Monthly Energy Review

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June 2005

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Energy Information Administration

Energy Plug:
Assessment of Selected Energy Efficiency Policies

Monthly Energy Review

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

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- Database Files (unrounded monthly data 1973 forward by table): ASCII comma-delimited files.
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Monthly Energy Review

June 2005

Energy Information Administration
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Energy Plug

Assessment of Selected Energy Efficiency Policies

In September 2004, Senator Byron L. Dorgan asked the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to analyze a variety of energy efficiency policies using assumptions provided by the Alliance to Save Energy (ASE). EIA screened a broad range of policies individually and analyzed two multi-policy cases in detail. The analysis was conducted using EIA's National Energy Modeling System (NEMS), incorporating the data and assumptions from the reference case of the *Annual Energy Outlook 2005* (*AEO2005*). Case 1 includes:

- Tax credits for energy-efficient residential building upgrades, equipment, and appliances; higher efficiency standards for residential furnaces, certain appliances, and manufactured homes;
- Tax credits for energy-efficient commercial heating and cooling equipment, and higher efficiency standards for certain commercial equipment;
- Tax credits for small combined-heat-and-power systems;
- A voluntary agreement to reduce industrial energy intensity by 2.5 percent annually from 2006 to 2016;
- Reform of the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) test procedures to eliminate a 20-percent shortfall between tested fuel economy and on-road results;
- An Energy Efficiency Performance Standard (EEPS) for natural gas and electricity suppliers in five "average" States to reduce growth in their customers' energy use by 0.75 percent per year from 2009 to 2025.

In addition to the policies in Case 1, Case 2 includes:

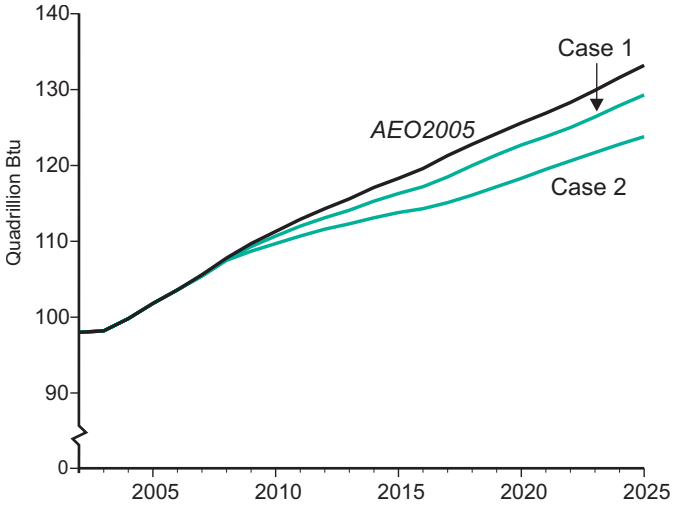
- Revisions to residential and commercial building codes to improve energy efficiency;
- A voluntary program in the electric and natural gas industries to increase their efficiency from 2006 to 2016;
- The EEPS for natural gas and electricity suppliers would be implemented nationally, with an annual growth reduction target of 0.5 percent per year.

The specifics of the policies are detailed in the report. EIA simulated some of the policies based on the changes in cost resulting from the tax incentives or the changes in efficiency mandated by the regulations. However, the voluntary programs and energy efficiency performance standards could not be explicitly modeled within NEMS. For these policies, the report uses assumptions that were provided to EIA as a part of the study request.

Results. Compared to the *AEO2005* reference case, total projected energy consumption in 2025 is reduced by 2.9 percent (3.9 quadrillion Btu) in Case 1 and by 7.0 percent (9.3 quadrillion Btu) in Case 2. The energy reduction in Case 1 consists of petroleum (2.4 quadrillion Btu), coal (1.0 quadrillion Btu), and natural gas (0.5 quadrillion Btu). In Case 2, coal use declines the most (3.9 quadrillion Btu), followed by petroleum (2.6 quadrillion Btu), and natural gas (2.5 quadrillion Btu).

The CAFE reform policy accounts for 50 percent of the energy savings projected for 2025 in Case 1 and 21 percent of the Case 2 savings. Just over half the total reductions in Case 2 are attributed to electricity generation.

Projected Energy Consumption in Reference Case and Multi-Policy Cases, 2002-2025



Source: Energy Information Administration.

The net import share of oil consumption falls from 68.4 percent in 2025 in the reference case to 67.3 percent in both multi-policy cases. The Case 2 polices also reduce dependence on imported natural gas in 2025 from 28.2 percent in the reference case to 26.1 percent in Case 2.

Overall carbon dioxide emissions in 2025 are reduced by 3.5 percent in Case 1 relative to the *AEO2005* reference case, and by 8.3 percent in Case 2.

The report discusses the potential macroeconomic effects of the policies, but impacts on energy prices and expenditures could not be estimated reliably. The report also provides a detailed comparison of the contributions of the individual policies, and analyzes the impacts of the CAFE test reform on petroleum consumption, light-duty vehicle travel, the average price of a new car or truck, and sales of light-duty vehicles.

"Assessment of Selected Energy Efficiency Policies" is available on the EIA Web site at http://eia.doe.gov. Select "Forecasts," "Responses to Congressional/Other Requests," and then this publication. Questions about the contents of the report should be directed to Daniel Skelly, Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, at dskelly@eia.doe.gov or 202–586–1722. For general information about energy, contact the National Energy Information Center at infoctr@eia.doe.gov or 202–586–8800.

Section 1. Energy Overview

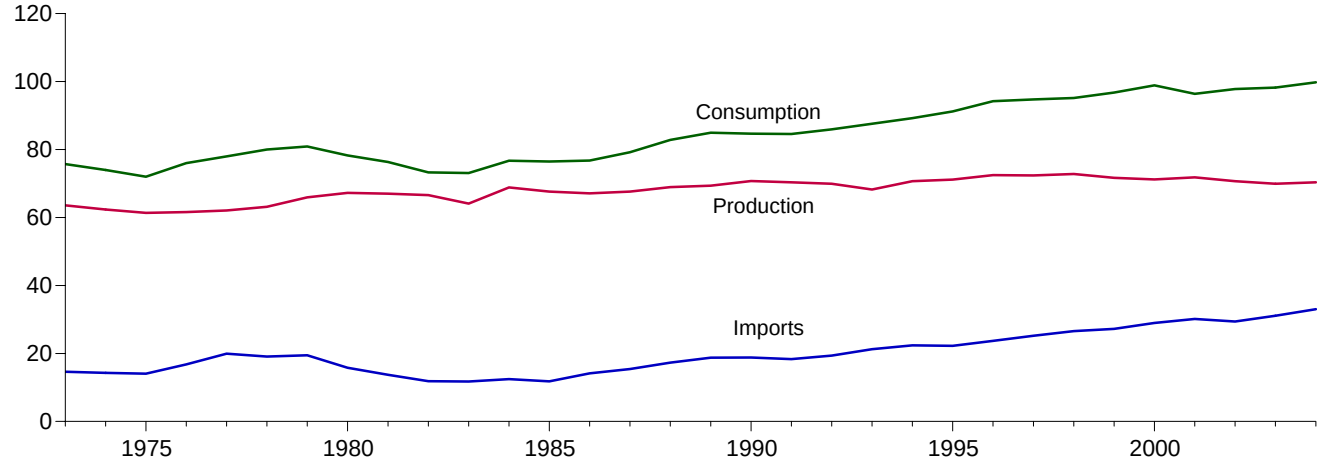
Energy production during March 2005 totaled 6.1 quadrillion Btu, a 1.6-percent increase compared with the level of production during March 2004. Production of coal increased 6.5 percent; nuclear electric power decreased 2.9 percent; crude oil decreased 2.3 percent; conventional hydroelectric power increased 1.3 percent; and natural gas (dry) decreased 0.8 percent, compared with the level of production during March 2004.

Energy consumption during March 2005 totaled 8.7 quadrillion Btu, a 3.9-percent increase compared with the level of consumption during March 2004. Consumption of coal increased 6.6 percent; natural gas increased 5.4 percent; nuclear electric power decreased 2.9 percent; petroleum increased 2.8 percent; and conventional hydroelectric power increased 1.3 percent, compared with the level 1 year earlier.

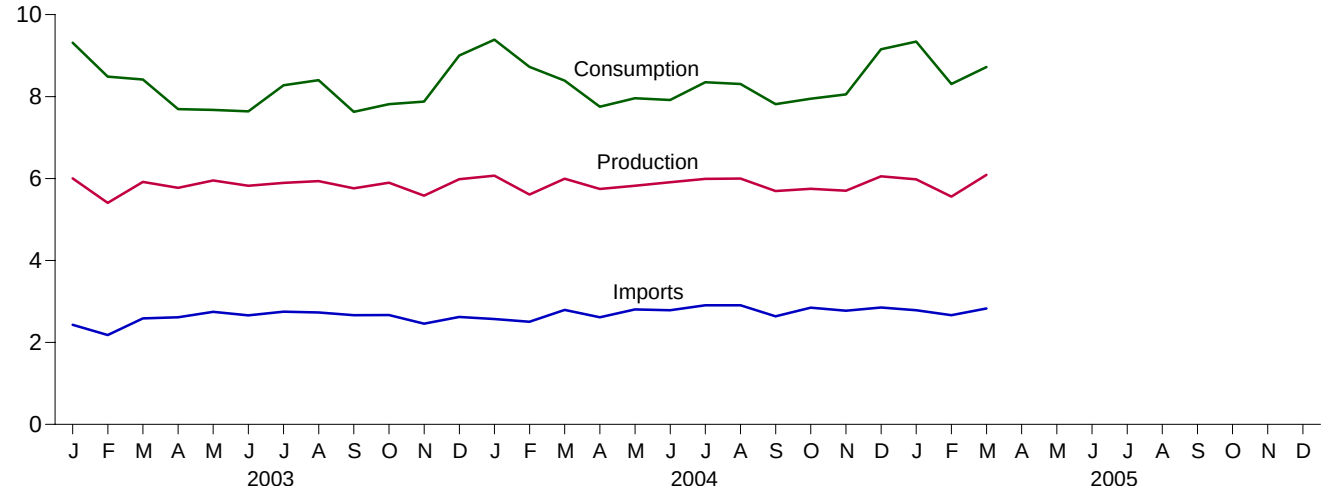
Net imports of energy during March 2005 totaled 2.4 quadrillion Btu, 1.3 percent above the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Petroleum products net imports decreased 26.2 percent; natural gas net imports increased 13.2 percent; and crude oil net imports increased 0.5 percent, compared with the level in March 2004. In March 2005, coal imports exceeded coal exports by 8 percent.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

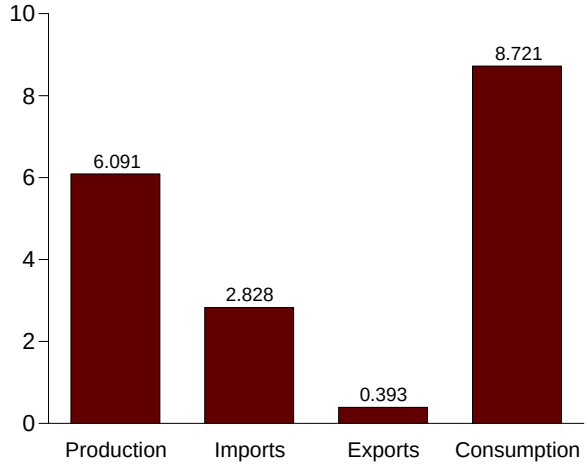
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2004



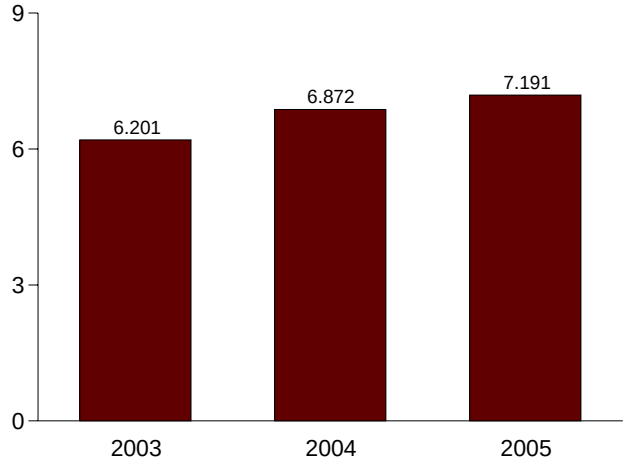
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, March 2005



Net Imports, January-March



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.1 and 1.4.

Table 1.1 Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production	Imports	Exports	Adjustments[a]	Consumption
1973 Total	**63.585**	**14.613**	**2.033**	**-0.456**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**61.357**	**14.032**	**2.323**	**-1.067**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**67.241**	**15.796**	**3.695**	**-1.054**	**78.289**
1985 Total	**67.647**	**11.781**	**4.196**	**1.238**	**76.469**
1990 Total	**70.729**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**-.126**	**84.668**
1995 Total	**71.156**	**22.260**	**4.511**	**2.315**	**91.221**
1996 Total	**72.472**	**23.702**	**4.633**	**2.683**	**94.224**
1997 Total	**72.389**	**25.215**	**4.514**	**1.637**	**94.727**
1998 Total	**72.787**	**26.581**	**4.299**	**.078**	**95.146**
1999 Total	**71.652**	**27.252**	**3.715**	**1.585**	**96.774**
2000 Total	**71.218**	**28.973**	**4.006**	**2.720**	**98.905**
2001 Total	**71.793**	**30.157**	**3.770**	**-1.799**	**96.380**
2002 Total	**70.673**	**29.406**	**3.661**	**1.370**	**97.788**
2003 January	6.002	2.429	.377	1.262	9.316
February	5.406	2.180	.300	1.201	8.487
March	5.917	2.585	.316	.230	8.416
April	5.771	2.613	.333	-.358	7.693
May	5.952	2.747	.357	-.667	7.674
June	5.823	2.661	.351	-.494	7.639
July	5.893	2.752	.339	-.030	8.275
August	5.936	2.731	.335	.069	8.401
September	5.761	2.666	.325	-.474	7.627
October	5.898	2.668	.349	-.402	7.815
November	5.581	2.458	.338	.178	7.879
December	5.983	2.624	.345	.739	9.001
Total	**69.921**	**31.115**	**4.066**	**1.253**	**98.223**
2004 January	6.069	2.572	.299	1.048	9.390
February	5.608	2.506	.312	.924	8.727
March	5.995	2.793	.388	-.009	8.391
April	5.747	2.615	.410	-.196	7.755
May	5.824	2.805	.390	-.279	7.959
June	5.908	2.785	.390	-.389	7.915
July	5.991	2.906	.372	-.174	8.351
August	5.998	2.907	.375	-.223	8.307
September	5.697	2.638	.362	-.158	7.815
October	5.748	2.850	.351	-.297	7.950
November	R 5.702	2.776	.350	R -.076	8.052
December	R 6.056	2.852	.434	R .679	R 9.153
Total	R **70.343**	**33.004**	**4.433**	R **.850**	R **99.764**
2005 January	R 5.980	2.784	.340	R .918	R 9.343
February	R 5.557	R 2.665	.354	R .441	R 8.308
March	6.091	2.828	.393	.194	8.721
3-Month Total	**17.628**	**8.277**	**1.086**	**1.553**	**26.372**
2004 3-Month Total	**17.673**	**7.871**	**.999**	**1.963**	**26.508**
2003 3-Month Total	**17.324**	**7.195**	**.994**	**2.693**	**26.218**

[a] A balancing item. Includes stock changes, losses, gains, miscellaneous blending components, and unaccounted-for supply.

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.

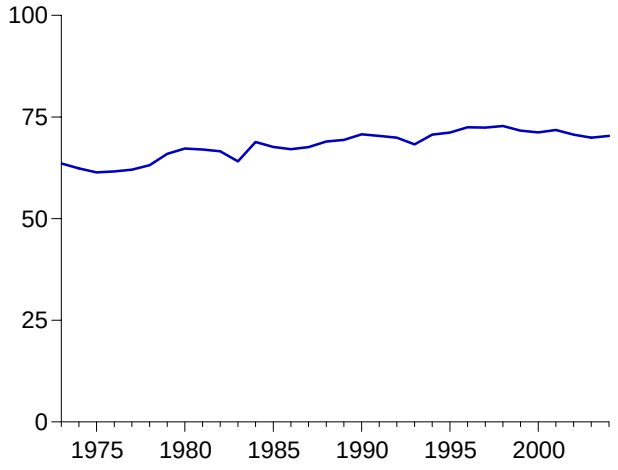
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 4.3, 6.1, 7.1, A2-A6, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5.

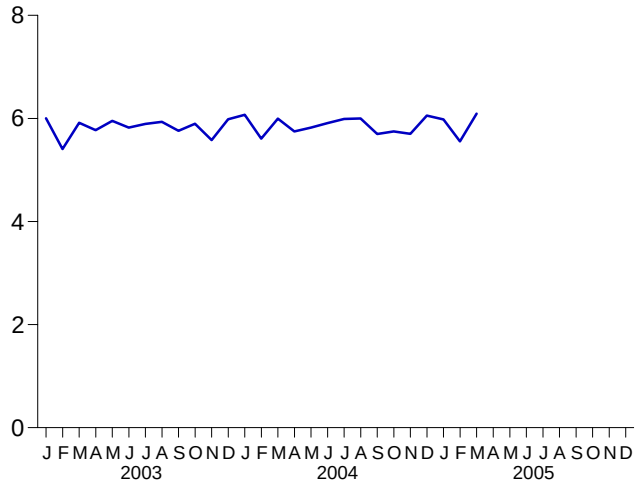
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 1.2 Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

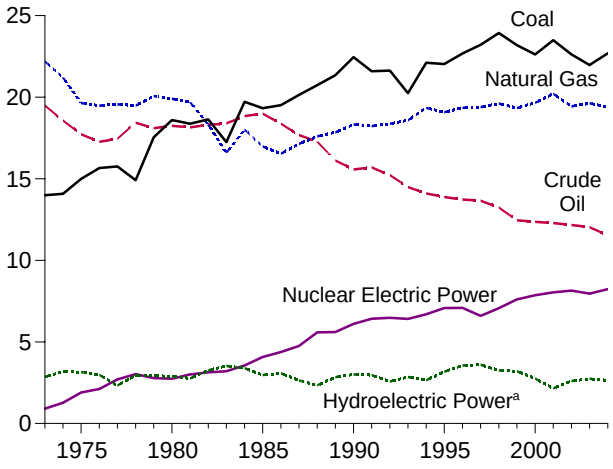
Total, 1973-2004



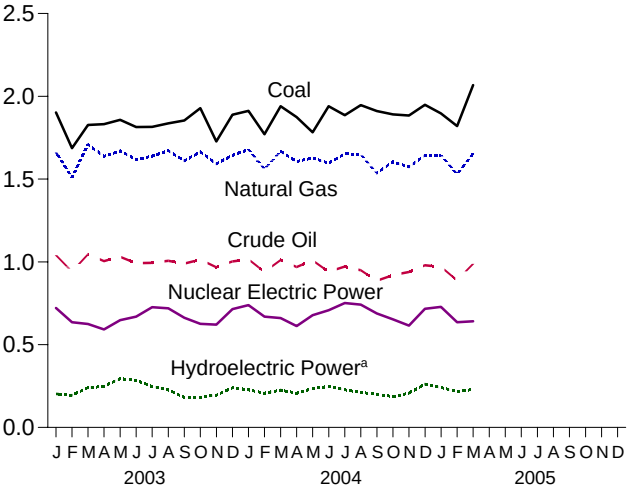
Total, Monthly



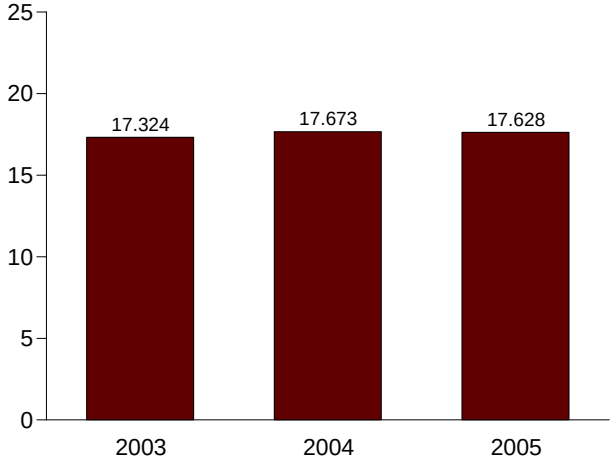
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



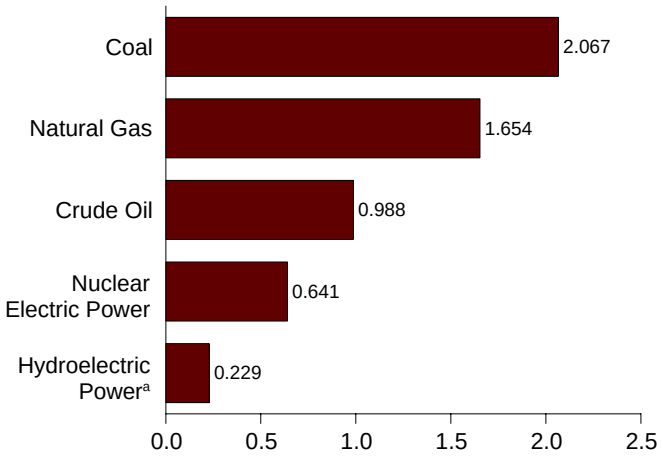
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



By Major Sources, March 2005



[a]Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels							Renewable Energy[a]					
	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[b]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Total	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage[c]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood, Waste, Alcohol[d]	Geo-thermal	Solar and Wind	Total	Total
1973 Total	**13.992**	**22.187**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**58.241**	**0.910**	**([e])**	**2.861**	**1.529**	**0.043**	**NA**	**4.433**	**63.585**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**54.733**	**1.900**	**([e])**	**3.155**	**1.499**	**.070**	**NA**	**4.723**	**61.357**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**59.008**	**2.739**	**([e])**	**2.900**	**2.485**	**.110**	**NA**	**5.494**	**67.241**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**57.539**	**4.076**	**([e])**	**2.970**	**2.864**	**.198**	**(s)**	**6.033**	**67.647**
1990 Total	**22.456**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.175**	**58.529**	**6.104**	**-.036**	**3.046**	**2.662**	**.336**	**.089**	**6.133**	**70.729**
1995 Total	**22.029**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.442**	**57.440**	**7.075**	**-.028**	**3.205**	**3.068**	**.294**	**.102**	**6.669**	**71.156**
1996 Total	**22.684**	**19.344**	**13.723**	**2.530**	**58.281**	**7.087**	**-.032**	**3.590**	**3.127**	**.316**	**.104**	**7.137**	**72.472**
1997 Total	**23.211**	**19.394**	**13.658**	**2.495**	**58.758**	**6.597**	**-.041**	**3.640**	**3.006**	**.325**	**.104**	**7.075**	**72.389**
1998 Total	**23.935**	**19.613**	**13.235**	**2.420**	**59.204**	**7.068**	**-.046**	**3.297**	**2.835**	**.328**	**.101**	**6.561**	**72.787**
1999 Total	**23.186**	**19.341**	**12.451**	**2.528**	**57.505**	**7.610**	**-.062**	**3.268**	**2.885**	**.331**	**.115**	**6.599**	**71.652**
2000 Total	**22.623**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.611**	**57.254**	**7.862**	**-.057**	**2.811**	**2.907**	**.317**	**.123**	**6.158**	**71.218**
2001 Total	**23.490**	**20.205**	**12.282**	**2.547**	**58.523**	**8.033**	**-.091**	**2.242**	**2.640**	**.311**	**.135**	**5.328**	**71.793**
2002 Total	**22.622**	**19.439**	**12.163**	**2.559**	**56.783**	**8.143**	**-.089**	**2.689**	**2.648**	**.328**	**.170**	**5.835**	**70.673**
2003 January	1.902	1.661	1.040	.204	4.807	.721	-.008	.211	.229	.029	.012	.481	6.002
February	1.686	1.510	.940	.190	4.327	.635	-.008	.203	.210	.027	.012	.452	5.406
March	1.827	1.709	1.046	.200	4.782	.625	-.008	.248	.226	.029	.016	.518	5.917
April	1.832	1.636	1.005	.191	4.664	.592	-.006	.254	.224	.027	.017	.521	5.771
May	1.857	1.671	1.031	.181	4.740	.648	-.006	.301	.225	.028	.016	.569	5.952
June	1.814	1.618	.992	.177	4.602	.669	-.008	.293	.223	.029	.016	.560	5.823
July	1.815	1.639	.994	.191	4.638	.726	-.008	.254	.238	.029	.015	.536	5.893
August	1.836	1.671	1.006	.197	4.711	.719	-.008	.235	.236	.029	.014	.514	5.936
September	1.854	1.610	.989	.198	4.651	.663	-.008	.189	.223	.028	.015	.455	5.761
October	1.928	1.665	1.013	.211	4.817	.625	-.006	.189	.230	.028	.014	.462	5.898
November	1.727	1.592	.968	.206	4.493	.621	-.007	.202	.230	.027	.015	.474	5.581
December	1.889	1.644	1.003	.200	4.736	.715	-.007	.246	.247	.030	.016	.539	5.983
Total	**21.970**	**19.626**	**12.026**	**2.346**	**55.968**	**7.959**	**-.087**	**2.825**	**2.740**	**.339**	**.178**	**6.082**	**69.921**
2004 January	1.912	E 1.679	E 1.015	.208	4.814	.739	-.007	.235	.243	.030	.016	.523	6.069
February	1.771	E 1.560	E .939	.194	4.465	.669	-.007	.213	.224	.028	.015	.481	5.608
March	1.940	E 1.667	E 1.011	.211	4.829	.660	-.006	.231	.234	.028	.019	.513	5.995
April	1.875	E 1.605	E .969	.199	4.648	.612	-.006	.212	.236	.027	.018	.493	5.747
May	1.782	E 1.627	E 1.009	.207	4.626	.678	-.007	.242	.234	.028	.023	.527	5.824
June	1.940	E 1.596	E .940	.194	4.670	.708	-.007	.255	.235	.028	.019	.537	5.908
July	1.886	E 1.653	E .972	.209	4.720	.751	-.007	.235	.246	.029	.017	.527	5.991
August	1.946	E 1.649	E .949	.215	4.759	.742	-.008	.220	.241	.029	.016	.505	5.998
September	1.911	E 1.536	E .886	.201	4.534	.688	-.007	.208	.230	.027	.016	.482	5.697
October	1.891	E 1.604	E .919	.210	4.625	.653	-.007	.193	.239	.029	.016	.477	5.748
November	1.884	RE 1.574	E .939	.209	R 4.606	.615	-.006	.213	.232	.028	.015	.488	R 5.702
December	1.949	RE 1.644	E .980	.210	R 4.782	.716	-.006	.267	.251	.029	.017	.564	R 6.056
Total	**22.686**	RE **19.395**	E **11.528**	**2.468**	R **56.077**	**8.232**	**-.082**	**2.725**	**2.845**	**.340**	**.206**	**6.116**	R **70.343**
2005 January	R 1.897	RE 1.645	E .970	.209	R 4.721	.728	-.007	.248	.247	.029	.015	.539	R 5.980
February	R 1.820	E 1.530	E .888	.194	R 4.432	.635	-.004	.221	.234	.025	.013	.493	R 5.557
March	2.067	E 1.654	E .988	.215	4.924	.641	-.005	.234	.248	.029	.019	.530	6.091
3-Month Total	**5.784**	E **4.830**	E **2.846**	**.617**	**14.078**	**2.004**	**-.016**	**.703**	**.729**	**.083**	**.048**	**1.562**	**17.628**
2004 3-Month Total	**5.623**	E **4.907**	E **2.965**	**.613**	**14.108**	**2.069**	**-.020**	**.680**	**.701**	**.086**	**.050**	**1.517**	**17.673**
2003 3-Month Total	**5.416**	**4.880**	**3.026**	**.594**	**13.916**	**1.981**	**-.024**	**.661**	**.665**	**.085**	**.040**	**1.451**	**17.324**

[a] End-use consumption and electricity net generation.
[b] Includes lease condensate.
[c] Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.
[d] "Alcohol" is ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[e] Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

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

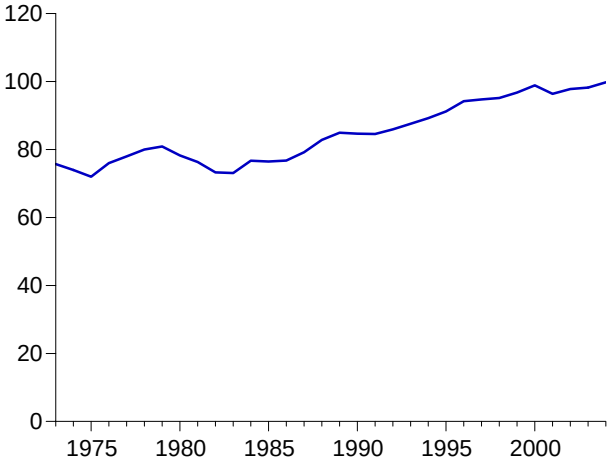
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

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 and Hydroelectric Pumped Storage:** Tables 7.2a and A6. • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1.

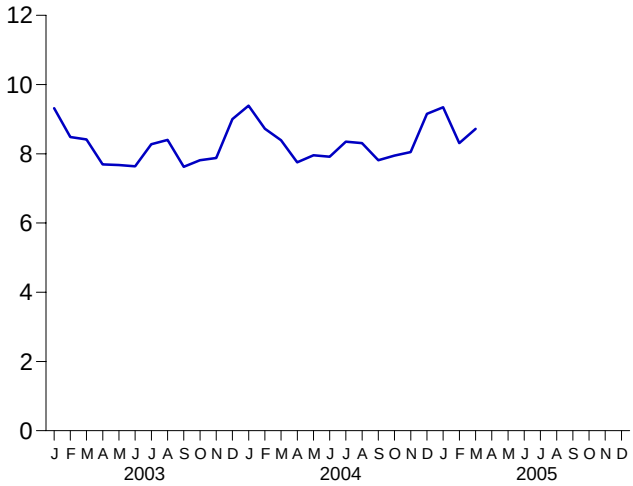
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

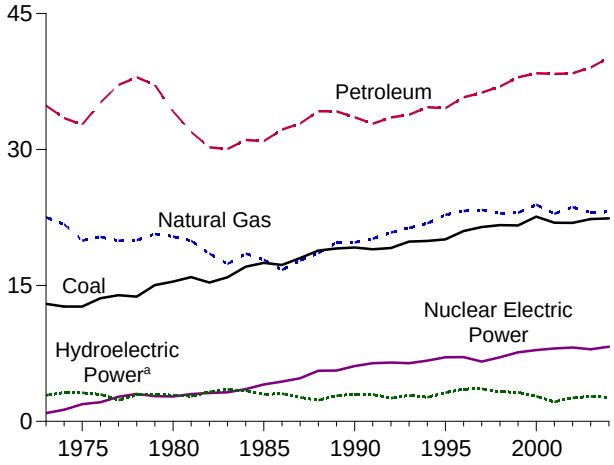
Total, 1973-2004



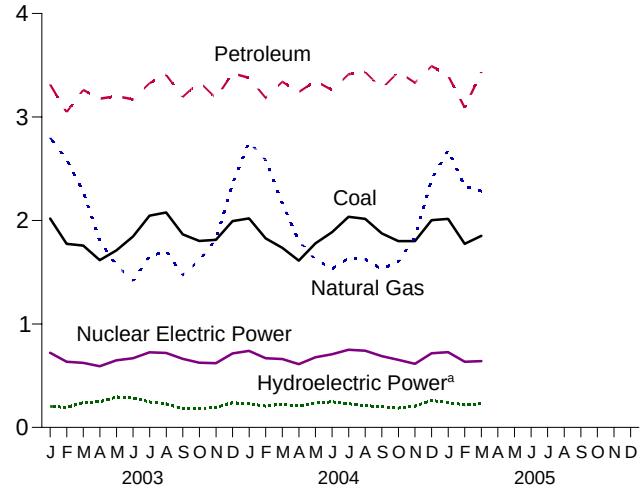
Total, Monthly



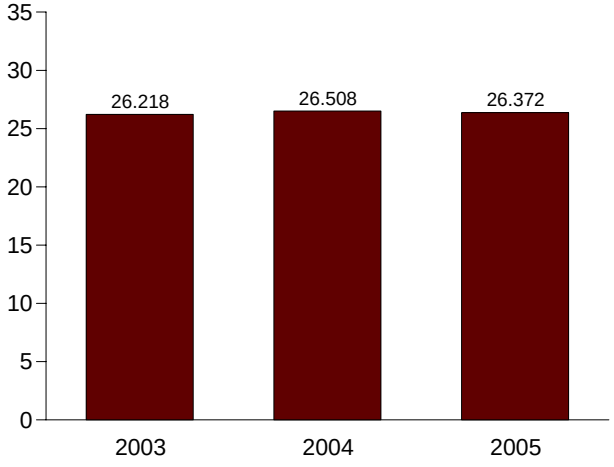
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



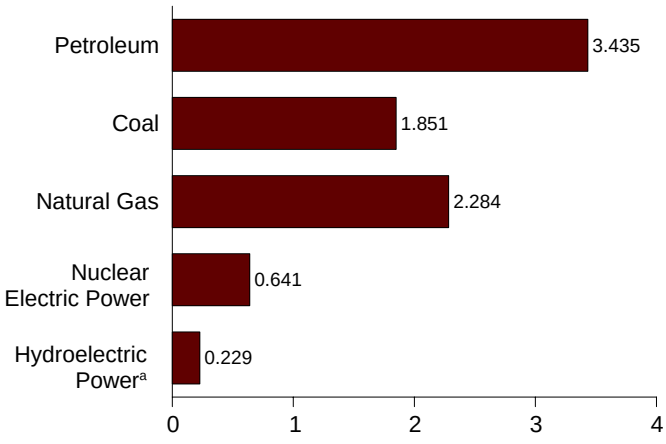
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



By Major Sources, March 2005



[a]Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 1.3 Energy Consumption by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage[f]	Renewable Energy[a]					Total[d,h]
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petro-leum[c,d]	Total[e]			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood, Waste, Alcohol[d,g]	Geo-thermal	Solar and Wind	Total	
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**70.316**	**0.910**	**([i])**	**2.861**	**1.529**	**0.043**	**NA**	**4.433**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**65.355**	**1.900**	**([i])**	**3.155**	**1.499**	**.070**	**NA**	**4.723**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.394**	**34.202**	**69.984**	**2.739**	**([i])**	**2.900**	**2.485**	**.110**	**NA**	**5.494**	**78.289**
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.834**	**30.922**	**66.221**	**4.076**	**([i])**	**2.970**	**2.864**	**.198**	**(s)**	**6.033**	**76.469**
1990 Total	**19.173**	**19.730**	**33.553**	**72.460**	**6.104**	**-.036**	**3.046**	**2.662**	**.336**	**.089**	**6.133**	**84.668**
1995 Total	**20.089**	**22.784**	**34.553**	**77.488**	**7.075**	**-.028**	**3.205**	**3.068**	**.294**	**.102**	**6.669**	**91.221**
1996 Total	**21.002**	**23.197**	**35.757**	**79.979**	**7.087**	**-.032**	**3.590**	**3.127**	**.316**	**.104**	**7.137**	**94.224**
1997 Total	**21.445**	**23.328**	**36.266**	**81.086**	**6.597**	**-.041**	**3.640**	**3.006**	**.325**	**.104**	**7.075**	**94.727**
1998 Total	**21.656**	**22.936**	**36.934**	**81.592**	**7.068**	**-.046**	**3.297**	**2.835**	**.328**	**.101**	**6.561**	**95.146**
1999 Total	**21.623**	**23.010**	**37.960**	**82.650**	**7.610**	**-.062**	**3.268**	**2.885**	**.331**	**.115**	**6.599**	**96.774**
2000 Total	**22.580**	**23.916**	**38.404**	**84.965**	**7.862**	**-.057**	**2.811**	**2.907**	**.317**	**.123**	**6.158**	**98.905**
2001 Total	**21.914**	**22.906**	**38.333**	**83.182**	**8.033**	**-.091**	**2.242**	**2.640**	**.311**	**.135**	**5.328**	**96.380**
2002 Total	**21.904**	**23.628**	**38.401**	**83.994**	**8.143**	**-.089**	**2.689**	**2.648**	**.328**	**.170**	**5.835**	**97.788**
2003 January	2.019	2.800	3.314	8.134	.721	-.008	.211	.229	.029	.012	.481	9.316
February	1.774	2.589	3.046	7.423	.635	-.008	.203	.210	.027	.012	.452	8.487
March	1.757	2.276	3.262	7.299	.625	-.008	.248	.226	.029	.016	.518	8.416
April	1.617	1.805	3.177	6.602	.592	-.006	.254	.224	.027	.017	.521	7.693
May	1.710	1.567	3.202	6.481	.648	-.006	.301	.225	.028	.016	.569	7.674
June	1.845	1.415	3.171	6.435	.669	-.008	.293	.223	.029	.016	.560	7.639
July	2.046	1.653	3.326	7.031	.726	-.008	.254	.238	.029	.015	.536	8.275
August	2.077	1.704	3.408	7.190	.719	-.008	.235	.236	.029	.014	.514	8.401
September	1.866	1.475	3.193	6.537	.663	-.008	.189	.223	.028	.015	.455	7.627
October	1.802	1.615	3.341	6.762	.625	-.006	.189	.230	.028	.014	.462	7.815
November	1.813	1.817	3.184	6.817	.621	-.007	.202	.230	.027	.015	.474	7.879
December	1.994	2.355	3.423	7.778	.715	-.007	.246	.247	.030	.016	.539	9.001
Total	**22.321**	**23.069**	**39.047**	**84.487**	**7.959**	**-.087**	**2.825**	**2.740**	**.339**	**.178**	**6.082**	**98.223**
2004 January	2.020	2.758	3.378	8.160	.739	-.007	.235	.243	.030	.016	.523	9.390
February	1.827	2.585	3.185	7.606	.669	-.007	.213	.224	.028	.015	.481	8.727
March	1.736	2.166	3.340	7.251	.660	-.006	.231	.234	.028	.019	.513	8.391
April	1.612	1.805	3.240	6.680	.612	-.006	.212	.236	.027	.018	.493	7.755
May	1.779	1.622	3.348	6.786	.678	-.007	.242	.234	.028	.023	.527	7.959
June	1.887	1.533	3.260	6.699	.708	-.007	.255	.235	.028	.019	.537	7.915
July	2.036	1.636	3.413	7.094	.751	-.007	.235	.246	.029	.017	.527	8.351
August	2.015	1.624	3.435	7.081	.742	-.008	.220	.241	.029	.016	.505	8.307
September	1.875	1.529	3.272	6.675	.688	-.007	.208	.230	.027	.016	.482	7.815
October	1.801	1.605	3.436	6.848	.653	-.007	.193	.239	.029	.016	.477	7.950
November	1.801	1.837	3.332	6.975	.615	-.006	.213	.232	.028	.015	.488	8.052
December	2.003	2.396	3.492	7.899	.716	-.006	.267	.251	.029	.017	.564	[R] 9.153
Total	**22.390**	**23.096**	**40.130**	**85.754**	**8.232**	**-.082**	**2.725**	**2.845**	**.340**	**.206**	**6.116**	**[R] 99.764**
2005 January	[R] 2.015	[R] 2.679	3.400	[R] 8.105	.728	-.007	.248	.247	.029	.015	.539	[R] 9.343
February	[R] 1.775	[R] 2.328	3.090	[R] 7.206	.635	-.004	.221	.234	.025	.013	.493	[R] 8.308
March	1.851	2.284	3.435	7.579	.641	-.005	.234	.248	.029	.019	.530	8.721
3-Month Total	**5.641**	**7.292**	**9.924**	**22.890**	**2.004**	**-.016**	**.703**	**.729**	**.083**	**.048**	**1.562**	**26.372**
2004 3-Month Total	**5.583**	**7.508**	**9.903**	**23.017**	**2.069**	**-.020**	**.680**	**.701**	**.086**	**.050**	**1.517**	**26.508**
2003 3-Month Total	**5.550**	**7.664**	**9.622**	**22.855**	**1.981**	**-.024**	**.661**	**.665**	**.085**	**.040**	**1.451**	**26.218**

[a] End-use consumption and electricity net generation.

[b] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[c] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum" and "Wood, Waste, Alcohol," but is counted only once in total consumption.

[e] Includes coal coke net imports. See Table 1.4.

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

[g] "Alcohol" is ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[h] Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Table 1.4.

[i] Included in conventional hydroelectric power.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

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

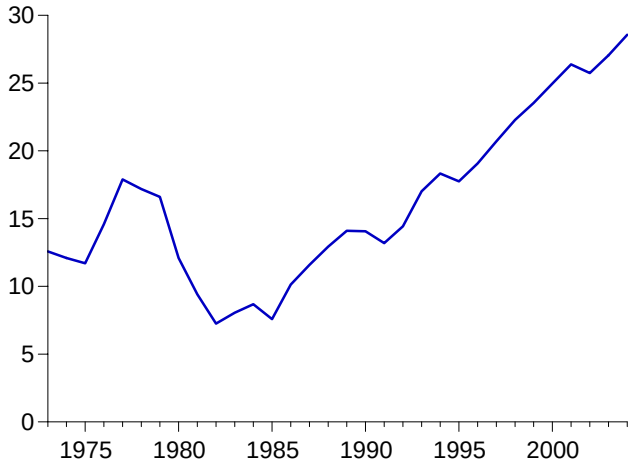
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1b and A3. • **Nuclear Electric Power and Hydroelectric Pumped Storage:** Tables 7.2a and A6. • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1. • **Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity:** Table 1.4.

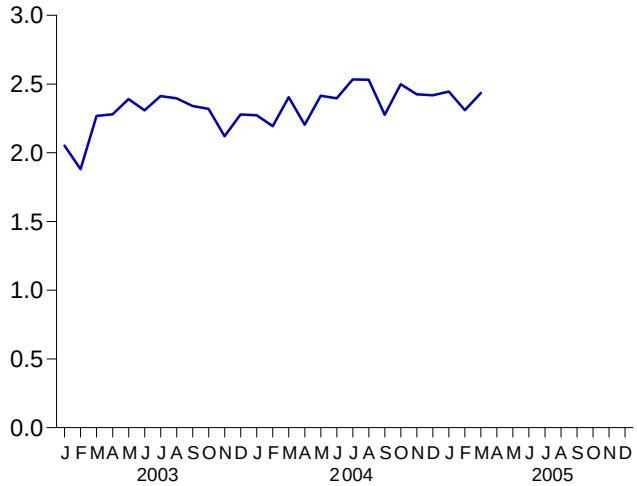
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

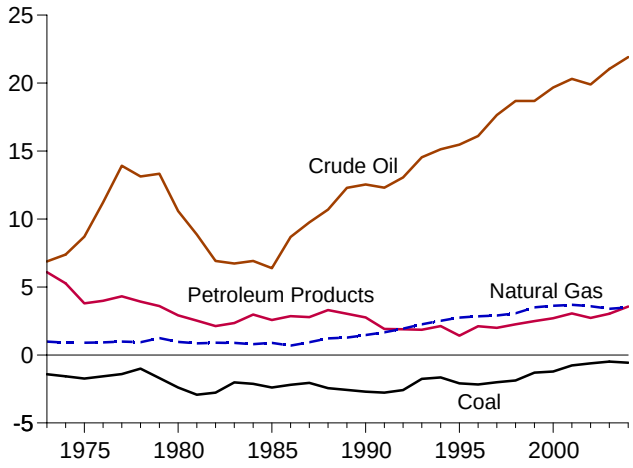
Total, 1973-2004



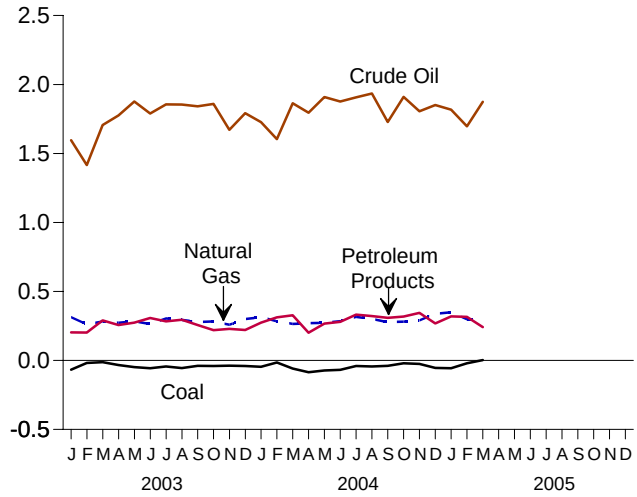
Total, Monthly



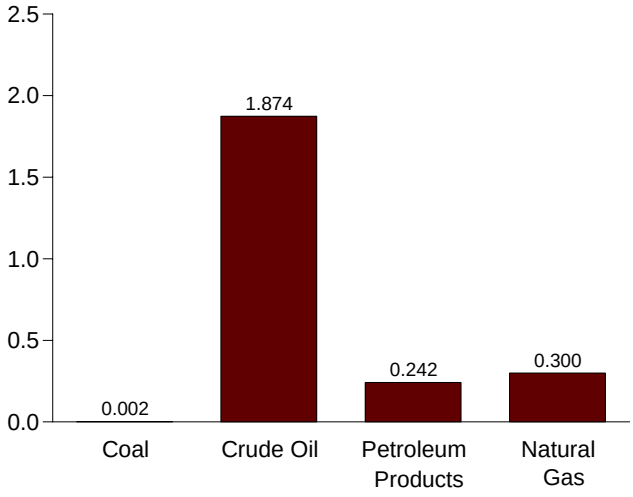
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



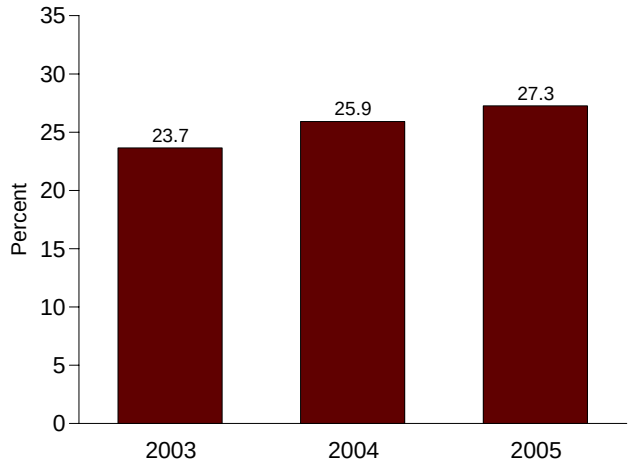
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, March 2005



As Share of Consumption, January-March



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

Table 1.4 Energy Net Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Electricity	Total
1973 Total	**-1.422**	**-0.007**	**0.981**	**6.883**	**6.097**	**0.049**	**12.580**
1975 Total	**-1.738**	**.014**	**.904**	**8.708**	**3.800**	**.021**	**11.709**
1980 Total	**-2.391**	**-.035**	**.957**	**10.586**	**2.912**	**.071**	**12.101**
1985 Total	**-2.389**	**-.013**	**.896**	**6.381**	**2.570**	**.140**	**7.584**
1990 Total	**-2.705**	**.005**	**1.464**	**12.536**	**2.757**	**.008**	**14.065**
1995 Total	**-2.081**	**.061**	**2.745**	**15.469**	**1.422**	**.134**	**17.750**
1996 Total	**-2.165**	**.023**	**2.847**	**16.108**	**2.119**	**.137**	**19.069**
1997 Total	**-2.006**	**.046**	**2.904**	**17.648**	**1.993**	**.116**	**20.701**
1998 Total	**-1.874**	**.067**	**3.064**	**18.684**	**2.252**	**.088**	**22.281**
1999 Total	**-1.298**	**.058**	**3.500**	**18.686**	**2.493**	**.099**	**23.537**
2000 Total	**-1.215**	**.065**	**3.623**	**19.676**	**2.701**	**.115**	**24.967**
2001 Total	**-.771**	**.029**	**3.691**	**20.305**	**3.056**	**.075**	**26.386**
2002 Total	**-.610**	**.061**	**3.583**	**19.901**	**2.732**	**.078**	**25.745**
2003 January	-.067	.001	.314	1.596	.203	.005	2.052
February	-.018	.013	.263	1.416	.202	.004	1.880
March	-.012	.004	.283	1.706	.290	-.001	2.269
April	-.033	.004	.273	1.776	.257	.003	2.280
May	-.048	.002	.285	1.876	.274	.001	2.390
June	-.057	.004	.263	1.790	.308	.001	2.310
July	-.044	.005	.304	1.856	.283	.010	2.413
August	-.055	.001	.293	1.854	.295	.008	2.397
September	-.039	.004	.279	1.842	.256	-.002	2.340
October	-.040	.004	.283	1.860	.219	-.006	2.320
November	-.038	.003	.258	1.671	.228	-.003	2.120
December	-.040	.006	.300	1.792	.221	.001	2.279
Total	**-.491**	**.051**	**3.398**	**21.034**	**3.035**	**.022**	**27.049**
2004 January	-.046	.004	.314	1.727	.274	(s)	2.273
February	-.015	.009	.283	1.604	.312	.000	2.194
March	-.059	.010	.265	1.864	.328	-.003	2.404
April	-.086	.024	.270	1.796	.201	(s)	2.204
May	-.072	.037	.273	1.909	.267	.001	2.415
June	-.069	.020	.285	1.877	.280	.002	2.396
July	-.040	.009	.316	1.907	.332	.010	2.534
August	-.044	.007	.300	1.934	.322	.012	2.531
September	-.040	-.002	.277	1.729	.308	.003	2.276
October	-.021	.006	.282	1.910	.318	.004	2.499
November	-.026	.006	.290	1.806	.345	.005	2.426
December	-.055	.008	.339	1.852	.269	.005	2.418
Total	**-.571**	**.138**	**3.495**	**21.914**	**3.557**	**.039**	**28.571**
2005 January	-.056	.011	E .348	1.818	.320	.005	2.445
February	-.021	.013	RE .299	1.697	.316	.006	R 2.311
March	.002	.009	E .300	1.874	.242	.008	2.435
3-Month Total	**-.074**	**.033**	E **.946**	**5.389**	**.878**	**.019**	**7.191**
2004 3-Month Total	**-.120**	**.023**	**.863**	**5.195**	**.914**	**-.003**	**6.872**
2003 3-Month Total	**-.097**	**.018**	**.859**	**4.717**	**.695**	**.009**	**6.201**

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

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

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

Notes: • See Note 3, "Energy Imports," and 4, "Energy Exports," 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.

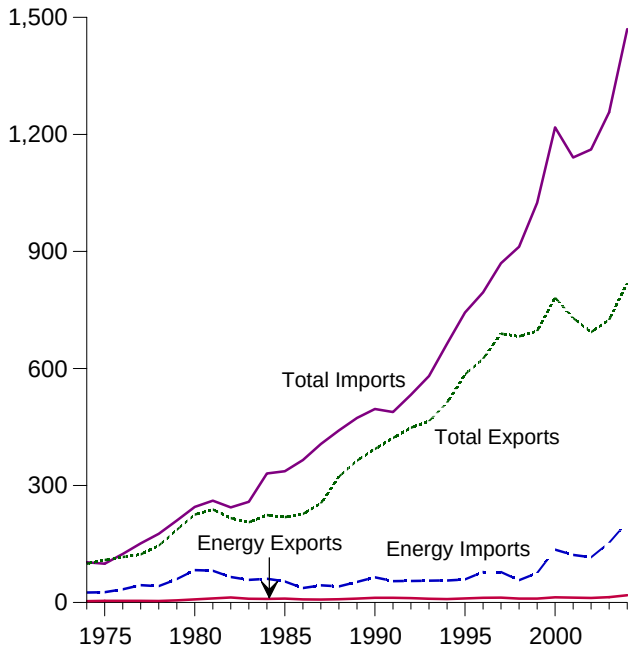
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5, and Table A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, A2, and A3. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

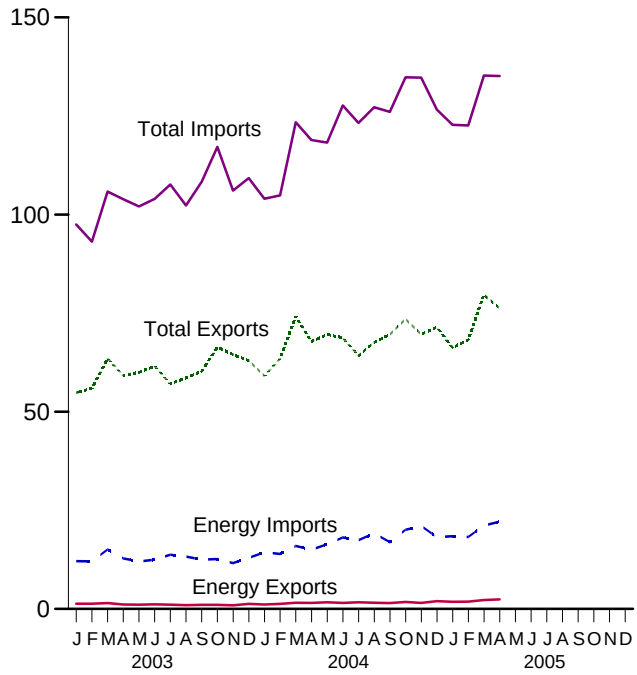
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Dollars)

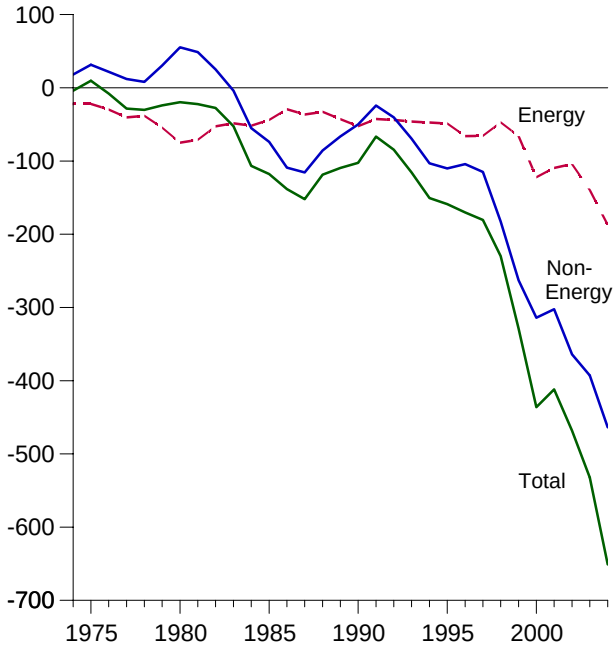
Imports and Exports, 1974-2004



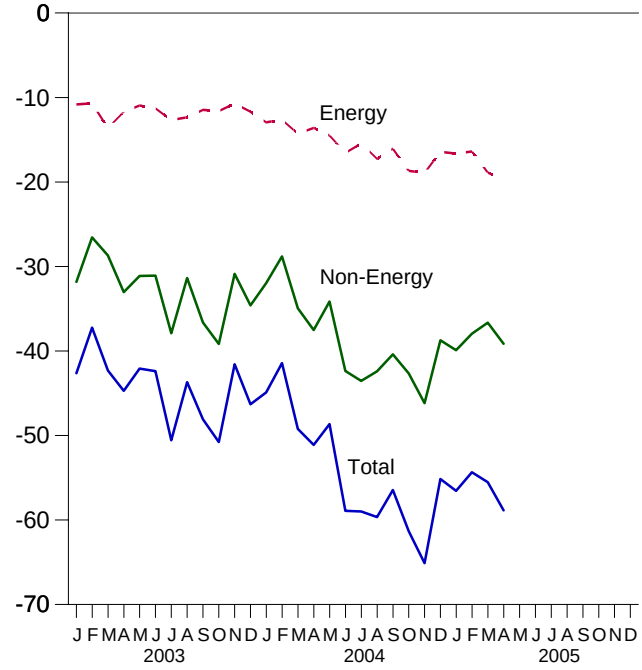
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2004



Trade Balance, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Dollars)

	Petroleum[a]			Energy[b]			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	**792**	**24,668**	**-23,876**	**3,444**	**25,454**	**-22,010**	**18,126**	**99,437**	**103,321**	**-3,884**
1975 Total	**907**	**25,197**	**-24,289**	**4,470**	**26,476**	**-22,006**	**31,557**	**108,856**	**99,305**	**9,551**
1980 Total	**2,833**	**78,637**	**-75,803**	**7,982**	**82,924**	**-74,942**	**55,246**	**225,566**	**245,262**	**-19,696**
1985 Total	**4,707**	**50,475**	**-45,768**	**9,971**	**53,917**	**-43,946**	**-73,765**	**218,815**	**336,526**	**-117,712**
1990 Total	**6,901**	**61,583**	**-54,682**	**12,233**	**64,661**	**-52,428**	**-50,068**	**393,592**	**496,088**	**-102,496**
1995 Total	**6,321**	**54,368**	**-48,047**	**10,358**	**59,109**	**-48,751**	**-110,050**	**584,742**	**743,543**	**-158,801**
1996 Total	**7,984**	**72,022**	**-64,038**	**12,181**	**78,086**	**-65,905**	**-104,309**	**625,075**	**795,289**	**-170,214**
1997 Total	**8,592**	**71,152**	**-62,560**	**12,682**	**78,277**	**-65,595**	**-114,927**	**689,182**	**869,704**	**-180,522**
1998 Total	**6,574**	**50,264**	**-43,690**	**10,251**	**57,323**	**-47,072**	**-182,686**	**682,138**	**911,896**	**-229,758**
1999 Total	**7,118**	**67,173**	**-60,055**	**9,880**	**75,803**	**-65,923**	**-262,898**	**695,797**	**1,024,618**	**-328,821**
2000 Total	**10,192**	**119,251**	**-109,059**	**13,179**	**135,367**	**-122,188**	**-313,916**	**781,918**	**1,218,022**	**-436,104**
2001 Total	**8,868**	**102,747**	**-93,879**	**12,494**	**121,923**	**-109,429**	**-302,470**	**729,100**	**1,140,999**	**-411,899**
2002 Total	**8,569**	**102,663**	**-94,094**	**11,541**	**115,748**	**-104,207**	**-364,056**	**693,103**	**1,161,366**	**-468,263**
2003 January	1,028	10,435	-9,407	1,302	12,129	-10,827	-31,810	54,854	97,491	-42,637
February	983	10,258	-9,275	1,331	12,018	-10,687	-26,550	55,917	93,154	-37,237
March	991	12,634	-11,643	1,467	15,086	-13,619	-28,699	63,524	105,842	-42,318
April	868	11,095	-10,227	1,111	12,796	-11,685	-33,022	59,162	103,869	-44,707
May	837	10,399	-9,562	1,072	12,030	-10,958	-31,127	59,983	102,068	-42,085
June	834	10,790	-9,956	1,163	12,460	-11,297	-31,090	61,570	103,958	-42,387
July	787	11,844	-11,057	1,060	13,732	-12,672	-37,889	57,070	107,631	-50,561
August	748	11,595	-10,847	969	13,300	-12,331	-31,365	58,611	102,307	-43,696
September	783	10,958	-10,175	1,049	12,506	-11,457	-36,626	60,239	108,322	-48,083
October	782	11,134	-10,352	1,048	12,655	-11,607	-39,162	66,389	117,158	-50,769
November	692	10,189	-9,497	930	11,630	-10,700	-30,875	64,492	106,066	-41,575
December	876	11,102	-10,226	1,266	12,956	-11,690	-34,606	62,959	109,255	-46,296
Total	**10,209**	**132,433**	**-122,224**	**13,768**	**153,298**	**-139,530**	**-392,820**	**724,771**	**1,257,121**	**-532,350**
2004 January	R 718	R 11,926	R -11,208	R 1,097	R 14,339	R -13,242	R -31,668	R 59,083	R 103,993	R -44,910
February	R 908	R 11,714	R -10,806	R 1,286	R 13,928	R -12,642	R -28,804	R 63,418	R 104,864	R -41,446
March	R 1,079	R 13,953	R -12,874	R 1,580	R 15,956	R -14,376	R -34,850	R 74,195	R 123,421	R -49,226
April	R 989	R 13,046	R -12,057	R 1,529	R 15,032	R -13,503	R -37,612	R 67,770	R 118,885	R -51,115
May	R 1,143	R 14,246	R -13,103	R 1,666	R 16,412	R -14,746	R -33,910	R 69,615	R 118,271	R -48,656
June	R 1,014	R 15,573	R -14,559	R 1,536	R 18,123	R -16,587	R -42,323	R 68,747	R 127,657	R -58,910
July	R 1,070	R 14,857	R -13,787	R 1,668	R 17,434	R -15,766	R -43,218	R 64,240	R 123,224	R -58,984
August	R 1,200	R 16,863	R -15,663	R 1,572	R 19,187	R -17,615	R -42,031	R 67,571	R 127,216	R -59,646
September	R 1,108	R 14,986	R -13,878	R 1,463	R 16,929	R -15,466	R -40,995	R 69,561	R 126,022	R -56,461
October	R 1,299	R 18,056	R -16,757	R 1,752	R 20,078	R -18,326	R -43,000	R 73,490	R 134,816	R -61,326
November	R 1,162	R 18,351	R -17,189	R 1,507	R 21,049	R -19,542	R -45,564	R 69,613	R 134,719	R -65,106
December	R 1,438	R 15,695	R -14,257	R 1,988	R 18,194	R -16,206	R -38,938	R 71,473	R 126,617	R -55,144
Total	**R 13,130**	**R 179,266**	**R -166,136**	**R 18,642**	**R 206,660**	**R -188,018**	**R -462,912**	**R 818,775**	**R 1,469,704**	**R -650,930**
2005 January	1,049	15,631	-14,582	1,804	18,430	-16,626	-39,912	66,237	122,775	-56,538
February	1,445	15,430	-13,985	1,860	18,247	-16,387	-37,956	68,238	122,580	-54,343
March	1,731	18,360	-16,629	2,267	21,152	-18,885	R -36,640	R 79,713	R 135,238	R -55,525
April	1,766	19,466	-17,700	2,415	22,134	-19,719	-39,140	76,275	135,134	-58,859
4-Month Total	**5,991**	**68,887**	**-62,896**	**8,346**	**79,963**	**-71,617**	**-153,648**	**290,463**	**515,728**	**-225,265**
2004 4-Month Total	**3,694**	**50,639**	**-46,945**	**5,492**	**59,255**	**-53,763**	**-132,934**	**264,466**	**451,163**	**-186,697**
2003 4-Month Total	**3,870**	**44,422**	**-40,552**	**5,211**	**52,029**	**-46,818**	**-120,081**	**233,458**	**400,356**	**-166,899**

[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.

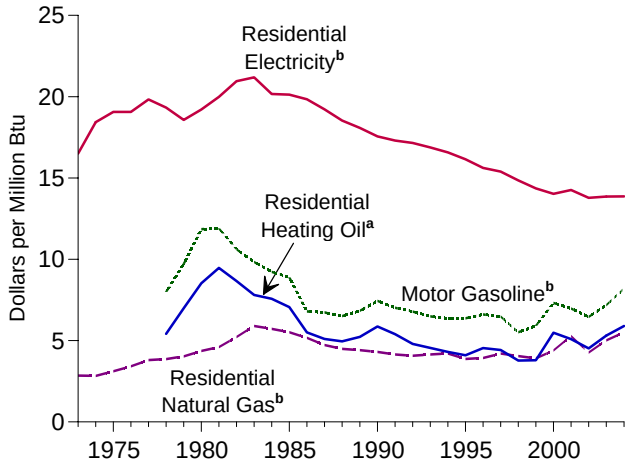
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1975 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Table 1.5 Sources " at the end of this section.

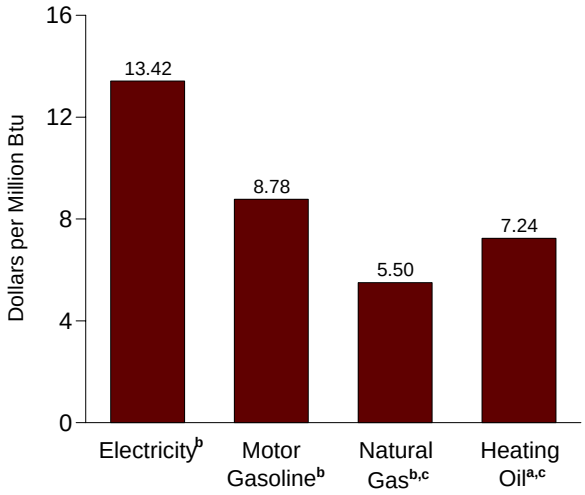
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

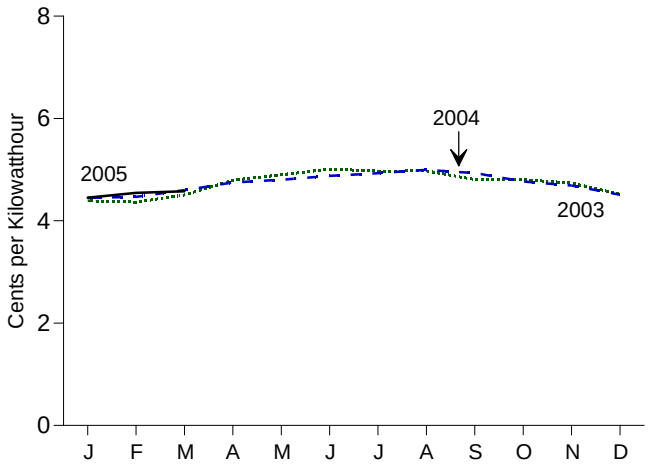
Costs, 1973-2004



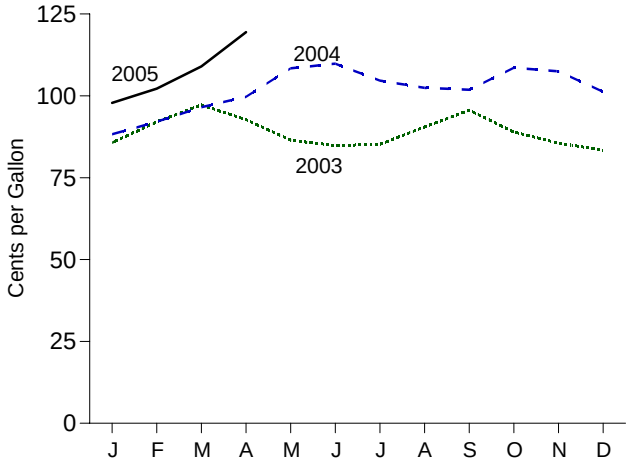
Costs, March 2005



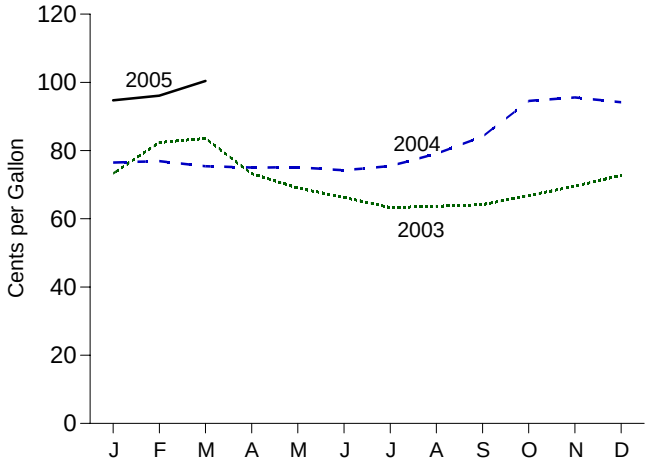
Residential Electricity[b], Monthly



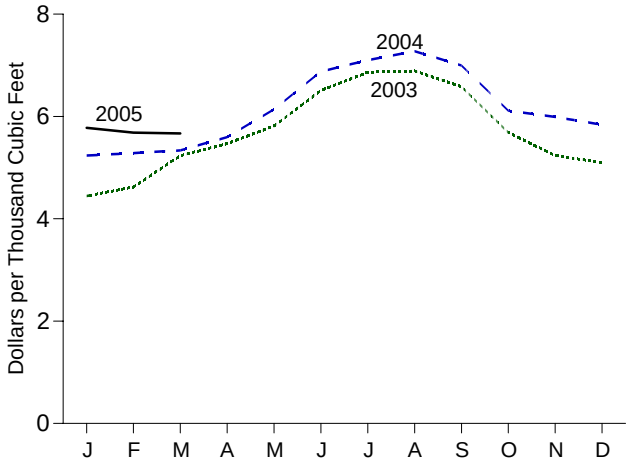
Motor Gasoline[b], Monthly



Residential Heating Oil[a], Monthly



Residential Natural Gas[b], Monthly



[a]Excludes taxes.
[b]Includes taxes.
[c]Residential.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.6.

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

	Consumer Price Index (Urban)[a]	Motor Gasoline[b]		Residential Heating Oil[c]		Residential Natural Gas[b]		Residential Electricity[b]	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	**44.4**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.5**	**2.85**	**5.6**	**16.50**
1975 Average	**53.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**317.8**	**3.12**	**6.5**	**19.07**
1980 Average	**82.4**	**148.2**	**11.85**	**118.2**	**8.52**	**446.6**	**4.36**	**6.6**	**19.21**
1985 Average	**107.6**	**111.2**	**8.89**	**97.9**	**7.06**	**568.8**	**5.52**	**6.87**	**20.13**
1990 Average	**130.7**	**93.1**	**7.44**	**81.3**	**5.86**	**443.8**	**4.31**	**5.99**	**17.56**
1995 Average	**152.4**	**79.1**	**6.37**	**56.9**	**4.10**	**397.6**	**3.87**	**5.51**	**16.15**
1996 Average	**156.9**	**82.1**	**6.61**	**63.0**	**4.54**	**404.1**	**3.93**	**5.33**	**15.62**
1997 Average	**160.5**	**80.4**	**6.48**	**61.3**	**4.42**	**432.4**	**4.21**	**5.25**	**15.39**
1998 Average	**163.0**	**68.4**	**5.51**	**52.3**	**3.77**	**418.4**	**4.05**	**5.07**	**14.85**
1999 Average	**166.6**	**73.3**	**5.91**	**52.6**	**3.79**	**401.6**	**3.91**	**4.90**	**14.36**
2000 Average	**172.2**	**90.8**	**7.32**	**76.1**	**5.49**	**450.6**	**4.39**	**4.79**	**14.02**
2001 Average	**177.1**	**86.4**	**6.97**	**70.6**	**5.09**	**543.8**	**5.27**	**4.87**	**14.27**
2002 Average	**179.9**	**80.1**	**6.46**	**62.8**	**4.52**	**438.6**	**4.26**	**4.70**	**13.78**
2003 January	181.7	85.7	6.91	73.3	5.29	444.7	4.30	4.39	12.87
February	183.1	92.1	7.43	82.4	5.94	462.0	4.47	4.36	12.79
March	184.2	97.2	7.84	83.6	6.02	523.3	5.07	4.51	13.21
April	183.8	92.7	7.48	73.2	5.28	546.8	5.29	4.79	14.05
May	183.5	86.5	6.98	69.0	4.98	581.5	5.63	4.90	14.36
June	183.7	84.8	6.84	66.2	4.78	651.1	6.30	5.01	14.68
July	183.9	85.2	6.87	63.3	4.56	686.2	6.64	4.97	14.57
August	184.6	90.5	7.30	63.7	4.59	689.1	6.67	4.97	14.57
September	185.2	95.6	7.71	64.1	4.63	658.2	6.37	4.81	14.08
October	185.0	89.0	7.18	66.8	4.82	568.6	5.50	4.81	14.08
November	184.5	85.5	6.90	69.5	5.01	523.6	5.07	4.74	13.88
December	184.3	83.5	6.73	72.8	5.25	509.5	4.93	4.52	13.25
Average	**184.0**	**89.0**	**7.18**	**73.6**	**5.31**	**517.4**	**5.01**	**4.73**	**13.86**
2004 January	185.2	88.3	7.11	76.5	5.52	523.8	5.08	4.45	13.04
February	186.2	92.1	7.42	76.9	5.55	528.5	5.13	4.47	13.10
March	187.4	96.5	7.77	75.4	5.44	533.6	5.18	4.60	13.48
April	188.0	99.7	8.03	75.1	5.41	559.6	5.43	4.75	13.92
May	189.1	108.4	8.73	75.1	5.41	614.0	5.96	4.80	14.07
June	189.7	109.8	8.84	74.2	5.35	687.9	6.67	4.88	14.29
July	189.4	104.6	8.43	75.4	5.44	710.1	6.89	4.93	14.45
August	189.5	102.4	8.25	79.1	5.70	727.7	7.06	5.00	14.65
September	189.9	101.8	8.20	84.1	6.07	699.8	6.79	4.93	14.46
October	190.9	108.5	8.74	94.6	6.82	611.3	5.93	4.77	13.97
November	191.0	107.5	8.66	95.6	6.89	599.0	5.81	4.69	13.75
December	190.3	101.2	8.15	94.2	6.79	R 583.8	R 5.66	4.51	13.21
Average	**188.9**	**101.8**	**8.20**	**81.8**	**5.90**	**568.6**	**5.51**	**4.73**	**13.87**
2005 January	190.7	97.9	7.88	94.8	6.83	R 577.9	R 5.60	4.45	13.05
February	191.8	102.2	8.23	96.1	6.93	568.3	5.51	4.55	13.32
March	193.3	109.0	8.78	R 100.4	R 7.24	R 567.0	R 5.50	R 4.58	R 13.42
April	194.6	119.5	9.62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

[b] Includes taxes.

[c] Excludes taxes.

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.

