.457
July	[R] 1.211	[R] 2.886	[R] 2.058	[R] 2.740	2.283	2.286	[R] 5.558	[R] 7.919
August	[R] 1.199	[R] 2.809	[R] 2.163	[R] 2.823	[R] 2.288	[R] 2.291	[R] 5.656	[R] 7.930
September	1.128	[R] 2.417	[R] 2.202	[R] 2.785	2.111	2.114	[R] 5.444	[R] 7.318
October	[R] 1.205	[R] 2.367	[R] 2.223	[R] 2.829	2.260	[R] 2.263	[R] 5.688	[R] 7.459
November	[R] 1.377	[R] 2.511	[R] 2.162	[R] 2.783	[R] 2.124	2.126	[R] 5.661	[R] 7.419
December	[R] 1.908	[R] 3.236	[R] 2.227	[R] 2.859	2.345	2.348	[R] 6.479	[R] 8.443
Total	**[R] 17.778**	**[R] 33.490**	**25.690**	**33.190**	**26.053**	**26.088**	**[R] 69.524**	**[R] 92.771**
2000 January	[R] 2.269	[R] 3.663	2.273	[R] 2.880	2.007	2.010	[R] 6.549	[R] 8.553
February	[R] 2.047	[R] 3.250	[R] 2.189	[R] 2.744	2.025	2.028	[R] 6.260	[R] 8.020
March	[R] 1.703	[R] 2.899	[R] 2.219	[R] 2.838	[R] 2.172	[R] 2.175	[R] 6.092	[R] 7.911
April	1.391	2.500	2.105	2.703	2.069	2.072	5.564	7.273
4-Month Total	**7.410**	**12.312**	**8.786**	**11.165**	**8.273**	**8.284**	**24.465**	**31.757**
1999 4-Month Total	**7.473**	**12.371**	**8.592**	**10.968**	**8.239**	**8.250**	**24.292**	**31.576**
1998 4-Month Total	**7.234**	**11.994**	**8.524**	**10.872**	**8.068**	**8.079**	**23.811**	**30.929**

[a] Total minus electrical system energy losses.

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.

[c] Beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

R=Revised.

Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of sector-specific conversion factors for natural gas and coal. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

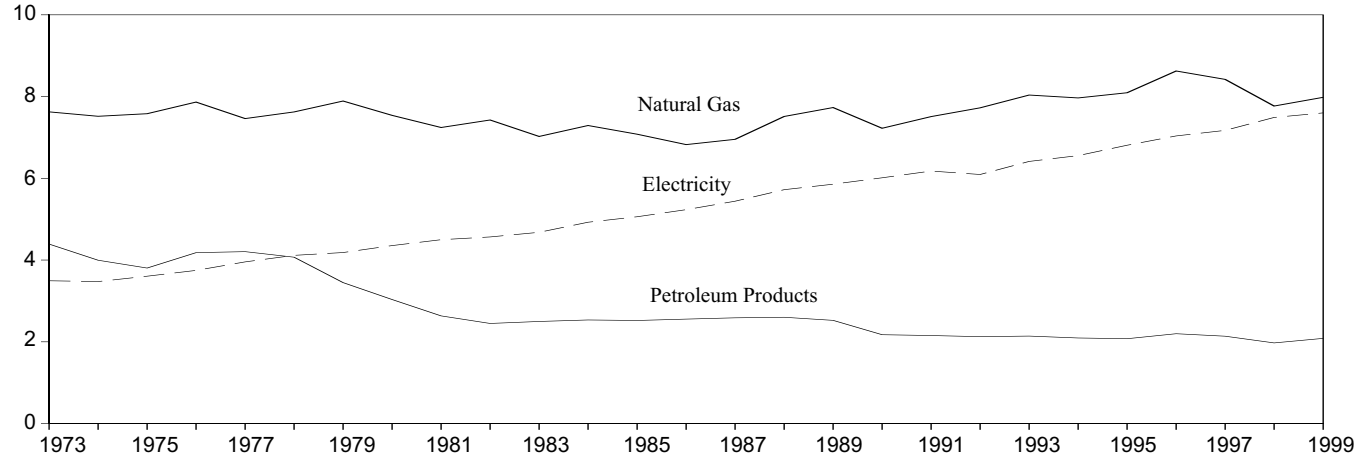
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in total consumption. In 1999, for example, 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution and 0.1 quadrillion Btu for ethanol blended into motor gasoline are included, but an estimated 3.9 quadrillion Btu used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

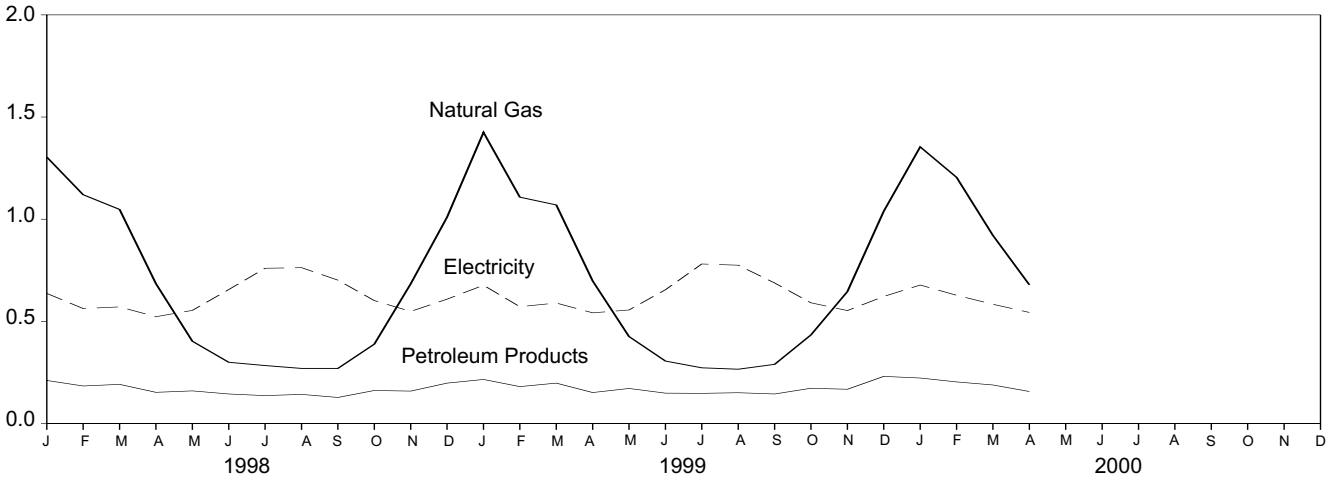
Figure 2.2 Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

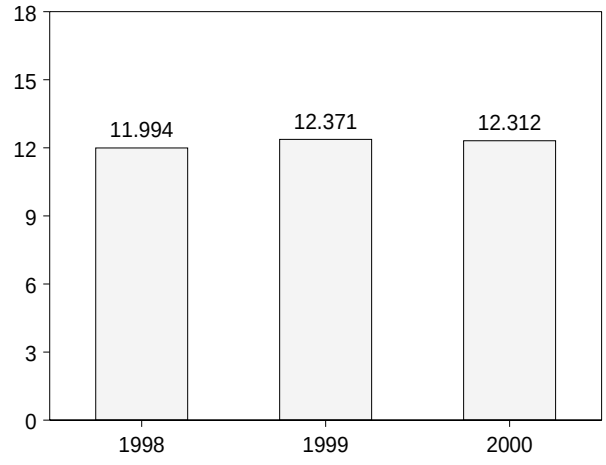
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



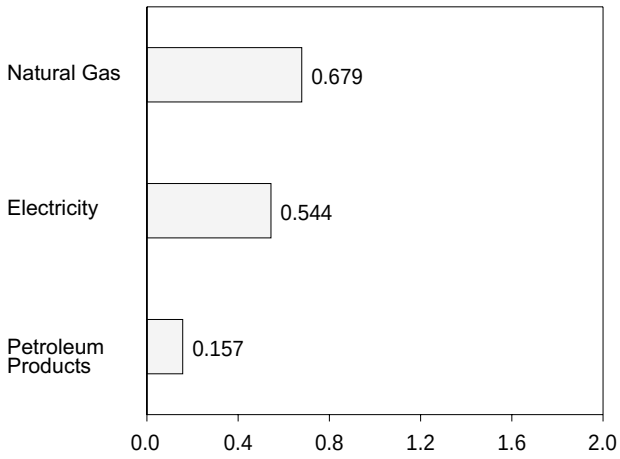
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-April



By Major Sources, April 2000



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Primary Consumption	Electricity[c]	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption
1973 Total	**0.254**	**7.626**	**4.391**	**12.270**	**3.493**	**15.763**	**8.372**	**24.136**
1974 Total	**.257**	**7.518**	**3.996**	**11.771**	**3.474**	**15.245**	**8.478**	**23.723**
1975 Total	**.209**	**7.581**	**3.805**	**11.595**	**3.605**	**15.200**	**8.700**	**23.899**
1976 Total	**.203**	**7.866**	**4.181**	**12.250**	**3.747**	**15.997**	**9.022**	**25.019**
1977 Total	**.205**	**7.461**	**4.206**	**11.873**	**3.955**	**15.828**	**9.556**	**25.384**
1978 Total	**.214**	**7.624**	**4.070**	**11.908**	**4.115**	**16.022**	**10.059**	**26.081**
1979 Total	**.187**	**7.891**	**3.448**	**11.525**	**4.184**	**15.709**	**10.100**	**25.809**
1980 Total	**.145**	**7.540**	**3.035**	**10.721**	**4.354**	**15.075**	**10.579**	**25.654**
1981 Total	**.167**	**7.243**	**2.634**	**10.043**	**4.498**	**14.541**	**10.701**	**25.242**
1982 Total	**.187**	**7.427**	**2.449**	**10.063**	**4.566**	**14.629**	**10.999**	**25.629**
1983 Total	**.192**	**7.024**	**2.498**	**9.715**	**4.679**	**14.393**	**11.228**	**25.621**
1984 Total	**.209**	**7.292**	**2.535**	**10.036**	**4.926**	**14.962**	**11.504**	**26.466**
1985 Total	**.176**	**7.079**	**2.522**	**9.777**	**5.060**	**14.837**	**11.862**	**26.700**
1986 Total	**.176**	**6.825**	**2.555**	**9.556**	**5.233**	**14.789**	**12.057**	**26.846**
1987 Total	**.162**	**6.954**	**2.587**	**9.703**	**5.440**	**15.144**	**12.471**	**27.614**
1988 Total	**.168**	**7.513**	**2.600**	**10.280**	**5.722**	**16.002**	**12.915**	**28.917**
1989 Total	**.146**	**7.731**	**2.525**	**10.402**	**5.856**	**16.258**	**13.158**	**29.416**
1990 Total	**.156**	**7.224**	**2.174**	**9.554**	**6.013**	**15.567**	**13.228**	**28.795**
1991 Total	**.141**	**7.510**	**2.154**	**9.805**	**6.178**	**15.983**	**13.433**	**29.416**
1992 Total	**.142**	**7.725**	**2.126**	**9.993**	**6.094**	**16.087**	**13.179**	**29.266**
1993 Total	**.143**	**8.037**	**2.140**	**10.320**	**6.413**	**16.733**	**13.718**	**30.451**
1994 Total	**.139**	**7.967**	**2.094**	**10.200**	**6.556**	**16.756**	**13.945**	**30.702**
1995 Total	**.134**	**8.094**	**2.076**	**10.305**	**6.809**	**17.114**	**14.429**	**31.542**
1996 Total	**.138**	**8.626**	**2.198**	**10.962**	**7.037**	**18.000**	**14.940**	**32.940**
1997 Total	**.145**	**8.420**	**2.137**	**10.702**	**7.173**	**17.875**	**15.212**	**33.087**
1998 January	.013	1.304	.211	1.528	.637	2.165	1.331	3.496
February	.010	1.120	.184	1.314	.563	1.877	1.113	2.990
March	.010	1.048	.192	1.251	.571	1.821	1.234	3.056
April	.009	.685	.153	.847	.523	1.371	1.081	2.451
May	.006	.403	.160	.570	.554	1.124	1.269	2.393
June	.007	.300	.145	.452	.656	1.108	1.466	2.574
July	.008	.284	.137	.429	.760	1.189	1.680	2.869
August	.008	.270	.143	.421	.763	1.183	1.624	2.807
September	.006	.270	.128	.404	.702	1.106	1.393	2.499
October	.006	.389	.162	.557	.602	1.159	1.205	2.364
November	.011	.684	.159	.854	.549	1.403	1.111	2.514
December	.016	1.010	.198	1.224	.609	1.833	1.312	3.144
Total	**.111**	**7.768**	**1.973**	**9.851**	**7.489**	**17.340**	**15.818**	**33.158**
1999 January	.013	1.425	.216	1.654	.677	2.330	1.390	3.720
February	.010	1.108	.181	1.300	.572	1.872	1.148	3.020
March	.010	R 1.070	.198	1.279	.590	1.869	1.235	3.104
April	.010	R .698	.152	R .860	.542	R 1.402	1.125	R 2.527
May	.006	R .426	.172	R .604	.556	R 1.160	1.216	R 2.376
June	.006	R .306	.149	R .461	.655	R 1.116	1.401	R 2.517
July	.009	R .273	.148	R .431	.781	R 1.211	1.675	R 2.886
August	.007	R .266	.151	R .424	.775	R 1.199	1.610	R 2.809
September	.005	R .290	.145	R .441	.688	1.128	1.288	R 2.417
October	.006	.434	.173	R .614	.591	R 1.205	1.162	R 2.367
November	.011	R .646	.168	R .825	.553	R 1.377	1.134	R 2.511
December	.016	R 1.039	.231	R 1.286	.622	R 1.908	1.328	R 3.236
Total	**.111**	**R 7.982**	**2.084**	**R 10.177**	**7.601**	**R 17.778**	**15.712**	**R 33.490**
2000 January	.014	R 1.354	.223	R 1.591	.678	R 2.269	1.394	R 3.663
February	R .011	R 1.205	.204	R 1.419	.628	R 2.047	1.203	R 3.250
March	R .008	R .921	.189	R 1.119	.584	R 1.703	1.197	R 2.899
April	F .010	F .679	.157	.847	.544	1.391	1.109	2.500
4-Month Total	**F .044**	**F 4.159**	**.773**	**4.976**	**2.434**	**7.410**	**4.902**	**12.312**
1999 4-Month Total	**.043**	**4.301**	**.747**	**5.091**	**2.382**	**7.473**	**4.898**	**12.371**
1998 4-Month Total	**.042**	**E 4.158**	**.740**	**4.941**	**2.294**	**7.234**	**4.759**	**11.994**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

[c] Electric utility retail sales of electricity, including nonutility sales of electricity to utilities for distribution to end users; does not include nonutility facility use of onsite electricity generation or electricity sold by nonutilities directly to end users.

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

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

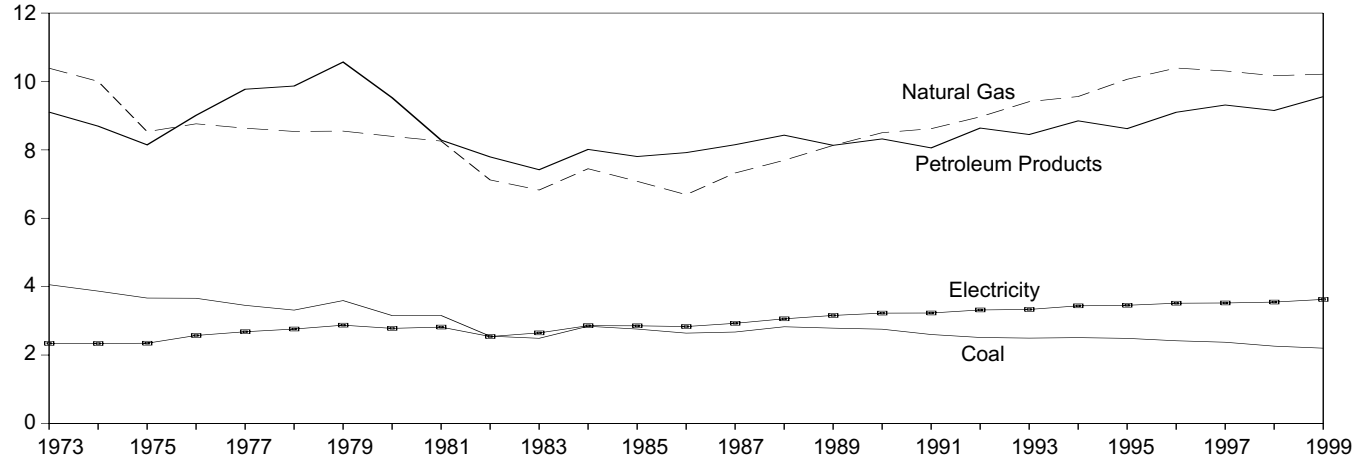
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in this table. In 1999, for example, an estimated 0.5 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by the residential and commercial sectors (primarily the residential sector) is not included. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

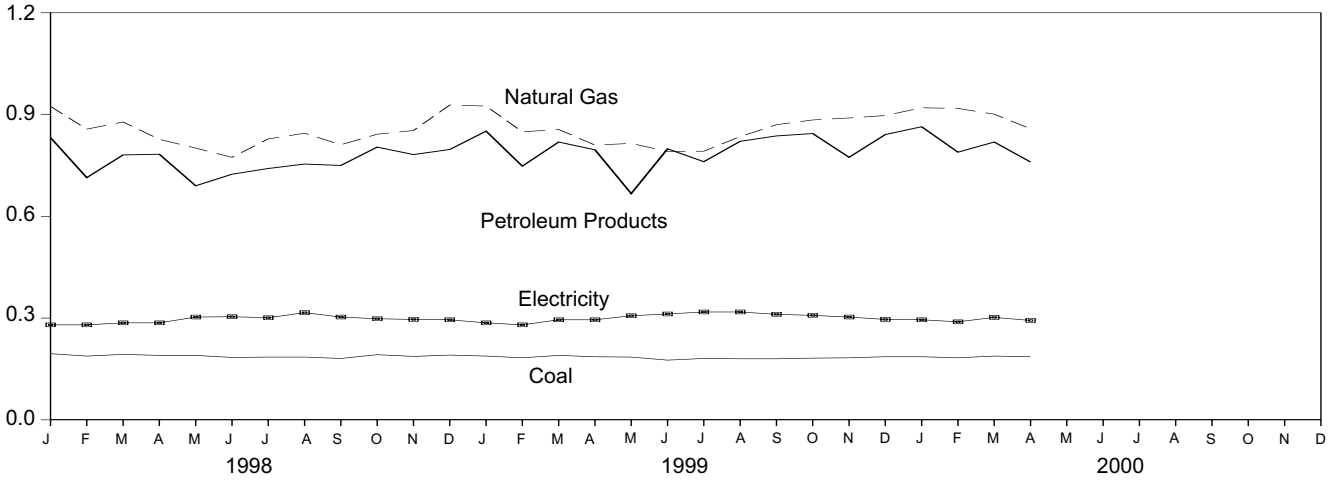
Figure 2.3 Industrial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

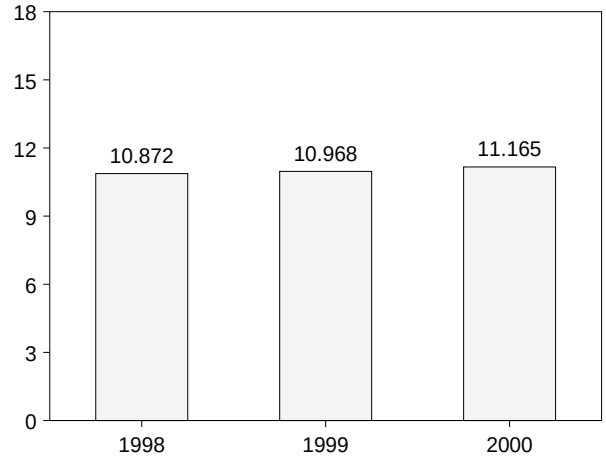
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



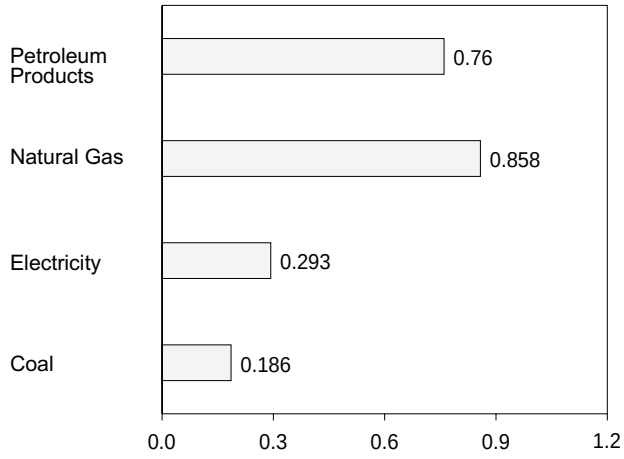
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-April



By Major Sources, April 2000



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Hydro-electric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Primary Consumption	Electricity[c]	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption
1973 Total	**4.057**	**10.388**	**9.104**	**0.035**	**-0.007**	**23.576**	**2.341**	**25.917**	**5.611**	**31.528**
1974 Total	**3.870**	**10.004**	**8.694**	**.033**	**.056**	**22.657**	**2.337**	**24.994**	**5.700**	**30.694**
1975 Total	**3.667**	**8.532**	**8.146**	**.032**	**.014**	**20.391**	**2.346**	**22.737**	**5.665**	**28.402**
1976 Total	**3.661**	**8.762**	**9.010**	**.033**	**(s)**	**21.465**	**2.573**	**24.038**	**6.197**	**30.236**
1977 Total	**3.454**	**8.635**	**9.774**	**.033**	**.015**	**21.911**	**2.682**	**24.593**	**6.484**	**31.077**
1978 Total	**3.314**	**8.539**	**9.867**	**.032**	**.125**	**21.876**	**2.761**	**24.637**	**6.756**	**31.392**
1979 Total	**3.593**	**8.549**	**10.568**	**.034**	**.063**	**22.807**	**2.873**	**25.679**	**6.936**	**32.616**
1980 Total	**3.155**	**8.395**	**9.525**	**.033**	**-.035**	**21.073**	**2.781**	**23.854**	**6.752**	**30.606**
1981 Total	**3.157**	**8.257**	**8.285**	**.033**	**-.016**	**19.715**	**2.817**	**22.533**	**6.707**	**29.240**
1982 Total	**2.552**	**7.121**	**7.794**	**.033**	**-.022**	**17.479**	**2.542**	**20.020**	**6.125**	**26.145**
1983 Total	**2.490**	**6.826**	**7.420**	**.033**	**-.016**	**16.753**	**2.648**	**19.401**	**6.359**	**25.759**
1984 Total	**2.842**	**7.448**	**8.014**	**.033**	**-.011**	**18.325**	**2.859**	**21.184**	**6.683**	**27.867**
1985 Total	**2.760**	**7.080**	**7.805**	**.033**	**-.013**	**17.665**	**2.855**	**20.520**	**6.694**	**27.214**
1986 Total	**2.641**	**6.690**	**7.920**	**.033**	**-.017**	**17.267**	**2.834**	**20.101**	**6.529**	**26.630**
1987 Total	**2.673**	**7.323**	**8.151**	**.033**	**.009**	**18.188**	**2.928**	**21.117**	**6.710**	**27.826**
1988 Total	**2.828**	**7.696**	**8.430**	**.033**	**.040**	**19.026**	**3.059**	**22.085**	**6.901**	**28.985**
1989 Total	**2.787**	**8.131**	**8.133**	**.033**	**.030**	**19.114**	**3.158**	**22.272**	**7.093**	**29.365**
1990 Total	**2.756**	**8.502**	**8.320**	**.033**	**.005**	**19.616**	**3.226**	**22.842**	**7.103**	**29.946**
1991 Total	**2.601**	**8.619**	**8.057**	**.033**	**.010**	**19.320**	**3.230**	**22.550**	**7.021**	**29.571**
1992 Total	**2.515**	**8.967**	**8.638**	**.033**	**.035**	**20.187**	**3.319**	**23.506**	**7.174**	**30.680**
1993 Total	**2.496**	**9.410**	**8.449**	**.033**	**.027**	**20.415**	**3.334**	**23.749**	**7.130**	**30.879**
1994 Total	**2.510**	**9.560**	**8.849**	**.033**	**.058**	**21.010**	**3.439**	**24.449**	**7.316**	**31.764**
1995 Total	**2.488**	**10.064**	**8.621**	**.033**	**.061**	**21.267**	**3.455**	**24.722**	**7.316**	**32.038**
1996 Total	**2.418**	**10.393**	**9.099**	**.033**	**.023**	**21.966**	**3.516**	**25.481**	**7.467**	**32.948**
1997 Total	**2.375**	**10.307**	**9.312**	**.033**	**.046**	**22.073**	**3.523**	**25.596**	**7.469**	**33.066**
1998 January	.195	.924	.832	.003	.008	1.962	.280	2.241	.585	2.826
February	.188	.857	.714	.003	.003	1.764	.280	2.045	.554	2.599
March	.193	.878	.781	.003	.003	1.859	.286	2.145	.619	2.764
April	.190	.827	.783	.003	.004	1.807	.286	2.093	.590	2.683
May	.190	.801	.690	.003	.005	1.689	.303	1.992	.693	2.685
June	.184	.774	.724	.003	.009	1.694	.304	1.999	.680	2.679
July	.185	.828	.741	.003	.007	1.763	.301	2.064	.665	2.729
August	.185	.845	.754	.002	.010	1.796	.316	2.112	.673	2.785
September	.181	.811	.750	.002	.006	1.750	.303	2.053	.602	2.655
October	.192	.842	.804	.002	.007	1.848	.298	2.146	.597	2.743
November	.187	.853	.782	.002	.004	1.828	.296	2.124	.598	2.722
December	.191	.928	.797	.002	.002	1.921	.295	2.216	.637	2.853
Total	**2.261**	**10.168**	**9.152**	**.033**	**.067**	**21.681**	**3.549**	**25.230**	**7.492**	**32.722**
1999 January	.188	R .925	.851	.003	.005	R 1.972	.286	R 2.258	.586	R 2.844
February	.183	.849	.748	.003	.002	1.785	.280	2.065	.562	2.627
March	.190	R .856	.819	.003	.007	R 1.875	.295	R 2.170	.617	2.787
April	.186	R .810	.796	.003	.009	R 1.804	.295	R 2.099	.611	R 2.710
May	.185	R .815	.667	.003	.003	R 1.672	.307	R 1.979	.671	R 2.650
June	.176	R .791	.799	.003	.002	R 1.772	.312	R 2.084	.668	R 2.752
July	.181	R .792	.761	.003	.003	R 1.740	.318	R 2.058	.682	R 2.740
August	.180	R .835	.821	.002	.006	R 1.845	.318	R 2.163	.661	R 2.823
September	.180	R .870	.837	.002	.002	R 1.891	.311	R 2.202	.583	R 2.785
October	.182	R .884	.844	.002	.004	R 1.915	.308	R 2.223	.605	R 2.829
November	.183	R .890	.774	.002	.009	R 1.859	.303	R 2.162	.622	R 2.783
December	.186	R .897	.841	.002	.006	R 1.932	.296	R 2.227	.632	R 2.859
Total	**2.201**	R **10.214**	**9.557**	**.033**	**.058**	R **22.062**	**3.628**	**25.690**	**7.500**	**33.190**
2000 January	R .186	R .920	.864	.003	.004	R 1.977	.295	2.273	.608	R 2.880
February	R .183	R .918	.789	.003	.007	R 1.900	.289	R 2.189	.554	R 2.744
March	R .188	R .901	.819	.003	.006	R 1.916	.302	R 2.219	.619	R 2.838
April	F .186	F .858	.760	.003	.006	1.812	.293	2.105	.598	2.703
4-Month Total	F **.743**	F **3.596**	**3.232**	**.012**	**.023**	**7.605**	**1.181**	**8.786**	**2.379**	**11.165**
1999 4-Month Total	**.748**	**3.440**	**3.214**	**.012**	**.024**	**7.437**	**1.155**	**8.592**	**2.376**	**10.968**
1998 4-Month Total	E **.766**	E **3.486**	**3.110**	**.012**	**.018**	**7.392**	**1.132**	**8.524**	**2.348**	**10.872**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

[c] Electric utility retail sales of electricity, including nonutility sales of electricity to utilities for distribution to end users; does not include nonutility facility use of onsite electricity generation or electricity sold by nonutilities directly to end users.

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

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

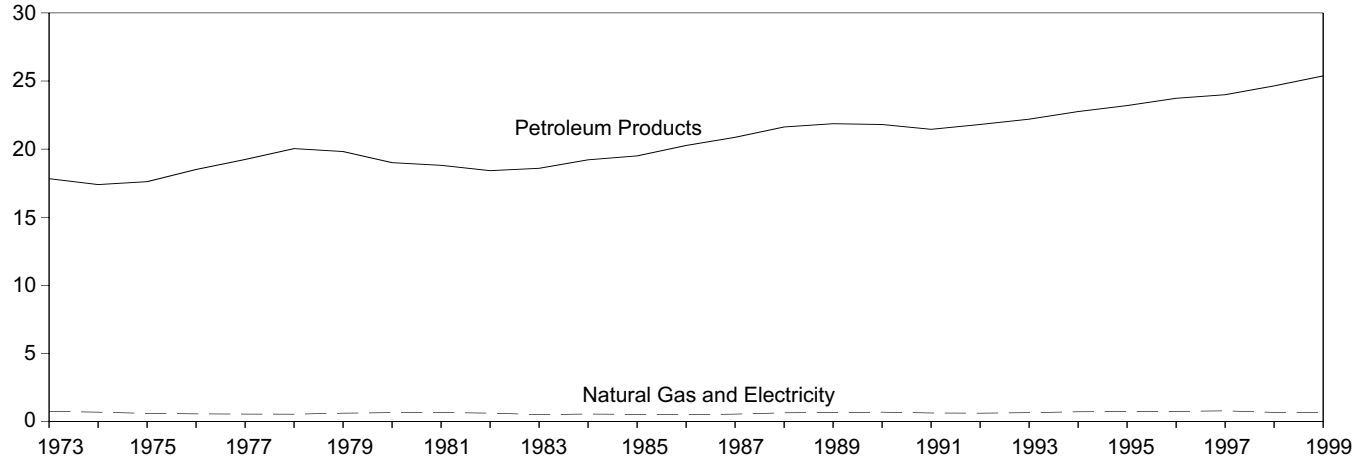
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Please Read: Due to a lack of consistent monthly historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included in this table. In 1999, for example, an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by the industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) is not included. See Note 12 at the end of section for details.

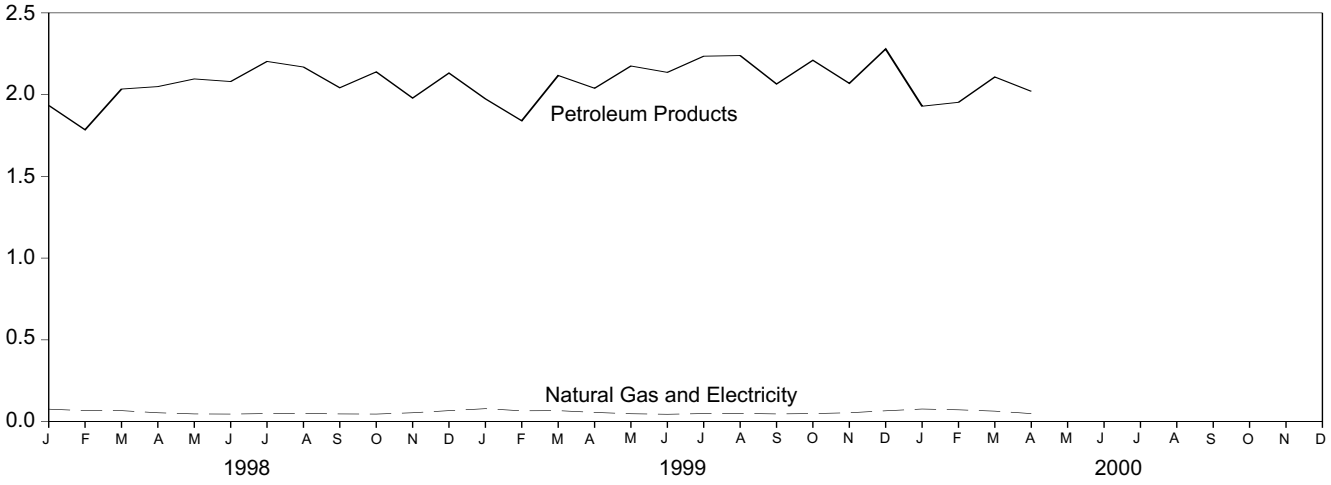
Figure 2.4 Transportation Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

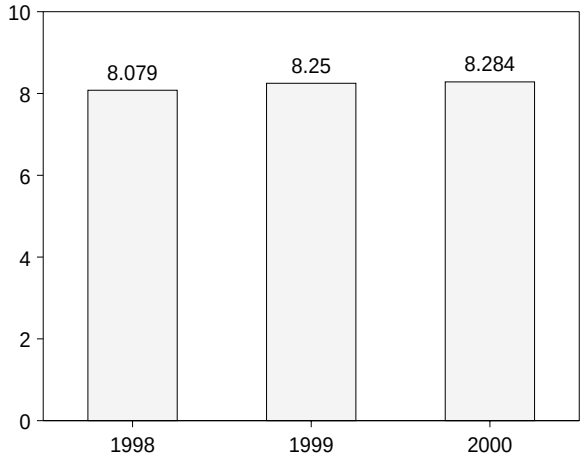
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



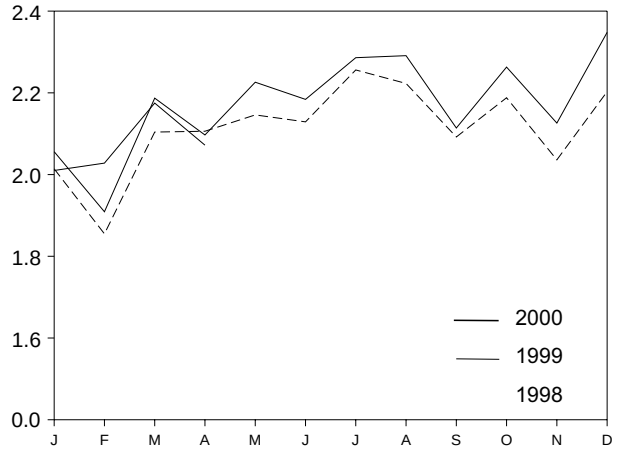
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-April



Total, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum Products[b,c]	Primary Consumption	Electricity[d]	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption
1973 Total	**0.003**	**0.743**	**17.831**	**18.576**	**0.011**	**18.587**	**0.025**	**18.612**
1974 Total	**.002**	**.685**	**17.399**	**18.086**	**.010**	**18.096**	**.024**	**18.119**
1975 Total	**.001**	**.595**	**17.614**	**18.209**	**.010**	**18.219**	**.024**	**18.244**
1976 Total	(s)	**.559**	**18.506**	**19.065**	**.010**	**19.075**	**.024**	**19.099**
1977 Total	(s)	**.543**	**19.241**	**19.784**	**.010**	**19.795**	**.025**	**19.820**
1978 Total	**([e])**	**.539**	**20.041**	**20.580**	**.010**	**20.590**	**.025**	**20.615**
1979 Total	**([e])**	**.612**	**19.825**	**20.436**	**.010**	**20.447**	**.024**	**20.471**
1980 Total	**([e])**	**.650**	**19.008**	**19.658**	**.011**	**19.669**	**.027**	**19.696**
1981 Total	**([e])**	**.658**	**18.811**	**19.469**	**.011**	**19.480**	**.026**	**19.506**
1982 Total	**([e])**	**.612**	**18.420**	**19.032**	**.011**	**19.043**	**.026**	**19.069**
1983 Total	**([e])**	**.505**	**18.593**	**19.098**	**.013**	**19.111**	**.030**	**19.141**
1984 Total	**([e])**	**.545**	**19.216**	**19.761**	**.014**	**19.775**	**.033**	**19.808**
1985 Total	**([e])**	**.519**	**19.504**	**20.023**	**.014**	**20.038**	**.033**	**20.071**
1986 Total	**([e])**	**.499**	**20.269**	**20.768**	**.015**	**20.783**	**.035**	**20.818**
1987 Total	**([e])**	**.535**	**20.870**	**21.405**	**.016**	**21.421**	**.036**	**21.456**
1988 Total	**([e])**	**.632**	**21.629**	**22.261**	**.016**	**22.277**	**.036**	**22.313**
1989 Total	**([e])**	**.649**	**21.868**	**22.517**	**.016**	**22.533**	**.037**	**22.569**
1990 Total	**([e])**	**.680**	**21.808**	**22.488**	**.016**	**22.504**	**.036**	**22.540**
1991 Total	**([e])**	**.620**	**21.456**	**22.077**	**.016**	**22.093**	**.035**	**22.128**
1992 Total	**([e])**	**.606**	**21.812**	**22.419**	**.016**	**22.435**	**.035**	**22.469**
1993 Total	**([e])**	**.643**	**22.201**	**22.844**	**.016**	**22.860**	**.035**	**22.895**
1994 Total	**([e])**	**.707**	**22.760**	**23.467**	**.017**	**23.484**	**.036**	**23.520**
1995 Total	**([e])**	**.722**	**23.199**	**23.921**	**.017**	**23.938**	**.036**	**23.974**
1996 Total	**([e])**	**.734**	**23.735**	**24.469**	**.017**	**24.486**	**.036**	**24.521**
1997 Total	**([e])**	**.776**	**23.995**	**24.771**	**.017**	**24.788**	**.035**	**24.823**
1998 January	([e])	.075	1.934	2.009	.001	2.011	.003	2.014
February	([e])	.066	1.785	1.851	.001	1.853	.003	1.855
March	([e])	.066	2.034	2.100	.001	2.101	.003	2.104
April	([e])	.053	2.049	2.102	.001	2.103	.003	2.106
May	([e])	.046	2.096	2.142	.001	2.143	.003	2.146
June	([e])	.045	2.080	2.125	.001	2.126	.003	2.129
July	([e])	.048	2.203	2.251	.001	2.253	.003	2.256
August	([e])	.048	2.169	2.218	.002	2.219	.003	2.223
September	([e])	.045	2.042	2.087	.002	2.089	.003	2.092
October	([e])	.045	2.139	2.184	.001	2.185	.003	2.188
November	([e])	.053	1.979	2.032	.001	2.033	.003	2.036
December	([e])	.066	2.132	2.198	.001	2.200	.003	2.203
Total	**([e])**	**.662**	**24.643**	**25.304**	**.017**	**25.321**	**.036**	**25.357**
1999 January	([e])	.078	1.974	2.052	.001	2.053	.003	2.056
February	([e])	.065	1.840	1.905	.001	1.907	.003	1.909
March	([e])	.066	2.117	2.183	.001	2.185	.003	2.187
April	([e])	[R] .055	2.039	2.093	.001	2.095	.003	2.097
May	([e])	.047	2.175	2.221	.001	2.223	.003	2.226
June	([e])	.044	2.136	2.180	.001	2.181	.003	2.184
July	([e])	.047	2.235	2.281	.002	2.283	.003	2.286
August	([e])	[R] .048	2.239	[R] 2.286	.002	[R] 2.288	.003	[R] 2.291
September	([e])	.045	2.065	[R] 2.110	.002	2.111	.003	2.114
October	([e])	.048	2.210	2.258	.001	2.260	.003	[R] 2.263
November	([e])	.053	2.069	2.122	.001	[R] 2.124	.003	2.126
December	([e])	.065	2.279	2.344	.001	2.345	.003	2.348
Total	**([e])**	**.660**	**25.376**	**26.036**	**.017**	**26.053**	**.035**	**26.088**
2000 January	([e])	.076	1.929	2.006	.001	2.007	.003	2.010
February	([e])	.071	1.953	[R] 2.023	.001	2.025	.003	2.028
March	([e])	[R] .063	2.108	[R] 2.170	.001	[R] 2.172	.003	[R] 2.175
April	([e])	[F] .048	2.020	2.068	.001	2.069	.003	2.072
4-Month Total	**([d])**	**[F] .257**	**8.010**	**8.267**	**.006**	**8.273**	**.011**	**8.284**
1999 4-Month Total	**([d])**	**.263**	**7.970**	**8.233**	**.005**	**8.239**	**.011**	**8.250**
1998 4-Month Total	**([d])**	**[E] .260**	**7.803**	**8.062**	**.005**	**8.068**	**.011**	**8.079**

[a] Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines (primarily in compressors) and small amounts consumed as vehicle fuel. See Table 4.4.

[b] Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds.

[c] Includes small quantities (about 0.1 quadrillion Btu per year since 1989) of renewable energy in the form of ethanol blended into motor gasoline. See Note 12 at end of section.

[d] Electric utility retail sales of electricity, including nonutility sales of electricity to utilities for distribution to end users; does not include nonutility facility use of onsite electricity generation or electricity sold by nonutilities directly to end users.

[e] Since 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

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

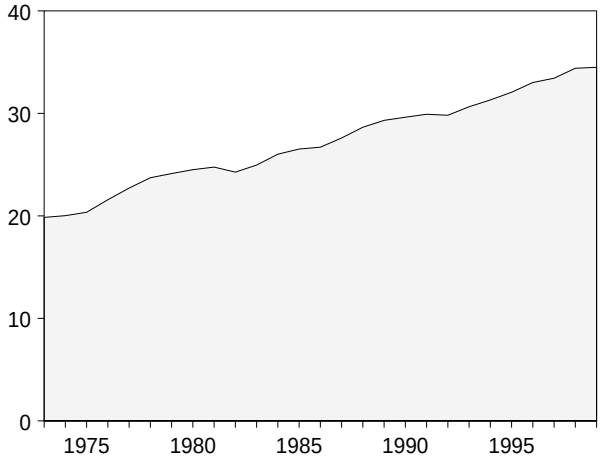
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

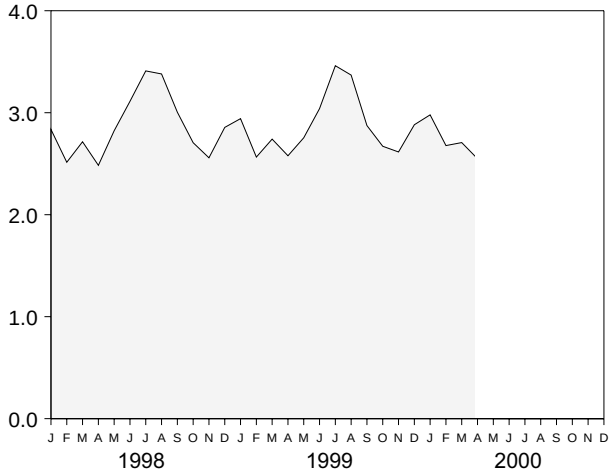
Figure 2.5 Energy Input at Electric Utilities

(Quadrillion Btu)

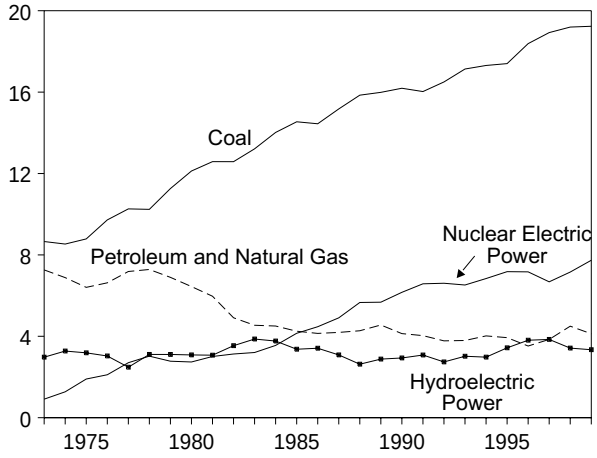
Total, 1973-1999



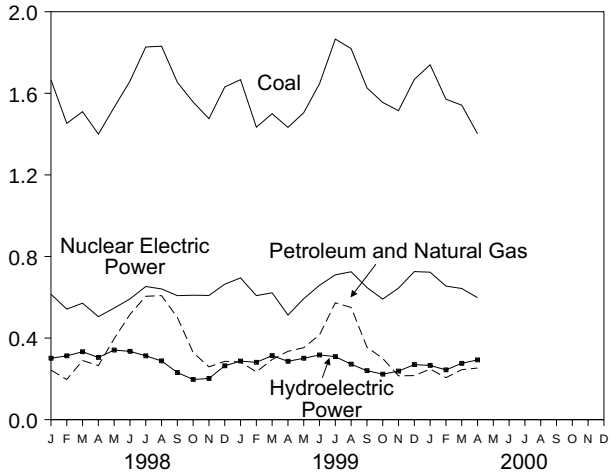
Total, Monthly



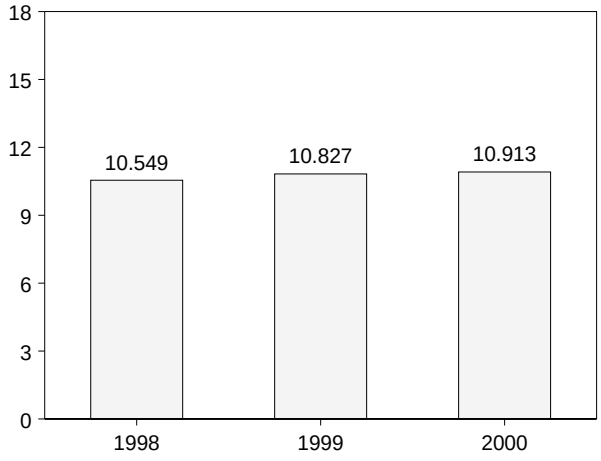
By Major Sources, 1973-1999



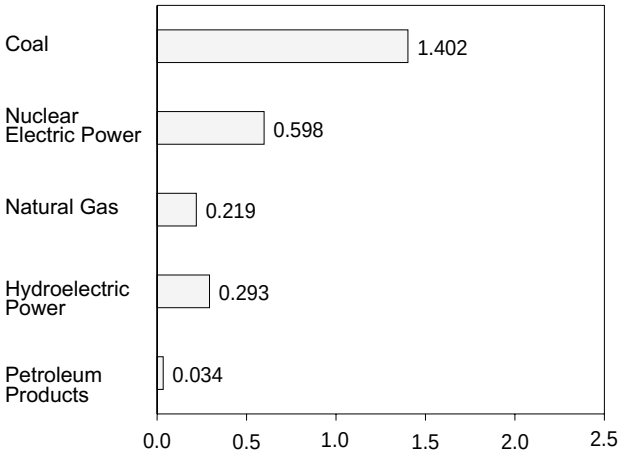
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-April



By Major Sources, April 2000



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Energy Input at Electric Utilities

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Geothermal Energy	Other[d]	Total
1973 Total	**8.658**	**3.748**	**3.515**	**0.910**	**2.975**	**0.043**	**0.003**	**19.852**
1974 Total	**8.534**	**3.519**	**3.365**	**1.272**	**3.276**	**.053**	**.003**	**20.022**
1975 Total	**8.786**	**3.240**	**3.166**	**1.900**	**3.187**	**.070**	**.002**	**20.350**
1976 Total	**9.720**	**3.152**	**3.477**	**2.111**	**3.032**	**.078**	**.003**	**21.573**
1977 Total	**10.262**	**3.284**	**3.901**	**2.702**	**2.482**	**.077**	**.005**	**22.713**
1978 Total	**10.238**	**3.297**	**3.987**	**3.024**	**3.110**	**.064**	**.003**	**23.724**
1979 Total	**11.260**	**3.613**	**3.283**	**2.776**	**3.107**	**.084**	**.005**	**24.128**
1980 Total	**12.123**	**3.810**	**2.634**	**2.739**	**3.085**	**.110**	**.005**	**24.505**
1981 Total	**12.583**	**3.768**	**2.202**	**3.008**	**3.072**	**.123**	**.004**	**24.760**
1982 Total	**12.582**	**3.342**	**1.568**	**3.131**	**3.539**	**.105**	**.003**	**24.270**
1983 Total	**13.213**	**2.998**	**1.544**	**3.203**	**3.866**	**.129**	**.004**	**24.956**
1984 Total	**14.019**	**3.220**	**1.286**	**3.553**	**3.767**	**.165**	**.009**	**26.020**
1985 Total	**14.542**	**3.160**	**1.090**	**4.149**	**3.365**	**.198**	**.015**	**26.519**
1986 Total	**14.444**	**2.691**	**1.452**	**4.471**	**3.413**	**.219**	**.012**	**26.702**
1987 Total	**15.173**	**2.935**	**1.257**	**4.906**	**3.084**	**.229**	**.016**	**27.600**
1988 Total	**15.850**	**2.709**	**1.563**	**5.661**	**2.630**	**.217**	**.017**	**28.648**
1989 Total	**15.988**	**2.871**	**1.685**	**[e]5.677**	**2.880**	**.197**	**.021**	**[e]29.319**
1990 Total	**16.190**	**2.882**	**1.250**	**6.162**	**2.936**	**.181**	**.022**	**29.623**
1991 Total	**16.028**	**2.856**	**1.178**	**6.580**	**3.080**	**.170**	**.021**	**29.913**
1992 Total	**[f]16.499**	**2.826**	**.951**	**6.608**	**2.740**	**.169**	**.022**	**[f]29.816**
1993 Total	**17.135**	**2.741**	**1.052**	**6.520**	**3.019**	**.158**	**.021**	**30.646**
1994 Total	**17.309**	**3.053**	**.968**	**6.838**	**2.976**	**.145**	**.021**	**31.310**
1995 Total	**17.401**	**3.276**	**.658**	**7.177**	**3.433**	**.099**	**.017**	**32.062**
1996 Total	**18.384**	**2.798**	**.725**	**7.168**	**3.807**	**.110**	**.020**	**33.012**
1997 Total	**18.924**	**3.025**	**.822**	**6.678**	**3.845**	**.115**	**.021**	**33.430**
1998 January	1.666	.175	.068	.615	.301	.010	.002	2.836
February	1.453	.137	.060	.542	.313	.008	.001	2.514
March	1.510	.199	.091	.571	.333	.010	.002	2.715
April	1.400	.194	.071	.505	.305	.007	.002	2.484
May	1.531	.297	.100	.547	.341	.006	.002	2.823
June	1.660	.387	.129	.592	.335	.007	.001	3.112
July	1.827	.459	.146	.653	.313	.009	.002	3.410
August	1.831	.467	.141	.641	.288	.010	.002	3.380
September	1.654	.389	.112	.608	.231	.010	.002	3.005
October	1.557	.252	.077	.610	.197	.011	.002	2.706
November	1.476	.182	.077	.609	.202	.010	.002	2.558
December	1.631	.193	.093	.664	.264	.009	.002	2.856
Total	**19.196**	**3.330**	**1.166**	**7.157**	**3.421**	**.109**	**.021**	**34.400**
1999 January	1.667	.180	.103	.695	.287	.009	.002	2.942
February	1.434	.153	.081	.608	.281	.007	.002	2.565
March	1.500	.209	.086	.622	.314	.008	.002	2.741
April	1.433	.260	.075	.513	.286	.009	.002	2.578
May	1.505	.276	.077	.593	.301	(s)	.002	2.754
June	1.647	.329	.087	.659	.317	(s)	.002	3.040
July	1.866	.443	.130	.710	.309	(s)	.002	3.461
August	1.819	.442	.108	.725	.272	(s)	.002	3.369
September	1.627	.289	.067	.648	.240	(s)	.002	2.874
October	1.555	.245	.055	.591	.223	(s)	.002	2.671
November	1.515	.176	.039	.645	.238	(s)	.002	2.615
December	1.668	.180	.036	.726	.270	(s)	.002	2.882
Total	**19.236**	**3.182**	**.943**	**7.736**	**3.340**	**.036**	**.021**	**34.493**
2000 January	1.740	.194	.054	.723	.266	(s)	.002	2.979
February	1.571	.170	.036	.655	.244	(s)	.002	2.678
March	1.542	.212	.033	.643	.276	.000	.002	2.707
April	[E] 1.402	.219	.034	.598	.293	(s)	.002	2.549
4-Month Total	**[E] 6.255**	**.795**	**.157**	**2.618**	**1.080**	**.001**	**.007**	**10.913**
1999 4-Month Total	**6.034**	**.801**	**.344**	**2.438**	**1.169**	**.033**	**.007**	**10.827**
1998 4-Month Total	**6.030**	**.705**	**.289**	**2.232**	**1.251**	**.035**	**.007**	**10.549**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b] Includes residual and distillate fuel oils, petroleum coke, and small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
[c] Includes net imports of electricity.
[d] "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[e] Beginning in 1989, includes electricity generated by nonutility nuclear units.
[f] Beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. E=Estimate.

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

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

This table reports energy input at electric utilities. Also, beginning in 1989, nuclear energy consumed by nonutility power producers and, beginning in 1992, coal consumed by "Other Power Producers" are included.

Energy Consumption Notes and Sources

The data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) are obtained initially from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are those surveys directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from the EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the *MER*. Users of the EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see *Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys,* DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990. The numbered notes that follow elaborate on essential information in Section 2.

1. Total Energy Consumed: Total energy consumed includes coal, natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels), petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial generation of hydroelectric power, net imports of electricity generated from hydroelectric power, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Total energy consumed also includes electricity generated from geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available.

2. Energy-Use Sectors: Energy use is assigned to the major economic sectors according to the following guidelines as closely as possible:

Residential—All private residences, whether occupied or vacant, owned or rented, including single-family homes, multifamily housing units, and mobile homes. Secondary homes, such as summer homes, are also included. Institutional housing, such as school dormitories, hospitals, and military barracks, generally are not included in the residential sector; they are included in the commercial sector.

Commercial—Business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (agriculture, mining, or construction). Commercial establishments include hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; religious and nonprofit organizations; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial.

Industrial—Manufacturing industries, which make up the largest part of the sector, along with mining, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Establishments in this sector range from steel mills to small farms to companies assembling electronic components.

Transportation—Private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines.

Electric Utility—Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate, transmit, distribute, and sell electricity primarily for use by the public and meet the definition of an electric utility. Nonutility power producers are not included in the electric utility sector.

Although the energy-use allocations are made according to these aggregations as closely as possible, some data are collected by using different classifications. For example, electric utilities may classify commercial and industrial users by the quantity of electricity purchased rather than by the business activity of the purchaser. Natural gas used in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries was collected and reported in the commercial sector through 1995. Beginning with 1996 data, deliveries of natural gas for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are reported in the industrial sector instead. Another example is master-metered condominiums and apartments, and buildings with a combination of residential and commercial units. In many cases, the metering and billing practices cause residential energy usage of electricity, natural gas, or fuel oil to be included in the commercial sector. No adjustments for these discrepancies were made.

3. Conversion Factors: See Appendix A.

4. Coal: See "Sources for Table 6.2" at the end of Section 6 and Table A5.

5. Natural Gas: See and Tables 4.4 and A4. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are included in the industrial sector, and pipeline fuel use of natural gas is included in the transportation sector.

Note: Residential and commercial monthly sales data for 1973-1979, which are used to estimate monthly consumption values from EIA annual consumption values, are from the American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

6. Petroleum: Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the series called "petroleum product supplied" from Section 3. The sources for petroleum product supplied by product are:
1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
1981-1997: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
1998 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Energy-use allocation procedures by individual product are described below.

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

Asphalt—All asphalt use is assigned to the industrial sector.

Distillate Fuel—Distillate fuel use is assigned to the energy-use sectors as described below.

Distillate Fuel Used by Electric Utilities, All Time Periods—For 1973-1979, consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980 forward, consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of light oil (minus small amounts of kerosene deliveries through 1982) consumed at electric utilities. Source: Table 7.7.

Distillate Fuel Used by Nonutility Sectors, Annually Through 1997—The aggregate nonutility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The nonutility annual consumption totals are allocated to the individual nonutility sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to the share of "adjusted sales" of each end-use sector, as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172. "Adjusted sales" are sales that have been adjusted at the PAD district level to equal EIA volume estimates of petroleum products supplied in the U.S. market. Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

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

Distillate Fuel Used by Nonutility Sectors, Monthly Through 1997—Residential and commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales;* for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales;* and for 1983-1997, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

The transportation highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." After 1993, the sales-for-highway-use data are no longer available as a monthly series; the 1993 data are used for allocating succeeding year's totals into months. The remaining transportation use of distillate fuel (i.e., for railroads, vessel bunkering, and military use) is evenly distributed over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.

Industrial monthly estimates are made by subtracting the residential and commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total distillate fuel consumption.

Distillate Fuel Used by Nonutility Sectors, 1998 Forward—Each month's nonutility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the nonutility subtotal in the same month in 1997.

Jet Fuel—Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by electric utilities. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to electric utilities as reported on the Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. All remain-

ing jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector.

Kerosene—Kerosene use is allocated to the sectors in proportion to annual sales grouped into sectors from EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172).

Residential deliveries are taken directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1997. Sales for 1997 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Commercial sales are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1997. Sales for 1997 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

Industrial sales are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1997. Sales for 1997 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

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

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

The quantity of LPG sold each year for consumption in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors on the basis of data for special fuels used on highways published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, in *Highway Statistics*. The allocations of LPG sold for internal combustion engine use to the transportation sector range from a low of 36 percent (in 1996) to a high of 73 percent (in 1994).

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

Sources of the annual sales data for creating annual energy shares are:
1973-1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.
1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.
1984-1996: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.
1997 forward: The 1996 source is used to estimate succeeding periods.

Lubricants—The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke—A portion of petroleum coke is consumed by electric utilities, as reported on Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

Residual Fuel—Residual fuel use is assigned to the sectors as described below.

Residual Fuel Used by Electric Utilities, All Time Periods—For 1973-1979, consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980 forward, consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil consumed at electric utilities. Source: Table 7.7.

Residual Fuel Used by Nonutility Sectors, Annually Through 1997—The aggregate nonutility use of residual fuel is total residual fuel consumption minus the electric utility consumption. The nonutility annual totals are allocated into the individual nonutility sectors in proportion to the amount of residual fuel sold to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172), as follows:

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

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

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

Residual Fuel Used by Nonutility Sectors, Monthly Through 1997—Commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales;* and for 1983-1996, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

Transportation monthly estimates are made by evenly distributing the annual sector estimate over the months, adjusting for the number of days per month.

Industrial monthly estimates are made by subtracting the commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total residual fuel supplied.

Residual Fuel Used by Nontility Sectors, 1998 Forward—Each month's nonutility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the nonutility subtotal in the same month in 1997.

Road Oil—Road oil use is assigned to the industrial sector.

All Other Petroleum Products—Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector.

7. Nuclear Electric Power, Geothermal, and Wood, Waste, Wind, Photovoltaic, and Solar Thermal Energy Sources for Net Generation of Electricity at Electric Utilities Connected to Distribution Systems: See "Sources for Table 7.3" at the end of Section 7.

8. Hydroelectric Power: Includes electricity generated by hydroelectric power at electric utilities, small amounts in the industrial sector, and net imports of electricity, which are assumed to be generated by hydroelectric power and are included in the electric utilities sector.

Hydroelectric Power at Electric Utilities—See "Sources for Table 7.3" at the end of Section 7.

Hydroelectric Power in the Industrial Sector—Sources:
1973-1978: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.
1979: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts and EIA estimates for all other plants.
1980 forward: Annual generation estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974-1979; monthly generation estimated to be in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the electric utility industry in 1980.

Electricity Imports and Exports— See "Sources for Table 7.1" at the end of Section 7.

9. Net Imports of Coal Coke: Net imports means imports minus exports, and a minus sign indicates that exports are greater than imports. Sources:
1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter.
1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" annual.
1981: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.
1982 forward: *Quarterly Coal Report*.

10. Electricity: End-use consumption of electricity is based on Table 7.2 sales data. "Other," which is primarily for use in government buildings, is added to the commercial sector, except for approximately 5 percent used by railroads and railways and attributed to the transportation sector. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at

the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. See Table 7.2 for sources of the electricity sales data.

11. Electrical System Energy Losses: Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total energy input at electric utilities and the total energy content of electricity sold to end-use consumers. Most of those losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution. Calculated electrical system energy losses may be less than actual losses, because primary consumption does not include the energy equivalent of utility purchases of electricity from non-electric utilities and from Canada and Mexico, although they are included in electricity sales.

12. Renewable Energy: *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) consumption and production totals currently capture about half of estimated total renewable energy resources. Coverage is complete for the electric utilities as reported under "Hydroelectric Power," "Geothermal Energy," and "Other" on Table 2.6. Small quantities of hydroelectric power (about -0.06 quadrillion Btu in 1999) included on Table 2.6 are used at pumped storage facilities and are not considered renewable. Small quantities of ethanol blended into motor gasoline (about 0.11 quadrillion Btu in 1999) are accounted for under "Petroleum Products" on Table 2.5 for the transportation sector.

Hydroelectric power is partially accounted for in Table 2.4 (e.g., in 1999, about a fourth of all industrial sector use of conventional hydroelectric power is currently included in the monthly series). All other renewable energy used by residential, commercial, and industrial consumers is not currently included in the *MER* data series because consistent monthly data are not available. On an annual basis, the estimated quantities in quadrillion Btu are shown below in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Consumption of Renewable Energy
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Residential and Commercial				Industrial[a]					
Year	Wood	Geothermal[b]	Solar	**Total**	Wood and Waste[c]	Geothermal[d]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power[e]	Solar	Wind	**Total**
1989	R0.952	0.008	0.053	**R1.012**	R2.007	R0.122	R0.091	R0.007	R0.024	**R2.250**
1990	R0.618	0.008	0.056	**R0.682**	R1.944	R0.159	R0.101	0.007	R0.032	**R2.242**
1991	R0.652	0.009	0.058	**R0.719**	R1.940	R0.174	R0.100	0.008	R0.032	**R2.254**
1992	R0.687	0.010	0.060	**R0.756**	R2.040	0.182	0.098	0.008	0.030	**R2.357**
1993	0.592	0.010	0.062	**0.664**	R2.082	0.206	0.119	0.009	0.031	**R2.447**
1994	0.582	0.010	0.064	**0.656**	R2.214	0.214	0.136	0.009	0.036	**R2.610**
1995	0.641	0.011	0.065	**0.717**	R2.281	0.210	0.152	0.008	0.033	**R2.685**
1996	0.644	0.012	0.066	**0.722**	R2.366	0.217	0.171	0.009	0.035	**R2.798**
1997	R0.480	0.013	0.065	**R0.558**	R2.385	R0.200	0.185	0.009	R0.034	**2.813**
1998	R0.424	0.015	0.065	**R0.503**	R2.441	R0.211	R0.151	R0.009	R0.031	R**2.844**
1999[E]	0.461	0.015	0.063	**0.539**	2.922	0.276	0.125	0.013	0.038	**3.373**

[a]Nonutility power producers' use of renewable energy to produce electricity and useful thermal output is included in the industrial sector, not the electric utility sector. Covers facilities of 1 megawatt or greater capacity.
[b]Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.
[c]Wood, wood waste, black liquor, red liquor, spent sulfite liquor, pitch, wood sludge, peat, railroad ties, utility poles, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw.
[d]Geothermal electricity generation, heat pump, and direct use energy.
[e] Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.
R=Revised. E=Estimate.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1999* (July 2000), Table 10.2.

Note: See the inside front cover of the *Monthly Energy Review* for information about ordering EIA reports, or, for direct access to several reports on the subject of renewable energy, go to our website at http://www.eia.doe.gov and click on "Renewables."

Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports[1] averaged 11.2 million barrels per day in June 2000, 2 percent higher than the previous month's rate and slightly higher than the June 1999 rate.

In June 2000, 19.7 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 1 percent lower than the June 1999 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 44 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 18 percent; and kerosene-type jet fuel, 8 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during June 2000 averaged 8.6 million barrels per day, 1 percent higher than the previous month's rate but 3 percent lower than the June 1999 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were 205 million barrels at the end of June 2000, 4 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month and 12 million barrels below the level 1 year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil supplied during June 2000 averaged 3.6 million barrels per day, 2 percent lower than the previous month's rate but 5 percent higher than the June 1999 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for June 2000 were 104 million barrels, 1 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month and 29 million barrels below the level 1 year earlier.

Kerosene-type jet fuel supplied in June 2000 averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, 3 percent lower than the previous month's rate and 2 percent below the June 1999 rate. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks measured 44 million barrels at the end of June 2000, 2 million barrels above the stock level in the previous month but 2 million barrels below the level 1 year earlier.

Estimates (except of crude production) for the most current month are based on Energy Information Administration (EIA) weekly data and will be revised to conform with data from the EIA Petroleum Reporting System as available. For the most recent month, crude production is an EIA estimate based on historical and provisional data through March 2000.

[1]Total import data include imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Field Production, Stock Change, Petroleum Products Supplied, and Stocks

	Field Production			Stock Change[a]			Stocks[b]
	Total Domestic[c]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[d]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[d] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	**[e]1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**[e]17**	**[e]15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**[f]1,604**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	**[e]1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**[e]290**	**[e]-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	**[e]1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	**[e]214**	**[e]-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	**1,581**
1990 Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	**1,621**
1991 Average	**9,168**	**7,417**	**1,659**	**-42**	**32**	**16,714**	**1,617**
1992 Average	**8,996**	**7,171**	**1,697**	**-1**	**-68**	**17,033**	**[e]1,592**
1993 Average	**[g]8,836**	**6,847**	**1,736**	**81**	**[e]70**	**17,237**	**[e]1,647**
1994 Average	**8,645**	**6,662**	**1,727**	**18**	**-2**	**17,718**	**1,653**
1995 Average	**8,626**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**-93**	**-153**	**17,725**	**1,563**
1996 Average	**8,607**	**6,465**	**1,830**	**-124**	**-28**	**18,309**	**1,507**
1997 Average	**8,611**	**6,452**	**1,817**	**51**	**93**	**18,620**	**1,560**
1998 January	8,781	6,541	1,805	389	-66	18,362	1,570
February	8,731	6,476	1,857	37	-79	18,316	1,569
March	8,590	6,408	1,853	538	54	18,685	1,587
April	8,685	6,483	1,869	556	349	19,044	1,614
May	8,529	6,347	1,835	-9	1,232	18,375	1,652
June	8,460	6,267	1,748	-620	577	19,182	1,651
July	8,155	6,194	1,586	187	162	19,466	1,661
August	8,301	6,203	1,722	-293	530	19,347	1,669
September	7,878	5,789	1,716	-641	95	18,895	1,652
October	8,257	6,143	1,744	677	-776	19,188	1,649
November	8,294	6,140	1,768	321	425	18,673	1,672
December	8,066	6,043	1,620	-285	-515	19,419	1,647
Average	**8,392**	**6,252**	**1,759**	**74**	**165**	**18,917**	**1,647**
1999 January	8,001	5,963	1,656	297	-454	19,029	1,642
February	8,068	5,966	1,722	50	-291	19,107	1,635
March	8,023	5,883	1,787	367	-859	19,497	1,620
April	8,015	5,887	1,806	-301	433	19,152	1,624
May	8,091	5,875	1,790	182	897	18,705	1,658
June	7,997	5,760	1,874	-235	-273	19,836	1,642
July	8,013	5,798	1,902	34	10	19,820	1,644
August	8,069	5,780	1,874	-566	-145	20,093	1,622
September	8,127	5,804	1,917	-368	142	19,483	1,615
October	8,283	5,947	1,953	-85	-875	19,868	1,585
November	8,275	5,960	1,949	-297	-188	19,087	1,571
December	8,320	5,959	1,957	-507	-1,995	20,498	1,493
Average	**8,107**	**5,881**	**1,850**	**-118**	**-304**	**19,519**	**1,493**
2000 January	[E]8,153	[E]5,833	1,942	91	-321	18,592	1,479
February	[E]8,301	[E]5,889	1,981	120	-424	19,296	1,470
March	[E]8,219	[E]5,873	1,983	270	-29	19,064	1,478
April	[E]8,243	[E]5,850	1,966	207	796	18,590	1,508
May	[RE]8,174	[RE]5,836	[R]1,942	[R]-117	[R]693	[R]19,345	[R]1,526
June	[E]8,120	[PE]5,761	[E]1,978	[E]-293	[E]535	[E]19,651	[E]1,522
6-Month Average	**[E]8,201**	**[PE]5,840**	**[E]1,965**	**[E]46**	**[E]210**	**[E]19,087**	**[E]1,522**
1999 6-Month Average	**8,032**	**5,888**	**1,773**	**64**	**-90**	**19,220**	**1,642**
1998 6-Month Average	**8,628**	**6,420**	**1,828**	**152**	**350**	**18,661**	**1,651**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are at end of period.
[c] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids.
[d] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[e] See Note 4 at end of section.
[f] See Note 6 at end of section.
[g] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) plants.

PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised. E=Estimate.

Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S1. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S1.

Table 3.1b Petroleum Overview: Imports, Exports, and Net Imports

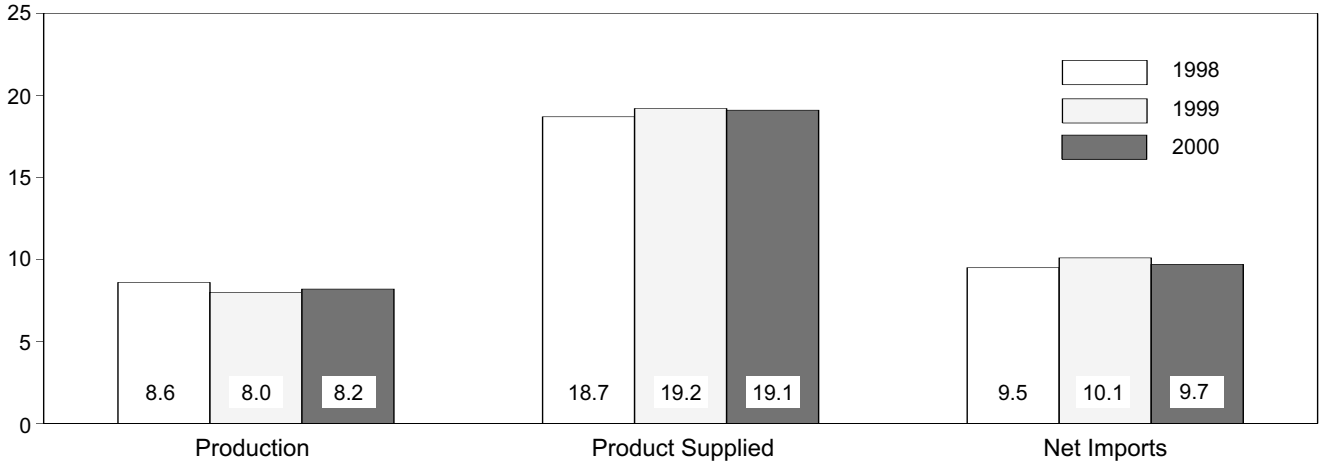
	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	[c] **471**	**235**	[c] **236**	[c] **7,985**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 Average	**7,627**	**5,782**	**1,844**	**1,001**	**116**	**885**	**6,626**
1992 Average	**7,888**	**6,083**	**1,805**	**950**	**89**	**861**	**6,938**
1993 Average	**8,620**	**6,787**	**1,833**	**1,003**	**98**	**904**	**7,618**
1994 Average	**8,996**	**7,063**	**1,933**	**942**	**99**	**843**	**8,054**
1995 Average	**8,835**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**949**	**95**	**855**	**7,886**
1996 Average	**9,478**	**7,508**	**1,971**	**981**	**110**	**871**	**8,498**
1997 Average	**10,162**	**8,225**	**1,936**	**1,003**	**108**	**896**	**9,158**
1998 January	10,127	8,339	1,788	1,133	231	902	8,994
February	9,991	8,045	1,946	1,003	197	806	8,988
March	10,034	8,124	1,911	948	99	848	9,087
April	11,105	8,985	2,120	1,048	163	885	10,057
May	11,104	8,987	2,117	1,053	144	909	10,051
June	10,926	8,795	2,132	987	63	924	9,939
July	11,649	9,507	2,142	998	104	894	10,651
August	11,032	9,177	1,855	780	51	729	10,252
September	10,499	8,500	1,998	863	34	828	9,636
October	10,861	8,667	2,194	851	87	763	10,011
November	10,860	8,940	1,920	782	60	721	10,078
December	10,258	8,352	1,906	893	90	803	9,365
Average	**10,708**	**8,706**	**2,002**	**945**	**110**	**835**	**9,764**
1999 January	10,424	8,393	2,031	896	107	788	9,529
February	10,650	8,468	2,182	756	119	636	9,894
March	10,658	8,739	1,919	764	95	669	9,894
April	11,618	9,256	2,362	1,196	332	864	10,422
May	11,511	9,098	2,412	915	88	826	10,596
June	11,160	8,888	2,272	907	123	784	10,253
July	11,697	9,391	2,306	918	120	798	10,779
August	11,142	8,908	2,234	902	132	769	10,240
September	10,657	8,527	2,130	889	27	862	9,768
October	10,595	8,613	1,983	944	56	888	9,651
November	10,033	8,224	1,809	950	83	866	9,083
December	10,065	8,234	1,830	1,230	133	1,096	8,835
Average	**10,852**	**8,731**	**2,122**	**940**	**118**	**822**	**9,912**
2000 January	9,795	7,719	2,076	1,006	176	830	8,789
February	10,396	8,096	2,300	870	30	840	9,526
March	10,768	8,661	2,107	1,159	144	1,015	9,609
April	11,091	9,088	2,003	1,131	124	1,007	9,960
May	[R] 10,981	[R] 8,912	[R] 2,069	[R] 856	[R] 34	[R] 822	[R] 10,125
June	[E] 11,215	[E] 9,165	[E] 2,050	[E] 998	[E] 110	[E] 888	[E] 10,217
6-Month Average	[E] **10,706**	[E] **8,607**	[E] **2,099**	[E] **1,004**	[E] **103**	[E] **901**	[E] **9,702**
1999 6-Month Average	**11,005**	**8,810**	**2,195**	**906**	**144**	**763**	**10,099**
1998 6-Month Average	**10,552**	**8,550**	**2,002**	**1,029**	**149**	**880**	**9,523**

[a] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[b] Net imports equals imports minus exports.
[c] See Note 6 at end of section.
R=Revised. E=Estimate.
Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S1. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S1.

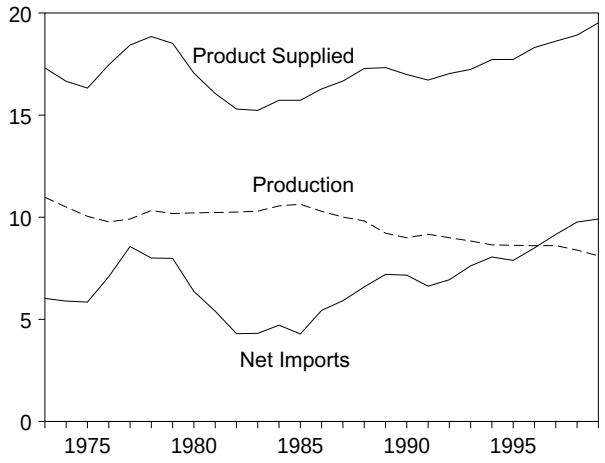
Figure 3.1a Petroleum Overview

(Million Barrels per Day)

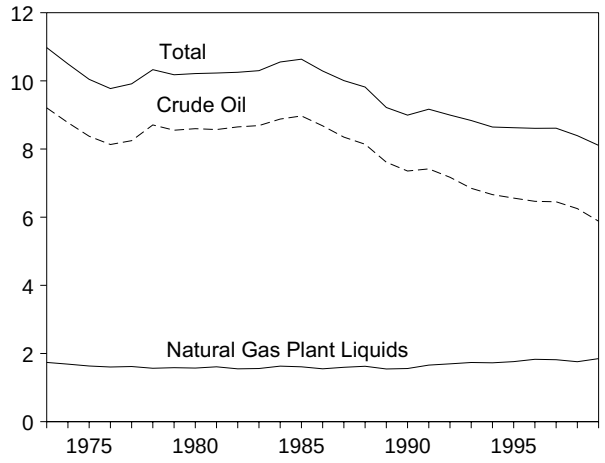
Overview, January-June



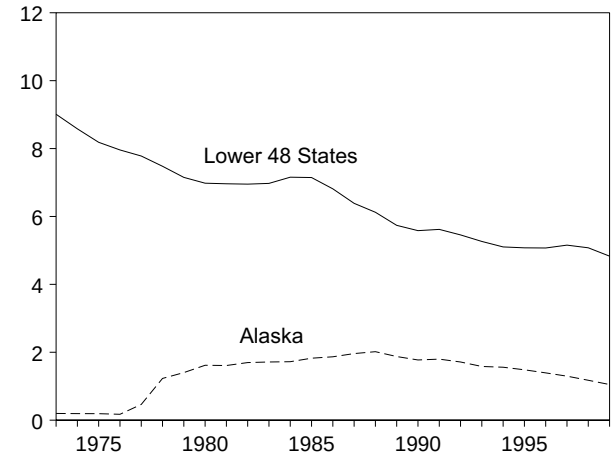
Overview, 1973-1999



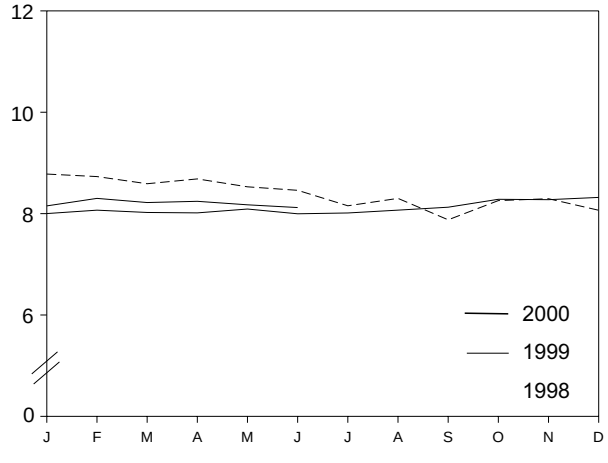
Production, 1973-1999



Crude Oil Production, 1973-1999



Total Production, Monthly

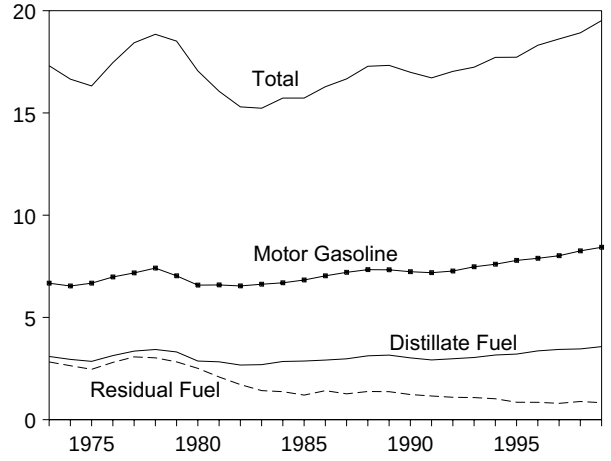


Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and 3.2a.

