DOE/EIA-0035(2007/04)

Monthly Energy Review

April 2007

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Energy Information Administration

Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) is the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) primary report of recent and historical energy statistics. Included are statistics on 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.

Release of the *MER* is in keeping with responsibilities given to EIA in Public Law 95–91 (Department of Energy Organization Act), which states, in part, in Section 205(a)(2), that:

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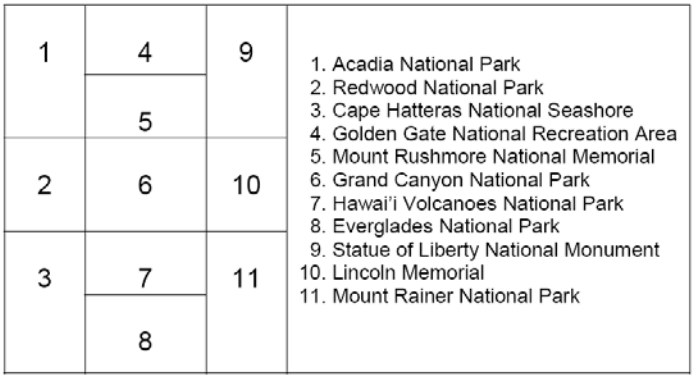
- Individual table and graph pages: PDF files.
- Data files for individual tables: Excel (XLS) files and ASCII comma-delimited (CSV) files.

Note: PDF files display selected annual and monthly data. Excel and CSV files display all available annual and monthly data, often at a greater level of precision than the PDF files.

Cover Photographs



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Monthly Energy Review

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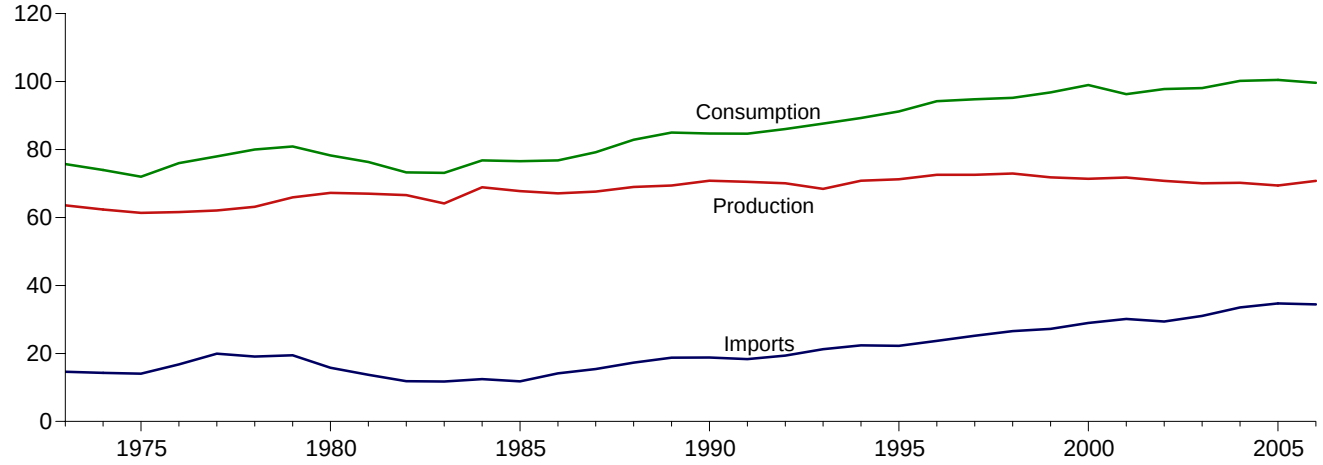
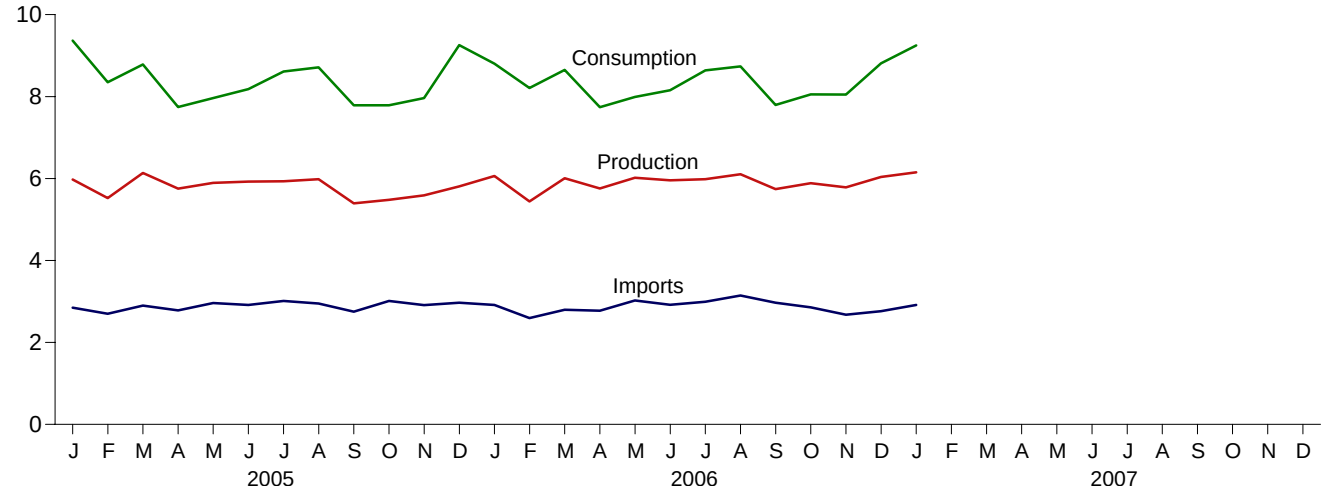
The continental United States at night from orbit. Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite imagery; mosaic provided by U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

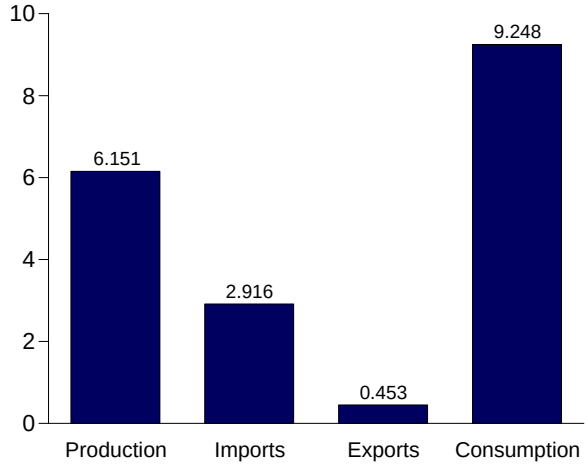
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2006



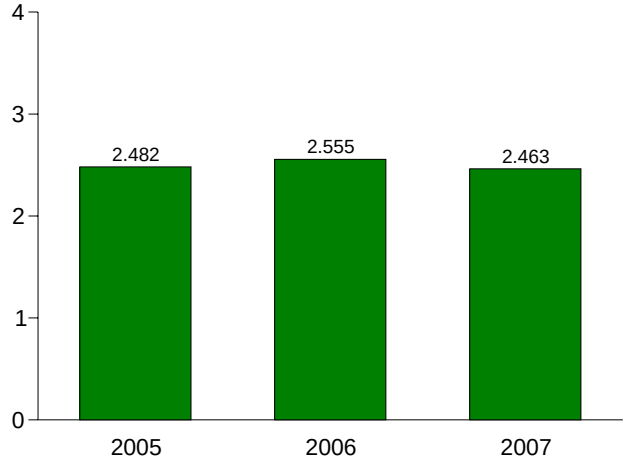
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, January 2007



Net Imports, January



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	**67.232**	**15.796**	**3.695**	**-1.054**	**78.280**
1985 Total	**67.758**	**11.781**	**4.196**	**1.238**	**76.580**
1990 Total	**70.822**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**-.157**	**84.730**
1995 Total	**71.235**	**22.260**	**4.511**	**2.215**	**91.200**
1996 Total	**72.581**	**23.702**	**4.633**	**2.577**	**94.226**
1997 Total	R **72.550**	**25.215**	**4.514**	**1.538**	R **94.790**
1998 Total	**72.951**	**26.581**	**4.299**	**-.032**	**95.200**
1999 Total	R **71.814**	**27.252**	**3.715**	**1.476**	R **96.827**
2000 Total	R **71.392**	**28.973**	**4.006**	**2.608**	R **98.966**
2001 Total	R **71.779**	**30.157**	**3.770**	**-1.861**	R **96.304**
2002 Total	R **70.796**	**29.407**	**3.668**	**1.259**	R **97.793**
2003 Total	R **70.096**	**31.060**	**4.054**	**1.000**	R **98.103**
2004 Total	R **70.193**	**33.543**	**4.433**	**.897**	R **100.199**
2005 January	R 5.976	2.848	.366	.906	R 9.364
February	R 5.525	2.700	.376	.500	R 8.349
March	R 6.136	2.900	.415	.161	R 8.782
April	R 5.752	2.781	.402	-.384	R 7.747
May	R 5.896	2.962	.443	-.453	R 7.962
June	R 5.925	2.915	.462	-.195	R 8.184
July	R 5.932	3.012	.395	.062	R 8.611
August	R 5.984	2.950	.399	.178	R 8.713
September	R 5.396	2.749	.309	-.049	R 7.787
October	R 5.480	3.012	.312	-.391	R 7.789
November	R 5.590	2.910	.302	-.236	R 7.963
December	R 5.808	2.970	.380	.856	R 9.255
Total	R **69.401**	**34.710**	**4.561**	**.955**	R **100.505**
2006 January	6.062	2.917	.362	R .185	R 8.803
February	5.439	2.595	.343	R .518	R 8.210
March	R 6.007	2.799	.385	R .231	R 8.652
April	5.759	2.775	.385	R -.408	R 7.742
May	6.020	3.022	.438	R -.613	R 7.991
June	5.955	2.919	.421	R -.300	R 8.153
July	5.984	2.991	.405	R .071	R 8.641
August	R 6.106	3.144	R .423	R -.090	R 8.738
September	R 5.743	2.971	R .465	R -.454	R 7.794
October	R 5.885	2.856	.446	R -.243	R 8.052
November	R 5.787	2.679	R .453	R .038	R 8.050
December	6.038	R 2.761	R .405	R .418	R 8.812
Total	R **70.786**	R **34.430**	R **4.931**	R **-.646**	R **99.638**
2007 January	6.151	2.916	.453	.633	9.248

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

R=Revised.

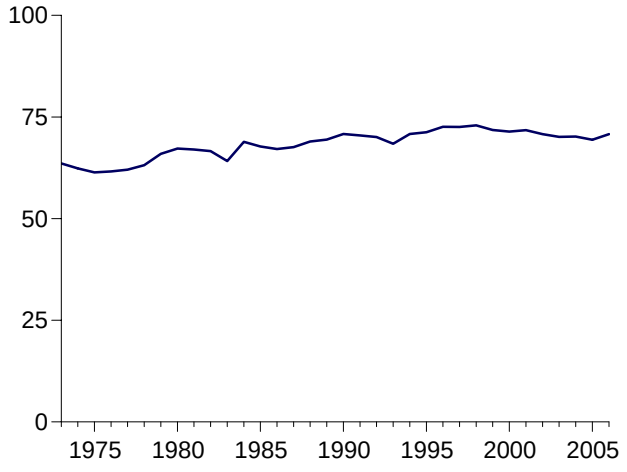
Notes: • For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

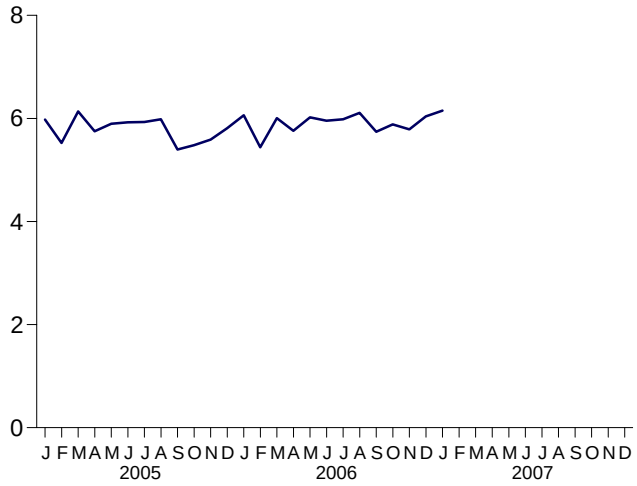
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 4.2, 6.1, 7.1, A2, A4-A6, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5.

Figure 1.2 Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

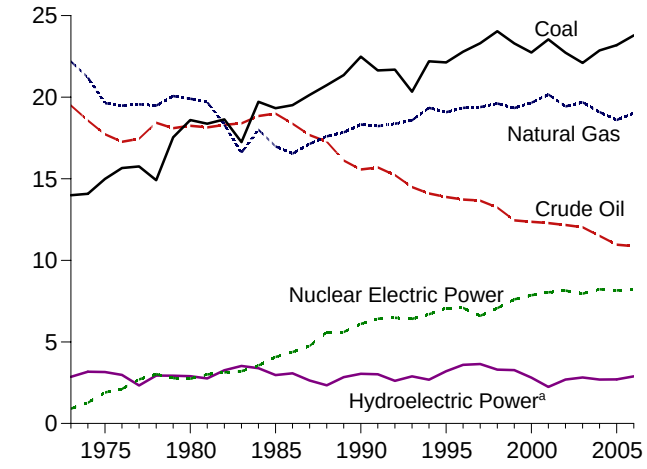
Total, 1973-2006



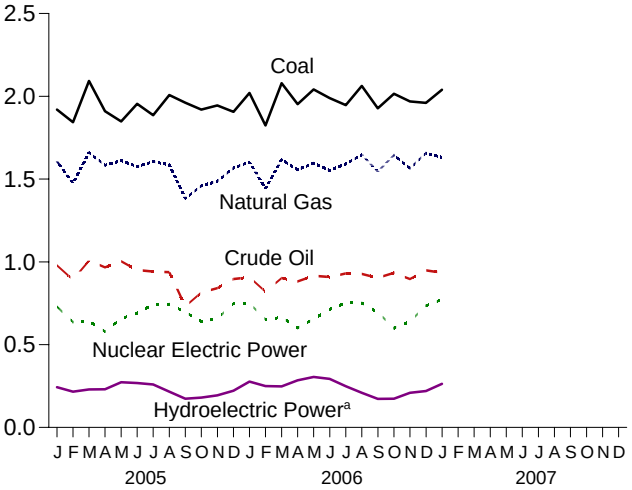
Total, Monthly



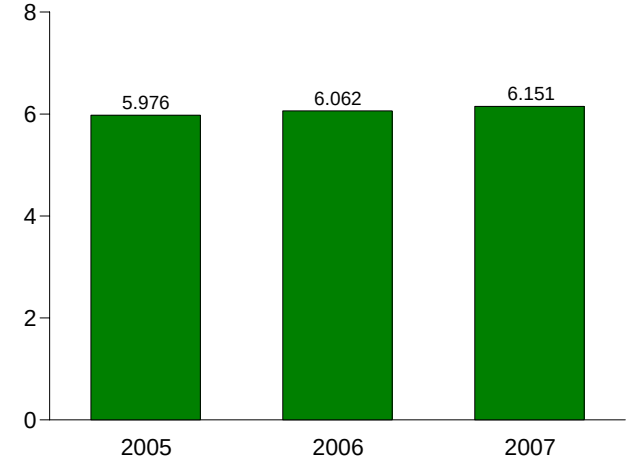
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



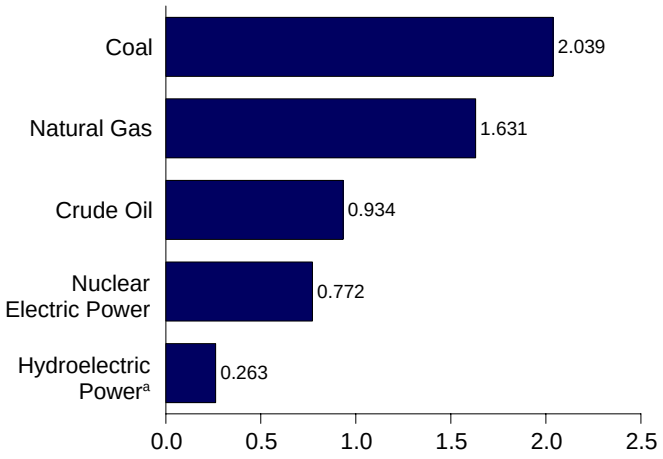
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2007



[a]Conventional 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					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total
	Coal[b]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[c]	NGPL[d]	Total		Hydro-electric Power[e]	Bio-mass[f]	Geo-thermal	Solar	Wind	Total	
1973 Total	**13.992**	**22.187**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**58.241**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**1.529**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.433**	**63.585**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**54.733**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**1.499**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.723**	**61.357**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**59.008**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**2.475**	**.110**	**NA**	**NA**	**5.485**	**67.232**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**57.539**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**2.975**	**.198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.144**	**67.758**
1990 Total	**22.488**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.175**	**58.560**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**2.687**	**.336**	**.060**	**.029**	**6.158**	**70.822**
1995 Total	**22.130**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.442**	**57.540**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**3.018**	**.294**	**.070**	**.033**	**6.620**	**71.235**
1996 Total	**22.790**	**19.344**	**13.723**	**2.530**	**58.387**	**7.087**	**3.590**	**3.098**	**.316**	**.071**	**.033**	**7.107**	**72.581**
1997 Total	**23.310**	**19.394**	**13.658**	**2.495**	**58.857**	**6.597**	**3.640**	**R 3.027**	**.325**	**.070**	**.034**	**R 7.097**	**R 72.550**
1998 Total	**24.045**	**19.613**	**13.235**	**2.420**	**59.314**	**7.068**	**3.297**	**2.843**	**.328**	**.070**	**.031**	**6.569**	**72.951**
1999 Total	**23.295**	**19.341**	**12.451**	**2.528**	**57.614**	**7.610**	**3.268**	**R 2.876**	**.331**	**.069**	**.046**	**R 6.589**	**R 71.814**
2000 Total	**22.735**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.611**	**57.366**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**R 2.912**	**.317**	**.066**	**.057**	**R 6.163**	**R 71.392**
2001 Total	**23.547**	**20.166**	**12.282**	**2.547**	**58.541**	**8.033**	**2.242**	**R 2.516**	**.311**	**.065**	**.070**	**R 5.205**	**R 71.779**
2002 Total	**22.732**	**19.439**	**12.163**	**2.559**	**56.894**	**8.143**	**2.689**	**R 2.572**	**.328**	**.064**	**.105**	**R 5.759**	**R 70.796**
2003 Total	**22.099**	**19.691**	**12.026**	**2.346**	**56.162**	**7.959**	**2.825**	**R 2.642**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**R 5.975**	**R 70.096**
2004 Total	**22.862**	**19.093**	**11.503**	**2.466**	**55.924**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**R 2.809**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**R 6.047**	**R 70.193**
2005 January	1.920	1.606	.978	.209	4.714	.729	.243	R .245	.029	.005	.011	R .534	R 5.976
February	1.843	1.475	.892	.195	4.405	.636	.216	R .228	.025	.005	.010	R .484	R 5.525
March	2.093	1.659	1.007	.216	4.976	.642	.229	R .239	.028	R .006	.016	R .518	R 6.136
April	1.910	1.583	.967	.206	4.666	.579	.231	R .227	.028	R .006	.017	R .508	R 5.752
May	1.848	1.612	1.003	.213	4.676	.657	.273	R .237	.029	.006	.017	R .562	R 5.896
June	1.955	1.576	.950	.199	4.680	.690	.268	R .235	.029	.006	.018	R .555	R 5.925
July	1.886	1.606	.942	.202	4.636	.742	.260	R .245	.030	.006	.014	R .555	R 5.932
August	2.007	1.586	.938	.199	4.731	.745	.216	R .247	.029	.006	.011	R .509	R 5.984
September	1.961	1.383	.731	.167	4.242	.696	.174	R .235	.028	R .006	.015	R .457	R 5.396
October	1.920	1.458	.815	.178	4.372	.639	.180	R .240	.029	R .006	.014	R .469	R 5.480
November	1.945	1.487	.842	.181	4.455	.656	.194	R .236	.028	.005	.016	R .479	R 5.590
December	1.906	1.567	.896	.168	4.538	.749	.221	R .248	.029	.005	.018	R .522	R 5.808
Total	**23.195**	**18.598**	**10.963**	**2.334**	**55.090**	**8.160**	**2.703**	**R 2.862**	**.343**	**R .066**	**.178**	**R 6.151**	**R 69.401**
2006 January	R 2.021	E 1.603	E .907	.194	R 4.724	.750	.277	R .252	R .030	R .006	.024	R .588	6.062
February	R 1.824	E 1.443	E .820	.174	R 4.261	.653	.250	R .225	R .027	.005	.019	R .526	5.439
March	R 2.079	E 1.618	E .902	.194	R 4.792	.664	.248	R .242	.030	R .006	.024	R .550	R 6.007
April	R 1.953	E 1.556	E .882	.193	R 4.583	.600	.285	R .233	.027	R .006	.025	R .576	5.759
May	R 2.041	E 1.596	E .917	.202	R 4.756	.655	.305	R .246	R .027	.006	.024	R .609	6.020
June	R 1.989	E 1.553	E .908	.195	R 4.645	.713	.293	R .249	.029	.006	.020	R .597	5.955
July	R 1.947	E 1.591	E .930	.202	R 4.670	.753	.249	R .257	.030	.006	.019	R .561	5.984
August	R 2.063	RE 1.648	E .927	.199	4.836	.751	.209	R .258	R .031	.006	.016	R .520	R 6.106
September	R 1.928	E 1.545	E .903	.198	R 4.574	.695	.172	R .249	.029	R .006	.018	R .474	R 5.743
October	R 2.015	RE 1.644	E .934	.204	R 4.797	.600	.173	R .255	.030	R .006	.024	R .488	R 5.885
November	R 1.969	RE 1.566	E .896	.197	R 4.628	.640	.209	R .251	.029	R .006	.023	R .518	R 5.787
December	R 1.960	E 1.656	E .948	.200	R 4.765	.735	.219	R .260	R .031	R .006	.023	R .539	6.038
Total	**R 23.788**	**RE 19.020**	**E 10.874**	**2.351**	**R 56.032**	**8.208**	**2.889**	**R 2.978**	**R .349**	**R .070**	**.258**	**R 6.545**	**R 70.786**
2007 January	2.039	E 1.631	E .934	.192	4.797	.772	.263	.258	.031	.006	.024	.582	6.151

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

[b] Beginning in 1989, includes waste coal supplied. Beginning in 2001, also includes a small amount of refuse recovery. See Table 6.1.

[c] Includes lease condensate.

[d] Natural gas plant liquids.

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[f] Wood, waste, and alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline).

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

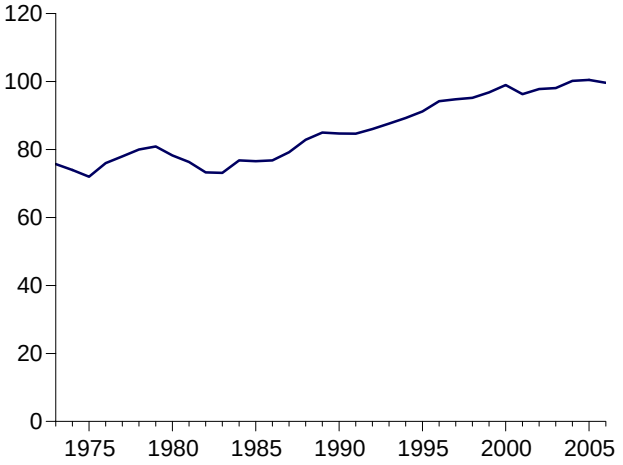
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Production," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

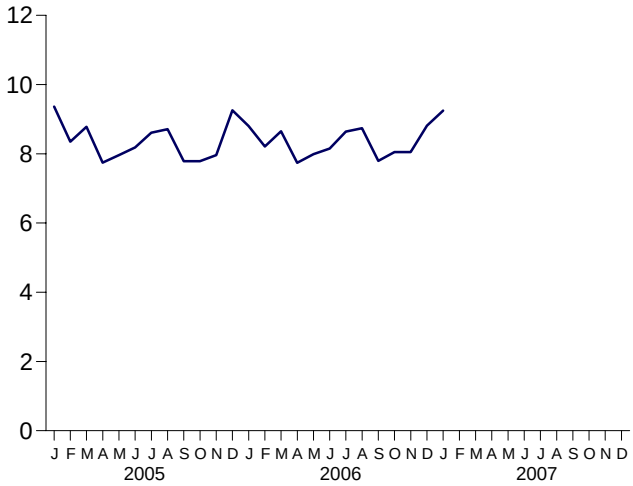
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1a and A2. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1.

Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

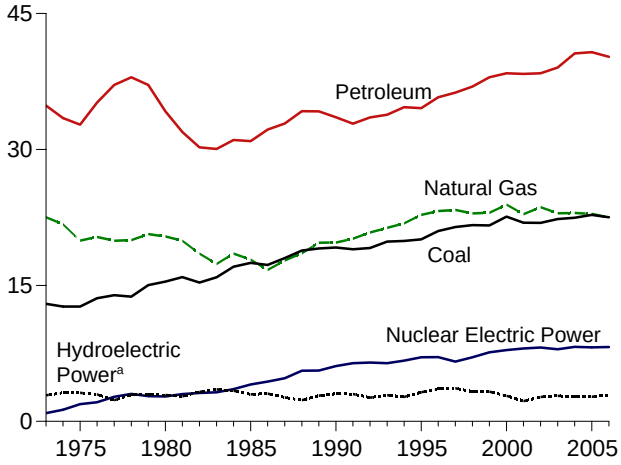
Total, 1973-2006



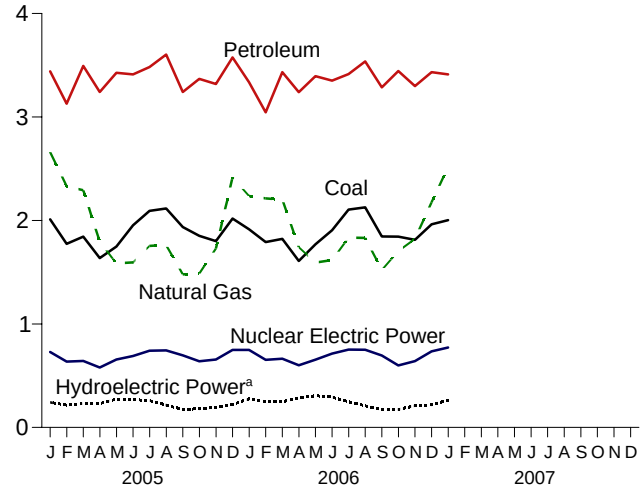
Total, Monthly



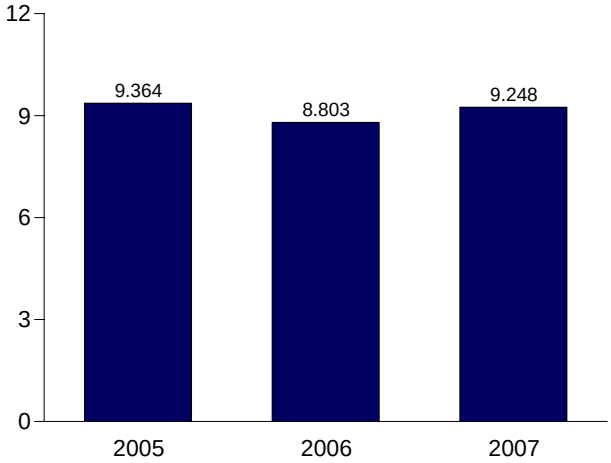
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



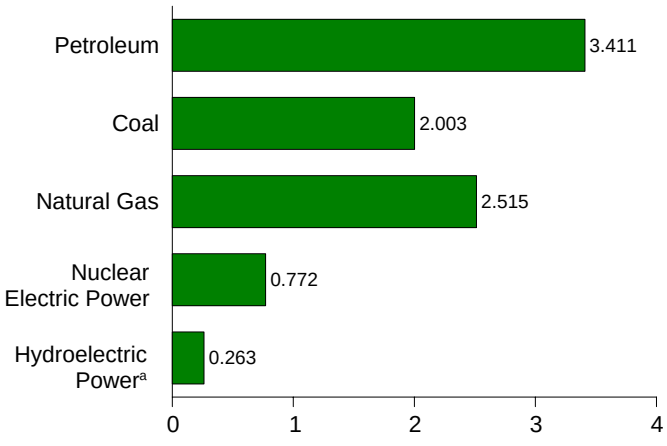
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2007



[a]Conventional 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	Renewable Energy[a]						Total[d,h]
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum[c,d]	Total[e]		Hydroelectric Power[f]	Biomass[d,g]	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Total	
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**70.316**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**1.529**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.433**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**65.355**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**1.499**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.723**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.394**	**34.202**	**69.984**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**2.475**	**.110**	**NA**	**NA**	**5.485**	**78.280**
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.834**	**30.922**	**66.221**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**2.975**	**.198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6.144**	**76.580**
1990 Total	**19.173**	**19.730**	**33.553**	**72.460**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**2.687**	**.336**	**.060**	**.029**	**6.158**	**84.730**
1995 Total	**20.089**	**22.784**	**34.553**	**77.488**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**3.018**	**.294**	**.070**	**.033**	**6.620**	**91.200**
1996 Total	**21.002**	**23.197**	**35.757**	**79.979**	**7.087**	**3.590**	**3.098**	**.316**	**.071**	**.033**	**7.107**	**94.226**
1997 Total	**21.445**	**23.328**	**36.266**	**81.086**	**6.597**	**3.640**	R **3.027**	**.325**	**.070**	**.034**	R **7.097**	R **94.790**
1998 Total	**21.656**	**22.936**	**36.934**	**81.592**	**7.068**	**3.297**	**2.843**	**.328**	**.070**	**.031**	**6.569**	**95.200**
1999 Total	**21.623**	**23.010**	**37.960**	**82.650**	**7.610**	**3.268**	R **2.876**	**.331**	**.069**	**.046**	R **6.589**	R **96.827**
2000 Total	**22.580**	**23.916**	**38.404**	**84.965**	**7.862**	**2.811**	R **2.912**	**.317**	**.066**	**.057**	R **6.163**	R **98.966**
2001 Total	**21.914**	**22.861**	**38.333**	**83.138**	**8.033**	**2.242**	R **2.516**	**.311**	**.065**	**.070**	R **5.205**	R **96.304**
2002 Total	**21.904**	**23.628**	**38.401**	**83.994**	**8.143**	**2.689**	R **2.572**	**.328**	**.064**	**.105**	R **5.759**	R **97.793**
2003 Total	**22.321**	**22.967**	**39.047**	**84.386**	**7.959**	**2.825**	R **2.642**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	R **5.975**	R **98.103**
2004 Total	**22.466**	**22.993**	**40.594**	**86.191**	**8.222**	**2.690**	R **2.809**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	R **6.047**	R **100.199**
2005 January	2.011	2.660	3.442	8.124	.729	.243	R .245	.029	.005	.011	R .534	R 9.364
February	1.775	2.330	3.129	7.247	.636	.216	R .228	.025	.005	.010	R .484	R 8.349
March	1.844	2.293	3.494	7.640	.642	.229	R .239	.028	R .006	.016	R .518	R 8.782
April	1.636	1.795	3.241	6.679	.579	.231	R .227	.028	R .006	.017	R .508	R 7.747
May	1.748	1.584	3.427	6.764	.657	.273	R .237	.029	.006	.017	R .562	R 7.962
June	1.953	1.595	3.412	6.961	.690	.268	R .235	.029	.006	.018	R .555	R 8.184
July	2.093	1.753	3.482	7.334	.742	.260	R .245	.030	.006	.014	R .555	R 8.611
August	2.116	1.762	3.603	7.478	.745	.216	R .247	.029	.006	.011	R .509	R 8.713
September	1.937	1.480	3.242	6.655	.696	.174	R .235	.028	R .006	.015	R .457	R 7.787
October	1.851	1.487	3.368	6.705	.639	.180	R .240	.029	R .006	.014	R .469	R 7.789
November	1.801	1.730	3.319	6.852	.656	.194	R .236	.028	.005	.016	R .479	R 7.963
December	2.019	2.416	3.575	8.011	.749	.221	R .248	.029	.005	.018	R .522	R 9.255
Total	**22.785**	**22.886**	**40.735**	**86.451**	**8.160**	**2.703**	R **2.862**	**.343**	R **.066**	**.178**	R **6.151**	R **100.505**
2006 January	R 1.915	2.237	3.336	R 7.490	.750	.277	R .252	R .030	R .006	.024	R .588	R 8.803
February	R 1.791	2.214	3.044	R 7.054	.653	.250	R .225	R .027	.005	.019	R .526	R 8.210
March	R 1.821	2.203	3.434	R 7.464	.664	.248	R .242	.030	R .006	.024	R .550	R 8.652
April	R 1.608	1.742	3.240	R 6.594	.600	.285	R .233	.027	R .006	.025	R .576	R 7.742
May	R 1.769	1.594	3.395	R 6.762	.655	.305	R .246	R .027	.006	.024	R .609	R 7.991
June	R 1.906	1.618	3.352	R 6.882	.713	.293	R .249	.029	.006	.020	R .597	R 8.153
July	R 2.106	1.833	3.415	R 7.357	.753	.249	R .257	.030	.006	.019	R .561	R 8.641
August	R 2.127	1.831	3.538	R 7.499	.751	.209	R .258	R .031	.006	.016	R .520	R 8.738
September	R 1.846	1.521	3.287	R 6.667	.695	.172	R .249	.029	R .006	.018	R .474	R 7.794
October	R 1.845	1.705	3.444	R 7.006	.600	.173	R .255	.030	R .006	.024	R .488	R 8.052
November	R 1.813	R 1.822	3.299	R 6.935	.640	.209	R .251	.029	R .006	.023	R .518	R 8.050
December	R 1.963	R 2.176	3.434	R 7.576	.735	.219	R .260	R .031	R .006	.023	R .539	R 8.812
Total	R **22.511**	**22.495**	**40.217**	R **85.284**	**8.208**	**2.889**	R **2.978**	R **.349**	R **.070**	**.258**	R **6.545**	R **99.638**
2007 January	2.003	2.515	3.411	7.933	.772	.263	.258	.031	.006	.024	.582	9.248

[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 "Biomass," but is counted only once in total consumption.

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

[f] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[g] Wood, waste, and alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline).

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

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

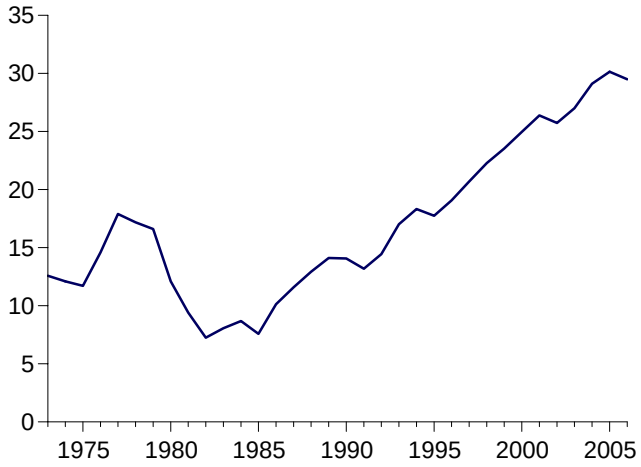
Notes: • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

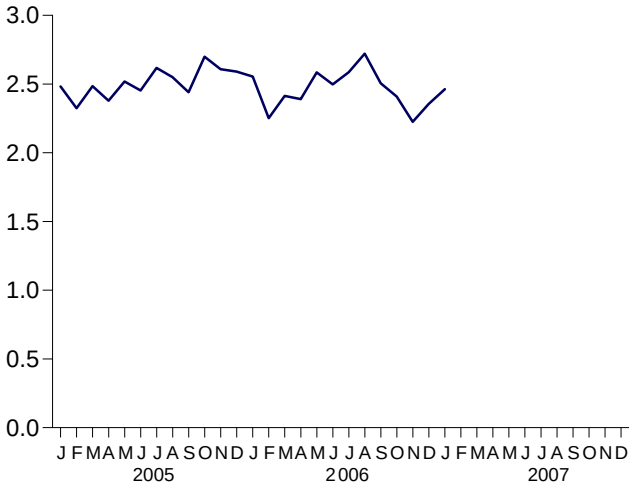
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1b and A3. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1. • **Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity:** Table 1.4.

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

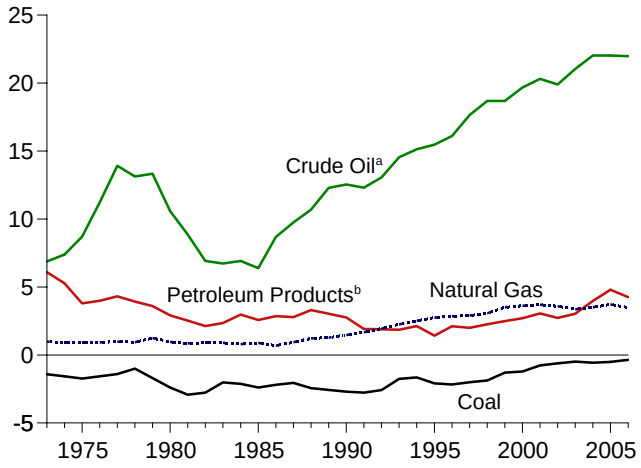
Total, 1973-2006



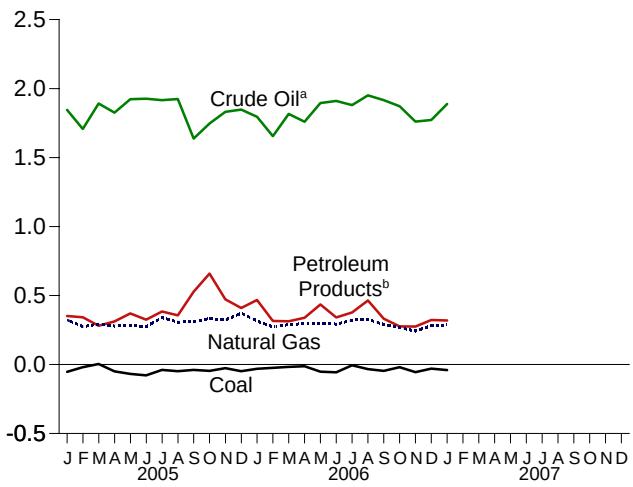
Total, Monthly



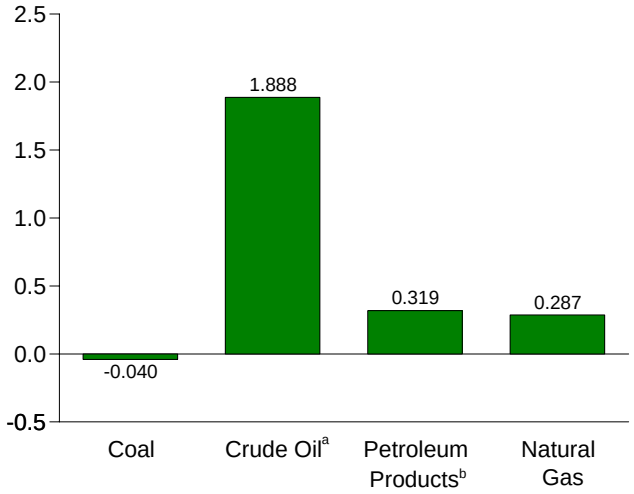
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



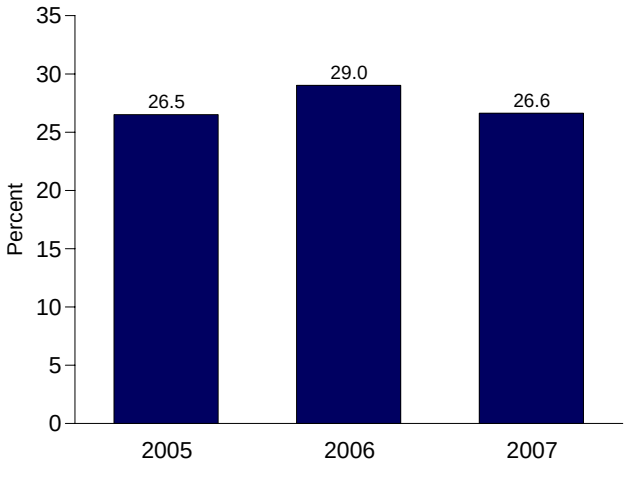
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, January 2007



As Share of Consumption, January



[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.

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**	**.072**	**25.739**
2003 Total	**-.491**	**.051**	**3.356**	**21.034**	**3.035**	**.022**	**27.007**
2004 Total	**-.571**	**.138**	**3.503**	**22.025**	**3.976**	**.039**	**29.110**
2005 January	-.054	.011	.323	1.845	.352	.005	2.482
February	-.019	.013	.275	1.707	.342	.006	2.324
March	.004	.009	.292	1.891	.281	.008	2.485
April	-.050	.006	.278	1.826	.313	.006	2.379
May	-.068	.005	.283	1.923	.371	.005	2.519
June	-.079	.001	.274	1.927	.325	.005	2.454
July	-.039	.005	.340	1.917	.384	.010	2.617
August	-.048	-.004	.308	1.925	.357	.012	2.550
September	-.039	-.003	.310	1.637	.528	.007	2.440
October	-.046	-.001	.334	1.747	.660	.006	2.699
November	-.027	.001	.323	1.832	.473	.006	2.608
December	-.048	(s)	.373	1.848	.410	.007	2.590
Total	**-.512**	**.044**	**3.714**	**22.023**	**4.794**	**.084**	**30.149**
2006 January	-.031	.002	.315	1.796	.468	.005	2.555
February	(s)	.004	.271	1.655	.316	.005	2.252
March	-.017	.007	.289	1.817	.313	.006	2.414
April	-.013	.004	.296	1.759	.339	.005	2.390
May	-.052	.004	.298	1.895	.435	.005	R 2.585
June	-.057	.006	.293	1.910	.341	.005	2.498
July	-.005	.004	.321	1.880	.377	.010	R 2.587
August	R -.033	.003	.326	1.951	.464	.010	2.721
September	-.046	.013	.291	1.917	.332	(s)	2.506
October	-.019	.013	E .267	1.872	.276	.001	R 2.410
November	-.056	.001	E .243	1.761	.276	(s)	2.225
December	-.029	.003	RE .281	1.772	.323	.007	R 2.356
Total	R **-.358**	**.061**	RE **3.492**	**21.982**	**4.260**	**.060**	R **29.498**
2007 January	-.040	.003	E .287	1.888	.319	.006	2.463

[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.