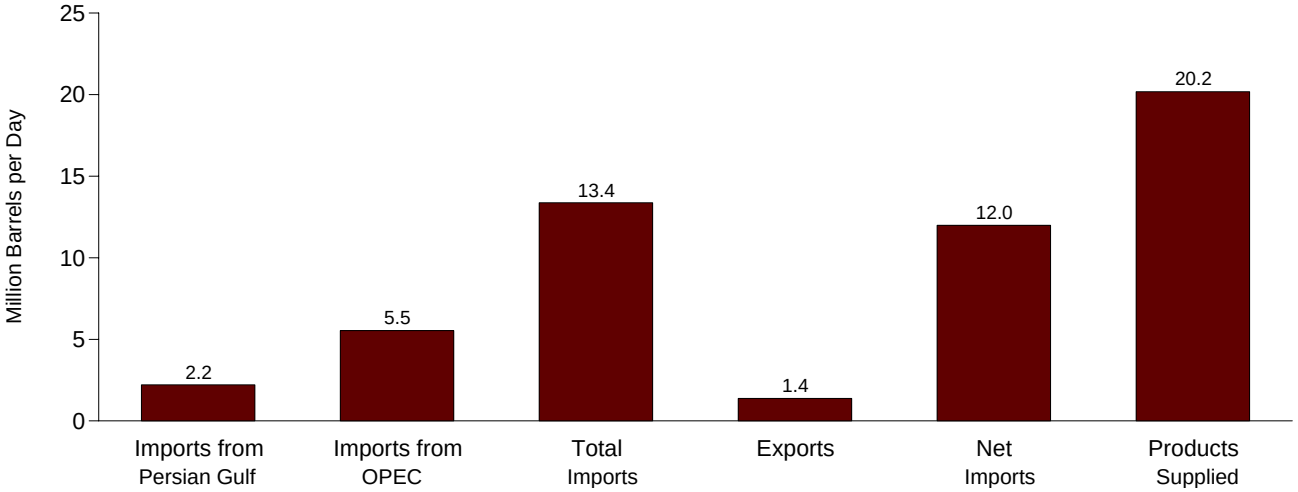
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002**—*Economic Report of the President,* February 2005, Table B-60. **2003 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators,* June 2005, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

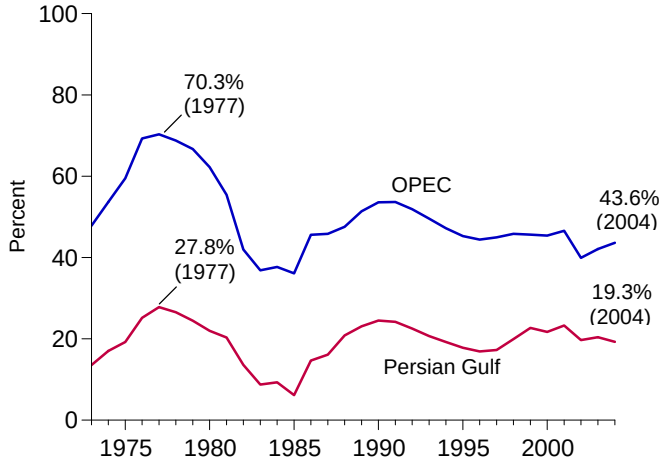
Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

Overview, April 2005

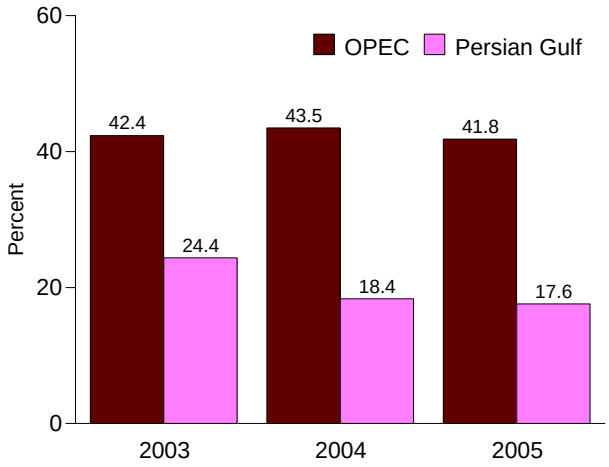


Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as a Share of Total Imports

1973-2004

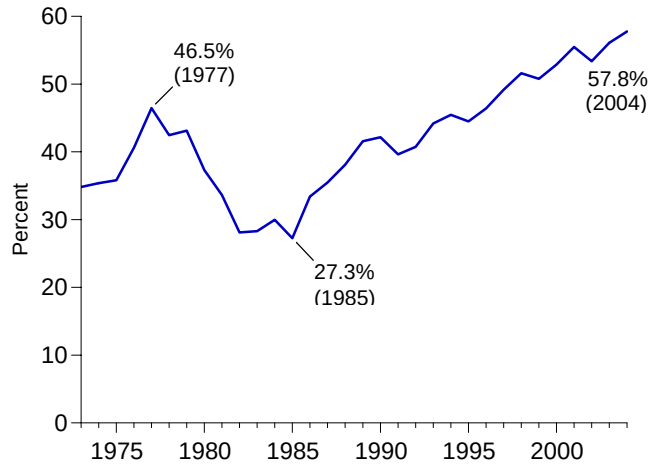


January-April

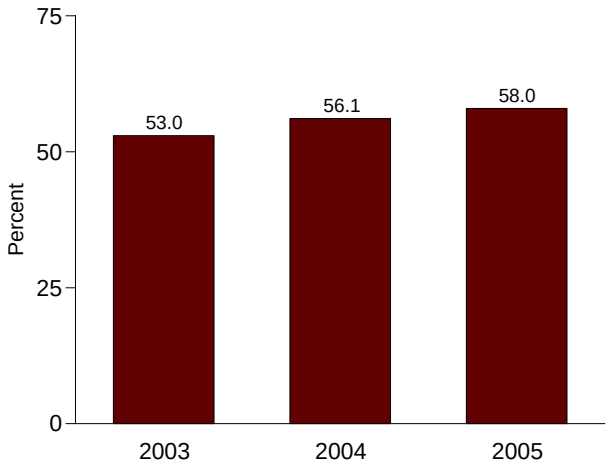


Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied

1973-2004



January-April



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

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

	Imports from Persian Gulf[a]	Imports from OPEC[b]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports from Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports from OPEC[b]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports	As Share of Products Supplied: Net Imports	As Share of Total Imports: Imports from Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Total Imports: Imports from OPEC[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent					
1973 Average	**848**	**2,993**	**6,256**	**231**	**6,025**	**17,308**	**4.9**	**17.3**	**36.1**	**34.8**	**13.6**	**47.8**
1975 Average	**1,165**	**3,601**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**16,322**	**7.1**	**22.1**	**37.1**	**35.8**	**19.2**	**59.5**
1980 Average	**1,519**	**4,300**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**17,056**	**8.9**	**25.2**	**40.5**	**37.3**	**22.0**	**62.2**
1985 Average	**311**	**1,830**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**15,726**	**2.0**	**11.6**	**32.2**	**27.3**	**6.1**	**36.1**
1990 Average	**1,966**	**4,296**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**16,988**	**11.6**	**25.3**	**47.2**	**42.2**	**24.5**	**53.6**
1995 Average	**1,573**	**4,002**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**17,725**	**8.9**	**22.6**	**49.8**	**44.5**	**17.8**	**45.3**
1996 Average	**1,604**	**4,211**	**9,478**	**981**	**8,498**	**18,309**	**8.8**	**23.0**	**51.8**	**46.4**	**16.9**	**44.4**
1997 Average	**1,755**	**4,569**	**10,162**	**1,003**	**9,158**	**18,620**	**9.4**	**24.5**	**54.6**	**49.2**	**17.3**	**45.0**
1998 Average	**2,136**	**4,905**	**10,708**	**945**	**9,764**	**18,917**	**11.3**	**25.9**	**56.6**	**51.6**	**19.9**	**45.8**
1999 Average	**2,464**	**4,953**	**10,852**	**940**	**9,912**	**19,519**	**12.6**	**25.4**	**55.6**	**50.8**	**22.7**	**45.6**
2000 Average	**2,488**	**5,203**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**19,701**	**12.6**	**26.4**	**58.2**	**52.9**	**21.7**	**45.4**
2001 Average	**2,761**	**5,528**	**11,871**	**971**	**10,900**	**19,649**	**14.1**	**28.1**	**60.4**	**55.5**	**23.3**	**46.6**
2002 Average	**2,269**	**4,605**	**11,530**	**984**	**10,546**	**19,761**	**11.5**	**23.3**	**58.3**	**53.4**	**19.7**	**39.9**
2003 January	2,735	4,303	11,104	1,212	9,892	20,017	13.7	21.5	55.5	49.4	24.6	38.8
February	2,676	4,052	10,921	1,067	9,854	20,375	13.1	19.9	53.6	48.4	24.5	37.1
March	2,818	5,433	12,044	1,051	10,993	19,708	14.3	27.6	61.1	55.8	23.4	45.1
April	3,148	5,949	12,599	1,053	11,546	19,830	15.9	30.0	63.5	58.2	25.0	47.2
May	2,669	5,751	12,918	1,097	11,822	19,344	13.8	29.7	66.8	61.1	20.7	44.5
June	2,327	5,526	13,001	1,065	11,936	19,793	11.8	27.9	65.7	60.3	17.9	42.5
July	2,170	4,736	12,736	976	11,760	20,094	10.8	23.6	63.4	58.5	17.0	37.2
August	1,849	4,934	12,769	947	11,822	20,586	9.0	24.0	62.0	57.4	14.5	38.6
September	2,397	5,394	12,868	960	11,908	19,933	12.0	27.1	64.6	59.7	18.6	41.9
October	2,353	5,342	12,373	970	11,402	20,182	11.7	26.5	61.3	56.5	19.0	43.2
November	2,586	5,237	11,712	933	10,780	19,873	13.0	26.4	58.9	54.2	22.1	44.7
December	2,312	5,225	12,033	990	11,043	20,679	11.2	25.3	58.2	53.4	19.2	43.4
Average	**2,501**	**5,162**	**12,264**	**1,027**	**11,238**	**20,034**	**12.5**	**25.8**	**61.2**	**56.1**	**20.4**	**42.1**
2004 January	2,300	5,179	11,727	748	10,979	20,393	11.3	25.4	57.5	53.8	19.6	44.2
February	2,098	5,215	12,329	1,046	11,283	20,549	10.2	25.4	60.0	54.9	17.0	42.3
March	2,373	5,769	13,073	1,024	12,048	20,161	11.8	28.6	64.8	59.8	18.2	44.1
April	2,322	5,388	12,450	1,153	11,297	20,207	11.5	26.7	61.6	55.9	18.7	43.3
May	2,478	5,753	12,989	1,052	11,937	20,209	12.3	28.5	64.3	59.1	19.1	44.3
June	2,370	5,865	13,301	1,070	12,232	20,333	11.7	28.8	65.4	60.2	17.8	44.1
July	2,538	5,786	13,389	1,080	12,310	20,601	12.3	28.1	65.0	59.8	19.0	43.2
August	2,943	6,225	13,489	1,091	12,399	20,732	14.2	30.0	65.1	59.8	21.8	46.1
September	2,764	5,580	12,532	961	11,571	20,411	13.5	27.3	61.4	56.7	22.1	44.5
October	2,562	5,567	13,323	1,078	12,245	20,743	12.4	26.8	64.2	59.0	19.2	41.8
November	2,648	5,657	13,219	992	12,227	20,782	12.7	27.2	63.6	58.8	20.0	42.8
December	2,402	5,497	12,931	1,284	11,648	21,080	11.4	26.1	61.3	55.3	18.6	42.5
Average	**2,485**	**5,626**	**12,899**	**1,048**	**11,851**	**20,517**	**12.1**	**27.4**	**62.9**	**57.8**	**19.3**	**43.6**
2005 January	2,337	5,366	12,661	917	11,745	20,524	11.4	26.1	61.7	57.2	18.5	42.4
February	2,291	5,796	13,536	1,259	12,278	20,650	11.1	28.1	65.6	59.5	16.9	42.8
March	2,384	5,275	12,919	1,308	11,611	20,732	11.5	25.4	62.3	56.0	18.5	40.8
April	2,209	5,532	13,376	1,382	11,994	20,179	10.9	27.4	66.3	59.4	16.5	41.4
4-Month Average	**2,306**	**5,485**	**13,111**	**1,214**	**11,897**	**20,521**	**11.2**	**26.7**	**63.9**	**58.0**	**17.6**	**41.8**
2004 4-Month Average	**2,276**	**5,391**	**12,395**	**991**	**11,405**	**20,325**	**11.2**	**26.5**	**61.0**	**56.1**	**18.4**	**43.5**
2003 4-Month Average	**2,846**	**4,948**	**11,678**	**1,097**	**10,581**	**19,974**	**14.2**	**24.8**	**58.5**	**53.0**	**24.4**	**42.4**

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

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

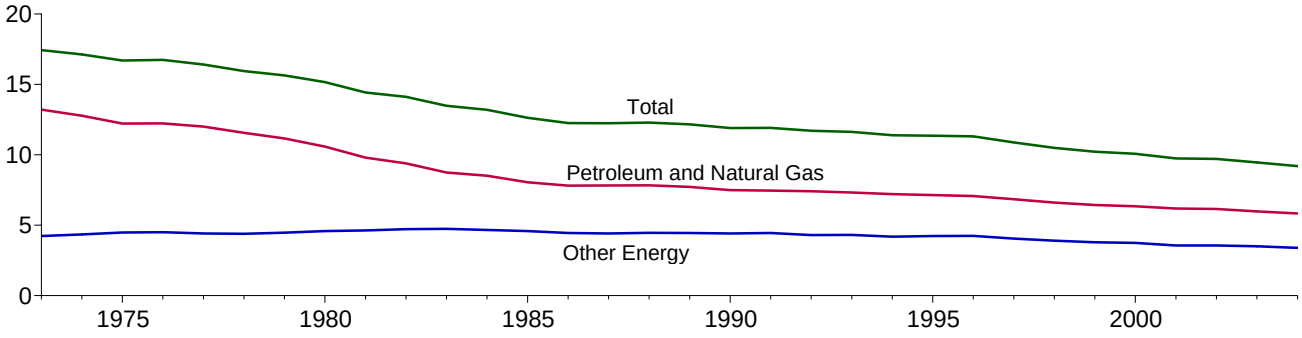
Notes: • Readers of Table 1.7 may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review.* • Petroleum is crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.

Sources: • **Columns 1-6:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 3.3b, and 3.3d. • **Columns 7-12:** Calculated by Energy Information Administration.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product
(Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar)



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas[a]	Other Energy[a,b]	Total[a]		Petroleum and Natural Gas[a]	Other Energy[a,b]	Total[a]
	Quadrillion Btu			Billion Chained (2000) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar		
1973 Year	**57.352**	**18.356**	**75.708**	**4,341.5**	**13.21**	**4.23**	**17.44**
1974 Year	**55.187**	**18.804**	**73.991**	**4,319.6**	**12.78**	**4.35**	**17.13**
1975 Year	**52.678**	**19.321**	**71.999**	**4,311.2**	**12.22**	**4.48**	**16.70**
1976 Year	**55.520**	**20.492**	**76.012**	**4,540.9**	**12.23**	**4.51**	**16.74**
1977 Year	**57.053**	**20.947**	**78.000**	**4,750.5**	**12.01**	**4.41**	**16.42**
1978 Year	**57.966**	**22.021**	**79.986**	**5,015.0**	**11.56**	**4.39**	**15.95**
1979 Year	**57.789**	**23.114**	**80.903**	**5,173.4**	**11.17**	**4.47**	**15.64**
1980 Year	**54.596**	**23.693**	**78.289**	**5,161.7**	**10.58**	**4.59**	**15.17**
1981 Year	**51.859**	**24.483**	**76.342**	**5,291.7**	**9.80**	**4.63**	**14.43**
1982 Year	**48.736**	**24.516**	**73.253**	**5,189.3**	**9.39**	**4.72**	**14.12**
1983 Year	**47.411**	**25.690**	**73.101**	**5,423.8**	**8.74**	**4.74**	**13.48**
1984 Year	**49.558**	**27.178**	**76.736**	**5,813.6**	**8.52**	**4.67**	**13.20**
1985 Year	**48.756**	**27.713**	**76.469**	**6,053.7**	**8.05**	**4.58**	**12.63**
1986 Year	**48.904**	**27.878**	**76.782**	**6,263.6**	**7.81**	**4.45**	**12.26**
1987 Year	**50.609**	**28.616**	**79.225**	**6,475.1**	**7.82**	**4.42**	**12.24**
1988 Year	**52.774**	**30.070**	**82.844**	**6,742.7**	**7.83**	**4.46**	**12.29**
1989 Year	**53.923**	**31.034**	**84.957**	**6,981.4**	**7.72**	**4.45**	**12.17**
1990 Year	**53.282**	**31.386**	**84.668**	**7,112.5**	**7.49**	**4.41**	**11.90**
1991 Year	**52.994**	**31.601**	**84.595**	**7,100.5**	**7.46**	**4.45**	**11.91**
1992 Year	**54.362**	**31.587**	**85.949**	**7,336.6**	**7.41**	**4.31**	**11.72**
1993 Year	**[a] 55.193**	**[a] 32.482**	**[a] 87.578**	**7,532.7**	**[a] 7.33**	**[a] 4.31**	**[a] 11.63**
1994 Year	**56.512**	**32.845**	**89.248**	**7,835.5**	**7.21**	**4.19**	**11.39**
1995 Year	**57.338**	**34.000**	**91.221**	**8,031.7**	**7.14**	**4.23**	**11.36**
1996 Year	**58.954**	**35.353**	**94.224**	**8,328.9**	**7.08**	**4.24**	**11.31**
1997 Year	**59.594**	**35.239**	**94.727**	**8,703.5**	**6.85**	**4.05**	**10.88**
1998 Year	**59.869**	**35.394**	**95.146**	**9,066.9**	**6.60**	**3.90**	**10.49**
1999 Year	**60.970**	**35.926**	**96.774**	**9,470.3**	**6.44**	**3.79**	**10.22**
2000 Year	**62.320**	**36.724**	**98.905**	**9,817.0**	**6.35**	**3.74**	**10.07**
2001 Year	**61.239**	**35.289**	**96.380**	**9,890.7**	**6.19**	**3.57**	**9.74**
2002 Year	**62.030**	**35.932**	**97.788**	**10,074.8**	**6.16**	**3.57**	**9.71**
2003 Year	**62.116**	**36.347**	**98.223**	**10,381.3**	**5.98**	**3.50**	**9.46**
2004 Year	**[R] 63.227**	**36.833**	**[R] 99.764**	**10,841.6**	**5.83**	**3.40**	**9.20**

[a] Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum and Natural Gas" and "Other Energy," but is counted only once in total consumption.

[b] "Other Energy" is coal, nuclear electric power, renewable energy, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, and net imports of coal coke and electricity.

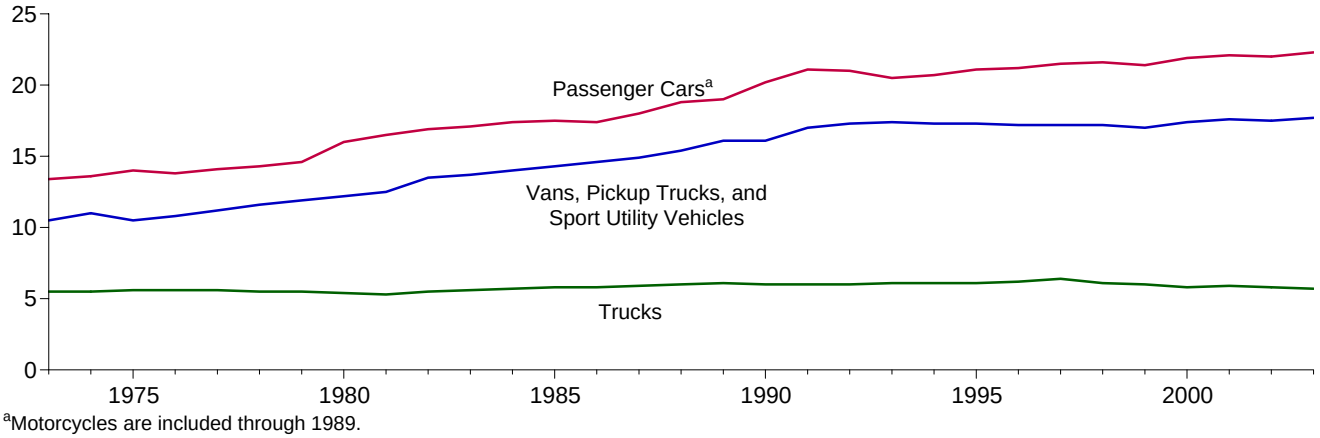
R=Revised.

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

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

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-2003**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 2004, Table 2A. **2004**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release,* May 26, 2005, Table 3, which is available at website www.bea.doc.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm.

Figure 1.9 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates
(Miles per Gallon)



[a]Motorcycles are included through 1989.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.9.

Table 1.9 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Rates

	Passenger Cars[a]			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles[b]			Trucks[c]			All Motor Vehicles[d]		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	[a]10,157	[a]533	[a]19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003[P]	12,242	550	22.3	11,467	647	17.7	27,286	4,750	5.7	12,210	716	17.0

[a] Through 1989, includes motorcycles.
[b] Includes a small number of trucks with 2 axles and 4 tires, such as step vans.
[c] Single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks.
[d] Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not shown separately.
P=Preliminary.
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: • **Passenger Cars, 1990-1994:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, *National Transportation Statistics 1998,* Table 4-13. • **All Other Data:** • **1973-1994—**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), *Highway Statistics Summary to 1995,* Table VM-201A. • **1995 forward—**FHWA, *Highway Statistics,* annual reports, Table VM-1.

Table 1.10 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	May 1 through May 31					Cumulative July 1 through May 31				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2004	2005	Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005	Normal[a]	2004	2005	Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	281	240	399	42	66	6,545	6,443	6,585	1	2
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	217	115	282	30	145	5,872	5,646	5,761	-2	2
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	238	163	264	11	62	6,447	5,975	6,019	-7	1
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	208	200	215	3	8	6,701	6,206	5,934	-11	-4
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	61	23	80	([c])	([c])	2,846	2,770	2,687	-6	-3
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	76	39	93	([c])	([c])	3,597	3,404	3,154	-12	-7
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	17	23	33	([c])	([c])	2,286	2,039	1,950	-15	-4
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	233	175	203	-13	16	5,127	4,661	4,739	-8	2
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	182	101	121	-34	20	3,152	2,693	2,925	-7	9
U.S. Average[b]	**159**	**104**	**173**	**9**	**66**	**4,485**	**4,183**	**4,195**	**-6**	(s)

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[c] Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.
(s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent.

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

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for current data. • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html for historical data.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.11 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	May 1 through May 31					Cumulative January 1 through May 31				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2004	2005	Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005	Normal[a]	2004	2005	Normal to 2005	2004 to 2005
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	6	10	0	(c)	(c)	6	10	0	(c)	(c)
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	23	48	1	(c)	(c)	23	49	3	(c)	(c)
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	49	61	10	(c)	(c)	51	69	11	(c)	(c)
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	65	85	51	(c)	(c)	74	98	59	(c)	(c)
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	177	272	164	-7	-40	360	444	326	-9	-27
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	136	229	136	0	-41	193	290	185	-4	-36
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	252	298	268	6	-10	426	483	458	8	-5
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	96	132	133	(c)	(c)	145	205	172	19	-16
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	36	70	54	(c)	(c)	57	127	59	(c)	(c)
U.S. Average[b]	**97**	**140**	**91**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**162**	**212**	**149**	**-8**	**-30**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
[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).

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for current data. • See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html for historical data.

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Overview

Note 1. Energy Production: Includes production of fossil fuels (coal, dry natural gas, crude oil and lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids), nuclear electric power, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, and renewable energy. Renewable energy production is assumed to be equivalent to: end-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy; and electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

Note 2. Energy Consumption: Includes consumption of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (supplemental gaseous fuels and coal coke net imports), nuclear electric power, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, renewable energy, and net imports of electricity. Renewable energy consumption includes: end-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy and net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

Note 3. Energy Imports: Includes imports of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum, including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (coal coke imports), and electricity. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

Note 4. Energy Exports: Includes exports of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (coal coke exports), and electricity. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. See Section 10 for further information on renewable energy.

Note 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.

Table 1.5 Sources

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

Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: "U.S. Exports," FT410, December issues.
1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.
1990-1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1993-2003: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2004 and 2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.
1990-1993: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1994-2003: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2004 and 2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports
1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: January-July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.
1990-1992: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1993-2003: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.

2004 and 2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

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

Total Merchandise

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990.
1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1992-2003: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2004 and 2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Tables 1.10 and 1.11 Sources

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

The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) 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 by Sector

U.S. total energy consumption in March 2005 was 8.7 quadrillion Btu, 4 percent higher than in March 2004.

Residential sector total consumption was 2.0 quadrillion Btu in March 2005, 9 percent higher than the March 2004 level. The sector accounted for 23 percent of total energy consumption.

Commercial sector total consumption was 1.5 quadrillion Btu in March 2005, 2 percent higher than the March 2004 level. The sector accounted for 18 percent of total energy consumption.

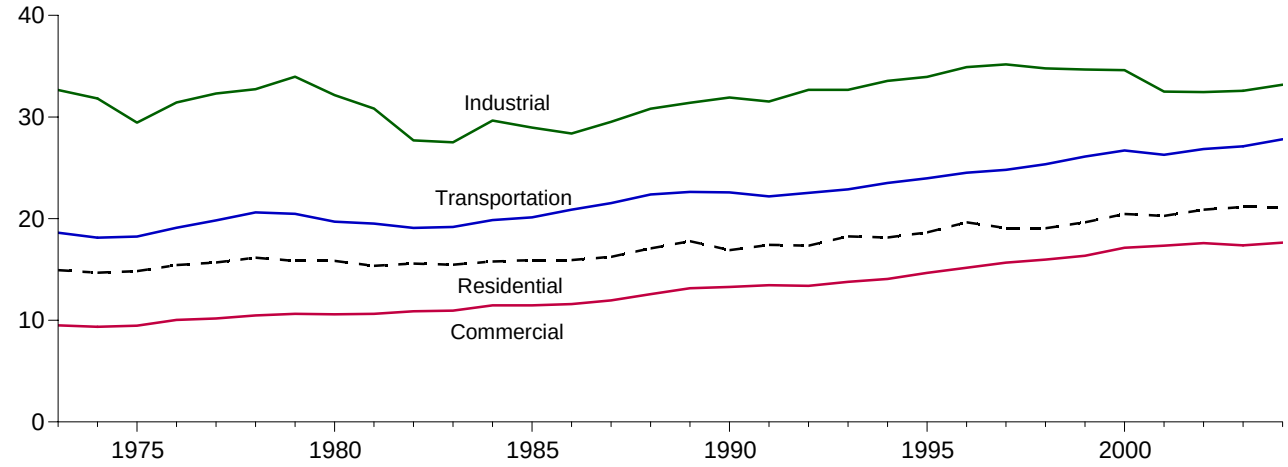
Industrial sector total consumption was 2.8 quadrillion Btu in March 2005, 3 percent higher than the March 2004 level. The sector accounted for 32 percent of total energy consumption.

Transportation sector total consumption was 2.4 quadrillion Btu in March 2005, 2 percent higher than the March 2004 level. The sector accounted for 27 percent of total energy consumption.

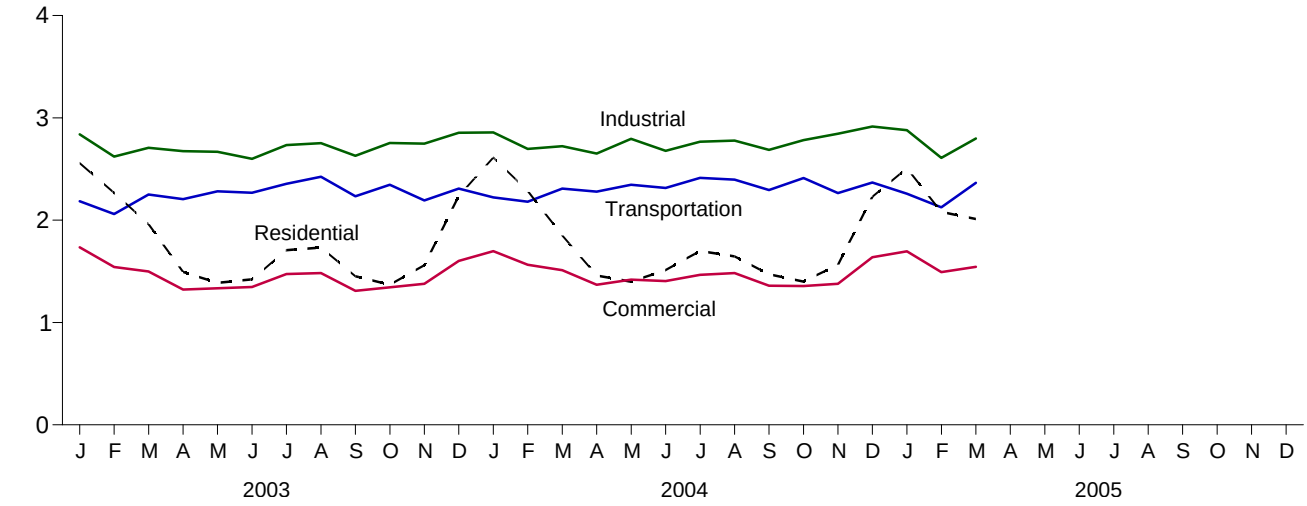
Electric power sector primary consumption was 3.1 quadrillion Btu in March 2005, 4 percent higher than the March 2004 level. Fossil fuels accounted for 69 percent of all primary energy consumed by the electric power sector; nuclear electric power 21 percent; and renewable energy 10 percent.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

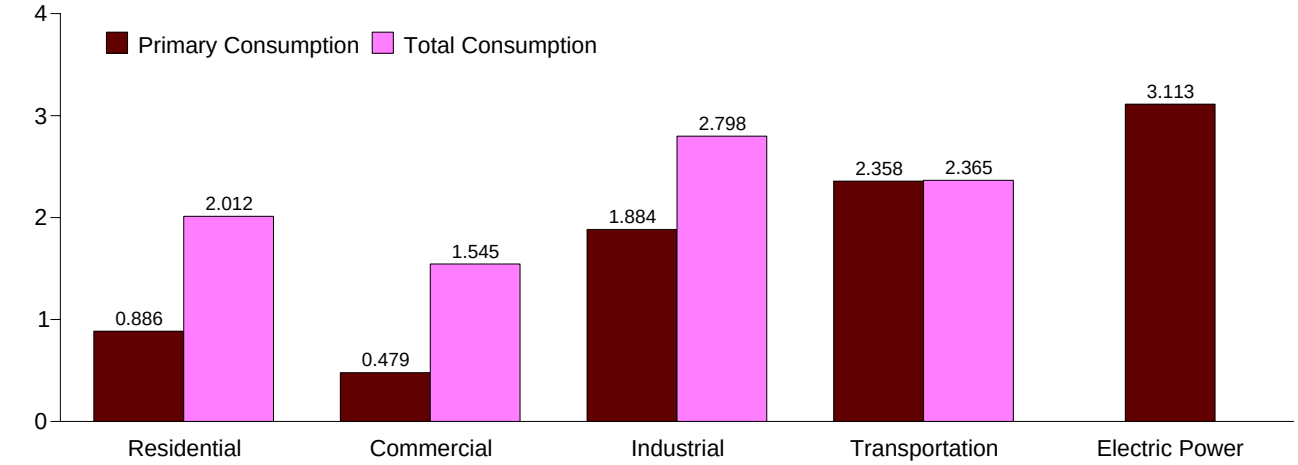
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2004



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, March 2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
Source: Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector

(Quadrillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector[c,d]		
	Residential		Commercial[a]		Industrial[b]		Transportation			Adjustments[e]	Total[b]
	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary		
1973 Total	**8.250**	**14.930**	**4.381**	**9.507**	**24.741**	**32.653**	**18.576**	**18.612**	**19.753**	**0.007**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**8.006**	**14.842**	**4.023**	**9.466**	**21.454**	**29.447**	**18.209**	**18.244**	**20.307**	**.001**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**7.504**	**15.848**	**4.097**	**10.594**	**22.673**	**32.152**	**19.658**	**19.696**	**24.359**	**-.001**	**78.289**
1985 Total	**6.992**	**15.928**	**3.708**	**11.465**	**19.540**	**28.958**	**20.075**	**20.122**	**26.158**	**-.004**	**76.469**
1990 Total	**6.460**	**16.900**	**3.810**	**13.281**	**21.235**	**31.918**	**22.535**	**22.589**	**30.647**	**-.020**	**84.668**
1995 Total	**7.022**	**18.653**	**4.032**	**14.665**	**22.643**	**33.941**	**23.905**	**23.960**	**33.616**	**.003**	**91.221**
1996 Total	**7.556**	**19.643**	**4.218**	**15.161**	**23.364**	**34.905**	**24.456**	**24.511**	**34.626**	**.004**	**94.224**
1997 Total	**7.088**	**19.067**	**4.248**	**15.679**	**23.608**	**35.167**	**24.753**	**24.808**	**35.024**	**.006**	**94.727**
1998 Total	**6.462**	**19.052**	**3.956**	**15.964**	**23.067**	**34.777**	**25.301**	**25.357**	**36.363**	**-.003**	**95.146**
1999 Total	**6.810**	**19.634**	**3.984**	**16.347**	**22.826**	**34.679**	**26.050**	**26.108**	**37.097**	**.006**	**96.774**
2000 Total	**7.147**	**20.453**	**4.192**	**17.129**	**22.740**	**34.616**	**26.645**	**26.705**	**38.180**	**.002**	**98.905**
2001 Total	**6.909**	**20.261**	**4.044**	**17.337**	**21.796**	**32.501**	**26.215**	**26.276**	**37.411**	**.005**	**96.380**
2002 Total	R **6.886**	R **20.879**	R **4.148**	R **17.599**	R **21.720**	R **32.457**	R **26.786**	R **26.847**	**38.243**	**.005**	**97.788**
2003 January	R 1.196	R 2.557	R .639	R 1.736	R 1.946	R 2.838	R 2.178	R 2.185	3.357	(s)	9.316
February	R 1.102	R 2.267	R .592	R 1.542	R 1.794	R 2.621	R 2.054	R 2.060	2.949	-.004	8.487
March	R .870	R 1.961	R .484	R 1.499	R 1.829	R 2.708	R 2.246	R 2.252	2.991	-.004	8.416
April	R .573	R 1.494	R .338	R 1.322	R 1.774	R 2.675	R 2.200	R 2.206	2.813	-.004	7.693
May	R .391	R 1.388	R .247	R 1.335	R 1.717	R 2.669	R 2.277	R 2.283	3.044	-.001	7.674
June	R .287	R 1.423	R .197	R 1.347	R 1.631	R 2.600	R 2.261	R 2.268	3.262	.001	7.639
July	R .264	R 1.706	R .199	R 1.474	R 1.761	R 2.735	R 2.348	R 2.355	3.698	.005	8.275
August	.262	1.734	R .202	R 1.484	R 1.756	R 2.754	R 2.417	R 2.424	3.758	.006	8.401
September	.279	1.452	.204	1.310	1.738	2.630	2.227	2.233	3.178	.002	7.627
October	R .399	R 1.370	R .259	R 1.345	R 1.814	R 2.755	R 2.341	R 2.347	3.003	-.001	7.815
November	R .588	R 1.559	R .341	R 1.379	R 1.825	R 2.749	R 2.187	R 2.193	2.940	-.002	7.879
December	R .973	R 2.237	R .507	R 1.602	R 1.941	R 2.855	R 2.303	R 2.309	3.280	-.001	9.001
Total	R **7.184**	R **21.157**	R **4.207**	R **17.371**	R **21.525**	R **32.584**	R **27.038**	R **27.115**	**38.272**	**-.003**	**98.223**
2004 January	R 1.215	R 2.612	R .605	R 1.697	R 1.972	R 2.857	R 2.216	R 2.223	3.381	(s)	9.390
February	R 1.082	R 2.286	R .565	R 1.565	R 1.849	R 2.696	R 2.173	R 2.180	3.058	-.001	8.727
March	R .788	R 1.851	R .489	R 1.511	R 1.829	R 2.724	R 2.303	R 2.309	2.985	-.003	8.391
April	R .544	R 1.460	R .370	R 1.368	R 1.755	R 2.651	R 2.272	R 2.279	2.816	-.003	7.755
May	R .364	R 1.399	R .271	R 1.419	R 1.793	R 2.795	R 2.339	R 2.346	3.192	.001	7.959
June	R .283	R 1.513	R .224	R 1.405	R 1.722	R 2.678	R 2.309	R 2.316	3.374	.003	7.915
July	R .270	R 1.699	R .193	R 1.466	R 1.791	R 2.767	R 2.407	R 2.414	3.685	.006	8.351
August	.267	1.646	R .236	R 1.482	R 1.801	R 2.777	R 2.389	R 2.396	3.610	.005	8.307
September	.272	1.471	.195	1.360	R 1.770	R 2.687	R 2.287	R 2.294	3.288	.003	7.815
October	R .387	R 1.400	R .249	R 1.356	R 1.850	R 2.783	R 2.404	R 2.411	3.059	.000	7.950
November	R .583	R 1.564	R .331	R 1.379	R 1.918	R 2.845	R 2.258	R 2.265	2.961	-.001	8.052
December	R .954	R 2.230	R .502	R 1.637	R 1.975	R 2.916	R 2.361	R 2.369	3.359	.001	R 9.153
Total	R **7.009**	R **21.133**	R **4.230**	R **17.645**	R **22.027**	R **33.174**	R **27.720**	R **27.803**	**38.769**	**.009**	R **99.764**
2005 January	R 1.130	R 2.507	R .583	R 1.695	R 1.977	R 2.880	R 2.250	R 2.259	3.399	R .002	R 9.343
February	R .962	R 2.080	R .519	R 1.493	R 1.771	R 2.609	R 2.119	R 2.127	2.938	R .000	R 8.308
March	.886	2.012	.479	1.545	1.884	2.798	2.358	2.365	3.113	.000	8.721
3-Month Total	**2.979**	**6.599**	**1.582**	**4.734**	**5.632**	**8.287**	**6.727**	**6.751**	**9.450**	**.002**	**26.372**
2004 3-Month Total	**3.085**	**6.749**	**1.660**	**4.772**	**5.651**	**8.277**	**6.692**	**6.713**	**9.424**	**-.004**	**26.508**
2003 3-Month Total	**3.168**	**6.785**	**1.714**	**4.777**	**5.569**	**8.167**	**6.478**	**6.497**	**9.297**	**-.007**	**26.218**

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

[b] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Auto Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7.

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

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

[e] A balancing item. The sum of primary consumption in the five energy-use sectors equals the sum of total consumption in the four end-use sectors. However, total energy consumption does not equal the sum of the sectoral components due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas.

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

Notes: • Primary consumption includes coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, coal coke net imports, and electricity net imports. • Total consumption includes primary consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

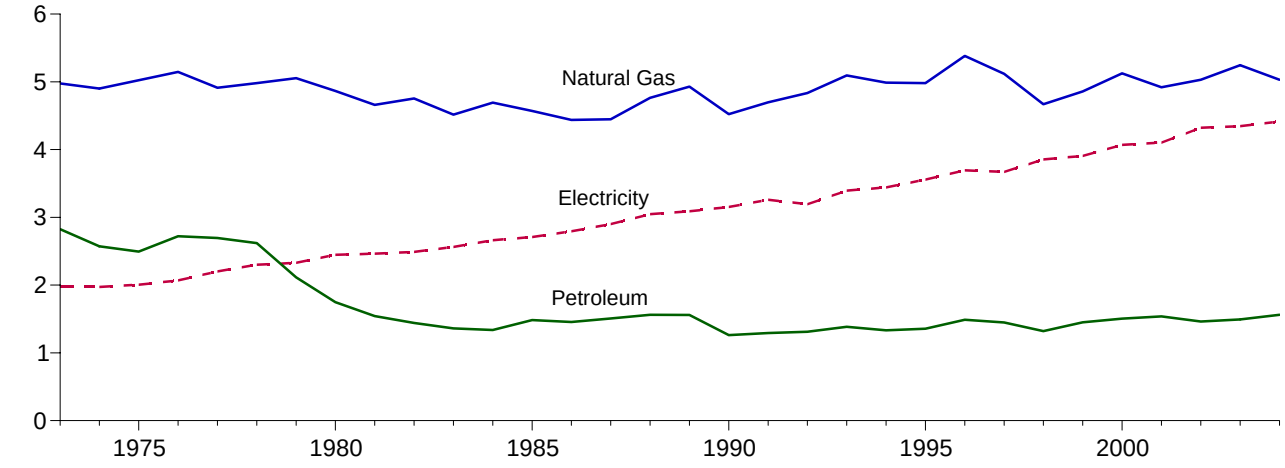
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.

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

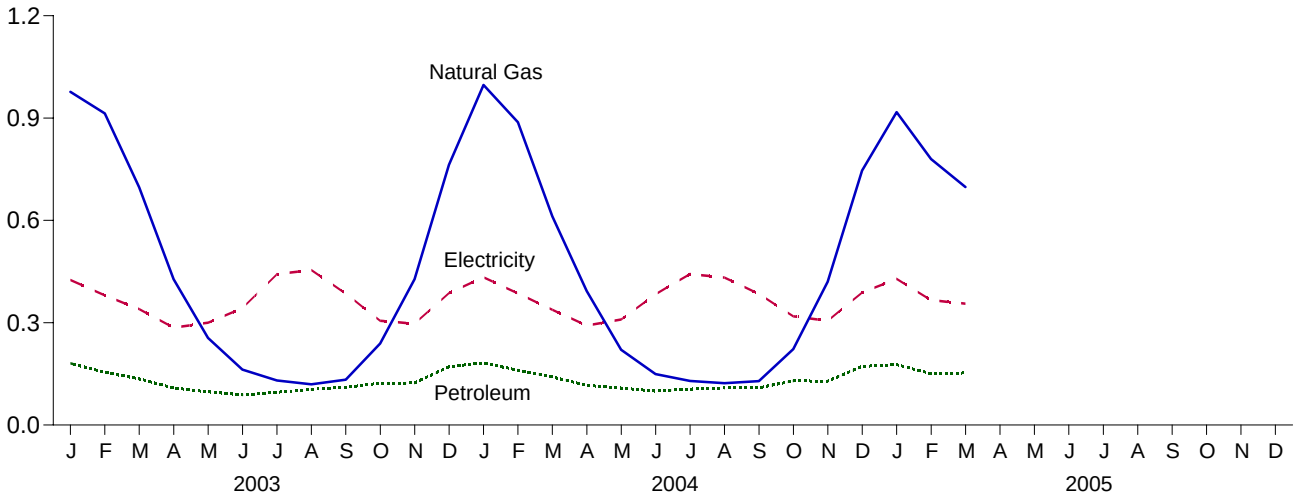
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

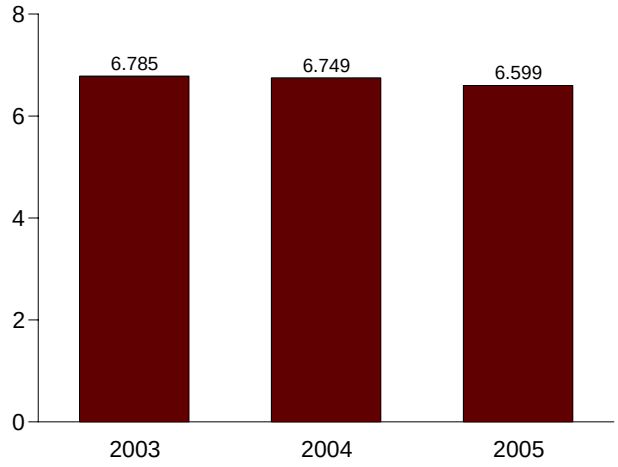
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



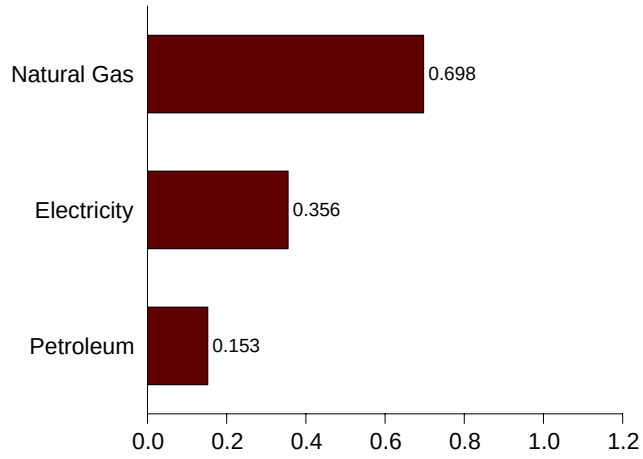
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



By Major Sources, March 2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption									Electricity Retail Sales[e]	Electrical System Energy Losses[f]	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]				Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Wood	Geo-thermal[c]	Solar[d]	Total				
1973 Total	**0.094**	**4.977**	**2.825**	**7.896**	**0.354**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.354**	**8.250**	**1.976**	**4.703**	**14.930**
1975 Total	**.063**	**5.023**	**2.495**	**7.580**	**.425**	**NA**	**NA**	**.425**	**8.006**	**2.007**	**4.829**	**14.842**
1980 Total	**.031**	**4.866**	**1.748**	**6.645**	**.859**	**NA**	**NA**	**.859**	**7.504**	**2.448**	**5.897**	**15.848**
1985 Total	**.039**	**4.571**	**1.483**	**6.093**	**.899**	**NA**	**NA**	**.899**	**6.992**	**2.709**	**6.227**	**15.928**
1990 Total	**.031**	**4.523**	**1.263**	**5.817**	**.581**	**.006**	**.056**	**.642**	**6.460**	**3.153**	**7.287**	**16.900**
1995 Total	**.017**	**4.981**	**1.356**	**6.355**	**.596**	**.007**	**.065**	**.667**	**7.022**	**3.557**	**8.073**	**18.653**
1996 Total	**.017**	**5.383**	**1.489**	**6.888**	**.595**	**.007**	**.065**	**.667**	**7.556**	**3.694**	**8.393**	**19.643**
1997 Total	**.016**	**5.118**	**1.448**	**6.582**	**.433**	**.008**	**.065**	**.506**	**7.088**	**3.671**	**8.308**	**19.067**
1998 Total	**.012**	**4.669**	**1.322**	**6.003**	**.387**	**.008**	**.065**	**.459**	**6.462**	**3.856**	**8.733**	**19.052**
1999 Total	**.014**	**4.858**	**1.452**	**6.324**	**.414**	**.009**	**.064**	**.486**	**6.810**	**3.906**	**8.917**	**19.634**
2000 Total	**.011**	**5.126**	**1.506**	**6.643**	**.433**	**.009**	**.061**	**.503**	**7.147**	**4.069**	**9.238**	**20.453**
2001 Total	**.012**	**4.919**	**1.539**	**6.470**	**.370**	**.009**	**.060**	**.439**	**6.909**	**4.103**	**9.248**	**20.261**
2002 Total	**.011**	**5.031**	**R 1.463**	**R 6.504**	**.313**	**.010**	**.059**	**.382**	**R 6.886**	**4.323**	**9.670**	**R 20.879**
2003 January	.001	.977	R .181	R 1.159	.030	.001	.005	.037	R 1.196	.425	.936	R 2.557
February	.001	.913	R .155	R 1.069	.028	.001	.004	.033	R 1.102	.380	.784	R 2.267
March	.001	.697	R .136	R .833	.030	.001	.005	.037	R .870	.340	.751	R 1.961
April	.001	.428	R .109	R .537	.030	.001	.005	.036	R .573	.286	.635	R 1.494
May	.001	.256	R .097	R .354	.030	.001	.005	.037	R .391	.300	.698	R 1.388
June	.001	.162	R .088	R .251	.030	.001	.005	.036	R .287	.343	.793	R 1.423
July	.001	.131	R .096	R .227	.030	.001	.005	.037	R .264	.442	1.000	R 1.706
August	.001	.120	.105	R .225	.030	.001	.005	.037	.262	.455	1.017	1.734
September	.001	.133	.110	R .244	.030	.001	.005	.036	.279	.385	.787	1.452
October	.001	.239	R .123	R .363	.030	.001	.005	.037	R .399	.306	.665	R 1.370
November	.001	.427	R .124	R .552	.030	.001	.005	.036	R .588	.297	.675	R 1.559
December	.002	.763	R .171	R .936	.030	.001	.005	.037	R .973	.387	.877	R 2.237
Total	**.010**	**5.246**	**R 1.494**	**R 6.750**	**.359**	**.017**	**.058**	**.434**	**R 7.184**	**4.345**	**9.627**	**R 21.157**
2004 January	.001	.997	R .182	R 1.181	.028	.002	.005	.035	R 1.215	.433	.964	R 2.612
February	.001	.888	R .161	R 1.050	.026	.001	.005	.032	R 1.082	.386	.818	R 2.286
March	.001	.612	R .141	R .754	.028	.002	.005	.035	R .788	.338	.725	R 1.851
April	.001	.393	R .116	R .510	.027	.001	.005	.033	R .544	.292	.625	R 1.460
May	.001	.220	R .108	R .329	.028	.002	.005	.035	R .364	.309	.726	R 1.399
June	.001	.149	R .100	R .250	.027	.001	.005	.033	R .283	.383	.847	R 1.513
July	.001	.129	R .105	R .236	.028	.002	.005	.035	R .270	.443	.986	R 1.699
August	.001	.123	.109	.232	.028	.002	.005	.035	.267	.432	.947	1.646
September	.001	.129	.109	R .239	.027	.001	.005	.033	.272	.384	.815	1.471
October	.001	.223	R .129	R .352	.028	.002	.005	.035	R .387	.319	.694	R 1.400
November	.001	.420	R .129	R .550	.027	.001	.005	.033	R .583	.306	.675	R 1.564
December	.002	.746	R .172	R .920	.028	.002	.005	.035	R .954	.388	.887	R 2.230
Total	**.011**	**R 5.030**	**R 1.561**	**R 6.602**	**.332**	**.018**	**.057**	**.408**	**R 7.009**	**4.413**	**9.710**	**R 21.133**
2005 January	.001	R .917	R .177	R 1.096	.028	.002	.005	.035	R 1.130	.429	.948	R 2.507
February	.001	.780	R .150	R .931	.025	.001	.004	.031	R .962	.366	.752	R 2.080
March	.001	.698	.153	.852	.028	.002	.005	.035	.886	.356	.770	2.012
3-Month Total	**.003**	**2.395**	**.480**	**2.878**	**.082**	**.004**	**.014**	**.101**	**2.979**	**1.150**	**2.470**	**6.599**
2004 3-Month Total	**.003**	**2.497**	**.484**	**2.984**	**.083**	**.004**	**.014**	**.101**	**3.085**	**1.157**	**2.507**	**6.749**
2003 3-Month Total	**.003**	**2.587**	**.471**	**3.061**	**.089**	**.004**	**.014**	**.107**	**3.168**	**1.146**	**2.471**	**6.785**

[a] All values are estimated; see Table 10.2a.

[b] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[c] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[d] Solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic electricity generation. Includes small amounts of commercial sector use.

[e] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

[f] See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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.

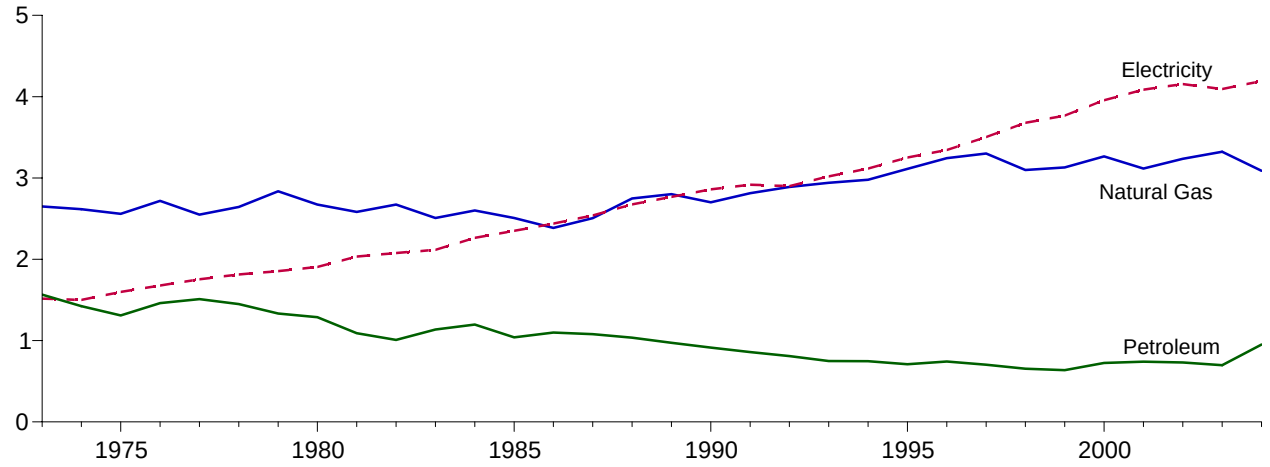
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

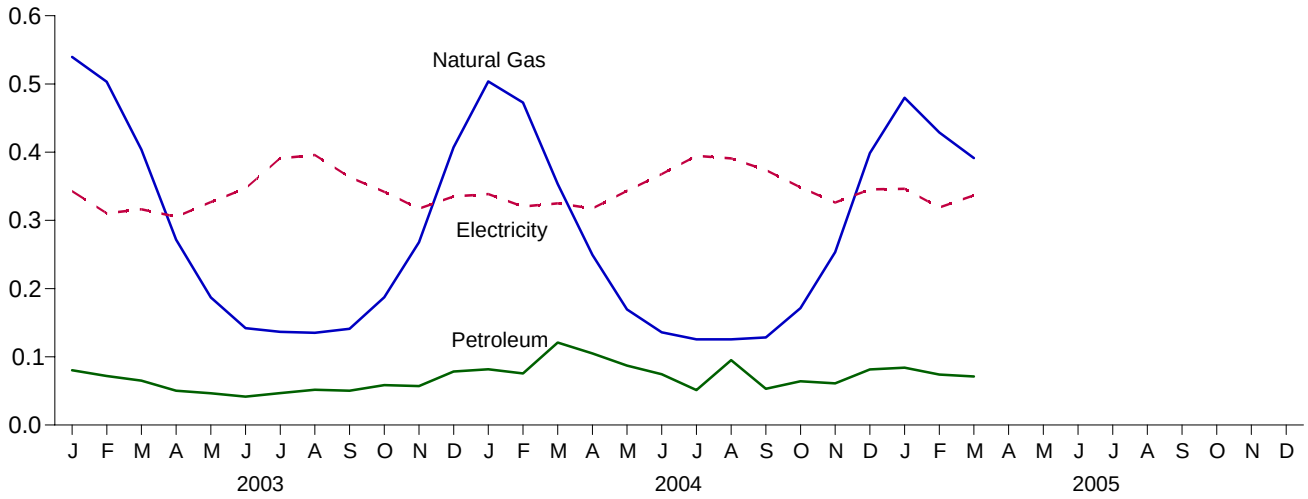
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

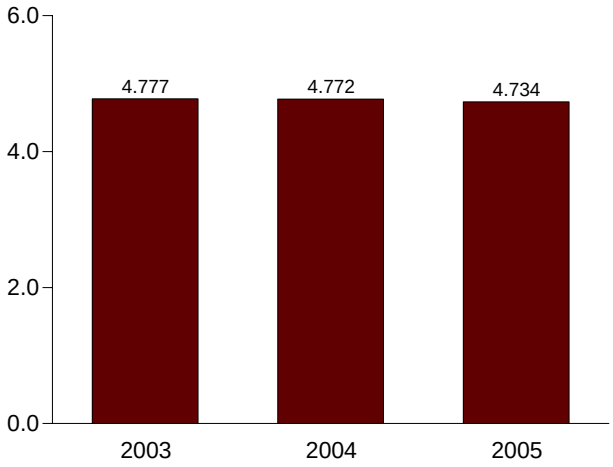
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



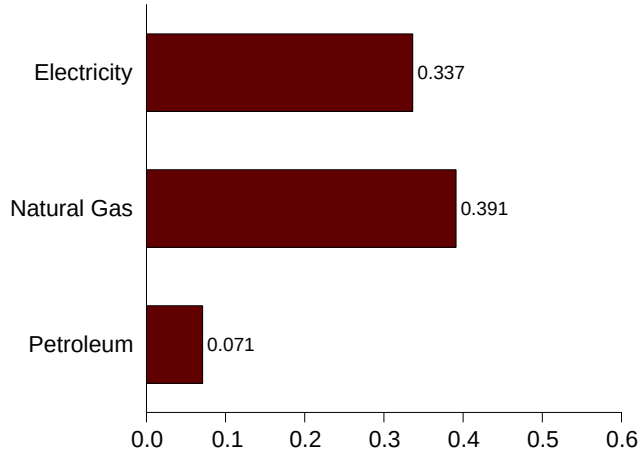
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



By Major Sources, March 2005



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

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Hydro-power[c]	Wood and Waste	Geo-thermal[d]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[e]	Electrical System Energy Losses[f]	Total
1973 Total	**0.160**	**2.649**	**1.565**	**4.374**	**NA**	**0.007**	**NA**	**0.007**	**4.381**	**1.517**	**3.609**	**9.507**
1975 Total	**.147**	**2.558**	**1.310**	**4.015**	**NA**	**.008**	**NA**	**.008**	**4.023**	**1.598**	**3.845**	**9.466**
1980 Total	**.115**	**2.674**	**1.288**	**4.076**	**NA**	**.021**	**NA**	**.021**	**4.097**	**1.906**	**4.591**	**10.594**
1985 Total	**.137**	**2.508**	**1.039**	**3.684**	**NA**	**.024**	**NA**	**.024**	**3.708**	**2.351**	**5.405**	**11.465**
1990 Total	**.124**	**2.701**	**.913**	**3.739**	**.001**	**.067**	**.003**	**.071**	**3.810**	**2.860**	**6.611**	**13.281**
1995 Total	**.117**	**3.113**	**.710**	**3.940**	**.001**	**.086**	**.005**	**.092**	**4.032**	**3.252**	**7.381**	**14.665**
1996 Total	**.122**	**3.244**	**.743**	**4.108**	**.001**	**.103**	**.005**	**.110**	**4.218**	**3.344**	**7.599**	**15.161**
1997 Total	**.129**	**3.302**	**.704**	**4.135**	**.001**	**.107**	**.006**	**.113**	**4.248**	**3.503**	**7.928**	**15.679**
1998 Total	**.093**	**3.098**	**.653**	**3.845**	**.001**	**.102**	**.007**	**.111**	**3.956**	**3.678**	**8.330**	**15.964**
1999 Total	**.103**	**3.130**	**.637**	**3.870**	**.001**	**.106**	**.007**	**.114**	**3.984**	**3.766**	**8.597**	**16.347**
2000 Total	**.092**	**3.265**	**.726**	**4.083**	**.001**	**.100**	**.008**	**.109**	**4.192**	**3.956**	**8.982**	**17.129**
2001 Total	**.097**	**3.116**	**.742**	**3.955**	**.001**	**.080**	**.008**	**.089**	**4.044**	**4.086**	**9.208**	**17.337**
2002 Total	**.091**	**3.235**	R **.732**	R **4.058**	**(s)**	**.081**	**.009**	**.090**	R **4.148**	R **4.155**	R **9.296**	R **17.599**
2003 January	.010	.540	R .080	R .630	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .639	.343	.754	R 1.736
February	.009	.503	R .072	R .584	(s)	.007	.001	.008	R .592	.310	.640	R 1.542
March	.006	.404	R .065	R .475	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .484	.316	.699	R 1.499
April	.007	.272	R .050	R .329	(s)	.007	.001	.008	R .338	.305	.679	R 1.322
May	.005	.187	R .047	R .239	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .247	.327	.761	R 1.335
June	.004	.142	R .042	R .188	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .197	.347	.804	R 1.347
July	.006	.137	R .047	R .190	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .199	.391	.885	R 1.474
August	.006	.135	R .052	R .193	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .202	.396	.886	R 1.484
September	.004	.141	R .050	R .195	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.204	.364	.743	1.310
October	.005	.187	R .058	R .251	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .259	.342	.743	R 1.345
November	.008	.268	R .057	R .333	(s)	.007	.001	.008	R .341	.317	.721	R 1.379
December	.012	.407	R .078	R .498	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .507	.335	.760	R 1.602
Total	**.084**	**3.323**	R **.698**	R **4.105**	**.001**	**.087**	**.014**	**.102**	R **4.207**	**4.093**	**9.070**	R **17.371**
2004 January	.011	.504	R .082	R .597	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .605	.339	.753	R 1.697
February	.009	.473	R .076	R .557	(s)	.007	.001	.008	R .565	.320	.679	R 1.565
March	.006	.353	R .121	R .480	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .489	.325	.697	R 1.511
April	.007	.249	R .105	R .362	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .370	.318	.680	R 1.368
May	.005	.169	R .087	R .262	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .271	.343	.805	R 1.419
June	.005	.136	R .074	R .215	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .224	.368	.813	R 1.405
July	.007	.126	R .051	R .184	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .193	.395	.879	R 1.466
August	.006	.126	R .095	R .227	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .236	.391	.856	R 1.482
September	.005	.128	.053	.186	(s)	.007	.001	.008	.195	.374	.792	1.360
October	.005	.171	R .064	R .240	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .249	.348	.759	R 1.356
November	.008	.254	R .061	R .323	(s)	.007	.001	.009	R .331	.326	.721	R 1.379
December	.013	R .399	R .081	R .493	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .502	.345	.790	R 1.637
Total	**.087**	R **3.088**	R **.951**	R **4.125**	**.001**	**.089**	**.015**	**.106**	R **4.230**	**4.192**	**9.223**	R **17.645**
2005 January	R .010	.480	R .084	R .574	(s)	.008	.001	.009	R .583	.346	.766	R 1.695
February	R .008	.429	R .074	R .511	(s)	.007	.001	.008	R .519	.319	.655	R 1.493
March	.008	.391	.071	.470	(s)	.008	.001	.009	.479	.337	.729	1.545
3-Month Total	**.026**	**1.300**	**.230**	**1.555**	**(s)**	**.023**	**.004**	**.027**	**1.582**	**1.002**	**2.150**	**4.734**
2004 3-Month Total	**.026**	**1.330**	**.278**	**1.634**	**(s)**	**.022**	**.004**	**.026**	**1.660**	**.984**	**2.129**	**4.772**
2003 3-Month Total	**.025**	**1.447**	**.217**	**1.689**	**(s)**	**.021**	**.004**	**.025**	**1.714**	**.969**	**2.093**	**4.777**

[a] All values are estimated; see Table 10.2a.

[b] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[c] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[d] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[e] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

[f] See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

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

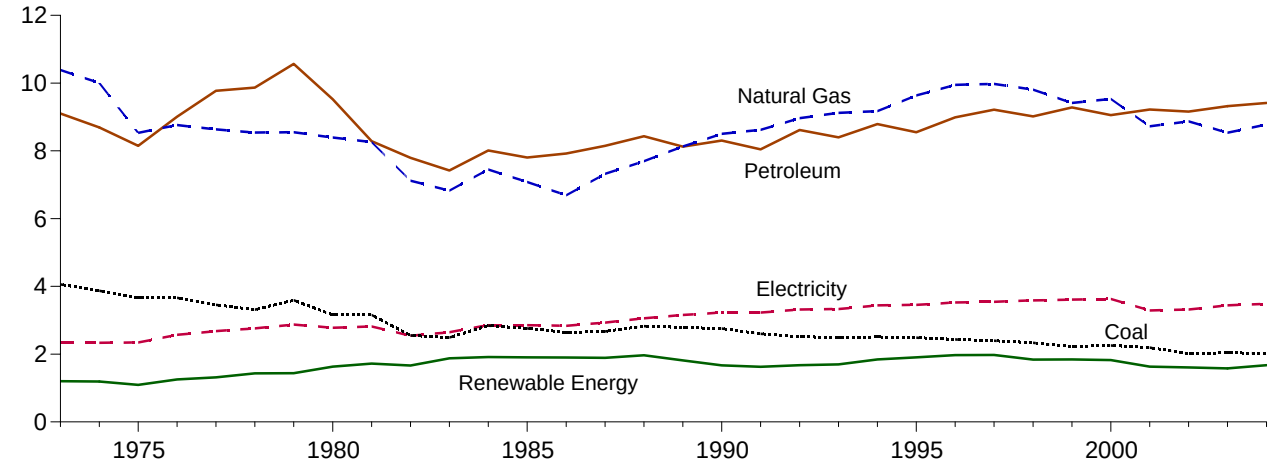
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

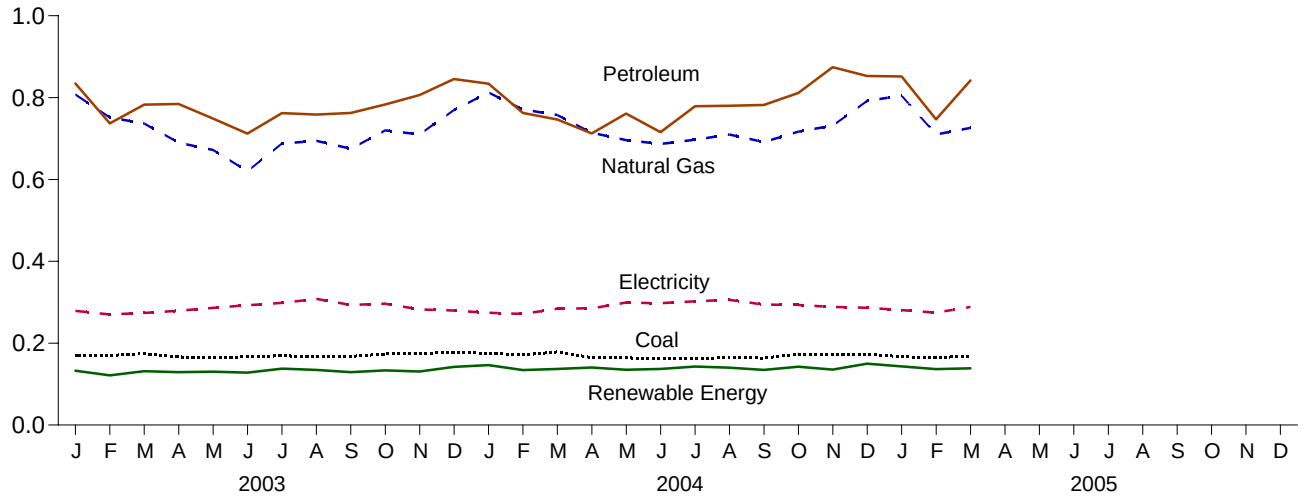
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

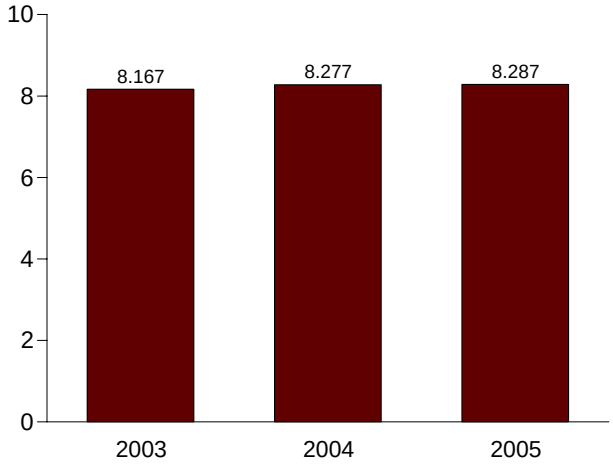
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



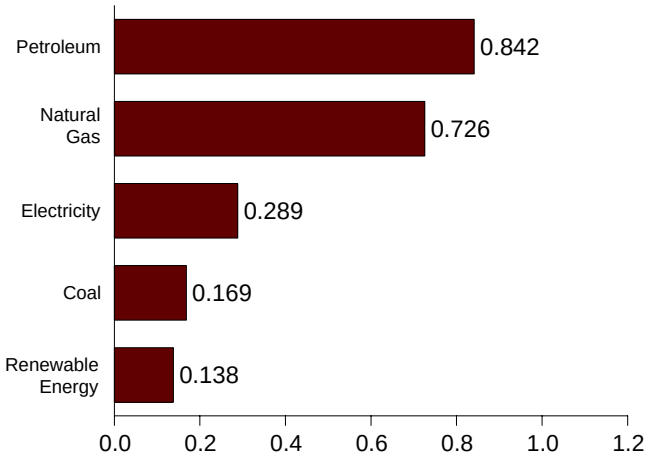
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



By Major Sources, March 2005



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

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total[c]	Hydro-power[d]	Wood[e] and Waste[f]	Geo-thermal[g]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[h]	Electrical System Energy Losses[i]	Total[c]
1973 Total	**4.057**	**10.388**	**9.104**	**23.541**	**0.035**	**1.165**	**NA**	**1.200**	**24.741**	**2.341**	**5.571**	**32.653**
1975 Total	**3.667**	**8.532**	**8.146**	**20.359**	**.032**	**1.063**	**NA**	**1.096**	**21.454**	**2.346**	**5.647**	**29.447**
1980 Total	**3.155**	**8.395**	**9.525**	**21.040**	**.033**	**1.600**	**NA**	**1.633**	**22.673**	**2.781**	**6.698**	**32.152**
1985 Total	**2.760**	**7.080**	**7.805**	**17.632**	**.033**	**1.875**	**NA**	**1.908**	**19.540**	**2.855**	**6.563**	**28.958**
1990 Total	**2.756**	**8.502**	**8.305**	**19.568**	**.031**	**1.634**	**.002**	**1.667**	**21.235**	**3.226**	**7.457**	**31.918**
1995 Total	**2.488**	**9.637**	**8.552**	**20.738**	**.055**	**1.847**	**.003**	**1.905**	**22.643**	**3.455**	**7.842**	**33.941**
1996 Total	**2.434**	**9.947**	**8.989**	**21.393**	**.061**	**1.907**	**.003**	**1.971**	**23.364**	**3.527**	**8.014**	**34.905**
1997 Total	**2.395**	**9.976**	**9.214**	**21.632**	**.058**	**1.915**	**.003**	**1.976**	**23.608**	**3.542**	**8.017**	**35.167**
1998 Total	**2.335**	**9.806**	**9.017**	**21.226**	**.055**	**1.784**	**.003**	**1.841**	**23.067**	**3.587**	**8.124**	**34.777**
1999 Total	**2.227**	**9.415**	**9.284**	**20.983**	**.049**	**1.791**	**.004**	**1.843**	**22.826**	**3.611**	**8.242**	**34.679**
2000 Total	**2.256**	**9.535**	**9.055**	**20.912**	**.042**	**1.781**	**.004**	**1.828**	**22.740**	**3.631**	**8.245**	**34.616**
2001 Total	**2.192**	**8.725**	**9.220**	**20.166**	**.033**	**1.593**	**.005**	**1.630**	**21.796**	**3.290**	**7.415**	**32.501**
2002 Total	**2.019**	**8.870**	R **9.162**	R **20.112**	**.039**	**1.565**	**.005**	**1.608**	R **21.720**	**3.317**	**7.420**	R **32.457**
2003 January	.170	.807	R .835	R 1.813	.004	.129	(s)	.133	R 1.946	.279	.613	R 2.838
February	.170	.751	R .737	R 1.672	.003	.118	(s)	.121	R 1.794	.270	.557	R 2.621
March	.175	.737	R .783	R 1.698	.004	.127	(s)	.131	R 1.829	.274	.605	R 2.708
April	.166	.690	R .785	R 1.645	.002	.126	(s)	.129	R 1.774	.279	.622	R 2.675
May	.164	.672	R .749	R 1.587	.004	.126	(s)	.130	R 1.717	.286	.666	R 2.669
June	.167	.620	R .712	R 1.503	.004	.124	(s)	.128	R 1.631	.292	.677	R 2.600
July	.169	.688	R .762	R 1.624	.004	.133	(s)	.138	R 1.761	.299	.675	R 2.735
August	.167	.695	R .758	R 1.621	.004	.130	(s)	.135	R 1.756	.308	.690	R 2.754
September	.168	.675	.763	1.609	.003	.125	(s)	.129	1.738	.293	.599	2.630
October	.174	.720	R .783	R 1.681	.003	.130	(s)	.133	R 1.814	.296	.644	R 2.755
November	.175	.710	R .806	R 1.694	.004	.127	(s)	.131	R 1.825	.282	.641	R 2.749
December	.177	.770	R .845	R 1.799	.005	.137	(s)	.142	R 1.941	.280	.635	R 2.855
Total	**2.041**	**8.534**	R **9.318**	R **19.944**	**.043**	**1.533**	**.005**	**1.581**	R **21.525**	**3.439**	**7.620**	R **32.584**
2004 January	.175	.812	R .834	R 1.826	.005	.141	(s)	.146	R 1.972	.274	.610	R 2.857
February	.171	.771	R .763	R 1.715	.005	.129	(s)	.134	R 1.849	.272	.576	R 2.696
March	.179	.758	R .747	R 1.692	.004	.132	(s)	.137	R 1.829	.284	.610	R 2.724
April	.165	.714	R .713	R 1.615	.004	.137	(s)	.141	R 1.755	.285	.611	R 2.651
May	.164	.696	R .761	R 1.658	.004	.131	(s)	.135	R 1.793	.299	.702	R 2.795
June	.163	.686	R .716	R 1.585	.003	.133	(s)	.137	R 1.722	.298	.658	R 2.678
July	.162	.697	R .779	R 1.648	.003	.139	(s)	.143	R 1.791	.302	.673	R 2.767
August	.165	.710	R .780	R 1.661	.004	.136	(s)	.140	R 1.801	.306	.670	R 2.777
September	.164	.691	R .782	R 1.635	.005	.129	(s)	.135	R 1.770	.294	.623	R 2.687
October	.173	.717	R .812	R 1.708	.004	.138	(s)	.142	R 1.850	.293	.639	R 2.783
November	.171	R .732	R .874	R 1.783	.005	.130	(s)	.135	R 1.918	.289	.638	R 2.845
December	.174	.792	R .853	R 1.826	.006	.144	(s)	.150	R 1.975	.286	.655	R 2.916
Total	**2.025**	**8.776**	R **9.412**	R **20.351**	**.051**	**1.620**	**.005**	**1.676**	R **22.027**	**3.483**	**7.664**	R **33.174**
2005 January	R .167	R .805	R .852	R 1.834	.004	.139	(s)	.143	R 1.977	.281	.621	R 2.880
February	R .164	.710	R .747	R 1.634	.003	.133	(s)	.136	R 1.771	.274	.564	R 2.609
March	.169	.726	.842	1.746	.004	.134	(s)	.138	1.884	.289	.625	2.798
3-Month Total	**.500**	**2.241**	**2.440**	**5.214**	**.012**	**.406**	**.001**	**.418**	**5.632**	**.844**	**1.811**	**8.287**
2004 3-Month Total	**.525**	**2.341**	**2.343**	**5.233**	**.014**	**.403**	**.001**	**.418**	**5.651**	**.830**	**1.796**	**8.277**
2003 3-Month Total	**.515**	**2.295**	**2.355**	**5.183**	**.010**	**.374**	**.001**	**.386**	**5.569**	**.823**	**1.775**	**8.167**

[a] All values are estimated; see Table 10.2b.

[b] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[c] Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Table 1.4.

[d] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[e] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[f] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[g] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[h] Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

[i] See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

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

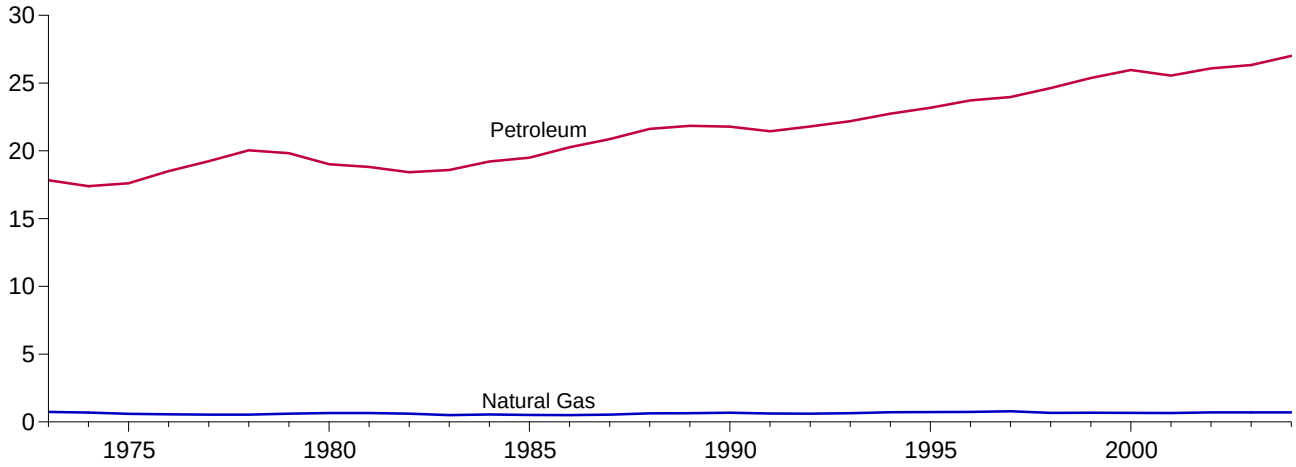
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

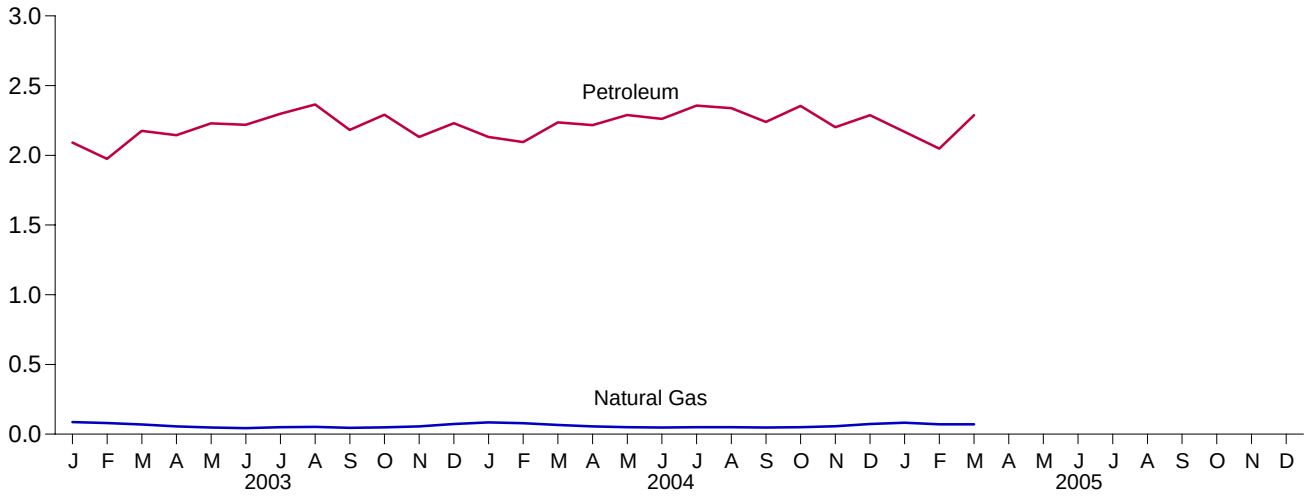
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

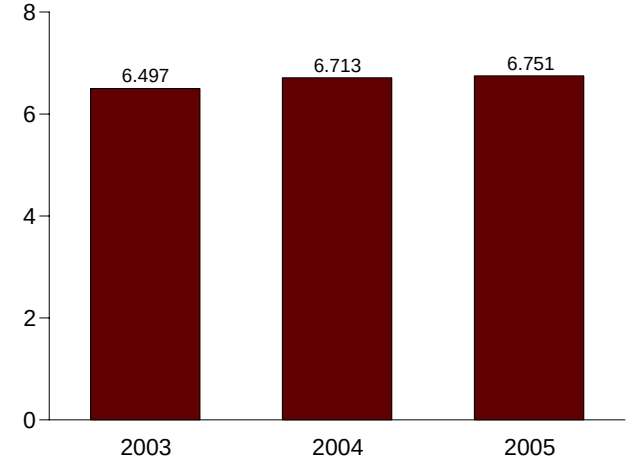
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



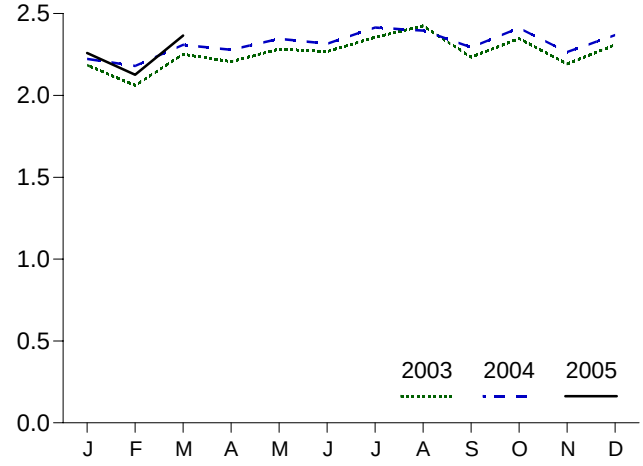
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



Total, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.
Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption						Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total[d]
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]				
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum[c,d]	Total	Alcohol Fuels[d,e]	Total Primary[d]			
1973 Total	**0.003**	**0.743**	**17.831**	**18.576**	**NA**	**18.576**	**0.011**	**0.025**	**18.612**
1975 Total	**.001**	**.595**	**17.614**	**18.209**	**NA**	**18.209**	**.010**	**.024**	**18.244**
1980 Total	**(h)**	**.650**	**19.008**	**19.658**	**NA**	**19.658**	**.011**	**.027**	**19.696**
1985 Total	**(h)**	**.519**	**19.504**	**20.023**	**.052**	**20.075**	**.014**	**.033**	**20.122**
1990 Total	**(h)**	**.680**	**21.792**	**22.472**	**.063**	**22.535**	**.016**	**.037**	**22.589**
1995 Total	**(h)**	**.724**	**23.181**	**23.905**	**.117**	**23.905**	**.017**	**.039**	**23.960**
1996 Total	**(h)**	**.737**	**23.719**	**24.456**	**.084**	**24.456**	**.017**	**.038**	**24.511**
1997 Total	**(h)**	**.780**	**23.973**	**24.753**	**.106**	**24.753**	**.017**	**.038**	**24.808**
1998 Total	**(h)**	**.666**	**24.635**	**25.301**	**.117**	**25.301**	**.017**	**.038**	**25.357**
1999 Total	**(h)**	**.675**	**25.375**	**26.050**	**.122**	**26.050**	**.017**	**.040**	**26.108**
2000 Total	**(h)**	**.672**	**25.973**	**26.645**	**.139**	**26.645**	**.018**	**.042**	**26.705**
2001 Total	**(h)**	**.659**	**25.556**	**26.215**	**.147**	**26.215**	**.019**	**.042**	**26.276**
2002 Total	**(h)**	**.702**	**R 26.084**	**R 26.786**	**.174**	**R 26.786**	**R .019**	**R .042**	**R 26.847**
2003 January	(h)	.086	R 2.092	R 2.178	.017	R 2.178	.002	.005	R 2.185
February	(h)	.080	R 1.974	R 2.054	.020	R 2.054	.002	.004	R 2.060
March	(h)	.070	R 2.176	R 2.246	.017	R 2.246	.002	.004	R 2.252
April	(h)	.055	R 2.145	R 2.200	.020	R 2.200	.002	.004	R 2.206
May	(h)	.048	R 2.229	R 2.277	.019	R 2.277	.002	.004	R 2.283
June	(h)	.043	R 2.219	R 2.261	.019	R 2.261	.002	.005	R 2.268
July	(h)	.050	R 2.298	R 2.348	.020	R 2.348	.002	.005	R 2.355
August	(h)	.052	R 2.365	R 2.417	.021	R 2.417	.002	.005	R 2.424
September	(h)	.045	2.182	2.227	.018	2.227	.002	.004	2.233
October	(h)	.049	R 2.292	R 2.341	.021	R 2.341	.002	.004	R 2.347
November	(h)	.056	R 2.131	R 2.187	.024	R 2.187	.002	.004	R 2.193
December	(h)	.072	R 2.230	R 2.303	.025	R 2.303	.002	.004	R 2.309
Total	**(h)**	**.706**	**R 26.332**	**R 27.038**	**.239**	**R 27.038**	**.024**	**.053**	**R 27.115**
2004 January	(h)	.084	R 2.132	R 2.216	.024	R 2.216	.002	.005	R 2.223
February	(h)	.079	R 2.095	R 2.173	.022	R 2.173	.002	.005	R 2.180
March	(h)	.066	R 2.237	R 2.303	.024	R 2.303	.002	.004	R 2.309
April	(h)	.055	R 2.217	R 2.272	.024	R 2.272	.002	.004	R 2.279
May	(h)	.050	R 2.289	R 2.339	.025	R 2.339	.002	.005	R 2.346
June	(h)	.047	R 2.262	R 2.309	.025	R 2.309	.002	.005	R 2.316
July	(h)	.050	R 2.356	R 2.407	.025	R 2.407	.002	.005	R 2.414
August	(h)	.050	R 2.339	R 2.389	.024	R 2.389	.002	.005	R 2.396
September	(h)	.047	R 2.240	R 2.287	.026	R 2.287	.002	.005	R 2.294
October	(h)	.050	R 2.355	R 2.404	.025	R 2.404	.002	.005	R 2.411
November	(h)	.056	R 2.202	R 2.258	.025	R 2.258	.002	.005	R 2.265
December	(h)	.073	R 2.288	R 2.361	.026	R 2.361	.002	.005	R 2.369
Total	**(h)**	**.708**	**R 27.011**	**R 27.720**	**.296**	**R 27.720**	**.026**	**.058**	**R 27.803**
2005 January	(h)	.082	R 2.169	R 2.250	.026	R 2.250	.003	.006	R 2.259
February	(h)	.071	R 2.048	R 2.119	.028	R 2.119	.002	.005	R 2.127
March	(h)	.070	2.288	2.358	.033	2.358	.002	.005	2.365
3-Month Total	**(h)**	**.223**	**6.505**	**6.727**	**.087**	**6.727**	**.007**	**.016**	**6.751**
2004 3-Month Total	**(h)**	**.229**	**6.463**	**6.692**	**.070**	**6.692**	**.007**	**.014**	**6.713**
2003 3-Month Total	**(h)**	**.236**	**6.242**	**6.478**	**.054**	**6.478**	**.006**	**.013**	**6.497**

[a] All values are estimated; see Table 10.2b.