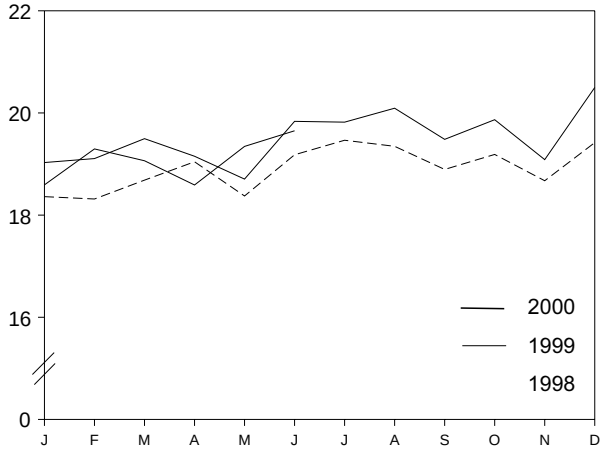
Figure 3.1b Petroleum Overview

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

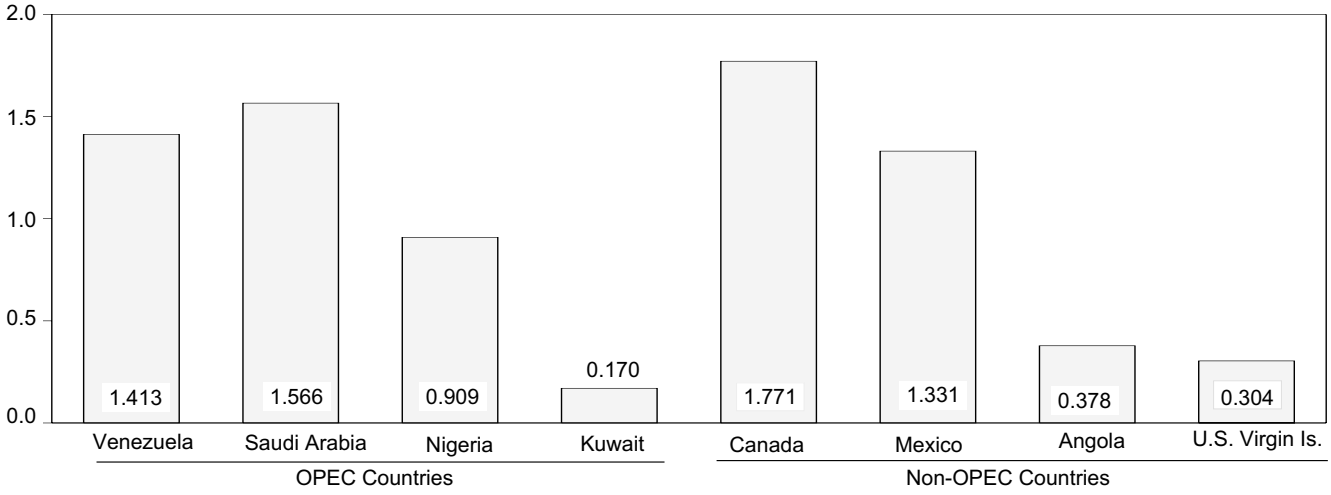
Product Supplied, 1973-1999



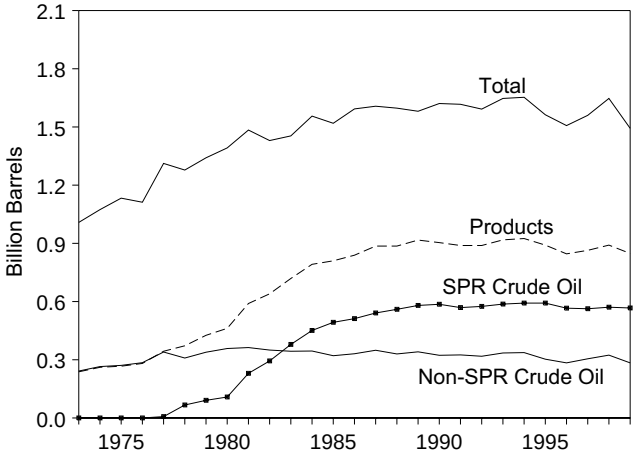
Product Supplied, Monthly



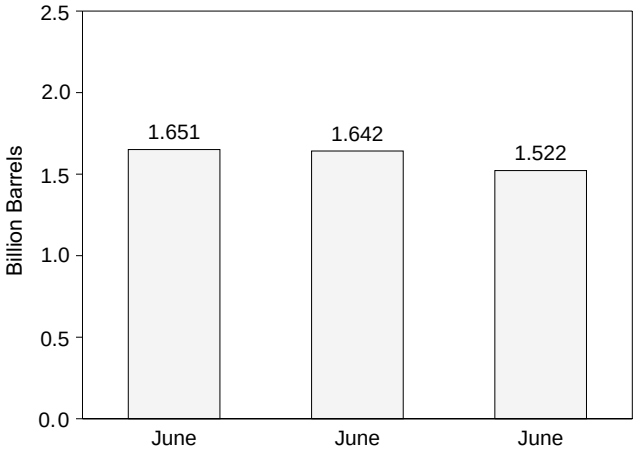
Imports from Selected Countries, May 2000



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1999



Total Stocks, End of Month



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

Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.3d ,3.3e, 3.3f, 3.3h, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

Table 3.2a Crude Oil Supply and Disposition: Supply

	Supply						
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[b]	Crude Oil Used Directly[c]
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[a]	Other		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**	–	**3,244**	**3**	**-19**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**	–	**3,477**	**-25**	**-15**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**	–	**4,105**	**17**	**-17**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**	–	**5,287**	**77**	[d] **-19**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-6**	**-14**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	[d] **161**	**6,195**	**-57**	[d] **-15**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-11**	[d] **-14**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**34**	[d] **-14**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**-58**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**-59**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**–**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**–**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**–**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**–**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**–**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**–**
1989 Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**–**
1990 Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**–**
1991 Average	**7,417**	**1,798**	**5,782**	**0**	**5,782**	**195**	**–**
1992 Average	**7,171**	**1,714**	**6,083**	**10**	**6,073**	**258**	**–**
1993 Average	**6,847**	**1,582**	**6,787**	**15**	**6,772**	**168**	**–**
1994 Average	**6,662**	**1,559**	**7,063**	**12**	**7,051**	**266**	**–**
1995 Average	**6,560**	**1,484**	**7,230**	**0**	**7,230**	**193**	**–**
1996 Average	**6,465**	**1,393**	**7,508**	**0**	**7,508**	**215**	**–**
1997 Average	**6,452**	**1,296**	**8,225**	**0**	**8,225**	**145**	**–**
1998 January	6,541	1,229	8,339	0	8,339	60	–
February	6,476	1,238	8,045	0	8,045	-264	–
March	6,408	1,221	8,124	0	8,124	745	–
April	6,483	1,200	8,985	0	8,985	336	–
May	6,347	1,173	8,987	0	8,987	122	–
June	6,267	1,135	8,795	0	8,795	-135	–
July	6,194	1,155	9,507	0	9,507	144	–
August	6,203	1,133	9,177	0	9,177	96	–
September	5,789	1,093	8,500	0	8,500	-44	–
October	6,143	1,197	8,667	0	8,667	-52	–
November	6,140	1,168	8,940	0	8,940	74	–
December	6,043	1,160	8,352	0	8,352	250	–
Average	**6,252**	**1,175**	**8,706**	**0**	**8,706**	**115**	**–**
1999 January	5,963	1,164	8,393	0	8,393	490	–
February	5,966	1,104	8,468	0	8,468	45	–
March	5,883	1,134	8,739	0	8,739	338	–
April	5,887	1,056	9,256	0	9,256	-18	–
May	5,875	1,088	9,098	0	9,098	270	–
June	5,760	967	8,888	0	8,888	198	–
July	5,798	990	9,391	0	9,391	202	–
August	5,780	1,011	8,908	31	8,877	177	–
September	5,804	933	8,527	17	8,509	436	–
October	5,947	1,068	8,613	17	8,595	(s)	–
November	5,960	1,023	8,224	17	8,207	306	–
December	5,959	1,058	8,234	16	8,218	-156	–
Average	**5,881**	**1,050**	**8,731**	**8**	**8,722**	**191**	**–**
2000 January	[E] 5,833	[E] 1,024	7,719	3	7,716	503	–
February	[E] 5,889	[E] 1,031	8,096	17	8,079	211	–
March	[E] 5,873	[E] 1,011	8,661	0	8,661	508	–
April	[E] 5,850	[E] 1,008	9,088	0	9,088	451	–
May	[RE] 5,836	[RE] 966	[R] 8,912	0	[R] 8,912	[R] 680	–
June	[PE] 5,761	[PE] 916	[E] 9,165	[E] 2	[E] 9,162	[E] 575	–
6-Month Average	[PE] **5,840**	[PE] **993**	[E] **8,607**	[E] **4**	[E] **8,603**	[E] **491**	**–**
1999 6-Month Average	**5,888**	**1,086**	**8,810**	**0**	**8,810**	**225**	**–**
1998 6-Month Average	**6,420**	**1,199**	**8,550**	**0**	**8,550**	**151**	**–**

[a] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[b] A balancing item.
[c] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[d] See Note 6 at end of section.
PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S2. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S2.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil Supply and Disposition: Disposition and Stocks

	Disposition						Stocks[a]		
	Crude Losses	Stock Change[b] SPR[c]	Stock Change[b] Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[d]	Total	SPR[c]	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**13**	–	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	–	**242**	–	**242**
1974 Average	**13**	–	**62**	**12,133**	**3**	–	**265**	–	**265**
1975 Average	**13**	–	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	–	**271**	–	**271**
1976 Average	[e] **14**	–	**39**	**13,416**	**8**	–	**285**	–	**285**
1977 Average	**16**	**20**	**150**	**14,602**	**50**	–	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978 Average	**16**	**163**	**-84**	**14,739**	**158**	–	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979 Average	**16**	**67**	**81**	**14,648**	**235**	–	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980 Average	[e] **14**	**45**	**52**	**13,481**	**287**	–	[f] **466**	**108**	[f] **358**
1981 Average	**5**	**336**	[f] **-46**	**12,470**	**228**	–	**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**3**	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	–	[g] **644**	**294**	[g] **350**
1983 Average	**2**	**234**	[g] **-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	**723**	**379**	**344**
1984 Average	**2**	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985 Average	**1**	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986 Average	**(s)**	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	**843**	**512**	**331**
1987 Average	**(s)**	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	**890**	**541**	**349**
1988 Average	**(s)**	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989 Average	**(s)**	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	**921**	**580**	**341**
1990 Average	**(s)**	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	**908**	**586**	**323**
1991 Average	**(s)**	**-47**	**5**	**13,301**	**116**	**18**	**893**	**569**	**325**
1992 Average	**(s)**	**17**	**-18**	**13,411**	**89**	**13**	**893**	**575**	**318**
1993 Average	**(s)**	**34**	**47**	**13,613**	**98**	**10**	**922**	**587**	**335**
1994 Average	**(s)**	**13**	**5**	**13,866**	**99**	**9**	**929**	**592**	**337**
1995 Average	**(s)**	**(s)**	**-93**	**13,973**	**95**	**7**	**895**	**592**	**303**
1996 Average	**(s)**	**-71**	**-53**	**14,195**	**110**	**6**	**850**	**566**	**284**
1997 Average	**0**	**-7**	**57**	**14,662**	**108**	**2**	**868**	**563**	**305**
1998 January	0	(s)	389	14,319	231	0	880	563	317
February	0	(s)	38	14,023	197	0	881	563	318
March	0	0	538	14,639	99	0	898	563	334
April	0	0	556	15,085	163	0	915	563	351
May	0	(s)	-9	15,321	144	0	914	563	351
June	0	(s)	-620	15,485	63	0	896	563	332
July	(s)	(s)	187	15,554	104	0	901	563	338
August	0	0	-293	15,717	51	0	892	563	329
September	(s)	0	-641	14,851	34	0	873	563	310
October	(s)	19	658	13,994	87	0	894	564	330
November	0	150	170	14,772	60	0	904	569	335
December	0	93	-378	14,840	90	0	895	571	324
Average	**(s)**	**22**	**52**	**14,889**	**110**	**0**	**895**	**571**	**324**
1999 January	0	18	280	14,442	107	0	904	572	332
February	(s)	(s)	50	14,309	119	0	906	572	334
March	(s)	0	367	14,498	95	0	917	572	345
April	0	17	-317	15,094	332	0	908	572	335
May	0	37	145	14,973	88	0	914	574	340
June	0	40	-276	14,959	123	0	907	575	332
July	0	29	5	15,237	120	0	908	576	332
August	0	-27	-539	15,299	132	0	890	575	315
September	0	20	-388	15,107	27	0	879	575	304
October	0	-103	18	14,589	56	0	876	572	304
November	0	-105	-191	14,704	83	0	867	569	298
December	0	-60	-447	14,410	133	0	852	567	284
Average	**(s)**	**-11**	**-107**	**14,804**	**118**	**0**	**852**	**567**	**284**
2000 January	0	41	50	13,789	176	0	854	568	286
February	0	30	90	14,046	30	0	858	569	289
March	0	1	269	14,629	144	0	866	569	297
April	0	0	207	15,059	124	0	873	569	303
May	0	0	[R] -117	[R] 15,512	[R] 34	0	[R] 869	569	[R] 299
June	[E] 0	[E] -31	[E] -262	[E] 15,684	[E] 110	[E] 0	[E] 862	[E] 568	[E] 294
6-Month Average	[E] **0**	[E] **7**	[E] **40**	[E] **14,788**	[E] **103**	[E] **0**	[E] **862**	[E] **568**	[E] **294**
1999 6-Month Average	**(s)**	**19**	**45**	**14,715**	**144**	**0**	**907**	**575**	**332**
1998 6-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**152**	**14,820**	**149**	**0**	**896**	**563**	**332**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[d] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

[e] See Note 6 at end of section.

[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1981 forward. See Note 5 at end of section.

[g] See Note 4 at end of section.

R=Revised. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S2. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S2.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Imports From Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf[a]							
	Bahrain		Iran		Iraq		Kuwait[b]	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**11**	**0**	**223**	**216**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**
1974 Average	**12**	**0**	**469**	**463**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**
1975 Average	**16**	**0**	**280**	**278**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**
1976 Average	**3**	**0**	**298**	**298**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**
1977 Average	**10**	**0**	**535**	**530**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**
1978 Average	**3**	**0**	**555**	**554**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**304**	**297**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**
1980 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**35**	**35**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**
1983 Average	**2**	**0**	**48**	**48**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**
1984 Average	**1**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**
1985 Average	**4**	**0**	**27**	**27**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**
1986 Average	**2**	**0**	**19**	**19**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**98**	**98**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**
1988 Average	**2**	**0**	[c] **(s)**	[c] **(s)**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**
1989 Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**
1990 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**
1991 Average	**2**	**0**	**32**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**
1992 Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**39**
1993 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**353**	**344**
1994 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**312**	**307**
1995 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**218**	**213**
1996 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**236**	**235**
1997 Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**89**	**89**	**253**	**253**
1998 January	0	0	0	0	36	36	252	252
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	338
March	0	0	0	0	127	127	374	374
April	0	0	0	0	254	254	311	311
May	17	0	0	0	137	137	399	399
June	0	0	0	0	270	270	275	275
July	0	0	0	0	286	286	435	435
August	0	0	0	0	713	713	273	273
September	0	0	0	0	517	517	259	259
October	0	0	0	0	636	636	241	227
November	0	0	0	0	542	542	224	224
December	0	0	0	0	486	486	228	228
Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**336**	**336**	**301**	**300**
1999 January	0	0	0	0	485	485	132	132
February	0	0	0	0	681	681	205	205
March	0	0	0	0	791	791	324	324
April	0	0	0	0	829	829	286	279
May	0	0	0	0	750	750	227	227
June	0	0	0	0	773	773	259	259
July	0	0	0	0	680	680	311	311
August	0	0	0	0	672	672	348	348
September	0	0	0	0	741	741	261	261
October	0	0	0	0	922	922	205	205
November	0	0	0	0	713	713	216	216
December	0	0	0	0	668	668	200	186
Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**725**	**725**	**248**	**246**
2000 January	0	0	0	0	254	254	239	218
February	0	0	0	0	719	719	267	264
March	0	0	0	0	468	468	162	162
April	0	0	0	0	640	640	258	247
May	0	0	0	0	438	438	170	166
5-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500**	**500**	**219**	**211**
1999 5-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**707**	**707**	**235**	**234**
1998 5-Month Average	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**112**	**112**	**335**	**335**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

[c] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. The oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Bahrain:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." **All Other Data: 1973-1980—**EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward—**EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Imports From Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., and Total Persian Gulf

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf[a]							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total[a]	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**7**	**7**	**486**	**462**	**71**	**71**	**848**	**802**
1974 Average	**17**	**17**	**461**	**438**	**74**	**69**	**1,039**	**992**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,165**	**1,121**
1976 Average	**24**	**24**	**1,230**	**1,222**	**254**	**254**	**1,840**	**1,825**
1977 Average	**67**	**67**	**1,380**	**1,373**	**335**	**333**	**2,448**	**2,418**
1978 Average	**64**	**64**	**1,144**	**1,142**	**385**	**385**	**2,219**	**2,212**
1979 Average	**31**	**31**	**1,356**	**1,347**	**281**	**281**	**2,069**	**2,049**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**1,519**	**1,508**
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,219**	**1,196**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**696**	**659**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**442**	**405**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**506**	**450**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**311**	**244**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**912**	**796**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,077**	**949**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,541**	**1,357**
1989 Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**1,861**	**1,734**
1990 Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**1,966**	**1,801**
1991 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,802**	**1,703**	**3**	**2**	**1,845**	**1,743**
1992 Average	**1**	**0**	**1,720**	**1,597**	**6**	**0**	**1,778**	**1,636**
1993 Average	**1**	**0**	**1,414**	**1,282**	**14**	**12**	**1,782**	**1,637**
1994 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,402**	**1,297**	**13**	**11**	**1,728**	**1,615**
1995 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,344**	**1,260**	**10**	**5**	**1,573**	**1,479**
1996 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,363**	**1,248**	**3**	**3**	**1,604**	**1,488**
1997 Average	**4**	**0**	**1,407**	**1,293**	**2**	**0**	**1,755**	**1,635**
1998 January	0	0	1,515	1,438	0	0	1,804	1,726
February	18	18	1,470	1,360	0	0	1,826	1,716
March	0	0	1,552	1,406	13	13	2,066	1,920
April	0	0	1,527	1,348	20	20	2,111	1,933
May	0	0	1,362	1,279	0	0	1,915	1,815
June	15	0	1,647	1,566	0	0	2,207	2,111
July	15	0	1,615	1,575	0	0	2,351	2,296
August	0	0	1,500	1,468	0	0	2,486	2,453
September	0	0	1,606	1,532	0	0	2,383	2,308
October	0	0	1,316	1,228	0	0	2,194	2,092
November	0	0	1,386	1,323	0	0	2,153	2,089
December	0	0	1,402	1,326	0	0	2,116	2,040
Average	**4**	**1**	**1,491**	**1,404**	**3**	**3**	**2,136**	**2,044**
1999 January	0	0	1,511	1,410	0	0	2,129	2,027
February	0	0	1,497	1,417	0	0	2,383	2,303
March	34	0	1,652	1,584	0	0	2,801	2,698
April	31	0	1,482	1,417	5	0	2,633	2,526
May	0	0	1,502	1,406	0	0	2,479	2,383
June	0	0	1,539	1,438	19	0	2,590	2,470
July	0	0	1,436	1,296	0	0	2,427	2,287
August	18	0	1,474	1,373	3	0	2,514	2,392
September	14	0	1,441	1,330	0	0	2,457	2,333
October	0	0	1,353	1,251	0	0	2,480	2,378
November	11	11	1,396	1,334	0	0	2,336	2,274
December	8	0	1,455	1,391	0	0	2,331	2,245
Average	**10**	**1**	**1,478**	**1,387**	**2**	**0**	**2,464**	**2,360**
2000 January	4	0	1,539	1,483	0	0	2,036	1,955
February	2	0	1,268	1,228	0	0	2,256	2,210
March	9	0	1,533	1,474	17	0	2,189	2,104
April	11	0	1,456	1,442	0	0	2,365	2,329
May	9	0	1,566	1,510	34	0	2,218	2,115
5-Month Average	**7**	**0**	**1,475**	**1,430**	**10**	**0**	**2,211**	**2,141**
1999 5-Month Average	**13**	**0**	**1,530**	**1,447**	**1**	**0**	**2,486**	**2,388**
1998 5-Month Average	**3**	**3**	**1,485**	**1,367**	**7**	**7**	**1,946**	**1,823**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Imports From Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, and Libya

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC[a]									
	Algeria		Ecuador[b]		Gabon[c]		Indonesia		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**136**	**120**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**164**	**133**
1974 Average	**190**	**180**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**4**	**4**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**232**	**223**
1976 Average	**432**	**408**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**453**	**444**
1977 Average	**559**	**544**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**723**	**704**
1978 Average	**649**	**634**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**654**	**638**
1979 Average	**636**	**608**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**658**	**642**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**554**	**548**
1981 Average	**311**	**261**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**319**	**317**
1982 Average	**170**	**90**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**26**	**23**
1983 Average	**240**	**176**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**0**	**0**
1984 Average	**323**	**194**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**4**	**0**
1986 Average	**271**	**78**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**0**	**0**
1987 Average	**295**	**115**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**0**	**0**
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	**0**	**0**
1989 Average	**269**	**60**	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990 Average	**280**	**63**	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991 Average	**253**	**44**	**63**	**53**	**84**	**84**	**111**	**102**	**0**	**0**
1992 Average	**196**	**24**	**65**	**62**	**124**	**123**	**78**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1993 Average	**220**	**24**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**152**	**151**	**81**	**65**	**0**	**0**
1994 Average	**243**	**21**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**194**	**194**	**111**	**92**	**0**	**0**
1995 Average	**234**	**27**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**88**	**64**	**0**	**0**
1996 Average	**256**	**8**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**59**	**44**	**0**	**0**
1997 Average	**285**	**6**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**58**	**51**	**0**	**0**
1998 January	316	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	36	33	0	0
February	295	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	24	24	0	0
March	255	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	50	47	0	0
April	336	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	44	26	0	0
May	330	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	21	21	0	0
June	362	21	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	0
July	308	20	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	96	84	0	0
August	264	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	59	41	0	0
September	306	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	73	54	0	0
October	289	21	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	102	89	0	0
November	219	22	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	183	138	0	0
December	200	31	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	102	43	0	0
Average	**290**	**10**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**66**	**50**	**0**	**0**
1999 January	246	20	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	100	75	0	0
February	209	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	66	0	0
March	285	6	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	43	40	0	0
April	321	80	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	98	94	0	0
May	303	107	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	105	98	0	0
June	255	7	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	66	52	0	0
July	302	48	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	19	14	0	0
August	249	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	95	85	0	0
September	255	4	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	95	63	0	0
October	183	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	98	79	0	0
November	211	11	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	74	68	0	0
December	279	15	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	118	99	0	0
Average	**259**	**25**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**81**	**70**	**0**	**0**
2000 January	226	3	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	31	22	0	0
February	153	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	32	28	0	0
March	199	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	45	45	0	0
April	195	(s)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	91	70	0	0
May	270	0	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	34	30	0	0
5-Month Average	**209**	**1**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**46**	**39**	**0**	**0**
1999 5-Month Average	**274**	**44**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**83**	**75**	**0**	**0**
1998 5-Month Average	**306**	**0**	**(b)**	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**35**	**30**	**0**	**0**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992. As of January 1993, imports from Ecuador appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC."

[c] Gabon withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1994. As of January 1995, imports from Gabon appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC."

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Imports From Nigeria, Venezuela, Total Other OPEC, and Total OPEC

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC[a]						Total OPEC[b]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**459**	**448**	**1,135**	**344**	**2,156**	**1,293**	**2,993**	**2,095**
1974 Average	**713**	**697**	**979**	**319**	**2,253**	**1,549**	**3,280**	**2,540**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,452**	**2,091**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1976 Average	**1,025**	**1,014**	**700**	**241**	**3,229**	**2,721**	**5,066**	**4,545**
1977 Average	**1,143**	**1,130**	**690**	**250**	**3,754**	**3,225**	**6,193**	**5,643**
1978 Average	**919**	**910**	**646**	**181**	**3,536**	**2,972**	**5,751**	**5,184**
1979 Average	**1,080**	**1,069**	**690**	**293**	**3,569**	**3,063**	**5,637**	**5,112**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**2,781**	**2,356**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1981 Average	**620**	**611**	**406**	**147**	**2,106**	**1,726**	**3,323**	**2,922**
1982 Average	**514**	**510**	**412**	**155**	**1,451**	**1,075**	**2,146**	**1,734**
1983 Average	**302**	**301**	**422**	**164**	**1,422**	**1,072**	**1,862**	**1,477**
1984 Average	**216**	**207**	**548**	**253**	**1,544**	**1,062**	**2,049**	**1,512**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,522**	**1,069**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1986 Average	**440**	**437**	**793**	**416**	**1,926**	**1,317**	**2,837**	**2,113**
1987 Average	**535**	**529**	**804**	**488**	**1,983**	**1,451**	**3,060**	**2,400**
1988 Average	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,981**	**1,339**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989 Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,279**	**1,642**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990 Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,332**	**1,713**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991 Average	**703**	**683**	**1,035**	**668**	**2,249**	**1,634**	**4,092**	**3,377**
1992 Average	**681**	**665**	**1,170**	**826**	**2,313**	**1,770**	**4,092**	**3,406**
1993 Average	**740**	**722**	**1,300**	**1,010**	**2,493**	**1,972**	**4,273**	**3,609**
1994 Average	**637**	**624**	**1,334**	**1,034**	**2,520**	**1,965**	**4,247**	**3,580**
1995 Average	**627**	**621**	**1,480**	**1,151**	**2,430**	**1,862**	**4,002**	**3,341**
1996 Average	**617**	**595**	**1,676**	**1,303**	**2,609**	**1,950**	**4,211**	**3,438**
1997 Average	**698**	**689**	**1,773**	**1,394**	**2,814**	**2,140**	**4,569**	**3,775**
1998 January	630	625	1,597	1,319	2,578	1,977	4,382	3,703
February	560	560	1,764	1,357	2,643	1,941	4,469	3,657
March	845	845	1,698	1,313	2,848	2,205	4,915	4,126
April	822	822	1,743	1,423	2,945	2,272	5,056	4,205
May	899	892	1,911	1,549	3,160	2,463	5,058	4,278
June	771	755	1,616	1,374	2,749	2,150	4,956	4,261
July	873	871	1,779	1,445	3,055	2,420	5,407	4,716
August	736	726	1,703	1,349	2,762	2,116	5,247	4,569
September	502	496	1,490	1,199	2,370	1,749	4,753	4,057
October	633	626	1,963	1,548	2,988	2,284	5,181	4,376
November	574	545	1,708	1,367	2,684	2,072	4,837	4,161
December	490	483	1,651	1,271	2,443	1,828	4,560	3,868
Average	**696**	**689**	**1,719**	**1,377**	**2,771**	**2,125**	**4,905**	**4,169**
1999 January	702	686	1,641	1,243	2,690	2,024	4,819	4,051
February	701	661	1,751	1,298	2,727	2,030	5,110	4,334
March	650	613	1,331	1,001	2,308	1,659	5,109	4,358
April	890	848	1,737	1,420	3,046	2,443	5,679	4,968
May	617	572	1,574	1,213	2,599	1,991	5,079	4,374
June	703	667	1,426	1,047	2,451	1,773	5,040	4,243
July	666	645	1,602	1,222	2,589	1,930	5,016	4,216
August	800	766	1,480	1,183	2,623	2,035	5,137	4,427
September	535	505	1,484	1,138	2,368	1,711	4,825	4,044
October	543	522	1,340	1,041	2,164	1,642	4,645	4,020
November	588	548	1,222	942	2,095	1,569	4,431	3,843
December	490	450	1,346	1,069	2,233	1,633	4,564	3,878
Average	**657**	**623**	**1,493**	**1,150**	**2,489**	**1,869**	**4,953**	**4,228**
2000 January	490	439	1,333	1,051	2,079	1,515	4,115	3,470
February	663	642	1,550	1,183	2,397	1,854	4,653	4,064
March	1,027	994	1,553	1,209	2,824	2,248	5,013	4,353
April	927	909	1,491	1,169	2,702	2,148	5,067	4,477
May	909	898	1,413	1,102	2,626	2,031	4,843	4,146
5-Month Average	**804**	**777**	**1,467**	**1,142**	**2,526**	**1,959**	**4,737**	**4,100**
1999 5-Month Average	**711**	**675**	**1,603**	**1,232**	**2,671**	**2,027**	**5,157**	**4,415**
1998 5-Month Average	**755**	**752**	**1,742**	**1,393**	**2,838**	**2,175**	**4,780**	**3,999**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] OPEC includes the Persian Gulf nations that are displayed on Tables 3.3a and 3.3b except Bahrain, which is not a member of OPEC, and the nations displayed under "Other OPEC" on Tables 3.3c and 3.3d. Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992; as of January 1993, imports from Ecuador appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC." Gabon withdrew on December 31, 1994; as of January 1995, imports from Gabon appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC." Imports from Bahrain are accounted for under "Other Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3h.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3e Petroleum Imports From Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, and China

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]											
	Angola		Australia		Bahamas		Brazil		Canada		China	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974 Average	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975 Average	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976 Average	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977 Average	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978 Average	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979 Average	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980 Average	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981 Average	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982 Average	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983 Average	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984 Average	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985 Average	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986 Average	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987 Average	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988 Average	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989 Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990 Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991 Average	**254**	**254**	**26**	**21**	**35**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,033**	**743**	**91**	**87**
1992 Average	**336**	**336**	**19**	**17**	**36**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**1,069**	**797**	**90**	**84**
1993 Average	**336**	**336**	**19**	**18**	**28**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**1,181**	**900**	**51**	**50**
1994 Average	**331**	**322**	**17**	**16**	**29**	**0**	**31**	**1**	**1,272**	**983**	**65**	**64**
1995 Average	**367**	**360**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**1,332**	**1,040**	**53**	**53**
1996 Average	**351**	**344**	**31**	**25**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,424**	**1,075**	**57**	**57**
1997 Average	**427**	**425**	**48**	**31**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1,563**	**1,198**	**49**	**48**
1998 January	430	427	10	0	0	0	6	0	1,703	1,336	15	14
February	434	434	57	48	4	0	2	0	1,738	1,366	41	41
March	353	351	44	30	0	0	27	0	1,464	1,132	64	63
April	457	452	68	14	0	0	11	0	1,586	1,241	62	62
May	516	508	82	60	21	0	42	0	1,600	1,302	70	70
June	399	399	77	33	11	0	55	0	1,688	1,404	81	81
July	591	591	69	48	0	0	29	0	1,669	1,364	73	73
August	427	427	42	21	0	0	38	0	1,564	1,248	57	57
September	506	502	77	23	10	0	33	0	1,575	1,227	20	20
October	470	457	71	30	0	0	29	0	1,570	1,202	25	24
November	524	520	31	31	0	0	19	0	1,495	1,199	0	0
December	509	505	57	36	0	0	22	0	1,542	1,184	1	0
Average	**468**	**465**	**57**	**31**	**4**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,598**	**1,266**	**42**	**42**
1999 January	421	421	0	0	0	0	3	0	1,600	1,196	(s)	0
February	380	364	73	49	0	0	22	0	1,459	1,081	2	0
March	270	270	53	53	0	0	15	0	1,365	1,056	31	30
April	401	393	19	19	7	0	26	0	1,373	1,057	21	21
May	407	400	55	37	23	0	47	0	1,523	1,104	2	0
June	334	334	56	34	0	0	48	0	1,477	1,159	67	19
July	349	349	30	30	8	0	31	0	1,694	1,354	19	19
August	309	309	65	47	0	0	30	0	1,653	1,263	72	33
September	465	465	110	65	0	0	16	0	1,407	1,067	37	34
October	444	444	0	0	0	0	18	0	1,627	1,229	0	0
November	307	307	22	22	0	0	37	0	1,592	1,264	1	0
December	244	227	23	23	0	0	18	0	1,684	1,291	1	0
Average	**361**	**357**	**42**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,539**	**1,178**	**21**	**13**
2000 January	217	215	21	21	0	0	39	0	1,718	1,314	7	0
February	186	177	8	0	0	0	2	0	1,677	1,215	22	21
March	312	308	44	44	0	0	9	0	1,571	1,209	91	37
April	332	319	97	70	0	0	29	0	1,628	1,250	57	18
May	378	366	94	65	0	0	14	0	1,771	1,395	34	28
5-Month Average	**286**	**278**	**53**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**1,673**	**1,277**	**43**	**21**
1999 5-Month Average	**376**	**369**	**39**	**31**	**6**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**1,465**	**1,100**	**11**	**10**
1998 5-Month Average	**438**	**434**	**52**	**30**	**5**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**1,616**	**1,274**	**50**	**50**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3f Petroleum Imports From Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Italy, Malaysia, and Mexico

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]											
	Colombia		Ecuador[b]		Gabon[c]		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**
1974 Average	**5**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**
1976 Average	**21**	**6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**
1977 Average	**17**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**
1978 Average	**20**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**
1979 Average	**18**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**
1981 Average	**1**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**
1982 Average	**5**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**
1983 Average	**10**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**
1984 Average	**8**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**
1986 Average	**87**	**57**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**
1987 Average	**148**	**115**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**
1989 Average	**172**	**136**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**
1990 Average	**182**	**140**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**
1991 Average	**163**	**123**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**47**	**3**	**24**	**24**	**807**	**759**
1992 Average	**126**	**102**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**55**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**830**	**787**
1993 Average	**171**	**141**	**81**	**78**	**–**	**–**	**31**	**0**	**11**	**10**	**919**	**863**
1994 Average	**161**	**146**	**91**	**91**	**–**	**–**	**22**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**984**	**939**
1995 Average	**219**	**207**	**97**	**96**	**229**	**229**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**6**	**1,068**	**1,027**
1996 Average	**234**	**226**	**104**	**96**	**184**	**184**	**8**	**0**	**11**	**6**	**1,244**	**1,207**
1997 Average	**271**	**270**	**115**	**114**	**230**	**230**	**7**	**0**	**23**	**8**	**1,385**	**1,360**
1998 January	345	345	89	89	277	277	26	0	17	11	1,444	1,432
February	301	294	103	103	278	278	6	0	64	49	1,250	1,233
March	296	296	75	75	235	235	17	0	10	10	1,272	1,248
April	358	358	88	81	244	244	2	0	82	66	1,538	1,507
May	401	385	125	116	194	194	35	0	95	87	1,361	1,343
June	321	313	75	67	126	126	18	0	35	19	1,400	1,379
July	238	229	89	89	211	211	8	0	46	38	1,416	1,389
August	367	363	158	158	118	118	10	0	11	4	1,153	1,139
September	363	362	107	96	202	202	0	0	16	0	1,417	1,367
October	411	409	130	125	115	115	18	0	9	0	1,179	1,163
November	352	352	134	134	270	270	0	0	25	16	1,417	1,357
December	488	479	41	38	220	220	6	0	19	10	1,371	1,301
Average	**354**	**349**	**101**	**98**	**207**	**207**	**12**	**0**	**35**	**26**	**1,351**	**1,321**
1999 January	445	440	70	66	194	194	0	0	28	13	1,337	1,254
February	480	458	51	45	175	175	17	0	20	0	1,279	1,231
March	592	572	131	123	111	111	10	0	0	0	1,490	1,434
April	435	425	67	61	269	269	19	0	27	14	1,403	1,315
May	458	443	145	128	190	190	30	0	67	56	1,333	1,246
June	370	351	112	112	92	92	8	0	31	22	1,355	1,297
July	600	572	88	88	140	140	0	0	30	17	1,379	1,310
August	547	521	133	133	95	95	0	0	64	49	1,339	1,225
September	406	388	136	136	159	159	8	0	44	22	1,282	1,219
October	432	432	163	163	186	186	7	0	39	36	1,189	1,131
November	416	396	185	179	190	190	6	0	30	10	1,230	1,165
December	433	421	128	128	216	216	13	0	32	13	1,272	1,217
Average	**468**	**452**	**118**	**114**	**168**	**168**	**10**	**0**	**35**	**21**	**1,324**	**1,254**
2000 January	452	426	95	95	139	139	16	0	78	65	1,340	1,256
February	370	353	102	102	155	155	48	0	64	36	1,219	1,140
March	453	450	145	145	136	128	29	0	34	15	1,342	1,246
April	368	336	114	114	172	172	8	0	34	25	1,412	1,354
May	327	320	91	91	155	155	13	0	35	20	1,331	1,284
5-Month Average	**395**	**377**	**109**	**109**	**151**	**150**	**23**	**0**	**49**	**32**	**1,330**	**1,257**
1999 5-Month Average	**482**	**468**	**94**	**85**	**187**	**187**	**15**	**0**	**29**	**17**	**1,370**	**1,297**
1998 5-Month Average	**341**	**336**	**96**	**93**	**245**	**245**	**18**	**0**	**53**	**45**	**1,374**	**1,354**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] Through 1992, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. See Table 3.3c.

[c] Through December 1994, Gabon was a member of OPEC. See Table 3.3c.

– =Not applicable. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3g Petroleum Imports From Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Puerto Rico, Russia, and Spain

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[b]		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**53**	**0**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**
1974 Average	**43**	**0**	**511**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**12**	**0**
1975 Average	**19**	**4**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**0**
1976 Average	**8**	**0**	**275**	**0**	**36**	**35**	**88**	**0**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**0**
1977 Average	**31**	**4**	**211**	**0**	**50**	**48**	**105**	**0**	**12**	**2**	**10**	**0**
1978 Average	**5**	**2**	**229**	**0**	**104**	**104**	**94**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**0**
1979 Average	**23**	**7**	**231**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**92**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**
1980 Average	**2**	**(s)**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
1981 Average	**30**	**(s)**	**197**	**0**	**119**	**114**	**62**	**0**	**5**	**(s)**	**1**	**(s)**
1982 Average	**35**	**(s)**	**175**	**0**	**102**	**102**	**50**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**
1983 Average	**65**	**3**	**189**	**0**	**66**	**65**	**40**	**0**	**1**	**(s)**	**2**	**(s)**
1984 Average	**65**	**3**	**188**	**0**	**114**	**112**	**42**	**0**	**13**	**(s)**	**11**	**0**
1985 Average	**58**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**8**	**(s)**	**29**	**1**
1986 Average	**54**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**60**	**53**	**21**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**53**	**0**
1987 Average	**60**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**80**	**70**	**21**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**55**	**0**
1988 Average	**61**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**68**	**0**
1989 Average	**49**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**48**	**0**	**67**	**0**
1990 Average	**55**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**45**	**1**	**47**	**0**
1991 Average	**29**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**82**	**74**	**27**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**33**	**0**
1992 Average	**26**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**127**	**119**	**26**	**0**	**18**	**5**	**32**	**0**
1993 Average	**10**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**142**	**137**	**29**	**0**	**55**	**36**	**37**	**0**
1994 Average	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**202**	**190**	**22**	**0**	**30**	**27**	**37**	**0**
1995 Average	**15**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**273**	**258**	**15**	**0**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**1**
1996 Average	**19**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**313**	**293**	**20**	**0**	**25**	**18**	**29**	**1**
1997 Average	**25**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**309**	**288**	**16**	**0**	**13**	**3**	**21**	**0**
1998 January	10	0	97	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	22	0
February	25	0	101	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
March	5	0	80	0	210	198	5	0	3	0	4	0
April	40	0	73	0	232	232	7	0	(s)	0	9	0
May	36	0	67	0	196	172	18	0	0	0	14	0
June	31	0	103	0	283	252	13	0	34	34	26	0
July	59	0	84	0	369	361	21	0	69	69	34	0
August	21	0	45	0	287	260	23	0	1	0	17	0
September	26	0	69	0	201	162	12	0	34	0	16	0
October	49	0	95	0	199	186	20	0	15	0	4	0
November	53	0	124	0	262	252	12	0	54	0	28	0
December	14	0	46	0	202	199	15	0	63	0	33	0
Average	**31**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**236**	**221**	**15**	**0**	**24**	**9**	**18**	**0**
1999 January	21	0	95	0	216	179	18	0	28	0	4	0
February	7	0	160	0	203	157	0	0	28	0	0	0
March	20	0	58	0	248	199	3	0	26	0	5	0
April	34	0	76	0	265	192	15	0	75	43	13	0
May	65	0	81	0	293	244	10	0	109	45	26	0
June	44	0	31	0	524	497	15	0	149	22	0	0
July	37	0	83	0	408	396	13	0	139	32	8	0
August	35	0	58	0	244	222	12	0	138	14	13	0
September	2	0	30	0	235	195	22	0	142	39	(s)	0
October	17	0	49	0	341	292	13	0	110	31	22	0
November	24	0	44	0	288	255	12	0	94	16	23	0
December	11	0	24	0	371	326	15	0	31	12	9	0
Average	**27**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**304**	**263**	**13**	**0**	**89**	**21**	**10**	**0**
2000 January	12	0	74	0	314	262	14	0	29	0	37	0
February	45	0	41	0	381	328	15	0	108	0	30	0
March	37	0	74	0	346	305	13	0	61	17	23	0
April	21	0	37	0	327	278	14	0	83	25	31	0
May	16	0	58	0	287	279	20	0	27	13	8	0
5-Month Average	**26**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**330**	**290**	**15**	**0**	**61**	**11**	**26**	**0**
1999 5-Month Average	**30**	**0**	**93**	**0**	**246**	**195**	**9**	**0**	**54**	**18**	**10**	**0**
1998 5-Month Average	**23**	**0**	**83**	**0**	**205**	**196**	**14**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**12**	**0**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1973 through 1992.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

Table 3.3h Petroleum Imports From Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, U.S. Virgin Islands, Other Non-OPEC, Total Non-OPEC, and Total Imports

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]										Total Imports	
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		U.S. Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC[b]		Total			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**255**	**60**	**15**	**0**	**329**	**0**	**153**	**36**	**3,263**	**1,149**	**6,256**	**3,244**
1974 Average	**251**	**63**	**8**	**0**	**391**	**0**	**122**	**30**	**2,832**	**937**	**6,112**	**3,477**
1975 Average	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1976 Average	**274**	**104**	**31**	**13**	**422**	**0**	**203**	**101**	**2,247**	**742**	**7,313**	**5,287**
1977 Average	**289**	**134**	**126**	**97**	**466**	**0**	**287**	**157**	**2,614**	**971**	**8,807**	**6,615**
1978 Average	**253**	**142**	**180**	**169**	**428**	**0**	**239**	**146**	**2,612**	**1,172**	**8,363**	**6,356**
1979 Average	**190**	**123**	**202**	**197**	**431**	**0**	**269**	**192**	**2,819**	**1,407**	**8,456**	**6,519**
1980 Average	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1981 Average	**133**	**102**	**375**	**369**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**112**	**92**	**456**	**441**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**96**	**83**	**382**	**365**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**94**	**87**	**402**	**378**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**125**	**93**	**350**	**317**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**106**	**75**	**352**	**304**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 Average	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 Average	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 Average	**88**	**72**	**138**	**106**	**243**	**0**	**282**	**137**	**3,535**	**2,405**	**7,627**	**5,782**
1992 Average	**95**	**70**	**230**	**200**	**249**	**0**	**335**	**149**	**3,796**	**2,676**	**7,888**	**6,083**
1993 Average	**74**	**55**	**350**	**312**	**254**	**0**	**452**	**240**	**[c]4,347**	**[c]3,178**	**8,620**	**6,787**
1994 Average	**77**	**62**	**458**	**396**	**328**	**0**	**450**	**239**	**4,749**	**3,483**	**8,996**	**7,063**
1995 Average	**70**	**62**	**383**	**341**	**278**	**0**	**302**	**181**	**4,833**	**3,889**	**8,835**	**7,230**
1996 Average	**76**	**58**	**308**	**216**	**313**	**0**	**440**	**265**	**5,267**	**4,070**	**9,478**	**7,508**
1997 Average	**61**	**56**	**226**	**169**	**300**	**0**	**422**	**250**	**5,593**	**4,450**	**10,162**	**8,225**
1998 January	64	54	249	166	283	0	424	276	5,745	4,636	10,127	8,339
February	60	60	170	89	296	0	378	224	5,522	4,388	9,991	8,045
March	63	53	95	70	334	0	464	236	5,119	3,998	10,034	8,124
April	78	48	309	221	272	0	533	254	6,048	4,780	11,105	8,985
May	69	53	248	133	292	0	561	287	6,046	4,709	11,104	8,987
June	64	56	231	125	310	0	589	245	5,970	4,533	10,926	8,795
July	90	56	171	36	360	0	545	235	6,242	4,791	11,649	9,507
August	79	53	384	295	281	0	703	466	5,785	4,607	11,032	9,177
September	44	38	154	109	277	0	589	335	5,746	4,443	10,499	8,500
October	65	57	384	278	268	0	554	245	5,680	4,291	10,861	8,667
November	38	38	400	283	266	0	520	327	6,023	4,779	10,860	8,940
December	79	72	199	119	274	0	498	321	5,698	4,484	10,258	8,352
Average	**66**	**53**	**250**	**161**	**293**	**0**	**531**	**288**	**5,803**	**4,537**	**10,708**	**8,706**
1999 January	52	34	242	160	300	0	529	386	5,605	4,342	10,424	8,393
February	48	38	260	165	295	0	583	372	5,540	4,134	10,650	8,468
March	28	18	314	261	319	0	460	254	5,549	4,382	10,658	8,739
April	49	37	319	143	271	0	756	300	5,939	4,288	11,618	9,256
May	41	18	569	471	298	0	659	344	6,432	4,725	11,511	9,098
June	52	33	373	317	290	0	689	357	6,119	4,645	11,160	8,888
July	57	31	644	537	278	0	646	300	6,681	5,175	11,697	9,391
August	53	36	321	256	206	0	617	278	6,005	4,481	11,142	8,908
September	83	67	445	366	305	16	499	244	5,831	4,483	10,657	8,527
October	75	66	344	267	284	0	592	318	5,951	4,593	10,595	8,613
November	66	42	336	281	277	0	421	254	5,602	4,381	10,033	8,224
December	92	64	198	174	236	0	450	244	5,501	4,357	10,065	8,234
Average	**58**	**40**	**365**	**284**	**280**	**1**	**575**	**304**	**5,899**	**4,502**	**10,852**	**8,731**
2000 January	89	71	240	171	252	0	496	216	5,680	4,249	9,795	7,719
February	71	52	229	149	298	0	669	304	5,743	4,032	10,396	8,096
March	60	37	243	216	223	0	506	150	5,755	4,309	10,768	8,661
April	91	70	420	348	308	0	441	232	6,024	4,611	11,091	9,088
May	77	51	517	449	304	0	581	252	6,138	4,767	10,981	8,912
5-Month Average	**78**	**56**	**331**	**268**	**277**	**0**	**538**	**230**	**5,868**	**4,397**	**10,606**	**8,497**
1999 5-Month Average	**44**	**29**	**343**	**242**	**297**	**0**	**596**	**331**	**5,818**	**4,379**	**10,974**	**8,794**
1998 5-Month Average	**67**	**54**	**214**	**136**	**296**	**0**	**473**	**256**	**5,697**	**4,503**	**10,477**	**8,502**

[a] The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil.

[b] Includes Bahrain, which is shown on Table 3.3a.

[c] As of January 1993, includes petroleum imported from Ecuador, which withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992. As of January 1995, includes petroleum imported from Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1994.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

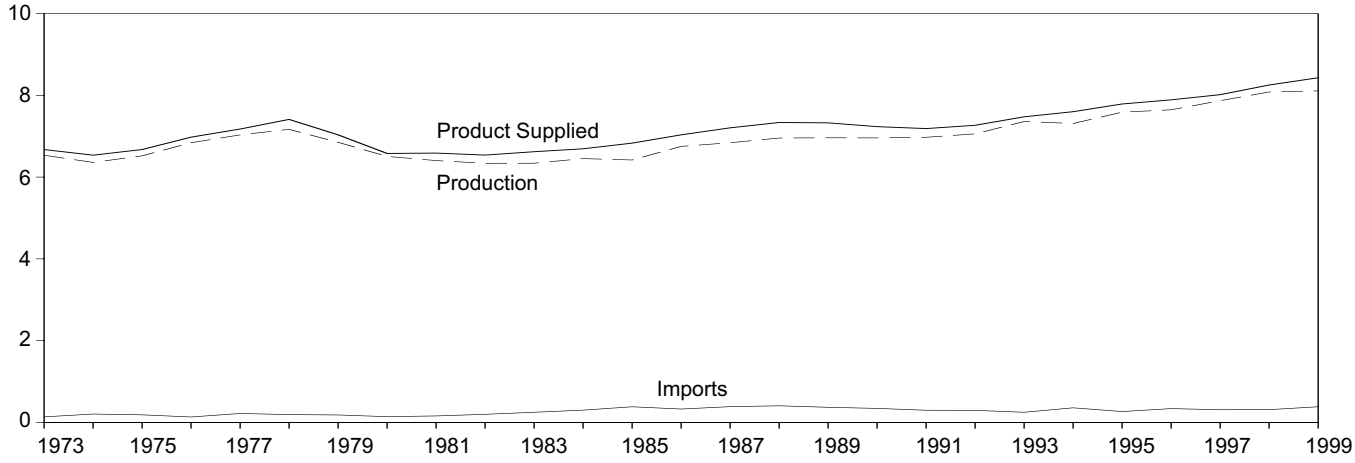
Notes: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S3. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S3.

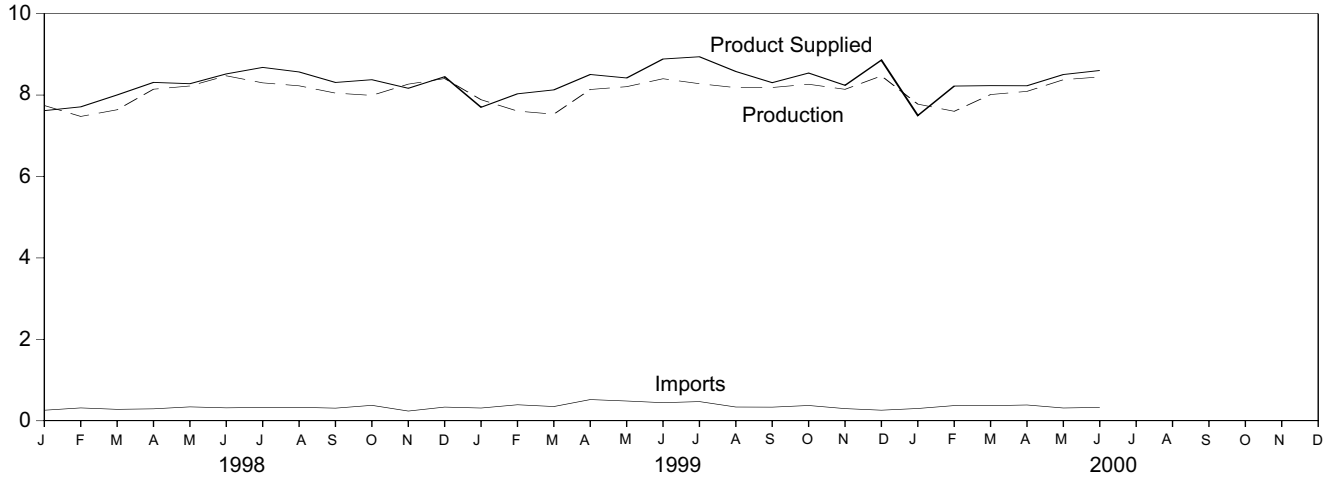
Figure 3.2 Finished Motor Gasoline

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

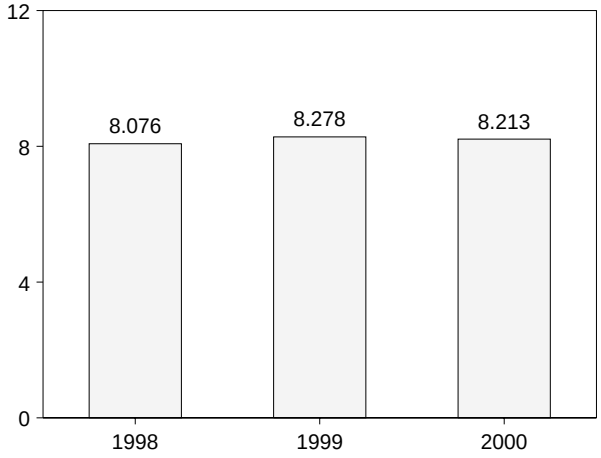
Overview, 1973-1999



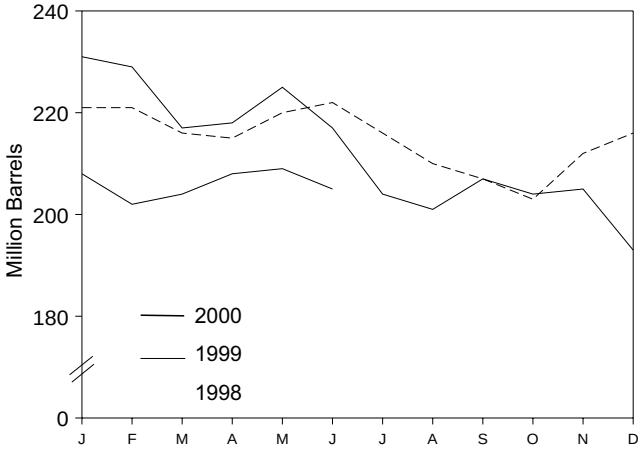
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-June



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Tables 3.4

Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

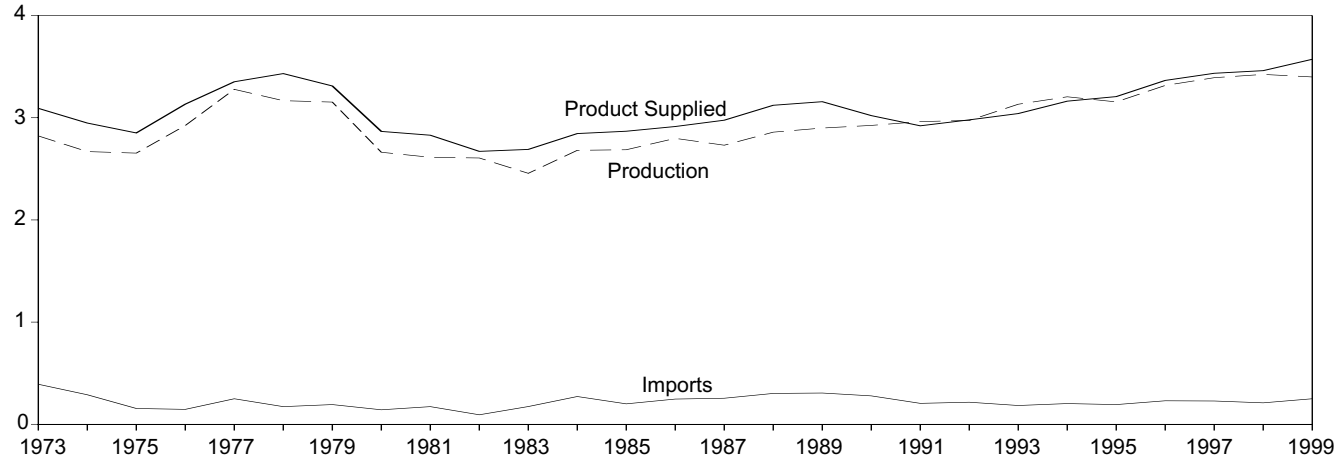
	Supply		Disposition			Motor Gasoline Stocks[a]		Oxygenates Stocks[a]
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Product Supplied	Total[d]	Finished	
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	**209**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	**[e]218**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	**[e]28**	**2**	**6,675**	**235**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	**231**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**258**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**238**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**237**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**[e]261**	**NA**	**NA**
1981 Average[f]	**6,405**	**157**	**[e]-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**253**	**203**	**NA**
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**[e]235**	**[e]194**	**NA**
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	**[e]-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**222**	**186**	**NA**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**243**	**205**	**NA**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**223**	**190**	**NA**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**233**	**194**	**NA**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**226**	**189**	**NA**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**228**	**190**	**NA**
1989 Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**213**	**177**	**NA**
1990 Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**220**	**181**	**NA**
1991 Average	**6,975**	**297**	**3**	**82**	**7,188**	**219**	**182**	**NA**
1992 Average	**7,058**	**294**	**-11**	**96**	**7,268**	**216**	**178**	**NA**
1993 Average	**[g]7,360**	**247**	**26**	**105**	**[g]7,476**	**226**	**187**	**[h]13**
1994 Average	**7,312**	**356**	**-31**	**97**	**7,601**	**215**	**176**	**17**
1995 Average	**7,588**	**265**	**-40**	**104**	**7,789**	**202**	**161**	**12**
1996 Average	**7,647**	**336**	**-12**	**104**	**7,891**	**195**	**157**	**13**
1997 Average	**7,870**	**309**	**26**	**137**	**8,017**	**210**	**166**	**12**
1998 January	7,744	259	256	128	7,618	221	174	13
February	7,476	316	-43	124	7,711	221	173	14
March	7,640	281	-203	121	8,004	216	167	14
April	8,144	294	45	81	8,312	215	168	14
May	8,224	342	185	103	8,279	220	174	13
June	8,474	318	113	159	8,520	222	177	14
July	8,300	328	-169	117	8,680	216	172	14
August	8,228	331	-151	141	8,568	210	167	13
September	8,048	310	-116	163	8,310	207	164	13
October	7,992	379	-128	121	8,378	203	160	12
November	8,269	239	253	89	8,167	212	168	13
December	8,406	336	137	153	8,451	216	172	14
Average	**8,082**	**311**	**15**	**125**	**8,253**	**216**	**172**	**14**
1999 January	7,886	313	368	130	7,701	231	183	14
February	7,607	393	-136	105	8,031	229	179	16
March	7,531	350	-328	81	8,128	217	169	15
April	8,138	521	68	85	8,506	218	171	13
May	8,207	485	173	100	8,420	225	177	15
June	8,402	444	-111	71	8,886	217	173	14
July	8,280	471	-280	89	8,942	204	165	13
August	8,183	338	-160	101	8,579	201	160	14
September	8,187	335	90	128	8,305	207	162	15
October	8,266	375	-31	130	8,542	204	161	15
November	8,142	299	72	128	8,240	205	164	13
December	8,471	260	-305	177	8,859	193	154	14
Average	**8,111**	**382**	**-49**	**111**	**8,431**	**193**	**154**	**14**
2000 January	7,778	302	454	127	7,498	208	166	14
February	7,602	373	-330	83	8,222	202	156	15
March	8,013	371	44	108	8,232	204	157	14
April	8,091	388	139	111	8,229	208	162	13
May	[R]8,378	[R]314	[R]61	[R]126	[R]8,505	[R]209	[R]163	14
June	[E]8,446	[E]329	[E]57	[E]115	[E]8,604	[E]205	[E]159	NA
6-Month Average	**[E]8,054**	**[E]346**	**[E]75**	**[E]112**	**[E]8,213**	**[E]205**	**[E]159**	**NA**
1999 6-Month Average	**7,964**	**417**	**8**	**95**	**8,278**	**217**	**173**	**14**
1998 6-Month Average	**7,954**	**301**	**60**	**119**	**8,076**	**222**	**177**	**14**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.
[b] From 1981 forward, blending components are excluded.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes motor gasoline blending components and gasohol, but excludes oxygenates, which are reported separately.
[e] See Note 4 at end of section.
[f] See Note 2 at end of section.
[g] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied include blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components. See Note 2 at end of section.
[h] See Note 1 at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S4. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S4.

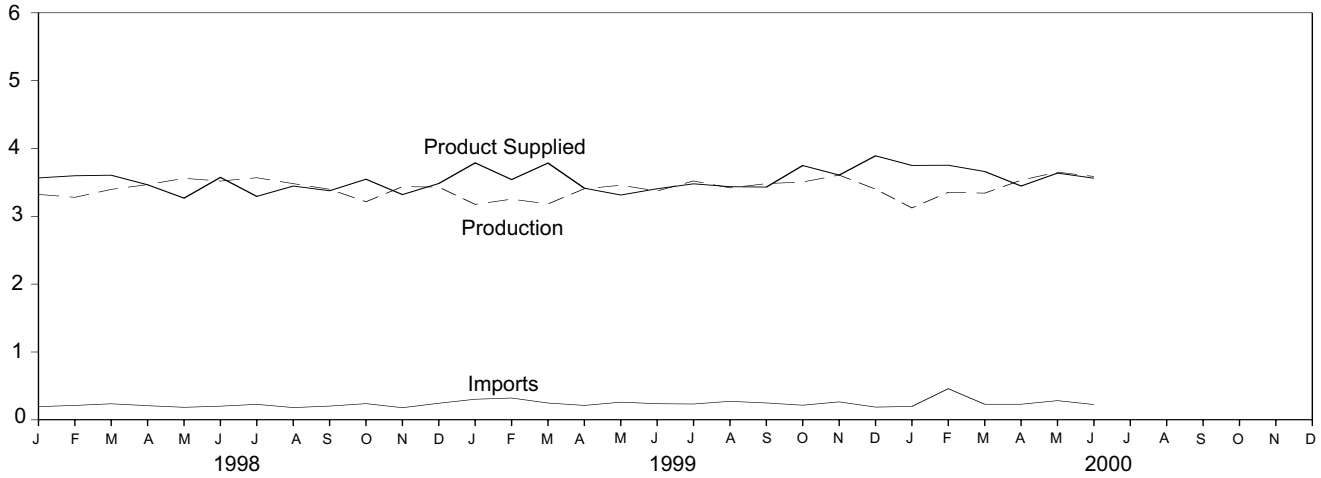
Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

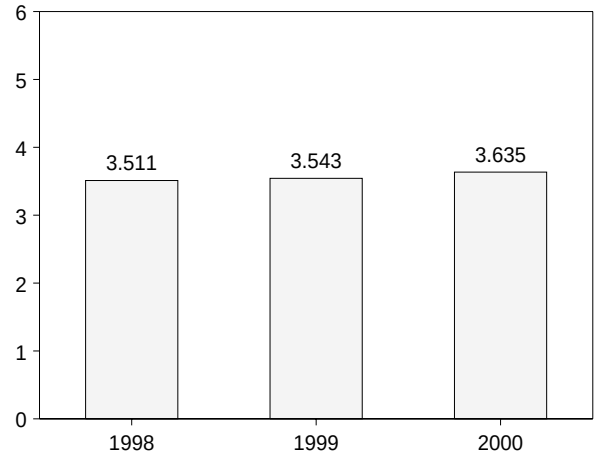
Overview, 1973-1999



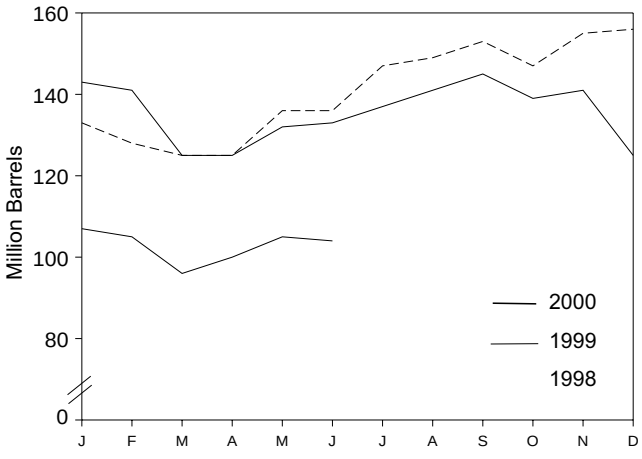
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-June



Stocks, End of Month



Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

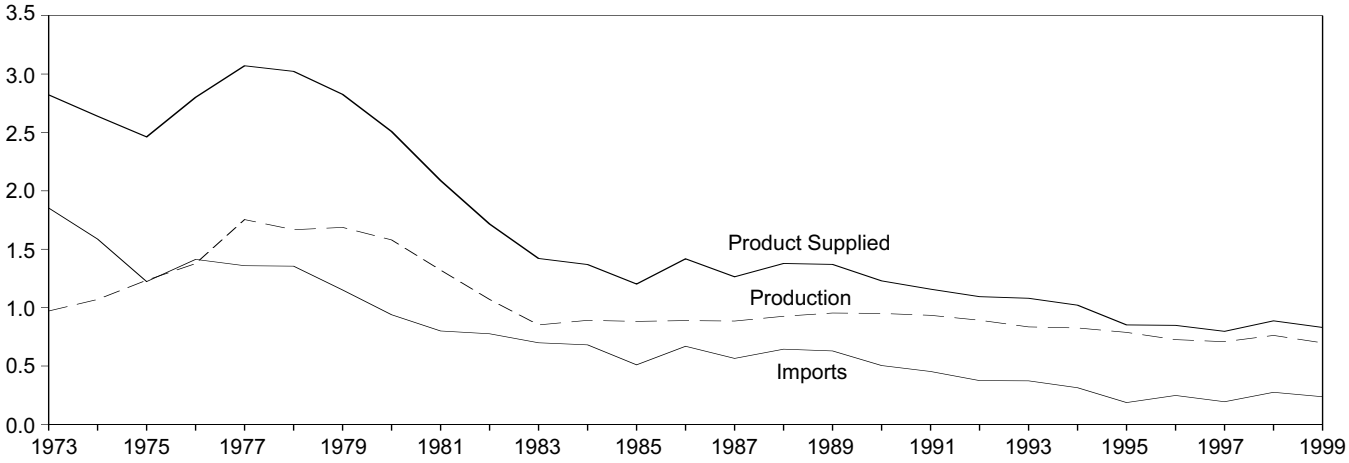
	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]		
								Sulfur Content	
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Oil Used Directly[b]	Stock Change[c]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Total	0.05 Percent or Less[d]	Greater Than 0.05 Percent[d]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	[e] **10**	**2**	**2,948**	[f] **200**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[e,f] **-41**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[f] **205**	**NA**	**NA**
1981 Average[g]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[f] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**	**NA**	**NA**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[f] **179**	**NA**	**NA**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**–**	[f] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**	**NA**	**NA**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**–**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**–**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**	**NA**	**NA**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**–**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**	**NA**	**NA**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**–**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**	**NA**	**NA**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**–**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**	**NA**	**NA**
1989 Average	**2,899**	**306**	**–**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**106**	**NA**	**NA**
1990 Average	**2,925**	**278**	**–**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**132**	**NA**	**NA**
1991 Average	**2,962**	**205**	**–**	**31**	**215**	**2,921**	**144**	**NA**	**NA**
1992 Average	**2,974**	**216**	**–**	**-8**	**219**	**2,979**	**141**	**NA**	**NA**
1993 Average	**3,132**	**184**	**–**	**1**	**274**	**3,041**	**141**	[g] **64**	[g] **77**
1994 Average	**3,205**	**203**	**–**	**12**	**234**	**3,162**	**145**	**73**	**73**
1995 Average	**3,155**	**193**	**–**	**-41**	**183**	**3,207**	**130**	**67**	**63**
1996 Average	**3,316**	**230**	**–**	**-10**	**190**	**3,365**	**127**	**68**	**58**
1997 Average	**3,392**	**228**	**–**	**32**	**152**	**3,435**	**138**	**68**	**70**
1998 January	3,323	195	–	-182	133	3,566	133	68	65
February	3,280	213	–	-184	79	3,598	128	65	63
March	3,397	237	–	-100	129	3,606	125	64	61
April	3,468	209	–	26	186	3,465	125	63	63
May	3,560	185	–	355	121	3,268	136	68	68
June	3,520	202	–	(s)	149	3,574	136	68	68
July	3,569	229	–	343	161	3,294	147	73	74
August	3,482	181	–	67	150	3,446	149	72	77
September	3,399	203	–	118	107	3,377	153	73	80
October	3,215	239	–	-169	75	3,547	147	69	79
November	3,438	179	–	242	54	3,320	155	74	81
December	3,431	245	–	47	145	3,484	156	77	79
Average	**3,424**	**210**	**–**	**48**	**124**	**3,461**	**156**	**77**	**79**
1999 January	3,176	304	–	-426	117	3,788	143	74	69
February	3,253	322	–	-83	116	3,542	141	73	67
March	3,183	248	–	-513	159	3,785	125	69	56
April	3,407	213	–	14	191	3,415	125	68	57
May	3,458	261	–	219	187	3,314	132	70	62
June	3,374	238	–	25	180	3,407	133	68	65
July	3,521	234	–	153	123	3,479	137	71	66
August	3,419	273	–	126	130	3,437	141	69	73
September	3,482	249	–	139	162	3,431	145	73	72
October	3,506	216	–	-219	192	3,749	139	69	69
November	3,608	265	–	94	170	3,608	141	72	69
December	3,401	188	–	-514	212	3,892	125	69	56
Average	**3,399**	**250**	**–**	**-84**	**162**	**3,572**	**125**	**69**	**56**
2000 January	3,124	198	–	-560	132	3,750	107	66	41
February	3,354	459	–	-53	112	3,753	105	64	42
March	3,342	230	–	-298	211	3,660	96	60	36
April	3,533	230	–	138	178	3,447	100	66	34
May	[R] 3,651	[R] 283	–	[R] 170	[R] 127	[R] 3,637	[R] 105	[R] 67	[R] 39
June	[E] 3,588	[E] 226	–	[E] 84	[E] 168	[E] 3,562	[E] 104	[E] 67	[E] 37
6-Month Average	[E] **3,431**	[E] **269**	**–**	[E] **-89**	[E] **155**	[E] **3,635**	[E] **104**	[E] **67**	[E] **37**
1999 6-Month Average	**3,308**	**264**	**–**	**-130**	**159**	**3,543**	**133**	**68**	**65**
1998 6-Month Average	**3,426**	**207**	**–**	**-12**	**133**	**3,511**	**136**	**68**	**68**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.
[b] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as distillate fuel oil is reported as crude oil product supplied on Table 3.2b rather than as distillate fuel oil product supplied.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] By weight.
[e] See Note 6 at end of section.
[f] See Note 4 at end of section.
[g] See Note 3 at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S5. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S5.

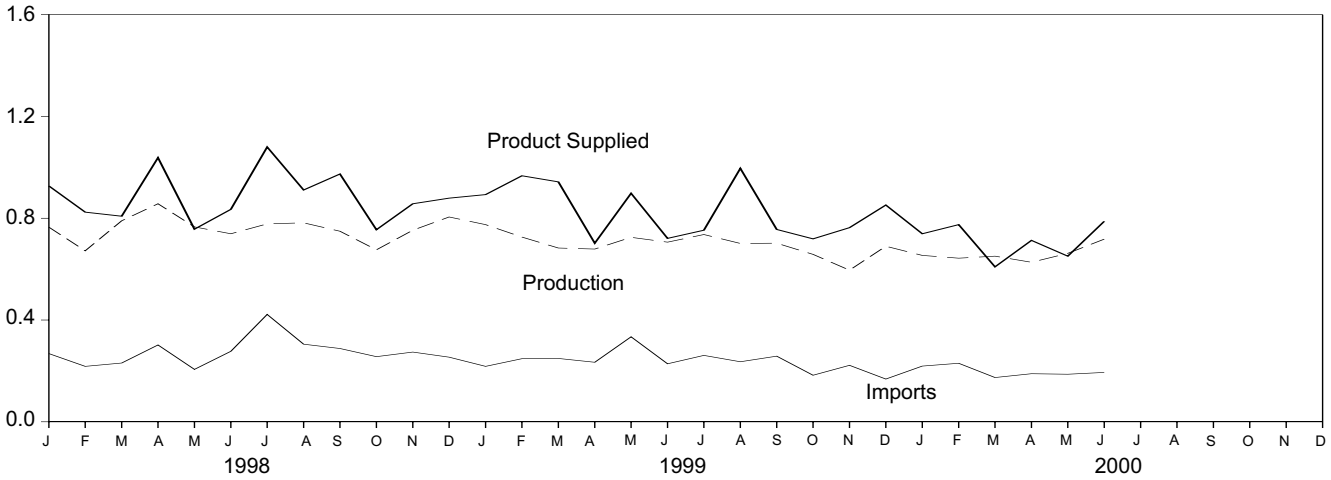
Figure 3.4 Residual Fuel

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

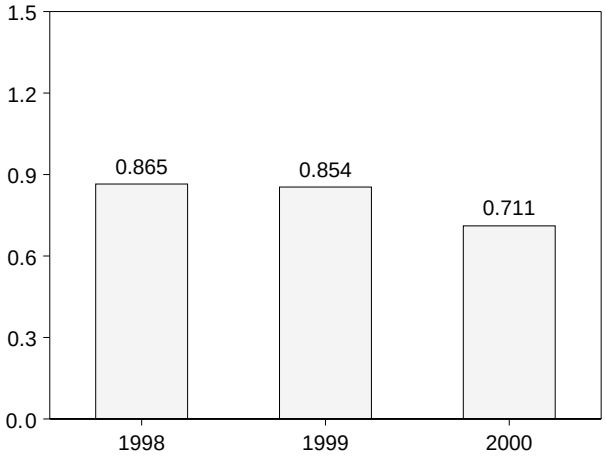
Overview, 1973-1999



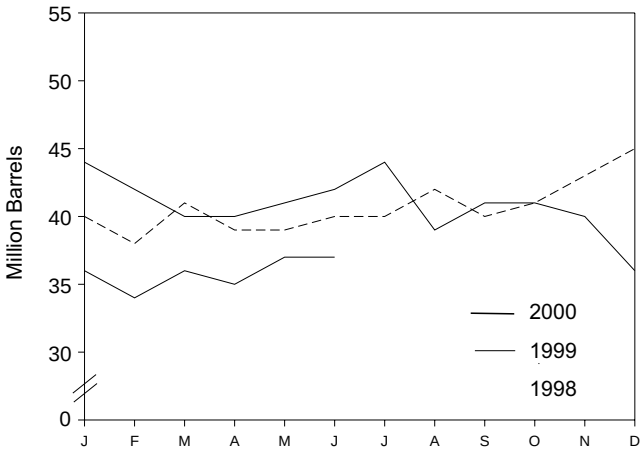
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-June



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Oil Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**–**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**–**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**–**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**–**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**–**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**–**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 Average	**954**	**629**	**–**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**44**
1990 Average	**950**	**504**	**–**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**49**
1991 Average	**934**	**453**	**–**	**4**	**226**	**1,158**	**50**
1992 Average	**892**	**375**	**–**	**-20**	**193**	**1,094**	**43**
1993 Average	**835**	**373**	**–**	**4**	**123**	**1,080**	**44**
1994 Average	**826**	**314**	**–**	**-6**	**125**	**1,021**	**42**
1995 Average	**788**	**187**	**–**	**-13**	**136**	**852**	**37**
1996 Average	**726**	**248**	**–**	**24**	**102**	**848**	**46**
1997 Average	**708**	**194**	**–**	**-15**	**120**	**797**	**40**
1998 January	765	268	–	-25	131	927	40
February	672	218	–	-53	120	824	38
March	790	231	–	79	135	808	41
April	857	302	–	-47	168	1,038	39
May	766	206	–	-13	227	757	39
June	739	277	–	30	152	835	40
July	778	422	–	-4	124	1,080	40
August	782	305	–	71	105	911	42
September	749	288	–	-70	133	974	40
October	676	256	–	38	139	755	41
November	753	274	–	61	110	857	43
December	805	254	–	72	108	879	45
Average	**762**	**275**	**–**	**12**	**138**	**887**	**45**
1999 January	775	218	–	-33	133	893	44
February	726	248	–	-62	70	967	42
March	683	249	–	-84	72	943	40
April	679	234	–	26	185	702	40
May	725	334	–	9	153	898	41
June	706	228	–	63	151	721	42
July	736	261	–	62	182	753	44
August	701	236	–	-183	124	996	39
September	702	258	–	68	136	756	41
October	658	183	–	-7	130	719	41
November	596	222	–	-5	60	763	40
December	690	168	–	-147	154	852	36
Average	**698**	**237**	**–**	**-25**	**129**	**830**	**36**
2000 January	654	219	–	-3	137	739	36
February	643	230	–	-51	149	775	34
March	651	174	–	50	167	609	36
April	627	189	–	-36	139	713	35
May	[R] 662	[R] 187	–	[R] 75	[R] 123	[R] 651	37
June	[E] 718	[E] 194	–	[E] -2	[E] 125	[E] 788	[E] 37
6-Month Average	[E] **659**	[E] **199**	**–**	[E] **6**	[E] **140**	[E] **711**	[E] **37**
1999 6-Month Average	**716**	**252**	**–**	**-14**	**128**	**854**	**42**
1998 6-Month Average	**766**	**250**	**–**	**-4**	**156**	**865**	**40**

[a] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as residual fuel oil is reported as crude oil product supplied on Table 3.2b rather than as residual fuel oil product supplied.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are at end of period.

[d] See Note 4 at end of section.