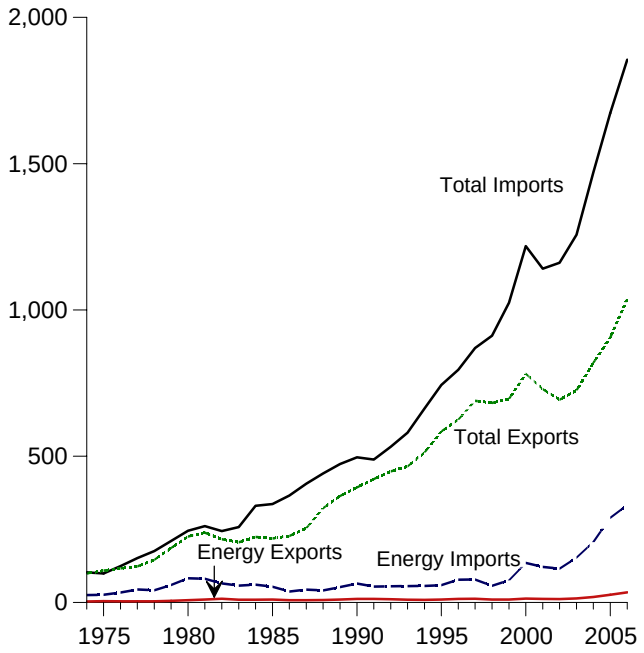
Notes: • See Note 3, "Energy Imports," and 4, "Energy Exports," at end of section. • Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District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

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

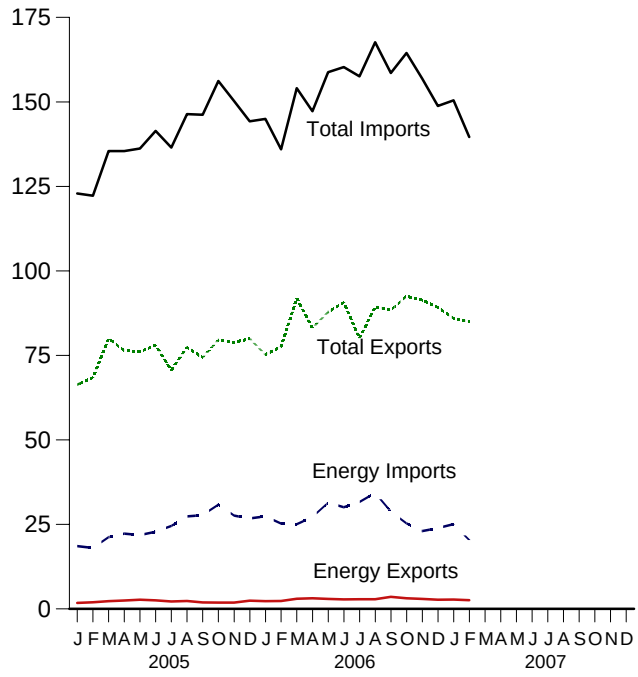
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5, and Table A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and A2. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Nominal Dollars)

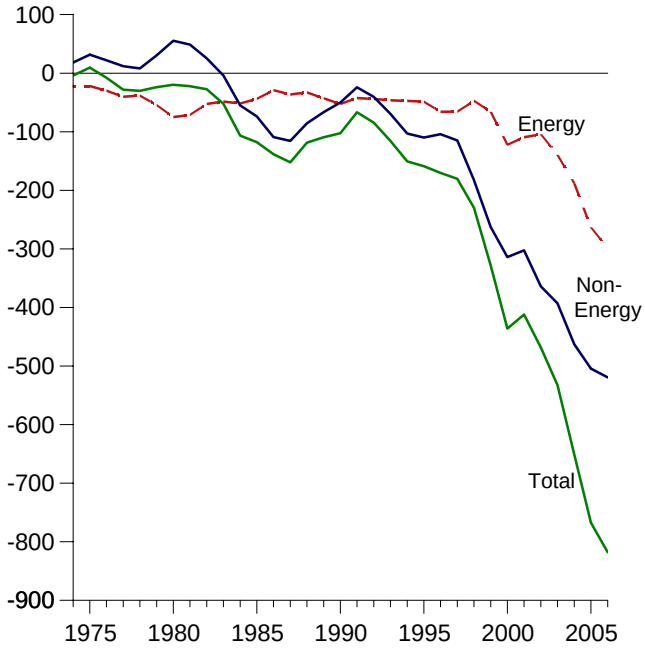
Imports and Exports, 1974-2006



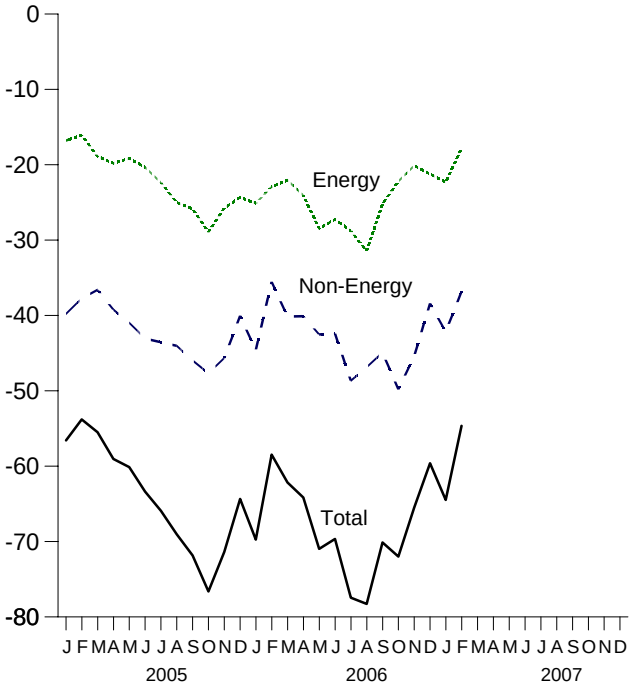
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2006



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 Nominal 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 Total	**10,209**	**132,433**	**-122,224**	**13,768**	**153,298**	**-139,530**	**-392,820**	**724,771**	**1,257,121**	**-532,350**
2004 Total	**13,130**	**179,266**	**-166,136**	**18,642**	**206,660**	**-188,018**	**-462,912**	**818,775**	**1,469,704**	**-650,930**
2005 January	1,076	15,702	-14,626	1,791	18,582	-16,791	-39,781	66,328	122,900	-56,572
February	1,475	15,375	-13,900	1,982	18,042	-16,060	-37,733	68,441	122,233	-53,793
March	1,757	18,333	-16,576	2,309	21,223	-18,914	-36,582	79,954	135,451	-55,496
April	1,769	19,590	-17,821	2,466	22,268	-19,802	-39,230	76,424	135,456	-59,032
May	1,948	19,280	-17,332	2,704	21,857	-19,153	-40,965	76,073	136,191	-60,118
June	1,804	20,447	-18,643	2,531	22,850	-20,319	-43,055	78,052	141,426	-63,374
July	1,696	21,598	-19,902	2,196	24,555	-22,359	-43,547	70,609	136,515	-65,906
August	1,833	24,143	-22,310	2,364	27,367	-25,003	-44,021	77,373	146,397	-69,024
September	1,373	23,982	-22,609	1,934	27,784	-25,850	-45,985	74,381	146,216	-71,835
October	1,328	26,179	-24,851	1,888	30,818	-28,930	-47,679	79,552	156,162	-76,609
November	1,434	23,431	-21,997	1,893	27,627	-25,734	-45,632	78,879	150,245	-71,366
December	1,660	22,009	-20,349	2,431	26,750	-24,319	-40,033	79,910	144,262	-64,352
Total	**19,155**	**250,068**	**-230,913**	**26,488**	**289,723**	**-263,235**	**-504,242**	**905,978**	**1,673,455**	**-767,477**
2006 January	1,732	23,220	-21,488	2,300	27,399	-25,099	-44,626	75,235	144,960	-69,725
February	1,774	21,351	-19,577	2,351	25,263	-22,912	-35,540	77,538	135,990	-58,452
March	2,375	22,124	-19,749	3,021	25,066	-22,045	-40,110	91,906	154,061	-62,155
April	2,550	24,105	-21,555	3,143	27,213	-24,070	-40,088	83,089	147,247	-64,158
May	2,432	28,832	-26,400	2,982	31,415	-28,433	-42,524	87,830	158,787	-70,957
June	2,305	27,818	-25,513	2,823	30,070	-27,247	-42,397	90,665	160,310	-69,644
July	2,471	29,376	-26,905	2,879	31,666	-28,787	-48,650	80,132	157,569	-77,437
August	2,351	31,550	-29,199	2,868	34,302	-31,434	-46,845	89,375	167,654	-78,279
September	3,050	26,521	-23,471	3,592	28,790	-25,198	-44,910	88,428	158,535	-70,108
October	2,653	22,931	-20,278	3,126	25,320	-22,194	-49,800	92,476	164,470	-71,994
November	2,337	20,808	-18,471	2,937	23,050	-20,113	-45,373	91,405	156,891	-65,486
December	2,151	21,430	-19,279	2,712	23,933	-21,221	-38,388	89,198	148,807	-59,609
Total	**28,181**	**300,066**	**-271,885**	**34,733**	**333,486**	**-298,753**	**-519,249**	**1,037,278**	**1,855,280**	**-818,002**
2007 January	2,195	22,632	-20,437	2,773	25,081	-22,308	R -42,165	R 85,973	R 150,446	R -64,473
February	2,021	17,731	-15,710	2,571	20,386	-17,815	-36,819	84,990	139,625	-54,634
2-Month Total	**4,216**	**40,363**	**-36,147**	**5,344**	**45,467**	**-40,123**	**-78,984**	**170,963**	**290,071**	**-119,108**
2006 2-Month Total	**3,506**	**44,571**	**-41,065**	**4,651**	**52,662**	**-48,011**	**-80,166**	**152,774**	**280,950**	**-128,176**
2005 2-Month Total	**2,551**	**31,077**	**-28,526**	**3,773**	**36,624**	**-32,851**	**-77,514**	**134,769**	**245,133**	**-110,364**

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

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

R=Revised.

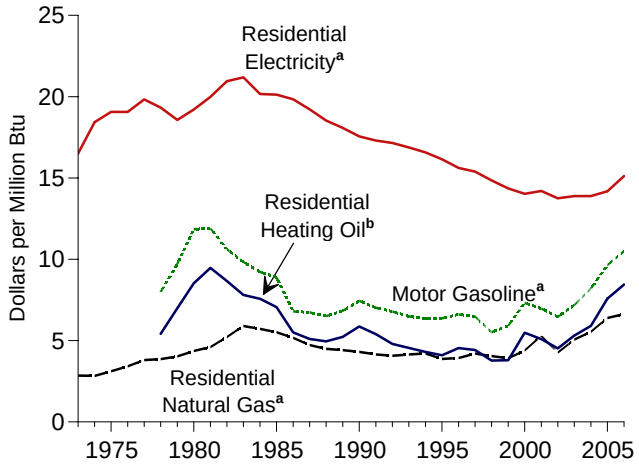
Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 5 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs 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.

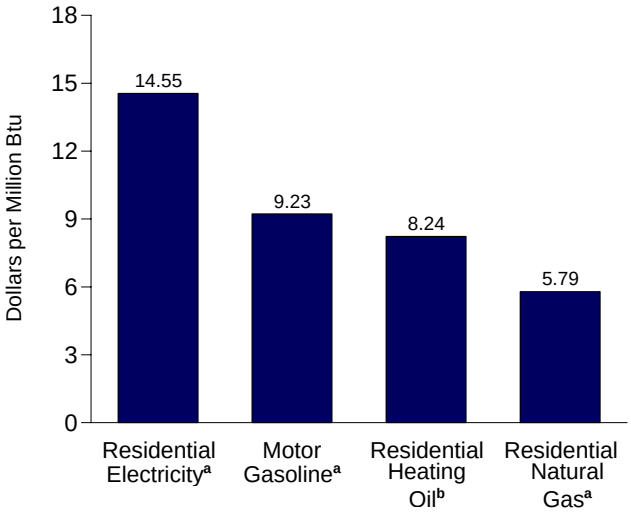
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Table 1.5 Sources " at the end of this section.

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

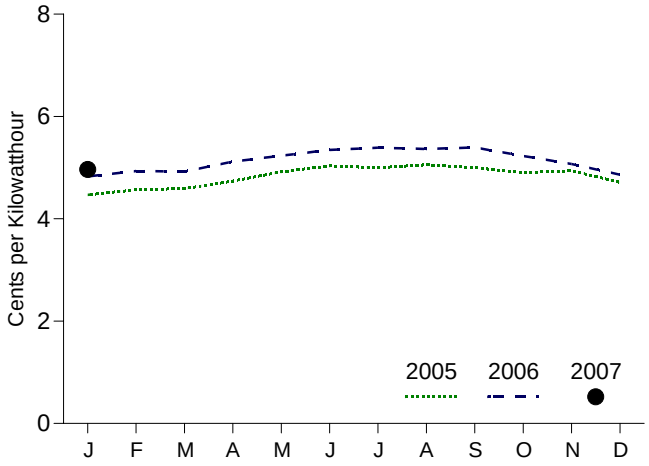
Costs, 1973-2006



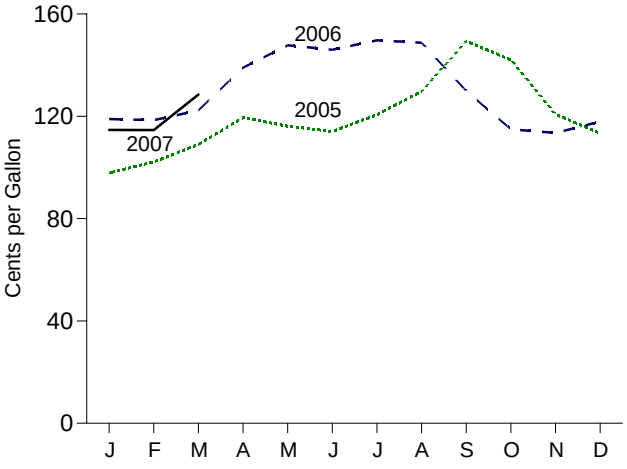
Costs, January 2007



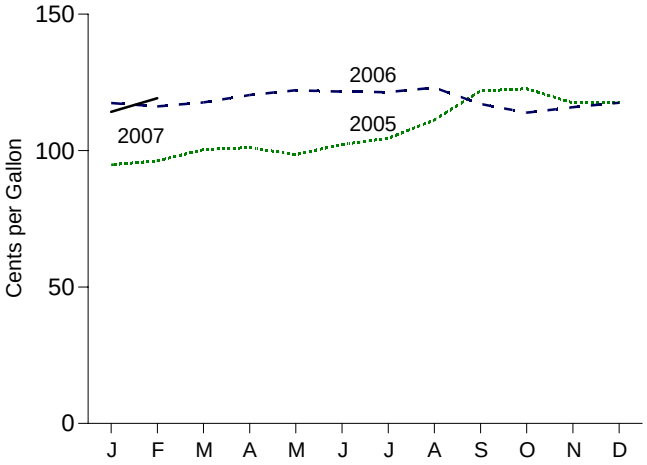
Residential Electricity[a], Monthly



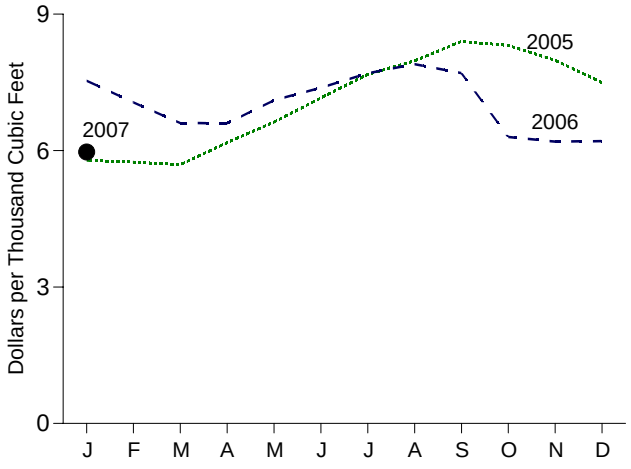
Motor Gasoline[a], Monthly



Residential Heating Oil[b], Monthly



Residential Natural Gas[a], Monthly



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

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 Real (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**	**5.28**	**4.84**	**14.20**
2002 Average	**179.9**	**80.1**	**6.46**	**62.8**	**4.52**	**438.6**	**4.26**	**4.69**	**13.75**
2003 Average	**184.0**	**89.0**	**7.18**	**73.6**	**5.31**	**523.4**	**5.07**	**4.74**	**13.89**
2004 Average	**188.9**	**101.8**	**8.20**	**81.9**	**5.91**	**569.1**	**5.54**	**4.74**	**13.89**
2005 January	190.7	97.9	7.88	94.8	6.84	578.4	5.62	4.47	13.09
February	191.8	102.2	8.23	96.2	6.94	574.6	5.58	4.57	13.39
March	193.3	109.0	8.77	100.4	7.24	569.1	5.53	4.59	13.45
April	194.6	119.5	9.62	101.1	7.29	617.7	6.00	4.74	13.89
May	194.4	116.1	9.35	98.6	7.11	662.6	6.44	4.92	14.41
June	194.5	114.0	9.18	102.2	7.37	715.7	6.96	5.03	14.75
July	195.4	120.6	9.71	104.5	7.54	767.1	7.46	5.00	14.65
August	196.4	129.7	10.44	111.2	8.02	797.4	7.75	5.06	14.82
September	198.8	149.3	12.02	121.9	8.79	840.0	8.16	5.00	14.65
October	199.2	142.1	11.44	122.6	8.84	831.3	8.08	4.90	14.36
November	197.6	120.8	9.72	117.5	8.47	798.6	7.76	4.94	14.48
December	196.8	113.3	9.12	117.5	8.47	749.5	7.28	4.71	13.81
Average	**195.3**	**119.7**	**9.64**	**105.1**	**7.58**	**657.5**	**6.39**	**4.84**	**14.18**
2006 January	198.3	119.0	9.58	117.4	8.46	753.4	R 7.31	4.83	14.14
February	198.7	118.5	9.54	116.2	8.38	706.1	6.86	4.93	14.46
March	199.8	122.3	9.85	117.7	8.48	660.7	R 6.41	4.92	14.43
April	201.5	139.0	11.19	120.3	8.68	660.0	6.41	5.12	15.00
May	202.5	147.8	11.90	122.1	8.81	710.6	R 6.90	5.23	15.34
June	202.9	146.0	11.75	121.6	8.77	738.3	7.17	5.35	15.67
July	203.5	149.7	12.05	121.4	8.76	770.0	7.48	5.39	15.80
August	203.9	148.7	11.97	123.1	8.87	790.1	R 7.67	5.37	15.73
September	202.9	130.0	10.46	117.1	8.44	R 770.3	7.48	5.39	15.80
October	201.8	114.9	9.25	113.9	8.21	629.8	R 6.11	5.23	15.32
November	201.5	113.5	9.14	115.9	8.36	619.9	6.02	5.07	14.87
December	201.8	117.9	9.49	R 117.5	R 8.48	620.9	6.03	4.86	14.25
Average	**201.6**	**130.7**	**10.52**	**117.2**	**8.45**	**682.5**	**6.63**	**5.16**	**15.12**
2007 January	202.4	114.7	9.23	R 114.2	R 8.24	R 596.8	R 5.79	R 4.97	R 14.55
February	203.5	114.6	9.23	RE 119.2	RE 8.60	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	205.4	128.5	10.34	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. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

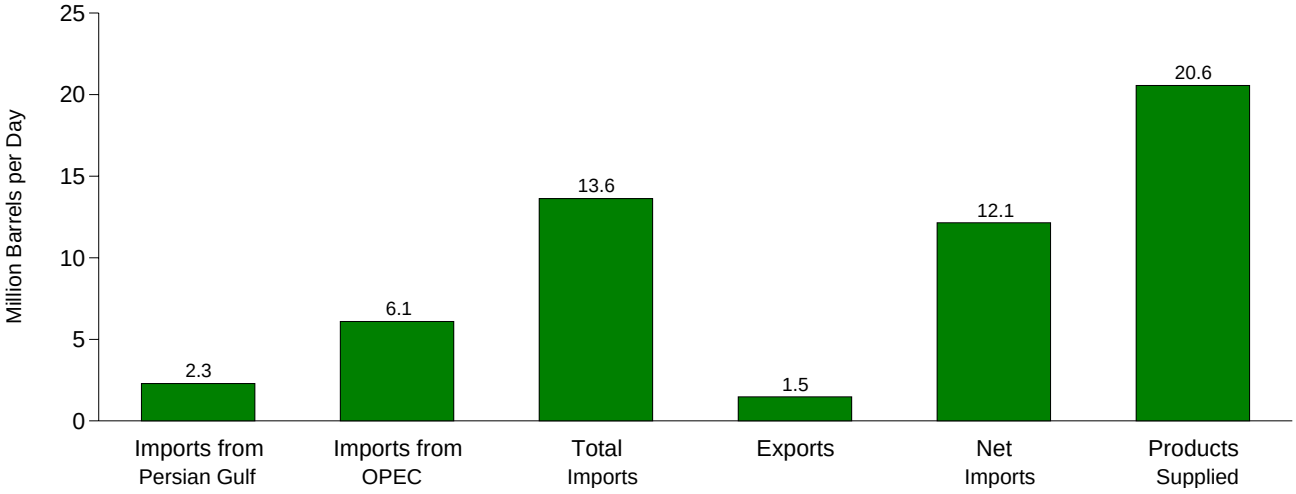
Notes: • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

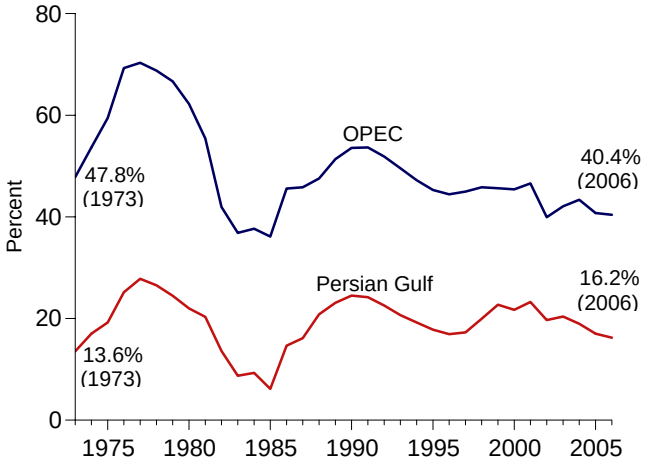
Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002**—*Economic Report of the President,* February 2007, Table B-60. **2003 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators,* April 2007, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

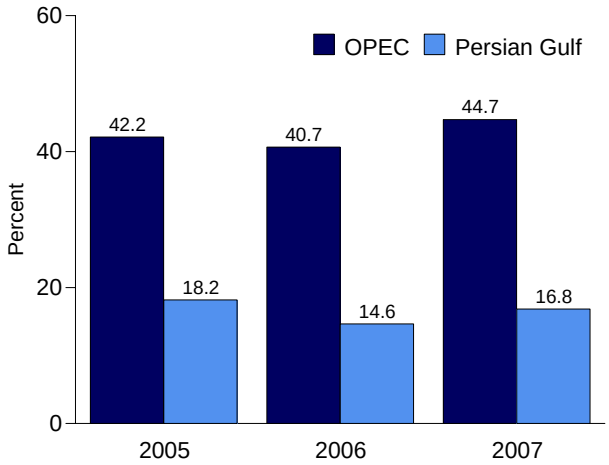
Overview, January 2007



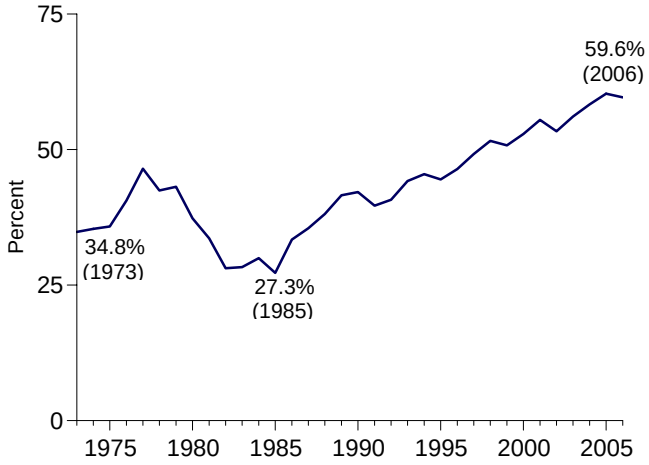
Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as a Share of Total Imports
1973-2006



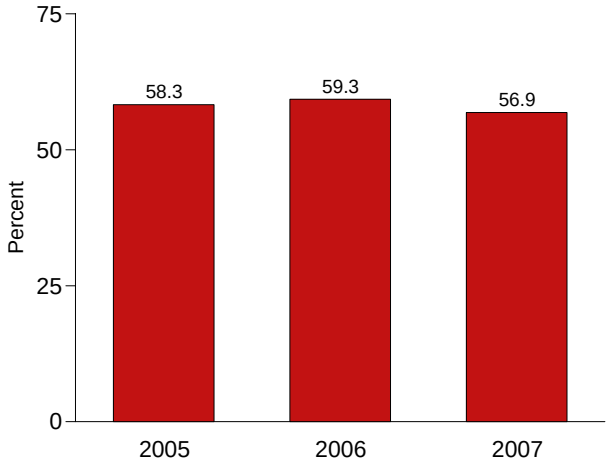
January



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied
1973-2006



January-March



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 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 Average	**2,493**	**5,701**	**13,145**	**1,048**	**12,097**	**20,731**	**12.0**	**27.5**	**63.4**	**58.4**	**19.0**	**43.4**
2005 January	2,361	5,476	12,991	917	12,074	20,694	11.4	26.5	62.8	58.3	18.2	42.2
February	2,319	5,860	13,749	1,256	12,493	20,830	11.1	28.1	66.0	60.0	16.9	42.6
March	2,412	5,359	13,230	1,308	11,921	21,009	11.5	25.5	63.0	56.7	18.2	40.5
April	2,280	5,618	13,476	1,330	12,147	20,137	11.3	27.9	66.9	60.3	16.9	41.7
May	2,498	5,873	14,006	1,380	12,626	20,606	12.1	28.5	68.0	61.3	17.8	41.9
June	2,403	5,785	14,270	1,477	12,793	21,198	11.3	27.3	67.3	60.3	16.8	40.5
July	2,622	6,100	13,925	1,259	12,666	20,939	12.5	29.1	66.5	60.5	18.8	43.8
August	2,194	5,673	13,848	1,295	12,552	21,666	10.1	26.2	63.9	57.9	15.8	41.0
September	2,130	5,085	13,229	844	12,385	20,142	10.6	25.2	65.7	61.5	16.1	38.4
October	2,319	5,412	14,208	854	13,354	20,253	11.4	26.7	70.2	65.9	16.3	38.1
November	2,294	5,383	14,096	961	13,135	20,623	11.1	26.1	68.4	63.7	16.3	38.2
December	2,166	5,431	13,548	1,106	12,442	21,495	10.1	25.3	63.0	57.9	16.0	40.1
Average	**2,334**	**5,587**	**13,714**	**1,165**	**12,549**	**20,802**	**11.2**	**26.9**	**65.9**	**60.3**	**17.0**	**40.7**
2006 January	1,989	5,522	13,576	1,068	12,508	20,110	9.9	27.5	67.5	62.2	14.6	40.7
February	2,069	5,448	13,320	1,300	12,020	20,316	10.2	26.8	65.6	59.2	15.5	40.9
March	1,958	5,138	12,887	1,176	11,711	20,695	9.5	24.8	62.3	56.6	15.2	39.9
April	2,361	5,477	13,360	1,409	11,951	20,182	11.7	27.1	66.2	59.2	17.7	41.0
May	2,384	5,782	14,223	1,361	12,862	20,463	11.6	28.3	69.5	62.9	16.8	40.7
June	2,348	5,649	14,143	1,342	12,801	20,875	11.2	27.1	67.8	61.3	16.6	39.9
July	2,078	5,505	13,837	1,397	12,441	20,582	10.1	26.7	67.2	60.4	15.0	39.8
August	2,314	5,718	14,612	1,278	13,334	21,322	10.9	26.8	68.5	62.5	15.8	39.1
September	2,481	5,838	14,375	1,585	12,791	20,472	12.1	28.5	70.2	62.5	17.3	40.6
October	2,132	5,525	13,324	1,521	11,804	20,757	10.3	26.6	64.2	56.9	16.0	41.5
November	2,322	5,153	12,955	1,387	11,568	20,544	11.3	25.1	63.1	56.3	17.9	39.8
December	2,079	5,232	12,711	1,186	11,525	20,697	10.0	25.3	61.4	55.7	16.4	41.2
Average	**2,209**	**5,499**	**13,612**	**1,333**	**12,278**	**20,588**	**10.7**	**26.7**	**66.1**	**59.6**	**16.2**	**40.4**
2007 January	R 2,294	R 6,093	R 13,623	R 1,478	R 12,145	R 20,559	R 11.2	R 29.6	R 66.3	R 59.1	R 16.8	R 44.7
February	NA	NA	E 12,662	E 1,240	E 11,422	E 21,719	NA	NA	E 58.3	E 52.6	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	E 13,514	E 1,207	E 12,307	E 20,975	NA	NA	E 64.4	E 58.7	NA	NA
3-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	E **13,287**	E **1,311**	E **11,976**	E **21,063**	**NA**	**NA**	**63.1**	**56.9**	**NA**	**NA**
2006 3-Month Average	**2,003**	**5,366**	**13,259**	**1,177**	**12,082**	**20,376**	**9.8**	**26.3**	**65.1**	**59.3**	**15.1**	**40.5**
2005 3-Month Average	**2,366**	**5,555**	**13,309**	**1,157**	**12,152**	**20,845**	**11.3**	**26.7**	**63.8**	**58.3**	**17.8**	**41.7**

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

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

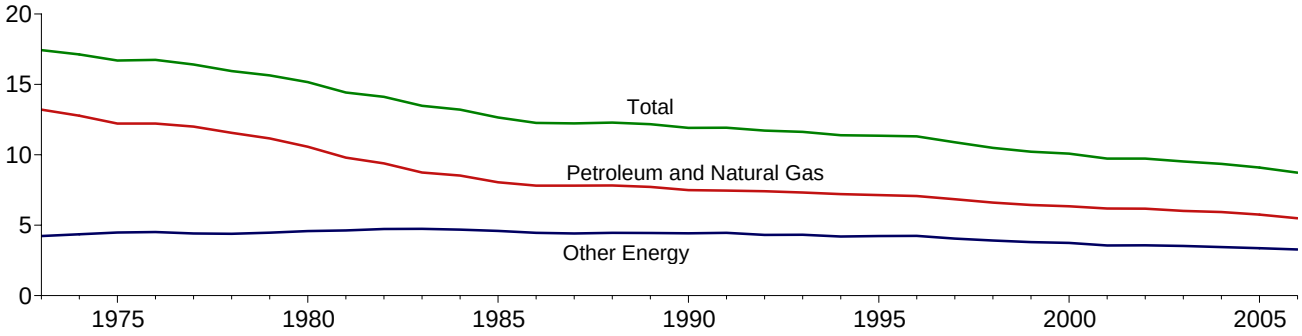
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

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.

Figure 1.8 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, 1973-2006
(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 Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Real 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**	**23.684**	**78.280**	**5,161.7**	**10.58**	**4.59**	**15.17**
1981 Year	**51.859**	**24.484**	**76.343**	**5,291.7**	**9.80**	**4.63**	**14.43**
1982 Year	**48.737**	**24.549**	**73.286**	**5,189.3**	**9.39**	**4.73**	**14.12**
1983 Year	**47.411**	**25.735**	**73.146**	**5,423.8**	**8.74**	**4.74**	**13.49**
1984 Year	**49.558**	**27.235**	**76.793**	**5,813.6**	**8.52**	**4.68**	**13.21**
1985 Year	**48.756**	**27.824**	**76.580**	**6,053.7**	**8.05**	**4.60**	**12.65**
1986 Year	**48.904**	**27.922**	**76.826**	**6,263.6**	**7.81**	**4.46**	**12.27**
1987 Year	**50.609**	**28.614**	**79.223**	**6,475.1**	**7.82**	**4.42**	**12.24**
1988 Year	**52.774**	**30.095**	**82.869**	**6,742.7**	**7.83**	**4.46**	**12.29**
1989 Year	**53.923**	**31.077**	**84.999**	**6,981.4**	**7.72**	**4.45**	**12.18**
1990 Year	**53.282**	**31.448**	**84.730**	**7,112.5**	**7.49**	**4.42**	**11.91**
1991 Year	**52.994**	**31.673**	**84.667**	**7,100.5**	**7.46**	**4.46**	**11.92**
1992 Year	**54.362**	**31.653**	**86.015**	**7,336.6**	**7.41**	**4.31**	**11.72**
1993 Year	**[a]55.193**	**[a]32.557**	**[a]87.652**	**7,532.7**	**[a]7.33**	**[a]4.32**	**[a]11.64**
1994 Year	**56.512**	**32.888**	**89.292**	**7,835.5**	**7.21**	**4.20**	**11.40**
1995 Year	**57.338**	**33.979**	**91.200**	**8,031.7**	**7.14**	**4.23**	**11.35**
1996 Year	**58.954**	**35.356**	**94.226**	**8,328.9**	**7.08**	**4.24**	**11.31**
1997 Year	**59.594**	**[R]35.302**	**[R]94.790**	**8,703.5**	**6.85**	**4.06**	**10.89**
1998 Year	**59.869**	**35.448**	**95.200**	**9,066.9**	**6.60**	**3.91**	**10.50**
1999 Year	**60.970**	**[R]35.978**	**[R]96.827**	**9,470.3**	**6.44**	**3.80**	**[R]10.22**
2000 Year	**62.320**	**[R]36.786**	**[R]98.966**	**9,817.0**	**6.35**	**3.75**	**10.08**
2001 Year	**61.194**	**[R]35.256**	**[R]96.304**	**9,890.7**	**6.19**	**[R]3.56**	**9.74**
2002 Year	**62.030**	**[R]35.938**	**[R]97.793**	**10,048.8**	**6.17**	**3.58**	**9.73**
2003 Year	**62.014**	**[R]36.327**	**[R]98.103**	**10,301.0**	**6.02**	**3.53**	**[R]9.52**
2004 Year	**63.587**	**[R]36.911**	**[R]100.199**	**10,703.5**	**5.94**	**3.45**	**9.36**
2005 Year	**63.622**	**[R]37.225**	**[R]100.505**	**11,048.6**	**5.76**	**3.37**	**[R]9.10**
2006 Year	**62.712**	**[R]37.385**	**[R]99.638**	**[R]11,415.3**	**5.49**	**3.28**	**8.73**

[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, and net imports of coal coke and electricity.

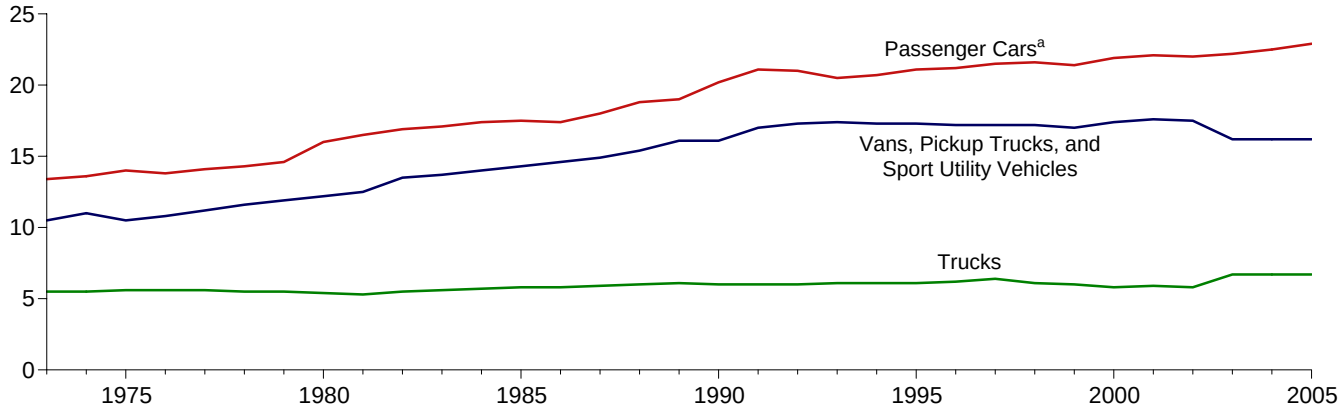
R=Revised.

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 2006, Table 2A. **2004 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release,* March 29, 2007, Table 3, which is available at Web site http://www.bea.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm.

Figure 1.9 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates, 1973-2005
(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	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0
2004	12,460	553	22.5	11,184	690	16.2	27,023	4,057	6.7	12,200	714	17.1
2005[P]	12,375	541	22.9	11,114	686	16.2	26,272	3,944	6.7	12,084	704	17.2

[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.
Note: 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	March 1 through March 31					Cumulative July 1 through March 31				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2006	2007	Normal to 2007	2006 to 2007	Normal[a]	2006	2007	Normal to 2007	2006 to 2007
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	913	906	949	4	5	5,681	5,224	5,384	-5	3
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	827	799	826	(s)	3	5,159	4,639	4,764	-8	3
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	864	846	727	-16	-14	5,699	5,165	5,424	-5	5
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	858	830	675	-21	-19	6,021	5,362	5,670	-6	6
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	373	370	303	-19	-18	2,606	2,432	2,387	-8	-2
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	452	439	293	-35	-33	3,305	3,086	3,094	-6	(s)
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	263	202	164	-38	-19	2,175	1,851	2,067	-5	12
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	633	679	492	-22	-28	4,468	4,080	4,288	-4	5
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	416	552	308	-26	-44	2,672	2,530	2,498	-7	-1
U.S. Average[b]	**593**	**599**	**500**	**-16**	**-17**	**3,981**	**3,624**	**3,738**	**-6**	**3**

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

[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

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	March 1 through March 31					Cumulative January 1 through March 31				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2006	2007	Normal to 2007	2006 to 2007	Normal[a]	2006	2007	Normal to 2007	2006 to 2007
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	(c)	(c)
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	(c)	(c)
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1	0	3	(c)	(c)	1	0	3	(c)	(c)
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	3	0	4	(c)	(c)	3	0	4	(c)	(c)
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	51	46	56	(c)	(c)	113	94	114	1	21
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	19	12	27	(c)	(c)	29	12	27	(c)	(c)
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	51	83	89	(c)	(c)	80	105	103	(c)	(c)
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	12	3	23	(c)	(c)	17	5	24	(c)	(c)
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	6	0	2	(c)	(c)	10	0	2	(c)	(c)
U.S. Average[b]	**18**	**19**	**25**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**34**	**30**	**37**	**(c)**	**(c)**

[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, 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, 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.
1993-2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.
1988 and 1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Revisions.
1990-1993: "U.S. Merchandise Trade," Final Report.
1994-2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: "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.
1993-2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: "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.|
1992-2005: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: "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.

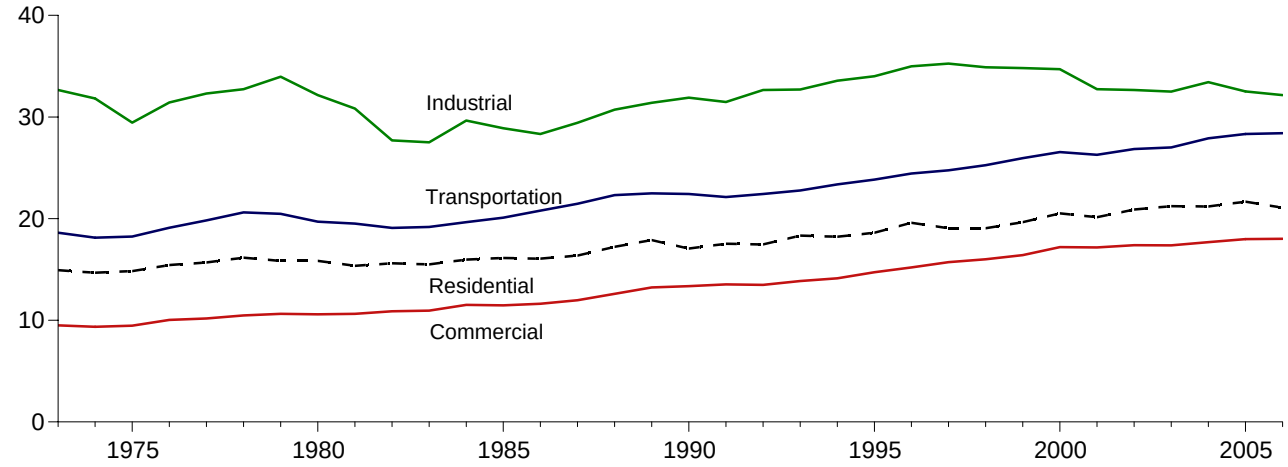
The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner 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.

2 Energy Consumption by Sector

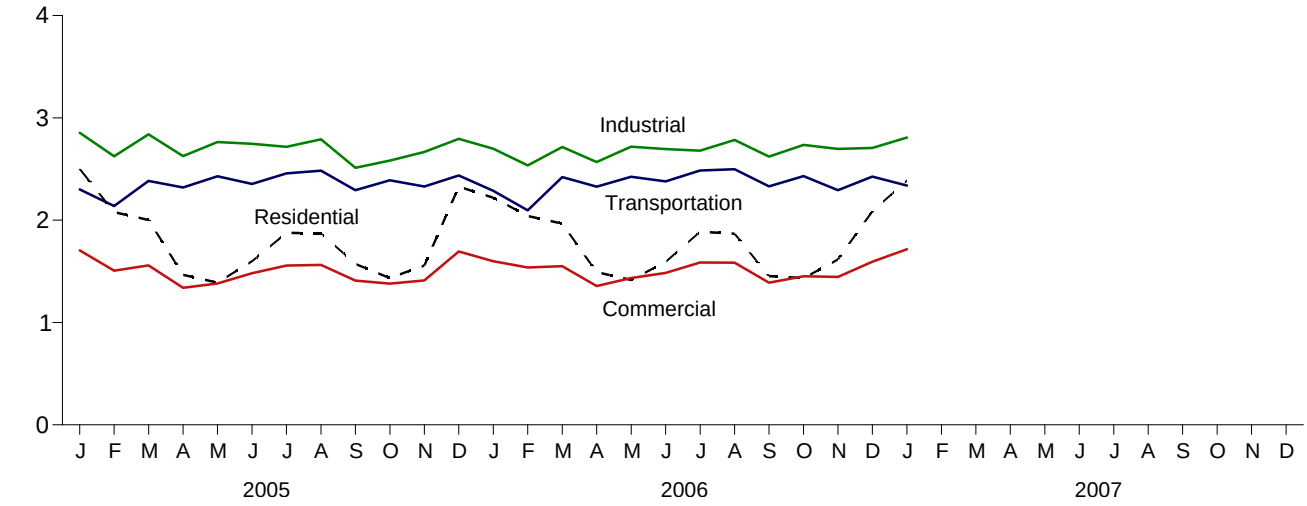
Office buildings, industries, residences, and transport systems, Baltimore, Maryland; east view from the inner harbor.
Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

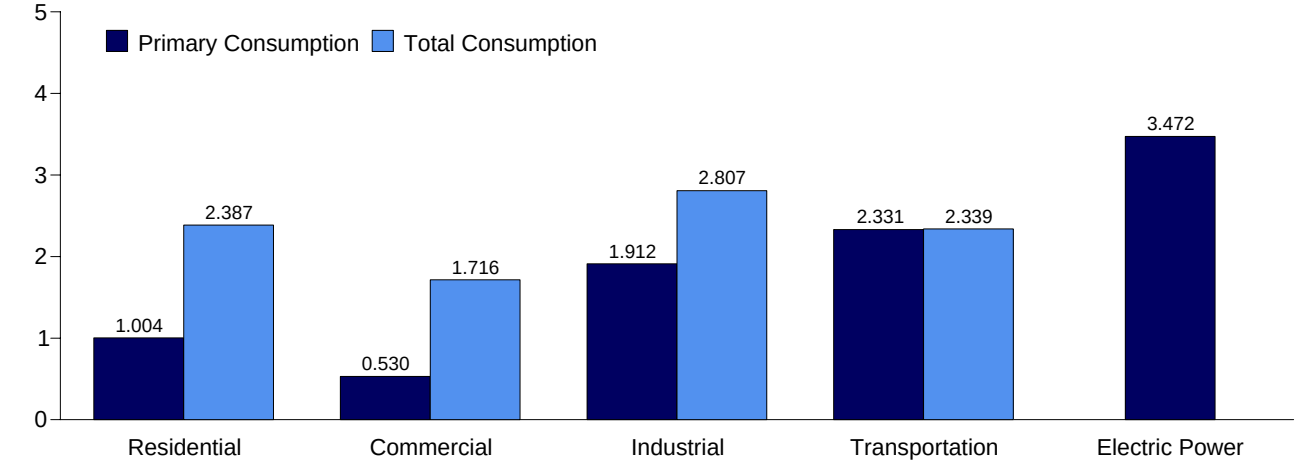
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2006



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, January 2007



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

(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector[c,d]		
	Residential		Commercial[a]		Industrial[b]		Transportation			Adjustments[e]	Total
	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**	**7**	**75,708**
1975 Total	**8,006**	**14,842**	**4,023**	**9,466**	**21,454**	**29,447**	**18,209**	**18,244**	**20,307**	**1**	**71,999**
1980 Total	**7,495**	**15,839**	**4,097**	**10,594**	**22,673**	**32,152**	**19,658**	**19,696**	**24,359**	**-1**	**78,280**
1985 Total	**7,197**	**16,134**	**3,714**	**11,471**	**19,473**	**28,891**	**20,042**	**20,089**	**26,158**	**-4**	**76,580**
1990 Total	**6,603**	**17,055**	**3,877**	**13,359**	**21,209**	**31,904**	**22,368**	**22,421**	**30,684**	**-9**	**84,730**
1995 Total	**6,973**	**18,613**	**4,080**	**14,722**	**22,706**	**34,013**	**23,793**	**23,849**	**33,644**	**3**	**91,200**
1996 Total	**7,500**	**19,598**	**4,252**	**15,205**	**23,428**	**34,980**	**24,384**	**24,439**	**34,658**	**4**	**94,226**
1997 Total	**R 7,065**	**R 19,058**	**4,273**	**15,717**	**23,684**	**35,257**	**24,697**	**24,752**	**35,065**	**6**	**R 94,790**
1998 Total	**6,447**	**19,052**	**3,979**	**16,003**	**23,166**	**34,891**	**25,203**	**25,259**	**36,409**	**-3**	**95,200**
1999 Total	**R 6,807**	**R 19,652**	**4,022**	**16,406**	**22,938**	**34,811**	**25,894**	**25,951**	**37,159**	**6**	**R 96,827**
2000 Total	**R 7,190**	**R 20,517**	**4,241**	**17,197**	**22,805**	**34,698**	**26,491**	**26,552**	**38,237**	**2**	**R 98,966**
2001 Total	**6,900**	**20,135**	**4,049**	**17,162**	**R 21,758**	**R 32,735**	**26,214**	**26,277**	**37,389**	**-6**	**R 96,304**
2002 Total	**6,954**	**20,897**	**4,110**	**17,384**	**R 21,749**	**R 32,662**	**26,786**	**26,846**	**38,190**	**5**	**R 97,793**
2003 Total	**7,269**	**21,232**	**4,249**	**17,368**	**R 21,427**	**R 32,506**	**26,926**	**27,000**	**38,235**	**-3**	**R 98,103**
2004 Total	**R 7,035**	**R 21,200**	**R 4,189**	**R 17,678**	**R 22,266**	**R 33,425**	**27,817**	**27,896**	**38,893**	**(s)**	**R 100,199**
2005 January	R 1,125	R 2,501	597	1,705	R 1,952	R 2,855	2,293	2,301	3,395	2	R 9,364
February	R 959	R 2,079	R 528	1,507	R 1,795	R 2,624	2,132	2,139	2,936	-1	R 8,349
March	R 876	R 2,002	488	1,558	R 1,938	R 2,838	2,378	2,384	3,103	-1	R 8,782
April	R 538	R 1,466	329	1,339	R 1,746	R 2,627	2,313	2,319	2,825	-4	R 7,747
May	R 399	R 1,389	252	1,381	R 1,791	R 2,764	2,423	2,429	3,098	-1	R 7,962
June	R 302	1,599	214	1,482	R 1,768	R 2,746	2,347	2,354	3,550	2	R 8,184
July	R 273	R 1,875	203	1,556	R 1,737	R 2,718	2,451	2,458	3,943	4	R 8,611
August	R 271	R 1,872	206	1,563	R 1,803	R 2,790	2,477	2,484	3,952	3	R 8,713
September	R 258	R 1,573	R 199	1,409	R 1,606	R 2,512	2,286	2,293	3,438	1	R 7,787
October	357	R 1,435	241	1,381	R 1,681	R 2,583	2,384	2,391	3,126	-1	R 7,789
November	R 550	R 1,556	R 328	1,411	R 1,750	R 2,666	2,323	2,330	3,012	-1	R 7,963
December	R 982	R 2,327	535	1,694	R 1,867	R 2,795	2,430	2,438	3,440	1	R 9,255
Total	**R 6,891**	**R 21,674**	**R 4,119**	**R 17,987**	**R 21,433**	**R 32,518**	**28,238**	**28,320**	**39,818**	**6**	**R 100,505**
2006 January	R 929	R 2,219	512	R 1,599	R 1,842	R 2,699	2,279	2,287	R 3,243	R -1	R 8,803
February	R 919	R 2,042	508	R 1,538	R 1,687	R 2,536	R 2,089	2,096	R 3,010	R -2	R 8,210
March	R 836	R 1,967	463	R 1,551	R 1,831	R 2,716	2,414	2,422	R 3,111	R -3	R 8,652
April	R 523	R 1,492	309	R 1,357	R 1,693	R 2,568	2,321	2,328	R 2,899	R -3	R 7,742
May	R 360	R 1,416	239	R 1,434	R 1,760	R 2,718	2,417	2,424	R 3,217	R -2	R 7,991
June	R 285	R 1,593	211	R 1,485	R 1,747	R 2,695	2,372	R 2,380	R 3,539	R (s)	R 8,153
July	R 258	R 1,886	199	R 1,587	R 1,708	R 2,680	2,478	R 2,486	R 3,995	R 3	R 8,641
August	R 253	R 1,868	R 211	R 1,584	R 1,820	R 2,785	2,490	2,498	R 3,960	R 3	R 8,738
September	R 267	R 1,453	216	R 1,390	R 1,749	R 2,622	2,323	2,330	R 3,240	(s)	R 7,794
October	R 396	R 1,434	279	R 1,452	R 1,831	R 2,736	2,424	2,431	R 3,124	R -2	R 8,052
November	R 575	R 1,617	341	R 1,446	R 1,818	R 2,696	2,286	2,293	R 3,031	R -2	R 8,050
December	815	R 2,086	R 449	1,594	R 1,823	R 2,705	R 2,419	2,427	R 3,305	R (s)	R 8,812
Total	**R 6,417**	**R 21,076**	**3,937**	**R 18,018**	**R 21,308**	**R 32,154**	**28,313**	**R 28,401**	**R 39,673**	**R -10**	**R 99,638**
2007 January	1,004	2,387	530	1,716	1,912	2,807	2,331	2,339	3,472	-1	9,248

[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 and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

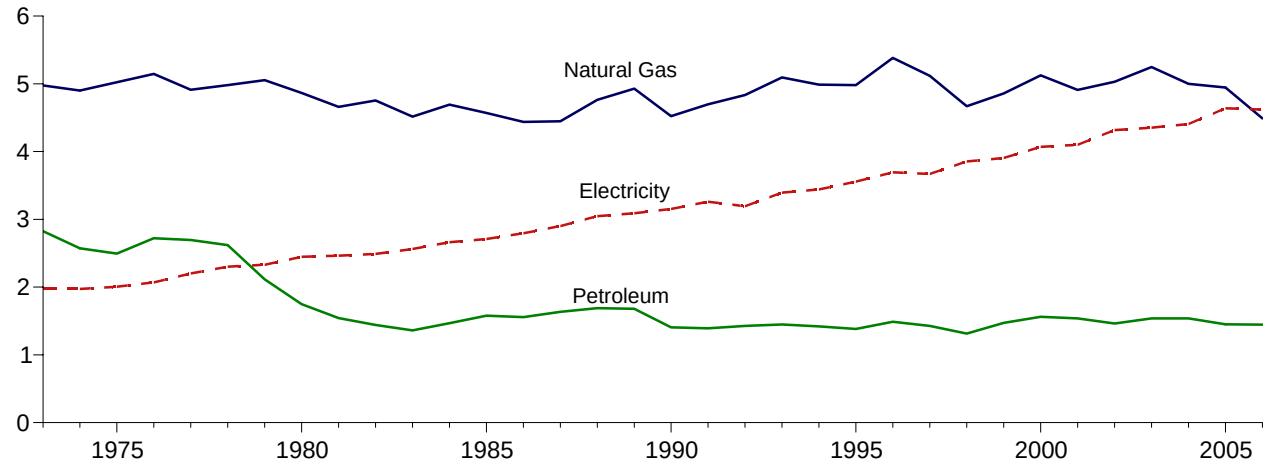
Notes: • Primary consumption includes coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, coal coke net imports, and electricity net imports. • Total consumption includes primary consumption, electricity retail sales, 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.