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

[c] Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[d] Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum" and "Alcohol Fuels," but is counted only once in both total primary consumption and total consumption.

[e] "Alcohol Fuels" is ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

[g] See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

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

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

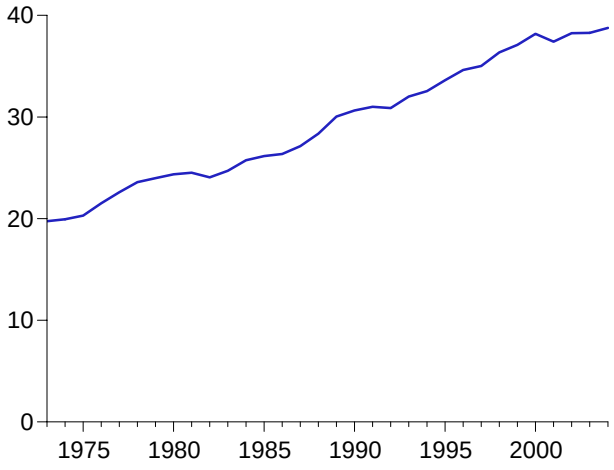
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

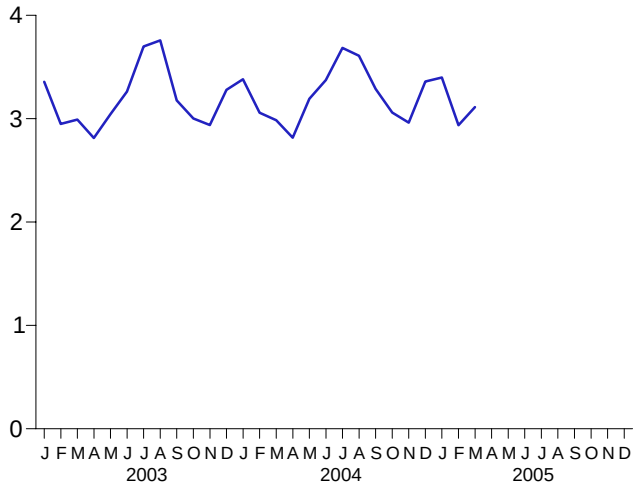
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

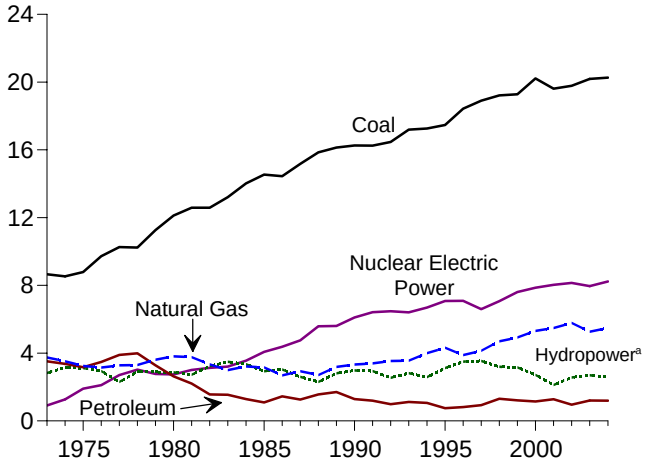
Total, 1973-2004



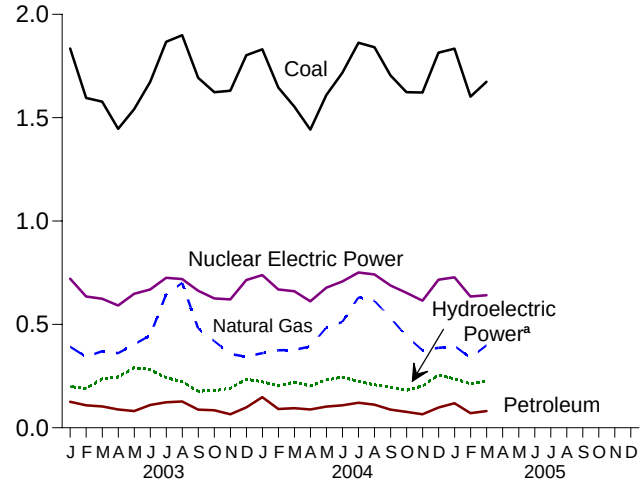
Total, Monthly



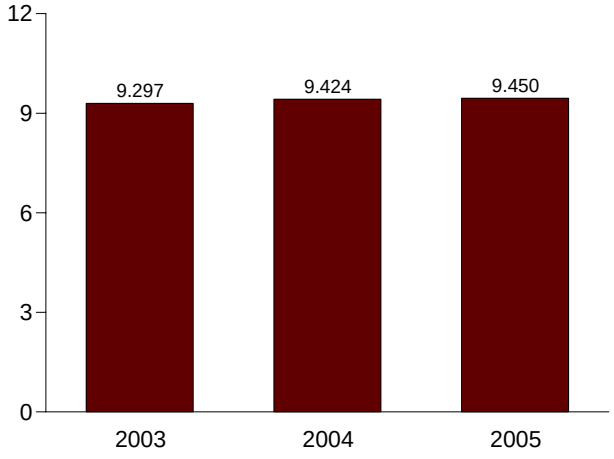
By Major Sources, 1973-2004



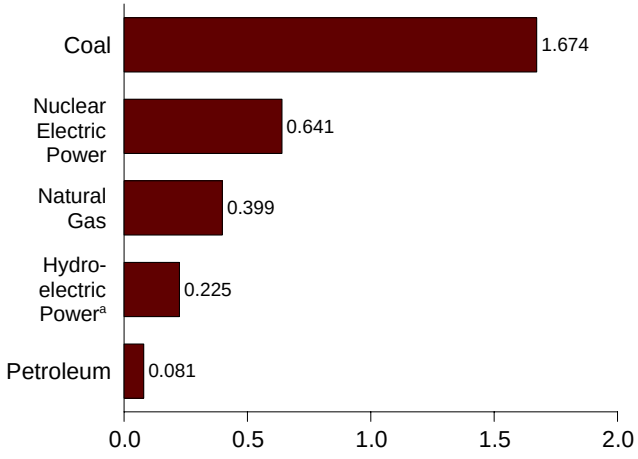
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-March



By Major Sources, March 2005



[a]Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption												
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[b]	Renewable Energy					Electricity Net Imports	Total Primary
	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Total			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood[c] and Waste[d]	Geothermal[e]	Solar[f] and Wind[g]	Total		
1973 Total	**8.658**	**3.748**	**3.515**	**15.921**	**0.910**	**([h])**	**2.827**	**0.003**	**0.043**	**NA**	**2.873**	**0.049**	**19.753**
1975 Total	**8.786**	**3.240**	**3.166**	**15.191**	**1.900**	**([h])**	**3.122**	**.002**	**.070**	**NA**	**3.194**	**.021**	**20.307**
1980 Total	**12.123**	**3.810**	**2.634**	**18.567**	**2.739**	**([h])**	**2.867**	**.005**	**.110**	**NA**	**2.982**	**.071**	**24.359**
1985 Total	**14.542**	**3.160**	**1.090**	**18.792**	**4.076**	**([h])**	**2.937**	**.014**	**.198**	**(s)**	**3.150**	**.140**	**26.158**
1990 Total[i]	**16.261**	**3.332**	**1.289**	**20.883**	**6.104**	**-.036**	**3.014**	**.317**	**.326**	**.033**	**3.689**	**.008**	**30.647**
1995 Total	**17.466**	**4.325**	**.755**	**22.546**	**7.075**	**-.028**	**3.149**	**.422**	**.280**	**.038**	**3.889**	**.134**	**33.616**
1996 Total	**18.429**	**3.883**	**.817**	**23.129**	**7.087**	**-.032**	**3.528**	**.438**	**.300**	**.039**	**4.305**	**.137**	**34.626**
1997 Total	**18.905**	**4.146**	**.927**	**23.977**	**6.597**	**-.041**	**3.581**	**.446**	**.309**	**.039**	**4.375**	**.116**	**35.024**
1998 Total	**19.216**	**4.698**	**1.306**	**25.220**	**7.068**	**-.046**	**3.241**	**.444**	**.311**	**.036**	**4.032**	**.088**	**36.363**
1999 Total	**19.279**	**4.926**	**1.211**	**25.416**	**7.610**	**-.062**	**3.218**	**.453**	**.312**	**.051**	**4.034**	**.099**	**37.097**
2000 Total	**20.220**	**5.316**	**1.144**	**26.680**	**7.862**	**-.057**	**2.768**	**.453**	**.296**	**.062**	**3.579**	**.115**	**38.180**
2001 Total	**19.614**	**5.481**	**1.277**	**26.371**	**8.033**	**-.091**	**2.209**	**.450**	**.289**	**.075**	**3.023**	**.075**	**37.411**
2002 Total	**19.783**	**5.785**	**.961**	**26.529**	**8.143**	**-.089**	**2.650**	**.516**	**.305**	**.111**	**3.581**	**.078**	**38.243**
2003 January	1.835	.392	.126	2.353	.721	-.008	.207	.045	.026	.007	.286	.005	3.357
February	1.595	.343	.109	2.047	.635	-.008	.199	.039	.024	.008	.270	.004	2.949
March	1.578	.370	.103	2.051	.625	-.008	.244	.044	.025	.011	.324	-.001	2.991
April	1.446	.361	.089	1.896	.592	-.006	.251	.041	.025	.012	.329	.003	2.813
May	1.542	.404	.081	2.026	.648	-.006	.297	.042	.025	.011	.374	.001	3.044
June	1.673	.446	.111	2.230	.669	-.008	.289	.043	.026	.012	.370	.001	3.262
July	1.868	.646	.124	2.637	.726	-.008	.251	.046	.026	.010	.333	.010	3.698
August	1.899	.701	.128	2.727	.719	-.008	.231	.047	.026	.009	.313	.008	3.758
September	1.693	.480	.088	2.261	.663	-.008	.186	.043	.025	.010	.264	-.002	3.178
October	1.624	.419	.085	2.128	.625	-.006	.185	.042	.025	.010	.262	-.006	3.003
November	1.631	.357	.065	2.053	.621	-.007	.198	.043	.024	.010	.275	-.003	2.940
December	1.802	.344	.098	2.245	.715	-.007	.241	.046	.027	.011	.326	.001	3.280
Total	**20.185**	**5.264**	**1.205**	**26.653**	**7.959**	**-.087**	**2.781**	**.522**	**.303**	**.120**	**3.725**	**.022**	**38.272**
2004 January	1.831	.361	.148	2.340	.739	-.007	.230	.042	.026	.011	.309	(s)	3.381
February	1.646	.375	.091	2.112	.669	-.007	.209	.040	.025	.011	.284	.000	3.058
March	1.554	.377	.095	2.026	.660	-.006	.227	.042	.025	.014	.308	-.003	2.985
April	1.443	.393	.089	1.924	.612	-.006	.209	.040	.024	.014	.286	(s)	2.816
May	1.610	.485	.103	2.197	.678	-.007	.238	.042	.025	.018	.323	.001	3.192
June	1.717	.512	.108	2.338	.708	-.007	.252	.042	.025	.015	.333	.002	3.374
July	1.862	.631	.121	2.615	.751	-.007	.231	.046	.026	.012	.315	.010	3.685
August	1.841	.614	.112	2.567	.742	-.008	.216	.045	.026	.011	.297	.012	3.610
September	1.705	.532	.088	2.324	.688	-.007	.203	.041	.024	.012	.280	.003	3.288
October	1.623	.443	.077	2.143	.653	-.007	.188	.041	.026	.011	.266	.004	3.059
November	1.622	.375	.066	2.062	.615	-.006	.209	.042	.025	.010	.285	.005	2.961
December	1.815	.387	.098	2.300	.716	-.006	.261	.045	.026	.012	.344	.005	3.359
Total	**20.268**	**5.486**	**1.195**	**26.948**	**8.232**	**-.082**	**2.673**	**.508**	**.302**	**.149**	**3.632**	**.039**	**38.769**
2005 January	1.834	.396	.119	2.349	.728	-.007	.243	.045	.025	.011	.325	.005	3.399
February	1.602	.339	.071	2.011	.635	-.004	.217	.041	.022	.009	.289	.006	2.938
March	1.674	.399	.081	2.153	.641	-.005	.230	.045	.025	.014	.315	.008	3.113
3-Month Total	**5.110**	**1.134**	**.270**	**6.513**	**2.004**	**-.016**	**.691**	**.131**	**.073**	**.034**	**.929**	**.019**	**9.450**
2004 3-Month Total	**5.031**	**1.113**	**.334**	**6.478**	**2.069**	**-.020**	**.666**	**.124**	**.076**	**.035**	**.901**	**-.003**	**9.424**
2003 3-Month Total	**5.008**	**1.105**	**.338**	**6.451**	**1.981**	**-.024**	**.651**	**.128**	**.076**	**.026**	**.880**	**.009**	**9.297**

[a] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

[c] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[d] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[e] Geothermal electricity net generation.

[f] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.

[g] Wind electricity net generation.

[h] Included in conventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Energy Consumption by Sector

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

Users of EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see *Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys*, DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

Note 1. Energy Consumption:

Primary Consumption: Consumption in the five energy-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power) consists of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum), some secondary energy derived from fossil fuels (supplemental gaseous fuels and coal coke net imports), nuclear electric power, pumped-storage hydroelectric power, renewable energy, and net imports of electricity. Renewable energy consumption is the end-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy and net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Total Consumption: In addition to primary consumption in the four end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation), total consumption also includes retail sales of electricity and electrical system energy losses (see Note 12).

Note 2. Energy-Use Sectors: The five major economic sectors—residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power—are called energy-use sectors in this report. The first four sectors comprise the end-use sectors, that is, the point of final consumption of the energy. Energy consumption is assigned to the five energy-use sectors, as closely as possible, by the following definitions:

Residential Sector—An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. For further explanation see:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm.

Commercial Sector—An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. For further information, see:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm.

Industrial Sector—An energy-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. For further information, see:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm.

Transportation Sector—An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral

coverage. For further information see:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitons/Guideforwebtrans.htm.

Electric Power Sector—An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public—i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants.

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 power facilities 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, fishing, and hunting 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.

Note 3. Conversion Factors: See Appendix A.

Note 4. Coal: See Tables 6.2 and A5.

Note 5. Coal Coke Net Imports: Net imports means imports minus exports, and a minus sign indicates that exports are greater than imports. Coal coke net imports are included in the industrial sector.

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: EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report*.

Note 6. Natural Gas: See 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. For 1973-1979, annual values for residential and commercial natural gas consumption are allocated to the months in proportion to the monthly sales data from the American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

Note 7. 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."
1981-2003: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
2004 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

Asphalt—All consumption of asphalt is assigned to the industrial sector.

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

Distillate Fuel Consumed by the Electric Power Sector, All Time Periods—See Tables 7.3b and 7.4b. For 1973-1979, electric utility 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 1980-2000, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel) consumed.

Distillate Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Annually Through 2000—The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel supplied minus the amount consumed for electric power. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of "adjusted sales" as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (*Sales*) report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172. "Adjusted sales" are sales that have been adjusted to equal EIA distillate fuel product supplied.

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 Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Monthly Through 2000—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 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

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

Distillate Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, 2001 Forward—Each month's end-use consumption total is disaggregated into the individual sectors in proportion to the share that each sector held of the total in the same month in 2000. Annual values are the sum of the monthly values.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1973-1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.
1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.
1984-forward: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases,"

which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of pentanes plus and to estimate withheld values.

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke—Portions of petroleum coke are consumed by the electric power sector (see Tables 7.3b and 7.4b) and the commercial sector (see sources for Table 7.4c). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

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

Residual Fuel Consumed by the Electric Power Sector, All Time Periods—See Tables 7.3b and 7.4b. For 1973-1979, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of petroleum consumed in steam-electric power plants. For 1980-2000, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the amount of heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6) consumed.

Residual Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Annually Through 2000—The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel supplied minus the amount consumed for electric power. The end-use total consumed annually is allocated into the individual end-use sectors (commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to each sector's share of "adjusted sales" as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (*Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172). "Adjusted sales" are sales that have been adjusted to equal EIA residual fuel product supplied.

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

Residual Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Monthly Through 2000—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 calculated as the difference between the sum of the estimates for commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors and total residual fuel consumption.

Residual Fuel Consumption by End-Use Sectors, 2001 Forward—Each month's end-use consumption total is disaggregated into the individual sectors in proportion to the share that each sector held of the total in the same month in 2000. Annual values are the sum of the monthly values.

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

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

Note 8. Nuclear Electric Power: See Tables 8.1 and A6. Nuclear electric power is included in the electric power sector.

Note 9. Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: See Tables 7.2a and A6. Pumped-storage hydroelectric power is included in the electric power sector.

Note 10. **Renewable Energy:** See Tables 10.2a-10.2c. End-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy is included in the end-use sectors. Included in the electric power sector are: net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Note 11. **Electricity:** End-use consumption of electricity is based on the retail sales data in Table 7.6. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour.

Note 12. Electrical System Energy Losses: Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports[1] were an estimated 13.5 million barrels per day in May 2005, 1 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 4 percent higher than the May 2004 rate.

In May 2005, an estimated 20.4 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 1 percent higher than the May 2004 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 46 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 20 percent; and kerosene-type jet fuel, 8 percent.

Motor gasoline product supplied during May 2005 was an estimated 9.4 million barrels per day, 3 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 2 percent higher than the May 2004 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were 217 million barrels at the end of May 2005, 4 million barrels above the stock level in the previous month and 13 million barrels above the level one year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil product supplied during May 2005 was an estimated 4.1 million barrels per day, 1 percent lower than the previous month's rate but 6 percent higher than the May 2004 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for May 2005 were an estimated 107 million barrels, 3 million barrels above the stock level in the previous month but the same as the level 1 year earlier.

Kerosene-type jet fuel product supplied in May 2005 was an estimated 1.6 million barrels per day, 3 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 5 percent higher than the May 2004 rate. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks were an estimated 40 million barrels at the end of May 2005, 2 million barrels higher than the stock level in both the previous month the level 1 year earlier.

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

Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Supply

	Supply							
	Field Production[a]			Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports			Adjustments[d]
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids[b]	Total		Crude Oil[c]	Petroleum Products	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**1,738**	**10,946**	**13,854**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**6,256**	**18**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**1,633**	**10,007**	**13,685**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**6,056**	**41**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,573**	**10,170**	**14,622**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**6,909**	**64**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,609**	**10,581**	**13,750**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**5,067**	**200**
1990 Average	**7,355**	**1,559**	**8,914**	**15,272**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**8,018**	**338**
1995 Average	**6,560**	**1,762**	**8,322**	**15,994**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**8,835**	**496**
1996 Average	**6,465**	**1,830**	**8,295**	**16,324**	**7,508**	**1,971**	**9,478**	**528**
1997 Average	**6,452**	**1,817**	**8,269**	**16,759**	**8,225**	**1,936**	**10,162**	**487**
1998 Average	**6,252**	**1,759**	**8,011**	**17,030**	**8,706**	**2,002**	**10,708**	**495**
1999 Average	**5,881**	**1,850**	**7,731**	**16,989**	**8,731**	**2,122**	**10,852**	**567**
2000 Average	**5,822**	**1,911**	**7,733**	**17,243**	**9,071**	**2,389**	**11,459**	**532**
2001 Average	**5,801**	**1,868**	**7,670**	**17,285**	**9,328**	**2,543**	**11,871**	**501**
2002 Average	**5,746**	**1,880**	**7,626**	**17,273**	**9,140**	**2,390**	**11,530**	**527**
2003 January	5,785	1,758	7,543	16,405	8,633	2,471	11,104	245
February	5,791	1,812	7,603	16,363	8,474	2,447	10,921	427
March	5,817	1,729	7,545	16,914	9,226	2,819	12,044	656
April	5,774	1,701	7,475	17,601	9,928	2,671	12,599	592
May	5,733	1,564	7,297	18,146	10,153	2,765	12,918	458
June	5,701	1,582	7,283	17,739	10,038	2,962	13,001	485
July	5,526	1,649	7,175	17,811	10,034	2,702	12,736	568
August	5,595	1,703	7,299	18,053	10,023	2,746	12,769	505
September	5,683	1,761	7,445	17,650	10,287	2,581	12,868	431
October	5,635	1,818	7,453	17,461	10,063	2,310	12,373	526
November	5,560	1,839	7,399	17,660	9,351	2,361	11,712	581
December	5,579	1,723	7,302	17,957	9,684	2,349	12,033	257
Average	**5,681**	**1,719**	**7,400**	**17,487**	**9,665**	**2,599**	**12,264**	**478**
2004 January	E 5,644	1,803	E 7,447	16,766	9,322	2,405	11,727	462
February	E 5,584	1,798	E 7,382	16,623	9,258	3,071	12,329	673
March	E 5,622	1,829	E 7,451	17,184	10,073	3,000	13,073	287
April	E 5,568	1,784	E 7,351	18,032	10,062	2,389	12,450	765
May	E 5,612	1,795	E 7,408	18,299	10,324	2,665	12,989	671
June	E 5,403	1,737	E 7,140	18,294	10,505	2,796	13,301	947
July	E 5,404	1,810	E 7,214	18,368	10,302	3,087	13,389	681
August	E 5,280	1,859	E 7,139	18,414	10,447	3,042	13,489	499
September	E 5,091	1,797	E 6,888	17,248	9,669	2,863	12,532	539
October	E 5,112	1,822	E 6,934	17,588	10,328	2,995	13,323	427
November	E 5,397	1,873	E 7,270	17,940	10,108	3,111	13,219	813
December	E 5,448	1,818	E 7,266	18,467	10,018	2,913	12,931	623
Average	**E 5,430**	**1,811**	**E 7,241**	**17,774**	**10,038**	**2,861**	**12,899**	**614**
2005 January	E 5,394	1,809	E 7,203	17,137	9,844	2,818	12,661	657
February	E 5,469	1,859	E 7,327	17,504	10,158	3,378	13,536	532
March	E 5,498	1,858	E 7,356	17,442	10,144	2,776	12,919	657
April	RE 5,488	R 1,830	RE 7,318	R 18,508	R 10,314	R 3,062	R 13,376	R 730
May	E 5,526	E 1,858	E 7,384	NA	E 10,456	E 3,093	E 13,549	NA
5-Month Average	**E 5,475**	**E 1,843**	**E 7,317**	**NA**	**E 10,183**	**E 3,018**	**E 13,201**	**NA**
2004 5-Month Average	**E 5,606**	**1,802**	**E 7,408**	**17,387**	**9,813**	**2,703**	**12,516**	**569**
2003 5-Month Average	**5,780**	**1,711**	**7,491**	**17,097**	**9,295**	**2,638**	**11,933**	**476**

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

[b] See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

[c] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.2a.

[d] An adjustment for crude oil (see Tables 3.2a, 3.5, and 3.6), and for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol (see Tables 3.4 and 3.10). Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants (see Table 3.5).

R=Revised. NA=Not available. 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 3.1b Petroleum Overview: Disposition and Stocks

	Disposition								Stocks[a]		
	Stock Change[b]			Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports			Petroleum Products Supplied			
	Crude Oil[c,d]	Petroleum Products[d,e]	Total[d]		Crude Oil	Petroleum Products[f]	Total[f]		Crude Oil[c,d]	Petroleum Products[d,e]	Total[d]
	Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**-11**	**146**	**135**	**13,401**	**2**	**229**	**231**	**17,308**	**242**	**766**	**1,008**
1975 Average	**17**	**[d]15**	**[d]32**	**13,225**	**6**	**204**	**209**	**16,322**	**271**	**862**	**1,133**
1980 Average	**98**	**42**	**140**	**14,025**	**287**	**258**	**544**	**17,056**	**466**	**[d]926**	**[d]1,392**
1985 Average	**50**	**-153**	**-103**	**13,192**	**204**	**577**	**781**	**15,726**	**814**	**705**	**1,519**
1990 Average	**-35**	**142**	**107**	**14,589**	**109**	**748**	**857**	**16,988**	**908**	**712**	**1,621**
1995 Average	**-93**	**-153**	**-246**	**15,220**	**95**	**855**	**949**	**17,725**	**895**	**668**	**1,563**
1996 Average	**-124**	**-28**	**-151**	**15,487**	**110**	**871**	**981**	**18,309**	**850**	**658**	**1,507**
1997 Average	**51**	**93**	**143**	**15,909**	**108**	**896**	**1,003**	**18,620**	**868**	**692**	**1,560**
1998 Average	**74**	**165**	**239**	**16,144**	**110**	**835**	**945**	**18,917**	**895**	**752**	**1,647**
1999 Average	**-118**	**-304**	**-422**	**16,103**	**118**	**822**	**940**	**19,519**	**852**	**641**	**1,493**
2000 Average	**-70**	**(s)**	**-69**	**16,295**	**50**	**990**	**1,040**	**19,701**	**826**	**641**	**1,468**
2001 Average	**99**	**227**	**325**	**16,382**	**20**	**951**	**971**	**19,649**	**862**	**724**	**1,586**
2002 Average	**40**	**-145**	**-105**	**16,316**	**9**	**975**	**984**	**19,761**	**877**	**671**	**1,548**
2003 January	-110	-1,293	-1,403	15,472	10	1,202	1,212	20,017	873	631	1,504
February	-106	-1,464	-1,570	15,441	5	1,062	1,067	20,375	870	590	1,460
March	339	114	452	15,949	10	1,042	1,051	19,708	881	594	1,474
April	338	383	720	16,664	12	1,041	1,053	19,830	891	605	1,496
May	-75	1,263	1,188	17,190	15	1,082	1,097	19,344	889	644	1,533
June	150	745	895	16,755	45	1,020	1,065	19,793	893	667	1,560
July	135	209	344	16,876	7	969	976	20,094	897	673	1,570
August	15	35	50	17,044	4	943	947	20,586	898	674	1,572
September	441	426	867	16,635	3	956	960	19,933	911	687	1,598
October	468	-348	120	16,540	14	956	970	20,182	926	676	1,602
November	-356	241	-116	16,663	21	911	933	19,873	915	683	1,598
December	-244	-721	-965	16,845	4	986	990	20,679	907	661	1,568
Average	**84**	**-28**	**56**	**16,513**	**12**	**1,014**	**1,027**	**20,034**	**907**	**661**	**1,568**
2004 January	199	-692	-493	15,753	6	742	748	20,393	913	639	1,552
February	380	-549	-170	15,582	8	1,038	1,046	20,549	924	623	1,547
March	720	-91	629	16,181	19	1,005	1,024	20,161	946	620	1,566
April	379	-111	268	16,970	55	1,099	1,153	20,207	957	617	1,574
May	186	646	831	17,275	26	1,026	1,052	20,209	963	637	1,600
June	130	831	961	17,320	45	1,025	1,070	20,333	967	662	1,629
July	-186	782	596	17,376	18	1,062	1,080	20,601	961	686	1,647
August	-381	695	314	17,405	13	1,078	1,091	20,732	949	708	1,657
September	-151	-307	-458	16,294	35	927	961	20,411	945	699	1,643
October	450	-576	-126	16,577	25	1,052	1,078	20,743	959	681	1,639
November	187	407	594	16,874	42	950	992	20,782	964	693	1,657
December	-79	-327	-406	17,330	30	1,253	1,284	21,080	962	683	1,645
Average	**152**	**61**	**212**	**16,750**	**27**	**1,021**	**1,048**	**20,517**	**962**	**683**	**1,645**
2005 January	207	-136	71	16,147	40	877	917	20,524	968	679	1,647
February	619	-98	521	16,470	22	1,237	1,259	20,650	986	676	1,661
March	686	-836	-150	16,485	36	1,272	1,308	20,732	1,007	650	1,657
April	[R] 518	[R] 393	[R] 912	[R] 17,459	[R] 97	[R] 1,285	[R] 1,382	[R] 20,179	[R] 1,022	[R] 662	[R] 1,684
May	[E] 198	[E] 664	[E] 863	NA	[E] 19	[E] 1,073	[E] 1,092	[E] 20,449	[E] 1,025	[E] 667	[E] 1,692
5-Month Average	**[E] 442**	**[E] -3**	**[E] 439**	**NA**	**[E] 43**	**[E] 1,146**	**[E] 1,189**	**[E] 20,506**	**[E] 1,025**	**[E] 667**	**[E] 1,692**
2004 5-Month Average	**373**	**-155**	**218**	**16,358**	**23**	**980**	**1,003**	**20,301**	**963**	**637**	**1,600**
2003 5-Month Average	**79**	**-178**	**-99**	**16,154**	**10**	**1,086**	**1,097**	**19,844**	**889**	**644**	**1,533**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

[b] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. Current month stock change estimates are based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimates, rather than the actual stocks values shown in this table.

[c] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. See Table 3.2b.

[d] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

[e] Does not include distillate stocks in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.

[f] See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. 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.

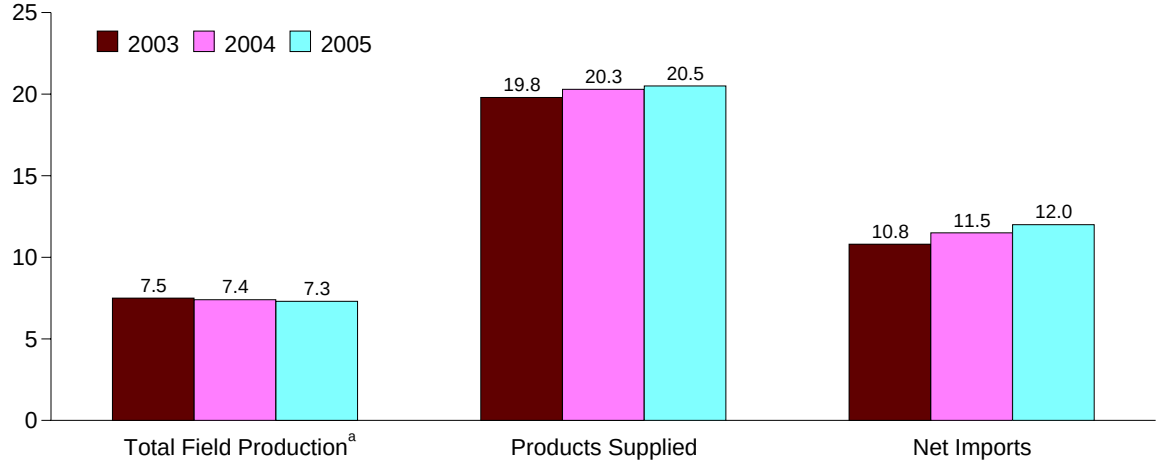
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

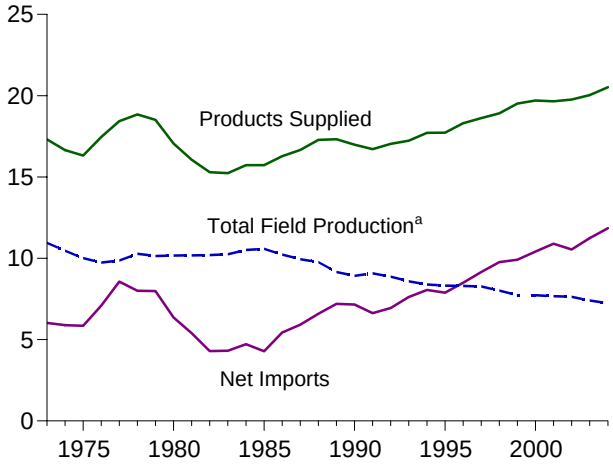
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 3.1a Petroleum Overview and Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

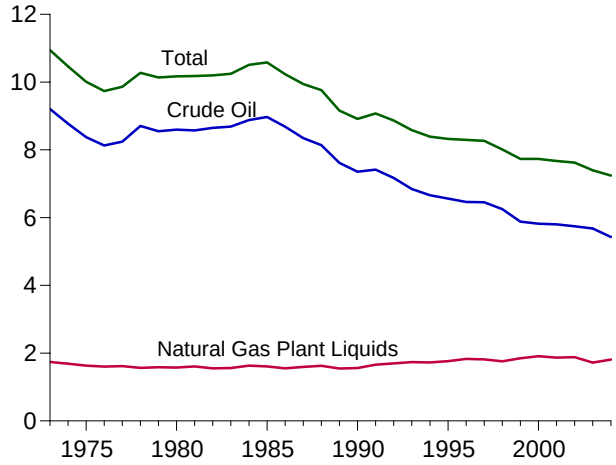
Overview, January-May



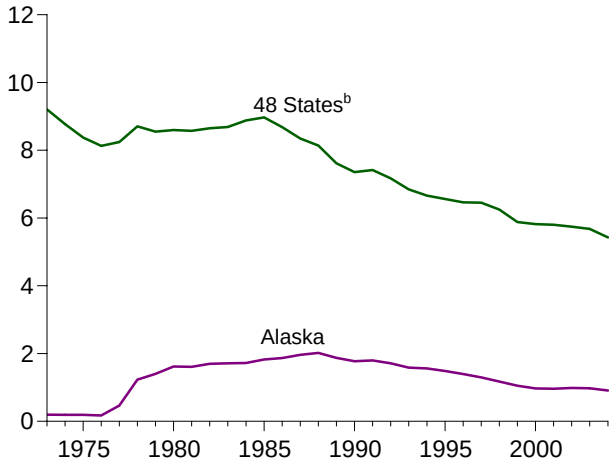
Overview, 1973-2004



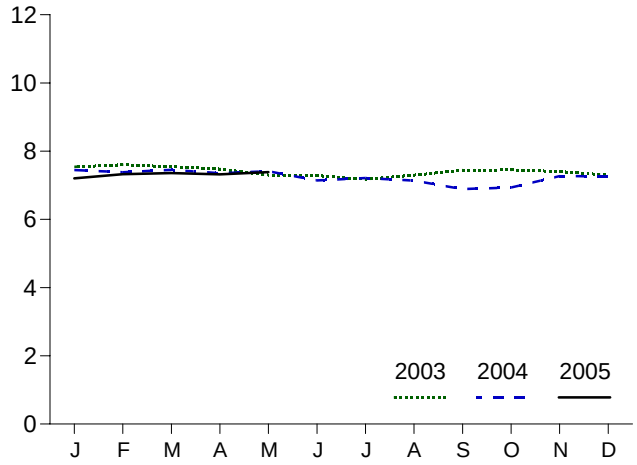
Total Field Production, 1973-2004



Crude Oil Field Production, 1973-2004



Total Field Production[a], Monthly



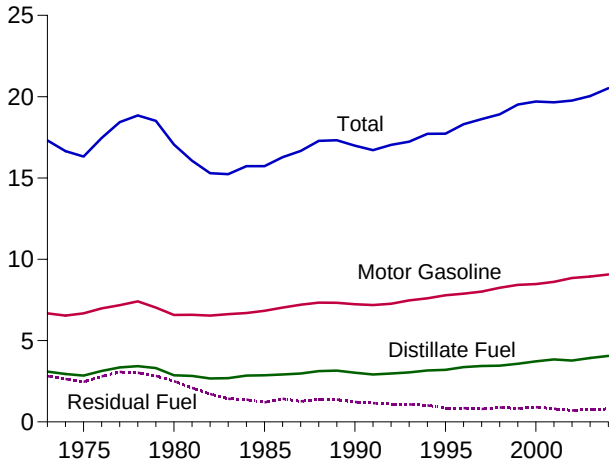
[a]Crude oil and natural gas plant liquids field production.
[b]United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and 3.2a.

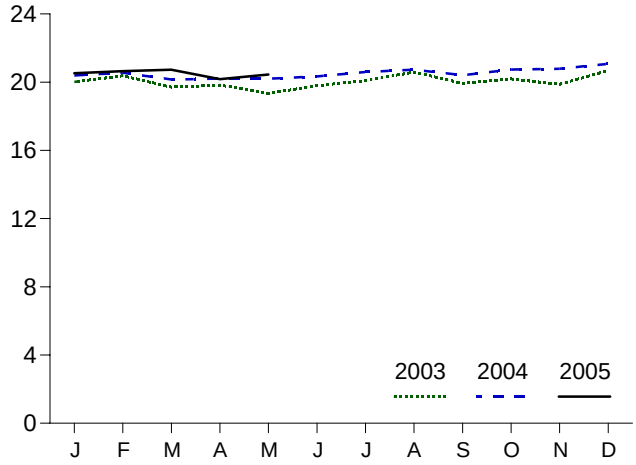
Figure 3.1b Petroleum Products Supplied, Imports, and Stocks

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

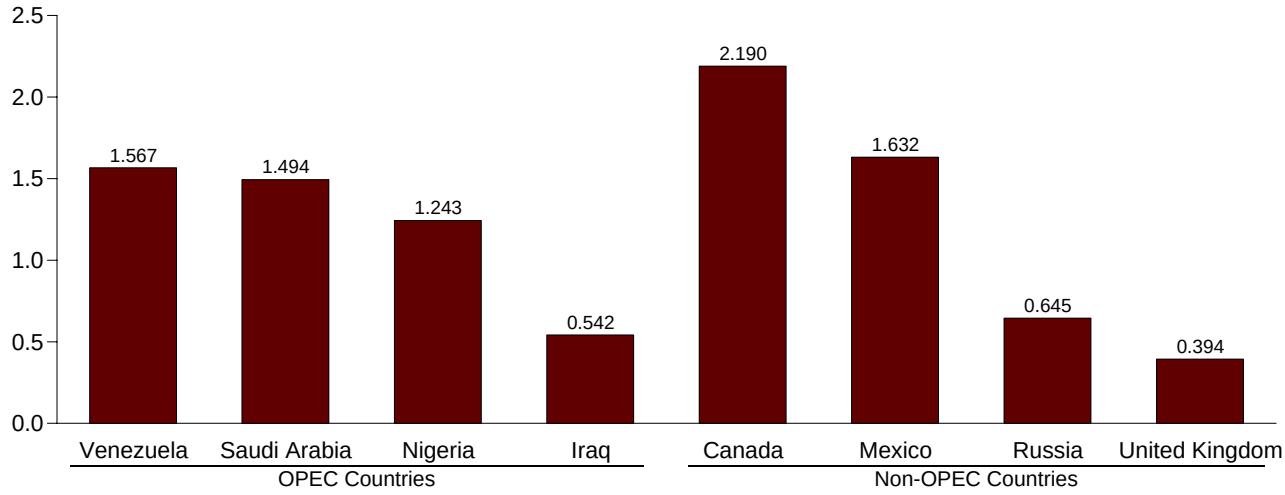
Products Supplied, 1973-2004



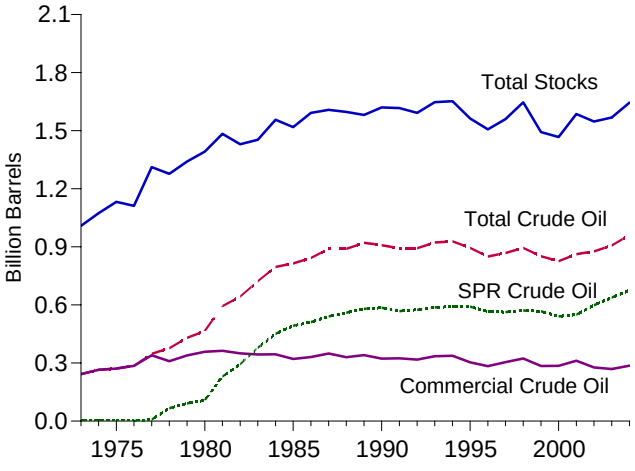
Products Supplied, Monthly



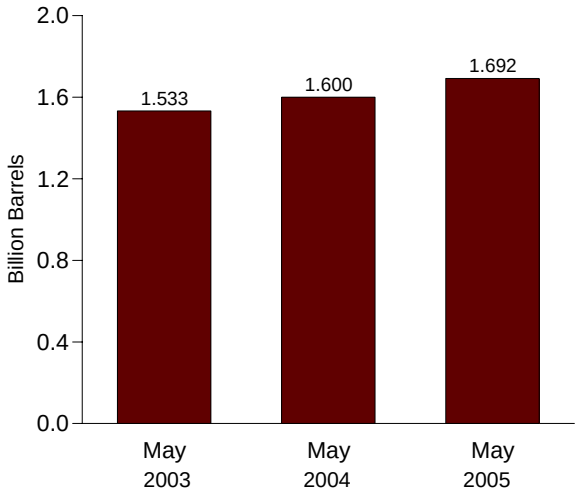
Imports from Selected Countries, April 2005



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2004



Total Stocks, End of Month



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

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: Tables 3.1b, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.3d, 3.3e, 3.3f, 3.3g, 3.3h, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

Table 3.2a Crude Oil Overview: Supply

	Supply						
	Field Production			Imports			Adjustments[e]
	48 States[a]	Alaska	Total	SPR[b,c]	Non-SPR[d]	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**9,010**	**198**	**9,208**	–	**3,244**	**3,244**	**-30**
1975 Average	**8,183**	**191**	**8,375**	–	**4,105**	**4,105**	**-14**
1980 Average	**6,980**	**1,617**	**8,597**	**44**	**5,219**	**5,263**	**6**
1985 Average	**7,146**	**1,825**	**8,971**	**118**	**3,083**	**3,201**	**145**
1990 Average	**5,582**	**1,773**	**7,355**	**27**	**5,867**	**5,894**	**257**
1995 Average	**5,076**	**1,484**	**6,560**	**0**	**7,230**	**7,230**	**193**
1996 Average	**5,071**	**1,393**	**6,465**	**0**	**7,508**	**7,508**	**215**
1997 Average	**5,156**	**1,296**	**6,452**	**0**	**8,225**	**8,225**	**145**
1998 Average	**5,077**	**1,175**	**6,252**	**0**	**8,706**	**8,706**	**115**
1999 Average	**4,832**	**1,050**	**5,881**	**8**	**8,722**	**8,731**	**191**
2000 Average	**4,851**	**970**	**5,822**	**8**	**9,062**	**9,071**	**155**
2001 Average	**4,839**	**963**	**5,801**	**11**	**9,318**	**9,328**	**117**
2002 Average	**4,761**	**984**	**5,746**	**16**	**9,124**	**9,140**	**110**
2003 January	4,801	984	5,785	0	8,633	8,633	-180
February	4,776	1,015	5,791	0	8,474	8,474	15
March	4,795	1,022	5,817	0	9,226	9,226	239
April	4,803	971	5,774	0	9,928	9,928	223
May	4,743	990	5,733	0	10,153	10,153	-36
June	4,710	991	5,701	0	10,038	10,038	76
July	4,600	927	5,526	0	10,034	10,034	128
August	4,650	945	5,595	0	10,023	10,023	94
September	4,720	964	5,683	0	10,287	10,287	-80
October	4,668	967	5,635	0	10,063	10,063	126
November	4,597	963	5,560	0	9,351	9,351	209
December	4,623	956	5,579	0	9,684	9,684	-159
Average	**4,706**	**974**	**5,681**	**0**	**9,665**	**9,665**	**54**
2004 January	E 4,668	E 976	E 5,644	16	9,306	9,322	55
February	E 4,650	E 933	E 5,584	86	9,172	9,258	256
March	E 4,643	E 979	E 5,622	79	9,994	10,073	-154
April	E 4,618	E 950	E 5,568	125	9,937	10,062	350
May	E 4,670	E 942	E 5,612	31	10,294	10,324	237
June	E 4,484	E 919	E 5,403	51	10,454	10,505	510
July	E 4,593	E 811	E 5,404	100	10,202	10,302	266
August	E 4,579	E 701	E 5,280	108	10,340	10,447	47
September	E 4,222	E 869	E 5,091	62	9,607	9,669	103
October	E 4,178	E 935	E 5,112	115	10,214	10,328	-11
November	E 4,450	E 947	E 5,397	78	10,031	10,108	392
December	E 4,506	E 942	E 5,448	57	9,961	10,018	236
Average	**E 4,522**	**E 908**	**E 5,430**	**75**	**9,963**	**10,038**	**189**
2005 January	E 4,476	E 918	E 5,394	73	9,771	9,844	211
February	E 4,552	E 917	E 5,469	44	10,114	10,158	124
March	E 4,577	E 921	E 5,498	108	10,035	10,144	221
April	RE 4,595	RE 893	RE 5,488	R 87	R 10,227	R 10,314	R 303
May	E 4,625	E 901	E 5,526	NA	NA	E 10,456	E 19
5-Month Average	**E 4,565**	**E 910**	**E 5,475**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 10,183**	**E 176**
2004 5-Month Average	**E 4,650**	**E 956**	**E 5,606**	**67**	**9,747**	**9,813**	**146**
2003 5-Month Average	**4,783**	**996**	**5,780**	**0**	**9,295**	**9,295**	**52**

[a] United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

[b] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Through 2003, includes crude oil imports by SPR only; beginning in 2004, includes crude oil imports by SPR, and crude oil imports into SPR by others.

[c] See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.

[d] All crude oil imports other than those in "SPR."

[e] An adjustment for crude oil. Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as distillate and residual fuel oil). Through 2004, also includes what were previously classified as "Unaccounted-for Crude Oil" and "Crude Losses."

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

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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil Overview: Disposition and Stocks

	Disposition						Stocks[a]		
	Stock Change[b]			Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	SPR[c]	Non-SPR[d,e,f]	Total[e,f]
	SPR[c]	Non-SPR[d,e,f]	Total[e,f]						
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	–	**-11**	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	**0**	–	**242**	**242**
1975 Average	–	**17**	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	**0**	–	**271**	**271**
1980 Average	**45**	**52**	**98**	**13,481**	**287**	**0**	**108**	**[e]358**	**[e]466**
1985 Average	**117**	**-67**	**50**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**493**	**321**	**814**
1990 Average	**16**	**-51**	**-35**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	**586**	**323**	**908**
1995 Average	**(s)**	**-93**	**-93**	**13,973**	**95**	**7**	**592**	**303**	**895**
1996 Average	**-71**	**-53**	**-124**	**14,195**	**110**	**6**	**566**	**284**	**850**
1997 Average	**-7**	**57**	**51**	**14,662**	**108**	**2**	**563**	**305**	**868**
1998 Average	**22**	**52**	**74**	**14,889**	**110**	**0**	**571**	**324**	**895**
1999 Average	**-11**	**-107**	**-118**	**14,804**	**118**	**0**	**567**	**284**	**852**
2000 Average	**-73**	**3**	**-70**	**15,067**	**50**	**0**	**541**	**286**	**826**
2001 Average	**26**	**73**	**99**	**15,128**	**20**	**0**	**550**	**312**	**862**
2002 Average	**134**	**-94**	**40**	**14,947**	**9**	**0**	**599**	**278**	**877**
2003 January	5	-115	-110	14,338	10	0	599	274	873
February	0	-106	-106	14,381	5	0	599	271	870
March	0	339	339	14,933	10	0	599	282	881
April	11	326	338	15,575	12	0	600	291	891
May	114	-189	-75	15,910	15	0	603	286	889
June	181	-31	150	15,620	45	0	609	285	893
July	125	11	135	15,546	7	0	612	285	897
August	190	-175	15	15,693	4	0	618	279	898
September	202	239	441	15,446	3	0	624	287	911
October	210	258	468	15,342	14	0	631	295	926
November	91	-447	-356	15,455	21	0	634	281	915
December	154	-398	-244	15,345	4	0	638	269	907
Average	**108**	**-24**	**84**	**15,304**	**12**	**0**	**638**	**269**	**907**
2004 January	89	110	199	14,816	6	0	641	271	913
February	197	183	380	14,711	8	0	647	277	924
March	170	550	720	14,802	19	0	652	294	946
April	202	177	379	15,546	55	0	658	299	957
May	101	85	186	15,962	26	0	661	302	963
June	35	95	130	16,244	45	0	662	304	967
July	106	-292	-186	16,140	18	0	666	295	961
August	108	-488	-381	16,142	13	0	669	280	949
September	42	-194	-151	14,980	35	0	670	274	945
October	2	448	450	14,954	25	0	670	288	959
November	81	106	187	15,668	42	0	673	292	964
December	91	-170	-79	15,751	30	0	676	286	962
Average	**102**	**50**	**152**	**15,479**	**27**	**0**	**676**	**286**	**962**
2005 January	131	76	207	15,201	40	0	680	289	968
February	84	535	619	15,110	22	0	682	304	986
March	198	488	686	15,140	36	0	688	319	1,007
April	[R] 124	[R] 394	[R] 518	[R] 15,489	[R] 97	0	[R] 692	[R] 331	[R] 1,022
May	[E] 75	[E] 124	[E] 198	[E] 15,784	[E] 19	0	[E] 694	[E] 332	[E] 1,025
5-Month Average	[E] **123**	[E] **319**	[E] **442**	[E] **15,349**	[E] **43**	**0**	[E] **694**	[E] **332**	[E] **1,025**
2004 5-Month Average	**151**	**222**	**373**	**15,171**	**23**	**0**	**661**	**302**	**963**
2003 5-Month Average	**27**	**52**	**79**	**15,037**	**10**	**0**	**603**	**286**	**889**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Current month stock change estimates are based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimates, rather than the actual stocks values shown in this table.

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

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

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

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

R=Revised. E=Estimate. – =Not applicable. (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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf[a]							
	Bahrain		Iran[b]		Iraq		Kuwait[c]	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**11**	**0**	**223**	**216**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**
1975 Average	**16**	**0**	**280**	**278**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**
1980 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**
1985 Average	**4**	**0**	**27**	**27**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**
1990 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**
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 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**336**	**336**	**301**	**300**
1999 Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**725**	**725**	**248**	**246**
2000 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**620**	**620**	**272**	**263**
2001 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**795**	**795**	**250**	**237**
2002 Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**459**	**459**	**228**	**216**
2003 January	4	0	0	0	634	634	166	134
February	11	0	0	0	963	963	241	223
March	0	0	0	0	681	681	251	220
April	0	0	0	0	739	739	301	294
May	0	0	0	0	128	128	217	200
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	274
July	0	0	0	0	67	67	169	169
August	0	0	0	0	125	125	189	183
September	0	0	0	0	362	362	250	248
October	0	0	0	0	735	735	168	168
November	0	0	0	0	706	706	182	176
December	0	0	0	0	678	678	217	211
Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**481**	**481**	**220**	**208**
2004 January	0	0	0	0	578	578	244	238
February	0	0	0	0	646	646	92	80
March	0	0	0	0	621	621	220	214
April	0	0	0	0	769	755	328	322
May	7	0	0	0	674	674	278	273
June	0	0	0	0	636	636	224	224
July	0	0	0	0	593	593	277	268
August	13	0	0	0	816	816	197	191
September	0	0	0	0	623	623	365	327
October	13	0	0	0	647	647	229	229
November	10	0	0	0	596	596	324	324
December	0	0	0	0	626	626	219	205
Average	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**652**	**651**	**250**	**241**
2005 January	0	0	0	0	477	477	203	197
February	0	0	0	0	523	523	183	177
March	0	0	0	0	548	548	207	179
April	0	0	0	0	542	542	164	164
4-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**522**	**522**	**190**	**179**
2004 4-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**653**	**649**	**222**	**215**
2003 4-Month Average	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**749**	**749**	**239**	**217**

[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] In January 1988, a small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States 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 November 29, 1987.

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

(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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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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**
1975 Average	**18**	**18**	**715**	**701**	**117**	**117**	**1,165**	**1,121**
1980 Average	**22**	**22**	**1,261**	**1,250**	**172**	**172**	**1,519**	**1,508**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**311**	**244**
1990 Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**1,966**	**1,801**
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 Average	**4**	**1**	**1,491**	**1,404**	**3**	**3**	**2,136**	**2,044**
1999 Average	**10**	**1**	**1,478**	**1,387**	**2**	**0**	**2,464**	**2,360**
2000 Average	**9**	**0**	**1,572**	**1,523**	**15**	**3**	**2,488**	**2,409**
2001 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**1,662**	**1,611**	**40**	**21**	**2,761**	**2,664**
2002 Average	**15**	**9**	**1,552**	**1,519**	**15**	**10**	**2,269**	**2,213**
2003 January	0	0	1,841	1,803	90	34	2,735	2,605
February	0	0	1,447	1,407	13	0	2,676	2,593
March	0	0	1,886	1,838	0	0	2,818	2,739
April	0	0	2,070	2,024	39	19	3,148	3,075
May	9	0	2,305	2,244	9	0	2,669	2,572
June	0	0	2,002	1,921	33	17	2,327	2,212
July	14	0	1,900	1,835	19	0	2,170	2,072
August	0	0	1,535	1,475	0	0	1,849	1,783
September	3	0	1,749	1,692	33	33	2,397	2,335
October	0	0	1,451	1,388	0	0	2,353	2,291
November	0	0	1,681	1,664	17	17	2,586	2,564
December	8	0	1,410	1,399	0	0	2,312	2,288
Average	**3**	**0**	**1,774**	**1,726**	**21**	**10**	**2,501**	**2,425**
2004 January	0	0	1,477	1,432	0	0	2,300	2,248
February	0	0	1,360	1,295	0	0	2,098	2,021
March	0	0	1,531	1,478	1	0	2,373	2,312
April	5	5	1,175	1,161	45	29	2,322	2,271
May	0	0	1,519	1,493	0	0	2,478	2,439
June	0	0	1,493	1,450	18	0	2,370	2,310
July	0	0	1,655	1,622	13	0	2,538	2,483
August	0	0	1,865	1,755	53	33	2,943	2,793
September	17	0	1,732	1,567	27	0	2,764	2,517
October	0	0	1,646	1,581	27	0	2,562	2,458
November	4	0	1,700	1,625	13	0	2,648	2,546
December	40	40	1,502	1,449	15	0	2,402	2,320
Average	**5**	**4**	**1,556**	**1,494**	**18**	**5**	**2,485**	**2,395**
2005 January	0	0	1,645	1,602	11	0	2,337	2,276
February	1	0	1,574	1,525	10	0	2,291	2,224
March	1	0	1,623	1,553	6	0	2,384	2,279
April	0	0	1,494	1,449	9	0	2,209	2,154
4-Month Average	**(s)**	**0**	**1,585**	**1,533**	**9**	**0**	**2,306**	**2,234**
2004 4-Month Average	**1**	**1**	**1,388**	**1,344**	**12**	**7**	**2,276**	**2,216**
2003 4-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**1,818**	**1,775**	**36**	**13**	**2,846**	**2,754**

[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 are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

(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.

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Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC[a,b]									
	Algeria		Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		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**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**232**	**223**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**554**	**548**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**4**	**0**
1990 Average	**280**	**63**	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1995 Average	**234**	**27**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**88**	**64**	**0**	**0**
1996 Average	**256**	**8**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**59**	**44**	**0**	**0**
1997 Average	**285**	**6**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**58**	**51**	**0**	**0**
1998 Average	**290**	**10**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**66**	**50**	**0**	**0**
1999 Average	**259**	**25**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**81**	**70**	**0**	**0**
2000 Average	**225**	**1**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**48**	**36**	**0**	**0**
2001 Average	**278**	**11**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**51**	**40**	**0**	**0**
2002 Average	**264**	**30**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**53**	**50**	**0**	**0**
2003 January	291	39	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	25	25	0	0
February	213	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	15	0	0
March	304	40	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
April	395	77	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	46	43	0	0
May	377	81	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
June	700	282	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	0	0
July	444	86	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
August	459	192	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	39	0	0
September	479	243	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	35	8	0	0
October	244	86	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	133	92	0	0
November	371	151	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	71	44	0	0
December	301	69	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	23	15	0	0
Average	**382**	**112**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**37**	**26**	**0**	**0**
2004 January	345	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	17	14	0	0
February	378	92	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	44	0	0
March	496	253	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	32	0	0
April	380	261	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	74	74	0	0
May	477	234	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	39	39	0	0
June	464	216	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	51	34	34
July	576	297	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	72	32	32
August	536	352	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	9	34	34
September	385	187	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	41	41	33	33
October	299	114	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	27	10	66	66
November	465	240	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	29	11	31	20
December	464	199	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	12	0
Average	**439**	**214**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**45**	**34**	**20**	**18**
2005 January	368	146	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	22	22	0	0
February	504	219	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	96	96
March	378	134	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	19	5	0
April	467	232	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	25	25	21	20
4-Month Average	**427**	**182**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**24**	**19**	**29**	**27**
2004 4-Month Average	**400**	**183**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**43**	**41**	**0**	**0**
2003 4-Month Average	**302**	**40**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**24**	**23**	**0**	**0**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

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

[d] 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.

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Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC[a,b]						Total OPEC[c]	
	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**
1975 Average	**762**	**746**	**702**	**395**	**2,452**	**2,091**	**3,601**	**3,211**
1980 Average	**857**	**841**	**481**	**156**	**2,781**	**2,356**	**4,300**	**3,864**
1985 Average	**293**	**280**	**605**	**306**	**1,522**	**1,069**	**1,830**	**1,312**
1990 Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,332**	**1,713**	**4,296**	**3,514**
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 Average	**696**	**689**	**1,719**	**1,377**	**2,771**	**2,125**	**4,905**	**4,169**
1999 Average	**657**	**623**	**1,493**	**1,150**	**2,489**	**1,869**	**4,953**	**4,228**
2000 Average	**896**	**875**	**1,546**	**1,223**	**2,716**	**2,135**	**5,203**	**4,544**
2001 Average	**885**	**842**	**1,553**	**1,291**	**2,768**	**2,184**	**5,528**	**4,848**
2002 Average	**621**	**589**	**1,398**	**1,201**	**2,336**	**1,870**	**4,605**	**4,083**
2003 January	831	804	426	399	1,573	1,267	4,303	3,873
February	547	505	613	559	1,388	1,079	4,052	3,672
March	1,002	945	1,297	1,149	2,614	2,144	5,433	4,883
April	733	697	1,626	1,387	2,801	2,204	5,949	5,279
May	958	907	1,737	1,491	3,082	2,488	5,751	5,060
June	866	836	1,622	1,381	3,199	2,510	5,526	4,722
July	843	804	1,279	1,150	2,566	2,040	4,736	4,112
August	995	988	1,564	1,345	3,085	2,564	4,934	4,347
September	936	905	1,547	1,307	2,997	2,463	5,394	4,798
October	1,049	990	1,564	1,295	2,989	2,463	5,342	4,754
November	646	622	1,562	1,352	2,651	2,170	5,237	4,733
December	959	938	1,631	1,340	2,913	2,362	5,225	4,650
Average	**867**	**832**	**1,376**	**1,183**	**2,662**	**2,153**	**5,162**	**4,578**
2004 January	982	923	1,535	1,298	2,879	2,359	5,179	4,607
February	1,163	1,044	1,529	1,294	3,117	2,473	5,215	4,494
March	1,300	1,236	1,563	1,343	3,396	2,864	5,769	5,177
April	1,073	1,044	1,539	1,372	3,066	2,751	5,388	5,022
May	1,197	1,127	1,569	1,371	3,281	2,770	5,753	5,210
June	1,238	1,191	1,687	1,439	3,495	2,931	5,865	5,241
July	1,102	1,020	1,435	1,228	3,249	2,650	5,786	5,132
August	1,236	1,168	1,443	1,194	3,295	2,757	6,225	5,550
September	1,076	1,012	1,281	1,070	2,816	2,344	5,580	4,860
October	1,066	1,029	1,560	1,330	3,017	2,548	5,567	5,006
November	963	945	1,532	1,237	3,019	2,452	5,657	4,998
December	1,027	1,006	1,581	1,344	3,095	2,560	5,497	4,879
Average	**1,119**	**1,062**	**1,521**	**1,294**	**3,144**	**2,622**	**5,626**	**5,017**
2005 January	1,067	1,007	1,573	1,349	3,029	2,524	5,366	4,800
February	1,205	1,114	1,690	1,357	3,505	2,797	5,796	5,021
March	953	879	1,517	1,315	2,891	2,346	5,275	4,625
April	1,243	1,130	1,567	1,391	3,323	2,799	5,532	4,953
4-Month Average	**1,114**	**1,030**	**1,584**	**1,352**	**3,178**	**2,610**	**5,485**	**4,845**
2004 4-Month Average	**1,130**	**1,062**	**1,542**	**1,327**	**3,115**	**2,613**	**5,391**	**4,829**
2003 4-Month Average	**785**	**744**	**995**	**877**	**2,106**	**1,684**	**4,948**	**4,438**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

[c] 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 November 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a,b]											
	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**
1975 Average	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1980 Average	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1985 Average	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1990 Average	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
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 Average	**468**	**465**	**57**	**31**	**4**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,598**	**1,266**	**42**	**42**
1999 Average	**361**	**357**	**42**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,539**	**1,178**	**21**	**13**
2000 Average	**301**	**295**	**56**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**5**	**1,807**	**1,348**	**44**	**33**
2001 Average	**328**	**321**	**43**	**34**	**10**	**0**	**82**	**13**	**1,828**	**1,356**	**24**	**13**
2002 Average	**332**	**321**	**57**	**51**	**34**	**0**	**116**	**58**	**1,971**	**1,445**	**26**	**20**
2003 January	263	245	20	20	38	0	114	48	2,272	1,654	19	16
February	265	251	23	23	27	0	119	36	1,997	1,447	15	14
March	396	396	20	20	41	0	76	15	1,895	1,428	45	7
April	494	482	24	24	35	0	75	17	1,779	1,287	21	6
May	356	356	20	20	37	0	67	33	2,015	1,502	22	7
June	403	390	44	22	67	0	84	60	1,956	1,517	32	6
July	529	517	47	23	18	0	144	63	2,131	1,616	74	25
August	483	471	62	41	37	0	198	82	2,132	1,586	21	13
September	401	401	84	63	6	0	132	68	2,082	1,538	39	24
October	385	373	45	45	25	0	95	32	2,179	1,700	6	5
November	203	191	22	22	4	0	93	68	2,186	1,639	30	28
December	269	269	0	0	22	0	99	77	2,227	1,663	0	0
Average	**371**	**363**	**34**	**27**	**30**	**0**	**108**	**50**	**2,072**	**1,549**	**27**	**13**
2004 January	277	277	20	20	5	0	136	103	2,185	1,626	12	7
February	273	271	23	23	21	0	104	67	2,087	1,490	46	38
March	347	336	22	22	15	0	93	42	2,077	1,583	14	6
April	338	325	0	0	21	0	83	22	2,044	1,596	7	7
May	405	384	39	39	19	0	60	16	2,063	1,630	15	7
June	139	127	21	0	14	0	130	91	2,217	1,708	14	7
July	370	355	38	8	25	0	140	95	2,166	1,664	38	21
August	354	341	21	21	60	0	69	50	1,982	1,512	7	7
September	382	361	22	22	43	0	138	102	2,148	1,716	8	6
October	197	185	19	19	34	0	90	26	2,208	1,687	38	24
November	402	402	21	21	48	0	36	0	2,094	1,557	32	23
December	306	306	82	62	24	0	45	0	2,143	1,563	29	22
Average	**316**	**306**	**27**	**21**	**27**	**0**	**94**	**51**	**2,118**	**1,611**	**22**	**14**
2005 January	436	424	21	21	32	0	123	32	2,175	1,564	24	22
February	394	369	11	11	43	0	153	52	2,073	1,513	29	23
March	675	675	0	0	46	0	55	32	1,985	1,451	29	27
April	365	365	0	0	32	0	49	36	2,190	1,676	31	21
4-Month Average	**470**	**461**	**8**	**8**	**38**	**0**	**94**	**38**	**2,106**	**1,551**	**28**	**23**
2004 4-Month Average	**309**	**303**	**16**	**16**	**15**	**0**	**104**	**59**	**2,099**	**1,575**	**19**	**14**
2003 4-Month Average	**356**	**344**	**22**	**22**	**36**	**0**	**96**	**29**	**1,987**	**1,455**	**25**	**11**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a,b]											
	Colombia		Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		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**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**
1990 Average	**182**	**140**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**
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 Average	**354**	**349**	**101**	**98**	**207**	**207**	**12**	**0**	**35**	**26**	**1,351**	**1,321**
1999 Average	**468**	**452**	**118**	**114**	**168**	**168**	**10**	**0**	**35**	**21**	**1,324**	**1,254**
2000 Average	**342**	**318**	**128**	**125**	**143**	**143**	**30**	**0**	**45**	**29**	**1,373**	**1,313**
2001 Average	**296**	**260**	**120**	**113**	**140**	**140**	**40**	**0**	**37**	**15**	**1,440**	**1,394**
2002 Average	**260**	**235**	**110**	**100**	**143**	**143**	**34**	**0**	**16**	**9**	**1,547**	**1,500**
2003 January	160	138	85	85	113	113	25	0	12	11	1,604	1,530
February	269	240	93	93	168	168	21	0	15	0	1,646	1,542
March	220	163	82	82	98	98	49	0	8	0	1,355	1,313
April	212	170	101	95	135	135	68	0	27	21	1,663	1,633
May	162	133	149	137	129	129	39	0	31	22	1,556	1,513
June	170	146	136	120	140	140	20	0	0	0	1,530	1,472
July	188	161	144	139	98	98	24	0	118	95	1,694	1,645
August	226	206	173	170	144	144	32	0	62	62	1,618	1,575
September	200	182	173	167	102	102	28	0	46	22	1,665	1,631
October	231	186	245	234	141	141	25	0	15	9	1,692	1,620
November	129	102	103	103	142	142	49	0	9	0	1,657	1,585
December	175	168	244	237	161	161	25	0	21	11	1,801	1,765
Average	**195**	**166**	**145**	**139**	**131**	**131**	**34**	**0**	**31**	**21**	**1,623**	**1,569**
2004 January	287	276	197	187	97	97	20	0	24	14	1,615	1,594
February	99	61	223	209	163	163	24	0	0	0	1,541	1,486
March	124	105	113	95	108	108	63	0	22	8	1,639	1,576
April	153	136	253	225	169	169	41	0	0	0	1,577	1,566
May	202	173	259	259	116	116	26	0	31	22	1,714	1,666
June	202	192	205	186	195	195	37	0	23	5	1,702	1,668
July	136	83	277	249	117	117	65	0	34	34	1,648	1,603
August	184	143	282	256	65	65	51	0	64	33	1,647	1,588
September	166	131	285	285	94	94	51	0	21	12	1,591	1,527
October	139	110	299	293	236	236	23	0	59	30	1,760	1,722
November	159	123	237	237	116	116	14	0	28	12	1,654	1,604
December	165	119	255	249	233	233	33	0	42	42	1,605	1,552
Average	**168**	**138**	**240**	**228**	**142**	**142**	**37**	**0**	**29**	**18**	**1,642**	**1,597**
2005 January	150	122	315	309	145	145	24	0	64	40	1,501	1,420
February	110	99	356	356	140	140	14	0	17	0	1,585	1,488
March	126	108	305	305	196	196	18	0	0	0	1,648	1,590
April	237	183	261	240	64	64	21	0	11	0	1,632	1,541
4-Month Average	**156**	**128**	**309**	**302**	**137**	**137**	**19**	**0**	**23**	**10**	**1,591**	**1,510**
2004 4-Month Average	**167**	**146**	**196**	**178**	**134**	**134**	**37**	**0**	**12**	**6**	**1,594**	**1,556**
2003 4-Month Average	**214**	**176**	**90**	**88**	**127**	**127**	**41**	**0**	**15**	**8**	**1,564**	**1,502**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

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

[d] 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a,b]											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[c]		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**
1975 Average	**19**	**4**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**0**
1980 Average	**2**	**(s)**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**58**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**8**	**(s)**	**29**	**1**
1990 Average	**55**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**45**	**1**	**47**	**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 Average	**31**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**236**	**221**	**15**	**0**	**24**	**9**	**18**	**0**
1999 Average	**27**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**304**	**263**	**13**	**0**	**89**	**21**	**10**	**0**
2000 Average	**30**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**343**	**302**	**15**	**0**	**72**	**7**	**25**	**0**
2001 Average	**43**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**341**	**281**	**4**	**0**	**90**	**0**	**31**	**0**
2002 Average	**66**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**393**	**348**	**(s)**	**0**	**210**	**85**	**17**	**0**
2003 January	123	0	49	0	210	139	0	0	181	99	30	0
February	62	0	129	0	280	236	0	0	271	121	26	0
March	108	0	64	0	242	181	0	0	257	16	16	0
April	89	0	83	0	282	182	0	0	132	19	17	0
May	76	0	143	0	303	190	0	0	208	142	49	0
June	97	0	49	0	375	244	0	0	527	441	44	0
July	100	0	59	0	265	162	0	0	550	479	16	0
August	91	0	27	0	352	192	0	0	411	288	7	0
September	102	0	46	0	288	214	0	0	275	142	11	0
October	79	0	42	0	296	190	0	0	93	34	10	0
November	93	0	78	0	188	129	0	0	71	0	41	0
December	19	0	71	0	162	116	0	0	72	21	19	0
Average	**87**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**270**	**181**	**0**	**0**	**254**	**151**	**24**	**0**
2004 January	30	0	90	0	241	149	0	0	128	8	0	0
February	121	0	153	0	252	168	0	0	184	11	15	4
March	159	0	0	0	287	217	0	0	193	42	34	0
April	111	0	28	0	169	131	0	0	316	193	53	0
May	95	0	5	0	278	186	0	0	211	142	35	0
June	118	0	1	0	209	164	0	0	416	321	8	0
July	110	0	2	0	318	215	0	0	384	206	8	0
August	97	0	121	0	319	163	0	0	215	105	17	0
September	50	0	127	0	148	59	0	0	199	43	0	0
October	132	0	93	0	223	133	0	0	268	129	20	0
November	49	0	30	0	245	105	0	0	490	402	45	0
December	74	0	4	0	157	63	0	0	365	196	53	0
Average	**96**	**0**	**54**	**0**	**238**	**146**	**0**	**0**	**281**	**150**	**24**	**(s)**
2005 January	70	18	9	0	259	162	1	0	318	176	7	0
February	110	0	21	0	114	50	0	0	458	288	20	0
March	73	0	25	0	269	165	0	0	485	295	9	0
April	113	0	10	0	250	137	0	0	645	464	34	0
4-Month Average	**91**	**5**	**16**	**0**	**226**	**130**	**(s)**	**0**	**476**	**305**	**17**	**0**
2004 4-Month Average	**105**	**0**	**67**	**0**	**238**	**166**	**0**	**0**	**205**	**63**	**25**	**1**
2003 4-Month Average	**96**	**0**	**80**	**0**	**253**	**183**	**0**	**0**	**209**	**63**	**22**	**0**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

[c] Imports from other republics 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.

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Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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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,b]										Total Imports	
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		U.S. Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC[c]		Total[d]			
	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**
1975 Average	**242**	**115**	**14**	**(s)**	**406**	**0**	**120**	**14**	**2,454**	**893**	**6,056**	**4,105**
1980 Average	**176**	**115**	**176**	**173**	**388**	**0**	**219**	**162**	**2,609**	**1,399**	**6,909**	**5,263**
1985 Average	**113**	**98**	**310**	**278**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1990 Average	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
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 Average	**66**	**53**	**250**	**161**	**293**	**0**	**531**	**288**	**5,803**	**4,537**	**10,708**	**8,706**
1999 Average	**58**	**40**	**365**	**284**	**280**	**1**	**575**	**304**	**5,899**	**4,502**	**10,852**	**8,731**
2000 Average	**85**	**56**	**366**	**291**	**291**	**0**	**618**	**214**	**6,257**	**4,526**	**11,459**	**9,071**
2001 Average	**72**	**51**	**324**	**244**	**268**	**0**	**702**	**244**	**6,343**	**4,480**	**11,871**	**9,328**
2002 Average	**80**	**68**	**478**	**405**	**236**	**0**	**720**	**270**	**6,925**	**5,058**	**11,530**	**9,140**
2003 January	111	73	493	411	179	0	700	181	6,801	4,760	11,104	8,633
February	78	44	463	407	253	0	649	179	6,869	4,802	10,921	8,474
March	105	78	389	299	328	0	818	245	6,612	4,342	12,044	9,226
April	110	82	407	308	245	0	651	189	6,650	4,649	12,599	9,928
May	97	82	557	470	258	0	894	358	7,167	5,093	12,918	10,153
June	50	44	512	373	278	0	959	340	7,475	5,316	13,001	10,038
July	128	98	512	454	351	0	809	348	8,000	5,922	12,736	10,034
August	58	36	381	319	345	0	974	490	7,836	5,676	12,769	10,023
September	124	87	558	487	326	0	786	359	7,474	5,489	12,868	10,287
October	91	60	319	285	307	0	711	396	7,031	5,309	12,373	10,063
November	112	68	300	234	291	0	676	307	6,475	4,618	11,712	9,351
December	112	56	390	261	287	0	634	228	6,808	5,034	12,033	9,684
Average	**98**	**67**	**440**	**359**	**288**	**0**	**773**	**303**	**7,103**	**5,087**	**12,264**	**9,665**
2004 January	85	55	200	126	295	0	606	175	6,549	4,715	11,727	9,322
February	123	75	384	297	279	0	999	402	7,114	4,764	12,329	9,258
March	107	56	448	293	284	0	1,152	408	7,304	4,897	13,073	10,073
April	110	77	461	306	290	0	837	287	7,062	5,040	12,450	10,062
May	100	41	433	249	294	0	836	184	7,236	5,115	12,989	10,324
June	59	34	394	304	376	0	956	261	7,436	5,264	13,301	10,505
July	108	54	402	249	379	0	838	217	7,603	5,170	13,389	10,302
August	101	56	274	174	355	0	981	383	7,264	4,897	13,489	10,447
September	67	38	192	94	342	0	876	319	6,952	4,808	12,532	9,669
October	57	48	486	292	352	0	1,023	388	7,757	5,323	13,323	10,328
November	63	32	290	156	296	0	1,213	320	7,562	5,111	13,219	10,108
December	64	22	464	287	344	0	947	423	7,434	5,139	12,931	10,018
Average	**87**	**49**	**369**	**235**	**324**	**0**	**938**	**314**	**7,274**	**5,021**	**12,899**	**10,038**
2005 January	84	50	283	162	302	0	951	376	7,295	5,044	12,661	9,844
February	86	56	337	190	329	0	1,342	502	7,740	5,137	13,536	10,158
March	100	64	447	290	278	0	875	320	7,644	5,519	12,919	10,144
April	136	87	394	256	358	0	1,011	292	7,844	5,361	13,376	10,314
4-Month Average	**102**	**64**	**366**	**225**	**316**	**0**	**1,038**	**370**	**7,626**	**5,268**	**13,111**	**10,112**
2004 4-Month Average	**106**	**66**	**373**	**255**	**287**	**0**	**897**	**317**	**7,005**	**4,854**	**12,395**	**9,682**
2003 4-Month Average	**102**	**70**	**438**	**355**	**251**	**0**	**706**	**199**	**6,730**	**4,634**	**11,678**	**9,073**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

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

[d] 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.