[e] See Note 3 at end of section.

R=Revised. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

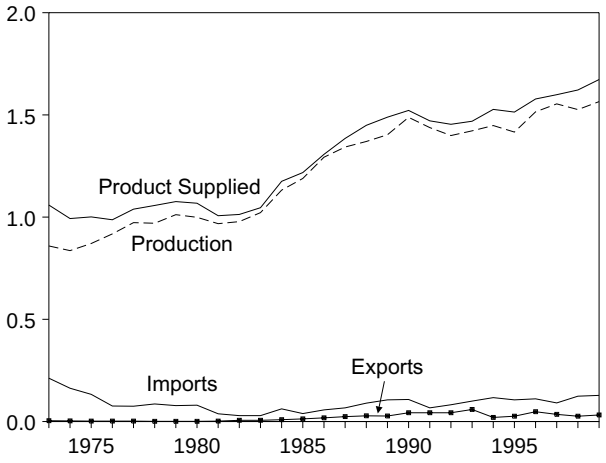
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S6. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S6.

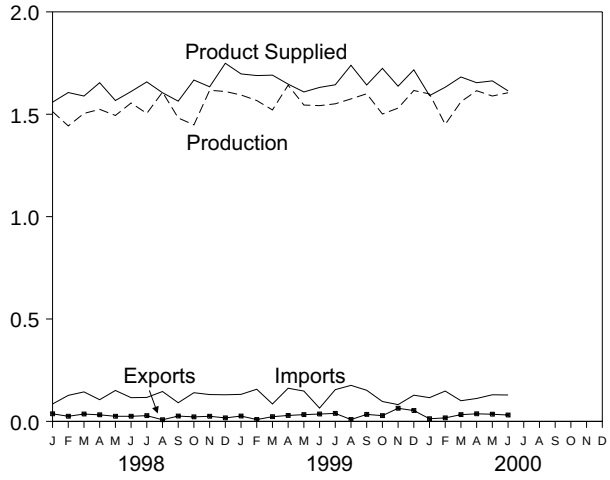
Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

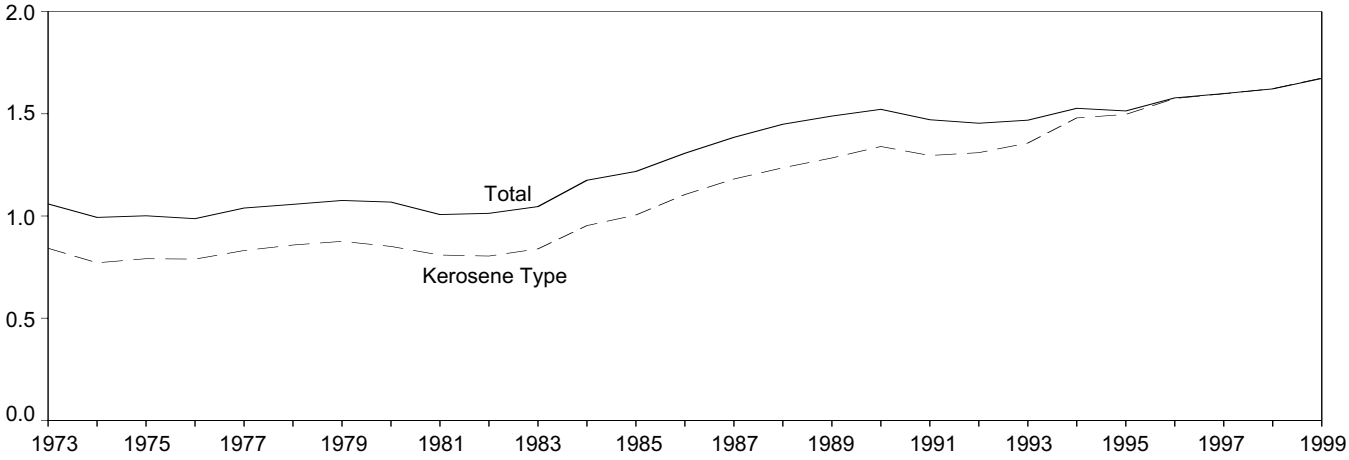
Overview, 1973-1999



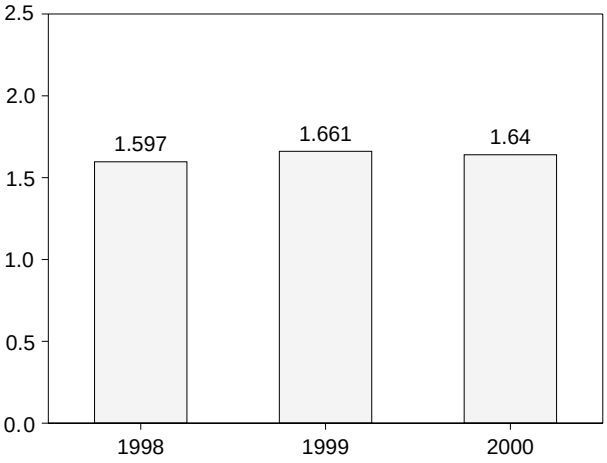
Overview, Monthly



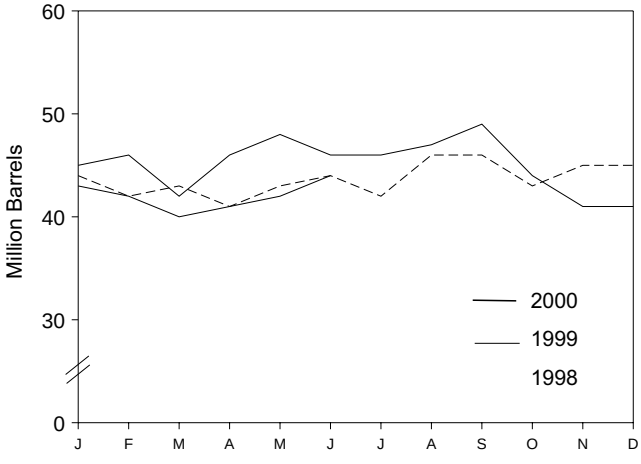
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-1999



Product Supplied, January-June



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition

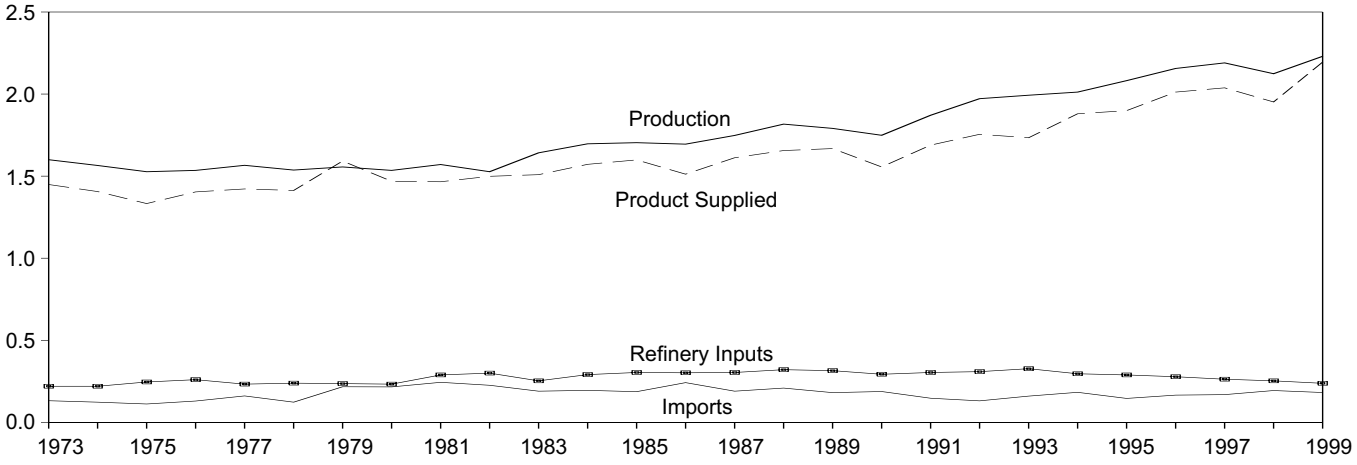
	Supply			Disposition				Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**859**	**679**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**1,059**	**842**	**29**	**23**
1974 Average	**836**	**641**	**163**	**2**	**3**	**993**	**771**	[c] **29**	[c] **24**
1975 Average	**871**	**691**	**133**	[c] **2**	**2**	**1,001**	**791**	**30**	**25**
1976 Average	**918**	**731**	**76**	**5**	**2**	**987**	**789**	**32**	**26**
1977 Average	**973**	**787**	**75**	**7**	**2**	**1,039**	**831**	**35**	**28**
1978 Average	**970**	**791**	**86**	**-2**	**1**	**1,057**	**858**	**34**	**28**
1979 Average	**1,012**	**835**	**78**	**13**	**1**	**1,076**	**876**	**39**	**33**
1980 Average	**999**	**811**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**1,068**	**851**	[c] **42**	[c] **36**
1981 Average	**968**	**775**	**38**	[c] **-4**	**2**	**1,007**	**809**	**41**	**34**
1982 Average	**978**	**778**	**29**	**-12**	**6**	**1,013**	**804**	[c] **37**	[c] **31**
1983 Average	**1,022**	**817**	**29**	[c] **(s)**	**6**	**1,046**	**839**	**39**	**32**
1984 Average	**1,132**	**919**	**62**	**9**	**9**	**1,175**	**953**	**42**	**35**
1985 Average	**1,189**	**983**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,218**	**1,005**	**40**	**34**
1986 Average	**1,293**	**1,097**	**57**	**25**	**18**	**1,307**	**1,105**	**50**	**43**
1987 Average	**1,343**	**1,138**	**67**	**(s)**	**24**	**1,385**	**1,181**	**50**	**42**
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	**41**	**34**
1990 Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	**52**	**46**
1991 Average	**1,438**	**1,274**	**67**	**-9**	**43**	**1,471**	**1,296**	**49**	**44**
1992 Average	**1,399**	**1,254**	**82**	**-16**	**43**	**1,454**	**1,310**	**43**	**39**
1993 Average	**1,422**	**1,309**	**100**	**-7**	**59**	**1,469**	**1,357**	**40**	**38**
1994 Average	**1,448**	**1,410**	**117**	**18**	**20**	**1,527**	**1,480**	**47**	**46**
1995 Average	**1,416**	**1,407**	**106**	**-19**	**26**	**1,514**	**1,497**	**40**	**39**
1996 Average	**1,515**	**1,513**	**111**	**(s)**	**48**	**1,578**	**1,575**	**40**	**40**
1997 Average	**1,554**	**1,554**	**91**	**11**	**35**	**1,599**	**1,598**	**44**	**44**
1998 January	1,513	1,512	85	3	37	1,559	1,558	44	44
February	1,443	1,443	127	-61	25	1,606	1,605	42	42
March	1,504	1,503	144	23	36	1,589	1,596	43	43
April	1,524	1,523	106	-56	32	1,654	1,654	41	41
May	1,494	1,493	151	54	25	1,567	1,568	43	43
June	1,555	1,554	116	35	25	1,611	1,611	44	44
July	1,504	1,503	117	-65	28	1,658	1,659	42	42
August	1,608	1,608	146	141	8	1,605	1,605	46	46
September	1,482	1,482	91	-17	26	1,564	1,565	46	46
October	1,448	1,447	140	-102	22	1,667	1,668	43	43
November	1,617	1,617	131	89	25	1,634	1,634	45	45
December	1,611	1,611	130	-26	17	1,749	1,750	45	45
Average	**1,526**	**1,525**	**124**	**2**	**26**	**1,622**	**1,623**	**45**	**45**
1999 January	1,594	1,594	132	3	26	1,697	1,698	45	45
February	1,567	1,566	157	26	9	1,689	1,689	46	45
March	1,521	1,520	85	-109	23	1,691	1,692	42	42
April	1,642	1,641	162	126	29	1,647	1,652	46	46
May	1,545	1,545	148	51	33	1,609	1,609	48	47
June	1,542	1,541	65	-60	36	1,631	1,640	46	46
July	1,551	1,550	155	22	39	1,644	1,648	46	46
August	1,575	1,575	176	3	9	1,739	1,739	47	46
September	1,600	1,600	152	74	34	1,643	1,645	49	49
October	1,501	1,500	97	-154	28	1,724	1,725	44	44
November	1,530	1,530	82	-89	64	1,637	1,640	41	41
December	1,616	1,615	128	-25	53	1,717	1,717	41	40
Average	**1,565**	**1,565**	**128**	**-11**	**32**	**1,673**	**1,675**	**41**	**40**
2000 January	1,599	1,599	116	110	13	1,591	1,586	43	43
February	1,450	1,450	148	-51	17	1,632	1,628	42	42
March	1,561	1,561	101	-53	33	1,682	1,679	40	40
April	1,615	1,615	112	36	37	1,654	1,653	41	41
May	[R] 1,589	[R] 1,589	[R] 130	[R] 21	[R] 35	[R] 1,663	[R] 1,663	42	42
June	[E] 1,605	[E] 1,605	[E] 129	[E] 89	[E] 31	[E] 1,614	[E] 1,614	[E] 44	[E] 44
6-Month Average	[E] **1,571**	[E] **1,571**	[E] **123**	[E] **26**	[E] **28**	[E] **1,640**	[E] **1,637**	[E] **44**	[E] **44**
1999 6-Month Average	**1,568**	**1,568**	**124**	**6**	**26**	**1,661**	**1,663**	**46**	**46**
1998 6-Month Average	**1,506**	**1,505**	**122**	**1**	**30**	**1,597**	**1,598**	**44**	**44**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S7. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S7.

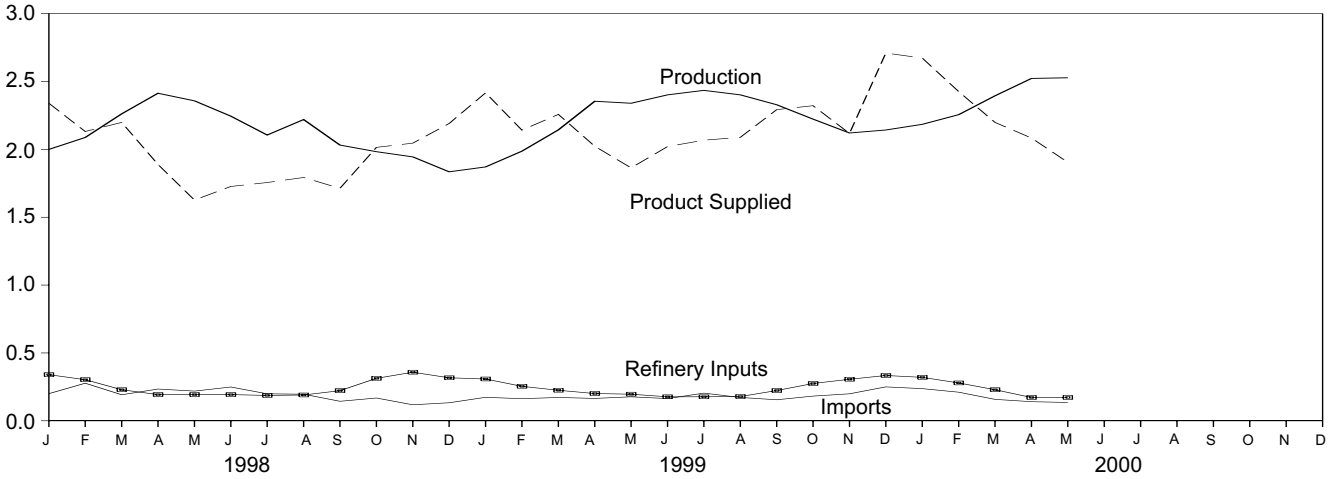
Figure 3.6 Liquefied Petroleum Gases

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

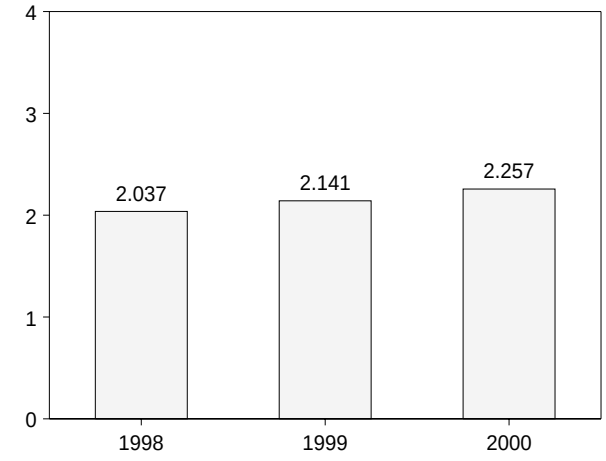
Overview, 1973-1999



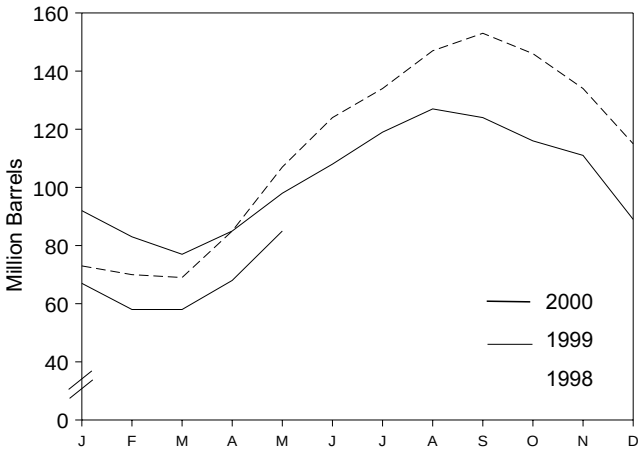
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-May



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

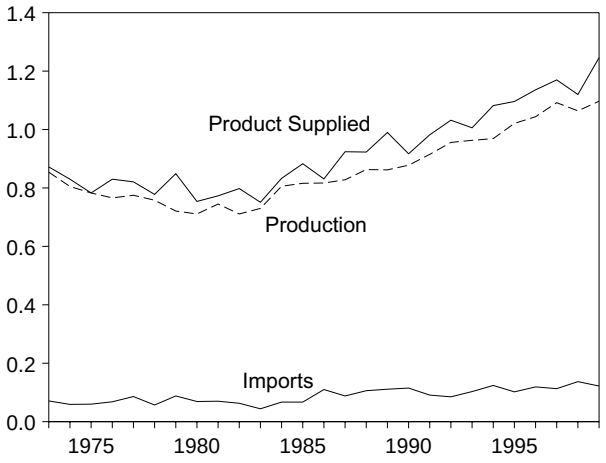
	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Stocks[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	[c] **113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	[c] **35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	[c] **132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	[c] **-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	[c] **120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	[c] **18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	[d] **1,527**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	[c] **94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	[c] **-4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	[c] **101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	[c] **-19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 Average	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987 Average	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**80**
1990 Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**98**
1991 Average	**1,871**	**147**	**-15**	**304**	**41**	**1,689**	**92**
1992 Average	**1,972**	**131**	**-10**	**309**	**49**	**1,755**	**89**
1993 Average	**1,993**	**160**	**49**	**327**	**43**	**1,734**	**106**
1994 Average	**2,012**	**183**	**-19**	**296**	**38**	**1,880**	**99**
1995 Average	**2,082**	**146**	**-17**	**289**	**58**	**1,899**	**93**
1996 Average	**2,156**	**166**	**-19**	**278**	**51**	**2,012**	**86**
1997 Average	**2,190**	**169**	**9**	**263**	**50**	**2,038**	**89**
1998 January	2,000	200	-534	340	53	2,340	73
February	2,088	277	-122	303	52	2,132	70
March	2,262	192	-14	229	41	2,199	69
April	2,414	234	527	193	39	1,889	85
May	2,358	219	726	193	31	1,627	107
June	2,245	249	546	193	28	1,727	124
July	2,106	199	328	187	34	1,756	134
August	2,220	196	407	190	25	1,793	147
September	2,032	144	212	222	28	1,713	153
October	1,983	168	-225	313	49	2,015	146
November	1,945	118	-402	358	61	2,046	134
December	1,835	133	-608	317	67	2,191	115
Average	**2,124**	**194**	**70**	**253**	**42**	**1,952**	**115**
1999 January	1,871	173	-757	308	75	2,417	92
February	1,987	163	-311	254	64	2,142	83
March	2,144	172	-200	225	32	2,258	77
April	2,355	165	276	201	21	2,023	85
May	2,340	177	424	196	33	1,864	98
June	2,402	164	331	177	37	2,021	108
July	2,435	204	354	177	39	2,068	119
August	2,402	172	259	179	47	2,089	127
September	2,329	155	-89	223	58	2,293	124
October	2,223	182	-273	275	81	2,322	116
November	2,121	199	-151	306	47	2,118	111
December	2,143	250	-712	334	61	2,710	89
Average	**2,230**	**182**	**-71**	**238**	**50**	**2,195**	**89**
2000 January	2,185	237	-673	320	101	2,673	67
February	2,256	211	-318	279	81	2,426	58
March	2,395	158	15	229	109	2,199	58
April	2,523	141	333	172	75	2,084	68
May	2,528	135	548	172	38	1,905	85
5-Month Average	**2,378**	**176**	**-17**	**234**	**81**	**2,257**	**85**
1999 5-Month Average	**2,141**	**170**	**-112**	**237**	**45**	**2,141**	**98**
1998 5-Month Average	**2,226**	**223**	**119**	**251**	**43**	**2,037**	**107**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are at end of period.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
[d] See Note 6 at end of section.
Notes: Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane and isobutylene. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S8. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S9.

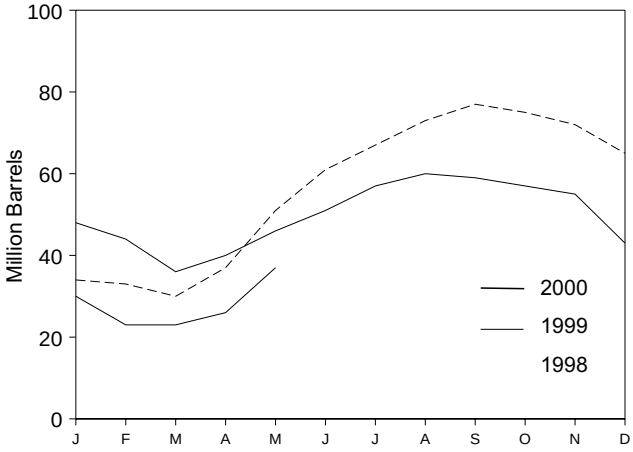
Figure 3.7 Propane and Propylene

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

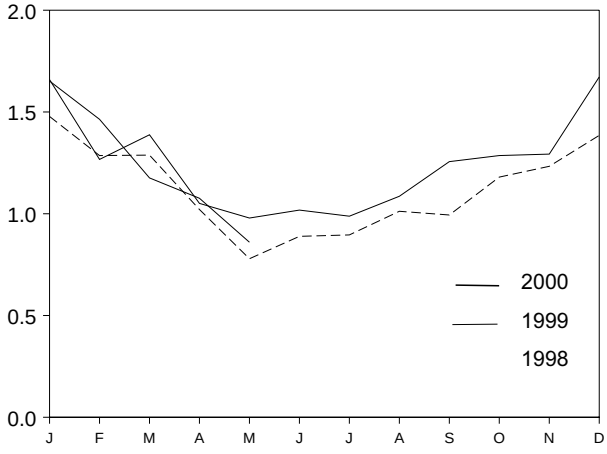
Overview, 1973-1999



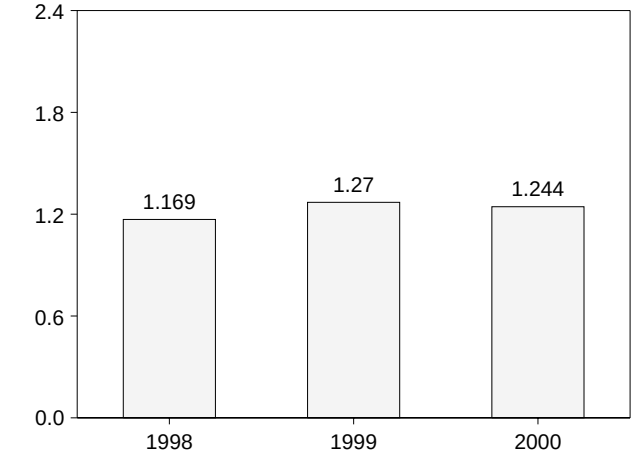
Stocks, End of Month



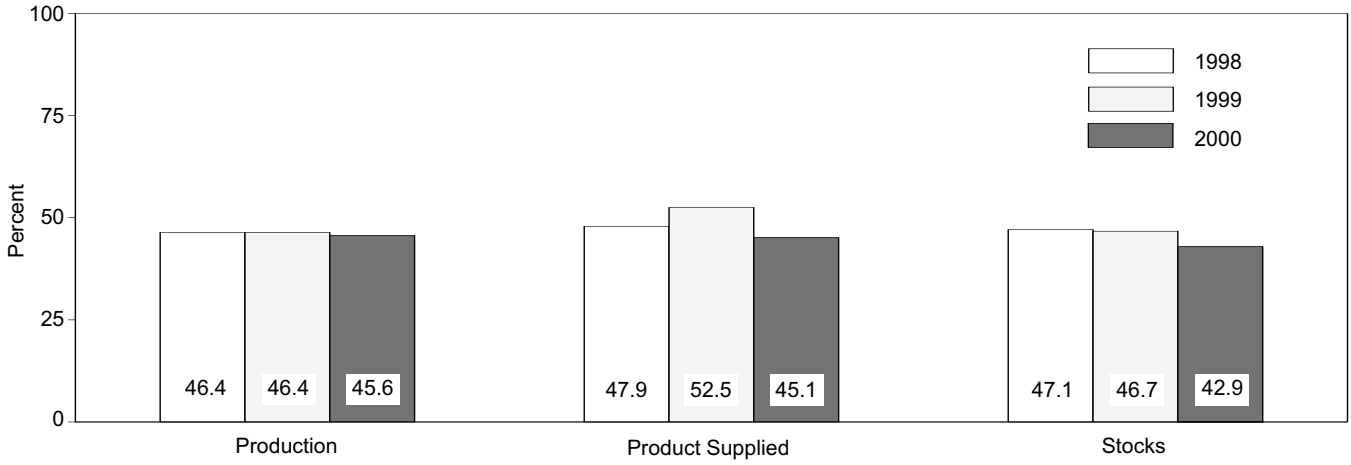
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-May



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, May



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Table 3.9 and, for calculation of shares, data prior to rounding for publication in Tables 3.8 and 3.9.

Table 3.9 Propane and Propylene Supply and Disposition (A Subset of Table 3.8)

	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Stocks[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**854**	**71**	**30**	**8**	**15**	**872**	**65**
1974 Average	**805**	**59**	**11**	**9**	**14**	**830**	**69**
1975 Average	**783**	**60**	**36**	**11**	**13**	**783**	**82**
1976 Average	**766**	**68**	**-22**	**12**	**13**	**830**	**74**
1977 Average	**775**	**86**	**21**	**10**	**10**	**821**	**81**
1978 Average	**758**	**57**	**15**	**13**	**9**	**778**	[c] **87**
1979 Average	**721**	**88**	[c] **-61**	**14**	**8**	**849**	**64**
1980 Average	**711**	**69**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**754**	[c] **65**
1981 Average	**745**	**70**	[c] **18**	**5**	**18**	**773**	**76**
1982 Average	**711**	**63**	**-59**	**4**	**31**	**798**	[c] **54**
1983 Average	**730**	**44**	[c] **-24**	**4**	**43**	**751**	[c] **48**
1984 Average	**806**	**67**	[c] **7**	**4**	**30**	**833**	**58**
1985 Average	**816**	**67**	**-50**	**3**	**48**	**883**	**39**
1986 Average	**817**	**110**	**64**	**4**	**28**	**831**	**63**
1987 Average	**828**	**88**	**-41**	**8**	**24**	**924**	**48**
1988 Average	**863**	**106**	**7**	**8**	**31**	**923**	**50**
1989 Average	**862**	**111**	**-52**	**11**	**24**	**990**	**32**
1990 Average	**878**	**115**	**48**	**(s)**	**28**	**917**	**49**
1991 Average	**915**	**91**	**-3**	**(s)**	**28**	**982**	**48**
1992 Average	**956**	**85**	**-24**	**(s)**	**33**	**1,032**	**39**
1993 Average	**963**	**103**	**34**	**(s)**	**26**	**1,006**	**51**
1994 Average	**969**	**124**	**-13**	**0**	**24**	**1,082**	**46**
1995 Average	**1,021**	**102**	**-10**	**0**	**38**	**1,096**	**43**
1996 Average	**1,044**	**119**	**(s)**	**0**	**28**	**1,136**	**43**
1997 Average	**1,092**	**113**	**3**	**0**	**32**	**1,170**	**44**
1998 January	1,060	137	-310	0	29	1,478	34
February	1,052	204	-58	0	28	1,286	33
March	1,086	132	-98	0	28	1,288	30
April	1,112	183	252	0	22	1,021	37
May	1,093	136	428	0	22	779	51
June	1,059	179	336	0	13	889	61
July	1,004	124	215	0	17	896	67
August	1,056	157	186	0	15	1,012	73
September	1,047	81	118	0	15	994	77
October	1,047	123	-45	0	35	1,180	75
November	1,086	92	-96	0	41	1,233	72
December	1,060	108	-250	0	32	1,385	65
Average	**1,064**	**137**	**56**	**0**	**25**	**1,120**	**65**
1999 January	1,041	118	-550	0	50	1,659	48
February	1,050	125	-133	0	41	1,267	44
March	1,031	135	-240	0	19	1,388	36
April	1,073	116	126	0	13	1,051	40
May	1,085	98	183	0	20	979	46
June	1,105	92	156	0	23	1,018	51
July	1,107	122	213	0	27	988	57
August	1,112	113	108	0	32	1,086	60
September	1,134	108	-34	0	20	1,256	59
October	1,132	125	-93	0	65	1,286	57
November	1,127	136	-64	0	34	1,293	55
December	1,169	178	-375	0	49	1,672	43
Average	**1,097**	**122**	**-59**	**0**	**33**	**1,246**	**43**
2000 January	1,145	176	-425	0	94	1,652	30
February	1,137	157	-223	0	53	1,464	23
March	1,133	110	-18	0	84	1,176	23
April	1,143	98	103	0	62	1,076	26
May	1,152	84	350	0	27	860	37
5-Month Average	**1,142**	**125**	**-41**	**0**	**64**	**1,244**	**37**
1999 5-Month Average	**1,056**	**118**	**-124**	**0**	**28**	**1,270**	**46**
1998 5-Month Average	**1,081**	**157**	**43**	**0**	**26**	**1,169**	**51**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are at end of period.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973 through 1975:** U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual." **1976 through 1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports,* Petroleum Statement, Annual." **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S8.

Table 3.10 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Stocks[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974 Average	**2,722**	**269**	**25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	[c] **188**
1975 Average	**2,547**	**144**	[c] **-6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976 Average	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977 Average	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978 Average	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979 Average	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980 Average	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	[c] **205**
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	[c] **-42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	[d] **1,857**	[c] **216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	[c] **-6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	[c] **217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	[c] **-32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**213**
1990 Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**201**
1991 Average	**2,826**	**675**	**18**	**936**	**277**	**2,269**	**208**
1992 Average	**2,928**	**707**	**-3**	**906**	**263**	**2,470**	[c] **207**
1993 Average	[e] **3,035**	**770**	[c] **-2**	**1,081**	[e] **300**	[e] **2,426**	**206**
1994 Average	**2,973**	**761**	**24**	**861**	**329**	**2,518**	**215**
1995 Average	**3,031**	**708**	**-23**	**958**	**348**	**2,457**	**206**
1996 Average	**3,108**	**879**	**-11**	**1,014**	**376**	**2,608**	**202**
1997 Average	**3,204**	**945**	**30**	**985**	**402**	**2,733**	**213**
1998 January	3,108	782	415	702	420	2,352	226
February	3,100	794	384	659	406	2,446	236
March	3,081	825	269	770	387	2,481	245
April	3,153	975	-145	1,209	378	2,686	240
May	3,285	1,014	-75	1,095	402	2,876	238
June	3,365	969	-147	1,155	412	2,914	234
July	3,492	847	-271	1,182	431	2,998	225
August	3,575	697	-5	953	300	3,023	225
September	3,344	962	-33	1,012	370	2,957	224
October	3,240	1,012	-190	1,259	357	2,825	218
November	3,234	978	181	1,000	382	2,649	224
December	3,043	808	-138	1,012	312	2,665	219
Average	**3,253**	**888**	**18**	**1,002**	**380**	**2,741**	**219**
1999 January	3,097	891	390	759	307	2,532	232
February	3,159	900	276	775	272	2,736	239
March	3,145	815	375	593	302	2,691	251
April	3,108	1,067	-76	1,041	352	2,859	249
May	3,363	1,007	21	1,427	321	2,602	249
June	3,216	1,132	-520	1,387	311	3,170	234
July	3,271	981	-302	1,295	325	2,935	224
August	3,465	1,040	-190	1,083	359	3,253	218
September	3,373	981	-139	1,094	345	3,054	214
October	3,124	929	-192	1,105	327	2,812	208
November	3,120	743	-110	856	396	2,722	205
December	3,083	835	-292	1,300	439	2,470	196
Average	**3,211**	**943**	**-64**	**1,061**	**338**	**2,819**	**196**
2000 January	2,847	1,004	351	842	319	2,339	206
February	3,029	877	379	643	397	2,487	217
March	3,015	1,072	213	806	387	2,682	223
April	3,212	943	187	1,038	468	2,463	229
May	3,277	1,019	-181	1,123	372	2,982	223
5-Month Average	**3,076**	**985**	**187**	**893**	**388**	**2,593**	**223**
1999 5-Month Average	**3,175**	**936**	**197**	**921**	**311**	**2,682**	**249**
1998 5-Month Average	**3,146**	**879**	**167**	**889**	**399**	**2,570**	**238**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are at end of period.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
[d] See Note 6 at end of section.
[e] Beginning in 1993, other petroleum products production, exports, and products supplied include an adjustment to oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components.
(s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil that is used as fuel. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February 1993, Table S9. **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* July 2000, Table S10.

Petroleum Notes

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

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

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

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

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

3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils: The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils typically exceeded the available supply of unfinished oils. That discrepancy was assumed to be due to the redesignation of distillate and residual fuel oils received as such but used as unfinished oil inputs by the receiving refinery. The imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of that difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, the EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment.

Beginning in January 1993, the end-of-month stocks of distillate fuel oil are split into two sulfur categories (0.05 percent sulfur or less and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur) to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1992. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

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

Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.

Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982—244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).

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

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

Jet Fuel: 1974—30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene Type); 1980—42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene Type); and 1982—39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene Type).

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

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

Other Petroleum Products: 1974—190; 1980—207; and 1982—219.

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

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in the "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane,

isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table. This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been: 108 for liquefied petroleum gases, 55 for propane and propylene, and 210 for other petroleum products.

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

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

6. Data Discrepancies: Due to differences internal to EIA data processing systems, some small discrepancies exist between data in the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (*PSA*) and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. The data that have discrepancies are footnoted in Section 3 tables and summarized here.

Table	Data Series	Year Average	*MER* Data	*PSA* and *PSM* Data
3.1a	Natural Gas Plant Production	1976	1,604	1,603
3.1b	Exports, Total	1979	471	472
3.1b	Exports, Petroleum Products	1979	236	237
3.1b	Net Imports	1979	7,985	7,984
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1976	-19	-18
3.2a	Imports, SPR	1978	161	162
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1978	-15	-14
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1979	-14	-13
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1980	-14	-13
3.2b	Crude Losses	1976	14	15
3.2b	Crude Losses	1980	14	15
3.5	Stock Change	1974	10	9
3.5	Stock Change	1975	-41	-40
3.8	Total Production	1982	1,527	1,525
3.10	Products Supplied	1982	1,857	1,856

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during June 2000 was forecast as 1.6 trillion cubic feet, 1 percent higher than production during June 1999.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in June 2000 was forecast as 1.5 trillion cubic feet, 5 percent higher than the level in June 1999.

Deliveries to residential consumers in June 2000 were forecast as 142 billion cubic feet, 8 percent lower than the previous June's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during June 2000 were forecast as 728 billion cubic feet, 10 percent higher than the previous June's level.

Net imports of natural gas in June 2000 were forecast as 276 billion cubic feet, 5 percent higher than net imports in the previous June.

Stocks of working gas[1] in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of June 2000 were forecast as 1.8 trillion cubic feet, 19 percent lower than the level of stocks available 1 year earlier.

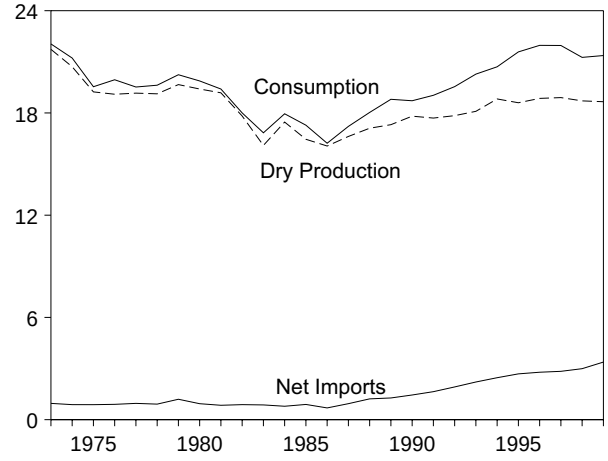
Net injections into underground storage during June 2000 were forecast as 311 billion cubic feet, 2 percent higher than the amount of net injections during June 1999.

[1]Gas available for withdrawal.

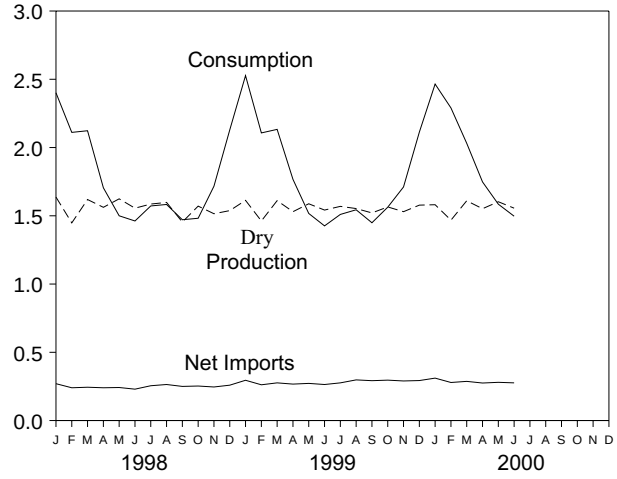
Figure 4.1 Natural Gas

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

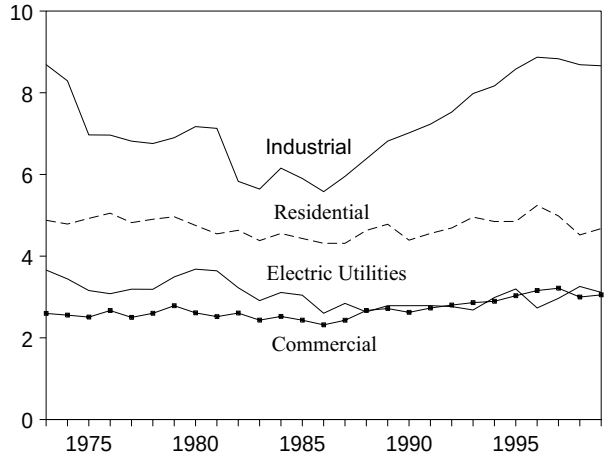
Overview, 1973-1999



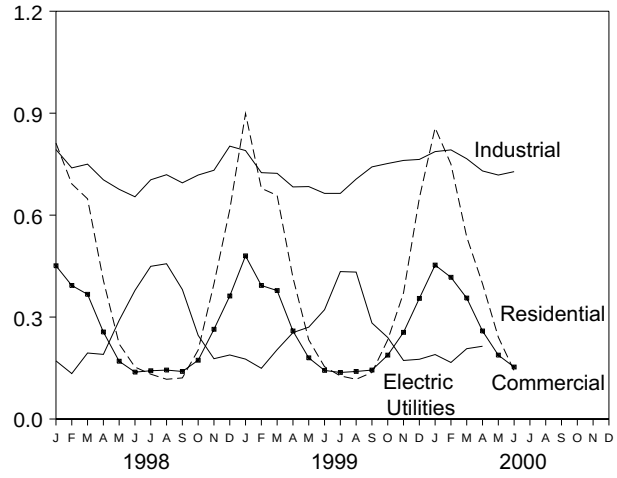
Overview, Monthly



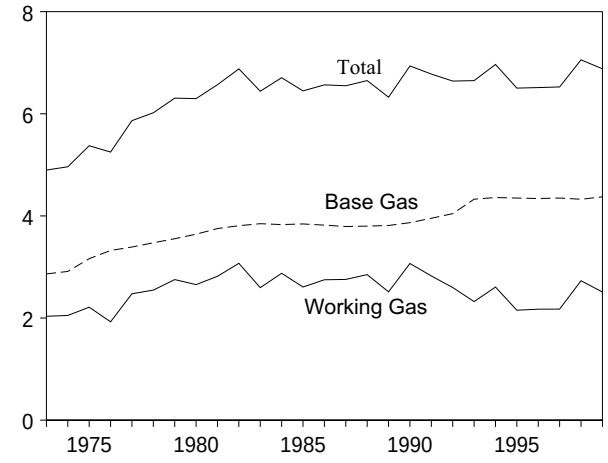
Consumption by Sector, 1973-1999



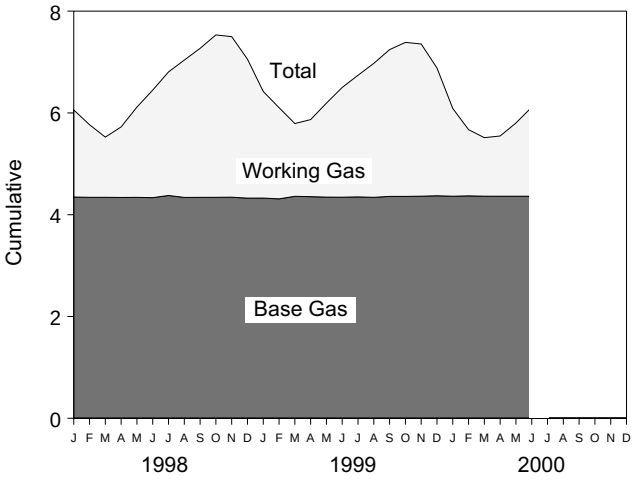
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-1999



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.5.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Dry Gas Production[a]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels[b]	Net Imports[c]	Net Withdrawals From Storage[d]	Balancing Item[e]	Consumption[f]
1973 Total	[g]**21,731**	**NA**	**956**	**-442**	**-196**	**22,049**
1974 Total	[g]**20,713**	**NA**	**882**	**-84**	**-289**	**21,223**
1975 Total	[g]**19,236**	**NA**	**880**	**-344**	**-235**	**19,538**
1976 Total	[g]**19,098**	**NA**	**899**	**165**	**-216**	**19,946**
1977 Total	[g]**19,163**	**NA**	**955**	**-557**	**-41**	**19,521**
1978 Total	[g]**19,122**	**NA**	**913**	**-120**	**-287**	**19,627**
1979 Total	[g]**19,663**	**NA**	**1,198**	**-248**	**-372**	**20,241**
1980 Total	**19,403**	**155**	**936**	**23**	**-640**	**19,877**
1981 Total	**19,181**	**176**	**845**	**-297**	**-500**	**19,404**
1982 Total	**17,820**	**145**	**882**	**-308**	[g]**-537**	**18,001**
1983 Total	**16,094**	**132**	**864**	**447**	[g]**-703**	**16,835**
1984 Total	**17,466**	**110**	**788**	**-197**	**-217**	**17,951**
1985 Total	**16,454**	**126**	**894**	**235**	**-428**	**17,281**
1986 Total	**16,059**	**113**	**689**	**-147**	**-493**	**16,221**
1987 Total	**16,621**	**101**	**939**	**-6**	**-444**	**17,211**
1988 Total	**17,103**	**101**	**1,220**	**59**	**-453**	**18,030**
1989 Total	**17,311**	**107**	**1,275**	**326**	**-218**	**18,801**
1990 Total	**17,810**	**123**	**1,447**	**-513**	**-150**	**18,716**
1991 Total	**17,698**	**113**	**1,644**	**80**	**-500**	**19,035**
1992 Total	**17,840**	**118**	**1,921**	**173**	**-508**	**19,544**
1993 Total	**18,095**	**119**	**2,210**	**-36**	**-110**	**20,279**
1994 Total	**18,821**	**111**	**2,462**	**-286**	**-400**	**20,708**
1995 Total	**18,599**	**110**	**2,687**	**415**	**-230**	**21,581**
1996 Total	**18,854**	**109**	**2,784**	**2**	**217**	**21,966**
1997 Total	**18,902**	**103**	**2,837**	**24**	**92**	**21,959**
1998 January	1,637	11	270	486	-2	2,401
February	1,448	9	240	301	114	2,111
March	1,619	10	244	255	-4	2,123
April	1,562	8	240	-206	102	1,705
May	1,624	7	242	-402	29	1,500
June	1,556	6	230	-336	6	1,462
July	1,586	8	255	-326	49	1,572
August	1,598	8	264	-286	-1	1,583
September	1,454	7	250	-231	-10	1,471
October	1,571	8	253	-269	-81	1,482
November	1,515	10	246	32	-85	1,717
December	1,538	11	259	452	-131	2,129
Total	**18,708**	**102**	**2,993**	**-530**	**-11**	**21,262**
1999 January	[E] 1,613	[E] 10	295	623	[R] -14	[R] 2,527
February	[E] 1,462	[E] 8	262	333	42	2,107
March	[E] 1,611	[E] 8	276	297	[R] -59	[R] 2,133
April	[E] 1,530	[E] 8	267	-91	[R] 53	[R] 1,767
May	[E] 1,588	[E] 8	272	-337	[R] -14	[R] 1,517
June	[E] 1,542	[E] 6	264	-306	-80	1,426
July	[E] 1,569	[E] 7	276	-225	[R] -116	[R] 1,510
August	[E] 1,553	[E] 8	[E] 298	-238	[R] -75	[R] 1,544
September	[E] 1,521	[E] 7	[E] 292	-310	[R] -60	[R] 1,449
October	[E] 1,565	[E] 8	296	-148	[R] -157	[R] 1,563
November	[E] 1,530	[E] 8	290	30	[R] -148	[R] 1,711
December	[E] 1,578	[E] 9	[E] 293	514	[R] -281	[R] 2,113
Total	[E] **18,660**	[E] **95**	[E] **3,381**	**141**	[R] **-910**	[R] **21,367**
2000 January	[RE] 1,581	[E] 10	[R] 311	780	[R] -217	[R] 2,465
February	[RE] 1,468	[E] 9	[R] 279	454	[R] 81	[R] 2,290
March	[E] 1,610	[E] 8	[R] 287	162	[R] -35	[R] 2,031
April	[RE] 1,552	[R] 7	[RE] 275	[R] -36	[RE] -51	[E] 1,748
May	[F] 1,603	[F] 8	[F] 280	[F] -255	[F] -51	[F] 1,585
June	[F] 1,556	[F] 8	[F] 276	[F] -311	[F] -32	[F] 1,497
6-Month Total	[E] **9,369**	[E] **50**	[E] **1,707**	[E] **794**	[E] **-305**	[E] **11,616**
1999 6-Month Total	[E] **9,346**	[E] **48**	**1,636**	**519**	**-72**	**11,477**
1998 6-Month Total	**9,446**	**50**	**1,466**	**98**	**244**	**11,303**

[a] "Marketed Production (Wet)" minus "Extraction Loss." See Table 4.2.
[b] See Note 4 at end of section.
[c] "Imports" minus "Exports." See Table 4.3.
[d] "Withdrawals" minus "Injections." Data for 1980-1998 cover underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. All other time periods cover underground storage only. See also Note 8 at end of section.
[e] See Note 7 at end of section. Since 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).
[f] See Note 6 at end of section.
[g] May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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

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

Sources: **1973-1993:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1998,* Table 99. **1994 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* June 2000, Table 2, except for Balancing Item and Consumption, which incorporate the most current electric utilities data from Table 4.4 of this report.

Forecast values: Derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 at end of section.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Production

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals[a]	Repressuring[b]	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed[c]	Vented and Flared[d]	Marketed Production[e]	Extraction Loss[f]	Dry Gas Production[g]
1973 Total	**24,067**	**1,171**	**NA**	**248**	[h] **22,648**	**917**	[h] **21,731**
1974 Total	**22,850**	**1,080**	**NA**	**169**	[h] **21,601**	**887**	[h] **20,713**
1975 Total	**21,104**	**861**	**NA**	**134**	[h] **20,109**	**872**	[h] **19,236**
1976 Total	**20,944**	**859**	**NA**	**132**	[h] **19,952**	**854**	[h] **19,098**
1977 Total	**21,097**	**935**	**NA**	**137**	[h] **20,025**	**863**	[h] **19,163**
1978 Total	**21,309**	**1,181**	**NA**	**153**	[h] **19,974**	**852**	[h] **19,122**
1979 Total	**21,883**	**1,245**	**NA**	**167**	[h] **20,471**	**808**	[h] **19,663**
1980 Total	**21,870**	**1,365**	**199**	**125**	**20,180**	**777**	**19,403**
1981 Total	**21,587**	**1,312**	**222**	**98**	**19,956**	**775**	**19,181**
1982 Total	**20,272**	**1,388**	**208**	**93**	**18,582**	**762**	**17,820**
1983 Total	**18,659**	**1,458**	**222**	**95**	**16,884**	**790**	**16,094**
1984 Total	**20,267**	**1,630**	**224**	**108**	**18,304**	**838**	**17,466**
1985 Total	**19,607**	**1,915**	**326**	**95**	**17,270**	**816**	**16,454**
1986 Total	**19,131**	**1,838**	**337**	**98**	**16,859**	**800**	**16,059**
1987 Total	**20,140**	**2,208**	**376**	**124**	**17,433**	**812**	**16,621**
1988 Total	**20,999**	**2,478**	**460**	**143**	**17,918**	**816**	**17,103**
1989 Total	**21,074**	**2,475**	**362**	**142**	**18,095**	**785**	**17,311**
1990 Total	**21,523**	**2,489**	**289**	**150**	**18,594**	**784**	**17,810**
1991 Total	**21,750**	**2,772**	**276**	**170**	**18,532**	**835**	**17,698**
1992 Total	**22,132**	**2,973**	**280**	**168**	**18,712**	**872**	**17,840**
1993 Total	**22,726**	**3,103**	**414**	**227**	**18,982**	**886**	**18,095**
1994 Total	**23,581**	**3,231**	**412**	**228**	**19,710**	**889**	**18,821**
1995 Total	**23,744**	**3,565**	**388**	**284**	**19,506**	**908**	**18,599**
1996 Total	**24,114**	**3,511**	**518**	**272**	**19,812**	**958**	**18,854**
1997 Total	**24,213**	**3,492**	**599**	**256**	**19,866**	**964**	**18,902**
1998 January	2,093	307	48	19	1,719	82	1,637
February	1,877	291	49	17	1,520	73	1,448
March	2,081	310	51	20	1,700	81	1,619
April	1,994	284	50	20	1,640	78	1,562
May	2,035	266	47	16	1,705	81	1,624
June	1,975	271	49	21	1,634	78	1,556
July	2,002	265	51	20	1,666	80	1,586
August	2,024	273	53	20	1,678	80	1,598
September	1,874	276	51	20	1,527	73	1,454
October	2,026	297	58	21	1,650	79	1,571
November	1,954	292	52	20	1,591	76	1,515
December	1,988	302	51	20	1,615	77	1,538
Total	**23,924**	**3,433**	**611**	**234**	**19,646**	**938**	**18,708**
1999 January	[E] 2,091	[E] 317	[E] 58	[E] 20	[E] 1,696	[E] 82	[E] 1,613
February	[E] 1,882	[E] 274	[E] 54	[E] 18	[E] 1,536	[E] 75	[E] 1,462
March	[E] 2,080	[E] 307	[E] 59	[E] 21	[E] 1,693	[E] 82	[E] 1,611
April	[E] 1,960	[E] 289	[E] 42	[E] 21	[E] 1,608	[E] 78	[E] 1,530
May	[E] 1,998	[E] 264	[E] 44	[E] 21	[E] 1,669	[E] 81	[E] 1,588
June	[E] 1,963	[E] 279	[E] 43	[E] 21	[E] 1,620	[E] 79	[E] 1,542
July	[E] 1,997	[E] 283	[E] 44	[E] 21	[E] 1,649	[E] 80	[E] 1,569
August	[E] 1,975	[E] 282	[E] 42	[E] 20	[E] 1,632	[E] 79	[E] 1,553
September	[E] 1,925	[E] 262	[E] 43	[E] 22	[E] 1,598	[E] 78	[E] 1,521
October	[E] 2,038	[E] 325	[E] 45	[E] 23	[E] 1,644	[E] 80	[E] 1,565
November	[E] 1,978	[E] 305	[E] 43	[E] 22	[E] 1,608	[E] 78	[E] 1,530
December	[E] 2,067	[E] 341	[E] 45	[E] 23	[E] 1,658	[E] 80	[E] 1,578
Total	[E] **23,953**	[E] **3,528**	[E] **561**	[E] **253**	[E] **19,611**	[E] **951**	[E] **18,660**
2000 January	[RE] 2,073	[E] 349	[E] 43	21	[RE] 1,660	[RE] 79	[RE] 1,581
February	[RE] 1,912	[RE] 312	[RE] 40	19	[RE] 1,541	[RE] 74	[RE] 1,468
March	[RE] 2,107	[RE] 350	44	21	[E] 1,692	[E] 82	[E] 1,610
April	[E] 2,029	[E] 337	[E] 43	[E] 20	[E] 1,630	[RE] 78	[RE] 1,552
May	NA	NA	NA	NA	[F] 1,683	[F] 80	[F] 1,603
June	NA	NA	NA	NA	[F] 1,634	[F] 78	[F] 1,556
6-Month Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	[E] **9,840**	[E] **471**	[E] **9,369**
1999 6-Month Total	[E] **11,974**	[E] **1,730**	[E] **299**	[E] **123**	[E] **9,822**	[E] **476**	[E] **9,346**
1998 6-Month Total	**12,056**	**1,729**	**295**	**113**	**9,919**	**474**	**9,446**

[a] Gas withdrawn from gas and oil wells.

[b] The injection of natural gas into oil and gas formations for pressure maintenance and cycling purposes.

[c] See Note 1 at end of section.

[d] Vented: Natural gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants. Flared: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

[e] "Gross Withdrawals" minus "Repressuring," "Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed," and "Vented and Flared." See Note 2 at end of section.

[f] See Note 3 at end of section.

[g] "Marketed Production (Wet)" minus "Extraction Loss."

[h] May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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

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

Sources: **1973-1993:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1998*, Table 98. **1994 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, June 2000, Table 1. **Forecast values:** Derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 at end of section.

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Trade by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports								Exports			
	Algeria[a]	Australia[a]	Canada[b]	Mexico[b]	Qatar[a]	Trinidad and Tobago[a]	United Arab Emirates[a]	Total	Canada[b]	Japan[a]	Mexico[b]	Total
1973 Total	**3**	**0**	**1,028**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,033**	**15**	**48**	**14**	**77**
1974 Total	**0**	**0**	**959**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**959**	**13**	**50**	**13**	**77**
1975 Total	**5**	**0**	**948**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**953**	**10**	**53**	**9**	**73**
1976 Total	**10**	**0**	**954**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**964**	**8**	**50**	**7**	**65**
1977 Total	**11**	**0**	**997**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,011**	**(s)**	**52**	**4**	**56**
1978 Total	**84**	**0**	**881**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**966**	**(s)**	**48**	**4**	**53**
1979 Total	**253**	**0**	**1,001**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,253**	**(s)**	**51**	**4**	**56**
1980 Total	**86**	**0**	**797**	**102**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**985**	**(s)**	**45**	**4**	**49**
1981 Total	**37**	**0**	**762**	**105**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**904**	**(s)**	**56**	**3**	**59**
1982 Total	**55**	**0**	**783**	**95**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**933**	**(s)**	**50**	**2**	**52**
1983 Total	**131**	**0**	**712**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**918**	**(s)**	**53**	**2**	**55**
1984 Total	**36**	**0**	**755**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**843**	**(s)**	**53**	**2**	**55**
1985 Total	**24**	**0**	**926**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**950**	**(s)**	**53**	**2**	**55**
1986 Total	**0**	**0**	**749**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**[c]750**	**9**	**50**	**2**	**61**
1987 Total	**0**	**0**	**993**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**993**	**3**	**49**	**2**	**54**
1988 Total	**17**	**0**	**1,276**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,294**	**20**	**52**	**2**	**74**
1989 Total	**42**	**0**	**1,339**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,382**	**38**	**51**	**17**	**107**
1990 Total	**84**	**0**	**1,448**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,532**	**17**	**53**	**16**	**86**
1991 Total	**64**	**0**	**1,710**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,773**	**15**	**54**	**60**	**129**
1992 Total	**43**	**0**	**2,094**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,138**	**68**	**53**	**96**	**216**
1993 Total	**82**	**0**	**2,267**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,350**	**45**	**56**	**40**	**140**
1994 Total	**51**	**0**	**2,566**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,624**	**53**	**63**	**47**	**162**
1995 Total	**18**	**0**	**2,816**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,841**	**28**	**65**	**61**	**154**
1996 Total	**35**	**0**	**2,883**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2,937**	**52**	**68**	**34**	**153**
1997 Total	**66**	**10**	**2,899**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2,994**	**56**	**62**	**38**	**157**
1998 January	10	0	276	(s)	0	0	0	286	5	7	4	17
February	8	2	239	2	0	0	0	251	5	4	3	11
March	5	0	257	(s)	0	0	0	263	8	7	4	19
April	3	0	247	3	0	0	0	253	5	6	3	13
May	8	0	244	1	0	0	0	252	2	2	6	10
June	5	2	236	(s)	0	0	0	243	2	6	6	13
July	5	0	259	2	0	0	0	266	2	6	4	11
August	3	2	269	1	0	0	0	275	(s)	6	5	11
September	5	0	255	2	0	0	0	262	1	8	3	12
October	5	0	260	1	0	0	0	266	2	6	5	13
November	5	2	248	0	0	0	3	258	4	4	5	12
December	8	2	261	1	0	0	3	275	5	6	5	16
Total	**69**	**12**	**3,052**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3,152**	**40**	**66**	**53**	**159**
1999 January	13	0	290	5	0	0	0	308	2	6	5	13
February	7	3	259	4	2	0	0	276	3	6	5	14
March	13	0	279	1	0	0	0	293	5	6	6	16
April	8	0	266	4	2	0	0	280	2	6	5	13
May	4	0	270	7	0	5	0	286	3	6	6	14
June	3	2	256	5	2	7	0	275	2	4	5	11
July	5	0	271	4	2	7	0	289	2	6	6	14
August	3	2	288	6	0	10	0	[d]311	2	6	5	13
September	8	0	284	5	5	4	0	305	2	6	5	13
October	5	2	290	4	0	4	0	306	3	4	4	11
November	2	0	288	6	2	7	3	309	8	6	5	19
December	5	2	291	3	2	5	0	309	7	6	4	16
Total	**75**	**12**	**3,333**	**55**	**20**	**49**	**3**	**3,548**	**42**	**64**	**61**	**167**
2000 January	5	0	[R]310	3	0	8	0	[R]326	7	6	[R]2	[R]15
February	5	0	[R]289	1	0	5	0	[R]300	[R]9	6	6	[R]21
March	4	0	[R]292	(s)	2	[R]8	0	[R]307	[R]9	4	8	[R]21
April	0	2	[E]277	[E](s)	7	7	0	[E]295	[E]7	6	8	[E]20
4-Month Total	**14**	**2**	**[E]1,169**	**[E]4**	**10**	**29**	**0**	**[E]1,228**	**[E]32**	**21**	**24**	**[E]77**
1999 4-Month Total	**40**	**3**	**1,094**	**14**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1,156**	**13**	**22**	**20**	**56**
1998 4-Month Total	**25**	**2**	**1,020**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,054**	**22**	**24**	**14**	**60**

[a] As liquefied natural gas.

[b] By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981 and exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 5 at end of section.

[c] Includes 2 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas from Indonesia.

[d] Includes 3 billion cubic feet of liquefied natural gas from Malaysia.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: See Note 5 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1992:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." **1993 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* June 2000, Tables 5 and 6.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas Consumption by End-Use Sector

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel[a]	Delivered to Consumers						Total Consumption
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial[b]	Vehicles	Electric Utilities	Total	
1973 Total	**1,496**	**728**	**4,879**	**2,597**	**8,689**	**NA**	**3,660**	**19,825**	**22,049**
1974 Total	**1,477**	**669**	**4,786**	**2,556**	**8,292**	**NA**	**3,443**	**19,077**	**21,223**
1975 Total	**1,396**	**583**	**4,924**	**2,508**	**6,968**	**NA**	**3,158**	**17,558**	**19,538**
1976 Total	**1,634**	**548**	**5,051**	**2,668**	**6,964**	**NA**	**3,081**	**17,764**	**19,946**
1977 Total	**1,659**	**533**	**4,821**	**2,501**	**6,815**	**NA**	**3,191**	**17,329**	**19,521**
1978 Total	**1,648**	**530**	**4,903**	**2,601**	**6,757**	**NA**	**3,188**	**17,449**	**19,627**
1979 Total	**1,499**	**601**	**4,965**	**2,786**	**6,899**	**NA**	**3,491**	**18,141**	**20,241**
1980 Total	**1,026**	**635**	**4,752**	**2,611**	**7,172**	**NA**	**3,682**	**18,216**	**19,877**
1981 Total	**928**	**642**	**4,546**	**2,520**	**7,128**	**NA**	**3,640**	**17,834**	**19,404**
1982 Total	**1,109**	**596**	**4,633**	**2,606**	**5,831**	**NA**	**3,226**	**16,295**	**18,001**
1983 Total	**978**	**490**	**4,381**	**2,433**	**5,643**	**NA**	**2,911**	**15,367**	**16,835**
1984 Total	**1,077**	**529**	**4,555**	**2,524**	**6,154**	**NA**	**3,111**	**16,345**	**17,951**
1985 Total	**966**	**504**	**4,433**	**2,432**	**5,901**	**NA**	**3,044**	**15,811**	**17,281**
1986 Total	**923**	**485**	**4,314**	**2,318**	**5,579**	**NA**	**2,602**	**14,814**	**16,221**
1987 Total	**1,149**	**519**	**4,315**	**2,430**	**5,953**	**NA**	**2,844**	**15,542**	**17,211**
1988 Total	**1,096**	**614**	**4,630**	**2,670**	**6,383**	**NA**	**2,636**	**16,320**	**18,030**
1989 Total	**1,070**	**629**	**4,781**	**2,718**	**6,816**	**NA**	**2,787**	**17,102**	**18,801**
1990 Total	**1,236**	**660**	**4,391**	**2,623**	**7,018**	**(s)**	**2,787**	**16,820**	**18,716**
1991 Total	**1,129**	**601**	**4,556**	**2,729**	**7,231**	**(s)**	**2,789**	**17,305**	**19,035**
1992 Total	**1,171**	**588**	**4,690**	**2,803**	**7,527**	**1**	**2,766**	**17,786**	**19,544**
1993 Total	**1,172**	**624**	**4,956**	**2,862**	**7,981**	**1**	**2,682**	**18,483**	**20,279**
1994 Total	**1,124**	**685**	**4,848**	**2,895**	**8,167**	**2**	**2,987**	**18,899**	**20,708**
1995 Total	**1,220**	**700**	**4,850**	**3,031**	**8,580**	**3**	**3,197**	**19,660**	**21,581**
1996 Total	**1,250**	**711**	**5,241**	**3,158**	**8,870**	**3**	**2,732**	**20,005**	**21,966**
1997 Total	**1,203**	**751**	**4,984**	**3,215**	**8,832**	**4**	**2,968**	**20,004**	**21,959**
1998 January	101	73	812	451	793	NA	171	2,227	2,401
February	90	64	692	393	739	NA	134	1,957	2,111
March	101	64	648	367	750	NA	194	1,959	2,123
April	97	51	408	256	704	NA	190	1,558	1,705
May	99	44	221	170	676	NA	290	1,357	1,500
June	96	43	153	138	654	NA	379	1,323	1,462
July	97	47	132	142	704	NA	449	1,428	1,572
August	98	47	117	144	719	NA	457	1,438	1,583
September	90	44	121	140	695	NA	381	1,337	1,471
October	98	44	203	173	718	NA	246	1,340	1,482
November	94	51	398	264	732	NA	178	1,572	1,717
December	96	64	616	362	803	NA	189	1,969	2,129
Total	**1,157**	**635**	**4,520**	**2,999**	**8,686**	**5**	**3,258**	**19,469**	**21,262**
1999 January	E 106	76	899	480	R 790	NA	176	R 2,346	R 2,527
February	E 96	63	679	393	725	NA	149	1,947	2,107
March	E 106	64	658	R 378	723	NA	204	R 1,963	R 2,133
April	E 101	53	416	R 259	R 683	NA	254	R 1,613	R 1,767
May	E 105	45	R 233	R 180	R 684	NA	270	R 1,367	R 1,517
June	E 101	43	R 154	143	R 664	NA	322	1,282	1,426
July	E 103	45	R 127	R 137	R 664	NA	434	R 1,362	R 1,510
August	E 102	R 46	117	R 140	R 706	NA	432	R 1,396	R 1,544
September	E 100	43	137	R 144	R 742	NA	283	R 1,305	R 1,449
October	E 103	47	R 233	188	R 752	NA	240	R 1,413	R 1,563
November	E 101	51	R 371	255	R 761	NA	172	R 1,559	R 1,711
December	E 104	63	R 650	355	R 764	NA	176	R 1,946	R 2,113
Total	**E 1,228**	**639**	**R 4,675**	**R 3,052**	**R 8,660**	**NA**	**3,113**	**R 19,501**	**R 21,367**
2000 January	R 104	74	857	R 453	R 787	NA	190	R 2,287	R 2,465
February	RE 96	R 68	R 750	R 417	R 792	NA	166	R 2,125	R 2,290
March	RE 106	R 61	R 536	R 356	R 766	NA	207	R 1,865	R 2,031
April	F 100	F 46	F 398	F 259	F 730	NA	R 214	F 1,601	RF 1,748
May	F 105	F 44	F 241	F 188	F 718	NA	NA	F 1,436	F 1,585
June	F 100	F 37	F 142	F 153	F 728	NA	NA	F 1,360	F 1,497
6-Month Total	**F 612**	**F 330**	**F 2,924**	**F 1,826**	**F 4,520**	**NA**	**NA**	**F 10,674**	**F 11,616**
1999 6-Month Total	**E 615**	**343**	**3,040**	**1,833**	**4,270**	**NA**	**1,376**	**10,519**	**11,477**
1998 6-Month Total	**584**	**339**	**2,933**	**1,773**	**4,316**	**NA**	**1,358**	**10,380**	**11,303**

[a] Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

[b] Most deliveries to nonutility power producers are included in the industrial sector. In instances where the nonutility is primarily a commercial establishment, deliveries are included in the commercial sector.

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

Notes: Natural gas includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1973-1993:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1998,* Table 100. **1994 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* June 2000, Table 3, except for the electric utilities values, which come from Table 7.7 of this report, and the totals in this table, which incorporate the electric utilities data. **Forecast values:** Derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 4.5 Natural Gas in Underground Storage

(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas from Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total[a]	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net[b,c]
1973 Total	**2,864**	**2,034**	**4,898**	**305**	**17.6**	**1,533**	**1,974**	**-442**
1974 Total	**2,912**	**2,050**	**4,962**	**16**	**.8**	**1,701**	**1,784**	**-84**
1975 Total	**3,162**	**2,212**	**5,374**	**162**	**7.9**	**1,760**	**2,104**	**-344**
1976 Total	**3,323**	**1,926**	**5,250**	**-286**	**-12.9**	**1,921**	**1,756**	**165**
1977 Total	**3,391**	**2,475**	**5,866**	**549**	**28.5**	**1,750**	**2,307**	**-557**
1978 Total	**3,473**	**2,547**	**6,020**	**72**	**2.9**	**2,158**	**2,278**	**-120**
1979 Total	**3,553**	**2,753**	**6,306**	**207**	**8.1**	**2,047**	**2,295**	**-248**
1980 Total	**3,642**	**2,655**	**6,297**	**-99**	**-3.6**	**1,910**	**1,896**	**14**
1981 Total	**3,752**	**2,817**	**6,569**	**162**	**6.1**	**1,887**	**2,180**	**-293**
1982 Total	**3,808**	**3,071**	**6,879**	**255**	**9.0**	**2,094**	**2,399**	**-306**
1983 Total	**3,847**	**2,595**	**6,442**	**-476**	**-15.5**	**2,142**	**1,700**	**442**
1984 Total	**3,830**	**2,876**	**6,706**	**281**	**10.8**	**2,064**	**2,252**	**-188**
1985 Total	**3,842**	**2,607**	**6,448**	**-270**	**-9.4**	**2,359**	**2,128**	**231**
1986 Total	**3,819**	**2,749**	**6,567**	**142**	**5.5**	**1,812**	**1,952**	**-140**
1987 Total	**3,792**	**2,756**	**6,548**	**7**	**.3**	**1,881**	**1,887**	**-6**
1988 Total	**3,800**	**2,850**	**6,650**	**94**	**3.4**	**2,244**	**2,174**	**69**
1989 Total	**3,812**	**2,513**	**6,325**	**-337**	**-11.8**	**2,804**	**2,491**	**313**
1990 Total	**3,868**	**3,068**	**6,936**	**555**	**22.1**	**1,934**	**2,433**	**-499**
1991 Total	**3,954**	**2,824**	**6,778**	**-244**	**-8.0**	**2,689**	**2,608**	**80**
1992 Total	**4,044**	**2,597**	**6,641**	**-227**	**-8.0**	**2,724**	**2,555**	**168**
1993 Total	**4,327**	**2,322**	**6,649**	**-275**	**-10.6**	**2,717**	**2,760**	**-43**
1994 Total	**4,360**	**2,606**	**6,966**	**284**	**12.2**	**2,508**	**2,796**	**-288**
1995 Total	**4,349**	**2,153**	**6,503**	**-453**	**-17.4**	**2,974**	**2,566**	**408**
1996 Total	**4,341**	**2,173**	**6,513**	**19**	**.9**	**2,911**	**2,906**	**6**
1997 Total	**4,350**	**2,175**	**6,525**	**2**	**.1**	**2,824**	**2,800**	**24**
1998 January	4,347	1,712	6,060	215	14.5	538	69	468
February	4,342	1,426	5,768	286	25.2	365	75	291
March	4,342	1,183	5,524	192	19.4	382	136	246
April	4,339	1,386	5,725	334	31.9	80	280	-200
May	4,341	1,774	6,114	407	29.9	42	433	-391
June	4,335	2,114	6,449	381	22.1	52	379	-327
July	4,378	2,428	6,806	409	20.4	54	371	-317
August	4,340	2,698	7,038	358	15.4	58	336	-278
September	4,341	2,928	7,269	253	9.6	74	298	-224
October	4,342	3,191	7,533	302	10.6	46	308	-262
November	4,344	3,155	7,499	453	16.9	168	137	31
December	4,326	2,730	7,056	554	25.5	519	83	436
Total	**4,326**	**2,730**	**7,056**	**554**	**25.5**	**2,379**	**2,905**	**-526**
1999 January	4,327	2,094	6,421	381	22.2	678	55	623
February	4,312	1,792	6,104	372	26.2	395	62	333
March	4,361	1,430	5,792	246	20.7	381	84	297
April	4,355	1,514	5,869	131	9.5	112	203	-91
May	4,346	1,847	6,192	72	4.0	43	380	-337
June	4,344	2,157	6,501	54	2.6	40	345	-306
July	4,350	2,390	6,740	-27	-1.1	78	303	-225
August	4,342	2,632	6,974	-66	-2.4	70	309	-238
September	4,360	2,884	7,245	-43	-1.5	42	352	-310
October	4,360	3,026	7,386	-165	-5.2	90	238	-148
November	4,364	2,991	7,355	-164	-5.2	200	170	30
December	4,373	2,509	6,881	-221	-8.1	568	54	514
Total	**4,373**	**2,509**	**6,881**	**-221**	**-8.1**	**2,697**	**2,555**	**141**
2000 January	4,363	1,725	6,088	-370	-17.6	829	48	780
February	4,371	1,300	5,672	-491	-27.4	532	78	454
March	4,364	1,150	5,514	-280	-19.6	294	132	162
April	R 4,363	R 1,184	R 5,547	R -329	R -21.8	145	181	R -36
May	RF 4,363	RF 1,439	RF 5,802	RF -408	RF -22.1	NA	NA	F -255
June	F 4,363	F 1,750	F 6,113	F -407	F -18.9	NA	NA	F -311

[a] For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 8 at end of section.

[b] For 1980-1998, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

[c] Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 8 at end of section.

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Natural Gas Notes

1. Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed: Annual data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed from marketed production—carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen—are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA).* Data are not available prior to 1980. Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. Monthly data are preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the preliminary monthly data (January-December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data. For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly* (*NGM).*

2. Production.

Annual data—Final annual data are from the EIA *NGA.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Imports and Exports: The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, and United Arab Emirates. In addition, one shipment of LNG arrived from Indonesia in December 1986, a shipment arrived from Qatar in February 1999, and very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and exports LNG via tanker to Japan. Also, a small amount of LNG went to Mexico in 1998.

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

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

6. Consumption: Consumption includes pipeline fuel use, lease and plant fuel use, and deliveries to consuming sectors.

Final data are from the EIA *NGA*. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. For more detailed information on the methods of estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see the EIA *NGM.*

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

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

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

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Forms FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in January 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *NGA.*

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980-1998 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

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

1975	6,280	1984	8,043	1993	7,989
1976	6,544	1985	8,087	1994	8,043
1977	6,678	1986	8,145	1995	7,953
1978	6,890	1987	8,124	1996	7,980
1979	6,929	1988	8,124	1997	8,332
1980	7,434	1989	8,124	1998	8,179
1981	7,805	1990	8,125		
1982	7,915	1991	7,993		
1983	7,985	1992	7,932		

9. Forecast Values: Data values preceded by "F" in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and weather. The natural gas forecast relies on other variables as well, such as gas wellhead prices, electric power generation by other sources, and U.S. gas import capacity. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the natural gas industry.

The STIFS model results are published quarterly in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is available from the National Energy Information Center (202-586-8800) and accessible on the world wide web at http://www.eia.doe.gov. Documentation for the model and instructions for downloading and operating it on a personal computer are provided.

Sources for Table 4.5

Storage Activity
1973-1975: Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2,* Table 9.
1976-1979: EIA**,** *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979,* Table 1.
1980-1993: EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 1998,* Table 11.
1994 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* June 2000, Table 9.
Forecast values: derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 on this page.

Other Data
1973 and 1974: American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data,* Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data,* Table 40.
1975 and 1976: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-O, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."
1977 and 1978: EIA, Form FEA-G-318-M-O, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."
1979-1992: EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."
1993 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* June 2000, Table 9.
Forecast values: derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 9 on this page.

Section 5. Oil and Gas Resource Development

The June 2000 rotary rig count was 878, 4 percent higher than the count in May 2000 and 57 percent higher than the count in June 1999. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 739 were onshore and 139 were offshore. For June 2000, the number of onshore rigs was up 61 percent, while the number of offshore rigs was up 39 percent from the June 1999 count. Rotary rigs drilling for natural gas as a share of total rigs stood at 77 percent in June 2000.

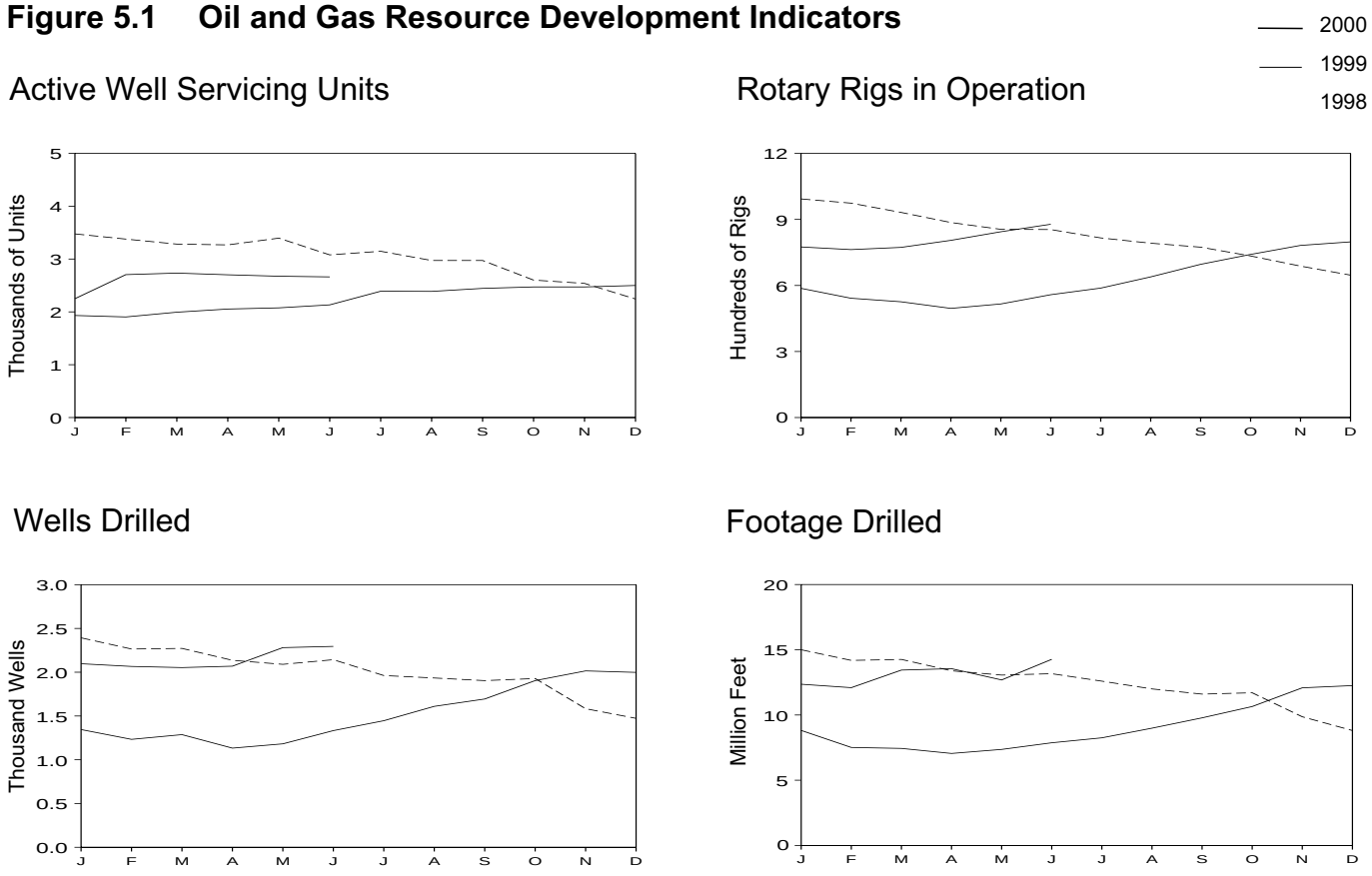
Total footage drilled in June 2000 was 14.3 million feet, up 12 percent from the footage drilled in May 2000 and up 81 percent from that drilled in June 1999.