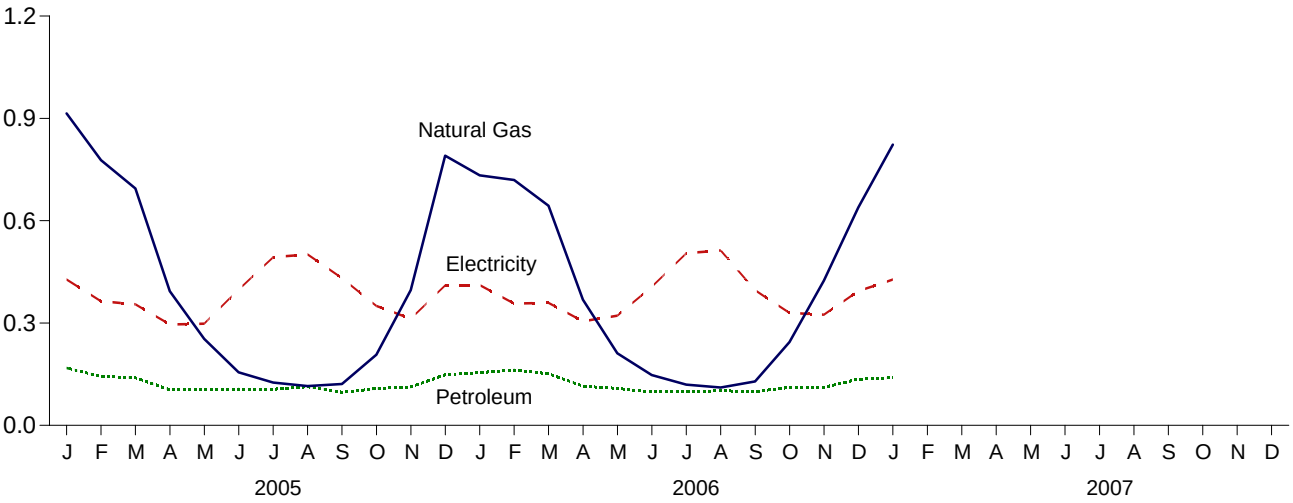
Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

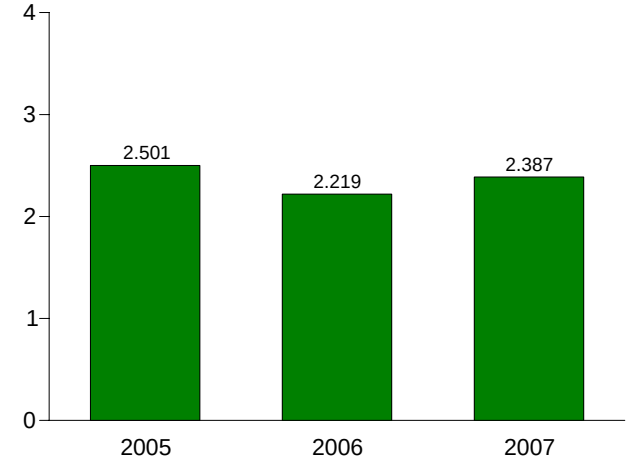
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



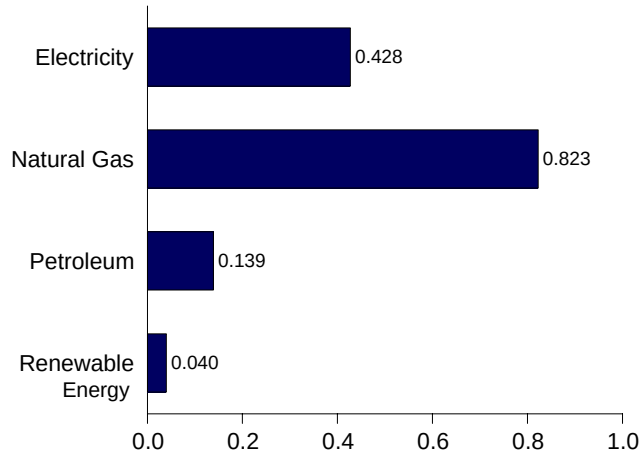
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2007



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

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Bio-mass[c]	Geo-thermal[d]	Solar[e]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1973 Total	**94**	**4,977**	**2,825**	**7,896**	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**8,250**	**1,976**	**4,703**	**14,930**
1975 Total	**63**	**5,023**	**2,495**	**7,580**	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**8,006**	**2,007**	**4,829**	**14,842**
1980 Total	**31**	**4,866**	**1,748**	**6,645**	**850**	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**7,495**	**2,448**	**5,897**	**15,839**
1985 Total	**39**	**4,571**	**1,578**	**6,187**	**1,010**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**7,197**	**2,709**	**6,227**	**16,134**
1990 Total	**31**	**4,523**	**1,407**	**5,961**	**580**	**6**	**56**	**641**	**6,603**	**3,153**	**7,300**	**17,055**
1995 Total	**17**	**4,981**	**1,383**	**6,382**	**520**	**7**	**65**	**591**	**6,973**	**3,557**	**8,083**	**18,613**
1996 Total	**17**	**5,383**	**1,488**	**6,888**	**540**	**7**	**65**	**612**	**7,500**	**3,694**	**8,405**	**19,598**
1997 Total	**16**	**5,118**	**1,428**	**6,562**	**R 430**	**8**	**65**	**R 503**	**R 7,065**	**3,671**	**8,322**	**R 19,058**
1998 Total	**12**	**4,669**	**1,314**	**5,995**	**380**	**8**	**65**	**452**	**6,447**	**3,856**	**8,749**	**19,052**
1999 Total	**14**	**4,858**	**1,473**	**6,345**	**R 390**	**9**	**64**	**R 462**	**R 6,807**	**3,906**	**8,939**	**R 19,652**
2000 Total	**11**	**5,126**	**1,563**	**6,701**	**R 420**	**9**	**61**	**R 490**	**R 7,190**	**4,069**	**9,258**	**R 20,517**
2001 Total	**12**	**4,910**	**1,539**	**6,460**	**370**	**9**	**60**	**439**	**6,900**	**4,100**	**9,136**	**20,135**
2002 Total	**12**	**5,031**	**1,463**	**6,505**	**380**	**10**	**59**	**449**	**6,954**	**4,317**	**9,626**	**20,897**
2003 Total	**12**	**5,247**	**1,539**	**6,798**	**400**	**13**	**58**	**471**	**7,269**	**4,353**	**9,609**	**21,232**
2004 Total	**R 13**	**5,000**	**1,539**	**R 6,552**	**410**	**14**	**59**	**483**	**R 7,035**	**4,408**	**9,756**	**R 21,200**
2005 January	1	915	168	1,084	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 1,125	427	949	R 2,501
February	1	778	143	922	R 31	1	5	R 37	R 959	364	756	R 2,079
March	1	694	139	835	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 876	355	771	R 2,002
April	1	393	104	498	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 538	296	632	R 1,466
May	1	253	104	358	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 399	298	692	R 1,389
June	1	156	106	262	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 302	398	898	1,599
July	1	125	106	232	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 273	493	1,109	R 1,875
August	1	115	114	R 229	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 271	501	1,100	R 1,872
September	R (s)	121	97	R 218	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 258	432	883	R 1,573
October	R (s)	207	108	315	R 35	1	5	R 41	357	350	728	R 1,435
November	1	397	113	510	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 550	313	693	R 1,556
December	R 1	791	148	R 940	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 982	410	935	R 2,327
Total	**R 8**	**4,946**	**1,450**	**R 6,404**	**R 410**	**16**	**R 61**	**R 487**	**R 6,891**	**4,638**	**10,146**	**R 21,674**
2006 January	1	R 733	155	888	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	R 929	411	R 879	R 2,219
February	1	719	162	882	R 30	1	5	R 36	R 919	357	R 766	R 2,042
March	1	R 644	151	796	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	R 836	359	R 772	R 1,967
April	1	368	115	484	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	R 523	305	R 664	R 1,492
May	1	211	108	320	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	R 360	321	R 734	R 1,416
June	1	R 148	98	246	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	R 285	406	R 903	R 1,593
July	1	119	98	218	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	R 258	504	R 1,123	R 1,886
August	1	111	101	213	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	R 253	513	R 1,102	R 1,868
September	(s)	129	99	R 228	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	R 267	396	R 790	R 1,453
October	1	244	111	356	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	R 396	329	R 708	R 1,434
November	1	424	111	536	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	R 575	324	R 717	R 1,617
December	1	R 639	R 135	R 775	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	815	393	R 878	R 2,086
Total	**R 8**	**R 4,489**	**1,445**	**R 5,943**	**R 390**	**R 18**	**R 65**	**R 474**	**R 6,417**	**4,621**	**R 10,038**	**R 21,076**
2007 January	1	823	139	963	33	2	6	40	1,004	428	956	2,387

[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] Wood.

[d] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

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

[g] See Note 11, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

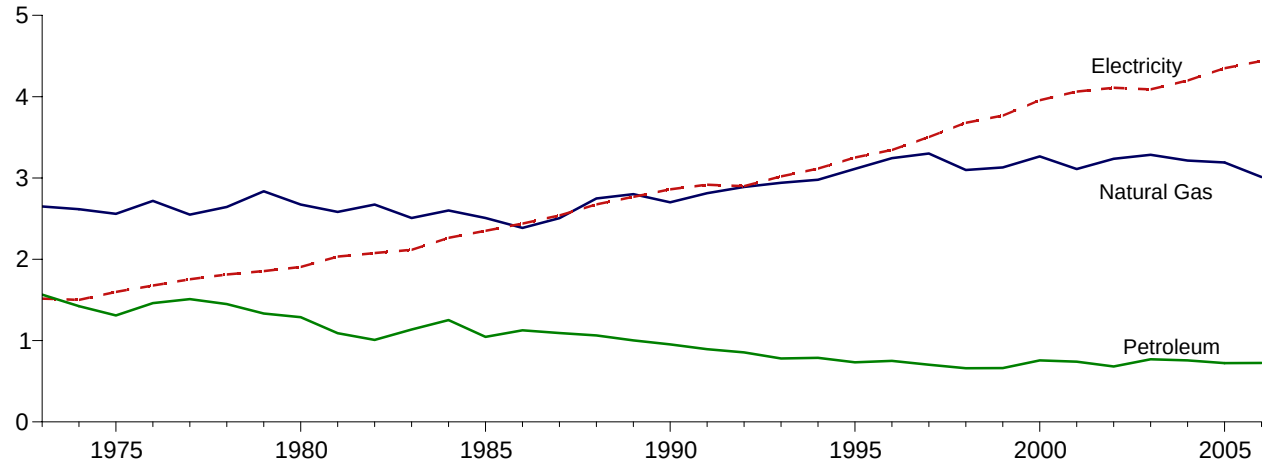
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

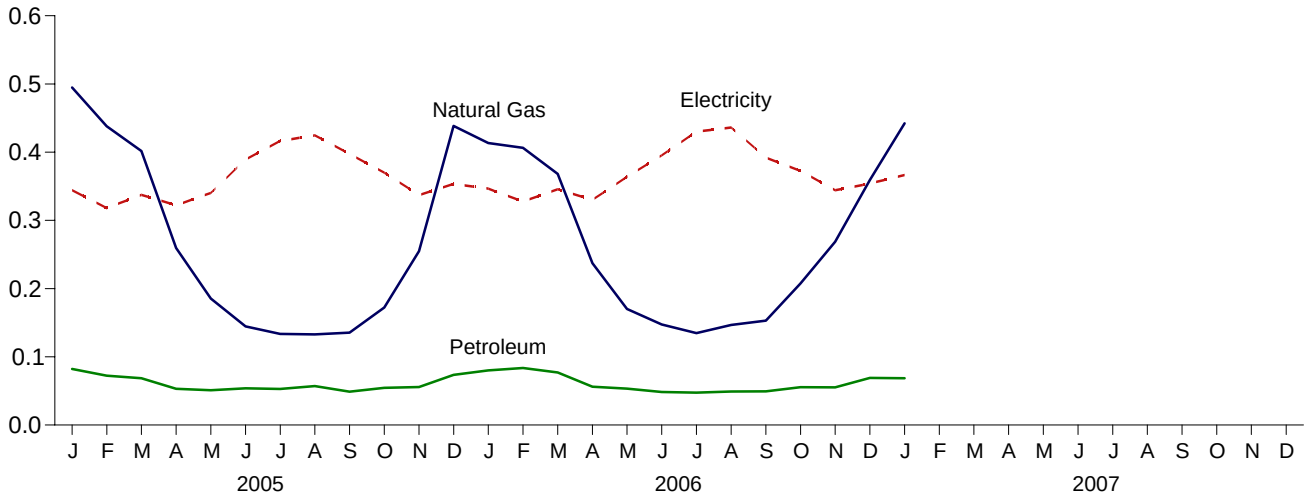
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

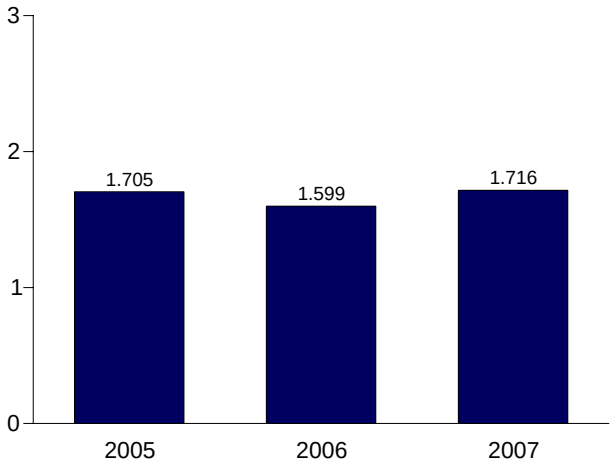
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



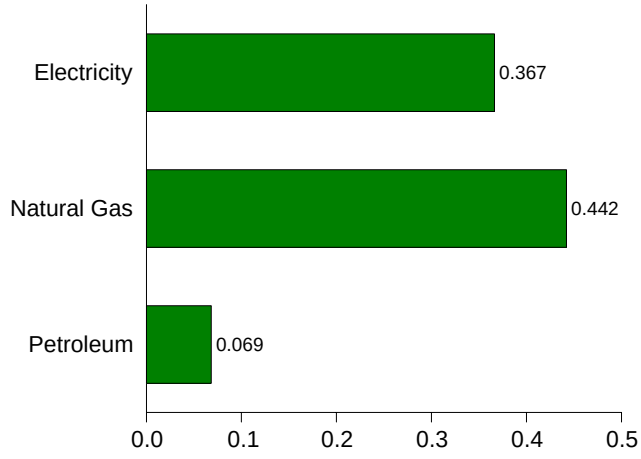
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2007



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

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Bio-mass[d]	Geo-thermal[e]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1973 Total	**160**	**2,649**	**1,565**	**4,374**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**7**	**4,381**	**1,517**	**3,609**	**9,507**
1975 Total	**147**	**2,558**	**1,310**	**4,015**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**8**	**4,023**	**1,598**	**3,845**	**9,466**
1980 Total	**115**	**2,674**	**1,287**	**4,076**	**NA**	**21**	**NA**	**21**	**4,097**	**1,906**	**4,591**	**10,594**
1985 Total	**137**	**2,508**	**1,045**	**3,690**	**NA**	**24**	**NA**	**24**	**3,714**	**2,351**	**5,405**	**11,471**
1990 Total	**124**	**2,701**	**953**	**3,779**	**1**	**94**	**3**	**98**	**3,877**	**2,860**	**6,622**	**13,359**
1995 Total	**117**	**3,113**	**732**	**3,962**	**1**	**113**	**5**	**118**	**4,080**	**3,252**	**7,390**	**14,722**
1996 Total	**122**	**3,244**	**751**	**4,116**	**1**	**129**	**5**	**135**	**4,252**	**3,344**	**7,609**	**15,205**
1997 Total	**129**	**3,302**	**704**	**4,135**	**1**	**131**	**6**	**138**	**4,273**	**3,503**	**7,941**	**15,717**
1998 Total	**93**	**3,098**	**661**	**3,853**	**1**	**118**	**7**	**127**	**3,979**	**3,678**	**8,345**	**16,003**
1999 Total	**103**	**3,130**	**661**	**3,894**	**1**	**121**	**7**	**128**	**4,022**	**3,766**	**8,618**	**16,406**
2000 Total	**92**	**3,265**	**756**	**4,113**	**1**	**119**	**8**	**127**	**4,241**	**3,956**	**9,001**	**17,197**
2001 Total	**97**	**3,110**	**742**	**3,949**	**1**	**91**	**8**	**100**	**4,049**	**4,062**	**9,051**	**17,162**
2002 Total	**90**	**3,235**	**681**	**4,006**	**(s)**	**95**	**9**	**103**	**4,110**	**4,110**	**9,164**	**17,384**
2003 Total	**82**	**3,284**	**771**	**4,137**	**1**	**100**	**11**	**112**	**4,249**	**4,090**	**9,029**	**17,368**
2004 Total	**R 102**	**3,213**	**756**	**R 4,071**	**1**	**105**	**12**	**118**	**R 4,189**	**4,198**	**9,291**	**R 17,678**
2005 January	10	495	82	587	(s)	9	1	10	597	344	764	1,705
February	8	438	72	518	(s)	8	1	9	R 528	318	661	1,507
March	R 8	402	69	478	(s)	9	1	10	488	338	733	1,558
April	R 7	260	53	319	(s)	8	1	10	329	322	688	1,339
May	5	185	51	241	(s)	9	1	10	252	340	789	1,381
June	5	145	54	204	(s)	9	1	10	214	389	879	1,482
July	R 7	134	53	193	(s)	9	1	10	203	416	937	1,556
August	6	133	57	196	(s)	9	1	10	206	425	932	1,563
September	4	135	49	189	(s)	9	1	10	R 199	398	813	1,409
October	5	172	54	R 232	(s)	9	1	10	241	370	769	1,381
November	R 8	255	56	318	(s)	9	1	10	R 328	337	747	1,411
December	13	438	74	525	(s)	9	1	10	535	353	806	1,694
Total	**R 86**	**3,191**	**723**	**R 4,001**	**1**	**104**	**14**	**118**	**R 4,119**	**4,351**	**9,518**	**R 17,987**
2006 January	R 9	413	80	502	(s)	R 8	1	10	512	347	R 741	R 1,599
February	9	406	84	499	(s)	8	1	9	508	328	R 702	R 1,538
March	8	368	77	453	(s)	R 8	1	10	463	346	R 743	R 1,551
April	6	237	56	300	(s)	R 8	1	R 9	309	330	R 718	R 1,357
May	5	170	53	229	(s)	9	1	10	239	364	R 831	R 1,434
June	5	147	48	201	(s)	R 8	1	10	211	395	R 879	R 1,485
July	7	135	48	189	(s)	R 8	1	10	199	430	R 958	R 1,587
August	6	R 147	49	202	(s)	9	1	10	R 211	436	R 937	R 1,584
September	4	153	49	206	(s)	R 8	1	R 9	216	392	R 782	R 1,390
October	6	207	56	269	(s)	R 8	1	10	279	373	R 801	R 1,452
November	8	R 269	55	332	(s)	R 8	1	R 9	341	344	R 761	R 1,446
December	11	359	R 69	R 440	(s)	R 8	1	10	R 449	354	R 790	1,594
Total	**R 85**	**R 3,012**	**724**	**R 3,821**	**1**	**R 100**	**14**	**R 115**	**3,937**	**4,439**	**R 9,643**	**R 18,018**
2007 January	9	442	69	520	(s)	8	1	10	530	367	820	1,716

[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] Wood and waste.

[e] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

[g] See Note 11, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

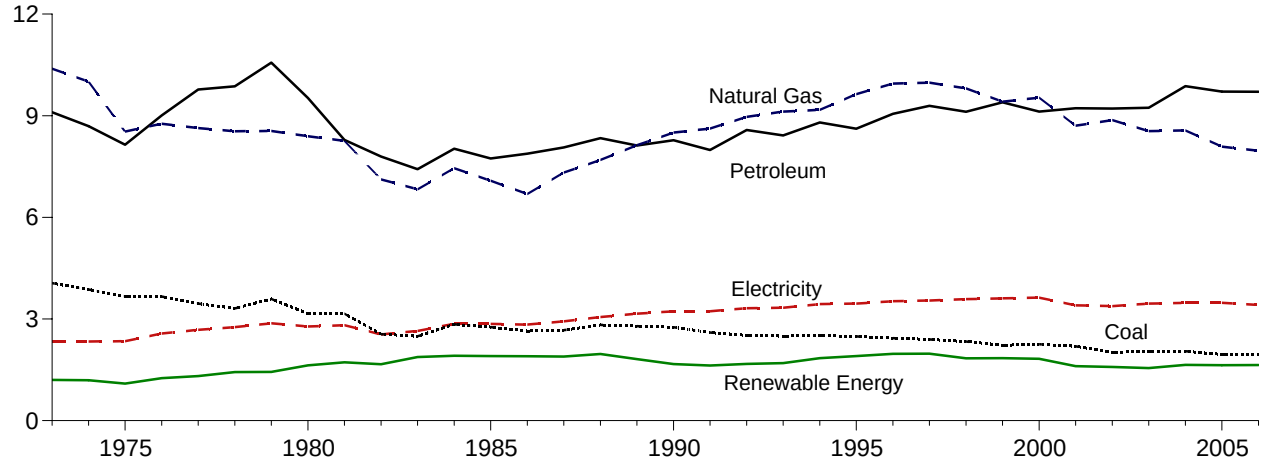
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

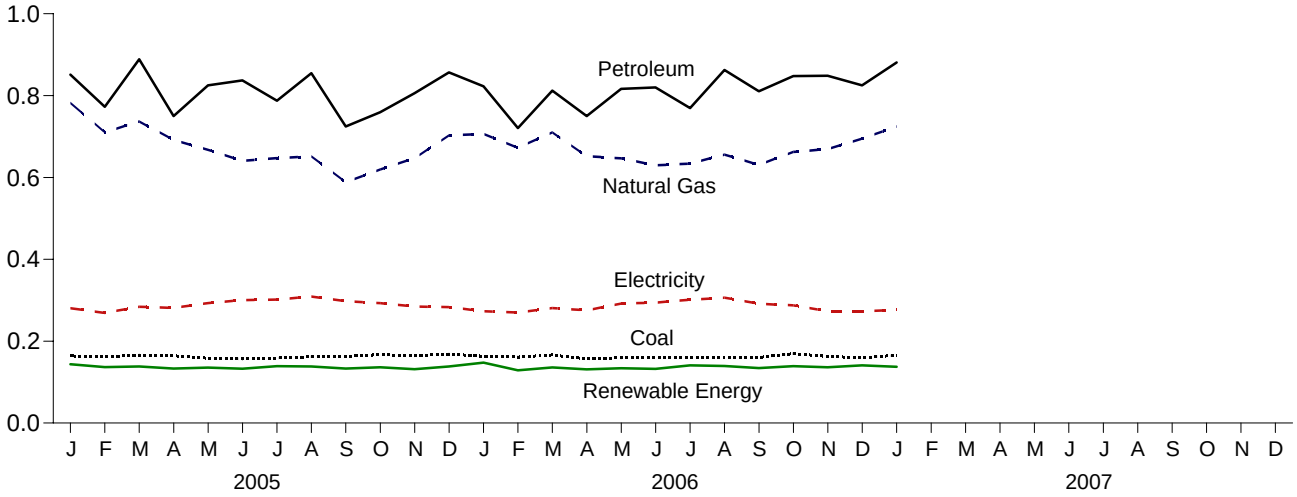
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

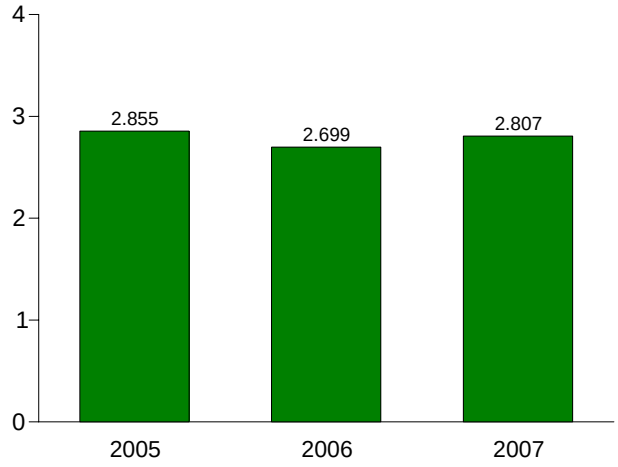
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



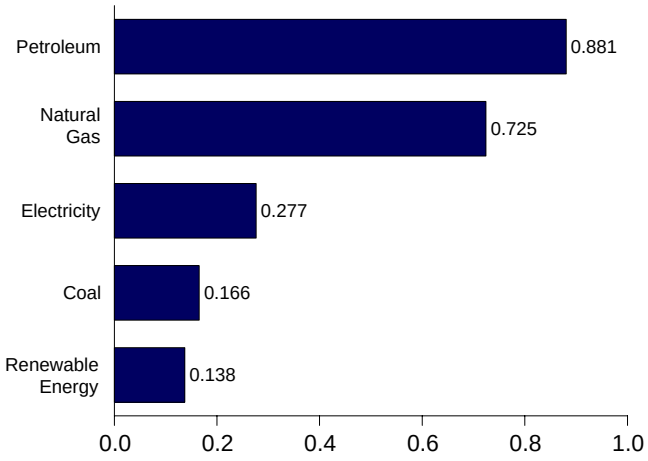
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2007



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

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total[c]	Hydro-electric Power[d]	Bio-mass[e]	Geo-thermal[f]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[g]	Electrical System Energy Losses[h]	Total[c]
1973 Total	**4,057**	**10,388**	**9,104**	**23,541**	**35**	**1,165**	**NA**	**1,200**	**24,741**	**2,341**	**5,571**	**32,653**
1975 Total	**3,667**	**8,532**	**8,146**	**20,359**	**32**	**1,063**	**NA**	**1,096**	**21,454**	**2,346**	**5,647**	**29,447**
1980 Total	**3,155**	**8,395**	**9,525**	**21,040**	**33**	**1,600**	**NA**	**1,633**	**22,673**	**2,781**	**6,698**	**32,152**
1985 Total	**2,760**	**7,080**	**7,738**	**17,565**	**33**	**1,875**	**NA**	**1,908**	**19,473**	**2,855**	**6,563**	**28,891**
1990 Total	**2,756**	**8,502**	**8,278**	**19,542**	**31**	**1,634**	**2**	**1,667**	**21,209**	**3,226**	**7,469**	**31,904**
1995 Total	**2,488**	**9,637**	**8,614**	**20,801**	**55**	**1,847**	**3**	**1,905**	**22,706**	**3,455**	**7,852**	**34,013**
1996 Total	**2,434**	**9,947**	**9,053**	**21,457**	**61**	**1,907**	**3**	**1,971**	**23,428**	**3,527**	**8,025**	**34,980**
1997 Total	**2,395**	**9,976**	**9,290**	**21,708**	**58**	**1,915**	**3**	**1,976**	**23,684**	**3,542**	**8,031**	**35,257**
1998 Total	**2,335**	**9,806**	**9,116**	**21,324**	**55**	**1,784**	**3**	**1,841**	**23,166**	**3,587**	**8,138**	**34,891**
1999 Total	**2,227**	**9,415**	**9,396**	**21,095**	**49**	**1,791**	**4**	**1,843**	**22,938**	**3,611**	**8,262**	**34,811**
2000 Total	**2,256**	**9,535**	**9,120**	**20,977**	**42**	**1,781**	**4**	**1,828**	**22,805**	**3,631**	**8,262**	**34,698**
2001 Total	**2,192**	**8,708**	**9,220**	**20,149**	**33**	**R 1,571**	**5**	**R 1,608**	**R 21,758**	**3,400**	**7,577**	**R 32,735**
2002 Total	**2,019**	**8,870**	**9,213**	**20,163**	**39**	**R 1,543**	**5**	**R 1,586**	**R 21,749**	**3,379**	**7,534**	**R 32,662**
2003 Total	**2,041**	**8,546**	**9,237**	**19,874**	**43**	**R 1,506**	**3**	**R 1,552**	**R 21,427**	**3,454**	**7,625**	**R 32,506**
2004 Total	**2,047**	**8,566**	**9,872**	**20,622**	**33**	**R 1,607**	**4**	**R 1,644**	**R 22,266**	**3,473**	**7,686**	**R 33,425**
2005 January	164	782	851	1,808	3	R 140	(s)	R 144	R 1,952	281	623	R 2,855
February	162	711	773	1,658	3	R 134	(s)	R 137	R 1,795	269	560	R 2,624
March	166	737	889	1,800	3	R 135	(s)	R 138	R 1,938	284	616	R 2,838
April	164	692	750	1,612	3	R 130	(s)	R 133	R 1,746	281	600	R 2,627
May	158	667	825	1,656	3	R 133	(s)	R 136	R 1,791	293	680	R 2,764
June	157	640	837	1,635	3	R 129	(s)	R 133	R 1,768	300	678	R 2,746
July	158	647	787	1,598	3	R 136	(s)	R 139	R 1,737	302	679	R 2,718
August	162	651	855	1,664	2	R 136	(s)	R 138	R 1,803	309	678	R 2,790
September	163	588	724	1,473	2	R 131	(s)	R 133	R 1,606	298	609	R 2,512
October	167	619	759	1,545	2	R 134	(s)	R 136	R 1,681	293	609	R 2,583
November	164	647	806	1,618	2	R 129	(s)	R 132	R 1,750	285	631	R 2,666
December	168	703	857	1,728	3	R 135	(s)	R 138	R 1,867	283	646	R 2,795
Total	**1,954**	**8,085**	**9,714**	**19,797**	**32**	**R 1,600**	**4**	**R 1,636**	**R 21,433**	**3,477**	**7,607**	**R 32,518**
2006 January	R 163	R 706	R 823	1,694	3	R 144	(s)	R 148	R 1,842	273	R 584	R 2,699
February	R 161	R 673	R 721	1,558	3	R 126	(s)	R 129	R 1,687	270	R 579	R 2,536
March	R 166	R 710	812	1,695	2	R 133	(s)	R 136	R 1,831	281	R 604	R 2,716
April	157	R 652	750	1,562	2	R 129	(s)	R 131	R 1,693	276	R 599	R 2,568
May	R 159	R 647	816	1,626	2	R 131	(s)	R 134	R 1,760	292	667	R 2,718
June	R 159	R 630	820	1,614	2	R 130	(s)	R 132	R 1,747	294	R 654	R 2,695
July	R 160	R 634	769	1,567	2	R 138	(s)	R 141	R 1,708	301	671	R 2,680
August	160	R 656	863	1,681	2	R 137	(s)	R 139	R 1,820	306	R 658	R 2,785
September	R 160	R 631	811	1,615	2	R 132	(s)	R 134	R 1,749	291	R 581	R 2,622
October	170	R 662	R 848	1,692	3	R 136	(s)	R 139	R 1,831	287	R 618	R 2,736
November	163	670	848	1,682	3	R 132	(s)	R 136	R 1,818	274	605	R 2,696
December	160	R 695	R 825	R 1,682	3	R 138	(s)	R 141	R 1,823	273	R 609	R 2,705
Total	**R 1,938**	**R 7,964**	**9,705**	**19,668**	**30**	**R 1,606**	**4**	**R 1,640**	**R 21,308**	**3,419**	**R 7,427**	**R 32,154**
2007 January	166	725	881	1,774	4	133	(s)	138	1,912	277	618	2,807

[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 and waste.

[f] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

[h] See Note 11, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

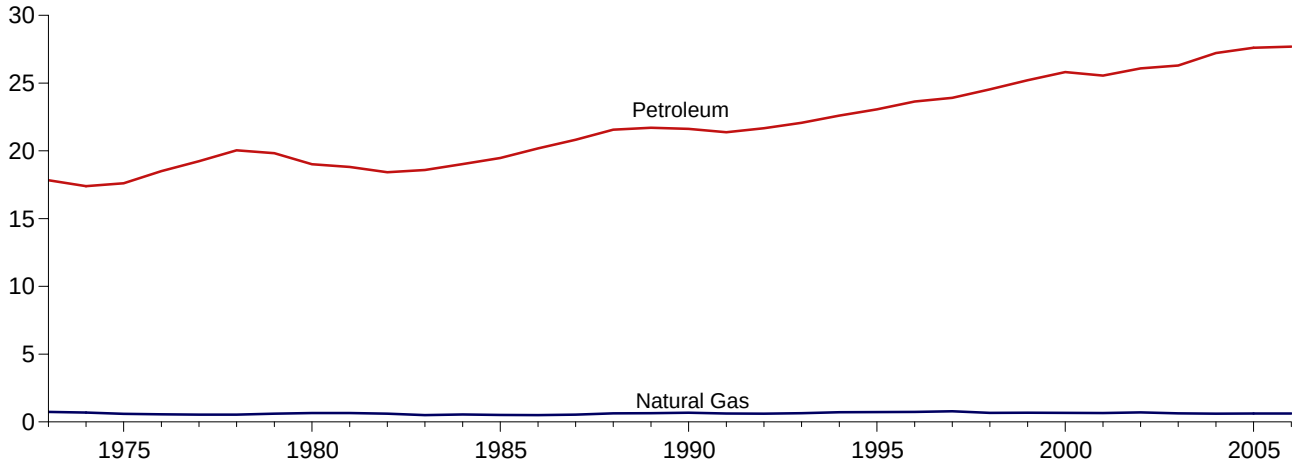
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

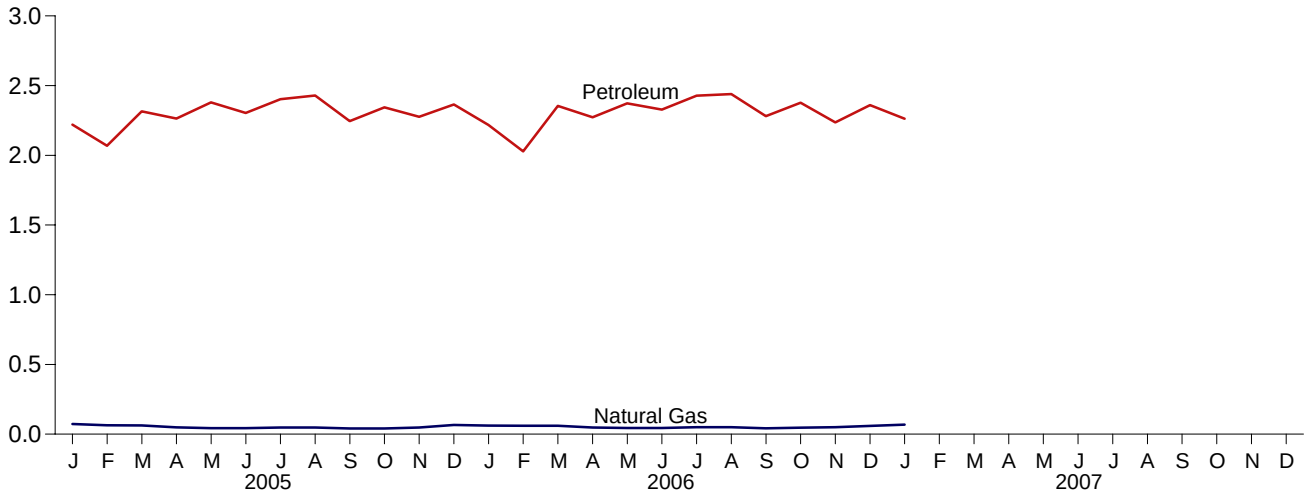
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

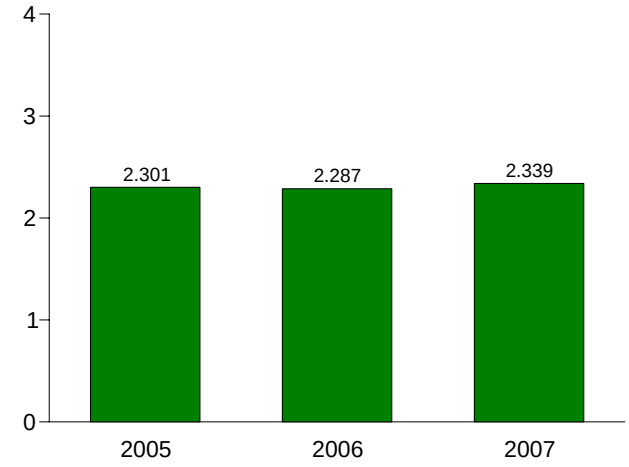
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



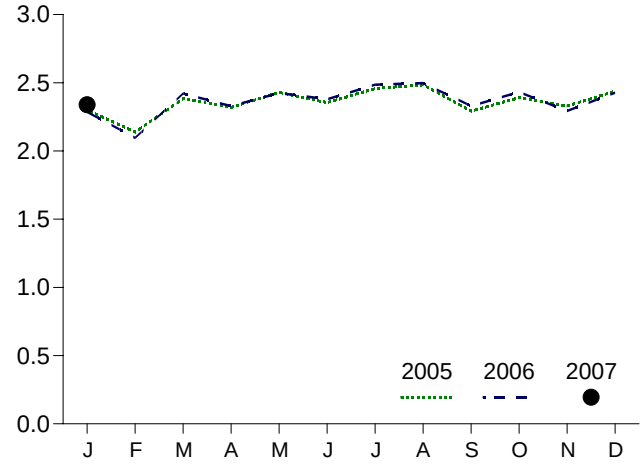
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



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

(Trillion 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	Biomass[d,e]	Total Primary[d]			
1973 Total	3	743	17,831	18,576	NA	18,576	11	25	18,612
1975 Total	1	595	17,614	18,209	NA	18,209	10	24	18,244
1980 Total	(h)	650	19,009	19,658	NA	19,658	11	27	19,696
1985 Total	(h)	519	19,471	19,990	52	20,042	14	33	20,089
1990 Total	(h)	680	21,625	22,305	63	22,368	16	38	22,421
1995 Total	(h)	724	23,069	23,793	117	23,793	17	39	23,849
1996 Total	(h)	737	23,647	24,384	84	24,384	17	38	24,439
1997 Total	(h)	780	23,917	24,697	106	24,697	17	38	24,752
1998 Total	(h)	666	24,537	25,203	117	25,203	17	38	25,259
1999 Total	(h)	675	25,218	25,894	122	25,894	17	40	25,951
2000 Total	(h)	672	25,820	26,491	139	26,491	18	42	26,552
2001 Total	(h)	658	25,556	26,214	147	26,214	20	44	26,277
2002 Total	(h)	702	26,084	26,786	175	26,786	19	42	26,846
2003 Total	(h)	630	26,296	26,926	238	26,926	23	51	27,000
2004 Total	(h)	603	27,214	27,817	299	27,817	25	55	27,896
2005 January	(h)	73	2,220	2,293	27	2,293	2	5	2,301
February	(h)	64	2,069	2,132	24	2,132	2	5	2,139
March	(h)	63	2,315	2,378	26	2,378	2	5	2,384
April	(h)	49	2,264	2,313	25	2,313	2	4	2,319
May	(h)	43	2,380	2,423	27	2,423	2	4	2,429
June	(h)	43	2,304	2,347	29	2,347	2	5	2,354
July	(h)	48	2,403	2,451	29	2,451	2	5	2,458
August	(h)	48	2,429	2,477	31	2,477	2	5	2,484
September	(h)	40	2,246	2,286	28	2,286	2	4	2,293
October	(h)	41	2,344	2,384	31	2,384	2	4	2,391
November	(h)	47	2,276	2,323	31	2,323	2	4	2,330
December	(h)	66	2,364	2,430	33	2,430	2	5	2,438
Total	(h)	625	27,614	28,238	342	28,238	26	56	28,320
2006 January	(h)	61	2,218	2,279	30	2,279	2	5	2,287
February	(h)	60	2,028	R 2,089	28	R 2,089	2	5	2,096
March	(h)	60	2,354	2,414	32	2,414	2	5	2,422
April	(h)	48	2,273	2,321	32	2,321	2	5	2,328
May	(h)	44	2,373	2,417	39	2,417	2	5	2,424
June	(h)	45	R 2,328	2,372	43	2,372	2	5	R 2,380
July	(h)	50	2,428	2,478	40	2,478	2	5	R 2,486
August	(h)	50	2,440	2,490	42	2,490	2	5	2,498
September	(h)	42	2,281	2,323	41	2,323	2	5	2,330
October	(h)	47	2,377	2,424	43	2,424	2	5	2,431
November	(h)	50	2,236	2,286	44	2,286	2	5	2,293
December	(h)	59	R 2,360	R 2,419	44	R 2,419	2	5	2,427
Total	(h)	R 617	27,696	28,313	459	28,313	28	60	R 28,401
2007 January	(h)	68	2,263	2,331	46	2,331	2	5	2,339

[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 "Biomass," but is counted only once in both total primary consumption and total consumption.

[e] Alcohol fuels (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 11, "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.