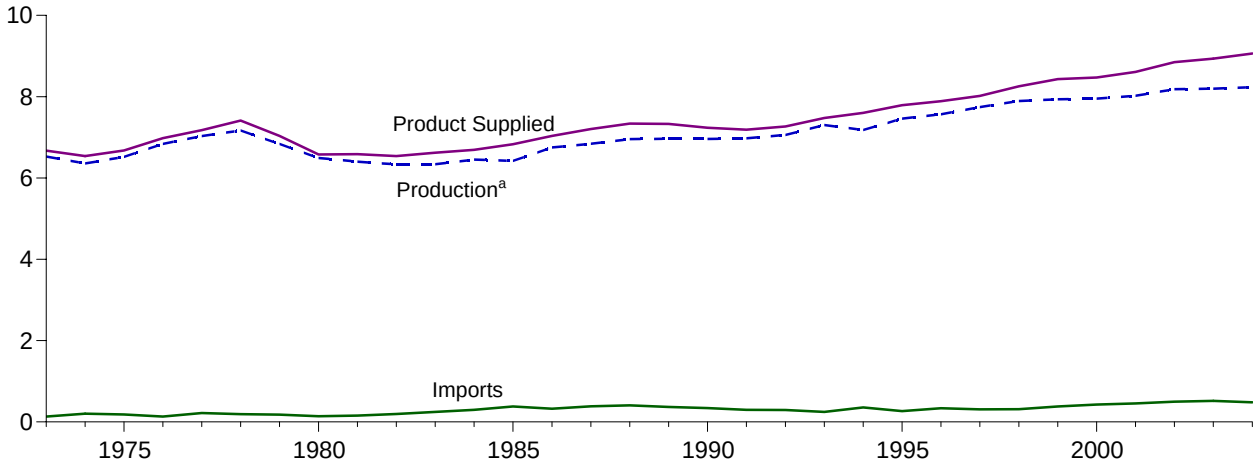
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

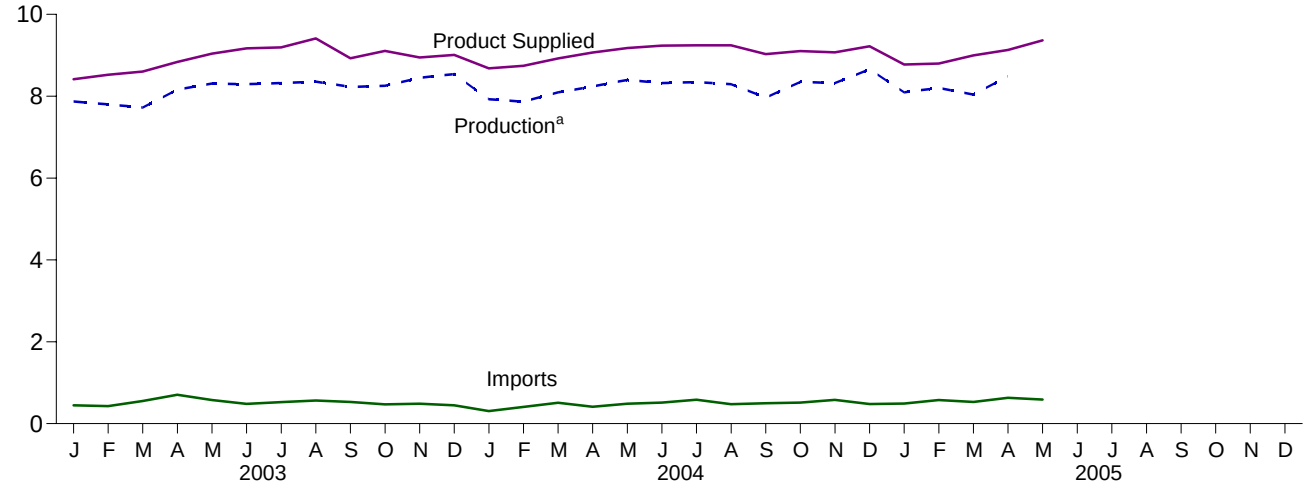
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 3.2 Finished Motor Gasoline
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

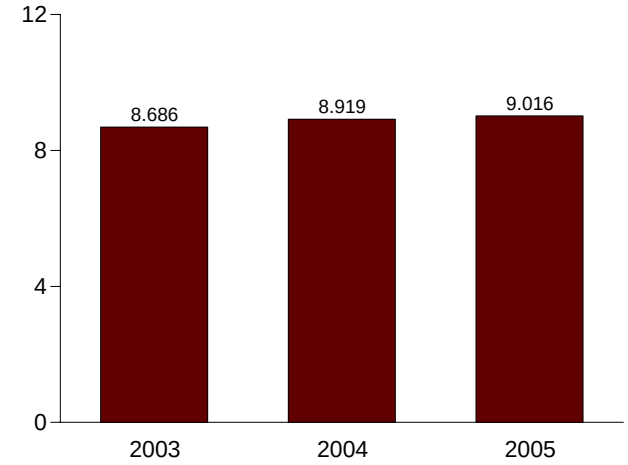
Overview, 1973-2004



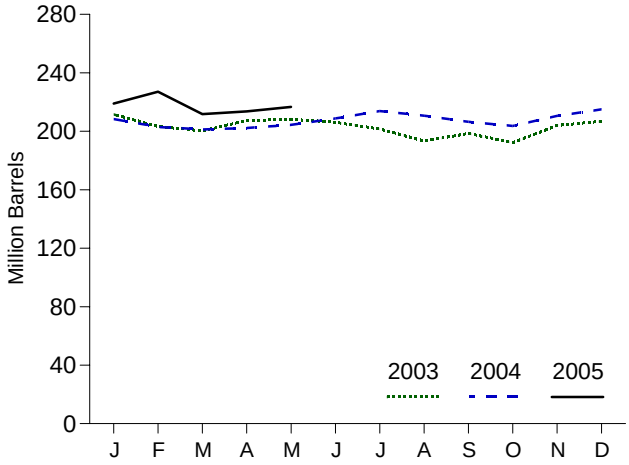
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-May



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery and blender net production.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]		
	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports[b]	Adjustments[c]	Stock Change[b,d,e]	Exports	Product Supplied	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates[g]
							Finished	Total[e,f]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**6,527**	**134**	**8**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**209**	**NA**
1975 Average	**6,518**	**184**	**3**	**[e]28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**235**	**NA**
1980 Average	**6,492**	**140**	**14**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**NA**	**[e]261**	**NA**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**(s)**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**190**	**223**	**NA**
1990 Average	**6,959**	**342**	**(s)**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**181**	**220**	**NA**
1995 Average	**7,459**	**265**	**130**	**-40**	**104**	**7,789**	**161**	**202**	**12**
1996 Average	**7,565**	**336**	**82**	**-12**	**104**	**7,891**	**157**	**195**	**13**
1997 Average	**7,743**	**309**	**127**	**26**	**137**	**8,017**	**166**	**210**	**12**
1998 Average	**7,892**	**311**	**190**	**15**	**125**	**8,253**	**172**	**216**	**14**
1999 Average	**7,934**	**382**	**177**	**-49**	**111**	**8,431**	**154**	**193**	**14**
2000 Average	**7,951**	**427**	**235**	**-3**	**144**	**8,472**	**153**	**196**	**12**
2001 Average	**8,022**	**454**	**290**	**23**	**133**	**8,610**	**161**	**210**	**13**
2002 Average	**8,183**	**498**	**292**	**1**	**124**	**8,848**	**162**	**209**	**12**
2003 January	7,870	446	121	-151	175	8,414	157	211	13
February	7,800	427	223	-219	143	8,525	151	203	13
March	7,724	555	217	-207	102	8,602	145	200	14
April	8,161	704	309	225	111	8,838	151	207	13
May	8,311	575	391	122	113	9,042	155	208	15
June	8,293	482	430	-74	109	9,170	153	206	14
July	8,320	524	343	-95	90	9,192	150	202	13
August	8,355	565	419	-156	84	9,411	145	193	11
September	8,228	529	329	30	129	8,926	146	199	14
October	8,253	469	359	-185	159	9,108	140	192	13
November	8,450	489	321	196	118	8,946	146	204	12
December	8,540	446	216	19	172	9,011	147	207	11
Average	**8,194**	**518**	**307**	**-41**	**125**	**8,935**	**147**	**207**	**11**
2004 January	7,927	309	412	-126	93	8,680	143	208	11
February	7,866	410	417	-209	159	8,743	137	203	11
March	8,093	512	336	-125	144	8,922	133	201	11
April	8,239	411	581	37	127	9,067	134	202	10
May	8,400	485	532	116	122	9,178	138	204	9
June	8,321	515	582	105	76	9,237	141	209	9
July	8,344	585	457	33	109	9,243	142	214	9
August	8,294	475	534	-67	126	9,244	140	211	10
September	7,965	497	517	-129	79	9,030	136	206	10
October	8,349	515	434	69	126	9,103	138	204	11
November	8,320	582	425	109	148	9,070	141	211	11
December	8,656	479	327	59	183	9,219	143	215	10
Average	**8,233**	**481**	**462**	**-10**	**124**	**9,063**	**143**	**215**	**10**
2005 January	8,094	489	393	55	146	8,775	145	219	11
February	8,204	578	282	128	137	8,798	148	227	11
March	8,040	530	224	-344	142	8,996	138	212	11
April	[R] 8,488	[R] 630	[R] 254	[R] 127	114	[R] 9,130	[R] 142	[RE] 213	[R] 10
May	NA	[E] 588	NA	[E] 109	[E] 126	[E] 9,366	[E] 143	[E] 217	NA
5-Month Average	**NA**	**[E] 562**	**NA**	**[E] 12**	**[E] 133**	**[E] 9,016**	**[E] 143**	**[E] 217**	**NA**
2004 5-Month Average	**8,107**	**426**	**455**	**-60**	**129**	**8,919**	**138**	**204**	**9**
2003 5-Month Average	**7,975**	**543**	**253**	**-44**	**129**	**8,686**	**155**	**208**	**15**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes motor gasoline blending components.
[c] An adjustment for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Through 2004, includes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline.
[d] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.
[e] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
[f] Includes motor gasoline blending components and gasohol, but excludes oxygenates, which are reported separately.
[g] See Note 1, "Survey Respondents," at end of section.

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

Notes: • See Note 2, "Motor Gasoline," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

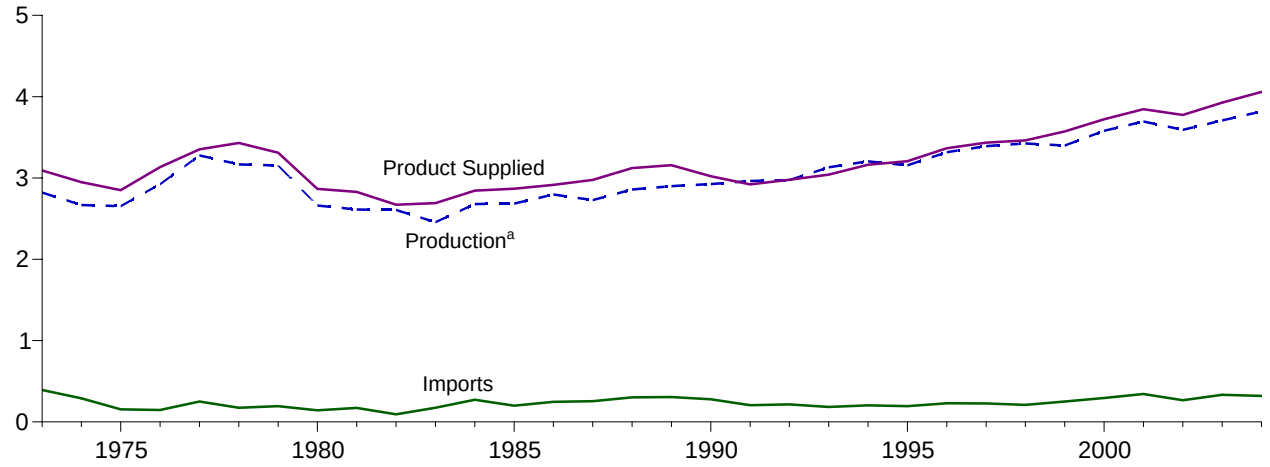
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

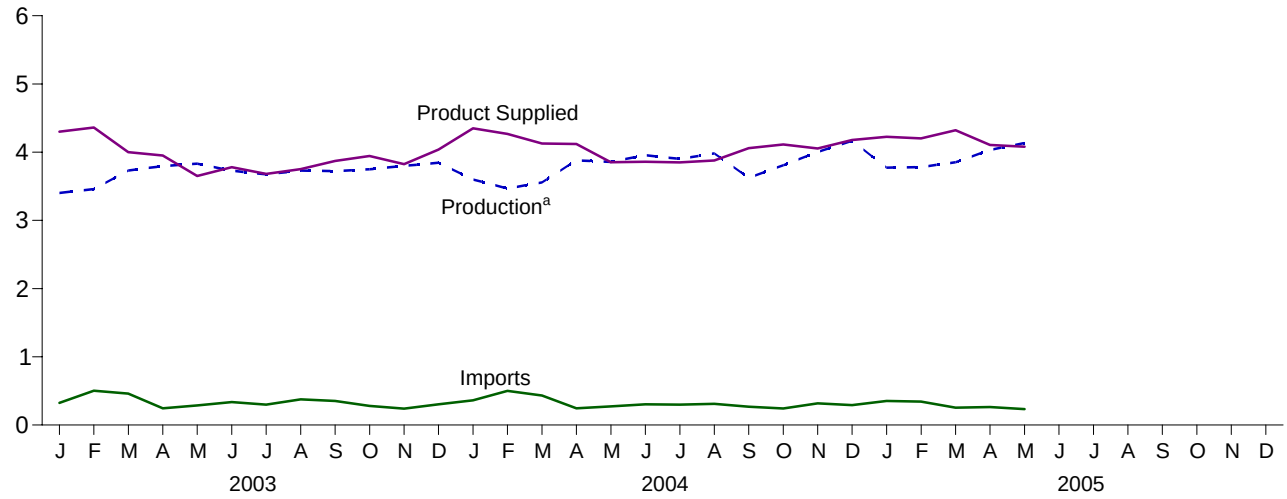
Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel Oil

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

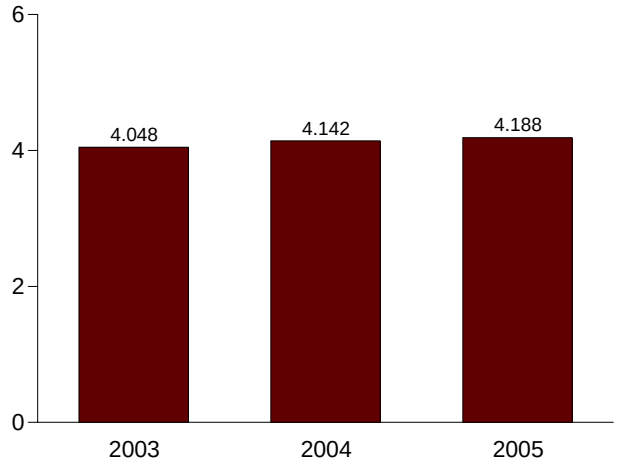
Overview, 1973-2004



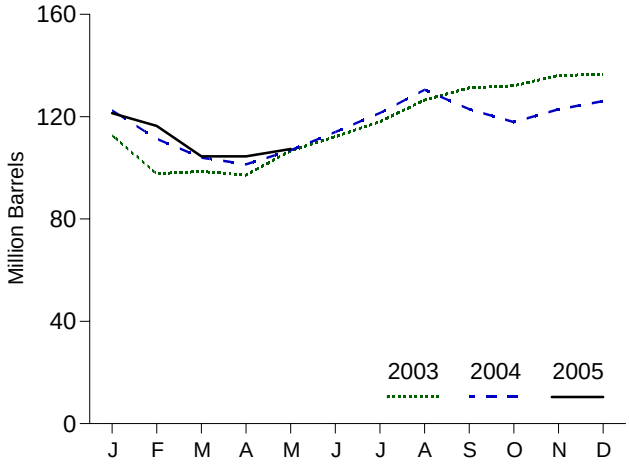
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-May



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]			
							Sulfur Content[b]			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments[c]	Stock Change[d,e,f]	Exports	Product Supplied	<= 15 ppm	> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm	> 500 ppm	Total[f]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
1973 Average	**2,820**	**392**	**4**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**196**
1975 Average	**2,653**	**155**	**2**	**[e,f]-41**	**1**	**2,851**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**
1980 Average	**2,661**	**142**	**2**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[f]205**
1985 Average	**2,686**	**200**	**2**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**144**
1990 Average	**2,925**	**278**	**–**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**132**
1995 Average	**3,155**	**193**	**–**	**-41**	**183**	**3,207**	**([g])**	**67**	**63**	**130**
1996 Average	**3,316**	**230**	**–**	**-10**	**190**	**3,365**	**([g])**	**68**	**58**	**127**
1997 Average	**3,392**	**228**	**–**	**32**	**152**	**3,435**	**([g])**	**68**	**70**	**138**
1998 Average	**3,424**	**210**	**–**	**48**	**124**	**3,461**	**([g])**	**77**	**79**	**156**
1999 Average	**3,399**	**250**	**–**	**-84**	**162**	**3,572**	**([g])**	**69**	**56**	**125**
2000 Average	**3,580**	**295**	**–**	**-20**	**173**	**3,722**	**([g])**	**72**	**46**	**118**
2001 Average	**3,695**	**344**	**–**	**73**	**119**	**3,847**	**([g])**	**82**	**62**	**145**
2002 Average	**3,592**	**267**	**–**	**-29**	**112**	**3,776**	**([g])**	**81**	**53**	**134**
2003 January	3,403	325	–	-693	119	4,301	([g])	69	44	113
February	3,459	503	–	-532	132	4,362	([g])	61	37	98
March	3,732	460	–	30	161	4,001	([g])	63	35	99
April	3,796	246	–	-47	139	3,951	([g])	66	31	97
May	3,833	287	–	307	162	3,651	([g])	72	35	107
June	3,728	337	–	184	101	3,781	([g])	74	38	112
July	3,673	299	–	188	103	3,680	([g])	75	43	118
August	3,730	375	–	274	80	3,752	([g])	76	51	127
September	3,721	352	–	159	43	3,871	([g])	77	55	131
October	3,750	281	–	25	62	3,945	([g])	74	59	132
November	3,800	241	–	136	81	3,824	([g])	78	58	136
December	3,845	305	–	13	100	4,037	([g])	82	55	137
Average	**3,707**	**333**	**–**	**7**	**107**	**3,927**	**([g])**	**82**	**55**	**137**
2004 January	3,599	362	–	-461	72	4,350	13	64	46	122
February	3,467	501	–	-385	86	4,268	5	63	43	111
March	3,558	432	–	-235	99	4,126	3	63	38	104
April	3,881	244	–	-87	92	4,121	2	64	35	101
May	3,858	273	–	177	100	3,854	2	68	36	107
June	3,957	305	–	238	164	3,860	1	70	43	114
July	3,902	300	–	239	113	3,850	1	73	47	121
August	3,981	311	–	294	120	3,878	1	77	52	131
September	3,625	270	–	-252	88	4,059	1	70	51	123
October	3,807	242	–	-164	101	4,113	1	67	50	118
November	4,004	318	–	167	102	4,053	2	71	51	123
December	4,167	291	–	103	176	4,180	1	75	49	126
Average	**3,819**	**320**	**–**	**-29**	**110**	**4,059**	**1**	**75**	**49**	**126**
2005 January	3,772	352	–	-151	49	4,226	1	74	46	121
February	3,783	344	–	-179	102	4,203	1	72	43	116
March	3,852	253	–	-382	165	4,323	1	67	36	104
April	[R]4,033	[R]264	–	[R]-1	[R]192	[R]4,106	1	[R]65	38	[R]104
May	[E]4,135	[E]234	–	[E]148	[E]140	[E]4,081	[E]1	[E]67	[E]39	[E]107
5-Month Average	**[E]3,917**	**[E]289**	**–**	**[E]-112**	**[E]130**	**[E]4,188**	**[E]1**	**[E]67**	**[E]39**	**[E]107**
2004 5-Month Average	**3,674**	**361**	**–**	**-197**	**90**	**4,142**	**2**	**68**	**36**	**107**
2003 5-Month Average	**3,647**	**362**	**–**	**-181**	**143**	**4,048**	**([g])**	**72**	**35**	**107**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.
[b] By weight; "ppm" is parts per million.
[c] Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as distillate fuel oil). Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants.
[d] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.
[e] See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.
[f] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
[g] Included in "> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm."
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. – =Not applicable.

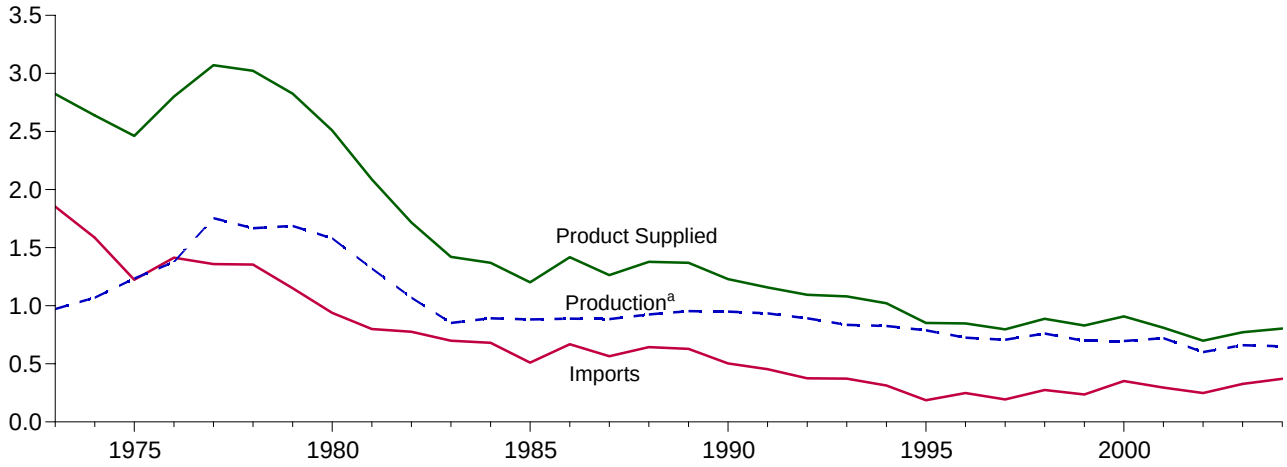
Notes: • See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

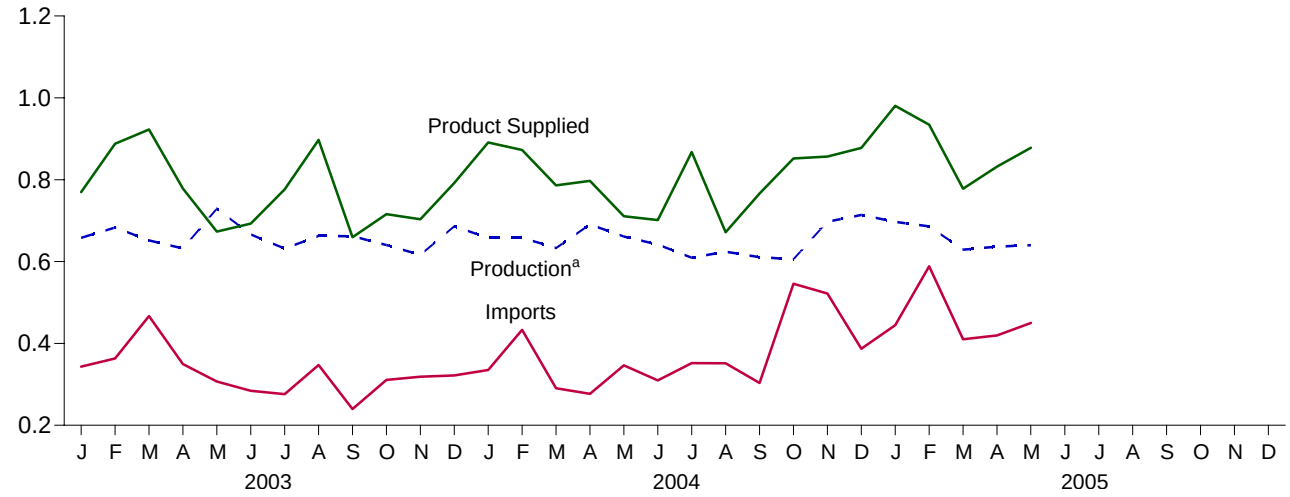
Figure 3.4 Residual Fuel Oil

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

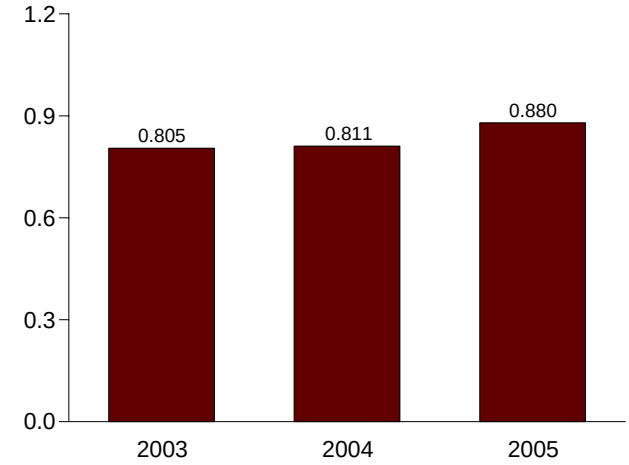
Overview, 1973-2004



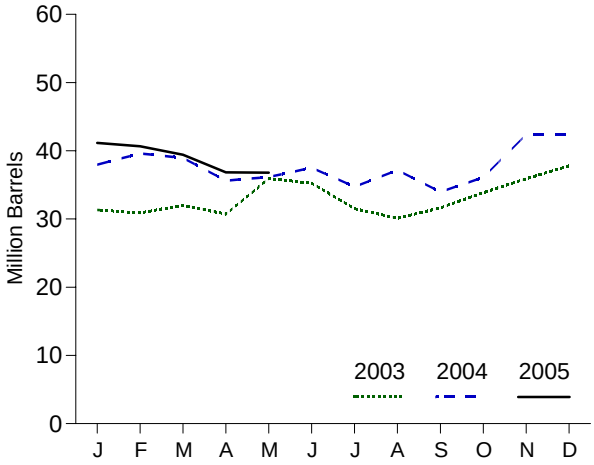
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-May



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]			
							Sulfur Content[b]			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments[c]	Stock Change[d,e]	Exports	Product Supplied	< 0.31%	>= 0.31% and <= 1.00%	> 1.00%	Total[e]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**53**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	**[e]-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**74**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[e]92**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**–**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**50**
1990 Average	**950**	**504**	**–**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**49**
1995 Average	**788**	**187**	**–**	**-13**	**136**	**852**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**37**
1996 Average	**726**	**248**	**–**	**24**	**102**	**848**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**46**
1997 Average	**708**	**194**	**–**	**-15**	**120**	**797**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**40**
1998 Average	**762**	**275**	**–**	**12**	**138**	**887**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**45**
1999 Average	**698**	**237**	**–**	**-25**	**129**	**830**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**36**
2000 Average	**696**	**352**	**–**	**1**	**139**	**909**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**36**
2001 Average	**721**	**295**	**–**	**13**	**191**	**811**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**41**
2002 Average	**601**	**249**	**–**	**-27**	**177**	**700**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**31**
2003 January	658	343	–	(s)	231	770	4	10	18	31
February	683	363	–	-15	173	888	3	8	20	31
March	652	467	–	35	161	923	4	10	18	32
April	632	349	–	-43	247	778	4	10	17	31
May	729	307	–	168	195	673	4	13	19	36
June	666	284	–	-22	280	693	5	13	18	35
July	632	276	–	-121	252	777	5	10	16	32
August	663	347	–	-45	158	897	4	9	17	30
September	662	240	–	51	191	660	5	9	18	32
October	640	311	–	72	164	716	5	11	18	34
November	616	319	–	68	163	703	6	11	19	36
December	686	322	–	61	155	792	5	13	19	38
Average	**660**	**327**	**–**	**18**	**197**	**772**	**5**	**13**	**19**	**38**
2004 January	658	335	–	5	97	891	4	13	21	38
February	658	433	–	57	163	872	5	13	21	40
March	633	291	–	-21	158	786	6	14	19	39
April	691	277	–	-111	282	797	5	13	18	36
May	661	346	–	17	280	711	5	12	19	36
June	641	310	–	45	204	702	5	12	20	38
July	610	352	–	-90	184	867	4	11	19	35
August	624	351	–	78	225	672	5	13	19	37
September	611	303	–	-106	254	766	4	12	17	34
October	606	546	–	68	231	852	4	13	19	36
November	698	522	–	209	154	856	4	15	23	42
December	714	387	–	(s)	223	878	6	14	22	42
Average	**650**	**371**	**–**	**12**	**205**	**804**	**6**	**14**	**22**	**42**
2005 January	697	445	–	-39	200	981	5	15	21	41
February	686	588	–	-18	358	934	5	14	22	41
March	629	410	–	-40	301	778	5	13	21	39
April	[R]636	[R]420	–	[R]-86	[R]310	[R]832	[R]5	[R]14	[R]19	37
May	[E]640	[E]450	–	[E]-16	[E]228	[E]878	NA	NA	NA	[E]37
5-Month Average	**[E]657**	**[E]460**	**–**	**[E]-40**	**[E]278**	**[E]880**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[E]37**
2004 5-Month Average	**660**	**336**	**–**	**-11**	**196**	**811**	**5**	**12**	**19**	**36**
2003 5-Month Average	**671**	**366**	**–**	**30**	**202**	**805**	**4**	**13**	**19**	**36**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

[b] By weight. Residual fuel oil stocks by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks; therefore, the sum of stocks by sulfur content may not equal total stocks.

[c] Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as residual fuel oil).

[d] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.

[e] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

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

Notes: • See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

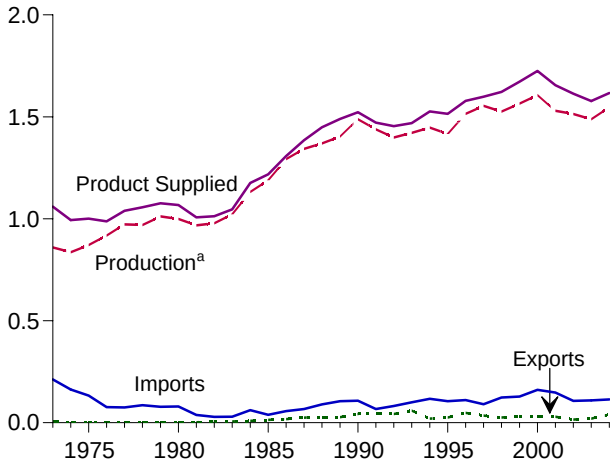
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

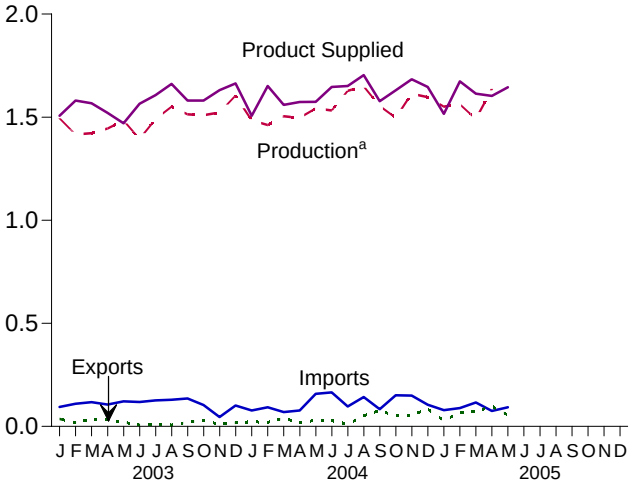
Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel

(Million Barrels Per Day, Except as Noted)

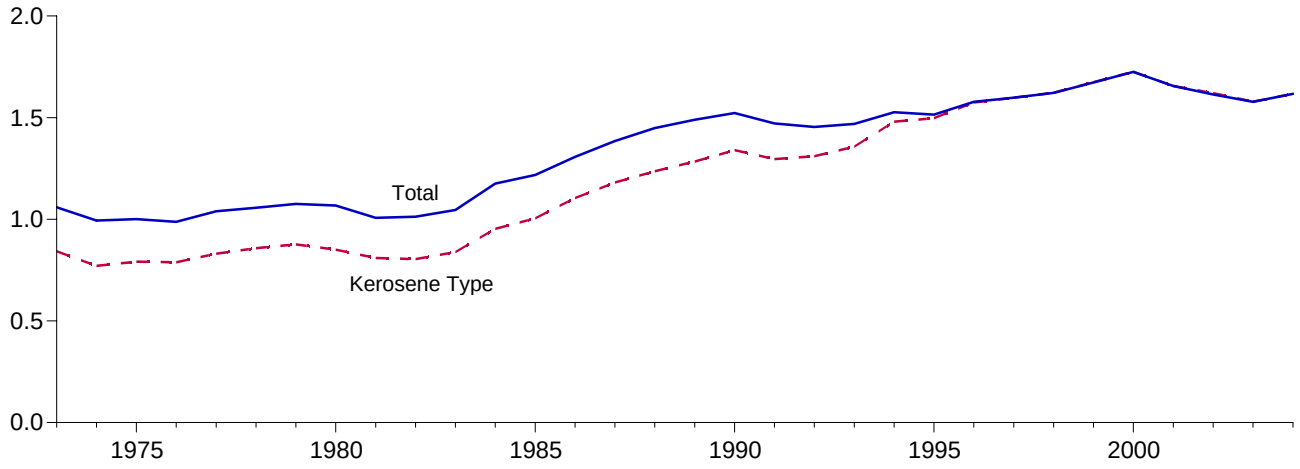
Overview, 1973-2004



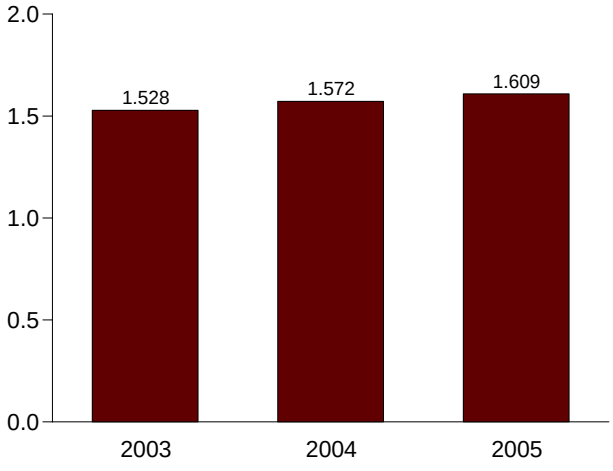
Overview, Monthly



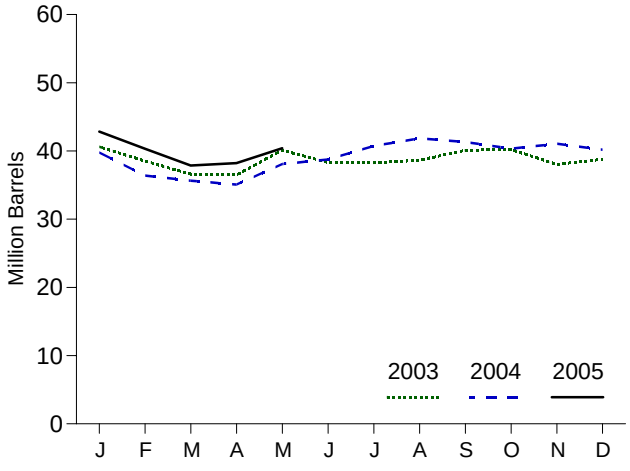
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-2004



Product Supplied, January-May



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery net production.

Notes: • Through 2004, includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Petroleum Products" on Table 3.10. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Source: Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition				Stocks[a]	
	Refinery Net Production					Product Supplied			
	Kerosene Type	Total[b]	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports[b]	Kerosene Type	Total[b]	Kerosene Type	Total[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**679**	**859**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**842**	**1,059**	**23**	**29**
1975 Average	**691**	**871**	**133**	[d]**2**	**2**	**791**	**1,001**	**25**	**30**
1980 Average	**811**	**999**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**851**	**1,068**	[d]**36**	[d]**42**
1985 Average	**983**	**1,189**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,005**	**1,218**	**34**	**40**
1990 Average	**1,311**	**1,488**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,340**	**1,522**	**46**	**52**
1995 Average	**1,407**	**1,416**	**106**	**-19**	**26**	**1,497**	**1,514**	**39**	**40**
1996 Average	**1,513**	**1,515**	**111**	**(s)**	**48**	**1,575**	**1,578**	**40**	**40**
1997 Average	**1,554**	**1,554**	**91**	**11**	**35**	**1,598**	**1,599**	**44**	**44**
1998 Average	**1,525**	**1,526**	**124**	**2**	**26**	**1,623**	**1,622**	**45**	**45**
1999 Average	**1,565**	**1,565**	**128**	**-11**	**32**	**1,675**	**1,673**	**40**	**41**
2000 Average	**1,606**	**1,606**	**162**	**11**	**32**	**1,725**	**1,725**	**44**	**45**
2001 Average	**1,529**	**1,530**	**148**	**-7**	**29**	**1,656**	**1,655**	**42**	**42**
2002 Average	**1,514**	**1,514**	**107**	**-8**	**15**	**1,621**	**1,614**	**39**	**39**
2003 January	1,495	1,495	94	46	36	1,505	1,507	41	41
February	1,416	1,416	109	-74	19	1,581	1,581	39	39
March	1,430	1,422	117	-62	34	1,575	1,567	37	37
April	1,445	1,445	106	-4	34	1,520	1,521	36	36
May	1,484	1,484	122	117	19	1,470	1,470	40	40
June	1,393	1,393	119	-60	7	1,565	1,565	38	38
July	1,491	1,491	126	-2	12	1,606	1,607	38	38
August	1,551	1,551	129	12	7	1,661	1,661	39	39
September	1,513	1,514	136	49	20	1,581	1,581	40	40
October	1,510	1,510	103	4	28	1,580	1,580	40	40
November	1,522	1,522	46	-73	10	1,631	1,631	38	38
December	1,605	1,605	101	24	18	1,663	1,664	39	39
Average	**1,489**	**1,488**	**109**	**-1**	**20**	**1,578**	**1,578**	**39**	**39**
2004 January	1,484	1,484	77	34	22	1,506	1,507	40	40
February	1,462	1,462	93	-116	19	1,651	1,651	36	36
March	1,505	1,505	70	-24	39	1,560	1,560	36	36
April	1,497	1,497	77	-19	19	1,574	1,574	35	35
May	1,543	1,543	158	97	30	1,574	1,574	38	38
June	1,532	1,532	165	23	28	1,647	1,647	39	39
July	1,628	1,628	96	63	10	1,651	1,651	41	41
August	1,650	1,650	142	36	52	1,704	1,704	42	42
September	1,553	1,553	84	-18	77	1,577	1,577	41	41
October	1,498	1,498	151	-32	51	1,630	1,630	40	40
November	1,614	1,614	150	24	55	1,684	1,684	41	41
December	1,597	1,597	105	-28	83	1,647	1,647	40	40
Average	**1,547**	**1,547**	**114**	**4**	**40**	**1,617**	**1,617**	**40**	**40**
2005 January	1,551	1,551	79	86	28	1,516	1,516	43	43
February	1,562	1,562	89	-90	67	1,673	1,673	40	40
March	1,491	1,491	116	-80	72	1,614	1,614	38	38
April	[R]1,638	[R]1,638	[R]75	[R]12	[R]98	[R]1,603	[R]1,603	[R]38	[R]38
May	NA	NA	[E]93	[E]8	[E]55	[E]1,645	[E]1,645	[E]40	[E]40
5-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	[E]**90**	[E]**-11**	[E]**64**	[E]**1,609**	[E]**1,609**	[E]**40**	[E]**40**
2004 5-Month Average	**1,498**	**1,498**	**95**	**-4**	**26**	**1,572**	**1,572**	**38**	**38**
2003 5-Month Average	**1,455**	**1,453**	**110**	**6**	**29**	**1,529**	**1,528**	**40**	**40**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

[b] Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Petroleum Products" on Table 3.10.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.

[d] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. 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.

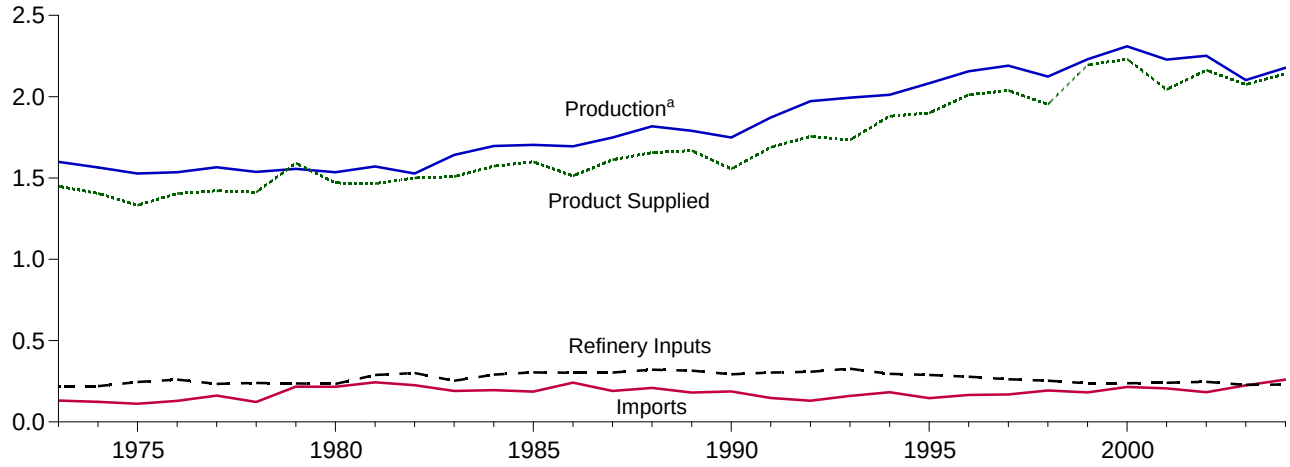
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

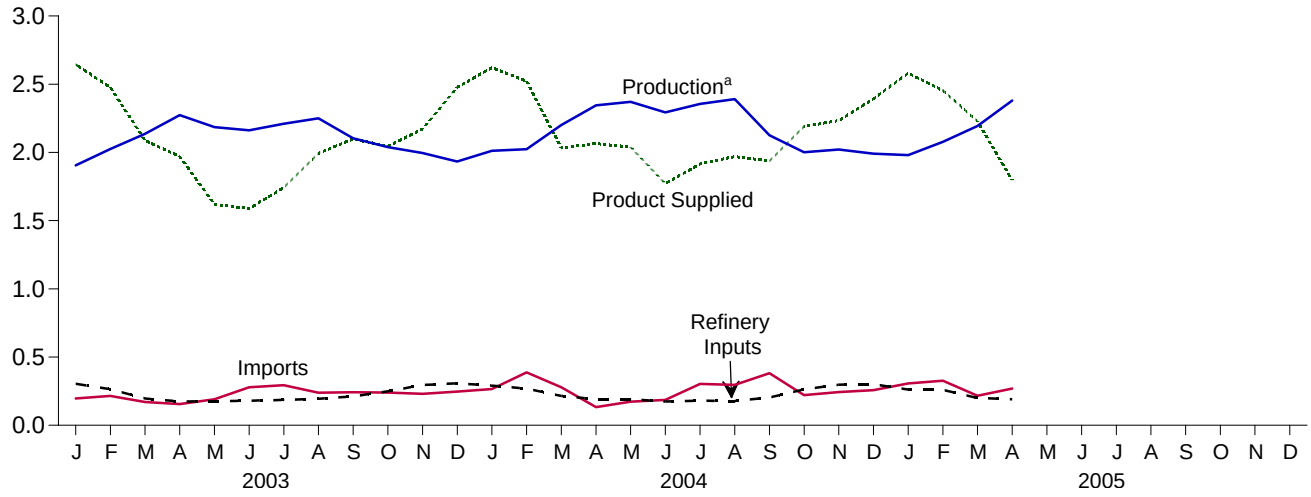
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 3.6 Liquefied Petroleum Gases
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

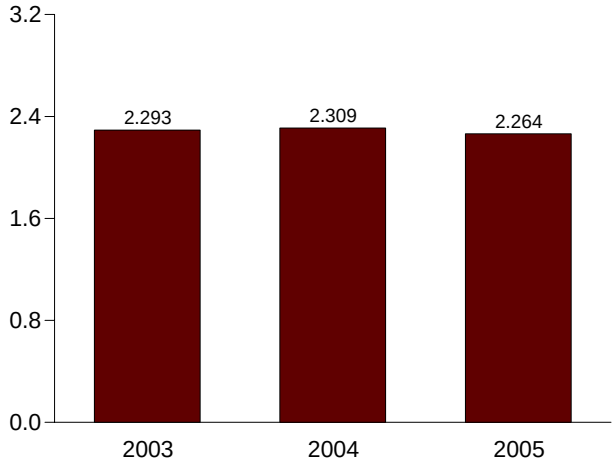
Overview, 1973-2004



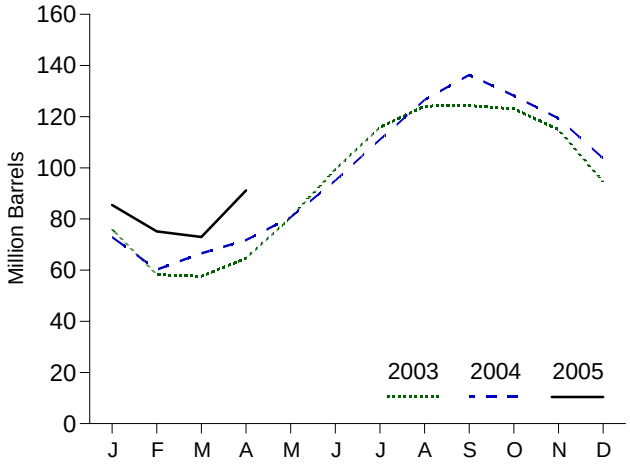
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Stocks, End of Month



[a]Field production and refinery net production.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

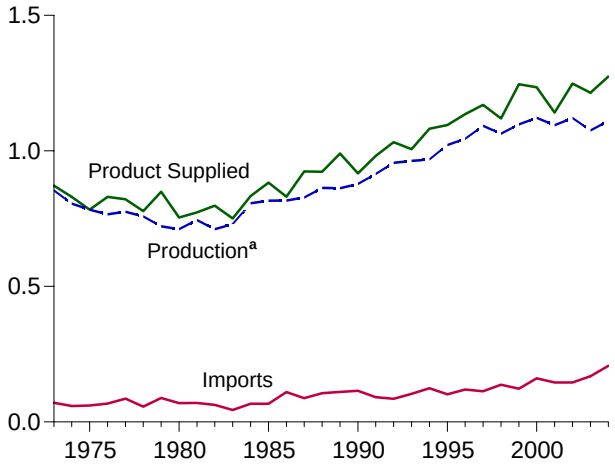
	Supply			Disposition				
	Field Production[a]	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,225**	**375**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1975 Average	**1,217**	**311**	**112**	**[d]35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1980 Average	**1,205**	**330**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d]120**
1985 Average	**1,313**	**391**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1990 Average	**1,250**	**499**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**98**
1995 Average	**1,428**	**654**	**146**	**-17**	**289**	**58**	**1,899**	**93**
1996 Average	**1,494**	**662**	**166**	**-19**	**278**	**51**	**2,012**	**86**
1997 Average	**1,499**	**691**	**169**	**9**	**263**	**50**	**2,038**	**89**
1998 Average	**1,450**	**674**	**194**	**70**	**253**	**42**	**1,952**	**115**
1999 Average	**1,547**	**684**	**182**	**-71**	**238**	**50**	**2,195**	**89**
2000 Average	**1,605**	**705**	**215**	**-19**	**238**	**74**	**2,231**	**83**
2001 Average	**1,562**	**667**	**206**	**105**	**241**	**44**	**2,044**	**121**
2002 Average	**1,581**	**671**	**183**	**-42**	**247**	**67**	**2,163**	**106**
2003 January	1,493	412	197	-960	304	113	2,645	76
February	1,542	483	216	-632	265	130	2,478	58
March	1,457	679	171	-20	197	43	2,087	58
April	1,431	843	156	235	175	51	1,970	65
May	1,294	892	191	514	176	67	1,619	81
June	1,309	853	279	628	179	45	1,589	99
July	1,369	841	294	530	186	47	1,742	116
August	1,418	832	239	266	194	36	1,993	124
September	1,477	626	242	6	212	29	2,098	124
October	1,529	509	240	-41	249	25	2,045	123
November	1,562	434	231	-271	295	31	2,171	115
December	1,459	475	246	-660	307	56	2,477	94
Average	**1,444**	**658**	**225**	**-31**	**228**	**56**	**2,074**	**94**
2004 January	1,540	472	266	-693	291	58	2,622	73
February	1,538	485	388	-438	270	57	2,522	60
March	1,552	649	278	205	215	26	2,033	67
April	1,506	839	134	173	192	49	2,065	72
May	1,515	856	173	287	191	29	2,039	81
June	1,456	837	186	480	174	54	1,771	95
July	1,522	833	304	515	179	48	1,916	111
August	1,562	828	297	502	178	39	1,970	127
September	1,519	607	382	323	203	44	1,937	136
October	1,544	457	221	-261	263	30	2,190	128
November	1,594	427	243	-297	297	30	2,234	119
December	1,553	438	257	-502	301	57	2,393	104
Average	**1,534**	**644**	**260**	**25**	**229**	**43**	**2,140**	**104**
2005 January	1,550	430	306	-589	262	33	2,581	85
February	1,600	478	327	-368	260	59	2,454	75
March	1,592	602	216	-70	200	51	2,228	73
April	1,559	821	270	606	191	58	1,796	91
4-Month Average	**1,575**	**583**	**279**	**-105**	**228**	**50**	**2,264**	**91**
2004 4-Month Average	**1,534**	**611**	**265**	**-187**	**242**	**47**	**2,309**	**72**
2003 4-Month Average	**1,479**	**605**	**184**	**-342**	**235**	**84**	**2,293**	**65**

[a] Liquefied petroleum gases production at natural gas processing plants.
[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, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

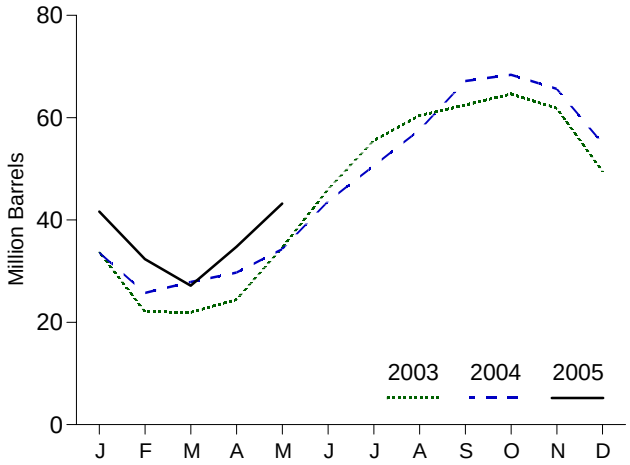
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 3.7 Propane and Propylene
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

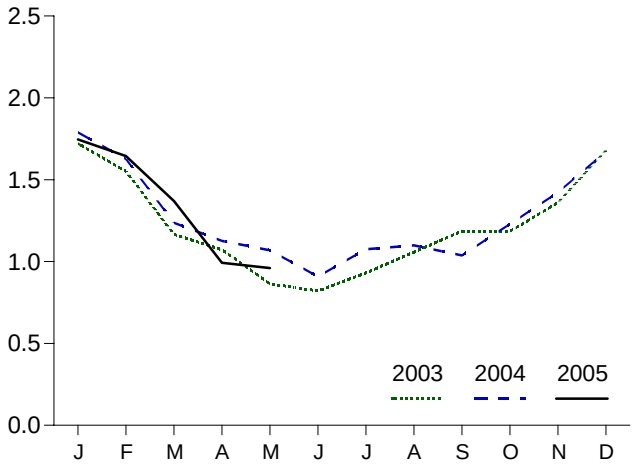
Overview, 1973-2004



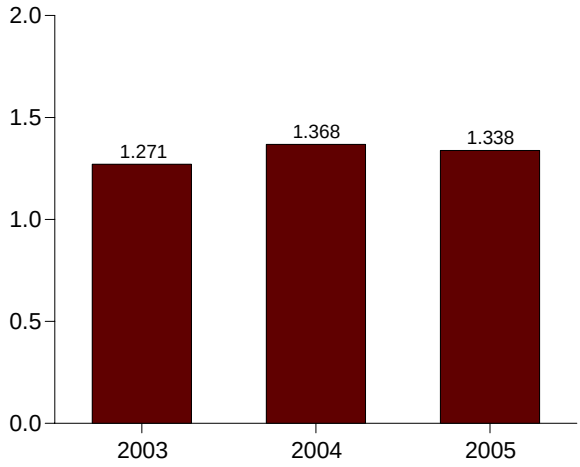
Stocks, End of Month



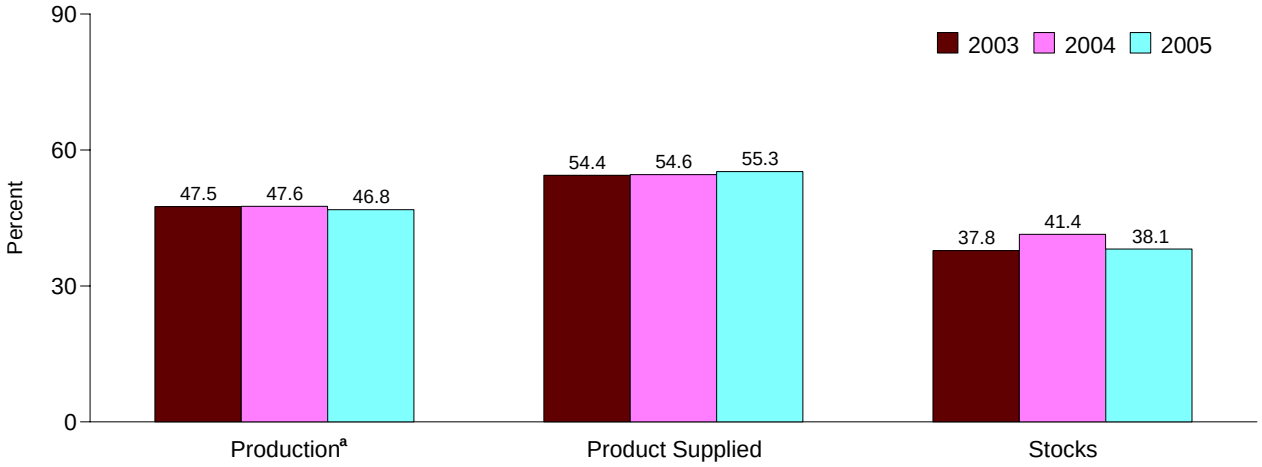
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-May



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, April



[a]Field production and refinery net production.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Tables 3.8 and 3.9. Calculation of shares is based on data prior to rounding.

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

	Supply			Disposition				
	Field Production[a]	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change[b,c]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Stocks[c,d]
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	**583**	**271**	**71**	**30**	**8**	**15**	**872**	**65**
1975 Average	**550**	**234**	**60**	**36**	**11**	**13**	**783**	**82**
1980 Average	**442**	**269**	**69**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**754**	**[c]65**
1985 Average	**521**	**295**	**67**	**-50**	**3**	**48**	**883**	**39**
1990 Average	**474**	**404**	**115**	**48**	**(s)**	**28**	**917**	**49**
1995 Average	**519**	**503**	**102**	**-10**	**0**	**38**	**1,096**	**43**
1996 Average	**525**	**520**	**119**	**(s)**	**0**	**28**	**1,136**	**43**
1997 Average	**528**	**565**	**113**	**3**	**0**	**32**	**1,170**	**44**
1998 Average	**513**	**550**	**137**	**56**	**0**	**25**	**1,120**	**65**
1999 Average	**529**	**569**	**122**	**-59**	**0**	**33**	**1,246**	**43**
2000 Average	**539**	**583**	**161**	**-5**	**0**	**53**	**1,235**	**41**
2001 Average	**538**	**556**	**145**	**67**	**0**	**31**	**1,142**	**66**
2002 Average	**549**	**572**	**145**	**-36**	**0**	**55**	**1,248**	**53**
2003 January	528	517	165	-606	0	95	1,720	34
February	528	540	181	-417	0	116	1,551	22
March	506	554	133	-4	0	31	1,167	22
April	498	583	95	83	0	20	1,072	24
May	469	604	139	327	0	22	863	35
June	465	583	179	380	0	27	820	46
July	486	570	200	307	0	18	931	56
August	501	569	163	157	0	19	1,058	60
September	521	572	182	70	0	19	1,186	62
October	534	553	187	69	0	20	1,185	65
November	528	582	181	-92	0	24	1,360	62
December	505	610	213	-399	0	46	1,681	50
Average	**506**	**570**	**168**	**-8**	**0**	**37**	**1,215**	**50**
2004 January	526	575	227	-509	0	49	1,789	34
February	536	563	309	-270	0	51	1,627	26
March	534	571	221	68	0	21	1,236	28
April	526	590	95	61	0	22	1,127	30
May	521	586	128	147	0	19	1,069	34
June	513	581	152	312	0	25	909	44
July	527	581	214	224	0	22	1,076	51
August	536	599	215	226	0	26	1,099	58
September	515	564	303	319	0	26	1,038	67
October	521	576	196	40	0	25	1,229	68
November	536	616	205	-92	0	26	1,422	66
December	523	613	222	-344	0	29	1,672	55
Average	**526**	**585**	**207**	**15**	**0**	**28**	**1,274**	**55**
2005 January	524	562	258	-430	0	28	1,746	42
February	537	580	230	-331	0	35	1,644	32
March	536	550	150	-168	0	34	1,369	27
April	[R]528	[R]587	[R]168	[R]253	0	[R]38	[R]992	[R]35
May	NA	NA	[E]178	[E]310	0	[E]38	[E]960	[E]43
5-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**[E]197**	**[E]-70**	**0**	**[E]35**	**[E]1,338**	**[E]43**
2004 5-Month Average	**528**	**577**	**195**	**-99**	**0**	**32**	**1,368**	**34**
2003 5-Month Average	**506**	**560**	**142**	**-119**	**0**	**56**	**1,271**	**35**

[a] Propane and propylene production at natural gas processing plants.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's stocks estimate, rather than the actual stocks value shown in this table.

[c] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

[d] Stocks are at end of period.

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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 3.10 Other Petroleum Products Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production[a]	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjustments[b]	Stock Change[c,d]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[e]	Stocks[d,f]
	Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973 Average	**513**	**2,301**	**290**	**19**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1975 Average	**416**	**2,097**	**144**	**35**	[d]**-6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1980 Average	**369**	**2,559**	**130**	**30**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	[d]**205**
1985 Average	**296**	**2,183**	**550**	**53**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1990 Average	**309**	**2,452**	**705**	**80**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**201**
1995 Average	**335**	**2,522**	**708**	**174**	**-23**	**958**	**348**	**2,457**	**206**
1996 Average	**336**	**2,541**	**879**	**230**	**-11**	**1,014**	**376**	**2,608**	**202**
1997 Average	**318**	**2,671**	**945**	**215**	**30**	**985**	**402**	**2,733**	**213**
1998 Average	**309**	**2,753**	**888**	**190**	**18**	**1,002**	**380**	**2,741**	**219**
1999 Average	**303**	**2,709**	**943**	**199**	**-64**	**1,061**	**338**	**2,819**	**196**
2000 Average	**306**	**2,705**	**938**	**143**	**30**	**991**	**429**	**2,642**	**207**
2001 Average	**307**	**2,651**	**1,095**	**95**	**20**	**1,013**	**434**	**2,681**	**214**
2002 Average	**300**	**2,712**	**1,085**	**126**	**-42**	**1,123**	**479**	**2,662**	**199**
2003 January	265	2,568	1,066	304	466	831	526	2,381	213
February	270	2,522	829	188	8	796	464	2,541	214
March	272	2,705	1,048	200	338	820	541	2,527	224
April	270	2,724	1,110	60	17	915	459	2,773	225
May	270	2,897	1,284	103	35	1,104	527	2,888	226
June	274	2,805	1,461	-21	89	955	479	2,996	228
July	280	2,853	1,183	97	-291	1,144	464	3,097	219
August	285	2,922	1,091	-8	-316	1,156	578	2,871	210
September	284	2,900	1,082	183	130	977	545	2,797	214
October	289	2,798	905	40	-223	949	518	2,789	207
November	278	2,838	1,037	50	184	913	508	2,598	212
December	264	2,806	929	200	-179	1,193	487	2,698	207
Average	**275**	**2,780**	**1,087**	**116**	**21**	**981**	**509**	**2,747**	**207**
2004 January	263	2,626	1,056	-7	549	646	400	2,343	223
February	259	2,685	1,246	0	543	601	554	2,492	239
March	277	2,747	1,417	105	109	1,165	538	2,734	242
April	278	2,887	1,246	-167	-104	1,232	531	2,584	239
May	280	2,981	1,229	-98	-48	1,122	465	2,853	238
June	281	3,006	1,316	-145	-60	902	499	3,116	236
July	288	3,051	1,451	-42	21	1,056	597	3,074	237
August	297	3,036	1,465	-82	-149	1,085	516	3,265	232
September	278	2,888	1,327	-81	-125	1,111	385	3,041	228
October	278	2,871	1,320	4	-256	1,360	514	2,855	220
November	279	2,879	1,296	-4	195	909	462	2,884	226
December	265	2,896	1,393	60	41	1,277	531	2,764	227
Average	**277**	**2,880**	**1,314**	**-38**	**58**	**1,041**	**499**	**2,835**	**227**
2005 January	259	2,593	1,146	53	502	684	420	2,445	243
February	258	2,792	1,452	127	428	1,100	514	2,587	255
March	266	2,828	1,250	213	80	1,144	540	2,793	257
April	271	2,892	1,404	174	-266	1,780	514	2,713	249
4-Month Average	**264**	**2,775**	**1,309**	**142**	**184**	**1,174**	**496**	**2,635**	**249**
2004 4-Month Average	**269**	**2,736**	**1,241**	**-16**	**273**	**914**	**505**	**2,539**	**239**
2003 4-Month Average	**269**	**2,631**	**1,017**	**189**	**214**	**841**	**499**	**2,554**	**225**

[a] Production at natural gas processing plants. Through 1988, includes pentanes plus and a small amount of finished petroleum products. Beginning in 1989, includes pentanes plus only.

[b] An adjustment for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Through 2004, includes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of motor gasoline blending components and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

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

[d] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

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

[f] Stocks are at end of period.

Notes: • "Other Petroleum Products" include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, 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; beginning in 2005 also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2003:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2004 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Petroleum

Note 1. Survey Respondents: The Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review such industry publications as the *Oil 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*.

Note 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.

Note 3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils: The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil 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, distillate fuel oil end-of-month stocks are split into two sulfur categories to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective October 1992. Beginning in January 2004, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks are both split into three categories. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

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

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

Table	Data Series	Year Average	*MER* Data	*PSA* and *PSM* Data
3.1a	Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	1976	1,604	1,603
3.1b	Exports, Total	1979	471	472
3.1b	Exports, Petroleum Products	1979	236	237
3.2a	Imports, SPR	1978	161	162
3.5	Stock Change	1974	10	9
3.5	Stock Change	1975	-41	-40
3.10	Products Supplied	1982	1,857	1,856

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during March 2005 was estimated as 1.6 trillion cubic feet, 1 percent lower than production during March 2004.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in March 2005 was 2.2 trillion cubic feet, 5 percent higher than the level in March 2004.

Deliveries to residential consumers in March 2005 were 677 billion cubic feet, 14 percent higher than the previous March's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during March 2005 were 704 billion cubic feet, 4 percent lower than the previous March's level. The electric power sector's use of natural gas in March 2005 was 389 billion cubic feet, 6 percent higher than the rate in March 2004.

Net imports of natural gas in March 2005 were estimated as 292 billion cubic feet, 13 percent higher than net imports in the previous March.

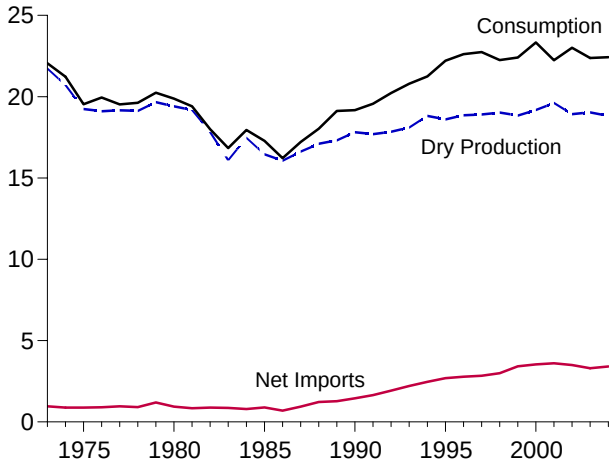
Stocks of working gas[1] in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of March 2005 were 1,284 billion cubic feet, 21 percent higher than the level of stocks available 1 year earlier.

Net withdrawals from underground storage during March 2005 were 284 billion cubic feet, 176 percent more than the amount of net withdrawals during March 2004.

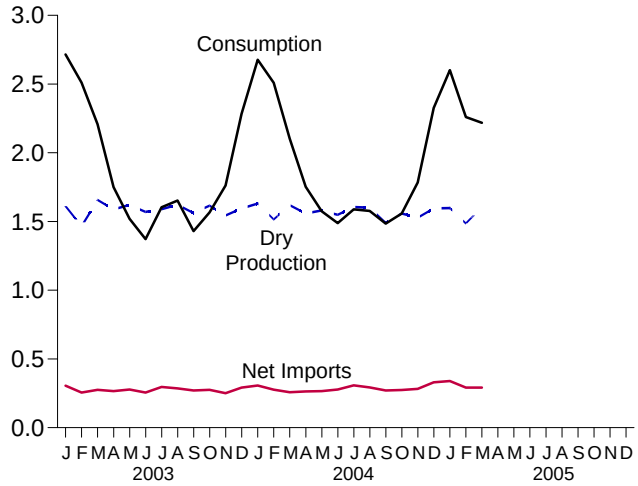
[1]Gas available for withdrawal.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

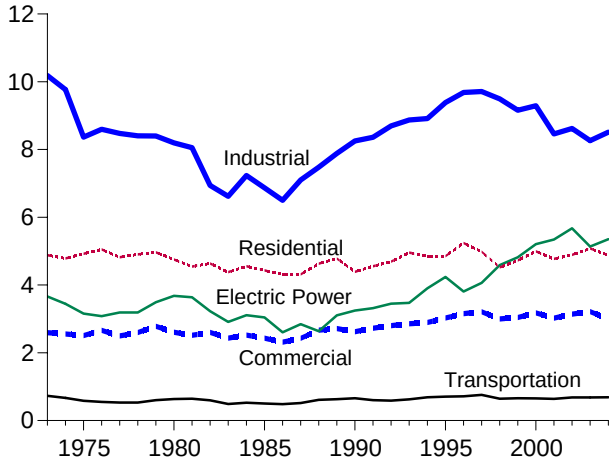
Overview, 1973-2004



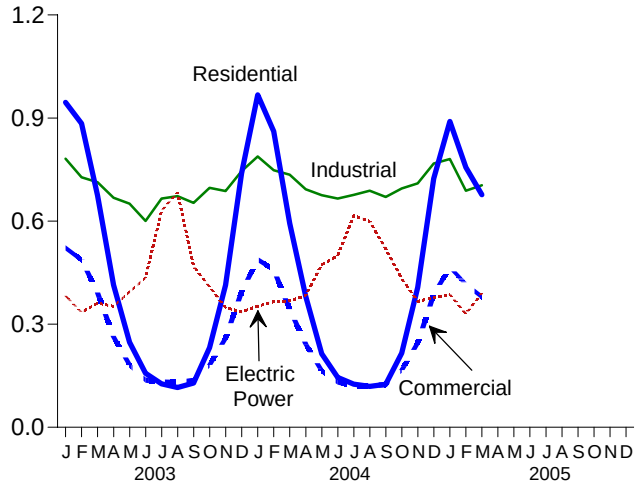
Overview, Monthly



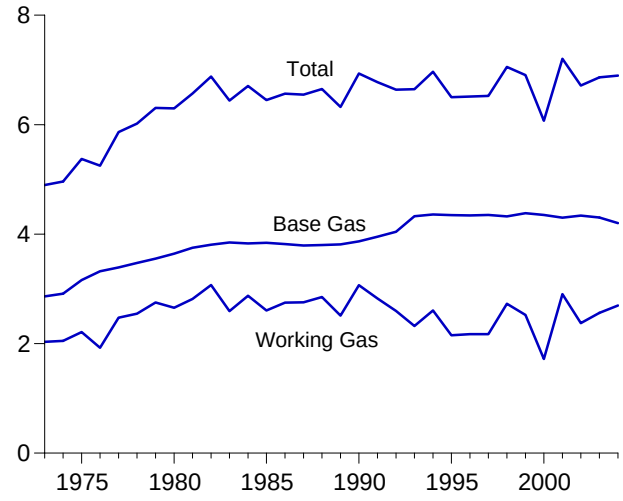
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2004



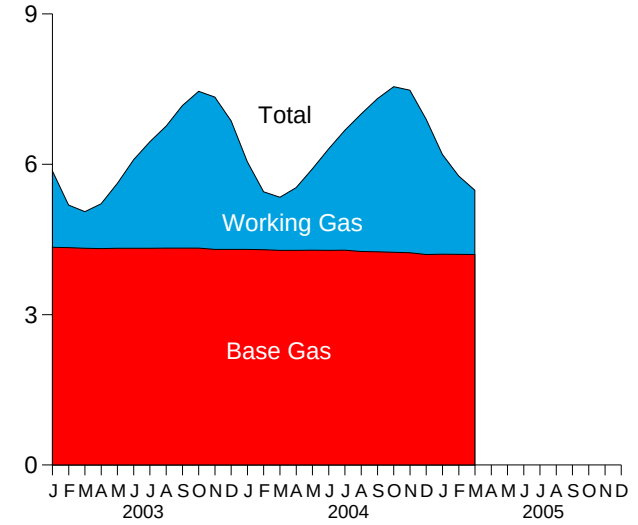
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2004



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.5.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Dry Gas Production[a]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels[b]	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals[c]	Balancing Item[d]	Consumption[e]
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	[f]**21,731**	**NA**	**1,033**	**77**	**956**	**-442**	**-196**	**22,049**
1975 Total	[f]**19,236**	**NA**	**953**	**73**	**880**	**-344**	**-235**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**19,403**	**155**	**985**	**49**	**936**	**23**	**-640**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**16,454**	**126**	**950**	**55**	**894**	**235**	**-428**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**17,810**	**123**	**1,532**	**86**	**1,447**	**-513**	**307**	[g]**19,174**
1995 Total	**18,599**	**110**	**2,841**	**154**	**2,687**	**415**	**396**	**22,207**
1996 Total	**18,854**	**109**	**2,937**	**153**	**2,784**	**2**	**860**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**18,902**	**103**	**2,994**	**157**	**2,837**	**24**	**871**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**19,024**	**102**	**3,152**	**159**	**2,993**	**-530**	**657**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**18,832**	**98**	**3,586**	**163**	**3,422**	**172**	**-119**	**22,405**
2000 Total	**19,182**	**90**	**3,782**	**244**	**3,538**	**829**	**-305**	**23,333**
2001 Total	**19,616**	**86**	**3,977**	**373**	**3,604**	**-1,166**	**99**	**22,239**
2002 Total	**18,928**	**68**	**4,015**	**516**	**3,499**	**468**	**44**	**23,007**
2003 January	1,611	6	365	60	305	865	-72	2,716
February	1,465	6	314	59	255	698	87	2,511
March	1,658	5	329	55	275	139	130	2,207
April	1,587	5	317	52	266	-162	55	1,750
May	1,621	6	328	50	277	-424	40	1,520
June	1,569	5	310	54	256	-483	25	1,372
July	1,589	6	345	50	296	-372	84	1,603
August	1,621	6	337	51	286	-319	60	1,653
September	1,562	5	326	55	271	-423	15	1,430
October	1,615	5	336	61	275	-292	-37	1,566
November	1,544	6	322	71	251	89	-128	1,763
December	1,594	7	367	76	291	489	-97	2,284
Total	**19,036**	**68**	**3,996**	**692**	**3,305**	**-194**	**161**	**22,375**
2004 January	[E]1,631	6	373	67	306	811	-76	2,677
February	[E]1,515	6	346	70	276	600	114	2,510
March	[E]1,618	5	349	91	258	103	117	2,103
April	[E]1,558	5	325	62	263	-198	124	1,753
May	[E]1,580	6	327	61	266	-379	103	1,575
June	[E]1,549	1	342	64	278	-397	57	1,488
July	[E]1,605	2	375	67	308	-366	39	1,588
August	[E]1,601	5	360	67	293	-345	24	1,577
September	[E]1,491	5	345	74	270	-325	44	1,485
October	[E]1,558	5	336	61	274	-248	-32	1,558
November	[RE]1,528	5	369	86	282	65	[R]-97	[R]1,784
December	[RE]1,596	[E]5	413	83	330	567	[R]-172	[R]2,327
Total	[RE]**18,830**	[E]**55**	**4,259**	**854**	**3,404**	**-110**	[R]**245**	[R]**22,424**
2005 January	[RE]1,597	[E]4	[E]402	[E]63	[E]339	713	[R]-53	[R]2,601
February	[E]1,486	[E]5	[RE]356	[E]65	[RE]291	429	[R]49	[R]2,260
March	[E]1,606	[E]6	[E]364	[E]72	[E]292	284	29	2,218
3-Month Total	[E]**4,689**	[E]**16**	[E]**1,122**	[E]**200**	[E]**922**	**1,426**	**26**	**7,079**
2004 3-Month Total	[E]**4,764**	**17**	**1,068**	**228**	**840**	**1,514**	**155**	**7,290**
2003 3-Month Total	**4,734**	**17**	**1,009**	**173**	**836**	**1,702**	**145**	**7,434**

[a] Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss. See Table 4.2.

[b] See Note 1, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.

[c] Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2003, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.

[d] See Note 3, "Balancing Item," at end of section. Since 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).

[e] See Note 4, "Consumption," at end of section.

[f] May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

[g] For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on Table 4.4. See Note 5, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.

Sources: • **Dry Gas Production:** Table 4.2. • **Supplemental Gaseous Fuels** and **Net Storage Withdrawals: 1973-1999—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. **2000 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* May 2005, Table 2. • **Trade:** Table 4.3. **Consumption:** Table 4.4. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Production

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals[a]	Repressuring[b]	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed[c]	Vented[d] and Flared[e]	Marketed Production[f]	Extraction Loss[g]	Dry Gas Production[h]
1973 Total	**24,067**	**1,171**	**NA**	**248**	[i] **22,648**	**917**	[i] **21,731**
1975 Total	**21,104**	**861**	**NA**	**134**	[i] **20,109**	**872**	[i] **19,236**
1980 Total	**21,870**	**1,365**	**199**	**125**	**20,180**	**777**	**19,403**
1985 Total	**19,607**	**1,915**	**326**	**95**	**17,270**	**816**	**16,454**
1990 Total	**21,523**	**2,489**	**289**	**150**	**18,594**	**784**	**17,810**
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 Total	**24,108**	**3,427**	**617**	**103**	**19,961**	**938**	**19,024**
1999 Total	**23,823**	**3,293**	**615**	**110**	**19,805**	**973**	**18,832**
2000 Total	**24,174**	**3,380**	**505**	**91**	**20,198**	**1,016**	**19,182**
2001 Total	**24,501**	**3,371**	**463**	**97**	**20,570**	**954**	**19,616**
2002 Total	**23,941**	**3,455**	**502**	**99**	**19,885**	**957**	**18,928**
2003 January	2,051	313	45	9	1,685	74	1,611
February	1,876	295	41	8	1,532	67	1,465
March	2,099	312	44	9	1,734	76	1,658
April	2,002	290	43	9	1,660	73	1,587
May	2,012	274	33	9	1,695	75	1,621
June	1,965	279	36	8	1,642	72	1,569
July	1,987	275	42	7	1,662	73	1,589
August	2,028	282	42	8	1,695	75	1,621
September	1,971	288	42	8	1,634	72	1,562
October	2,052	312	42	8	1,689	74	1,615
November	1,973	308	42	7	1,615	71	1,544
December	2,040	320	45	8	1,668	73	1,594
Total	**24,056**	**3,548**	**499**	**98**	**19,912**	**876**	**19,036**
2004 January	[E] 2,092	[E] 345	[E] 34	[E] 8	[E] 1,706	[E] 75	[E] 1,631
February	[E] 1,947	[E] 323	[E] 32	[E] 7	[E] 1,585	[E] 70	[E] 1,515
March	[E] 2,085	[E] 350	[E] 34	[E] 8	[E] 1,693	[E] 74	[E] 1,618
April	[E] 1,996	[E] 325	[E] 33	[E] 8	[E] 1,630	[E] 72	[E] 1,558
May	[E] 2,025	[E] 330	[E] 34	[E] 8	[E] 1,653	[E] 73	[E] 1,580
June	[E] 1,954	[E] 293	[E] 33	[E] 8	[E] 1,620	[E] 71	[E] 1,549
July	[E] 2,005	[E] 284	[E] 34	[E] 9	[E] 1,679	[E] 74	[E] 1,605
August	[E] 1,987	[E] 270	[E] 34	[E] 9	[E] 1,675	[E] 74	[E] 1,601
September	[E] 1,891	[E] 292	[E] 32	[E] 8	[E] 1,559	[E] 69	[E] 1,491
October	[E] 1,997	[E] 326	[E] 33	[E] 8	[E] 1,629	[E] 72	[E] 1,558
November	[RE] 1,974	[E] 334	[E] 33	[E] 8	[RE] 1,598	[E] 70	[RE] 1,528
December	[RE] 2,060	[E] 348	[E] 35	[E] 8	[RE] 1,669	[E] 73	[RE] 1,596
Total	[RE] **24,014**	[E] **3,820**	[E] **401**	[E] **97**	[RE] **19,696**	[E] **866**	[RE] **18,830**
2005 January	[RE] 2,057	[RE] 343	[RE] 35	[E] 8	[RE] 1,671	[RE] 73	[RE] 1,597
February	[RE] 1,913	[RE] 319	[E] 32	[E] 8	[E] 1,554	[E] 68	[E] 1,486
March	[E] 2,069	[E] 345	[E] 35	[E] 8	[E] 1,680	[E] 74	[E] 1,606
3-Month Total	[E] **6,039**	[E] **1,008**	[E] **102**	[E] **24**	[E] **4,905**	[E] **216**	[E] **4,689**
2004 3-Month Total	[E] **6,124**	[E] **1,018**	[E] **100**	[E] **23**	[E] **4,983**	[E] **219**	[E] **4,764**
2003 3-Month Total	**6,026**	**920**	**129**	**26**	**4,951**	**218**	**4,734**

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

[b] Natural gas injected into natural gas and crude oil formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

[c] See Note 6, "Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed," at end of section.

[d] Natural gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

[e] Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at processing plants. See Note 7, "Production," at end of section.

[f] Gross withdrawals minus repressuring, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and vented and flared. See Note 7, "Production," at end of section.

[g] See Note 8, "Extraction Loss," at end of section.

[h] Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.

[i] May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.

Sources: • **1973-1999:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 2000,* Table 93. • **2000 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* May 2005, Table 1.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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]	Other[c]	Total	Canada[b]	Japan[a]	Mexico[b]	Total
1973 Total	**3**	**0**	**1,028**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,033**	**15**	**48**	**14**	**77**
1975 Total	**5**	**0**	**948**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**953**	**10**	**53**	**9**	**73**
1980 Total	**86**	**0**	**797**	**102**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**985**	**(s)**	**45**	**4**	**49**
1985 Total	**24**	**0**	**926**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**950**	**(s)**	**53**	**2**	**55**
1990 Total	**84**	**0**	**1,448**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,532**	**17**	**53**	**16**	**86**
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 Total	**69**	**12**	**3,052**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**3,152**	**40**	**66**	**53**	**159**
1999 Total	**76**	**12**	**3,368**	**55**	**20**	**51**	**5**	**3,586**	**39**	**64**	**61**	**163**
2000 Total	**47**	**6**	**3,544**	**12**	**46**	**99**	**28**	**3,782**	**73**	**66**	**106**	**244**
2001 Total	**65**	**2**	**3,729**	**10**	**23**	**98**	**50**	**3,977**	**167**	**66**	**141**	**373**
2002 Total	**27**	**0**	**3,785**	**2**	**35**	**151**	**16**	**4,015**	**189**	**63**	**263**	**516**
2003 January	0	0	342	0	0	23	0	365	27	4	28	60
February	0	0	293	0	0	21	0	314	28	6	25	59
March	3	0	298	0	2	26	0	329	32	6	17	55
April	11	0	285	0	0	19	3	317	26	6	20	52
May	4	0	282	0	0	30	11	328	18	4	29	50
June	3	0	262	0	0	34	11	310	20	3	30	54
July	5	0	288	0	3	44	5	345	16	7	27	50
August	3	0	288	0	0	35	11	337	16	5	30	51
September	8	0	272	0	6	29	11	326	21	5	28	55
October	11	0	279	0	3	38	6	336	20	8	33	61
November	3	0	275	0	0	40	4	322	32	6	33	71
December	3	0	327	0	0	37	0	367	38	6	32	76
Total	**53**	**0**	**3,490**	**0**	**14**	**378**	**61**	**3,996**	**294**	**64**	**333**	**692**
2004 January	7	0	320	0	0	43	3	373	31	5	31	67
February	8	0	297	0	0	41	0	346	38	5	27	70
March	11	0	300	0	0	38	0	349	56	6	30	91
April	8	0	279	0	3	35	0	325	33	6	24	62
May	5	3	273	0	3	36	6	327	27	2	32	61
June	16	3	285	0	0	34	4	342	24	4	36	64
July	11	6	300	0	3	38	17	375	23	6	38	67
August	22	0	301	0	0	38	0	360	23	6	39	67
September	7	0	288	0	0	41	9	345	30	7	37	74
October	8	0	288	0	3	36	0	336	22	5	34	61
November	3	0	328	0	0	38	0	369	46	6	35	86
December	14	3	349	0	0	44	3	413	43	6	34	83
Total	**120**	**15**	**3,607**	**0**	**12**	**462**	**43**	**4,259**	**395**	**62**	**397**	**854**
2005 January	6	0	E 344	0	0	44	8	E 402	E 25	6	E 32	E 63
February	11	0	RE 303	0	3	39	0	RE 356	E 27	6	E 32	E 65
March	3	0	E 318	0	0	40	3	E 364	E 34	6	E 32	E 72
3-Month Total	**20**	**0**	**E 965**	**0**	**3**	**123**	**11**	**E 1,122**	**E 86**	**17**	**E 97**	**E 200**
2004 3-Month Total	**26**	**0**	**917**	**0**	**0**	**122**	**3**	**1,068**	**125**	**16**	**87**	**228**
2003 3-Month Total	**3**	**0**	**934**	**0**	**2**	**70**	**0**	**1,009**	**87**	**15**	**71**	**173**

[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 9, "Imports and Exports," at end of section.