The estimated number of exploratory and development oil and gas wells drilled during June 2000 was 1,877, slightly less than the number drilled in May 2000 and 76 percent higher than the number drilled in June 1999. The estimated number of oil wells drilled was 737, and the estimated number of gas wells was 1,140, 146 percent higher and 49 percent higher, respectively, than their June 1999 levels.

The estimated number of dry holes drilled in June 2000 was 418, up 6 percent from the number drilled in May 2000 and up 57 percent from the number drilled in June 1999.

There were an estimated 2.7 thousand well servicing units active in June 2000, 25 percent higher than in June 1999.

Figure 5.1 Oil and Gas Resource Development Indicators



Sources: Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1 Oil and Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Rotary Rigs in Operation[a]					Total Footage Drilled[c]	Active Well Servicing Units[d]
				By Site		By Type				
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Oil	Gas	Total[b]		
	Monthly Average			Weekly Average					Thousand Feet	Number
1973 Average	**23**	**227**	**250**	**84**	**1,110**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,194**	**138,223**	**NA**
1974 Average	**31**	**274**	**305**	**94**	**1,378**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,472**	**153,374**	**NA**
1975 Average	**30**	**254**	**284**	**106**	**1,554**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,660**	**180,494**	**NA**
1976 Average	**25**	**237**	**262**	**129**	**1,529**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,658**	**186,982**	**2,601**
1977 Average	**27**	**281**	**308**	**167**	**1,834**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,001**	**215,866**	**2,828**
1978 Average	**25**	**327**	**352**	**185**	**2,074**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,259**	**238,669**	**2,988**
1979 Average	**30**	**370**	**400**	**207**	**1,970**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,177**	**244,798**	**3,399**
1980 Average	**37**	**493**	**530**	**231**	**2,678**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,909**	**314,654**	**4,089**
1981 Average	**44**	**637**	**681**	**256**	**3,714**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,970**	**413,112**	**4,850**
1982 Average	**57**	**531**	**588**	**243**	**2,862**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,105**	**378,295**	**4,248**
1983 Average	**47**	**426**	**473**	**199**	**2,033**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,232**	**317,986**	**3,732**
1984 Average	**49**	**445**	**494**	**213**	**2,215**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,428**	**371,392**	**4,663**
1985 Average	**45**	**333**	**378**	**206**	**1,774**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,980**	**313,045**	**4,716**
1986 Average	**24**	**176**	**200**	**99**	**865**	**NA**	**NA**	**964**	**181,856**	**3,036**
1987 Average	**24**	**153**	**177**	**95**	**841**	**NA**	**NA**	**936**	**162,178**	**3,060**
1988 Average	**29**	**153**	**182**	**123**	**813**	**554**	**354**	**936**	**156,354**	**3,341**
1989 Average	**23**	**109**	**132**	**105**	**764**	**453**	**401**	**869**	**134,439**	**3,391**
1990 Average	**23**	**102**	**125**	**108**	**902**	**532**	**464**	**1,010**	**153,701**	**3,658**
1991 Average	**19**	**85**	**104**	**81**	**779**	**482**	**351**	**860**	**143,021**	**3,331**
1992 Average	**12**	**64**	**76**	**52**	**669**	**373**	**331**	**721**	**121,124**	**2,732**
1993 Average	**16**	**63**	**79**	**82**	**672**	**373**	**364**	**754**	**135,118**	**3,158**
1994 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**102**	**673**	**335**	**427**	**775**	**124,809**	**2,961**
1995 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**101**	**622**	**323**	**385**	**723**	**117,832**	**3,043**
1996 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**108**	**671**	**306**	**464**	**779**	**129,045**	**3,425**
1997 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**122**	**821**	**376**	**564**	**943**	**156,661**	**3,499**
1998 January	NA	NA	NA	133	860	380	609	993	15,000	3,476
February	NA	NA	NA	139	835	380	589	974	14,185	3,378
March	NA	NA	NA	136	796	327	601	932	14,259	3,283
April	NA	NA	NA	138	748	291	591	886	13,389	3,268
May	NA	NA	NA	133	722	272	580	855	13,059	3,396
June	NA	NA	NA	128	726	267	585	854	13,165	3,079
July	NA	NA	NA	121	695	264	549	816	12,594	3,147
August	NA	NA	NA	118	674	226	565	792	11,998	2,973
September	NA	NA	NA	118	656	215	559	774	11,601	2,973
October	NA	NA	NA	111	623	214	519	734	11,703	2,602
November	NA	NA	NA	109	579	190	499	688	9,864	2,539
December	NA	NA	NA	102	545	155	491	647	8,810	2,244
Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**123**	**703**	**264**	**560**	**827**	**149,627**	**3,030**
1999 January	NA	NA	NA	104	483	125	461	587	8,817	1,932
February	NA	NA	NA	101	441	117	425	542	7,511	1,904
March	NA	NA	NA	106	420	114	412	526	7,438	1,994
April	NA	NA	NA	99	397	125	371	496	7,052	2,054
May	NA	NA	NA	102	414	136	380	516	7,362	2,076
June	NA	NA	NA	100	458	124	434	558	7,870	2,133
July	NA	NA	NA	99	489	108	478	588	8,250	2,391
August	NA	NA	NA	106	533	111	527	639	8,990	2,388
September	NA	NA	NA	109	587	130	565	696	9,781	2,445
October	NA	NA	NA	111	630	137	601	741	10,648	2,472
November	NA	NA	NA	119	663	145	635	782	12,082	2,472
December	NA	NA	NA	122	676	161	636	798	12,253	2,500
Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**106**	**519**	**128**	**496**	**625**	**108,054**	**2,230**
2000 January	NA	NA	NA	125	650	143	632	775	12,358	2,250
February	NA	NA	NA	122	641	147	616	763	12,094	2,705
March	NA	NA	NA	124	649	173	600	773	13,443	2,734
April	NA	NA	NA	125	680	196	609	805	13,550	2,702
May	NA	NA	NA	139	705	199	645	844	12,686	2,675
June	NA	NA	NA	139	739	201	677	878	14,267	E 2,662
6-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**129**	**679**	**177**	**630**	**808**	**78,398**	E **2,621**
1999 6-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**102**	**434**	**124**	**412**	**536**	**46,050**	**2,016**
1998 6-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**134**	**782**	**320**	**593**	**916**	**83,057**	**3,313**

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

[b] Sum of oil, gas, and miscellaneous other rigs (not shown).

[c] Values shown are totals.

[d] See Glossary.

NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

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

Sources: **Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration:** Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Tulsa, Oklahoma, *Monthly Seismic Crew Count.* **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** By Site - Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, *Rotary Rigs Running--by State.* By Type - Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, weekly phone recording. **Total Footage Drilled:** Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado. **Active Well Servicing Units: 1976 - July 1998**—Association of Energy Service Companies, Dallas, Texas, *Field Reports;* **August 1998 forward**—Guiberson Well Service Products, a Halliburton Company, Carrollton, Texas.

Table 5.2 Oil and Gas Wells Drilled

(Number of Wells)

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1973 Total	**642**	**1,067**	**5,952**	**7,661**	**9,525**	**5,866**	**4,368**	**19,759**	**10,167**	**6,933**	**10,320**	**27,420**
1974 Total	**859**	**1,190**	**6,833**	**8,882**	**12,788**	**5,948**	**5,283**	**24,019**	**13,647**	**7,138**	**12,116**	**32,901**
1975 Total	**982**	**1,248**	**7,129**	**9,359**	**15,966**	**6,879**	**6,517**	**29,362**	**16,948**	**8,127**	**13,646**	**38,721**
1976 Total	**1,086**	**1,346**	**6,772**	**9,204**	**16,602**	**8,063**	**6,986**	**31,651**	**17,688**	**9,409**	**13,758**	**40,855**
1977 Total	**1,164**	**1,548**	**7,283**	**9,995**	**17,581**	**10,574**	**7,702**	**35,857**	**18,745**	**12,122**	**14,985**	**45,852**
1978 Total	**1,171**	**1,771**	**7,965**	**10,907**	**18,010**	**12,642**	**8,586**	**39,238**	**19,181**	**14,413**	**16,551**	**50,145**
1979 Total	**1,321**	**1,907**	**7,437**	**10,665**	**19,530**	**13,347**	**8,662**	**41,539**	**20,851**	**15,254**	**16,099**	**52,204**
1980 Total	**1,764**	**2,081**	**9,039**	**12,884**	**30,875**	**15,252**	**11,599**	**57,726**	**32,639**	**17,333**	**20,638**	**70,610**
1981 Total	**2,636**	**2,514**	**12,349**	**17,499**	**40,962**	**17,652**	**15,440**	**74,054**	**43,598**	**20,166**	**27,789**	**91,553**
1982 Total	**2,431**	**2,125**	**11,247**	**15,803**	**36,768**	**16,854**	**14,972**	**68,594**	**39,199**	**18,979**	**26,219**	**84,397**
1983 Total	**2,023**	**1,593**	**10,148**	**13,764**	**35,097**	**12,971**	**14,005**	**62,073**	**37,120**	**14,564**	**24,153**	**75,837**
1984 Total	**2,198**	**1,521**	**11,278**	**14,997**	**40,407**	**15,606**	**14,403**	**70,416**	**42,605**	**17,127**	**25,681**	**85,413**
1985 Total	**1,679**	**1,190**	**8,924**	**11,793**	**33,439**	**12,978**	**12,132**	**58,549**	**35,118**	**14,168**	**21,056**	**70,342**
1986 Total	**1,084**	**793**	**5,549**	**7,426**	**18,013**	**7,723**	**7,129**	**32,865**	**19,097**	**8,516**	**12,678**	**40,291**
1987 Total	**925**	**754**	**5,049**	**6,728**	**15,239**	**7,301**	**6,063**	**28,603**	**16,164**	**8,055**	**11,112**	**35,331**
1988 Total	**855**	**732**	**4,693**	**6,280**	**12,781**	**7,823**	**5,348**	**25,952**	**13,636**	**8,555**	**10,041**	**32,232**
1989 Total	**607**	**705**	**3,924**	**5,236**	**9,597**	**8,834**	**4,264**	**22,695**	**10,204**	**9,539**	**8,188**	**27,931**
1990 Total	**654**	**689**	**3,715**	**5,058**	**11,544**	**10,355**	**4,598**	**26,497**	**12,198**	**11,044**	**8,313**	**31,555**
1991 Total	**592**	**534**	**3,314**	**4,440**	**11,178**	**8,992**	**4,282**	**24,452**	**11,770**	**9,526**	**7,596**	**28,892**
1992 Total	**493**	**423**	**2,513**	**3,429**	**8,264**	**7,786**	**3,605**	**19,655**	**8,757**	**8,209**	**6,118**	**23,084**
1993 Total	**502**	**548**	**2,469**	**3,519**	**7,905**	**9,469**	**3,859**	**21,233**	**8,407**	**10,017**	**6,328**	**24,752**
1994 Total	**570**	**726**	**2,405**	**3,701**	**6,151**	**8,812**	**2,902**	**17,865**	**6,721**	**9,538**	**5,307**	**21,566**
1995 Total	**542**	**570**	**2,198**	**3,310**	**7,085**	**7,784**	**2,877**	**17,746**	**7,627**	**8,354**	**5,075**	**21,056**
1996 Total	**483**	**570**	**2,136**	**3,189**	**7,831**	**8,732**	**3,146**	**19,709**	**8,314**	**9,302**	**5,282**	**22,898**
1997 Total	**428**	**536**	**2,110**	**3,074**	**10,008**	**10,791**	**3,592**	**24,391**	**10,436**	**11,327**	**5,702**	**27,465**
1998 January	48	51	185	284	785	1,025	299	2,109	833	1,076	484	2,393
February	30	50	175	255	712	991	307	2,010	742	1,041	482	2,265
March	37	51	169	257	731	1,011	273	2,015	768	1,062	442	2,272
April	30	50	160	240	645	995	256	1,896	675	1,045	416	2,136
May	22	49	163	234	568	976	312	1,856	590	1,025	475	2,090
June	30	49	155	234	611	985	313	1,909	641	1,034	468	2,143
July	21	46	148	215	588	924	235	1,747	609	970	383	1,962
August	18	48	144	210	545	951	228	1,724	563	999	372	1,934
September	23	47	141	211	529	941	223	1,693	552	988	364	1,904
October	17	51	133	201	401	1,062	264	1,727	418	1,113	397	1,928
November	15	45	125	185	356	840	202	1,398	371	885	327	1,583
December	12	42	118	172	290	826	185	1,301	302	868	303	1,473
Total	**303**	**579**	**1,816**	**2,698**	**6,761**	**11,527**	**3,097**	**21,385**	**7,064**	**12,106**	**4,913**	**24,083**
1999 January	13	37	104	154	282	746	163	1,191	295	783	267	1,345
February	13	36	99	148	215	715	155	1,085	228	751	254	1,233
March	9	35	96	140	234	762	151	1,147	243	797	247	1,287
April	10	31	90	131	234	625	143	1,002	244	656	233	1,133
May	13	38	94	145	252	634	151	1,037	265	672	245	1,182
June	10	37	102	149	290	730	164	1,184	300	767	266	1,333
July	15	40	113	168	292	805	181	1,278	307	845	294	1,446
August	9	45	117	171	371	886	182	1,439	380	931	299	1,610
September	19	58	127	204	350	941	199	1,490	369	999	326	1,694
October	11	70	158	239	479	996	190	1,665	490	1,066	348	1,904
November	12	91	143	246	515	1,031	223	1,769	527	1,122	366	2,015
December	17	56	146	219	422	1,068	289	1,779	439	1,124	435	1,998
Total	**151**	**574**	**1,389**	**2,114**	**3,936**	**9,939**	**2,191**	**16,066**	**4,087**	**10,513**	**3,580**	**18,180**
2000 January	R 13	53	142	R 208	R 604	1,064	221	R 1,889	617	1,117	363	2,097
February	16	58	139	213	555	1,037	261	1,853	571	1,095	400	2,066
March	17	54	141	212	610	1,009	222	1,841	627	1,063	363	2,053
April	21	51	147	219	595	1,024	231	1,850	616	1,075	378	2,069
May	22	60	154	236	718	1,085	242	2,045	740	1,145	396	2,281
June	27	55	170	252	710	1,085	248	2,043	737	1,140	418	2,295
6-Month Total	**116**	**331**	**893**	**1,340**	**3,792**	**6,304**	**1,425**	**11,521**	**3,908**	**6,635**	**2,318**	**12,861**
1999 6-Month Total	**68**	**214**	**585**	**867**	**1,507**	**4,212**	**927**	**6,646**	**1,575**	**4,426**	**1,512**	**7,513**
1998 6-Month Total	**197**	**300**	**1,007**	**1,504**	**4,052**	**5,983**	**1,760**	**11,795**	**4,249**	**6,283**	**2,767**	**13,299**

R=Revised.

Notes: These well counts include only the original drilling of a hole intended to discover or further develop already discovered oil or gas resources. Other drilling activities, such as drilling an old well deeper, drilling of laterals from the original well, drilling of service and injection wells, and drilling for resources other than oil or gas are excluded. Due to the methodology used to estimate ultimate well counts from the available partially reported data, the counts shown on this page are frequently revised. See end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado.

Oil and Gas Resource Development Notes

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

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

Users of the well completion and footage figures published by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) prior to August 1998 should be aware that these data have been revised. The published well completion and footage figures are produced by the Well Completion Estimation Procedure (WELCOM) based on drilling records provided under contract to the EIA. Problems in the files received by EIA necessitated revision of the historical series for well completions and footage drilled. Queries regarding this matter may be directed to William Trapmann (202-586-6408 or william.trapmann@eia.doe.gov).

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in June 2000 totaled 97 million short tons, 8 percent higher than in June 1999. Coal production during the first 6 months of 2000 totaled 555 million short tons, 1 percent higher than production during the first 6 months of 1999.

Coal consumed by the electric power sector in April 2000 totaled 69 million short tons, 2 percent lower than the level in April 1999.

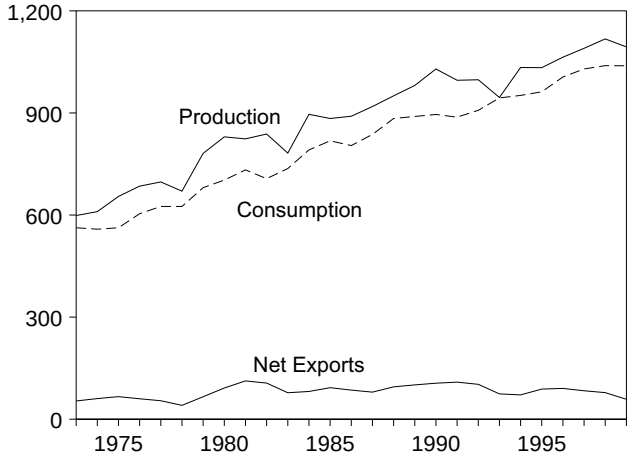
Electric utility coal stocks were 128 million short tons at the end of April 2000, 8 percent lower than the level a year earlier.

Coal exports in April 2000 totaled 4 million short tons, 25 percent lower than exports in April 1999. Coal imports in April 2000 totaled 823 thousand short tons, 15 percent higher than imports in April 1999.

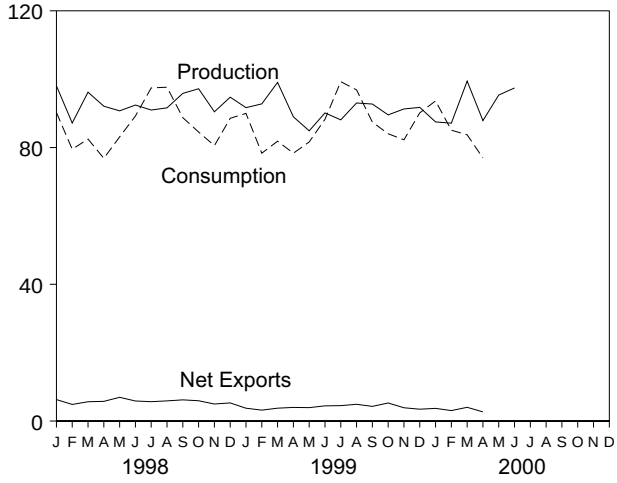
Figure 6.1 Coal

(Million Short Tons)

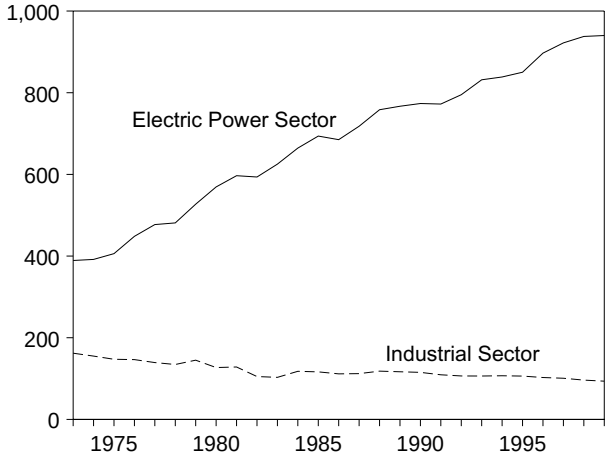
Overview, 1973-1999



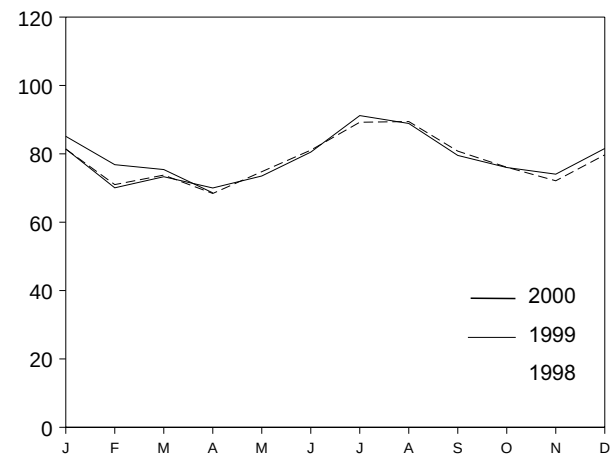
Overview, Monthly



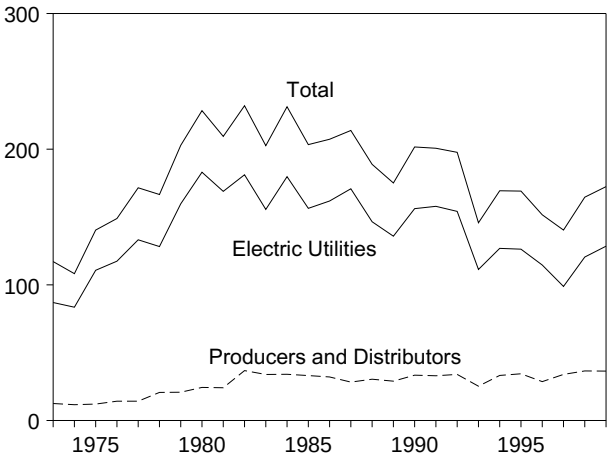
Consumption by Sector, 1973-1999



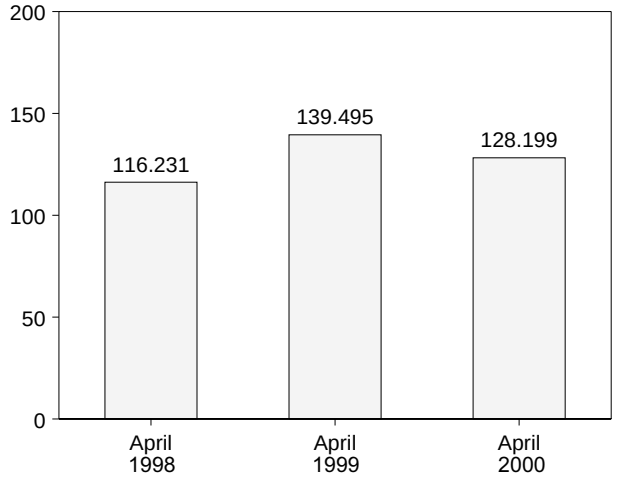
Consumption by Electric Power Sector, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1999



Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production	Consumption	Imports[a]	Exports	Stocks[b]
1973 Total	**598,568**	**562,584**	**127**	**53,587**	**117,155**
1974 Total	**610,023**	**558,402**	**2,080**	**60,661**	**108,237**
1975 Total	**654,641**	**562,640**	**940**	**66,309**	**140,391**
1976 Total	**684,913**	**603,790**	**1,203**	**60,021**	**148,899**
1977 Total	**697,205**	**625,291**	**1,647**	**54,312**	**171,543**
1978 Total	**670,164**	**625,225**	**2,953**	**40,714**	**166,606**
1979 Total	**781,134**	**680,524**	**2,059**	**66,042**	**202,812**
1980 Total	**829,700**	**702,730**	**1,194**	**91,742**	**228,407**
1981 Total	**823,775**	**732,627**	**1,043**	**112,541**	**209,423**
1982 Total	**838,112**	**706,911**	**742**	**106,277**	**232,038**
1983 Total	**782,091**	**736,672**	**1,271**	**77,772**	**202,584**
1984 Total	**895,921**	**791,296**	**1,286**	**81,483**	**231,300**
1985 Total	**883,638**	**818,049**	**1,952**	**92,680**	**203,367**
1986 Total	**890,315**	**804,231**	**2,212**	**85,518**	**207,319**
1987 Total	**918,762**	**836,941**	**1,747**	**79,607**	**213,780**
1988 Total	**950,265**	**883,642**	**2,134**	**95,023**	**188,831**
1989 Total	**980,729**	**889,699**	**2,851**	**100,815**	**175,087**
1990 Total	**1,029,076**	**895,480**	**2,699**	**105,804**	**201,629**
1991 Total	**995,984**	**887,621**	**3,390**	**108,969**	**200,682**
1992 Total	**997,545**	[c]**907,655**	**3,803**	**102,516**	**197,685**
1993 Total	**945,424**	**944,081**	**8,181**	**74,519**	**145,742**
1994 Total	**1,033,504**	**951,461**	**8,870**	**71,359**	**169,358**
1995 Total	**1,032,974**	**962,039**	**9,473**	**88,547**	**169,083**
1996 Total	**1,063,856**	**1,005,573**	**8,115**	**90,473**	**151,627**
1997 Total	**1,089,932**	**1,029,228**	**7,487**	**83,545**	**140,374**
1998 January	98,054	90,258	705	6,984	143,918
February	87,180	79,514	447	5,300	149,268
March	96,198	82,481	687	6,337	155,541
April	92,094	76,851	792	6,548	162,829
May	90,736	83,121	475	7,416	165,693
June	92,442	89,233	925	6,785	162,676
July	90,971	97,452	804	6,463	155,181
August	91,618	97,649	813	6,709	150,086
September	95,845	88,744	528	6,726	151,642
October	97,205	84,549	791	6,726	156,115
November	90,460	80,563	784	5,773	162,323
December	94,733	88,559	973	6,280	164,602
Total	**1,117,535**	**1,038,972**	**8,724**	**78,048**	**164,602**
1999 January	91,675	89,988	739	4,492	164,861
February	92,775	78,356	726	3,922	174,671
March	99,060	81,862	782	4,548	183,905
April	88,984	78,348	715	4,698	188,260
May	84,895	81,631	421	4,345	192,083
June	90,136	88,280	961	5,405	189,546
July	88,102	99,273	670	5,175	176,910
August	93,035	96,868	900	5,800	171,829
September	92,728	87,441	818	5,100	171,455
October	89,560	84,029	684	5,966	174,670
November	91,292	82,283	1,097	4,986	177,325
December	91,750	90,151	575	4,039	172,411
Total	**1,093,993**	**1,038,512**	**9,089**	**58,476**	**172,411**
2000 January	[R] 87,493	[R] 93,637	1,002	4,710	[R] 167,306
February	[R] 87,129	[R] 85,079	698	3,765	[R] 173,939
March	[R] 99,434	[R] 83,730	1,115	5,123	[R] 173,414
April	87,890	[E] 76,944	823	3,503	175,682
May	95,355	NA	NA	NA	NA
June	97,436	NA	NA	NA	NA
6-Month Total	**554,737**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1999 6-Month Total	**547,525**	**498,465**	**4,346**	**27,410**	**189,546**
1998 6-Month Total	**556,704**	**501,458**	**4,032**	**39,369**	**162,676**

[a] Includes Puerto Rico.

[b] Stocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, general industry, and coal producers and distributors at end of period. Excludes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector.

[c] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1991 and 1992; beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers." See Table 6.2.

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

Notes: Data through 1997 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section for sources.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors[a]					Electric Power Sector			
		Industrial							
	Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other	Total	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Other Power Producers[a,b]	Total	Total
1973 Total	**11,117**	**94,101**	**68,038**	**162,139**	**116**	**389,212**	**NA**	**[c]389,212**	**562,584**
1974 Total	**11,417**	**90,191**	**64,903**	**155,094**	**80**	**391,811**	**NA**	**[c]391,811**	**558,402**
1975 Total	**9,410**	**83,598**	**63,646**	**147,244**	**24**	**405,962**	**NA**	**[c]405,962**	**562,640**
1976 Total	**8,916**	**84,704**	**61,787**	**146,491**	**12**	**448,371**	**NA**	**[c]448,371**	**603,790**
1977 Total	**8,954**	**77,739**	**61,463**	**139,202**	**9**	**477,126**	**NA**	**[c]477,126**	**625,291**
1978 Total	**9,511**	**71,394**	**63,085**	**134,479**	**([d])**	**481,235**	**NA**	**[c]481,235**	**625,225**
1979 Total	**8,388**	**77,368**	**67,717**	**145,085**	**([d])**	**527,051**	**NA**	**[c]527,051**	**680,524**
1980 Total	**6,452**	**66,657**	**60,347**	**127,004**	**([d])**	**569,274**	**NA**	**[c]569,274**	**702,730**
1981 Total	**7,421**	**61,014**	**67,395**	**128,409**	**([d])**	**596,797**	**NA**	**[c]596,797**	**732,627**
1982 Total	**8,240**	**40,908**	**64,097**	**105,005**	**([d])**	**593,666**	**NA**	**[c]593,666**	**706,911**
1983 Total	**8,448**	**37,033**	**65,980**	**103,013**	**([d])**	**625,211**	**NA**	**[c]625,211**	**736,672**
1984 Total	**9,130**	**44,022**	**73,745**	**117,767**	**([d])**	**664,399**	**NA**	**[c]664,399**	**791,296**
1985 Total	**7,779**	**41,056**	**75,372**	**116,429**	**([d])**	**693,841**	**NA**	**[c]693,841**	**818,049**
1986 Total	**7,667**	**35,924**	**75,583**	**111,508**	**([d])**	**685,056**	**NA**	**[c]685,056**	**804,231**
1987 Total	**6,914**	**36,957**	**75,175**	**112,132**	**([d])**	**717,894**	**NA**	**[c]717,894**	**836,941**
1988 Total	**7,130**	**41,888**	**76,252**	**118,140**	**([d])**	**758,372**	**NA**	**[c]758,372**	**883,642**
1989 Total	**6,167**	**40,508**	**76,134**	**116,643**	**([d])**	**766,888**	**NA**	**[c]766,888**	**889,699**
1990 Total	**6,724**	**38,877**	**76,330**	**115,207**	**([d])**	**773,549**	**NA**	**[c]773,549**	**895,480**
1991 Total	**6,094**	**33,854**	**75,405**	**109,259**	**([d])**	**772,268**	**NA**	**[c]772,268**	**887,621**
1992 Total	**6,153**	**32,366**	**74,042**	**106,408**	**([d])**	**779,860**	**15,234**	**[e]795,094**	**[e]907,655**
1993 Total	**6,221**	**31,323**	**74,892**	**106,215**	**([d])**	**813,508**	**18,137**	**831,645**	**944,081**
1994 Total	**6,013**	**31,740**	**75,179**	**106,919**	**([d])**	**817,270**	**21,260**	**838,529**	**951,461**
1995 Total	**5,807**	**33,011**	**73,055**	**106,067**	**([d])**	**829,007**	**21,158**	**850,165**	**962,039**
1996 Total	**6,006**	**31,706**	**70,941**	**102,647**	**([d])**	**874,681**	**22,239**	**896,921**	**1,005,573**
1997 Total	**6,463**	**30,203**	**70,599**	**100,802**	**([d])**	**900,361**	**21,603**	**921,964**	**1,029,228**
1998 January	553	2,345	5,977	8,322	([d])	79,520	[E]1,863	81,383	90,258
February	452	2,097	5,965	8,062	([d])	69,097	[E]1,904	71,001	79,514
March	452	2,293	5,950	8,243	([d])	71,817	[E]1,969	73,786	82,481
April	387	2,456	5,598	8,054	([d])	66,474	[E]1,936	68,410	76,851
May	268	2,508	5,571	8,079	([d])	72,867	[E]1,908	74,775	83,121
June	316	2,275	5,565	7,840	([d])	79,016	[E]2,061	81,077	89,233
July	359	2,403	5,451	7,855	([d])	87,189	[E]2,050	89,239	97,452
August	344	2,453	5,411	7,864	([d])	87,064	[E]2,377	89,441	97,649
September	269	2,316	5,368	7,684	([d])	78,078	[E]2,713	80,791	88,744
October	281	2,454	5,727	8,181	([d])	73,407	[E]2,679	76,086	84,549
November	470	2,207	5,763	7,970	([d])	69,452	[E]2,670	72,122	80,563
December	705	2,381	5,774	8,154	([d])	76,887	[E]2,813	79,700	88,559
Total	**4,856**	**28,189**	**68,119**	**96,308**	**([d])**	**910,867**	**26,941**	**937,808**	**1,038,972**
1999 January	553	2,287	5,720	8,007	([d])	78,575	[E]2,853	81,428	89,988
February	452	2,122	5,722	7,844	([d])	67,220	[E]2,839	70,059	78,356
March	452	2,387	5,716	8,103	([d])	70,643	[E]2,665	73,308	81,862
April	442	2,496	5,397	7,892	([d])	66,961	[E]3,053	70,014	78,348
May	274	2,448	5,389	7,838	([d])	70,285	[E]3,235	73,520	81,631
June	256	2,128	5,389	7,517	([d])	76,507	[E]4,000	80,507	88,280
July	405	2,363	5,314	7,677	([d])	87,020	[E]4,171	91,191	99,273
August	327	2,351	5,301	7,652	([d])	84,729	[E]4,159	88,888	96,868
September	239	2,310	5,358	7,668	([d])	75,520	[E]4,014	79,534	87,441
October	281	2,389	5,357	7,746	([d])	71,938	[E]4,064	76,002	84,029
November	470	2,352	5,415	7,767	([d])	69,353	[E]4,693	74,046	82,283
December	705	2,476	5,400	7,876	([d])	75,369	[E]6,201	81,570	90,151
Total	**4,856**	**28,108**	**65,478**	**93,586**	**([d])**	**894,120**	**[E]45,950**	**940,070**	**1,038,512**
2000 January	[R]627	[R]2,471	[R]5,422	[R]7,893	([d])	76,957	[E]8,160	85,117	[R]93,637
February	[R]467	[R]2,342	[R]5,443	[R]7,785	([d])	69,327	[E]7,500	76,827	[R]85,079
March	[R]363	[R]2,505	[R]5,461	[R]7,966	([d])	67,818	[E]7,584	75,402	[R]83,730
April	[F]454	[F]2,323	[F]5,582	[F]7,905	([d])	61,531	[E]7,054	[E]68,585	[E]76,944
4-Month Total	**[F]1,911**	**[F]9,641**	**[F]21,908**	**[F]31,550**	**([d])**	**275,633**	**[E]30,298**	**[E]305,931**	**[E]339,391**
1999 4-Month Total	**1,898**	**9,291**	**22,555**	**31,846**	**([d])**	**283,400**	**11,410**	**294,810**	**328,554**
1998 4-Month Total	**1,844**	**9,191**	**23,490**	**32,681**	**([d])**	**286,907**	**7,672**	**294,579**	**329,104**

[a] Most of the coal consumption at nonutility cogeneration plants is included in the end-use sectors.

[b] Nonutility wholesale producers of electricity, and nonutility cogeneration plants that are not included in the end-use sectors. Only annual data are collected; prior to 1998, monthly estimates are derived from the annual total's daily rate; for 1998 forward, monthly estimates are developed from industry analysis.

[c] Electric utilities only.

[d] After 1977, small amounts of coal consumed by the Transportation Sector are included in "Other" under the Industrial Sector.

[e] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1991 and 1992; beginning in 1992, includes coal consumed by "Other Power Producers."

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

Notes: For sector-specific reporting and estimating information, see Note 2 at end of section. Data through 1997 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section for sources. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Consumer				Producers and Distributors	Total[a]
	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total[a]		
1973 Year	**6,998**	**10,370**	**86,967**	**104,625**	**12,530**	**117,155**
1974 Year	**6,209**	**6,605**	**83,509**	**96,603**	**11,634**	**108,237**
1975 Year	**8,797**	**8,529**	**110,724**	**128,283**	**12,108**	**140,391**
1976 Year	**9,902**	**7,100**	**117,436**	**134,678**	**14,221**	**148,899**
1977 Year	**12,816**	**11,063**	**133,219**	**157,318**	**14,225**	**171,543**
1978 Year	**8,278**	**9,048**	**128,225**	**145,911**	**20,695**	**166,606**
1979 Year	**10,155**	**11,777**	**159,714**	**181,986**	**20,826**	**202,812**
1980 Year	**9,067**	**11,951**	**183,010**	**204,028**	**24,379**	**228,407**
1981 Year	**6,475**	**9,906**	**168,893**	**185,274**	**24,149**	**209,423**
1982 Year	**4,642**	**9,479**	**181,132**	**195,254**	**36,784**	**232,038**
1983 Year	**4,346**	**8,710**	**155,598**	**168,654**	**33,931**	**202,584**
1984 Year	**6,166**	**11,317**	**179,727**	**197,211**	**34,090**	**231,300**
1985 Year	**3,420**	**10,438**	**156,376**	**170,234**	**33,133**	**203,367**
1986 Year	**2,992**	**10,429**	**161,806**	**175,226**	**32,093**	**207,319**
1987 Year	**3,884**	**10,777**	**170,797**	**185,459**	**28,321**	**213,780**
1988 Year	**3,137**	**8,768**	**146,507**	**158,413**	**30,418**	**188,831**
1989 Year	**2,864**	**7,363**	**135,860**	**146,087**	**29,000**	**175,087**
1990 Year	**3,329**	**8,716**	**156,166**	**168,210**	**33,418**	**201,629**
1991 Year	**2,773**	**7,061**	**157,876**	**167,711**	**32,971**	**200,682**
1992 Year	**2,597**	**6,965**	**154,130**	**163,692**	**33,993**	**197,685**
1993 Year	**2,401**	**6,716**	**111,341**	**120,458**	**25,284**	**145,742**
1994 Year	**2,657**	**6,585**	**126,897**	**136,139**	**33,219**	**169,358**
1995 Year	**2,632**	**5,702**	**126,304**	**134,639**	**34,444**	**169,083**
1996 Year	**2,667**	**5,688**	**114,623**	**122,979**	**28,648**	**151,627**
1997 Year	**1,978**	**5,597**	**98,826**	**106,401**	**33,973**	**140,374**
1998 January	1,947	5,252	100,406	107,605	36,313	143,918
February	1,916	4,906	103,793	110,615	38,653	149,268
March	1,885	4,561	108,101	114,547	40,994	155,541
April	1,922	4,571	116,231	122,724	40,105	162,829
May	1,958	4,582	119,936	126,476	39,217	165,693
June	1,995	4,593	117,758	124,345	38,331	162,676
July	2,010	4,810	109,540	116,360	38,821	155,181
August	2,026	5,028	103,720	110,774	39,312	150,086
September	2,042	5,246	104,552	111,839	39,803	151,642
October	2,037	5,345	110,021	117,403	38,712	156,115
November	2,031	5,445	117,225	124,702	37,621	162,323
December	**2,026**	**5,545**	**120,501**	**128,072**	**36,530**	**164,602**
1999 January	1,983	5,280	119,382	126,645	38,216	164,861
February	1,941	5,014	127,428	134,383	40,288	174,671
March	1,898	4,749	134,897	141,544	42,361	183,905
April	1,957	4,723	139,495	146,175	42,085	188,260
May	2,016	4,696	143,561	150,274	41,809	192,083
June	2,075	4,670	141,267	148,013	41,533	189,546
July	2,042	4,818	130,673	137,533	39,377	176,910
August	2,009	4,966	127,633	134,608	37,221	171,829
September	1,975	5,114	129,302	136,391	35,064	171,455
October	1,965	5,268	132,608	139,840	34,830	174,670
November	1,954	5,421	135,355	142,730	34,595	177,325
December	**1,943**	**5,575**	**128,493**	**136,011**	**36,400**	**172,411**
2000 January	R 1,938	4,730	122,472	R 129,140	38,166	R 167,306
February	R 1,933	4,439	127,858	R 134,231	39,708	R 173,939
March	R 1,929	R 4,367	125,869	R 132,164	41,250	R 173,414
April	F 1,722	F 4,308	128,199	134,229	F 41,453	175,682

[a] Includes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector in thousand short tons: 1973—290; 1974—280; 1975—233; 1976—240; 1977—220; 1978—360; and 1979—340.

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

Notes: Stocks are at end of period. For sector-specific reporting and estimating information, see Note 3 at end of section. Data through 1997 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section for sources. Forecast values are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

Coal Notes

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

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figure. The adjustment procedure uses State-level production data and is explained in EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report*. Initial estimates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first 9 months (three quarters) and weekly/monthly estimates for the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter estimates may or may not be revised when preliminary data become available in March of the following year, depending on the magnitude of the difference between the estimates and the preliminary data. In any event, all quarterly, monthly, and weekly production figures are adjusted to conform to the final annual production data published in the *Monthly Energy Review* in the fall of the following year.

2. Consumption: Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Estimated data for the most recent months (designated by an "E") are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "Supply and Disposition of Coal: Mid World Oil Price Case." The monthly estimates are one-third of the quarterly values shown in the then current issue of the publication, regularly released in February, May, October, and November. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Residential and Commercial—Prior to 1980, monthly consumption estimates for the residential and commercial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures developed by the Bureau of Mines. From 1980-1987, monthly estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-2. During 1981 and 1982, the estimates were also modified to reflect air temperature degree-days. Quarterly consumption data were taken directly from reported data and were defined as distribution to the residential and commercial sector as reported by coal producers and distributors on Form EIA-6. Beginning in January 1988, monthly residential and commercial consumption estimates are derived from reported quarterly data by using monthly national average population weighted heating/cooling degree-days obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The monthly ratios are the monthly national sum of heating and cooling degree-days as a proportion of the quarterly national sum. Quarterly consumption data are taken directly from reported data.

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

Other Industrial—Prior to 1978, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. From 1980-1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Quarterly consumption data were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts were the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Starting in January 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for

six major industry groups are used as the basis for calculating the ratios: foods, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 20; paper and products, SIC 26; chemicals and products, SIC 28; petroleum products, SIC 29; clay, glass, and stone products, SIC 32; and primary metals, SIC 33. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

Electric Utilities—Monthly consumption data for electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data.

3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Estimated data for the most recent months (designated by an "E") are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case." The monthly estimates are one-third of the quarterly values shown in the then current issue of the publication, regularly released in February, May, October, and November. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

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

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

Electric Utilities—Monthly stocks data at electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data.

Producers and Distributors—Quarterly stocks at producers and distributors are taken directly from reported data. Monthly data are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks.

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

The STIFS model results are published semi-annually (April and October) in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is available from the National Energy Information Center (202-586-8800). Monthly updates are accessible on the world wide web at http://www.eia.doe.gov. Documentation for the model and instructions for downloading and operating it on a personal computer are provided.

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

Sources for Table 6.1

Production
1973-September 1977—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.*
October 1977 forward—Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Coal Production.*

Consumption—See Table 6.2.

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

Stocks—See Table 6.3.

Sources for Table 6.2

Residential and Commercial
1973-1976—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook***.**
January-September 1977—DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."
October 1977-1979—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."
1980 forward—EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Industrial—Coke Plants
1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.*
October 1977-1980—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual Supplement."
1981-1984—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement."

1985 forward—EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly."

Industrial— Other
1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977-1979—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants."
1980 forward—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Electric Utilities
1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.*
October 1977 forward—EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Other Power Producers
Annual Data—EIA, Form EIA-860B (formerly Form EIA-867), "Annual Electric Generator Report - Nonutility."
Monthly Estimates—Through 1997, derived from the daily rate of each annual total. For 1998 forward, estimated by EIA from industry analysis.

Sources for Table 6.3

Coke Plants
1973-September 1977—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977-1980—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual."
1981-1984—EIA, Form EIA 5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement."
1985 forward—EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly."

Other Industrial
1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.*
October 1977-1979—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants."
1980 forward—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Electric Utilities
1973-September 1977—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.*
October 1977 forward—EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Producers and Distributors
EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Section 7. Electricity

Overview. Electricity is produced by electric utilities, which are the traditional, regulated part of the industry, and nonutility power producers, which are expanding rapidly as the industry moves away from regulated entities.

In 1999, U.S. electricity net generation totaled 3.7 trillion kilowatthours. Electric utilities generated 3.2 trillion kilowatthours (86 percent of the total) and nonutility power producers generated 0.5 trillion kilowatthours (14 percent). The Nation imported 43 billion kilowatthours of electricity and exported 14 billion kilowatthours.

Net Generation. In April 2000, net generation of electricity totaled 280 billion kilowatthours, 1 percent more than in April 1999. At utilities, net generation was 227 billion kilowatthours, down 5 percent, while at nonutility power plants, net generation was 52 billion kilowatthours, up 41 percent.

At utilities in April 2000, fossil fuels (primarily coal) accounted for 65 percent of net generation, nuclear 24 percent, and renewable resources 12 percent. At nonutility power plants, fossil fuels (primarily natural gas) accounted for 78 percent of net generation, 18 percent from renewable resources, and 4 percent other resources.

Electric Utility Retail Sales. In April 2000, utilities sold a total of 246 billion kilowatthours of electricity to end users, slightly more than in April 1999. In April 2000, industrial consumers purchased 86 billion kilowatthours of electricity (35 percent of the month's total), residential consumers 76 billion kilowatthours (31 percent), commercial users 76 billion kilowatthours (31 percent), and other users 8 billion kilowatthours (3 percent).

Consumption of Fossil Fuels. In April 2000, 71 million short tons of coal were consumed to generate electricity, slightly less than in April 1999. Of the total, 62 million short tons (8 percent less than a year earlier), were consumed at electric utilities and 9 million short tons (142 percent more than a year earlier) were consumed by nonutility power producers.

In April 2000, 444 billion cubic feet of natural gas was consumed to generate electricity, 3 percent less than in April 1999. Of the total, 214 billion cubic feet (16 percent less than a year earlier) was consumed by electric utilities and 230 billion cubic feet (13 percent more than a year earlier) was consumed by nonutility power plants.

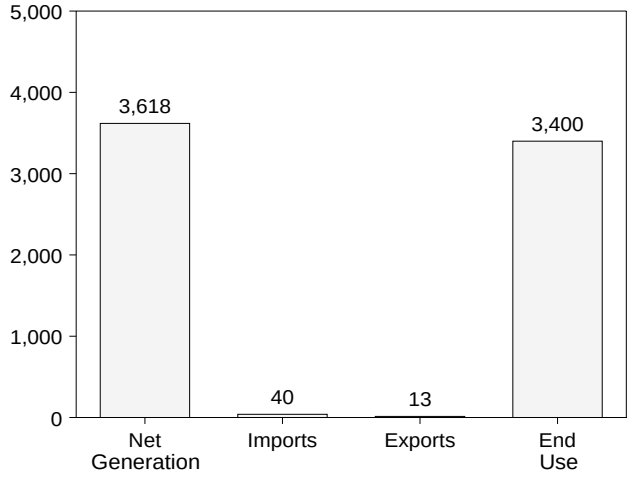
Stocks of Coal and Petroleum. At the end of April 2000, 143 million short tons of coal were held in storage for electricity generation, 1 percent less than in April 1999. Of the total, 128 million short tons (8 percent less than a year earlier) were held at electric utilities and 15 million short tons (177 percent more than a year earlier) were held by nonutility power plants.

At the end of April 2000, 44 million barrels of petroleum liquids were held in storage for electricity generation, 19 percent less than in April 1999. Of the total, 38 million barrels were held at electric utilities and 7 million barrels were held by nonutility power plants.

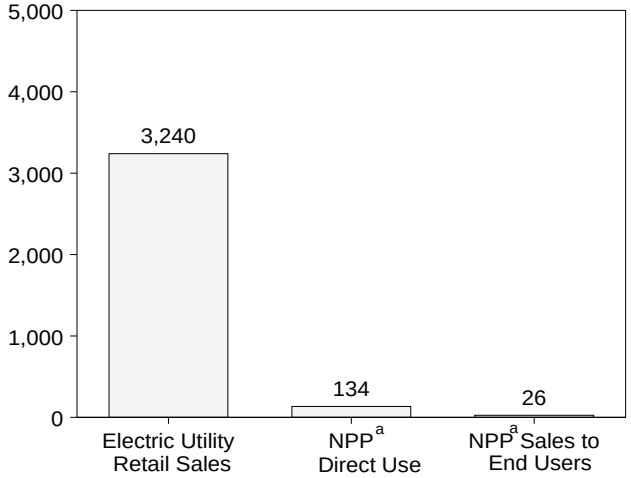
Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

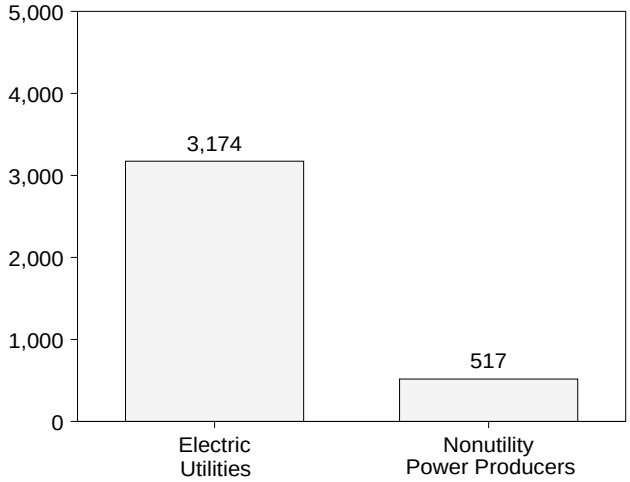
Overview, 1998



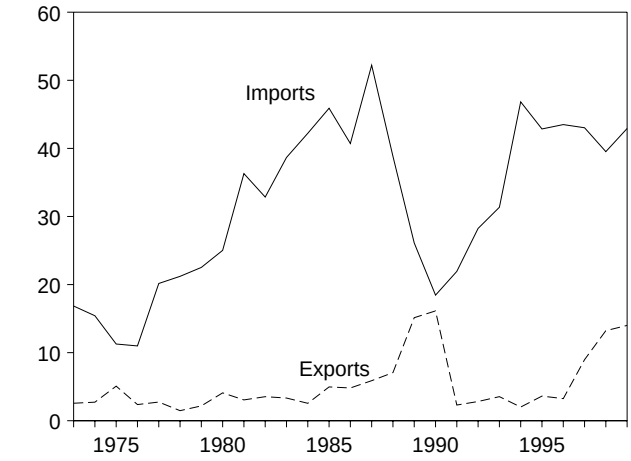
End Use, 1998



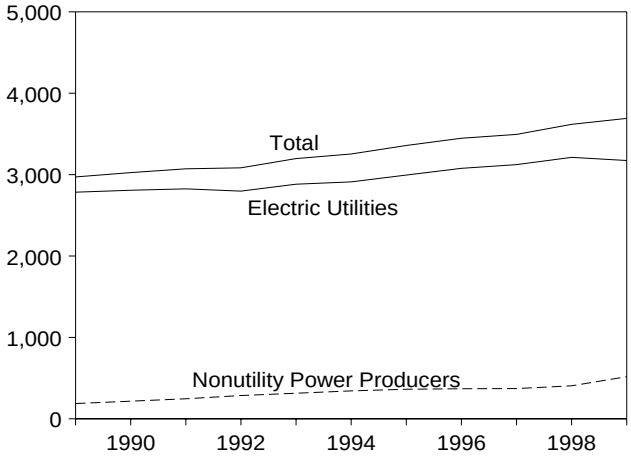
Net Generation, 1999



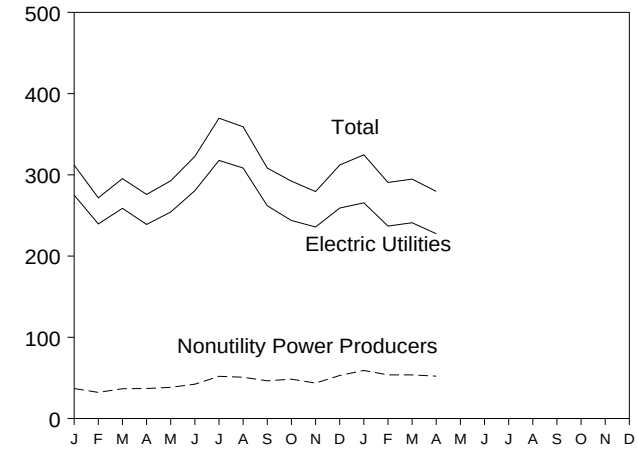
Trade, 1973-1999



Net Generation, 1989-1999



Net Generation, 1999 and 2000



[a]Nonutility power producers.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation[a]						End Use			
								Nonutility Power Producers		
	Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total	Imports[b]	Exports[b]	Losses and Unaccounted for[c]	Electric Utility Retail Sales	Direct Use[d]	Sales to End Users	Total
1973 Total	**1,861**	**NA**	**1,861**	**17**	**3**	**NA**	**1,713**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Total	**1,867**	**NA**	**1,867**	**15**	**3**	**NA**	**1,706**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Total	**1,918**	**NA**	**1,918**	**11**	**5**	**NA**	**1,747**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Total	**2,038**	**NA**	**2,038**	**11**	**2**	**NA**	**1,855**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Total	**2,124**	**NA**	**2,124**	**20**	**3**	**NA**	**1,948**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Total	**2,206**	**NA**	**2,206**	**21**	**1**	**NA**	**2,018**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Total	**2,247**	**NA**	**2,247**	**23**	**2**	**NA**	**2,071**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Total	**2,286**	**NA**	**2,286**	**25**	**4**	**NA**	**2,094**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1981 Total	**2,295**	**NA**	**2,295**	**36**	**3**	**NA**	**2,147**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1982 Total	**2,241**	**NA**	**2,241**	**33**	**4**	**NA**	**2,086**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1983 Total	**2,310**	**NA**	**2,310**	**39**	**3**	**NA**	**2,151**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1984 Total	**2,416**	**NA**	**2,416**	**42**	**3**	**NA**	**2,286**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Total	**2,470**	**NA**	**2,470**	**46**	**5**	**NA**	**2,324**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1986 Total	**2,487**	**NA**	**2,487**	**41**	**5**	**NA**	**2,369**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1987 Total	**2,572**	**NA**	**2,572**	**52**	**6**	**NA**	**2,457**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1988 Total	**2,704**	**NA**	**2,704**	**39**	**7**	**NA**	**2,578**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1989 Total	**2,784**	**[e]188**	**2,972**	**26**	**15**	**236**	**2,647**	**[e]83**	**[e]18**	**2,747**
1990 Total	**2,808**	**[e]217**	**3,025**	**18**	**16**	**210**	**2,713**	**[e]84**	**[e]20**	**2,817**
1991 Total	**2,825**	**[e]246**	**3,071**	**22**	**2**	**218**	**2,762**	**[e]100**	**[e]11**	**2,873**
1992 Total	**2,797**	**286**	**3,083**	**28**	**3**	**224**	**2,763**	**111**	**11**	**2,885**
1993 Total	**2,883**	**314**	**3,197**	**31**	**4**	**236**	**2,861**	**111**	**16**	**2,988**
1994 Total	**2,911**	**343**	**3,254**	**47**	**2**	**223**	**2,935**	**123**	**18**	**3,075**
1995 Total	**2,995**	**363**	**3,358**	**43**	**4**	**235**	**3,013**	**134**	**16**	**3,162**
1996 Total	**3,077**	**370**	**3,447**	**43**	**3**	**241**	**3,098**	**135**	**14**	**3,247**
1997 Total	**3,123**	**372**	**3,494**	**43**	**9**	**240**	**3,140**	**131**	**18**	**3,289**
1998 January	265	NA	NA	3	1	NA	269	NA	NA	NA
February	235	NA	NA	2	1	NA	247	NA	NA	NA
March	257	NA	NA	3	1	NA	252	NA	NA	NA
April	232	NA	NA	3	1	NA	238	NA	NA	NA
May	265	NA	NA	3	1	NA	252	NA	NA	NA
June	291	NA	NA	3	1	NA	282	NA	NA	NA
July	318	NA	NA	5	1	NA	311	NA	NA	NA
August	313	NA	NA	5	1	NA	317	NA	NA	NA
September	279	NA	NA	4	1	NA	295	NA	NA	NA
October	251	NA	NA	3	2	NA	264	NA	NA	NA
November	239	NA	NA	2	1	NA	248	NA	NA	NA
December	267	NA	NA	3	1	NA	265	NA	NA	NA
Total	**3,212**	**406**	**3,618**	**40**	**13**	**245**	**3,240**	**134**	**26**	**3,400**
1999 January	275	[R]37	[R]312	2	2	NA	282	NA	NA	NA
February	240	[R]32	[R]272	2	1	NA	250	NA	NA	NA
March	259	[R]37	[R]295	3	2	NA	260	NA	NA	NA
April	239	[R]37	[R]276	4	1	NA	246	NA	NA	NA
May	254	[R]38	[R]293	4	1	NA	253	NA	NA	NA
June	280	[R]42	[R]323	4	1	NA	284	NA	NA	NA
July	318	[R]52	[R]370	4	1	NA	323	NA	NA	NA
August	308	[R]51	[R]359	4	1	NA	321	NA	NA	NA
September	262	[R]46	[R]308	5	1	NA	293	NA	NA	NA
October	244	[R]48	[R]292	5	1	NA	264	NA	NA	NA
November	236	[R]44	[R]279	5	1	NA	251	NA	NA	NA
December	259	[R]53	[R]312	4	1	NA	269	NA	NA	NA
Total	**3,174**	**[R]517**	**[R]3,691**	**43**	**14**	**NA**	**3,296**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2000 January	266	[R]59	[R]325	4	1	NA	286	NA	NA	NA
February	237	[R]54	[R]291	4	1	NA	269	NA	NA	NA
March	241	54	295	[R]4	1	NA	260	NA	NA	NA
April	227	52	280	4	1	NA	246	NA	NA	NA
4-Month Total	**971**	**219**	**1,190**	**15**	**3**	**NA**	**1,061**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1999 4-Month Total	**1,012**	**143**	**1,155**	**11**	**6**	**NA**	**1,038**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1998 4-Month Total	**990**	**NA**	**NA**	**12**	**4**	**NA**	**1,006**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

[a] Gross output of electricity (measured at the generator terminals) minus power plant use.

[b] Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.

[c] Energy losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer, and data collection frame differences and nonsampling error. See Note 11 at end of Section 2 for discussion on electrical system energy losses.

[d] Facility use of onsite net electricity generation.

[e] Data for 1989-1991 were collected for facilities with capacities of 5 megawatts or more. In 1992, the threshold was lowered to include facilities with capacities of 1 megawatt or more. Estimates of the 1-to-5 megawatt range for 1989-1991 were derived from historical data. The estimation did not include retirements that occurred prior to 1992 and included only the capacity of facilities that came on line before 1992.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

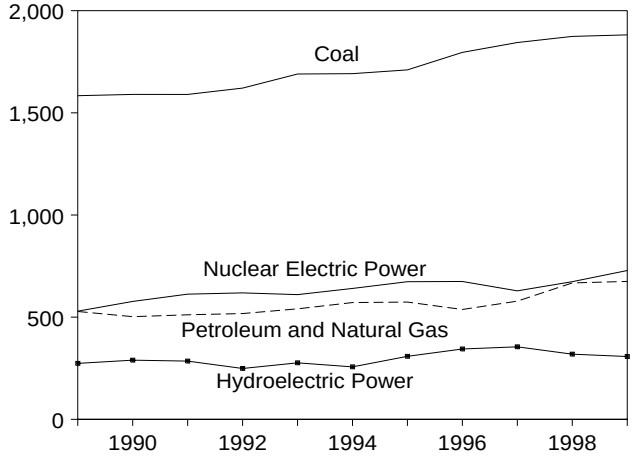
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **Net Generation:** Tables 7.2-7.4. **Imports and Exports:** See end of section. **Losses and Unaccounted for:** Calculated. **End Use:** Table 7.5.

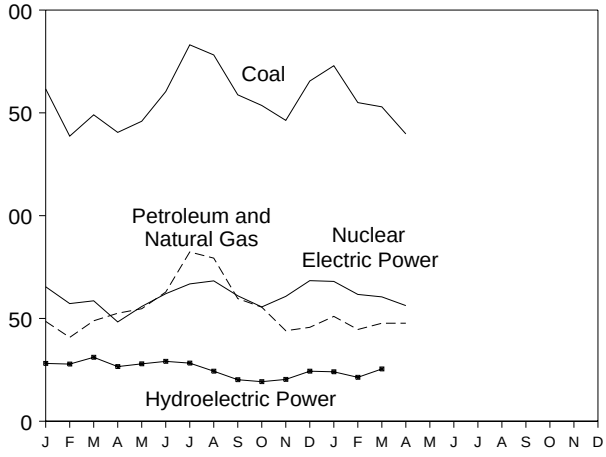
Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation

(Billion Kilowatthours, Except as Noted)

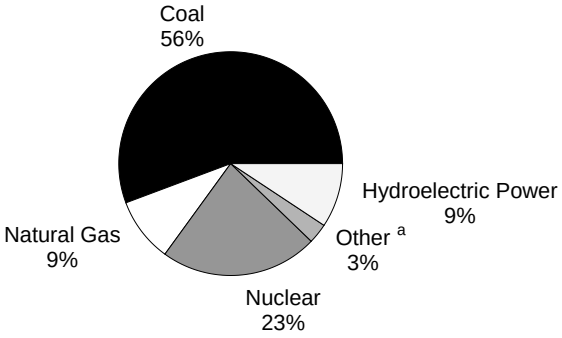
By Major Source, 1989-1999



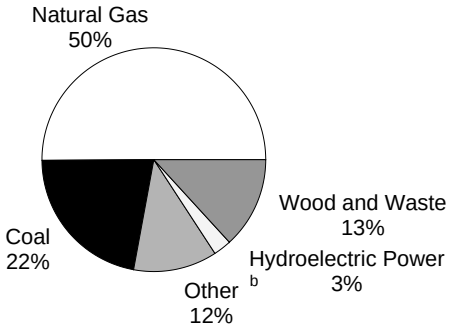
By Major Source, 1999 and 2000



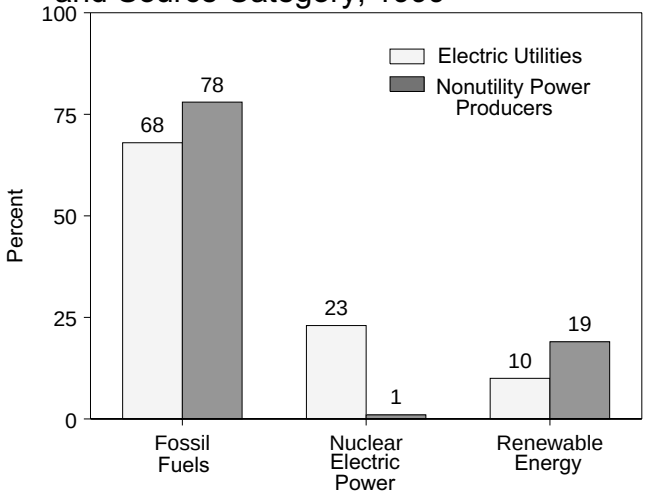
Electric Utility Sources, 1999



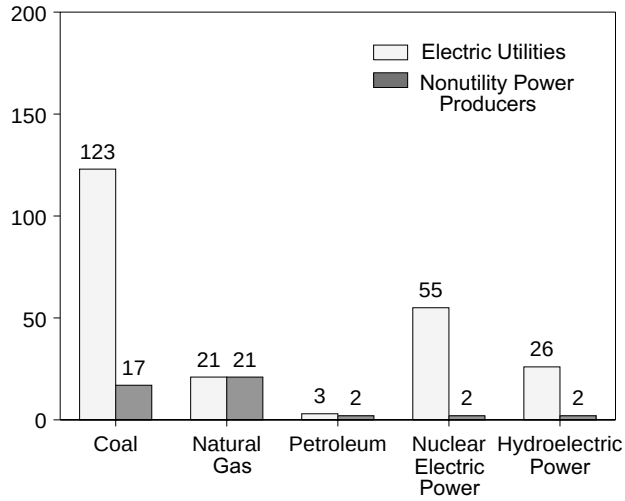
Nonutility Power Producer Sources, 1999



Shares of Net Generation by Producer Type and Source Category, 1999



By Selected Source, April 2000



[a]Petroleum, geothermal, wood, waste, wind, and solar.
[b]Petroleum, other gas, geothermal, wind, solar, hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals, and purchased steam.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.2-7.4.

Table 7.2 Electricity Net Generation

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gas[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Geothermal	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Wind	Solar[h]	Total[i]
1989 Total	**1,583,824**	**163,861**	**363,942**	**([j])**	**529,402**	**([k])**	**273,665**	**14,879**	**27,728**	**9,958**	**2,280**	**623**	**2,971,863**
1990 Total	**1,590,305**	**124,048**	**378,342**	**([j])**	**576,974**	**-3,508**	**293,013**	**15,788**	**30,413**	**13,163**	**3,035**	**646**	**3,024,867**
1991 Total	**1,589,940**	**118,957**	**392,590**	**([j])**	**612,642**	**-4,541**	**289,506**	**16,040**	**33,165**	**15,750**	**3,019**	**759**	**3,071,329**
1992 Total	**1,621,085**	**99,424**	**418,301**	**([j])**	**618,841**	**-4,177**	**253,088**	**16,422**	**35,580**	**17,777**	**2,888**	**727**	**3,083,367**
1993 Total	**1,690,010**	**112,353**	**428,417**	**([j])**	**610,367**	**-4,036**	**280,494**	**17,025**	**36,788**	**18,520**	**3,022**	**874**	**3,196,924**
1994 Total	**1,691,690**	**105,503**	**465,928**	**12,110**	**640,492**	**-3,378**	**260,166**	**16,756**	**37,804**	**19,084**	**3,447**	**803**	**3,253,799**
1995 Total	**1,710,176**	**75,260**	**498,541**	**13,506**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**311,004**	**14,359**	**36,396**	**20,279**	**3,164**	**803**	**3,357,837**
1996 Total	**1,795,710**	**81,683**	**455,835**	**14,169**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**347,448**	**15,126**	**36,779**	**20,672**	**3,376**	**879**	**3,446,994**
1997 Total	**1,844,104**	**93,025**	**485,440**	**11,175**	**628,644**	**-4,041**	**358,946**	**14,569**	**34,231**	**20,585**	**3,222**	**870**	**3,494,222**
1998 Total	**1,873,946**	**126,932**	**540,638**	**8,514**	**673,702**	**-4,441**	**323,330**	**14,726**	**31,789**	**21,286**	**2,988**	**856**	**3,617,873**
1999 January	R 161,636	R 12,685	R 35,862	R 687	65,399	-554	R 28,679	R 1,079	R 3,961	R 2,327	R 189	R 3	R 311,952
February	R 138,677	R 9,956	R 30,829	R 601	57,235	-357	R 28,170	R 949	R 3,232	R 2,179	R 212	R 6	R 271,690
March	R 149,047	R 10,859	R 38,006	R 670	58,578	-380	R 31,493	R 1,054	R 3,488	R 2,241	R 299	R 10	R 295,365
April	R 140,503	R 9,556	R 42,989	R 687	48,315	-464	R 27,039	R 1,013	R 3,427	R 2,353	R 417	18	R 275,852
May	R 145,918	R 10,078	R 44,655	R 698	55,809	-676	R 28,593	R 1,050	R 3,473	R 2,368	R 647	R 34	R 292,648
June	R 160,345	R 11,218	R 51,625	R 771	62,025	-571	R 29,703	R 1,216	R 3,372	R 2,319	R 642	56	R 322,723
July	R 183,103	R 14,998	R 67,343	R 985	66,804	-606	R 28,882	R 1,322	R 3,883	R 2,332	R 631	R 26	R 369,732
August	R 178,168	R 12,588	R 66,762	R 981	68,279	-761	R 25,101	R 1,367	R 3,763	R 2,314	R 533	R 56	R 359,151
September	R 158,773	R 8,480	R 51,183	R 895	61,029	-424	R 20,611	R 1,311	R 3,840	R 2,205	R 387	R 45	R 308,336
October	R 153,590	R 7,088	R 48,401	R 925	55,593	-472	R 19,722	R 1,361	R 3,617	R 2,039	R 314	R 26	R 292,204
November	R 146,343	R 5,542	R 38,499	R 805	60,749	-449	R 20,812	R 1,254	R 3,377	R 2,205	R 235	R 15	R 279,388
December	R 165,467	R 5,977	R 39,702	R 841	68,382	-393	R 24,736	R 1,251	R 3,468	R 2,311	R 283	R 6	R 312,032
Total	**R 1,881,571**	**R 119,025**	**R 555,856**	**R 9,546**	**728,198**	**-6,107**	**R 313,541**	**R 14,227**	**R 42,901**	**R 27,192**	**R 4,789**	**R 332**	**R 3,691,073**
2000 January	R 172,925	R 9,548	E 41,454	E 859	68,013	-523	R 24,577	R 1,216	R 3,911	R 2,354	R 323	R 4	R 324,661
February	R 155,003	R 6,729	E 37,896	E 801	61,688	-446	R 21,806	R 1,020	R 3,574	R 2,236	R 297	R 6	R 290,610
March	152,926	5,763	E 41,903	E 801	60,494	-572	26,004	1,013	3,675	2,337	388	19	294,750
April	139,777	5,641	E 42,043	E 778	56,252	NA	27,743	1,069	3,685	2,387	600	28	279,627
4-Month Total	**620,631**	**27,681**	**E 163,297**	**E 3,239**	**246,447**	**NA**	**100,130**	**4,318**	**14,845**	**9,313**	**1,608**	**56**	**1,189,649**
1999 4-Month Total	**589,864**	**43,055**	**E 147,686**	**E 2,645**	**229,527**	**-1,755**	**115,381**	**4,095**	**14,107**	**9,100**	**1,117**	**37**	**1,154,859**

[a] Coal, fine coal, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, lignite waste, tar coal, waste coal, and coke breeze.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, petroleum coke, kerosene, liquid butane, liquid propane, methanol, liquid byproducts, oil waste, sludge oil, and tar oil.

[c] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels, waste heat, and waste gas.

[d] Butane, propane, blast furnace gas, coke oven gas, refinery gas, and process gas.

[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[f] Wood, wood waste, black liquor, red liquor, spent sulfite liquor, pitch, wood sludge, peat, railroad ties, and utility poles.

[g] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw.

[h] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] Data prior to 1999 include hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals, and purchased steam, which are not separately displayed on this table. Data for 1999 forward exclude these components.

[j] Included in natural gas.

[k] Included in conventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

Sources: Tables 7.3 and 7.4.

This table represents the entire U.S. electric power sector. See Table 7.3 for electric utilities only. See Table 7.4 for nonutility power producers only.