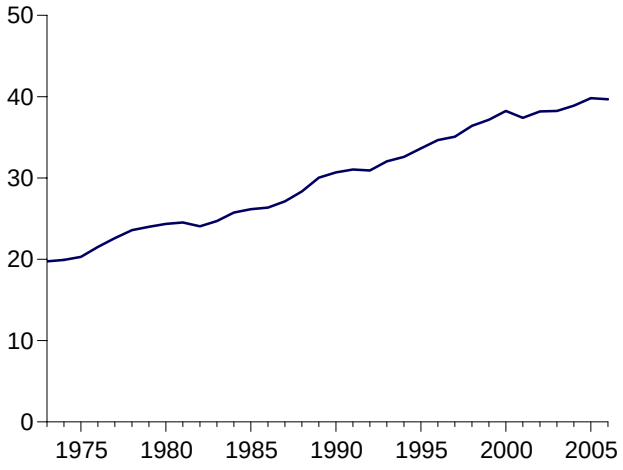
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

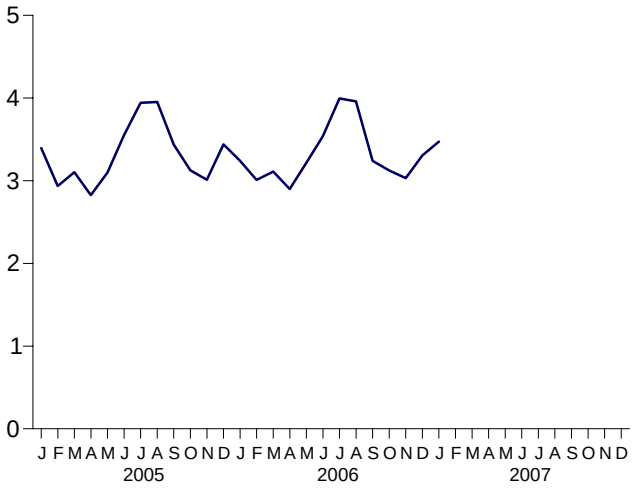
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

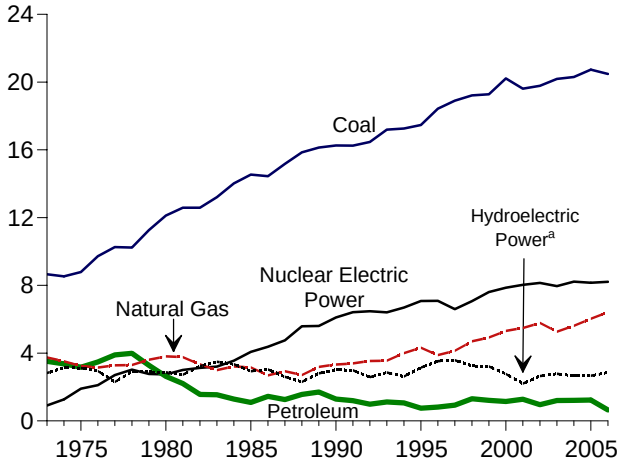
Total, 1973-2006



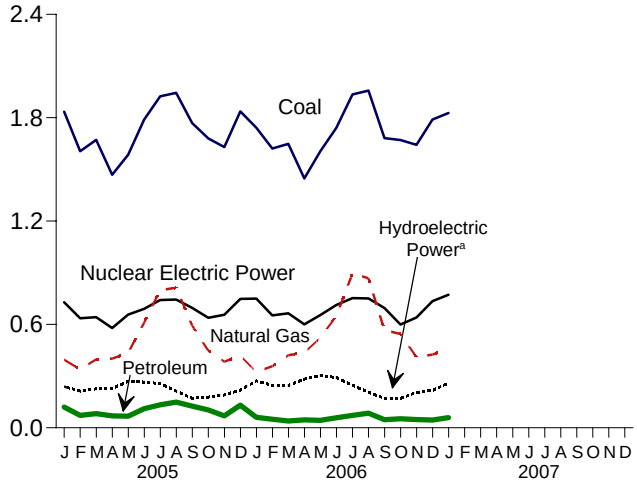
Total, Monthly



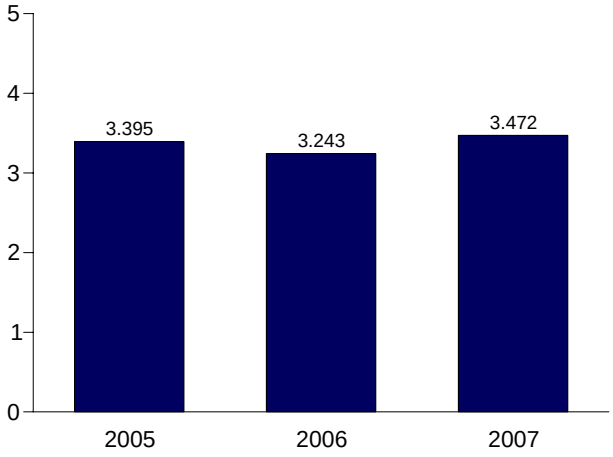
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



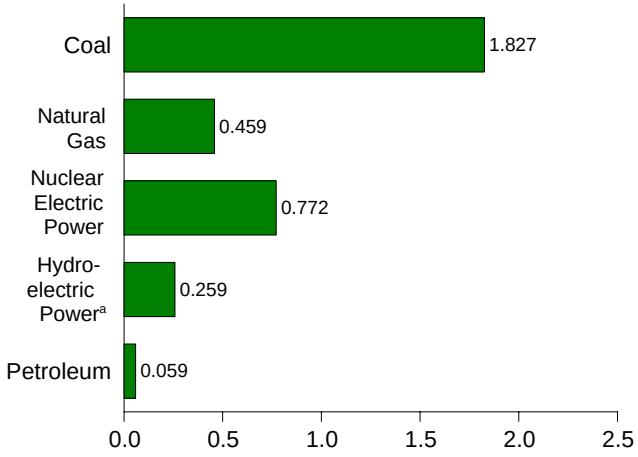
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2007



[a]Conventional 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

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption												
	Fossil Fuels					Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Bio-mass[d]	Geo-thermal[e]	Solar[f]	Wind[g]	Total	Electricity Net Imports	Total Primary
1973 Total	**8,658**	**3,748**	**3,515**	**15,921**	**910**	**2,827**	**3**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,873**	**49**	**19,753**
1975 Total	**8,786**	**3,240**	**3,166**	**15,191**	**1,900**	**3,122**	**2**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,194**	**21**	**20,307**
1980 Total	**12,123**	**3,810**	**2,634**	**18,567**	**2,739**	**2,867**	**4**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,982**	**71**	**24,359**
1985 Total	**14,542**	**3,160**	**1,090**	**18,792**	**4,076**	**2,937**	**14**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3,150**	**140**	**26,158**
1990 Total[h]	**16,261**	**3,332**	**1,289**	**20,883**	**6,104**	**3,014**	**317**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**3,689**	**8**	**30,684**
1995 Total	**17,466**	**4,325**	**755**	**22,546**	**7,075**	**3,149**	**422**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**3,889**	**134**	**33,644**
1996 Total	**18,429**	**3,883**	**817**	**23,129**	**7,087**	**3,528**	**438**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**4,305**	**137**	**34,658**
1997 Total	**18,905**	**4,146**	**927**	**23,977**	**6,597**	**3,581**	**446**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**4,375**	**116**	**35,065**
1998 Total	**19,216**	**4,698**	**1,306**	**25,220**	**7,068**	**3,241**	**444**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**4,032**	**88**	**36,409**
1999 Total	**19,279**	**4,926**	**1,211**	**25,416**	**7,610**	**3,218**	**453**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**4,034**	**99**	**37,159**
2000 Total	**20,220**	**5,316**	**1,144**	**26,680**	**7,862**	**2,768**	**453**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**3,579**	**115**	**38,237**
2001 Total	**19,614**	**5,481**	**1,277**	**26,371**	**8,033**	**2,209**	**337**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**2,910**	**75**	**37,389**
2002 Total	**19,783**	**5,785**	**961**	**26,529**	**8,143**	**2,650**	**380**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**3,445**	**72**	**38,190**
2003 Total	**20,185**	**5,264**	**1,205**	**26,653**	**7,959**	**2,781**	**397**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**3,601**	**22**	**38,235**
2004 Total	**20,305**	**5,611**	**1,212**	**27,129**	**8,222**	**2,656**	**388**	**311**	**6**	**142**	**3,503**	**39**	**38,893**
2005 January	1,835	395	120	2,350	729	239	34	26	(s)	11	311	5	3,395
February	1,605	340	72	2,017	636	213	31	22	(s)	10	277	6	2,936
March	1,671	397	82	2,151	642	226	34	25	(s)	16	302	8	3,103
April	1,469	401	69	1,940	579	228	30	25	1	17	300	6	2,825
May	1,585	435	68	2,088	657	270	33	27	1	17	348	5	3,098
June	1,789	611	111	2,511	690	265	34	26	1	18	344	5	3,550
July	1,924	799	133	2,856	742	257	37	27	1	14	335	10	3,943
August	1,945	813	149	2,907	745	213	36	26	1	11	288	12	3,952
September	1,769	594	126	2,488	696	171	34	26	1	15	246	7	3,438
October	1,680	447	103	2,230	639	178	32	26	(s)	14	251	6	3,126
November	1,630	384	69	2,082	656	191	34	26	(s)	16	267	6	3,012
December	1,836	418	132	2,386	749	218	36	26	(s)	18	299	7	3,440
Total	**20,737**	**6,033**	**1,235**	**28,005**	**8,160**	**2,670**	**406**	**309**	**6**	**178**	**3,568**	**84**	**39,818**
2006 January	R 1,742	325	61	R 2,127	750	273	37	26	(s)	24	361	5	R 3,243
February	R 1,621	357	50	R 2,028	653	247	34	24	(s)	19	324	5	R 3,010
March	R 1,648	421	39	R 2,109	664	245	36	27	(s)	24	332	6	R 3,111
April	R 1,447	437	46	R 1,930	600	283	32	24	1	25	364	5	R 2,899
May	R 1,605	522	44	R 2,171	655	303	34	23	1	24	386	5	R 3,217
June	R 1,741	649	58	R 2,448	713	291	35	26	1	20	373	5	R 3,539
July	R 1,935	895	72	R 2,901	753	247	37	27	1	19	330	10	R 3,995
August	R 1,957	868	85	R 2,910	751	207	37	28	1	16	288	10	R 3,960
September	R 1,681	567	47	R 2,295	695	170	35	26	1	18	250	(s)	R 3,240
October	R 1,670	545	52	R 2,267	600	171	34	27	(s)	24	256	1	R 3,124
November	R 1,643	410	48	R 2,101	640	206	35	26	(s)	23	290	(s)	R 3,031
December	R 1,789	425	45	R 2,259	735	217	36	28	(s)	23	303	7	R 3,305
Total	**R 20,480**	**6,421**	**646**	**R 27,547**	**8,208**	**2,858**	**423**	**312**	**5**	**258**	**3,857**	**60**	**R 39,673**
2007 January	1,827	459	59	2,345	772	259	38	27	(s)	24	349	6	3,472

[a] See Table 10.2c.

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

[c] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[d] Wood and waste.

[e] Geothermal electricity net generation.

[f] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.

[g] Wind electricity net generation.

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

R=Revised. 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.

Energy Consumption by Sector

Most of the data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) are 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, 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, and 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 11).

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/datadefinitions/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 4.3 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 products supplied" from Section 3.

The sources for petroleum products supplied by product are:

1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

1981-2005: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2006 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 Oil—Distillate fuel oil consumption is assigned to the sectors as follows:

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the Electric Power Sector—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 Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Annually—The aggregate end-use amount is total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. 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 sales (unadjusted) 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. (Shares for the current year are based on the most recent *Sales* report.)

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

Since 1979, the residential sector 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 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 sales total is the sum of the 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 sales total is the sum of the sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—Residential sector and commercial sector 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. (For each month of the current year, the residential and commercial consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil 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.

A distillate fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, residential sector, commercial sector, and for highway use.

Industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's distillate fuel oil "balance" by the annual industrial consumption share of the annual distillate fuel oil "balance."

Total transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated as total distillate fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

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

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

Residual Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Annually—The aggregate end-use amount is total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector. 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 sales (unadjusted) 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. (Shares for the current year are based on the most recent *Sales* report.)

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 Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—Commercial sector 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. (For each month of the current year, the consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil 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.

A residual fuel oil "balance" is calculated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the electric power sector, commercial sector, and by industrial combined-heat-and-power plants (see sources for Table 7.4c).

Transportation sector monthly consumption is estimated by multiplying each month's residual fuel oil "balance" by the annual transportation consumption share of the annual residual fuel oil "balance."

Total industrial sector monthly consumption is estimated as total residual fuel oil supplied minus the amount consumed by the commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors.

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.

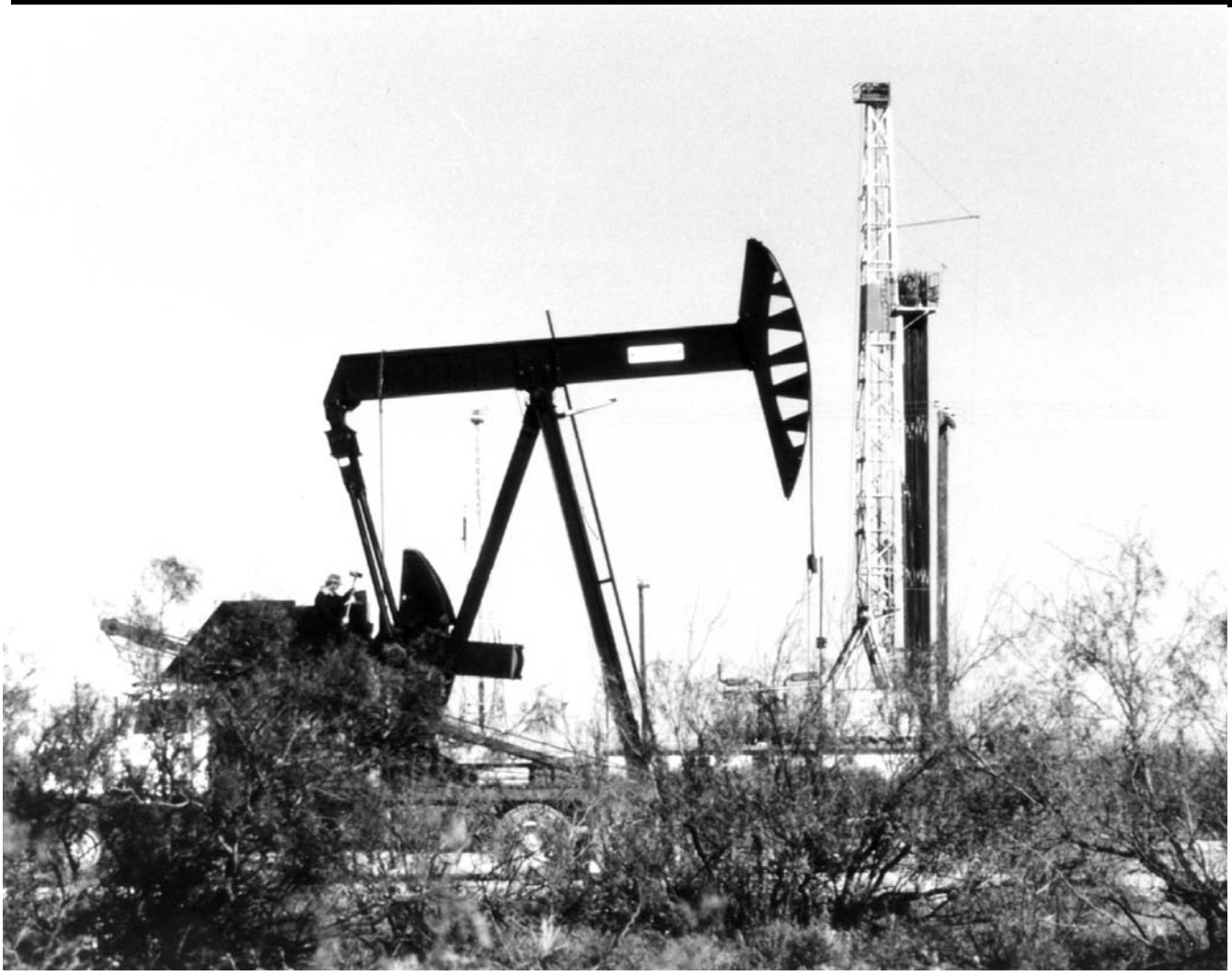
Note 9. Renewable Energy: See Tables 10.2a-10.2c. End-use consumption of wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic energy is included in the end-use sectors. Included in the electric power sector are: net electricity generation from conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, geothermal, solar, and wind.

Note 10. Electricity Retail Sales: See Table 7.6. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour.

Note 11. 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.

Note 12. Electricity Net Imports: See Table 7.1. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at a rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour.

3 Petroleum



Oil pumping unit and drilling rig, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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 Average	**5,681**	**1,719**	**7,400**	**17,487**	**9,665**	**2,599**	**12,264**	**478**
2004 Average	**5,419**	**1,809**	**7,228**	**17,814**	**10,088**	**3,057**	**13,145**	**564**
2005 January	5,441	1,812	7,253	17,379	9,997	2,994	12,991	430
February	5,494	1,868	7,362	17,557	10,219	3,530	13,749	517
March	5,601	1,872	7,473	17,585	10,242	2,988	13,230	616
April	5,556	1,840	7,396	18,527	10,224	3,252	13,476	906
May	5,581	1,849	7,429	18,615	10,432	3,573	14,006	414
June	5,460	1,785	7,245	19,063	10,765	3,505	14,270	468
July	5,240	1,748	6,988	18,544	10,377	3,548	13,925	476
August	5,218	1,724	6,942	18,327	10,404	3,444	13,848	308
September	4,204	1,491	5,695	16,608	9,155	4,074	13,229	714
October	4,534	1,544	6,078	16,073	9,444	4,765	14,208	352
November	4,837	1,621	6,458	17,545	10,262	3,834	14,096	435
December	4,984	1,459	6,443	17,771	9,996	3,552	13,548	536
Average	**5,178**	**1,717**	**6,895**	**17,800**	**10,126**	**3,588**	**13,714**	**513**
2006 January	E 5,047	1,684	E 6,731	17,279	9,713	3,863	13,576	544
February	E 5,048	1,677	E 6,725	17,152	9,897	3,424	13,320	807
March	E 5,016	1,688	E 6,703	16,915	9,828	3,059	12,887	293
April	E 5,067	1,729	E 6,796	17,372	9,832	3,528	13,360	788
May	E 5,100	1,753	E 6,854	18,277	10,247	3,975	14,223	469
June	E 5,219	1,753	E 6,972	18,828	10,681	3,462	14,143	309
July	E 5,171	1,755	E 6,926	18,493	10,153	3,684	13,837	722
August	E 5,155	1,726	E 6,881	18,777	10,537	4,075	14,612	670
September	E 5,188	1,781	E 6,969	18,481	10,703	3,672	14,375	428
October	E 5,195	1,773	E 6,967	17,706	10,132	3,193	13,324	354
November	E 5,149	1,769	E 6,918	17,623	9,837	3,119	12,955	406
December	E 5,275	1,734	E 7,009	17,961	9,584	3,127	12,711	333
Average	E **5,136**	**1,735**	E **6,872**	**17,909**	**10,095**	**3,517**	**13,612**	**508**
2007 January	RE 5,196	R 1,670	RE 6,866	R 17,532	R 10,192	R 3,431	R 13,623	R 569
February	E 5,298	E 1,763	E 7,061	E 17,204	E 9,454	E 3,208	E 12,662	E 618
March	E 5,227	E 1,747	E 6,974	E 17,309	E 9,973	E 3,541	E 13,514	E 570
3-Month Average	E **5,238**	E **1,726**	E **6,964**	E **17,353**	E **9,887**	E **3,399**	E **13,287**	E **585**
2006 3-Month Average	E **5,037**	**1,683**	E **6,720**	**17,114**	**9,810**	**3,449**	**13,259**	**539**
2005 3-Month Average	**5,513**	**1,850**	**7,363**	**17,505**	**10,150**	**3,159**	**13,309**	**521**

[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. 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. • **1981-2005:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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 Average	**84**	**-28**	**56**	**16,513**	**12**	**1,014**	**1,027**	**20,034**	**907**	**661**	**1,568**
2004 Average	**148**	**61**	**209**	**16,762**	**27**	**1,021**	**1,048**	**20,731**	**961**	**683**	**1,645**
2005 January	142	-77	65	16,377	40	877	917	20,694	966	681	1,647
February	658	-97	561	16,538	19	1,237	1,256	20,830	984	678	1,663
March	770	-826	-57	16,643	36	1,272	1,308	21,009	1,008	653	1,661
April	717	648	1,365	17,475	45	1,285	1,330	20,137	1,030	672	1,702
May	19	884	904	17,574	55	1,325	1,380	20,606	1,030	700	1,730
June	-193	519	327	18,045	21	1,456	1,477	21,198	1,024	715	1,740
July	-229	347	118	17,618	34	1,225	1,259	20,939	1,017	726	1,743
August	-222	-656	-877	17,340	17	1,278	1,295	21,666	1,010	706	1,716
September	-345	-45	-390	15,651	24	819	844	20,142	1,000	704	1,704
October	238	152	390	15,215	17	837	854	20,253	1,007	709	1,716
November	23	412	436	16,515	48	912	961	20,623	1,008	721	1,729
December	6	-1,033	-1,028	16,725	24	1,081	1,106	21,495	1,008	689	1,698
Average	**129**	**16**	**145**	**16,811**	**32**	**1,133**	**1,165**	**20,802**	**1,008**	**689**	**1,698**
2006 January	-15	696	681	16,271	27	1,040	1,068	20,110	1,007	710	1,717
February	681	-415	266	16,121	15	1,285	1,300	20,316	1,026	698	1,724
March	66	-1,123	-1,057	15,984	29	1,146	1,176	20,695	1,028	663	1,692
April	237	72	309	16,416	26	1,382	1,409	20,182	1,036	665	1,701
May	-203	946	744	17,256	27	1,334	1,361	20,463	1,029	695	1,724
June	-172	360	188	17,847	33	1,310	1,342	20,875	1,024	706	1,730
July	-168	671	503	17,497	13	1,383	1,397	20,582	1,019	726	1,745
August	5	614	619	17,720	15	1,263	1,278	21,322	1,019	745	1,764
September	46	684	730	17,466	21	1,564	1,585	20,472	1,020	766	1,786
October	150	-788	-638	16,712	37	1,484	1,521	20,757	1,025	741	1,767
November	-142	-550	-692	16,663	24	1,364	1,387	20,544	1,021	725	1,746
December	-723	-80	-803	16,933	27	1,159	1,186	20,697	998	722	1,721
Average	**-26**	**94**	**69**	**16,912**	**25**	**1,309**	**1,333**	**20,588**	**998**	**722**	**1,721**
2007 January	[R]447	[R]-368	[R]80	[R]16,473	[R]9	[R]1,469	[R]1,478	[R]20,559	[R]1,012	[R]711	[R]1,723
February	[E]11	[E]-1,664	[E]-1,654	[RF]16,240	[E]22	[E]1,218	[E]1,240	[E]21,719	[E]1,013	[E]662	[E]1,675
March	[E]261	[E]-414	[E]-153	[F]16,338	[E]22	[E]1,185	[E]1,207	[E]20,975	[E]1,022	[E]649	[E]1,671
3-Month Average	[E]**247**	[E]**-787**	[E]**-540**	[E]**16,354**	[E]**18**	[E]**1,293**	[E]**1,311**	[E]**21,063**	[E]**1,022**	[E]**649**	[E]**1,671**
2006 3-Month Average	**229**	**-276**	**-47**	**16,126**	**24**	**1,153**	**1,177**	**20,376**	**1,028**	**663**	**1,692**
2005 3-Month Average	**519**	**-341**	**177**	**16,519**	**32**	**1,125**	**1,157**	**20,845**	**1,008**	**653**	**1,661**

[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. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

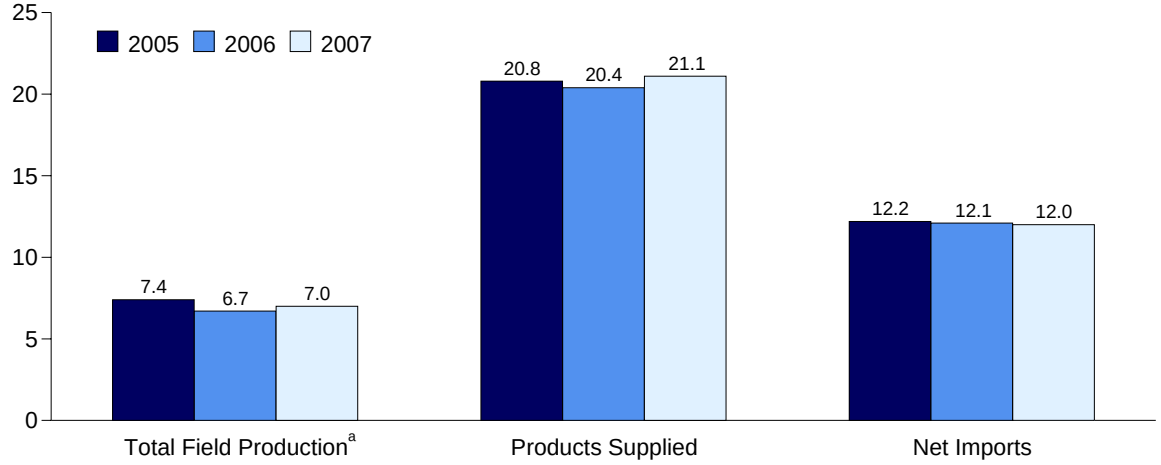
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

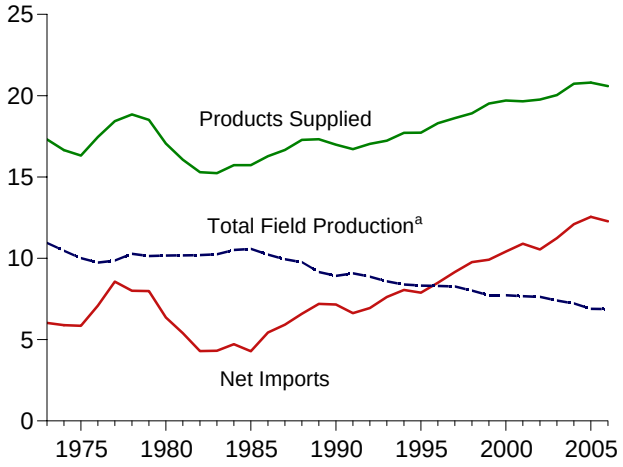
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2005:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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

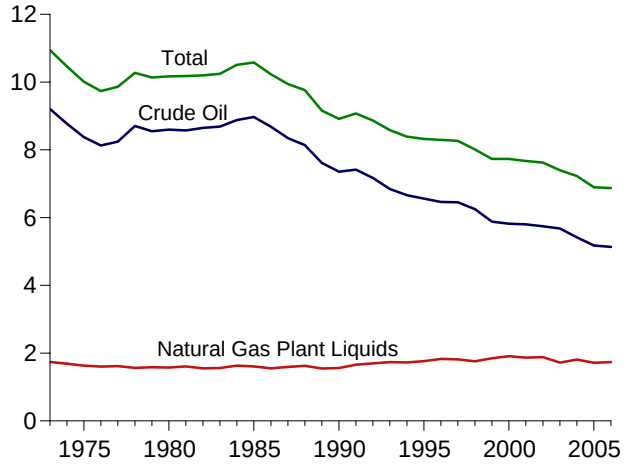
Overview, January-March



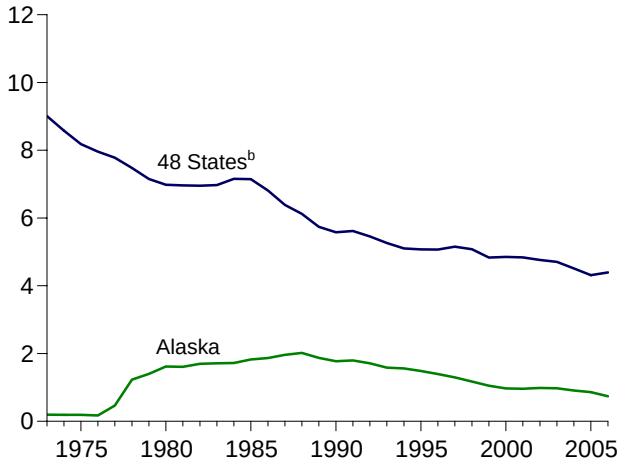
Overview, 1973-2006



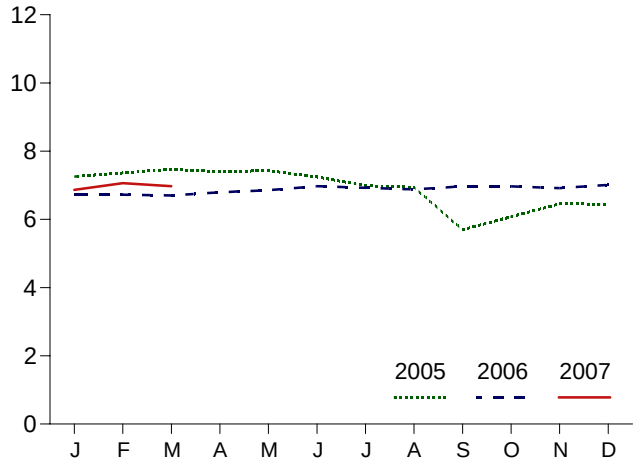
Total Field Production, 1973-2006



Crude Oil Field Production, 1973-2006



Total Field Production[a], Monthly



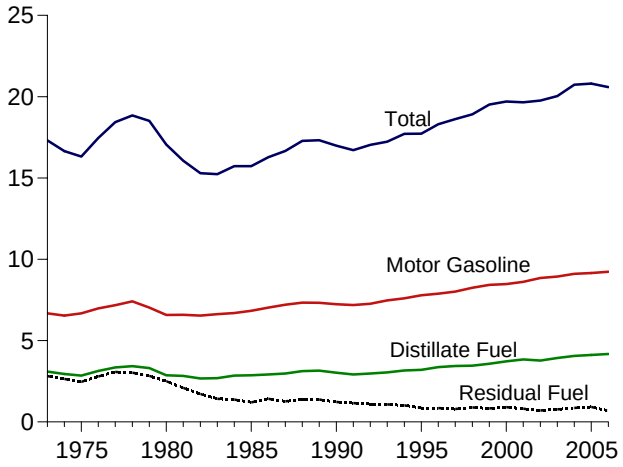
[a]Crude oil and natural gas plant liquids field production.
[b]United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

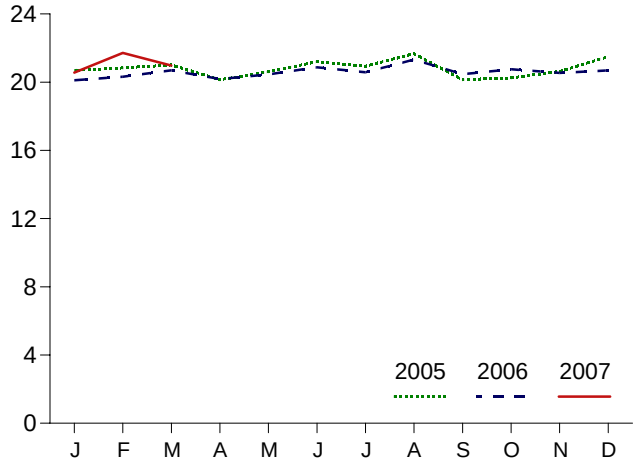
Figure 3.1b Petroleum Products Supplied, Imports, and Stocks

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

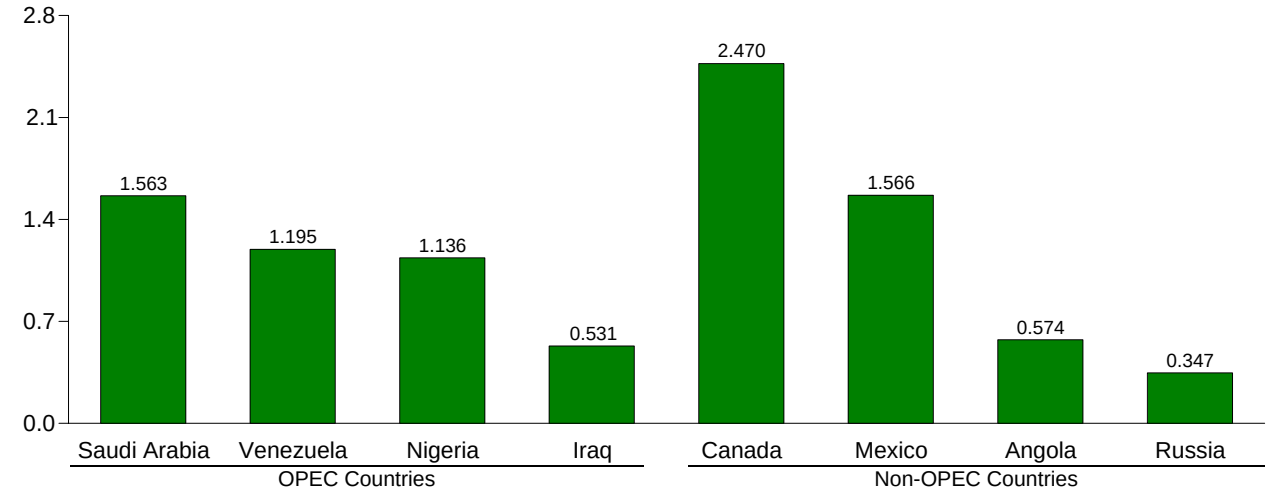
Products Supplied, 1973-2006



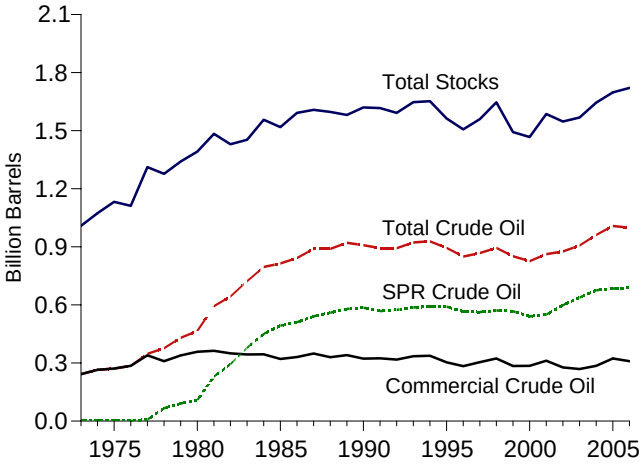
Products Supplied, Monthly



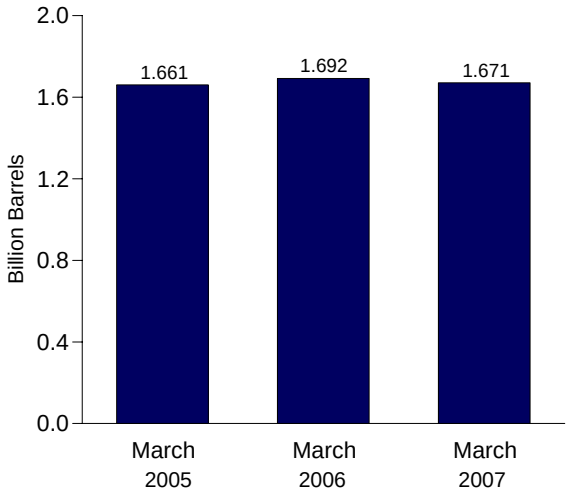
Imports from Selected Countries, January 2007



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2006



Total Stocks, End of Month



Notes: • OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. • SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • 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, 3.4, 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 Average	**4,706**	**974**	**5,681**	**0**	**9,665**	**9,665**	**54**
2004 Average	**4,510**	**908**	**5,419**	**77**	**10,010**	**10,088**	**143**
2005 January	4,523	918	5,441	134	9,863	9,997	-2
February	4,577	917	5,494	46	10,173	10,219	107
March	4,681	921	5,601	140	10,102	10,242	177
April	4,662	893	5,556	97	10,128	10,224	475
May	4,688	893	5,581	0	10,432	10,432	-34
June	4,629	831	5,460	64	10,702	10,765	5
July	4,462	779	5,240	52	10,326	10,377	37
August	4,382	836	5,218	34	10,370	10,404	-162
September	3,389	815	4,204	14	9,141	9,155	306
October	3,672	862	4,534	0	9,444	9,444	-76
November	3,964	873	4,837	34	10,228	10,262	5
December	4,148	836	4,984	8	9,989	9,996	95
Average	**4,314**	**864**	**5,178**	**52**	**10,074**	**10,126**	**76**
2006 January	E 4,215	E 832	E 5,047	0	9,713	9,713	57
February	E 4,228	E 821	E 5,048	14	9,883	9,897	330
March	E 4,263	E 752	E 5,016	0	9,828	9,828	-168
April	E 4,267	E 800	E 5,067	33	9,799	9,832	301
May	E 4,299	E 801	E 5,100	23	10,224	10,247	-4
June	E 4,438	E 781	E 5,219	0	10,681	10,681	-201
July	E 4,490	E 681	E 5,171	0	10,153	10,153	188
August	E 4,534	E 621	E 5,155	0	10,537	10,537	122
September	E 4,532	E 655	E 5,188	0	10,703	10,703	-87
October	E 4,481	E 714	E 5,195	0	10,132	10,132	-139
November	E 4,494	E 655	E 5,149	0	9,837	9,837	-93
December	E 4,490	E 785	E 5,275	0	9,584	9,584	-187
Average	E **4,395**	E **741**	E **5,136**	**6**	**10,089**	**10,095**	**8**
2007 January	RE 4,424	RE 772	RE 5,196	R 0	R 10,192	R 10,192	R 33
February	E 4,544	E 754	E 5,298	NA	NA	E 9,454	E -59
March	E 4,484	E 743	E 5,227	NA	NA	E 9,973	E -106
3-Month Average	E **4,482**	E **756**	E **5,238**	**NA**	**NA**	E **9,887**	E **-44**
2006 3-Month Average	E **4,236**	E **801**	E **5,037**	**4**	**9,806**	**9,810**	**65**
2005 3-Month Average	**4,594**	**919**	**5,513**	**108**	**10,042**	**10,150**	**93**

[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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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 Average	**108**	**-24**	**84**	**15,304**	**12**	**0**	**638**	**269**	**907**
2004 Average	**102**	**46**	**148**	**15,475**	**27**	**0**	**676**	**286**	**961**
2005 January	131	10	142	15,254	40	0	680	286	966
February	84	574	658	15,142	19	0	682	302	984
March	198	572	770	15,214	36	0	688	320	1,008
April	124	592	717	15,494	45	0	692	338	1,030
May	66	-47	19	15,905	55	0	694	336	1,030
June	82	-275	-193	16,401	21	0	696	328	1,024
July	78	-307	-229	15,850	34	0	699	318	1,017
August	62	-283	-222	15,664	17	0	701	310	1,010
September	-236	-109	-345	13,986	24	0	694	306	1,000
October	-272	510	238	13,646	17	0	685	322	1,007
November	13	10	23	15,032	48	0	686	322	1,008
December	-35	41	6	15,046	24	0	685	324	1,008
Average	**25**	**104**	**129**	**15,220**	**32**	**0**	**685**	**324**	**1,008**
2006 January	-35	20	-15	14,806	27	0	683	324	1,007
February	47	635	681	14,579	15	0	685	342	1,026
March	41	25	66	14,580	29	0	686	342	1,028
April	61	176	237	14,936	26	0	688	348	1,036
May	23	-226	-203	15,519	27	0	689	341	1,029
June	-25	-147	-172	15,838	33	0	688	336	1,024
July	(s)	-168	-168	15,667	13	0	688	331	1,019
August	(s)	5	5	15,794	15	0	688	331	1,019
September	(s)	46	46	15,737	21	0	688	333	1,020
October	25	126	150	15,000	37	0	689	336	1,025
November	0	-142	-142	15,010	24	0	689	332	1,021
December	0	-723	-723	15,368	27	0	689	310	998
Average	**11**	**-37**	**-26**	**15,240**	**25**	**0**	**689**	**310**	**998**
2007 January	0	[R]447	[R]447	[R]14,964	[R]9	0	689	[R]324	[R]1,012
February	[E]0	[E]11	[E]11	[E]14,660	[E]22	0	[E]689	[E]325	[E]1,013
March	[E]1	[E]260	[E]261	[E]14,811	[E]22	0	[E]689	[E]333	[E]1,022
3-Month Average	**[E](s)**	**[E]247**	**[E]247**	**[E]14,817**	**[E]18**	**0**	**[E]689**	**[E]333**	**[E]1,022**
2006 3-Month Average	**17**	**213**	**229**	**14,658**	**24**	**0**	**686**	**342**	**1,028**
2005 3-Month Average	**139**	**379**	**519**	**15,206**	**32**	**0**	**688**	**320**	**1,008**

[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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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 Average	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**481**	**481**	**220**	**208**
2004 Average	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**656**	**655**	**250**	**241**
2005 January	0	0	0	0	493	493	203	197
February	0	0	0	0	551	551	183	177
March	0	0	0	0	548	548	207	179
April	0	0	0	0	569	562	187	174
May	0	0	0	0	604	604	291	277
June	0	0	0	0	608	608	184	184
July	0	0	0	0	642	631	278	272
August	0	0	0	0	369	369	229	208
September	0	0	0	0	459	443	237	235
October	0	0	0	0	577	563	330	271
November	0	0	0	0	572	572	289	273
December	0	0	0	0	390	390	291	268
Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**531**	**527**	**243**	**227**
2006 January	0	0	0	0	532	532	74	73
February	0	0	0	0	450	450	158	152
March	0	0	0	0	476	476	118	111
April	0	0	0	0	531	531	225	225
May	0	0	0	0	666	666	226	220
June	0	0	0	0	617	617	201	201
July	0	0	0	0	592	592	155	155
August	0	0	0	0	620	620	155	136
September	0	0	0	0	655	655	227	227
October	0	0	0	0	505	505	239	234
November	0	0	0	0	573	573	259	253
December	0	0	0	0	419	419	169	163
Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**553**	**553**	**184**	**179**
2007 January	0	0	0	0	531	531	172	172

[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.

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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 Average	**3**	**0**	**1,774**	**1,726**	**21**	**10**	**2,501**	**2,425**
2004 Average	**5**	**4**	**1,558**	**1,495**	**20**	**5**	**2,493**	**2,400**
2005 January	0	0	1,653	1,602	11	0	2,361	2,291
February	1	0	1,574	1,525	10	0	2,319	2,253
March	1	0	1,651	1,576	6	0	2,412	2,302
April	0	0	1,514	1,459	9	0	2,280	2,194
May	0	0	1,580	1,472	22	22	2,498	2,375
June	0	0	1,596	1,566	15	0	2,403	2,358
July	0	0	1,692	1,499	10	0	2,622	2,402
August	0	0	1,589	1,444	7	0	2,194	2,021
September	8	0	1,390	1,286	36	26	2,130	1,989
October	18	0	1,351	1,204	42	34	2,319	2,072
November	19	0	1,370	1,267	45	21	2,294	2,132
December	6	0	1,472	1,438	8	0	2,166	2,097
Average	**4**	**0**	**1,537**	**1,445**	**18**	**9**	**2,334**	**2,207**
2006 January	7	0	1,369	1,335	7	0	1,989	1,941
February	0	0	1,451	1,418	10	0	2,069	2,020
March	0	0	1,364	1,322	0	0	1,958	1,909
April	0	0	1,595	1,582	10	0	2,361	2,338
May	0	0	1,492	1,457	0	0	2,384	2,343
June	0	0	1,522	1,427	8	8	2,348	2,253
July	14	14	1,313	1,264	4	0	2,078	2,025
August	0	0	1,514	1,477	25	14	2,314	2,246
September	0	0	1,564	1,546	35	33	2,481	2,461
October	0	0	1,382	1,322	5	0	2,132	2,061
November	0	0	1,491	1,444	0	0	2,322	2,269
December	0	0	1,491	1,471	0	0	2,079	2,052
Average	**2**	**1**	**1,461**	**1,421**	**9**	**5**	**2,209**	**2,159**
2007 January	16	0	1,563	1,559	12	8	2,294	2,270

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC[a,b]											
	Algeria		Angola[c]		Ecuador[d]		Gabon[e]		Indonesia		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**136**	**120**	([c])	([c])	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**164**	**133**
1975 Average	**282**	**264**	([c])	([c])	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**232**	**223**
1980 Average	**488**	**456**	([c])	([c])	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**554**	**548**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	([c])	([c])	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**4**	**0**
1990 Average	**280**	**63**	([c])	([c])	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1995 Average	**234**	**27**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**88**	**64**	**0**	**0**
1996 Average	**256**	**8**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**59**	**44**	**0**	**0**
1997 Average	**285**	**6**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**58**	**51**	**0**	**0**
1998 Average	**290**	**10**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**66**	**50**	**0**	**0**
1999 Average	**259**	**25**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**81**	**70**	**0**	**0**
2000 Average	**225**	**1**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**48**	**36**	**0**	**0**
2001 Average	**278**	**11**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**51**	**40**	**0**	**0**
2002 Average	**264**	**30**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**53**	**50**	**0**	**0**
2003 Average	**382**	**112**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**37**	**26**	**0**	**0**
2004 Average	**452**	**215**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**45**	**34**	**20**	**18**
2005 January	368	146	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	22	22	0	0
February	504	219	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	11	11	96	96
March	380	134	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	38	19	9	0
April	467	232	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	25	25	21	20
May	449	152	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	10	10	35	35
June	581	292	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	7	7	106	87
July	540	325	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	11	11	40	16
August	610	330	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	20	20	136	116
September	447	218	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	33	10	37	20
October	496	216	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	58	39	83	55
November	500	265	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	22	22	61	51
December	405	212	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	28	28	53	34
Average	**478**	**228**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**24**	**19**	**56**	**44**
2006 January	713	235	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	26	8	69	39
February	446	163	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	12	12	69	58
March	404	281	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	10	10	40	40
April	543	256	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	17	17	65	51
May	643	350	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	30	15	66	26
June	740	491	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	17	11	144	110
July	743	413	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	29	18	116	104
August	803	506	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	27	25	111	84
September	796	453	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	29	8	71	59
October	813	449	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	32	9	105	91
November	462	253	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	20	10	103	72
December	677	421	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	71	50	67	46
Average	**650**	**357**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	**27**	**16**	**85**	**65**
2007 January	778	548	574	553	([d])	([d])	([e])	([e])	59	36	56	9

[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] Angola joined OPEC on January 1, 2007. Through 2006, imports from Angola appear on Table 3.3e under "Non-OPEC."

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

[e] 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.

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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Angola is added to Table 3.3c.

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 Average	**867**	**832**	**1,376**	**1,183**	**2,662**	**2,153**	**5,162**	**4,578**
2004 Average	**1,140**	**1,078**	**1,554**	**1,297**	**3,211**	**2,642**	**5,701**	**5,042**
2005 January	1,103	1,042	1,622	1,376	3,115	2,587	5,476	4,878
February	1,221	1,130	1,710	1,357	3,541	2,812	5,860	5,065
March	974	900	1,546	1,322	2,948	2,375	5,359	4,676
April	1,243	1,130	1,581	1,391	3,338	2,799	5,618	4,993
May	1,234	1,126	1,648	1,323	3,375	2,645	5,873	5,021
June	1,089	1,012	1,600	1,292	3,382	2,689	5,785	5,047
July	1,255	1,134	1,632	1,327	3,478	2,813	6,100	5,215
August	1,112	1,053	1,601	1,332	3,479	2,851	5,673	4,873
September	1,065	959	1,374	1,073	2,955	2,280	5,085	4,270
October	1,203	1,103	1,255	911	3,093	2,324	5,412	4,396
November	1,248	1,163	1,258	1,009	3,089	2,509	5,383	4,641
December	1,246	1,174	1,532	1,183	3,265	2,631	5,431	4,727
Average	**1,166**	**1,077**	**1,529**	**1,241**	**3,253**	**2,608**	**5,587**	**4,816**
2006 January	1,186	1,133	1,539	1,228	3,533	2,642	5,522	4,583
February	1,377	1,342	1,475	1,178	3,378	2,752	5,448	4,772
March	1,195	1,114	1,530	1,183	3,180	2,628	5,138	4,537
April	1,098	1,022	1,393	1,171	3,116	2,517	5,477	4,855
May	1,189	1,075	1,470	1,169	3,399	2,635	5,782	4,978
June	1,094	996	1,306	1,008	3,301	2,615	5,649	4,868
July	1,073	1,014	1,467	1,191	3,427	2,742	5,505	4,766
August	1,026	898	1,438	1,151	3,404	2,664	5,718	4,910
September	1,078	966	1,384	1,129	3,357	2,615	5,838	5,076
October	1,088	1,049	1,354	1,125	3,393	2,723	5,525	4,784
November	972	919	1,275	1,088	2,831	2,343	5,153	4,612
December	1,066	1,010	1,271	1,045	3,153	2,572	5,232	4,623
Average	**1,119**	**1,043**	**1,409**	**1,139**	**3,290**	**2,621**	**5,499**	**4,780**
2007 January	1,136	1,106	1,195	955	3,799	3,207	6,093	5,478

[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." Angola joined OPEC on January 1, 2007. 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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a,b]											
	Angola[c]		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 Average	**371**	**363**	**34**	**27**	**30**	**0**	**108**	**50**	**2,072**	**1,549**	**27**	**13**
2004 Average	**316**	**306**	**27**	**21**	**38**	**0**	**104**	**51**	**2,138**	**1,616**	**22**	**14**
2005 January	474	462	21	21	32	0	123	32	2,235	1,578	24	22
February	394	369	11	11	43	0	153	52	2,114	1,524	29	23
March	692	692	0	0	46	0	55	32	2,037	1,467	29	27
April	374	374	0	0	32	0	49	36	2,073	1,537	31	21
May	353	324	0	0	58	0	134	115	2,216	1,733	31	30
June	397	397	21	21	34	0	226	212	2,171	1,705	41	14
July	219	219	51	22	74	0	156	138	2,080	1,613	17	9
August	609	585	3	0	11	0	226	127	2,085	1,596	24	18
September	473	451	45	21	21	0	162	83	2,215	1,670	29	23
October	566	501	0	0	23	0	192	79	2,109	1,516	56	37
November	675	658	21	21	8	0	151	65	2,305	1,756	50	36
December	443	433	0	0	3	0	242	159	2,531	1,900	34	23
Average	**473**	**456**	**14**	**10**	**32**	**0**	**156**	**94**	**2,181**	**1,633**	**33**	**24**
2006 January	433	420	20	20	10	0	106	61	2,311	1,768	25	23
February	478	464	0	0	22	0	203	164	2,262	1,710	27	21
March	522	510	11	0	7	0	193	123	2,254	1,716	20	16
April	419	389	0	0	10	0	169	111	2,238	1,710	49	40
May	391	379	4	0	11	0	140	96	2,313	1,868	19	7
June	565	525	0	0	9	0	151	107	2,258	1,799	26	16
July	695	666	16	0	0	0	279	187	2,114	1,624	5	0
August	544	525	0	0	4	0	311	196	2,468	1,850	54	40
September	678	648	0	0	7	0	191	99	2,262	1,747	71	49
October	536	506	20	20	8	0	221	171	2,144	1,704	29	15
November	521	505	19	19	0	0	182	156	2,598	2,064	1	0
December	620	610	0	0	12	0	162	130	2,412	1,829	(s)	0
Average	**534**	**513**	**8**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**192**	**133**	**2,303**	**1,782**	**27**	**19**
2007 January	([c])	([c])	0	0	0	0	250	204	2,470	1,856	18	8

[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] Angola joined OPEC on January 1, 2007. See Table 3.3c.