[c] Brunei in 2002; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002 forward; Nigeria in 2000 forward; Oman in 2000 forward; and United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000

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

Notes: • See Note 9, "Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.

Sources: • **1973-1987:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • **1988-1999:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2000 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* May 2005, Tables 5 and 6; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors											
			Industrial					Transportation				
				Other Industrial								
	Residential	Commercial[a]	Lease and Plant Fuel	CHP[b]	Non-CHP[c]	Total	Total	Pipelines[d] and Distribution[e]	Vehicle Fuel	Total	Electric Power Sector[f,g]	Total
1973 Total	**4,879**	**2,597**	**1,496**	**([h])**	**8,689**	**8,689**	**10,185**	**728**	**NA**	**728**	**3,660**	**22,049**
1975 Total	**4,924**	**2,508**	**1,396**	**([h])**	**6,968**	**6,968**	**8,365**	**583**	**NA**	**583**	**3,158**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**4,752**	**2,611**	**1,026**	**([h])**	**7,172**	**7,172**	**8,198**	**635**	**NA**	**635**	**3,682**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**4,433**	**2,432**	**966**	**([h])**	**5,901**	**5,901**	**6,867**	**504**	**NA**	**504**	**3,044**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**4,391**	**2,623**	**1,236**	**1,055**	**5,963**	**[i] 7,018**	**8,255**	**660**	**(s)**	**660**	**[i] 3,245**	**[i] 19,174**
1995 Total	**4,850**	**3,031**	**1,220**	**1,258**	**6,906**	**8,164**	**9,384**	**700**	**5**	**705**	**4,237**	**22,207**
1996 Total	**5,241**	**3,158**	**1,250**	**1,289**	**7,146**	**8,435**	**9,685**	**711**	**6**	**718**	**3,807**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**4,984**	**3,215**	**1,203**	**1,282**	**7,229**	**8,511**	**9,714**	**751**	**8**	**760**	**4,065**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**4,520**	**2,999**	**1,173**	**1,355**	**6,965**	**8,320**	**9,493**	**635**	**9**	**645**	**4,588**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**4,726**	**3,045**	**1,079**	**1,401**	**6,678**	**8,079**	**9,158**	**645**	**12**	**657**	**4,820**	**22,405**
2000 Total	**4,996**	**3,182**	**1,151**	**1,386**	**6,757**	**8,142**	**9,293**	**642**	**13**	**655**	**5,206**	**23,333**
2001 Total	**4,771**	**3,023**	**1,119**	**1,310**	**6,035**	**7,344**	**8,463**	**625**	**15**	**640**	**5,342**	**22,239**
2002 Total	**4,889**	**3,144**	**1,113**	**1,240**	**6,267**	**7,507**	**8,620**	**667**	**15**	**682**	**5,672**	**23,007**
2003 January	946	522	96	106	580	686	782	82	[E] 2	84	382	2,716
February	884	487	87	91	549	640	727	76	[E] 1	77	335	2,511
March	675	391	98	94	522	615	713	66	[E] 2	68	361	2,207
April	414	263	93	91	484	574	668	52	[E] 2	53	352	1,750
May	248	181	94	94	462	556	651	45	[E] 2	46	394	1,520
June	157	138	92	94	414	508	600	40	[E] 2	42	436	1,372
July	126	132	93	99	474	573	666	47	[E] 2	49	630	1,603
August	116	131	95	102	475	577	672	49	[E] 2	50	684	1,653
September	129	137	92	95	466	561	653	42	[E] 2	43	469	1,430
October	232	181	96	95	506	601	697	46	[E] 2	48	409	1,566
November	414	260	92	90	506	596	687	52	[E] 2	54	348	1,763
December	739	394	95	93	557	650	745	68	[E] 2	70	336	2,284
Total	**5,078**	**3,217**	**1,123**	**1,144**	**5,995**	**7,139**	**8,262**	**665**	**[E] 18**	**683**	**5,135**	**22,375**
2004 January	967	488	[E] 96	97	594	692	788	80	[E] 2	81	352	2,677
February	861	458	[E] 89	97	561	659	748	75	[E] 2	76	366	2,510
March	593	343	[E] 95	95	545	639	735	62	[E] 2	64	367	2,103
April	381	242	[E] 92	91	510	601	692	52	[E] 2	54	384	1,753
May	214	164	[E] 93	99	484	582	675	47	[E] 2	49	473	1,575
June	145	132	[E] 91	95	480	574	666	44	[E] 2	46	500	1,488
July	126	122	[E] 95	107	475	582	676	47	[E] 2	49	616	1,588
August	119	122	[E] 94	104	490	594	688	47	[E] 2	49	599	1,577
September	125	125	[E] 88	98	484	583	670	44	[E] 2	46	519	1,485
October	216	166	[E] 92	92	511	603	695	46	[E] 2	48	432	1,558
November	407	246	[E] 90	90	530	620	[R] 710	53	[E] 2	55	366	[R] 1,784
December	[R] 724	387	[E] 94	97	577	674	768	69	[E] 2	71	377	[R] 2,327
Total	**4,878**	**2,995**	**[E] 1,110**	**1,162**	**6,240**	**7,402**	**8,512**	**666**	**[E] 20**	**687**	**5,352**	**[R] 22,424**
2005 January	[R] 890	465	[RE] 94	93	[R] 593	[R] 686	[R] 781	77	[E] 2	79	386	[R] 2,601
February	756	416	[E] 88	84	517	601	689	67	[E] 2	69	331	[R] 2,260
March	677	380	[E] 95	92	517	610	704	66	[E] 2	68	389	2,218
3-Month Total	**2,323**	**1,261**	**[E] 277**	**270**	**1,627**	**1,897**	**2,174**	**211**	**[E] 6**	**216**	**1,106**	**7,079**
2004 3-Month Total	**2,422**	**1,290**	**[E] 281**	**289**	**1,701**	**1,990**	**2,271**	**217**	**[E] 5**	**222**	**1,086**	**7,290**
2003 3-Month Total	**2,505**	**1,400**	**281**	**291**	**1,650**	**1,941**	**2,222**	**224**	**[E] 5**	**228**	**1,078**	**7,434**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[h] Included in "Non-CHP."

[i] For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector." See Note 5, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.

Notes and Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**
1975 Total	**3,162**	**2,212**	**5,374**	**162**	**7.9**	**1,760**	**2,104**	**-344**
1980 Total	**3,642**	**2,655**	**6,297**	**-99**	**-3.6**	**1,910**	**1,896**	**14**
1985 Total	**3,842**	**2,607**	**6,448**	**-270**	**-9.4**	**2,359**	**2,128**	**231**
1990 Total	**3,868**	**3,068**	**6,936**	**555**	**22.1**	**1,934**	**2,433**	**-499**
1995 Total	**4,349**	**2,153**	**6,503**	**-453**	**-17.4**	**2,974**	**2,566**	**408**
1996 Total	**4,341**	**2,173**	**6,513**	**19**	**.9**	**2,911**	**2,906**	**6**
1997 Total	**4,350**	**2,175**	**6,525**	**2**	**.1**	**2,824**	**2,800**	**24**
1998 Total	**4,326**	**2,730**	**7,056**	**554**	**25.5**	**2,379**	**2,905**	**-526**
1999 Total	**4,383**	**2,523**	**6,906**	**-207**	**-7.6**	**2,772**	**2,598**	**174**
2000 Total	**4,352**	**1,719**	**6,071**	**-806**	**-31.9**	**3,498**	**2,684**	**814**
2001 Total	**4,301**	**2,904**	**7,204**	**1,185**	**68.9**	**2,309**	**3,464**	**-1,156**
2002 Total	**4,340**	**2,375**	**6,715**	**-528**	**-18.2**	**3,138**	**2,670**	**468**
2003 January	4,344	1,522	5,866	-822	-35.1	884	44	840
February	4,337	851	5,187	-987	-53.7	724	47	677
March	4,326	730	5,056	-788	-51.9	306	171	135
April	4,317	893	5,210	-765	-46.1	119	277	-158
May	4,324	1,298	5,622	-671	-34.1	41	453	-412
June	4,325	1,765	6,090	-543	-23.5	36	505	-469
July	4,325	2,126	6,451	-413	-16.3	64	426	-361
August	4,327	2,436	6,763	-338	-12.2	62	372	-310
September	4,328	2,845	7,173	-196	-6.5	31	442	-411
October	4,327	3,130	7,457	14	.5	59	343	-284
November	4,303	3,038	7,341	109	3.7	228	142	87
December	4,303	2,563	6,866	187	7.9	544	70	474
Total	**4,303**	**2,563**	**6,866**	**187**	**7.9**	**3,099**	**3,292**	**-193**
2004 January	4,301	1,751	6,052	217	14.1	869	59	811
February	4,297	1,156	5,452	292	33.8	646	47	600
March	4,283	1,058	5,342	328	45.0	269	165	103
April	4,283	1,252	5,535	357	39.8	95	293	-198
May	4,287	1,624	5,911	323	24.9	43	421	-379
June	4,284	2,023	6,307	255	14.4	31	428	-397
July	4,287	2,395	6,681	266	12.5	56	422	-366
August	4,262	2,743	7,005	307	12.6	57	402	-345
September	4,254	3,057	7,310	214	7.5	65	390	-325
October	4,246	3,302	7,548	172	5.5	60	307	-248
November	4,235	3,245	7,479	207	6.8	189	124	65
December	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	622	55	567
Total	**4,201**	**2,696**	**6,897**	**133**	**5.2**	**3,003**	**3,113**	**-110**
2005 January	4,205	1,994	6,199	243	13.9	772	59	713
February	4,204	1,564	5,769	409	35.4	488	59	429
March	4,200	1,284	5,484	226	21.3	385	101	284
3-Month Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,644**	**218**	**1,426**
2004 3-Month Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,785**	**271**	**1,514**
2003 3-Month Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,915**	**263**	**1,652**

[a] For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.

[b] For 1980-2003, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which include 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 2, "Storage," at end of section.

– =Not applicable.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Natural Gas

Note 1. 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 Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (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.

Note 2. Storage: Natural gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. The difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

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

1975 . . . 6,280	**1985** . . 8,087	**1995** . . . 7,953
1976 . . . 6,544	**1986** . . 8,145	**1996** . . . 7,980
1977 . . . 6,678	**1987** . . 8,124	**1997** . . . 8,332
1978 . . . 6,890	**1988** . . 8,124	**1998** . . . 8,179
1979 . . . 6,929	**1989** . . 8,124	**1999** . . . 8,229
1980 . . . 7,434	**1990** . . 8,125	**2000** . . . 8,241
1981 . . . 7,805	**1991** . . 7,993	**2001** . . . 8,415
1982 . . . 7,915	**1992** . . 7,932	**2002** . . . 8,207
1983 . . . 7,985	**1993** . . 7,989	**2003** . . . 8,206
1984 . . . 8,043	**1994** . . 8,043	

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

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2003 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Note 3. 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 Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Monthly NGM*, which was published in July 1985.

Note 4. Consumption: Consumption includes use for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, vehicle fuel, and electric power plants, as well as deliveries to residential, commercial, and other industrial customers.

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

Note 5. Consumption, 1989-1992: Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." As a result, for 1989 through 1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

Note 6. Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed: Annual data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed from marketed production—carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen—are from the EIA *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 *NGM*.

Note 7. 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.

Note 8. Extraction Loss: Extraction loss is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

Note 9. Imports and Exports: The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and exports LNG via tanker to Japan. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998.

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

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

Table 4.4 Notes:

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

Table 4.4 Sources:

Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total, and **Pipelines and Distribution**
1973–1999: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*), annual reports.
2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, May 2005, Table 3.

Industrial CHP
Table 7.4c.

Vehicle Fuel:
1990 and 1991: EIA, *NGA 2000* (November 2001), Table 95.
1992-1999: EIA, "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline conversion factor (see Table A3) and dividing by the natural gas end-use sectors conversion factor (see Table A4).
2000 forward: EIA, *NGM*, May 2005, Table 3.

Electric Power Sector
1973–1988: Table 7.3b.
1989 forward: Table 7.4b.

All Other Data: Calculated.

Table 4.5 Sources:

Storage Activity

1973–1975: Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2*, Table 9.
1976–1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1.
1980–1995: EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000*, Table 11.
1996–1999: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, monthly issues.
2000 forward: EIA, *NGM*, May 2005, Table 9.

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."
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."
1979–1995: EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."
1996–2002: EIA, *NGM*, monthly issues.
2003 forward: EIA, *NGM*, May 2005, Table 9.

Section 5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

The May 2005 rotary rig count was 1,320, 1 percent lower than the count in April 2005 but 13 percent higher than the count in May 2004. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 1,229 were onshore and 91 were offshore. For May 2005, the number of onshore rigs was up 15 percent but the number of offshore rigs was down 5 percent from the May 2004 count. Rotary rigs drilling for natural gas as a share of total rigs stood at 89 percent in May 2005.

Total footage drilled in May 2005 was 18.1 million feet, 3 percent lower than the footage drilled in April 2005 but up 9 percent from that drilled in May 2004.

The number of exploratory and development crude oil and natural gas wells drilled during May 2005 was 2,793, 3 percent lower than the number drilled in April 2005 but up 22 percent from the number drilled in May 2004. The number of crude oil wells drilled was 549, and the number of natural gas wells was 2,244, 13 percent lower and 36 percent higher, respectively, than their May 2004 levels.

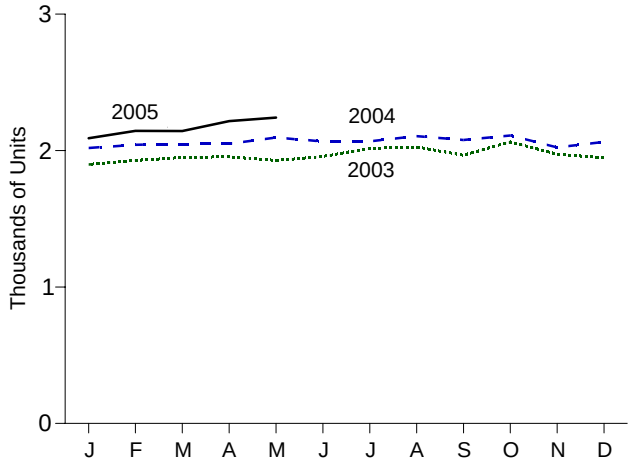
The number of dry holes drilled in May 2005 was 389, down 3 percent from the number drilled in April 2005 but up 31 percent from the number drilled in May 2004.

There were 2.2 thousand well service rigs active in May 2005, 1 percent higher than the previous month and 7 percent higher than the count a year ago.

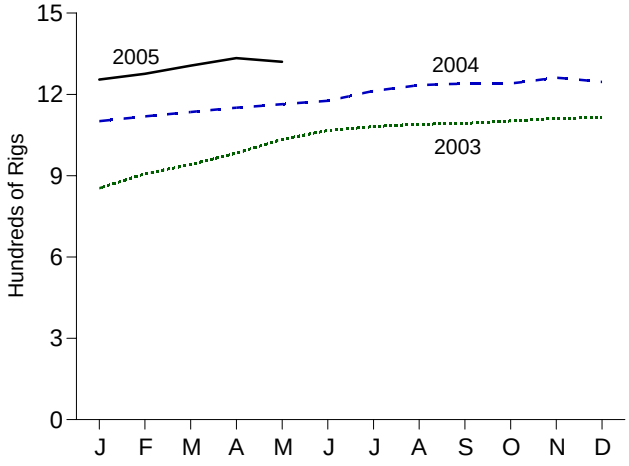
The number of seismic crews active in the 48 States onshore in May 2005 was 42, 7 more than a year earlier. The number of crews active in the 48 States offshore was 13, 4 more than a year earlier. No crews were active in Alaska in May 2005, the same as a year earlier.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

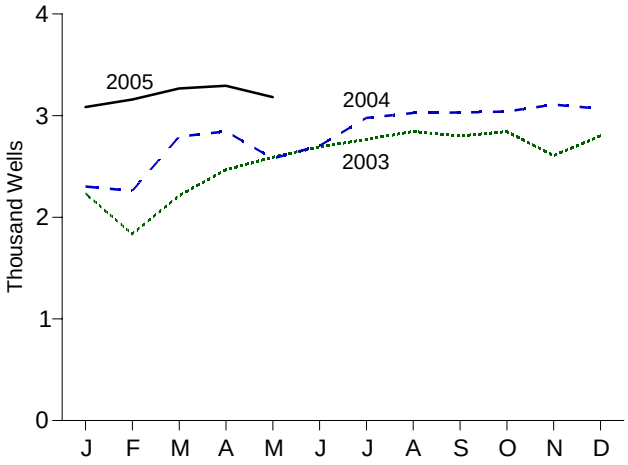
Active Well Service Rig Count



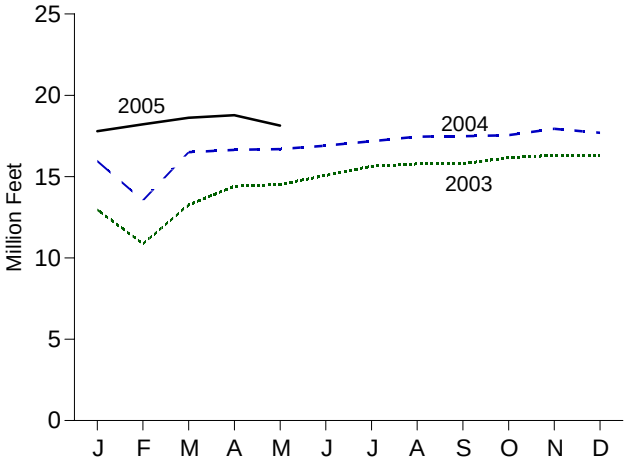
Rotary Rigs in Operation



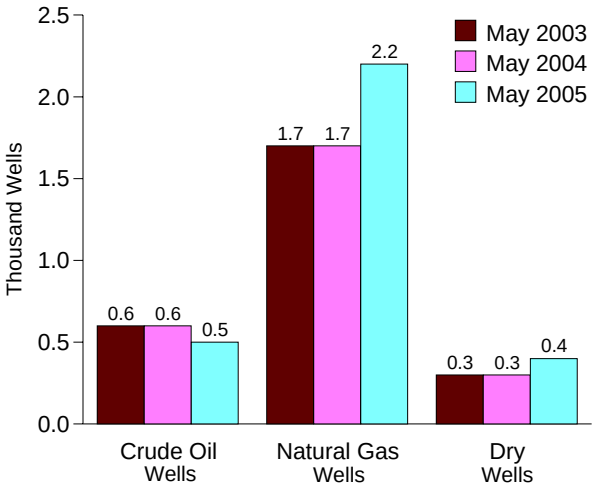
Wells Drilled



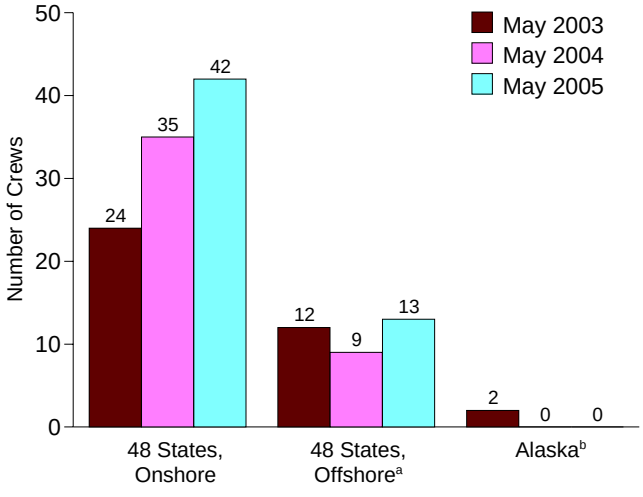
Footage Drilled



Wells Drilled by Type



Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts



[a]Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
[b]All onshore.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html.
Sources: Tables 5.1-5.3.

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

	Rotary Rigs in Operation[a]					Total Footage Drilled[c]	Active Well Service Rig Count[d]
	By Site		By Type				
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Total[b]		
	Average					Thousand Feet	Number
1973 Average	**1,110**	**84**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,194**	**138,223**	**NA**
1975 Average	**1,554**	**106**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,660**	**180,494**	**NA**
1980 Average	**2,678**	**231**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,909**	**314,654**	**NA**
1985 Average	**1,774**	**206**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,980**	**313,045**	**NA**
1990 Average	**902**	**108**	**532**	**464**	**1,010**	**153,701**	**NA**
1995 Average	**622**	**101**	**323**	**385**	**723**	**117,832**	**NA**
1996 Average	**671**	**108**	**306**	**464**	**779**	**129,045**	**NA**
1997 Average	**821**	**122**	**376**	**564**	**943**	**156,661**	**NA**
1998 Average	**703**	**123**	**264**	**560**	**827**	**143,454**	**NA**
1999 Average	**519**	**106**	**128**	**496**	**625**	**99,410**	**NA**
2000 Average	**778**	**140**	**197**	**720**	**918**	**141,392**	**NA**
2001 Average	**1,003**	**153**	**217**	**939**	**1,156**	**187,616**	**NA**
2002 Average	**717**	**113**	**137**	**691**	**830**	**138,310**	**1,830**
2003 January	743	111	132	718	854	12,962	1,898
February	797	110	153	750	907	10,866	1,928
March	836	105	171	767	941	13,269	1,950
April	877	106	185	795	983	14,409	1,954
May	921	113	167	864	1,034	14,515	1,927
June	958	109	152	910	1,067	15,080	1,957
July	974	107	153	924	1,081	15,637	2,016
August	979	111	153	932	1,090	15,776	2,026
September	984	109	154	936	1,093	15,796	1,966
October	997	105	158	941	1,102	16,156	2,064
November	1,005	106	158	952	1,111	16,307	1,973
December	1,010	104	153	959	1,114	16,301	1,946
Average	**924**	**108**	**157**	**872**	**1,032**	**177,074**	**1,967**
2004 January	1,001	100	143	955	1,101	15,957	2,019
February	1,020	99	153	961	1,119	13,531	2,043
March	1,041	94	164	968	1,135	16,508	2,047
April	1,058	93	154	996	1,151	16,642	2,050
May	1,068	96	156	1,007	1,164	16,687	2,095
June	1,080	96	164	1,011	1,176	16,905	2,067
July	1,116	97	170	1,041	1,213	17,174	2,068
August	1,139	95	170	1,063	1,234	17,462	2,106
September	1,148	92	166	1,073	1,240	17,485	2,078
October	1,145	95	171	1,068	1,240	17,543	2,111
November	1,160	102	183	1,077	1,262	17,936	2,024
December	1,140	106	180	1,064	1,246	17,693	2,063
Average	**1,095**	**97**	**165**	**1,025**	**1,192**	**201,523**	**2,064**
2005 January	1,153	102	178	1,075	1,255	17,791	2,091
February	1,170	106	192	1,083	1,276	18,218	2,144
March	1,209	97	186	1,118	1,306	18,622	2,143
April	1,241	93	171	1,163	1,334	18,776	2,216
May	1,229	91	150	1,170	1,320	18,138	2,242
5-Month Average	**1,201**	**98**	**175**	**1,124**	**1,300**	**91,545**	**2,167**
2004 5-Month Average	**1,039**	**96**	**154**	**978**	**1,135**	**79,325**	**2,051**
2003 5-Month Average	**835**	**109**	**161**	**780**	**944**	**66,021**	**1,931**

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

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

[c] Values shown are totals.

[d] The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on average, crewed and working every day of the month.

NA=Not available.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html.

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

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells Drilled

(Number of Wells)

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural 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**
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**
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**
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**
1990 Total	**654**	**689**	**3,715**	**5,058**	**11,544**	**10,355**	**4,598**	**26,497**	**12,198**	**11,044**	**8,313**	**31,555**
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 Total	**291**	**504**	**1,647**	**2,442**	**6,773**	**10,640**	**3,193**	**20,606**	**7,064**	**11,144**	**4,840**	**23,048**
1999 Total	**157**	**539**	**1,195**	**1,891**	**4,019**	**10,338**	**2,217**	**16,574**	**4,176**	**10,877**	**3,412**	**18,465**
2000 Total	**R 268**	**607**	**1,288**	**R 2,163**	**R 7,090**	**15,848**	**2,737**	**R 25,675**	**7,358**	**16,455**	**4,025**	**27,838**
2001 Total	**322**	**988**	**1,669**	**2,979**	**7,738**	**21,095**	**2,415**	**31,248**	**8,060**	**22,083**	**4,084**	**34,227**
2002 Total	**234**	**668**	**1,253**	**2,155**	**5,824**	**15,487**	**2,328**	**23,639**	**6,058**	**16,155**	**3,581**	**25,794**
2003 January	23	49	106	178	528	1,326	202	2,056	551	1,375	308	2,234
February	27	35	68	130	434	1,113	157	1,704	461	1,148	225	1,834
March	22	46	86	154	493	1,423	142	2,058	515	1,469	228	2,212
April	21	65	92	178	621	1,458	211	2,290	642	1,523	303	2,468
May	22	53	91	166	627	1,601	197	2,425	649	1,654	288	2,591
June	35	53	98	186	632	1,690	184	2,506	667	1,743	282	2,692
July	32	76	133	241	637	1,694	195	2,526	669	1,770	328	2,767
August	32	77	112	221	635	1,708	279	2,622	667	1,785	391	2,843
September	26	95	97	218	658	1,698	227	2,583	684	1,793	324	2,801
October	28	95	132	255	622	1,707	258	2,587	650	1,802	390	2,842
November	28	92	134	254	448	1,731	174	2,353	476	1,823	308	2,607
December	17	R 95	134	R 246	636	R 1,742	178	R 2,556	653	1,837	312	2,802
Total	**313**	**R 831**	**1,283**	**R 2,427**	**6,971**	**R 18,891**	**2,404**	**R 28,266**	**7,284**	**19,722**	**3,687**	**30,693**
2004 January	26	71	115	212	483	1,439	168	2,090	509	1,510	283	2,302
February	22	94	66	182	512	1,423	142	2,077	534	1,517	208	2,259
March	24	R 84	119	R 227	550	R 1,786	230	R 2,566	574	1,870	349	2,793
April	32	74	90	196	605	1,850	194	2,649	637	1,924	284	2,845
May	31	75	102	208	599	1,577	196	2,372	630	1,652	298	2,580
June	24	75	96	195	547	1,787	175	2,509	571	1,862	271	2,704
July	25	77	127	229	570	1,934	245	2,749	595	2,011	372	2,978
August	25	79	129	233	570	1,975	249	2,794	595	2,054	378	3,027
September	24	79	129	232	556	1,994	249	2,799	580	2,073	378	3,031
October	25	79	130	234	572	1,985	250	2,807	597	2,064	380	3,041
November	26	80	133	239	613	2,001	256	2,870	639	2,081	389	3,109
December	26	79	131	236	603	1,976	252	2,831	629	2,055	383	3,067
Total	**310**	**R 946**	**1,367**	**R 2,623**	**6,780**	**R 21,727**	**2,606**	**R 31,113**	**7,090**	**22,673**	**3,973**	**33,736**
2005 January	26	80	132	238	595	1,998	253	2,846	621	2,078	385	3,084
February	28	80	135	243	643	2,012	260	2,915	671	2,092	395	3,158
March	29	87	138	254	670	2,084	259	3,013	699	2,171	397	3,267
April	26	90	139	255	608	2,168	263	3,039	634	2,258	402	3,294
May	23	90	135	248	526	2,154	254	2,934	549	2,244	389	3,182
5-Month Total	**132**	**427**	**679**	**1,238**	**3,042**	**10,416**	**1,289**	**14,747**	**3,174**	**10,843**	**1,968**	**15,985**
2004 5-Month Total	**135**	**398**	**492**	**1,025**	**2,749**	**8,075**	**930**	**11,754**	**2,884**	**8,473**	**1,422**	**12,779**
2003 5-Month Total	**115**	**248**	**443**	**806**	**2,703**	**6,921**	**909**	**10,533**	**2,818**	**7,169**	**1,352**	**11,339**

R=Revised.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html.

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

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 5.3 Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts

(Number of Crews)

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore[a]				Alaska[b]				
	Dimensions[c]				Dimensions[c]				Dimensions[c]				
	2	3	4	Total[d]	2	3	4	Total[d]	2	3	4	Total[d]	Total
2000 May	3	34	1	38	6	11	0	18	1	2	0	3	59
2001 May	7	37	1	45	9	8	0	17	1	1	0	2	64
2002 May	8	24	0	32	9	8	0	17	1	1	0	2	51
2003 January	8	19	1	28	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	40
February	9	20	0	29	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	41
March	8	20	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
April	7	20	0	27	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	40
May	7	17	0	24	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	38
June	7	18	0	25	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	39
July	7	21	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
August	8	22	0	30	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	43
September	8	22	0	30	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	39
October	7	24	0	31	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	39
November	7	24	0	31	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	38
December	7	25	0	32	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	42
2004 January	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43
February	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
March	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
April	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45
May	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44
June	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
July	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48
August	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
September	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48
October	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48
November	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2	49
December	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50
2005 January	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52
February	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53
March	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
April	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50
May	8	34	0	42	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	55

[a] Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

[b] All onshore.

[c] In **two-dimensional** (2D) reflection seismic surveying both the sound source and the sound detectors (numbering up to a hundred or more per shot) are moved along a straight line. The resultant product can be thought of as a vertical sonic cross-section of the subsurface beneath the survey line. It is constructed by summing many compressional (pressure) wave reflections from the various sound source and sound detector locations at the halfway sound path points beneath each location (common depth point stacking). In **three-dimensional** (3D) reflection seismic surveying the sound detectors (numbering up to a thousand or more) are spread out over an area and the sound source is moved from location to location through the area. The resultant product can be thought of as a cube of common depth point stacked reflections. Advantages over 2D include the additional dimension, the fact that many more reflections are available for stacking at each point, which provides greatly improved resolution of subsurface features, and elimination of the "ghost" or "side swipe" reflections from nearby offline features that 2D surveys are prone to (except, of course, along the outer faces of the cube). **Four dimensional** (4D) reflection seismic surveying is the exact repetition of a 3D survey at two or more time intervals. The primary application of 4D is mapping the movement of fluid interfaces in producing oil and gas reservoirs.

[d] Includes crews with unknown survey dimension.

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

Web Page: For monthly data beginning March 2000, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html.

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

Most data prior to 2003 are no longer displayed on this table. See the Web page for continuous series beginning with March 2000.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Table 5.2 Notes

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

Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example, as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 *MER* are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API. These estimates are subject to continuous revision as new data, some of which pertain to earlier months and years, become available. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in "Estimating Well Completions," 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 May 2005 totaled 89 million short tons, 1 percent higher than in May 2004.

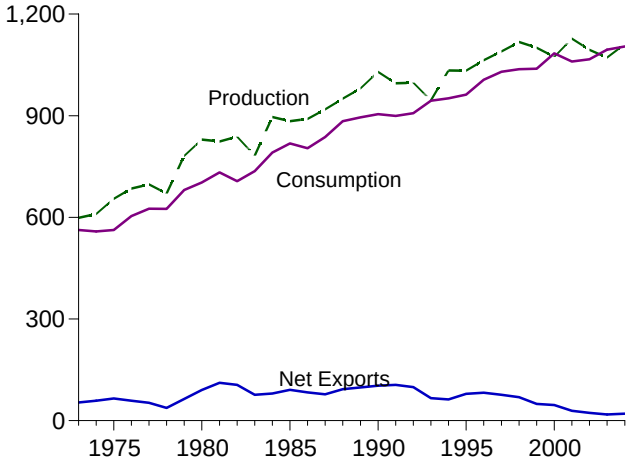
Coal consumed by the electric power sector in March 2005 was 84 million short tons, 8 percent higher than the level in March 2004.

Electric power sector coal stocks were 106 million short tons at the end of March 2005, 7 percent lower than the level a year earlier.

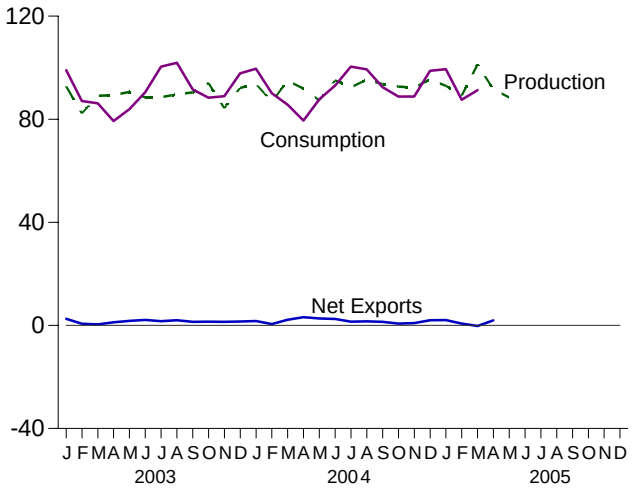
Coal exports in April 2005 totaled 4 million short tons, 20 percent lower than exports in April 2004. Coal imports in April 2005 totaled 2 million short tons, 10 percent higher than imports in April 2004.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

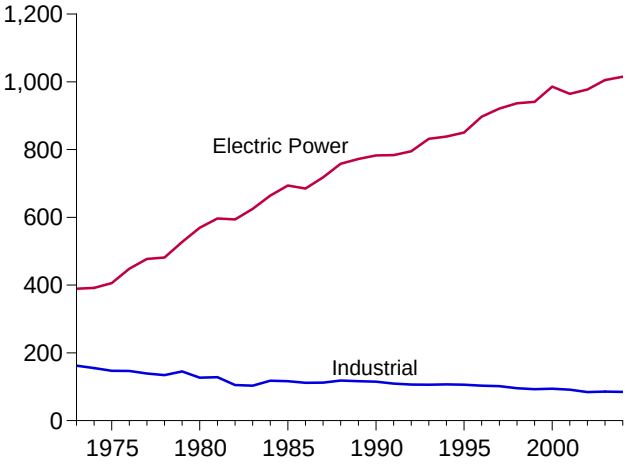
Overview, 1973-2004



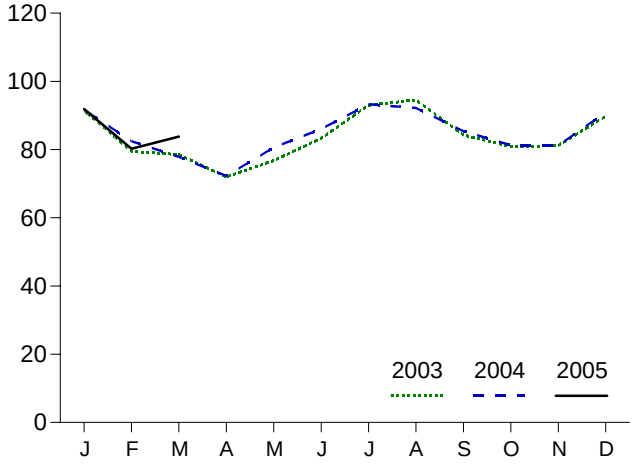
Overview, Monthly



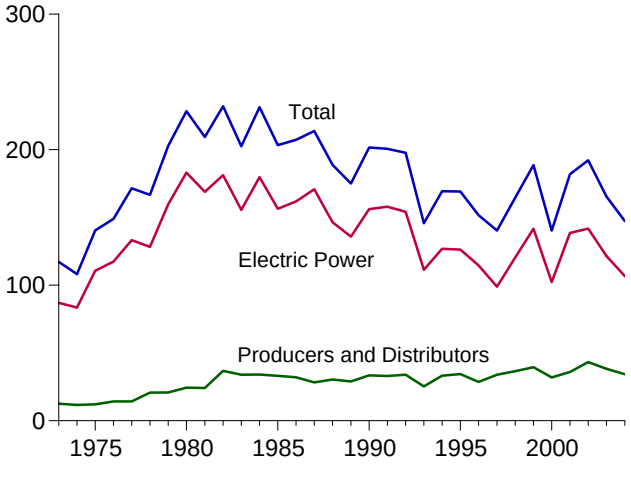
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2004



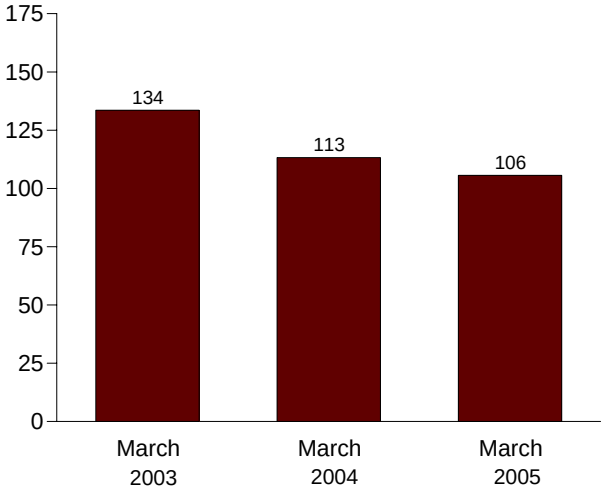
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2004



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



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

Table 6.1 Coal Overview

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production[a]	Waste Coal[b,c]	Imports	Exports	Stock Change[d]	Losses and Unaccounted for[e]	Consumption
1973 Total	**598,568**	**NA**	**127**	**53,587**	**([f])**	**[g] -17,476**	**562,584**
1975 Total	**654,641**	**NA**	**940**	**66,309**	**32,154**	**-5,522**	**562,640**
1980 Total	**829,700**	**NA**	**1,194**	**91,742**	**25,595**	**10,827**	**702,730**
1985 Total	**883,638**	**NA**	**1,952**	**92,680**	**-27,934**	**2,796**	**818,049**
1990 Total	**1,029,076**	**3,339**	**2,699**	**105,804**	**26,542**	**-1,730**	**904,498**
1995 Total	**1,032,974**	**8,561**	**9,473**	**88,547**	**-275**	**632**	**962,104**
1996 Total	**1,063,856**	**8,778**	**8,115**	**90,473**	**-17,456**	**1,411**	**1,006,321**
1997 Total	**1,089,932**	**8,096**	**7,487**	**83,545**	**-11,253**	**3,678**	**1,029,544**
1998 Total	**1,117,535**	**8,690**	**8,724**	**78,048**	**24,228**	**-4,430**	**1,037,103**
1999 Total	**1,100,431**	**8,683**	**9,089**	**58,476**	**23,988**	**-2,906**	**1,038,647**
2000 Total	**1,073,612**	**9,089**	**12,513**	**58,489**	**-48,309**	**938**	**1,084,095**
2001 Total	**1,127,689**	**([c])**	**19,787**	**48,666**	**41,630**	**-2,966**	**1,060,146**
2002 Total	**1,094,283**	**([c])**	**16,875**	**39,601**	**10,215**	**-5,012**	**1,066,355**
2003 January	92,804	([c])	1,134	3,680	-6,051	-2,718	99,026
February	82,264	([c])	1,804	2,428	-3,488	-1,904	87,032
March	89,134	([c])	2,017	2,410	4,064	-1,505	86,182
April	89,378	([c])	2,390	3,571	6,634	2,251	79,312
May	90,610	([c])	2,109	3,875	4,490	464	83,889
June	88,511	([c])	1,894	4,003	-2,803	-1,302	90,508
July	88,534	([c])	2,619	4,223	-11,519	-1,932	100,381
August	89,586	([c])	2,133	4,164	-10,204	-4,113	101,872
September	90,444	([c])	2,300	3,707	-4,539	2,067	91,510
October	94,058	([c])	2,545	3,997	2,134	2,078	88,395
November	84,266	([c])	2,358	3,737	-433	-5,627	88,947
December	92,163	([c])	1,742	3,219	-4,945	-2,176	97,808
Total	**1,071,753**	**([c])**	**25,044**	**43,014**	**-26,659**	**-14,419**	**1,094,861**
2004 January	93,681	([c])	1,748	3,447	-13,475	5,855	99,602
February	86,767	([c])	1,789	2,276	-3,288	-537	90,105
March	95,023	([c])	1,788	3,965	6,336	891	85,620
April	91,850	([c])	2,157	5,359	9,357	-191	79,482
May	87,311	([c])	2,232	4,910	-263	-2,837	87,732
June	95,048	([c])	2,464	4,987	-2,508	1,976	93,058
July	92,401	([c])	2,531	3,957	-5,627	-3,816	100,418
August	95,354	([c])	2,494	4,067	-6,015	430	99,367
September	93,647	([c])	2,779	4,178	-5,072	4,867	92,453
October	92,635	([c])	2,678	3,358	7,162	-4,017	88,810
November	92,288	([c])	2,258	3,144	3,121	-527	88,809
December	95,472	([c])	2,361	4,350	-7,948	2,620	98,811
Total	**1,111,479**	**([c])**	**27,280**	**47,998**	**-18,221**	**4,715**	**1,104,267**
2005 January	[R] 92,935	([c])	2,014	4,075	[R] -9,585	[R] 1,071	[R] 99,389
February	[R] 89,166	([c])	2,315	3,008	[R] 2,227	[R] -1,291	[R] 87,537
March	[R] 101,278	([c])	3,277	3,046	[R] 6,922	[R] 3,304	[R] 91,283
April	91,614	([c])	[R] 2,376	[R] 4,294	NA	NA	NA
May	88,514	([c])	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5-Month Total	**463,507**	**([c])**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2004 5-Month Total	**454,633**	**([c])**	**9,715**	**19,957**	**-1,332**	**3,182**	**442,541**
2003 5-Month Total	**444,190**	**([c])**	**9,453**	**15,964**	**5,650**	**-3,412**	**435,441**

[a] Beginning in 2001, includes bituminous refuse.

[b] Waste coal (including anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, and lignite waste) consumed by independent power producers. For 1989-2000, waste coal is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

[c] Beginning in 2001, bituminous refuse is included in "Production"; to avoid double counting, waste coal is not counted as a separate supply-side item for 2001 forward.

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

[e] "Losses and Unaccounted for" is calculated as the sum of production, imports, and waste coal, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

[f] Included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

[g] Includes stock change.

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. • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors											
		Commercial			Industrial							
						Other Industrial						
	Resi-dential	CHP[a]	Other[b]	Total	Coke Plants	CHP[c]	Non-CHP[d]	Total	Total	Trans-portation	Electric Power Sector[e,f]	Total
1973 Total	**4,113**	**([g])**	**7,004**	**7,004**	**94,101**	**([h])**	**68,038**	**68,038**	**162,139**	**116**	**389,212**	**562,584**
1975 Total	**2,823**	**([g])**	**6,587**	**6,587**	**83,598**	**([h])**	**63,646**	**63,646**	**147,244**	**24**	**405,962**	**562,640**
1980 Total	**1,355**	**([g])**	**5,097**	**5,097**	**66,657**	**([h])**	**60,347**	**60,347**	**127,004**	**([h])**	**569,274**	**702,730**
1985 Total	**1,711**	**([g])**	**6,068**	**6,068**	**41,056**	**([h])**	**75,372**	**75,372**	**116,429**	**([h])**	**693,841**	**818,049**
1990 Total	**1,345**	**1,191**	**4,189**	**5,379**	**38,877**	**27,781**	**48,549**	**76,330**	**115,207**	**([h])**	**782,567**	**904,498**
1995 Total	**755**	**1,419**	**3,633**	**5,052**	**33,011**	**29,363**	**43,693**	**73,055**	**106,067**	**([h])**	**850,230**	**962,104**
1996 Total	**721**	**1,660**	**3,625**	**5,285**	**31,706**	**29,434**	**42,254**	**71,689**	**103,395**	**([h])**	**896,921**	**1,006,321**
1997 Total	**711**	**1,738**	**4,015**	**5,752**	**30,203**	**29,853**	**41,661**	**71,515**	**101,718**	**([h])**	**921,364**	**1,029,544**
1998 Total	**534**	**1,443**	**2,879**	**4,322**	**28,189**	**28,553**	**38,887**	**67,439**	**95,628**	**([h])**	**936,619**	**1,037,103**
1999 Total	**585**	**1,490**	**2,803**	**4,293**	**28,108**	**27,763**	**36,975**	**64,738**	**92,846**	**([h])**	**940,922**	**1,038,647**
2000 Total	**454**	**1,547**	**2,126**	**3,673**	**28,939**	**28,031**	**37,177**	**65,208**	**94,147**	**([h])**	**985,821**	**1,084,095**
2001 Total	**481**	**1,448**	**2,441**	**3,888**	**26,075**	**25,755**	**39,514**	**65,268**	**91,344**	**([h])**	**964,433**	**1,060,146**
2002 Total	**489**	**1,405**	**2,551**	**3,956**	**23,656**	**26,232**	**34,515**	**60,747**	**84,403**	([h])	**977,507**	**1,066,355**
2003 January	57	171	290	461	1,941	2,286	2,919	5,206	7,147	([h])	91,361	99,026
February	48	152	234	386	1,958	2,010	3,182	5,192	7,150	([h])	79,447	87,032
March	35	155	129	284	2,105	2,072	3,130	5,202	7,307	([h])	78,557	86,182
April	40	137	186	323	2,047	1,895	3,007	4,903	6,950	([h])	72,000	79,312
May	28	137	93	230	1,964	2,029	2,866	4,895	6,859	([h])	76,772	83,889
June	25	144	58	202	2,059	1,998	2,911	4,909	6,968	([h])	83,313	90,508
July	35	159	127	287	2,079	2,183	2,802	4,985	7,064	([h])	92,994	100,381
August	35	164	121	285	2,007	2,200	2,780	4,980	6,987	([h])	94,565	101,872
September	23	146	36	183	2,024	1,957	3,029	4,986	7,010	([h])	84,294	91,510
October	28	141	83	224	2,001	2,008	3,277	5,285	7,286	([h])	80,857	88,395
November	44	143	212	355	1,976	1,981	3,389	5,370	7,345	([h])	81,202	88,947
December	68	165	386	551	2,087	2,227	3,122	5,349	7,436	**([h])**	89,753	97,808
Total	**466**	**1,816**	**1,954**	**3,770**	**24,248**	**24,846**	**36,415**	**61,261**	**85,509**	([h])	**1,005,116**	**1,094,861**
2004 January	60	165	319	484	1,996	2,779	2,587	5,365	7,361	([h])	91,698	99,602
February	48	152	237	389	1,829	2,320	3,079	5,399	7,228	([h])	82,439	90,105
March	32	140	117	258	2,080	2,329	3,080	5,409	7,489	([h])	77,841	85,620
April	39	113	201	314	2,023	2,192	2,663	4,855	6,878	([h])	72,251	79,482
May	28	127	97	224	1,974	2,206	2,679	4,885	6,859	([h])	80,621	87,732
June	27	126	90	216	1,934	2,291	2,590	4,881	6,815	([h])	86,001	93,058
July	36	128	167	295	1,918	2,439	2,447	4,886	6,804	([h])	93,283	100,418
August	31	128	125	253	1,996	2,386	2,505	4,891	6,888	([h])	92,195	99,367
September	25	116	90	206	1,979	2,207	2,654	4,861	6,840	([h])	85,382	92,453
October	27	107	111	218	2,002	2,248	3,020	5,269	7,270	([h])	81,294	88,810
November	44	130	223	353	1,937	2,154	3,103	5,257	7,194	([h])	81,218	88,809
December	69	139	420	559	2,003	2,444	2,833	5,276	7,279	**([h])**	90,903	98,811
Total	**466**	**1,574**	**2,196**	**3,770**	**23,670**	**27,996**	**33,239**	**61,235**	**84,906**	([h])	**1,015,126**	**1,104,267**
2005 January	R 55	196	R 252	R 448	R 1,865	2,177	R 2,973	R 5,151	R 7,016	([h])	91,869	R 99,389
February	R 43	172	R 176	R 348	R 1,778	2,060	R 3,088	R 5,148	R 6,926	([h])	80,221	R 87,537
March	41	178	157	335	1,941	2,147	2,993	5,140	7,081	([h])	83,825	91,283
3-Month Total	**140**	**546**	**585**	**1,131**	**5,585**	**6,384**	**9,054**	**15,438**	**21,023**	**([h])**	**255,915**	**278,209**
2004 3-Month Total	**140**	**458**	**673**	**1,131**	**5,905**	**7,428**	**8,745**	**16,173**	**22,078**	**([h])**	**251,978**	**275,327**
2003 3-Month Total	**140**	**478**	**653**	**1,131**	**6,004**	**6,368**	**9,232**	**15,600**	**21,604**	**([h])**	**249,365**	**272,240**

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

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

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

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

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

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

[g] Included in "Commercial Other."

[h] Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

R=Revised.

Notes: • CHP monthly data are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly data are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimated. 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector[b,c]	Total
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other[a]	Total			
1973 Year	**12,530**	**290**	**6,998**	**10,370**	**17,368**	**17,658**	**86,967**	**117,155**
1975 Year	**12,108**	**233**	**8,797**	**8,529**	**17,326**	**17,559**	**110,724**	**140,391**
1980 Year	**24,379**	**NA**	**9,067**	**11,951**	**21,018**	**21,018**	**183,010**	**228,407**
1985 Year	**33,133**	**NA**	**3,420**	**10,438**	**13,857**	**13,857**	**156,376**	**203,367**
1990 Year	**33,418**	**NA**	**3,329**	**8,716**	**12,044**	**12,044**	**156,166**	**201,629**
1995 Year	**34,444**	**NA**	**2,632**	**5,702**	**8,334**	**8,334**	**126,304**	**169,083**
1996 Year	**28,648**	**NA**	**2,667**	**5,688**	**8,355**	**8,355**	**114,623**	**151,627**
1997 Year	**33,973**	**NA**	**1,978**	**5,597**	**7,576**	**7,576**	**98,826**	**140,374**
1998 Year	**36,530**	**NA**	**2,026**	**5,545**	**7,571**	**7,571**	**120,501**	**164,602**
1999 Year	**39,475**	**NA**	**1,943**	**5,569**	**7,511**	**7,511**	[c] **141,604**	**188,590**
2000 Year	**31,905**	**NA**	**1,494**	**4,587**	**6,081**	**6,081**	**102,296**	**140,282**
2001 Year	**35,900**	**NA**	**1,510**	**6,006**	**7,516**	**7,516**	**138,496**	**181,912**
2002 Year	**43,257**	**NA**	**1,364**	**5,792**	**7,156**	**7,156**	**141,714**	**192,127**
2003 January	44,648	NA	1,353	5,314	6,667	6,667	134,761	186,075
February	46,039	NA	1,341	4,837	6,177	6,177	130,372	182,588
March	47,429	NA	1,329	4,359	5,688	5,688	133,536	186,652
April	46,903	NA	1,377	4,297	5,674	5,674	140,709	193,286
May	46,012	NA	1,426	4,234	5,660	5,660	146,104	197,776
June	45,070	NA	1,474	4,172	5,646	5,646	144,257	194,973
July	42,735	NA	1,345	4,407	5,751	5,751	134,968	183,454
August	40,647	NA	1,215	4,642	5,857	5,857	126,747	173,251
September	38,231	NA	1,085	4,878	5,963	5,963	124,518	168,712
October	37,352	NA	1,025	4,824	5,849	5,849	127,645	170,846
November	37,984	NA	965	4,771	5,736	5,736	126,692	170,413
December	**38,277**	**NA**	**905**	**4,718**	**5,623**	**5,623**	**121,567**	**165,468**
2004 January	[F] 33,486	NA	1,020	4,458	5,478	5,478	113,029	151,993
February	[F] 34,947	NA	1,134	4,197	5,332	5,332	108,426	148,705
March	[F] 36,618	NA	1,249	3,937	5,186	5,186	113,237	155,041
April	[F] 37,489	NA	1,278	4,056	5,334	5,334	121,575	164,398
May	[F] 34,587	NA	1,307	4,175	5,482	5,482	124,066	164,136
June	[F] 35,299	NA	1,336	4,294	5,630	5,630	120,698	161,627
July	[F] 38,147	NA	1,289	4,482	5,771	5,771	112,081	156,000
August	[F] 35,357	NA	1,242	4,671	5,913	5,913	108,714	149,984
September	[F] 31,939	NA	1,196	4,859	6,055	6,055	106,919	144,913
October	[F] 34,251	NA	1,245	4,853	6,098	6,098	111,725	152,075
November	[F] 35,752	NA	1,294	4,848	6,142	6,142	113,301	155,195
December	[F] **34,352**	**NA**	**1,344**	**4,842**	**6,186**	**6,186**	**106,709**	**147,247**
2005 January	[F] 33,486	NA	[R] 1,512	[R] 4,727	[R] 6,240	[R] 6,240	97,936	[R] 137,662
February	[F] 34,947	NA	[R] 1,681	[R] 4,612	[R] 6,293	[R] 6,293	98,648	[R] 139,888
March	[F] 34,863	NA	1,849	4,498	6,347	6,347	105,601	146,811

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

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

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

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

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Producer and distributor monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; end-use sector monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly data; and electric power sector monthly values are data from Table 7.5. See Note 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html.

Sources: See end of section. **Forecast values:** Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4 at end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Coal

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

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figure. The adjustment procedure uses State-level production data and is explained in EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report*. Initial estimates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first 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.

Note 2. Consumption: Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the 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 based on the quarterly values, which are released in March, June, September, and December. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Residential and Commercial—Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the sectors individually. To create the estimates, it is first assumed that an occupied coal-heated housing unit consumes fuel at the same Btu rate as an oil-heated housing unit. Then, for the years in which data are available on the number of occupied housing units by heating source (1973-1981 and subsequent odd-numbered years), residential consumption of coal is estimated by the following steps: a ratio is created of the number of occupied housing units heated by coal to the number of occupied housing units heated by oil; that ratio is then multiplied times the Btu quantity of oil consumed by the residential sector to derive an estimate of the Btu quantity of coal consumed by the residential sector; and, finally, the amount estimated as the residential sector consumption is subtracted from the residential and commercial sectors' combined consumption to derive the commercial sector's estimated consumption. The 2003 share is applied to 2004 and succeeding years, and the other missing years' shares are interpolated.

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

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

used as the basis for calculating the ratios: food manufacturing, which is North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 333; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

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

Note 3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the 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 based on the quarterly values (released in March, June, September, and December) or annual values. The estimates are revised as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6.1 Sources

Production
1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production*.

Waste Coal
EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility" and predecessor form.

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

Stock Change
Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

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

Consumption
Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

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."
1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998 forward: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production."

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."
1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual.

Transportation
1973–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.
January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."
October–December 1977: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Electric Power
1973–1988: Table 7.3b.
1989 forward: Table 7.4b.

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors
1973–1979: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1419Q, "Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments."
1980–1997: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly."
1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual.

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: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."

Industrial 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."

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."

Electric Power
Table 7.5.

Section 7. Electricity

Overview. In 2004, net generation of electricity totaled 4.0 trillion kilowatthours, up 2 percent compared with the total in 2003. Of the total generated, 96 percent came from the electric power sector; 4 percent was generated by combined-heat-and-power plants and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors. The Nation imported 34 billion kilowatthours and exported 23 billion kilowatthours of electricity in 2004.

Net Generation. In March 2005, total net generation of electricity was 318 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent higher than March 2004.

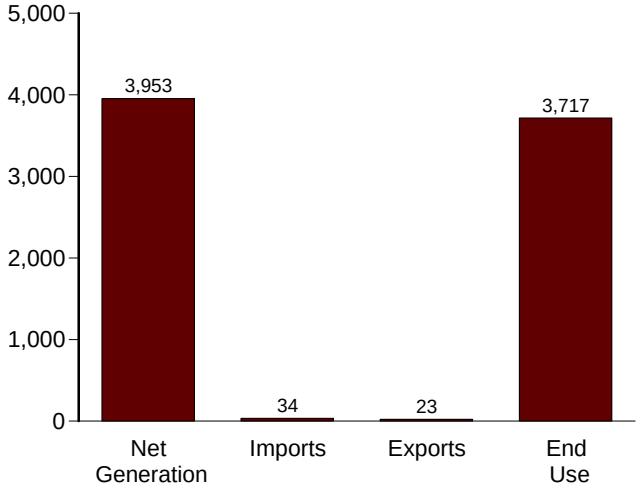
Consumption of Combustible Fuels. The consumption of coal for electricity generation and useful thermal output by all sectors was 86 million short tons in March 2005, 7 percent higher than in March 2004. Total petroleum consumption was 15 million barrels, 12 percent lower than a year earlier. Natural gas consumption was 487 billion cubic feet, 4 percent higher than a year ago.

Stocks of Coal and Petroleum. Stocks of coal held by the electric power sector in March 2005 were 106 million short tons, 7 percent below the level held a year earlier. Total petroleum was 48 million barrels in March 2005, 5 percent lower than a year earlier.

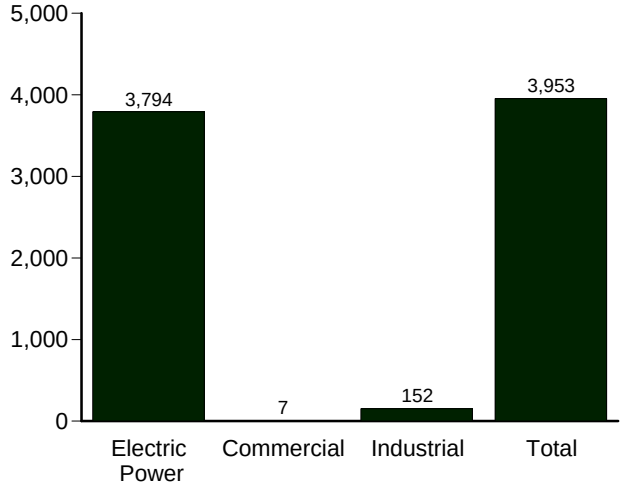
Retail Sales of Electricity. Total retail sales of electricity in March 2005 were 288 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent higher than sales in March 2004. Sales to residential users in March 2005 were 104 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent higher than a year ago; commercial sector sales were 99 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent higher than a year ago; and industrial sector sales were 85 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent higher than a year ago.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

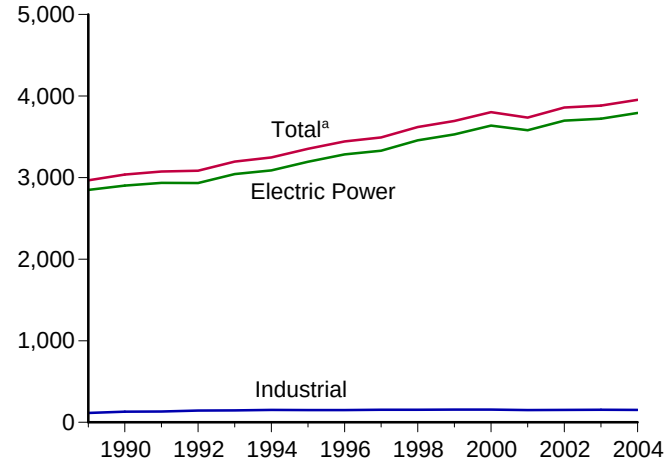
Overview, 2004



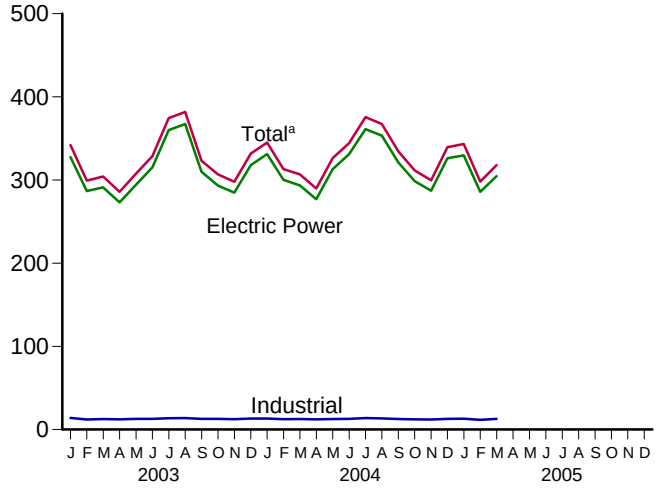
Net Generation, 2004



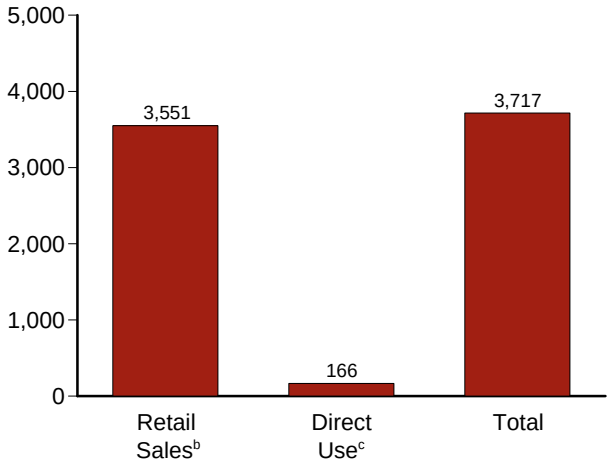
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2004



Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2004



Trade, 1973-2004

[a]Includes commercial sector.
[b]Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.
[c]See "Direct Use" in Glossary.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation							End Use		
	Electric Power Sector[a]	Commercial Sector[b]	Industrial Sector[c]	Total	Imports[d]	Exports[d]	T&D Losses[e] and Unaccounted for[f]	Retail Sales[g]	Direct Use[h]	Total
1973 Total	**1,861**	**NA**	**3**	**1,864**	**17**	**3**	**165**	**1,713**	**NA**	**1,713**
1975 Total	**1,918**	**NA**	**3**	**1,921**	**11**	**5**	**180**	**1,747**	**NA**	**1,747**
1980 Total	**2,286**	**NA**	**3**	**2,290**	**25**	**4**	**216**	**2,094**	**NA**	**2,094**
1985 Total	**2,470**	**NA**	**3**	**2,473**	**46**	**5**	**190**	**2,324**	**NA**	**2,324**
1990 Total	**2,901**	**6**	**131**	**3,038**	**18**	**16**	**203**	**2,713**	**125**	**2,837**
1995 Total	**3,194**	**8**	**151**	**3,353**	**43**	**4**	**229**	**3,013**	**151**	**3,164**
1996 Total	**3,284**	**9**	**151**	**3,444**	**43**	**3**	**231**	**3,101**	**153**	**3,254**
1997 Total	**3,329**	**9**	**154**	**3,492**	**43**	**9**	**224**	**3,146**	**156**	**3,302**
1998 Total	**3,457**	**9**	**154**	**3,620**	**40**	**14**	**221**	**3,264**	**161**	**3,425**
1999 Total	**3,530**	**9**	**156**	**3,695**	**43**	**14**	**240**	**3,312**	**172**	**3,484**
2000 Total	**3,638**	**8**	**157**	**3,802**	**49**	**15**	**244**	**3,421**	**171**	**3,592**
2001 Total	**3,580**	**7**	**149**	**3,737**	**39**	**16**	**226**	**3,370**	**163**	**3,532**
2002 Total	**3,698**	**7**	**153**	**3,858**	**36**	**14**	**253**	**3,463**	**166**	**3,629**
2003 January	327	1	14	342	3	1	21	307	E 15	323
February	287	1	12	299	3	2	5	282	E 13	295
March	291	1	13	304	3	3	17	273	E 14	287
April	273	1	12	286	3	2	18	256	E 13	269
May	294	1	13	308	3	2	26	268	E 14	282
June	315	1	13	329	3	2	27	288	E 14	302
July	360	1	14	374	4	1	30	332	E 15	347
August	367	1	14	382	4	1	29	340	E 15	355
September	310	1	13	323	2	2	3	306	E 14	320
October	293	1	13	307	1	3	14	277	E 14	291
November	285	1	12	298	1	2	20	263	E 13	277
December	318	1	13	332	2	2	24	294	E 14	308
Total	**3,721**	**7**	**155**	**3,883**	**30**	**24**	**233**	**3,488**	**168**	**3,656**
2004 January	331	1	13	345	2	2	24	307	E 14	322
February	300	1	12	313	2	2	12	287	E 13	301
March	293	1	13	307	2	3	14	278	E 14	292
April	277	1	12	290	2	2	14	263	E 13	276
May	313	1	13	326	2	2	33	280	E 14	293
June	331	1	13	344	3	2	23	308	E 14	322
July	361	1	14	376	4	1	29	335	E 15	350
August	353	1	13	367	5	1	25	332	E 15	346
September	321	1	13	335	3	2	13	309	E 14	323
October	299	1	12	311	3	2	17	282	E 13	295
November	287	1	12	300	3	2	18	270	E 13	283
December	326	1	13	340	3	2	28	300	E 14	313
Total	**3,794**	**7**	**152**	**3,953**	**34**	**23**	**248**	**3,551**	**E 166**	**3,717**
2005 January	330	1	13	343	3	2	20	310	E 14	324
February	286	1	12	298	3	1	5	282	E 13	295
March	305	1	13	318	3	1	18	288	E 14	302
3-Month Total	**920**	**2**	**37**	**959**	**10**	**4**	**44**	**880**	**E 41**	**921**
2004 3-Month Total	**925**	**2**	**38**	**965**	**6**	**7**	**50**	**873**	**E 42**	**914**
2003 3-Month Total	**905**	**2**	**39**	**946**	**8**	**6**	**43**	**863**	**E 42**	**905**

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

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

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

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

[e] Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 12, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

[f] Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

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

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

E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

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

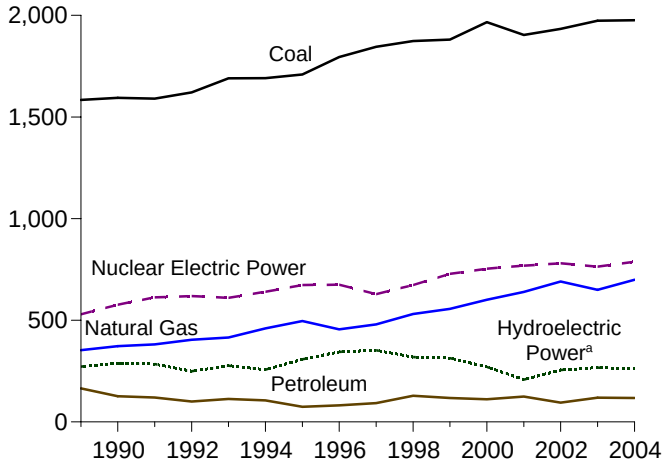
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: See end of section.

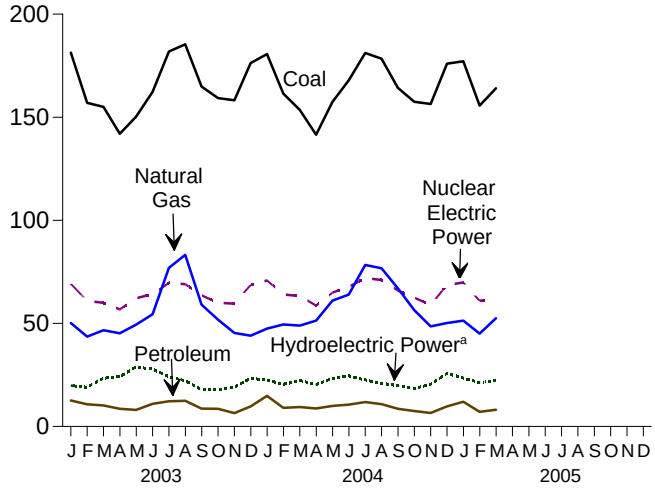
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

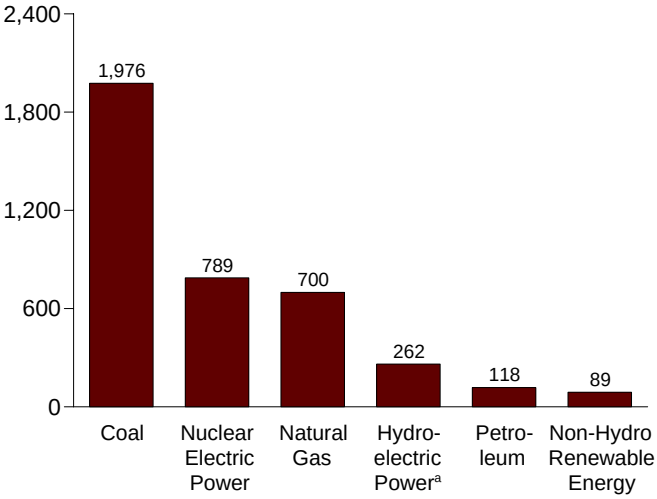
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2004



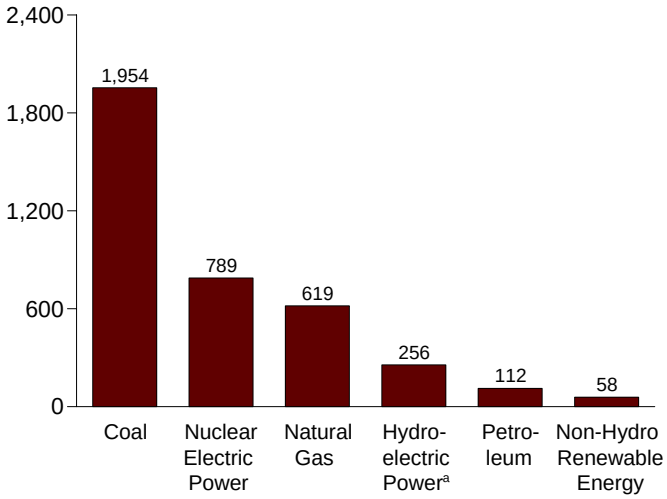
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



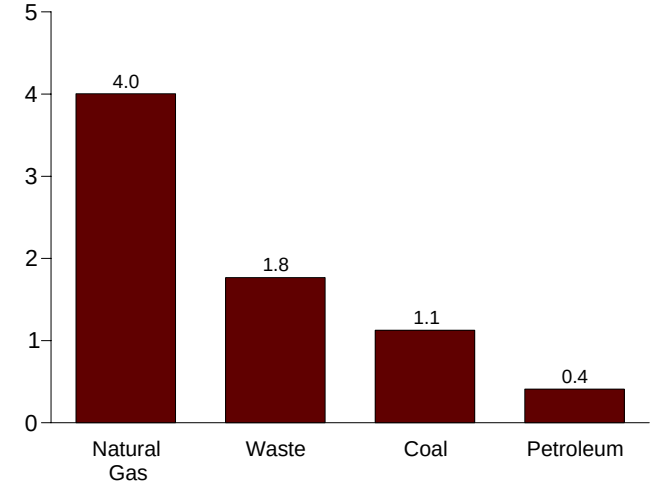
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2004



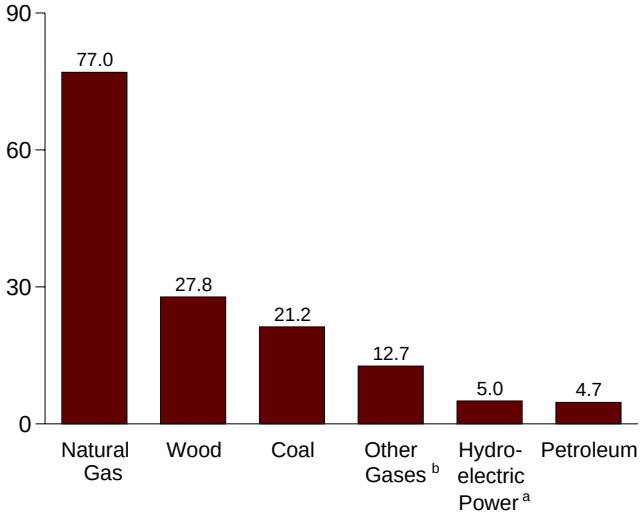
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2004



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2004



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2004



[a]Conventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.
[b]Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.2a, 7.2b, and 7.2c.

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

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

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Renewable Energy						Total[i]
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Geothermal	Solar[h]	Wind	
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**NA**	**83,479**	**([j])**	**275,431**	**130**	**198**	**1,966**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,864,057**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**([j])**	**303,153**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,920,755**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**([j])**	**279,182**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,289,600**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**([j])**	**284,311**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,473,002**
1990 Total[k]	**1,594,011**	**126,621**	**372,765**	**10,383**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**292,866**	**32,522**	**13,260**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**3,037,988**
1995 Total	**1,709,426**	**74,554**	**496,058**	**13,870**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**310,833**	**36,521**	**20,405**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,353,487**
1996 Total	**1,795,196**	**81,411**	**455,056**	**14,356**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**347,162**	**36,800**	**20,911**	**14,329**	**521**	**3,234**	**3,444,188**
1997 Total	**1,845,016**	**92,555**	**479,399**	**13,351**	**628,644**	**-4,040**	**356,453**	**36,948**	**21,709**	**14,726**	**511**	**3,288**	**3,492,172**
1998 Total	**1,873,516**	**128,800**	**531,257**	**13,492**	**673,702**	**-4,467**	**323,336**	**36,338**	**22,448**	**14,774**	**502**	**3,026**	**3,620,295**
1999 Total	**1,881,087**	**118,061**	**556,396**	**14,126**	**728,254**	**-6,097**	**319,536**	**37,041**	**22,572**	**14,827**	**495**	**4,488**	**3,694,810**
2000 Total	**1,966,265**	**111,221**	**601,038**	**13,955**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**275,573**	**37,595**	**23,131**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,802,105**
2001 Total	**1,903,956**	**124,880**	**639,129**	**9,039**	**768,826**	**-8,823**	**216,961**	**35,200**	**21,765**	**13,741**	**543**	**6,737**	**3,736,644**
2002 Total	**1,933,130**	**94,567**	**691,006**	**11,463**	**780,064**	**-8,743**	**264,329**	**38,665**	**22,857**	**14,491**	**555**	**10,354**	**3,858,452**
2003 January	181,313	12,642	50,176	1,283	69,211	-802	20,600	3,269	1,981	1,258	13	632	341,989
February	156,982	10,770	43,547	1,132	60,942	-759	19,780	2,905	1,713	1,130	18	745	299,249
March	155,002	10,222	46,699	1,267	59,933	-778	24,202	3,080	1,993	1,213	50	1,036	304,317
April	141,960	8,581	45,195	1,305	56,776	-546	24,759	3,036	1,988	1,166	60	1,093	285,756
May	150,263	8,053	49,373	1,310	62,202	-597	29,395	2,928	1,992	1,169	68	1,006	307,545
June	162,285	11,000	54,453	1,235	64,181	-762	28,586	3,028	1,960	1,223	91	1,047	328,694
July	181,852	12,201	76,938	1,292	69,653	-745	24,843	3,361	2,105	1,228	62	953	374,396
August	185,332	12,478	83,250	1,284	69,024	-806	22,972	3,310	2,075	1,219	62	815	381,816
September	164,910	8,664	59,090	1,309	63,584	-769	18,480	3,079	1,956	1,203	56	895	323,136
October	159,323	8,610	51,824	1,291	60,016	-615	18,428	3,139	1,920	1,195	35	897	306,741
November	158,223	6,480	45,328	1,451	59,600	-695	19,715	3,119	1,937	1,151	14	961	297,867
December	176,291	9,705	44,035	1,441	68,612	-661	24,044	3,275	2,115	1,268	4	1,105	331,680
Total	**1,973,737**	**119,406**	**649,908**	**15,600**	**763,733**	**-8,535**	**275,806**	**37,529**	**23,736**	**14,424**	**534**	**11,187**	**3,883,185**
2004 January	180,624	14,840	47,485	1,170	70,806	-740	23,248	3,221	1,878	1,254	12	1,045	345,094
February	161,497	9,008	49,456	1,198	64,102	-657	21,117	3,001	1,703	1,177	18	1,063	313,087
March	153,572	9,419	48,947	1,276	63,263	-616	22,905	3,064	1,870	1,199	53	1,305	306,712
April	141,503	8,754	51,367	1,234	58,620	-636	21,012	3,032	1,891	1,119	57	1,300	289,775
May	157,397	9,986	61,075	1,253	64,917	-657	23,949	2,950	2,014	1,172	81	1,701	326,403
June	167,918	10,578	63,973	1,332	67,787	-690	25,248	3,040	1,961	1,190	88	1,360	344,290
July	181,196	11,811	78,379	1,321	71,975	-668	23,225	3,338	2,030	1,241	82	1,096	375,574
August	178,424	10,795	76,750	1,286	71,064	-792	21,730	3,205	2,010	1,219	73	992	367,307
September	164,251	8,579	67,021	1,332	65,932	-739	20,591	3,032	1,789	1,151	60	1,085	334,524
October	157,544	7,527	56,431	1,258	62,530	-667	19,077	3,196	1,842	1,240	33	1,028	311,486
November	156,427	6,554	48,559	1,178	58,941	-623	21,106	3,001	1,821	1,177	15	963	299,606
December	175,978	9,739	50,168	1,153	68,617	-607	26,429	3,215	1,937	1,216	8	1,215	339,548
Total	**1,976,333**	**117,591**	**699,610**	**14,990**	**788,556**	**-8,092**	**269,637**	**37,295**	**22,747**	**14,356**	**579**	**14,153**	**3,953,407**
2005 January	177,177	12,026	51,377	1,318	69,828	-699	24,207	3,232	1,922	1,212	8	1,021	343,262
February	155,676	7,105	45,065	1,197	60,947	-353	21,542	2,940	1,716	1,065	12	856	298,148
March	164,003	8,100	52,529	1,395	61,539	-477	22,850	3,121	1,948	1,211	37	1,360	318,001
3-Month Total	**496,856**	**27,230**	**148,971**	**3,910**	**192,314**	**-1,529**	**68,600**	**9,292**	**5,585**	**3,489**	**58**	**3,238**	**959,411**
2004 3-Month Total	**495,693**	**33,267**	**145,888**	**3,644**	**198,171**	**-2,013**	**67,269**	**9,286**	**5,451**	**3,630**	**83**	**3,413**	**964,893**
2003 3-Month Total	**493,297**	**33,635**	**140,421**	**3,681**	**190,086**	**-2,339**	**64,582**	**9,254**	**5,687**	**3,601**	**81**	**2,414**	**945,555**

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

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

[f] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[g] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[h] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.