Table 7.3 Electricity Net Generation at Electric Utilities

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels			Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[c]	Renewable Energy						Total
	Coal	Petroleum[a]	Natural Gas[b]			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Geothermal	Wood[d]	Waste[e]	Wind	Solar[f]	
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**83,479**	**(g)**	**272,083**	**1,966**	**130**	**198**	**NA**	**0**	**1,860,710**
1974 Total	**828,433**	**300,931**	**320,065**	**113,976**	**(g)**	**301,032**	**2,453**	**68**	**182**	**NA**	**0**	**1,867,140**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**172,505**	**(g)**	**300,047**	**3,246**	**18**	**174**	**NA**	**0**	**1,917,649**
1976 Total	**944,391**	**319,988**	**294,624**	**191,104**	**(g)**	**283,707**	**3,616**	**84**	**182**	**NA**	**0**	**2,037,696**
1977 Total	**985,219**	**358,179**	**305,505**	**250,883**	**(g)**	**220,475**	**3,582**	**308**	**173**	**NA**	**0**	**2,124,323**
1978 Total	**975,742**	**365,060**	**305,391**	**276,403**	**(g)**	**280,419**	**2,978**	**197**	**140**	**NA**	**0**	**2,206,331**
1979 Total	**1,075,037**	**303,525**	**329,485**	**255,155**	**(g)**	**279,783**	**3,889**	**300**	**198**	**NA**	**0**	**2,247,372**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**251,116**	**(g)**	**276,021**	**5,073**	**275**	**158**	**NA**	**0**	**2,286,439**
1981 Total	**1,203,203**	**206,421**	**345,777**	**272,674**	**(g)**	**260,684**	**5,686**	**245**	**123**	**NA**	**0**	**2,294,812**
1982 Total	**1,192,004**	**146,797**	**305,260**	**282,773**	**(g)**	**309,213**	**4,843**	**196**	**125**	**NA**	**0**	**2,241,211**
1983 Total	**1,259,424**	**144,499**	**274,098**	**293,677**	**(g)**	**332,130**	**6,075**	**216**	**163**	**3**	**0**	**2,310,285**
1984 Total	**1,341,681**	**119,808**	**297,394**	**327,634**	**(g)**	**321,150**	**7,741**	**461**	**425**	**12**	**0**	**2,416,304**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**383,691**	**(g)**	**281,149**	**9,325**	**743**	**640**	**16**	**0**	**2,469,841**
1986 Total	**1,385,831**	**136,585**	**248,508**	**414,038**	**(g)**	**290,844**	**10,308**	**492**	**685**	**18**	**0**	**2,487,310**
1987 Total	**1,463,781**	**118,493**	**272,621**	**455,270**	**(g)**	**249,695**	**10,775**	**783**	**694**	**14**	**0**	**2,572,127**
1988 Total	**1,540,653**	**148,900**	**252,801**	**526,973**	**(g)**	**222,940**	**10,300**	**936**	**738**	**10**	**0**	**2,704,250**
1989 Total	**1,553,661**	**158,318**	**266,598**	**529,355**	**(g)**	**265,063**	**9,342**	**972**	**993**	**(s)**	**3**	**2,784,304**
1990 Total	**1,559,606**	**117,017**	**264,089**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**283,434**	**8,581**	**810**	**1,257**	**(s)**	**2**	**2,808,151**
1991 Total	**1,551,167**	**111,463**	**264,172**	**612,565**	**-4,541**	**280,061**	**8,087**	**732**	**1,314**	**(s)**	**3**	**2,825,023**
1992 Total	**1,575,895**	**88,916**	**263,872**	**618,776**	**-4,177**	**243,736**	**8,104**	**816**	**1,276**	**(s)**	**3**	**2,797,219**
1993 Total	**1,639,151**	**99,539**	**258,915**	**610,291**	**-4,036**	**269,098**	**7,571**	**890**	**1,100**	**(s)**	**4**	**2,882,525**
1994 Total	**1,635,493**	**91,039**	**291,115**	**640,440**	**-3,378**	**247,071**	**6,941**	**765**	**1,224**	**(s)**	**3**	**2,910,712**
1995 Total	**1,652,914**	**60,844**	**307,306**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**296,378**	**4,745**	**633**	**1,016**	**11**	**4**	**2,994,529**
1996 Total	**1,737,453**	**67,346**	**262,730**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**331,058**	**5,234**	**788**	**1,179**	**10**	**3**	**3,077,442**
1997 Total	**1,787,806**	**77,753**	**283,625**	**628,644**	**-4,041**	**341,273**	**5,469**	**739**	**1,244**	**6**	**3**	**3,122,522**
1998 January	156,658	6,390	16,352	57,889	-44	27,527	491	78	93	(s)	(s)	265,435
February	136,465	5,686	12,879	50,999	125	28,652	390	50	94	(s)	(s)	235,340
March	144,487	8,682	18,787	53,711	-15	30,268	487	58	111	(s)	(s)	256,575
April	132,282	6,817	18,479	47,503	-437	27,326	320	58	109	(s)	(s)	232,457
May	145,357	9,534	27,238	51,496	-727	31,708	288	62	120	(s)	(s)	265,077
June	157,403	12,140	35,055	55,732	-675	30,892	354	32	97	(s)	(s)	291,029
July	172,895	13,611	42,186	61,499	-666	27,375	448	61	111	1	(s)	317,521
August	172,348	13,042	42,837	60,369	-703	23,985	483	64	111	(s)	(s)	312,538
September	155,068	10,539	36,120	57,206	-272	19,893	474	63	107	(s)	(s)	279,198
October	144,436	7,339	23,927	57,429	-501	18,038	523	70	118	(s)	(s)	251,380
November	137,915	7,401	17,187	57,372	-528	19,123	466	55	97	(s)	(s)	239,089
December	152,166	8,977	18,175	62,497	4	24,058	451	68	136	(s)	(s)	266,532
Total	**1,807,480**	**110,158**	**309,222**	**673,702**	**-4,441**	**308,844**	**5,176**	**719**	**1,305**	**3**	**3**	**3,212,171**
1999 January	155,033	9,746	17,200	65,399	-548	27,679	414	70	99	2	(s)	275,093
February	133,065	7,700	14,482	57,235	-356	26,899	352	49	105	2	(s)	239,532
March	141,907	8,238	19,785	58,578	-377	30,061	397	39	107	2	(s)	258,737
April	133,566	6,947	24,328	48,315	-462	25,624	429	57	117	2	(s)	238,923
May	138,729	7,249	25,684	55,809	-672	27,224	14	75	124	1	(s)	254,238
June	151,546	7,956	30,659	62,025	-558	28,658	13	52	119	1	(s)	280,471
July	171,686	11,563	40,575	66,519	-595	27,828	13	66	112	2	(s)	317,770
August	167,063	9,727	40,102	67,842	-746	24,153	13	63	105	2	(s)	308,324
September	148,884	6,113	26,865	60,666	-407	19,623	13	56	107	2	(s)	261,922
October	141,960	5,061	23,250	55,099	-454	18,696	14	46	107	2	(s)	243,781
November	135,784	3,492	16,610	60,285	-434	19,876	13	61	106	2	(s)	235,794
December	148,455	3,139	16,841	67,265	-373	23,595	14	50	102	3	(s)	259,090
Total	**1,767,679**	**86,929**	**296,381**	**725,036**	**-5,982**	**299,914**	**1,698**	**684**	**1,307**	**23**	**3**	**3,173,674**
2000 January	153,494	4,774	18,099	66,214	-504	23,264	14	44	105	2	(s)	265,504
February	137,164	3,184	16,123	60,053	-430	20,636	13	59	107	2	(s)	236,911
March	135,031	3,020	20,135	58,704	-559	24,498	13	61	121	2	(s)	241,026
April	122,986	3,143	20,888	54,514	-376	26,146	13	58	122	1	(s)	227,498
4-Month Total	**548,675**	**14,121**	**75,245**	**239,486**	**-1,869**	**94,544**	**52**	**222**	**455**	**6**	**(s)**	**970,938**
1999 4-Month Total	**563,571**	**32,631**	**75,795**	**229,527**	**-1,743**	**110,263**	**1,592**	**214**	**427**	**8**	**1**	**1,012,285**
1998 4-Month Total	**569,892**	**27,574**	**66,497**	**210,102**	**-372**	**113,772**	**1,689**	**245**	**408**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**989,807**

[a] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.
[b] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[c] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[d] Wood, wood waste, wood liquors, pitch, wood sludge, peat, railroad ties, and utility poles.
[e] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, waste alcohol, sludge waste, solid byproducts, and tires.
[f] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.
[g] Included in conventional hydroelectric power.
NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 thousand kilowatthours.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.4 Electricity Net Generation at Nonutility Power Producers

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gas[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Geothermal	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Wind	Solar[h]	Total[i]
1989 Total[j]	**30,163**	**5,543**	**97,343**	([k])	**47**	**0**	**8,602**	**5,537**	**26,756**	**8,965**	**2,279**	**621**	**187,558**
1990 Total[j]	**30,699**	**7,031**	**114,253**	([k])	**113**	**0**	**9,580**	**7,207**	**29,603**	**11,906**	**3,035**	**644**	**216,716**
1991 Total[j]	**38,773**	**7,494**	**128,419**	([k])	**77**	**0**	**9,446**	**7,953**	**32,433**	**14,435**	**3,019**	**756**	**246,306**
1992 Total	**45,189**	**10,508**	**154,429**	([k])	**65**	**0**	**9,352**	**8,318**	**34,764**	**16,500**	**2,887**	**724**	**286,148**
1993 Total	**50,859**	**12,814**	**169,502**	([k])	**76**	**0**	**11,396**	**9,454**	**35,898**	**17,420**	**3,022**	**870**	**314,399**
1994 Total	**56,197**	**14,464**	**174,813**	**12,110**	**52**	**0**	**13,095**	**9,816**	**37,039**	**17,860**	**3,447**	**799**	**343,087**
1995 Total	**57,261**	**14,416**	**191,235**	**13,506**	**0**	**0**	**14,626**	**9,614**	**35,763**	**19,263**	**3,153**	**799**	**363,308**
1996 Total	**58,257**	**14,337**	**193,106**	**14,169**	**0**	**0**	**16,390**	**9,892**	**35,991**	**19,493**	**3,366**	**876**	**369,552**
1997 Total	**56,298**	**15,272**	**201,816**	**11,175**	**0**	**0**	**17,673**	**9,100**	**33,492**	**19,341**	**3,216**	**866**	**371,700**
1998 Total	**66,466**	**16,775**	**231,415**	**8,514**	**0**	**0**	**14,486**	**9,550**	**31,070**	**19,981**	**2,985**	**854**	**405,702**
1999 January	R 6,603	R 2,939	R 18,662	R 687	0	-6	R 1,000	R 665	R 3,891	R 2,228	R 187	NA	R 36,859
February	R 5,612	R 2,256	R 16,347	R 601	0	-1	R 1,271	R 597	R 3,183	R 2,074	R 211	NA	R 32,158
March	R 7,140	R 2,621	R 18,221	R 670	0	-3	R 1,432	R 657	R 3,449	R 2,134	R 297	NA	R 36,628
April	R 6,938	R 2,608	R 18,661	R 687	0	-2	R 1,414	R 584	R 3,370	R 2,236	R 415	NA	R 36,929
May	R 7,189	R 2,830	R 18,971	R 698	0	-4	R 1,369	R 1,037	R 3,398	R 2,245	R 645	NA	R 38,410
June	R 8,799	R 3,262	R 20,966	R 771	0	-12	R 1,046	R 1,204	R 3,320	R 2,200	R 641	NA	R 42,252
July	R 11,417	R 3,435	R 26,768	R 985	285	-11	R 1,055	R 1,309	R 3,817	R 2,220	R 629	NA	R 51,963
August	R 11,105	R 2,861	R 26,660	R 981	438	-14	R 948	R 1,354	R 3,700	R 2,209	R 531	NA	R 50,827
September	R 9,889	R 2,367	R 24,318	R 895	363	-17	R 988	R 1,298	R 3,784	R 2,098	R 386	NA	R 46,414
October	R 11,630	R 2,027	R 25,150	R 925	494	-18	R 1,025	R 1,348	R 3,571	R 1,932	R 312	NA	R 48,423
November	R 10,560	R 2,050	R 21,890	R 805	465	-16	R 937	R 1,241	R 3,316	R 2,100	R 233	NA	R 43,595
December	R 17,012	R 2,838	R 22,861	R 841	1,118	-20	R 1,141	R 1,237	R 3,419	R 2,208	R 280	NA	R 52,942
Total	**R 113,892**	**R 32,096**	**R 259,475**	**R 9,546**	**3,162**	**-124**	**R 13,627**	**R 12,529**	**R 42,217**	**R 25,885**	**R 4,766**	**NA**	**R 517,400**
2000 January	R 19,431	R 4,774	E 23,355	E 859	1,799	-19	R 1,314	R 1,203	R 3,867	R 2,249	R 321	NA	R 59,158
February	R 17,838	R 3,545	E 21,773	E 801	1,635	-16	R 1,171	R 1,007	R 3,515	R 2,129	R 295	NA	R 53,700
March	17,895	2,743	E 21,768	E 801	1,790	-13	1,506	1,000	3,614	2,216	386	NA	53,725
April	16,791	2,498	E 21,156	E 778	1,737	NA	1,596	1,055	3,626	2,264	598	NA	52,129
4-Month Total	**71,956**	**13,560**	**E 88,052**	**E 3,239**	**6,961**	**NA**	**5,586**	**4,266**	**14,623**	**8,858**	**1,601**	**NA**	**218,711**
1999 4-Month Total	**26,293**	**10,425**	**E 71,891**	**E 2,645**	**0**	**-12**	**5,118**	**2,503**	**13,893**	**8,673**	**1,109**	**NA**	**142,574**

[a] Coal, fine coal, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, lignite waste, tar coal, waste coal, and coke breeze.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, petroleum coke, kerosene, liquid butane, liquid propane, methanol, liquid byproducts, oil waste, sludge oil, and tar oil.

[c] Includes waste heat and waste gas.

[d] Butane, propane, blast furnace gas, coke oven gas, refinery gas, and process gas.

[e] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

[f] Wood, wood waste, black liquor, red liquor, spent sulfite liquor, pitch, wood sludge, peat, railroad ties, and utility poles.

[g] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw.

[h] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] Data prior to 1999 include hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals, and purchased steam, which are not separately displayed on this table. Data for 1999 forward exclude these components.

[j] Data for 1989-1991 were collected for facilities with capacities of 5 megawatts or more. In 1992, the threshold was lowered to include facilities with capacities of 1 megawatt or more. Estimates of the 1-to-5 megawatt range for 1989-1991 were derived from historical data. The estimation did not include retirements that occurred prior to 1992 and included only the capacity of facilities that came on line before 1992.

[k] Included in natural gas.

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

Notes: Due to restructuring of the electric power sector, the sale of generation assets is resulting in reclassification of plants from electric utility to nonutility plants.

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

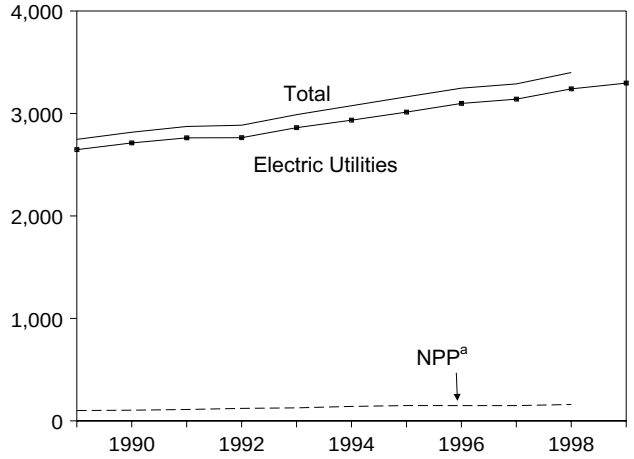
Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." **1998:** EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility" **1999 forward**: EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Report."

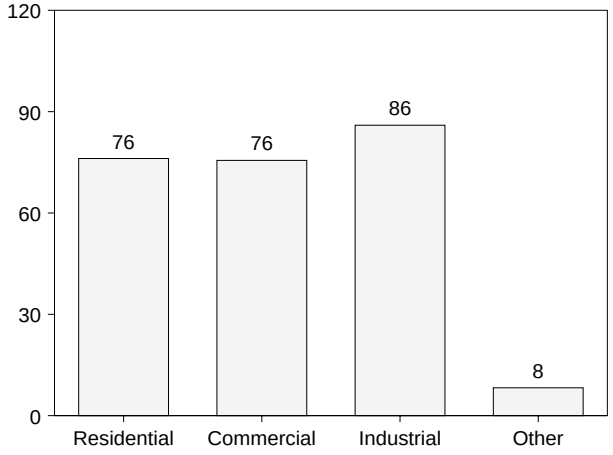
Figure 7.3 Electricity End Use

(Billion Kilowatthours)

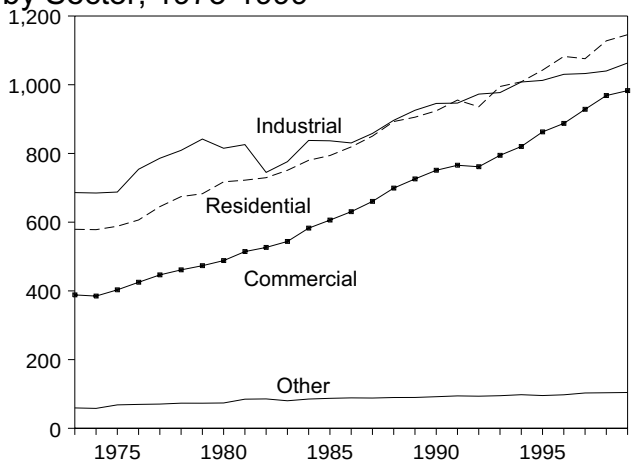
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-1999



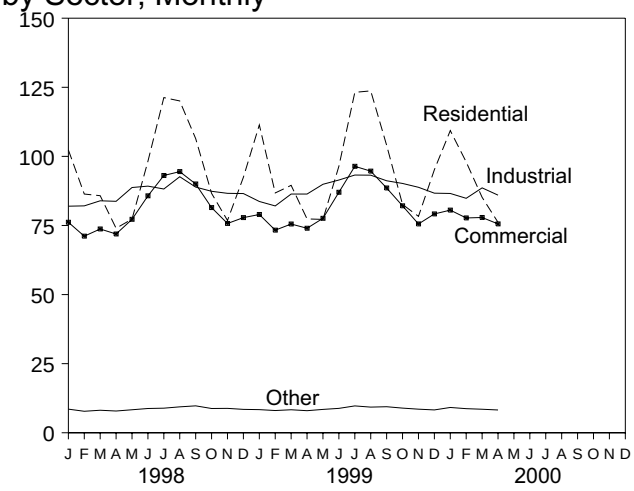
Electric Utility Retail Sales by Sector, April 2000



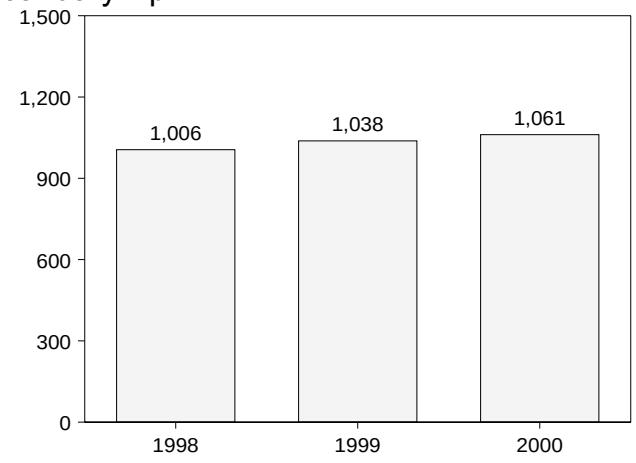
Electric Utility Retail Sales by Sector, 1973-1999



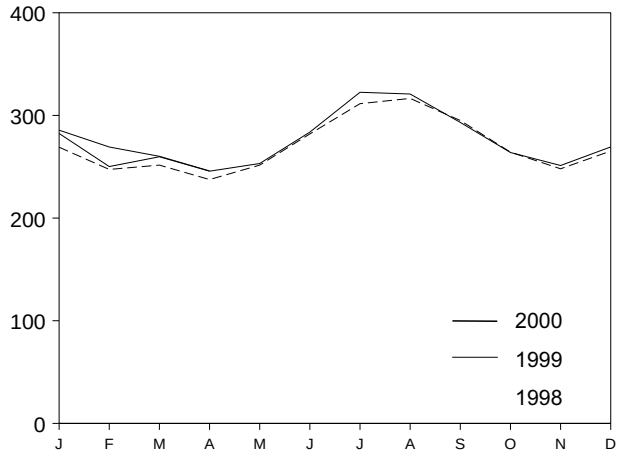
Electric Utility Retail Sales by Sector, Monthly



Electric Utility Retail Sales Total, January-April



Electric Utility Retail Sales Total, Monthly



[a]Nonutility power plants direct use and sales to end users.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Electricity End Use

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Electric Utility Retail Sales					Nonutility Power Producers		
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[a]	Total	Direct Use[b]	Sales to End Users	Total
1973 Total	**579,231**	**388,266**	**686,085**	**59,326**	**1,712,909**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Total	**578,184**	**384,826**	**684,875**	**58,039**	**1,705,924**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Total	**588,140**	**403,049**	**687,680**	**68,222**	**1,747,091**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Total	**606,452**	**425,094**	**754,069**	**69,631**	**1,855,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Total	**645,239**	**446,514**	**786,037**	**70,571**	**1,948,361**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Total	**674,466**	**461,163**	**809,078**	**73,215**	**2,017,922**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Total	**682,819**	**473,307**	**841,903**	**73,070**	**2,071,099**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Total	**717,495**	**488,155**	**815,067**	**73,732**	**2,094,449**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1981 Total	**722,265**	**514,338**	**825,743**	**84,756**	**2,147,103**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1982 Total	**729,520**	**526,397**	**744,949**	**85,575**	**2,086,441**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1983 Total	**750,948**	**543,788**	**775,999**	**80,219**	**2,150,955**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1984 Total	**780,092**	**582,621**	**837,836**	**85,248**	**2,285,796**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Total	**793,934**	**605,989**	**836,772**	**87,279**	**2,323,974**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1986 Total	**819,088**	**630,520**	**830,531**	**88,615**	**2,368,753**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1987 Total	**850,410**	**660,433**	**858,233**	**88,196**	**2,457,272**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1988 Total	**892,866**	**699,100**	**896,498**	**89,598**	**2,578,062**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1989 Total	**905,525**	**725,861**	**925,659**	**89,765**	**2,646,809**	**[c]82,742**	**[c]17,687**	**2,747,239**
1990 Total	**924,019**	**751,027**	**945,522**	**91,988**	**2,712,555**	**[c]84,367**	**[c]19,824**	**2,816,746**
1991 Total	**955,417**	**765,664**	**946,583**	**94,339**	**2,762,003**	**[c]99,623**	**[c]11,419**	**2,873,045**
1992 Total	**935,939**	**761,271**	**972,714**	**93,442**	**2,763,365**	**110,988**	**10,786**	**2,885,140**
1993 Total	**994,781**	**794,573**	**977,164**	**94,944**	**2,861,462**	**111,322**	**15,569**	**2,988,353**
1994 Total	**1,008,482**	**820,269**	**1,007,981**	**97,830**	**2,934,563**	**123,283**	**17,626**	**3,075,472**
1995 Total	**1,042,501**	**862,685**	**1,012,693**	**95,407**	**3,013,287**	**133,609**	**15,548**	**3,162,443**
1996 Total	**1,082,491**	**887,425**	**1,030,356**	**97,539**	**3,097,810**	**134,644**	**14,284**	**3,246,738**
1997 Total	**1,075,767**	**928,440**	**1,032,653**	**102,901**	**3,139,761**	**130,836**	**18,147**	**3,288,744**
1998 January	102,339	76,163	81,978	8,546	269,026	NA	NA	NA
February	86,374	71,142	82,101	7,771	247,387	NA	NA	NA
March	85,784	73,732	83,934	8,152	251,602	NA	NA	NA
April	74,000	71,918	83,751	7,870	237,539	NA	NA	NA
May	77,317	77,229	88,744	8,317	251,607	NA	NA	NA
June	98,249	85,717	89,234	8,787	281,986	NA	NA	NA
July	121,271	93,083	88,199	8,896	311,449	NA	NA	NA
August	120,066	94,493	92,650	9,373	316,581	NA	NA	NA
September	106,446	90,010	88,893	9,742	295,091	NA	NA	NA
October	86,621	81,465	87,372	8,771	264,230	NA	NA	NA
November	76,823	75,729	86,625	8,831	248,008	NA	NA	NA
December	92,446	77,848	86,558	8,461	265,313	NA	NA	NA
Total	**1,127,735**	**968,528**	**1,040,038**	**103,518**	**3,239,818**	**134,041**	**25,777**	**3,399,637**
1999 January	111,393	78,978	83,693	8,375	282,440	NA	NA	NA
February	86,771	73,308	82,068	8,043	250,190	NA	NA	NA
March	89,520	75,522	86,372	8,328	259,743	NA	NA	NA
April	77,376	73,996	86,372	7,988	245,732	NA	NA	NA
May	77,201	77,582	89,915	8,457	253,155	NA	NA	NA
June	96,435	87,016	91,453	8,834	283,738	NA	NA	NA
July	123,171	96,411	93,253	9,718	322,552	NA	NA	NA
August	123,704	94,663	93,206	9,290	320,863	NA	NA	NA
September	104,035	88,565	91,181	9,422	293,203	NA	NA	NA
October	82,622	82,115	90,215	8,922	263,874	NA	NA	NA
November	78,296	75,548	88,831	8,534	251,209	NA	NA	NA
December	95,178	79,182	86,692	8,268	269,321	NA	NA	NA
Total	**1,145,702**	**982,887**	**1,063,252**	**104,178**	**3,296,019**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2000 January	109,341	80,554	86,583	9,159	285,637	NA	NA	NA
February	97,986	77,731	84,832	8,717	269,266	NA	NA	NA
March	85,193	77,883	88,609	8,508	260,193	NA	NA	NA
April	76,133	75,570	85,979	8,247	245,929	NA	NA	NA
4-Month Total	**368,653**	**311,738**	**346,003**	**34,630**	**1,061,024**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1999 4-Month Total	**365,060**	**301,805**	**338,506**	**32,734**	**1,038,104**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1998 4-Month Total	**348,497**	**292,954**	**331,764**	**32,339**	**1,005,554**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

[a] Public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

[b] Facility use of onsite net electricity generation.

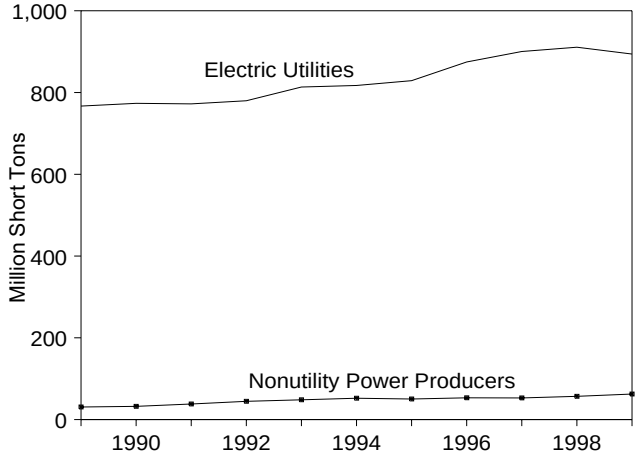
[c] Data for 1989-1991 were collected for facilities with capacities of 5 megawatts or more. In 1992, the threshold was lowered to include facilities with capacities of 1 megawatt or more. Estimates of the 1-to-5 megawatt range for 1989-1991 were derived from historical data. The estimation did not include retirements that occurred prior to 1992 and included only the capacity of facilities that came on line before 1992.

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

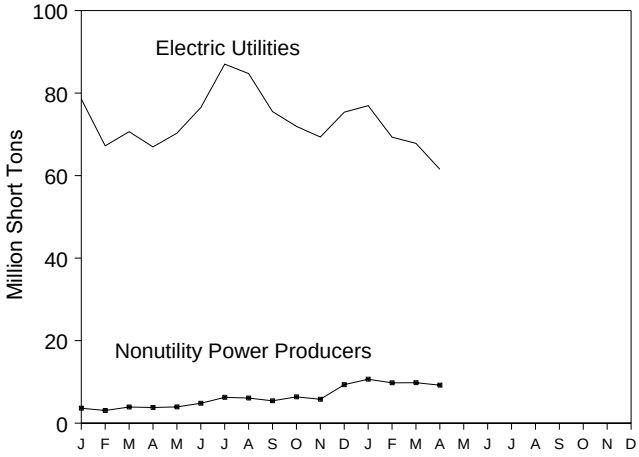
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.4 Consumption of Fossil Fuels To Generate Electricity

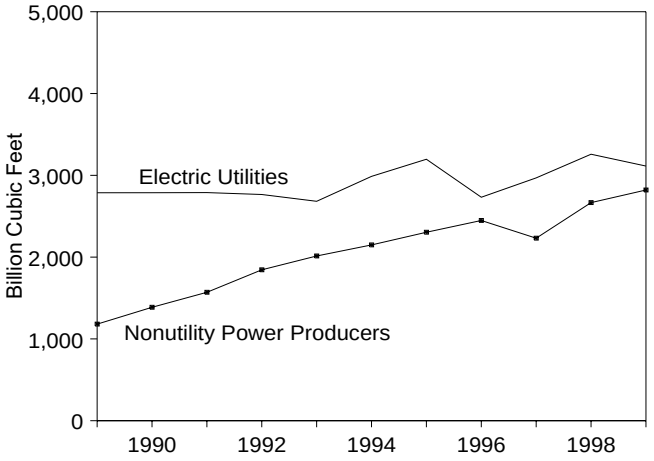
Coal Consumption, 1989-1999



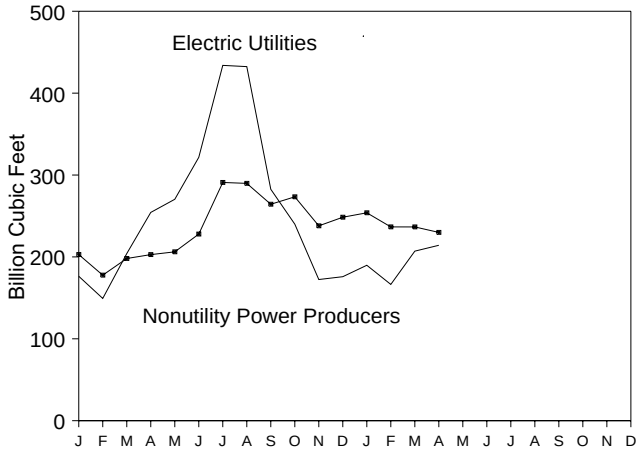
Coal Consumption, 1999 and 2000



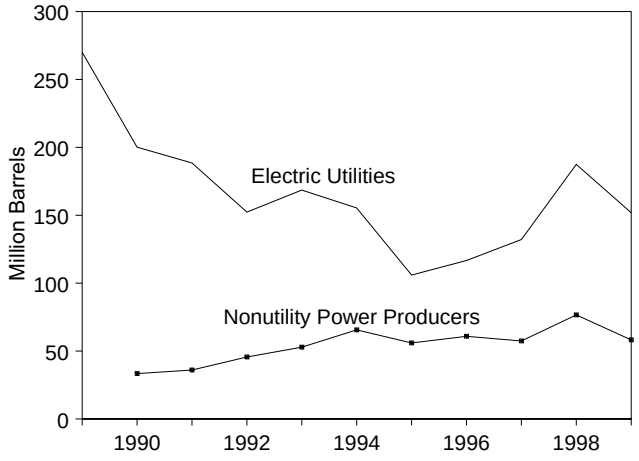
Natural Gas Consumption, 1989-1999



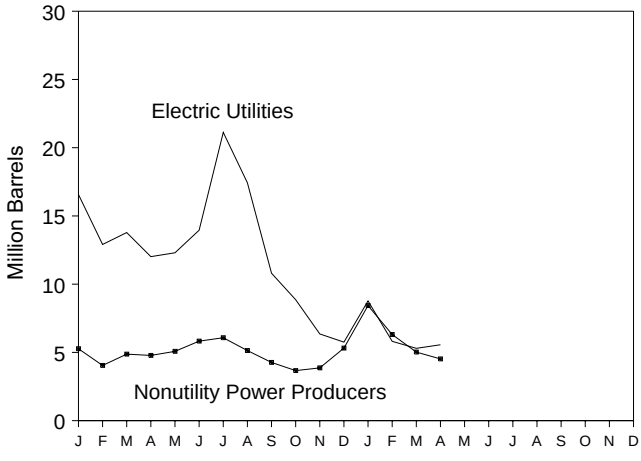
Natural Gas Consumption, 1999 and 2000



Petroleum[a] Consumption, 1989-1999



Petroleum Consumption, 1999 and 2000



[a]Includes petroleum coke, converted at 5 barrels per short ton.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 7.7 and 7.8.

Table 7.6 Consumption of Fossil Fuels To Generate Electricity

	Coal[a]	Petroleum			Natural Gas[d]
		Liquids[b]	Petroleum Coke	Total[c]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Million Cubic Feet
1989 Total	**797,650**	**295,828**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,968,027**
1990 Total	**805,860**	**223,932**	**1,927**	**233,570**	**4,174,073**
1991 Total	**810,387**	**212,768**	**2,351**	**224,521**	**4,358,864**
1992 Total	**824,467**	**179,211**	**3,749**	**197,955**	**4,610,465**
1993 Total	**861,851**	**199,414**	**4,402**	**221,426**	**4,696,228**
1994 Total	**869,531**	**192,893**	**5,615**	**220,966**	**5,136,392**
1995 Total	**879,336**	**137,181**	**4,949**	**161,927**	**5,500,451**
1996 Total	**927,880**	**151,718**	**5,165**	**177,544**	**5,179,827**
1997 Total	**953,274**	**160,740**	**5,764**	**189,561**	**5,199,816**
1998 Total	**967,716**	**232,889**	**6,239**	**264,086**	**5,924,484**
1999 January	R 82,195	R 20,019	R 364	R 21,840	R 379,231
February	R 70,297	R 15,519	R 288	R 16,957	R 327,017
March	R 74,558	R 16,229	R 485	R 18,655	R 402,169
April	R 70,765	R 14,733	R 413	R 16,799	R 457,184
May	R 74,227	R 15,547	R 366	R 17,379	R 476,611
June	R 81,331	R 17,887	R 379	R 19,781	R 549,546
July	R 93,280	R 25,329	R 375	R 27,202	R 724,879
August	R 90,818	R 20,472	R 419	R 22,568	R 722,200
September	R 80,942	R 13,459	R 322	R 15,070	R 546,985
October	R 78,315	R 11,000	R 306	R 12,530	R 513,388
November	R 75,143	R 8,089	R 426	R 10,219	R 410,351
December	R 84,697	R 8,339	R 547	R 11,072	R 424,376
Total	**R 956,568**	**R 186,622**	**R 4,691**	**R 210,075**	**R 5,933,938**
2000 January	R 87,611	R 15,019	R 438	R 17,207	E 443,673
February	R 79,108	R 10,236	R 378	R 12,125	E 403,096
March	77,630	8,372	390	10,324	E 443,653
April	70,738	8,458	325	10,084	E 444,207
4-Month Total	**315,087**	**42,085**	**1,531**	**49,740**	**E 1,734,629**
1999 4-Month Total	**297,815**	**66,500**	**1,550**	**74,251**	**E 1,565,601**

[a] Coal, fine coal, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, lignite waste, tar coal, waste coal, and coke breeze.
[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, liquid butane, liquid propane, methanol, liquid byproducts, oil waste, sludge oil, and tar oil.
[c] Petroleum coke is converted at 5 barrels per short ton.
[d] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: Electric utility data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity only. Nonutility data prior to 1999 are for fuels consumed to produce both electricity and useful thermal output; nonutility data for 1999 forward are for fuels consumed to produce electricity only. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: Tables 7.7 and 7.8.

This table represents the entire U.S. electric power sector. See Table 7.7 for electric utilities only. See Table 8.8 for nonutility power producers only.

Table 7.7 Consumption of Fossil Fuels To Generate Electricity at Electric Utilities

	Coal				Petroleum					
	Anthracite[a]	Bituminous Coal[b]	Lignite	Total	Heavy Oil[c]	Light Oil[d]	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	Total[e]	Natural Gas[f]
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Million Cubic Feet
1973 Total	**1,443**	**376,975**	**10,794**	**389,212**	**[g]513,190**	**[h]47,058**	**560,248**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660,172**
1974 Total	**1,498**	**378,643**	**11,670**	**391,811**	**[g]483,146**	**[h]53,128**	**536,274**	**625**	**539,399**	**3,443,428**
1975 Total	**1,480**	**388,523**	**15,960**	**405,962**	**[g]467,221**	**[h]38,907**	**506,128**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,157,669**
1976 Total	**1,350**	**425,205**	**21,817**	**448,371**	**[g]514,077**	**[h]41,843**	**555,920**	**68**	**556,261**	**3,080,868**
1977 Total	**1,425**	**451,051**	**24,650**	**477,126**	**[g]574,869**	**[h]48,837**	**623,705**	**98**	**624,193**	**3,191,200**
1978 Total	**1,064**	**448,763**	**31,407**	**481,235**	**[g]588,319**	**[h]47,520**	**635,839**	**398**	**637,830**	**3,188,363**
1979 Total	**1,046**	**488,129**	**37,876**	**527,051**	**[g]492,606**	**[h]30,691**	**523,297**	**268**	**524,636**	**3,490,523**
1980 Total	**951**	**526,680**	**41,642**	**569,274**	**391,163**	**29,051**	**420,214**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,681,595**
1981 Total	**1,221**	**550,784**	**44,792**	**596,797**	**329,798**	**21,313**	**351,111**	**139**	**351,806**	**3,640,154**
1982 Total	**1,075**	**543,346**	**49,245**	**593,666**	**234,434**	**15,337**	**249,771**	**149**	**250,517**	**3,225,518**
1983 Total	**1,036**	**570,108**	**54,067**	**625,211**	**228,984**	**16,512**	**245,497**	**261**	**246,804**	**2,910,767**
1984 Total	**1,070**	**606,339**	**56,990**	**664,399**	**189,289**	**15,190**	**204,479**	**252**	**205,736**	**3,111,342**
1985 Total	**1,033**	**631,885**	**60,923**	**693,841**	**158,779**	**14,635**	**173,414**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044,083**
1986 Total	**829**	**616,134**	**68,093**	**685,056**	**216,156**	**14,326**	**230,482**	**313**	**232,046**	**2,602,370**
1987 Total	**972**	**647,824**	**69,098**	**717,894**	**184,011**	**15,367**	**199,378**	**348**	**201,116**	**2,844,051**
1988 Total	**1,063**	**681,048**	**76,260**	**758,372**	**229,327**	**18,769**	**248,096**	**409**	**250,141**	**2,635,613**
1989 Total	**1,049**	**688,504**	**77,335**	**766,888**	**241,960**	**25,491**	**267,451**	**517**	**270,038**	**2,787,012**
1990 Total	**1,031**	**694,317**	**78,201**	**773,549**	**181,231**	**14,823**	**196,054**	**819**	**200,152**	**2,787,332**
1991 Total	**994**	**691,275**	**79,999**	**772,268**	**171,157**	**13,729**	**184,886**	**722**	**188,494**	**2,789,014**
1992 Total	**986**	**698,626**	**80,248**	**779,860**	**135,779**	**11,556**	**147,335**	**999**	**152,329**	**2,765,608**
1993 Total	**951**	**732,736**	**79,821**	**813,508**	**149,287**	**13,168**	**162,454**	**1,220**	**168,556**	**2,682,440**
1994 Total	**1,123**	**737,102**	**79,045**	**817,270**	**134,666**	**16,338**	**151,004**	**875**	**155,377**	**2,987,146**
1995 Total	**978**	**749,951**	**78,078**	**829,007**	**86,584**	**15,565**	**102,150**	**761**	**105,956**	**3,196,507**
1996 Total	**1,009**	**795,252**	**78,421**	**874,681**	**96,382**	**16,892**	**113,274**	**681**	**116,680**	**2,732,107**
1997 Total	**1,014**	**821,823**	**77,524**	**900,361**	**109,989**	**15,157**	**125,146**	**1,400**	**132,147**	**2,968,453**
1998 January	84	72,384	7,051	79,520	9,014	1,062	10,076	156	10,855	171,149
February	75	63,061	5,960	69,097	8,185	831	9,016	122	9,629	133,757
March	84	65,942	5,791	71,817	12,707	1,215	13,921	125	14,547	194,258
April	75	61,064	5,335	66,474	9,688	994	10,682	141	11,388	190,201
May	83	66,544	6,240	72,867	13,363	2,046	15,409	146	16,140	290,368
June	74	72,397	6,545	79,016	16,802	3,183	19,984	167	20,818	378,607
July	70	79,798	7,321	87,189	19,254	3,448	22,702	176	23,581	449,354
August	58	79,823	7,183	87,064	18,754	3,189	21,943	165	22,767	456,960
September	52	71,635	6,391	78,078	14,621	2,670	17,292	156	18,070	381,075
October	74	66,548	6,785	73,407	10,627	1,005	11,632	144	12,352	246,171
November	75	63,204	6,173	69,452	10,628	1,019	11,647	141	12,354	177,596
December	61	69,695	7,131	76,887	12,930	1,380	14,310	130	14,960	188,557
Total	**867**	**832,094**	**77,906**	**910,867**	**156,573**	**22,041**	**178,614**	**1,769**	**187,461**	**3,258,054**
1999 January	84	71,649	6,842	78,575	13,563	2,355	15,919	130	16,570	176,375
February	87	61,212	5,921	67,220	11,484	888	12,372	108	12,910	149,319
March	102	65,226	5,314	70,643	12,004	1,092	13,096	137	13,782	204,107
April	93	61,603	5,264	66,961	9,730	1,672	11,403	123	12,019	254,337
May	2	64,237	6,046	70,285	10,353	1,257	11,609	138	12,301	270,394
June	58	69,642	6,807	76,507	11,302	1,959	13,261	139	13,955	321,646
July	78	79,706	7,236	87,020	15,505	4,777	20,282	169	21,125	433,914
August	75	77,452	7,202	84,729	13,528	2,972	16,500	186	17,431	432,405
September	48	68,729	6,744	75,520	8,967	1,260	10,227	115	10,803	282,642
October	59	65,350	6,529	71,938	7,259	1,022	8,281	116	8,861	240,002
November	NA	62,848	6,505	69,353	4,598	1,215	5,813	108	6,353	172,408
December	NA	68,254	7,115	75,369	4,010	1,059	5,068	138	5,756	175,870
Total	**686**	**815,909**	**77,525**	**894,120**	**122,303**	**21,528**	**143,830**	**1,608**	**151,868**	**3,113,420**
2000 January	NA	70,458	6,499	76,957	6,247	1,719	7,966	162	8,774	189,794
February	NA	62,970	6,357	69,327	4,150	1,004	5,154	132	5,813	166,419
March	NA	61,814	6,003	67,818	3,956	907	4,863	87	5,300	207,033
April	NA	56,619	4,912	61,531	4,293	822	5,115	89	5,561	214,242
4-Month Total	**NA**	**251,862**	**23,771**	**275,633**	**18,647**	**4,451**	**23,097**	**470**	**25,449**	**777,489**
1999 4-Month Total	**367**	**259,691**	**23,342**	**283,400**	**46,781**	**6,008**	**52,789**	**499**	**55,282**	**784,138**
1998 4-Month Total	**319**	**262,450**	**24,138**	**286,907**	**39,593**	**4,102**	**43,695**	**545**	**46,420**	**689,365**

[a] Includes anthracite silt stored off-site.
[b] Includes subbituminous coal.
[c] For 1980 forward, fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
[d] For 1980 forward, fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel.
[e] Petroleum coke is converted at 5 barrels per short ton.
[f] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[g] For 1973-1979, data for steam plant consumption of petroleum are used as estimates for heavy oil consumption.
[h] For 1973-1979, data for gas turbine and internal combustion plant use of petroleum are used as estimates for light oil consumption.

NA=Not available.

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

Sources: **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **October 1977-1979:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1980-1989:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly,* March issues. **1990 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* July 2000, Table 14.

Table 7.8 Consumption of Fossil Fuels To Generate Electricity at Nonutility Power Producers

	Coal[a]	Petroleum			Natural Gas[d]
		Liquids[b]	Petroleum Coke	Total[c]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Million Cubic Feet
1989 Total[e]	**30,762**	**28,377**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,181,015**
1990 Total[e]	**32,311**	**27,878**	**1,108**	**33,418**	**1,386,741**
1991 Total[e]	**38,119**	**27,882**	**1,629**	**36,027**	**1,569,850**
1992 Total	**44,607**	**31,876**	**2,750**	**45,626**	**1,844,857**
1993 Total	**48,343**	**36,960**	**3,182**	**52,870**	**2,013,788**
1994 Total	**52,261**	**41,889**	**4,740**	**65,589**	**2,149,246**
1995 Total	**50,329**	**35,031**	**4,188**	**55,971**	**2,303,944**
1996 Total	**53,199**	**38,444**	**4,484**	**60,864**	**2,447,720**
1997 Total	**52,913**	**35,594**	**4,364**	**57,414**	**2,231,363**
1998 Total	**56,849**	**54,275**	**4,470**	**76,625**	**2,666,430**
1999 January	R 3,620	R 4,100	R 234	R 5,270	R 202,856
February	R 3,077	R 3,147	R 180	R 4,047	R 177,698
March	R 3,916	R 3,133	R 348	R 4,873	R 198,062
April	R 3,804	R 3,330	R 290	R 4,780	R 202,847
May	R 3,942	R 3,938	R 228	R 5,078	R 206,218
June	R 4,824	R 4,626	R 240	R 5,826	R 227,900
July	R 6,260	R 5,047	R 206	R 6,077	R 290,965
August	R 6,089	R 3,972	R 233	R 5,137	R 289,795
September	R 5,422	R 3,232	R 207	R 4,267	R 264,343
October	R 6,377	R 2,719	R 190	R 3,669	R 273,386
November	R 5,790	R 2,276	R 318	R 3,866	R 237,943
December	R 9,328	R 3,271	R 409	R 5,316	R 248,505
Total	**R 62,448**	**R 42,792**	**R 3,082**	**R 58,202**	**R 2,820,518**
2000 January	R 10,654	R 7,053	R 276	R 8,433	E 253,879
February	R 9,781	R 5,082	R 246	R 6,312	E 236,677
March	9,812	3,509	303	5,024	E 236,620
April	9,207	3,343	236	4,523	E 229,964
4-Month Total	**39,454**	**18,987**	**1,061**	**24,292**	**E 957,140**
1999 4-Month Total	**14,417**	**13,710**	**1,052**	**18,970**	**E 781,463**

[a] Coal, fine coal, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, lignite waste, tar coal, waste coal, and coke breeze.

[b] Fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, liquid butane, liquid propane, methanol, liquid byproducts, oil waste, sludge oil, and tar oil.

[c] Petroleum coke is converted at 5 barrels per short ton.

[d] Natural gas only.

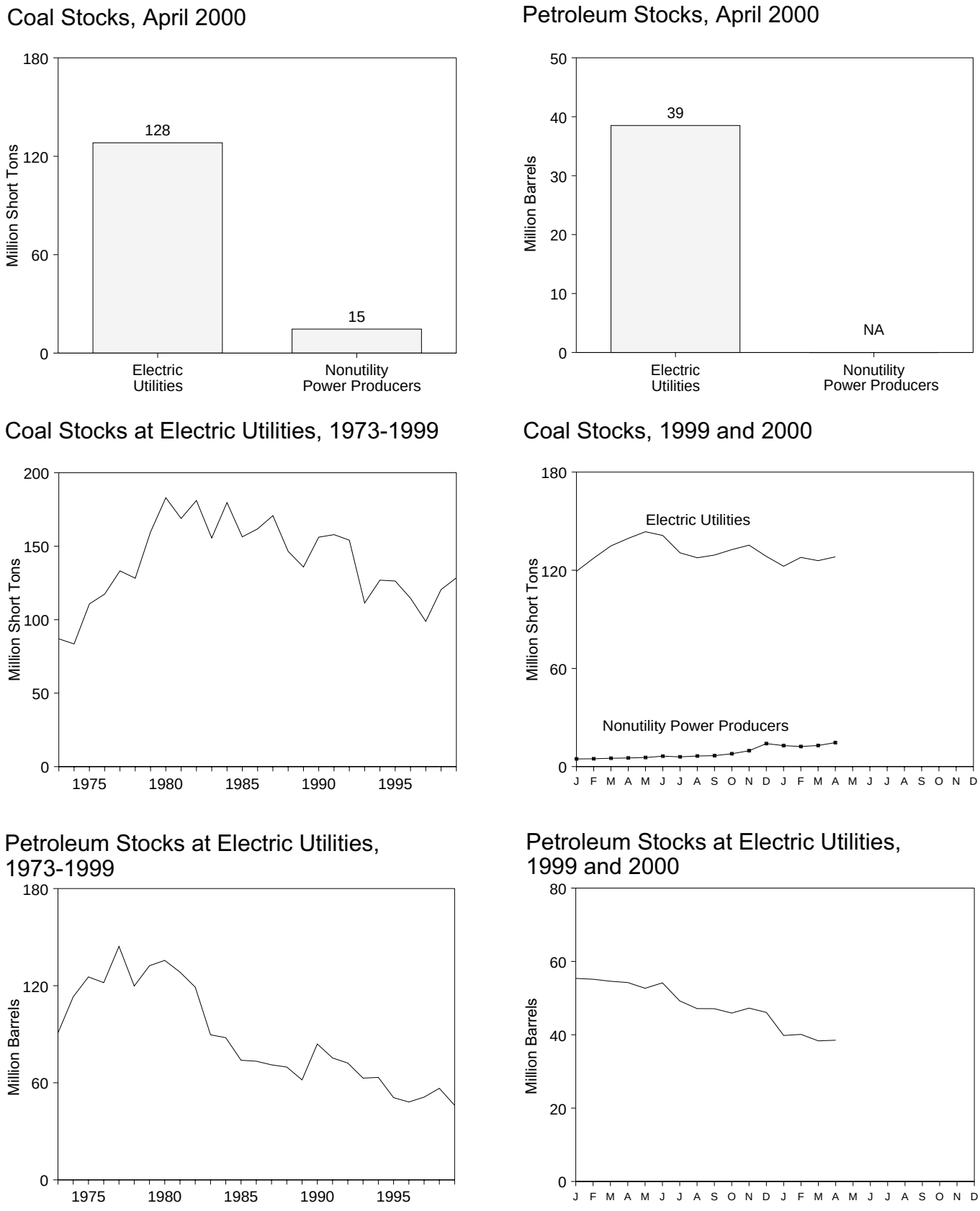
[e] Data for 1989-1991 were collected for facilities with capacities of 5 megawatts or more. In 1992, the threshold was lowered to include facilities with capacities of 1 megawatt or more.

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

Notes: Data prior to 1999 are for fuels consumed to produce both electricity and useful thermal output; data for 1999 forward are for fuels consumed to produce electricity only. Due to restructuring of the electric power sector, the sale of generation assets is resulting in reclassification of plants from electric utility to nonutility plants. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." **1998:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility." **1999 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Report."

Figure 7.5 Electric Power Sector Stocks of Coal and Petroleum



Note: • Petroleum includes petroleum coke, which is converted to liquid units at 5 barrels per short ton. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Table 7.9 Electric Power Sector Stocks of Coal and Petroleum

	Coal			Petroleum							
				Electric Utilities				Nonutility Power Producers			Total Electric Power Sector
	Electric Utilities	Nonutility Power Producers	Total Electric Power Sector	Heavy Oil[a]	Light Oil[b]	Petroleum Coke	Total[c]	Liquids	Petroleum Coke	Total[c]	
	Thousand Short Tons			Thousand Barrels		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels
1973 Total	**86,967**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]79,121**	**[e]10,095**	**312**	**90,776**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Total	**83,509**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]97,718**	**[e]15,199**	**35**	**113,091**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Total	**110,724**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]108,825**	**[e]16,432**	**31**	**125,413**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Total	**117,436**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]106,993**	**[e]14,703**	**32**	**121,857**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Total	**133,219**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]124,750**	**[e]19,281**	**44**	**144,252**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Total	**128,225**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]102,402**	**[e]16,386**	**198**	**119,778**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Total	**159,714**	**NA**	**NA**	**[d]111,121**	**[e]20,301**	**183**	**132,338**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Total	**183,010**	**NA**	**NA**	**105,351**	**30,023**	**52**	**135,635**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1981 Total	**168,893**	**NA**	**NA**	**102,042**	**26,094**	**42**	**128,345**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1982 Total	**181,132**	**NA**	**NA**	**95,515**	**23,369**	**41**	**119,090**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1983 Total	**155,598**	**NA**	**NA**	**70,573**	**18,801**	**55**	**89,652**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1984 Total	**179,727**	**NA**	**NA**	**68,503**	**19,116**	**50**	**87,870**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Total	**156,376**	**NA**	**NA**	**57,304**	**16,386**	**49**	**73,933**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1986 Total	**161,806**	**NA**	**NA**	**56,841**	**16,269**	**40**	**73,313**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1987 Total	**170,797**	**NA**	**NA**	**55,069**	**15,759**	**51**	**71,084**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1988 Total	**146,507**	**NA**	**NA**	**54,187**	**15,099**	**86**	**69,714**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1989 Total	**135,860**	**NA**	**NA**	**47,446**	**13,824**	**105**	**61,795**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1990 Total	**156,166**	**NA**	**NA**	**67,030**	**16,471**	**94**	**83,970**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1991 Total	**157,876**	**NA**	**NA**	**58,636**	**16,357**	**70**	**75,343**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1992 Total	**154,130**	**NA**	**NA**	**56,135**	**15,714**	**67**	**72,183**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1993 Total	**111,341**	**NA**	**NA**	**46,769**	**15,674**	**89**	**62,889**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1994 Total	**126,897**	**NA**	**NA**	**46,342**	**16,644**	**69**	**63,331**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1995 Total	**126,304**	**NA**	**NA**	**35,102**	**15,392**	**65**	**50,821**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1996 Total	**114,623**	**NA**	**NA**	**32,473**	**15,216**	**91**	**48,146**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1997 Total	**98,826**	**NA**	**NA**	**33,336**	**15,456**	**469**	**51,138**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1998 January	100,406	NA	NA	33,871	15,627	403	51,512	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	103,793	NA	NA	33,872	15,953	358	51,615	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	108,101	NA	NA	31,180	15,481	418	48,753	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	116,231	NA	NA	35,021	16,029	498	53,542	NA	NA	NA	NA
May	119,936	NA	NA	32,911	14,802	501	50,218	NA	NA	NA	NA
June	117,758	NA	NA	30,036	14,559	683	48,011	NA	NA	NA	NA
July	109,540	NA	NA	31,638	15,220	577	49,743	NA	NA	NA	NA
August	103,720	NA	NA	32,605	15,118	623	50,839	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	104,552	NA	NA	31,258	14,793	562	48,863	NA	NA	NA	NA
October	110,021	NA	NA	35,409	15,881	588	54,231	NA	NA	NA	NA
November	117,225	NA	NA	37,059	16,162	602	56,233	NA	NA	NA	NA
December	**120,501**	**NA**	**NA**	**37,447**	**16,343**	**559**	**56,586**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1999 January	119,382	[R] 4,678	[R] 124,060	35,426	17,202	548	55,367	[R] 3,258	NA	NA	NA
February	127,428	[R] 4,777	[R] 132,205	35,246	17,058	568	55,143	[R] 2,957	NA	NA	NA
March	134,897	[R] 5,098	[R] 139,995	35,055	16,841	540	54,594	[R] 3,042	NA	NA	NA
April	139,495	[R] 5,282	[R] 144,777	33,821	17,457	592	54,240	[R] 3,319	NA	NA	NA
May	143,561	[R] 5,546	[R] 149,108	32,676	17,046	592	52,680	[R] 4,579	NA	NA	NA
June	141,267	[R] 6,374	[R] 147,641	33,447	17,264	690	54,162	[R] 4,504	NA	NA	NA
July	130,673	[R] 5,948	[R] 136,621	30,247	15,812	633	49,225	[R] 5,353	NA	NA	NA
August	127,633	[R] 6,462	[R] 134,095	27,983	16,302	570	47,137	[R] 5,129	NA	NA	NA
September	129,302	[R] 6,677	[R] 135,979	27,839	16,503	553	47,108	[R] 5,453	NA	NA	NA
October	132,608	[R] 7,848	[R] 140,456	26,647	16,736	507	45,919	[R] 6,561	NA	NA	NA
November	135,355	[R] 9,694	[R] 145,049	28,677	16,413	435	47,263	[R] 6,185	NA	NA	NA
December	**128,493**	[R] **14,050**	[R] **142,543**	**27,763**	**16,549**	**355**	**46,089**	[R] **8,666**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2000 January	122,472	[R] 12,830	[R] 135,302	23,486	14,840	297	39,809	[R] 6,325	NA	NA	NA
February	127,858	[R] 12,256	[R] 140,115	23,999	15,129	195	40,101	[R] 6,181	NA	NA	NA
March	125,869	12,899	138,768	22,766	14,710	171	38,330	6,023	NA	NA	NA
April	128,199	14,644	142,843	22,991	14,775	150	38,517	6,536	NA	NA	NA

[a] Fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
[b] Fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel.
[c] Petroleum coke is converted at 5 barrels per short ton.
[d] For 1973-1979, stocks held at steam plants are used as estimates for heavy oil stocks.
[e] For 1973-1979, stocks held at gas turbine and internal combustion plants are used as estimates for light oil stocks.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: Stocks are at end of period. Data are for fuels available to produce electricity; they may include some fuels available to produce useful thermal output at cogeneration plants. Nonutility facilities that are not required to report on Form EIA-900 are not included. Due to restructuring of the electric power sector, the sale of generation assets is resulting in reclassification of plants from electric utility to nonutility plants. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Sources for Table 7.1, Imports and Exports of Electricity

1973-September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.
October 1977-1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.
1981: DOE, Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).
1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.
1984-1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.
1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."
1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."
1990-1998: Mexico's data: DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, "Annual Repsort of International Electrical Export/Import Data." Canada's data (metered energy, firm and interruptible): the National Energy Board of Canada.
1999 forward: EIA estimates based on preliminary data from DOE, Fossil Energy, and actual data from the National Energy Board of Canada.

Sources for Table 7.3

1973-September 1977—Federal Power Commission Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
October 1977-1979—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1980—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly,* March 1991, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1981—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* March 1992, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1982—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1983-1989—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* March 1994, Table 4, and (for small components) EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1990 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, July 2000, Tables 4 and 5, and (for small components) EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for Table 7.5

Electric Utilities

1973-September 1977—Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
October 1977-February 1980—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
March 1980-1982—FERC, Form FPC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
1983—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions" (formerly "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement").
1984-1989—EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report.
1990 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* July 2000, Table 44.

Nonutility Power Producers

1989-1997—EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1998 forward—EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report--Nonutility."

Sources for Table 7.9

Electric Utilities

1973-September 1977—FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
October 1977-1979—FERC, Form FPC-4 "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1980-1989—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March issues.
1990 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* July 2000, Table 21.

Nonutility Power Producers

EIA, Form EIA-900, "Monthly Nonutility Power Report."

Section 8. Nuclear Energy

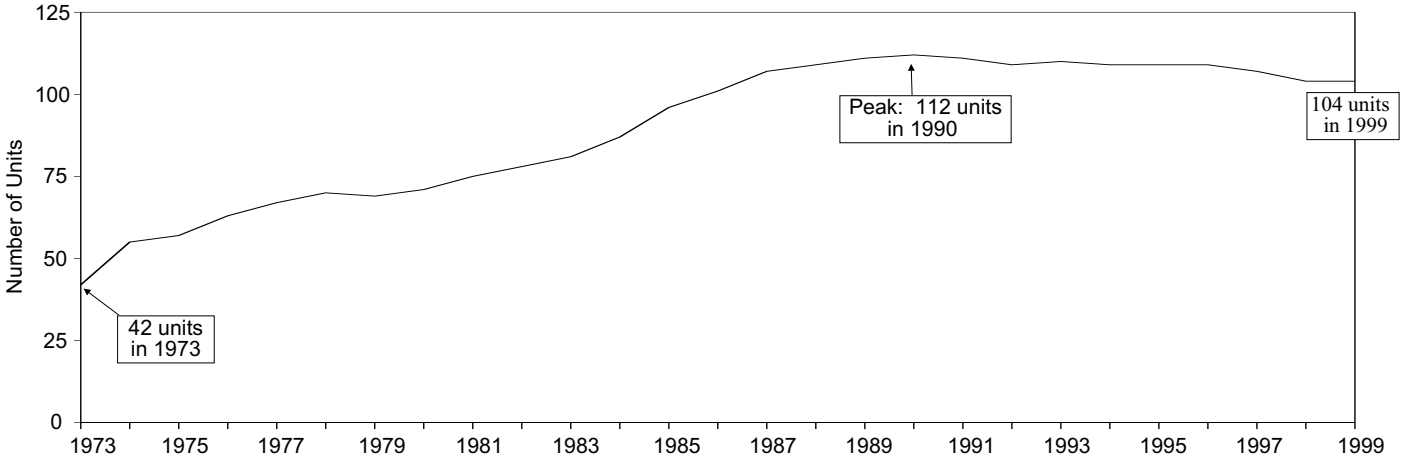
In April 2000, U.S. nuclear generating units produced a total of 56 net terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of electricity, 16 percent higher than in April 1999. Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 80.4 percent, 11.3 percentage points higher than the capacity factor in April 1999.

On April 30, 2000, there were 104 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capability of 97.2 million kilowatts of electricity. Of the 104 operable units, 3 units generated no electricity during the month because of maintenance, refueling, or repair outage, and 64 units reported operating at 90 percent of capacity or more. Of these 643 units, 29 operated at 100 percent or greater (based on net summer capability).

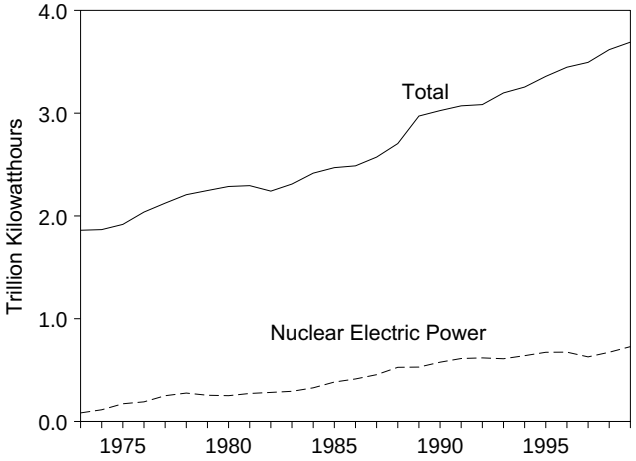
In addition, there were 3 other units with construction permits, although construction for all 3 units has been halted. The design capacity of the 3 units with construction permits was 3.6 million kilowatts.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

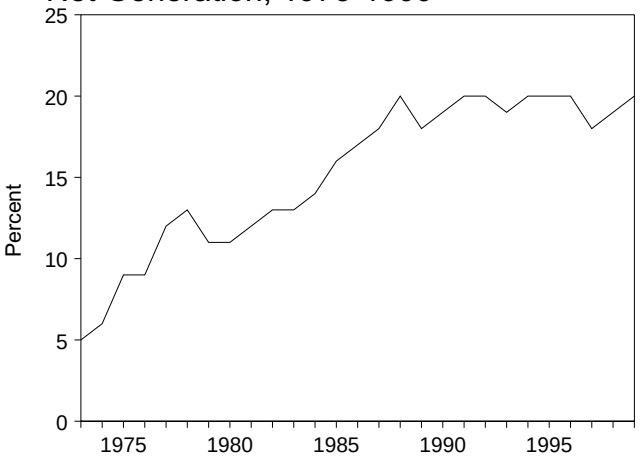
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-1999



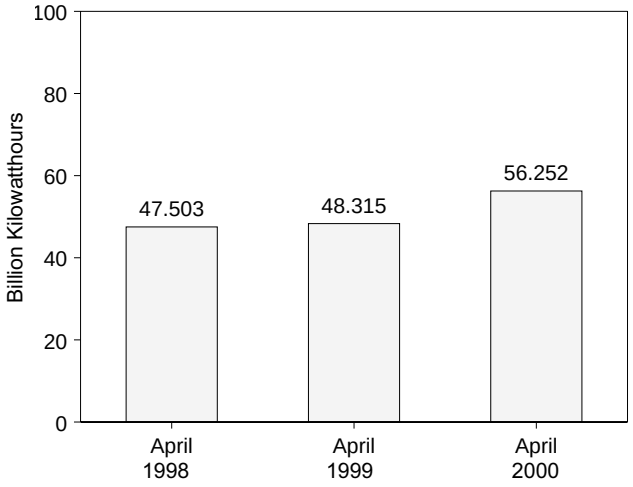
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-1999



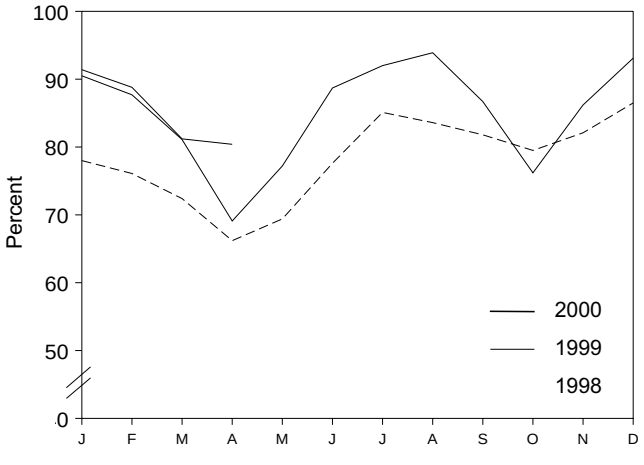
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-1999



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



[a]All units that contributed power to the commercial grid whether or not they were owned by an electric utility. See Note 1 at end of section for additional information.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 7.1, 8.1, and 8.2.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Net Summer Capability of Operable Units[a,b]	Capacity Factor[c]
	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	Million Kilowatts	Percent
1973 Year	**83,479**	**4.5**	**22.683**	**53.5**
1974 Year	**113,976**	**6.1**	**31.867**	**47.8**
1975 Year	**172,505**	**9.0**	**37.267**	**55.9**
1976 Year	**191,104**	**9.4**	**43.822**	**54.7**
1977 Year	**250,883**	**11.8**	**46.303**	**63.3**
1978 Year	**276,403**	**12.5**	**50.824**	**64.5**
1979 Year	**255,155**	**11.4**	**49.747**	**58.4**
1980 Year	**251,116**	**11.0**	**51.810**	**56.3**
1981 Year	**272,674**	**11.9**	**56.042**	**58.2**
1982 Year	**282,773**	**12.6**	**60.035**	**56.6**
1983 Year	**293,677**	**12.7**	**63.009**	**54.4**
1984 Year	**327,634**	**13.6**	**69.652**	**56.3**
1985 Year	**383,691**	**15.5**	**79.397**	**58.0**
1986 Year	**414,038**	**16.6**	**85.241**	**56.9**
1987 Year	**455,270**	**17.7**	**93.583**	**57.4**
1988 Year	**526,973**	**19.5**	**94.695**	**63.5**
1989 Year	[d]**529,402**	[d]**17.8**	[d]**98.179**	[d]**62.2**
1990 Year	**576,974**	**19.1**	**99.642**	**66.0**
1991 Year	**612,642**	**19.9**	**99.608**	**70.2**
1992 Year	**618,841**	**20.1**	**99.004**	**70.9**
1993 Year	**610,367**	**19.1**	**99.060**	**70.5**
1994 Year	**640,492**	**19.7**	**99.148**	**73.8**
1995 Year	**673,402**	**20.1**	**99.515**	**77.4**
1996 Year	**674,729**	**19.6**	**100.784**	**76.2**
1997 Year	**628,644**	**18.0**	**99.716**	**71.1**
1998 January	57,889	NA	99.716	78.0
February	50,999	NA	99.716	76.1
March	53,711	NA	99.716	72.4
April	47,503	NA	99.716	66.2
May	51,496	NA	99.716	69.4
June	55,732	NA	99.716	77.6
July	61,499	NA	97.070	85.1
August	60,369	NA	97.070	83.6
September	57,206	NA	97.070	81.8
October	57,429	NA	97.070	79.5
November	57,372	NA	97.070	82.1
December	62,497	NA	97.070	86.5
Year	**673,702**	**18.6**	**97.070**	**78.2**
1999 January	65,399	21.0	97.155	90.5
February	57,235	21.1	97.155	87.7
March	58,578	[R] 19.8	97.155	81.1
April	48,315	[R] 17.5	97.155	69.1
May	55,809	19.1	97.155	77.2
June	62,025	[R] 19.2	97.155	88.7
July	66,804	[R] 18.1	97.155	92.0
August	68,279	[R] 19.0	97.155	93.9
September	61,029	[R] 19.8	97.155	86.7
October	55,593	[R] 19.0	97.155	76.2
November	60,749	[R] 21.7	97.155	86.2
December	68,382	[R] 21.9	97.155	93.1
Year	**728,198**	[R] **19.7**	**97.155**	**85.5**
2000 January	68,013	[R] 20.9	97.155	91.4
February	61,688	[R] 21.2	97.155	[R] 88.8
March	60,494	20.5	97.155	81.2
April	56,252	20.1	97.155	80.4
4-Month Total	**246,447**	**20.7**	**97.155**	**85.4**
1999 4-Month Total	**229,527**	**19.9**	**97.155**	**82.0**
1998 4-Month Total	**210,102**	**NA**	**99.716**	**73.2**

[a] At end of period.

[b] For the definition of "Net Summer Capability," see Note 2(a) at end of section .

[c] For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 2 at end of section.

[d] Beginning in 1989, includes nonutility facilities.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: The performance data shown in this table are based on a universe of reactor units that differs in some respects from the reactor universe used to profile the nuclear power industry in Table 8.2. See Note 1 at end of section for further discussion. Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 8.2 Nuclear Generating Units

	Orders[a]	Construction Permits[b]	Low Power Operating Licenses[c]	New Operable Units[d]	Shutdowns[e]	Total Operable Units[f]	Cancellations[g]	Cumulative Cancellations
1973 Year	**42**	**14**	**12**	**15**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**7**
1974 Year	**28**	**23**	**14**	**15**	**2**	**55**	**9**	**16**
1975 Year	**4**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**57**	**13**	**29**
1976 Year	**3**	**9**	**7**	**7**	**1**	**63**	**1**	**30**
1977 Year	**4**	**15**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**67**	**10**	**40**
1978 Year	**2**	**13**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**70**	**13**	**53**
1979 Year	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**69**	**6**	**59**
1980 Year	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**0**	**71**	**15**	**74**
1981 Year	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**75**	**9**	**83**
1982 Year	**0**	**0**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**78**	**18**	**101**
1983 Year	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**81**	**6**	**107**
1984 Year	**0**	**0**	**7**	**6**	**0**	**87**	**6**	**113**
1985 Year	**0**	**0**	**7**	**9**	**0**	**96**	**2**	**115**
1986 Year	**0**	**0**	**7**	**5**	**0**	**101**	**2**	**117**
1987 Year	**0**	**0**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**107**	**0**	**117**
1988 Year	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**109**	**3**	**120**
1989 Year	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**111**	**0**	**120**
1990 Year	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**112**	**1**	**121**
1991 Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**111**	**0**	**121**
1992 Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**109**	**0**	**121**
1993 Year	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**110**	**0**	**121**
1994 Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**109**	**1**	**122**
1995 Year	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**109**	**2**	**124**
1996 Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**109**	**0**	**124**
1997 Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**107**	**0**	**124**
1998 January	0	0	0	0	2	105	0	124
February	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
March	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
April	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
May	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
June	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	124
July	0	0	0	0	1	104	0	124
August	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
September	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
October	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
November	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
December	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**104**	**0**	**124**
1999 January	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
February	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
March	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
April	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
May	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
June	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
July	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
August	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
September	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
October	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
November	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
December	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**124**
2000 January	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
February	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
March	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124
April	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	124

[a] Placement of an order by a utility or government agency for a nuclear steam supply system.

[b] Issuance by regulatory authority of a permit, or equivalent permission, to begin construction. Numbers reflect permits issued in a given year, not extant permits.

[c] Issuance by regulatory authority of license, or equivalent permission, to conduct testing but not to operate at full power.

[d] Issuance by regulatory authority of full-power operating license, or equivalent permission. Units generally did not begin immediate operation. See Note 1 at end of section.

[e] Ceased operating permanently, irrespective of intent.

[f] Total of units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period. See Note 1 at end of section.

[g] Cancellation by utilities of ordered units. Does not include three units (Bellefonte 1 and 2 and Watts Bar 2) where construction has been stopped indefinitely.

Note: This table covers all units that contributed power to the commercial grid whether or not they were owned by an electric utility. See Note 1 at end of section for additional information.

Sources: See end of section.

Nuclear Energy Notes

1. In 1998 EIA undertook a major revision of the data categories in Table 8.2 to make them more relevant to current conditions and trends in the U.S. commercial nuclear electric power industry. To acquire the data for the revised categories it was necessary to develop a reactor unit database employing different sources than those used previously for Table 8.2 and still used for Table 8.1. Because of differences in definitions and tally protocols, the year-by-year tallies of operable reactors in the two databases diverge in some years, although this divergence does not change the overall trends.

The data in Table 8.2 apply to commercial nuclear power units, which means that the units contributed power to the commercial electricity grid whether or not they were owned by an electric utility. A total of 259 units ever ordered was identified. (Many of the orders were placed before 1973 and thus do not appear in the table. Annual data on orders and other characteristics from 1953 forward can be found in EIA's *Annual Energy Review 1998*, Tables 9.1 and 9.2.) Although most orders were placed by electric utilities, several units are or were ordered, owned, and operated wholly or in part by the Federal government, including BONUS (Boiling Nuclear Superheater Power Station), Elk River, Experimental Breeder Reactor 2, Hallam, Hanford N, Piqua, and Shippingport.

A reactor is generally defined as operable in Table 8.2 while it possessed a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition is liberal in that it does not exclude units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity. Examples are:

(a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. Browns Ferry 1 remains shut down and has been defueled, while the other units were idle for several years, restarting in 1991, 1995, 1988, and 1988, respectively. All five units are counted as operable during the shutdowns.
(b) Shippingport was shut down from 1974 through 1976 for conversion to a light-water breeder reactor, but is counted as operable from 1957 until its retirement in 1982.
(c) Calvert Cliffs 2 was shut down in 1989 and 1990 for replacement of pressurizer heater sleeves but is counted as operable during those years.

Exceptions to the definition are Shoreham and Three Mile Island 2. Shoreham was granted a full-power license in April 1989, but was shut down two months later and never restarted. In 1991, the license was changed to Possession Only. Although not operable at the end of the year, Shoreham is treated as operable during 1989 and shut down in 1990, because counting it as operable and shut down in the same year would introduce a statistical discrepancy in the tallies. A major accident closed Three Mile Island 2 in 1979, and although the unit retained its full-power license for several years, it is considered permanently shut down since that year.

2. Capacity: Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating, including the following:

(a) Net Summer Capability—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5 percent of gross generation.
(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capability at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

Sources for Table 8.1

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and **Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation—** See Tables 7.2 and 7.3.
Net Summer Capability of Operable Units—
1973-1982—Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones."
1983 forward—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate.
Capacity Factor—EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Sources for Table 8.2

Orders—Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Nuclear Power 1991*, Appendix E, September 1991; Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition; U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, *1973 Annual Report to Congress,*

Volume 2, Regulatory Activities; various utilities.

Construction Permits—Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Appendix A; Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition; various utility, Federal, and contractor officials.

Low-Power Operating Licenses—Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition; U.S. Department of Energy, *Nuclear Reactors Built, Being Built, and Planned: 1995*; various utility, Federal, and contractor officials.

New Operable Units—Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Table 11 and Appendices A and B; various utility, Federal, and contractor officials.

Shutdowns—Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Nuclear Power 1991*, Appendix E; Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Appendix B; U.S. Department of Energy, *Nuclear Reactors Built, Being Built, and Planned: 1995*; Tennessee Valley Authority officials; various Nuclear Regulatory Commission documents.

Total Operable Units—Running sum of new operable units minus permanent shutdowns.

Cancellations—Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Nuclear Power 1991*, Appendix E, September 1991; Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Information Digest*, 1997 edition, Appendix C; and Nuclear Energy Institute, *Historical Profile of U.S. Nuclear Power Development*, 1988 edition.

Section 9. Energy Prices

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was $23.18 per barrel in April 2000, 81 percent above the level in April 1999. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in April 2000 was $24.34 per barrel, 64 percent higher than the April 1999 level. The refiner acquisition cost of domestic crude oil in April 2000 was $26.29, 75 percent more than the April 1999 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was $1.50 per gallon in May 2000, 27 percent higher than the price in May 1999. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged $1.68 per gallon in May 2000, 23 percent higher than the price in May 1999.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in April 2000 was 55 cents per gallon, 5 percent lower than the previous month's price but 78 percent above the April 1999 price. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in April 2000 was 48 cents per gallon, 7 percent below the previous month's price but 62 percent above the price 1 year earlier.

Aviation Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of aviation gasoline sold to end users in April 2000 was $1.31 per gallon, 2 percent lower than the previous month's price but 29 percent higher than the April 1999 price. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in April 2000 was 78 cents per gallon, 8 percent lower than the previous month's average price but 61 percent higher than the April 1999 average price.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The April 2000 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was $1.18 per gallon, 5 percent lower than the previous month's price but 42 percent higher than the April 1999 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all end users was 82 cents per gallon in April 2000, 5 percent lower than in March 2000 but 64 percent higher than in April 1999.

Electricity. The average price of electricity sold by electric utilities to all ultimate consumers in the United States in April 2000 was 6.33 cents per kilowatthour, slightly lower than the April 1999 mean price. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in April 2000 averaged 8.11 cents per kilowatthour, slightly higher than the April 1999 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 6.95 cents per kilowatthour in April 2000, 1 percent lower than the April 1999 price. The price of electricity sold to other consumers was 6.51 cents per kilowatthour, slightly lower than the April 1999 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in April 2000 averaged 4.19 cents per kilowatthour, slightly lower than the price 1 year earlier.

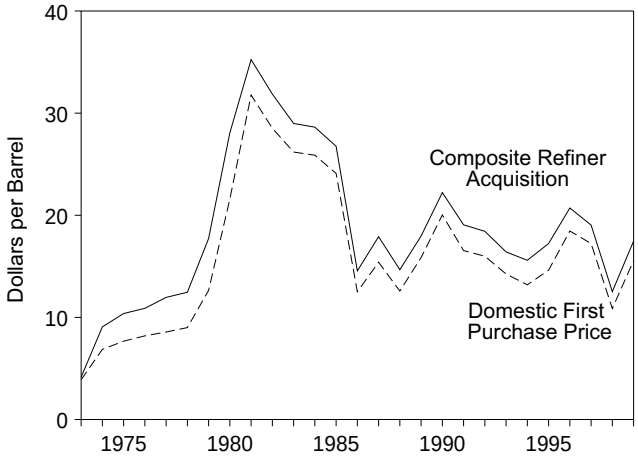
Beginning with January 1986, new series of national average price estimates were based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Previously, average price estimates were derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and were not national averages.

Natural Gas. The estimated average wellhead price of natural gas for March 2000 was $2.36 per thousand cubic feet, 39 percent higher than the March 1999 price.

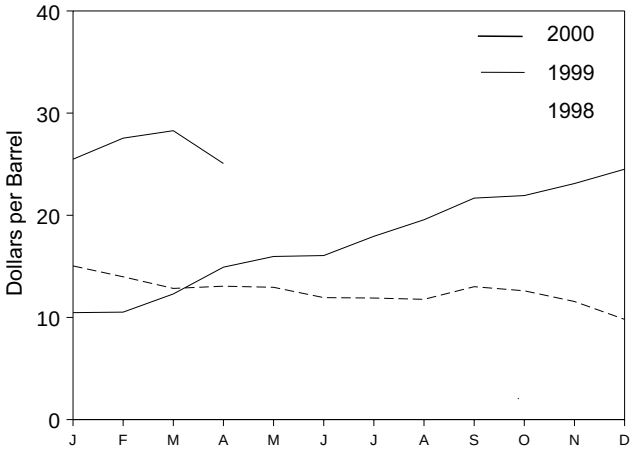
The average price of natural gas delivered to electric utility plants was $2.95 per thousand cubic feet in February 2000 (latest date for which data are available), 31 percent higher than the February 1999 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in March 2000 was $6.82 per thousand cubic feet, 13 percent higher than the March 1999 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in March 2000 was $5.15 per thousand cubic feet, 3 percent higher than the March 1999 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in March 2000 was $3.34 per thousand cubic feet, 15 percent above the March 1999 price.