(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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**
1975 Average	**9**	**0**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**
1980 Average	**4**	**0**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**
1985 Average	**23**	**0**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**
1990 Average	**182**	**140**	([c])	([c])	([d])	([d])	**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 Average	**195**	**166**	**145**	**139**	**131**	**131**	**34**	**0**	**31**	**21**	**1,623**	**1,569**
2004 Average	**176**	**142**	**245**	**232**	**142**	**142**	**43**	**0**	**30**	**18**	**1,665**	**1,598**
2005 January	150	122	315	309	145	145	27	0	65	40	1,534	1,426
February	110	99	363	356	140	140	14	0	23	0	1,610	1,488
March	126	108	305	305	196	196	18	0	0	0	1,689	1,590
April	241	183	261	240	64	64	21	0	14	0	1,650	1,541
May	176	116	238	238	109	109	49	0	34	13	1,858	1,761
June	251	227	312	288	64	64	65	0	22	22	1,761	1,646
July	205	172	228	219	124	124	51	0	25	11	1,600	1,502
August	266	208	297	292	162	162	47	0	(s)	0	1,745	1,630
September	158	112	198	191	193	192	58	0	27	11	1,329	1,249
October	176	111	275	273	126	126	81	0	23	11	1,589	1,463
November	330	281	264	264	66	66	39	0	25	10	1,777	1,658
December	159	135	340	340	139	139	44	0	0	0	1,797	1,707
Average	**196**	**156**	**283**	**276**	**128**	**127**	**43**	**0**	**22**	**10**	**1,662**	**1,556**
2006 January	195	169	380	373	61	61	84	0	13	13	1,796	1,701
February	168	126	234	222	34	34	48	0	15	12	1,878	1,774
March	170	170	242	242	81	81	61	0	13	0	1,801	1,697
April	176	149	319	312	33	33	81	0	10	0	1,750	1,601
May	204	185	246	239	15	15	58	0	13	0	1,710	1,576
June	223	211	295	288	89	89	55	0	11	0	1,855	1,734
July	156	144	181	170	53	53	50	0	49	32	1,709	1,561
August	131	125	292	285	72	72	67	0	28	10	1,758	1,652
September	185	170	326	319	82	82	60	0	17	0	1,569	1,441
October	133	131	322	315	56	56	34	0	18	18	1,646	1,481
November	46	42	248	243	63	63	39	0	9	0	1,584	1,462
December	74	74	256	254	75	75	51	0	30	0	1,366	1,245
Average	**155**	**141**	**278**	**272**	**60**	**60**	**57**	**0**	**19**	**7**	**1,700**	**1,576**
2007 January	148	137	272	269	63	63	46	0	10	0	1,566	1,435

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

(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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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 Average	**87**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**270**	**181**	**0**	**0**	**254**	**151**	**24**	**0**
2004 Average	**101**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**244**	**143**	**0**	**0**	**298**	**158**	**24**	**0**
2005 January	62	0	9	0	248	162	1	0	337	176	7	0
February	115	0	25	0	126	50	0	0	464	294	29	0
March	73	0	29	0	288	165	0	0	510	304	9	0
April	131	0	10	0	245	137	0	0	660	464	34	0
May	184	0	23	0	241	117	0	0	365	209	40	0
June	132	0	57	0	357	194	0	0	350	116	37	0
July	200	0	47	0	206	102	0	0	614	341	34	0
August	108	0	37	0	131	59	0	0	237	72	32	0
September	199	0	29	0	236	125	0	0	466	150	26	0
October	226	0	35	0	308	145	2	0	435	175	19	0
November	206	0	21	0	232	103	0	0	217	47	30	0
December	173	0	28	0	177	66	0	0	275	50	35	0
Average	**151**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**233**	**119**	**(s)**	**0**	**410**	**199**	**28**	**0**
2006 January	216	0	44	0	205	67	0	0	218	0	14	0
February	142	0	57	0	199	71	0	0	304	43	35	0
March	105	0	37	0	209	121	0	0	221	34	37	0
April	161	0	8	0	206	74	0	0	218	0	56	0
May	259	0	38	0	199	98	0	0	620	255	52	0
June	211	0	64	0	140	92	0	0	429	216	60	0
July	196	0	23	0	236	160	0	0	425	134	39	0
August	259	0	35	0	255	108	0	0	485	167	76	0
September	153	0	16	0	159	76	0	0	534	183	48	0
October	116	0	18	0	181	120	0	0	381	98	47	0
November	152	0	38	0	174	81	0	0	223	16	58	0
December	118	0	19	0	178	110	0	0	369	139	44	0
Average	**175**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**195**	**98**	**0**	**0**	**370**	**108**	**47**	**0**
2007 January	102	0	24	0	105	48	0	0	347	31	47	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.

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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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 Average	**98**	**67**	**440**	**359**	**288**	**0**	**773**	**303**	**7,103**	**5,087**	**12,264**	**9,665**
2004 Average	**88**	**49**	**380**	**238**	**330**	**0**	**1,003**	**314**	**7,444**	**5,046**	**13,145**	**10,088**
2005 January	84	50	328	197	305	0	989	376	7,515	5,119	12,991	9,997
February	86	56	337	190	330	0	1,374	502	7,889	5,154	13,749	10,219
March	100	64	451	294	278	0	940	320	7,870	5,565	13,230	10,242
April	136	87	399	256	358	0	1,077	292	7,859	5,231	13,476	10,224
May	126	84	348	194	367	0	1,182	369	8,133	5,412	14,006	10,432
June	140	70	422	269	331	0	1,296	474	8,485	5,718	14,270	10,765
July	89	52	406	259	323	0	1,076	381	7,825	5,162	13,925	10,377
August	130	68	442	321	299	0	1,283	393	8,175	5,531	13,848	10,404
September	104	25	413	209	289	0	1,474	372	8,144	4,885	13,229	9,155
October	125	74	455	231	413	0	1,564	307	8,796	5,048	14,208	9,444
November	117	70	504	229	303	0	1,373	359	8,713	5,621	14,096	10,262
December	112	62	251	33	335	0	1,000	223	8,117	5,269	13,548	9,996
Average	**112**	**64**	**396**	**224**	**328**	**0**	**1,217**	**363**	**8,127**	**5,310**	**13,714**	**10,126**
2006 January	138	96	187	36	277	0	1,322	323	8,054	5,131	13,576	9,713
February	62	20	205	82	318	0	1,182	382	7,873	5,125	13,320	9,897
March	126	52	299	145	299	0	1,040	384	7,749	5,291	12,887	9,828
April	135	80	315	169	239	0	1,291	310	7,883	4,977	13,360	9,832
May	156	95	349	174	373	0	1,271	285	8,441	5,269	14,223	10,247
June	141	82	355	185	273	0	1,284	467	8,495	5,813	14,143	10,681
July	102	59	340	229	353	0	1,312	368	8,332	5,387	13,837	10,153
August	86	52	262	107	377	0	1,327	437	8,894	5,626	14,612	10,537
September	103	78	239	121	396	0	1,440	615	8,537	5,628	14,375	10,703
October	105	58	205	74	335	0	1,244	581	7,800	5,348	13,324	10,132
November	103	71	291	119	331	0	1,121	383	7,802	5,225	12,955	9,837
December	143	60	199	93	334	0	1,016	343	7,479	4,961	12,711	9,584
Average	**117**	**67**	**271**	**128**	**326**	**0**	**1,238**	**406**	**8,113**	**5,315**	**13,612**	**10,095**
2007 January	121	56	194	61	425	0	1,321	548	7,531	4,715	13,623	10,192

[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. Through 2006, includes petroleum imported from Angola.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

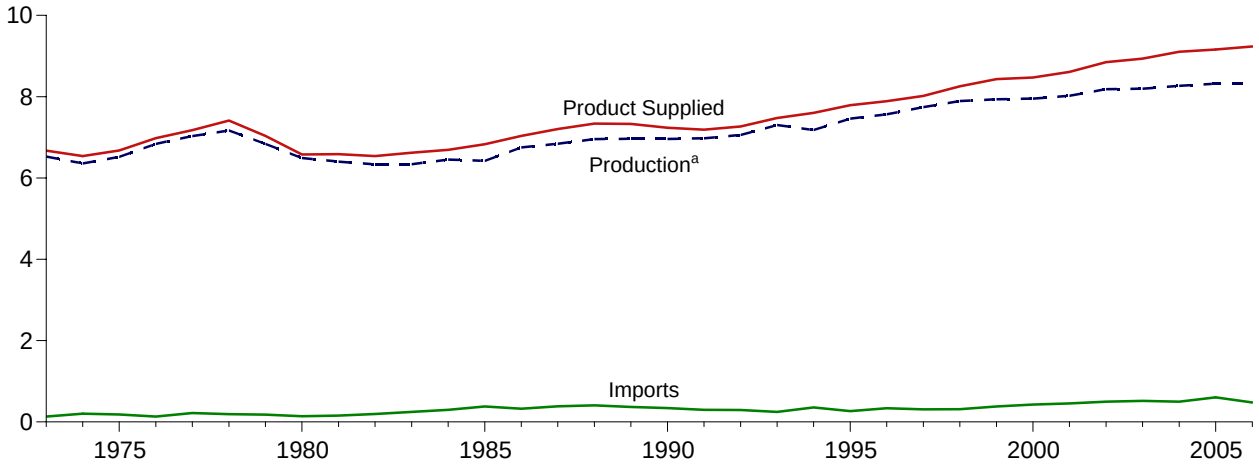
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

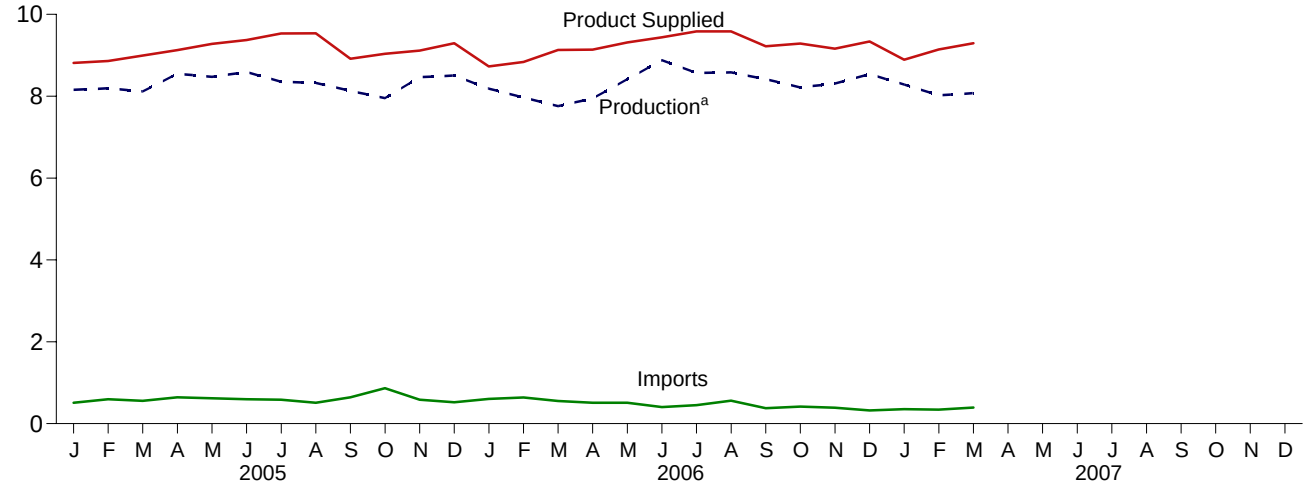
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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

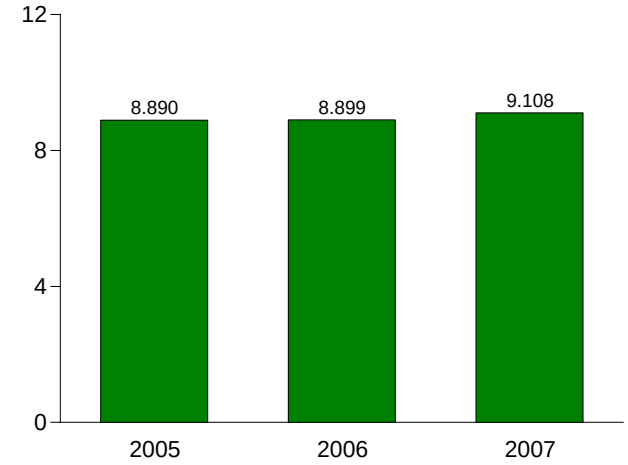
Overview, 1973-2006



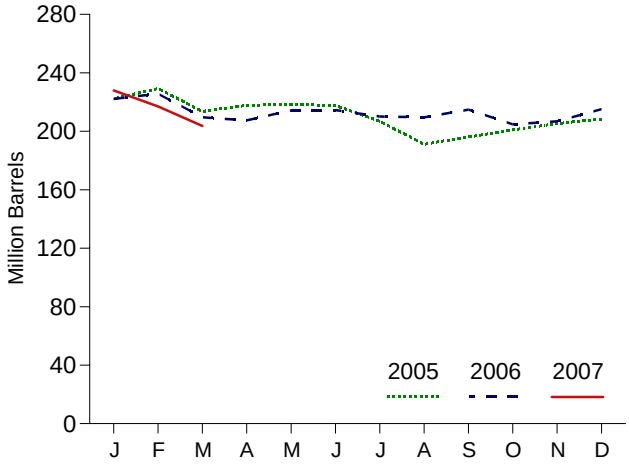
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



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 Average	**8,194**	**518**	**307**	**-41**	**125**	**8,935**	**147**	**207**	**11**
2004 Average	**8,265**	**496**	**458**	**-10**	**124**	**9,105**	**143**	**218**	**11**
2005 January	8,157	510	371	79	146	8,813	146	222	11
February	8,194	598	233	26	137	8,861	146	229	11
March	8,119	558	137	-322	142	8,994	136	214	11
April	8,549	642	207	156	114	9,128	141	218	10
May	8,475	618	352	-12	178	9,278	141	218	11
June	8,589	596	343	8	147	9,373	141	218	10
July	8,352	583	509	-238	148	9,534	134	207	9
August	8,326	511	501	-356	157	9,537	123	191	8
September	8,129	644	397	160	95	8,915	127	196	8
October	7,953	866	425	128	80	9,036	131	201	9
November	8,468	584	298	138	96	9,115	135	205	9
December	8,503	524	463	12	182	9,296	136	208	9
Average	**8,318**	**603**	**354**	**-20**	**136**	**9,159**	**136**	**208**	**9**
2006 January	8,185	605	311	274	101	8,727	143	222	9
February	7,969	638	263	-87	122	8,836	141	226	11
March	7,760	554	454	-528	166	9,129	124	210	11
April	7,946	510	522	-289	127	9,140	116	207	11
May	8,414	512	737	181	170	9,312	121	214	10
June	8,878	406	247	-57	150	9,440	120	214	9
July	8,566	450	690	-43	166	9,583	118	210	10
August	8,584	560	476	-56	91	9,585	117	210	11
September	8,415	376	700	132	137	9,222	121	215	12
October	8,214	415	571	-240	153	9,286	113	205	11
November	8,310	388	697	72	162	9,160	115	207	11
December	8,538	324	726	96	156	9,335	118	215	11
Average	**8,317**	**477**	**535**	**-45**	**142**	**9,233**	**118**	**215**	**11**
2007 January	R 8,284	R 356	R 580	R 216	R 112	R 8,891	125	R 228	R 11
February	E 8,019	E 342	E 697	E -211	E 128	E 9,141	E 119	E 217	NA
March	E 8,074	E 394	E 713	E -246	E 133	E 9,294	E 111	E 204	NA
3-Month Average	**E 8,129**	**E 365**	**E 662**	**E -76**	**E 124**	**E 9,108**	**E 111**	**E 204**	**NA**
2006 3-Month Average	**7,971**	**598**	**345**	**-115**	**130**	**8,899**	**124**	**210**	**11**
2005 3-Month Average	**8,155**	**554**	**248**	**-76**	**142**	**8,890**	**136**	**214**	**11**

[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.

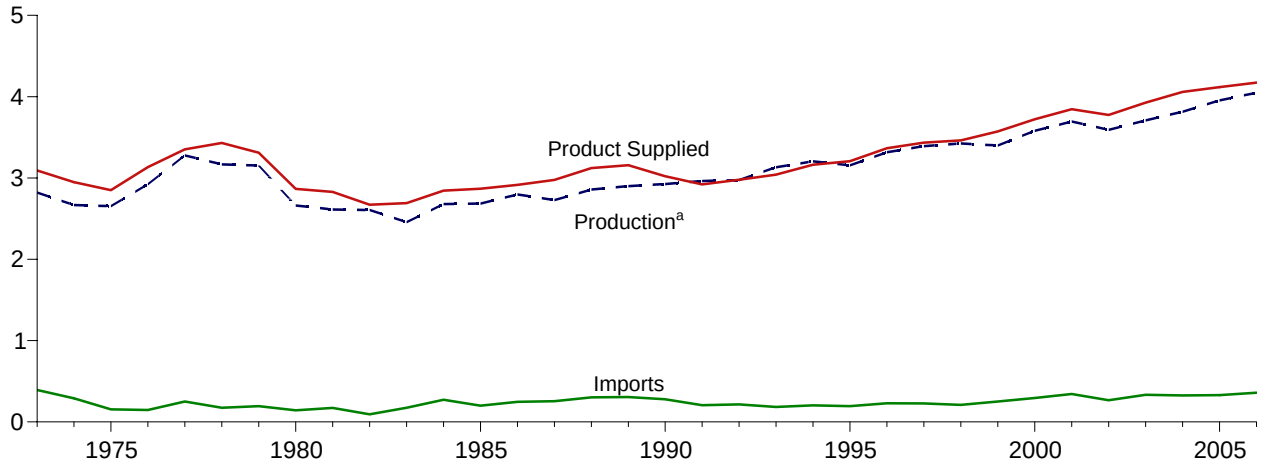
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

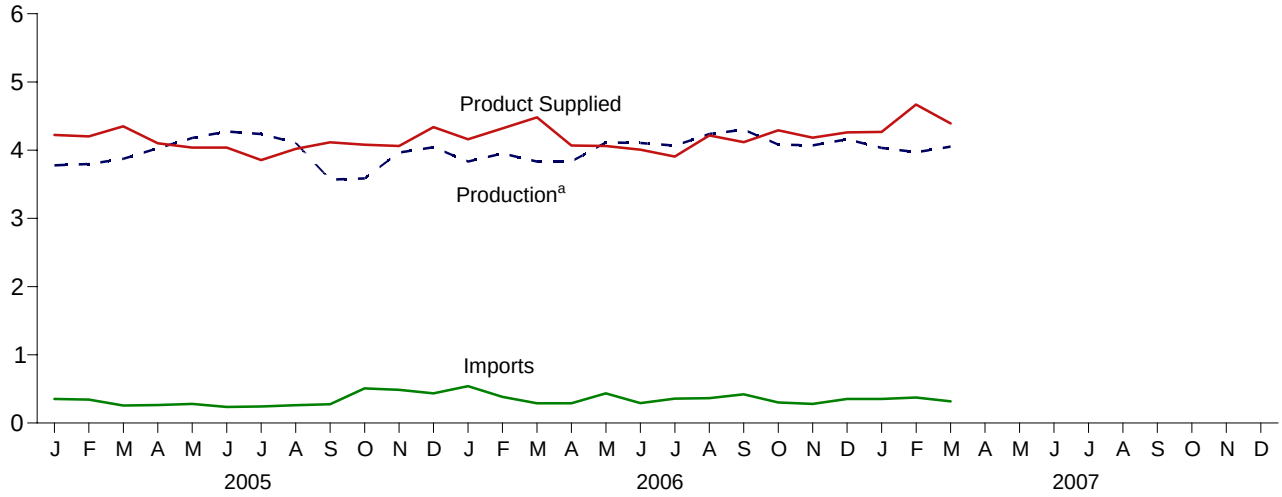
Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel Oil

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

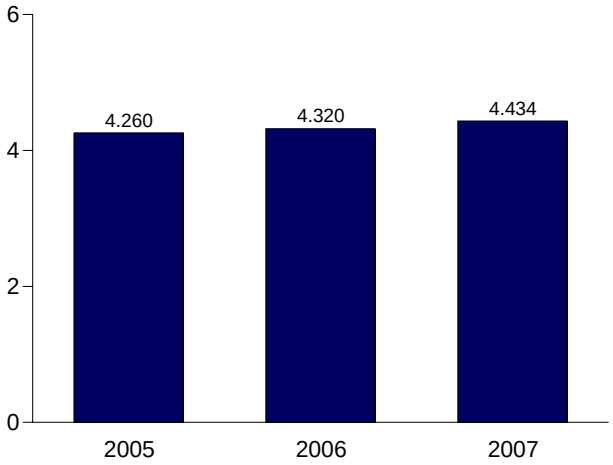
Overview, 1973-2006



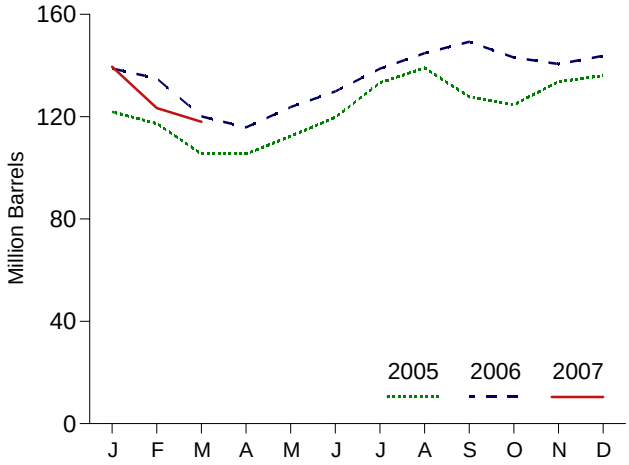
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



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 Average	**3,707**	**333**	**–**	**7**	**107**	**3,927**	**([g])**	**82**	**55**	**137**
2004 Average	**3,814**	**325**	**–**	**-28**	**110**	**4,058**	**1**	**75**	**50**	**126**
2005 January	3,777	353	–	-141	49	4,223	1	74	47	122
February	3,797	344	–	-163	102	4,202	1	72	44	117
March	3,874	257	–	-383	165	4,349	1	68	37	105
April	4,028	264	–	-1	192	4,101	1	66	39	105
May	4,179	281	–	225	199	4,037	1	70	42	112
June	4,274	236	–	245	227	4,038	1	69	49	120
July	4,236	243	–	437	189	3,854	1	76	56	133
August	4,108	263	–	187	163	4,020	1	77	60	139
September	3,570	275	–	-378	108	4,116	1	67	59	128
October	3,585	507	–	-97	109	4,079	1	67	56	125
November	3,966	486	–	299	92	4,061	1	73	60	134
December	4,044	435	–	75	65	4,339	2	77	57	136
Average	**3,954**	**329**	**–**	**27**	**138**	**4,118**	**2**	**77**	**57**	**136**
2006 January	3,833	541	–	90	123	4,161	2	78	58	139
February	3,952	385	–	-138	156	4,318	2	80	53	135
March	3,835	289	–	-477	120	4,481	2	74	45	120
April	3,833	291	–	-145	200	4,069	3	68	45	116
May	4,114	434	–	257	229	4,062	11	66	47	124
June	4,106	292	–	204	187	4,007	24	52	54	130
July	4,067	357	–	287	231	3,906	35	46	58	139
August	4,237	366	–	196	191	4,215	43	42	60	145
September	4,300	422	–	148	456	4,118	54	33	62	149
October	4,083	301	–	-199	291	4,292	53	27	63	143
November	4,070	280	–	-84	252	4,183	53	25	63	141
December	4,159	352	–	102	149	4,260	57	27	60	144
Average	**4,049**	**359**	**–**	**21**	**215**	**4,172**	**57**	**27**	**60**	**144**
2007 January	4,032	[R]352	–	[R]-136	[R]253	[R]4,267	[R]61	[R]25	54	[R]140
February	[E]3,970	[E]373	–	[E]-482	[E]157	[E]4,668	[E]57	[E]23	[E]44	[E]123
March	[E]4,051	[E]317	–	[E]-173	[E]149	[E]4,391	[E]58	[E]21	[E]40	[E]118
3-Month Average	**[E]4,019**	**[E]347**	**–**	**[E]-256**	**[E]187**	**[E]4,434**	**[E]58**	**[E]21**	**[E]40**	**[E]118**
2006 3-Month Average	**3,871**	**405**	**–**	**-176**	**132**	**4,320**	**2**	**74**	**45**	**120**
2005 3-Month Average	**3,817**	**317**	**–**	**-231**	**106**	**4,260**	**1**	**68**	**37**	**105**

[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.

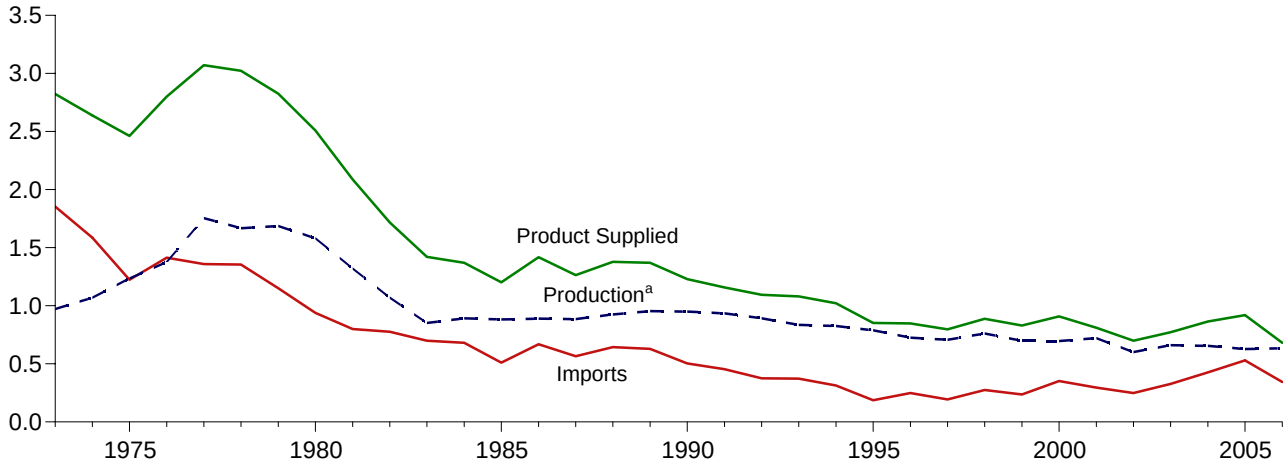
Notes: • See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

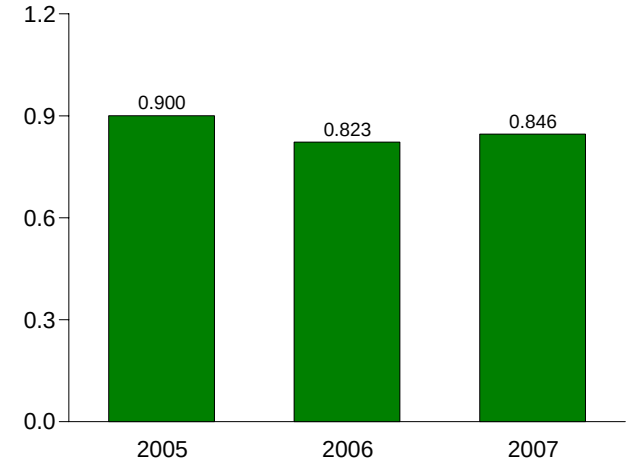
Figure 3.4 Residual Fuel Oil
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

Overview, 1973-2006

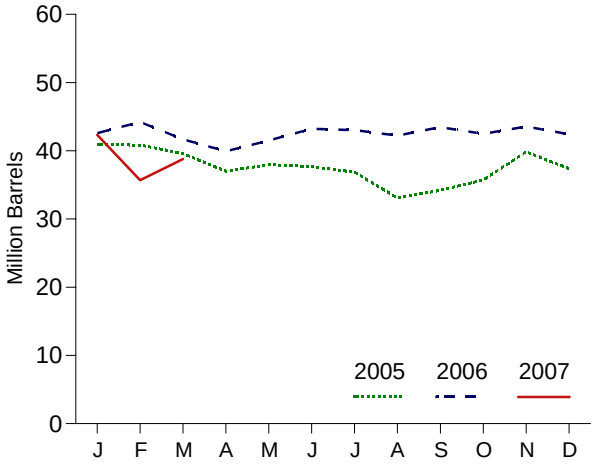


Overview, Monthly

Product Supplied, January-March



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 Average	**660**	**327**	**–**	**18**	**197**	**772**	**5**	**13**	**19**	**38**
2004 Average	**655**	**426**	**–**	**12**	**205**	**865**	**6**	**14**	**22**	**42**
2005 January	701	461	–	-48	200	1,010	5	15	21	41
February	691	590	–	-2	358	925	5	14	22	41
March	619	411	–	-39	301	768	5	13	21	40
April	598	425	–	-87	310	800	5	14	19	37
May	645	420	–	31	300	733	4	13	21	38
June	673	474	–	-9	326	829	4	12	22	38
July	614	530	–	-27	268	903	5	11	21	37
August	594	579	–	-122	244	1,051	4	9	20	33
September	555	649	–	38	141	1,025	4	11	20	34
October	530	642	–	49	134	990	4	10	21	36
November	642	675	–	138	202	977	5	13	21	40
December	674	509	–	-79	236	1,025	6	12	20	37
Average	**628**	**530**	**–**	**-14**	**251**	**920**	**6**	**12**	**20**	**37**
2006 January	659	548	–	169	178	861	6	14	22	43
February	634	448	–	59	249	773	6	16	22	44
March	644	344	–	-82	241	830	6	15	21	42
April	643	281	–	-58	300	682	5	14	21	40
May	580	308	–	50	238	600	6	14	21	41
June	645	333	–	57	323	599	6	16	22	43
July	658	305	–	-6	306	663	6	14	23	43
August	651	345	–	-25	265	756	6	15	21	42
September	619	321	–	40	353	547	7	14	23	43
October	597	329	–	-31	351	605	7	14	22	42
November	624	285	–	35	344	530	6	16	22	44
December	656	280	–	-37	248	725	6	14	21	42
Average	**634**	**344**	**–**	**14**	**283**	**681**	**6**	**14**	**21**	**42**
2007 January	[R]664	[R]391	–	[R]-2	[R]304	[R]753	[R]6	[R]15	[R]21	[R]42
February	[E]663	[E]404	–	[E]-247	[E]308	[E]1,005	NA	NA	NA	[E]36
March	[E]646	[E]527	–	[E]100	[E]277	[E]796	NA	NA	NA	[E]39
3-Month Average	**[E]658**	**[E]442**	**–**	**[E]-43**	**[E]296**	**[E]846**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[E]39**
2006 3-Month Average	**646**	**447**	**–**	**48**	**222**	**823**	**6**	**15**	**21**	**42**
2005 3-Month Average	**670**	**484**	**–**	**-31**	**284**	**900**	**5**	**13**	**21**	**40**

[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.

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.

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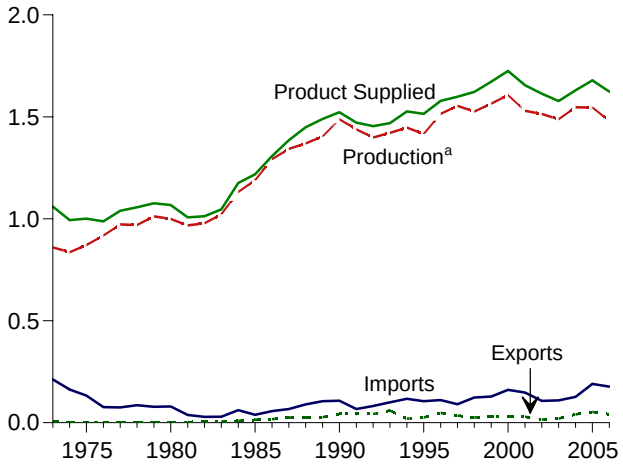
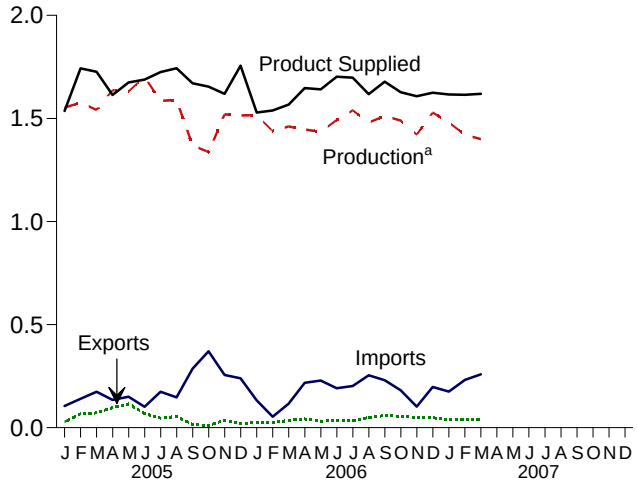
Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel

(Million Barrels Per Day, Except as Noted)

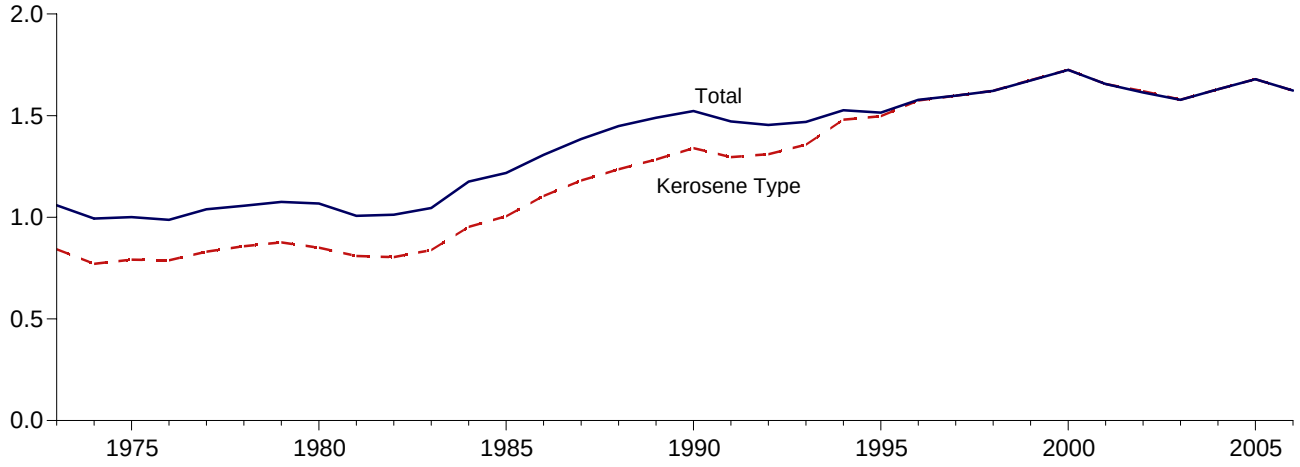
Overview, 1973-2006



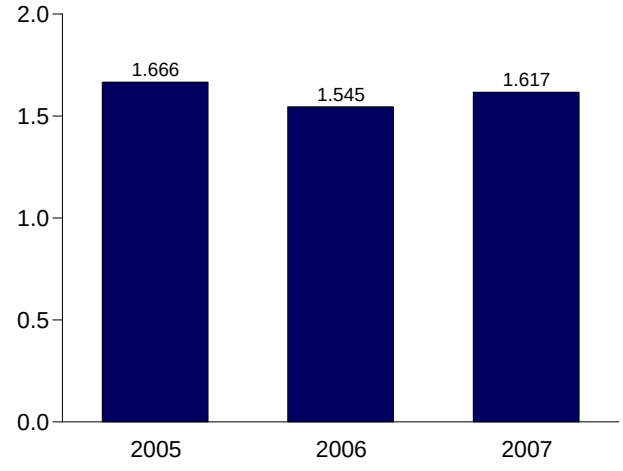
Overview, Monthly



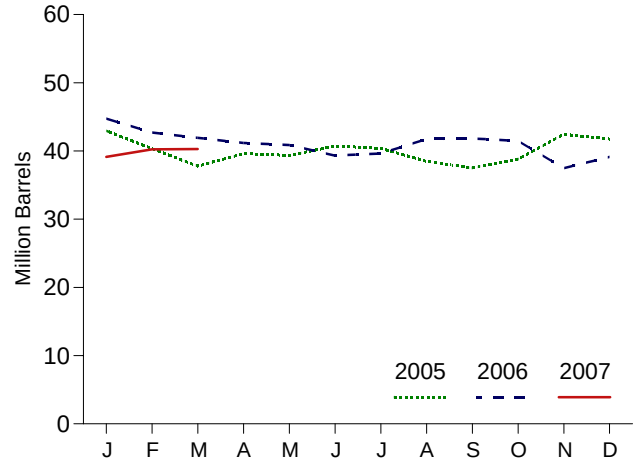
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-2006



Product Supplied, January-March



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 Average	**1,489**	**1,488**	**109**	**-1**	**20**	**1,578**	**1,578**	**39**	**39**
2004 Average	**1,547**	**1,547**	**127**	**4**	**40**	**1,630**	**1,630**	**40**	**40**
2005 January	1,552	1,552	105	93	28	1,536	1,536	43	43
February	1,576	1,576	140	-94	67	1,743	1,743	40	40
March	1,541	1,541	174	-83	72	1,726	1,726	38	38
April	1,638	1,638	135	61	98	1,614	1,614	40	40
May	1,631	1,631	150	-8	115	1,674	1,674	39	39
June	1,701	1,701	102	46	68	1,689	1,689	41	41
July	1,585	1,585	174	-12	46	1,725	1,725	40	40
August	1,590	1,590	147	-61	55	1,743	1,743	38	38
September	1,368	1,368	286	-32	16	1,670	1,670	38	38
October	1,337	1,337	371	42	11	1,655	1,655	39	39
November	1,520	1,520	256	121	36	1,619	1,619	42	42
December	1,515	1,515	239	-23	21	1,756	1,756	42	42
Average	**1,546**	**1,546**	**190**	**5**	**53**	**1,679**	**1,679**	**42**	**42**
2006 January	1,515	1,515	133	95	24	1,529	1,529	45	45
February	1,438	1,438	54	-72	25	1,539	1,539	43	43
March	1,461	1,461	117	-25	36	1,567	1,567	42	42
April	1,446	1,446	218	-25	42	1,647	1,647	41	41
May	1,435	1,435	229	-10	32	1,641	1,641	41	41
June	1,493	1,493	191	-52	34	1,702	1,702	39	39
July	1,540	1,540	202	10	34	1,698	1,698	40	40
August	1,480	1,480	254	68	49	1,618	1,618	42	42
September	1,511	1,511	230	4	60	1,678	1,678	42	42
October	1,490	1,490	181	-12	56	1,627	1,627	41	41
November	1,422	1,422	102	-134	49	1,608	1,608	37	37
December	1,529	1,529	198	54	48	1,625	1,625	39	39
Average	**1,481**	**1,481**	**177**	**-7**	**41**	**1,624**	**1,624**	**39**	**39**
2007 January	[R]1,480	[R]1,480	[R]175	[R](s)	[R]39	[R]1,616	[R]1,616	[R]39	[R]39
February	[E]1,421	[E]1,421	[E]232	[E]-2	[E]41	[E]1,615	[E]1,615	[E]40	[E]40
March	[E]1,400	[E]1,400	[E]259	[E]2	[E]39	[E]1,619	[E]1,619	[E]40	[E]40
3-Month Average	[E]**1,434**	[E]**1,434**	[E]**222**	[E]**(s)**	[E]**40**	[E]**1,617**	[E]**1,617**	[E]**40**	[E]**40**
2006 3-Month Average	**1,473**	**1,473**	**103**	**2**	**28**	**1,545**	**1,545**	**42**	**42**
2005 3-Month Average	**1,556**	**1,556**	**140**	**-26**	**55**	**1,666**	**1,666**	**38**	**38**

[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. 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.

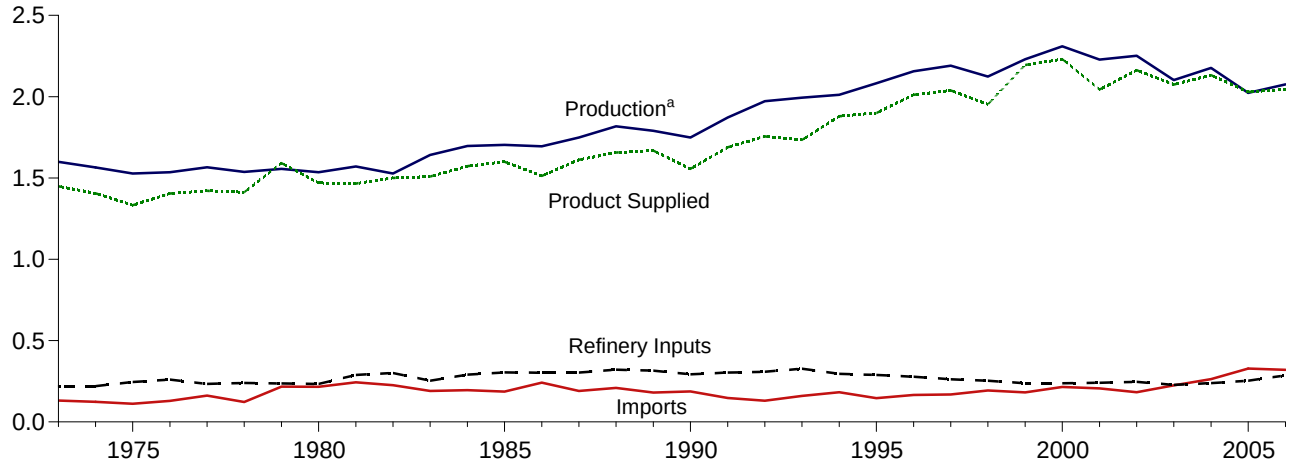
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

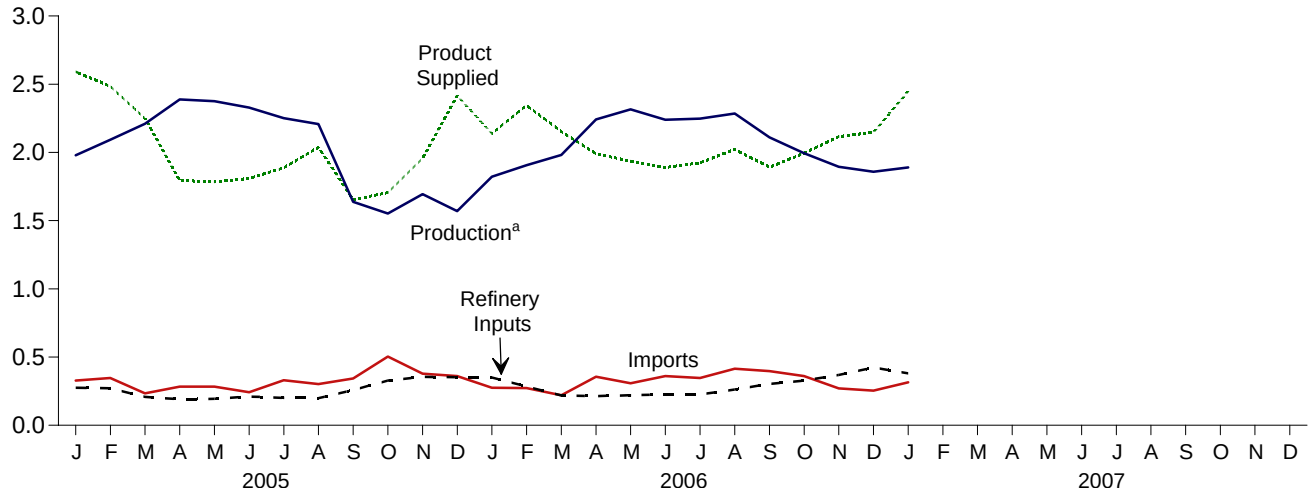
Figure 3.6 Liquefied Petroleum Gases

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

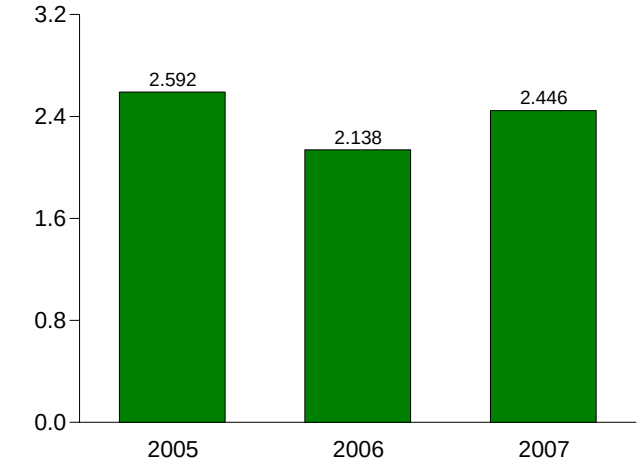
Overview, 1973-2006



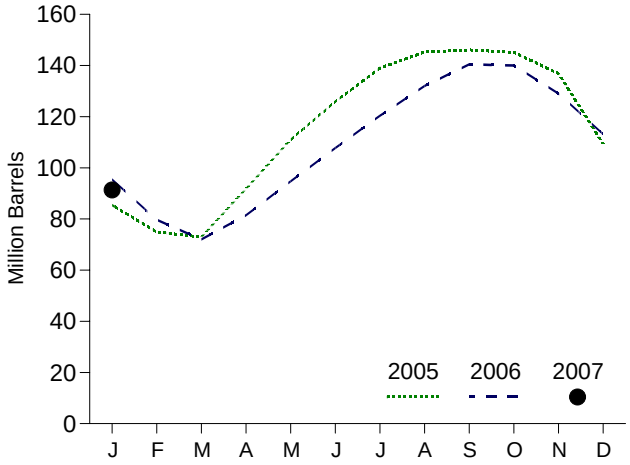
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January



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.