[j] Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

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

NA=Not available.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

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

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels						Renewable Energy						
	Coal[a]	Petro-leum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage[e]	Conven-tional Hydro-electric Power	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Geo-thermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total[i]
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**NA**	**83,479**	**([j])**	**272,083**	**130**	**198**	**1,966**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,860,710**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**([j])**	**300,047**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,917,649**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**([j])**	**276,021**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,286,439**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**([j])**	**281,149**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,469,841**
1990 Total[k]	**1,572,109**	**118,864**	**309,486**	**621**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**289,753**	**7,032**	**11,500**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**2,901,322**
1995 Total	**1,686,056**	**68,146**	**419,179**	**1,927**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**305,410**	**7,597**	**17,986**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,194,230**
1996 Total	**1,771,973**	**74,783**	**378,757**	**1,341**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**341,159**	**8,386**	**17,816**	**14,329**	**521**	**3,234**	**3,284,141**
1997 Total	**1,820,762**	**86,479**	**399,596**	**1,533**	**628,644**	**-4,040**	**350,648**	**8,680**	**18,485**	**14,726**	**511**	**3,288**	**3,329,375**
1998 Total	**1,850,193**	**122,211**	**449,293**	**2,315**	**673,702**	**-4,467**	**317,867**	**8,608**	**19,233**	**14,774**	**502**	**3,026**	**3,457,416**
1999 Total	**1,858,618**	**111,539**	**472,996**	**1,607**	**728,254**	**-6,097**	**314,663**	**8,961**	**19,493**	**14,827**	**495**	**4,488**	**3,529,982**
2000 Total	**1,943,111**	**105,192**	**517,978**	**2,028**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**271,338**	**8,916**	**20,307**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,637,529**
2001 Total	**1,882,826**	**119,149**	**554,940**	**586**	**768,826**	**-8,823**	**213,749**	**8,294**	**19,486**	**13,741**	**543**	**6,737**	**3,580,053**
2002 Total	**1,910,613**	**89,733**	**607,683**	**1,970**	**780,064**	**-8,743**	**260,491**	**9,009**	**20,180**	**14,491**	**555**	**10,354**	**3,698,458**
2003 January	179,356	12,090	42,546	266	69,211	-802	20,239	863	1,745	1,258	13	632	327,446
February	155,283	10,313	37,041	237	60,942	-759	19,474	763	1,504	1,130	18	745	286,699
March	153,323	9,747	39,959	229	59,933	-778	23,830	784	1,742	1,213	50	1,036	291,086
April	140,369	8,152	38,725	243	56,776	-546	24,512	730	1,728	1,166	60	1,093	273,016
May	148,574	7,603	42,536	251	62,202	-597	29,003	669	1,756	1,169	68	1,006	294,241
June	160,559	10,513	47,554	205	64,181	-762	28,217	743	1,727	1,223	91	1,047	315,306
July	180,006	11,682	69,623	212	69,653	-745	24,472	883	1,846	1,228	62	953	360,116
August	183,469	11,985	75,773	203	69,024	-806	22,597	888	1,821	1,219	62	815	367,420
September	163,243	8,222	52,178	205	63,584	-769	18,144	800	1,717	1,203	56	895	309,751
October	157,578	8,119	45,022	181	60,016	-615	18,093	788	1,678	1,195	35	897	293,289
November	156,536	6,080	38,942	210	59,600	-695	19,363	794	1,715	1,151	14	961	284,902
December	174,418	9,193	37,403	205	68,612	-661	23,568	822	1,864	1,268	4	1,105	317,887
Total	**1,952,714**	**113,697**	**567,303**	**2,647**	**763,733**	**-8,535**	**271,512**	**9,528**	**20,842**	**14,424**	**534**	**11,187**	**3,721,159**
2004 January	178,601	14,218	40,679	138	70,806	-740	22,720	814	1,651	1,254	12	1,045	331,253
February	159,669	8,568	42,909	171	64,102	-657	20,662	788	1,495	1,177	18	1,063	300,155
March	151,700	8,982	42,242	183	63,263	-616	22,483	788	1,636	1,199	53	1,305	293,443
April	139,746	8,345	44,979	190	58,620	-636	20,640	710	1,634	1,119	57	1,300	276,991
May	155,583	9,592	54,182	187	64,917	-657	23,568	717	1,747	1,172	81	1,701	313,106
June	166,043	10,159	57,202	192	67,787	-690	24,903	725	1,704	1,190	88	1,360	330,929
July	179,187	11,334	70,930	233	71,975	-668	22,885	881	1,763	1,241	82	1,096	361,222
August	176,480	10,373	69,445	214	71,064	-792	21,368	853	1,740	1,219	73	992	353,336
September	162,478	8,204	60,073	250	65,932	-739	20,119	784	1,566	1,151	60	1,085	321,192
October	155,736	7,183	50,109	192	62,530	-667	18,650	804	1,612	1,240	33	1,028	298,677
November	154,688	6,200	42,302	193	58,941	-623	20,632	771	1,600	1,177	15	963	287,098
December	174,056	9,324	43,544	176	68,617	-607	25,866	852	1,712	1,216	8	1,215	326,196
Total	**1,953,968**	**112,482**	**618,597**	**2,320**	**788,556**	**-8,092**	**264,497**	**9,489**	**19,859**	**14,356**	**579**	**14,153**	**3,793,599**
2005 January	175,400	11,323	44,795	198	69,828	-699	23,775	838	1,675	1,212	8	1,021	329,572
February	154,004	6,653	38,884	204	60,947	-353	21,194	770	1,500	1,065	12	856	285,803
March	162,202	7,646	45,787	290	61,539	-477	22,476	832	1,709	1,211	37	1,360	304,628
3-Month Total	**491,605**	**25,621**	**129,466**	**691**	**192,314**	**-1,529**	**67,445**	**2,441**	**4,885**	**3,489**	**58**	**3,238**	**920,003**
2004 3-Month Total	**489,971**	**31,768**	**125,830**	**492**	**198,171**	**-2,013**	**65,866**	**2,391**	**4,781**	**3,630**	**83**	**3,413**	**924,851**
2003 3-Month Total	**487,962**	**32,150**	**119,546**	**732**	**190,086**	**-2,339**	**63,543**	**2,410**	**4,992**	**3,601**	**81**	**2,414**	**905,231**

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

[c] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

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

[f] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[g] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[h] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.

[j] Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

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

NA=Not available.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector[a]					Industrial Sector[b]							
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Total[g]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[h]	Hydropower[i]	Wood[j]	Waste[f]	Total[k]
1989 Total	**736**	**558**	**2,155**	**527**	**4,251**	**20,677**	**4,955**	**53,179**	**7,297**	**2,722**	**21,557**	**893**	**114,828**
1990 Total	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**812**	**5,837**	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**2,975**	**25,379**	**949**	**130,830**
1995 Total	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**1,519**	**8,232**	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**5,304**	**28,868**	**900**	**151,025**
1996 Total	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	**2,176**	**9,030**	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**5,878**	**28,354**	**919**	**151,017**
1997 Total	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**2,342**	**8,701**	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**5,685**	**28,225**	**882**	**154,097**
1998 Total	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**2,335**	**8,748**	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**5,349**	**27,693**	**880**	**154,132**
1999 Total	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	**2,393**	**8,563**	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**4,758**	**28,060**	**686**	**156,264**
2000 Total	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	**1,985**	**7,903**	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**4,135**	**28,652**	**839**	**156,673**
2001 Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	**1,464**	**7,416**	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**3,145**	**26,888**	**815**	**149,175**
2002 Total	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	**1,572**	**7,415**	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**3,825**	**29,643**	**1,104**	**152,580**
2003 January	103	39	325	143	617	1,854	513	7,305	1,017	356	2,405	92	13,926
February	99	33	289	123	550	1,601	425	6,217	894	301	2,141	86	11,999
March	102	31	291	162	594	1,577	444	6,449	1,038	366	2,295	88	12,637
April	96	20	293	165	581	1,495	409	6,178	1,061	240	2,305	95	12,159
May	91	30	307	162	598	1,598	420	6,529	1,059	386	2,258	75	12,706
June	97	37	319	164	624	1,628	450	6,580	1,031	363	2,284	70	12,763
July	112	43	373	174	709	1,734	477	6,942	1,080	364	2,477	85	13,571
August	115	44	387	165	718	1,748	449	7,090	1,081	369	2,421	90	13,678
September	100	36	343	155	640	1,567	406	6,570	1,105	332	2,278	85	12,744
October	93	33	340	164	636	1,652	459	6,462	1,110	330	2,350	78	12,816
November	94	34	313	140	588	1,593	366	6,072	1,242	346	2,324	82	12,377
December	103	44	320	164	640	1,770	469	6,312	1,236	470	2,451	87	13,154
Total	**1,206**	**423**	**3,899**	**1,881**	**7,496**	**19,817**	**5,285**	**78,705**	**12,953**	**4,222**	**27,988**	**1,012**	**154,530**
2004 January	99	63	320	137	626	1,924	559	6,486	1,032	522	2,405	89	13,215
February	100	42	316	123	590	1,728	398	6,231	1,027	446	2,211	85	12,342
March	91	39	304	140	587	1,781	397	6,400	1,093	409	2,275	95	12,681
April	72	36	286	149	556	1,685	373	6,102	1,044	360	2,321	109	12,229
May	91	29	337	162	633	1,723	365	6,556	1,065	368	2,232	105	12,664
June	98	30	343	159	641	1,777	390	6,428	1,139	334	2,314	98	12,720
July	105	35	379	161	686	1,904	442	7,069	1,088	335	2,456	106	13,666
August	109	32	378	157	681	1,835	390	6,927	1,072	358	2,352	113	13,291
September	93	25	369	143	636	1,679	350	6,579	1,082	467	2,247	80	12,696
October	81	19	338	145	593	1,728	324	5,983	1,066	420	2,391	85	12,216
November	89	22	305	143	568	1,650	332	5,952	985	467	2,229	79	11,939
December	98	37	330	147	626	1,824	378	6,294	976	551	2,361	78	12,727
Total	**1,126**	**410**	**4,005**	**1,766**	**7,423**	**21,239**	**4,699**	**77,008**	**12,669**	**5,036**	**27,793**	**1,122**	**152,385**
2005 January	129	51	355	156	704	1,649	651	6,226	1,120	422	2,392	90	12,986
February	125	34	312	142	625	1,548	418	5,869	993	338	2,168	74	11,720
March	125	29	354	156	673	1,676	425	6,388	1,105	366	2,288	82	12,700
3-Month Total	**379**	**114**	**1,022**	**454**	**2,003**	**4,873**	**1,494**	**18,483**	**3,219**	**1,125**	**6,848**	**246**	**37,406**
2004 3-Month Total	**289**	**144**	**940**	**400**	**1,803**	**5,434**	**1,354**	**19,117**	**3,152**	**1,377**	**6,891**	**269**	**38,238**
2003 3-Month Total	**304**	**103**	**905**	**429**	**1,762**	**5,031**	**1,382**	**19,971**	**2,949**	**1,022**	**6,841**	**266**	**38,562**

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

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

[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[f] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[g] Includes a small amount of other gases, wood, and other, which are not separately displayed.

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

[i] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[j] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[k] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.

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

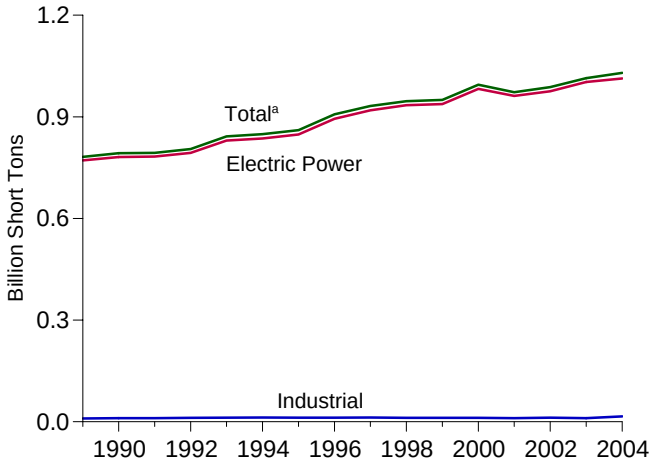
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1990 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

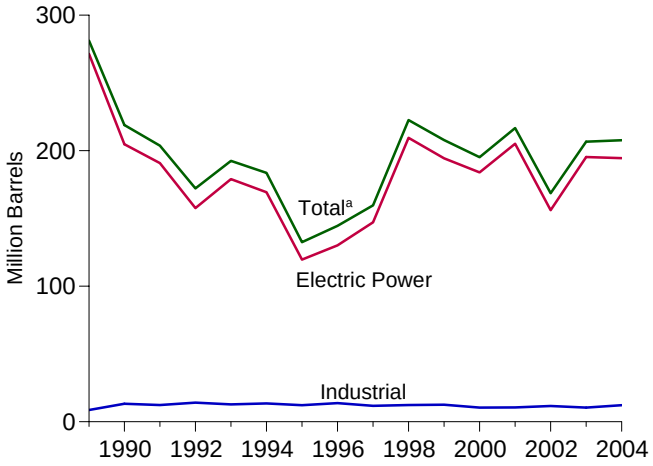
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

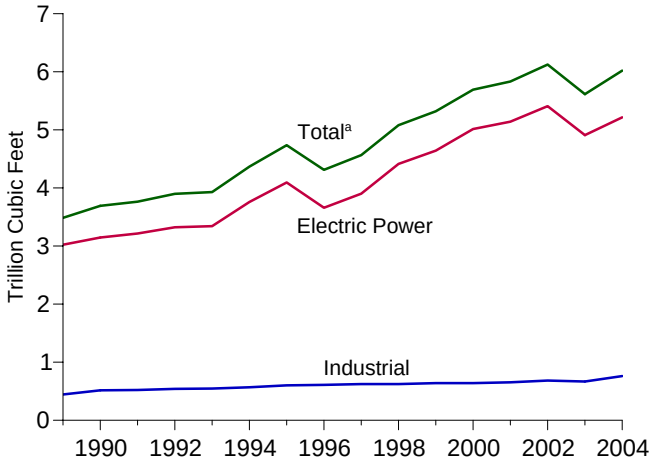
Coal by Sector, 1989-2004



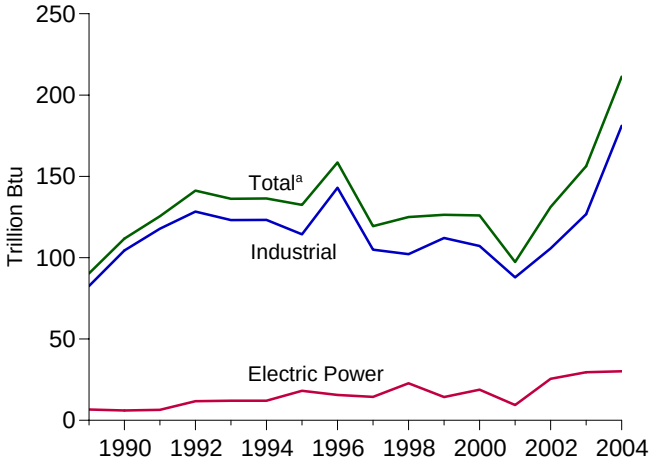
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2004



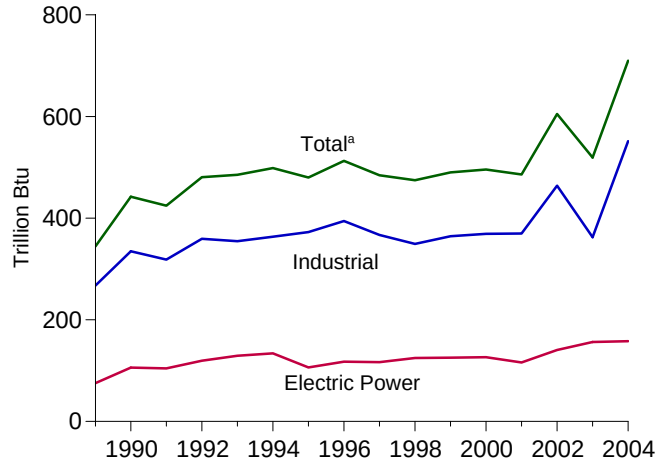
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2004



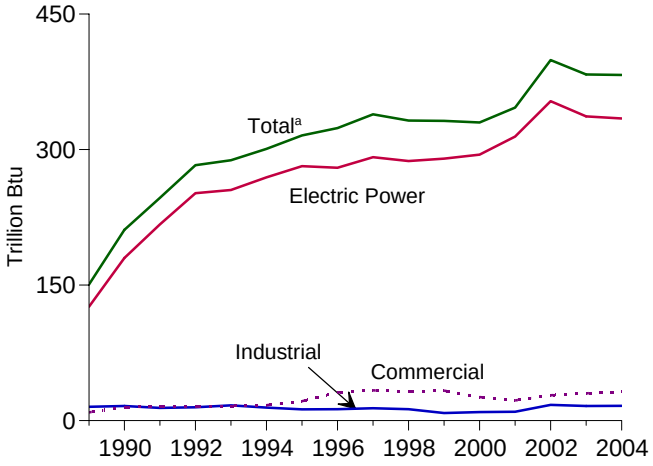
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2004



Wood by Sector, 1989-2004



Waste by Sector, 1989-2004



[a]Includes commercial sector.
[b]Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.3a, 7.3b, and 7.3c.

Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors)

(Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[i]	Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]					
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**792,457**	**18,143**	**190,849**	**437**	**1,914**	**218,997**	**3,692**	**112**	**442**	**211**	**36**
1995 Total	**860,594**	**19,615**	**95,507**	**680**	**3,355**	**132,578**	**4,738**	**133**	**480**	**316**	**42**
1996 Total	**907,209**	**20,252**	**106,055**	**1,712**	**3,322**	**144,626**	**4,312**	**159**	**513**	**324**	**37**
1997 Total	**931,949**	**20,309**	**118,741**	**237**	**4,086**	**159,715**	**4,565**	**119**	**484**	**339**	**36**
1998 Total	**946,295**	**25,062**	**172,728**	**549**	**4,860**	**222,640**	**5,081**	**125**	**475**	**332**	**36**
1999 Total	**949,802**	**25,951**	**158,187**	**974**	**4,552**	**207,871**	**5,322**	**126**	**490**	**332**	**41**
2000 Total	**994,933**	**31,675**	**143,381**	**1,450**	**3,744**	**195,228**	**5,691**	**126**	**496**	**330**	**46**
2001 Total	**972,691**	**31,150**	**165,312**	**855**	**3,871**	**216,672**	**5,832**	**97**	**486**	**347**	**41**
2002 Total	**987,583**	**23,286**	**109,235**	**1,894**	**6,836**	**168,597**	**6,126**	**131**	**605**	**399**	**49**
2003 January	92,161	4,699	14,553	485	423	21,850	427	14	46	32	4
February	80,128	4,006	12,425	371	391	18,756	373	12	39	28	3
March	79,207	2,949	12,701	331	342	17,692	400	12	43	32	4
April	72,672	1,646	10,940	161	479	15,144	389	13	41	32	3
May	77,559	2,688	8,808	134	455	13,906	437	12	39	33	4
June	84,060	3,071	12,875	203	541	18,852	479	13	43	32	4
July	93,797	2,545	15,033	261	623	20,956	672	14	46	34	6
August	95,352	2,196	15,995	358	613	21,612	728	14	46	34	8
September	85,003	1,362	10,443	188	596	14,976	509	13	43	32	7
October	81,618	1,428	10,090	166	612	14,745	448	13	43	31	7
November	81,941	1,271	6,917	132	602	11,329	384	13	42	30	5
December	90,560	1,811	11,737	155	627	16,836	370	12	48	33	4
Total	**1,014,058**	**29,672**	**142,518**	**2,947**	**6,303**	**206,653**	**5,616**	**156**	**519**	**383**	**59**
2004 January	92,995	4,169	17,830	854	700	26,353	412	18	64	31	1
February	83,637	1,371	11,396	153	587	15,858	426	17	59	29	1
March	79,093	1,339	12,007	178	596	16,502	424	19	62	32	2
April	73,420	1,230	11,059	158	614	15,518	433	18	60	32	2
May	81,761	1,721	12,691	179	627	17,726	528	19	55	33	2
June	87,190	1,583	13,969	132	568	18,525	552	18	57	33	1
July	94,566	1,394	16,016	188	611	20,655	676	18	62	34	2
August	93,452	1,326	14,305	114	685	19,168	659	19	59	34	1
September	86,515	1,594	10,355	144	626	15,225	575	18	56	31	1
October	82,477	1,089	8,829	108	661	13,329	485	18	59	31	1
November	82,326	1,007	7,764	212	545	11,711	418	16	56	31	1
December	92,131	1,867	11,663	251	675	17,158	433	15	60	33	2
Total	**1,029,564**	**19,690**	**147,885**	**2,671**	**7,497**	**207,729**	**6,020**	**211**	**710**	**383**	**18**
2005 January	92,772	3,555	13,707	753	706	21,546	438	15	58	33	6
February	81,107	949	8,306	89	634	12,514	378	18	53	29	3
March	84,740	1,098	9,596	106	673	14,164	440	20	52	33	3
3-Month Total	**258,619**	**5,601**	**31,609**	**948**	**2,013**	**48,224**	**1,256**	**53**	**164**	**96**	**12**
2004 3-Month Total	**255,726**	**6,880**	**41,233**	**1,185**	**1,883**	**58,713**	**1,262**	**54**	**185**	**92**	**4**
2003 3-Month Total	**251,497**	**11,654**	**39,679**	**1,187**	**1,156**	**58,298**	**1,200**	**39**	**128**	**92**	**11**

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

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

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

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

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

[h] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[i] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

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

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

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

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[i]	Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]					
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**781,301**	**16,394**	**183,285**	**25**	**1,008**	**204,745**	**3,147**	**6**	**106**	**180**	**(s)**
1995 Total	**847,854**	**18,066**	**88,895**	**441**	**2,452**	**119,663**	**4,094**	**18**	**106**	**282**	**2**
1996 Total	**894,400**	**18,472**	**98,795**	**567**	**2,467**	**130,168**	**3,660**	**16**	**117**	**280**	**2**
1997 Total	**919,009**	**18,646**	**112,423**	**130**	**3,201**	**147,202**	**3,903**	**14**	**117**	**292**	**1**
1998 Total	**934,126**	**23,166**	**165,875**	**411**	**3,999**	**209,447**	**4,416**	**23**	**125**	**287**	**2**
1999 Total	**937,888**	**23,875**	**151,921**	**514**	**3,607**	**194,345**	**4,644**	**14**	**125**	**290**	**1**
2000 Total	**982,713**	**29,722**	**138,047**	**403**	**3,155**	**183,946**	**5,014**	**19**	**126**	**294**	**1**
2001 Total	**961,523**	**29,056**	**159,150**	**374**	**3,308**	**205,119**	**5,142**	**9**	**116**	**314**	**0**
2002 Total	**975,251**	**21,810**	**104,577**	**1,243**	**5,705**	**156,154**	**5,408**	**25**	**141**	**353**	**7**
2003 January	91,151	4,421	13,978	434	375	20,709	361	3	15	28	(s)
February	79,250	3,787	11,975	322	347	17,819	317	3	12	24	(s)
March	78,361	2,840	12,258	230	285	16,754	343	2	13	28	(s)
April	71,836	1,536	10,517	83	434	14,307	334	3	11	28	(s)
May	76,608	2,470	8,432	78	408	13,021	379	2	11	29	(s)
June	83,153	2,824	12,499	96	492	17,876	419	2	12	29	(s)
July	92,825	2,356	14,610	128	569	19,936	612	2	14	30	2
August	94,394	2,034	15,578	189	564	20,621	664	2	15	30	4
September	84,141	1,197	10,094	90	547	14,114	450	2	13	28	3
October	80,707	1,219	9,654	85	558	13,749	389	2	13	27	3
November	81,040	1,098	6,534	87	568	10,556	329	2	13	27	2
December	89,570	1,660	11,234	116	573	15,873	313	2	14	29	1
Total	**1,003,036**	**27,441**	**137,361**	**1,937**	**5,719**	**195,336**	**4,909**	**30**	**156**	**337**	**16**
2004 January	91,530	3,839	16,934	795	635	24,741	341	2	14	27	(s)
February	82,278	1,254	10,729	105	532	14,745	355	3	13	25	(s)
March	77,692	1,205	11,357	119	543	15,394	357	3	13	28	(s)
April	72,121	1,082	10,492	87	542	14,370	372	3	12	28	(s)
May	80,453	1,620	12,149	122	566	16,718	460	3	12	29	(s)
June	85,838	1,487	13,390	81	513	17,525	487	3	12	29	(s)
July	93,126	1,294	15,417	91	546	19,531	603	3	15	29	(s)
August	92,050	1,238	13,720	56	615	18,087	587	2	14	29	(s)
September	85,243	1,500	9,812	90	565	14,228	508	3	13	27	(s)
October	81,149	1,006	8,308	50	603	12,381	422	3	13	27	(s)
November	81,077	935	7,262	156	482	10,762	356	2	13	27	(s)
December	90,728	1,765	10,989	216	610	16,020	367	2	14	29	(s)
Total	**1,013,284**	**18,226**	**140,557**	**1,967**	**6,750**	**194,502**	**5,217**	**30**	**158**	**334**	**1**
2005 January	91,689	3,089	12,961	662	633	19,876	374	3	14	29	2
February	80,072	871	7,663	39	579	11,466	318	5	13	25	1
March	83,663	1,008	8,982	51	603	13,056	376	6	14	29	(s)
3-Month Total	**255,424**	**4,967**	**29,606**	**753**	**1,814**	**44,398**	**1,069**	**14**	**42**	**83**	**3**
2004 3-Month Total	**251,499**	**6,299**	**39,019**	**1,018**	**1,709**	**54,880**	**1,053**	**7**	**40**	**80**	**(s)**
2003 3-Month Total	**248,762**	**11,048**	**38,210**	**986**	**1,007**	**55,282**	**1,021**	**8**	**39**	**81**	**(s)**

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

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

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

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

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

[h] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[i] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Notes and Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

	Commercial Sector[a]				Industrial Sector[b]						
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**414**	**1,165**	**18**	**9**	**9,707**	**8,688**	**444**	**83**	**267**	**15**	**37**
1990 Total	**417**	**953**	**28**	**15**	**10,740**	**13,299**	**517**	**104**	**335**	**16**	**36**
1995 Total	**569**	**649**	**43**	**21**	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601**	**114**	**373**	**13**	**40**
1996 Total	**656**	**645**	**42**	**31**	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610**	**143**	**394**	**13**	**35**
1997 Total	**630**	**790**	**39**	**34**	**12,311**	**11,723**	**623**	**105**	**367**	**14**	**36**
1998 Total	**440**	**802**	**41**	**32**	**11,728**	**12,392**	**625**	**102**	**349**	**13**	**35**
1999 Total	**481**	**931**	**39**	**33**	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639**	**112**	**364**	**8**	**39**
2000 Total	**514**	**823**	**37**	**26**	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640**	**107**	**369**	**10**	**45**
2001 Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36**	**22**	**10,636**	**10,530**	**654**	**88**	**370**	**10**	**41**
2002 Total	**477**	**834**	**33**	**28**	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685**	**106**	**464**	**18**	**41**
2003 January	54	99	3	2	956	1,042	63	11	31	1	3
February	43	87	3	2	835	850	53	9	27	1	3
March	47	62	3	2	799	876	55	10	30	1	4
April	43	42	3	3	794	795	52	10	30	2	3
May	46	53	3	3	904	831	55	10	28	1	4
June	49	70	3	2	858	906	57	11	30	1	4
July	54	95	4	3	918	925	57	12	32	1	4
August	55	89	4	3	903	902	60	11	31	1	4
September	50	65	3	2	812	797	56	11	30	1	4
October	44	63	3	3	866	932	55	11	30	1	4
November	43	66	3	2	858	707	52	11	29	1	3
December	53	103	3	3	937	860	54	10	33	1	3
Total	**582**	**894**	**38**	**30**	**10,440**	**10,424**	**668**	**127**	**362**	**16**	**43**
2004 January	57	188	4	2	1,409	1,424	67	15	51	2	1
February	54	114	3	2	1,305	999	68	15	46	1	1
March	51	105	3	3	1,351	1,003	64	16	48	1	2
April	39	88	3	3	1,260	1,061	58	15	48	1	2
May	46	73	4	3	1,262	935	64	16	43	1	2
June	52	76	3	3	1,300	925	61	16	46	1	1
July	54	89	4	3	1,387	1,036	68	15	47	2	2
August	57	79	4	3	1,345	1,002	68	16	45	2	1
September	47	57	4	2	1,225	939	64	15	43	1	1
October	45	42	4	3	1,283	906	58	15	46	1	1
November	52	50	3	3	1,197	900	59	13	43	1	1
December	50	98	3	3	1,353	1,040	63	13	45	1	2
Total	**605**	**1,059**	**41**	**32**	**15,676**	**12,168**	**762**	**181**	**551**	**16**	**17**
2005 January	74	124	4	3	1,009	1,547	60	13	44	2	4
February	70	80	3	3	965	968	57	13	40	1	3
March	71	74	4	3	1,006	1,034	60	14	38	1	3
3-Month Total	**215**	**277**	**11**	**8**	**2,980**	**3,549**	**177**	**39**	**122**	**4**	**10**
2004 3-Month Total	**162**	**407**	**10**	**7**	**4,065**	**3,426**	**199**	**47**	**145**	**4**	**4**
2003 3-Month Total	**145**	**248**	**9**	**7**	**2,590**	**2,768**	**171**	**30**	**89**	**4**	**10**

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

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

[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[f] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

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

[h] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[i] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

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

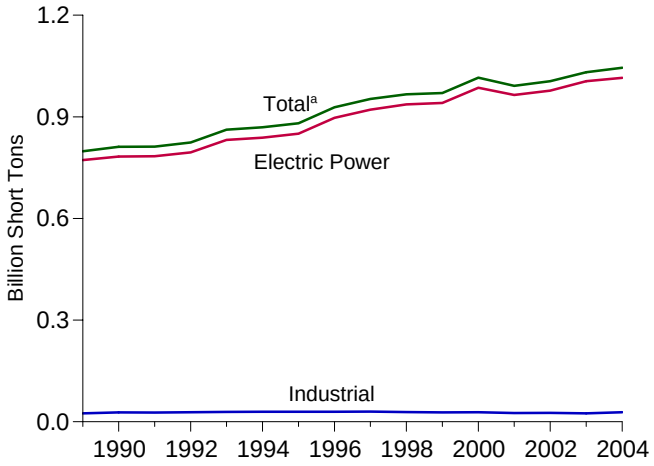
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1990 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

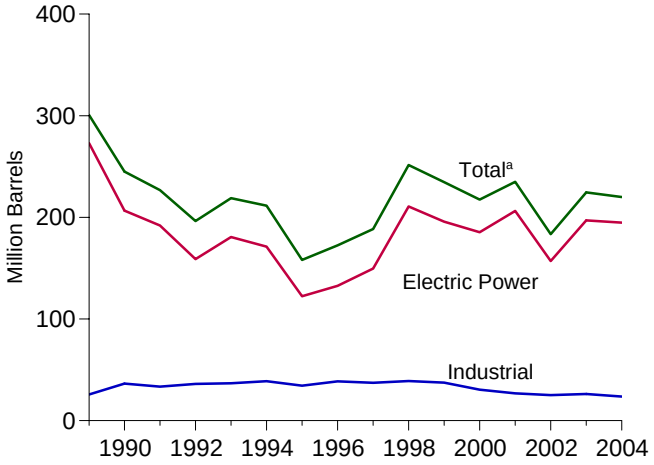
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

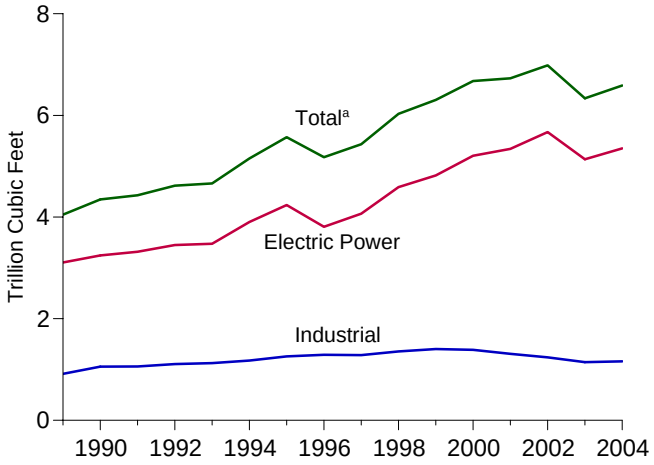
Coal by Sector, 1989-2004



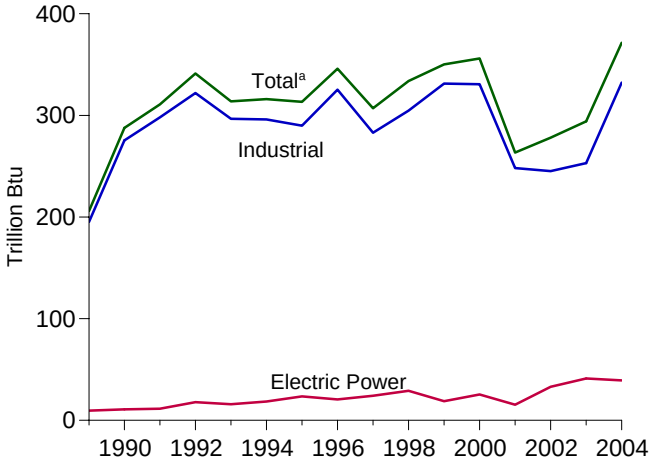
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2004



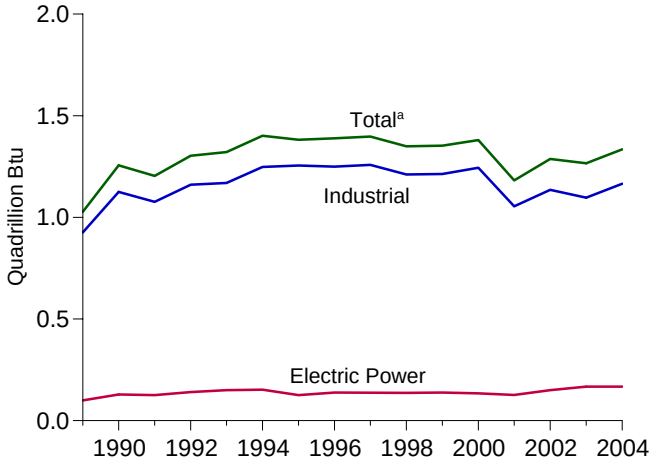
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2004



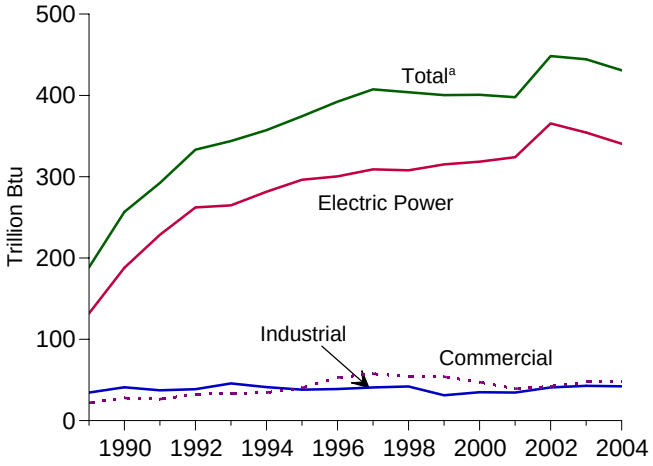
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2004



Wood by Sector, 1989-2004



Waste by Sector, 1989-2004



[a]Includes commercial sector.
[b]Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: Tables 7.4a, 7.4b, and 7.4c.

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

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[i]	Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]					
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**798,181**	**29,143**	**266,211**	**656**	**915**	**300,583**	**4,049**	**206**	**1,028**	**189**	**88**
1990 Total	**811,538**	**20,194**	**209,314**	**1,332**	**2,832**	**244,998**	**4,346**	**288**	**1,256**	**257**	**86**
1995 Total	**881,012**	**21,697**	**112,168**	**1,322**	**4,590**	**158,140**	**5,572**	**313**	**1,382**	**374**	**97**
1996 Total	**928,015**	**22,444**	**124,607**	**2,468**	**4,596**	**172,499**	**5,178**	**346**	**1,389**	**392**	**91**
1997 Total	**952,955**	**22,893**	**134,623**	**526**	**6,095**	**188,517**	**5,433**	**307**	**1,397**	**407**	**103**
1998 Total	**966,615**	**30,006**	**189,267**	**1,230**	**6,196**	**251,486**	**6,030**	**334**	**1,349**	**404**	**95**
1999 Total	**970,175**	**30,616**	**172,319**	**1,812**	**5,989**	**234,694**	**6,305**	**350**	**1,352**	**400**	**101**
2000 Total	**1,015,398**	**34,572**	**156,673**	**2,904**	**4,669**	**217,494**	**6,677**	**356**	**1,380**	**401**	**109**
2001 Total	**991,635**	**33,724**	**177,137**	**1,418**	**4,532**	**234,940**	**6,731**	**263**	**1,182**	**398**	**94**
2002 Total	**1,005,144**	**24,749**	**118,637**	**3,257**	**7,353**	**183,409**	**6,986**	**278**	**1,287**	**448**	**93**
2003 January	93,819	4,930	15,531	649	486	23,538	494	25	107	38	8
February	81,610	4,167	13,369	512	444	20,267	430	23	97	33	7
March	80,783	3,091	13,578	537	392	19,168	459	25	104	38	9
April	74,032	1,790	11,773	270	543	16,547	447	24	102	37	8
May	78,939	2,890	9,627	230	526	15,376	493	25	101	37	8
June	85,455	3,307	13,662	345	611	20,368	534	25	102	37	8
July	95,337	2,699	15,906	439	696	22,523	734	26	112	39	10
August	96,929	2,336	16,889	528	678	23,143	792	26	109	39	13
September	86,398	1,543	11,215	288	663	16,361	569	24	104	36	11
October	83,006	1,670	10,842	263	682	16,184	509	24	107	36	11
November	83,326	1,452	7,710	245	648	12,648	443	24	106	36	10
December	92,144	1,949	12,756	270	699	18,469	434	25	115	39	8
Total	**1,031,778**	**31,825**	**152,859**	**4,576**	**7,067**	**224,593**	**6,337**	**294**	**1,266**	**444**	**110**
2004 January	94,641	4,441	18,978	945	725	27,990	456	31	117	35	3
February	84,911	1,496	12,240	217	609	16,997	469	29	107	33	4
March	80,311	1,418	12,768	212	618	17,489	468	34	109	35	4
April	74,556	1,280	11,768	174	625	16,346	480	33	112	35	3
May	82,954	1,788	13,317	202	647	18,540	578	33	104	39	3
June	88,418	1,656	14,685	153	588	19,433	601	32	107	38	3
July	95,850	1,470	16,738	201	645	21,637	729	31	117	38	3
August	94,710	1,371	14,946	121	704	19,956	711	33	113	38	3
September	87,706	1,669	10,946	153	644	15,986	624	32	106	34	2
October	83,649	1,154	9,432	143	694	14,196	531	31	114	35	2
November	83,502	1,067	9,034	240	565	13,165	461	28	108	35	3
December	93,486	1,956	12,558	300	698	18,302	481	26	121	37	4
Total	**1,044,696**	**20,767**	**157,410**	**3,059**	**7,760**	**220,037**	**6,588**	**371**	**1,335**	**431**	**38**
2005 January	94,243	3,925	14,675	953	757	23,338	485	26	115	38	9
February	82,452	996	8,990	120	664	13,427	420	33	112	34	5
March	86,151	1,163	10,411	142	718	15,305	487	37	111	38	5
3-Month Total	**262,846**	**6,085**	**34,077**	**1,215**	**2,139**	**52,070**	**1,392**	**96**	**339**	**110**	**19**
2004 3-Month Total	**259,864**	**7,355**	**43,986**	**1,374**	**1,953**	**62,477**	**1,393**	**94**	**333**	**103**	**10**
2003 3-Month Total	**256,212**	**12,189**	**42,477**	**1,698**	**1,322**	**62,972**	**1,383**	**73**	**308**	**109**	**23**

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

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

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

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

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

[h] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[i] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1990 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

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

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[i]	Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]					
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**772,190**	**26,156**	**244,179**	**10**	**517**	**272,931**	**3,105**	**9**	**100**	**132**	**3**
1990 Total	**782,567**	**16,567**	**184,915**	**26**	**1,008**	**206,550**	**3,245**	**11**	**129**	**188**	**(s)**
1995 Total	**850,230**	**18,553**	**90,023**	**499**	**2,674**	**122,447**	**4,237**	**24**	**125**	**296**	**2**
1996 Total	**896,921**	**18,780**	**99,951**	**653**	**2,642**	**132,593**	**3,807**	**20**	**138**	**300**	**2**
1997 Total	**921,364**	**18,989**	**113,669**	**152**	**3,372**	**149,668**	**4,065**	**24**	**137**	**309**	**1**
1998 Total	**936,619**	**23,300**	**166,528**	**431**	**4,102**	**210,769**	**4,588**	**29**	**137**	**308**	**2**
1999 Total	**940,922**	**24,058**	**152,493**	**544**	**3,735**	**195,769**	**4,820**	**19**	**138**	**315**	**1**
2000 Total	**985,821**	**30,016**	**138,513**	**454**	**3,275**	**185,358**	**5,206**	**25**	**134**	**318**	**1**
2001 Total	**964,433**	**29,274**	**159,504**	**377**	**3,427**	**206,291**	**5,342**	**15**	**126**	**324**	**0**
2002 Total	**977,507**	**21,876**	**104,773**	**1,267**	**5,816**	**156,996**	**5,672**	**33**	**150**	**365**	**7**
2003 January	91,361	4,490	14,063	477	383	20,947	382	4	16	30	(s)
February	79,447	3,833	12,056	348	353	18,004	335	4	13	26	(s)
March	78,557	2,862	12,310	238	296	16,887	361	4	14	30	(s)
April	72,000	1,539	10,574	85	439	14,396	352	4	12	29	(s)
May	76,772	2,473	8,524	80	416	13,157	394	4	12	30	(s)
June	83,313	2,829	12,589	98	499	18,011	436	3	13	30	(s)
July	92,994	2,360	14,704	130	575	20,068	630	3	15	31	2
August	94,565	2,038	15,673	190	570	20,753	684	3	16	31	4
September	84,294	1,200	10,184	90	554	14,246	469	3	14	29	3
October	80,857	1,222	9,656	85	566	13,794	409	3	14	28	3
November	81,202	1,112	6,622	87	570	10,672	348	3	14	29	2
December	89,753	1,673	11,325	118	576	15,998	336	3	15	31	1
Total	**1,005,116**	**27,632**	**138,279**	**2,026**	**5,799**	**196,932**	**5,135**	**41**	**167**	**354**	**16**
2004 January	91,698	3,891	16,938	796	635	24,801	352	3	15	28	(s)
February	82,439	1,272	10,733	105	532	14,769	366	3	14	26	(s)
March	77,841	1,212	11,361	119	543	15,408	367	3	14	28	(s)
April	72,251	1,086	10,497	88	542	14,381	384	3	12	28	(s)
May	80,621	1,623	12,153	122	566	16,728	473	3	13	30	(s)
June	86,001	1,491	13,395	82	514	17,537	500	3	13	29	(s)
July	93,283	1,297	15,422	92	546	19,541	616	4	16	30	(s)
August	92,195	1,241	13,725	56	615	18,097	599	3	15	30	(s)
September	85,382	1,503	9,817	91	566	14,240	519	3	14	27	(s)
October	81,294	1,008	8,313	51	615	12,446	432	3	14	27	(s)
November	81,218	937	7,265	157	482	10,768	366	3	14	28	(s)
December	90,903	1,770	10,993	216	610	16,031	377	3	15	30	(s)
Total	**1,015,126**	**18,331**	**140,611**	**1,976**	**6,765**	**194,745**	**5,352**	**39**	**168**	**340**	**1**
2005 January	91,869	3,117	12,963	669	633	19,914	386	4	15	30	2
February	80,221	873	7,663	40	579	11,472	331	11	14	26	1
March	83,825	1,011	8,985	53	604	13,069	389	13	15	30	(s)
3-Month Total	**255,915**	**5,001**	**29,611**	**762**	**1,816**	**44,455**	**1,106**	**27**	**44**	**87**	**3**
2004 3-Month Total	**251,978**	**6,376**	**39,032**	**1,021**	**1,710**	**54,978**	**1,086**	**8**	**42**	**82**	**(s)**
2003 3-Month Total	**249,365**	**11,185**	**38,429**	**1,062**	**1,032**	**55,838**	**1,078**	**11**	**43**	**85**	**(s)**

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

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

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

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

[f] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

[h] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[i] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1990 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 7.4c Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation and Useful Thermal Output: Commercial and Industrial Sectors (Subset of Table 7.4a)

	Commercial Sector[a]				Industrial Sector[b]						
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**1,125**	**1,967**	**30**	**22**	**24,867**	**25,685**	**914**	**195**	**926**	**35**	**85**
1990 Total	**1,191**	**2,056**	**46**	**28**	**27,781**	**36,392**	**1,055**	**275**	**1,125**	**41**	**86**
1995 Total	**1,419**	**1,245**	**78**	**40**	**29,363**	**34,448**	**1,258**	**290**	**1,255**	**38**	**95**
1996 Total	**1,660**	**1,246**	**82**	**53**	**29,434**	**38,661**	**1,289**	**325**	**1,249**	**39**	**89**
1997 Total	**1,738**	**1,584**	**87**	**58**	**29,853**	**37,265**	**1,282**	**283**	**1,259**	**41**	**102**
1998 Total	**1,443**	**1,807**	**87**	**54**	**28,553**	**38,910**	**1,355**	**305**	**1,211**	**42**	**93**
1999 Total	**1,490**	**1,613**	**84**	**54**	**27,763**	**37,312**	**1,401**	**331**	**1,213**	**31**	**99**
2000 Total	**1,547**	**1,615**	**85**	**47**	**28,031**	**30,520**	**1,386**	**331**	**1,244**	**35**	**108**
2001 Total	**1,448**	**1,832**	**79**	**39**	**25,755**	**26,817**	**1,310**	**248**	**1,054**	**35**	**94**
2002 Total	**1,405**	**1,250**	**74**	**42**	**26,232**	**25,163**	**1,240**	**245**	**1,136**	**41**	**85**
2003 January	171	154	5	4	2,286	2,437	106	21	91	4	7
February	152	140	4	3	2,010	2,122	91	19	84	4	7
March	155	114	4	4	2,072	2,167	94	21	90	4	8
April	137	80	4	4	1,895	2,071	91	20	90	4	7
May	137	89	5	4	2,029	2,130	94	21	90	3	8
June	144	113	5	4	1,998	2,244	94	21	89	3	8
July	159	147	5	4	2,183	2,309	99	23	97	3	8
August	164	143	6	4	2,200	2,247	102	23	94	4	9
September	146	108	5	4	1,957	2,008	95	21	90	3	8
October	141	101	5	4	2,008	2,289	95	21	93	4	8
November	143	105	5	4	1,981	1,871	90	20	91	3	7
December	165	155	5	4	2,227	2,317	93	22	100	4	7
Total	**1,816**	**1,449**	**58**	**47**	**24,846**	**26,212**	**1,144**	**253**	**1,097**	**43**	**94**
2004 January	165	346	6	4	2,779	2,843	97	29	102	3	3
February	152	206	6	3	2,320	2,022	97	26	93	3	4
March	140	172	6	4	2,329	1,909	95	31	94	3	4
April	113	115	6	4	2,192	1,850	91	29	99	3	3
May	127	100	6	4	2,206	1,713	99	29	91	5	3
June	126	101	6	4	2,291	1,796	95	28	95	5	3
July	128	127	7	4	2,439	1,968	107	27	101	3	3
August	128	105	7	4	2,386	1,754	104	29	98	3	3
September	116	75	7	4	2,207	1,672	98	29	93	3	2
October	107	74	6	4	2,248	1,676	92	27	100	3	2
November	130	82	6	4	2,154	2,315	90	24	93	3	3
December	139	153	6	4	2,444	2,118	97	23	106	3	4
Total	**1,574**	**1,656**	**75**	**48**	**27,996**	**23,636**	**1,162**	**332**	**1,166**	**42**	**37**
2005 January	196	205	6	4	2,177	3,220	93	22	100	3	7
February	172	141	5	4	2,060	1,814	84	22	98	3	4
March	178	117	6	4	2,147	2,119	92	25	96	3	5
3-Month Total	**546**	**463**	**16**	**12**	**6,384**	**7,153**	**270**	**68**	**294**	**10**	**16**
2004 3-Month Total	**458**	**725**	**18**	**11**	**7,428**	**6,774**	**289**	**86**	**290**	**10**	**10**
2003 3-Month Total	**478**	**409**	**14**	**11**	**6,368**	**6,726**	**291**	**61**	**265**	**12**	**23**

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

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

[c] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

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

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

[f] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

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

[h] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[i] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

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

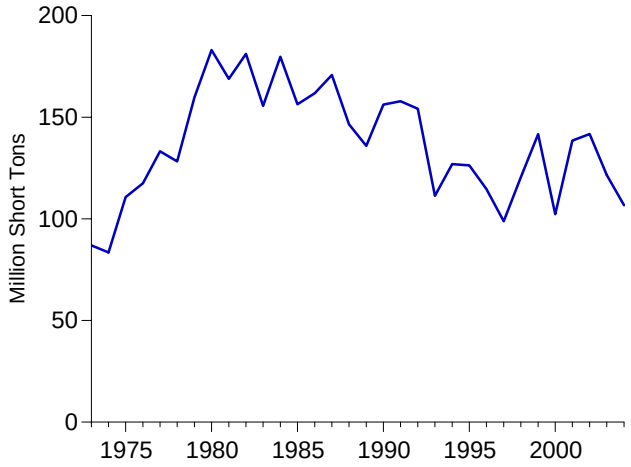
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1990 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

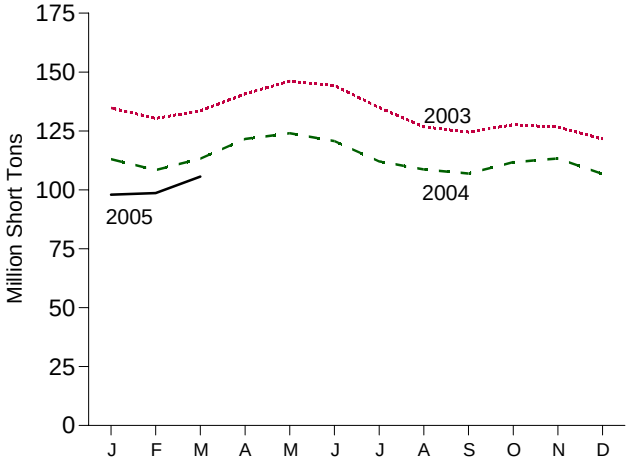
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

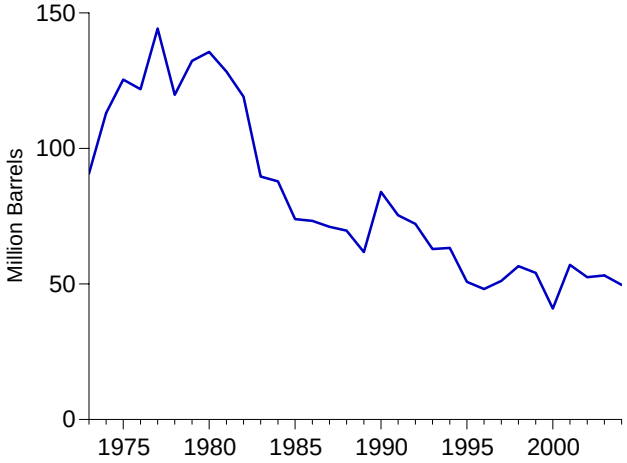
Coal, 1973-2004



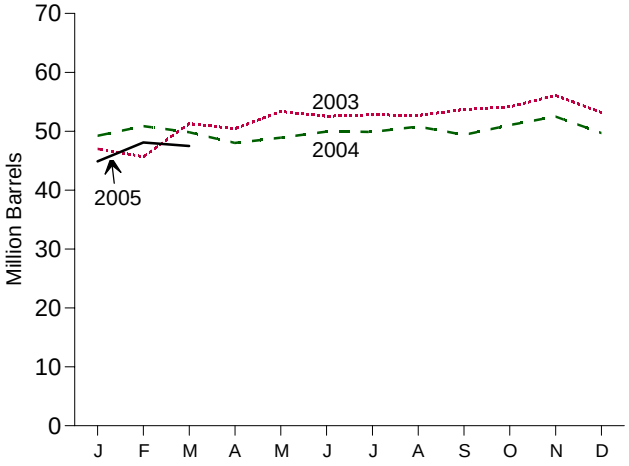
Coal, Monthly



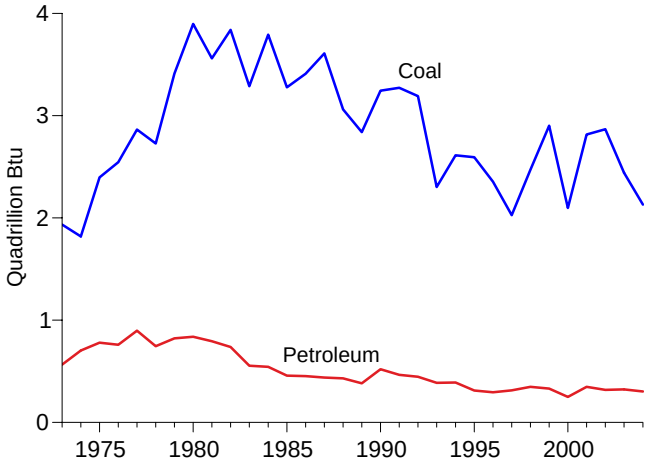
Total Petroleum, 1973-2004



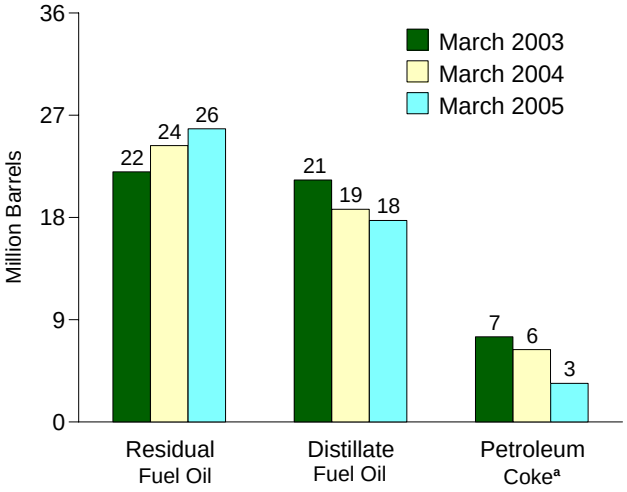
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2004



Petroleum by Type, End of Month



[a]Converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Source: Tables 7.5, A1, and A5 (column 5).

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

	Coal[a]	Petroleum				
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1973 Total	**86,967**	**10,095**	**79,121**	**NA**	**312**	**90,776**
1975 Total	**110,724**	**16,432**	**108,825**	**NA**	**31**	**125,413**
1980 Total	**183,010**	**30,023**	**105,351**	**NA**	**52**	**135,635**
1985 Total	**156,376**	**16,386**	**57,304**	**NA**	**49**	**73,933**
1990 Total	**156,166**	**16,471**	**67,030**	**NA**	**94**	**83,970**
1995 Total	**126,304**	**15,392**	**35,102**	**NA**	**65**	**50,821**
1996 Total	**114,623**	**15,216**	**32,473**	**NA**	**91**	**48,146**
1997 Total	**98,826**	**15,456**	**33,336**	**NA**	**469**	**51,138**
1998 Total	**120,501**	**16,343**	**37,451**	**NA**	**559**	**56,591**
1999 Total[f]	**141,604**	**17,995**	**34,256**	**NA**	**372**	**54,109**
2000 Total	**102,296**	**15,127**	**24,748**	**NA**	**211**	**40,932**
2001 Total	**138,496**	**20,486**	**34,594**	**NA**	**390**	**57,031**
2002 Total	**141,714**	**17,413**	**25,723**	**800**	**1,711**	**52,490**
2003 January	134,761	16,898	21,318	727	1,612	47,002
February	130,372	15,956	21,327	570	1,562	45,666
March	133,536	21,302	22,024	476	1,499	51,296
April	140,709	16,883	24,251	445	1,773	50,442
May	146,104	16,685	27,506	570	1,722	53,371
June	144,257	17,362	26,122	589	1,693	52,540
July	134,968	17,840	25,897	698	1,673	52,800
August	126,747	17,935	25,729	701	1,665	52,688
September	124,518	18,521	26,249	732	1,636	53,684
October	127,645	19,000	26,721	721	1,544	54,162
November	126,692	18,716	28,552	755	1,613	56,086
December	**121,567**	**19,153**	**25,820**	**779**	**1,484**	**53,170**
2004 January	113,029	18,690	23,667	351	1,306	49,239
February	108,426	19,047	25,246	287	1,255	50,857
March	113,237	18,725	24,332	409	1,275	49,841
April	121,575	18,382	23,995	411	1,046	48,018
May	124,066	18,879	24,608	411	1,000	48,897
June	120,698	18,217	25,670	475	1,116	49,942
July	112,081	18,349	25,618	493	1,087	49,896
August	108,714	18,328	26,329	488	1,129	50,792
September	106,919	18,134	25,284	486	1,097	49,390
October	111,725	18,224	27,193	483	1,029	51,046
November	113,301	18,312	28,908	487	958	52,499
December	**106,709**	**18,322**	**26,250**	**554**	**914**	**49,695**
2005 January	97,936	16,913	23,746	503	747	44,899
February	98,648	17,595	26,019	553	786	48,096
March	105,601	17,737	25,807	563	680	47,504

[a] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.

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

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

[d] Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.

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

[f] Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

NA=Not available.

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

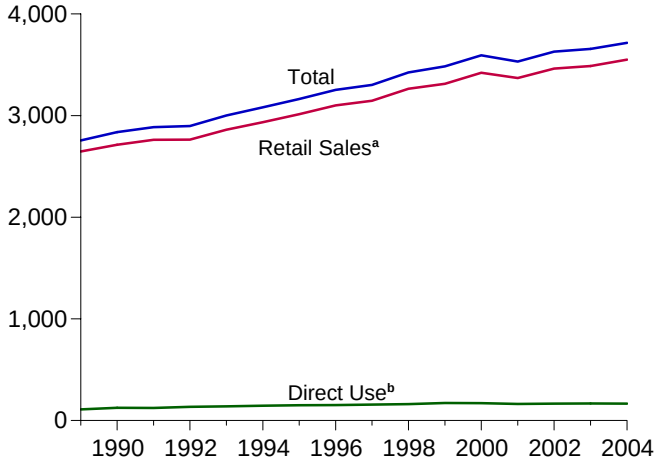
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1989-1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

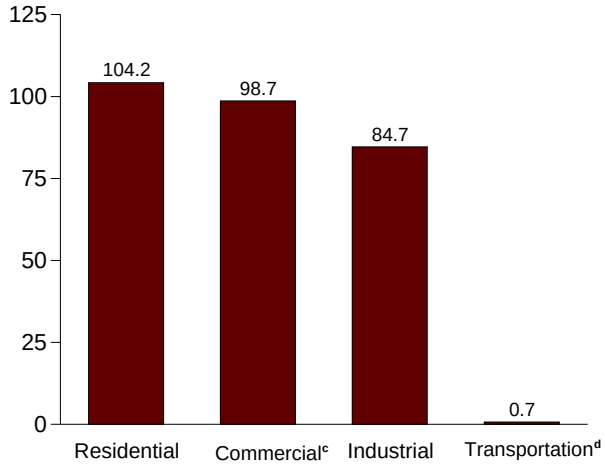
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

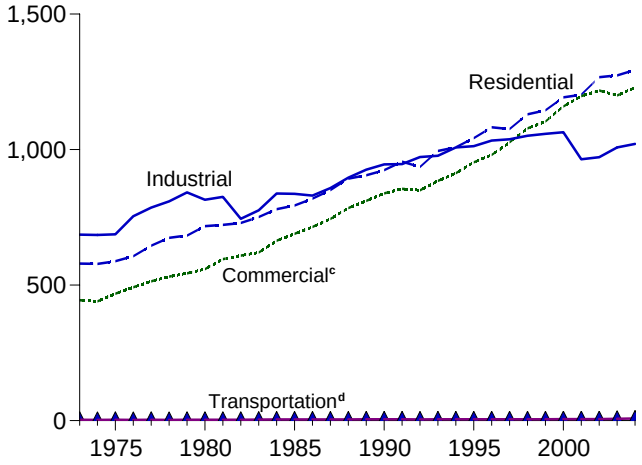
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2004



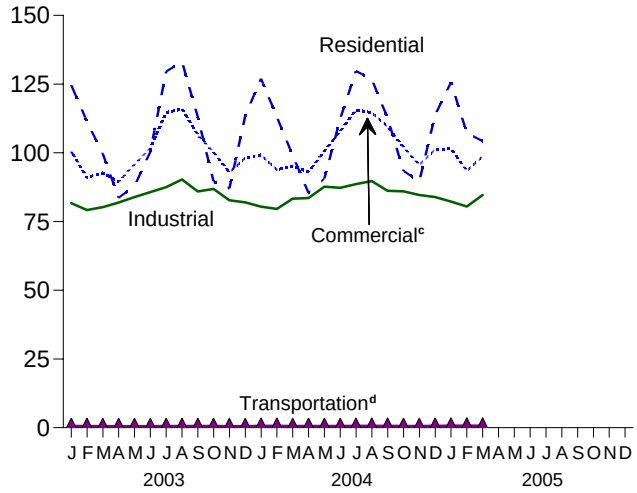
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, March 2005



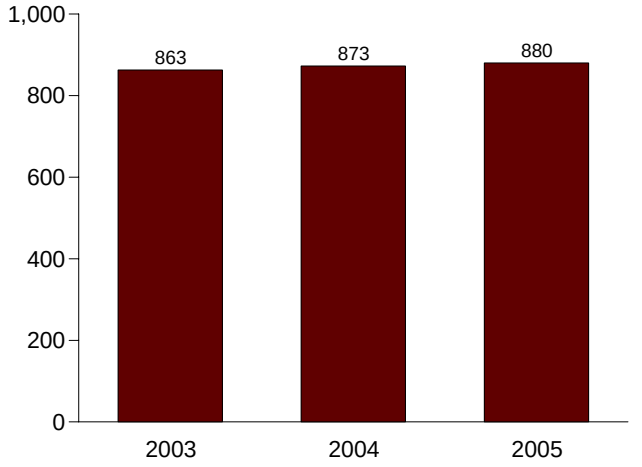
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, 1973-2004



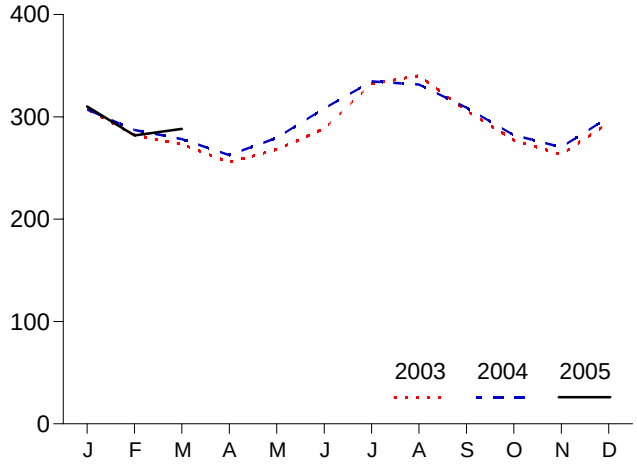
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales[a] Total, January-March



Retail Sales[a] Total, Monthly



[a]Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.
[b]See "Direct Use" in Glossary.
[C]Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.
[d]Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales[a]								
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[c]	Transportation[d]	Total[e]	*Commercial (Old)*[f]	*Other (Old)*[g]	Direct Use[h]	Total[i]
1973 Total	**579,231**	**[E] 444,505**	**686,085**	**[E] 3,087**	**1,712,909**	***388,266***	***59,326***	**NA**	**1,712,909**
1975 Total	**588,140**	**[E] 468,296**	**687,680**	**[E] 2,974**	**1,747,091**	***403,049***	***68,222***	**NA**	**1,747,091**
1980 Total	**717,495**	**[E] 558,643**	**815,067**	**[E] 3,244**	**2,094,449**	***488,155***	***73,732***	**NA**	**2,094,449**
1985 Total	**793,934**	**[E] 689,121**	**836,772**	**[E] 4,147**	**2,323,974**	***605,989***	***87,279***	**NA**	**2,323,974**
1990 Total	**924,019**	**[E] 838,263**	**945,522**	**[E] 4,751**	**2,712,555**	***751,027***	***91,988***	**124,529**	**2,837,084**
1995 Total	**1,042,501**	**[E] 953,117**	**1,012,693**	**[E] 4,975**	**3,013,287**	***862,685***	***95,407***	**150,677**	**3,163,963**
1996 Total	**1,082,512**	**[E] 980,061**	**1,033,631**	**[E] 4,923**	**3,101,127**	***887,445***	***97,539***	**152,638**	**3,253,765**
1997 Total	**1,075,880**	**[E] 1,026,626**	**1,038,197**	**[E] 4,907**	**3,145,610**	***928,633***	***102,901***	**156,239**	**3,301,849**
1998 Total	**1,130,109**	**[E] 1,077,957**	**1,051,203**	**[E] 4,962**	**3,264,231**	***979,401***	***103,518***	**160,866**	**3,425,097**
1999 Total	**1,144,923**	**[E] 1,103,821**	**1,058,217**	**[E] 5,126**	**3,312,087**	***1,001,996***	***106,952***	**171,629**	**3,483,716**
2000 Total	**1,192,446**	**[E] 1,159,347**	**1,064,239**	**[E] 5,382**	**3,421,414**	***1,055,232***	***109,496***	**170,943**	**3,592,357**
2001 Total	**1,202,647**	**[E] 1,197,426**	**964,224**	**[E] 5,484**	**3,369,781**	***1,089,154***	***113,756***	**162,649**	**3,532,429**
2002 Total	**1,266,959**	**[E] 1,217,864**	**972,168**	**[E] 5,530**	**3,462,521**	***1,116,248***	***107,146***	**166,184**	**3,628,705**
2003 January	124,678	100,449	81,699	624	307,451	–	–	[E] 15,106	322,557
February	111,459	90,988	79,208	615	282,271	–	–	[E] 13,035	295,306
March	99,652	92,700	80,238	560	273,150	–	–	[E] 13,743	286,893
April	83,680	89,471	81,913	564	255,628	–	–	[E] 13,232	268,860
May	87,897	95,818	83,879	557	268,151	–	–	[E] 13,819	281,969
June	100,405	101,735	85,710	574	288,425	–	–	[E] 13,905	302,330
July	129,601	114,651	87,507	616	332,375	–	–	[E] 14,833	347,208
August	133,217	115,998	90,315	611	340,141	–	–	[E] 14,953	355,094
September	112,937	106,554	85,944	598	306,034	–	–	[E] 13,902	319,936
October	89,593	100,219	86,871	583	277,266	–	–	[E] 13,973	291,239
November	87,035	92,957	82,739	548	263,279	–	–	[E] 13,466	276,745
December	113,331	98,177	81,964	548	294,021	–	–	[E] 14,328	308,349
Total	**1,273,486**	**1,199,718**	**1,007,988**	**6,999**	**3,488,192**	**–**	**–**	**168,295**	**3,656,487**
2004 January	126,964	99,211	80,407	676	307,257	–	–	[E] 14,376	321,634
February	113,075	93,848	79,598	666	287,187	–	–	[E] 13,432	300,619
March	99,047	95,223	83,353	606	278,229	–	–	[E] 13,782	292,011
April	85,440	93,076	83,529	610	262,655	–	–	[E] 13,279	275,934
May	90,660	100,600	87,704	603	279,567	–	–	[E] 13,811	293,378
June	112,373	107,855	87,272	621	308,121	–	–	[E] 13,878	321,999
July	129,753	115,638	88,628	667	334,685	–	–	[E] 14,907	349,592
August	126,724	114,569	89,703	662	331,658	–	–	[E] 14,512	346,170
September	112,688	109,512	86,172	648	309,019	–	–	[E] 13,848	322,867
October	93,451	102,102	85,992	631	282,176	–	–	[E] 13,304	295,481
November	89,537	95,617	84,637	601	270,392	–	–	[E] 12,992	283,383
December	113,737	101,255	83,890	684	299,565	–	–	[E] 13,869	313,434
Total	**1,293,449**	**1,228,505**	**1,020,883**	**7,674**	**3,550,512**	**–**	**–**	**[E] 165,991**	**3,716,503**
2005 January	125,614	101,472	82,301	755	310,142	–	–	[E] 14,220	324,362
February	107,250	93,455	80,444	719	281,869	–	–	[E] 12,823	294,692
March	104,233	98,653	84,662	701	288,250	–	–	[E] 13,890	302,140
3-Month Total	**337,097**	**293,580**	**247,408**	**2,176**	**880,261**	**–**	**–**	**[E] 40,933**	**921,194**
2004 3-Month Total	**339,086**	**288,282**	**243,358**	**1,948**	**872,673**	**–**	**–**	**[E] 41,591**	**914,264**
2003 3-Month Total	**335,790**	**284,138**	**241,145**	**1,799**	**862,872**	**–**	**–**	**[E] 41,884**	**904,756**

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

[b] Commercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[c] Industrial sector. Through 2002, excludes agriculture and irrigation; beginning in 2003, includes agriculture and irrigation.

[d] Transportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

[e] The sum of "Residential," "Commercial," "Industrial," and "Transportation."

[f] "Commercial (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for the commercial sector, excluding public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[g] "Other (Old)" is a discontinued series—data are for public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

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

[i] The sum of "Total Retail Sales" and "Direct Use."

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Electricity

Note. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31-33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/forms/eia860/eia860.doc.

Table 7.1 Sources:

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial Sector: Table 7.2c.

Net Generation, Industrial Sector:
1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.
October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.
1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and EIA estimates for all other plants.
1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.
1989 forward: Table 7.2c.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1973-1989:
1973–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.
October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.
1981: Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).
1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.
1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.
1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."
1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Canada, 1990 Forward:
National Energy Board of Canada, data for total sales (firm and interruptible; which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) from Canada to the United States, and data for total purchases (which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) by Canada from the United States.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Mexico, 1990 Forward:
DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data." For 2001 forward, data from the California Independent System Operator were used in combination with the Form FE-781R values to estimate electricity trade with Mexico.

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for: Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources:
1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility."
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."
2004 and 2005: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA–920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 7.3b Notes:
• Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Table 7.3b Sources:

1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
October 1977-1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1982-1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1989-1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility."
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."
2004 and 2005: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA–920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 7.6 Sources:

Retail Sales:
Residential and **Industrial**
1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, 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, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
1984-1990: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."
1991 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, June 2005, Table 5.1.

Commercial:
1973-2002: Estimated by EIA as the sum of "Commercial (Old)" and the non-transportation portion of "Other (Old)." See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, June 2005, Table 5.1

Transportation:
1973-2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of "Other (Old)." See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, June 2005, Table 5.1.
Commercial (**Old**) and **Other** (**Old**):
1973-2002: See sources for "Residential" and "Industrial."

Direct Use, Annual:
1989-1991: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1992-2003: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2003*, December 2004, Table 7.2.
2004: Sum of the monthly data.
Direct Use, Monthly: Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2004 and 2005, the 2003 annual share is used.

Section 8. Nuclear Energy

U.S. nuclear electricity net generation during March 2005 was 62 net terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of electricity, 3 percent lower than the level in March 2004.

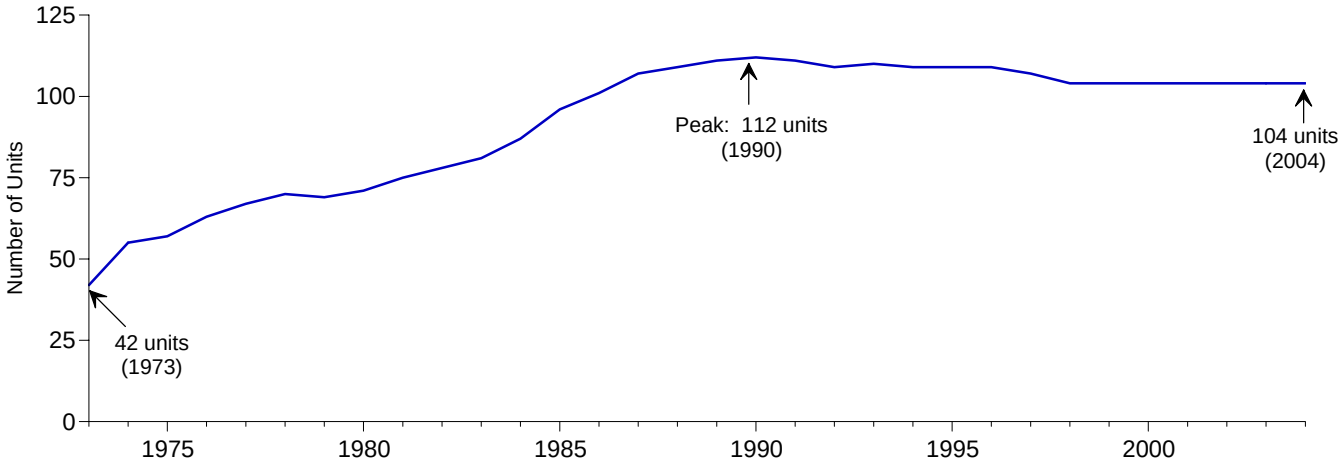
Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 83.0 percent in March 2005, 2.4 percentage points lower than the capacity factor in March 2004.

The nuclear share of total electricity net generation in March 2005 was 19.4 percent, compared with 20.6 percent 1 year earlier.

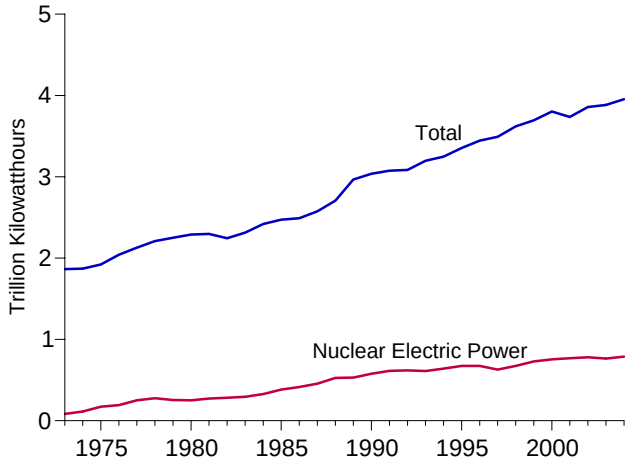
On March 31, 2005, there were 104 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capacity of 99.6 million kilowatts of electricity.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

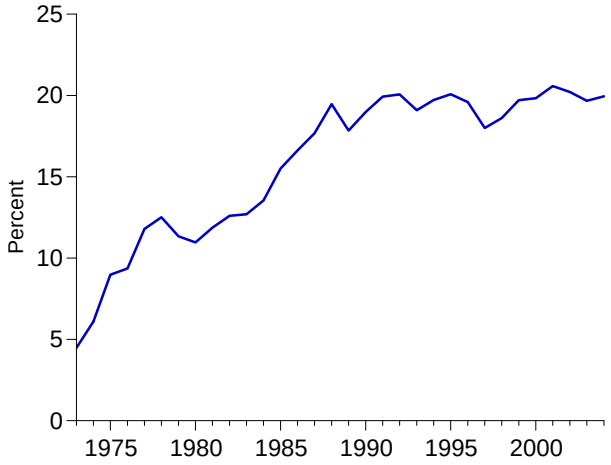
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2004



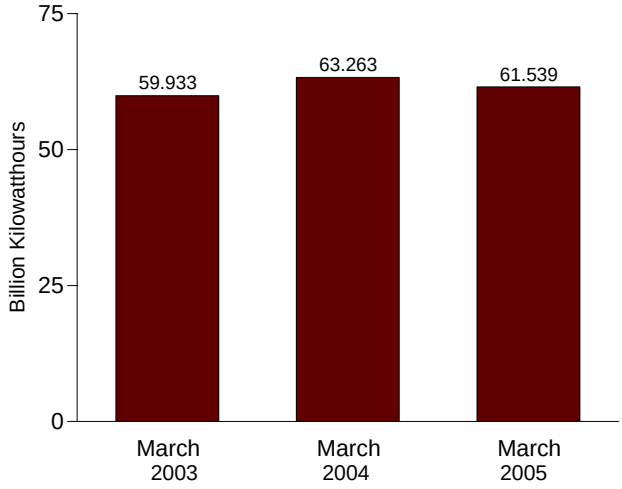
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2004



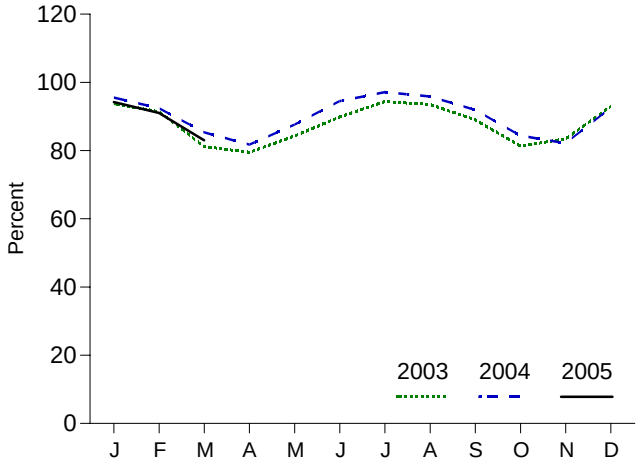
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2004



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html.
Sources: Table 7.1 and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	Total Operable Units[a,b]	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units[b,c]	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor[d]
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1973 Year	**42**	**22.683**	**83,479**	**4.5**	**53.5**
1975 Year	**57**	**37.267**	**172,505**	**9.0**	**55.9**
1980 Year	**71**	**51.810**	**251,116**	**11.0**	**56.3**
1985 Year	**96**	**79.397**	**383,691**	**15.5**	**58.0**
1990 Year	**112**	**99.624**	**576,862**	**19.0**	**66.0**
1995 Year	**109**	**99.515**	**673,402**	**20.1**	**77.4**
1996 Year	**109**	**100.784**	**674,729**	**19.6**	**76.2**
1997 Year	**107**	**99.716**	**628,644**	**18.0**	**71.1**
1998 Year	**104**	**97.070**	**673,702**	**18.6**	**78.2**
1999 Year	**104**	**97.411**	**728,254**	**19.7**	**85.3**
2000 Year	**104**	**97.860**	**753,893**	**19.8**	**88.1**
2001 Year	**104**	**98.159**	**768,826**	**20.6**	**89.4**
2002 Total	**104**	**98.657**	**780,064**	**20.2**	**90.3**
2003 January	104	99.209	69,211	20.2	93.8
February	104	99.209	60,942	20.4	91.4
March	104	99.209	59,933	19.7	81.2
April	104	99.209	56,776	19.9	79.5
May	104	99.209	62,202	20.2	84.3
June	104	99.209	64,181	19.5	89.9
July	104	99.209	69,653	18.6	94.4
August	104	99.209	69,024	18.1	93.5
September	104	99.209	63,584	19.7	89.0
October	104	99.209	60,016	19.6	81.3
November	104	99.209	59,600	20.0	83.4
December	104	99.209	68,612	20.7	93.0
Total	**104**	**99.209**	**763,733**	**19.7**	**87.9**
2004 January	104	R 99.615	70,806	20.5	R 95.5
February	104	R 99.615	64,102	20.5	R 92.5
March	104	R 99.615	63,263	20.6	R 85.4
April	104	R 99.615	58,620	20.2	R 81.7
May	104	R 99.615	64,917	19.9	R 87.6
June	104	R 99.615	67,787	19.7	R 94.5
July	104	R 99.615	71,975	19.2	R 97.1
August	104	R 99.615	71,064	19.3	R 95.9
September	104	R 99.615	65,932	19.7	R 91.9
October	104	R 99.615	62,530	20.1	R 84.4
November	104	R 99.615	58,941	19.7	R 82.2
December	104	99.615	68,617	20.2	92.6
Total	**104**	**99.615**	**788,556**	**19.9**	R **90.1**
2005 January	104	99.615	69,828	20.3	94.2
February	104	99.615	60,947	20.4	R 91.1
March	104	99.615	61,539	19.4	83.0
3-Month Total	**104**	**99.615**	**192,314**	**20.0**	**89.4**
2004 3-Month Total	**104**	**99.615**	**198,171**	**20.5**	**91.1**
2003 3-Month Total	**104**	**99.209**	**190,086**	**20.1**	**88.7**

[a] Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period—see Note 1 at end of section. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit has remained fully licensed and thus has continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown; in May 2002, the Tennessee Valley Authority announced its intenton to have the unit resume operation in 2007—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2003,* September 2004, Table 9.1.