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

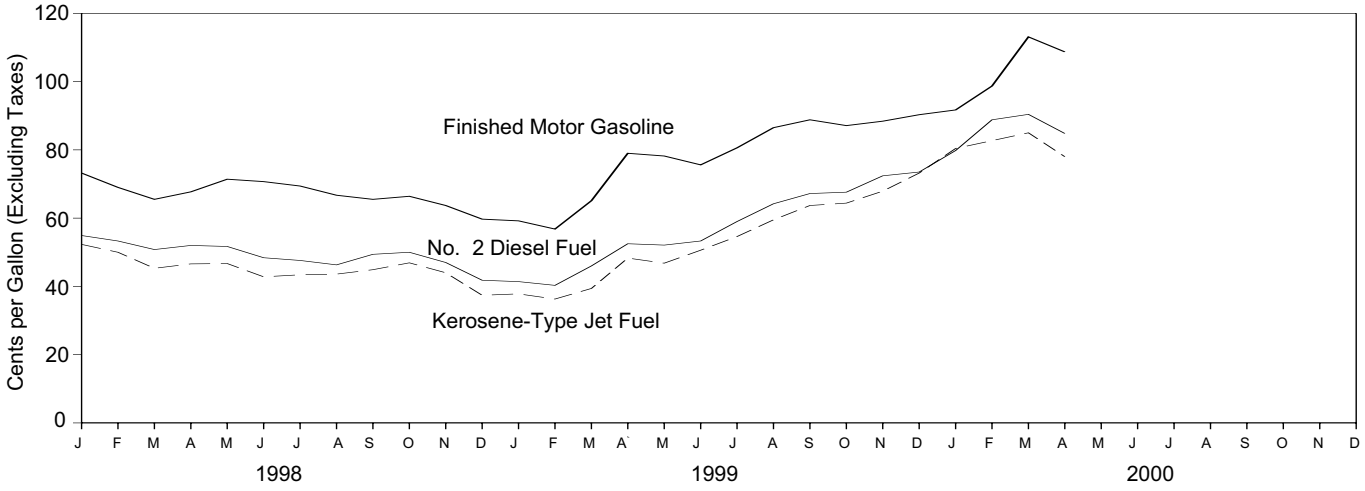
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-1999



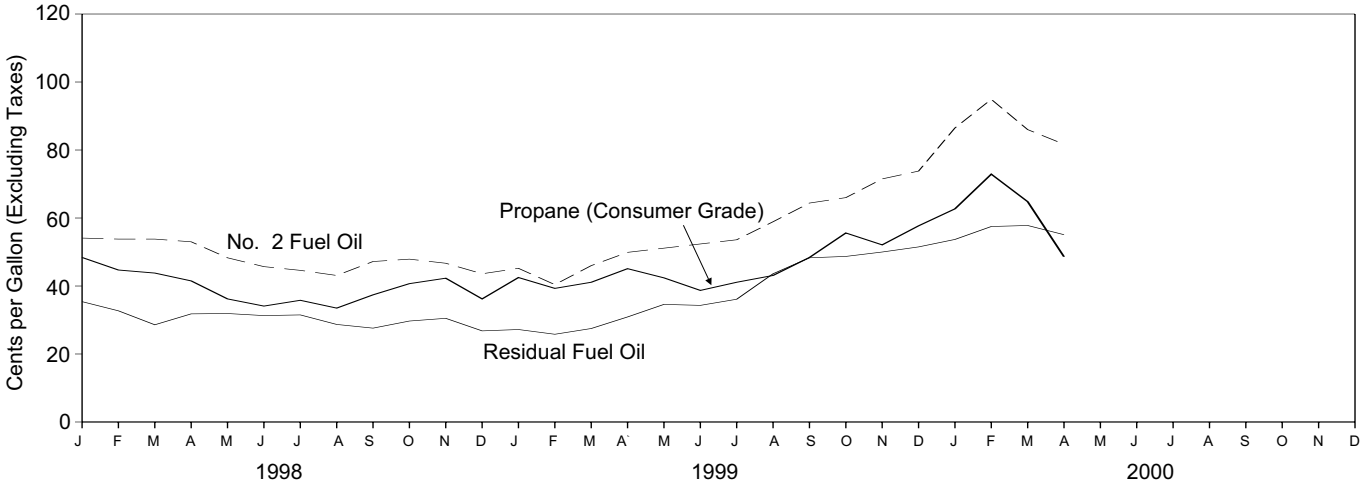
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel, Monthly



Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[b]	F.O.B. Cost of Imports[c]	Landed Cost of Imports[d]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[a]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	**3.89**	[e] **5.21**	[e] **6.41**	[E] **4.17**	[E] **4.08**	[E] **4.15**
1974 Average	**6.87**	**10.91**	**12.32**	**7.18**	**12.52**	**9.07**
1975 Average	**7.67**	**11.18**	**12.70**	**8.39**	**13.93**	**10.38**
1976 Average	**8.19**	**12.15**	**13.32**	**8.84**	**13.48**	**10.89**
1977 Average	**8.57**	**13.24**	**14.36**	**9.55**	**14.53**	**11.96**
1978 Average	**9.00**	**13.29**	**14.35**	**10.61**	**14.57**	**12.46**
1979 Average	**12.64**	**20.07**	**21.45**	**14.27**	**21.67**	**17.72**
1980 Average	**21.59**	**32.37**	**33.67**	**24.23**	**33.89**	**28.07**
1981 Average	**31.77**	**35.15**	**36.47**	**34.33**	**37.05**	**35.24**
1982 Average	**28.52**	**32.02**	**33.18**	**31.22**	**33.55**	**31.87**
1983 Average	**26.19**	**27.81**	**28.93**	**28.87**	**29.30**	**28.99**
1984 Average	**25.88**	**27.60**	**28.54**	**28.53**	**28.88**	**28.63**
1985 Average	**24.09**	**25.84**	**26.67**	**26.66**	**26.99**	**26.75**
1986 Average	**12.51**	**12.52**	**13.49**	**14.82**	**14.00**	**14.55**
1987 Average	**15.40**	**16.69**	**17.65**	**17.76**	**18.13**	**17.90**
1988 Average	**12.58**	**13.25**	**14.08**	**14.74**	**14.56**	**14.67**
1989 Average	**15.86**	**16.89**	**17.68**	**17.87**	**18.08**	**17.97**
1990 Average	**20.03**	**20.37**	**21.13**	**22.59**	**21.76**	**22.22**
1991 Average	**16.54**	**16.89**	**18.02**	**19.33**	**18.70**	**19.06**
1992 Average	**15.99**	**16.77**	**17.75**	**18.63**	**18.20**	**18.43**
1993 Average	**14.25**	**14.71**	**15.72**	**16.67**	**16.14**	**16.41**
1994 Average	**13.19**	**14.18**	**15.18**	**15.67**	**15.51**	**15.59**
1995 Average	**14.62**	**15.69**	**16.78**	**17.33**	**17.14**	**17.23**
1996 Average	**18.46**	**19.32**	**20.31**	**20.77**	**20.64**	**20.71**
1997 Average	**17.23**	**16.94**	**18.11**	**19.61**	**18.53**	**19.04**
1998 January	13.45	12.78	14.12	15.85	14.33	15.04
February	12.17	11.69	13.08	14.74	13.32	13.98
March	11.15	11.08	12.40	13.48	12.34	12.84
April	11.28	11.17	12.33	13.42	12.81	13.06
May	11.13	11.33	12.26	13.42	12.61	12.95
June	10.00	10.12	11.25	12.38	11.61	11.94
July	10.44	10.37	11.41	12.36	11.55	11.90
August	10.20	10.21	11.32	12.44	11.34	11.77
September	11.29	11.70	12.44	13.35	12.77	13.01
October	11.32	10.99	11.96	13.39	12.11	12.61
November	9.64	9.37	10.47	12.47	10.99	11.56
December	8.03	8.18	9.30	10.48	9.39	9.81
Average	**10.87**	**10.76**	**11.84**	**13.18**	**12.04**	**12.52**
1999 January	8.59	9.15	10.16	10.96	10.16	10.47
February	8.58	9.37	10.63	10.97	10.22	10.52
March	10.75	11.85	12.92	12.29	12.31	12.30
April	12.84	14.14	15.06	15.05	14.85	14.92
May	13.84	14.40	15.52	16.59	15.57	15.97
June	14.34	15.10	16.10	16.30	15.91	16.06
July	16.13	17.30	18.13	18.10	17.84	17.94
August	17.58	19.14	19.77	19.57	19.56	19.56
September	20.10	21.04	21.70	21.74	21.64	21.68
October	19.71	20.89	21.78	22.39	21.62	21.93
November	21.35	22.43	23.02	23.07	23.14	23.11
December	22.55	22.70	23.71	24.73	24.35	24.51
Average	**15.56**	**16.46**	**17.32**	**17.82**	**17.25**	**17.47**
2000 January	23.53	24.56	25.60	25.79	25.29	25.49
February	25.48	[R] 26.54	[R] 27.15	27.80	27.39	27.55
March	26.19	[R] 25.72	[R] 27.32	29.25	27.70	28.28
April	23.18	22.75	24.11	26.29	24.34	25.07

[a] See Note 4 at end of section.
[b] See Note 1 at end of section.
[c] See Note 2 at end of section.
[d] See Note 3 at end of section.
[e] Based on October, November, and December data only.
R=Revised. E=Estimate.

Notes: Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost for the current month and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current 2 months are preliminary. F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading.

Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume. Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations[a]	Total OPEC[b]	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[c]	**W**	**W**	**NA**	**7.81**	**3.25**	**NA**	**5.39**	**3.68**	**5.43**	**4.80**
1974 Average	**11.87**	**W**	**W**	**12.44**	**10.17**	**NA**	**10.71**	**10.60**	**11.33**	**9.59**
1975 Average	**10.97**	**(d)**	**11.44**	**11.82**	**10.87**	**NA**	**11.04**	**10.88**	**11.34**	**10.62**
1976 Average	**12.02**	**(d)**	**12.22**	**13.08**	**11.62**	**W**	**11.39**	**11.65**	**12.23**	**11.70**
1977 Average	**13.29**	**(d)**	**13.42**	**14.44**	**12.38**	**14.11**	**12.63**	**12.56**	**13.29**	**12.97**
1978 Average	**13.32**	**(d)**	**13.24**	**14.05**	**12.70**	**13.82**	**12.38**	**12.77**	**13.31**	**13.23**
1979 Average	**19.85**	**(d)**	**20.27**	**21.69**	**17.28**	**21.70**	**16.90**	**18.77**	**19.88**	**20.92**
1980 Average	**33.45**	**W**	**31.06**	**35.93**	**28.17**	**34.36**	**24.81**	**28.92**	**32.21**	**32.85**
1981 Average	**35.55**	**(d)**	**33.01**	**38.31**	**32.60**	**36.06**	**28.95**	**33.00**	**35.17**	**35.12**
1982 Average	**31.86**	**(d)**	**28.08**	**35.13**	**33.73**	**33.42**	**23.74**	**33.55**	**33.48**	**30.58**
1983 Average	**28.14**	**(d)**	**25.20**	**29.81**	**27.53**	**29.91**	**21.48**	**27.70**	**28.46**	**27.20**
1984 Average	**27.46**	**(d)**	**26.39**	**29.51**	**27.67**	**28.87**	**24.23**	**27.48**	**27.79**	**27.45**
1985 Average	**26.30**	**(d)**	**25.33**	**28.04**	**22.04**	**27.64**	**23.64**	**23.31**	**25.67**	**25.96**
1986 Average	**13.30**	**12.34**	**11.84**	**14.35**	**11.36**	**13.84**	**10.92**	**11.35**	**12.21**	**12.87**
1987 Average	**17.27**	**17.84**	**16.36**	**18.47**	**15.12**	**18.28**	**15.08**	**15.97**	**16.43**	**16.99**
1988 Average	**13.70**	**13.61**	**12.18**	**15.16**	**12.16**	**14.80**	**12.96**	**12.38**	**13.43**	**13.05**
1989 Average	**17.66**	**17.89**	**15.96**	**18.31**	**16.29**	**17.89**	**16.09**	**16.61**	**17.06**	**16.72**
1990 Average	**20.23**	**20.75**	**19.26**	**22.46**	**20.36**	**23.43**	**19.55**	**18.54**	**20.40**	**20.32**
1991 Average	**18.47**	**18.49**	**15.37**	**20.29**	**14.62**	**20.81**	**14.91**	**15.22**	**16.99**	**16.77**
1992 Average	**18.41**	**18.02**	**15.26**	**19.98**	**15.85**	**19.61**	**14.39**	**16.35**	**16.87**	**16.66**
1993 Average	**16.23**	**15.87**	**13.74**	**17.79**	**13.77**	**16.64**	**12.46**	**14.21**	**14.78**	**14.65**
1994 Average	**15.40**	**14.99**	**13.68**	**16.32**	**14.12**	**15.66**	**12.21**	**13.97**	**14.00**	**14.34**
1995 Average	**16.58**	**16.73**	**15.64**	**17.40**	**W**	**16.94**	**13.86**	**W**	**15.36**	**16.02**
1996 Average	**20.71**	**21.33**	**19.14**	**21.27**	**19.28**	**19.43**	**17.73**	**19.22**	**18.94**	**19.65**
1997 Average	**18.81**	**18.85**	**16.72**	**19.43**	**15.16**	**18.59**	**15.33**	**15.24**	**16.26**	**17.51**
1998 January	14.52	15.36	12.08	15.21	W	W	11.26	W	12.26	13.14
February	13.13	14.27	11.47	13.77	W	W	10.24	W	11.35	12.10
March	12.53	13.10	9.77	13.56	W	W	9.70	W	10.93	11.22
April	12.93	13.48	11.01	13.86	W	W	10.32	7.80	10.58	11.63
May	13.85	13.08	11.25	14.13	7.62	W	9.78	7.86	10.58	11.97
June	11.82	11.85	9.96	11.57	8.25	W	9.16	8.50	9.73	10.44
July	11.14	12.24	10.44	11.77	9.06	W	8.99	8.95	9.76	10.83
August	11.37	12.12	9.87	12.23	9.77	11.13	8.54	9.68	9.69	10.60
September	12.59	13.20	11.13	13.92	W	W	10.52	W	11.35	11.95
October	11.67	13.37	11.05	12.58	10.19	W	9.43	10.19	10.22	11.66
November	10.82	11.29	9.71	10.64	9.07	10.85	6.62	8.76	8.03	10.32
December	9.33	9.58	7.82	10.29	7.69	W	6.51	7.57	7.52	8.69
Average	**12.11**	**12.56**	**10.49**	**12.97**	**8.87**	**12.52**	**9.31**	**9.09**	**10.20**	**11.21**
1999 January	10.75	10.96	8.67	10.78	9.03	(d)	6.33	8.77	8.20	9.80
February	10.16	10.47	8.52	10.50	11.59	W	7.06	11.18	8.93	9.61
March	11.92	13.33	10.92	13.67	13.25	W	10.70	12.97	12.04	11.71
April	15.06	15.95	13.77	16.12	W	NA	12.53	13.64	13.68	14.51
May	14.88	15.87	14.05	15.46	W	15.39	12.27	15.01	13.93	14.74
June	15.56	16.43	14.42	16.50	W	16.03	13.82	16.46	15.03	15.14
July	19.10	18.27	17.01	18.81	W	16.96	15.80	17.41	16.93	17.56
August	20.31	19.88	18.74	20.69	W	19.79	17.55	19.31	18.82	19.32
September	22.48	23.12	20.52	22.68	20.64	21.97	19.18	20.20	20.29	21.57
October	21.65	22.39	20.08	22.19	22.13	20.65	18.82	21.58	20.55	21.07
November	24.85	24.95	22.03	W	22.19	22.62	19.84	22.11	21.61	22.96
December	24.73	25.89	22.39	W	21.62	24.89	20.21	21.82	21.25	23.50
Average	**17.39**	**17.20**	**15.89**	**17.32**	**17.61**	**19.14**	**14.33**	**17.10**	**15.87**	**16.83**
2000 January	25.99	27.12	23.31	W	25.49	24.47	23.36	25.33	24.44	24.64
February	27.71	29.56	26.25	29.07	R 23.72	26.22	25.02	R 24.47	R 25.96	26.98
March	28.29	29.43	R 25.48	27.39	R 22.68	27.76	24.21	R 22.61	R 24.17	R 26.79
April	W	25.60	21.93	W	W	23.25	22.11	21.97	22.14	23.08

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

[b] Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador withdrew at the end of 1992 and Gabon withdrew at the end of 1994.

[c] Based on October, November, and December data only.

[d] No data reported.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of section. Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations[a]	Total OPEC[b]	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[c]	**W**	**5.33**	**W**	**NA**	**9.08**	**5.37**	**NA**	**5.99**	**5.91**	**6.85**	**5.64**
1974 Average	**12.48**	**11.48**	**W**	**W**	**13.16**	**11.63**	**NA**	**11.25**	**12.21**	**12.49**	**11.81**
1975 Average	**11.81**	**12.84**	**([d])**	**12.61**	**12.70**	**12.50**	**NA**	**12.36**	**12.64**	**12.70**	**12.70**
1976 Average	**12.71**	**13.36**	**([d])**	**12.64**	**13.81**	**13.06**	**W**	**11.89**	**13.03**	**13.32**	**13.35**
1977 Average	**14.04**	**14.13**	**([d])**	**13.82**	**15.29**	**13.69**	**14.83**	**13.11**	**13.85**	**14.35**	**14.42**
1978 Average	**14.07**	**14.41**	**([d])**	**13.56**	**14.88**	**13.94**	**14.53**	**12.84**	**14.01**	**14.34**	**14.38**
1979 Average	**21.06**	**20.22**	**([d])**	**20.77**	**22.97**	**18.95**	**22.97**	**17.65**	**20.42**	**21.29**	**22.10**
1980 Average	**34.76**	**30.11**	**W**	**31.77**	**37.15**	**29.80**	**35.68**	**25.92**	**30.59**	**33.56**	**33.99**
1981 Average	**36.84**	**32.32**	**([d])**	**33.70**	**39.66**	**34.20**	**37.29**	**29.91**	**34.61**	**36.60**	**36.14**
1982 Average	**33.08**	**27.15**	**([d])**	**28.63**	**36.16**	**34.99**	**34.25**	**24.93**	**34.94**	**34.81**	**31.47**
1983 Average	**29.31**	**25.63**	**([d])**	**25.78**	**30.85**	**29.27**	**30.87**	**22.94**	**29.37**	**29.84**	**28.08**
1984 Average	**28.49**	**26.56**	**([d])**	**26.85**	**30.36**	**29.20**	**29.45**	**25.19**	**29.07**	**29.06**	**28.14**
1985 Average	**27.39**	**25.71**	**([d])**	**25.63**	**28.96**	**24.72**	**28.36**	**24.43**	**25.50**	**26.86**	**26.53**
1986 Average	**14.09**	**13.43**	**12.85**	**12.17**	**15.29**	**12.84**	**14.63**	**11.52**	**12.92**	**13.46**	**13.52**
1987 Average	**18.20**	**17.04**	**18.43**	**16.69**	**19.32**	**16.81**	**18.78**	**15.76**	**17.47**	**17.64**	**17.66**
1988 Average	**14.48**	**13.50**	**14.47**	**12.58**	**15.88**	**13.37**	**15.82**	**13.66**	**13.51**	**14.18**	**13.96**
1989 Average	**18.36**	**16.81**	**18.10**	**16.35**	**19.19**	**17.34**	**18.74**	**16.78**	**17.37**	**17.78**	**17.54**
1990 Average	**21.51**	**20.48**	**22.34**	**19.64**	**23.33**	**21.82**	**22.65**	**20.31**	**20.55**	**21.23**	**20.98**
1991 Average	**19.90**	**17.16**	**19.55**	**15.89**	**21.39**	**17.22**	**21.37**	**15.92**	**17.34**	**18.08**	**17.93**
1992 Average	**19.36**	**17.04**	**18.46**	**15.60**	**20.78**	**17.48**	**20.63**	**15.13**	**17.58**	**17.81**	**17.67**
1993 Average	**17.40**	**15.27**	**16.54**	**14.11**	**18.73**	**15.40**	**17.92**	**13.39**	**15.26**	**15.68**	**15.78**
1994 Average	**16.36**	**14.83**	**15.80**	**14.09**	**17.21**	**15.11**	**16.64**	**13.12**	**15.00**	**15.08**	**15.29**
1995 Average	**17.66**	**16.65**	**17.45**	**16.19**	**18.25**	**16.84**	**17.91**	**14.81**	**16.78**	**16.61**	**16.95**
1996 Average	**21.86**	**19.94**	**22.02**	**19.64**	**21.95**	**20.49**	**20.88**	**18.59**	**20.45**	**20.14**	**20.47**
1997 Average	**20.24**	**17.63**	**19.71**	**17.30**	**20.64**	**17.52**	**20.64**	**16.35**	**17.44**	**17.73**	**18.45**
1998 January	16.15	13.25	16.39	12.67	16.98	13.41	W	12.26	13.48	13.89	14.30
February	14.57	12.18	15.37	12.11	15.30	13.05	15.63	11.17	13.01	12.93	13.24
March	14.06	11.58	13.84	10.37	14.71	12.31	14.82	10.66	12.40	12.45	12.36
April	14.16	11.58	14.07	11.37	14.67	11.45	15.19	11.23	11.63	12.04	12.58
May	15.16	11.47	13.53	11.48	14.91	10.83	14.52	10.64	10.85	11.75	12.73
June	12.98	10.73	12.45	10.52	13.31	10.66	12.58	9.93	10.64	11.07	11.41
July	12.44	11.28	12.73	10.95	12.88	11.02	W	9.78	10.94	11.06	11.74
August	12.65	11.16	12.84	10.34	13.20	11.29	12.89	9.33	11.22	11.06	11.61
September	13.59	12.75	13.79	11.60	14.60	11.71	13.43	11.12	11.76	12.07	12.83
October	12.87	12.53	13.81	11.58	13.97	10.64	13.14	10.32	11.19	11.34	12.63
November	11.88	10.97	11.81	10.22	12.03	9.81	12.96	7.83	10.04	9.73	11.20
December	10.48	9.90	10.05	8.31	11.21	8.94	10.89	7.63	9.00	8.87	9.77
Average	**13.37**	**11.62**	**13.26**	**11.04**	**14.14**	**11.16**	**13.55**	**10.16**	**11.18**	**11.46**	**12.22**
1999 January	11.77	10.66	11.49	9.26	11.45	10.03	11.34	7.77	9.95	9.68	10.67
February	11.33	10.98	11.15	8.96	11.37	12.04	11.47	8.13	11.55	10.73	10.52
March	13.42	12.79	13.83	11.27	13.88	14.16	11.76	11.60	13.76	13.22	12.58
April	16.06	15.21	16.62	14.30	15.72	15.24	15.39	13.76	15.10	14.86	15.29
May	16.25	15.86	16.28	14.54	16.40	16.29	16.24	13.54	15.95	15.38	15.66
June	16.66	15.69	16.69	14.81	16.89	17.27	16.78	14.92	16.89	16.31	15.92
July	20.01	17.81	18.78	17.34	19.16	18.90	18.00	16.96	18.33	18.09	18.18
August	21.26	19.22	20.43	19.10	20.84	19.94	20.12	18.55	19.90	19.72	19.80
September	22.82	21.63	23.10	21.06	23.01	21.40	22.81	20.45	21.19	21.28	22.11
October	22.52	21.94	22.84	20.42	23.30	22.43	22.06	19.95	21.97	21.66	21.89
November	25.64	22.03	24.95	22.36	25.02	22.89	23.64	21.09	22.85	22.69	23.29
December	25.53	23.37	26.08	22.76	26.92	23.43	25.89	21.95	23.53	23.36	24.00
Average	**18.32**	**17.61**	**18.12**	**16.31**	**17.88**	**17.51**	**18.36**	**15.70**	**17.38**	**17.02**	**17.61**
2000 January	27.21	24.63	27.39	23.77	26.99	26.77	25.86	24.31	26.46	25.85	25.36
February	28.77	26.14	29.74	26.52	29.05	[R] 25.81	27.48	25.96	[R] 26.30	[R] 26.85	27.45
March	29.47	27.35	29.64	26.39	29.64	[R] 25.59	28.99	[R] 25.85	[R] 26.25	[R] 26.87	[R] 27.73
April	25.24	24.96	26.42	22.55	25.78	22.89	25.45	23.02	23.25	23.64	24.47

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

[b] Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador withdrew at the end of 1992 and Gabon withdrew at the end of 1994.

[c] Based on October, November, and December data only.

[d] No data reported.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: See Note 3 at end of section. Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume.

Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." **1978 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 25.

Table 9.4 Motor Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average

(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium	All Types[a]
1973 Average	**38.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Average	**53.2**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Average	**56.7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Average	**59.0**	**61.4**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Average	**62.2**	**65.6**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Average	**62.6**	**67.0**	**NA**	**65.2**
1979 Average	**85.7**	**90.3**	**NA**	**88.2**
1980 Average	**119.1**	**124.5**	**NA**	**122.1**
1981 Average[b]	**131.1**	**137.8**	[c] **147.0**	**135.3**
1982 Average	**122.2**	**129.6**	**141.5**	**128.1**
1983 Average	**115.7**	**124.1**	**138.3**	**122.5**
1984 Average	**112.9**	**121.2**	**136.6**	**119.8**
1985 Average	**111.5**	**120.2**	**134.0**	**119.6**
1986 Average	**85.7**	**92.7**	**108.5**	**93.1**
1987 Average	**89.7**	**94.8**	**109.3**	**95.7**
1988 Average	**89.9**	**94.6**	**110.7**	**96.3**
1989 Average	**99.8**	**102.1**	**119.7**	**106.0**
1990 Average	**114.9**	**116.4**	**134.9**	**121.7**
1991 Average	**NA**	**114.0**	**132.1**	**119.6**
1992 Average	**NA**	**112.7**	**131.6**	**119.0**
1993 Average	**NA**	**110.8**	**130.2**	**117.3**
1994 Average	**NA**	**111.2**	**130.5**	**117.4**
1995 Average	**NA**	**114.7**	**133.6**	**120.5**
1996 Average	**NA**	**123.1**	**141.3**	**128.8**
1997 Average	**NA**	**123.4**	**141.6**	**129.1**
1998 January	NA	113.1	131.9	118.6
February	NA	108.2	127.1	113.7
March	NA	104.1	122.9	109.7
April	NA	105.2	123.7	110.6
May	NA	109.2	127.5	114.6
June	NA	109.4	127.9	114.8
July	NA	107.9	126.8	113.4
August	NA	105.2	124.4	110.8
September	NA	103.3	123.0	109.1
October	NA	104.2	123.6	109.9
November	NA	102.8	122.5	108.6
December	NA	98.6	118.7	104.6
Average	**NA**	**105.9**	**125.0**	**111.5**
1999 January	NA	97.2	117.1	103.1
February	NA	95.5	115.5	101.4
March	NA	99.1	118.6	104.8
April	NA	117.7	136.7	123.2
May	NA	117.8	137.0	123.3
June	NA	114.8	133.9	120.4
July	NA	118.9	137.8	124.4
August	NA	125.5	144.1	130.9
September	NA	128.0	146.8	133.4
October	NA	127.4	146.4	132.9
November	NA	126.4	145.4	131.9
December	NA	129.8	148.6	135.3
Average	**NA**	**116.5**	**135.7**	**122.1**
2000 January	NA	130.1	148.6	135.6
February	NA	136.9	155.1	142.2
March	NA	154.1	172.3	159.4
April	NA	150.6	169.8	156.1
May	NA	149.8	168.2	155.2

[a] Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately.

[b] In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

[c] Based on September through December data only.

NA=Not available.

Notes: See Note 5 at end of section. Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

Sources: **Monthly Data:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Prices: Energy.* **Annual Data: 1973**—*Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac,* 1974, 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the Energy Information Administration as the simple averages of monthly data.

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	**29.3**	**31.4**	**24.5**	**27.5**	**26.3**	**29.8**
1979 Average	**45.0**	**46.8**	**36.6**	**38.9**	**39.9**	**43.6**
1980 Average	**60.8**	**67.5**	**47.9**	**52.3**	**52.8**	**60.7**
1981 Average	**74.8**	**82.9**	**62.2**	**67.3**	**66.3**	**75.6**
1982 Average	**69.5**	**74.7**	**57.2**	**61.1**	**61.2**	**67.6**
1983 Average	**64.3**	**69.5**	**59.1**	**61.1**	**60.9**	**65.1**
1984 Average	**68.5**	**72.0**	**63.9**	**65.9**	**65.4**	**68.7**
1985 Average	**61.0**	**64.4**	**56.0**	**58.2**	**57.7**	**61.0**
1986 Average	**32.8**	**37.2**	**28.9**	**31.7**	**30.5**	**34.3**
1987 Average	**41.2**	**44.7**	**36.2**	**39.6**	**38.5**	**42.3**
1988 Average	**33.3**	**37.2**	**27.1**	**30.0**	**30.0**	**33.4**
1989 Average	**40.7**	**43.6**	**33.1**	**34.4**	**36.0**	**38.5**
1990 Average	**47.2**	**50.5**	**37.2**	**40.0**	**41.3**	**44.4**
1991 Average	**36.4**	**40.2**	**29.2**	**30.6**	**31.4**	**34.0**
1992 Average	**35.1**	**38.9**	**28.6**	**31.2**	**30.8**	**33.6**
1993 Average	**33.7**	**39.7**	**25.6**	**30.3**	**29.3**	**33.7**
1994 Average	**34.5**	**40.1**	**28.7**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**35.2**
1995 Average	**38.3**	**43.6**	**33.8**	**37.7**	**36.3**	**39.2**
1996 Average	**45.6**	**52.6**	**38.9**	**43.3**	**42.0**	**45.5**
1997 Average	**41.5**	**48.8**	**36.6**	**40.3**	**38.7**	**42.3**
1998 January	35.2	44.7	28.9	32.6	31.1	35.4
February	30.7	39.6	26.7	30.6	28.3	32.7
March	29.4	35.6	24.1	26.0	26.4	28.6
April	32.9	35.9	28.7	30.5	30.3	31.8
May	31.9	37.6	28.3	30.1	29.5	31.9
June	29.3	36.1	27.0	29.6	27.9	31.3
July	30.7	35.1	28.7	30.0	29.6	31.5
August	26.9	32.3	26.1	27.4	26.5	28.7
September	29.9	32.4	27.0	26.0	27.9	27.6
October	31.0	33.6	27.0	28.1	28.2	29.7
November	27.3	33.6	25.1	28.9	26.0	30.5
December	24.0	31.9	23.0	24.5	23.3	26.8
Average	**29.9**	**35.4**	**26.9**	**28.7**	**28.0**	**30.5**
1999 January	27.6	32.4	23.5	25.4	25.2	27.2
February	21.9	30.6	21.8	24.0	21.8	25.8
March	27.2	31.4	23.9	26.0	24.9	27.5
April	30.7	32.7	28.8	29.9	29.5	30.9
May	34.9	NA	29.2	33.2	32.1	34.6
June	34.8	38.1	30.3	32.6	31.9	34.3
July	38.2	40.5	33.9	34.5	35.6	36.1
August	44.5	46.1	38.7	42.9	42.1	43.6
September	48.1	49.0	42.9	48.2	45.5	48.3
October	47.7	51.1	42.5	47.7	44.3	48.7
November	48.9	55.6	42.6	48.1	46.1	50.0
December	51.5	57.2	43.3	49.1	46.6	51.5
Average	**36.9**	**40.7**	**31.0**	**36.3**	**33.4**	**37.6**
2000 January	57.2	64.5	44.3	49.3	49.2	53.7
February	61.1	67.3	48.6	53.6	54.6	57.5
March	R 53.2	R 66.5	50.4	R 55.9	R 51.7	R 57.8
April	52.3	66.7	44.4	52.4	47.9	55.1

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and commercial consumers. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 19.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[a]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**43.4**	**53.7**	**38.6**	**40.4**	**36.9**	**36.5**	**23.7**
1979 Average	**63.7**	**72.1**	**66.0**	**62.4**	**56.9**	**57.4**	**29.1**
1980 Average	**94.1**	**112.8**	**86.8**	**86.4**	**80.3**	**80.1**	**41.5**
1981 Average	**106.4**	**125.0**	**101.2**	**106.6**	**97.6**	**97.2**	**46.6**
1982 Average	**97.3**	**122.8**	**95.3**	**101.8**	**91.4**	**91.4**	**42.7**
1983 Average	**88.2**	**117.8**	**85.4**	**89.2**	**81.5**	**80.8**	**48.4**
1984 Average	**83.2**	**116.5**	**83.0**	**91.6**	**82.1**	**80.3**	**45.0**
1985 Average	**83.5**	**113.0**	**79.4**	**87.4**	**77.6**	**77.2**	**39.8**
1986 Average	**53.1**	**91.2**	**49.5**	**60.6**	**48.6**	**45.2**	**29.0**
1987 Average	**58.9**	**85.9**	**53.8**	**59.2**	**52.7**	**53.4**	**25.2**
1988 Average	**57.7**	**85.0**	**49.5**	**54.9**	**47.3**	**47.3**	**24.0**
1989 Average	**65.4**	**95.0**	**58.3**	**66.9**	**56.5**	**56.7**	**24.7**
1990 Average	**78.6**	**106.3**	**77.3**	**83.9**	**69.7**	**69.4**	**38.6**
1991 Average	**69.9**	**100.1**	**65.0**	**72.2**	**62.2**	**61.5**	**34.9**
1992 Average	**67.7**	**99.1**	**60.5**	**63.2**	**57.9**	**59.1**	**32.8**
1993 Average	**62.6**	**96.5**	**57.7**	**60.4**	**54.4**	**57.0**	**35.1**
1994 Average	**59.9**	**93.3**	**53.4**	**61.8**	**50.6**	**52.9**	**32.4**
1995 Average	**62.6**	**97.5**	**53.9**	**58.0**	**51.1**	**53.8**	**34.4**
1996 Average	**71.3**	**105.5**	**64.6**	**71.4**	**63.9**	**65.9**	**46.1**
1997 Average	**70.0**	**106.5**	**61.3**	**65.3**	**59.0**	**60.6**	**41.6**
1998 January	57.6	96.2	52.9	52.8	48.9	49.6	35.4
February	55.1	92.1	50.3	51.6	47.7	48.3	33.1
March	52.3	88.4	45.9	47.5	44.9	45.9	31.1
April	54.9	92.8	46.7	46.1	44.9	48.2	30.3
May	57.9	97.3	47.0	45.6	43.3	47.0	29.3
June	55.7	94.1	43.2	43.0	39.9	43.5	26.7
July	54.3	93.4	43.4	41.7	38.8	42.6	25.7
August	50.6	91.6	42.9	40.7	36.9	41.4	25.7
September	50.9	89.8	44.6	45.9	41.8	45.6	26.3
October	52.4	90.7	45.9	46.6	41.2	45.5	27.6
November	47.8	83.6	42.9	44.2	38.9	41.4	27.7
December	42.6	79.8	36.3	38.7	34.6	35.4	25.7
Average	**52.6**	**91.2**	**45.0**	**46.5**	**42.2**	**44.4**	**28.8**
1999 January	44.1	80.9	36.9	42.6	36.3	36.5	26.5
February	42.6	78.9	35.0	38.3	33.0	35.5	26.2
March	51.9	86.8	39.3	43.9	39.7	43.6	26.9
April	62.3	98.8	46.9	48.5	44.5	48.7	28.6
May	61.6	97.8	47.2	45.2	43.7	47.8	29.0
June	61.1	95.0	49.3	46.8	44.2	50.3	29.6
July	68.7	103.0	53.6	53.5	51.4	56.6	34.6
August	73.8	107.6	59.0	59.4	56.3	61.4	38.3
September	75.7	111.9	62.5	65.9	60.9	65.0	41.5
October	72.3	109.8	63.5	64.8	61.3	65.1	43.7
November	75.3	108.3	66.6	73.3	66.1	69.9	42.6
December	76.1	110.4	72.0	76.4	67.6	70.6	41.7
Average	**64.3**	**100.5**	**53.8**	**55.3**	**49.2**	**54.7**	**34.3**
2000 January	78.6	111.4	79.8	94.3	82.8	77.4	49.2
February	88.2	118.9	83.6	103.0	91.8	85.2	60.3
March	R 98.7	130.6	R 83.6	R 83.7	79.6	R 85.2	R 52.8
April	88.3	124.8	77.9	77.3	76.4	79.9	48.7

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised.

Notes: Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[a]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**48.4**	**51.6**	**38.7**	**42.1**	**40.0**	**37.7**	**33.5**
1979 Average	**71.3**	**68.9**	**54.7**	**58.5**	**51.6**	**58.5**	**35.7**
1980 Average	**103.5**	**108.4**	**86.8**	**90.2**	**78.8**	**81.8**	**48.2**
1981 Average	**114.7**	**130.3**	**102.4**	**112.3**	**91.4**	**99.5**	**56.5**
1982 Average	**106.0**	**131.2**	**96.3**	**108.9**	**90.5**	**94.2**	**59.2**
1983 Average	**95.4**	**125.5**	**87.8**	**96.1**	**91.6**	**82.6**	**70.9**
1984 Average	**90.7**	**123.4**	**84.2**	**103.6**	**91.6**	**82.3**	**73.7**
1985 Average	**91.2**	**120.1**	**79.6**	**103.0**	**84.9**	**78.9**	**71.7**
1986 Average	**62.4**	**101.1**	**52.9**	**79.0**	**56.0**	**47.8**	**74.5**
1987 Average	**66.9**	**90.7**	**54.3**	**77.0**	**58.1**	**55.1**	**70.1**
1988 Average	**67.3**	**89.1**	**51.3**	**73.8**	**54.4**	**50.0**	**71.4**
1989 Average	**75.6**	**99.5**	**59.2**	**70.9**	**58.7**	**58.5**	**61.5**
1990 Average	**88.3**	**112.0**	**76.6**	**92.3**	**73.4**	**72.5**	**74.5**
1991 Average	**79.7**	**104.7**	**65.2**	**83.8**	**66.5**	**64.8**	**73.0**
1992 Average	**78.7**	**102.7**	**61.0**	**78.8**	**62.7**	**61.9**	**64.3**
1993 Average	**75.9**	**99.0**	**58.0**	**75.4**	**60.2**	**60.2**	**67.3**
1994 Average	**73.8**	**95.7**	**53.4**	**66.0**	**57.2**	**55.4**	**53.0**
1995 Average	**76.5**	**100.5**	**54.0**	**58.9**	**56.2**	**56.0**	**49.2**
1996 Average	**84.7**	**111.6**	**65.1**	**74.0**	**67.3**	**68.1**	**60.5**
1997 Average	**83.9**	**112.8**	**61.3**	**74.5**	**63.6**	**64.2**	**55.2**
1998 January	73.2	104.3	52.3	71.8	54.1	54.9	48.4
February	69.0	100.8	50.0	68.2	53.8	53.3	44.7
March	65.5	98.4	45.3	65.3	53.8	50.8	43.8
April	67.7	99.3	46.6	56.7	53.0	52.0	41.5
May	71.4	101.1	46.7	56.0	48.3	51.7	36.2
June	70.7	99.1	42.8	44.7	45.7	48.4	34.1
July	69.4	98.5	43.4	47.4	44.6	47.6	35.8
August	66.7	95.9	43.6	41.5	43.1	46.3	33.5
September	65.5	94.1	44.9	46.2	47.2	49.4	37.4
October	66.4	95.1	46.9	50.9	47.9	50.0	40.7
November	63.7	93.3	44.0	44.4	46.7	47.0	42.3
December	59.7	88.7	37.4	42.4	43.6	41.8	36.2
Average	**67.3**	**97.5**	**45.2**	**50.1**	**48.2**	**49.4**	**40.5**
1999 January	59.2	87.0	37.8	47.2	45.2	41.4	42.5
February	56.8	85.0	36.3	46.8	40.4	40.3	39.3
March	65.1	89.7	39.4	50.4	46.0	46.0	41.1
April	79.0	101.3	48.3	48.9	49.9	52.5	45.1
May	78.2	103.5	46.8	49.5	NA	52.1	42.4
June	75.6	103.3	50.6	46.3	NA	53.3	38.7
July	80.6	110.0	54.6	58.2	53.6	59.0	41.1
August	86.5	114.8	59.5	62.4	58.9	64.2	43.1
September	88.8	117.7	63.7	68.0	64.4	67.2	48.4
October	87.1	118.4	64.4	75.7	66.0	67.6	55.6
November	88.4	117.4	67.9	81.1	71.5	72.4	52.1
December	90.3	120.7	73.2	86.0	73.8	73.5	57.7
Average	**78.1**	**105.9**	**53.9**	**56.4**	**54.7**	**57.9**	**45.7**
2000 January	91.7	119.6	80.4	106.6	86.5	79.8	62.7
February	98.7	123.8	82.7	126.2	94.9	88.8	72.9
March	R 113.1	133.8	R 85.0	R 107.9	R 86.0	R 90.4	R 64.8
April	108.7	130.7	78.0	100.1	81.7	84.8	W

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 2.

Table 9.8a No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Northeastern States

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	**48.6**	**50.3**	**50.8**	**48.8**	**50.7**	**50.1**	**50.1**	**49.6**	**48.8**
1979 Average	**68.8**	**72.5**	**72.5**	**70.9**	**72.8**	**72.0**	**71.2**	**71.0**	**69.8**
1980 Average	**96.3**	**100.4**	**101.5**	**97.8**	**101.1**	**98.3**	**98.2**	**97.9**	**96.4**
1981 Average	**120.4**	**123.7**	**125.4**	**121.3**	**123.8**	**121.7**	**123.2**	**121.5**	**118.1**
1982 Average	**115.5**	**117.4**	**120.1**	**117.6**	**120.1**	**118.3**	**120.5**	**117.4**	**113.7**
1983 Average	**102.8**	**104.1**	**112.9**	**109.1**	**110.5**	**109.1**	**112.1**	**107.9**	**105.8**
1984 Average	**103.9**	**108.4**	**111.9**	**111.6**	**111.4**	**112.1**	**115.5**	**111.0**	**107.9**
1985 Average	**99.7**	**102.4**	**107.7**	**107.0**	**106.7**	**108.0**	**111.3**	**105.9**	**102.3**
1986 Average	**74.4**	**75.9**	**86.6**	**82.1**	**82.8**	**89.0**	**91.1**	**90.2**	**81.4**
1987 Average	**74.7**	**76.5**	**81.1**	**80.6**	**82.5**	**83.4**	**85.2**	**84.3**	**76.9**
1988 Average	**77.7**	**78.2**	**82.6**	**82.1**	**83.6**	**85.3**	**86.3**	**84.8**	**77.8**
1989 Average	**89.4**	**89.3**	**90.5**	**92.6**	**93.9**	**92.9**	**95.8**	**91.8**	**85.1**
1990 Average	**98.9**	**102.8**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**108.6**	**109.8**	**112.5**	**108.7**	**102.6**
1991 Average	**96.0**	**91.6**	**101.9**	**103.0**	**99.9**	**106.2**	**111.3**	**104.0**	**99.7**
1992 Average	**87.1**	**85.6**	**92.1**	**92.5**	**91.2**	**94.7**	**102.8**	**93.9**	**89.0**
1993 Average	**82.6**	**82.8**	**90.4**	**89.7**	**89.3**	**91.9**	**100.1**	**92.4**	**86.3**
1994 Average	**81.8**	**79.2**	**87.6**	**87.0**	**88.5**	**89.0**	**96.6**	**89.5**	**85.7**
1995 Average	**78.7**	**77.9**	**85.3**	**84.4**	**87.4**	**86.4**	**95.5**	**88.8**	**82.6**
1996 Average	**97.2**	**94.0**	**96.9**	**97.6**	**98.6**	**98.6**	**106.3**	**102.4**	**95.3**
1997 Average	**94.2**	**94.2**	**98.7**	**96.0**	**98.9**	**96.3**	**106.5**	**103.3**	**95.0**
1998 January	88.0	86.6	92.5	88.8	93.3	90.7	101.4	96.5	89.2
February	85.1	86.7	91.6	87.7	92.6	90.1	101.0	95.8	88.5
March	82.3	84.1	92.1	86.7	90.1	88.0	98.3	92.9	86.2
April	81.6	81.3	89.1	83.5	88.9	85.8	97.1	91.7	84.0
May	80.3	79.4	86.7	81.9	87.2	83.2	95.0	89.6	82.1
June	78.6	75.6	84.3	78.5	84.4	78.1	92.2	83.9	75.7
July	76.0	70.5	81.4	76.2	83.3	74.4	89.0	79.0	70.1
August	74.3	68.5	80.9	74.0	78.6	71.4	83.7	77.1	69.9
September	74.4	70.8	80.5	74.2	78.8	72.4	85.2	80.3	71.7
October	74.1	71.1	82.4	75.3	81.7	75.5	88.0	82.3	74.1
November	73.3	72.3	82.0	74.7	80.4	77.0	89.3	83.5	76.6
December	70.9	71.4	81.7	74.3	79.9	77.1	88.5	82.6	76.0
Average	**78.8**	**78.8**	**87.3**	**81.8**	**86.8**	**83.1**	**94.8**	**89.2**	**81.4**
1999 January	72.0	70.8	80.5	75.3	79.9	78.6	90.3	83.3	77.8
February	71.6	70.4	79.7	74.7	79.4	77.3	89.5	83.1	77.3
March	74.2	70.4	79.5	76.1	79.3	77.9	90.5	83.3	77.3
April	79.2	70.2	80.2	76.9	79.2	80.0	94.2	88.6	75.8
May	79.2	69.1	79.6	78.1	78.8	77.3	95.5	87.0	75.3
June	77.4	68.5	78.3	76.6	78.2	75.1	96.1	84.4	73.8
July	79.8	69.7	79.9	77.5	79.0	78.0	95.1	85.1	73.4
August	83.0	74.5	82.2	80.3	81.2	79.8	NA	88.3	74.6
September	88.9	82.0	88.0	86.1	90.6	85.2	98.7	95.1	81.7
October	91.5	87.9	92.2	91.0	93.1	90.9	105.6	101.0	86.5
November	97.2	92.0	95.6	96.5	96.8	95.8	110.7	105.7	91.8
December	100.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	101.8	101.0	114.6	111.9	95.9
Average	**81.3**	**77.0**	**85.4**	**83.4**	**85.8**	**85.4**	**96.8**	**91.1**	**81.9**
2000 January	127.1	120.9	117.0	123.7	118.7	124.6	142.0	134.8	117.6
February	140.5	140.3	133.1	139.6	132.8	141.5	162.8	154.8	133.3
March	R 120.8	R 123.0	R 118.4	R 116.5	R 114.8	121.3	R 135.8	131.7	114.8
April	113.3	116.8	113.2	111.5	113.7	114.0	129.1	124.9	108.0

R=Revised.

Notes: States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 18.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	**47.8**	**50.7**	**49.2**	**49.1**	**46.2**	**47.4**	**47.9**	**48.5**	**46.5**	**44.7**	**47.8**
1979 Average	**68.2**	**74.2**	**70.1**	**70.4**	**65.1**	**68.6**	**70.9**	**72.7**	**68.8**	**67.3**	**72.4**
1980 Average	**95.4**	**102.6**	**97.9**	**98.5**	**92.2**	**91.9**	**97.8**	**99.6**	**95.8**	**91.5**	**99.9**
1981 Average	**117.3**	**127.4**	**121.4**	**120.5**	**115.0**	**113.2**	**118.3**	**118.5**	**114.9**	**109.1**	**118.4**
1982 Average	**111.3**	**124.5**	**117.1**	**117.7**	**109.3**	**110.2**	**113.9**	**114.3**	**110.9**	**107.8**	**115.1**
1983 Average	**106.0**	**117.0**	**110.3**	**108.7**	**101.0**	**101.3**	**106.4**	**100.7**	**100.4**	**101.2**	**103.1**
1984 Average	**109.6**	**118.7**	**113.5**	**110.5**	**102.1**	**102.1**	**105.0**	**103.1**	**100.1**	**101.0**	**104.1**
1985 Average	**104.6**	**114.3**	**108.8**	**106.3**	**98.0**	**99.7**	**102.1**	**99.1**	**97.5**	**98.3**	**101.9**
1986 Average	**85.0**	**93.1**	**91.4**	**86.6**	**74.6**	**77.7**	**81.0**	**74.8**	**NA**	**75.6**	**79.2**
1987 Average	**79.3**	**91.8**	**86.6**	**79.5**	**76.4**	**74.7**	**77.5**	**75.4**	**79.8**	**75.1**	**74.6**
1988 Average	**80.1**	**91.6**	**87.0**	**80.5**	**74.2**	**74.7**	**77.5**	**75.4**	**77.6**	**73.9**	**73.5**
1989 Average	**88.2**	**98.6**	**93.8**	**87.0**	**83.0**	**81.6**	**85.3**	**83.2**	**80.9**	**81.1**	**82.4**
1990 Average	**105.8**	**107.8**	**111.9**	**110.6**	**99.1**	**98.1**	**100.9**	**99.3**	**96.1**	**94.2**	**101.4**
1991 Average	**99.7**	**112.2**	**108.4**	**101.1**	**93.4**	**91.0**	**94.2**	**91.8**	**92.7**	**89.5**	**91.1**
1992 Average	**92.3**	**105.7**	**100.0**	**92.8**	**86.4**	**83.6**	**87.2**	**81.2**	**87.7**	**81.6**	**82.6**
1993 Average	**89.9**	**104.5**	**98.1**	**89.3**	**85.6**	**84.0**	**87.2**	**81.0**	**84.4**	**82.3**	**83.2**
1994 Average	**89.4**	**100.0**	**95.0**	**85.3**	**80.9**	**81.2**	**86.3**	**81.2**	**78.4**	**81.1**	**80.6**
1995 Average	**87.0**	**101.0**	**93.6**	**84.4**	**81.5**	**80.8**	**86.0**	**81.6**	**78.5**	**81.2**	**80.1**
1996 Average	**98.4**	**117.8**	**106.3**	**95.2**	**96.0**	**92.1**	**97.7**	**91.2**	**89.3**	**89.9**	**90.9**
1997 Average	**98.4**	**117.4**	**105.7**	**94.8**	**96.2**	**91.3**	**94.2**	**86.5**	**87.0**	**93.3**	**89.9**
1998 January	92.4	111.0	100.4	92.1	91.1	82.2	85.9	79.9	80.4	85.4	81.5
February	91.9	110.0	98.8	91.4	88.9	80.9	84.2	78.9	79.7	83.6	78.1
March	90.6	104.9	96.8	89.6	88.5	79.5	83.3	77.9	77.2	83.0	77.2
April	88.5	100.3	93.1	88.4	86.8	79.5	81.8	77.0	74.4	81.6	77.8
May	82.3	NA	89.0	83.8	82.1	78.8	81.5	73.2	70.0	80.5	72.6
June	79.8	89.8	85.8	82.4	79.8	75.1	79.3	72.1	63.6	78.8	68.8
July	74.1	84.0	81.2	81.4	73.3	72.7	76.5	69.7	70.7	77.8	69.4
August	74.5	85.6	79.4	79.0	72.6	70.1	74.5	71.0	NA	75.5	68.2
September	73.0	84.6	81.7	80.1	72.6	72.3	75.9	72.5	66.2	74.9	70.5
October	76.4	W	80.3	80.3	76.9	74.4	77.3	73.0	69.8	76.8	70.7
November	82.4	W	82.1	81.2	76.8	73.4	77.9	71.9	70.8	76.6	70.3
December	80.9	W	80.3	79.9	73.8	71.6	77.9	69.3	66.6	74.6	67.9
Average	**85.8**	**102.2**	**90.2**	**85.6**	**81.8**	**76.7**	**80.4**	**74.8**	**73.5**	**80.1**	**73.8**
1999 January	82.1	W	85.7	81.2	74.6	72.8	76.2	71.4	68.6	75.0	68.0
February	80.4	W	86.1	81.2	71.4	72.1	76.5	70.9	66.0	73.9	67.0
March	82.9	W	86.9	81.6	78.4	76.6	77.5	73.8	67.9	76.4	69.6
April	88.8	W	86.9	85.0	71.9	76.5	81.5	76.0	63.7	77.8	73.5
May	NA	W	84.5	84.2	71.2	76.1	NA	72.9	60.5	77.3	72.5
June	77.0	W	81.8	83.2	66.2	77.4	NA	74.0	57.9	76.4	72.4
July	76.3	W	84.4	84.1	69.5	78.9	NA	76.3	62.8	79.8	74.0
August	78.1	W	85.9	84.8	75.7	80.3	NA	84.5	80.5	86.9	81.6
September	85.0	W	92.4	88.8	79.5	86.9	NA	91.7	85.6	91.5	85.4
October	90.3	W	95.7	93.1	NA	89.9	NA	90.9	89.0	95.3	90.1
November	97.0	W	102.2	99.3	NA	96.2	NA	96.8	92.4	99.0	94.0
December	104.2	W	107.9	103.7	NA	97.6	NA	99.3	95.5	101.0	99.1
Average	**88.4**	**101.1**	**90.7**	**87.1**	**78.8**	**81.8**	**88.4**	**79.3**	**71.5**	**84.7**	**77.5**
2000 January	124.2	W	123.6	121.1	NA	110.5	NA	109.5	100.3	105.6	101.9
February	137.3	W	141.5	131.9	NA	119.7	NA	116.1	109.2	110.1	109.9
March	R 120.6	W	R 126.3	R 122.5	NA	R 116.8	NA	117.8	108.0	112.0	R 109.6
April	W	W	119.9	114.6	W	110.3	W	112.8	104.3	110.1	107.2

R=Revised. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 18.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	**43.6**	**48.6**	**45.8**	**53.2**	**49.0**
1979 Average	**62.1**	**69.7**	**68.0**	**68.2**	**70.4**
1980 Average	**91.6**	**100.8**	**97.3**	**97.8**	**97.4**
1981 Average	**110.4**	**116.5**	**111.4**	**118.0**	**119.4**
1982 Average	**110.4**	**117.6**	**111.6**	**117.4**	**116.0**
1983 Average	**101.8**	**109.0**	**103.6**	**108.8**	**107.8**
1984 Average	**98.5**	**102.6**	**99.3**	**106.9**	**109.1**
1985 Average	**97.2**	**101.1**	**97.1**	**108.3**	**105.3**
1986 Average	**73.8**	**77.5**	**70.4**	**94.9**	**83.6**
1987 Average	**68.8**	**79.5**	**72.5**	**86.5**	**80.3**
1988 Average	**68.8**	**78.5**	**70.9**	**86.9**	**81.3**
1989 Average	**77.8**	**87.4**	**80.2**	**96.4**	**90.0**
1990 Average	**97.4**	**102.9**	**97.0**	**110.1**	**106.3**
1991 Average	**95.1**	**101.6**	**93.3**	**105.0**	**101.9**
1992 Average	**85.7**	**94.0**	**87.6**	**94.1**	**93.4**
1993 Average	**86.2**	**99.9**	**91.8**	**96.1**	**91.1**
1994 Average	**78.9**	**95.0**	**88.7**	**86.5**	**88.4**
1995 Average	**83.9**	**96.2**	**89.4**	**83.4**	**86.7**
1996 Average	**93.3**	**108.0**	**98.9**	**90.9**	**98.9**
1997 Average	**95.3**	**113.9**	**103.1**	**97.3**	**98.4**
1998 January	84.9	104.6	93.6	NA	92.5
February	80.8	100.8	89.3	87.4	91.6
March	78.6	98.9	85.8	86.5	89.6
April	79.6	98.8	86.2	86.8	87.7
May	78.1	97.3	85.2	86.2	84.9
June	74.9	89.9	82.2	85.8	81.2
July	72.2	86.5	82.2	81.8	77.7
August	79.6	87.7	84.4	82.5	75.5
September	78.4	90.2	83.7	83.4	77.0
October	78.8	94.9	84.1	84.4	78.6
November	76.4	97.1	82.4	82.7	79.9
December	71.1	95.0	81.9	82.6	78.9
Average	**78.4**	**97.8**	**86.1**	**85.2**	**85.2**
1999 January	68.5	93.0	81.8	80.6	80.4
February	67.9	93.5	79.9	81.2	79.8
March	71.0	101.6	87.3	84.7	80.9
April	NA	111.4	97.5	NA	82.9
May	76.0	107.3	95.3	96.0	82.1
June	75.6	110.3	104.8	97.3	80.8
July	NA	110.2	103.4	99.2	81.6
August	81.5	108.3	102.9	NA	83.5
September	89.7	111.1	100.6	103.9	90.1
October	87.5	113.7	102.2	108.6	94.8
November	89.7	116.6	104.8	111.6	100.0
December	92.7	118.5	106.0	117.1	104.5
Average	**76.3**	**106.3**	**93.6**	**96.3**	**87.6**
2000 January	93.7	127.0	115.6	123.5	125.8
February	97.7	134.1	124.9	127.8	142.2
March	R 109.2	R 145.4	R 136.1	131.3	R 124.0
April	104.8	134.0	128.0	130.3	117.7

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

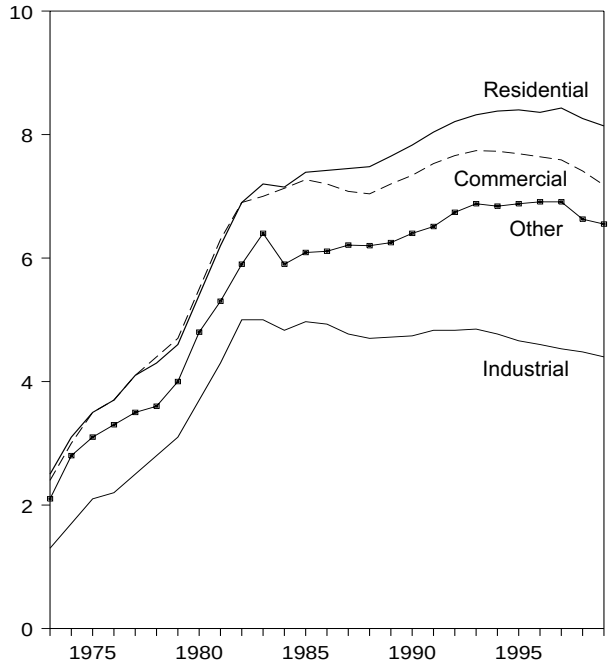
Notes: States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. Values for the current month are preliminary. Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 18.

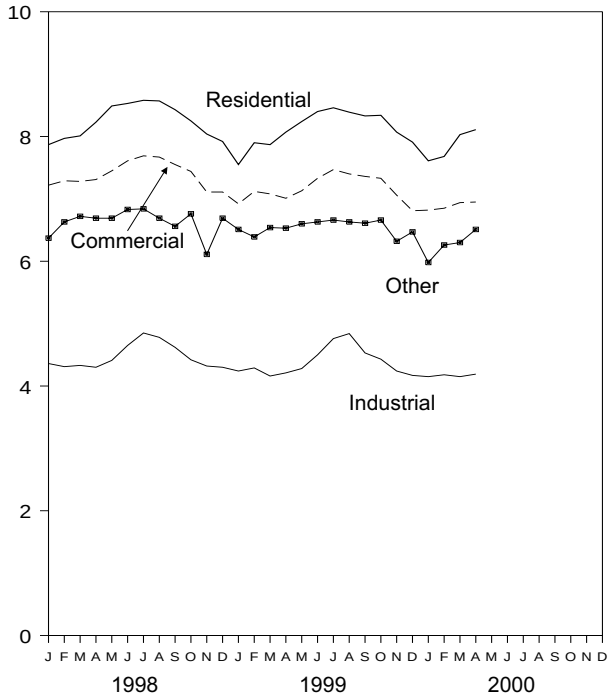
Figure 9.2 Retail Prices of Electricity Sold by Electric Utilities

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-1999



By Sector, Monthly

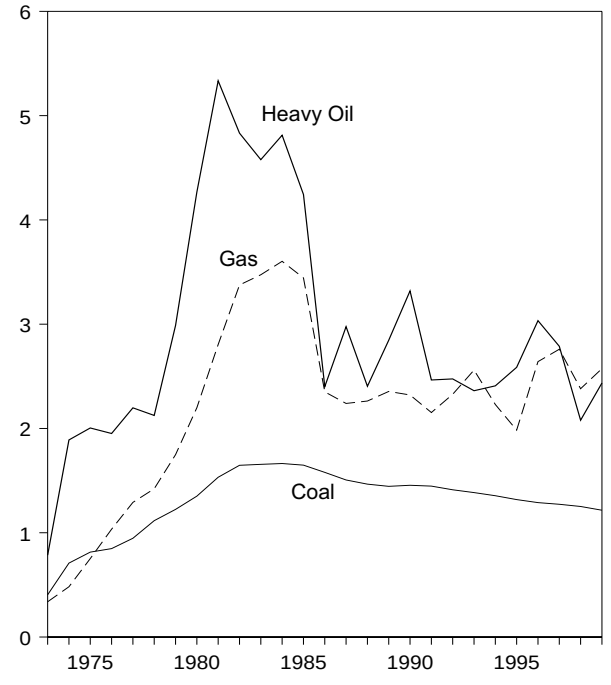


Source: Table 9.9.

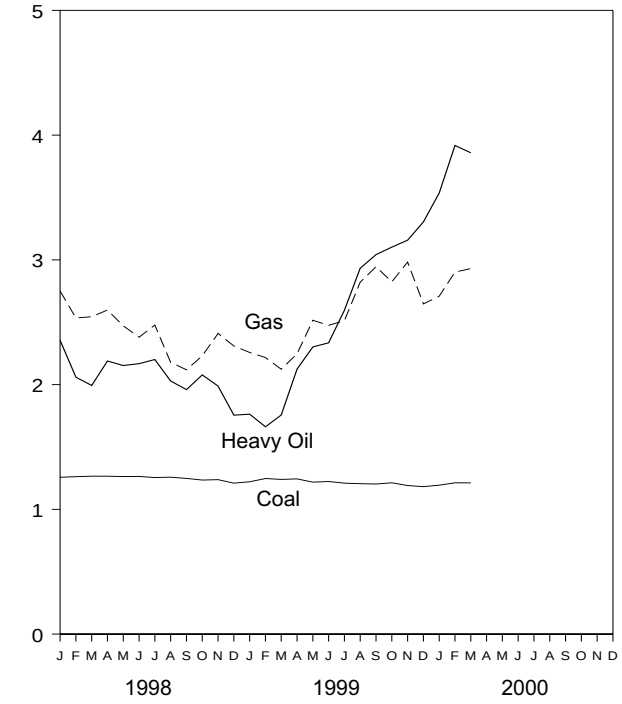
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Steam-Electric Utility Plants

(Dollars per Million Btu)

Costs, 1973-1999



Costs, Monthly



Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Retail Prices of Electricity Sold by Electric Utilities

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
1973 Average	**2.5**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**2.0**
1974 Average	**3.1**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**2.8**	**2.5**
1975 Average	**3.5**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**2.9**
1976 Average	**3.7**	**3.7**	**2.2**	**3.3**	**3.1**
1977 Average	**4.1**	**4.1**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**3.4**
1978 Average	**4.3**	**4.4**	**2.8**	**3.6**	**3.7**
1979 Average	**4.6**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**
1980 Average	**5.4**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**4.7**
1981 Average	**6.2**	**6.3**	**4.3**	**5.3**	**5.5**
1982 Average	**6.9**	**6.9**	**5.0**	**5.9**	**6.1**
1983 Average	**7.2**	**7.0**	**5.0**	**6.4**	**6.3**
1984 Average	**7.15**	**7.13**	**4.83**	**5.90**	**6.25**
1985 Average	**7.39**	**7.27**	**4.97**	**6.09**	**6.44**
1986 Average	**7.42**	**7.20**	**4.93**	**6.11**	**6.44**
1987 Average	**7.45**	**7.08**	**4.77**	**6.21**	**6.37**
1988 Average	**7.48**	**7.04**	**4.70**	**6.20**	**6.35**
1989 Average	**7.65**	**7.20**	**4.72**	**6.25**	**6.45**
1990 Average	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1991 Average	**8.04**	**7.53**	**4.83**	**6.51**	**6.75**
1992 Average	**8.21**	**7.66**	**4.83**	**6.74**	**6.82**
1993 Average	**8.32**	**7.74**	**4.85**	**6.88**	**6.93**
1994 Average	**8.38**	**7.73**	**4.77**	**6.84**	**6.91**
1995 Average	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996 Average	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997 Average	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998 January	7.87	7.22	4.36	6.37	6.57
February	7.97	7.29	4.31	6.63	6.52
March	8.01	7.28	4.33	6.72	6.53
April	8.23	7.31	4.30	6.69	6.51
May	8.49	7.45	4.41	6.69	6.67
June	8.53	7.61	4.65	6.83	6.97
July	8.58	7.69	4.85	6.84	7.21
August	8.57	7.67	4.78	6.69	7.14
September	8.43	7.55	4.62	6.56	6.95
October	8.25	7.44	4.42	6.76	6.69
November	8.04	7.11	4.32	6.11	6.39
December	7.92	7.11	4.30	6.69	6.46
Average	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999 January	7.55	6.92	4.24	6.51	6.37
February	7.90	7.12	4.29	6.39	6.44
March	7.87	7.08	4.16	6.54	6.36
April	8.07	7.01	4.21	6.53	6.34
May	8.24	7.13	4.28	6.60	6.44
June	8.40	7.33	4.50	6.63	6.76
July	8.46	7.47	4.76	6.66	7.04
August	8.39	7.40	4.84	6.63	7.02
September	8.33	7.36	4.53	6.61	6.80
October	8.34	7.33	4.43	6.66	6.64
November	8.07	7.06	4.24	6.32	6.35
December	7.91	6.81	4.17	6.47	6.34
Average	**8.14**	**7.18**	**4.40**	**6.55**	**6.60**
2000 January	7.61	6.82	4.15	5.98	6.29
February	7.68	6.85	4.18	6.26	6.29
March	8.03	6.94	4.15	6.30	6.33
April	8.11	6.95	4.19	6.51	6.33
4-Month Average	**7.83**	**6.89**	**4.17**	**6.26**	**6.31**
1999 4-Month Average	**7.82**	**7.03**	**4.23**	**6.49**	**6.38**
1998 4-Month Average	**8.00**	**7.27**	**4.33**	**6.60**	**6.53**

Notes: Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of electric utility billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. See Note 7 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.10 Quantity and Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Steam-Electric Utility Plants

	Coal		Petroleum				Natural Gas[a]		All Fossil Fuels[b]
			Heavy Oil[b]		Total[b,c]				
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Cost (cents per million Btu)
1973 Year	**374,842**	**40.5**	**512,650**	**78.5**	**535,859**	**80.0**	**3,382,677**	**33.8**	**47.6**
1974 Year	**384,868**	**70.9**	**479,166**	**189.0**	**515,217**	**191.0**	**3,225,203**	**48.2**	**91.4**
1975 Year	**431,527**	**81.4**	**457,582**	**200.5**	**510,352**	**202.3**	**3,034,808**	**75.2**	**104.4**
1976 Year	**454,858**	**84.8**	**495,363**	**195.2**	**549,973**	**199.0**	**2,962,811**	**103.4**	**111.9**
1977 Year	**490,415**	**94.7**	**563,685**	**219.8**	**635,556**	**224.9**	**3,106,403**	**129.1**	**129.7**
1978 Year	**476,169**	**111.6**	**546,197**	**212.5**	**616,040**	**219.1**	**3,140,654**	**142.2**	**141.1**
1979 Year	**556,558**	**122.4**	**479,705**	**298.8**	**515,695**	**307.2**	**3,368,976**	**174.9**	**163.9**
1980 Year	**593,995**	**135.1**	**394,159**	**426.7**	**419,140**	**435.1**	**3,588,814**	**219.9**	**192.8**
1981 Year	**579,374**	**153.2**	**327,477**	**533.4**	**345,544**	**542.5**	**3,573,558**	**280.5**	**225.6**
1982 Year	**601,427**	**164.7**	**228,200**	**483.2**	**239,111**	**492.2**	**3,161,348**	**337.6**	**224.9**
1983 Year	**592,728**	**165.6**	**211,705**	**457.8**	**219,652**	**462.8**	**2,732,248**	**347.4**	**220.6**
1984 Year	**684,111**	**166.4**	**193,832**	**481.2**	**202,372**	**486.3**	**2,878,808**	**360.3**	**219.1**
1985 Year	**666,743**	**164.8**	**156,410**	**424.4**	**164,947**	**431.7**	**2,808,921**	**344.4**	**209.4**
1986 Year	**686,964**	**157.9**	**220,585**	**240.1**	**228,522**	**243.7**	**2,387,622**	**235.1**	**175.0**
1987 Year	**721,298**	**150.6**	**187,300**	**297.6**	**194,578**	**301.1**	**2,605,191**	**224.0**	**170.6**
1988 Year	**727,775**	**146.6**	**230,234**	**240.5**	**236,924**	**243.9**	**2,362,721**	**226.3**	**164.3**
1989 Year	**753,217**	**144.5**	**237,668**	**284.6**	**246,422**	**289.3**	**2,472,506**	**235.5**	**167.5**
1990 Year	**786,627**	**145.5**	**202,281**	**331.9**	**209,350**	**338.4**	**2,490,979**	**232.1**	**168.9**
1991 Year	**769,923**	**144.7**	**163,106**	**246.5**	**169,625**	**254.8**	**2,630,818**	**215.3**	**160.3**
1992 Year	**775,963**	**141.2**	**138,537**	**247.5**	**144,390**	**255.1**	**2,637,678**	**232.8**	**159.0**
1993 Year	**769,152**	**138.5**	**141,719**	**236.2**	**147,902**	**243.3**	**2,574,523**	**256.0**	**159.5**
1994 Year	**831,929**	**135.5**	**135,184**	**240.9**	**142,940**	**248.8**	**2,863,904**	**223.0**	**152.6**
1995 Year	**826,860**	**131.8**	**78,216**	**258.6**	**84,292**	**267.9**	**3,023,327**	**198.4**	**145.3**
1996 Year	**862,701**	**128.9**	**98,926**	**303.4**	**106,629**	**315.7**	**2,604,663**	**264.1**	**151.9**
1997 Year	**880,588**	**127.3**	**110,906**	**278.8**	**117,789**	**288.0**	**2,764,734**	**276.0**	**152.2**
1998 January	79,212	125.7	9,569	235.5	10,105	242.4	165,869	275.0	143.3
February	70,353	126.2	8,736	206.0	9,255	214.0	124,584	253.4	139.2
March	75,678	126.6	10,676	199.3	11,133	204.6	181,034	254.4	142.5
April	74,848	126.6	11,749	218.9	12,289	225.0	186,127	259.8	144.7
May	75,980	126.3	11,554	215.3	12,185	221.5	252,869	247.1	146.7
June	76,605	126.4	13,350	216.8	14,164	222.6	331,124	238.0	149.6
July	79,676	125.5	21,016	220.1	21,877	223.9	389,405	247.7	154.5
August	82,057	125.8	19,262	202.9	20,107	207.2	389,961	217.8	147.2
September	78,854	124.8	12,919	196.0	13,602	202.1	331,911	211.9	142.6
October	79,399	123.5	14,952	207.8	15,683	213.7	230,952	223.1	140.1
November	77,087	123.8	10,569	198.8	11,192	205.1	164,341	241.0	137.8
December	79,700	121.0	12,500	175.5	13,599	183.5	174,780	231.0	134.3
Total	**929,448**	**125.2**	**156,852**	**207.9**	**165,191**	**213.6**	**2,922,957**	**238.1**	**143.8**
1999 January	76,346	122.1	13,215	176.3	14,028	181.9	163,114	225.8	134.7
February	73,956	124.7	10,013	166.2	10,417	171.5	138,852	221.7	134.5
March	76,771	124.0	11,001	175.6	11,471	180.6	187,369	212.3	135.4
April	71,933	124.4	10,647	212.4	11,099	217.6	229,069	224.7	141.3
May	74,458	121.8	10,701	230.2	11,289	236.0	253,352	251.6	144.3
June	74,427	122.3	11,176	233.5	11,959	240.5	278,473	247.5	146.0
July	76,496	121.0	13,249	259.6	14,198	267.9	367,060	251.3	151.9
August	81,351	120.6	12,129	293.3	13,203	303.7	379,367	282.1	157.2
September	76,745	120.3	9,557	304.2	10,126	312.0	262,342	294.5	151.4
October	77,114	121.3	8,052	310.2	8,636	320.9	220,823	282.4	146.7
November	73,998	119.1	7,449	315.8	8,035	329.0	164,874	298.2	142.7
December	74,638	118.2	6,030	330.4	6,946	353.9	164,761	264.7	138.5
Total	**908,232**	**121.6**	**123,219**	**243.6**	**131,407**	**252.7**	**2,809,455**	**257.4**	**144.1**
2000 January	70,017	119.4	2,668	353.6	3,037	378.6	170,117	270.9	138.8
February	66,992	121.3	3,846	391.7	4,271	419.6	151,115	290.2	143.3
March	69,703	121.2	3,764	385.8	4,066	402.7	191,465	293.0	146.0
3 Months	**206,712**	**120.6**	**10,278**	**379.6**	**11,375**	**402.6**	**512,697**	**284.8**	**142.7**
1999 3 Months	**227,073**	**123.6**	**34,229**	**173.1**	**35,916**	**178.4**	**489,335**	**219.5**	**134.9**
1998 3 Months	**225,243**	**126.1**	**28,980**	**213.3**	**30,493**	**220.0**	**471,487**	**261.4**	**141.8**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and topped crude oil. The weighted averages for petroleum and all fossil fuels include both heavy and light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices. Data do not include petroleum coke.

[c] Data for 1973-1982 do not include small quantities of rerefined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gas.

R=Revised.

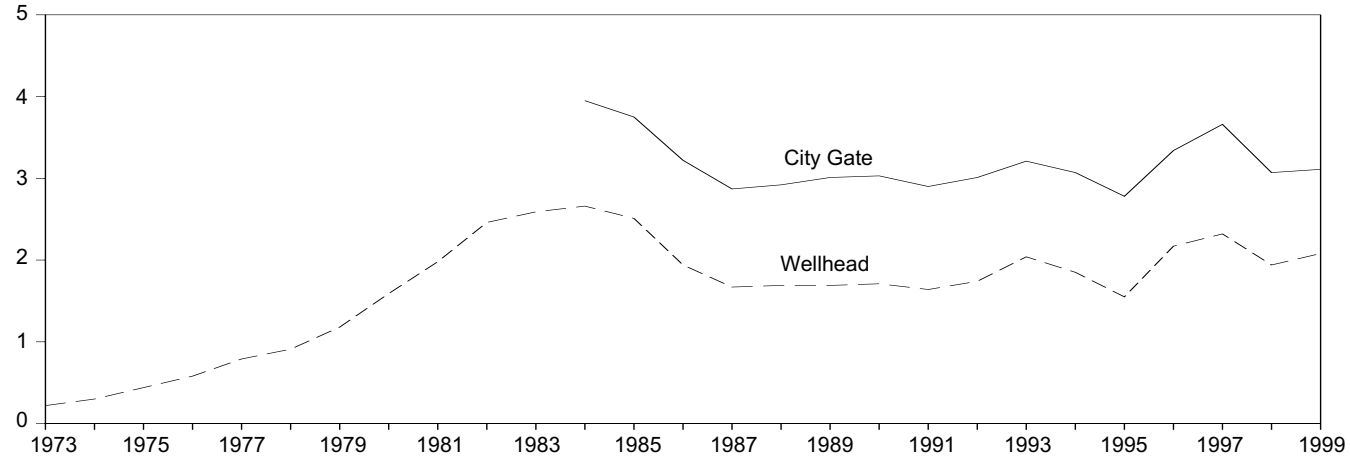
Notes: Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. See Note 8 at end of section. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

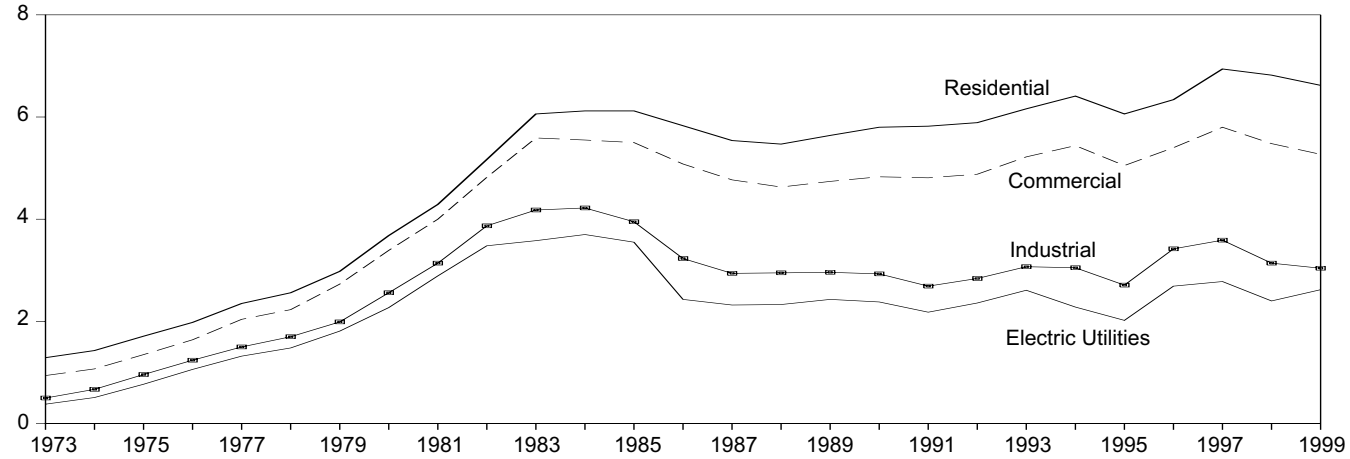
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

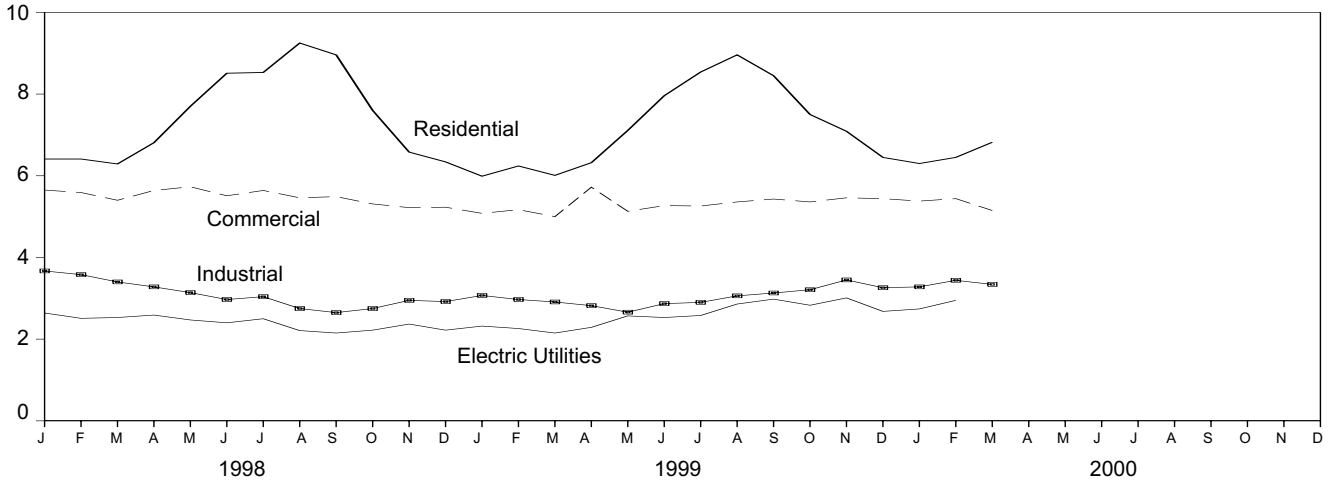
Selected Prices, 1973-1999



Delivered to Consumers, 1973-1999



Delivered to Consumers, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Prices: Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet; Share of Volume Delivered: Percentage)

	Wellhead	City Gate	Delivered to Consumers[a,b]					
			Residential	Commercial		Industrial		Electric Utilities[c]
				Price	Share of Total Volume Delivered	Price	Share of Total Volume Delivered	
1973 Average	**0.22**	**NA**	**1.29**	**0.94**	**NA**	**0.50**	**NA**	**0.38**
1974 Average	**.30**	**NA**	**1.43**	**1.07**	**NA**	**.67**	**NA**	**.51**
1975 Average	**.44**	**NA**	**1.71**	**1.35**	**NA**	**.96**	**NA**	**.77**
1976 Average	**.58**	**NA**	**1.98**	**1.64**	**NA**	**1.24**	**NA**	**1.06**
1977 Average	**.79**	**NA**	**2.35**	**2.04**	**NA**	**1.50**	**NA**	**1.32**
1978 Average	**.91**	**NA**	**2.56**	**2.23**	**NA**	**1.70**	**NA**	**1.48**
1979 Average	**1.18**	**NA**	**2.98**	**2.73**	**NA**	**1.99**	**NA**	**1.81**
1980 Average	**1.59**	**NA**	**3.68**	**3.39**	**NA**	**2.56**	**NA**	**2.27**
1981 Average	**1.98**	**NA**	**4.29**	**4.00**	**NA**	**3.14**	**NA**	**2.89**
1982 Average	**2.46**	**NA**	**5.17**	**4.82**	**NA**	**3.87**	**85.1**	**3.48**
1983 Average	**2.59**	**NA**	**6.06**	**5.59**	**NA**	**4.18**	**80.7**	**3.58**
1984 Average	**2.66**	**3.95**	**6.12**	**5.55**	**NA**	**4.22**	**74.7**	**3.70**
1985 Average	**2.51**	**3.75**	**6.12**	**5.50**	**NA**	**3.95**	**68.8**	**3.55**
1986 Average	**1.94**	**3.22**	**5.83**	**5.08**	**NA**	**3.23**	**59.8**	**2.43**
1987 Average	**1.67**	**2.87**	**5.54**	**4.77**	**93.1**	**2.94**	**47.4**	**2.32**
1988 Average	**1.69**	**2.92**	**5.47**	**4.63**	**90.8**	**2.95**	**42.6**	**2.33**
1989 Average	**1.69**	**3.01**	**5.64**	**4.74**	**89.1**	**2.96**	**36.9**	**2.43**
1990 Average	**1.71**	**3.03**	**5.80**	**4.83**	**86.6**	**2.93**	**35.2**	**2.38**
1991 Average	**1.64**	**2.90**	**5.82**	**4.81**	**85.1**	**2.69**	**32.7**	**2.18**
1992 Average	**1.74**	**3.01**	**5.89**	**4.88**	**83.2**	**2.84**	**30.3**	**2.36**
1993 Average	**2.04**	**3.21**	**6.16**	**5.22**	**83.9**	**3.07**	**29.7**	**2.61**
1994 Average	**1.85**	**3.07**	**6.41**	**5.44**	**79.3**	**3.05**	**25.5**	**2.28**
1995 Average	**1.55**	**2.78**	**6.06**	**5.05**	**76.7**	**2.71**	**24.5**	**2.02**
1996 Average	**2.17**	**3.34**	**6.34**	**5.40**	**77.6**	**3.42**	**19.4**	**2.69**
1997 Average	**2.32**	**3.66**	**6.94**	**5.80**	**70.8**	**3.59**	**18.1**	**2.78**
1998 January	1.95	3.08	6.41	5.65	73.2	3.67	16.8	2.64
February	1.95	3.08	6.41	5.59	72.9	3.58	16.7	2.51
March	2.05	3.06	6.29	5.40	73.6	3.40	17.3	2.53
April	2.15	3.23	6.81	5.64	67.7	3.28	15.8	2.59
May	2.04	3.12	7.70	5.73	62.6	3.14	14.9	2.47
June	1.90	2.98	8.51	5.51	62.9	2.97	15.1	2.40
July	2.08	3.31	8.53	5.64	56.0	3.04	13.1	2.50
August	1.81	3.01	9.25	5.46	53.3	2.75	13.8	2.21
September	1.69	2.78	8.96	5.49	57.0	2.65	14.2	2.15
October	1.85	2.99	7.60	5.31	59.2	2.75	14.8	2.22
November	1.93	2.99	6.58	5.22	64.5	2.95	15.7	2.37
December	1.94	3.10	6.34	5.23	68.3	2.92	17.2	2.22
Average	**1.94**	**3.07**	**6.82**	**5.48**	**67.0**	**3.14**	**16.1**	**2.40**
1999 January	[E] 1.80	2.84	5.99	5.08	72.7	3.07	15.4	2.32
February	[E] 1.73	2.94	6.24	5.17	69.1	2.97	15.5	2.26
March	[E] 1.70	2.67	6.01	5.00	[R] 68.7	2.91	16.0	2.15
April	[RE] 1.93	2.91	6.32	[R] 5.72	[R] 64.5	2.82	[R] 15.7	2.29
May	[E] 2.10	3.25	[R] 7.11	[R] 5.13	[R] 60.9	2.66	17.1	2.57
June	[RE] 2.09	3.18	[R] 7.96	[R] 5.27	59.4	2.87	[R] 16.8	2.53
July	[E] 2.07	3.11	[R] 8.54	[R] 5.26	[R] 57.6	2.90	[R] 17.4	2.58
August	[E] 2.34	3.37	[R] 8.96	[R] 5.36	[R] 54.4	[R] 3.06	[R] 18.4	2.86
September	[E] 2.42	3.50	[R] 8.45	[R] 5.43	[R] 57.2	3.13	[R] 17.0	2.98
October	[E] 2.31	3.50	[R] 7.50	[R] 5.36	[R] 59.8	3.21	[R] 17.2	2.83
November	[E] 2.44	3.75	7.09	5.46	62.6	3.45	17.5	3.01
December	[E] 2.03	3.22	[R] 6.45	5.44	66.9	3.26	[R] 18.6	2.68
Average	[RE] **2.08**	**3.11**	[R] **6.62**	[R] **5.27**	[R] **65.2**	**3.04**	**16.9**	**2.62**
2000 January	[E] 2.12	3.30	6.30	5.38	[R] 69.6	3.28	[R] 19.3	2.74
February	[E] 2.30	3.49	6.45	[R] 5.44	[R] 71.0	[R] 3.44	[R] 18.3	2.95
March	[E] 2.36	3.54	6.82	5.15	66.4	3.34	17.4	NA
3-Month Average	[E] **2.26**	**3.43**	**6.49**	**5.34**	**69.1**	**3.35**	**18.3**	**NA**
1999 3-Month Average	[E] **1.74**	**2.82**	**6.07**	**5.08**	**70.4**	**2.98**	**15.6**	**2.20**
1998 3-Month Average	**1.98**	**3.07**	**6.38**	**5.55**	**73.2**	**3.55**	**17.0**	**2.56**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b] See Note 9 at end of section.
[c] See Note 8 at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.
Notes: Prices shown on this page are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section. Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices Notes

1. The average domestic first purchase price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; beginning with February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

2. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

3. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to April 1975, imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean were not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude oil from countries that export only small amounts to the United States were also excluded. Beginning in March 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

4. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. The respondents for the two forms are also essentially the same. However, due to possible different interpretations of the filing requirements and a different method for handling prior period adjustments, care must be taken when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. From 1974-1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices were collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

6. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category are now counted as made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company owned

and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article reprinted from the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* published by EIA.