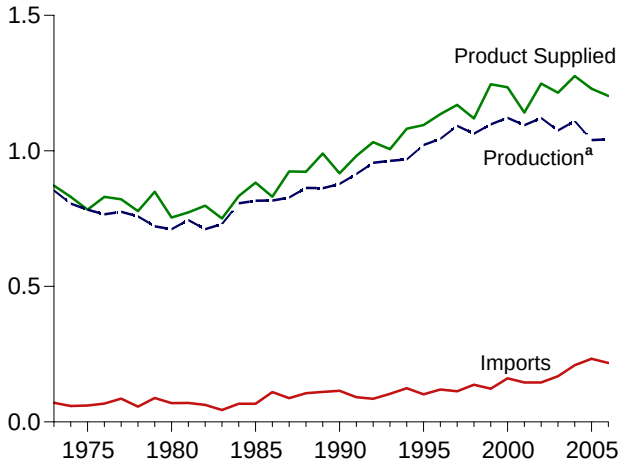
Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	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 Average	**1,444**	**658**	**225**	**-31**	**228**	**56**	**2,074**	**94**
2004 Average	**1,532**	**645**	**263**	**25**	**238**	**43**	**2,132**	**104**
2005 January	1,552	427	328	-592	275	33	2,592	85
February	1,609	484	347	-376	272	59	2,485	75
March	1,604	607	234	-63	208	51	2,248	73
April	1,568	820	283	628	190	58	1,795	92
May	1,563	812	283	621	195	58	1,785	111
June	1,490	838	243	496	210	56	1,809	126
July	1,455	796	330	423	201	70	1,887	139
August	1,445	763	301	202	198	71	2,037	145
September	1,245	393	343	26	258	43	1,653	146
October	1,293	259	504	-30	328	51	1,706	145
November	1,373	322	379	-276	355	38	1,957	137
December	1,224	346	360	-887	352	48	2,416	109
Average	**1,451**	**573**	**328**	**15**	**253**	**53**	**2,030**	**109**
2006 January	1,440	382	275	-455	351	63	2,138	95
February	1,433	474	273	-564	284	113	2,345	80
March	1,443	539	220	-245	219	75	2,153	72
April	1,469	773	356	314	214	81	1,990	81
May	1,483	833	308	428	220	41	1,935	95
June	1,478	762	361	434	227	51	1,888	108
July	1,479	769	347	408	225	38	1,923	120
August	1,454	831	415	376	262	40	2,022	132
September	1,504	607	397	282	303	32	1,891	140
October	1,499	496	361	-15	327	48	1,994	140
November	1,511	383	271	-367	369	47	2,117	129
December	1,486	372	254	-511	423	53	2,146	113
Average	**1,473**	**602**	**320**	**10**	**285**	**56**	**2,044**	**113**
2007 January	1,435	455	315	-703	381	80	2,446	91

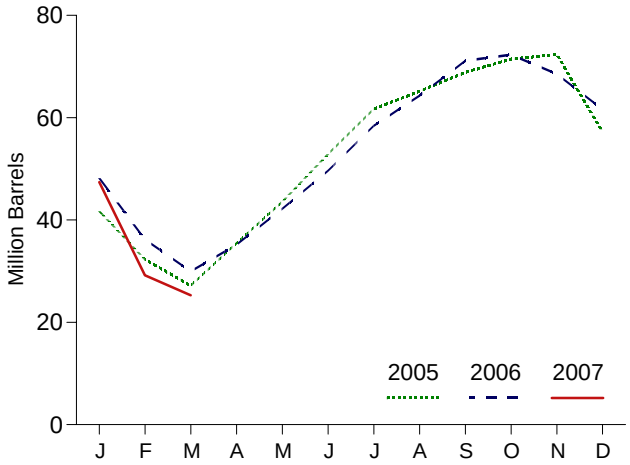
[a] Liquefied petroleum gases production at natural gas processing plants.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are at end of period.
[d] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States 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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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

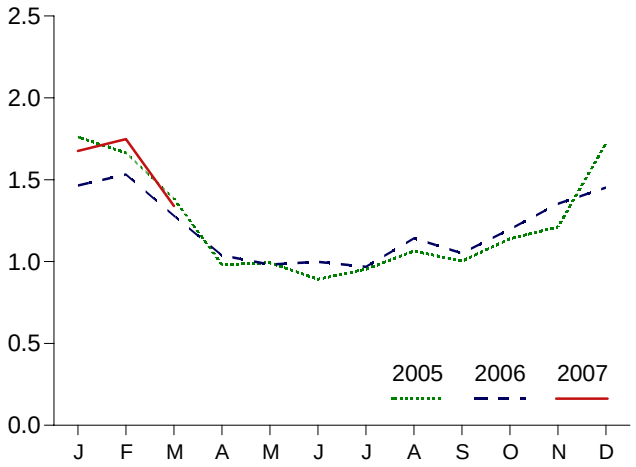
Overview, 1973-2006



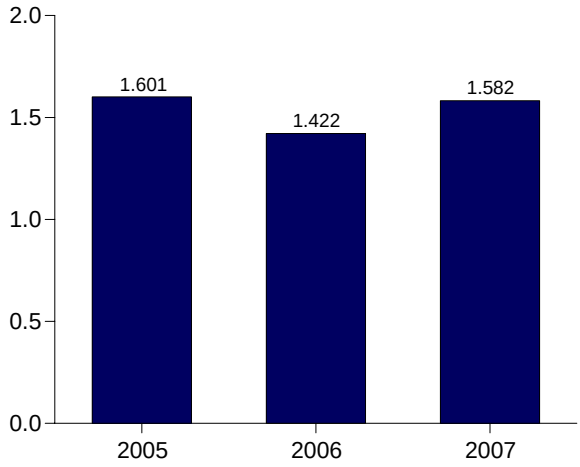
Stocks, End of Month



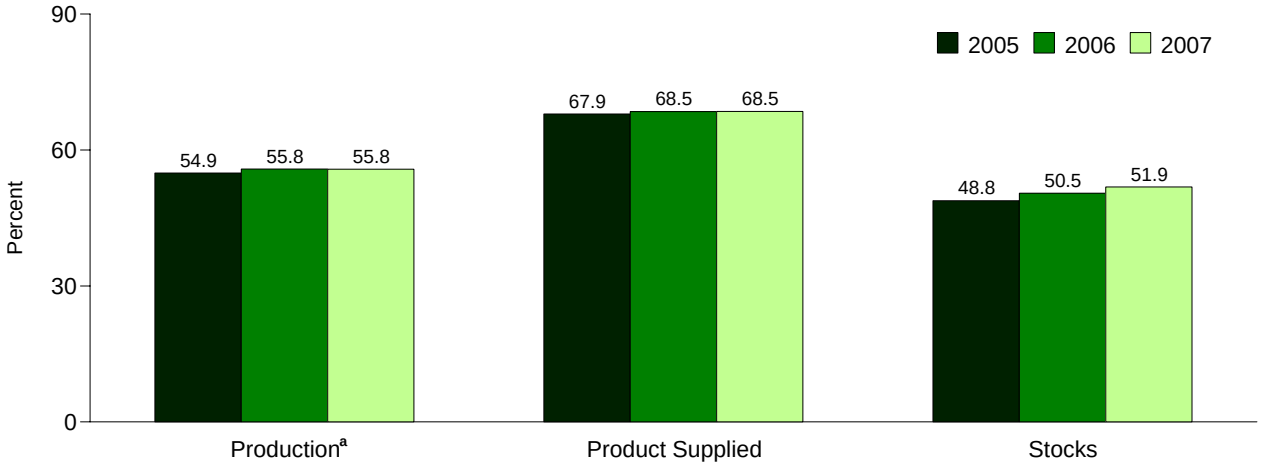
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, January



[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/petro.html.

Sources: 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 Average	**506**	**570**	**168**	**-8**	**0**	**37**	**1,215**	**50**
2004 Average	**526**	**584**	**209**	**15**	**0**	**28**	**1,276**	**55**
2005 January	527	560	274	-428	0	28	1,761	42
February	540	579	244	-336	0	35	1,664	32
March	540	549	164	-166	0	34	1,385	27
April	531	586	179	277	0	38	981	35
May	531	587	175	261	0	39	992	44
June	516	576	152	311	0	42	892	53
July	505	552	220	285	0	39	953	62
August	505	540	171	112	0	40	1,064	65
September	437	466	256	124	0	32	1,003	69
October	448	441	377	83	0	44	1,139	71
November	469	513	293	31	0	34	1,211	72
December	444	541	293	-488	0	44	1,722	57
Average	**499**	**540**	**233**	**6**	**0**	**37**	**1,229**	**57**
2006 January	490	527	200	-297	0	50	1,464	48
February	495	511	201	-427	0	103	1,531	36
March	495	479	169	-202	0	66	1,280	30
April	500	535	234	174	0	58	1,037	35
May	503	564	174	226	0	33	982	42
June	501	540	231	248	0	26	998	50
July	504	549	226	284	0	26	968	58
August	497	574	290	189	0	30	1,142	64
September	507	561	235	227	0	24	1,051	71
October	501	531	248	40	0	43	1,197	72
November	513	549	208	-126	0	43	1,353	69
December	499	581	195	-224	0	46	1,452	62
Average	**500**	**542**	**218**	**12**	**0**	**45**	**1,203**	**62**
2007 January	[R] 479	[R] 575	[R] 240	[R] -459	0	[R] 78	[R] 1,676	[R] 47
February	[F] 509	[F] 505	[E] 169	[E] -607	[E] 0	[E] 41	[E] 1,748	[E] 29
March	[F] 516	[F] 543	[E] 196	[E] -126	[E] 0	[E] 43	[E] 1,339	[E] 25
3-Month Average	**[E] 501**	**[E] 542**	**[E] 203**	**[E] -390**	**[E] 0**	**[E] 54**	**[E] 1,582**	**[E] 25**
2006 3-Month Average	**493**	**505**	**190**	**-305**	**0**	**72**	**1,422**	**30**
2005 3-Month Average	**535**	**562**	**227**	**-309**	**0**	**32**	**1,601**	**27**

[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. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. (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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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 Average	**275**	**2,780**	**1,087**	**116**	**21**	**981**	**509**	**2,747**	**207**
2004 Average	**277**	**2,887**	**1,419**	**-37**	**58**	**1,049**	**499**	**2,940**	**228**
2005 January	260	2,765	1,236	62	533	848	420	2,521	244
February	260	2,814	1,513	177	512	1,124	514	2,614	259
March	268	2,825	1,353	302	64	1,221	540	2,923	261
April	272	2,894	1,504	225	-108	1,791	514	2,698	257
May	286	2,873	1,821	96	28	1,474	475	3,099	258
June	295	2,988	1,855	120	-267	1,433	632	3,461	250
July	293	2,961	1,688	-70	-236	1,567	504	3,036	243
August	280	2,946	1,642	-31	-506	1,478	588	3,277	227
September	247	2,593	1,877	11	141	1,407	417	2,762	231
October	252	2,410	1,875	4	61	1,242	451	2,786	233
November	248	2,629	1,455	132	-8	1,128	450	2,894	233
December	235	2,690	1,484	-22	-132	1,327	529	2,663	229
Average	**266**	**2,782**	**1,609**	**83**	**4**	**1,337**	**503**	**2,896**	**229**
2006 January	244	2,704	1,761	175	522	1,115	552	2,695	245
February	244	2,685	1,627	213	387	1,258	620	2,504	256
March	245	2,676	1,535	7	235	1,185	508	2,535	263
April	260	2,731	1,872	-35	275	1,266	632	2,655	271
May	270	2,902	2,184	-263	40	1,516	624	2,912	272
June	275	2,944	1,879	263	-226	1,781	566	3,239	266
July	276	2,894	2,023	-156	15	1,605	608	2,809	266
August	271	2,994	2,136	72	55	1,664	627	3,126	268
September	278	3,029	1,926	-185	79	1,427	526	3,015	270
October	274	2,827	1,606	-78	-292	1,384	584	2,953	261
November	258	2,814	1,794	-197	-73	1,284	510	2,948	259
December	249	2,707	1,719	-206	216	1,142	505	2,605	266
Average	**262**	**2,826**	**1,840**	**-35**	**101**	**1,386**	**572**	**2,834**	**266**
2007 January	235	2,615	1,842	-43	257	1,128	679	2,585	274

[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. • **1981-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

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.

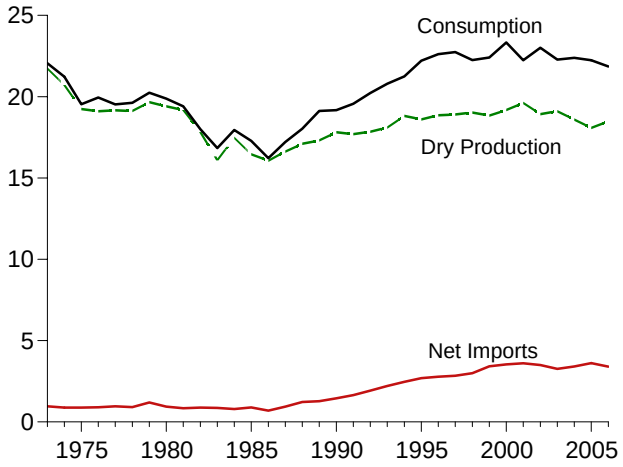
Table	Data Series	Year Average	*MER* Data	*PSA* and *PSM* Data
3.1a	Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	1976	1,604	1,603
3.1b	Exports, Total	1979	471	472
3.1b	Exports, Petroleum Products	1979	236	237
3.2a	Imports, SPR	1978	161	162
3.5	Stock Change	1974	10	9
3.5	Stock Change	1975	-41	-40
3.10	Products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

4 Natural Gas

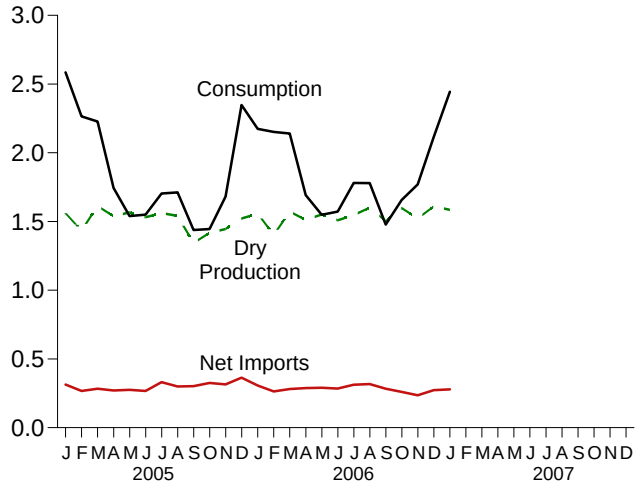
Natural gas pipeline, El Paso County, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

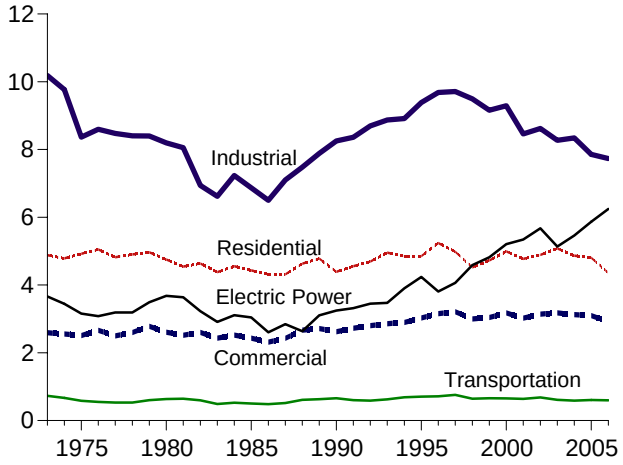
Overview, 1973-2006



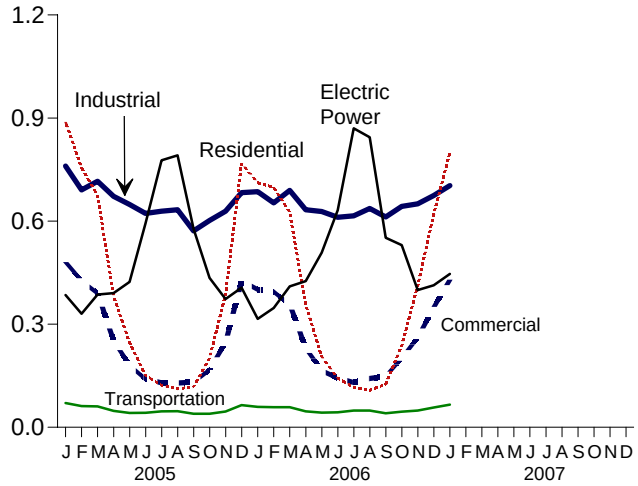
Overview, Monthly



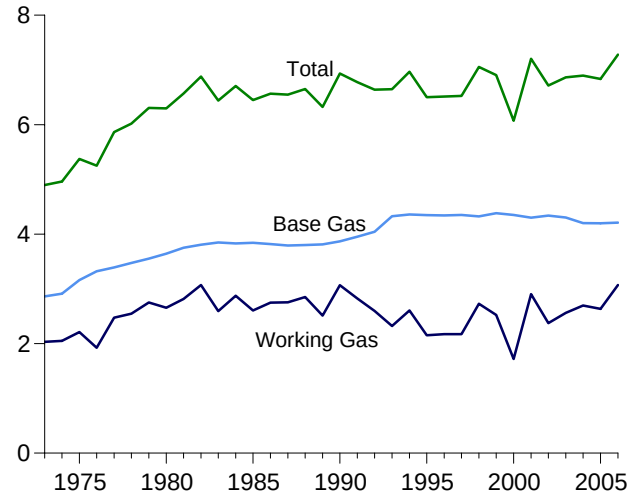
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2006



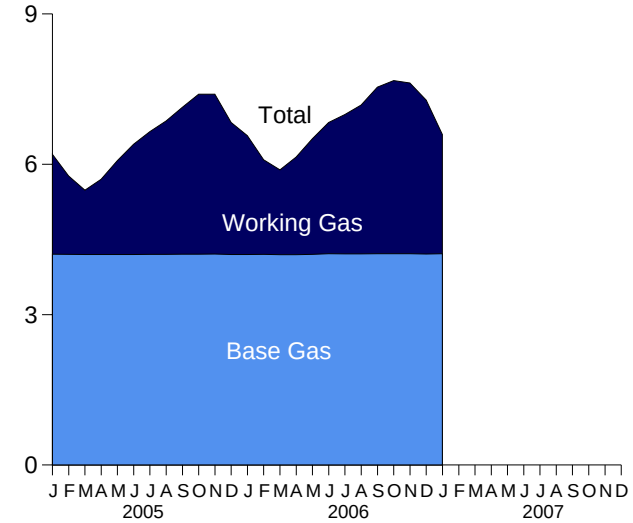
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2006



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, 4.3, and 4.4.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals[a]	Marketed Production (Wet)[b]	Extraction Loss[c]	Dry Gas Production[d]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels[e]	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals[f]	Balancing Item[g]	Consumption[h]
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	**24,067**	[i] **22,648**	**917**	[i] **21,731**	**NA**	**1,033**	**77**	**956**	**-442**	**-196**	**22,049**
1975 Total	**21,104**	[i] **20,109**	**872**	[i] **19,236**	**NA**	**953**	**73**	**880**	**-344**	**-235**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**21,870**	**20,180**	**777**	**19,403**	**155**	**985**	**49**	**936**	**23**	**-640**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**19,607**	**17,270**	**816**	**16,454**	**126**	**950**	**55**	**894**	**235**	**-428**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**21,523**	**18,594**	**784**	**17,810**	**123**	**1,532**	**86**	**1,447**	**-513**	**307**	[j] **19,174**
1995 Total	**23,744**	**19,506**	**908**	**18,599**	**110**	**2,841**	**154**	**2,687**	**415**	**396**	**22,207**
1996 Total	**24,114**	**19,812**	**958**	**18,854**	**109**	**2,937**	**153**	**2,784**	**2**	**860**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**24,213**	**19,866**	**964**	**18,902**	**103**	**2,994**	**157**	**2,837**	**24**	**871**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**24,108**	**19,961**	**938**	**19,024**	**102**	**3,152**	**159**	**2,993**	**-530**	**657**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**23,823**	**19,805**	**973**	**18,832**	**98**	**3,586**	**163**	**3,422**	**172**	**-119**	**22,405**
2000 Total	**24,174**	**20,198**	**1,016**	**19,182**	**90**	**3,782**	**244**	**3,538**	**829**	**-305**	**23,333**
2001 Total	**24,501**	**20,570**	**954**	**19,616**	**86**	**3,977**	**373**	**3,604**	**-1,166**	**99**	**22,239**
2002 Total	**23,941**	**19,885**	**957**	**18,928**	**68**	**4,015**	**516**	**3,499**	**468**	**44**	**23,007**
2003 Total	**24,119**	**19,974**	**876**	**19,099**	**68**	**3,944**	**680**	**3,264**	**-197**	**44**	**22,277**
2004 Total	**23,970**	**19,517**	**927**	**18,591**	**60**	**4,259**	**854**	**3,404**	**-114**	**448**	**22,389**
2005 January	2,040	1,637	76	1,561	4	405	91	314	730	-24	2,585
February	1,876	1,503	70	1,433	5	356	90	267	439	120	2,265
March	2,085	1,691	78	1,613	6	380	96	283	292	34	2,228
April	1,979	1,613	75	1,539	5	326	56	271	-222	152	1,745
May	2,001	1,642	76	1,566	4	334	59	275	-393	87	1,540
June	1,967	1,605	74	1,531	5	322	55	267	-333	80	1,551
July	1,994	1,637	76	1,561	5	386	55	331	-263	70	1,704
August	1,985	1,616	75	1,541	6	352	52	300	-220	85	1,712
September	1,776	1,409	65	1,344	5	346	44	302	-280	67	1,438
October	1,882	1,486	69	1,417	5	366	41	325	-273	-30	1,445
November	1,903	1,515	70	1,445	5	359	45	314	9	-92	1,681
December	2,001	1,596	74	1,523	6	409	45	363	565	-109	2,348
Total	**23,488**	**18,951**	**876**	**18,074**	**64**	**4,341**	**729**	**3,612**	**51**	**440**	**22,241**
2006 January	[E] 2,012	[E] 1,628	70	[E] 1,557	6	362	56	307	264	40	2,174
February	[E] 1,815	[E] 1,465	63	[E] 1,402	6	323	59	264	485	-6	2,152
March	[E] 2,033	[E] 1,642	70	[E] 1,572	6	350	69	281	200	81	2,140
April	[E] 1,961	[E] 1,582	69	[E] 1,512	4	334	45	288	-254	142	1,693
May	[E] 2,003	[E] 1,624	73	[E] 1,551	3	353	63	290	-368	72	1,549
June	[E] 1,926	[E] 1,579	70	[E] 1,509	5	350	66	285	-311	85	1,572
July	[E] 1,959	[E] 1,620	73	[E] 1,547	5	371	59	312	-161	77	1,781
August	[RE] 1,931	[RE] 1,673	72	[RE] 1,601	6	372	55	318	-189	[R] 44	1,780
September	[RE] 1,836	[RE] 1,574	72	[RE] 1,502	5	336	53	283	-357	[R] 46	[R] 1,478
October	[RE] 2,028	[RE] 1,672	74	[RE] 1,598	[E] 5	[E] 326	[E] 66	[E] 260	-131	[R] -75	1,657
November	[RE] 1,928	[RE] 1,593	71	[RE] 1,522	[E] 5	[E] 316	[E] 80	[E] 236	47	[R] -40	1,771
December	[RE] 2,013	[E] 1,682	72	[E] 1,610	[E] 6	[RE] 351	[RE] 79	[RE] 272	343	[R] -117	[R] 2,115
Total	[RE] **23,447**	[RE] **19,334**	**851**	[RE] **18,484**	[E] **62**	[RE] **4,145**	[RE] **749**	[RE] **3,396**	**-431**	[R] **350**	**21,861**
2007 January	[E] 2,049	[E] 1,655	69	[E] 1,585	[E] 6	[E] 349	[E] 70	[E] 279	684	-110	2,445

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

[b] Gross withdrawals minus repressuring, nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and vented and flared. See Note 1, "Production," at end of section.

[c] See Note 2, "Extraction Loss," at end of section.

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

[e] See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of section.

[f] Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2005, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

[g] See Note 5, "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).

[h] See Note 6, "Consumption," at end of section.

[i] May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

[j] 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 7, "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: • **Imports and Exports:** Table 4.2. • **Consumption:** Table 4.3. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals. • **All Other Data: 1973-2001—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. **2002 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2007, Table 1.

"Natural Gas Overview" is redesigned to include all of the data series that were on last month's Table 4.1 plus "Gross Withdrawals," "Marketed Production," and "Extraction Loss" from last month's Table 4.2, which is deleted.

Table 4.2 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 Total	**53**	**0**	**3,437**	**0**	**14**	**378**	**61**	**3,944**	**271**	**66**	**343**	**680**
2004 Total	**120**	**15**	**3,607**	**0**	**12**	**462**	**43**	**4,259**	**395**	**62**	**397**	**854**
2005 January	6	0	347	0	0	44	8	405	53	6	33	91
February	11	0	303	0	3	39	0	356	53	6	31	90
March	3	0	333	(s)	0	40	3	380	65	6	26	96
April	9	0	279	(s)	0	36	3	326	29	6	21	56
May	11	0	281	(s)	0	41	0	334	28	4	27	59
June	12	0	265	0	0	42	3	322	18	4	33	55
July	6	0	333	(s)	0	41	6	386	18	7	30	55
August	3	0	308	0	0	27	14	352	19	6	27	52
September	6	0	293	1	0	35	11	346	16	6	22	44
October	12	0	306	1	0	33	15	366	15	6	20	41
November	9	0	299	3	0	30	19	359	20	6	19	45
December	9	0	353	4	0	31	11	409	23	6	17	45
Total	**97**	**0**	**3,700**	**9**	**3**	**439**	**92**	**4,341**	**358**	**65**	**305**	**729**
2006 January	3	0	322	1	0	30	6	362	32	6	18	56
February	3	0	283	(s)	0	28	8	323	33	6	20	59
March	3	0	316	1	0	30	0	350	37	6	26	69
April	3	0	275	(s)	0	36	20	334	16	6	24	45
May	0	0	285	(s)	0	44	23	353	21	6	36	63
June	3	0	289	0	0	39	20	350	23	6	37	66
July	3	0	314	0	0	33	21	371	17	6	37	59
August	0	0	320	0	0	37	15	372	17	6	32	55
September	0	0	292	3	0	25	15	336	23	4	26	53
October	0	0	E 290	0	0	25	12	E 326	E 31	3	E 32	E 66
November	0	0	E 269	0	0	25	23	E 316	E 43	5	E 32	E 80
December	0	0	RE 300	0	0	37	15	RE 351	RE 42	4	E 32	RE 79
Total	**17**	**0**	RE **3,555**	**6**	**0**	**389**	**177**	RE **4,145**	RE **335**	**61**	E **353**	RE **749**
2007 January	3	0	E 296	0	0	37	14	E 349	E 33	5	E 32	E 70

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

[c] Brunei in 2002; Egypt in 2005 and 2006; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002-2005; Nigeria in 2000 forward; Oman in 2000-2005; and United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000

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

Notes: • See Note 8, "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." • **1988-2001:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2002 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2007, Tables 4 and 5; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Last month's Table 4.2, "Natural Gas Production," is deleted. "Gross Withdrawals," "Marketed Production," and "Extraction Loss" now appear on Table 4.1. Last month's Tables 4.3-4.5 are renumbered as Tables 4.2-4.4.

Table 4.3 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 Total	**5,079**	**3,179**	**1,122**	**1,144**	**6,007**	**7,150**	**8,273**	**591**	**18**	**610**	**5,135**	**22,277**
2004 Total	**4,869**	**3,129**	**1,098**	**1,191**	**6,052**	**7,243**	**8,341**	**566**	**21**	**587**	**5,464**	**22,389**
2005 January	889	481	96	92	571	664	760	69	2	71	385	2,585
February	756	426	89	84	519	602	691	60	2	62	331	2,265
March	675	390	99	90	526	617	716	59	2	61	386	2,228
April	382	252	94	87	491	578	672	46	2	48	390	1,745
May	246	180	95	89	465	553	649	40	2	42	423	1,540
June	151	141	93	100	429	529	622	40	2	42	594	1,551
July	122	130	95	110	424	534	629	45	2	46	777	1,704
August	112	129	94	110	429	539	633	45	2	47	791	1,712
September	118	132	84	87	401	488	572	37	2	39	578	1,438
October	201	167	88	74	439	513	602	38	2	39	435	1,445
November	386	248	90	75	464	539	629	44	2	46	373	1,681
December	768	426	94	85	503	589	683	62	2	64	406	2,348
Total	**4,806**	**3,102**	**1,112**	**1,084**	**5,662**	**6,746**	**7,857**	**585**	**22**	**607**	**5,869**	**22,241**
2006 January	712	401	[E] 95	79	511	590	686	57	2	59	316	2,174
February	698	395	[E] 86	77	490	567	653	57	2	58	347	2,152
March	625	358	[E] 96	84	509	593	689	56	2	58	410	2,140
April	358	230	[E] 93	81	459	540	633	45	2	46	425	1,693
May	205	165	[E] 95	92	441	533	628	41	2	43	508	1,549
June	143	143	[E] 93	97	422	519	611	41	2	43	632	1,572
July	116	131	[E] 95	112	409	520	615	47	2	49	870	1,781
August	108	142	[E] 98	112	427	539	637	47	2	49	844	1,780
September	125	149	[E] 92	91	[R] 428	520	612	39	2	41	552	[R] 1,478
October	237	201	[E] 98	93	452	545	[R] 643	44	2	46	530	1,657
November	412	261	[RE] 93	82	[R] 475	[R] 557	[R] 650	47	2	49	399	1,771
December	620	349	[E] 99	87	[R] 489	576	[R] 675	56	2	58	413	[R] 2,115
Total	**4,359**	**2,925**	**[E] 1,134**	**1,087**	**5,511**	**[R] 6,598**	**7,732**	**575**	**24**	**599**	**6,247**	**21,861**
2007 January	799	429	[E] 97	93	513	606	703	64	2	66	446	2,445

[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 electrity-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 7, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

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

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.

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

Sources: • **Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total** and **Pipelines and Distribution: 1973-2001—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA),* annual reports. **2002 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* March 2007, Table 2. • **Industrial CHP:** Table 7.4c. • **Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991—**EIA, *NGA 2000,* (November 2001), Table 95. **1992-1998—**"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). **1999-2001—**EIA, *NGA,* annual reports. **2002 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2007, Table 2. • **Electric Power Sector: 1973-1988—**Table 7.3b. **1989 forward—**Table 7.4b. • **All Other Data:** Calculated.

Last month's Tables 4.3-4.5 are renumbered as Tables 4.2-4.4.

Table 4.4 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 Total	**4,303**	**2,563**	**6,866**	**187**	**7.9**	**3,099**	**3,292**	**-193**
2004 Total	**4,201**	**2,696**	**6,897**	**133**	**5.2**	**3,037**	**3,150**	**-113**
2005 January	4,205	1,994	6,199	243	13.9	771	58	713
February	4,204	1,564	5,769	409	35.4	487	59	429
March	4,200	1,284	5,484	226	21.3	385	100	285
April	4,200	1,499	5,699	246	19.7	72	288	-216
May	4,200	1,875	6,076	251	15.5	57	439	-383
June	4,201	2,197	6,399	175	8.6	66	390	-324
July	4,203	2,450	6,653	56	2.3	95	351	-256
August	4,203	2,662	6,865	-80	-2.9	100	314	-214
September	4,205	2,932	7,136	-125	-4.1	87	359	-273
October	4,206	3,194	7,400	-108	-3.3	74	340	-266
November	4,209	3,189	7,398	-55	-1.7	212	203	8
December	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	651	99	552
Total	**4,200**	**2,635**	**6,835**	**-61**	**-2.3**	**3,057**	**3,002**	**55**
2006 January	4,201	2,371	6,572	377	18.9	374	110	264
February	4,204	1,886	6,090	322	20.6	539	54	485
March	4,197	1,692	5,889	407	31.7	331	131	200
April	4,198	1,945	6,143	447	29.8	77	331	-254
May	4,202	2,310	6,512	435	23.2	52	420	-368
June	4,216	2,617	6,833	419	19.1	62	373	-311
July	4,214	2,779	6,993	329	13.4	144	305	-161
August	4,213	2,969	7,182	307	11.5	113	302	-189
September	4,215	3,323	7,539	391	13.4	37	394	-357
October	4,217	3,452	7,669	258	8.1	115	246	-131
November	4,216	3,407	7,623	217	6.8	206	159	47
December	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	441	98	343
Total	**4,211**	**3,070**	**7,281**	**435**	**16.5**	**2,491**	**2,922**	**-431**
2007 January	4,215	2,379	6,594	8	.3	740	56	684

[a] For total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year, see Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

[b] For 1980-2005, 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 4, "Storage," at end of section.

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: • **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. **1996-2001—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* monthly issues. **2002 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2007, Table 7. • **All 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-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1977 and 1978—**EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-0, "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." **1996-2004—**EIA, *NGM,* monthly issues. **2005 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2007, Table 7.

Last month's Tables 4.3-4.5 are renumbered as Tables 4.2-4.4.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Production.

Annual data—Final annual data are from the Energy Information Aministration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (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 2. 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 *Natural Gas Annual (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 3. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

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

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

Note 4. 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	**1986** . . . 8,145	**1997** . . . 8,332
1976 . . . 6,544	**1987** . . . 8,124	**1998** . . . 8,179
1977 . . . 6,678	**1988** . . . 8,124	**1999** . . . 8,229
1978 . . . 6,890	**1989** . . . 8,120	**2000** . . . 8,241
1979 . . . 6,929	**1990** . . . 7,794	**2001** . . . 8,415
1980 . . . 7,434	**1991** . . . 7,993	**2002** . . . 8,207
1981 . . . 7,805	**1992** . . . 7,932	**2003** . . . 8,206
1982 . . . 7,915	**1993** . . . 7,989	**2004** . . . 8,255
1983 . . . 7,985	**1994** . . . 8,043	**2005** . . . 8,268
1984 . . . 8,043	**1995** . . . 7,953	
1985 . . . 8,087	**1996** . . . 7,980	

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 1980–2004 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 5. 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 EIA *NGM*, which was published in July 1985.

Note 6. 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 7. 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 8. Imports and Exports: The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports 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.

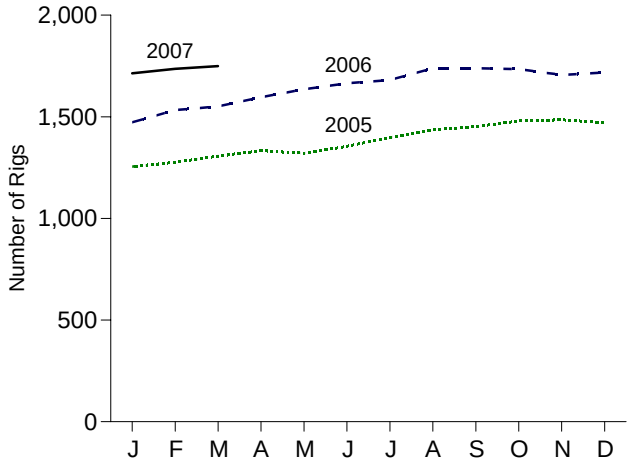
Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*. Preliminary data are revised after the publication of the EIA *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

5 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

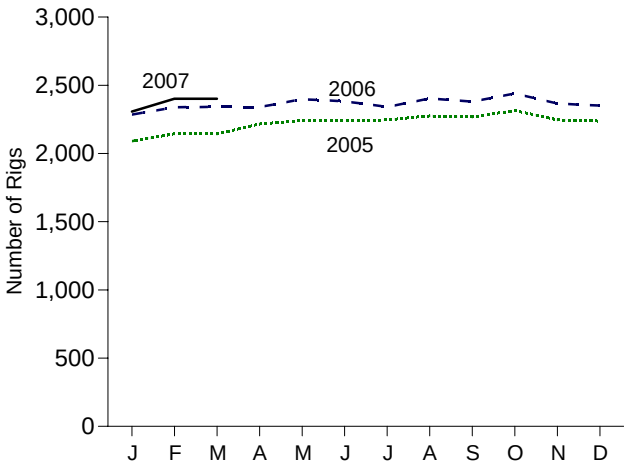
Semisubmersible drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

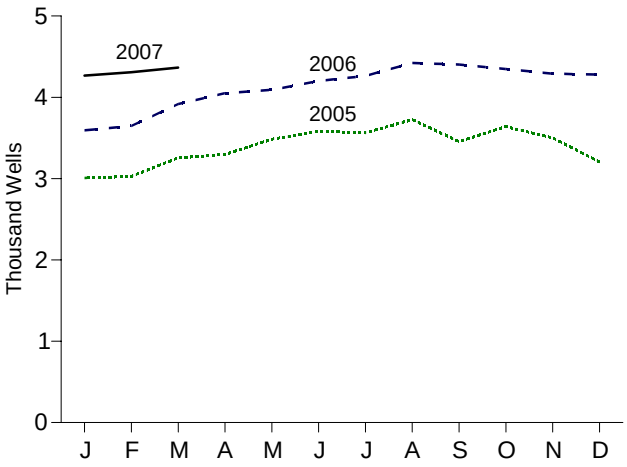
Rotary Rigs in Operation



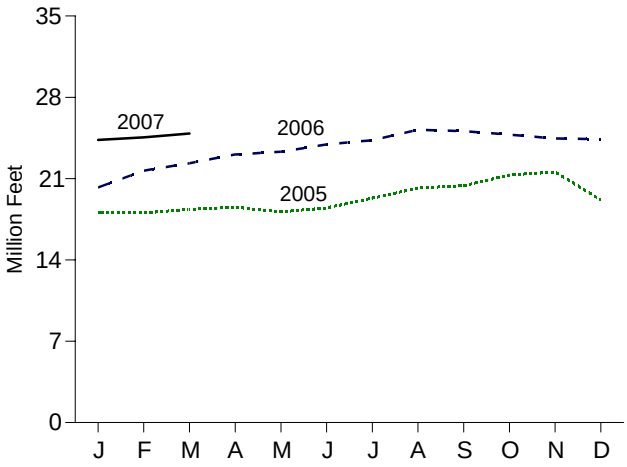
Active Well Service Rig Count



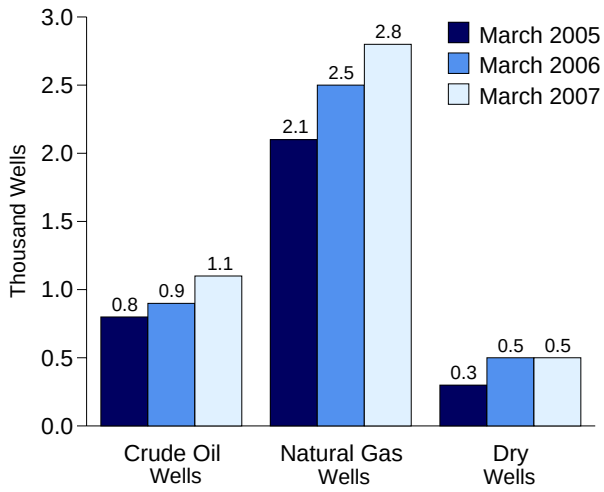
Wells Drilled



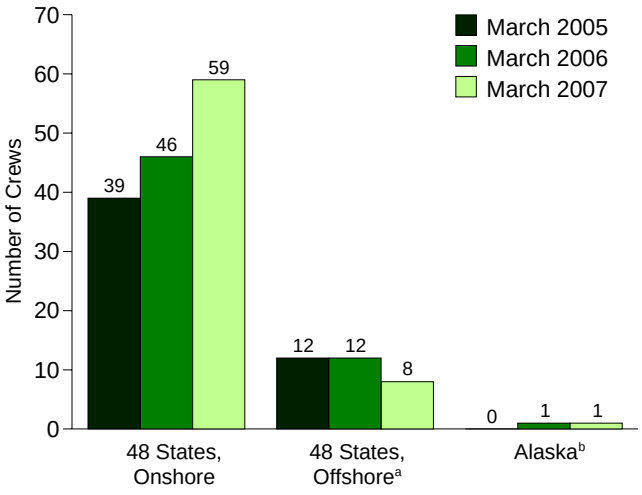
Footage Drilled



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

(Number of Rigs)

	Rotary Rigs in Operation[a]					Active Well Service Rig Count[c]
	By Site		By Type			
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Total[b]	
1973 Average	**1,110**	**84**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,194**	**2,008**
1975 Average	**1,554**	**106**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,660**	**2,486**
1980 Average	**2,678**	**231**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,909**	**4,089**
1985 Average	**1,774**	**206**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,980**	**4,716**
1990 Average	**902**	**108**	**532**	**464**	**1,010**	**3,658**
1995 Average	**622**	**101**	**323**	**385**	**723**	**3,041**
1996 Average	**671**	**108**	**306**	**464**	**779**	**3,445**
1997 Average	**821**	**122**	**376**	**564**	**943**	**3,499**
1998 Average	**703**	**123**	**264**	**560**	**827**	**3,014**
1999 Average	**519**	**106**	**128**	**496**	**625**	**2,232**
2000 Average	**778**	**140**	**197**	**720**	**918**	**2,692**
2001 Average	**1,003**	**153**	**217**	**939**	**1,156**	**2,267**
2002 Average	**717**	**113**	**137**	**691**	**830**	**1,830**
2003 Average	**924**	**108**	**157**	**872**	**1,032**	**1,967**
2004 Average	**1,095**	**97**	**165**	**1,025**	**1,192**	**2,064**
2005 January	1,153	102	178	1,075	1,255	2,091
February	1,170	106	192	1,083	1,276	2,144
March	1,209	97	186	1,118	1,306	2,143
April	1,241	93	171	1,163	1,334	2,216
May	1,229	91	150	1,170	1,320	2,242
June	1,259	96	146	1,208	1,355	2,238
July	1,297	101	170	1,226	1,398	2,247
August	1,333	102	206	1,227	1,436	2,276
September	1,360	91	210	1,236	1,452	2,268
October	1,392	87	217	1,256	1,479	2,315
November	1,402	84	253	1,228	1,486	2,247
December	1,393	77	247	1,220	1,470	2,237
Average	**1,290**	**93**	**194**	**1,186**	**1,383**	**2,222**
2006 January	1,396	77	242	1,228	1,473	2,285
February	1,455	79	209	1,321	1,533	2,339
March	1,464	88	244	1,305	1,551	2,342
April	1,502	95	259	1,337	1,597	2,340
May	1,536	100	261	1,373	1,635	2,398
June	1,570	95	285	1,376	1,665	2,382
July	1,587	94	298	1,379	1,681	2,342
August	1,639	99	316	1,417	1,738	2,404
September	1,646	93	305	1,429	1,739	2,380
October	1,644	90	288	1,441	1,734	2,440
November	1,620	87	288	1,414	1,706	2,366
December	1,634	84	281	1,431	1,718	2,351
Average	**1,559**	**90**	**274**	**1,372**	**1,649**	**2,364**
2007 January	1,630	84	270	1,440	1,714	2,307
February	1,651	85	266	1,466	1,736	2,401
March	1,667	81	282	1,461	1,749	2,401
3-Month Average	**1,651**	**83**	**273**	**1,456**	**1,734**	**2,370**
2006 3-Month Average	**1,440**	**81**	**233**	**1,286**	**1,521**	**2,322**
2005 3-Month Average	**1,178**	**101**	**185**	**1,092**	**1,279**	**2,126**

[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] 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. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Weatherford International, Ltd., Houston, Texas.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells

	Wells Drilled												Total Footage Drilled
	Exploratory				Development				Total				
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	
	Number												Thousand Feet
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**	**138,223**
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**	**180,494**
1980 Total	**1,777**	**2,099**	**9,081**	**12,957**	**31,182**	**15,362**	**11,704**	**58,248**	**32,959**	**17,461**	**20,785**	**71,205**	**316,943**
1985 Total	**1,680**	**1,200**	**8,954**	**11,834**	**33,581**	**13,124**	**12,257**	**58,962**	**35,261**	**14,324**	**21,211**	**70,796**	**314,409**
1990 Total	**664**	**693**	**3,793**	**5,150**	**11,781**	**10,433**	**4,703**	**26,917**	**12,445**	**11,126**	**8,496**	**32,067**	**156,204**
1995 Total	**549**	**583**	**2,279**	**3,411**	**7,278**	**7,871**	**3,040**	**18,189**	**7,827**	**8,454**	**5,319**	**21,600**	**121,309**
1996 Total	**496**	**591**	**2,246**	**3,333**	**8,264**	**8,948**	**3,341**	**20,553**	**8,760**	**9,539**	**5,587**	**23,886**	**133,362**
1997 Total	**434**	**543**	**2,178**	**3,155**	**10,011**	**10,643**	**3,777**	**24,431**	**10,445**	**11,186**	**5,955**	**27,586**	**155,292**
1998 Total	**286**	**510**	**1,649**	**2,445**	**6,693**	**10,617**	**3,156**	**20,466**	**6,979**	**11,127**	**4,805**	**22,911**	**131,137**
1999 Total	**156**	**519**	**1,167**	**1,842**	**4,158**	**10,602**	**2,337**	**17,097**	**4,314**	**11,121**	**3,504**	**18,939**	**94,595**
2000 Total	**267**	**615**	**1,349**	**2,231**	**7,318**	**15,627**	**2,697**	**25,642**	**7,585**	**16,242**	**4,046**	**27,873**	**136,575**
2001 Total	**330**	**972**	**1,716**	**3,018**	**7,856**	**20,431**	**2,716**	**31,003**	**8,186**	**21,403**	**4,432**	**34,021**	**172,245**
2002 Total	**239**	**701**	**1,283**	**2,223**	**5,987**	**16,027**	**2,327**	**24,341**	**6,226**	**16,728**	**3,610**	**26,564**	**139,973**
2003 Total	**326**	**892**	**1,266**	**2,484**	**7,139**	**18,630**	**2,422**	**28,191**	**7,465**	**19,522**	**3,688**	**30,675**	**169,178**
2004 Total	**368**	**1,323**	**1,200**	**2,891**	**7,438**	**20,493**	**2,274**	**30,205**	**7,806**	**21,816**	**3,474**	**33,096**	**191,803**
2005 January	33	96	104	233	618	1,966	190	2,774	651	2,062	294	3,007	18,088
February	41	119	104	264	662	1,958	143	2,763	703	2,077	247	3,027	18,052
March	38	132	101	271	752	2,012	220	2,984	790	2,144	321	3,255	18,348
April	26	106	139	271	706	2,125	195	3,026	732	2,231	334	3,297	18,553
May	41	159	109	309	809	2,085	280	3,174	850	2,244	389	3,483	18,138
June	36	144	138	318	841	2,167	258	3,266	877	2,311	396	3,584	18,480
July	35	111	102	248	827	2,240	248	3,315	862	2,351	350	3,563	19,312
August	37	136	151	324	903	2,217	282	3,402	940	2,353	433	3,726	20,184
September	44	112	97	253	725	2,259	220	3,204	769	2,371	317	3,457	20,394
October	47	139	111	297	758	2,360	225	3,343	805	2,499	336	3,640	21,295
November	39	141	118	298	734	2,244	225	3,203	773	2,385	343	3,501	21,574
December	31	137	84	252	885	1,849	219	2,953	916	1,986	303	3,205	19,173
Total	**448**	**1,532**	**1,358**	**3,338**	**9,220**	**25,482**	**2,705**	**37,407**	**9,668**	**27,014**	**4,063**	**40,745**	**231,591**
2006 January	60	136	71	267	837	2,249	242	3,328	897	2,385	313	3,595	20,235
February	48	119	89	256	727	2,446	219	3,392	775	2,565	308	3,648	21,682
March	38	118	166	322	867	2,416	312	3,595	905	2,534	478	3,917	22,327
April	46	121	171	338	914	2,475	323	3,712	960	2,596	494	4,050	23,085
May	43	128	165	336	946	2,496	313	3,755	989	2,624	478	4,091	23,319
June	47	129	169	345	1,033	2,501	322	3,856	1,080	2,630	491	4,201	23,945
July	49	129	171	349	1,081	2,507	327	3,915	1,130	2,636	498	4,264	24,305
August	52	133	177	362	1,146	2,575	339	4,060	1,198	2,708	516	4,422	25,205
September	50	134	177	361	1,106	2,598	337	4,041	1,156	2,732	514	4,402	25,092
October	48	139	173	360	1,044	2,615	329	3,988	1,092	2,754	502	4,348	24,784
November	48	136	171	355	1,044	2,567	324	3,935	1,092	2,703	495	4,290	24,454
December	47	137	170	354	1,018	2,583	324	3,925	1,065	2,720	494	4,279	24,391
Total	**576**	**1,559**	**1,870**	**4,005**	**11,763**	**30,028**	**3,711**	**45,502**	**12,339**	**31,587**	**5,581**	**49,507**	**282,824**
2007 January	45	139	170	354	978	2,613	323	3,914	1,023	2,752	493	4,268	24,328
February	44	R 141	172	R 357	964	R 2,661	326	R 3,951	1,008	2,802	498	4,308	24,556
March	47	141	174	362	1,022	2,652	330	4,004	1,069	2,793	504	4,366	24,881
3-Month Total	**136**	**421**	**516**	**1,073**	**2,964**	**7,926**	**979**	**11,869**	**3,100**	**8,347**	**1,495**	**12,942**	**73,764**
2006 3-Month Total	**146**	**373**	**326**	**845**	**2,431**	**7,111**	**773**	**10,315**	**2,577**	**7,484**	**1,099**	**11,160**	**64,244**
2005 3-Month Total	**112**	**347**	**309**	**768**	**2,032**	**5,936**	**553**	**8,521**	**2,144**	**6,283**	**862**	**9,289**	**54,488**

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 Note, "Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells," at end of Section 5. • 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.