[b] At end of period.

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

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

R=Revised.

Notes: • See Note 1 at end of section for discussion of reactor unit coverage. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Nuclear Energy

Note 1. A reactor is generally defined as operable while it possessed a full-power license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its predecessor the Atomic Energy Commission, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year or month shown. The definition is liberal in that it does not exclude units retaining full-power licenses during long, non-routine shutdowns that for a time rendered them unable to generate electricity. Examples are:

(a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. 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. Browns Ferry 1 is the only one of the five TVA plants that has not returned to service. Because it is still fully licensed to operate, it continues to meet the definition of operable.

(b) Shippingport was shut down from 1974 through 1976 for conversion to a light-water breeder reactor, but is counted as operable from 1957 until its retirement in 1982.

(c) Calvert Cliffs 2 was shut down in 1989 and 1990 for replacement of pressurizer heater sleeves but is counted as operable during those years.

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

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

(a) Net Summer Capacity—The steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5 percent of gross generation.

b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

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

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and **Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units**:
1973-1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones."
1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. For a list of currently operable units, see:
http://eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/nuc_reactors/operational.xls.

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and **Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation**: See Table 7.2a for actual data.

Capacity Factor: EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels for actual data.

Section 9. Energy Prices

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil at the wellhead was $47.39 per barrel in March 2005, 44 percent above the level of March 2004. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in March 2005 was $45.71 per barrel, 42 percent higher than the March 2004 level. The average cost of domestic crude oil in March 2005 was $48.87, 42 percent more than the March 2004 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was $2.28 per gallon in April 2005, 25 percent higher than the price in April 2004. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged $2.47 in April 2005, 23 percent higher than the price in April 2004.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in March 2005 was 89 cents per gallon, 9 percent higher than the previous month's price and 32 percent higher than the March 2004 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in March 2005 was 80 cents, 7 percent higher than the February 2005 price and 27 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

Jet Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in March 2005 was $1.58 per gallon, 15 percent higher than the previous month's average price and 54 percent more than the March 2004 average price.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The March 2005 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was $1.94 per gallon, 5 percent higher than the February 2005 price and 37 percent higher than the March 2004 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all end users was $1.60 per gallon in March 2005, 13 percent higher than the February 2005 price and 58 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

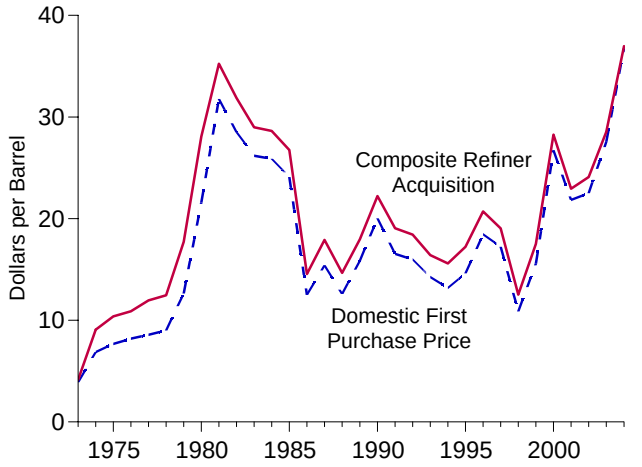
Electricity. The average retail price of electricity sold to all ultimate consumers in the United States in March 2005 was 7.52 cents per kilowatthour, 3 percent higher than the average price in March 2004. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in March 2005 averaged 8.85 cents per kilowatthour, 3 percent higher than the March 2004 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 8.15 cents per kilowatthour in March 2005, 3 percent higher than the March 2004 price. The price of electricity sold to transportation users in March 2005 averaged 7.03 cents per kilowatthour, 12 percent higher than the March 2004 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in March 2005 averaged 5.16 cents per kilowatthour, 5 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

Natural Gas. The average wellhead price of natural gas for March 2005 was estimated as $5.98 per thousand cubic feet, 20 percent higher than the March 2004 price.

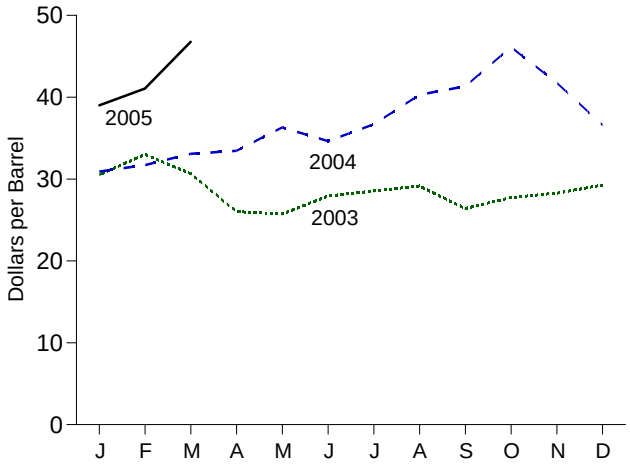
The average price of natural gas delivered to the electric power sector in February 2005 was $6.42 per thousand cubic feet, 12 percent higher than the February 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in March 2005 was $10.96 per thousand cubic feet, 10 percent higher than the March 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in March 2005 was $9.95 per thousand cubic feet, 12 percent higher than the March 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in March 2005 was $7.03 per thousand cubic feet, 20 percent above the March 2004 price.

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

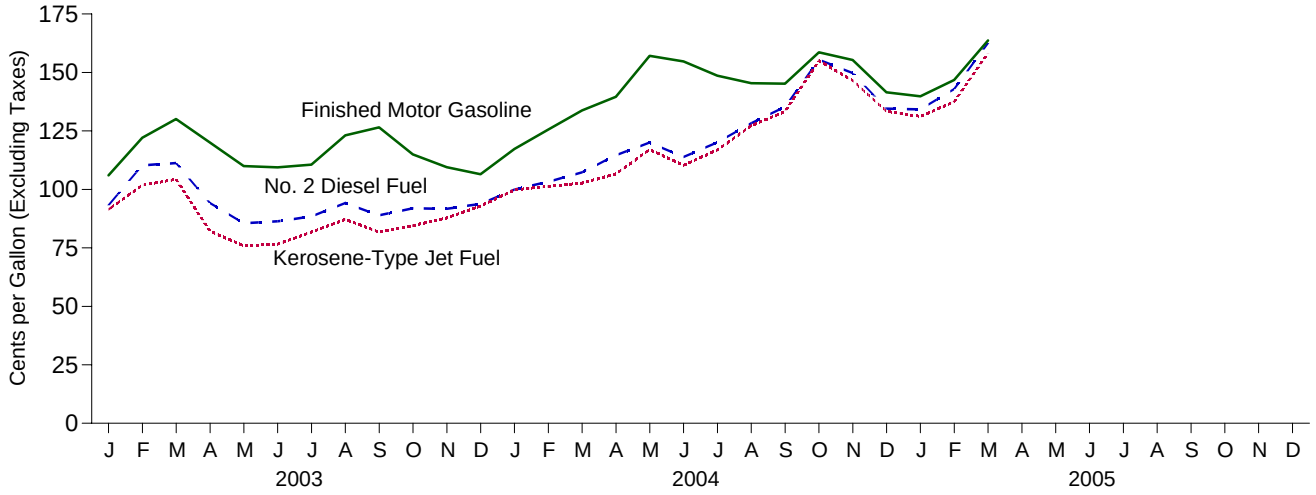
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2004



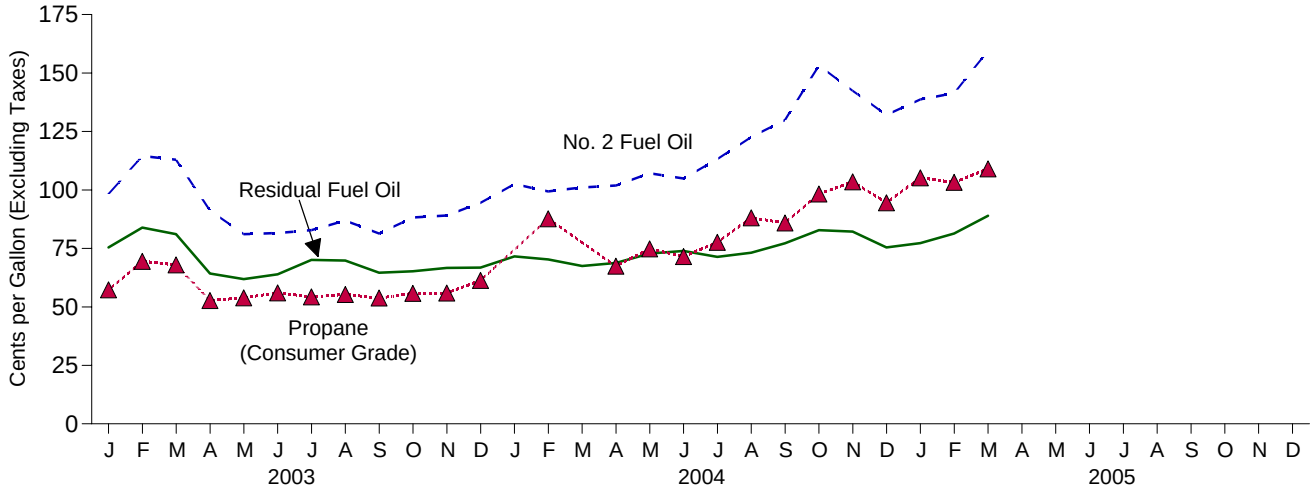
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[b]	F.O.B. Cost of Imports[c]	Landed Cost of Imports[d]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[a]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	**3.89**	**5.21**	[e] **6.41**	[E] **4.17**	[E] **4.08**	[E] **4.15**
1975 Average	**7.67**	**11.18**	**12.70**	**8.39**	**13.93**	**10.38**
1980 Average	**21.59**	**32.37**	**33.67**	**24.23**	**33.89**	**28.07**
1985 Average	**24.09**	**25.84**	**26.67**	**26.66**	**26.99**	**26.75**
1990 Average	**20.03**	**20.37**	**21.13**	**22.59**	**21.76**	**22.22**
1995 Average	**14.62**	**15.69**	**16.78**	**17.33**	**17.14**	**17.23**
1996 Average	**18.46**	**19.32**	**20.31**	**20.77**	**20.64**	**20.71**
1997 Average	**17.23**	**16.94**	**18.11**	**19.61**	**18.53**	**19.04**
1998 Average	**10.87**	**10.76**	**11.84**	**13.18**	**12.04**	**12.52**
1999 Average	**15.56**	**16.47**	**17.23**	**17.90**	**17.26**	**17.51**
2000 Average	**26.72**	**26.27**	**27.53**	**29.11**	**27.70**	**28.26**
2001 Average	**21.84**	**20.46**	**21.82**	**24.33**	**22.00**	**22.95**
2002 Average	**22.51**	**22.63**	**23.91**	**24.65**	**23.71**	**24.10**
2003 January	28.42	29.15	30.34	30.82	30.30	30.52
February	31.85	29.78	31.34	34.05	32.23	33.00
March	30.10	26.32	28.86	32.70	29.23	30.65
April	25.45	22.74	25.20	28.55	24.48	26.02
May	24.95	23.48	25.40	26.75	25.15	25.74
June	26.84	25.34	27.36	29.07	27.22	27.92
July	27.52	26.10	27.72	29.54	27.95	28.55
August	27.94	26.87	28.01	30.28	28.50	29.15
September	25.23	24.07	25.91	27.75	25.66	26.39
October	26.53	26.06	27.37	28.43	27.32	27.75
November	27.21	26.03	27.68	29.55	27.47	28.28
December	28.53	26.77	28.80	30.27	28.63	29.28
Average	**27.56**	**25.86**	**27.69**	**29.82**	**27.71**	**28.53**
2004 January	30.35	28.16	30.76	32.01	30.24	30.92
February	31.21	28.50	31.14	33.19	30.77	31.72
March	32.86	30.02	32.30	34.53	32.25	33.09
April	33.23	30.98	32.88	35.25	32.42	33.46
May	36.07	33.81	35.09	37.23	35.82	36.31
June	34.53	32.20	34.37	36.57	33.58	34.65
July	36.54	34.92	36.82	37.90	35.98	36.67
August	40.10	37.33	39.56	41.54	39.57	40.29
September	40.62	38.82	41.09	42.77	40.51	41.34
October	46.28	42.23	44.12	47.22	45.53	46.12
November	42.81	36.01	39.06	44.79	39.89	41.76
December	38.22	31.67	35.34	40.74	34.17	36.61
Average	**36.77**	**33.74**	**36.07**	**38.65**	**36.00**	**36.97**
2005 January	40.18	[R] 35.65	[R] 38.46	[R] 41.82	[R] 37.55	[R] 39.01
February	[R] 42.06	[R] 39.05	[R] 40.51	[R] 43.80	[R] 39.72	[R] 41.05
March	47.39	44.42	45.57	48.87	45.71	46.77

[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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**	**(d)**	**7.81**	**3.25**	**(d)**	**5.39**	**3.68**	**5.43**	**4.80**
1975 Average	**10.97**	**(d)**	**11.44**	**11.82**	**10.87**	**(d)**	**11.04**	**10.88**	**11.34**	**10.62**
1980 Average	**33.45**	**W**	**31.06**	**35.93**	**28.17**	**34.36**	**24.81**	**28.92**	**32.21**	**32.85**
1985 Average	**26.30**	**(d)**	**25.33**	**28.04**	**22.04**	**27.64**	**23.64**	**23.31**	**25.67**	**25.96**
1990 Average	**20.23**	**20.75**	**19.26**	**22.46**	**20.36**	**23.43**	**19.55**	**18.54**	**20.40**	**20.32**
1995 Average	**16.58**	**16.73**	**15.64**	**17.40**	**W**	**16.94**	**13.86**	**W**	**15.36**	**16.02**
1996 Average	**20.71**	**21.33**	**19.14**	**21.27**	**19.28**	**19.43**	**17.73**	**19.22**	**18.94**	**19.65**
1997 Average	**18.81**	**18.85**	**16.72**	**19.43**	**15.16**	**18.59**	**15.33**	**15.24**	**16.26**	**17.51**
1998 Average	**12.11**	**12.56**	**10.49**	**12.97**	**8.87**	**12.52**	**9.31**	**9.09**	**10.20**	**11.21**
1999 Average	**17.46**	**17.20**	**15.89**	**17.32**	**17.65**	**19.14**	**14.33**	**17.15**	**15.90**	**16.84**
2000 Average	**27.90**	**29.04**	**25.39**	**28.70**	**24.62**	**27.21**	**24.45**	**24.72**	**25.56**	**26.77**
2001 Average	**23.25**	**24.25**	**18.89**	**24.85**	**18.98**	**23.30**	**18.01**	**18.89**	**19.73**	**21.04**
2002 Average	**24.09**	**24.64**	**21.60**	**25.38**	**23.92**	**24.50**	**20.13**	**23.38**	**22.18**	**22.93**
2003 January	31.59	32.94	28.32	31.76	27.79	31.66	W	27.83	29.05	29.21
February	33.49	35.25	28.43	33.64	26.67	32.97	28.50	27.17	28.65	30.52
March	29.34	31.28	24.97	30.82	24.87	28.78	22.83	25.09	25.39	26.99
April	24.81	24.85	21.53	25.27	20.97	W	21.00	21.08	21.83	23.40
May	25.63	25.13	22.56	27.03	22.52	25.28	21.61	22.57	22.78	23.99
June	26.66	27.63	24.39	27.79	26.45	W	22.98	26.37	24.88	25.67
July	27.83	W	25.60	29.14	25.54	W	24.51	25.58	25.63	26.41
August	28.76	28.97	25.88	30.08	26.22	29.42	24.87	25.99	26.33	27.20
September	26.13	27.44	23.33	27.28	23.82	W	22.76	23.80	23.78	24.32
October	29.47	28.91	23.77	30.02	W	W	23.77	26.29	25.84	26.21
November	28.94	W	24.92	29.78	27.70	29.32	23.75	26.88	26.09	25.99
December	29.58	30.02	25.56	30.60	27.70	W	25.71	27.32	27.05	26.56
Average	**28.22**	**28.89**	**24.83**	**29.40**	**25.03**	**28.76**	**23.81**	**25.17**	**25.36**	**26.21**
2004 January	W	33.14	26.65	31.25	W	W	25.94	27.98	27.88	28.40
February	30.06	W	26.24	32.03	W	W	26.70	28.05	28.70	28.33
March	W	33.17	28.26	33.80	W	33.72	28.15	29.76	30.08	29.97
April	32.43	34.47	29.46	34.21	W	W	31.23	29.89	31.54	30.47
May	W	36.46	32.40	38.16	W	W	33.18	32.49	34.50	33.25
June	36.57	35.10	30.33	35.63	32.91	W	30.92	32.31	32.46	32.01
July	36.95	39.28	32.56	39.80	35.17	(d)	32.46	34.90	35.28	34.58
August	42.75	W	34.24	43.18	W	41.89	33.93	37.71	37.57	37.14
September	41.03	41.80	35.27	44.82	38.41	W	38.72	39.12	40.58	37.45
October	47.64	45.74	40.46	49.15	W	W	39.55	37.35	41.33	42.92
November	40.43	W	33.09	43.14	W	W	32.23	34.05	35.50	36.43
December	36.01	W	29.49	40.22	W	W	30.11	30.64	32.52	31.10
Average	**37.11**	**37.73**	**31.54**	**38.67**	**34.08**	**37.30**	**31.78**	**33.09**	**33.96**	**33.56**
2005 January	38.20	W	R 31.51	44.43	R 38.52	W	34.35	R 36.03	R 37.51	R 34.13
February	R 42.77	W	R 33.21	R 48.24	R 39.88	R 42.58	R 37.82	R 39.18	R 41.03	R 37.32
March	47.60	W	39.59	53.91	43.26	W	43.86	43.51	45.83	43.19

[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 is included in the data through 1992 and Gabon through 1995.

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

[d] No data reported.

R=Revised. 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**	**([d])**	**9.08**	**5.37**	**([d])**	**5.99**	**5.91**	**6.85**	**5.64**
1975 Average	**11.81**	**12.84**	**([d])**	**12.61**	**12.70**	**12.50**	**([d])**	**12.36**	**12.64**	**12.70**	**12.70**
1980 Average	**34.76**	**30.11**	**W**	**31.77**	**37.15**	**29.80**	**35.68**	**25.92**	**30.59**	**33.56**	**33.99**
1985 Average	**27.39**	**25.71**	**([d])**	**25.63**	**28.96**	**24.72**	**28.36**	**24.43**	**25.50**	**26.86**	**26.53**
1990 Average	**21.51**	**20.48**	**22.34**	**19.64**	**23.33**	**21.82**	**22.65**	**20.31**	**20.55**	**21.23**	**20.98**
1995 Average	**17.66**	**16.65**	**17.45**	**16.19**	**18.25**	**16.84**	**17.91**	**14.81**	**16.78**	**16.61**	**16.95**
1996 Average	**21.86**	**19.94**	**22.02**	**19.64**	**21.95**	**20.49**	**20.88**	**18.59**	**20.45**	**20.14**	**20.47**
1997 Average	**20.24**	**17.63**	**19.71**	**17.30**	**20.64**	**17.52**	**20.64**	**16.35**	**17.44**	**17.73**	**18.45**
1998 Average	**13.37**	**11.62**	**13.26**	**11.04**	**14.14**	**11.16**	**13.55**	**10.16**	**11.18**	**11.46**	**12.22**
1999 Average	**18.37**	**17.54**	**18.09**	**16.12**	**17.63**	**17.48**	**18.26**	**15.58**	**17.37**	**16.94**	**17.51**
2000 Average	**29.57**	**26.69**	**29.68**	**26.03**	**30.04**	**26.58**	**29.26**	**26.05**	**26.77**	**27.29**	**27.80**
2001 Average	**25.13**	**20.72**	**25.88**	**19.37**	**26.55**	**20.98**	**25.32**	**19.81**	**20.73**	**21.52**	**22.17**
2002 Average	**25.43**	**22.98**	**25.28**	**22.09**	**26.45**	**24.77**	**26.35**	**21.93**	**24.13**	**23.83**	**23.97**
2003 January	33.28	27.91	34.11	28.71	33.40	30.55	32.89	29.38	30.22	30.79	29.99
February	36.01	30.10	36.79	29.28	35.65	29.25	34.74	30.80	29.85	30.73	31.94
March	32.00	29.93	32.73	26.18	34.29	26.23	31.32	26.51	27.01	28.24	29.52
April	27.77	26.06	26.15	22.24	29.54	24.46	28.23	23.33	24.26	24.86	25.62
May	27.39	24.98	26.85	23.12	28.33	25.40	26.75	23.42	25.15	25.30	25.50
June	28.52	26.91	29.35	25.09	29.49	28.22	29.58	25.06	28.11	27.38	27.33
July	29.60	26.88	30.17	26.05	30.40	27.54	29.83	26.11	27.50	27.58	27.84
August	30.04	27.48	30.24	26.37	31.10	27.08	30.52	26.23	26.93	27.70	28.27
September	27.91	25.17	28.13	23.76	29.12	25.81	28.95	24.09	25.88	25.99	25.84
October	31.07	25.57	29.88	24.37	30.38	28.23	31.14	25.48	28.01	27.76	26.97
November	30.57	25.06	30.38	25.54	31.45	29.13	31.60	25.85	28.61	28.36	26.95
December	31.60	26.16	32.63	26.27	32.51	30.56	31.46	27.70	30.17	29.84	27.79
Average	**30.14**	**26.76**	**30.55**	**25.48**	**31.07**	**27.50**	**30.62**	**25.70**	**27.54**	**27.70**	**27.68**
2004 January	34.03	29.37	34.85	27.81	33.63	31.73	32.89	28.79	31.43	31.20	30.32
February	34.44	30.21	35.99	27.10	35.09	31.98	33.30	28.98	31.70	31.86	30.35
March	35.00	30.95	35.34	28.92	36.06	33.11	36.41	30.00	32.89	32.92	31.60
April	35.29	31.20	35.30	29.82	36.65	33.37	35.11	32.39	33.21	33.69	31.97
May	37.90	32.70	37.78	32.84	39.33	34.89	38.14	34.16	34.68	35.70	34.45
June	38.44	33.05	36.19	30.89	38.05	36.14	36.50	32.29	35.43	35.21	33.55
July	39.19	35.00	38.49	32.84	41.00	38.68	40.93	33.78	38.32	37.85	35.65
August	44.92	38.28	42.30	34.66	44.74	42.21	42.51	36.03	41.14	40.65	38.38
September	43.84	39.07	43.03	35.64	46.53	42.52	43.49	40.28	42.32	42.84	39.37
October	48.47	42.93	47.35	41.14	51.85	42.87	49.78	41.92	42.15	44.21	44.04
November	44.16	39.46	42.52	33.78	47.64	39.12	47.41	34.76	37.95	39.15	38.97
December	40.48	31.86	39.39	30.31	43.88	37.46	39.80	33.00	36.65	37.18	33.67
Average	**39.52**	**34.51**	**39.03**	**32.24**	**40.93**	**37.11**	**39.25**	**33.79**	**36.53**	**36.84**	**35.28**
2005 January	42.50	R 33.78	44.23	R 32.37	46.53	R 40.60	42.86	36.55	R 39.38	R 40.48	R 36.22
February	R 44.39	R 36.07	W	R 33.52	R 49.98	R 42.76	R 44.50	R 39.08	R 42.32	R 43.10	R 38.03
March	50.77	41.52	48.53	39.83	55.20	47.33	53.50	45.20	46.68	47.46	44.02

[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 is included in the data through 1992 and Gabon through 1995.

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

[d] No data reported.

R=Revised. 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

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,* June 2005, Table 25.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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

(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium[a]	All Types[b]
1973 Average	**38.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Average	**56.7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Average	**119.1**	**124.5**	**NA**	**122.1**
1985 Average	**111.5**	**120.2**	**134.0**	**119.6**
1990 Average	**114.9**	**116.4**	**134.9**	**121.7**
1995 Average	**NA**	**114.7**	**133.6**	**120.5**
1996 Average	**NA**	**123.1**	**141.3**	**128.8**
1997 Average	**NA**	**123.4**	**141.6**	**129.1**
1998 Average	**NA**	**105.9**	**125.0**	**111.5**
1999 Average	**NA**	**116.5**	**135.7**	**122.1**
2000 Average	**NA**	**151.0**	**169.3**	**156.3**
2001 Average	**NA**	**146.1**	**165.7**	**153.1**
2002 Average	**NA**	**135.8**	**155.6**	**144.1**
2003 January	NA	147.3	166.6	155.7
February	NA	164.1	182.8	168.6
March	NA	174.8	192.4	179.1
April	NA	165.9	184.6	170.4
May	NA	154.2	172.9	158.7
June	NA	151.4	170.0	155.8
July	NA	152.4	171.0	156.7
August	NA	162.8	180.8	167.1
September	NA	172.8	191.1	177.1
October	NA	160.3	178.9	164.6
November	NA	153.5	172.4	157.8
December	NA	149.4	168.6	153.8
Average	**NA**	**159.1**	**177.7**	**163.8**
2004 January	NA	159.2	177.9	163.5
February	NA	167.2	185.8	171.5
March	NA	176.6	194.9	180.9
April	NA	183.3	201.2	187.5
May	NA	200.9	218.6	205.0
June	NA	204.1	222.5	208.3
July	NA	193.9	213.0	198.2
August	NA	189.8	209.1	194.1
September	NA	189.1	208.2	193.4
October	NA	202.9	221.5	207.2
November	NA	201.0	220.3	205.3
December	NA	188.2	208.0	192.6
Average	**NA**	**188.0**	**206.8**	**192.3**
2005 January	NA	182.3	201.7	186.6
February	NA	191.8	210.5	196.0
March	NA	206.5	225.1	210.7
April	NA	228.3	246.8	232.5

[a] The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

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

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily. • Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

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.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual 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**
1980 Average	**60.8**	**67.5**	**47.9**	**52.3**	**52.8**	**60.7**
1985 Average	**61.0**	**64.4**	**56.0**	**58.2**	**57.7**	**61.0**
1990 Average	**47.2**	**50.5**	**37.2**	**40.0**	**41.3**	**44.4**
1995 Average	**38.3**	**43.6**	**33.8**	**37.7**	**36.3**	**39.2**
1996 Average	**45.6**	**52.6**	**38.9**	**43.3**	**42.0**	**45.5**
1997 Average	**41.5**	**48.8**	**36.6**	**40.3**	**38.7**	**42.3**
1998 Average	**29.9**	**35.4**	**26.9**	**28.7**	**28.0**	**30.5**
1999 Average	**38.2**	**40.5**	**32.9**	**36.2**	**35.4**	**37.4**
2000 Average	**62.7**	**70.8**	**51.2**	**56.6**	**56.6**	**60.2**
2001 Average	**52.3**	**64.2**	**42.8**	**49.2**	**47.6**	**53.1**
2002 Average	**54.6**	**64.0**	**50.8**	**54.4**	**53.0**	**56.9**
2003 January	79.7	86.6	NA	71.2	73.1	75.4
February	94.4	97.2	76.0	77.1	87.3	83.9
March	88.1	98.1	62.4	72.1	77.4	81.1
April	60.3	77.3	51.9	59.5	56.9	64.3
May	62.8	74.9	53.2	58.8	57.2	61.9
June	62.6	71.9	54.1	60.0	58.0	63.9
July	64.9	74.5	58.9	67.8	61.7	70.1
August	67.2	75.4	60.7	67.2	63.4	69.8
September	62.6	72.0	56.1	61.2	58.6	64.6
October	65.2	70.7	56.6	62.8	60.1	65.2
November	67.3	76.7	58.7	62.2	62.7	66.7
December	66.7	79.3	54.5	60.7	62.3	66.8
Average	**72.8**	**80.4**	**58.8**	**65.1**	**66.1**	**69.8**
2004 January	75.3	84.4	57.6	64.9	69.0	71.6
February	76.3	80.7	59.3	64.0	69.7	70.3
March	67.3	76.3	57.1	62.5	62.8	67.5
April	69.9	75.8	58.4	64.8	64.4	68.8
May	76.4	79.1	62.9	69.8	68.9	72.8
June	75.7	78.7	62.7	71.6	69.6	73.9
July	72.2	76.3	60.4	69.3	66.4	71.4
August	75.2	79.8	60.8	70.1	67.8	73.2
September	74.6	88.3	61.3	70.7	67.2	77.2
October	85.7	88.3	68.9	81.0	77.1	82.8
November	86.7	93.8	59.1	75.2	71.1	82.2
December	75.9	85.0	54.2	66.6	62.3	75.4
Average	**75.6**	**82.4**	**60.0**	**69.2**	**67.9**	**73.8**
2005 January	79.5	84.6	60.4	71.2	70.7	77.3
February	85.7	88.1	63.9	75.9	74.7	81.4
March	93.4	95.1	66.1	82.8	79.8	89.0

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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* June 2005, Table 19.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**
1980 Average	**94.1**	**112.8**	**86.8**	**86.4**	**80.3**	**80.1**	**41.5**
1985 Average	**83.5**	**113.0**	**79.4**	**87.4**	**77.6**	**77.2**	**39.8**
1990 Average	**78.6**	**106.3**	**77.3**	**83.9**	**69.7**	**69.4**	**38.6**
1995 Average	**62.6**	**97.5**	**53.9**	**58.0**	**51.1**	**53.8**	**34.4**
1996 Average	**71.3**	**105.5**	**64.6**	**71.4**	**63.9**	**65.9**	**46.1**
1997 Average	**70.0**	**106.5**	**61.3**	**65.3**	**59.0**	**60.6**	**41.6**
1998 Average	**52.6**	**91.2**	**45.0**	**46.5**	**42.2**	**44.4**	**28.8**
1999 Average	**64.5**	**100.7**	**53.3**	**55.0**	**49.3**	**54.6**	**34.2**
2000 Average	**96.3**	**133.0**	**88.0**	**96.9**	**88.6**	**89.8**	**59.5**
2001 Average	**88.6**	**125.6**	**76.3**	**82.1**	**75.6**	**78.4**	**54.0**
2002 Average	**82.8**	**114.6**	**71.6**	**75.2**	**69.4**	**72.4**	**43.1**
2003 January	94.7	122.4	89.8	98.8	90.0	89.2	60.5
February	110.0	130.1	103.1	118.4	108.6	107.8	72.7
March	112.9	135.0	102.4	116.6	105.3	102.5	69.2
April	99.7	125.8	82.3	86.1	83.0	86.4	53.8
May	93.6	122.6	75.1	75.4	75.8	79.2	54.3
June	95.6	NA	76.9	77.4	76.9	81.0	57.1
July	98.2	129.5	81.3	82.8	78.9	83.7	55.9
August	110.2	139.7	86.2	88.2	83.6	88.8	58.6
September	102.5	134.9	80.8	82.7	77.3	80.7	56.7
October	98.2	131.3	83.7	91.6	84.2	87.0	59.7
November	94.3	124.4	86.5	89.5	84.2	86.5	58.7
December	93.9	124.4	90.7	97.0	88.6	89.2	64.8
Average	**100.2**	**128.8**	**87.1**	**95.5**	**88.1**	**88.3**	**60.7**
2004 January	105.0	135.3	99.7	110.9	97.0	96.2	71.7
February	112.7	143.6	100.0	114.6	93.0	96.8	70.1
March	119.9	148.9	101.4	104.3	93.6	101.0	61.9
April	125.4	155.7	103.3	104.3	95.5	107.6	60.4
May	143.5	172.8	115.1	119.4	102.9	112.4	65.6
June	133.5	174.0	108.5	108.0	101.9	107.2	66.1
July	134.1	170.6	115.6	118.8	109.4	115.6	72.1
August	131.0	168.1	126.9	127.9	118.8	124.4	83.0
September	132.8	165.8	132.5	140.1	126.8	133.1	80.4
October	145.9	174.5	154.9	163.2	147.7	153.1	88.6
November	138.2	168.6	145.3	147.9	139.3	142.4	88.3
December	119.5	157.3	132.6	138.1	129.8	127.5	83.4
Average	**128.8**	**162.5**	**121.0**	**126.2**	**112.6**	**118.9**	**75.1**
2005 January	128.5	159.5	131.7	145.6	131.1	131.0	79.5
February	134.5	[R] 170.0	[R] 137.9	145.1	134.1	139.3	79.0
March	153.1	183.8	157.7	163.0	153.7	159.1	86.2

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

NA=Not available. 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* June 2005, Table 4.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**
1980 Average	**103.5**	**108.4**	**86.8**	**90.2**	**78.8**	**81.8**	**48.2**
1985 Average	**91.2**	**120.1**	**79.6**	**103.0**	**84.9**	**78.9**	**71.7**
1990 Average	**88.3**	**112.0**	**76.6**	**92.3**	**73.4**	**72.5**	**74.5**
1995 Average	**76.5**	**100.5**	**54.0**	**58.9**	**56.2**	**56.0**	**49.2**
1996 Average	**84.7**	**111.6**	**65.1**	**74.0**	**67.3**	**68.1**	**60.5**
1997 Average	**83.9**	**112.8**	**61.3**	**74.5**	**63.6**	**64.2**	**55.2**
1998 Average	**67.3**	**97.5**	**45.2**	**50.1**	**48.2**	**49.4**	**40.5**
1999 Average	**78.1**	**105.9**	**54.3**	**60.5**	**55.8**	**58.4**	**45.8**
2000 Average	**110.6**	**130.6**	**89.9**	**112.3**	**92.7**	**93.5**	**60.3**
2001 Average	**103.2**	**132.3**	**77.5**	**104.5**	**82.9**	**84.2**	**50.6**
2002 Average	**94.7**	**128.8**	**72.1**	**99.0**	**73.7**	**76.2**	**41.9**
2003 January	106.0	139.7	91.4	121.0	98.3	93.2	57.3
February	122.1	W	101.8	137.2	114.5	110.3	69.5
March	130.1	W	104.3	138.6	112.9	111.3	68.0
April	120.0	W	82.1	127.7	91.2	94.2	52.7
May	110.0	139.8	75.9	NA	81.1	85.5	53.9
June	109.4	145.7	76.6	90.8	81.6	86.4	56.0
July	110.6	151.9	81.7	89.8	82.8	88.4	54.3
August	123.1	162.2	87.2	100.7	86.9	94.2	55.3
September	126.5	158.9	81.7	NA	81.4	88.9	53.8
October	115.0	150.8	84.5	117.2	88.2	91.9	55.8
November	109.5	W	87.8	120.9	89.1	91.7	55.9
December	106.5	146.6	92.9	NA	94.5	93.8	61.3
Average	**115.6**	**149.3**	**87.2**	**122.4**	**93.3**	**94.4**	**57.7**
2004 January	117.3	W	99.8	132.5	102.5	99.9	NA
February	125.6	W	101.3	93.9	99.4	103.3	87.7
March	133.8	W	102.7	NA	101.1	107.3	NA
April	139.6	177.4	106.6	139.8	101.9	114.6	67.4
May	157.1	194.9	117.0	111.7	107.2	120.0	74.8
June	154.7	193.2	110.3	105.2	104.9	113.9	71.5
July	148.6	187.0	116.9	W	113.2	120.1	77.6
August	145.4	185.8	127.2	125.8	122.6	128.3	88.1
September	145.2	189.2	133.3	W	129.9	135.3	85.9
October	158.6	W	155.0	169.5	153.2	155.5	98.3
November	155.3	W	146.5	154.3	142.4	149.7	103.5
December	141.5	W	133.4	145.2	132.1	134.5	94.5
Average	**143.7**	**182.3**	**120.7**	**116.7**	**116.9**	**124.2**	**83.3**
2005 January	139.8	W	131.2	153.2	138.7	134.2	105.2
February	[R]146.8	W	137.5	152.7	141.4	142.9	103.3
March	163.7	201.6	158.3	166.3	159.5	162.6	109.0

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* June 2005, Table 2.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**
1980 Average	**96.3**	**100.4**	**101.5**	**97.8**	**101.1**	**98.3**	**98.2**	**97.9**	**96.4**
1985 Average	**99.7**	**102.4**	**107.7**	**107.0**	**106.7**	**108.0**	**111.3**	**105.9**	**102.3**
1990 Average	**98.9**	**102.8**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**108.6**	**109.8**	**112.5**	**108.7**	**102.6**
1995 Average	**78.7**	**77.9**	**85.3**	**84.4**	**87.4**	**86.4**	**95.5**	**88.8**	**82.6**
1996 Average	**97.2**	**94.0**	**96.9**	**97.6**	**98.6**	**98.6**	**106.3**	**102.4**	**95.3**
1997 Average	**94.2**	**94.2**	**98.7**	**96.0**	**98.9**	**96.3**	**106.5**	**103.3**	**95.0**
1998 Average	**78.8**	**78.8**	**87.3**	**81.8**	**86.8**	**83.1**	**94.8**	**89.2**	**81.4**
1999 Average	**81.3**	**77.0**	**85.4**	**83.6**	**85.8**	**85.2**	**96.9**	**91.3**	**81.5**
2000 Average	**129.7**	**128.1**	**125.5**	**127.3**	**125.9**	**129.1**	**144.2**	**140.4**	**122.4**
2001 Average	**121.7**	**125.6**	**126.1**	**122.1**	**123.6**	**123.9**	**136.3**	**131.4**	**115.9**
2002 Average	**112.9**	**111.9**	**117.2**	**114.1**	**112.4**	**111.8**	**121.8**	**122.0**	**106.4**
2003 January	128.0	127.2	126.4	135.0	132.3	130.9	139.2	145.8	127.4
February	142.5	145.0	138.9	152.4	151.8	149.6	156.1	166.6	147.7
March	147.0	148.4	144.0	153.9	151.4	152.2	160.0	170.5	153.7
April	130.1	132.6	131.9	136.0	131.5	133.5	141.6	146.1	132.8
May	125.2	126.4	125.8	132.7	123.9	127.8	137.8	135.9	124.0
June	124.5	121.4	122.3	129.5	119.9	124.6	130.0	133.9	NA
July	121.3	118.7	120.3	127.1	117.3	120.6	128.4	128.5	105.6
August	120.6	119.1	121.0	127.4	NA	120.8	124.9	NA	108.8
September	121.5	119.4	121.3	125.9	120.6	122.6	128.9	126.1	110.7
October	122.8	120.4	126.0	126.0	121.1	124.4	131.8	133.3	116.3
November	124.3	121.8	126.9	129.8	127.3	129.8	137.5	136.5	121.4
December	129.4	126.1	129.0	134.9	133.1	133.6	142.4	144.7	128.4
Average	**131.4**	**131.2**	**130.9**	**138.6**	**134.4**	**135.5**	**143.6**	**148.9**	**130.4**
2004 January	135.4	136.4	135.6	143.1	143.4	140.8	148.9	152.1	138.0
February	138.3	139.8	137.3	144.3	141.7	139.8	150.9	155.5	138.6
March	137.0	135.2	137.9	142.9	137.0	138.7	147.2	153.9	136.9
April	136.9	133.6	138.9	142.0	137.4	137.7	146.8	151.1	135.6
May	138.6	133.7	138.8	145.1	141.1	139.7	148.4	152.3	136.1
June	141.6	135.8	144.0	144.6	137.8	143.3	148.5	151.9	134.8
July	145.1	138.8	150.6	149.4	140.1	146.9	151.8	151.8	133.2
August	153.2	146.5	155.1	156.4	148.3	152.1	155.5	158.6	142.1
September	161.4	153.5	160.0	165.5	155.7	162.4	162.9	164.2	153.1
October	178.7	173.3	176.7	182.7	177.8	178.0	184.2	192.3	171.0
November	178.1	174.7	174.1	183.1	176.4	180.8	188.9	195.9	174.0
December	176.5	175.4	172.2	180.7	175.8	178.2	185.7	193.4	171.0
Average	**151.0**	**150.4**	**150.5**	**155.8**	**151.1**	**150.9**	**162.1**	**165.2**	**148.6**
2005 January	174.8	173.6	172.9	182.2	175.8	178.9	187.8	194.2	173.7
February	R 180.2	R 177.0	R 174.3	R 186.2	R 177.2	R 180.7	R 190.5	197.1	R 176.5
March	187.5	185.0	183.9	196.7	187.1	188.2	200.8	208.8	185.2

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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* June 2005, Table 18.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**
1980 Average	**95.4**	**102.6**	**97.9**	**98.5**	**92.2**	**91.9**	**97.8**	**99.6**	**95.8**	**91.5**	**99.9**
1985 Average	**104.6**	**114.3**	**108.8**	**106.3**	**98.0**	**99.7**	**102.1**	**99.1**	**97.5**	**98.3**	**101.9**
1990 Average	**105.8**	**107.8**	**111.9**	**110.6**	**99.1**	**98.1**	**100.9**	**99.3**	**96.1**	**94.2**	**101.4**
1995 Average	**87.0**	**101.0**	**93.6**	**84.4**	**81.5**	**80.8**	**86.0**	**81.6**	**78.5**	**81.2**	**80.1**
1996 Average	**98.4**	**117.8**	**106.3**	**95.2**	**96.0**	**92.1**	**97.7**	**91.2**	**89.3**	**89.9**	**90.9**
1997 Average	**98.4**	**117.4**	**105.7**	**94.8**	**96.2**	**91.3**	**94.2**	**86.5**	**87.0**	**93.3**	**89.9**
1998 Average	**85.8**	**102.2**	**90.2**	**85.6**	**81.8**	**76.7**	**80.4**	**74.8**	**73.5**	**80.1**	**73.8**
1999 Average	**88.4**	**101.1**	**90.7**	**87.0**	**78.9**	**82.0**	**88.3**	**79.3**	**71.6**	**84.7**	**77.4**
2000 Average	**127.0**	**W**	**135.1**	**126.9**	**125.1**	**122.0**	**NA**	**120.7**	**109.5**	**117.1**	**115.6**
2001 Average	**123.4**	**143.1**	**134.2**	**120.2**	**113.9**	**116.0**	**NA**	**113.3**	**112.1**	**118.0**	**112.2**
2002 Average	**116.4**	**W**	**120.1**	**105.7**	**105.4**	**105.8**	**110.9**	**102.5**	**97.5**	**107.3**	**105.1**
2003 January	138.4	W	141.4	130.9	131.7	129.4	130.5	130.3	116.6	127.1	120.5
February	161.4	W	158.2	147.2	155.5	144.8	148.5	146.7	130.5	138.5	135.3
March	168.5	W	165.5	143.4	155.9	141.3	148.8	142.4	131.8	140.2	133.7
April	142.2	NA	145.2	127.7	130.9	126.0	130.5	W	112.5	125.4	119.6
May	130.0	NA	135.7	119.3	116.5	115.4	120.9	W	108.1	117.9	113.4
June	125.5	127.6	128.4	120.3	113.2	113.4	114.0	W	106.1	113.6	114.6
July	119.7	W	124.4	118.5	109.5	111.5	113.5	W	NA	112.1	113.8
August	117.2	W	125.6	120.4	113.8	113.9	119.6	106.0	114.9	114.1	115.4
September	121.7	128.6	126.9	121.1	112.3	114.1	119.8	W	114.0	117.5	113.3
October	125.6	W	133.8	122.7	117.2	120.5	122.1	W	116.5	121.9	119.6
November	130.0	W	136.5	123.8	119.3	122.3	125.9	112.8	117.7	122.7	118.3
December	139.8	W	143.0	129.0	128.9	125.3	126.5	123.0	119.9	123.8	119.1
Average	**143.3**	**W**	**145.5**	**131.1**	**130.4**	**128.4**	**132.1**	**120.2**	**119.8**	**126.9**	**121.8**
2004 January	147.3	NA	152.2	135.6	137.6	132.4	133.2	130.1	125.4	132.6	125.4
February	150.6	W	155.9	134.7	140.4	134.9	137.8	133.3	126.6	132.0	126.5
March	148.6	W	153.6	134.2	137.2	137.6	140.4	134.0	132.6	132.3	127.9
April	148.6	W	153.1	130.0	136.3	140.3	139.8	W	134.2	134.1	133.0
May	146.7	160.4	150.1	NA	140.3	137.7	141.0	W	136.2	NA	134.9
June	140.2	154.7	145.9	125.8	NA	134.9	138.1	W	134.5	136.2	135.1
July	140.8	W	150.3	134.3	137.2	141.4	143.2	W	139.8	141.8	139.4
August	147.5	W	156.6	141.7	147.3	147.4	150.0	W	144.9	148.6	150.2
September	156.9	W	166.6	152.8	154.0	153.8	162.5	W	NA	157.3	160.0
October	179.3	W	185.1	177.7	176.9	178.0	180.5	181.0	177.1	174.1	176.0
November	187.2	W	190.7	181.0	183.4	170.8	179.7	181.1	175.1	176.2	176.0
December	185.7	W	188.5	178.3	175.2	166.5	174.0	171.3	169.1	168.8	164.4
Average	**156.3**	**W**	**163.2**	**145.6**	**149.7**	**147.2**	**153.5**	**153.2**	**140.5**	**146.5**	**143.1**
2005 January	185.1	W	189.6	179.4	181.3	169.7	174.5	172.0	167.3	166.9	162.9
February	R 187.2	W	R 190.5	181.5	181.9	R 176.4	R 181.8	175.7	171.7	R 172.4	R 168.1
March	194.2	NA	200.4	191.0	189.7	189.2	191.5	188.2	189.0	186.9	180.8

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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* June 2005, Table 18.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

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**
1980 Average	**91.6**	**100.8**	**97.3**	**97.8**	**97.4**
1985 Average	**97.2**	**101.1**	**97.1**	**108.3**	**105.3**
1990 Average	**97.4**	**102.9**	**97.0**	**110.1**	**106.3**
1995 Average	**83.9**	**96.2**	**89.4**	**83.4**	**86.7**
1996 Average	**93.3**	**108.0**	**98.9**	**90.9**	**98.9**
1997 Average	**95.3**	**113.9**	**103.1**	**97.3**	**98.4**
1998 Average	**78.4**	**97.8**	**86.1**	**85.2**	**85.2**
1999 Average	**76.2**	**106.5**	**93.8**	**96.6**	**87.6**
2000 Average	**117.0**	**144.5**	**136.8**	**133.7**	**131.1**
2001 Average	**103.8**	**133.6**	**121.1**	**137.7**	**125.0**
2002 Average	**91.9**	**120.4**	**106.0**	**108.7**	**112.9**
2003 January	107.6	137.9	124.4	115.7	133.2
February	120.5	155.4	144.6	121.1	150.8
March	133.9	179.5	158.6	137.4	153.9
April	121.1	154.8	130.6	129.9	134.6
May	111.4	143.0	120.6	122.2	126.7
June	NA	143.3	125.3	122.6	121.7
July	107.4	141.0	131.1	NA	116.4
August	114.3	145.4	130.3	127.2	117.6
September	114.0	137.0	119.1	NA	118.8
October	NA	135.1	116.8	NA	123.6
November	122.4	141.8	123.5	126.6	128.3
December	120.7	146.2	125.6	127.3	134.1
Average	**118.8**	**148.7**	**130.3**	**124.3**	**135.5**
2004 January	122.6	147.7	129.0	129.1	141.7
February	124.1	157.7	140.3	130.8	143.2
March	134.2	166.4	144.6	136.8	141.3
April	144.3	178.7	159.3	143.5	141.1
May	162.5	191.5	177.0	155.3	142.0
June	148.9	185.5	163.5	159.2	140.8
July	142.7	182.2	171.8	165.4	142.9
August	155.2	180.9	164.2	163.3	149.8
September	161.8	187.2	175.7	162.4	159.8
October	193.2	208.8	192.2	177.1	180.5
November	188.4	204.4	180.3	174.7	182.6
December	157.7	188.3	163.5	170.0	179.2
Average	**149.3**	**174.9**	**159.2**	**152.9**	**154.5**
2005 January	151.5	191.1	168.6	168.3	180.7
February	188.7	R 223.8	R 197.6	176.7	R 184.3
March	204.6	243.8	215.0	192.8	194.1

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.

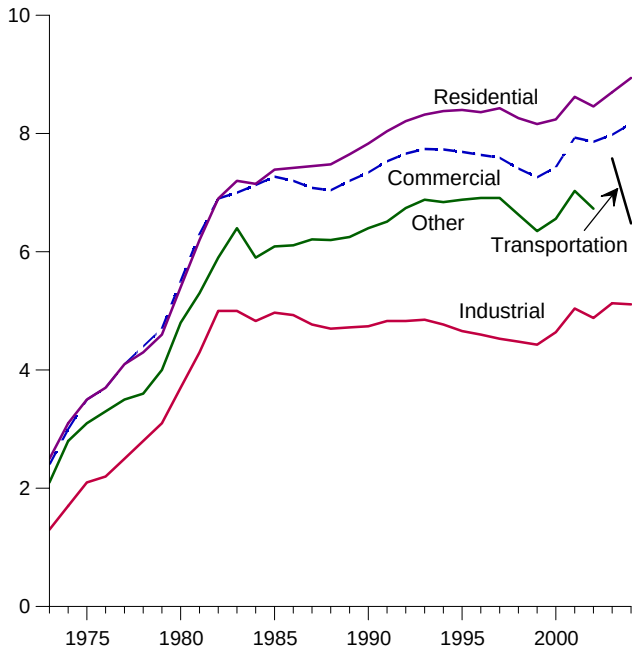
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* June 2005, Table 18.

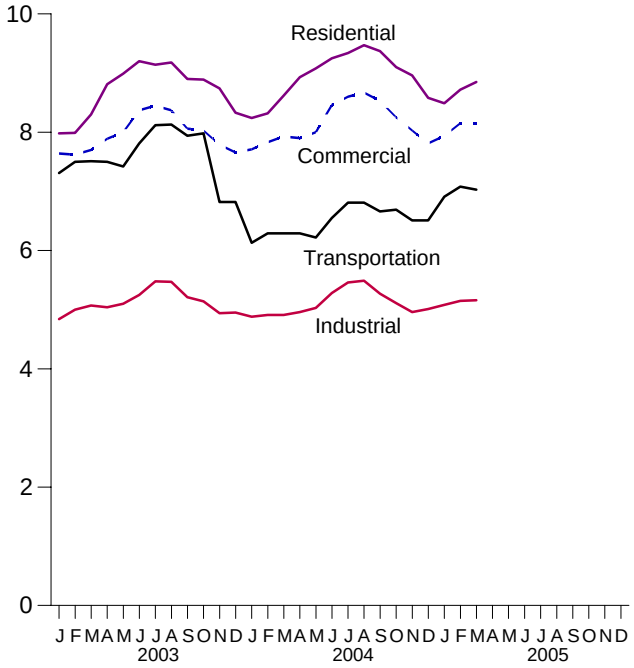
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2004



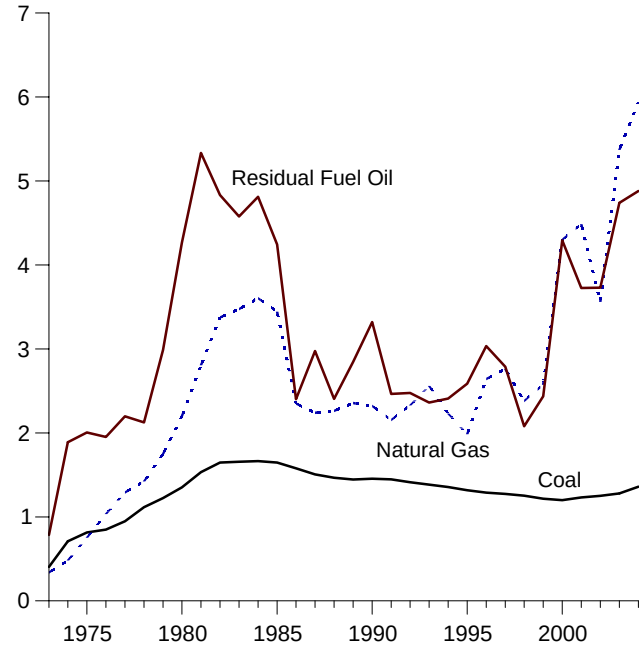
By Sector, Monthly



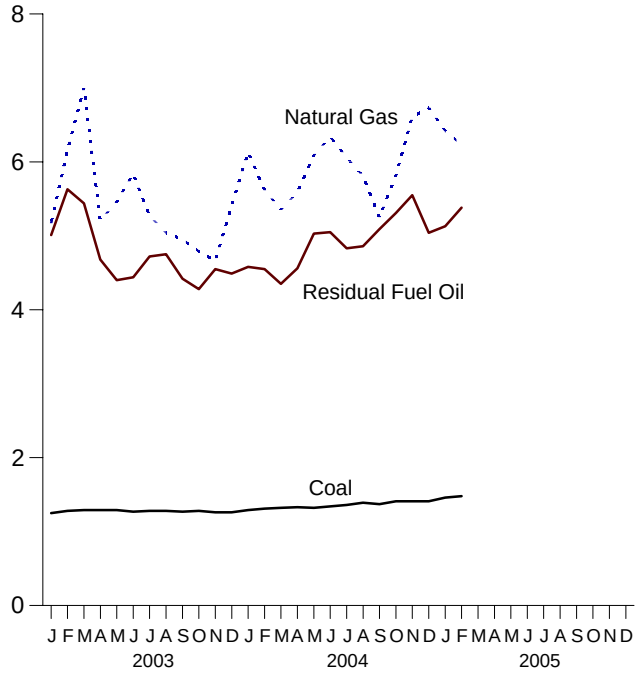
Note: Includes taxes.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.9.

Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973-2004



Costs, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Cents per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial[a]	Industrial[b]	Transportation[c]	Other[d]	Total
1973 Average	**2.5**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**NA**	**2.1**	**2.0**
1975 Average	**3.5**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**NA**	**3.1**	**2.9**
1980 Average	**5.4**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**NA**	**4.8**	**4.7**
1985 Average	**7.39**	**7.27**	**4.97**	**NA**	**6.09**	**6.44**
1990 Average	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**NA**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1995 Average	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**NA**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996 Average	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997 Average	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998 Average	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**NA**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999 Average	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**NA**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000 Average	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**NA**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001 Average	**8.62**	**7.93**	**5.04**	**NA**	**7.03**	**7.32**
2002 Average	**8.46**	**7.86**	**4.88**	**NA**	**6.73**	**7.21**
2003 January	7.98	7.64	4.84	7.31	–	7.03
February	7.99	7.62	5.00	7.50	–	7.03
March	8.30	7.70	5.07	7.51	–	7.15
April	8.81	7.89	5.04	7.50	–	7.28
May	8.99	8.00	5.10	7.42	–	7.42
June	9.20	8.37	5.25	7.81	–	7.73
July	9.14	8.45	5.48	8.12	–	7.94
August	9.18	8.37	5.47	8.13	–	7.92
September	8.90	8.06	5.21	7.94	–	7.57
October	8.89	8.03	5.14	7.98	–	7.40
November	8.74	7.79	4.94	6.82	–	7.21
December	8.33	7.66	4.95	6.82	–	7.16
Average	**8.70**	**7.98**	**5.13**	**7.58**	**–**	**7.42**
2004 January	8.24	7.71	4.88	6.13	–	7.18
February	8.32	7.83	4.91	6.29	–	7.21
March	8.62	7.93	4.91	6.29	–	7.27
April	8.93	7.90	4.96	6.29	–	7.29
May	9.08	8.00	5.03	6.22	–	7.41
June	9.25	8.46	5.28	6.55	–	7.85
July	9.34	8.60	5.46	6.81	–	8.05
August	9.47	8.67	5.49	6.81	–	8.11
September	9.37	8.53	5.27	6.66	–	7.92
October	9.10	8.25	5.11	6.69	–	7.57
November	8.96	8.03	4.96	6.51	–	7.37
December	8.58	7.81	5.01	6.51	–	7.32
Average	**8.94**	**8.17**	**5.11**	**6.48**	**–**	**7.57**
2005 January	8.49	7.94	5.08	6.91	–	7.40
February	8.72	8.15	5.15	7.08	–	7.51
March	8.85	8.15	5.16	7.03	–	7.52
3-Month Average	**8.68**	**8.08**	**5.13**	**7.01**	**–**	**7.48**
2004 3-Month Average	**8.38**	**7.82**	**4.90**	**6.24**	**–**	**7.22**
2003 3-Month Average	**8.08**	**7.65**	**4.97**	**7.44**	**–**	**7.07**

[a] Commercial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[b] Industrial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

[c] Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

[d] Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable.

Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include State and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. • See Note 7 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977-February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980-1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984-1990:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1991 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* June 2005, Table 5.3.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas[d]	All Fossil Fuels[e]
		Residual Fuel Oil[a]	Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Petroleum Coke	Total[c]		
1973 Average	**0.41**	**0.79**	**NA**	**NA**	**0.80**	**0.34**	**0.48**
1975 Average	**.81**	**2.01**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.02**	**.75**	**1.04**
1980 Average	**1.35**	**4.27**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.35**	**2.20**	**1.93**
1985 Average	**1.65**	**4.24**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.32**	**3.44**	**2.09**
1990 Average	**1.45**	**3.32**	**5.38**	**.80**	**3.35**	**2.32**	**1.69**
1995 Average	**1.32**	**2.59**	**3.99**	**.65**	**2.57**	**1.98**	**1.45**
1996 Average	**1.29**	**3.03**	**4.87**	**.78**	**3.03**	**2.64**	**1.52**
1997 Average	**1.27**	**2.79**	**4.49**	**.91**	**2.73**	**2.76**	**1.52**
1998 Average	**1.25**	**2.08**	**3.30**	**.71**	**2.02**	**2.38**	**1.44**
1999 Average	**1.22**	**2.44**	**4.03**	**.65**	**2.36**	**2.57**	**1.44**
2000 Average	**1.20**	**4.29**	**6.65**	**.58**	**4.18**	**4.30**	**1.74**
2001 Average	**1.23**	**3.73**	**6.30**	**.78**	**3.69**	**4.49**	**1.73**
2002 Average[f]	**1.25**	**3.73**	**5.34**	**0.78**	**3.34**	**3.56**	**1.52**
2003 January	1.25	5.01	6.68	.72	4.63	5.17	2.14
February	1.28	5.63	7.78	.68	5.55	6.16	2.39
March	1.29	5.44	9.14	.79	5.72	7.00	2.55
April	1.29	4.68	6.64	.66	4.43	5.21	2.14
May	1.29	4.40	6.09	.69	4.17	5.46	2.23
June	1.27	4.44	5.83	.67	4.17	5.84	2.34
July	1.28	4.72	6.02	.80	4.39	5.27	2.47
August	1.28	4.75	6.65	.71	4.29	5.04	2.42
September	1.27	4.42	6.46	.75	3.93	4.95	2.18
October	1.28	4.28	6.51	.71	3.92	4.79	2.06
November	1.26	4.55	6.79	.70	3.86	4.66	1.96
December	1.26	4.49	6.58	.74	4.12	5.41	2.10
Average	**1.28**	**4.74**	**6.90**	**.72**	**4.45**	**5.37**	**2.25**
2004 January	1.29	4.58	7.45	.72	4.43	6.13	2.37
February	1.31	4.55	7.43	.74	4.25	5.62	2.32
March	1.32	4.35	7.72	.80	3.97	5.35	2.19
April	1.33	4.56	7.61	.72	4.17	5.59	2.33
May	1.32	5.03	7.65	.73	4.44	6.09	2.53
June	1.34	5.05	8.78	.78	4.57	6.34	2.67
July	1.36	4.83	8.11	.80	4.45	6.06	2.78
August	1.39	4.86	8.47	.72	4.38	5.81	2.64
September	1.37	5.09	9.01	.76	4.45	5.25	2.42
October	1.41	5.31	9.89	.82	4.76	5.82	2.47
November	1.41	5.55	9.18	1.00	5.11	6.61	2.49
December	1.41	5.04	8.99	.97	4.55	6.73	2.55
Average	**1.36**	**4.88**	**8.32**	**.80**	**4.45**	**5.94**	**2.49**
2005 January	1.46	5.13	9.57	1.09	5.02	6.42	2.60
February	1.48	5.38	9.89	1.13	4.91	6.23	2.48
2-Month Average	**1.47**	**5.26**	**9.69**	**1.11**	**4.96**	**6.33**	**2.54**
2004 2-Month Average	**1.30**	**4.57**	**7.44**	**.73**	**4.34**	**5.88**	**2.34**
2003 2-Month Average	**1.26**	**5.33**	**7.26**	**.71**	**5.09**	**5.64**	**2.26**

[a] For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

[b] For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

[c] Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. For 1973-1982, data do not include refined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. For 1973-1989, data do not include petroleum coke.

[d] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. For 1973-2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases derived from fossil fuels.

[e] Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

[f] Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the commercial and industrial sectors. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

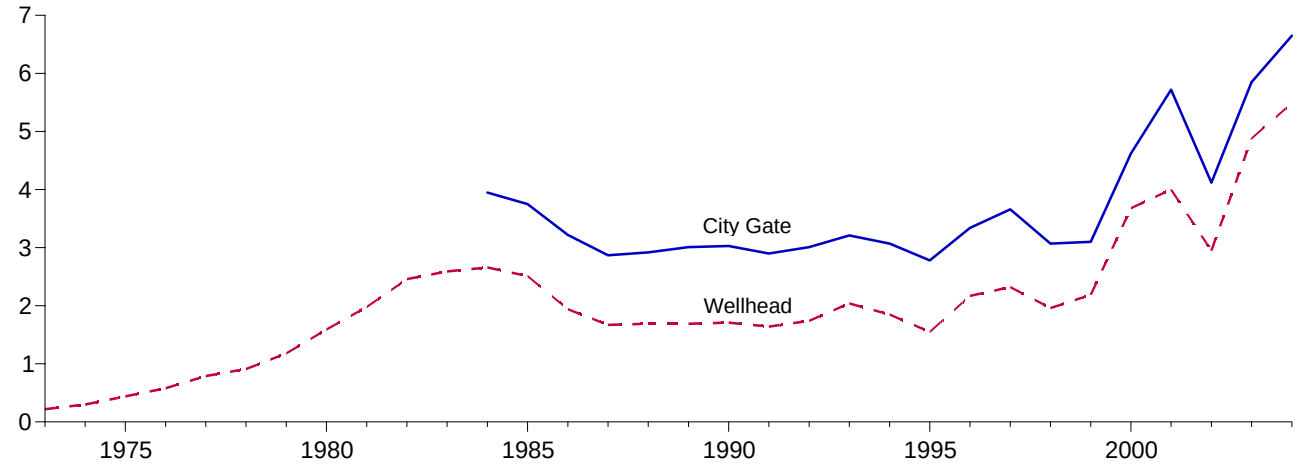
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: See end of section.

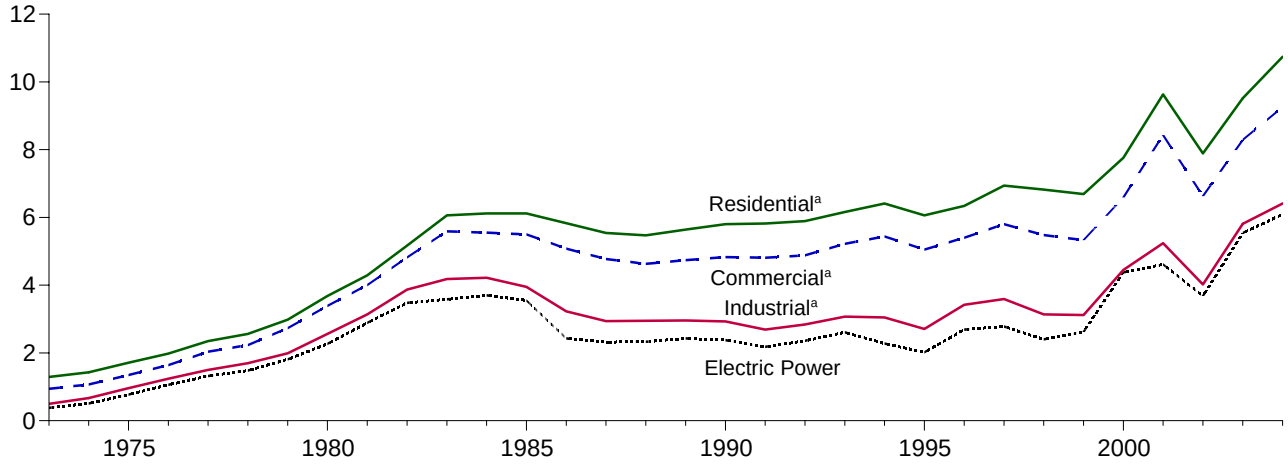
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

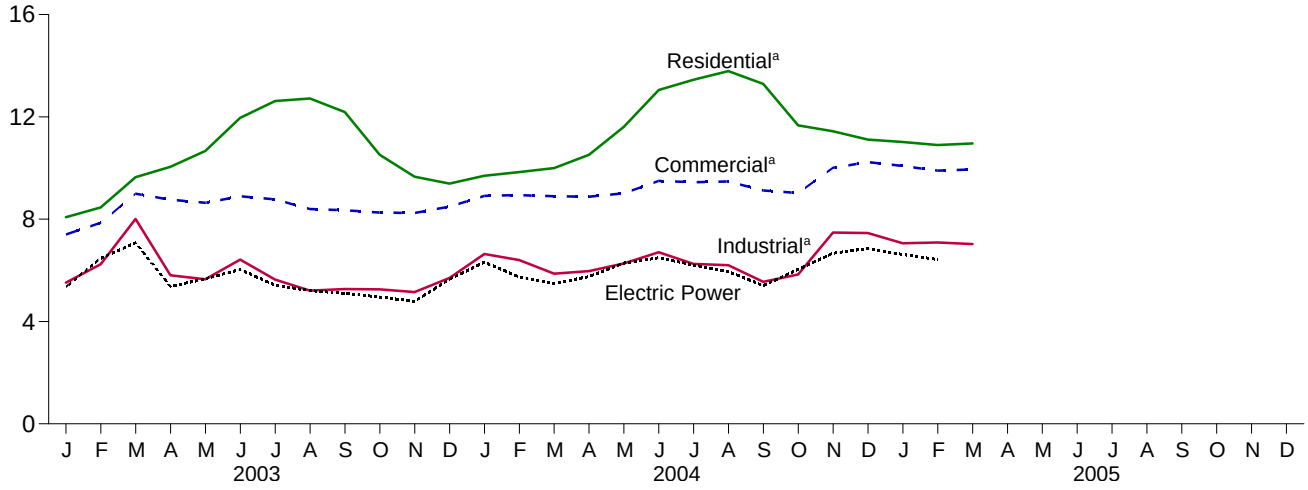
Selected Prices, 1973-2004



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2004



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a]Includes taxes.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors[a]							
			Residential		Commercial[b]		Industrial[c]		Electric Power[d]	
			Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]
1973 Average	**0.22**	**NA**	**1.29**	**NA**	**0.94**	**NA**	**0.50**	**NA**	**0.38**	**92.1**
1975 Average	**.44**	**NA**	**1.71**	**NA**	**1.35**	**NA**	**.96**	**NA**	**.77**	**96.1**
1980 Average	**1.59**	**NA**	**3.68**	**NA**	**3.39**	**NA**	**2.56**	**NA**	**2.27**	**96.9**
1985 Average	**2.51**	**3.75**	**6.12**	**NA**	**5.50**	**NA**	**3.95**	**68.8**	**3.55**	**94.0**
1990 Average	**1.71**	**3.03**	**5.80**	**99.3**	**4.83**	**86.6**	**2.93**	**35.2**	**2.38**	**76.8**
1995 Average	**1.55**	**2.78**	**6.06**	**99.1**	**5.05**	**76.7**	**2.71**	**24.5**	**2.02**	**71.4**
1996 Average	**2.17**	**3.34**	**6.34**	**99.1**	**5.40**	**77.6**	**3.42**	**19.4**	**2.69**	**68.4**
1997 Average	**2.32**	**3.66**	**6.94**	**98.8**	**5.80**	**70.8**	**3.59**	**18.1**	**2.78**	**68.0**
1998 Average	**1.96**	**3.07**	**6.82**	**97.7**	**5.48**	**67.0**	**3.14**	**16.1**	**2.40**	**63.7**
1999 Average	**2.19**	**3.10**	**6.69**	**95.2**	**5.33**	**66.1**	**3.12**	**18.8**	**2.62**	**58.3**
2000 Average	**3.68**	**4.62**	**7.76**	**92.6**	**6.59**	**63.9**	**4.45**	**19.8**	**4.38**	**50.5**
2001 Average	**4.00**	**5.72**	**9.63**	**92.4**	**8.43**	**66.0**	**5.24**	**20.8**	**4.61**	**40.2**
2002 Average	**2.95**	**4.12**	**7.89**	**97.9**	**6.63**	**77.4**	**4.02**	**22.7**	[d]**3.68**	**83.9**
2003 January	4.43	5.28	8.08	NA	7.40	79.1	5.52	22.2	5.36	88.6
February	5.05	5.83	8.46	NA	7.86	79.8	6.24	23.0	6.47	89.5
March	6.96	7.63	9.64	NA	9.00	80.1	8.01	22.0	7.08	87.8
April	4.47	5.60	10.05	NA	8.76	76.7	5.81	21.7	5.37	91.1
May	4.77	5.69	10.67	NA	8.64	73.5	5.65	21.0	5.67	93.4
June	5.41	6.40	11.96	NA	8.90	72.4	6.42	19.8	6.03	91.9
July	5.08	5.83	12.62	NA	8.77	71.0	5.64	25.2	5.42	92.0
August	4.46	5.48	12.72	NA	8.40	73.3	5.21	23.4	5.21	90.2
September	4.59	5.58	12.19	NA	8.35	72.2	5.27	23.4	5.10	91.1
October	4.32	5.33	10.52	NA	8.26	72.7	5.26	24.6	4.96	91.3
November	4.26	5.54	9.66	NA	8.24	77.6	5.15	23.0	4.79	90.4
December	4.76	5.89	9.39	NA	8.49	80.2	5.70	24.5	5.65	90.6
Average	**4.88**	**5.85**	**9.52**	**97.6**	**8.29**	**77.3**	**5.81**	**22.9**	**5.54**	**90.7**
2004 January	[E]5.53	6.39	9.70	NA	8.91	80.4	6.64	22.3	6.32	96.9
February	[E]5.15	6.37	9.84	NA	8.94	80.6	6.40	23.0	5.74	92.7
March	[E]4.97	6.24	10.00	NA	8.90	78.2	5.87	22.2	5.48	94.4
April	[E]5.20	6.32	10.52	NA	8.88	76.2	5.97	22.7	5.76	97.0
May	[E]5.63	[R]6.48	11.61	NA	9.01	72.7	6.27	22.4	6.28	95.3
June	[E]5.85	6.92	13.05	NA	9.50	71.1	6.71	24.1	6.49	95.4
July	[E]5.60	[R]6.68	13.45	NA	9.45	70.5	6.25	24.3	6.21	96.0
August	[E]5.36	6.50	13.79	NA	9.47	69.6	6.20	23.6	5.95	95.5
September	[E]4.86	6.07	13.29	NA	9.12	70.0	5.55	22.3	5.40	93.5
October	[E]5.45	6.30	11.67	NA	9.02	72.7	5.84	22.5	6.04	96.8
November	[E]6.07	7.49	11.44	NA	10.01	77.9	7.48	23.0	6.67	92.4
December	[E]6.25	7.51	[R]11.11	NA	[R]10.23	[R]79.7	[R]7.46	[R]23.6	6.85	93.3
Average	[E]**5.49**	**6.65**	**10.74**	[E]**96.0**	**9.26**	**77.0**	**6.41**	**23.0**	**6.09**	**95.0**
2005 January	[E]5.52	7.06	[R]11.02	NA	10.08	84.0	7.06	21.3	6.62	96.4
February	[E]5.59	7.13	10.90	NA	9.90	83.3	7.09	22.1	6.42	[R]95.6
March	[E]5.98	7.21	10.96	NA	9.95	82.5	7.03	22.2	NA	NA
3-Month Average	[E]**5.70**	**7.13**	**10.96**	**NA**	**9.98**	**83.3**	**7.06**	**21.8**	**NA**	**NA**
2004 3-Month Average	[E]**5.22**	**6.35**	**9.82**	**NA**	**8.91**	**79.9**	**6.31**	**22.5**	**5.85**	**94.6**
2003 3-Month Average	**5.48**	**6.08**	**8.64**	**NA**	**8.01**	**79.6**	**6.54**	**22.4**	**6.28**	**88.6**

[a] See Note 9 at end of section.

[b] Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[c] Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[d] The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

[e] Includes taxes.

[f] The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.4 for which price data are available.

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

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Energy Prices

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. city average retail prices of motor gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. From 1974-1977, prices were collected in 56 urban areas. From 1978 forward, prices 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.

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

made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980-1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were $100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated States; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Data for 1973–1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974–1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983–1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991–2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers, as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

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

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration (FEA), based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, June 2005, Table 1.

F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

October–December 1977: EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."

1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, June 2005, 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*, June 2005, Table 1.

Table 9.2 Sources

October 1973–September 1977: Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
October 1977–December 1977: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
1978 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, June 2005, Table 24.

Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.
1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.
2001 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, June 2005, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants"; and EIA, Form EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."

Table 9.11 Sources

All Prices Except Electric Power:
1973–1999: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports.
2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 2005, Table 4.

Electric Power Sector Price:
1973–1998: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 96.
1999–2002: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, October 2004, Table 4.
2003: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA, Form EIA-423 "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report."
2004 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 2005, Table 4.

Percentage of Residential Sector:
1989-2001: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*), annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.
2002 and 2003: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports, Table 23.
2004: EIA estimate.

Percentage of Commercial and Industrial Sectors:
1989-1999: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial (or industrial) consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial (or industrial) consumers.
2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, May 2005, Table 4.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector:
1973-2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants" (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973-1988, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.3b; for 1989-2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).
2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

Section 10. Renewable Energy

Sources. The Nation consumed 6.1 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2004, accounting for 6.1 percent[1] of total energy consumption during the year. At 2.7 quadrillion Btu, conventional hydroelectric power was the largest component of the renewable energy total, measuring 45 percent of the total. Wood was the next largest component at 2.0 quadrillion Btu and 33 percent of the total. Waste, the third largest component of the renewable energy total, contributed 0.6 quadrillion Btu in 2004, a 9-percent share of the total.

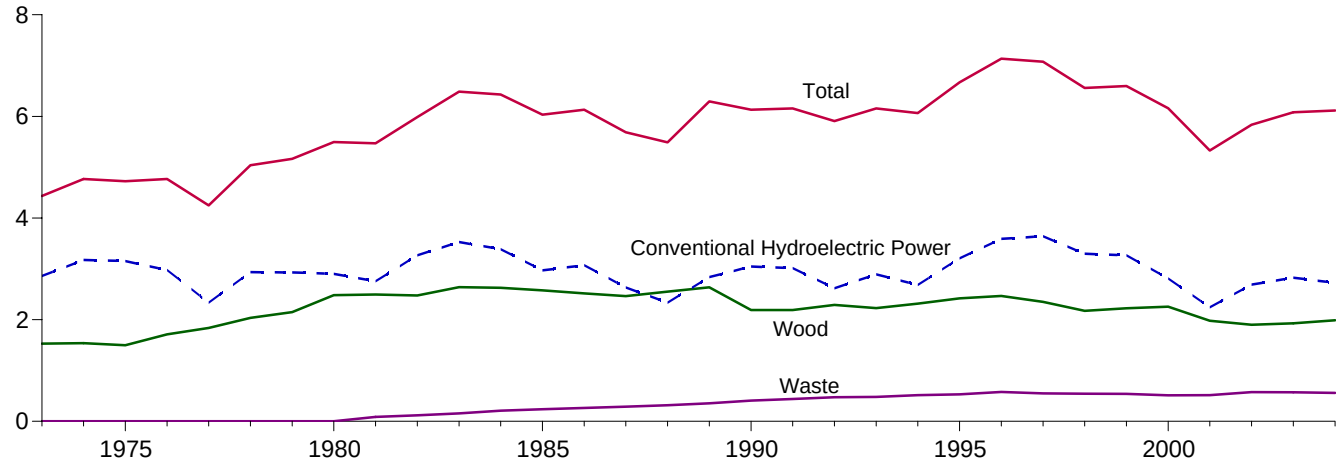
Electric Power Sector. In 2004, the electric power sector consumed 3.6 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy resources, 59 percent of all renewable energy consumed. Conventional hydroelectric power recorded 2.7 quadrillion Btu in 2004, 74 percent of the electric power sector total. Waste, at 0.3 quadrillion Btu, was the second largest renewable source consumed for electricity generation, followed by geothermal, wood, wind, and solar.

End-Use Sectors. The industrial sector was the largest end-use consumer of renewable energy in 2004. Industrial facilities used 1.7 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2004, 86 percent in the form of wood. The residential sector was the next largest end-use sector in the use of renewable energy, consuming 0.4 quadrillion Btu---81 percent in the form of wood, 14 percent solar, and 4 percent geothermal. The transportation sector consumed renewable energy in the form of alcohol fuels used in the blending of motor gasoline; in 2004, alcohol fuel use was 0.3 quadrillion Btu. The commercial sector used 0.1 quadrillion Btu in 2004, 45 percent of it as waste and 39 percent as wood.