7. Preliminary monthly data are based on submissions from over 250 publicly and privately owned electric utilities reporting on Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions." These utilities are statistically chosen as a cutoff sample from more than 3,000 electric utilities that report annually on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." Preliminary annual values are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final Form EIA-861 annual data become available each year, their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values. Prior to January 1986, only privately owned electric utilities were included in the monthly survey and the sample was chosen using stratification techniques through December 1992.

8. Data for 1973-1982 cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974-1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983-1990 cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991 forward cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater.

9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all Federal, State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utility consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.4. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly,* Appendix C.

Sources for Table 9.1

Domestic First Purchase Price
1973-1976—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook,* "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.
1977—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."
1978 forward—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports
December 1973-September 1977—Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
October-December 1977—EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
1978 forward—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* July 2000, Table 1.

Refiner Acquisition Cost
1973—EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
1974-1976—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.
1977—January-September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." October-December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report."
1978 forward—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2000, Table 1.

Sources for Table 9.2

October 1973-September 1977—Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
October 1977-December 1977—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
1978 forward—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 2000, Table 24.

Sources for Table 9.9

1973-September 1977—Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income."
October 1977-February 1980—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income."
March 1980-1982—FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
1983—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
1984-1989—EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."
1990 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, July 2000, Table 52.

Sources for Table 9.10

1973-June 1977—Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
June 1977-December 1977—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
1978 and 1979—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
1980-1989—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* April issues.
1990 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, July 2000, Table 26.

Sources for Table 9.11

Prices, 1973-1993

Wellhead—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1998, Volume 1,* Table 98.
City Gate, 1984-1987—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 1990, Table 4.
City Gate, 1988-1992— EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 1995, Table 4.
City Gate, 1993—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* June 2000, Table 4.
Delivered to Consumers, 1973-1993—EIA**,** *Natural Gas Annual* 1998, Table 101.

Prices, 1994 forward

EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, June 2000, Table 4.

Share of Total Volume Delivered, Annual

Calculated from EIA, *Natural Gas Annual, Volume 1,* report series, Table 1, "Summary Statistics for Natural Gas in the United States," as total amount of natural gas delivered to the sector's consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others (to derive the amount on system) divided by the total amount delivered to the sector.

Share of Total Volume Delivered, Monthly

EIA, table titled, "Percentage of Total Deliveries Represented by Onsystem Sales, by State," in the *Natural Gas Monthly* issues as follows:

April 1988-March 1989	-	Table C-1
April 1989-December 1991	-	Table 33
January 1992-February 1993	-	Table 32
March 1993-October 1995	-	Table 28
November 1995-December 1997	-	Table 24
January 1998-Present	-	Table 25

Section 10. International Energy

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during April 2000 was 68 million barrels per day, up 0.9 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during April 2000 averaged 29 million barrels per day, up 1.0 million barrels per day from the level during the previous month. During April 2000, production increased in Iraq by 440 thousand barrels per day; Saudi Arabia by 235 thousand barrels per day; the United Arab Emirates by 80 thousand barrels per day; and in both Nigeria and Kuwait by 60 thousand barrels per day. Production also increased in Venezuela by 50 thousand barrels per day; Algeria by 40 thousand barrels per day; Indonesia by 30 thousand barrels per day; and in both Libya and Qatar by 10 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Iran by 60 thousand barrels per day.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during April 2000 increased in Mexico by 43 thousand barrels per day; Canada by 31 thousand barrels per day; China by 20 thousand barrels per day; and the United Kingdom by 5 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Norway by 156 thousand barrels per day; Russia by 25 thousand barrels per day; and the United States by 23 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Egypt.

Petroleum Consumption. In February 2000, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 43.8 million barrels per day, 2 percent lower than the February 1999 rate. Comparing February rates in 2000 and 1999, consumption was lower in 2000 in Germany (-15 percent)[1]; the United Kingdom (-7 percent); Italy and France (both -3 percent); and Japan (-2 percent). The February 2000 consumption rate was higher in Canada (+4 percent) and the United States (+1 percent), compared with the rate 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of February 2000 totaled 3.5 billion barrels, 7 percent lower than the ending stock level in February 1999. Stock levels were lower in February 2000 in the United States (-10 percent); Germany (-9 percent); France (-5 percent); Japan and Canada (both -3 percent); and the United Kingdom (-2 percent). Stock levels were higher in Italy (+2 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Nuclear Electricity Generation. Based on *Nucleonics Week*[2] information for April 2000, all reporting countries with nuclear capacity generated 199.4 gross terawatthours (one terawatthour equals 1 billion kilowatthours) of nuclear-generated electricity.

As of April 30, 2000, there were 435 operable nuclear generating units in the world.

[1] Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

[2] A copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.1a World Oil Production: OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait[a]	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[a]	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	OPEC[b]
1973 Average	**1,097**	**1,339**	**5,861**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**2,054**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**3,366**	**30,629**
1974 Average	**1,009**	**1,375**	**6,022**	**1,971**	**2,546**	**1,521**	**2,255**	**518**	**8,480**	**1,679**	**2,976**	**30,351**
1975 Average	**983**	**1,307**	**5,350**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**1,783**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**2,346**	**26,771**
1976 Average	**1,075**	**1,504**	**5,883**	**2,415**	**2,145**	**1,933**	**2,067**	**497**	**8,577**	**1,936**	**2,294**	**30,327**
1977 Average	**1,152**	**1,686**	**5,663**	**2,348**	**1,969**	**2,063**	**2,085**	**445**	**9,245**	**1,999**	**2,238**	**30,893**
1978 Average	**1,231**	**1,635**	**5,242**	**2,563**	**2,131**	**1,983**	**1,897**	**487**	**8,301**	**1,831**	**2,165**	**29,464**
1979 Average	**1,224**	**1,591**	**3,168**	**3,477**	**2,500**	**2,092**	**2,302**	**508**	**9,532**	**1,831**	**2,356**	**30,581**
1980 Average	**1,106**	**1,577**	**1,662**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**2,055**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**2,168**	**26,606**
1981 Average	**1,002**	**1,605**	**1,380**	**1,000**	**1,125**	**1,140**	**1,433**	**405**	**9,815**	**1,474**	**2,102**	**22,481**
1982 Average	**987**	**1,339**	**2,214**	**1,012**	**823**	**1,150**	**1,295**	**330**	**6,483**	**1,250**	**1,895**	**18,778**
1983 Average	**968**	**1,343**	**2,440**	**1,005**	**1,064**	**1,105**	**1,241**	**295**	**5,086**	**1,149**	**1,801**	**17,497**
1984 Average	**1,014**	**1,412**	**2,174**	**1,209**	**1,157**	**1,087**	**1,388**	**394**	**4,663**	**1,146**	**1,798**	**17,442**
1985 Average	**1,037**	**1,325**	**2,250**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**1,495**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**1,677**	**16,181**
1986 Average	**945**	**1,390**	**2,035**	**1,690**	**1,419**	**1,034**	**1,467**	**308**	**4,870**	**1,330**	**1,787**	**18,275**
1987 Average	**1,048**	**1,343**	**2,298**	**2,079**	**1,585**	**972**	**1,341**	**293**	**4,265**	**1,541**	**1,752**	**18,517**
1988 Average	**1,040**	**1,342**	**2,240**	**2,685**	**1,492**	**1,175**	**1,450**	**346**	**5,086**	**1,565**	**1,903**	**20,324**
1989 Average	**1,095**	**1,409**	**2,810**	**2,897**	**1,783**	**1,150**	**1,716**	**380**	**5,064**	**1,860**	**1,907**	**22,071**
1990 Average	**1,175**	**1,462**	**3,088**	**2,040**	**1,175**	**1,375**	**1,810**	**406**	**6,410**	**2,117**	**2,137**	**23,195**
1991 Average	**1,230**	**1,592**	**3,312**	**305**	**190**	**1,483**	**1,892**	**395**	**8,115**	**2,386**	**2,375**	**23,275**
1992 Average	**1,214**	**1,504**	**3,429**	**425**	**1,058**	**1,433**	**1,943**	**423**	**8,332**	**2,266**	**2,371**	**24,398**
1993 Average	**1,162**	**1,511**	**3,540**	**512**	**1,852**	**1,361**	**1,960**	**413**	**8,198**	**2,159**	**2,450**	**25,119**
1994 Average	**1,180**	**1,510**	**3,618**	**553**	**2,025**	**1,378**	**1,931**	**415**	**8,120**	**2,193**	**2,588**	**25,510**
1995 Average	**1,202**	**1,503**	**3,643**	**560**	**2,057**	**1,390**	**1,993**	**442**	**8,231**	**2,233**	**2,750**	**26,004**
1996 Average	**1,242**	**1,547**	**3,686**	**579**	**2,062**	**1,401**	**2,001**	**510**	**8,218**	**2,278**	**2,938**	**26,461**
1997 Average	**1,277**	**1,520**	**3,664**	**1,155**	**2,083**	**1,446**	**2,332**	**649**	**8,562**	**2,316**	**3,315**	**28,320**
1998 January	1,290	1,520	3,635	1,261	2,215	1,463	2,218	715	8,765	2,435	3,440	28,957
February	1,290	1,520	3,635	1,703	2,210	1,463	2,263	735	8,760	2,435	3,410	29,424
March	1,290	1,520	3,635	1,825	2,210	1,463	2,380	735	8,460	2,480	3,410	29,408
April	1,270	1,520	3,835	1,985	2,115	1,412	2,238	705	8,585	2,420	3,240	29,325
May	1,250	1,520	3,635	2,245	2,105	1,372	2,230	705	8,625	2,330	3,240	29,257
June	1,240	1,490	3,835	1,920	2,105	1,372	2,210	705	8,325	2,300	3,210	28,712
July	1,230	1,490	3,585	2,355	2,075	1,372	2,160	685	8,275	2,280	3,070	28,577
August	1,220	1,510	3,435	2,555	2,025	1,352	2,010	675	8,225	2,300	2,990	28,297
September	1,220	1,510	3,685	2,555	1,972	1,347	2,010	665	8,173	2,300	2,940	28,377
October	1,220	1,540	3,485	2,555	1,970	1,347	1,960	670	8,220	2,290	2,990	28,247
November	1,220	1,540	3,635	2,505	2,020	1,362	2,060	675	8,170	2,290	3,040	28,517
December	1,220	1,540	3,585	2,305	2,010	1,362	2,110	680	8,110	2,290	3,040	28,252
Average	**1,246**	**1,518**	**3,634**	**2,150**	**2,085**	**1,390**	**2,153**	**696**	**8,389**	**2,345**	**3,167**	**28,774**
1999 January	1,230	1,540	3,665	2,515	1,995	1,360	2,080	695	8,065	2,240	3,020	28,405
February	1,240	1,520	3,925	2,655	2,005	1,360	2,010	695	8,165	2,330	3,000	28,905
March	1,250	1,530	3,795	2,430	2,020	1,360	2,160	775	8,220	2,235	2,960	28,735
April	1,210	1,530	3,485	2,655	1,785	1,320	2,160	705	7,665	2,180	2,800	27,495
May	1,190	1,530	3,435	2,705	1,815	1,300	2,190	685	7,665	2,130	2,780	27,425
June	1,180	1,510	3,415	2,355	1,830	1,290	2,150	655	7,610	2,110	2,760	26,865
July	1,180	1,490	3,515	2,805	1,830	1,290	2,130	685	7,610	2,130	2,760	27,425
August	1,190	1,480	3,535	2,855	1,860	1,290	2,140	685	7,710	2,140	2,760	27,645
September	1,190	1,480	3,485	2,855	1,885	1,300	2,150	685	7,735	2,145	2,760	27,670
October	1,190	1,480	3,535	2,670	1,925	1,310	2,170	685	7,845	2,145	2,760	27,715
November	1,190	1,480	3,485	2,205	1,905	1,320	2,160	685	7,865	2,105	2,780	27,180
December	1,190	1,480	3,435	1,405	1,922	1,330	2,050	695	7,863	2,155	2,780	26,305
Average	**1,202**	**1,504**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**694**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	**27,641**
2000 January	1,190	1,460	3,465	2,215	1,962	1,330	2,010	695	7,863	2,245	2,780	27,215
February	1,190	1,430	3,525	2,595	2,015	1,380	2,060	705	7,865	2,250	2,840	27,855
March	1,190	1,430	3,735	2,215	2,040	1,390	2,080	705	7,865	2,300	2,840	27,790
April	1,230	1,460	3,675	2,655	2,100	1,400	2,140	715	8,100	2,380	2,890	28,745
4-Mo. Avg.	**1,200**	**1,445**	**3,601**	**2,415**	**2,029**	**1,375**	**2,072**	**705**	**7,923**	**2,294**	**2,837**	**27,895**
1999 4-Mo. Avg.	**1,233**	**1,530**	**3,714**	**2,561**	**1,951**	**1,350**	**2,104**	**718**	**8,028**	**2,245**	**2,945**	**28,379**
1998 4-Mo. Avg.	**1,285**	**1,520**	**3,685**	**1,691**	**2,188**	**1,450**	**2,275**	**722**	**8,640**	**2,443**	**3,375**	**29,274**

[a] Includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone from 1973 through July 1990 and in June 1991. Kuwaiti Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. In April 2000, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 600 thousand barrels per day.

[b] Current members of OPEC are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador and Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC membership at the end of 1992 and 1994, respectively, are excluded from all OPEC totals.

Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.1b World Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf Nations[a]	Selected Non-OPEC Producers									Total Non-OPEC	World
		Canada	China	Egypt	Mexico	Norway	Former U.S.S.R.	Russia	United Kingdom	United States		
1973 Average	**20,668**	**1,798**	**1,090**	**165**	**465**	**32**	**8,324**	**NA**	**2**	**9,208**	**25,050**	**55,679**
1974 Average	**21,282**	**1,551**	**1,315**	**150**	**571**	**35**	**8,912**	**NA**	**2**	**8,774**	**25,366**	**55,716**
1975 Average	**18,934**	**1,430**	**1,490**	**235**	**705**	**189**	**9,523**	**NA**	**12**	**8,375**	**26,058**	**52,828**
1976 Average	**21,514**	**1,314**	**1,670**	**330**	**831**	**279**	**10,060**	**NA**	**245**	**8,132**	**27,018**	**57,344**
1977 Average	**21,725**	**1,321**	**1,874**	**415**	**981**	**280**	**10,603**	**NA**	**768**	**8,245**	**28,814**	**59,707**
1978 Average	**20,606**	**1,316**	**2,082**	**485**	**1,209**	**356**	**11,105**	**NA**	**1,082**	**8,707**	**30,694**	**60,158**
1979 Average	**21,066**	**1,500**	**2,122**	**525**	**1,461**	**403**	**11,384**	**NA**	**1,568**	**8,552**	**32,094**	**62,674**
1980 Average	**17,961**	**1,435**	**2,114**	**595**	**1,936**	**528**	**11,706**	**NA**	**1,622**	**8,597**	**32,994**	**59,600**
1981 Average	**15,245**	**1,285**	**2,012**	**598**	**2,313**	**501**	**11,850**	**NA**	**1,811**	**8,572**	**33,595**	**56,076**
1982 Average	**12,156**	**1,271**	**2,045**	**670**	**2,748**	**520**	**11,912**	**NA**	**2,065**	**8,649**	**34,703**	**53,481**
1983 Average	**11,081**	**1,356**	**2,120**	**727**	**2,689**	**614**	**11,972**	**NA**	**2,291**	**8,688**	**35,759**	**53,256**
1984 Average	**10,784**	**1,438**	**2,296**	**822**	**2,780**	**697**	**11,861**	**NA**	**2,480**	**8,879**	**37,047**	**54,489**
1985 Average	**9,630**	**1,471**	**2,505**	**887**	**2,745**	**788**	**11,585**	**NA**	**2,530**	**8,971**	**37,801**	**53,982**
1986 Average	**11,696**	**1,474**	**2,620**	**813**	**2,435**	**870**	**11,895**	**NA**	**2,539**	**8,680**	**37,952**	**56,227**
1987 Average	**12,103**	**1,535**	**2,690**	**896**	**2,548**	**1,022**	**12,050**	**NA**	**2,406**	**8,349**	**38,149**	**56,666**
1988 Average	**13,457**	**1,616**	**2,730**	**848**	**2,512**	**1,158**	**12,053**	**NA**	**2,232**	**8,140**	**38,413**	**58,737**
1989 Average	**14,837**	**1,560**	**2,757**	**865**	**2,520**	**1,554**	**11,715**	**NA**	**1,802**	**7,613**	**37,792**	**59,863**
1990 Average	**15,278**	**1,553**	**2,774**	**873**	**2,553**	**1,704**	**10,975**	**NA**	**1,820**	**7,355**	**37,371**	**60,566**
1991 Average	**14,741**	**1,548**	**2,835**	**874**	**2,680**	**1,890**	**9,992**	**NA**	**1,797**	**7,417**	**36,932**	**60,207**
1992 Average	**15,970**	**1,605**	**2,845**	**881**	**2,669**	**2,229**	**–**	**7,632**	**1,825**	**7,171**	**35,815**	**60,213**
1993 Average	**16,715**	**1,679**	**2,890**	**890**	**2,673**	**2,350**	**–**	**6,730**	**1,915**	**6,847**	**35,117**	**60,236**
1994 Average	**16,964**	**1,746**	**2,939**	**896**	**2,685**	**2,521**	**–**	**6,135**	**2,375**	**6,662**	**35,481**	**60,991**
1995 Average	**17,208**	**1,805**	**2,990**	**920**	**2,618**	**2,768**	**–**	**5,995**	**2,489**	**6,560**	**36,331**	**62,335**
1996 Average	**17,367**	**1,837**	**3,131**	**922**	**2,855**	**3,104**	**–**	**5,850**	**2,568**	**6,465**	**37,250**	**63,711**
1997 Average	**18,470**	**1,922**	**3,200**	**856**	**3,023**	**3,143**	–	**5,920**	**2,518**	**6,452**	**38,100**	**66,420**
1998 January	19,064	1,912	3,240	828	3,085	3,293	–	5,894	2,597	6,541	38,699	67,656
February	19,516	1,944	3,155	828	3,140	3,230	–	5,912	2,583	6,476	38,597	68,020
March	19,383	1,952	3,170	828	3,160	3,123	–	5,877	2,600	6,408	38,490	67,897
April	19,683	1,988	3,140	828	3,140	3,160	–	5,792	2,602	6,483	38,437	67,762
May	19,683	1,943	3,210	838	3,149	2,917	–	5,707	2,499	6,347	37,963	67,220
June	19,228	1,932	3,260	838	3,050	3,140	–	5,843	2,495	6,267	38,241	66,953
July	19,293	2,045	3,200	847	3,120	3,120	–	5,839	2,525	6,194	38,245	66,822
August	19,253	2,016	3,180	838	3,055	2,440	–	5,826	2,536	6,203	37,510	65,807
September	19,388	2,064	3,216	838	2,906	2,863	–	5,852	2,690	5,789	37,527	65,904
October	19,228	2,024	3,150	838	2,792	2,920	–	5,894	2,718	6,143	37,778	66,025
November	19,333	1,989	3,240	828	3,147	2,978	–	5,860	2,720	6,140	38,353	66,870
December	19,018	1,962	3,215	828	3,107	3,045	–	5,954	2,821	6,043	38,445	66,697
Average	**19,337**	**1,981**	**3,198**	**834**	**3,070**	**3,017**	–	**5,854**	**2,616**	**6,252**	**38,188**	**66,962**
1999 January	19,210	1,892	3,230	860	3,144	3,002	–	E 5,962	2,721	5,963	R 38,298	R 66,703
February	19,810	1,878	3,235	860	3,020	3,004	–	E 5,897	2,728	5,966	R 38,122	R 67,027
March	19,510	1,835	3,215	870	3,053	2,975	–	E 6,024	2,708	5,883	R 37,967	R 66,702
April	18,510	1,832	3,190	870	2,893	2,953	–	E 6,021	2,746	5,887	R 37,762	R 65,257
May	18,470	1,882	3,190	860	2,926	2,948	–	E 6,036	2,597	5,875	R 37,639	R 65,064
June	18,010	1,936	3,190	850	2,801	2,727	–	E 6,026	2,429	5,760	R 37,146	R 64,011
July	18,610	1,959	3,261	840	2,920	3,094	–	E 6,148	2,672	5,798	R 38,108	R 65,533
August	18,820	1,906	3,170	840	2,848	2,868	–	E 6,139	2,699	5,780	R 37,763	R 65,408
September	18,825	1,857	3,145	850	2,861	2,864	–	E 6,141	2,670	5,804	R 37,778	R 65,448
October	18,840	1,892	3,177	840	2,766	3,070	–	E 6,153	2,762	5,947	R 38,244	R 65,959
November	18,285	2,006	3,245	840	2,852	3,300	–	E 6,153	2,782	5,960	R 38,768	R 65,948
December	17,510	2,002	3,225	840	2,793	3,404	–	E 6,230	2,697	5,959	R 38,833	R 65,138
Average	**18,695**	**1,907**	**3,206**	**852**	**2,906**	**3,018**	–	E **6,079**	**2,684**	**5,881**	R **38,037**	R **65,678**
2000 January	18,480	1,979	3,250	840	3,032	3,233	–	E 6,239	2,721	E 5,833	R 38,928	R 66,143
February	18,990	1,991	3,280	830	2,897	3,348	–	E 6,248	2,644	E 5,889	R 38,898	R 66,753
March	18,895	R 1,892	3,280	830	2,998	R 3,248	–	E 6,321	R 2,678	E 5,873	R 38,938	R 66,728
April	19,660	1,923	3,300	830	3,041	3,092	–	E 6,296	2,683	E 5,850	38,839	67,584
4-Mo. Avg.	**19,001**	**1,946**	**3,277**	**833**	**2,993**	**3,229**	**–**	E **6,276**	**2,682**	E **5,861**	**38,901**	**66,796**
1999 4-Mo. Avg.	**19,253**	**1,859**	**3,217**	**865**	**3,029**	**2,983**	**–**	**5,978**	**2,726**	**5,924**	**38,037**	**66,417**
1998 4-Mo. Avg.	**19,406**	**1,949**	**3,177**	**828**	**3,131**	**3,201**	**–**	**5,868**	**2,596**	E **6,477**	**38,555**	**67,830**

[a] The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

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

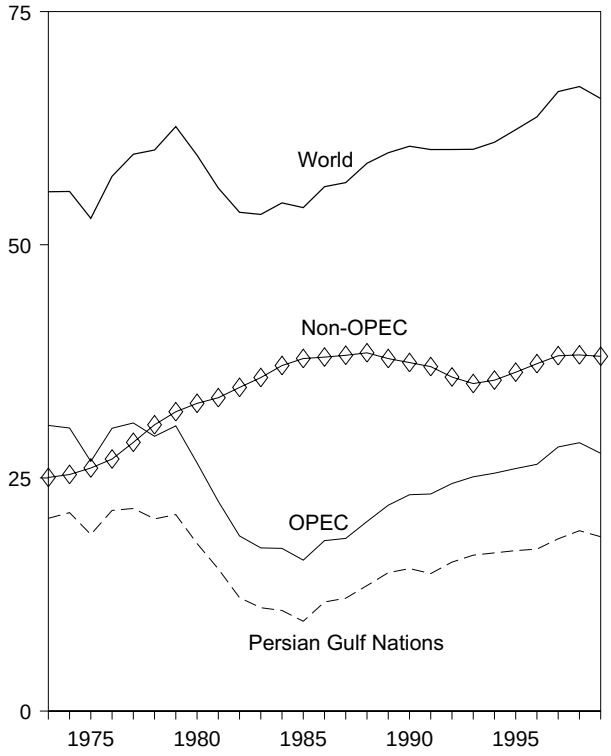
Notes: Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

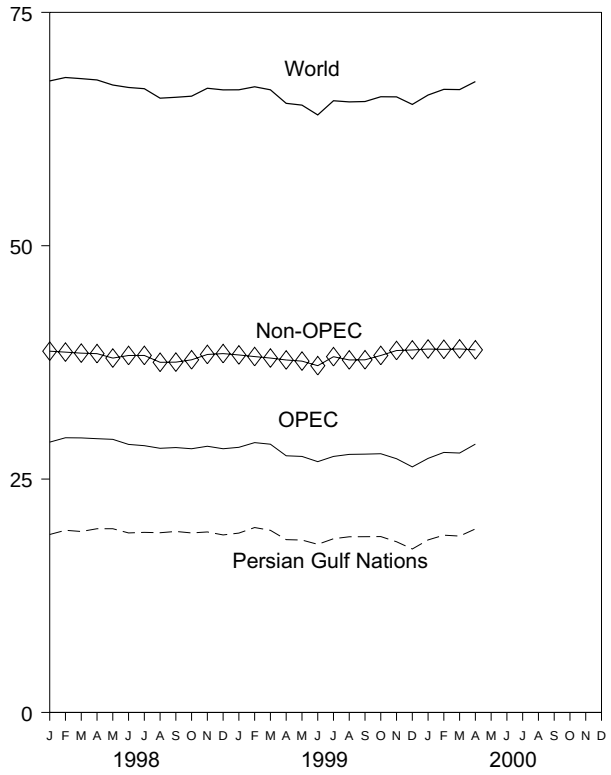
Figure 10.1 Crude Oil Production

(Million Barrels per Day)

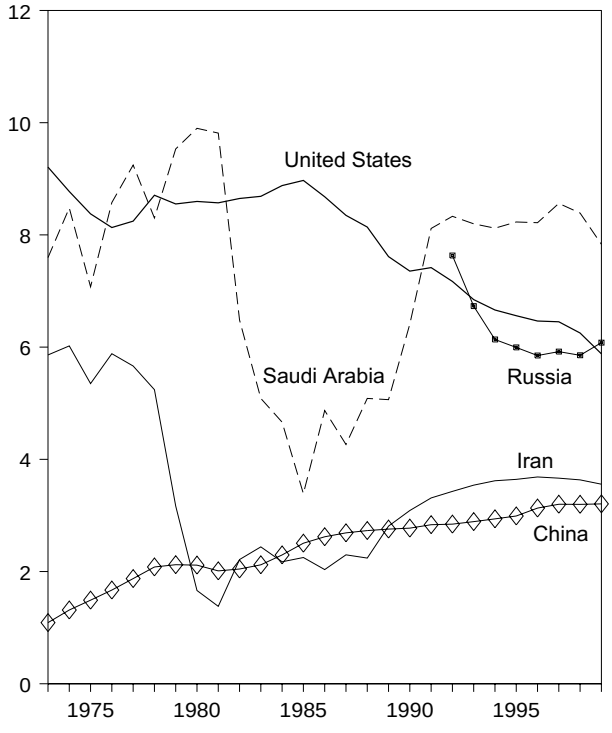
World Production, 1973-1999



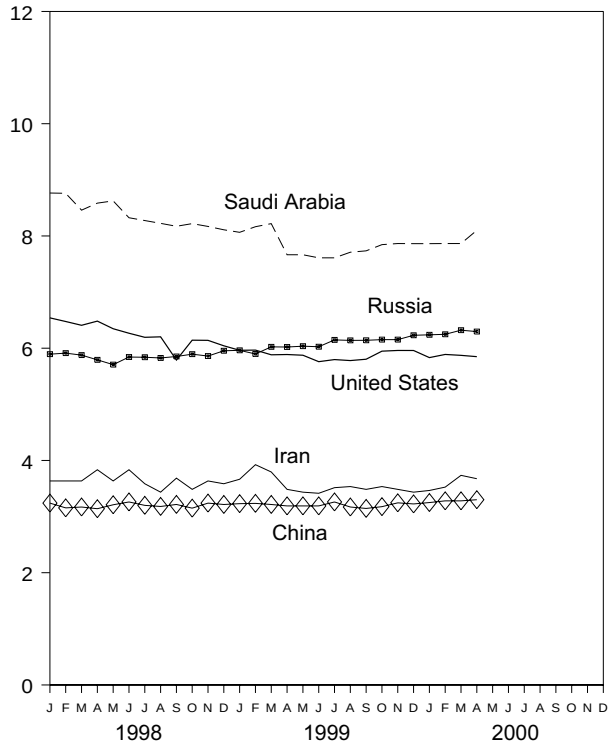
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-1999



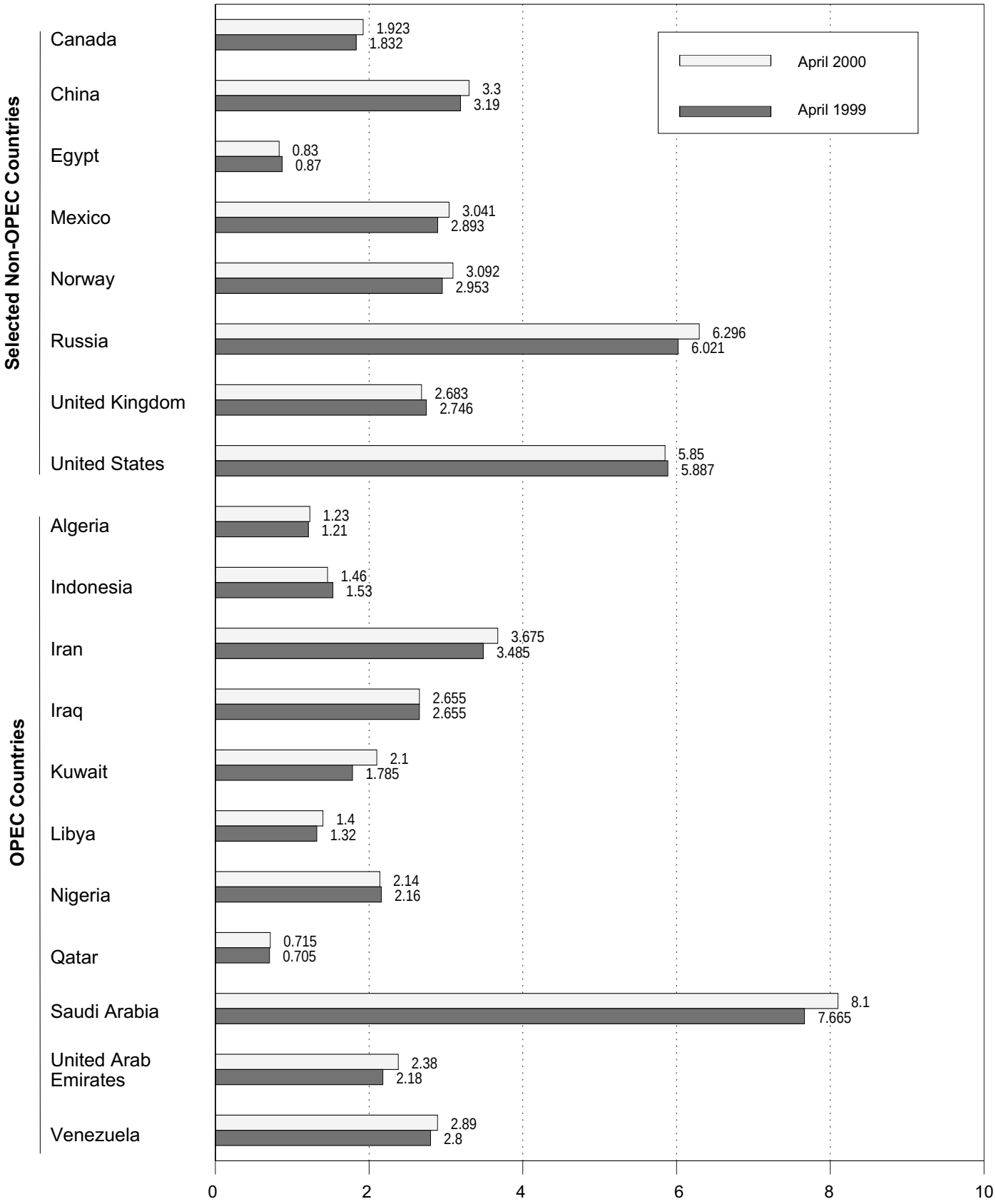
Selected Producers, Monthly



Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Sources: Tables 10.1a and 10.1b.

Figure 10.2 Crude Oil Production by Selected Country

(Million Barrels per Day)

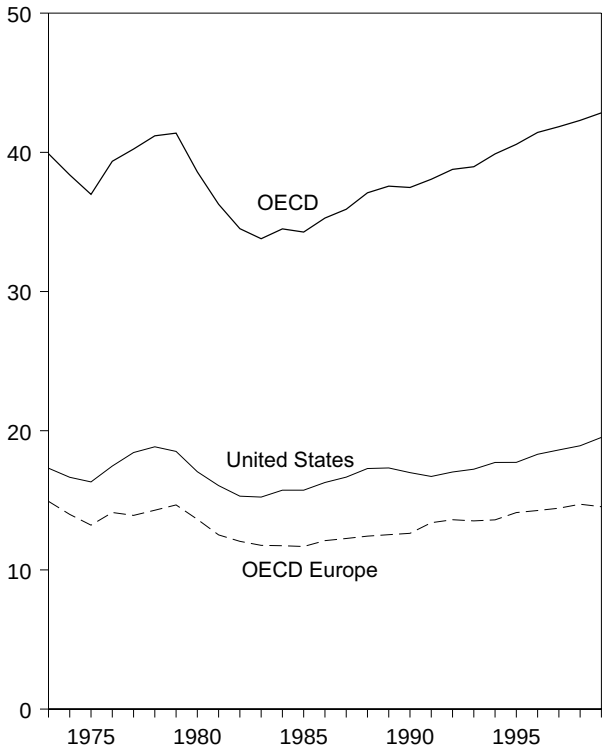


Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Sources: Tables 10.1a and 10.1b.

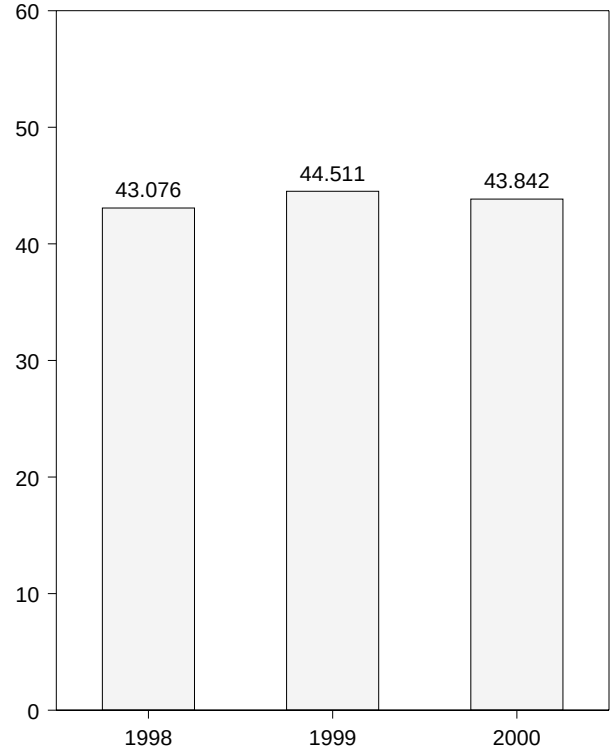
Figure 10.3 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

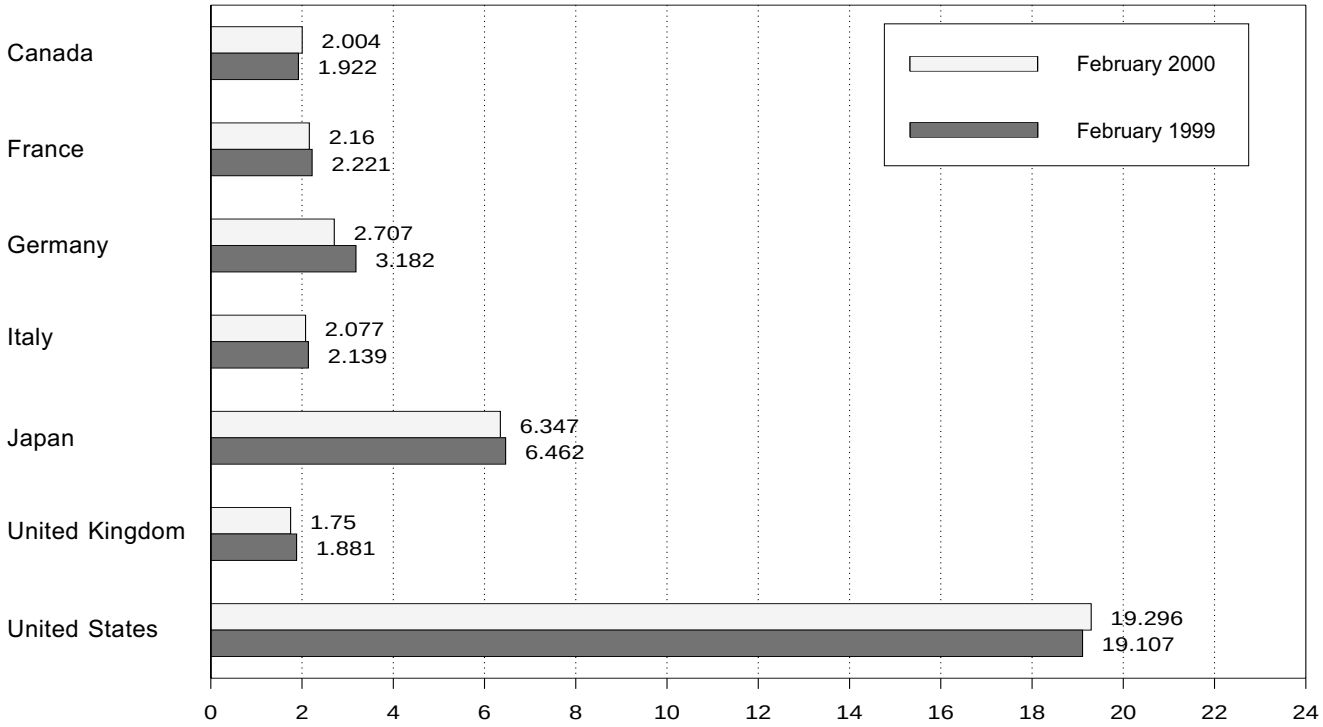
Overview, 1973-1999



OECD Total, February



By Selected OECD Country



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Source: Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Canada	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD[d]
1973 Average	**1,729**	**2,601**	**3,055**	**2,068**	**4,949**	**2,341**	**17,308**	**14,925**	**988**	**39,900**
1974 Average	**1,779**	**2,447**	**2,748**	**2,004**	**4,864**	**2,210**	**16,653**	**13,988**	**1,095**	**38,379**
1975 Average	**1,779**	**2,252**	**2,650**	**1,855**	**4,621**	**1,911**	**16,322**	**13,217**	**1,041**	**36,980**
1976 Average	**1,818**	**2,420**	**2,877**	**1,971**	**4,837**	**1,892**	**17,461**	**14,124**	**1,119**	**39,358**
1977 Average	**1,850**	**2,294**	**2,865**	**1,897**	**4,880**	**1,905**	**18,431**	**13,916**	**1,160**	**40,237**
1978 Average	**1,902**	**2,408**	**2,927**	**1,952**	**4,945**	**1,938**	**18,847**	**14,290**	**1,204**	**41,187**
1979 Average	**1,971**	**2,463**	**3,003**	**2,039**	**5,050**	**1,971**	**18,513**	**14,667**	**1,178**	**41,379**
1980 Average	**1,873**	**2,256**	**2,707**	**1,934**	**4,960**	**1,725**	**17,056**	**13,634**	**1,072**	**38,595**
1981 Average	**1,768**	**2,023**	**2,449**	**1,874**	**4,848**	**1,590**	**16,058**	**12,515**	**1,080**	**36,269**
1982 Average	**1,578**	**1,880**	**2,372**	**1,781**	**4,582**	**1,590**	**15,296**	**12,053**	**1,008**	**34,517**
1983 Average	**1,448**	**1,835**	**2,324**	**1,750**	**4,395**	**1,531**	**15,231**	**11,765**	**954**	**33,793**
1984 Average	**1,472**	**1,754**	**2,322**	**1,646**	**4,576**	**1,849**	**15,726**	**11,736**	**989**	**34,500**
1985 Average	**1,504**	**1,775**	**2,338**	**1,717**	**4,384**	**1,634**	**15,726**	**11,681**	**976**	**34,271**
1986 Average	**1,506**	**1,772**	**2,498**	**1,738**	**4,439**	**1,649**	**16,281**	**12,102**	**951**	**35,279**
1987 Average	**1,548**	**1,789**	**2,424**	**1,855**	**4,484**	**1,603**	**16,665**	**12,255**	**959**	**35,911**
1988 Average	**1,693**	**1,797**	**2,422**	**1,836**	**4,752**	**1,697**	**17,283**	**12,427**	**939**	**37,093**
1989 Average	**1,733**	**1,857**	**2,280**	**1,930**	**4,983**	**1,738**	**17,325**	**12,531**	**998**	**37,570**
1990 Average	**1,690**	**1,818**	**2,382**	**1,872**	**5,140**	**1,752**	**16,988**	**12,629**	**1,027**	**37,475**
1991 Average	**1,622**	**1,935**	**2,828**	**1,863**	**5,284**	**1,801**	**16,714**	**13,391**	**1,056**	**38,067**
1992 Average	**1,643**	**1,926**	**2,843**	**1,937**	**5,446**	**1,803**	**17,033**	**13,605**	**1,051**	**38,778**
1993 Average	**1,688**	**1,875**	**2,900**	**1,852**	**5,401**	**1,815**	**17,237**	**13,523**	**1,117**	**38,966**
1994 Average	**1,727**	**1,833**	**2,879**	**1,841**	**5,674**	**1,837**	**17,718**	**13,597**	**1,171**	**39,887**
1995 Average	**1,755**	**1,896**	**2,875**	**2,048**	**5,711**	**1,845**	**17,725**	**14,120**	**1,265**	**40,575**
1996 Average	**1,797**	**1,935**	**2,911**	**2,058**	**5,867**	**1,845**	**18,309**	**14,269**	**1,190**	**41,432**
1997 Average	**1,857**	**1,955**	**2,903**	**2,045**	**5,711**	**1,799**	**18,620**	**14,433**	**1,221**	**41,843**
1998 January	1,852	2,060	2,742	2,041	6,111	1,786	18,362	14,305	1,186	41,815
February	1,819	2,169	2,960	2,160	6,467	1,834	18,316	15,193	1,280	43,076
March	1,832	2,008	3,161	2,121	5,906	1,857	18,685	15,179	1,364	42,965
April	1,796	1,998	2,848	2,027	5,087	1,708	19,044	14,282	1,203	41,412
May	1,735	1,815	2,603	1,900	4,807	1,687	18,375	13,481	1,275	39,675
June	1,888	2,031	2,937	2,102	5,017	1,784	19,182	14,795	1,299	42,181
July	1,953	2,107	3,028	2,106	5,320	1,768	19,466	14,881	1,256	42,877
August	1,908	1,858	2,844	1,886	5,286	1,759	19,347	14,019	1,267	41,827
September	1,935	2,075	3,027	2,044	5,102	1,789	18,895	14,910	1,213	42,055
October	1,931	2,010	2,873	2,032	5,094	1,801	19,188	14,746	1,333	42,293
November	1,904	2,084	2,995	2,219	5,617	1,848	18,673	15,359	1,360	42,913
December	1,913	2,190	2,987	2,241	6,385	1,794	19,419	15,548	1,261	44,526
Average	**1,873**	**2,032**	**2,916**	**2,072**	**5,512**	**1,784**	**18,917**	**14,720**	**1,275**	**42,297**
1999 January	1,821	2,025	2,571	2,077	5,880	1,688	19,029	R 14,182	1,147	R 42,058
February	1,922	2,221	3,182	2,139	6,462	1,881	19,107	R 15,737	1,282	R 44,511
March	1,874	2,127	3,559	2,023	6,185	1,856	19,497	R 15,977	1,437	R 44,970
April	1,781	2,006	R 2,442	1,903	5,319	1,702	19,152	R 13,962	1,338	R 41,550
May	1,792	1,729	2,482	1,779	4,782	1,633	18,705	R 13,204	1,274	R 39,758
June	1,884	2,008	2,697	1,956	4,963	1,697	19,836	R 14,304	1,392	R 42,379
July	1,893	1,998	2,597	1,951	5,086	1,688	19,820	R 13,992	1,263	R 42,055
August	1,954	1,890	2,745	1,797	5,272	1,690	20,093	R 13,798	1,390	R 42,507
September	1,929	1,988	2,887	2,063	5,355	1,717	19,483	R 14,532	1,260	R 42,558
October	1,803	2,017	2,935	1,972	5,083	1,627	19,868	R 14,383	1,392	R 42,530
November	1,936	2,156	2,978	2,062	5,726	1,709	19,087	R 15,198	1,305	R 43,252
December	1,947	2,198	2,939	2,107	6,739	1,647	20,498	R 15,325	1,513	R 46,022
Average	**1,878**	**2,029**	**R 2,833**	**1,984**	**5,566**	**1,710**	**19,519**	**R 14,540**	**1,333**	**R 42,837**
2000 January	1,816	2,146	2,394	1,911	5,404	1,627	18,592	14,046	1,365	41,223
February	2,004	2,160	2,707	2,077	6,347	1,750	19,296	14,894	1,301	43,842
2-Mo. Avg.	**1,907**	**2,153**	**2,546**	**1,991**	**5,860**	**1,687**	**18,932**	**14,456**	**1,334**	**42,489**
1999 2-Mo. Avg.	**1,869**	**2,118**	**2,861**	**2,106**	**6,156**	**1,780**	**19,066**	**14,920**	**1,211**	**43,222**
1998 2-Mo. Avg.	**1,837**	**2,112**	**2,846**	**2,098**	**6,280**	**1,809**	**18,340**	**14,726**	**1,230**	**42,413**

[a] Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

[c] "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories.

[d] The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, the United States, "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

R=Revised.

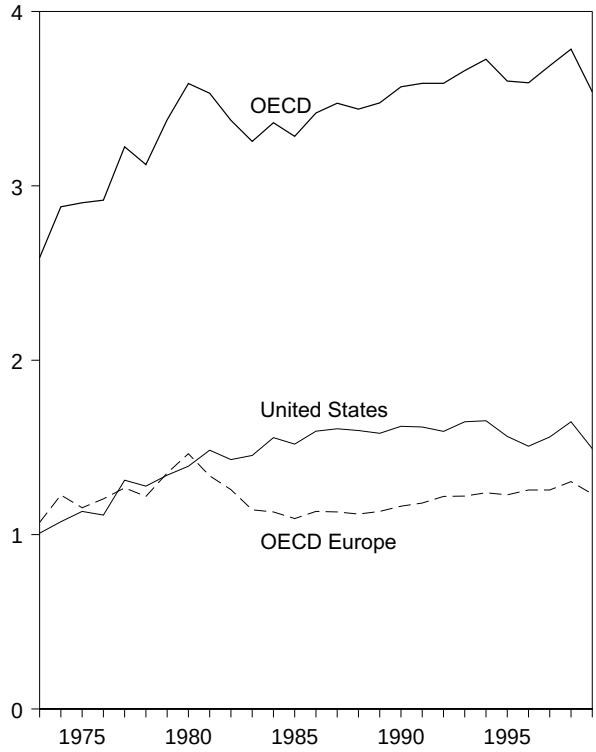
Notes: Data through 1996 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **United States:** Table 3.1a. **All Other Data: 1973-1979—**International Energy Agency (IEA), *Annual Oil and Gas Statistics of OECD Countries.* **1980 forward**—IEA, quarterly and monthly computer tapes supporting *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances.*

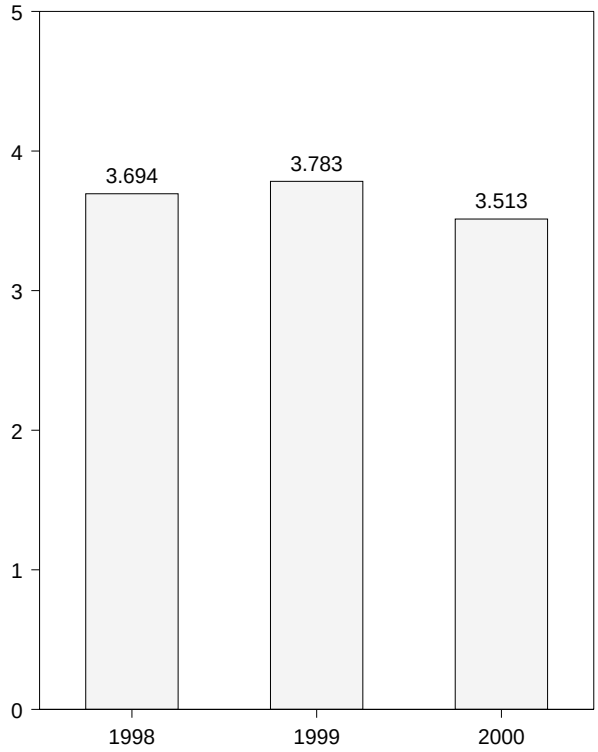
Figure 10.4 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Billion Barrels)

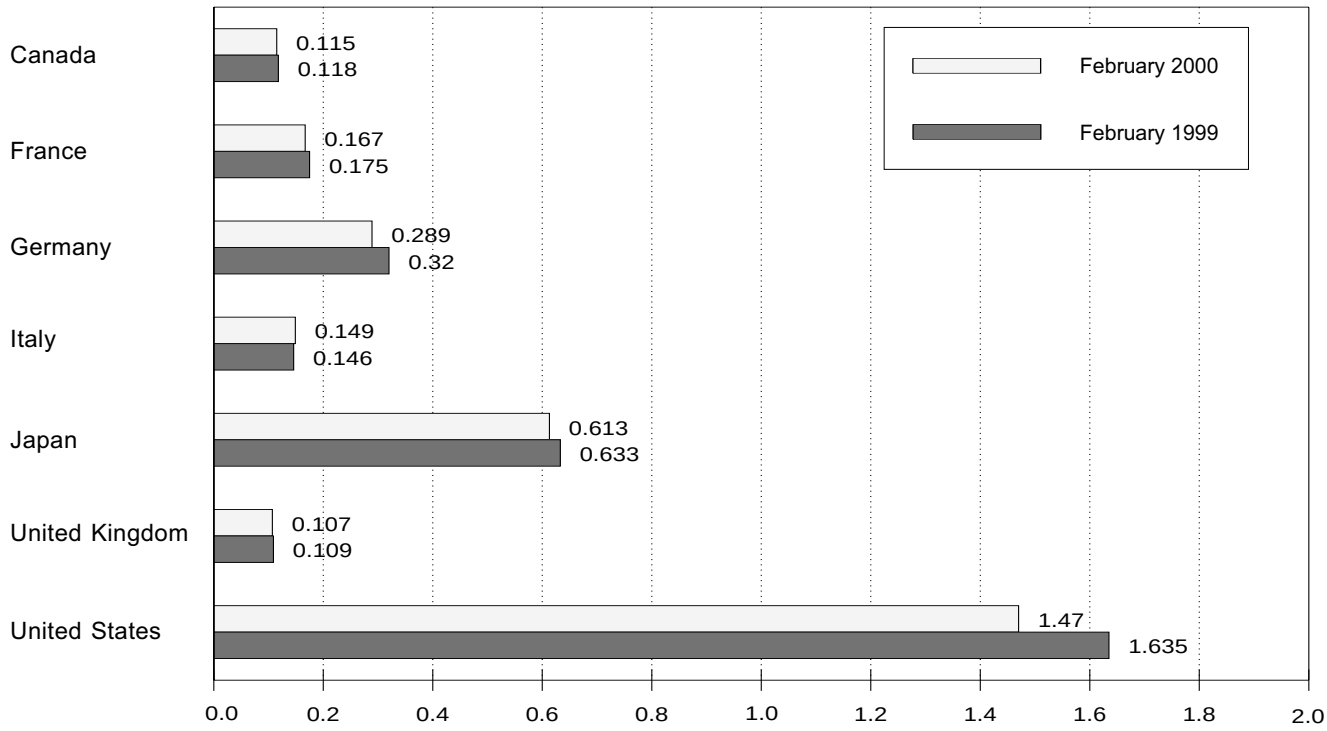
Overview, End of Year, 1973-1999



OECD Stocks, End of Month, February



By Selected Country, End of Month



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels)

	Canada	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD[d]
1973 Year	**140**	**201**	**181**	**152**	**303**	**156**	**1,008**	**1,070**	**67**	**2,588**
1974 Year	**145**	**249**	**213**	**167**	**370**	**191**	**1,074**	**1,227**	**64**	**2,880**
1975 Year	**174**	**225**	**187**	**143**	**375**	**165**	**1,133**	**1,154**	**67**	**2,903**
1976 Year	**153**	**234**	**208**	**143**	**380**	**165**	**1,112**	**1,205**	**68**	**2,918**
1977 Year	**167**	**239**	**225**	**161**	**409**	**148**	**1,312**	**1,268**	**68**	**3,224**
1978 Year	**144**	**201**	**238**	**154**	**413**	**157**	**1,278**	**1,219**	**68**	**3,122**
1979 Year	**150**	**226**	**272**	**163**	**460**	**169**	**1,341**	**1,353**	**75**	**3,379**
1980 Year	**164**	**243**	**319**	**170**	**495**	**168**	**1,392**	**1,464**	**72**	**3,587**
1981 Year	**161**	**214**	**297**	**167**	**482**	**143**	**1,484**	**1,337**	**67**	**3,531**
1982 Year	**136**	**193**	**272**	**179**	**484**	**125**	**1,430**	**1,258**	**68**	**3,376**
1983 Year	**121**	**153**	**249**	**149**	**470**	**118**	**1,454**	**1,142**	**68**	**3,255**
1984 Year	**128**	**152**	**239**	**159**	**479**	**112**	**1,556**	**1,130**	**69**	**3,362**
1985 Year	**113**	**139**	**233**	**157**	**494**	**123**	**1,519**	**1,092**	**66**	**3,284**
1986 Year	**111**	**127**	**252**	**155**	**509**	**124**	**1,593**	**1,133**	**72**	**3,418**
1987 Year	**126**	**127**	**259**	**169**	**540**	**121**	**1,607**	**1,130**	**71**	**3,474**
1988 Year	**116**	**140**	**266**	**155**	**538**	**112**	**1,597**	**1,118**	**71**	**3,440**
1989 Year	**114**	**138**	**271**	**164**	**577**	**118**	**1,581**	**1,133**	**71**	**3,476**
1990 Year	**121**	**140**	**265**	**172**	**590**	**112**	**1,621**	**1,163**	**73**	**3,568**
1991 Year	**119**	**153**	**288**	**160**	**606**	**119**	**1,617**	**1,181**	**65**	**3,588**
1992 Year	**107**	**146**	**310**	**174**	**603**	**113**	**1,592**	**1,219**	**67**	**3,588**
1993 Year	**105**	**158**	**309**	**163**	**618**	**118**	**1,647**	**1,221**	**69**	**3,661**
1994 Year	**119**	**158**	**312**	**164**	**645**	**115**	**1,653**	**1,240**	**69**	**3,726**
1995 Year	**109**	**159**	**301**	**162**	**630**	**107**	**1,563**	**1,228**	**71**	**3,601**
1996 Year	**103**	**158**	**300**	**152**	**651**	**108**	**1,507**	**1,256**	**74**	**3,591**
1997 Average	**115**	**164**	**298**	**147**	**685**	**105**	**1,560**	**1,256**	**74**	**3,689**
1998 January	118	163	298	154	673	111	1,570	1,277	75	3,712
February	117	161	290	155	664	108	1,569	1,272	72	3,694
March	123	155	285	146	655	109	1,587	1,245	74	3,684
April	120	163	292	161	658	106	1,614	1,274	76	3,742
May	118	171	306	168	667	111	1,652	1,337	79	3,853
June	116	164	308	164	658	109	1,651	1,312	82	3,819
July	115	164	313	157	660	109	1,661	1,302	76	3,814
August	118	168	319	161	672	106	1,669	1,322	77	3,859
September	120	170	317	158	676	107	1,652	1,325	79	3,853
October	121	170	321	162	676	109	1,649	1,346	70	3,862
November	122	161	320	157	675	99	1,672	1,314	71	3,853
December	**118**	**161**	**321**	**153**	**649**	**108**	**1,647**	**1,304**	**66**	**3,784**
1999 January	118	181	329	154	645	111	1,642	1,364	72	3,841
February	118	175	320	146	633	109	1,635	1,323	74	3,783
March	124	179	306	149	634	109	1,620	1,309	71	3,758
April	121	173	316	153	636	110	1,624	1,333	75	3,790
May	121	182	317	154	637	107	1,658	1,342	74	3,832
June	118	177	310	146	638	102	1,642	1,305	73	3,777
July	118	174	313	145	645	103	1,644	1,311	76	3,793
August	114	178	307	151	661	109	1,622	1,325	78	3,799
September	115	173	300	150	652	106	1,615	1,289	77	3,748
October	117	169	295	151	658	106	1,585	1,291	73	3,725
November	118	169	290	150	659	104	1,571	1,259	76	3,683
December	**117**	**163**	**287**	**148**	**629**	**105**	**1,493**	**1,233**	**68**	**3,539**
2000 January	115	166	297	153	622	105	1,479	1,257	68	3,541
February	115	167	289	149	613	107	1,470	1,243	71	3,513

[a] Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

[c] "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories.

[d] The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, the United States, "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

R=Revised.

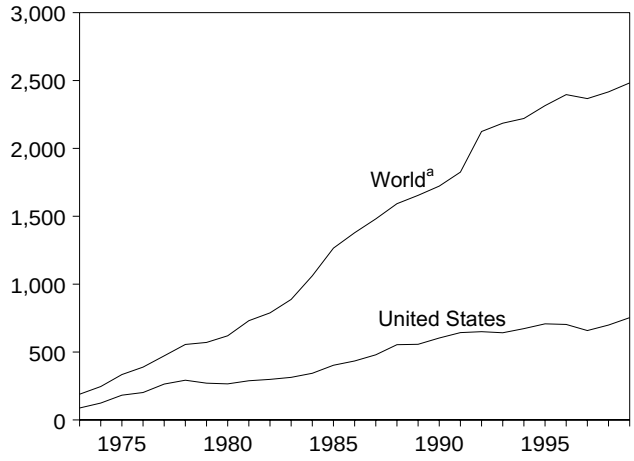
Notes: Stocks are at end of period. Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. Petroleum stocks include all nonmilitary petroleum held for storage, regardless of ownership, within each country in bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, intercoastal tankers, tankers in port, and inland ship bunkers. Data exclude oil held in pipelines (except for those in the United States), rail and truck cars, sea-going ships' bunkers, service stations, retail stores, and tankers at sea. In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. Data through 1996 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: **United States:** Table 3.1a. **All Other Data:** International Energy Agency, quarterly and monthly computer tapes supporting *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances.*

Figure 10.5 Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation

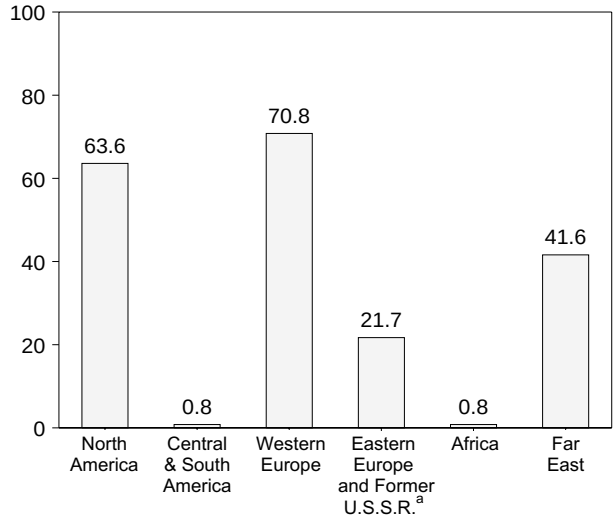
(Billion Kilowatthours)

U.S. and World, 1973-1999



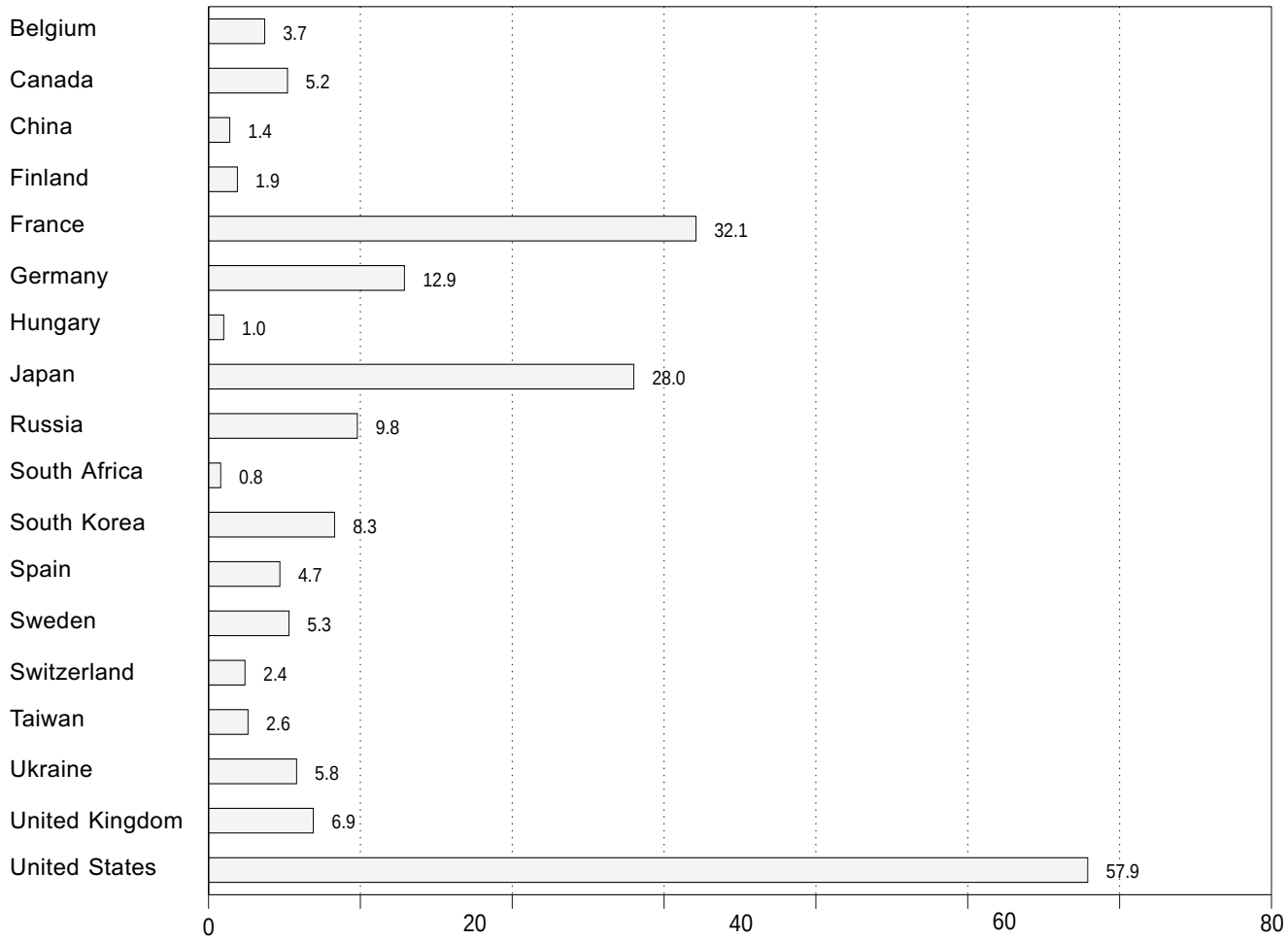
[a]Eastern Europe and the Former U.S.S.R. are included beginning in 1992.

By Region, April 2000



[a]Does not include Kazakhstan. See Table 10.4e.

By Selected Country, April 2000



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 10.4a-10.4e.

Table 10.4a Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Regions and World

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	North America	Central and South America	Western Europe[a]	Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R.[a]	Africa	Far East[a]	World[a,b]
1973 Total	**103.1**	**–**	**73.9**	**NA**	**–**	**12.3**	**189.3**
1974 Total	**139.7**	**1.0**	**83.9**	**NA**	**–**	**21.4**	**246.0**
1975 Total	**195.5**	**2.5**	**111.7**	**NA**	**–**	**24.4**	**334.1**
1976 Total	**219.8**	**2.6**	**126.2**	**NA**	**–**	**40.3**	**388.9**
1977 Total	**290.8**	**1.6**	**148.1**	**NA**	**–**	**31.5**	**472.0**
1978 Total	**325.4**	**2.9**	**166.9**	**NA**	**–**	**60.6**	**555.9**
1979 Total	**309.0**	**2.7**	**184.3**	**NA**	**–**	**74.7**	**570.7**
1980 Total	**305.8**	**2.3**	**214.2**	**NA**	**–**	**97.4**	**619.8**
1981 Total	**331.8**	**2.8**	**293.4**	**NA**	**–**	**102.9**	**730.9**
1982 Total	**341.2**	**1.9**	**321.8**	**NA**	**–**	**123.6**	**788.5**
1983 Total	**366.6**	**3.6**	**377.2**	**NA**	**–**	**140.1**	**887.5**
1984 Total	**397.6**	**6.6**	**485.4**	**NA**	**4.2**	**167.7**	**1,061.5**
1985 Total	**465.6**	**9.1**	**582.8**	**NA**	**5.9**	**202.0**	**1,265.4**
1986 Total	**508.8**	**5.8**	**631.5**	**NA**	**9.3**	**223.6**	**1,378.9**
1987 Total	**560.1**	**6.2**	**648.3**	**NA**	**6.6**	**259.5**	**1,480.7**
1988 Total	**639.7**	**5.5**	**688.1**	**NA**	**11.1**	**248.5**	**1,592.8**
1989 Total	**640.2**	**6.6**	**732.2**	**NA**	**11.7**	**263.4**	**1,654.1**
1990 Total	**681.3**	**9.4**	**738.6**	**NA**	**8.9**	**284.3**	**1,722.5**
1991 Total	**733.4**	**9.2**	**769.7**	**NA**	**9.7**	**303.3**	**1,825.2**
1992 Total	**735.2**	**8.8**	**787.8**	E **267.5**	**9.9**	**315.2**	b E **2,124.5**
1993 Total	**744.6**	**8.1**	**820.9**	E **259.0**	**7.7**	E **345.2**	E **2,185.6**
1994 Total	**787.3**	**8.2**	**820.2**	E **227.8**	**10.3**	E **366.7**	E **2,220.4**
1995 Total	**816.1**	**9.6**	E **835.7**	E **234.9**	**11.9**	E **407.0**	E **2,315.1**
1996 Total	**806.4**	**9.8**	E **879.5**	E **261.6**	**12.5**	E **426.4**	E **2,396.3**
1997 Total	E **752.8**	**11.1**	E **886.5**	E **247.1**	**13.3**	E **456.2**	E **2,367.0**
1998 January	E 66.1	1.0	E 84.2	E 24.0	1.3	E 38.4	E 214.9
February	E 60.2	.9	E 77.1	E 23.3	1.2	E 31.8	E 194.6
March	E 63.8	1.1	E 79.6	E 24.6	1.4	E 39.3	E 209.8
April	E 56.0	1.1	E 72.2	E 21.1	1.2	E 40.1	E 191.7
May	E 59.4	1.0	E 69.7	E 18.9	.7	E 40.2	E 189.8
June	E 63.9	1.0	E 66.5	E 17.3	1.2	E 38.6	E 188.4
July	E 71.1	.8	E 65.4	E 16.8	1.4	E 43.5	E 199.0
August	E 70.2	.7	E 62.5	E 18.4	1.2	E 44.4	E 197.5
September	E 65.7	1.1	E 69.2	E 17.5	.9	E 39.3	E 193.6
October	E 65.4	.9	E 75.2	E 19.8	1.4	E 39.0	E 201.6
November	E 66.7	.3	E 78.2	E 21.5	1.2	E 39.6	E 207.5
December	E 72.7	.9	E 84.4	E 25.8	1.1	E 43.0	E 227.9
Total	E **781.0**	**10.8**	E **884.2**	E **248.9**	**14.3**	E **477.2**	E **2,416.4**
1999 January	E 74.4	E 1.2	E 84.7	E 27.4	.9	E 40.7	E 229.3
February	E 66.2	1.1	E 75.0	E 24.8	.8	E 35.7	E 203.5
March	E 69.0	1.1	E 79.0	E 26.8	1.4	40.6	E 218.0
April	E 59.9	1.1	E 71.8	E 22.6	1.4	E 39.2	E 195.9
May	E 63.2	.8	66.5	E 20.2	1.2	E 37.7	E 189.7
June	E 68.6	.7	E 67.1	E 18.7	1.3	E 36.2	E 192.6
July	E 74.5	E .7	E 66.3	E 19.2	1.3	E 41.3	E 203.3
August	E 76.9	.8	E 66.6	E 19.2	1.2	E 43.3	E 208.0
September	E 70.9	.7	E 68.1	E 19.5	.9	E 40.1	E 200.3
October	E 66.1	.8	E 74.1	E 19.8	.7	E 40.6	E 202.1
November	E 69.6	1.0	E 77.1	E 21.6	1.2	E 41.4	E 212.0
December	E 78.0	1.1	E 81.7	E 24.6	1.3	E 41.1	E 228.0
Total	E **837.3**	E **11.1**	E **878.1**	E **264.7**	**13.5**	E **478.0**	E **2,482.6**
2000 January	E 77.7	1.2	E 80.0	E 27.3	1.3	E 40.8	E 228.3
February	E 70.4	1.1	E 74.7	E 25.8	1.3	E 37.9	E 211.1
March	E 69.7	.9	E 78.5	E 26.5	1.1	E 42.9	E 219.6
April	E 63.6	E .8	E 70.8	E 21.7	.8	E 41.6	E 199.4
4-Month Total	E **281.4**	E **4.0**	E **304.0**	E **101.4**	**4.5**	E **163.2**	E **858.4**
1999 4-Month Total	E **269.5**	**4.5**	E **310.5**	E **101.7**	**4.4**	E **156.2**	E **846.6**
1998 4-Month Total	E **246.1**	**4.1**	E **313.1**	E **93.0**	**5.1**	E **149.6**	E **811.0**

[a] Sum of available data only.

[b] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1991 and 1992; beginning in 1992, includes data for Eastern Europe and the Former U.S.S.R.