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 March	4	36	1	41	7	11	0	19	1	1	0	2	62
2001 March	6	38	1	45	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	63
2002 March	9	26	0	35	10	7	0	17	1	1	0	2	54
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
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	8	34	0	42	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	54
August	8	35	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
September	7	37	0	44	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	56
October	6	39	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
November	5	40	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
December	6	40	0	46	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
2006 January	5	38	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
February	5	39	0	44	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
March	4	42	0	46	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	59
April	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
May	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	5	51	0	56	4	5	0	9	0	1	0	1	66
August	4	49	0	53	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	62
September	4	51	0	55	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	63
October	5	51	0	56	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	64
November	5	51	0	56	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	65
December	5	50	0	55	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	64
2007 January	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63
February	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63
March	4	55	0	59	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	68

[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.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Note. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells: 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.

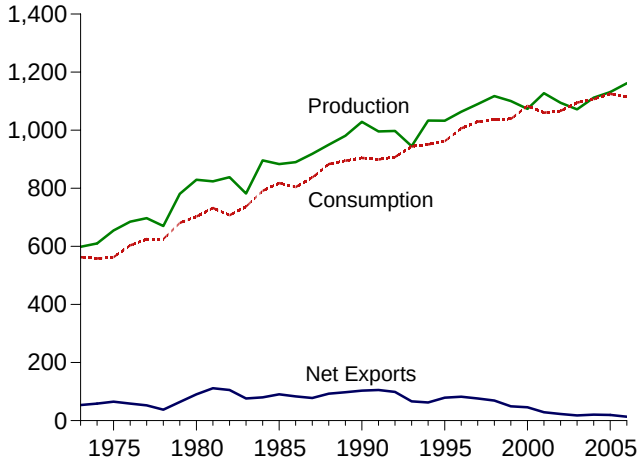
Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported 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*.

6 Coal

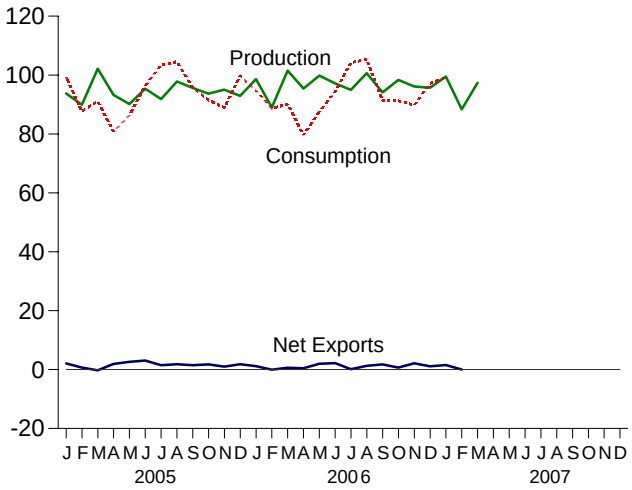
Coal yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

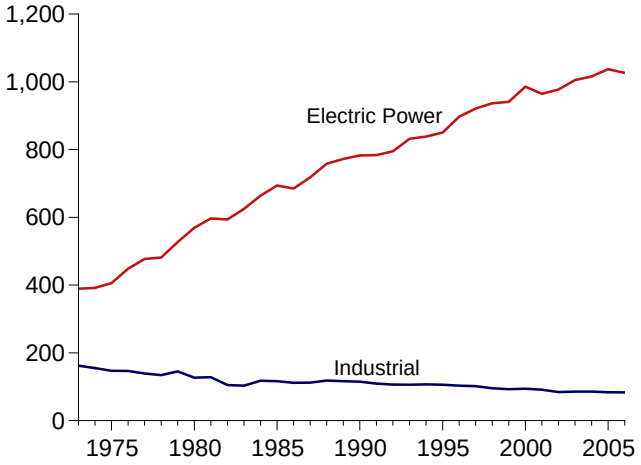
Overview, 1973-2006



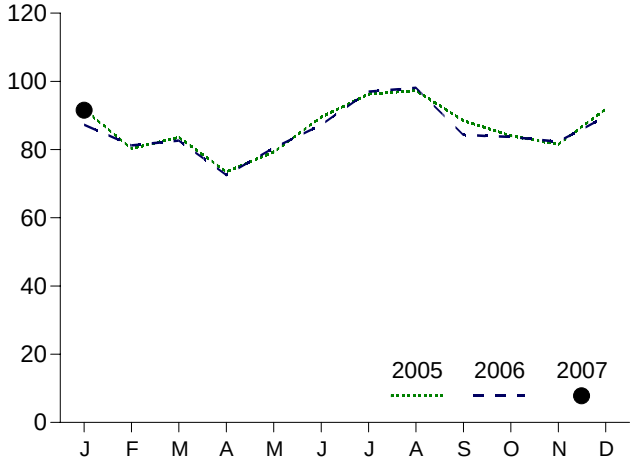
Overview, Monthly



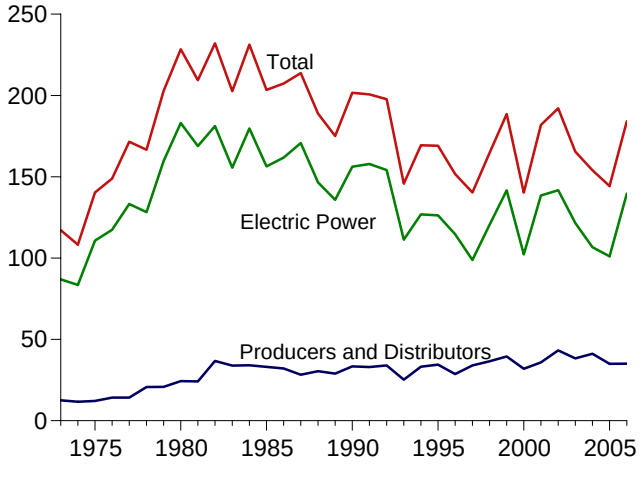
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2006



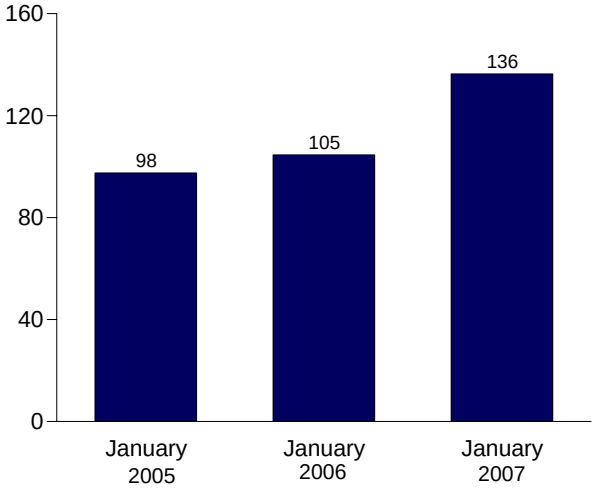
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2006



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 Supplied[b]	Trade			Stock Change[d]	Losses and Unaccounted for[e]	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]			
1973 Total	**598,568**	**NA**	**127**	**53,587**	**-53,460**	**([f])**	**[f] -17,476**	**562,584**
1975 Total	**654,641**	**NA**	**940**	**66,309**	**-65,369**	**32,154**	**-5,522**	**562,640**
1980 Total	**829,700**	**NA**	**1,194**	**91,742**	**-90,548**	**25,595**	**10,827**	**702,730**
1985 Total	**883,638**	**NA**	**1,952**	**92,680**	**-90,727**	**-27,934**	**2,796**	**818,049**
1990 Total	**1,029,076**	**3,339**	**2,699**	**105,804**	**-103,104**	**26,542**	**-1,730**	**904,498**
1995 Total	**1,032,974**	**8,561**	**9,473**	**88,547**	**-79,074**	**-275**	**632**	**962,104**
1996 Total	**1,063,856**	**8,778**	**8,115**	**90,473**	**-82,357**	**-17,456**	**1,411**	**1,006,321**
1997 Total	**1,089,932**	**8,096**	**7,487**	**83,545**	**-76,058**	**-11,253**	**3,678**	**1,029,544**
1998 Total	**1,117,535**	**8,690**	**8,724**	**78,048**	**-69,324**	**24,228**	**-4,430**	**1,037,103**
1999 Total	**1,100,431**	**8,683**	**9,089**	**58,476**	**-49,387**	**23,988**	**-2,906**	**1,038,647**
2000 Total	**1,073,612**	**9,089**	**12,513**	**58,489**	**-45,976**	**-48,309**	**938**	**1,084,095**
2001 Total	**1,127,689**	**10,085**	**19,787**	**48,666**	**-28,879**	**41,630**	**7,120**	**1,060,146**
2002 Total	**1,094,283**	**9,052**	**16,875**	**39,601**	**-22,726**	**10,215**	**4,040**	**1,066,355**
2003 Total	**1,071,753**	**10,016**	**25,044**	**43,014**	**-17,970**	**-26,659**	**-4,403**	**1,094,861**
2004 Total	**1,112,099**	**11,299**	**27,280**	**47,998**	**-20,718**	**-11,462**	**6,887**	**1,107,255**
2005 January	93,728	1,013	2,014	4,075	-2,061	-10,166	3,503	99,344
February	89,926	1,051	2,315	3,008	-693	-1,889	4,499	87,674
March	102,147	1,144	3,277	3,046	231	8,324	4,093	91,106
April	93,271	948	2,376	4,294	-1,917	9,152	2,328	80,822
May	90,151	1,049	2,402	5,010	-2,607	5,279	-3,023	86,338
June	95,371	1,092	2,454	5,499	-3,045	-3,279	225	96,472
July	91,841	1,330	2,681	4,147	-1,466	-9,995	-1,690	103,391
August	97,824	1,308	2,387	4,219	-1,831	-9,370	2,158	104,513
September	95,628	1,190	2,764	4,254	-1,491	-905	569	95,664
October	93,688	1,071	2,486	4,251	-1,765	2,378	-824	91,440
November	95,021	899	2,220	3,222	-1,001	6,922	-977	88,974
December	92,901	1,257	3,081	4,918	-1,836	-6,152	-1,265	99,739
Total	**1,131,498**	**13,352**	**30,460**	**49,942**	**-19,482**	**-9,702**	**9,594**	**1,125,476**
2006 January	98,616	1,215	3,031	4,187	-1,155	1,852	2,059	94,764
February	89,030	1,054	2,715	2,656	60	1,896	-416	88,664
March	101,485	1,203	3,211	3,817	-606	6,512	5,416	90,155
April	95,399	1,043	3,030	3,481	-451	15,504	891	79,595
May	99,827	893	2,742	4,736	-1,995	6,072	5,083	87,570
June	97,141	1,115	2,185	4,373	-2,188	2,895	-1,176	94,349
July	94,985	1,213	3,181	3,331	-150	-4,894	-3,278	104,220
August	100,644	1,282	3,849	5,093	-1,244	-6,727	2,121	105,287
September	94,137	1,061	3,370	5,115	-1,745	239	1,842	91,372
October	98,377	1,149	3,214	3,908	-694	9,456	-1,918	91,295
November	96,124	1,157	2,630	4,768	-2,139	7,379	-1,983	89,745
December	95,679	1,179	3,089	4,182	-1,093	-316	-1,079	97,160
Total	**1,161,444**	**13,564**	**36,246**	**49,647**	**-13,401**	**39,867**	**7,564**	**1,114,176**
2007 January	99,512	[RF] 1,258	[R] 2,844	[R] 4,368	[R] -1,524	[R] -5,690	[R] 5,781	[R] 99,154
February	88,337	NA	[R] 2,656	[R] 2,685	[R] -28	NA	NA	NA
March	97,349	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Month Total	**285,198**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2006 3-Month Total	**289,131**	**3,472**	**8,958**	**10,659**	**-1,701**	**10,260**	**7,059**	**273,583**
2005 3-Month Total	**285,802**	**3,208**	**7,607**	**10,129**	**-2,522**	**-3,731**	**12,095**	**278,124**

[a] Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine, and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

[b] Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

[c] Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

[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 supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

[f] In 1973, stock change is included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

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

Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Production," Note 2, "Consumption," and Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by “F” are derived from the Energy Information Administration’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, “Forecast Values,” 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.

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	**533**	**1,405**	**2,506**	**3,912**	**23,656**	**26,232**	**34,515**	**60,747**	**84,403**	**(h)**	**977,507**	**1,066,355**
2003 Total	**551**	**1,816**	**1,869**	**3,685**	**24,248**	**24,846**	**36,415**	**61,261**	**85,509**	**(h)**	**1,005,116**	**1,094,861**
2004 Total	**R 563**	**1,917**	**R 2,642**	**R 4,558**	**23,670**	**26,613**	**35,582**	**62,195**	**85,865**	**(h)**	**1,016,268**	**1,107,255**
2005 January	R 45	192	R 264	R 456	1,865	2,252	2,937	5,188	7,054	(h)	91,789	99,344
February	R 35	168	R 186	R 354	1,778	2,114	3,088	5,202	6,980	(h)	80,305	87,674
March	R 34	173	R 168	R 341	1,941	2,222	2,968	5,190	7,131	(h)	83,601	91,106
April	R 29	135	R 156	R 291	2,208	2,023	2,768	4,791	6,999	(h)	73,503	80,822
May	R 23	136	R 95	R 231	1,931	1,990	2,856	4,847	6,778	(h)	79,306	86,338
June	R 24	158	R 87	R 245	1,908	2,118	2,679	4,798	6,705	(h)	89,498	96,472
July	R 29	166	R 126	R 292	1,882	2,260	2,656	4,917	6,798	(h)	96,272	103,391
August	R 27	161	R 116	R 277	2,018	2,254	2,652	4,906	6,924	(h)	97,284	104,513
September	R 20	148	R 51	R 199	2,109	2,135	2,703	4,838	6,947	(h)	88,498	95,664
October	R 22	138	R 82	R 220	2,007	2,115	3,045	5,160	7,167	(h)	84,032	91,440
November	R 34	157	R 184	R 341	1,832	2,116	3,121	5,237	7,068	(h)	81,531	88,974
December	R 58	190	R 401	R 591	1,954	2,275	2,992	5,268	7,222	(h)	91,867	99,739
Total	**R 380**	**1,922**	**R 1,916**	**R 3,838**	**23,434**	**25,875**	**34,465**	**60,340**	**83,774**	**(h)**	**1,037,485**	**1,125,476**
2006 January	R 38	190	R 198	R 388	1,879	2,256	2,917	5,172	7,051	(h)	87,287	94,764
February	R 41	172	R 244	R 416	1,830	2,067	3,069	5,136	6,965	(h)	81,241	88,664
March	R 34	173	R 174	R 348	2,005	2,201	2,948	5,149	7,155	(h)	82,618	90,155
April	R 29	134	R 158	R 292	1,862	2,008	2,873	4,881	6,743	(h)	72,531	79,595
May	R 24	139	R 99	R 238	1,968	2,051	2,832	4,883	6,851	(h)	80,457	87,570
June	R 23	149	R 88	R 237	1,939	2,126	2,778	4,904	6,843	(h)	87,246	94,349
July	R 31	166	R 149	R 315	1,933	2,259	2,703	4,962	6,895	(h)	96,979	104,220
August	R 27	166	R 107	R 273	1,911	2,269	2,698	4,967	6,878	(h)	98,109	105,287
September	R 18	140	R 40	R 180	1,939	2,103	2,863	4,966	6,904	(h)	84,270	91,372
October	R 27	139	R 134	R 273	2,094	2,163	3,031	5,195	7,289	(h)	83,706	91,295
November	R 36	163	R 199	R 361	1,865	2,103	3,054	5,157	7,022	(h)	82,326	89,745
December	R 51	186	R 331	R 517	1,733	2,190	2,985	5,175	6,908	(h)	89,684	97,160
Total	**R 380**	**1,917**	**R 1,920**	**R 3,838**	**22,957**	**25,796**	**34,751**	**60,547**	**83,505**	**(h)**	**1,026,454**	**1,114,176**
2007 January	F 40	205	F 204	F 409	F 1,955	2,293	F 2,887	F 5,180	E 7,135	(h)	91,569	99,154

[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. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • CHP monthly values are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly and annual data. See Note 2, "Consumption," at end of section. • Data values preceded by “F” are derived from the Energy Information Administration’s Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, “Forecast Values,” 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.

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 Year	**38,277**	**NA**	**905**	**4,718**	**5,623**	**5,623**	**121,567**	**165,468**
2004 Year	**41,151**	**NA**	**1,344**	**4,842**	**6,186**	**6,186**	**106,669**	**154,006**
2005 January	40,085	NA	1,512	4,728	6,241	6,241	97,514	143,840
February	37,596	NA	1,681	4,615	6,295	6,295	98,059	141,951
March	38,698	NA	1,849	4,501	6,350	6,350	105,226	150,275
April	36,808	NA	2,019	4,681	6,700	6,700	115,919	159,427
May	37,754	NA	2,189	4,860	7,050	7,050	119,902	164,706
June	38,422	NA	2,440	5,040	7,480	7,480	115,524	161,427
July	38,147	NA	2,447	5,206	7,653	7,653	105,631	151,432
August	35,357	NA	2,454	5,372	7,826	7,826	98,879	142,062
September	34,965	NA	2,461	5,538	7,999	7,999	98,192	141,156
October	34,251	NA	2,512	5,552	8,065	8,065	101,218	143,534
November	35,752	NA	2,564	5,567	8,131	8,131	106,573	150,456
December	**34,971**	**NA**	**2,615**	**5,582**	**8,196**	**8,196**	**101,137**	**144,304**
2006 January	33,486	NA	2,661	5,427	8,088	8,088	104,582	146,156
February	34,947	NA	2,708	5,272	7,980	7,980	105,125	148,052
March	35,113	NA	2,754	5,118	7,872	7,872	111,579	154,564
April	37,489	NA	2,783	5,297	8,079	8,079	124,499	170,068
May	34,587	NA	2,811	5,476	8,287	8,287	133,266	176,140
June	35,307	NA	2,839	5,655	8,494	8,494	135,234	179,035
July	38,147	NA	2,817	5,816	8,633	8,633	127,361	174,141
August	35,357	NA	2,795	5,977	8,772	8,772	123,285	167,414
September	33,170	NA	2,772	6,138	8,910	8,910	125,572	167,653
October	34,251	NA	2,824	6,261	9,085	9,085	133,772	177,108
November	35,752	NA	2,876	6,383	9,259	9,259	139,476	184,487
December	**35,058**	**NA**	**2,928**	**6,506**	**9,434**	**9,434**	**139,679**	**184,171**
2007 January	[F] 35,986	NA	[F] 1,055	[F] 5,090	[F] 6,145	[F] 6,145	136,350	178,481

[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.

NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; industrial sector monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly data; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.5. See Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," 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.

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 nine 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 (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base 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 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 by 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 2005 share is applied to 2006 and 2007, 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 Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Base 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 Sector—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 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 Supplied
1989–1997: 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," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."
2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants"; and for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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 supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

Consumption
Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total
Coal consumption by the residential and commercia1 sectors combined is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA estimates the sectors individually using the method described in Note 2, "Consumption," at the end of Section 6. Data for the residential and commercial sectors combined are from:
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."
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"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Commercial CHP
Table 7.4c.

Commercial Other
Calculated as "Commercial Total" minus "Commercial CHP."

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"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial Total
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; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial CHP
Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP
Calculated as "Other Industrial Total" minus "Other Industrial CHP."

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: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (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; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Residential and Commercial
1973–1976: DOI, 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: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1980: 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"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Industrial Other
1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

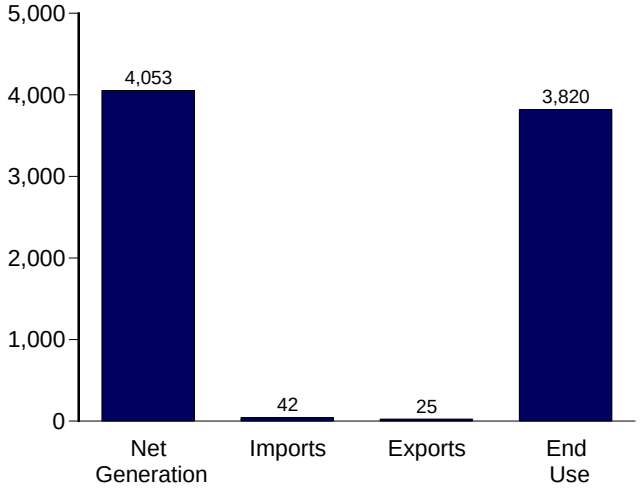
Electric Power
Table 7.5.

7 Electricity

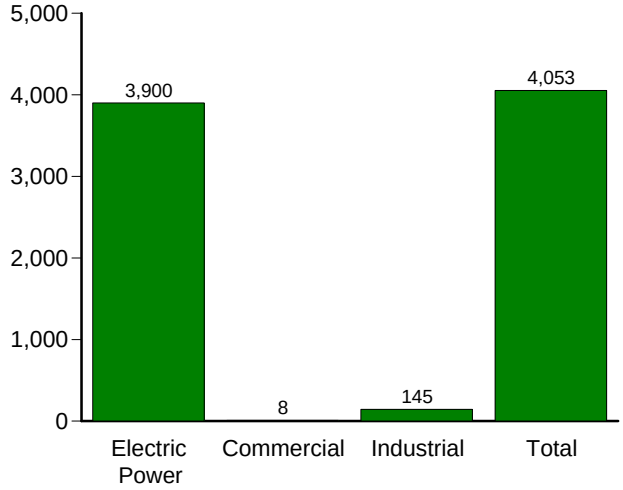
High-tension power lines and towers. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

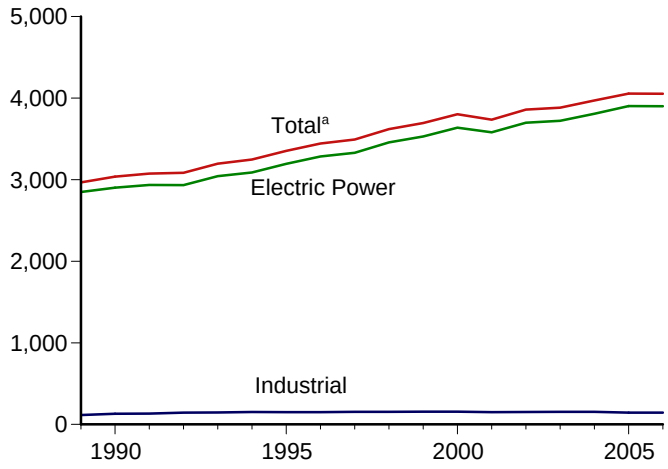
Overview, 2006



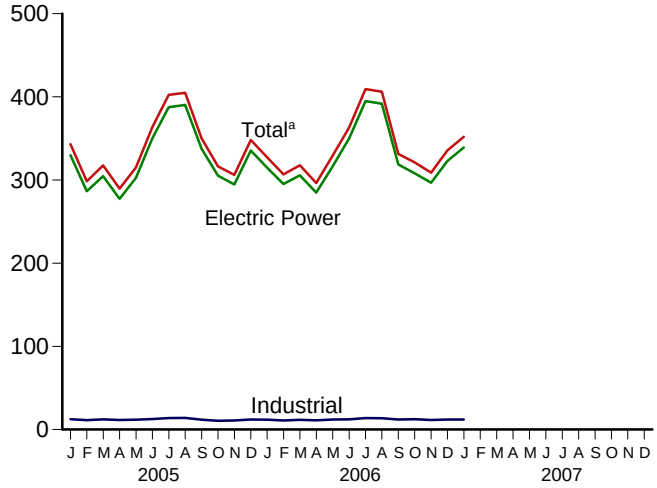
Net Generation, 2006



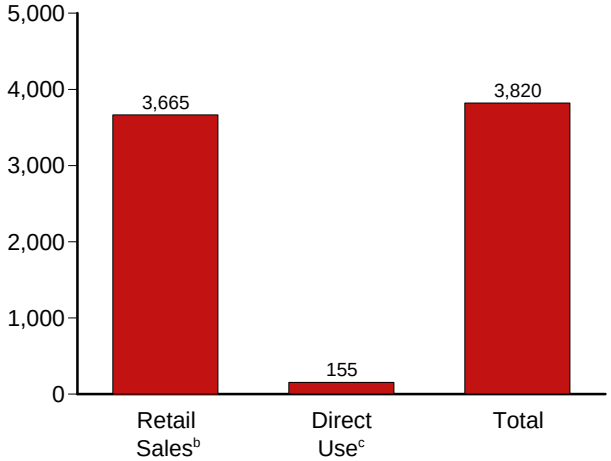
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2006



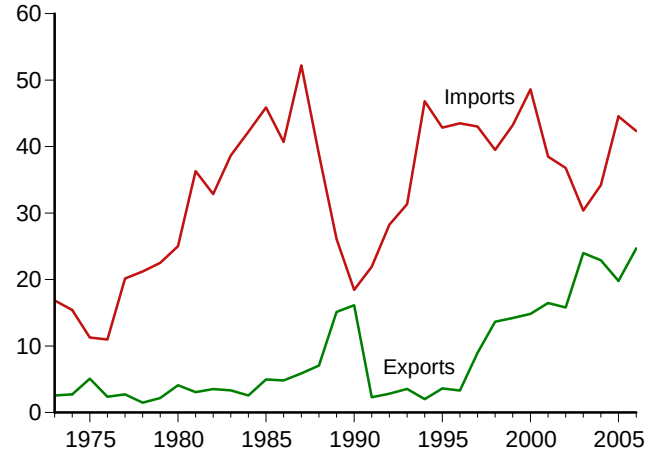
Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2006



Trade, 1973-2006



[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				Trade			T&D Losses[e] and Unaccounted for[f]	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector[a]	Commercial Sector[b]	Industrial Sector[c]	Total	Imports[d]	Exports[d]	Net Imports[d]		Retail Sales[g]	Direct Use[h]	Total
1973 Total	**1,861**	**NA**	**3**	**1,864**	**17**	**3**	**14**	**165**	**1,713**	**NA**	**1,713**
1975 Total	**1,918**	**NA**	**3**	**1,921**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**180**	**1,747**	**NA**	**1,747**
1980 Total	**2,286**	**NA**	**3**	**2,290**	**25**	**4**	**21**	**216**	**2,094**	**NA**	**2,094**
1985 Total	**2,470**	**NA**	**3**	**2,473**	**46**	**5**	**41**	**190**	**2,324**	**NA**	**2,324**
1990 Total	**2,901**	**6**	**131**	**3,038**	**18**	**16**	**2**	**203**	**2,713**	**125**	**2,837**
1995 Total	**3,194**	**8**	**151**	**3,353**	**43**	**4**	**39**	**229**	**3,013**	**151**	**3,164**
1996 Total	**3,284**	**9**	**151**	**3,444**	**43**	**3**	**40**	**231**	**3,101**	**153**	**3,254**
1997 Total	**3,329**	**9**	**154**	**3,492**	**43**	**9**	**34**	**224**	**3,146**	**156**	**3,302**
1998 Total	**3,457**	**9**	**154**	**3,620**	**40**	**14**	**26**	**221**	**3,264**	**161**	**3,425**
1999 Total	**3,530**	**9**	**156**	**3,695**	**43**	**14**	**29**	**240**	**3,312**	**172**	**3,484**
2000 Total	**3,638**	**8**	**157**	**3,802**	**49**	**15**	**34**	**244**	**3,421**	**171**	**3,592**
2001 Total	**3,580**	**7**	**149**	**3,737**	**39**	**16**	**22**	**202**	**3,394**	**163**	**3,557**
2002 Total	**3,698**	**7**	**153**	**3,858**	**37**	**16**	**21**	**248**	**3,465**	**166**	**3,632**
2003 Total	**3,721**	**7**	**155**	**3,883**	**30**	**24**	**6**	**228**	**3,494**	**168**	**3,662**
2004 Total	**3,808**	**8**	**154**	**3,971**	**34**	**23**	**11**	**266**	**3,547**	**168**	**3,716**
2005 January	330	1	12	343	3	2	1	22	309	E 13	322
February	287	1	11	299	3	1	2	9	280	E 12	292
March	305	1	12	317	3	1	2	20	287	E 13	300
April	277	1	12	290	3	1	2	15	264	E 12	276
May	303	1	12	315	3	2	2	30	274	E 13	286
June	350	1	13	364	4	2	2	32	319	E 14	333
July	388	1	14	402	4	2	3	35	356	E 15	370
August	390	1	14	405	5	2	4	31	363	E 15	377
September	338	1	12	350	4	2	2	9	331	E 13	344
October	305	1	11	316	4	2	2	9	298	E 11	309
November	295	1	11	306	4	2	2	22	275	E 12	286
December	335	1	12	348	4	2	2	30	307	E 13	320
Total	**3,902**	**8**	**145**	**4,055**	**45**	**20**	**25**	**264**	**3,661**	**155**	**3,816**
2006 January	315	1	12	327	4	2	1	13	303	E 13	316
February	295	1	11	307	3	2	2	16	281	E 12	292
March	306	1	12	318	4	2	2	18	290	E 12	302
April	285	1	11	296	3	2	1	18	268	E 12	279
May	317	1	12	329	4	2	1	31	287	E 13	300
June	350	1	12	363	4	2	1	29	322	E 13	335
July	395	1	14	409	5	2	3	35	363	E 15	377
August	392	1	14	406	5	2	3	26	369	E 15	383
September	319	1	12	331	2	2	(s)	1	317	E 13	330
October	308	1	12	321	3	2	(s)	18	291	E 13	304
November	297	1	11	309	3	2	(s)	20	277	E 12	289
December	323	1	12	336	4	2	2	25	300	E 13	313
Total	**3,900**	**8**	**145**	**4,053**	**42**	**25**	**18**	**251**	**3,665**	**E 155**	**3,820**
2007 January	339	1	12	352	3	2	2	26	315	E 13	327

[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. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[e] Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 11, "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. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours.

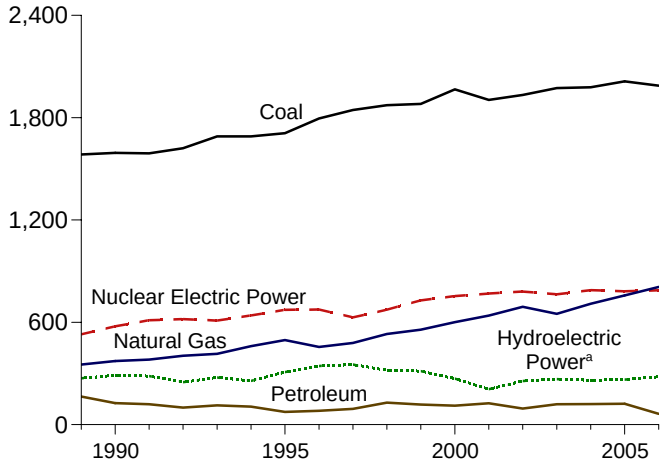
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

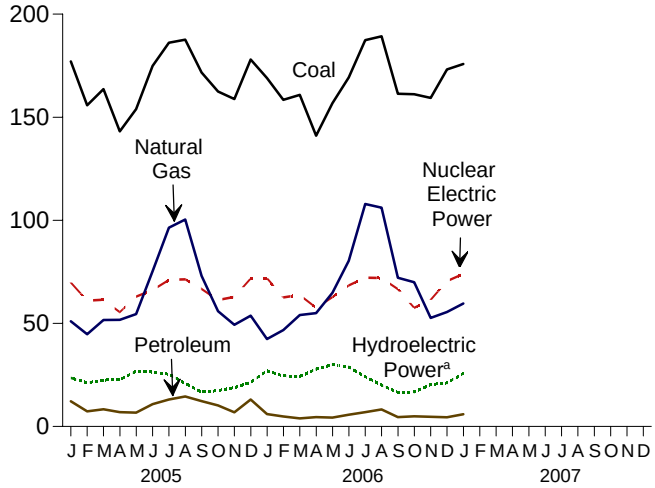
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

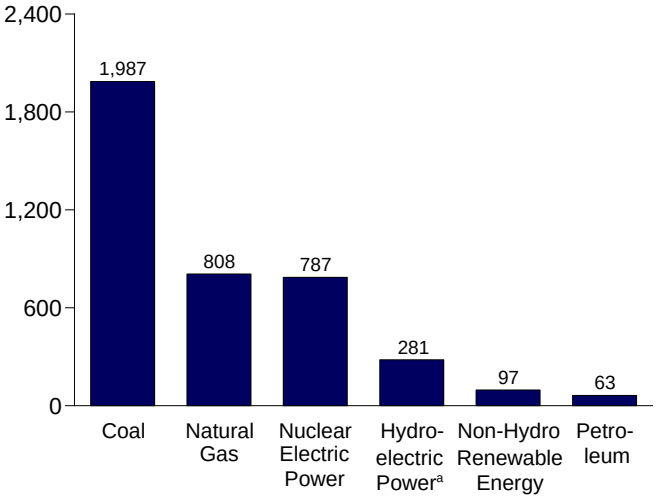
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2006



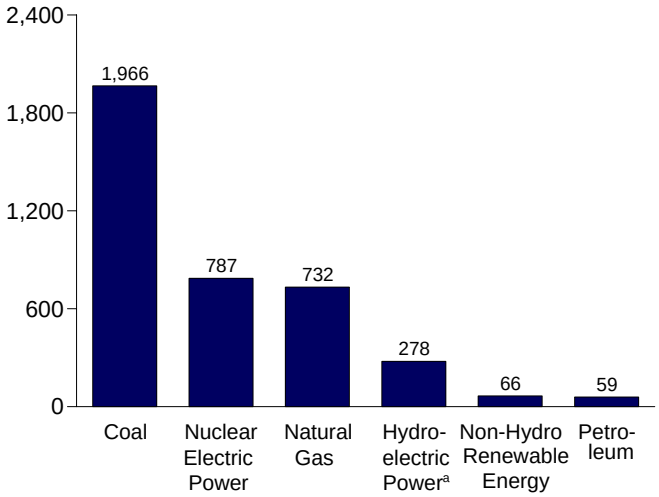
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



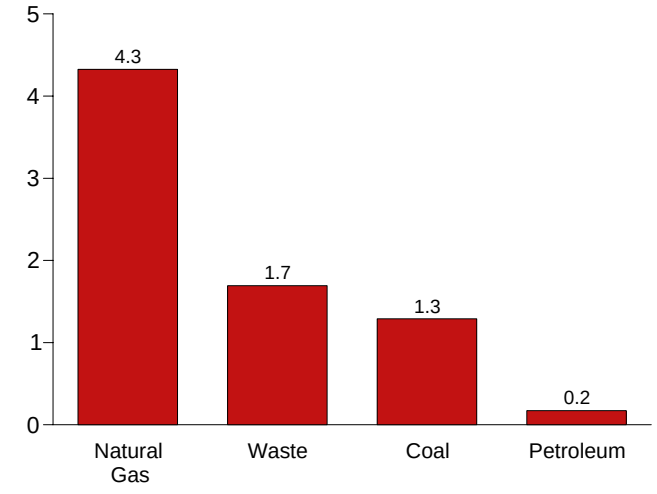
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2006



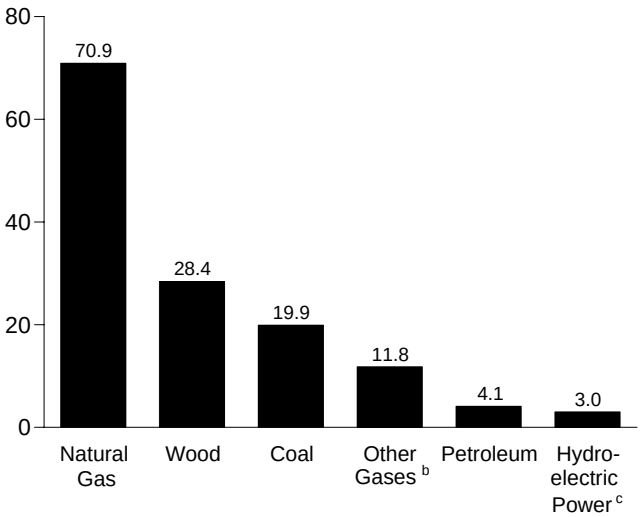
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2006



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2006



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2006



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

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						Renewable Energy						
								Biomass					
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Wood[f]	Waste[g]	Geothermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total[i]
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**	**14,548**	**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**	**15,044**	**14,491**	**555**	**10,354**	**3,858,452**
2003 Total	**1,973,737**	**119,406**	**649,908**	**15,600**	**763,733**	**-8,535**	**275,806**	**37,529**	**15,812**	**14,424**	**534**	**11,187**	**3,883,185**
2004 Total	**1,978,620**	**120,646**	**708,979**	**16,766**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**268,417**	**37,576**	**15,497**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,970,555**
2005 January	177,036	12,236	51,049	1,390	69,828	-725	24,272	3,311	1,287	1,252	9	1,132	343,121
February	155,838	7,336	44,758	1,228	60,947	-346	21,607	3,033	1,129	1,063	13	966	298,500
March	163,664	8,349	51,674	1,431	61,539	-497	22,936	3,257	1,283	1,204	38	1,561	317,458
April	143,127	6,971	51,742	1,377	55,484	-338	23,058	3,000	1,228	1,187	58	1,698	289,562
May	153,966	6,738	54,546	1,471	62,970	-466	27,279	3,087	1,357	1,264	81	1,746	315,062
June	174,893	10,789	75,314	1,483	66,144	-415	26,783	3,158	1,333	1,248	88	1,797	363,672
July	186,112	13,074	96,450	1,511	71,070	-625	25,957	3,409	1,387	1,273	72	1,421	402,274
August	187,592	14,568	100,407	1,545	71,382	-623	21,566	3,410	1,355	1,254	76	1,138	404,941
September	171,681	12,308	73,092	1,399	66,739	-680	17,364	3,251	1,280	1,223	61	1,468	350,218
October	162,462	10,207	55,885	1,134	61,236	-611	18,006	3,234	1,210	1,247	38	1,446	316,398
November	158,822	6,873	49,321	1,068	62,913	-554	19,353	3,192	1,295	1,220	13	1,610	306,115
December	177,987	13,073	53,738	1,279	71,735	-678	22,141	3,337	1,335	1,257	3	1,828	348,101
Total	**2,013,179**	**122,522**	**757,974**	**16,317**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**270,321**	**38,681**	**15,479**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**4,055,423**
2006 January	169,024	6,010	42,387	1,309	71,912	-545	27,592	3,492	1,381	1,256	13	2,404	327,352
February	158,414	4,830	46,725	1,250	62,616	-463	24,923	3,092	1,257	1,128	20	1,897	306,697
March	160,858	3,915	54,042	1,410	63,721	-455	24,723	3,274	1,342	1,288	33	2,355	317,706
April	141,026	4,572	54,956	1,346	57,567	-611	28,425	3,051	1,298	1,150	52	2,459	296,404
May	156,790	4,314	64,860	1,436	62,776	-471	30,466	3,091	1,406	1,116	71	2,431	329,472
June	169,306	5,705	80,345	1,320	68,391	-448	29,254	3,193	1,358	1,225	70	2,017	362,837
July	187,401	6,934	107,941	1,373	72,186	-667	24,838	3,491	1,409	1,286	61	1,907	409,346
August	189,258	8,235	106,116	1,467	72,016	-754	20,834	3,518	1,401	1,312	83	1,570	406,205
September	161,424	4,575	72,119	1,293	66,642	-658	17,176	3,302	1,331	1,241	53	1,773	331,387
October	161,162	4,952	69,949	1,350	57,509	-524	17,284	3,255	1,300	1,298	32	2,369	321,106
November	159,349	4,697	52,655	1,212	61,392	-599	20,892	3,224	1,316	1,229	16	2,329	308,841
December	173,211	4,466	55,503	1,203	70,490	-712	21,899	3,427	1,366	1,312	3	2,270	335,614
Total	**1,987,224**	**63,204**	**807,597**	**15,970**	**787,219**	**-6,909**	**288,306**	**39,409**	**16,165**	**14,842**	**505**	**25,782**	**4,052,968**
2007 January	175,788	5,903	59,623	1,329	74,006	-572	26,313	3,316	1,406	1,306	13	2,437	351,951

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

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[g] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[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.

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage[e]	Renewable Energy						
							Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Biomass		Geo-thermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total[i]
	Coal[a]	Petro-leum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]				Wood[f]	Waste[g]				
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**	**12,944**	**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**	**13,145**	**14,491**	**555**	**10,354**	**3,698,458**
2003 Total	**1,952,714**	**113,697**	**567,303**	**2,647**	**763,733**	**-8,535**	**271,512**	**9,528**	**13,808**	**14,424**	**534**	**11,187**	**3,721,159**
2004 Total	**1,957,194**	**114,567**	**627,519**	**3,026**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**265,064**	**9,727**	**13,130**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,808,360**
2005 January	175,246	11,553	44,864	285	69,828	-725	23,922	897	1,070	1,252	9	1,132	329,896
February	154,169	6,858	39,010	267	60,947	-346	21,331	835	947	1,063	13	966	286,566
March	161,867	7,881	45,473	358	61,539	-497	22,632	907	1,082	1,204	38	1,561	304,624
April	141,464	6,510	45,901	334	55,484	-338	22,771	717	1,042	1,187	58	1,698	277,402
May	152,347	6,344	48,392	323	62,970	-466	27,003	785	1,146	1,264	81	1,746	302,523
June	173,149	10,367	68,472	349	66,144	-415	26,480	858	1,119	1,248	88	1,797	350,246
July	184,212	12,529	88,867	369	71,070	-625	25,662	980	1,169	1,273	72	1,421	387,630
August	185,729	14,067	92,719	401	71,382	-623	21,343	995	1,139	1,254	76	1,138	390,258
September	169,921	11,885	67,013	341	66,739	-680	17,143	918	1,075	1,223	61	1,468	337,681
October	160,731	9,763	50,833	310	61,236	-611	17,781	858	1,021	1,247	38	1,446	305,201
November	157,090	6,454	44,001	284	62,913	-554	19,124	861	1,096	1,220	13	1,610	294,691
December	176,135	12,557	47,771	339	71,735	-678	21,845	956	1,134	1,257	3	1,828	335,474
Total	**1,992,060**	**116,767**	**683,316**	**3,960**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**267,040**	**10,568**	**13,039**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**3,902,192**
2006 January	167,245	5,589	36,611	344	71,912	-545	27,233	971	1,178	1,256	13	2,404	314,795
February	156,789	4,458	41,337	304	62,616	-463	24,625	898	1,072	1,128	20	1,897	295,221
March	159,075	3,561	48,403	351	63,721	-455	24,484	947	1,162	1,288	33	2,355	305,513
April	139,342	4,243	49,573	340	57,567	-611	28,197	771	1,104	1,150	52	2,459	284,749
May	155,061	3,982	58,469	382	62,776	-471	30,238	824	1,188	1,116	71	2,431	316,651
June	167,495	5,372	73,731	365	68,391	-448	29,040	897	1,148	1,225	70	2,017	349,891
July	185,493	6,570	100,277	310	72,186	-667	24,599	977	1,201	1,286	61	1,907	394,816
August	187,334	7,829	98,447	420	72,016	-754	20,651	1,018	1,198	1,312	83	1,570	391,747
September	159,698	4,234	65,771	346	66,642	-658	16,972	918	1,122	1,241	53	1,773	318,670
October	159,381	4,661	63,480	338	57,509	-524	17,014	893	1,103	1,298	32	2,369	308,095
November	157,665	4,362	46,972	328	61,392	-599	20,538	899	1,119	1,229	16	2,329	296,792
December	171,460	4,068	49,307	327	70,490	-712	21,623	956	1,163	1,312	3	2,270	322,866
Total	**1,966,039**	**58,930**	**732,378**	**4,155**	**787,219**	**-6,909**	**285,215**	**10,969**	**13,760**	**14,842**	**505**	**25,782**	**3,899,806**
2007 January	174,237	5,475	53,199	370	74,006	-572	25,916	965	1,209	1,306	13	2,437	339,142

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

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[g] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[h] Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

[i] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[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.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector[a]					Industrial Sector[b]							
				Biomass							Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Total[g]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[h]	Hydroelectric Power[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**	**1,007**	**7,416**	**20,135**	**5,293**	**79,755**	**8,454**	**3,145**	**26,888**	**596**	**149,175**
2002 Total	**992**	**431**	**4,310**	**1,053**	**7,415**	**21,525**	**4,403**	**79,013**	**9,493**	**3,825**	**29,643**	**846**	**152,580**
2003 Total	**1,206**	**423**	**3,899**	**1,289**	**7,496**	**19,817**	**5,285**	**78,705**	**12,953**	**4,222**	**27,988**	**715**	**154,530**
2004 Total	**1,323**	**469**	**4,051**	**1,527**	**8,270**	**20,103**	**5,610**	**77,409**	**13,740**	**3,248**	**27,835**	**840**	**153,925**
2005 January	117	57	353	137	737	1,672	626	5,832	1,105	339	2,413	80	12,489
February	112	38	313	123	656	1,556	441	5,434	961	265	2,196	58	11,279
March	111	31	353	136	702	1,686	437	5,848	1,073	295	2,350	65	12,132
April	90	23	344	124	649	1,573	438	5,496	1,043	275	2,283	62	11,512
May	92	22	343	146	686	1,527	372	5,811	1,147	262	2,301	65	11,853
June	119	28	387	149	763	1,626	393	6,454	1,134	296	2,299	65	12,662
July	127	32	443	148	823	1,773	512	7,140	1,142	291	2,427	70	13,821
August	123	31	458	142	821	1,739	471	7,230	1,144	222	2,414	74	13,862
September	112	29	368	140	718	1,647	394	5,711	1,057	218	2,331	64	11,819
October	101	26	320	129	644	1,630	418	4,731	825	221	2,375	60	10,553
November	106	22	292	136	627	1,626	397	5,028	784	222	2,330	62	10,797
December	117	37	303	138	665	1,735	479	5,663	941	289	2,379	63	11,962
Total	**1,329**	**375**	**4,279**	**1,650**	**8,492**	**19,791**	**5,380**	**70,380**	**12,356**	**3,195**	**28,098**	**789**	**144,739**
2006 January	119	20	281	140	638	1,660	401	5,496	966	346	2,519	62	11,920
February	112	22	280	131	620	1,512	350	5,107	946	286	2,193	53	10,855
March	100	20	314	128	631	1,683	333	5,325	1,059	226	2,325	53	11,562
April	84	17	299	139	618	1,600	312	5,084	1,006	218	2,278	55	11,037
May	96	12	369	156	720	1,633	320	6,022	1,055	218	2,267	62	12,102
June	113	11	403	149	759	1,699	322	6,211	955	204	2,294	61	12,187
July	124	15	486	143	840	1,784	349	7,178	1,063	235	2,513	65	13,691
August	128	15	480	142	832	1,796	390	7,189	1,047	182	2,499	61	13,627
September	99	8	377	150	709	1,626	333	5,971	948	201	2,382	58	12,008
October	95	7	382	136	689	1,686	284	6,087	1,011	267	2,360	61	12,322
November	109	10	323	138	655	1,574	326	5,359	883	344	2,324	59	11,395
December	111	16	333	142	679	1,640	381	5,863	876	266	2,470	62	12,069
Total	**1,290**	**173**	**4,326**	**1,693**	**8,388**	**19,894**	**4,100**	**70,894**	**11,815**	**2,994**	**28,424**	**713**	**144,774**
2007 January	114	28	344	141	701	1,437	401	6,080	959	383	2,350	57	12,108

[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 coal synfuel.