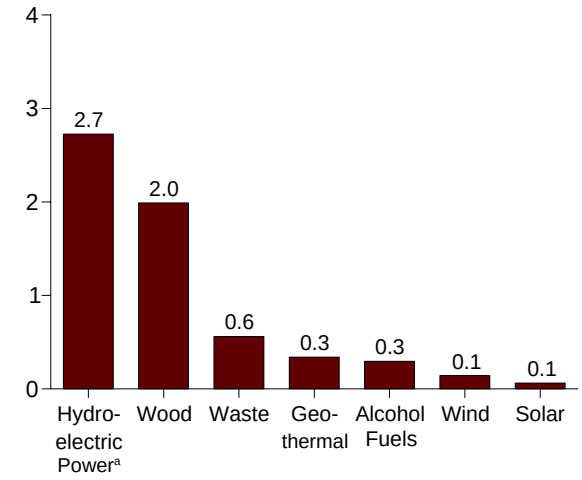
[1]A small amount of alcohol fuel (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

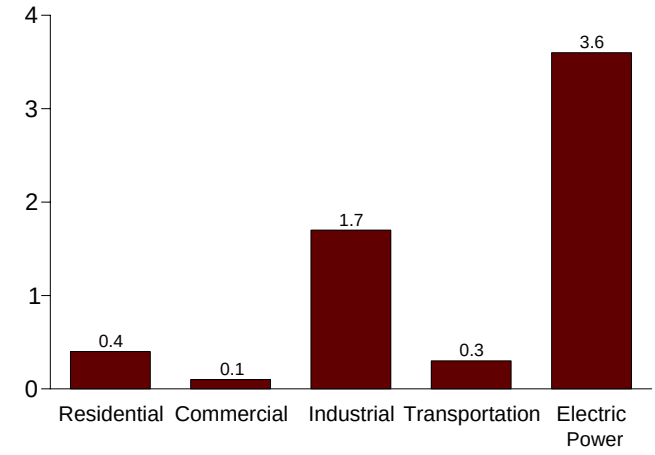
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2004



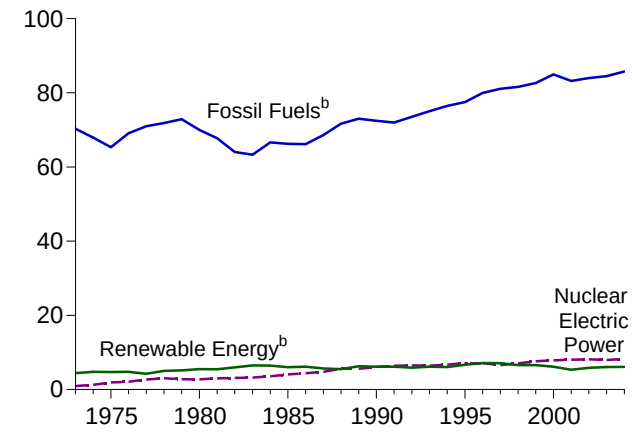
By Source, 2004



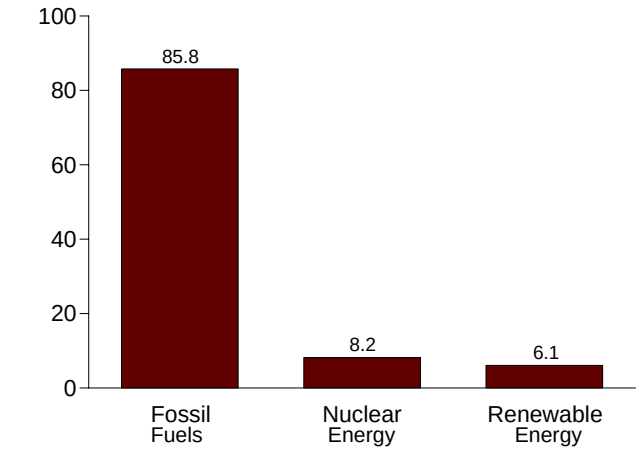
By Sector, 2004



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2004



Compared With Other Resources, 2004



[a]Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b]A small amount of alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1-10.2c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption by Source

(Trillion Btu)

	Conventional Hydroelectric Power[a]	Wood[b]	Waste[c]	Alcohol Fuels[d]	Geothermal[e]	Solar[f]	Wind[g]	Total
1973 Total	**2,861**	**1,527**	**2**	**NA**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,433**
1975 Total	**3,155**	**1,497**	**2**	**NA**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,723**
1980 Total	**2,900**	**2,483**	**2**	**NA**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**5,494**
1985 Total	**2,970**	**2,576**	**236**	**52**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6,033**
1990 Total	**3,046**	**2,191**	**408**	**63**	**336**	**60**	**29**	**6,133**
1995 Total	**3,205**	**2,420**	**531**	**117**	**294**	**70**	**33**	**6,669**
1996 Total	**3,590**	**2,467**	**577**	**84**	**316**	**71**	**33**	**7,137**
1997 Total	**3,640**	**2,350**	**551**	**106**	**325**	**70**	**34**	**7,075**
1998 Total	**3,297**	**2,175**	**542**	**117**	**328**	**70**	**31**	**6,561**
1999 Total	**3,268**	**2,224**	**540**	**122**	**331**	**69**	**46**	**6,599**
2000 Total	**2,811**	**2,257**	**511**	**139**	**317**	**66**	**57**	**6,158**
2001 Total	**2,242**	**1,980**	**514**	**147**	**311**	**65**	**70**	**5,328**
2002 Total	**2,689**	**1,899**	**576**	**174**	**328**	**64**	**105**	**5,835**
2003 January	211	163	49	17	29	5	6	481
February	203	148	43	20	27	5	8	452
March	248	160	49	17	29	5	11	518
April	254	157	47	20	27	5	11	521
May	301	158	48	19	28	6	10	569
June	293	157	47	19	29	6	11	560
July	254	168	50	20	29	6	10	536
August	235	166	49	21	29	6	8	514
September	189	158	47	18	28	5	9	455
October	189	163	47	21	28	5	9	462
November	202	160	46	24	27	5	10	474
December	246	171	50	25	30	5	11	539
Total	**2,825**	**1,929**	**571**	**239**	**339**	**64**	**115**	**6,082**
2004 January	235	173	46	24	30	5	11	523
February	213	159	43	22	28	5	11	481
March	231	164	46	24	28	5	13	513
April	212	166	46	24	27	5	13	493
May	242	159	50	25	28	6	17	527
June	255	161	49	25	28	6	14	537
July	235	173	49	25	29	6	11	527
August	220	168	49	24	29	6	10	505
September	208	160	45	26	27	5	11	482
October	193	169	45	25	29	5	10	477
November	213	161	45	25	28	5	10	488
December	267	177	48	26	29	5	12	564
Total	**2,725**	**1,989**	**560**	**296**	**340**	**63**	**143**	**6,116**
2005 January	248	171	49	26	29	5	10	539
February	221	162	43	28	25	5	9	493
March	234	166	49	33	29	5	14	530
3-Month Total	**703**	**500**	**141**	**87**	**83**	**15**	**33**	**1,562**
2004 3-Month Total	**680**	**496**	**135**	**70**	**86**	**15**	**34**	**1,517**
2003 3-Month Total	**661**	**472**	**140**	**54**	**85**	**15**	**25**	**1,451**

[a] Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.

[b] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[c] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[d] Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] Geothermal electricity net generation, heat pump, and direct use energy.

[f] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation, and solar thermal direct use energy.

[g] Wind electricity net generation.

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.

Sources: Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.2c.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 10.2a Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]				
	Wood[b]	Geothermal[c]	Solar[d]	Total	Hydropower[e]	Wood[b]	Waste[f]	Geothermal[c]	Total
1973 Total	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**
1975 Total	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**
1980 Total	**859**	**NA**	**NA**	**859**	**NA**	**21**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**
1985 Total	**899**	**NA**	**NA**	**899**	**NA**	**24**	**NA**	**NA**	**24**
1990 Total	**581**	**6**	**56**	**642**	**1**	**39**	**28**	**3**	**71**
1995 Total	**596**	**7**	**65**	**667**	**1**	**46**	**40**	**5**	**92**
1996 Total	**595**	**7**	**65**	**667**	**1**	**50**	**53**	**5**	**110**
1997 Total	**433**	**8**	**65**	**506**	**1**	**49**	**58**	**6**	**113**
1998 Total	**387**	**8**	**65**	**459**	**1**	**48**	**54**	**7**	**111**
1999 Total	**414**	**9**	**64**	**486**	**1**	**52**	**54**	**7**	**114**
2000 Total	**433**	**9**	**61**	**503**	**1**	**53**	**47**	**8**	**109**
2001 Total	**370**	**9**	**60**	**439**	**1**	**40**	**39**	**8**	**89**
2002 Total	**313**	**10**	**59**	**382**	**(s)**	**39**	**42**	**9**	**90**
2003 January	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
February	28	1	4	33	(s)	3	3	1	8
March	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
April	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	8
May	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
June	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	9
July	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
August	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
September	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	8
October	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
November	30	1	5	36	(s)	3	4	1	8
December	30	1	5	37	(s)	3	4	1	9
Total	**359**	**17**	**58**	**434**	**1**	**40**	**47**	**14**	**102**
2004 January	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
February	26	1	5	32	(s)	3	3	1	8
March	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
April	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	9
May	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
June	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	9
July	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
August	28	2	5	35	(s)	3	4	1	9
September	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	8
October	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
November	27	1	5	33	(s)	3	4	1	9
December	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
Total	**332**	**18**	**57**	**408**	**1**	**41**	**48**	**15**	**106**
2005 January	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
February	25	1	4	31	(s)	3	4	1	8
March	28	2	5	35	(s)	4	4	1	9
3-Month Total	**82**	**4**	**14**	**101**	**(s)**	**10**	**12**	**4**	**27**
2004 3-Month Total	**83**	**4**	**14**	**101**	**(s)**	**10**	**11**	**4**	**26**
2003 3-Month Total	**89**	**4**	**14**	**107**	**(s)**	**10**	**11**	**4**	**25**

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[b] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[c] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[d] Solar thermal direct use energy and photovoltaic electricity generation. Small amounts of commercial sector use are included in the residential sector.

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[f] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 10.2b Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]					Transportation Sector
	Hydropower[b]	Wood[c]	Waste[d]	Geothermal[e]	Total	Alcohol Fuels[f]
1973 Total	**35**	**1,165**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,200**	**NA**
1975 Total	**32**	**1,063**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,096**	**NA**
1980 Total	**33**	**1,600**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,633**	**NA**
1985 Total	**33**	**1,645**	**230**	**NA**	**1,908**	**52**
1990 Total	**31**	**1,442**	**192**	**2**	**1,667**	**63**
1995 Total	**55**	**1,652**	**195**	**3**	**1,905**	**117**
1996 Total	**61**	**1,684**	**224**	**3**	**1,971**	**84**
1997 Total	**58**	**1,731**	**184**	**3**	**1,976**	**106**
1998 Total	**55**	**1,603**	**180**	**3**	**1,841**	**117**
1999 Total	**49**	**1,620**	**171**	**4**	**1,843**	**122**
2000 Total	**42**	**1,636**	**145**	**4**	**1,828**	**139**
2001 Total	**33**	**1,443**	**150**	**5**	**1,630**	**147**
2002 Total	**39**	**1,396**	**168**	**5**	**1,608**	**174**
2003 January	4	114	15	(s)	133	17
February	3	104	14	(s)	121	20
March	4	113	15	(s)	131	17
April	2	112	14	(s)	129	20
May	4	112	14	(s)	130	19
June	4	111	13	(s)	128	19
July	4	119	14	(s)	138	20
August	4	116	14	(s)	135	21
September	3	112	14	(s)	129	18
October	3	115	14	(s)	133	21
November	4	113	14	(s)	131	24
December	5	122	15	(s)	142	25
Total	**43**	**1,363**	**170**	**5**	**1,581**	**239**
2004 January	5	126	14	(s)	146	24
February	5	116	14	(s)	134	22
March	4	118	14	(s)	137	24
April	4	123	14	(s)	141	24
May	4	115	16	(s)	135	25
June	3	118	15	(s)	137	25
July	3	125	14	(s)	143	25
August	4	122	14	(s)	140	24
September	5	116	14	(s)	135	26
October	4	124	14	(s)	142	25
November	5	117	14	(s)	135	25
December	6	130	14	(s)	150	26
Total	**51**	**1,448**	**172**	**5**	**1,676**	**296**
2005 January	4	124	14	(s)	143	26
February	3	120	13	(s)	136	28
March	4	120	14	(s)	138	33
3-Month Total	**12**	**364**	**42**	**1**	**418**	**87**
2004 3-Month Total	**14**	**360**	**42**	**1**	**418**	**70**
2003 3-Month Total	**10**	**331**	**43**	**1**	**386**	**54**

[a] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[b] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[c] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

[d] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

[e] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[f] Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Hydropower[a]	Wood[b]	Waste[c]	Geothermal[d]	Solar[e]	Wind[f]	Total
1973 Total	**2,827**	**1**	**2**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,873**
1975 Total	**3,122**	**(s)**	**2**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,194**
1980 Total	**2,867**	**3**	**2**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,982**
1985 Total	**2,937**	**8**	**7**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3,150**
1990 Total[g]	**3,014**	**129**	**188**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**3,689**
1995 Total	**3,149**	**125**	**296**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**3,889**
1996 Total	**3,528**	**138**	**300**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**4,305**
1997 Total	**3,581**	**137**	**309**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**4,375**
1998 Total	**3,241**	**137**	**308**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**4,032**
1999 Total	**3,218**	**138**	**315**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**4,034**
2000 Total	**2,768**	**134**	**318**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**3,579**
2001 Total	**2,209**	**126**	**324**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**3,023**
2002 Total	**2,650**	**150**	**365**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**3,581**
2003 January	207	16	30	26	(s)	6	286
February	199	13	26	24	(s)	8	270
March	244	14	30	25	1	11	324
April	251	12	29	25	1	11	329
May	297	12	30	25	1	10	374
June	289	13	30	26	1	11	370
July	251	15	31	26	1	10	333
August	231	16	31	26	1	8	313
September	186	14	29	25	1	9	264
October	185	14	28	25	(s)	9	262
November	198	14	29	24	(s)	10	275
December	241	15	31	27	(s)	11	326
Total	**2,781**	**167**	**354**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**3,725**
2004 January	230	15	28	26	(s)	11	309
February	209	14	26	25	(s)	11	284
March	227	14	28	25	1	13	308
April	209	12	28	24	1	13	286
May	238	13	30	25	1	17	323
June	252	13	29	25	1	14	333
July	231	16	30	26	1	11	315
August	216	15	30	26	1	10	297
September	203	14	27	24	1	11	280
October	188	14	27	26	(s)	10	266
November	209	14	28	25	(s)	10	285
December	261	15	30	26	(s)	12	344
Total	**2,673**	**168**	**340**	**302**	**6**	**143**	**3,632**
2005 January	243	15	30	25	(s)	10	325
February	217	14	26	22	(s)	9	289
March	230	15	30	25	(s)	14	315
3-Month Total	**691**	**44**	**87**	**73**	**1**	**33**	**929**
2004 3-Month Total	**666**	**42**	**82**	**76**	**1**	**34**	**901**
2003 3-Month Total	**651**	**43**	**85**	**76**	**1**	**25**	**880**

[a] Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b] Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.
[c] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
[d] Geothermal electricity net generation.
[e] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.
[f] Wind electricity net generation.
[g] Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.
NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.
Sources: • **Wood** and **Waste: 1973-1988—**Table 7.3b. **1989 forward—**Table 7.4b. • **Hydropower, Geothermal, Solar, and Wind:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Renewable Energy

Tables 10.2a and 10.2b Sources

Wood, Residential
1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.
1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.
1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table l.
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.
1988: Value interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are from EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF). Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Wood, Commercial
1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.
1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.
1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.
1985–1988: Values interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at commercial combined heat-and-power (CHP) plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at commercial CHP plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. (For other commercial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Wood, Industrial
1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.
1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.
1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.
1988: Value interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. (For wood consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Waste, Commercial
Table 7.4c

Waste, Industrial
1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1988: Value interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. (For waste consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Hydroelectric, Commercial
Conventional hydroelectric power total (see Table 7.2a), minus conventional hydroelectric power in the electric power sector (see Table 7.2b) and industrial sector (see Table 7.2c), times the fossil-fueled-plants heat rate (see Table A6).

Hydroelectric, Industrial
1973-1988: Tables 7.1 and A6.
1989 forward: Tables 7.2c and A6.

Alcohol Fuels

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1990: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.

1991: Value interpolated.

1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.

1993–2004: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*), Tables 2 and 28, and *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) Table A1. Ten percent of the "Field Production" of "Oxygenated Finished Motor Gasoline" from *PSM* Table 2 is added to the "Refinery Input of Fuel Ethanol" from *PSM* Table 28. The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol as shown in the *MER* Table A1.

2005: EIA, *PSM*, Table 1, "Motor Gasoline Blending Components Adjustments" plus "Finished Motor Gasoline Adjustments," plus *PSM*, Table 27, refinery and blender net inputs of "Fuel Ethanol." The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol from *MER* Table A1.

Geothermal and **Solar**

1989–2002: EIA *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are from CNEAF. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Section 11. International Petroleum

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during March 2005 was 74 million barrels per day, up 0.4 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. World crude oil production in the first quarter of 2005 averaged 73 million barrels per day, up 2 percent from the first quarter 2004 average.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during March 2005 averaged 31 million barrels per day, up 0.2 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. OPEC production in the first quarter of 2005 averaged 31 million barrels per day, up 5 percent from the first quarter 2004 average. During March 2005, production increased in Nigeria by 100 thousand barrels per day; the United Arab Emirates by 50 thousand barrels per day; and both Algeria and Libya by 20 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Indonesia by 7 thousand barrels per day and remained unchanged in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Venezuela, Kuwait, Iraq, and Qatar.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during March 2005 increased in Norway by 58 thousand barrels per day; Canada by 50 thousand barrels per day; the United States by 29 thousand barrels per day; China by 24 thousand barrels per day; Egypt by 8 thousand barrels per day; Russia by 5 thousand barrels per day; and the United Kingdom by 2 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in Mexico by 97 thousand barrels per day.

Petroleum Consumption. In February 2005, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 51.5 million barrels per day, 1 percent[1] higher than the February 2004 rate. Comparing February rates in 2005 and 2004, consumption was higher in 2005 in Canada (+8 percent); France (+4 percent); South Korea and Japan (each +3 percent); Italy (+2 percent); and the United States and Germany (each less than +1 percent). The February 2005 consumption rate was lower in the United Kingdom (-3 percent), compared with the rate 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of February 2005 totaled 4.0 billion barrels, 4 percent[1] higher than the ending stock level in February 2004. Stock levels were higher in February 2005 in Canada (+8 percent); the United States (+7 percent); France (+6 percent); Italy (+4 percent); and the United Kingdom (+2 percent). Stock levels were lower in South Korea (-5 percent) and Japan and Germany (each -1 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

[1]Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

Table 11.1a World Crude 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,c]
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**
1975 Average	**983**	**1,307**	**5,350**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**1,783**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**2,346**	**26,771**
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**
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**
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**
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**	**2,007**	**1,446**	**2,132**	**550**	**8,362**	**2,316**	**3,280**	**27,710**
1998 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 Average	**1,202**	**1,472**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**665**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	**27,579**
2000 Average	**1,254**	**1,423**	**3,696**	**2,571**	**2,079**	**1,410**	**2,165**	**737**	**8,404**	**2,368**	**3,155**	**29,262**
2001 Average	**1,310**	**1,340**	**3,724**	**2,390**	**1,998**	**1,367**	**2,256**	**714**	**8,031**	**2,205**	**3,010**	**28,344**
2002 Average	**1,306**	**1,267**	**3,444**	**2,023**	**1,894**	**1,319**	**2,118**	**679**	**7,634**	**2,082**	**2,604**	**26,370**
2003 January	1,490	1,230	3,660	2,555	1,990	1,375	2,310	760	8,570	2,200	630	26,769
February	1,495	1,225	3,735	2,490	2,050	1,400	2,360	785	8,870	2,250	1,450	28,110
March	1,555	1,200	3,760	1,373	2,300	1,405	2,030	785	9,460	2,450	2,390	28,708
April	1,645	1,180	3,755	53	2,400	1,430	1,965	785	9,600	2,450	2,555	27,818
May	1,645	1,170	3,755	293	2,285	1,435	2,050	785	9,400	2,400	2,665	27,883
June	1,625	1,165	3,755	453	2,100	1,430	2,150	735	8,700	2,350	2,640	27,103
July	1,645	1,165	3,785	573	2,100	1,430	2,185	735	8,610	2,350	2,640	27,218
August	1,645	1,150	3,785	1,053	2,100	1,425	2,260	735	8,610	2,340	2,640	27,743
September	1,645	1,150	3,785	1,403	2,100	1,425	2,360	735	8,550	2,300	2,640	28,093
October	1,645	1,145	3,785	1,753	2,200	1,420	2,360	735	8,650	2,330	2,640	28,663
November	1,645	1,140	3,835	1,853	2,200	1,420	2,410	785	8,500	2,350	2,540	28,678
December	1,645	1,140	3,950	1,953	2,300	1,450	2,460	785	8,660	2,400	2,540	29,283
Average	**1,611**	**1,171**	**3,779**	**1,312**	**2,178**	**1,421**	**2,241**	**762**	**8,848**	**2,348**	**2,335**	**28,006**
2004 January	1,645	1,130	3,950	2,103	2,300	1,450	2,530	785	8,700	2,400	2,540	29,533
February	1,645	1,130	3,950	2,003	2,300	1,450	2,530	795	8,700	2,420	2,540	29,463
March	1,645	1,120	3,960	2,203	2,355	1,450	2,530	795	8,400	2,370	2,540	29,368
April	1,645	1,120	3,970	2,303	2,350	1,450	2,530	795	8,400	2,220	2,540	29,323
May	1,645	1,115	3,980	1,903	2,400	1,450	2,530	795	8,500	2,280	2,540	29,138
June	1,665	1,110	3,990	1,703	2,400	1,500	2,580	835	9,500	2,510	2,540	30,333
July	1,695	1,110	4,010	2,003	2,400	1,550	2,580	835	9,500	2,530	2,540	30,753
August	1,695	1,110	4,030	1,803	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,600	2,540	30,553
September	1,695	1,110	4,030	2,303	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,600	2,540	31,053
October	1,695	1,110	4,035	2,203	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,602	2,640	31,060
November	1,725	1,089	4,050	1,703	2,400	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	30,524
December	1,725	1,108	4,060	1,903	2,400	1,600	2,380	835	9,500	2,602	2,640	30,753
Average	**1,677**	**1,113**	**4,001**	**2,011**	**2,376**	**1,515**	**2,509**	**818**	**9,101**	**2,478**	**2,557**	**30,157**
2005 January	1,750	1,093	4,060	1,903	2,450	1,600	2,430	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	30,763
February	1,755	1,083	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	30,878
March	1,775	1,076	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,620	2,580	835	9,500	2,552	2,640	31,061
3-Mo. Avg.	**1,760**	**1,084**	**4,073**	**1,903**	**2,483**	**1,607**	**2,497**	**835**	**9,500**	**2,519**	**2,640**	**30,901**
2004 3-Mo. Avg.	**1,645**	**1,127**	**3,953**	**2,105**	**2,319**	**1,450**	**2,530**	**792**	**8,598**	**2,396**	**2,540**	**29,454**
2003 3-Mo. Avg.	**1,514**	**1,218**	**3,718**	**2,128**	**2,115**	**1,393**	**2,229**	**776**	**8,970**	**2,302**	**1,491**	**27,854**

[a] Except for the period from August 1990 through May 1991, includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. Kuwaiti Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. In March 2005, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 590 thousand barrels per day.

[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[c] 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.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.

Sources: See end of section.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Table 11.1b World Crude Oil Production: Persian Gulf Nations, Non-OPEC, and World

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf Nations[b]	Selected Non-OPEC[a] Producers									Total Non-OPEC	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**
1975 Average	**18,934**	**1,430**	**1,490**	**235**	**705**	**189**	**9,523**	**NA**	**12**	**8,375**	**26,058**	**52,828**
1980 Average	**17,961**	**1,435**	**2,114**	**595**	**1,936**	**528**	**11,706**	**NA**	**1,622**	**8,597**	**32,994**	**59,600**
1985 Average	**9,630**	**1,471**	**2,505**	**887**	**2,745**	**788**	**11,585**	**NA**	**2,530**	**8,971**	**37,801**	**53,982**
1990 Average	**15,278**	**1,553**	**2,774**	**873**	**2,553**	**1,704**	**10,975**	**NA**	**1,820**	**7,355**	**37,371**	**60,566**
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	**18,095**	**1,922**	**3,200**	**856**	**3,023**	**3,143**	**–**	**5,920**	**2,518**	**6,452**	**37,980**	**65,690**
1998 Average	**19,337**	**1,981**	**3,198**	**834**	**3,070**	**3,017**	**–**	**5,854**	**2,616**	**6,252**	**38,147**	**66,921**
1999 Average	**18,667**	**1,907**	**3,195**	**852**	**2,906**	**3,018**	**–**	**6,079**	**2,684**	**5,881**	**38,269**	**65,848**
2000 Average	**19,892**	**1,977**	**3,249**	**748**	**3,012**	**3,197**	**–**	**6,479**	**2,275**	**5,822**	**39,081**	**68,342**
2001 Average	**19,098**	**2,029**	**3,300**	**698**	**3,157**	**3,117**	**–**	**6,917**	**2,282**	**5,801**	**39,598**	**67,942**
2002 Average	**17,792**	**2,171**	**3,390**	**631**	**3,177**	**2,990**	**–**	**7,408**	**2,292**	**5,746**	**40,472**	**66,842**
2003 January	19,769	2,220	3,354	630	3,330	2,935	–	7,678	2,256	5,785	40,693	67,462
February	20,215	2,215	3,375	630	3,325	3,015	–	7,789	2,275	5,791	40,930	69,040
March	20,163	2,235	3,385	625	3,317	2,965	–	7,836	2,250	5,817	40,872	69,580
April	19,078	2,185	3,445	625	3,282	2,860	–	7,873	2,145	5,774	40,693	68,511
May	18,953	2,190	3,430	625	3,320	2,845	–	7,991	2,005	5,733	40,638	68,521
June	18,128	2,250	3,450	620	3,396	2,576	–	8,106	1,950	5,701	40,611	67,714
July	18,188	2,405	3,405	610	3,400	2,840	–	8,238	1,988	5,526	41,107	68,325
August	18,658	2,365	3,425	605	3,426	2,699	–	8,291	1,892	5,595	41,043	68,786
September	18,908	2,350	3,371	614	3,417	2,689	–	8,426	2,047	5,683	41,398	69,491
October	19,488	2,325	3,401	615	3,398	2,816	–	8,448	2,171	5,635	41,703	70,366
November	19,558	2,440	3,426	610	3,380	2,941	–	8,445	1,956	5,560	41,901	70,579
December	20,083	2,480	3,438	610	3,455	2,978	–	8,444	2,192	5,579	42,571	71,854
Average	**19,262**	**2,306**	**3,409**	**618**	**3,371**	**2,846**	**–**	**8,132**	**2,093**	**5,681**	**41,182**	**69,188**
2004 January	20,273	2,414	3,440	610	3,417	3,143	–	8,457	2,021	E 5,644	42,326	71,859
February	20,203	2,470	3,474	607	3,360	3,179	–	8,503	1,897	E 5,584	42,308	71,771
March	20,118	2,440	3,393	590	3,368	3,089	–	8,562	2,026	E 5,622	42,344	71,712
April	20,073	2,363	3,435	580	3,439	3,064	–	8,639	1,966	E 5,568	42,337	71,660
May	19,893	2,384	3,420	591	3,394	3,028	–	8,708	1,800	E 5,612	42,257	71,395
June	20,973	2,430	3,460	585	3,436	3,068	–	8,883	1,926	E 5,403	42,638	72,971
July	21,313	2,410	3,486	595	3,363	3,079	–	8,924	1,876	E 5,404	42,533	73,286
August	21,203	2,370	3,500	596	3,354	2,625	–	9,013	1,648	E 5,280	41,811	72,364
September	21,703	2,407	3,574	605	3,431	2,735	–	9,042	1,578	E 5,091	42,042	73,095
October	21,610	2,369	3,544	604	3,451	2,983	–	9,006	1,701	E 5,112	42,471	73,531
November	21,125	2,435	3,533	599	3,364	2,962	–	8,995	1,825	E 5,397	42,690	73,214
December	21,335	2,295	3,566	571	3,222	2,737	–	8,916	1,880	E 5,448	42,100	72,853
Average	**20,820**	**2,398**	**3,485**	**594**	**3,383**	**2,973**	**–**	**8,805**	**1,845**	**E 5,430**	**42,320**	**72,477**
2005 January	21,285	2,370	3,561	R 654	3,351	2,720	–	8,870	1,766	E 5,394	R 42,149	R 72,912
February	21,355	2,490	3,570	R 654	3,349	2,809	–	8,920	1,765	E 5,469	R 42,438	R 73,316
March	21,405	2,540	3,594	662	3,252	2,867	–	8,925	1,767	E 5,498	42,617	73,678
3-Mo. Avg.	**21,348**	**2,466**	**3,575**	**657**	**3,316**	**2,798**	**–**	**8,905**	**1,766**	**E 5,453**	**42,400**	**73,301**
2004 3-Mo. Avg.	**20,198**	**2,441**	**3,435**	**602**	**3,382**	**3,136**	**–**	**8,507**	**1,983**	**E 5,617**	**42,326**	**71,781**
2003 3-Mo. Avg.	**20,043**	**2,224**	**3,371**	**628**	**3,324**	**2,970**	**–**	**7,767**	**2,260**	**5,798**	**40,828**	**68,682**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[b] 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.

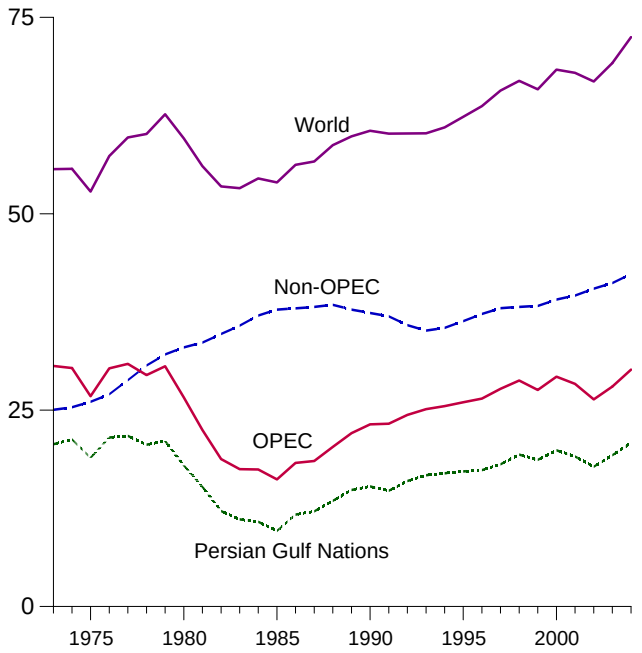
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.

Sources: See end of section.

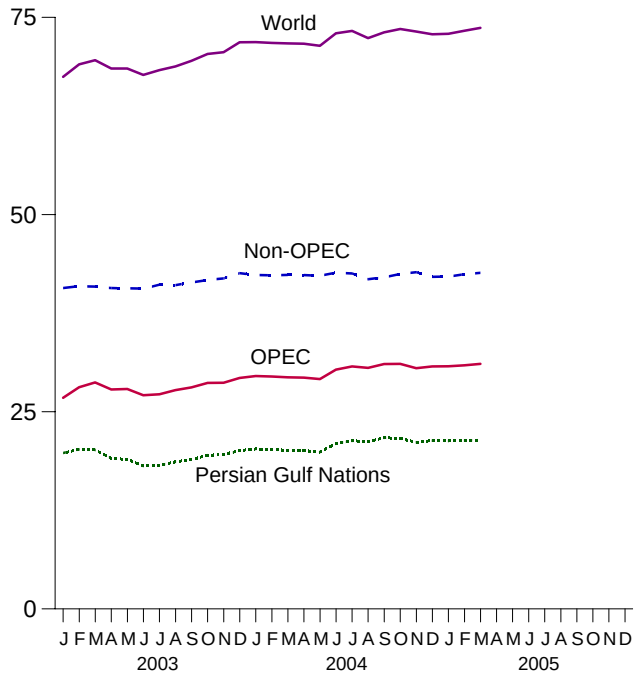
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 11.1a Crude Oil Production Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

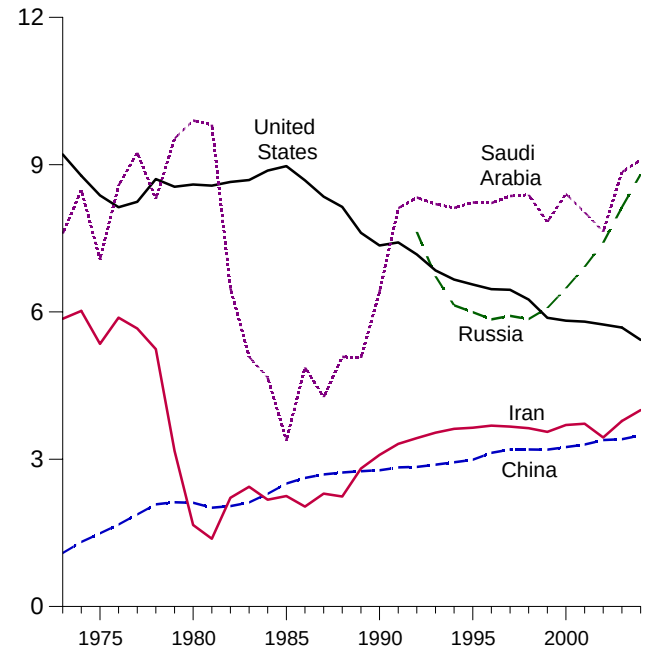
World Production, 1973-2004



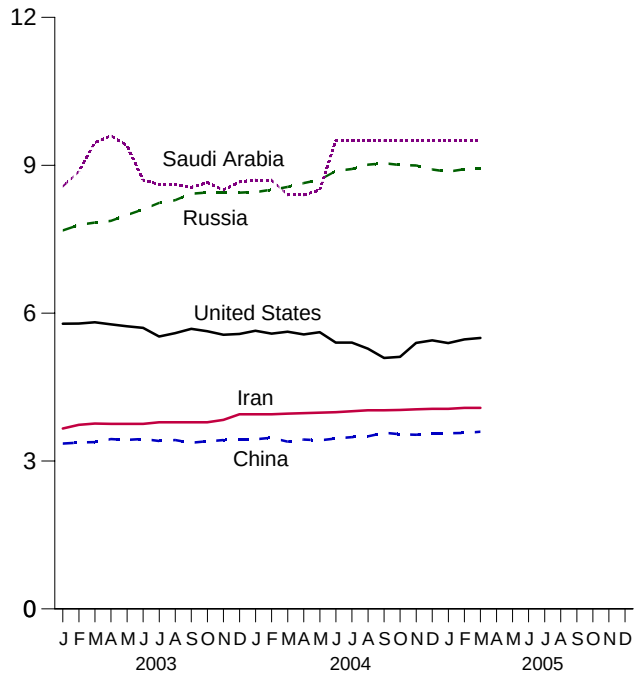
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2004



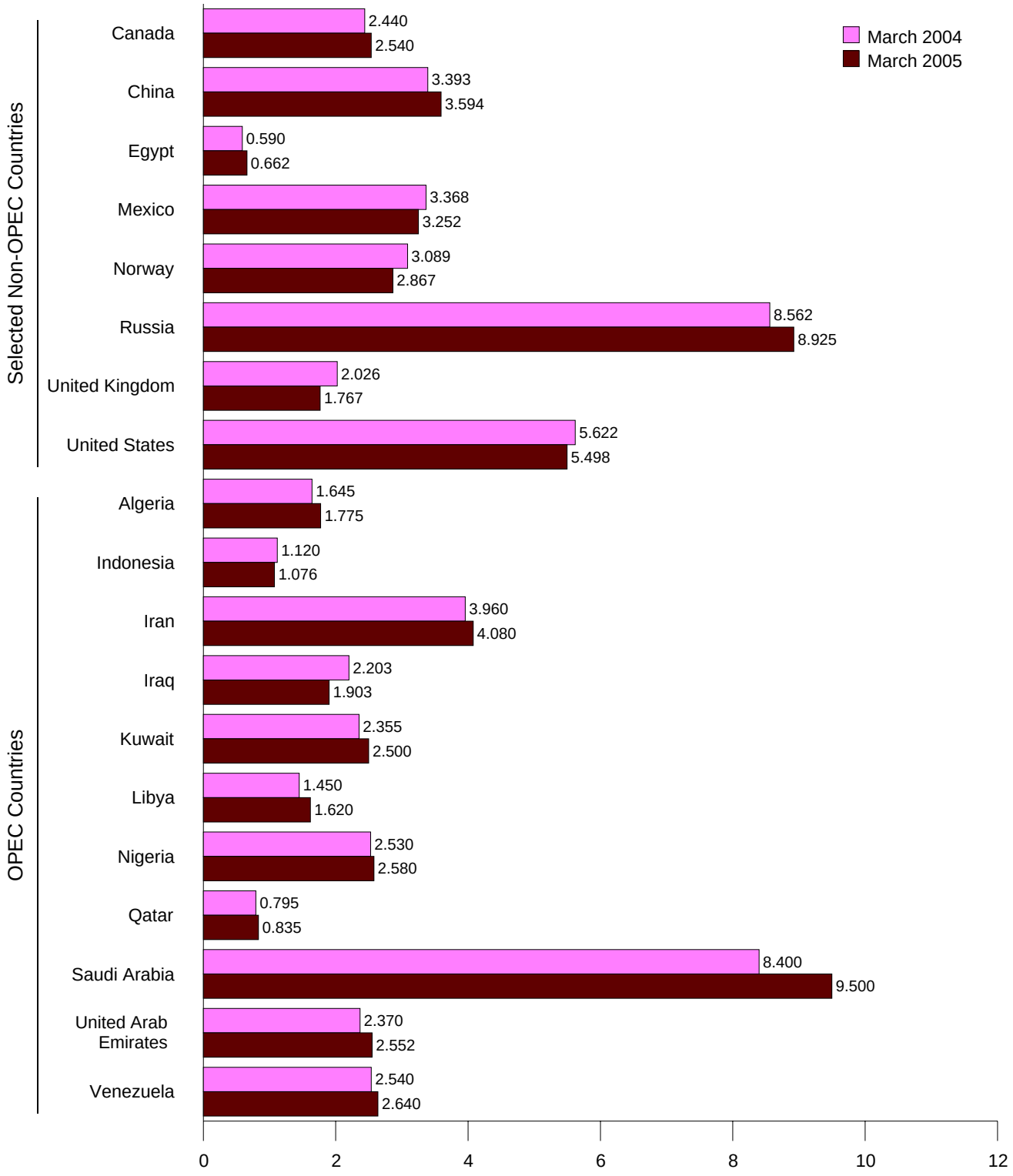
Selected Producers, Monthly



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

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Source: Tables 11.1a and 11.b.

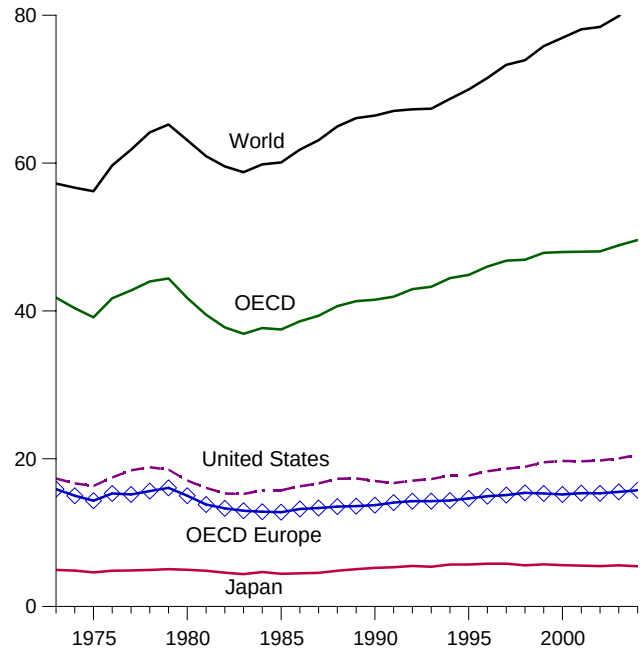
Figure 11.1b Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
(Million Barrels per Day)



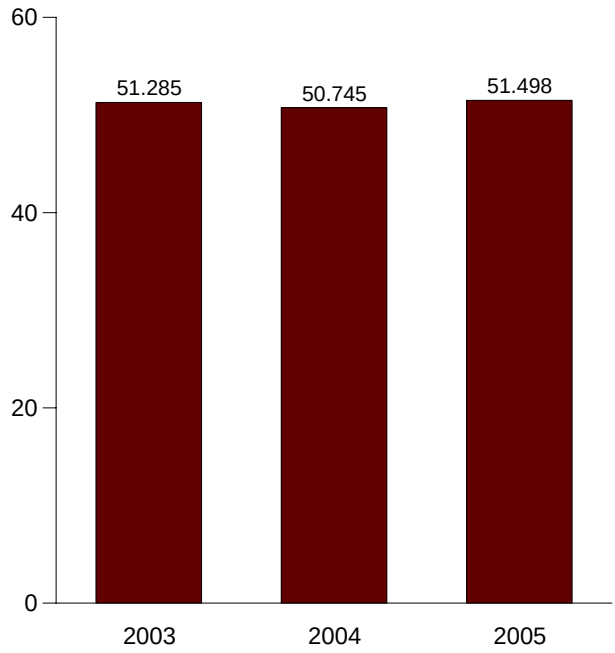
Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

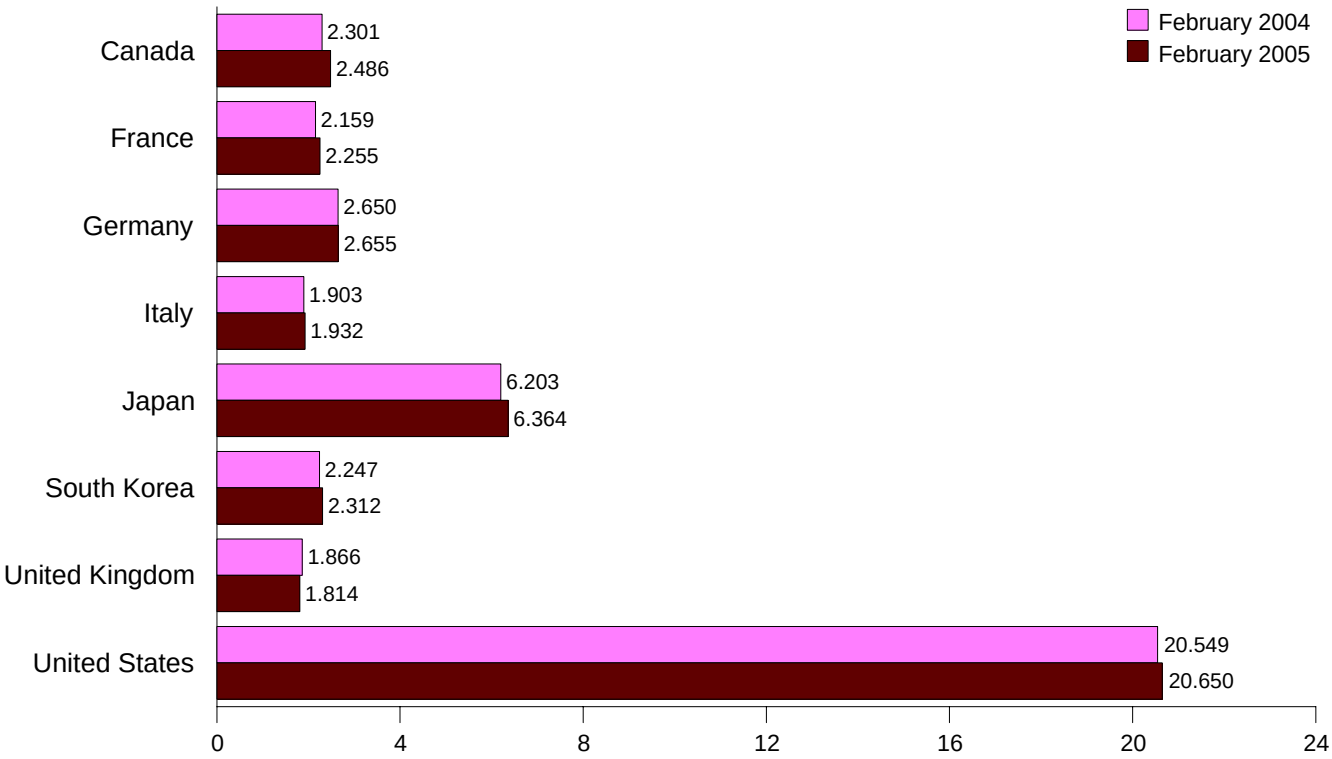
Overview, 1973-2004



OECD Total, February



By Selected OECD Country



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

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Source: Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Canada	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Japan	South Korea	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD[d]	World
1973 Average	**1,729**	**2,601**	**3,324**	**2,068**	**4,949**	**281**	**2,341**	**17,308**	**15,879**	**1,658**	**41,804**	**57,237**
1975 Average	**1,779**	**2,252**	**2,957**	**1,855**	**4,621**	**311**	**1,911**	**16,322**	**14,314**	**1,794**	**39,141**	**56,198**
1980 Average	**1,873**	**2,256**	**3,082**	**1,934**	**4,960**	**537**	**1,725**	**17,056**	**14,995**	**2,342**	**41,763**	**63,108**
1985 Average	**1,526**	**1,753**	**2,651**	**1,705**	**4,436**	**552**	**1,617**	**15,726**	**12,774**	**2,469**	**37,483**	**60,087**
1990 Average	**1,746**	**1,826**	**2,682**	**1,874**	**5,218**	**1,048**	**1,776**	**16,988**	**13,711**	**2,804**	**41,515**	**66,443**
1995 Average	**1,819**	**1,919**	**2,882**	**1,942**	**5,676**	**2,008**	**1,815**	**17,725**	**14,636**	**3,005**	**44,868**	**69,955**
1996 Average	**1,870**	**1,949**	**2,922**	**1,920**	**5,785**	**2,101**	**1,851**	**18,309**	**14,939**	**2,996**	**46,000**	**71,522**
1997 Average	**1,956**	**1,969**	**2,917**	**1,934**	**5,797**	**2,255**	**1,803**	**18,620**	**15,075**	**3,091**	**46,795**	**73,292**
1998 Average	**1,942**	**2,040**	**2,923**	**1,941**	**5,577**	**1,917**	**1,791**	**18,917**	**15,384**	**3,191**	**46,928**	**73,932**
1999 Average	**2,027**	**2,029**	**2,838**	**1,891**	**5,698**	**2,084**	**1,794**	**19,519**	**15,288**	**3,236**	**47,853**	**75,826**
2000 Average	**2,027**	**2,001**	**2,772**	**1,854**	**5,607**	**2,135**	**1,758**	**19,701**	**15,175**	**3,325**	**47,970**	**76,954**
2001 Average	**2,043**	**2,051**	**2,815**	**1,837**	**5,530**	**2,132**	**1,724**	**19,649**	**15,331**	**3,326**	**48,010**	**78,105**
2002 Average	**2,079**	**1,983**	**2,721**	**1,870**	**5,465**	**2,149**	**1,768**	**19,761**	**15,317**	**3,280**	**48,052**	**78,439**
2003 January	2,125	2,173	2,432	1,796	6,224	2,520	1,759	20,017	15,362	3,280	49,528	NA
February	2,267	2,244	2,751	2,047	6,665	2,408	1,746	20,375	16,169	3,400	51,285	NA
March	2,113	1,927	2,586	1,821	6,241	2,206	1,742	19,708	15,024	3,347	48,639	NA
April	2,166	1,972	2,784	1,834	5,302	1,970	1,740	19,830	15,390	3,413	48,071	NA
May	2,189	1,885	2,809	1,808	5,073	1,991	1,684	19,344	15,120	3,425	47,141	NA
June	2,111	2,026	2,715	1,870	5,127	2,051	1,684	19,793	15,215	3,356	47,653	NA
July	2,190	2,141	2,676	1,918	4,994	1,920	1,714	20,094	15,629	3,483	48,309	NA
August	2,246	1,887	2,484	1,762	5,012	1,951	1,608	20,586	14,744	3,322	47,861	NA
September	2,168	2,188	2,893	1,945	5,108	1,991	1,755	19,933	16,147	3,468	48,814	NA
October	2,275	2,193	2,781	1,924	5,377	2,203	1,720	20,182	16,127	3,401	49,565	NA
November	2,219	1,928	2,645	1,808	5,510	2,331	1,737	19,873	15,260	3,344	48,536	NA
December	R 2,287	2,168	2,590	1,976	6,372	2,489	1,784	20,679	15,907	3,597	R 51,330	NA
Average	R **2,196**	**2,060**	**2,677**	**1,874**	**5,578**	**2,168**	**1,722**	**20,034**	**15,503**	**3,403**	R **48,882**	R **79,892**
2004 January	R 2,287	2,122	R 2,434	1,796	6,002	2,376	1,797	20,393	R 15,178	3,391	R 49,628	NA
February	2,301	2,159	R 2,650	1,903	6,203	2,247	1,866	20,549	R 15,928	3,518	R 50,745	NA
March	2,307	2,117	R 2,776	1,949	5,980	2,248	1,887	20,161	R 16,211	3,508	R 50,415	NA
April	2,246	2,094	R 2,635	1,831	5,184	2,041	1,993	20,207	R 15,885	3,381	R 48,944	NA
May	2,188	1,778	R 2,299	1,787	4,803	1,972	1,794	20,209	R 14,538	3,442	R 47,152	NA
June	2,324	2,009	R 2,598	1,929	4,868	2,033	1,858	20,333	R 15,593	3,469	R 48,620	NA
July	2,266	2,020	R 2,660	1,965	5,201	1,897	1,844	20,601	R 15,707	3,492	R 49,165	NA
August	2,299	1,859	R 2,628	1,745	5,360	2,030	1,800	20,732	R 15,091	3,375	R 48,888	NA
September	2,324	2,136	R 2,799	1,948	5,045	2,059	1,850	20,411	R 16,255	3,446	R 49,541	NA
October	2,266	2,050	R 2,631	1,927	5,219	2,136	1,843	20,743	R 15,935	3,339	R 49,638	NA
November	2,367	2,024	R 2,799	1,863	5,310	2,231	1,932	20,782	R 16,230	3,601	R 50,521	NA
December	R 2,422	2,098	R 2,777	1,948	6,063	2,428	1,865	21,080	R 16,354	3,641	R 51,987	NA
Average	R **2,300**	**2,038**	R **2,640**	**1,882**	**5,436**	**2,141**	**1,860**	**20,517**	R **15,738**	**3,467**	R **49,600**	R **82,562**
2005 January	R 2,416	2,006	2,427	1,760	5,930	2,429	1,695	20,524	R 14,962	R 3,468	R 49,730	NA
February	2,486	2,255	2,655	1,932	6,364	2,312	1,814	20,650	16,157	3,530	51,498	NA
2-Mo. Avg.	**2,449**	**2,124**	**2,535**	**1,841**	**6,136**	**2,373**	**1,752**	**20,584**	**15,529**	**3,497**	**50,569**	**NA**
2004 2-Mo. Avg.	**2,294**	**2,139**	**2,538**	**1,848**	**6,099**	**2,314**	**1,831**	**20,468**	**15,540**	**3,453**	**50,168**	**NA**
2003 2-Mo. Avg.	**2,193**	**2,207**	**2,584**	**1,915**	**6,433**	**2,467**	**1,753**	**20,187**	**15,745**	**3,337**	**50,362**	**NA**

[a] Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic (beginning in 1984), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, (beginning in 1984) Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

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

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

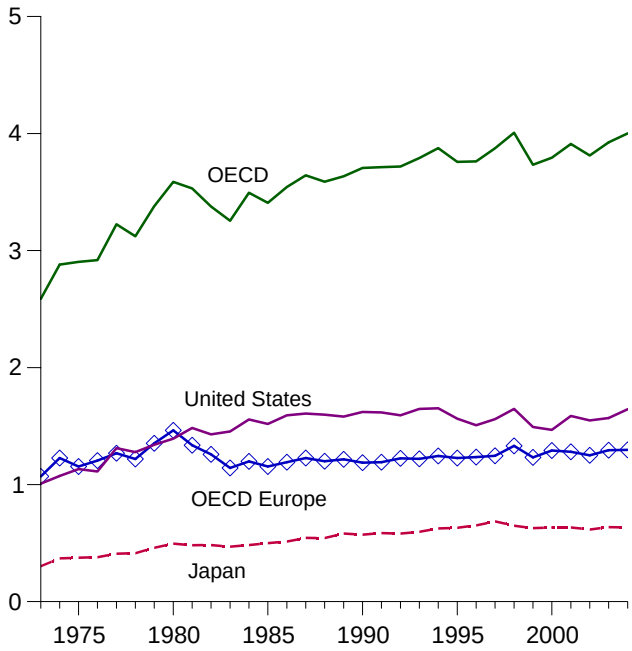
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories: 1983-2004—**Energy Information Administration, (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries,** and **World: 1973-1979—**EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2002,* May 2004, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2002—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2002,* May 2004, Table 1.2. **2003—**EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook,* December 2004, Table 3 (adjusted to remove Slovakia). • **World: 1984-2004—**Sum of OECD and Non-OECD Countries. • **All Other Data: 1973-1981—**International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries,* various issues. **1982-1983**—IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. **1984-2005**—IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, May 11, 2005.

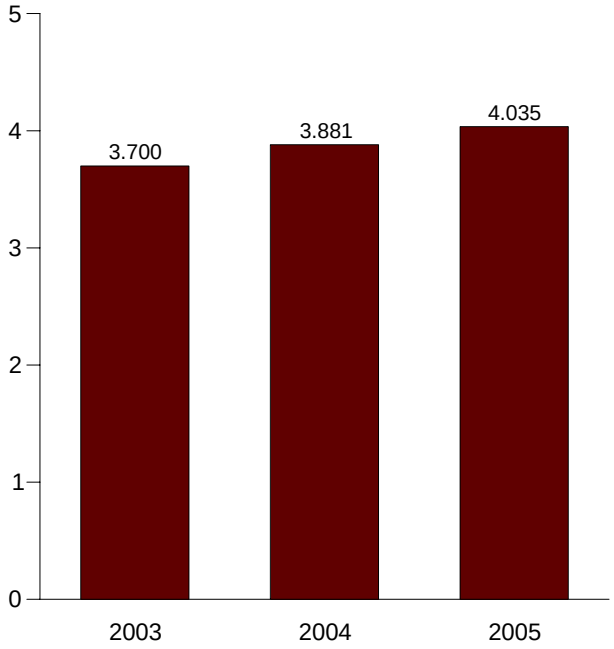
The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

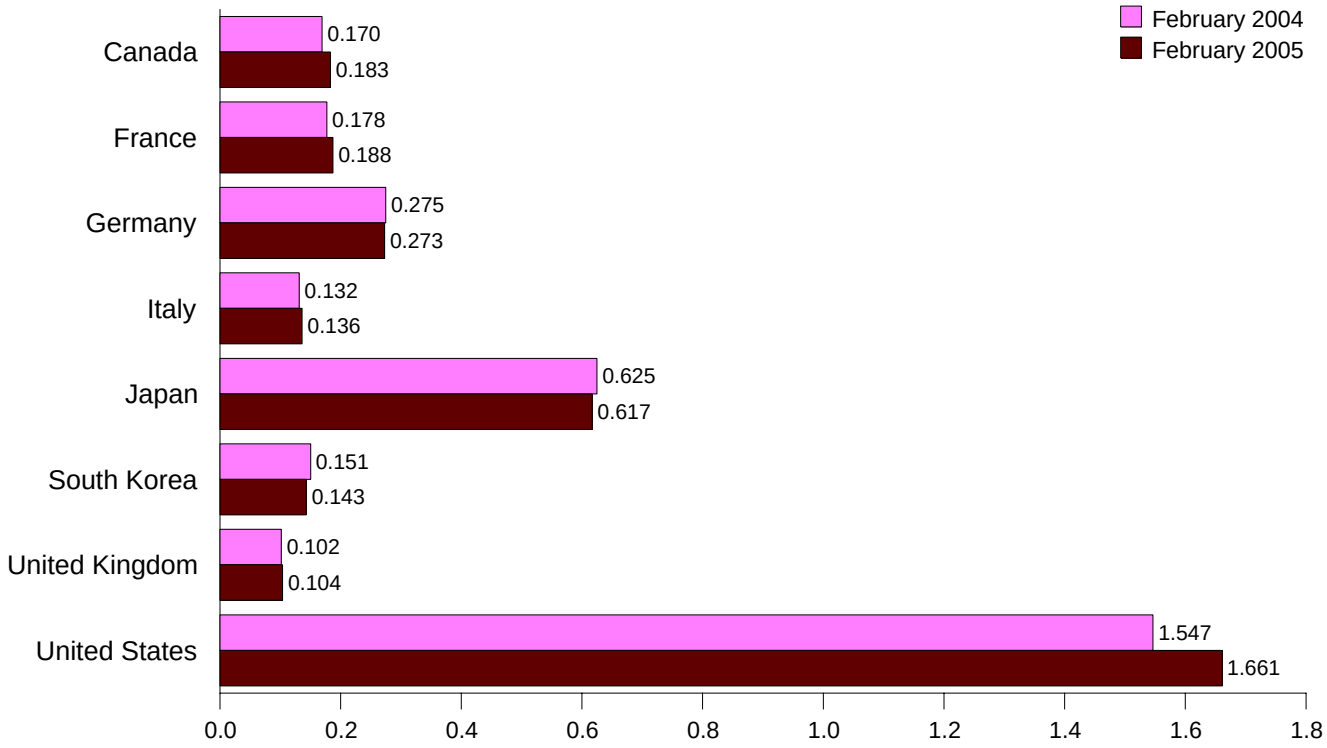
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2004



OECD Stocks, End of Month, February



By Selected OECD Country



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Source: Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels)

	Canada	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Japan	South Korea	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD[d]
1973 Year	**140**	**201**	**181**	**152**	**303**	**NA**	**156**	**1,008**	**1,070**	**67**	**2,588**
1975 Year	**174**	**225**	**187**	**143**	**375**	**NA**	**165**	**1,133**	**1,154**	**67**	**2,903**
1980 Year	**164**	**243**	**319**	**170**	**495**	**NA**	**168**	**1,392**	**1,464**	**72**	**3,587**
1985 Year	**112**	**139**	**277**	**156**	**500**	**13**	**131**	**1,519**	**1,154**	**110**	**3,408**
1990 Year	**143**	**143**	**280**	**143**	**572**	**64**	**103**	**1,621**	**1,188**	**117**	**3,705**
1995 Year	**132**	**155**	**302**	**141**	**631**	**92**	**101**	**1,563**	**1,228**	**113**	**3,758**
1996 Year	**127**	**154**	**303**	**135**	**651**	**123**	**103**	**1,507**	**1,235**	**118**	**3,761**
1997 Year	**144**	**161**	**299**	**129**	**685**	**124**	**100**	**1,560**	**1,246**	**115**	**3,874**
1998 Year	**139**	**169**	**323**	**135**	**649**	**129**	**104**	**1,647**	**1,331**	**111**	**4,006**
1999 Year	**142**	**160**	**290**	**130**	**629**	**132**	**101**	**1,493**	**1,233**	**105**	**3,733**
2000 Year	**144**	**170**	**272**	**140**	**634**	**140**	**100**	**1,468**	**1,291**	**117**	**3,793**
2001 Year	**156**	**165**	**273**	**134**	**634**	**143**	**116**	**1,586**	**1,280**	**112**	**3,912**
2002 Year	**155**	**175**	**253**	**138**	**615**	**140**	**105**	**1,548**	**1,250**	**103**	**3,813**
2003 January	155	170	265	140	618	140	105	1,504	1,256	106	3,778
February	150	162	260	128	614	140	103	1,460	1,227	108	3,700
March	154	175	266	136	619	137	105	1,474	1,278	113	3,776
April	161	174	266	139	619	141	106	1,496	1,282	102	3,801
May	163	180	267	137	632	142	108	1,533	1,274	109	3,853
June	168	173	268	135	647	152	101	1,560	1,271	107	3,904
July	176	174	270	136	650	158	103	1,570	1,279	103	3,937
August	176	184	276	140	651	150	100	1,572	1,304	101	3,954
September	179	179	266	141	654	155	98	1,598	1,286	103	3,973
October	179	176	271	139	642	148	98	1,602	1,281	99	3,951
November	177	183	272	139	636	149	106	1,598	1,301	107	3,967
December	**176**	**185**	**273**	**135**	**636**	**155**	**102**	**1,568**	**1,295**	**96**	**3,925**
2004 January	R 173	183	277	132	631	143	105	1,552	1,315	98	R 3,911
February	170	178	275	132	625	151	102	1,547	1,289	100	3,881
March	170	176	270	136	614	143	101	1,566	1,291	97	3,882
April	171	181	R 268	134	612	148	98	1,574	R 1,277	107	R 3,889
May	170	186	R 272	131	625	146	98	1,600	R 1,291	102	R 3,935
June	169	184	267	135	622	153	98	1,629	1,293	99	3,964
July	173	184	269	133	630	154	102	1,647	R 1,296	99	4,000
August	173	185	271	137	627	150	93	1,657	1,316	99	4,022
September	179	189	264	139	632	152	98	1,643	1,307	99	4,012
October	172	188	270	131	642	148	94	1,639	1,308	105	4,014
November	R 167	192	R 267	137	656	163	100	1,657	1,313	106	R 4,064
December	R **176**	**186**	**267**	**136**	**635**	**149**	**97**	**1,645**	R **1,297**	**99**	R **4,001**
2005 January	R 181	187	276	139	642	147	R 102	1,647	R 1,325	107	R 4,048
February	183	188	273	136	617	143	104	1,661	1,322	108	4,035

[a] Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and, for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.

[c] "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories, and, for 1984 forward, Mexico.

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories: 1983-2004—**Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database. • **All Other Data: 1973-1982—**International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances,* various issues. **1983—**IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. **1984-2005—**IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, May 11, 2005.

The number of annual data rows displayed has been reduced to selected years. See the Web page for continuous annual data.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States: See Table 3.1a.

All Other Countries: Monthly Data
2003 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Petroleum Monthly*.

All Other Countries: Annual Data
1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980–2003: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, February 2005.
2004: Average of monthly data.

World: Monthly Data
2003 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, sum of all countries' monthly data.

World: Annual Data
1973–1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980–2003: Office of Energy Markets and End Use, International Energy Database, February 2005.
2004: Average of monthly data.

Appendix A. Thermal Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

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

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

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled "preliminary." Often, the previous year's factor is used as a preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products
(Million Btu per Barrel)

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Pentanes Plus	4.620
Butane	4.326	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Butane-Propane Mixture[a]	4.130	Naptha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Ethane	3.082	Still Gas	6.000
Ethane-Propane Mixture[b]	3.308	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Isobutane	3.974	Plant Condensate	5.418
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Propane	3.836
Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional[c]	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated[c]	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated[c]	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol[d]	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

[a] 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane
[b] 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane
[c] See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.
[d] Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline. Its gross heat content (3.539 million Btu per barrel) is used in *Monthly Energy Review* calculations; its net heat content (3.192 million Btu per barrel) is used in the Energy Information Administration's *Renewable Energy Annual* calculations.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total
1973	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004[P]	5.800	3.724	5.980	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005[E]	5.800	3.724	5.980	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.
Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum[a]							
	End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector[b]	Total	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation				
1973	5.205	5.749	5.568	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253
1975	5.192	5.704	5.528	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253
1976	5.215	5.726	5.538	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253
1977	5.213	5.733	5.555	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253
1978	5.213	5.716	5.553	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253
1979	5.298	5.769	5.418	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253
1980	5.245	5.803	5.376	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253
1981	5.191	5.751	5.313	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253
1983	5.022	5.642	5.273	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253
1984	5.129	5.700	5.223	5.422	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253
1985	5.115	5.660	5.221	5.423	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253
1986	5.130	5.691	5.286	5.427	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253
1987	5.095	5.659	5.253	5.430	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253
1988	5.118	5.657	5.248	5.434	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253
1989	5.057	5.619	5.234	5.440	[b]6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253
1990	4.950	5.617	5.272	5.444	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253
1991	4.912	5.590	5.190	5.442	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253
1992	4.942	5.577	5.188	5.445	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253
1993	4.942	5.571	5.195	5.438	6.230	5.379	3.606	5.253
1994	4.936	5.580	5.165	5.426	6.213	5.361	3.635	[c]5.230
1995	4.925	5.546	5.133	5.419	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215
1996	4.869	5.494	5.129	5.421	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216
1997	4.870	5.459	5.133	5.417	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213
1998	4.842	5.440	5.149	5.414	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212
1999	4.749	5.349	5.105	5.415	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211
2000	4.754	5.388	5.072	5.423	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210
2001	4.824	5.422	5.120	5.421	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210
2002	[E]4.824	[E]5.422	[E]5.120	[E]5.421	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208
2003	[E]4.824	[E]5.422	[E]5.120	[E]5.421	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207
2004	[E]4.824	[E]5.422	[E]5.120	[E]5.421	[P]6.197	[P]5.344	[P]3.620	[P]5.215
2005	[E]4.824	[E]5.422	[E]5.120	[E]5.421	[E]6.197	[E]5.344	[E]3.620	[E]5.215

[a] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel.

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

[c] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a factor that is a quantity-weighted average of motor gasoline's major components. See Table A1.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.

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

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption[a]				
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors	Electric Power Sector[b]	Total	Imports	Exports
1973	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,031	[b]1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,030	1,031	1,026	1,030	1,023	1,010
2002	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004	[E]1,106	[E]1,030	[E]1,031	[P]1,025	[E]1,030	[E]1,023	[E]1,009
2005	[E]1,106	[E]1,030	[E]1,031	[E]1,025	[E]1,030	[E]1,023	[E]1,009

[a] Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.

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

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal								Coal Coke
		Consumption							
		End-Use Sectors							
			Industrial						
	Production	Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other [a]	Electric Power Sector [b,c]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	[b]20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	20.830	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004[P]	20.411	22.948	27.426	22.473	19.966	20.276	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005[E]	20.411	22.948	27.426	22.473	19.966	20.276	25.000	26.108	24.800

[a] Includes transportation. Excludes synfuel plants

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

[c] Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.

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

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Electricity Net Generation			
	Fossil-Fueled Plants[a,b]	Nuclear Plants[c]	Geothermal Energy Plants[d]	Electricity Consumption[e]
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001	10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004	E 10,107	E 10,439	E 21,017	3,412
2005	E 10,241	E 10,421	E 21,017	3,412

[a] Through 2000, used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities. For all years, used as the thermal conversion factor for hydro, solar, and wind electricity net generation.

[b] Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and independent power producers.

[c] Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

[d] Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.

[e] Used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports.

E=Estimate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Asphalt. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

Crude Oil Exports. Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**.

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Distillate Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, D.C., October 1991.

Isobutane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all liquefied petroleum gases consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of liquefied petroleum gases are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. For 1973-1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, "Petroleum Statement, Annual," Table 1. For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table 2.

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Motor Gasoline Consumption. 1973–1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. 1994 forward: EIA calculated national annual quantity-weighted average conversion factors for conventional, reformulated, and oxygenated motor gasolines (see Table A3). The factor for conventional motor gasoline is 5.253 million Btu per barrel, as used for previous years. The factors for reformulated and oxygenated gasolines, both currently 5.150 million Btu per barrel, are based on data published in Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory report EPA 420-F-95-003, "Fuel Economy Impact Analysis of Reformulated Gasoline." See **Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline).**

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Pentanes Plus. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu or equal to that for natural gasoline. See **Natural Gasoline**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils equal to or greater than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Products Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

Petroleum Products Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

Plant Condensate. Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**) and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Total Petroleum Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

Total Petroleum Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petroleum Products Imports**.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see **Distillate Fuel Oil**) and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for plant condensate (see **Plant Condensate**) and first published it in EIA's *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. 1973–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas plant liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by coke plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants."

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by manufacturing plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity consumed. Through 1999, data are from Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Beginning in 2000, data are for commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Coal Imports. Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton**.**

Coal Production. Calculated annually by EIA to balance the heat content of coal supply (production and imports) and the heat content of coal disposition (exports, stock change, and consumption).

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Electricity Net Generation, Fossil-Fueled Plants. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy sources. Therefore, EIA calculates a rate factor that is equal to the prevailing annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1989 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Electricity Net Generation, Geothermal Energy Plants. 1973–1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12, "Power System Statement." 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear Plants. 1973–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others"; Form EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities"; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

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		Equivalent in Metric Units	
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37[a]	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U_3O_8)	=	0.384 647[b]	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (g)
Volume	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 cubic yard (yd^3)	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 cubic foot (ft^3)	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in^3)	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
Length	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344[a]	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4[a]	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8[a]	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54[a]	centimeters (cm)
Area	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi^2)	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km^2)
	1 square yard (yd^2)	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m^2)
	1 square foot (ft^2)	=	0.092 903 04[a]	square meters (m^2)
	1 square inch (in^2)	=	6.451 6[a]	square centimeters (cm^2)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu)[c]	=	1,055.055 852 62[a]	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8[a]	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6[a]	megajoules (MJ)
Temperature[d]	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0[a]	degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100[a]	degrees Celsius (°C)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
[c]The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.
[d]To convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9-11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10^{1}	deka	da	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{2}	hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{6}	mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	µ
10^{9}	giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units	
Petroleum	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42[a]	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000[a]	pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240[a]	pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000[a]	kilograms (kg)
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25[b]	shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128[a]	cubic feet (ft^3)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append.html.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.

Appendix C. List of Energy Plugs

Energy Plugs are synopses of products that have been released recently by the Energy Information Administration. They appear on a regular basis at the front of the *Monthly Energy Review*. Following is a list of the Energy Plug titles that have been published over the past few years. For a complete list of all features that have appeared in the *Monthly Energy Review* since the first article was published in March 1975, go the Energy Plug web site at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/plugs/plugsrgt.html.

Title	Cover Date
2005	
Financial News for Independent Energy Companies	January 2005
Annual Energy Outlook 2005	February 2005
The Natural Gas Industry and Markets in 2003	February 2005
Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2003	March 2005
Analysis of Alternative Mercury Control Strategies	April 2005
Impacts of Modeled Recommendations of the National Commission on Energy Policy	May 2005
2004	
Annual Energy Outlook 2004	January 2004
Natural Gas Annual 2002	February 2004
Analysis of Restricted Natural Gas Supply Cases	March 2004
Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2002	March 2004
International Energy Outlook 2004	April 2004
Biodiesel Performance, Costs, and Use	August 2004
State Renewable Energy Requirements and Goals	September 2004
Annual Energy Review 2003	October 2004
U.S. Natural Gas Pipeline and Underground Storage Expansions in 2003	October 2004
Oil Market Basics	November 2004
Unique Reactors	December 2004
Green Pricing and Net Metering Programs 2003	December 2004
2003	
Annual Energy Outlook 2003	January 2003
Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2001	February 2003
Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 2001	March 2003
Electric Power Annual 2001	April 2003
International Energy Outlook 2003	May 2003
Uranium Industry Annual 2002	June 2003
Residential Energy Consumption Special Topics.	July 2003
New Reactor Designs.	August 2003
Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy in 2001	September 2003
Annual Energy Review 2002	October 2003
Annual Coal Report 2002	November 2003
Renewable Energy Annual 2002	December 2003
2002	
Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 2000	January 2002
Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 2000	February 2002
Analysis of Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards for Light Trucks and Increased Alternative Fuel Use	March 2002
Summer 2002 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 2002
International Energy Outlook 2002	April 2002
Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report	May 2002
International Energy Annual 2000	May 2002

2002 (Continued)

Delivered Energy Consumption Projections by Industry. . . . . June 2002
Uranium Industry Annual 2001. . . . . June 2002
Biomass for Electricity Generation. . . . . July 2002
Measuring Changes in Energy Efficiency. . . . . July 2002
Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy in 2000. . . . . August 2002
U.S. Natural Gas Markets: Relationship Between Henry Hub Spot Prices and U.S. Wellhead Prices. . . . . August 2002
Diesel Fuel Price Pass-through. . . . . September 2002
Winter Fuels Outlook: 2002-2003. . . . . October 2002
Annual Energy Review 2001. . . . . November 2002
Renewable Energy Annual 2001. . . . . December 2002

2001

Energy Education Resources. . . . . January 2001
Impact of Interruptible Natural Gas Service on Northeast Heating Oil Demand. . . . . February 2001
Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1999. . . . . February 2001
Renewable Energy 2000: Issues and Trends. . . . . March 2001
Summer 2001 Motor Gasoline Outlook. . . . . April 2001
International Energy Outlook 2001. . . . . April 2001
State Energy Data Report 1999: Consumption Estimates. . . . . May 2001
The Transition to Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel: Effects on Prices and Supply. . . . . May 2001
Energy Market Maps. . . . . June 2001
Coal Industry Annual 1999. . . . . July 2001
Annual Energy Review 2000. . . . . August 2001
World Energy "Areas To Watch". . . . . August 2001
Electric Power Annual 2000, Volume I. . . . . September 2001
Winter Fuels Outlook: 2001-2002. . . . . October 2001
Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 2000. . . . . October 2001
The Majors' Shift to Natural Gas. . . . . October 2001
Annual Energy Outlook 2002, Early Release. . . . . November 2001
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 2000. . . . . November 2001
State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1999. . . . . November 2001
Energy Education Resources. . . . . December 2001
U.S. Natural Gas Markets: Mid-Term Prospects for Natural Gas Supply. . . . . December 2001

Glossary

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Base Gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

Black Liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross** and **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net**.

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 10.9º 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 31.1º 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 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.

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 2,000º F so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coke, Petroleum: A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. Note: This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. *Note*: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

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.

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Conversion Factor: A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit**.

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil F.O.B. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Crude Oil Well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Cubic Foot (Natural Gas): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60º F.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961–1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

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

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and 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.

Dry Natural Gas Production: See **Natural Gas (Dry) Production**.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (Mwh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note*: Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity-Only Plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

Electricity Retail Sales: The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public—i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**, **Electricity-Only Plant**, **Electric Utility**, and **Independent Power Producer**.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. Note: Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

End-Use Sectors: The **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, and **transportation** sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Service Provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy-Use Sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, **transportation**, and **electric power**.

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48º F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol: An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending. See Oxygenates.

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C2H4) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on

September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The 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. (Free on Board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **U.S.S.R.**

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel Ethanol: 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 alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

Gas Well: A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

Geothermal Energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat Content 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 U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

Industrial Sector: An **energy**-consuming sector that consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. The industrial sector encompasses the following types of activity: manufacturing (**NAICS** codes 31-33); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (NAICS code 11); mining, including oil and gas extraction (NAICS code 21); and construction (NAICS code 23). Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. *Note:* This sector includes **generators** that produce **electricity** and/or **useful thermal output** primarily to support the above-mentioned industrial activities. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

Kerosene: A petroleum distillate having a maximum distillation temperature of 401º F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572º F, and a minimum flash point of 100º F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

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 -260º F at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane

produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production (Natural Gas): Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Methane: A colorless, flammable, odorless, hydrocarbon gas (CH_4) that is the principal constituent of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$, 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: Volumetric data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. Note: Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. Note: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Retail Prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service.

Motor Gasoline (Total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether**.

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400° F.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane, used as a fuel for electricity generation and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural Gas, Dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Note: Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural Gas (Dry) Production: The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) gas vented and flared. Processing losses include 1) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss.

Natural Gas Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural Gasoline: A mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand. This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nuclear Electric Power (Nuclear Power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

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**.

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, Faeroe 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 the 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.

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. Note: Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum Coke: See **Coke, Petroleum**.

Petroleum Consumption: 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: Same as **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: Includes consumption of coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, net imports of coal coke, and net imports of electricity.

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67º 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.

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 **conventional hydrolectric power**, **wood**, **waste**, **alcohol fuels**, **geothermal**, **solar**, and **wind**.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm. See **End–Use Sectors** and **Energy–Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short Ton (Coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

Solar Energy: See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

Solar Thermal Energy: The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or **electricity**.

Special Naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded.

Station Use: Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of

whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock.

Stocks: See **Coal Stocks**, **Crude Oil Stocks**, or **Petroleum Stocks, Primary**.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal Conversion Factor: See **Conversion Factor**.

Transportation Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm. See **End–Use Sectors** and **Energy–Use Sectors**

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of **crude oil** production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

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: The 50 States and the District of Columbia. Note: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

U.S.S.R.: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. As a political entity, the U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste Energy: 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 used as fuel.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Wind Energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood Energy: Wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

Working Gas: The volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.

Energy Forecast Resources

...from the Energy Information Administration

The items described below are available on EIA's Web site at www.eia.doe.gov under Forecasts. Some are also available in print. For more information on these and other EIA products, contact the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at infoctr@eia.doe.gov or 202–586–8800.

Annual Energy Outlook

Forecasts of U.S. energy supply, demand, and prices through 2025, based on EIA's National Energy Modeling System (NEMS). The NEMS is summarized in National Energy Modeling System: An Overview, Assumptions to the Annual Energy Outlook, and numerous publications detailing the computational methodology and estimation techniques for individual NEMS modules.

Annual Energy Outlook Forecast Evaluation

Yearly evaluation of the accuracy of the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO). Compares the projections from the AEO 1982 through the AEO 2004 with actual historical values and presents the reasons for significant differences.

Short-Term Energy Outlook

U.S. energy and international oil forecasts for the coming 12 to 24 months. Updated monthly. Includes the "Summer Motor Gasoline Outlook" in April and the "Winter Fuels Outlook" in October.

International Energy Outlook

Projections of international energy supply, demand, and prices through 2025. The projection models and assumptions are found in a related document, the World Energy Projection System Model Documentation.

Biodiesel Performance, Costs, and Use

Brief history of diesel engine technology and an overview of biodiesel, including performance characteristics, economics, and potential demand.

Coal Transportation Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Analysis of the impact of changes in the Wyoming Powder River Basin coal transportation rates on projected levels of electric power sector energy use and emissions by region.

State Renewable Energy Requirements and Goals: Status Through 2003

Summary of State renewable portfolio standards, renewable energy mandates, and voluntary goals as of the end of 2003 in 15 States.

The Global Liquefied Natural Gas Market: Status and Outlook

Recent trends and future prospects in the global liquefied natural gas (LNG) market. The report analyzes existing trading patterns, pricing, industry costs, and global factors that are contributing to increased LNG trade. Presents the outlook for U.S. natural gas and LNG to 2010 and beyond.

Responses to Congressional and Other Requests

Reports and papers include: "Assessment of Selected Energy Efficiency Policies;" "Impacts of Modeled Recommendations of the National Commission on Energy Policy;" "Analysis of Alternative Mercury Control Strategies;" "Analysis of Senate Amendment 2028, the Climate Stewardship Act of 2003;" "Analysis of S. 1844, the Clear Skies Act of 2003; S. 843, the Clean Air Planning Act of 2003; and S. 366, the Clean Power Act of 2003;" "Analysis of Oil and Gas Production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;" "Analysis of Restricted Natural Gas Supply Cases;" "Analysis of S. 485, the Clear Skies Act of 2003, and S. 843, the Clean Air Planning Act of 2003;" "Analysis of S.139, the Climate Stewardship Act of 2003;" and others.

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