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for regions may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4b Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: North, Central, and South America

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	North America				Central and South America		
	Canada	Mexico	United States	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Total
1973 Total	**15.3**	**–**	**87.8**	**103.1**	**–**	**–**	**–**
1974 Total	**15.4**	**–**	**124.3**	**139.7**	**1.0**	**–**	**1.0**
1975 Total	**13.2**	**–**	**182.3**	**195.5**	**2.5**	**–**	**2.5**
1976 Total	**18.0**	**–**	**201.8**	**219.8**	**2.6**	**–**	**2.6**
1977 Total	**26.6**	**–**	**264.2**	**290.8**	**1.6**	**–**	**1.6**
1978 Total	**33.0**	**–**	**292.4**	**325.4**	**2.9**	**–**	**2.9**
1979 Total	**38.4**	**–**	**270.6**	**309.0**	**2.7**	**–**	**2.7**
1980 Total	**40.4**	**–**	**265.4**	**305.8**	**2.3**	**–**	**2.3**
1981 Total	**43.3**	**–**	**288.5**	**331.8**	**2.8**	**–**	**2.8**
1982 Total	**42.6**	**–**	**298.6**	**341.2**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**1.9**
1983 Total	**53.0**	**–**	**313.6**	**366.6**	**3.4**	**.2**	**3.6**
1984 Total	**53.8**	**–**	**343.8**	**397.6**	**4.5**	**2.1**	**6.6**
1985 Total	**62.9**	**–**	**402.7**	**465.6**	**5.8**	**3.4**	**9.1**
1986 Total	**74.6**	**–**	**434.1**	**508.8**	**5.7**	**.1**	**5.8**
1987 Total	**80.6**	**–**	**479.5**	**560.1**	**5.2**	**1.0**	**6.2**
1988 Total	**85.6**	**–**	**554.1**	**639.7**	**5.1**	**.3**	**5.5**
1989 Total	**83.2**	**–**	**557.0**	**640.2**	**5.0**	**1.6**	**6.6**
1990 Total	**75.8**	**2.1**	**603.4**	**681.3**	**7.4**	**2.0**	**9.4**
1991 Total	**86.1**	**4.2**	**643.0**	**733.4**	**7.7**	**1.4**	**9.2**
1992 Total	**81.3**	**3.9**	**650.0**	**735.2**	**7.1**	**1.8**	**8.8**
1993 Total	**97.6**	**4.9**	**642.0**	**744.6**	**7.7**	**.4**	**8.1**
1994 Total	**110.7**	**4.2**	**672.4**	**787.3**	**8.2**	**.0**	**8.2**
1995 Total	**100.4**	**7.9**	**707.7**	**816.1**	**7.1**	**2.5**	**9.6**
1996 Total	**95.2**	**7.9**	**703.3**	**806.4**	**7.4**	**2.4**	**9.8**
1997 Total	**84.1**	**10.4**	**E 658.3**	**E 752.8**	**8.0**	**3.2**	**11.1**
1998 January	6.1	.9	E 59.1	E 66.1	.7	.2	1.0
February	5.5	.8	E 53.9	E 60.2	.7	.2	.9
March	7.2	.9	E 55.6	E 63.8	.7	.4	1.1
April	6.0	.5	E 49.5	E 56.0	.7	.4	1.1
May	4.7	.8	E 53.9	E 59.4	.7	.3	1.0
June	5.6	.9	E 57.4	E 63.9	.7	.3	1.0
July	6.6	.9	E 63.6	E 71.1	.5	.3	.8
August	7.3	.9	E 61.9	E 70.2	.4	.3	.7
September	5.7	.9	E 59.1	E 65.7	.7	.4	1.1
October	E 4.7	.9	E 59.8	E 65.4	.7	.2	.9
November	E 6.2	.6	E 59.9	E 66.7	.3	.0	.3
December	E 7.1	.5	E 65.1	E 72.7	.7	.2	.9
Total	**E 72.7**	**9.5**	**E 698.7**	**E 781.0**	**7.5**	**3.3**	**10.8**
1999 January	6.3	.9	E 67.2	E 74.4	E .7	.4	E 1.2
February	E 5.7	.8	E 59.6	E 66.2	.7	.4	1.1
March	7.2	.9	E 60.9	E 69.0	.7	.4	1.1
April	6.1	.9	E 52.9	E 59.9	.7	.3	1.1
May	4.7	.9	E 57.6	E 63.2	.5	.3	.8
June	5.5	.9	E 62.2	E 68.6	.5	.2	.7
July	6.1	1.0	E 67.4	E 74.5	.5	E .2	E .7
August	6.8	.6	E 69.5	E 76.9	.5	.3	.8
September	6.6	.5	E 63.8	E 70.9	.4	.3	.7
October	6.1	.7	E 59.3	E 66.1	.5	.3	.8
November	6.1	.9	E 62.7	E 69.6	.7	.3	1.0
December	6.7	1.0	E 70.3	E 78.0	.7	.4	1.1
Total	**E 73.9**	**10.0**	**E 753.4**	**E 837.3**	**E 7.1**	**E 4.0**	**E 11.1**
2000 January	7.1	.7	E 69.9	E 77.7	.7	.4	1.2
February	6.3	.6	E 63.6	E 70.4	.7	.4	1.1
March	6.2	.6	E 63.0	E 69.7	.5	.4	.9
April	5.2	.5	E 57.9	E 63.6	E .5	.4	E .8
4-Month Total	**24.7**	**2.3**	**E 254.4**	**E 281.4**	**E 2.4**	**1.6**	**E 4.0**
1999 4-Month Total	**25.3**	**3.6**	**E 240.6**	**E 269.5**	**2.9**	**1.6**	**4.5**
1998 4-Month Total	**24.8**	**3.2**	**E 218.1**	**E 246.1**	**2.8**	**1.3**	**4.1**

– =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding. U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4c Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Western Europe

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Western Europe											
	Belgium	Finland	France	Germany[a]	Italy[b]	Nether-lands	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom[c]	Total[d]
1973 Total	**0.0**	**–**	**14.7**	**11.9**	**3.1**	**1.1**	**–**	**6.5**	**2.1**	**6.2**	**28.2**	**73.9**
1974 Total	**.1**	**–**	**14.7**	**12.0**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**–**	**7.2**	**2.3**	**7.0**	**33.8**	**83.9**
1975 Total	**6.8**	**–**	**18.3**	**21.7**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**–**	**7.5**	**12.0**	**7.7**	**30.5**	**111.7**
1976 Total	**10.0**	**–**	**15.8**	**24.5**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**–**	**7.6**	**16.0**	**7.9**	**36.8**	**126.2**
1977 Total	**11.9**	**2.7**	**17.9**	**36.0**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**–**	**6.5**	**19.9**	**8.1**	**38.1**	**148.1**
1978 Total	**12.5**	**3.3**	**30.6**	**35.7**	**4.5**	**4.1**	**–**	**7.6**	**23.8**	**8.3**	**36.6**	**166.9**
1979 Total	**11.4**	**6.7**	**39.9**	**42.2**	**2.6**	**3.5**	**–**	**6.7**	**21.0**	**11.8**	**38.5**	**184.3**
1980 Total	**12.5**	**7.0**	**61.2**	**43.7**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**–**	**5.2**	**26.7**	**14.3**	**37.2**	**214.2**
1981 Total	**12.8**	**14.5**	**105.2**	**53.4**	**2.7**	**3.7**	**–**	**9.4**	**37.7**	**15.2**	**38.9**	**293.4**
1982 Total	**15.6**	**16.5**	**108.9**	**63.4**	**6.8**	**3.9**	**–**	**8.8**	**38.8**	**15.0**	**44.1**	**321.8**
1983 Total	**24.1**	**17.4**	**144.2**	**65.8**	**5.8**	**3.6**	**NA**	**10.7**	**40.4**	**15.5**	**49.6**	**377.2**
1984 Total	**27.7**	**18.5**	**191.2**	**92.6**	**6.9**	**3.8**	**NA**	**23.1**	**51.3**	**16.3**	**54.1**	**485.4**
1985 Total	**34.5**	**18.8**	**224.0**	**125.8**	**7.0**	**3.9**	**NA**	**28.0**	**58.6**	**22.4**	**59.7**	**582.8**
1986 Total	**38.6**	**18.8**	**254.3**	**118.9**	**8.7**	**4.2**	**NA**	**37.5**	**69.9**	**22.5**	**58.2**	**631.5**
1987 Total	**41.9**	**19.4**	**265.5**	**130.2**	**.2**	**3.6**	**NA**	**41.2**	**67.2**	**23.0**	**56.2**	**648.3**
1988 Total	**43.1**	**19.3**	**274.9**	**145.2**	**.0**	**3.7**	**NA**	**50.4**	**69.4**	**22.7**	**59.4**	**688.1**
1989 Total	**41.2**	**18.8**	**302.5**	**149.6**	**.0**	**4.0**	**NA**	**56.1**	**65.6**	**22.8**	**71.6**	**732.2**
1990 Total	**42.7**	**18.9**	**314.1**	**147.2**	**.0**	**3.4**	**NA**	**54.3**	**68.2**	**23.6**	**66.1**	**738.6**
1991 Total	**42.9**	**19.2**	**331.4**	**147.3**	**.0**	**3.3**	**NA**	**55.6**	**76.8**	**22.9**	**70.4**	**769.7**
1992 Total	**43.5**	**19.0**	**337.6**	**158.8**	**.0**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**55.8**	**63.5**	**23.4**	**78.5**	**787.8**
1993 Total	**41.9**	**19.6**	**366.7**	**153.5**	**.0**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**56.1**	**61.4**	**23.3**	**90.4**	**820.9**
1994 Total	**40.6**	**19.1**	**359.1**	**151.1**	**.0**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**55.1**	**72.8**	**24.2**	**89.5**	**820.2**
1995 Total	**41.4**	**18.9**	**377.6**	**154.3**	**.0**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**54.5**	**69.9**	**24.8**	**E 85.5**	**E 835.7**
1996 Total	**43.3**	**19.5**	**397.0**	**161.7**	**.0**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**59.1**	**76.2**	**25.0**	**E 88.8**	**E 879.5**
1997 Total	**47.4**	**20.9**	**389.3**	**170.4**	**.0**	**3.1**	**5.4**	**55.4**	**E 70.6**	**25.3**	**E 98.8**	**E 886.5**
1998 January	4.4	2.0	37.5	15.9	.0	.3	.5	5.1	7.6	2.4	E 8.4	E 84.2
February	4.0	1.8	34.7	14.0	.0	.3	.4	5.1	6.7	2.2	E 8.0	E 77.1
March	3.7	2.0	34.7	14.0	.0	.4	.5	4.6	7.3	2.4	E 10.1	E 79.6
April	3.3	1.9	31.2	14.1	.0	(s)	.3	4.4	7.2	2.1	E 7.4	E 72.2
May	4.0	1.4	29.9	12.2	.0	.3	.3	4.8	6.9	2.1	E 7.6	E 69.7
June	3.5	1.6	28.7	10.8	.0	.1	.4	5.1	5.0	1.7	E 9.5	E 66.5
July	2.9	1.9	29.4	12.5	.0	.3	.5	E 5.1	4.1	1.9	E 6.9	E 65.4
August	3.8	1.6	26.0	12.9	.0	.4	.5	E 5.1	3.3	1.4	E 7.6	E 62.5
September	4.1	1.6	29.0	12.0	.0	.3	.5	E 5.1	4.7	2.3	E 9.7	E 69.2
October	3.9	2.0	33.2	14.0	.0	.4	.5	E 4.4	6.2	2.4	E 8.2	E 75.2
November	4.1	2.0	34.2	14.0	.0	.3	.5	E 4.6	7.1	2.4	E 9.0	E 78.2
December	4.5	2.1	36.0	14.6	.0	.4	.5	E 5.0	7.6	2.5	E 11.3	E 84.4
Total	**46.1**	**21.9**	**384.4**	**161.0**	**.0**	**3.8**	**5.3**	**E 58.6**	**73.8**	**25.7**	**E 103.7**	**E 884.2**
1999 January	4.5	2.1	38.0	15.1	.0	.4	.5	5.4	7.6	2.4	E 8.8	E 84.7
February	4.0	1.9	33.6	13.1	.0	.3	.4	4.1	6.9	2.2	E 8.3	E 75.0
March	4.4	2.1	34.3	14.2	.0	.4	.4	4.2	E 7.5	2.3	9.3	E 79.0
April	3.8	2.0	31.5	14.0	.0	.3	.0	3.7	6.7	2.1	E 7.7	E 71.8
May	4.2	1.6	26.6	12.8	.0	.4	.1	5.1	5.9	2.3	7.6	66.5
June	3.9	1.9	E 26.6	13.4	.0	.3	.4	4.7	E 5.2	2.0	8.8	E 67.1
July	3.8	1.9	30.0	E 13.4	.0	.3	.5	4.9	3.7	1.2	6.5	E 66.3
August	3.8	1.7	29.1	13.5	.0	.3	.5	5.5	4.3	1.1	E 7.0	E 66.6
September	3.5	1.7	29.5	E 13.5	.0	.1	.5	4.9	4.8	1.9	7.7	E 68.1
October	4.3	2.1	31.7	E 13.5	.0	.4	.5	5.3	7.0	2.3	7.1	E 74.1
November	4.3	2.0	32.4	15.1	.0	.3	.5	5.5	7.3	2.4	7.3	E 77.1
December	4.5	2.1	34.2	16.2	.0	.4	.5	5.6	7.7	2.5	E 8.1	E 81.7
Total	**49.0**	**23.0**	**E 377.4**	**E 167.8**	**.0**	**3.8**	**4.7**	**58.9**	**E 74.5**	**24.8**	**E 94.1**	**E 878.1**
2000 January	4.3	2.1	E 34.2	15.8	.0	.4	.5	E 5.6	7.1	2.5	7.5	E 80.0
February	3.2	1.9	E 33.4	13.9	.0	.3	.5	5.3	6.8	2.3	7.0	E 74.7
March	4.1	2.1	E 35.4	13.3	.0	.3	.5	5.2	6.5	2.5	8.6	E 78.5
April	3.7	1.9	32.1	12.9	.0	.3	E .5	4.7	5.3	2.4	E 6.9	E 70.8
4-Month Total	**15.4**	**8.0**	**E 135.1**	**55.9**	**.0**	**1.4**	**E 1.9**	**E 20.8**	**25.7**	**9.7**	**E 30.0**	**E 304.0**
1999 4-Month Total	**16.8**	**8.0**	**137.4**	**56.4**	**.0**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**17.3**	**28.6**	**9.1**	**34.1**	**E 310.5**
1998 4-Month Total	**15.3**	**7.6**	**138.1**	**57.9**	**.0**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**19.2**	**28.9**	**9.1**	**33.9**	**E 313.1**

[a] Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] In 1987, Italy's citizens voted for a nuclear power moratorium, which shut down their nuclear power plants indefinitely.

[c] Monthly data for the United Kingdom are totals for 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months.

[d] Sum of available data only

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.

Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding.

Source: Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4d Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R.

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Eastern Europe and Former U.S.S.R.										
	Armenia[a]	Bulgaria	Czech Republic[b]	Hungary	Kazakhstan[b]	Lithuania[b]	Romania	Russia	Slovakia[b]	Ukraine	Total[c]
1973 Total	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA
1974 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA
1975 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA
1976 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA
1977 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA
1978 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1982 Total	–	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983 Total	–	NA	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984 Total	–	NA	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991 Total	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992 Total	–	E 12.2	E 12.9	E 13.8	E .5	E 16.4	–	E 125.6	E 11.7	E 74.6	E 267.5
1993 Total	–	14.0	E 13.2	13.8	E .4	E 12.9	–	120.4	E 11.6	E 72.7	E 259.0
1994 Total	–	14.9	E 12.7	14.0	E .4	E 7.0	–	97.7	E 12.7	68.4	E 227.8
1995 Total	–	17.2	E 12.8	14.0	E .4	E 9.7	–	98.3	E 12.0	70.4	E 234.9
1996 Total	NA	18.7	E 13.5	14.2	E .1	E 13.6	E 1.0	108.8	E 11.8	80.0	E 261.6
1997 Total	1.4	E 15.5	NA	14.0	E .3	12.1	3.9	108.1	11.0	80.8	E 247.1
1998 January	.3	1.1	NA	1.3	NA	1.3	.5	11.6	1.1	6.6	E 24.0
February	.3	1.9	NA	1.2	NA	1.2	.4	10.6	.9	6.7	E 23.3
March	.2	2.2	NA	1.1	NA	1.3	.5	11.1	.9	7.2	E 24.6
April	.1	2.2	NA	.9	NA	1.0	.4	8.5	.9	7.1	E 21.1
May	.1	2.2	NA	1.0	NA	1.1	.0	8.1	.8	5.6	E 18.9
June	.1	1.0	NA	1.0	NA	.9	.3	7.4	.8	E 5.0	E 17.3
July	.1	1.0	NA	1.0	NA	.9	.3	6.7	.8	E 5.0	E 16.8
August	.1	1.6	NA	1.1	NA	.9	.5	5.5	.8	6.8	E 18.4
September	.1	1.0	NA	1.3	NA	.9	.5	5.8	.8	6.0	E 17.5
October	.0	E 1.6	NA	1.4	NA	1.2	.5	7.5	.9	5.6	E 19.8
November	.0	E 1.6	NA	1.3	NA	1.3	.5	9.2	.8	5.5	E 21.5
December	.0	1.9	NA	1.4	NA	1.4	.5	11.6	.9	6.8	E 25.8
Total	1.6	E 19.2	NA	13.9	NA	13.5	5.1	103.7	10.3	E 74.0	E 248.9
1999 January	.2	E 1.9	NA	1.3	NA	1.3	.5	12.3	.9	7.7	E 27.4
February	.3	E 1.9	NA	1.2	NA	1.1	.5	10.7	.8	7.2	E 24.8
March	.3	E 1.9	NA	1.1	NA	1.0	.5	11.7	.9	8.0	E 26.8
April	.3	E 1.9	NA	1.1	NA	.5	.5	10.2	.8	6.4	E 22.6
May	E .3	E 1.9	1.0	1.1	.0	.6	.5	8.1	.9	5.8	E 20.2
June	E .3	E 1.9	1.0	1.0	.0	.3	.5	7.6	.8	5.2	E 18.7
July	.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	.0	.7	E .5	8.8	.8	4.4	E 19.2
August	.2	E 1.0	.9	1.0	.0	.8	.5	8.9	.8	5.1	E 19.2
September	.1	E 1.0	1.0	1.1	.0	.9	.5	8.7	.9	5.4	E 19.5
October	.0	E 1.0	1.2	1.4	.0	1.0	(s)	8.7	1.0	5.6	E 19.8
November	.0	E 1.0	1.3	E 1.4	.0	.9	.1	10.9	.9	5.1	E 21.6
December	.2	E 1.5	1.2	1.4	.0	.9	.5	11.4	1.1	6.3	E 24.6
Total	E 2.4	E 19.0	13.4	E 14.2	NA	9.9	E 5.2	118.0	10.5	72.2	E 264.7
2000 January	.3	E 1.5	E 1.2	E 1.4	.0	.9	.5	13.2	1.1	7.2	E 27.3
February	.3	E 1.5	1.2	1.3	.0	.6	.5	12.3	1.3	6.7	E 25.8
March	.3	E 1.8	1.1	1.1	.0	.7	.5	12.9	1.3	6.7	E 26.5
April	.3	E 1.8	1.0	1.0	.0	.5	.5	9.8	1.0	5.8	E 21.7
4-Month Total	1.1	E 6.7	E 4.6	E 4.8	NA	2.8	2.0	48.2	4.7	26.5	E 101.4
1999 4-Month Total	1.0	7.7	NA	4.8	.0	3.8	2.0	44.9	3.5	29.3	E 101.7
1998 4-Month Total	.9	E 7.5	NA	4.5	.0	4.8	1.9	41.8	3.8	27.7	E 93.0

[a] According to EIA's *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996,* Armenia has two units; one came on line in November 1995 but no data are available prior to 1997, and the other is projected to come on line in 2001.

[b] The total gross generation estimates for Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, and Slovakia are calculated as 5 percent more than the annual net nuclear generation reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency and published in the Energy Information Administration annual reports**—1992 and 1993:** *World Nuclear Outlook 1994,* December 1994, Table 1. **1994:** *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996,* October 1996, Table 1. **1995 and 1996:** *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1997,* September 1997, Table D4. **1997 forward:** Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

[c] Sum of available data only.

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding.

Source: **Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Eastern European Countries:** See footnote b. **All Other:** Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Table 10.4e Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Africa and Far East

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Africa	Far East						
	South Africa[a]	China[b]	India	Japan	Pakistan	South Korea	Taiwan	Total[c]
1973 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.5**	**9.4**	**0.5**	**–**	**–**	**12.3**
1974 Total	**–**	**–**	**1.9**	**18.9**	**.6**	**–**	**–**	**21.4**
1975 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.5**	**21.3**	**.5**	**–**	**–**	**24.4**
1976 Total	**–**	**–**	**3.2**	**36.6**	**.5**	**–**	**–**	**40.3**
1977 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.8**	**28.2**	**.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**31.5**
1978 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.3**	**53.1**	**.2**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**60.6**
1979 Total	**–**	**–**	**3.2**	**62.0**	**(s)**	**3.2**	**6.3**	**74.7**
1980 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.9**	**82.8**	**.1**	**3.5**	**8.2**	**97.4**
1981 Total	**–**	**–**	**3.1**	**86.0**	**.2**	**2.9**	**10.7**	**102.9**
1982 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.2**	**104.5**	**.1**	**3.8**	**13.1**	**123.6**
1983 Total	**–**	**–**	**2.9**	**109.1**	**.2**	**9.0**	**18.9**	**140.1**
1984 Total	**4.2**	**–**	**4.1**	**127.2**	**.3**	**11.8**	**24.3**	**167.7**
1985 Total	**5.9**	**–**	**4.5**	**152.0**	**.3**	**16.5**	**28.7**	**202.0**
1986 Total	**9.3**	**–**	**5.1**	**164.8**	**.5**	**26.1**	**26.9**	**223.6**
1987 Total	**6.6**	**–**	**5.5**	**182.8**	**.3**	**37.8**	**33.1**	**259.5**
1988 Total	**11.1**	**–**	**6.1**	**173.6**	**.2**	**38.7**	**29.9**	**248.5**
1989 Total	**11.7**	**–**	**4.0**	**183.7**	**.1**	**47.2**	**28.3**	**263.4**
1990 Total	**8.9**	**–**	**6.3**	**191.9**	**.4**	**52.8**	**32.9**	**284.3**
1991 Total	**9.7**	**–**	**5.4**	**205.8**	**.4**	**56.3**	**35.3**	**303.3**
1992 Total	**9.9**	**–**	**6.3**	**218.0**	**.6**	**56.4**	**33.8**	**315.2**
1993 Total	**7.7**	[E] **2.6**	**6.2**	**243.5**	**.4**	**58.1**	**34.3**	[E] **345.2**
1994 Total	**10.3**	[E] **14.2**	**5.0**	**253.8**	**.6**	**58.3**	**34.8**	[E] **366.7**
1995 Total	**11.9**	[E] **13.0**	**8.0**	**286.1**	**.5**	**64.0**	**35.3**	[E] **407.0**
1996 Total	**12.5**	[E] **14.3**	**8.3**	**293.2**	**.4**	**72.5**	**37.8**	[E] **426.4**
1997 Total	**13.3**	[E] **11.4**	[E] **11.0**	**318.0**	**.4**	**78.9**	[E] **36.6**	[E] **456.2**
1998 January	1.3	[E] 1.1	[E] 1.0	25.2	(s)	7.3	3.7	[E] 38.4
February	1.2	[E] .6	[E] 1.0	21.6	(s)	5.6	3.0	[E] 31.8
March	1.4	.9	[E] 1.0	27.3	.0	6.7	3.4	[E] 39.3
April	1.2	1.3	[E] 1.0	28.2	.0	6.7	2.9	[E] 40.1
May	.7	[E] 1.3	[E] .8	28.7	(s)	6.5	3.0	[E] 40.2
June	1.2	1.4	[E] .8	26.6	.1	6.4	3.3	[E] 38.6
July	1.4	[E] 1.4	[E] .8	29.7	.1	7.9	3.7	[E] 43.5
August	1.2	1.4	[E] .8	30.4	.1	8.1	3.6	[E] 44.4
September	.9	1.4	[E] .9	26.5	.1	7.5	3.0	[E] 39.3
October	1.4	[E] 1.3	[E] .9	25.7	.1	8.4	2.6	[E] 39.0
November	1.2	[E] 1.3	1.0	27.1	(s)	7.9	2.3	[E] 39.6
December	1.1	1.2	1.2	29.9	(s)	8.3	2.4	[E] 43.0
Total	**14.3**	[E] **14.5**	[E] **11.2**	**326.9**	**.4**	**87.3**	**36.9**	[E] **477.2**
1999 January	.9	1.2	1.2	27.4	.0	7.6	3.3	[E] 40.7
February	.8	[E] .6	1.0	23.8	.0	7.0	3.3	[E] 35.7
March	1.4	1.0	1.1	27.7	.0	7.9	2.9	40.6
April	1.4	[E] 1.4	1.0	26.1	.0	7.9	2.7	[E] 39.2
May	1.2	[E] 1.5	1.2	24.0	.0	7.8	3.2	[E] 37.7
June	1.3	[E] 1.4	1.2	23.1	.0	7.3	3.3	[E] 36.2
July	1.3	[E] 1.4	1.2	28.2	.0	7.2	3.3	[E] 41.3
August	1.2	[E] 1.4	.9	29.1	.0	8.2	3.7	[E] 43.3
September	.9	[E] 1.3	1.1	26.5	.0	8.2	3.0	[E] 40.1
October	.7	[E] 1.3	.9	26.5	.0	8.7	3.2	[E] 40.6
November	1.2	[E] .9	1.2	27.5	(s)	8.7	3.1	[E] 41.4
December	1.3	[E] 1.1	1.1	27.6	(s)	8.2	3.1	[E] 41.1
Total	**13.5**	[E] **14.6**	**13.2**	**317.4**	**.1**	**94.6**	**38.2**	[E] **478.0**
2000 January	1.3	[E] .9	1.2	25.6	(s)	9.4	3.6	[E] 40.8
February	1.3	[E] .7	1.2	24.2	(s)	8.6	3.2	[E] 37.9
March	1.1	[E] 1.3	1.2	28.3	.1	8.9	3.1	[E] 42.9
April	.8	[E] 1.4	[E] 1.2	28.0	.1	8.3	2.6	[E] 41.6
4-Month Total	**4.5**	[E] **4.3**	[E] **4.7**	**106.1**	**.2**	**35.3**	**12.5**	[E] **163.2**
1999 4-Month Total	**4.4**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**105.0**	**.0**	**30.4**	**12.2**	[E] **156.2**
1998 4-Month Total	**5.1**	**3.9**	[E] **3.9**	**102.3**	**.1**	**26.4**	**13.0**	[E] **149.6**

[a] South Africa comprises all of Africa's nuclear electricity generation.

[b] The total gross generation estimates for China are calculated as 5 percent more than the annual net nuclear generation reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and are published in the Energy Information Administration annual reports**—1993:** *World Nuclear Outlook 1994,* December 1994, Table 1. **1994:** *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996,* October 1996, Table 1. **1995 and 1996:** *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1997,* September 1997, Table D4. **1997 forward:** Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

[c] Sum of available data only.

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. Data for countries may not sum to regional totals due to independent rounding.

Source: **China:** See footnote b. **All Other:** Based on data from *Nucleonics Week,* a copyrighted publication of The McGraw-Hill Publishing Companies, Inc. Used with permission.

Sources for Tables 10.1a and 10.1b

United States—See Table 3.1a.

All Other Countries: Monthly Data
1998-2000: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, Oil and Gas Journal,* and other industry sources.

All Other Countries: Annual Data
1973-1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980-1998: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, December 1999.
1999: Average of monthly data.

World: Monthly Data
1998-2000: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly,* sum of all countries' monthly data.

World: Annual Data
1973-1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981,* Table 8.
1980-1998: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, December 1999.
1999: Average of monthly data.

Appendix A. Thermal Conversion Factors

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all British thermal unit (Btu) calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2 percent to 10 percent, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40 percent different in their gross and net heat content rates.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A1 through A6 are computed from final annual data. However, if current year final data are not available, thermal conversion factors for the current year are computed from the best available data and labeled "preliminary." Usually, the previous year's factor is used as a preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A1) are weighted averages of the thermal conversion factors for each hydrocarbon included in the mix. For example, in calculating the thermal conversion factor for a 60-40 butane-propane mixture, the thermal conversion factor for butane is weighted 1.5 times more heavily than the thermal conversion factor for propane.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products

(Million Btu per Barrel)

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Pentanes Plus	4.620
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Butane	4.326	Naphtha Less Than 401° F	5.248
Butane Propane Mixture[a]	4.130	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401° F	5.825
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Still Gas	6.000
Ethane	3.082	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Ethane-Propane Mixture[b]	3.308	Plant Condensate	5.418
Isobutane	3.974	Propane	3.836
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Road Oil	6.636
Kerosene	5.670	Special Naphthas	5.248
Lubricants	6.065	Still Gas	6.000
Motor Gasoline, Conventional	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Motor Gasoline, Reformulated	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620	Miscellaneous	5.796

[a] 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.
[b] 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Crude Oil, Crude Oil and Products, and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Crude Oil			Crude Oil and Products		Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production
	Production	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
1973	5.800	5.817	5.800	5.897	5.752	4.049
1974	5.800	5.827	5.800	5.884	5.774	4.011
1975	5.800	5.821	5.800	5.858	5.748	3.984
1976	5.800	5.808	5.800	5.856	5.745	3.964
1977	5.800	5.810	5.800	5.834	5.797	3.941
1978	5.800	5.802	5.800	5.839	5.808	3.925
1979	5.800	5.810	5.800	5.810	5.832	3.955
1980	5.800	5.812	5.800	5.796	5.820	3.914
1981	5.800	5.818	5.800	5.775	5.821	3.930
1982	5.800	5.826	5.800	5.775	5.820	3.872
1983	5.800	5.825	5.800	5.774	5.800	3.839
1984	5.800	5.823	5.800	5.745	5.850	3.812
1985	5.800	5.832	5.800	5.736	5.814	3.815
1986	5.800	5.903	5.800	5.808	5.832	3.797
1987	5.800	5.901	5.800	5.820	5.858	3.804
1988	5.800	5.900	5.800	5.820	5.840	3.800
1989	5.800	5.906	5.800	5.833	5.857	3.826
1990	5.800	5.934	5.800	5.849	5.833	3.822
1991	5.800	5.948	5.800	5.873	5.823	3.807
1992	5.800	5.953	5.800	5.877	5.777	3.804
1993	5.800	5.954	5.800	5.883	5.779	3.801
1994	5.800	5.950	5.800	5.861	5.779	3.794
1995	5.800	5.924	5.800	5.848	5.747	3.796
1996	5.800	5.935	5.800	5.842	5.741	3.777
1997	5.800	5.954	5.800	5.862	5.729	3.762
1998	5.800	5.953	5.800	5.862	5.715	3.769
1999[a]	5.800	5.942	5.800	5.845	5.715	3.744
2000[a]	5.800	5.942	5.800	5.845	5.715	3.744

[a] Preliminary.

Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products, Weighted Averages

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Consumption								
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total	Imports	Exports	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption	Motor Gasoline Consumption
1973	5.387	5.568	5.395	6.245	5.515	5.983	5.752	3.746	5.253
1974	5.377	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	5.959	5.773	3.730	5.253
1975	5.358	5.528	5.392	6.250	5.494	5.935	5.747	3.715	5.253
1976	5.383	5.538	5.395	6.251	5.504	5.980	5.743	3.711	5.253
1977	5.389	5.555	5.400	6.249	5.518	5.908	5.796	3.677	5.253
1978	5.382	5.553	5.404	6.251	5.519	5.955	5.814	3.669	5.253
1979	5.471	5.418	5.428	6.258	5.494	5.811	5.864	3.680	5.253
1980	5.468	5.376	5.440	6.254	5.479	5.748	5.841	3.674	5.253
1981	5.409	5.313	5.432	6.258	5.448	5.659	5.837	3.643	5.253
1982	5.392	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	5.664	5.829	3.615	5.253
1983	5.286	5.273	5.415	6.255	5.406	5.677	5.800	3.614	5.253
1984	5.384	5.223	5.422	6.251	5.395	5.613	5.867	3.599	5.253
1985	5.326	5.221	5.423	6.247	5.387	5.572	5.819	3.603	5.253
1986	5.357	5.286	5.427	6.257	5.418	5.624	5.839	3.640	5.253
1987	5.316	5.253	5.430	6.249	5.403	5.599	5.860	3.659	5.253
1988	5.320	5.248	5.434	6.250	5.410	5.618	5.842	3.652	5.253
1989	5.257	5.233	5.440	6.241	5.410	5.641	5.869	3.683	5.253
1990	5.208	5.272	5.445	6.247	5.411	5.614	5.838	3.625	5.253
1991	5.163	5.192	5.442	6.248	5.384	5.636	5.827	3.614	5.253
1992	5.169	5.188	5.445	6.243	5.378	5.623	5.774	3.624	5.253
1993	5.148	5.200	5.438	6.241	5.379	5.620	5.777	3.606	5.253
1994	5.154	5.170	5.427	6.231	5.361	5.534	5.777	3.635	[b]5.230
1995	5.126	5.139	5.419	6.210	5.341	5.504	5.741	3.623	5.215
1996	5.101	5.125	5.421	6.212	5.336	5.489	5.733	3.613	5.216
1997	5.076	5.134	5.417	6.220	5.336	5.472	5.720	3.616	5.213
1998	5.045	5.154	5.415	6.220	5.349	5.465	5.704	3.614	5.212
1999[a]	5.003	5.098	5.419	6.207	5.328	[R]5.447	5.703	3.616	[R]5.211
2000[a]	5.003	5.098	5.419	6.207	5.328	[R]5.447	5.703	3.616	[R]5.211

[a] Preliminary.
[b] Beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced with a quantity-weighted average of motor gasoline's major components. See Table A1.
R=Revised.
Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption				
	Dry	Marketed	Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities	Electric Utilities	Total	Imports	Exports
1973	1,021	1,093	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,024	1,097	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,021	1,095	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,020	1,093	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,021	1,093	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,019	1,088	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,021	1,092	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,026	1,098	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,027	1,103	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,028	1,107	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,031	1,115	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,031	1,109	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,032	1,112	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,030	1,110	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,031	1,112	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,029	1,109	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,031	1,107	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,031	1,105	1,030	1,034	1,031	1,012	1,018
1991	1,030	1,108	1,031	1,024	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,030	1,110	1,031	1,022	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,027	1,106	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,028	1,105	1,029	1,022	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,027	1,106	1,027	1,025	1,027	1,021	1,011
1996	1,027	1,109	1,027	1,024	1,027	1,022	1,011
1997	1,026	1,107	1,027	1,019	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,031	1,110	1,033	1,022	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999[a]	1,031	1,110	1,033	1,022	1,031	1,023	1,011
2000[a]	1,031	1,110	1,033	1,022	1,031	1,023	1,011

[a] Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal									Coal Coke
		Consumption								
		End-Use Sectors			Electric Power Sector					
			Industrial							
	Production	Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other[a]	Electric Utilities	Other Power Producers[b]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	NA	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	NA	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	NA	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	NA	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	NA	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	NA	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	NA	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	NA	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	NA	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	NA	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	NA	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	NA	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	NA	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	NA	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	NA	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	NA	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	20.848	NA	21.272	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.929	NA	21.331	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.755	NA	21.146	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.787	18.928	21.107	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.639	18.995	20.947	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.673	19.450	20.978	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.495	19.417	20.814	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.525	19.391	20.824	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.548	19.596	20.835	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.224	22.783	26.800	22.104	20.479	20.143	20.760	25.000	26.243	24.800
1999	21.224	22.783	26.800	22.104	20.479	20.143	20.760	25.000	26.243	24.800
2000[c]	21.224	22.783	26.800	22.104	20.479	20.143	20.760	25.000	26.243	24.800

[a] Includes transportation.
[b] Nonutility wholesale producers of electricity, and nonutility cogeneration plants that are not included in the end-use sectors.
[c] Preliminary.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Electricity Generation			
	Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Plants[a]	Nuclear Steam-Electric Plants	Geothermal Energy Plants[b]	Electricity Consumption
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,813	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,799	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,776	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,743	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,724	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,680	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,740	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,678	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,682	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,676	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,658	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,623	20,960	3,412
1997	10,357	10,623	20,960	3,412
1998	10,346	10,623	21,017	3,412
1999	10,346	10,623	21,017	3,412
2000[c]	10,346	10,623	21,017	3,412

[a] Used as the thermal conversion factor for hydroelectric power generation, and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

[b] Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

[c] Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Asphalt. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Aviation" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

Crude Oil, Exports. Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production**.

Crude Oil, Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the thermal conversion factor of each type of crude oil imported by the quantity imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis through 1996, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977, or for 1997 and later, by determining the weighted average API gravity from the Form EIA-814, and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products,* 1933.

Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported and crude oil exported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product and crude oil exported. See **Crude Oil, Exports** and **Petroleum Products, Exports**.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product and each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product and each type of crude oil imported. See **Crude Oil, Imports** and **Petroleum Products, Imports**.

Distillate Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculated 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

Isobutane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors of each liquefied petroleum gas consumed, weighted by the quantity of each liquefied petroleum gas consumed.

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Motor Gasoline. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competi-*

tion and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. Conversion factors for reformulated and oxygenated motor gasolines are calculated by EIA based on data published in the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory report EPA 420-F-95-003 *Fuel Economy Impact Analysis of Reformulated Gasoline.* Both of the factors are currently 5.150 million Btu per barrel.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids, Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors of each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantity of each natural gas plant liquid produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Pentanes Plus. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for natural gasoline. See **Natural Gasoline**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas.**

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

Petroleum Products, Total Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed at electric utilities, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed at electric utilities. The quantity of petroleum consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report.*

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Industrial Users. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed in the industrial sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the industrial sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report.*

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential and commercial sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the residential and commercial sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Transportation Users. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factor for all petroleum products consumed in the transportation sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the transportation sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report*.

Petroleum Products, Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product exported.

Petroleum Products, Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product imported.

Plant Condensate. Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**) and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Still Gas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see **Distillate Fuel Oil**) and first published in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977.*

Unfractionated Stream. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for plant condensate (see **Plant Condensate**) and first published in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981.*

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas, Total Consumption. 1973-1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity of natural gas consumed. The heat content and quantity consumed are from Form EIA-176. Published sources are: 1980-1989: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1992, Volume 2,* Table 15. 1990-1992: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1992, Volume 2,* Table 16. 1993 forward: 1992 value used as an estimate.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas received at electric utilities by the total quantity received at electric utilities. The heat contents and receipts are from Form FERC-423 and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of all natural gas consumed less the heat content of natural gas consumed at electric utilities by the quantity of all natural gas consumed less the quantity of natural gas consumed at electric utilities. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FERC-423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of exported natural gas by the quantity of natural gas exported, both reported on Form FPC-14.

Natural Gas, Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of imported natural gas by the quantity of natural gas imported, both reported on Form FPC-14.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas. See **Natural Gas Total Consumption**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed (Wet). Calculated annually by EIA by adding the heat content of dry natural gas production and the total heat content of natural gas plant liquids production and dividing this sum by the total quantity of marketed (wet) natural gas production.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal, Total Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of coal (including anthracite culm and waste coal) consumption by the total tonnage.

Coal, Consumption by Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of coal (including anthracite culm and waste coal) received at electric utilities by the sum of the tonnage received.

Coal, Consumption by Other Power Producers. Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content of coal (including anthracite culm and waste coal) consumed by other power producers by their total consumption tonnage.

Coal, Consumption by the Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content of coal (including anthracite culm and waste coal) by total consumption tonnage of the electric power sector.

Coal, Consumption by End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of coal (including anthracite culm and waste coal) consumed by the end-use sectors by the sum of the total tonnage.

Coal, Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of coal exported by the sum of the total tonnage.

Coal, Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of coal imported by the sum of the total tonnage.

Coal, Production. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the total heat content of coal (including some anthracite culm) produced by the sum of the total tonnage.

Coal Coke, Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Plant Generation. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydroelectric, wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy sources. Therefore, EIA uses data from Form EIA-767 to calculate a rate factor that is equal to the prevailing annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour

of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. 1973-1991: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1992 forward: Unpublished factors calculated on the basis of data from Form EIA-767.

Geothermal Energy Plant Generation. 1973-1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12. 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

Nuclear Steam-Electric Plant Generation. 1973-1991: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation are reported on Form FERC-1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licenses, and Others;" Form EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities;" and predecessor forms. The factors, beginning with 1982 data, are published in the following EIA reports—1982: *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982,* page 215. 1983-1991: *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1992 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of the steam leaving the nuclear generating units to generate electricity by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation data are reported in Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Licensed Operating Reactors—Status Summary Report.*

Appendix B. Metric and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. However, because U.S. commerce involves other nations, most of which use metric units of measure, the U.S. Government is committed to the transition to the metric system, as stated in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–168), amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–418), and Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991.

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. customary units. For example, 500 short tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit	*multiplied by*	Conversion Factor	*equals*	Metric Unit
Mass	short tons (2,000 lb)	x	0.907 184 7	=	metric tons (t)
	long tons	x	1.016 047	=	metric tons (t)
	pounds (lb)	x	.453 592 37[a]	=	kilograms (kg)
	pounds uranium oxide (lb U_3O_8)	x	0.384 647[b]	=	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	ounces, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	x	28.349 52	=	grams (g)
Volume	barrels of oil (bbl)	x	0.158 987 3	=	cubic meters (m^3)
	cubic yards (yd^3)	x	0.764 555	=	cubic meters (m^3)
	cubic feet (ft^3)	x	0.028 316 85	=	cubic meters (m^3)
	U.S. gallons (gal)	x	3.785 412	=	liters (L)
	ounces, fluid (fl oz)	x	29.573 53	=	milliliters (mL)
	cubic inches (in^3)	x	16.387 06	=	milliliters (mL)
Length	miles (mi)	x	1.609 344[a]	=	kilometers (km)
	yards (yd)	x	0.914 4[a]	=	meters (m)
	feet (ft)	x	0.304 8[a]	=	meters (m)
	inches (in)	x	2.54[b]	=	centimeters (cm)
Area	acres	x	0.404 69	=	hectares (ha)
	square miles (mi^2)	x	2.589 988	=	square kilometers (km^2)
	square yards (yd^2)	x	0.836 127 4	=	square meters (m^2)
	square feet (ft^2)	x	0.092 903 04[a]	=	square meters (m^2)
	square inches (in^2)	x	6.451 6[b]	=	square centimeters (cm^2)
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (^oF)	x	5/9 (after subtracting 32)[a,c]	=	degrees Celsius (^oC)
Energy	British thermal units (Btu)	x	1,055.055 852 62[a,d]	=	joules (J)
	calories (cal)	x	4.186 8[a]	=	joules (J)
	Kilowatthours (kWh)	x	3.6[a]	=	megajoules (MJ)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
[c]To convert degrees Celsius (^oC) to degrees Fahrenheit (^oF) exactly, multiply by 9/5, then add 32.
[d]The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, contact Dr. Barry Taylor at Building 221, Room B610, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, or on telephone number 301–975–4220.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 27, 1993), pp. 9–11, 13, and 16. • National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268–1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10^{1}	deka	da	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{2}	hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{6}	mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	
10^{9}	giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI),* NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit	*multiplied by*	Conversion Factor	*equals*	Final Unit
Petroleum	barrels (bbl)	x	42[a]	=	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	short tons	x	2,000[a]	=	pounds (lb)
	long tons	x	2,240[a]	=	pounds (lb)
	metric tons (t)	x	1,000[a]	=	kilograms (kg)
Wood	cords (cd)	x	1.25[b]	=	shorts tons
	cords (cd)	x	128[a]	=	cubic feet (ft^3)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices,* NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.

Appendix C. Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal

Table C1 presents U.S. average carbon dioxide emission factors for coal by sector. The factors measure the emissions produced during the combustion of coal and were derived by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) from 5,426 sample analyses in EIA's Coal Analysis File. The factors are ratios of the carbon dioxide emitted to the heat content of the coal burned, assuming complete combustion. Factors vary according to the rank and geographic origin of the coal. Sectoral factors reflect the rank and origin of the coal consumed in the sector.

Factors differ among sectors and within a sector over time for several reasons:

1. A higher average emission factor in the residential and commercial sector can be attributed to the steady consumption of bituminous coal and anthracite (presumably for home heating).

2. Virtually all of the coal consumed by coke plants comes from only a few States in the Appalachian Coal Basin (West Virginia, Virginia, and eastern Kentucky). Hence, the emission factors for this sector have remained fairly constant.

3. Other industrial users of coal (not coke plants) increased consumption of low-rank, high-emission western coals, which has contributed to a rise in their average emission factor.

4. Electric utilities, which account for most U.S. coal consumption, have shifted over time away from high-rank, low-emission bituminous coal to low-rank, high-emission subbituminous coal and lignite as reflected in a gradually rising weighted-average carbon dioxide emission factor.

Table C1. Average Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal by Sector
(Pounds of Carbon Dioxide per Million Btu)

Year	Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Electric Utilities	U.S. Average[b]
		Coke Plants[a]	Other Coal		
1980	210.6	205.8	205.9	206.7	206.5
1981	212.0	205.8	205.9	206.9	206.7
1982	210.4	205.7	206.0	207.0	206.9
1983	209.2	205.5	205.9	207.1	207.0
1984	209.5	205.6	206.2	207.1	207.0
1985	209.3	205.6	206.4	207.3	207.1
1986	209.2	205.4	206.5	207.3	207.1
1987	209.4	205.2	206.4	207.3	207.2
1988	209.1	205.3	206.4	207.6	207.3
1989	209.7	205.3	206.6	207.5	207.3
1990	209.5	206.2	206.8	207.6	207.4
1991	210.2	206.2	206.9	207.7	207.5
1992	211.2	206.2	207.1	207.7	207.6
1993	209.9	206.2	207.0	207.8	207.7
1994	209.8	206.3	207.2	207.9	207.8
1995	210.2	206.4	207.2	208.1	207.9
1996	209.5	206.5	207.0	208.1	208.0
1997	210.2	206.6	207.2	208.2	208.0

[a]No allowances have been made for carbon retained in non-energy coal chemical byproducts from the carbonization process.
[b]Weighted average. The weights used are consumption values by sector.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Appendix D. List of Features

The following is a complete list of features that have appeared in the *Monthly Energy Review* since the first issue was published in October 1974. There are several categories of features on the list: "Energy Plugs" are 1-page descriptions of recently released EIA products. "Articles" cover a wide range of energy-related subjects in depth; "Highlights" summarize the most important information presented in the subject Energy Information Administration (EIA) report; "Energy Previews" provide brief overviews of EIA preliminary energy data on a given topic; "EIA Data News" items present information on recent changes in the scope, design, methodology, and findings of EIA's energy surveys and databases; and "Energy Snapshots" use graphics to set off key data from EIA survey reports.

Feature	Cover Date
2000	
Energy Plug: *Inventory of Nonutility Electric Power Plants in the United States 1998*	January 2000
Energy Plug: *The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry 1999: Mergers and Other Corporate Combinations*	January 2000
Energy Plug: *International Energy Annual 1998*	February 2000
Energy Plug: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1998*	February 2000
Energy Plug: OPEC Revenues Fact Sheet	March 2000
Energy Plug: Country Analysis Brief: Iran	March 2000
Energy Plug: *International Energy Outlook 2000*	April 2000
Energy Plug: *Outlook for Biomass Ethanol Production and Demand*	April 2000
Energy Plug: *Summer 2000 Motor Gasoline Outlook*	May 2000
Energy Plug: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1997*	June 2000
Energy Plug: *Energy Consumption and Renewable Energy Development Potential on Indian Lands*	June 2000
1999	
Energy Plug: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1997*	January 1999
Energy Plug: *State Energy Data Report 1996*	February 1999
Energy Plug: *State Electricity Profiles*	March 1999
Energy Plug: *International Energy Annual 1997*	April 1999
Energy Plug: *International Energy Outlook 1999*	April 1999
Energy Plug: *Natural Gas 1998: Issues and Trends*	May 1999
Energy Plug: *Electric Power Annual 1998, Volume I*	June 1999
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Review 1998*	July 1999
Energy Plug: *Energy in the Americas*	August 1999
Energy Plug: *State Energy Data Report 1997*	September 1999
Energy Plug: *The U.S. Coal Industry in the 1990s: Low Prices and Record Production*	September 1999
Energy Plug: *Issues in Midterm Analysis and Forecasting 1999*	October 1999
Energy Plug: *1999-2000 Winter Fuels Outlook*	November 1999
Energy Plug: *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1998*	November 1999
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Outlook 2000*	December 1999
Energy Plug: *Energy in Africa*	December 1999
1998	
Energy Plug: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1996*	January 1998
Energy Plug: *International Energy Annual 1996*	February 1998
Energy Plug: *Assessment of Summer 1997 Motor Gasoline Price Increase*	April 1998
Energy Plug: *Deliverability on the Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline System*	May 1998
Energy Plug: *The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry: Selected Issues, 1998*	June 1998
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Review 1997*	July 1998
Energy Plug: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1995*	August 1998
Energy Plug: A View of the Forest Products Industry From a Wood Energy Perspective	August 1998

1998 (Continued)

Energy Plug: 25th Anniversary of the 1973 Oil Embargo: Energy Trends Since the First Major U.S. Energy Crisis . . . . . September 1998
Energy Plug: Energy Education Resources: Kindergarten Through 12th Grade . . . . . September 1998
Energy Plug: *Impacts of the Kyoto Protocol on U.S. Energy Markets and Economic Activity* . . . . . October 1998
Energy Plug: *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1997* . . . . . October 1998
Energy Plug: *Wind Energy Developments: Incentives in Selected Countries* . . . . . November 1998
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Outlook 1999* . . . . . November 1998

1997

Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Outlook 1997* . . . . . January 1997
Energy Plug: *The Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry: An Update* . . . . . January 1997
Energy Plug: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1995* . . . . . January 1997
Energy Plug: *The Effects of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 on Electric Utilities: An Update* . . . . . March 1997
Energy Plug: *International Energy Outlook 1997* . . . . . April 1997
Energy Plug: *Restructuring Energy Industries: Lessons From Natural Gas* . . . . . May 1997
Energy Plug: *An Analysis of U.S. Propane Markets: Winter 1996-97* . . . . . June 1997
Energy Plug: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1994* . . . . . June 1997
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Review 1996* . . . . . July 1997
Energy Plug: *Motor Gasoline Assessment 1997* . . . . . July 1997
Energy Plug: *Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1995* . . . . . July 1997
Energy Plug: *Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1994* . . . . . August 1997
Energy Plug: *Electricity Prices in a Competitive Environment* . . . . . August 1997
Energy Plug: *Petroleum 1996: Issues and Trends* . . . . . September 1997
Energy Plug: The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas "Reserves Growth" . . . . . September 1997
Energy Plug: *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1996* . . . . . October 1997
Energy Plug: *Electricity Reform Abroad and U.S. Investment* . . . . . October 1997
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Outlook 1998* . . . . . November 1997
Energy Plug: Winter Heating Fuels Assessments . . . . . December 1997
Energy Plug: *Oil and Gas Resources of the West Siberian Basin, Russia* . . . . . December 1997

1996

Energy Plug: *Renewable Energy Annual 1995* . . . . . January 1996
Energy Plug: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1993* . . . . . January 1996
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Outlook 1996* . . . . . February 1996
Energy Plug: *Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1994, Volume 1* . . . . . February 1996
Energy Snapshot: Describing Current and Potential Markets for Alternative-Fuel Vehicles . . . . . March 1996
Article: Energy Equipment Choices: Fuel Costs and Other Determinants . . . . . April 1996
Energy Plug: *International Energy Outlook 1996* . . . . . May 1996
Energy Plug: U.S. Electric Utility Demand-Side Management: Trends and Analysis . . . . . May 1996
Energy Plug: Country Analysis Brief: Iraq . . . . . June 1996
Energy Plug: *Annual Energy Review 1995* . . . . . July 1996
Energy Plug: *Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 1995* . . . . . July 1996
Energy Plug: *Residential Lighting: Use and Potential Savings* . . . . . August 1996
Energy Plug: EIA Electronic Media Meet Customer Needs . . . . . August 1996
Energy Plug: *Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels, Volume 2: Greenhouse Gas Emissions* . . . . . September 1996
Energy Plug: *State Energy Data Report 1994* . . . . . October 1996
Energy Plug: *Privatization and the Globalization of Energy Markets* . . . . . October 1996
Energy Plug: *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1995* . . . . . October 1996
Energy Plug: *Nuclear Power Generation and Fuel Cycle Report 1996* . . . . . November 1996
Energy Plug: Country Analysis Brief: Algeria . . . . . November 1996
Energy Plug: *Denver Clean-City Fleets Survey* . . . . . November 1996
Energy Plug: *Natural Gas 1996: Issues and Trends* . . . . . December 1996

1995

Highlights: *Manufacturing Consumption of Energy 1991* . . . . . January 1995
Article: U.S. Wind Energy Potential: The Effect of the Proximity of Wind Resources to Transmission Lines . . . . . February 1995
EIA Data News: The Response Analysis Survey: Evaluating Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey Methodology . . . . . March 1995
Energy Preview: Electric Utility Fleet Survey 1993, Preliminary Estimates: Assessing the Market for Alternative-Fuel Vehicles . . . . . April 1995
Highlights: *Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1992* . . . . . April 1995
Article: Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil . . . . . August 1995
Energy Preview: Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1993, Preliminary Estimates . . . . . August 1995
Energy Snapshot: Housing Characteristics 1993 . . . . . September 1995
Highlights: *State Energy Data Report 1993, Consumption Estimates* . . . . . October 1995
Special Communication: Results of the *Monthly Energy Review* Features Readership Survey . . . . . November 1995
Highlights: *Annual Energy Review 1994* . . . . . November 1995

1995 (Continued)

Energy Preview: Alternative Fuel Providers Fleet Surveys, Preliminary Data . . . November 1995
Article: Environmental Externalities in Electric Power Markets: Acid Rain, Urban Ozone, and Climate Change . . . . November 1995
Energy Preview: Alternative Fuel Providers Fleet Surveys, Preliminary Data . . . December 1995

1994

Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1992 . . . January 1994
Highlights: *Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1991* . . . February 1994
Highlights: *Energy Use and Carbon Emissions: Some International Comparisons* . . . April 1994
Highlights: *Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1992* . . . June 1994
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Reformulated Motor Gasoline 1995 . . . July 1994
Article: Commercial Nuclear Electric Power in the United States: Problems and Prospects . . . August 1994
Article: The Impact of Flow Control and Tax Reform on Ownership and Growth in the U.S. . . . August 1994
Highlights: *Reducing Home Heating and Cooling Costs* . . . September 1994
Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1992, Preliminary Estimates . . . September 1994
Article: Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Coal: A Summary
Waste-to-Energy Industry . . . September 1994
EIA Data News: Data Collection on Alternative-Fuel Vehicles . . . October 1994
Highlights: *Energy End-Use Intensities in Commercial Buildings* . . . October 1994
Article: Change in Method for Estimating Fuel Economy for the Residential Transportation
Energy Consumption Survey . . . October 1994
Article: Comparability of Supply- and Consumption-Derived Estimates of Manufacturing Energy Consumption . . . October 1994
Energy Preview: Housing Characteristics 1993, Selected Preliminary Estimates . . . November 1994
Energy Preview: Propane-Provider Fleet Survey 1993, Preliminary Estimates . . . November 1994
Energy Preview: Atlanta Private Fleet Survey 1994, Preliminary Estimates . . . December 1994

1993

Energy Preview: Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1991 . . . January 1993
EIA Data News: Natural Gas Transported for the Account of Others . . . February 1993
Highlights: *Federal Energy Subsidies: Direct and Indirect Interventions in Energy Markets* . . . July 1993
Highlights: *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1990* . . . August 1993
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel . . . August 1993
Energy Preview: Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1991 . . . September 1993
Highlights: *Natural Gas 1992: Issues and Trends* . . . September 1993
Highlights: *International Energy Outlook 1993* . . . October 1993
Highlights: *The Changing Structure of the U.S. Coal Industry: An Update* . . . November 1993
Highlights: *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1985-1990* . . . December 1993
Highlights: *Assessment of Energy Use in Multibuilding Facilities* . . . December 1993

1992

Energy Preview: Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures Preliminary Estimates, 1990 . . . April 1992
EIA Data News: Oxygenate Data Collection Begins . . . May 1992
Highlights: *Lighting in Commercial Buildings* . . . June 1992
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Oxygenated Gasoline, Winter 1992-1993 . . . August 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Electric Utility Demand-Side Management . . . September 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Nonutility Power Producers . . . October 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Electric Utility Demand-Side Management . . . November 1992
Article: Energy Efficiency in the Manufacturing Sector . . . December 1992

1991

Highlights: *U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1990 Fourth Quarter* . . . March 1991
Article: U.S. Wholesale Electricity Transactions . . . April 1991

1990

Article: Refining Results Highlight Energy Companies' First-Half Profit Performance . . . June 1990
Highlights: *U.S. Oil and Gas Reserves by Year of Field Discovery* . . . August 1990

1989

Article: A Review of Valdez Oil Spill Market Impacts . . . March 1989
Article: Monthly U.S. Crude Oil Production Estimates . . . March 1989
Article: Superconductivity and Energy Production and Consumption . . . May 1989
Highlights: *Commercial Buildings Consumption and Expenditures 1986* . . . May 1989
Article: Higher Prices Yield Improved Energy Industry Financial Results
in the First Half of 1989 . . . June 1989
Article: The Future Structure of the U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Equipment
Manufacturing Industry . . . July 1989
Highlights: *Potential Costs of Restricting Chlorofluorocarbon Use* . . . September 1989
Highlights: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Changes in Energy Efficiency, 1980-1985* . . . October 1989
Highlights: *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1987, Part 1: National Data* . . . November 1989
Article: Improved Energy Profits Offset by Refining Results in 1989 . . . December 1989

1988

Article: Measures of Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Prices . . . May 1988
Article: The U.S. Energy Industry's Financial Recovery Continued in the First Half of 1988 . . . June 1988
Article: A U.S. Perspective on Condensate . . . June 1988
Highlights: *Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986* . . . June 1988
Article: State Energy Severance Taxes, 1972-1987 . . . July 1988
Highlights: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption of Energy, 1985* . . . September 1988
Highlights: *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1987* . . . October 1988
Highlights: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Fuel Switching, 1985* . . . November 1988
Article: Increased Refining Income Led U.S. Energy Industry Financial Recovery in 1988 . . . December 1988

1987

Article: Manufacturing Sector Energy Consumption, 1985 Provisional Estimates . . . January 1987
Highlights: *Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 1: National Data* . . . April 1987
Highlights: *Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 2: Regional Data* . . . May 1987
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1987 Second Quarter . . . June 1987
Article: End-Use Consumption of Residential Energy . . . July 1987
Highlights: *Uranium Industry Annual 1986* . . . September 1987
Highlights: *Potential Oil Production from ANWR* . . . October 1987
Highlights: *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1986* . . . November 1987
Article: The U.S. Energy Industry in 1987: A Slow Recovery . . . December 1987

1986

Article: State Motor Gasoline Taxes, 1960-1985 . . . March 1986
Article: The Impact of Low Oil Prices on Electric Utility Fuel Choice . . . June 1986
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986 Second Quarter . . . June 1986
Highlights: *International Energy Annual 1985* . . . September 1986
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986 . . . December 1986

1985

Highlights: *Annual Energy Review 1984* . . . January 1985
Highlights: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1983* . . . February 1985
Article: Estimating Well Completions . . . March 1985
Highlights: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1970-1982* . . . March 1985
Highlights: *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1983* . . . April 1985
Highlights: *Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power 1985* . . . June 1985
Highlights: *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Volume 1, October 1985* . . . August 1985
Highlights: Analysis of Growth in Electricity Demand, 1980-1984 . . . August 1985
Highlights: *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1984* . . . November 1985
Highlights: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1984* . . . December 1985

1984

Highlights: *Annual Energy Review 1983* . . . February 1984
Highlights: *Annual Energy Outlook 1983* . . . March 1984
Highlights: *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982* . . . March 1984
Highlights: State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1970-1981 . . . May 1984
Highlights: Solar Collector Manufactruring Activity 1983 . . . June 1984
Highlights: *International Energy Annual 1983* . . . September 1984
Highlights: *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption, 1980-1983* . . . September 1984
Highlights: *Energy Conservation Indicators 1983 Annual Report*. . . . November 1984
Highlights: *Annual Energy Outlook 1984* . . . December 1984

1983

Highlights: *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures* . . . January 1983
Highlights: *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Housing Characteristics* . . . February 1983
Article: The Effect of Weather on Energy Use . . . April 1983
Article: Trends in U.S. Energy Since 1973 . . . May 1983
Article: Data Series on Petroleum Use at Electric Utilities . . . July 1983
Highlights: *Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1980* . . . July 1983
Highlights: *Railroad Deregulation: Impact on Coal* . . . August 1983
Highlights: *Port Deepening and User Fees: Impact on U.S. Coal Exports* . . . August 1983
Highlights: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1982 Annual Report* . . . September 1983
Article: Residential Energy Consumption, 1978 Through 1981 . . . September 1983
Article: Exploring for Oil and Gas . . . November 1983
Article: The Influence of Federal Actions on Petroleum Exploration . . . December 1983[2]
Article: Aggregate Statistics: Accurate or Misleading? . . . December 1983[3]

1982

Article: The Interstate and Intrastate Natural Gas Markets . . . . . January 1982
Article: Natural Gas Drilling and Production Under the Natural Gas Policy Act . . . . . February 1982
Highlights: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report* . . . . . September 1982
Article: Impacts of Financial Constraints on the Electric Utility Industry . . . . . October 1982
Highlights: *Energy Company Development Patterns in the Postembargo Era* . . . . . November 1982

1981

Article: Changes in 1981 Petroleum Data Series . . . . . May 1981
Article: Information Services of the Energy Information Administration . . . . . September 1981
Article: An Overview of Natural Gas Markets . . . . . December 1981

1980

Article: The Solar Collector Industry and Solar Energy . . . . . February 1980
Article: Trends in the Installation of Energy Using Equipment in New Residential Buildings . . . . . March 1980
Article: The Energy Information Administration's Oil and Gas Reserves Program—The First Year's Report . . . . . June 1980
Article: Energy From Urban Waste . . . . . August 1980
Article: Natural Gas Liquids: Revisions to 1979 Data . . . . . October 1980
Article: EIA Weekly Petroleum Data: Data Collection and Methods of Estimation . . . . . November 1980
Article: The Department of Energy Disclosure Policy for Individually Identifiable Information Maintained by the Energy Information Administration . . . . . December 1980

1979

Article: The Energy Requirements of U.S. Agriculture . . . . . July 1979
Article: Three Mile Island—Possible Regulatory Responses and Their Impacts on the Nation's Short-Term Electric Utility Fuel Outlook . . . . . October 1979
Article: Reduction in Natural Gas Requirements Due to Fuel Switching . . . . . December 1979

1978

Article: Short-Term Petroleum Supply and Demand . . . . . May 1978

1977

Article: Crude Oil Entitlements Program . . . . . January 1977
Article: Motor Gasoline Supply and Demand . . . . . July 1977

1976

Article: Curtailments of Natural Gas Service . . . . . January 1976
Article: Home Heating Conservation Alternatives and the Solar Collector Industry . . . . . March 1976
Article: Trends in United States Petroleum Imports . . . . . September 1976

1975

Article: Energy Consumption . . . . . March 1975
Article: Nuclear Power . . . . . April 1975
Article: The Price of Crude Oil . . . . . June 1975
Article: U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves . . . . . July 1975
Article: Propane—A National Energy Resource . . . . . September 1975
Article: Short-Term Energy Supply and Demand Forecasting at FEA . . . . . October 1975

Glossary

Anthracite: The highest rank of coal. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. It is used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). Note: Since the 1980s anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

Anthracite Culm: Waste from Pennsylvania anthracite preparation plants, consisting of coarse rock fragments containing as much as 30 percent small-sized coal; sometimes defined as including very fine coal particles called silt. Its heat value ranges from 8 to 17 million Btu per short ton.

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that are used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols and ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: All special grades of gasoline used in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components that will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Base (Cushion) Gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

Bituminous Coal: A dense, black coal, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. It is used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1° F at or near 39.2° F. See **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross** and **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net**.

Bunker Oil: Fuels supplied to ships and aircraft in international transportation, irrespective of the flag of the carrier, consisting primarily of residual, distillate, and jet fuel oils.

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes.

Capacity Factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Chained Dollars: A measure used to express real prices. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CIF: See **Cost, Insurance, Freight**.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

Coal Coke: See **Coke, Coal**.

Coal Rank: The classification of coals according to their degree of progressive alteration from lignite to anthracite. In the U.S. classification, the ranks include lignite, subbituminous coal, bituminous coal, and anthracite, and are based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, heating value, and agglomerating (or caking) properties.

Coal Stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. Note: When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

Cogenerator: A generating facility that produces electricity and another form of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes. See **Nonutility Power Producers.**

Coke, Coal: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000° F so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coke, Petroleum: A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

Commercial Sector: Defined economically, consists of business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (agriculture, mining, or construction). Commercial establishments include hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; religious and nonprofit organizations; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Constant Dollars: See **Chained Dollars.**

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Note: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Conversion Factor: A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit.**

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Loading and Quality Report) rather than paying on the basis of the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude oil may also include: (1) Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in the gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and that subsequently are commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. (2) Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and other compounds. Note: In reporting crude oil data at various stages of the petroleum supply stream, EIA survey programs have definitional variations due to whether associated products or materials are counted with crude oil. Some products and other materials are either mixed with the crude oil and cannot be separately measured or they are logically associated with crude oil for accounting purposes. Crude oil reserves data contain separate estimates for lease condensate, whereas crude oil supply data include lease condensate. Crude oil supply data also include liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Crude Oil f.o.b. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil

(residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Cubic Foot (natural gas): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60° F.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): The number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is above 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): The number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is below 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy or transforming other forms of energy into electric energy. It is also the amount of electric energy produced or expressed in watthours (Wh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by the generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals.

Electricity Generation, Net: Gross generation less electricity consumed at the generating plant for station use. Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as plant use and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity Production: Net electricity (gross electricity output measured at generator terminals minus power plant use) generated by publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Excludes industrial electricity generation (except autogeneration of hydroelectric power).

Electricity Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. “Other” sales include sales for public street and highway lighting and other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy, primarily for use by the public, and that files forms listed in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 18, Part 141. Facilities that qualify as cogenerators or small power producers under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act are not considered electric utilities.

Electric Utility Sector: Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate, transmit, distribute, or sell electricity primarily for use by the public and meet the definition of an electric utility. Nonutility power producers are not included in the electric utility sector.

End-Use Sectors: The residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Source: A substance, such as petroleum, natural gas, or coal, that supplies heat or power. In Energy Information Administration reports, electricity and renewable forms of energy, such as biomass, geothermal, wind, and solar, are considered to be energy sources.

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol: See **Fuel Ethanol**.

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_2H_4) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir, or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries and to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

f.a.s.: See **Free Alongside Ship**.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The marketed first sales price of domestic crude oil, consistent with the removal price defined by the provisions of the Windfall Profits Tax on Domestic Crude Oil (Public Law 96-223, Sec. 4998 (c)).

Flared Natural Gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

f.o.b. See **Free on Board**.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **U.S.S.R.**

Fossil Fuel: Any naturally occurring organic fuel, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas.

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Free Alongside Ship (f.a.s.): The value of a commodity at the port of exportation, generally including the purchase price, plus all charges incurred in placing the commodity alongside the carrier at the port of exportation.

Free on Board (f.o.b.): A transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed-on period at a given port at a given price. It is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol: An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic alcohol (C_2H_5OH) intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates.**

Full-Power Operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing 10 percent or less alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol). See **Oxygenated Gasoline.**

Gas-Turbine Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine typically consists of an axial-flow air compressor, one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases expand to drive the generator and then are used to run the compressor.

Gas Well: A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

Geothermal Energy: Energy from the internal heat of the Earth, which may be residual heat, friction heat, or

a result of radioactive decay. The heat is found in rocks and fluids at various depths and can be extracted by drilling and/or pumping.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross: The total amount of heat released when a fuel is burned. Coal, crude oil, and natural gas all include chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen. When those fuels are burned, the carbon and hydrogen combine with oxygen in the air to produce carbon dioxide and water. Some of the energy released in burning goes into transforming the water into steam and is usually lost. The amount of heat spent in transforming the water into steam is counted as part of gross heat content but is not counted as part of net heat content. It is also referred to as the higher heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net: The amount of usable heat energy released when a fuel is burned under conditions similar to those in which it is normally used. Also referred to as the lower heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

Heavy Oil: The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam-electric power plants is heavy oil.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Independent Power Producer: Wholesale electricity producers (other than qualifying facilities under the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978) that are unaffiliated with franchised utilities in the area in which the independent power producers are selling power and that lack significant marketing power. Unlike traditional electric utilities, independent power producers do not possess transmission facilities that are essential to the customers and do not sell power in any retail service territory where they have a franchise. See **Nonutility Power Producer.**

Industrial Sector: Comprises manufacturing industries, which make up the largest part of the sector, along with mining, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Establishments in this sector range from steel mills to small farms to companies assembling electronic components.

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs

Internal Combustion Electric Power Plant: A power plant in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric power plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane.**

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Note: Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400 F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 to 470 F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

Kerosene: A petroleum distillate having a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 kilowatt (1,000 watts) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Light Oil: Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

Lignite: The lowest rank of coal. Often referred to as brown coal, it is used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 14 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260° F at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Metallurgical Coal: Coking coal and pulverized coal consumed in making steel.

Methane: A hydrocarbon gas (CH_4) that is the principal constituent of natural gas.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH_3OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates.**

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending: Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates as required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Note: oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122ºF to 158ºF at the 10-percent recovery point to 365ºF to 374ºF at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades.**

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades.**

Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. Note: Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. Note: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Retail Prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service.

Motor Gasoline (Total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether.**

Nameplate Capacity: The maximum design production capacity specified by the manufacturer of a processing unit or the maximum amount of a product that can be produced running the manufacturing unit at full capacity.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400° F.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbons (principally methane) and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas, Dry: The marketable portion of natural gas production, which is obtained by subtracting extraction losses, including natural gas liquids removed at natural gas processing plants, from total production.

Natural Gas Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural Gasoline: A mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Summer Capability: The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by testing at the time of summer peak demand.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nonutility Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity of instrumentality that owns electric generating capacity and is not an electric utility. Nonutility producers include qualifying cogenerators, qualifying small power producers, and other nonutility generators (including independent power producers) without a designated, franchised, service area that do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141. See **Cogenerator; Independent Power Producer;** and **Small Power Producer.**

Nuclear Electric Power: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by steam

generated in a reactor by heat from the fissioning of nuclear fuel.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multi-unit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which the nuclear fission chain can be initiated, maintained, and controlled so that energy is released at a specific rate. The reactor includes fissionable material (fuel), such as uranium or plutonium; fertile material; moderating material (unless it is a fast reactor); a heavy-walled pressure vessel; shielding to protect personnel; provision for heat removal; and control elements and instrumentation.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index (R + M)/2, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude Oil**.

Oil Well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Operable Unit (Nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hawaiian Trade Zone, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). In addition, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and South Korea joined the OECD in 1996.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Oxygenated Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline having an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. This product is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas with higher-than-acceptable levels of carbon monoxide (CO), i.e., "nonattainment areas". These nonattainment areas are identified by EPA on the basis of detailed CO measurements and States are required to submit plans to improve air quality [State Implementation Plans (SIP)]. Such a program may, at the State's discretion, address an area larger than its officially-designated nonattainment area(s). Note: For data on sales of oxygenated gasoline, any gasoline meeting the oxygen content specification and intended for use within the area designated by a SIP is counted as oxygenated gasoline. For data on production and supply of oxygenated gasoline, gasohol is included in the oxygenated gasoline category, regardless of where it is sold. Oxygenated gasoline excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG), and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenated blending (RBOB).

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, MTBE, and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Petroleum Coke: See **Coke, Petroleum.**

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst: The carbonaceous residue that is deposited on and deactivates the catalyst used in many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking). Carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. That carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers that may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. Marketable petroleum coke may be sold as is or may be further purified by calcining.

Petroleum Consumption: The sum of all refined petroleum products supplied. For each refined petroleum product, the amount supplied is calculated by adding production and imports, then subtracting changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals are a plus quantity and net additions are a minus quantity) and exports.

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports

for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Products Supplied: An approximate measure of consumption. It measures the disappearance of the products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, blending plants, and bulk terminals. In general, products supplied in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports. See also **Petroleum Consumption.**

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

Primary Consumption: All energy consumed by end users excluding electricity but including the energy consumed to generate electricity.

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Pumped Storage: See **Hydroelectric Pumped Storage.**

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery (petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include wood, waste, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: Consists of all private residences, whether occupied or vacant, owned or rented, including single-family homes, multifamily housing units, and mobile homes. Secondary homes, such as summer homes, are also included. Institutional housing, such as school dormitories, hospitals, and military barracks, generally are not included in the residential sector; they are included in the commercial sector.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short Ton (coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC: See **Standard Industrial Classification**.

Small Power Producer: Under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, a small power production facility (small power producer) generates electricity by using waste or renewable energy (biomass, conventional hydroelectric, wind, solar, and geothermal) as a primary energy source. Fossil fuels can be used, but renewable resources must provide at least 75 percent of the total energy input. See **Nonutility Power Producer.**

Solar Energy: Electricity produced from solar energy that heats a medium that powers the electricity-generating device.

Special Naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to

ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded.

Spent Liquor: The liquid residue left after an industrial process; can be a component of waste materials used as fuel.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A set of codes developed by the Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities.

Startup Test Phase of Nuclear Power Plant: A nuclear power plant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate but is still in the initial testing phase, during which the production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer and places it in commercial operation status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the power plant in the rate base calculation.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and petrochemical feedstock.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous Coal: A coal that ranges in properties from those of lignite to those of bituminous coal. It may be dull, dark brown or black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. It is used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million Btu per ton on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

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

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): A manufactured product chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons. It may easily be substituted for, or interchanged with, pipeline quality natural gas. Also referred to as substitute natural gas.

Terawatthours: Billion kilowatthours.

Thermal Conversion Factor: See **Conversion Factor.**

Total Consumption: See **Energy Consumption, End-Use.**

Transportation Sector: Consists of private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production and imports, less changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

United States: Unless otherwise noted, "United States" in this publication means the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. territories.

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available for use in any industrial or commercial process, or used in any heating or cooling application, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

U.S.S.R.: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. As a political entity, the U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste Energy: Garbage, bagasse, sewerage gas, and other industrial, agricultural, and urban refuse used to generate electricity.

Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored,

more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Well Servicing Unit: Truck-mounted equipment generally used for downhole services after a well is drilled. Services include well and recompletions, maintenance, repairs, workovers, and well plugging and abandonments. Jobs range from minor operations, such as pulling the rods and rod pumps out of an oil well, replacing the pump and rerunning the assemblage into the well, to major workovers, such as milling out and repairing collapsed casing. Well depth and characteristics determine the type of equipment used.

Wind Energy: The kinetic energy of wind converted into mechanical energy by wind turbines (e.g., blades rotating from a hub) that drive generators to produce electricity.

Nuclear power supplied 20.9 percent of the total net generation of electricity in March 2000 compared with 21.1 in March 1999.

Energy Plugs:

State Energy Prices and Expenditures
Renewable Energy Potential on Indian Lands

This publication is available on the Web at: www.eia.doe.gov/mer.

Expanded Motor Vehicle Coverage
See Table 1.10

Timing of Release: *MER* data are normally released in the afternoon of the third-to-last workday of each month and are usually available electronically the following day.

Cover Image: Optical glass fibers, though many times thinner than a human hair, carry vastly greater quantities of data than metallic wires, occupy less space, and are more secure. First introduced in the 1970s, high-purity optical fibers are capable of transmitting data over long distances and have replaced wires in many telecommunications, computing, and electronics applications.

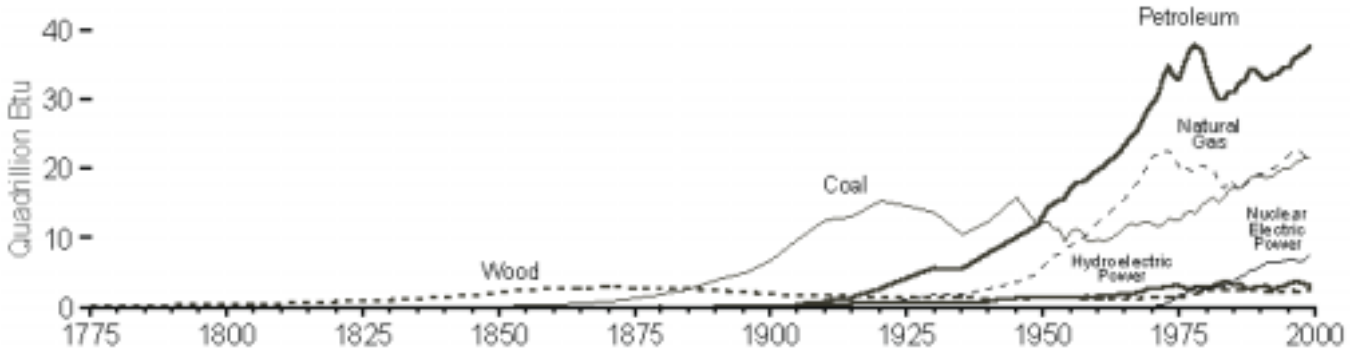
Except for nuclear electric power revisions, an update was not available for this table.

Energy Plug

Annual Energy Review 1999

As shown in the latest edition of the Energy Information Administration's *Annual Energy Review*, a close examination of America's entire energy history reveals dramatic shifts in the Nation's reliance on energy resources and a picture of continual change (see figure).

Energy Consumption in the United States, 1775-1999



Source: Energy Information Administration.

In addition to substantial (though unrecorded) quantities of human, animal, water, and wind power, wood fueled the country from its earliest years through the middle of the 19th century. Reliance on wood gave way to coal in the second half of the 19th century. Coal remained vital to the energy mix, but it, too, was eventually surpassed by other newly developed resources—petroleum and natural gas.

The 20th century witnessed immense growth in fossil-fuel consumption as well as the development and maturation of hydroelectric power, which has continued to provide a dependable stream of energy. In the second half of the century, yet another source of energy came of age in the form of nuclear electric power, which also made a significant contribution to fulfilling the energy requirements of the Nation.

Annual Energy Review 1999 is a comprehensive statistical and graphical history of energy in the United States, documenting milestones and long-term trends in major energy data series, such as production, consumption, trade, storage, pricing, and others. Many of the annual time series run from 1949 through 1999, creating a half-century historical context for the data published in EIA's companion *Monthly Energy Review*. Extensive appendices and a glossary help make *Annual Energy Review 1999* a standard-setting reference.

Annual Energy Review 1999, DOE/EIA-0384(99); 412 pages, 158 tables, 144 figures, 5 diagrams. To order a hard copy of the report, use the order form in the back of this publication. To access the report via the Internet, go to www.eia.doe.gov and click on "Historical Data" and then "Summary Data." Contact wmaster@eia.doe.gov or call 202–586–8959 if you have problems. Questions about the report's content should be directed to Leigh Carleton, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, at leigh.carleton@eia.doe.gov or 202–586–1132. For general information about energy, contact the National Energy Information Center at infoctr@eia.doe.gov or 202–586–8800.