[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 from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[k] Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

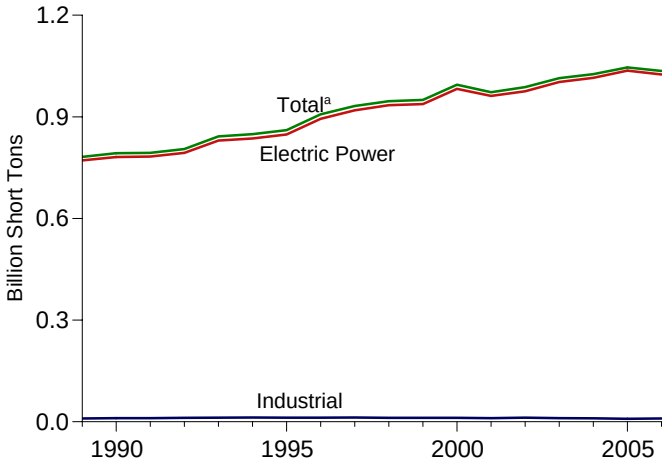
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

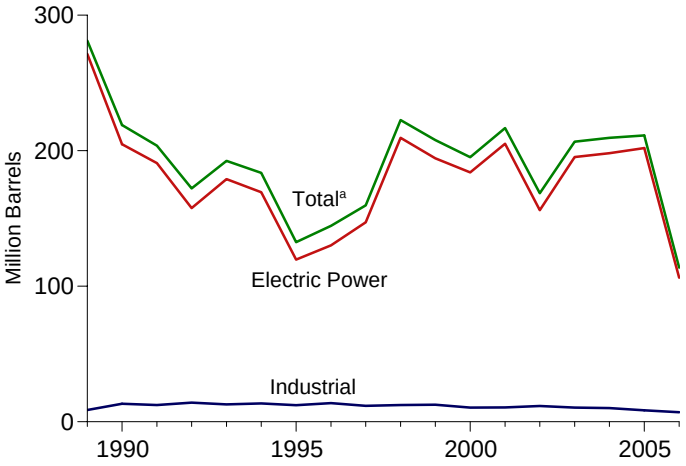
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

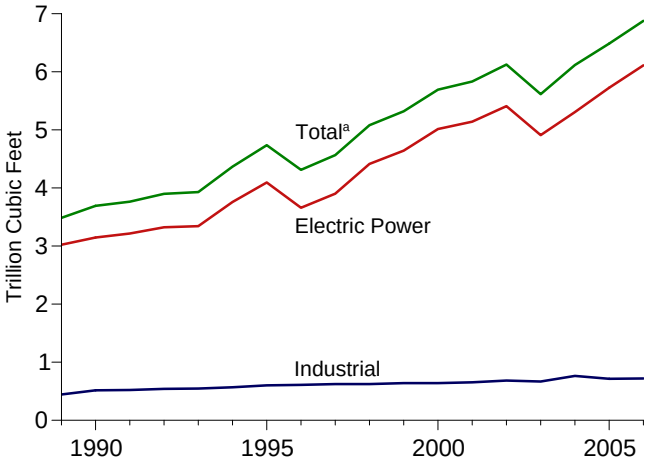
Coal by Sector, 1989-2006



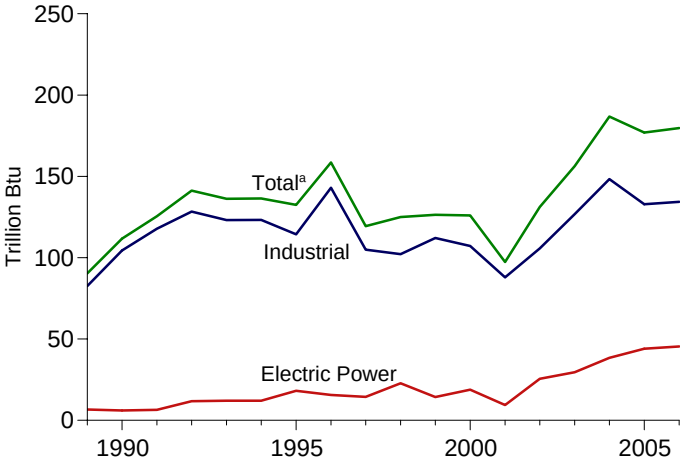
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2006



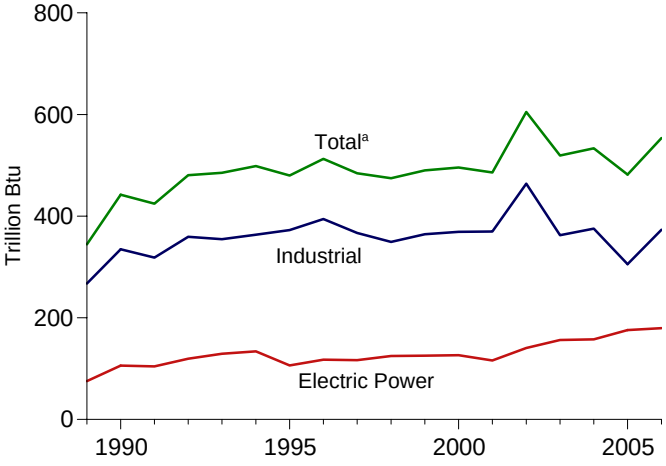
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2006



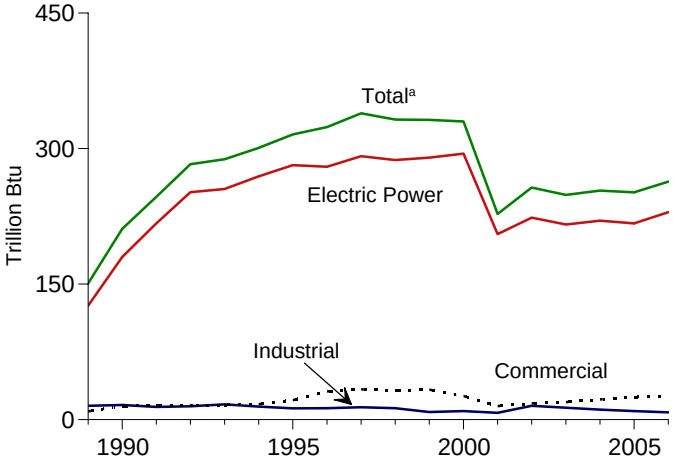
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2006



Wood by Sector, 1989-2006



Waste by Sector, 1989-2006



[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]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	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**	**228**	**160**
2002 Total	**987,583**	**23,286**	**109,235**	**1,894**	**6,836**	**168,597**	**6,126**	**131**	**605**	**257**	**191**
2003 Total	**1,014,058**	**29,672**	**142,518**	**2,947**	**6,303**	**206,653**	**5,616**	**156**	**519**	**249**	**193**
2004 Total	**1,026,018**	**20,669**	**145,171**	**3,959**	**7,942**	**209,508**	**6,117**	**187**	**534**	**254**	**176**
2005 January	92,455	3,227	13,679	722	726	21,258	437	15	42	21	13
February	80,977	962	8,164	153	664	12,600	378	16	40	18	12
March	84,319	1,097	9,396	167	704	14,178	438	19	40	21	13
April	74,179	1,116	7,482	211	646	12,040	440	14	35	20	13
May	79,933	1,216	6,724	146	720	11,688	475	14	39	22	14
June	90,200	1,510	13,198	170	765	18,703	652	15	41	22	13
July	97,040	2,297	16,077	345	758	22,509	843	15	44	22	15
August	98,043	2,553	18,200	403	794	25,127	857	15	42	22	15
September	89,217	1,952	15,510	236	695	21,174	626	14	41	21	13
October	84,716	1,522	12,364	198	695	17,560	474	13	39	20	13
November	82,220	1,125	7,526	164	634	11,983	415	13	38	21	13
December	92,577	2,585	15,913	389	710	22,436	452	14	41	22	14
Total	**1,045,878**	**21,163**	**144,234**	**3,303**	**8,511**	**211,256**	**6,487**	**177**	**482**	**252**	**161**
2006 January	88,015	1,231	5,768	171	727	10,802	360	15	47	23	14
February	81,909	998	4,509	134	640	8,842	390	14	41	21	13
March	83,364	795	3,079	181	614	7,125	456	15	45	22	15
April	73,240	1,208	3,696	125	622	8,141	469	15	39	21	14
May	81,147	1,095	3,575	186	581	7,762	560	16	40	22	15
June	87,963	1,239	5,460	187	647	10,120	689	15	42	22	14
July	97,793	1,510	7,093	226	708	12,370	936	15	45	23	15
August	98,917	1,617	9,258	264	668	14,479	910	16	47	23	15
September	85,112	799	4,237	177	629	8,358	608	15	53	22	15
October	84,580	987	4,679	146	673	9,177	587	15	53	21	15
November	83,054	1,005	4,563	139	551	8,462	448	14	49	22	15
December	90,375	1,059	4,111	127	574	8,166	467	14	52	22	16
Total	**1,035,469**	**13,543**	**60,028**	**2,063**	**7,634**	**113,806**	**6,878**	**180**	**554**	**263**	**178**
2007 January	92,101	1,418	5,978	228	594	10,593	500	14	46	23	15

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

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[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.

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]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	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**	**205**	**109**
2002 Total	**975,251**	**21,810**	**104,577**	**1,243**	**5,705**	**156,154**	**5,408**	**25**	**141**	**224**	**137**
2003 Total	**1,003,036**	**27,441**	**137,361**	**1,937**	**5,719**	**195,336**	**4,909**	**30**	**156**	**216**	**136**
2004 Total	**1,015,079**	**18,927**	**139,806**	**2,702**	**7,357**	**198,220**	**5,306**	**38**	**157**	**220**	**136**
2005 January	91,643	2,891	13,061	681	687	20,066	373	3	15	18	10
February	80,191	864	7,656	106	635	11,801	319	5	14	16	9
March	83,479	1,009	8,981	125	665	13,442	375	7	15	18	10
April	73,408	1,024	7,143	139	608	11,348	379	3	12	17	10
May	79,193	1,100	6,456	133	688	11,129	412	3	13	19	10
June	89,392	1,411	12,829	123	728	18,001	582	3	14	19	10
July	96,165	2,155	15,725	246	716	21,708	764	3	16	19	11
August	97,181	2,438	17,822	286	756	24,328	779	3	17	19	11
September	88,398	1,856	15,132	192	657	20,466	565	3	15	18	10
October	83,920	1,404	11,956	149	658	16,798	423	3	14	17	10
November	81,429	1,020	7,183	115	594	11,288	362	3	14	18	10
December	91,741	2,415	15,432	338	673	21,552	392	3	16	19	10
Total	**1,036,140**	**19,587**	**139,376**	**2,634**	**8,066**	**201,926**	**5,725**	**44**	**176**	**217**	**120**
2006 January	87,167	1,166	5,387	116	682	10,078	304	4	16	20	10
February	81,130	925	4,184	90	602	8,210	336	4	15	18	9
March	82,500	728	2,787	138	574	6,521	398	4	16	19	10
April	72,427	1,137	3,456	79	584	7,592	414	4	12	18	10
May	80,356	1,033	3,369	104	545	7,229	496	4	14	20	10
June	87,132	1,176	5,264	113	608	9,594	621	4	15	19	10
July	96,880	1,433	6,871	136	669	11,787	857	3	16	20	11
August	97,999	1,547	9,020	135	630	13,854	831	5	16	20	11
September	84,164	758	3,933	84	582	7,683	541	4	15	19	10
October	83,592	939	4,393	98	630	8,578	519	4	15	18	10
November	82,213	942	4,238	91	513	7,835	389	4	15	19	10
December	89,558	987	3,693	81	529	7,408	403	3	16	19	10
Total	**1,025,119**	**12,773**	**56,596**	**1,265**	**7,147**	**106,369**	**6,110**	**45**	**180**	**230**	**122**
2007 January	91,436	1,336	5,538	184	553	9,822	437	4	16	20	10

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

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[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.

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]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	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**	**15**	**10,636**	**10,530**	**654**	**88**	**370**	**7**	**44**
2002 Total	**477**	**834**	**33**	**18**	**11,855**	**11,608**	**685**	**106**	**464**	**15**	**43**
2003 Total	**582**	**894**	**38**	**19**	**10,440**	**10,424**	**668**	**127**	**362**	**13**	**46**
2004 Total	**602**	**1,188**	**46**	**22**	**10,337**	**10,100**	**765**	**148**	**376**	**11**	**27**
2005 January	69	191	4	2	744	1,001	60	12	27	1	2
February	64	87	3	2	722	712	56	11	26	1	2
March	64	76	4	2	776	660	59	12	25	1	2
April	55	56	4	2	716	635	57	11	23	1	2
May	57	55	4	2	682	505	59	12	25	1	2
June	70	66	4	2	738	636	66	12	26	1	2
July	75	68	5	2	801	734	74	12	27	1	3
August	71	63	5	2	792	737	73	11	25	1	3
September	61	63	4	2	758	644	57	11	26	1	2
October	55	65	4	2	741	697	48	10	25	1	2
November	60	57	3	2	731	638	49	9	24	1	2
December	68	92	3	2	768	793	56	11	25	1	2
Total	**770**	**939**	**48**	**25**	**8,969**	**8,392**	**714**	**133**	**306**	**9**	**28**
2006 January	73	45	3	2	775	680	53	11	31	1	3
February	66	52	3	2	713	580	50	11	26	1	3
March	63	47	3	2	801	558	55	11	29	1	4
April	51	40	3	2	762	510	52	11	26	1	3
May	56	28	4	2	735	504	60	12	26	1	3
June	65	28	4	2	766	499	64	11	27	1	2
July	70	33	5	2	844	550	73	12	29	1	3
August	71	37	5	2	847	589	73	11	30	1	3
September	60	18	4	2	888	656	62	12	38	1	4
October	58	17	4	2	929	582	64	12	39	1	4
November	65	22	4	2	777	606	55	11	35	1	4
December	67	48	4	2	749	710	60	10	37	1	4
Total	**765**	**415**	**48**	**26**	**9,585**	**7,022**	**720**	**134**	**373**	**8**	**42**
2007 January	78	63	4	2	586	708	59	10	30	1	3

[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 coal synfuel.

[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 from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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

[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

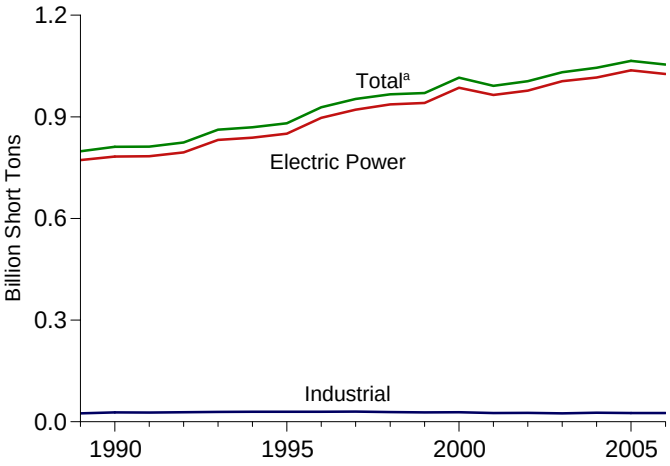
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

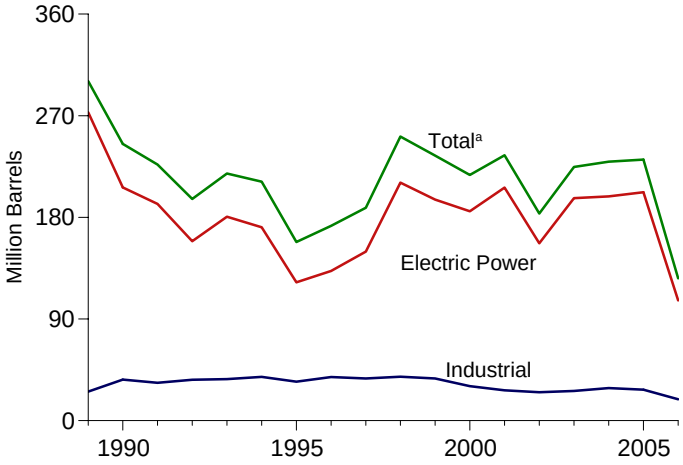
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

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

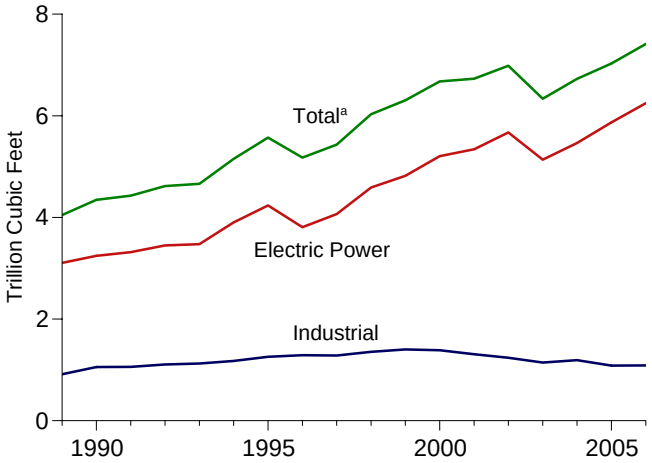
Coal by Sector, 1989-2006



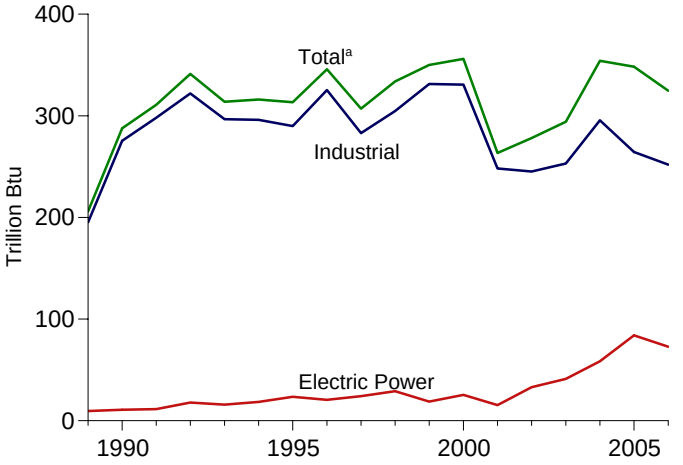
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2006



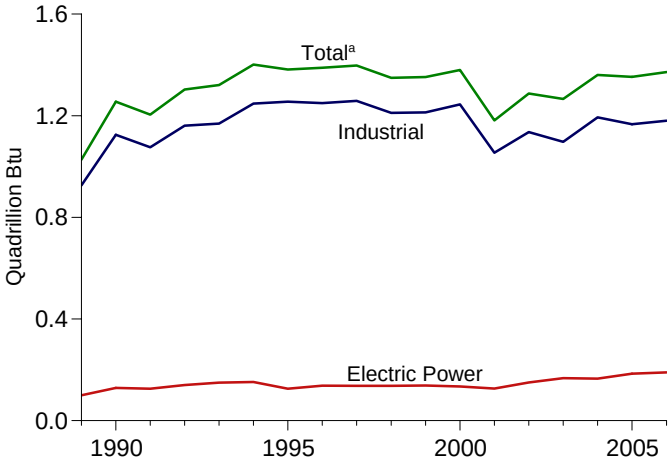
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2006



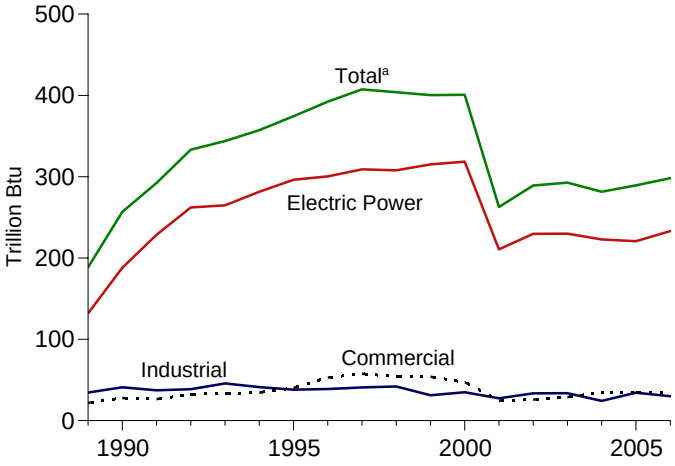
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2006



Wood by Sector, 1989-2006



Waste by Sector, 1989-2006



[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]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	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**	**263**	**229**
2002 Total	**1,005,144**	**24,749**	**118,637**	**3,257**	**7,353**	**183,409**	**6,986**	**278**	**1,287**	**289**	**252**
2003 Total	**1,031,778**	**31,825**	**152,859**	**4,576**	**7,067**	**224,593**	**6,337**	**294**	**1,266**	**293**	**262**
2004 Total	**1,044,798**	**23,520**	**157,478**	**4,764**	**8,721**	**229,364**	**6,727**	**354**	**1,360**	**281**	**226**
2005 January	94,232	3,745	14,991	846	779	23,479	483	30	119	24	17
February	82,588	1,116	9,131	190	705	13,963	419	33	116	21	16
March	85,995	1,278	10,485	221	754	15,754	482	37	114	24	18
April	75,661	1,290	8,424	308	692	13,484	483	28	107	23	18
May	81,432	1,386	7,479	211	761	12,881	517	30	110	25	18
June	91,774	1,689	14,146	238	818	20,162	700	28	109	25	18
July	98,698	2,653	17,089	449	812	24,249	894	29	116	26	19
August	99,699	2,959	19,279	522	849	27,007	909	28	116	25	20
September	90,781	2,290	16,520	285	745	22,818	670	28	110	24	17
October	86,285	1,730	13,720	269	743	19,436	514	25	112	23	16
November	83,803	1,334	8,450	243	684	13,444	460	24	109	24	17
December	94,332	2,976	17,201	487	770	24,515	497	27	115	25	18
Total	**1,065,281**	**24,446**	**156,915**	**4,270**	**9,113**	**231,193**	**7,028**	**348**	**1,353**	**289**	**213**
2006 January	89,733	1,328	6,751	258	778	12,229	400	27	125	26	19
February	83,480	1,090	5,326	193	692	10,071	429	25	109	23	17
March	84,993	876	3,817	232	664	8,247	499	28	114	25	20
April	74,673	1,284	4,331	157	674	9,143	511	28	107	24	18
May	82,648	1,169	4,146	235	632	8,710	606	29	110	26	19
June	89,521	1,302	5,966	237	701	11,009	749	27	111	25	19
July	99,404	1,576	7,651	274	760	13,301	989	29	119	26	20
August	100,545	1,686	9,859	339	720	15,484	963	29	118	26	19
September	86,512	853	4,698	214	670	9,116	649	27	113	25	19
October	86,009	1,040	5,137	162	708	9,882	629	27	115	24	19
November	84,591	1,079	5,160	174	599	9,407	486	25	113	25	19
December	92,060	1,138	5,029	171	625	9,465	506	24	118	25	20
Total	**1,054,168**	**14,421**	**67,871**	**2,646**	**8,225**	**126,066**	**7,414**	**325**	**1,372**	**298**	**226**
2007 January	94,068	1,549	7,081	305	636	12,115	545	28	114	27	19

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

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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.

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]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	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**	**211**	**113**
2002 Total	**977,507**	**21,876**	**104,773**	**1,267**	**5,816**	**156,996**	**5,672**	**33**	**150**	**230**	**143**
2003 Total	**1,005,116**	**27,632**	**138,279**	**2,026**	**5,799**	**196,932**	**5,135**	**41**	**167**	**230**	**140**
2004 Total	**1,016,268**	**19,107**	**139,816**	**2,713**	**7,372**	**198,498**	**5,464**	**59**	**165**	**223**	**138**
2005 January	91,789	2,919	13,063	702	687	20,119	385	6	16	18	10
February	80,305	866	7,659	108	635	11,809	331	12	15	16	9
March	83,601	1,012	8,983	126	667	13,454	386	13	16	18	10
April	73,503	1,028	7,147	148	609	11,369	390	6	13	17	10
May	79,306	1,104	6,460	139	688	11,143	423	6	14	19	10
June	89,498	1,414	12,834	125	730	18,021	594	5	15	19	11
July	96,272	2,161	15,728	248	716	21,719	777	6	17	20	11
August	97,284	2,443	17,823	287	757	24,338	791	5	17	19	11
September	88,498	1,870	15,135	193	658	20,486	578	7	16	18	10
October	84,032	1,409	11,956	150	658	16,804	435	6	15	17	10
November	81,531	1,025	7,185	117	594	11,297	373	6	15	19	10
December	91,867	2,424	15,435	342	685	21,625	406	7	16	19	11
Total	**1,037,485**	**19,675**	**139,409**	**2,685**	**8,083**	**202,184**	**5,869**	**84**	**185**	**221**	**123**
2006 January	87,287	1,168	5,391	117	682	10,086	316	6	17	20	10
February	81,241	928	4,186	91	602	8,217	347	6	16	18	10
March	82,618	730	2,790	153	574	6,541	410	6	17	19	10
April	72,531	1,140	3,457	82	584	7,598	425	6	13	18	10
May	80,457	1,036	3,370	105	545	7,233	508	7	14	20	11
June	87,246	1,179	5,265	113	608	9,599	632	6	16	19	11
July	96,979	1,436	6,884	136	669	11,802	870	6	17	20	11
August	98,109	1,550	9,022	135	631	13,863	844	7	17	20	11
September	84,270	761	3,934	84	582	7,687	552	6	16	19	10
October	83,706	941	4,393	98	630	8,580	530	6	15	19	10
November	82,326	946	4,239	92	513	7,841	399	6	15	19	10
December	89,684	991	3,695	81	529	7,414	413	6	17	20	11
Total	**1,026,454**	**12,805**	**56,624**	**1,287**	**7,149**	**106,462**	**6,247**	**73**	**190**	**233**	**126**
2007 January	91,569	1,338	5,541	190	553	9,831	446	6	17	21	10

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

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[i] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[j] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

(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."

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]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	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**	**25**	**25,755**	**26,817**	**1,310**	**248**	**1,054**	**27**	**101**
2002 Total	**1,405**	**1,250**	**74**	**26**	**26,232**	**25,163**	**1,240**	**245**	**1,136**	**34**	**92**
2003 Total	**1,816**	**1,449**	**58**	**29**	**24,846**	**26,212**	**1,144**	**253**	**1,097**	**34**	**103**
2004 Total	**1,917**	**2,009**	**72**	**34**	**26,613**	**28,857**	**1,191**	**296**	**1,193**	**24**	**67**
2005 January	192	308	6	3	2,252	3,053	92	24	103	3	6
February	168	158	5	3	2,114	1,996	84	21	100	3	5
March	173	131	6	3	2,222	2,169	90	24	98	3	6
April	135	83	6	3	2,023	2,032	87	23	94	3	6
May	136	71	5	3	1,990	1,667	89	24	96	3	6
June	158	117	6	3	2,118	2,024	100	23	94	3	6
July	166	125	7	3	2,260	2,406	110	23	99	3	6
August	161	126	7	3	2,254	2,543	110	23	99	3	7
September	148	113	6	3	2,135	2,219	87	22	94	3	6
October	138	115	5	3	2,115	2,516	74	20	97	3	5
November	157	97	12	3	2,116	2,049	75	19	94	3	5
December	190	185	5	3	2,275	2,705	85	20	98	3	6
Total	**1,922**	**1,630**	**75**	**34**	**25,875**	**27,380**	**1,084**	**264**	**1,166**	**34**	**70**
2006 January	190	99	4	3	2,256	2,044	79	20	108	3	6
February	172	109	5	3	2,067	1,745	77	20	93	2	6
March	173	84	5	3	2,201	1,623	84	22	97	2	7
April	134	54	5	3	2,008	1,491	81	21	94	2	6
May	139	34	6	3	2,051	1,443	92	22	95	3	7
June	149	40	21	3	2,126	1,371	97	21	95	3	6
July	166	53	7	3	2,259	1,446	112	23	102	3	7
August	166	62	7	3	2,269	1,559	112	22	101	3	7
September	140	31	6	3	2,103	1,398	91	21	97	2	7
October	139	29	6	3	2,163	1,272	93	22	100	2	7
November	163	42	5	3	2,103	1,525	82	19	97	2	7
December	186	72	5	3	2,190	1,979	87	18	102	3	7
Total	**1,917**	**708**	**81**	**35**	**25,796**	**18,896**	**1,087**	**252**	**1,181**	**30**	**80**
2007 January	205	144	6	3	2,293	2,140	93	22	97	3	7

[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 coal synfuel.
[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 from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
[g] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[h] Wood and wood-derived fuels.
[i] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, miscellaneous technologies, and, beginning in 2001, non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

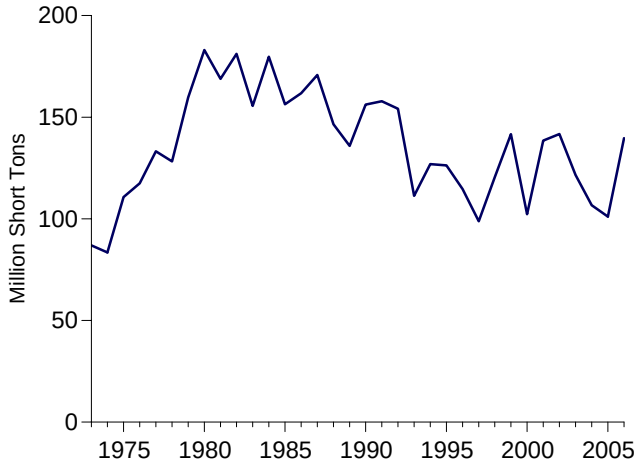
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District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

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

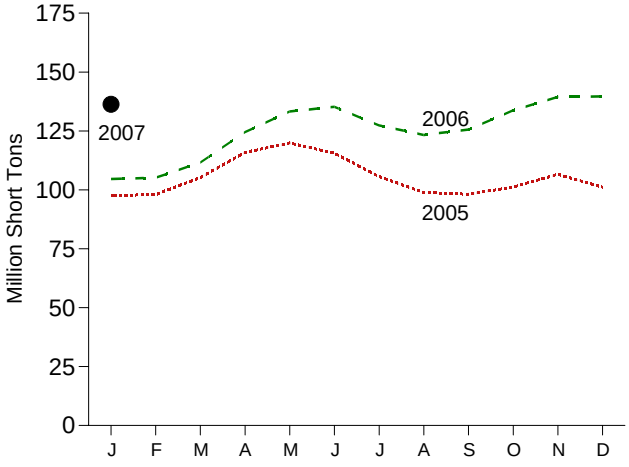
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

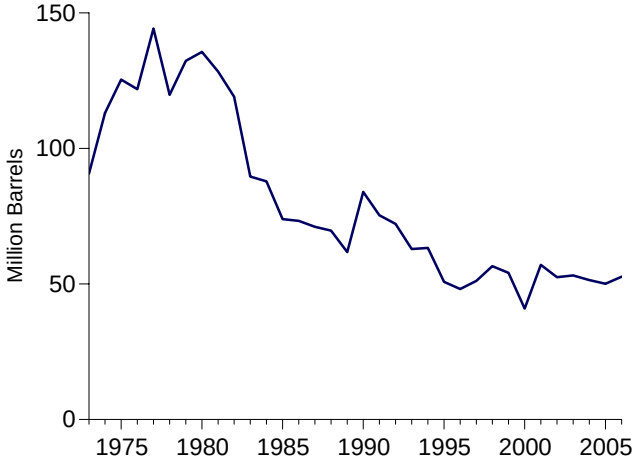
Coal, 1973-2006



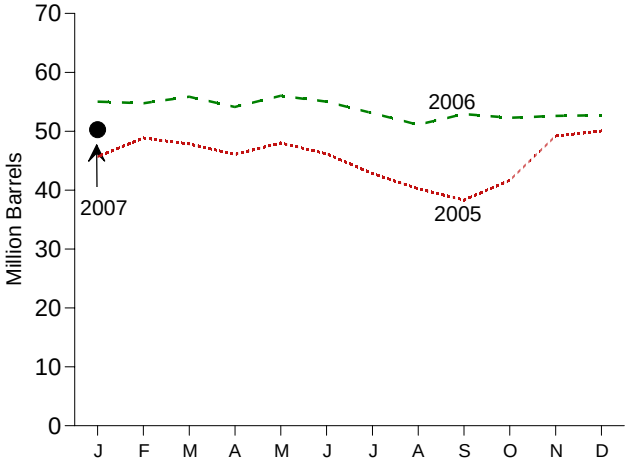
Coal, Monthly



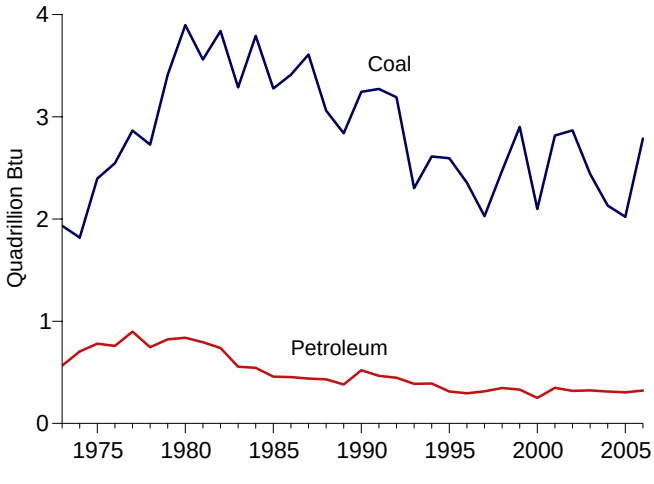
Total Petroleum, 1973-2006



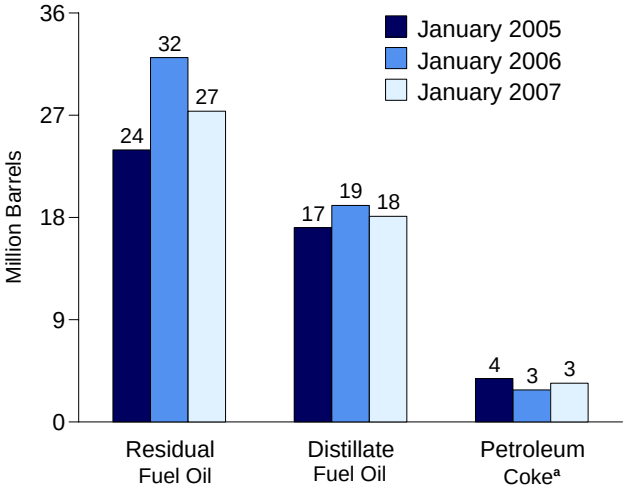
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2006



Petroleum by Type, End of Month



[a]Converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by five.
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 6).

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 Year	**86,967**	**10,095**	**79,121**	**NA**	**312**	**90,776**
1975 Year	**110,724**	**16,432**	**108,825**	**NA**	**31**	**125,413**
1980 Year	**183,010**	**30,023**	**105,351**	**NA**	**52**	**135,635**
1985 Year	**156,376**	**16,386**	**57,304**	**NA**	**49**	**73,933**
1990 Year	**156,166**	**16,471**	**67,030**	**NA**	**94**	**83,970**
1995 Year	**126,304**	**15,392**	**35,102**	**NA**	**65**	**50,821**
1996 Year	**114,623**	**15,216**	**32,473**	**NA**	**91**	**48,146**
1997 Year	**98,826**	**15,456**	**33,336**	**NA**	**469**	**51,138**
1998 Year	**120,501**	**16,343**	**37,451**	**NA**	**559**	**56,591**
1999 Year[f]	**141,604**	**17,995**	**34,256**	**NA**	**372**	**54,109**
2000 Year	**102,296**	**15,127**	**24,748**	**NA**	**211**	**40,932**
2001 Year	**138,496**	**20,486**	**34,594**	**NA**	**390**	**57,031**
2002 Year	**141,714**	**17,413**	**25,723**	**800**	**1,711**	**52,490**
2003 Year	**121,567**	**19,153**	**25,820**	**779**	**1,484**	**53,170**
2004 Total	**106,669**	**19,275**	**26,596**	**879**	**937**	**51,434**
2005 January	97,514	17,109	23,950	790	765	45,675
February	98,059	17,597	26,392	890	796	48,860
March	105,226	17,358	26,111	924	690	47,844
April	115,919	17,143	24,578	920	685	46,067
May	119,902	17,085	26,855	920	633	48,024
June	115,524	17,311	24,330	921	723	46,176
July	105,631	16,876	21,277	885	757	42,824
August	98,879	17,204	19,252	867	583	40,238
September	98,192	17,021	17,611	936	550	38,316
October	101,218	17,402	20,173	1,041	612	41,677
November	106,573	18,457	26,655	1,057	602	49,180
December	**101,137**	**18,778**	**27,624**	**1,012**	**530**	**50,062**
2006 January	104,582	19,063	32,074	1,058	565	55,021
February	105,125	18,956	31,661	1,075	613	54,758
March	111,579	18,990	32,373	1,087	684	55,870
April	124,499	18,804	31,041	1,101	635	54,120
May	133,266	18,801	32,788	1,094	671	56,035
June	135,234	18,842	31,829	1,081	651	55,009
July	127,361	18,687	30,311	1,081	601	53,085
August	123,285	18,731	28,319	1,082	593	51,099
September	125,572	18,659	29,782	1,298	639	52,932
October	133,772	18,491	28,702	1,333	749	52,272
November	139,476	18,626	28,623	1,342	800	52,593
December	**139,679**	**18,636**	**29,145**	**1,408**	**704**	**52,707**
2007 January	136,350	18,100	27,364	1,383	682	50,256

[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.

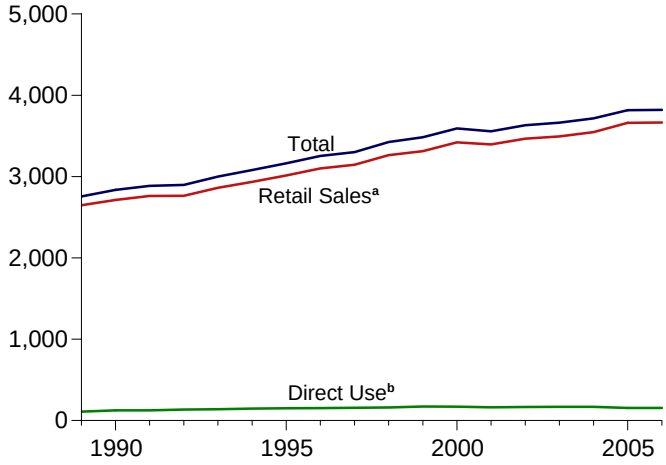
Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent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

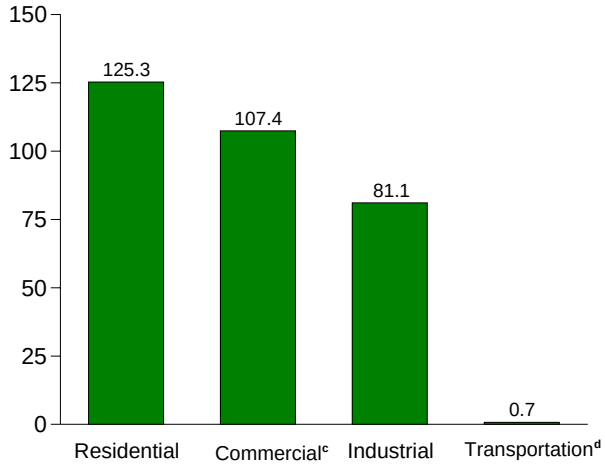
Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant 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."

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

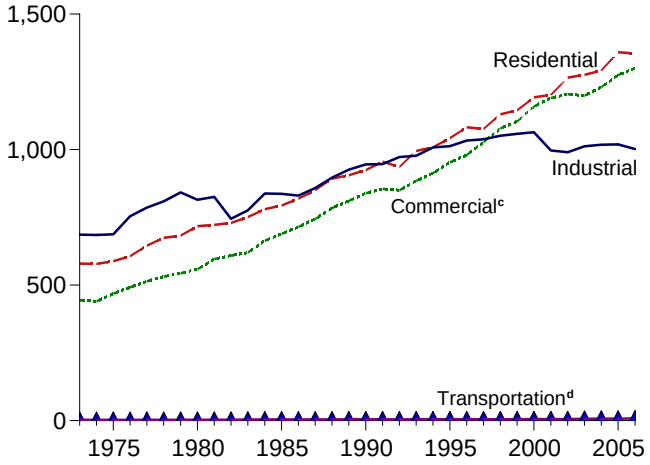
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2006



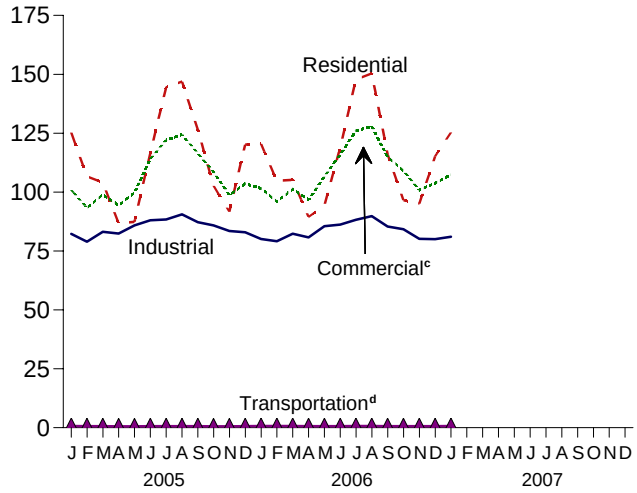
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, January 2007



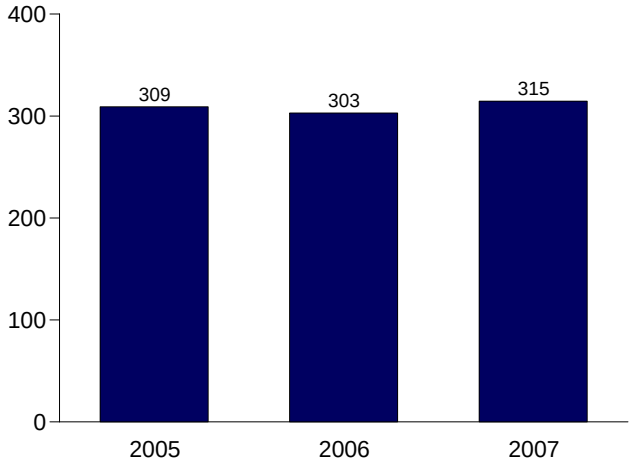
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, 1973-2006



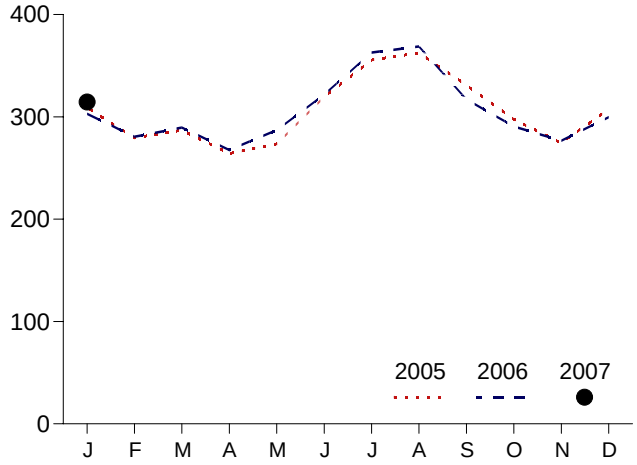
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales[a] Total, January



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]							Discontinued Retail Sales Series	
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[c]	Transportation[d]	Total Retail Sales[e]	Direct Use[f]	Total End Use[g]	*Commercial (Old)* [h]	*Other (Old)* [i]
1973 Total	**579,231**	**[E] 444,505**	**686,085**	**[E] 3,087**	**1,712,909**	**NA**	**1,712,909**	***388,266***	***59,326***
1975 Total	**588,140**	**[E] 468,296**	**687,680**	**[E] 2,974**	**1,747,091**	**NA**	**1,747,091**	***403,049***	***68,222***
1980 Total	**717,495**	**558,643**	**815,067**	**3,244**	**2,094,449**	**NA**	**2,094,449**	***488,155***	***73,732***
1985 Total	**793,934**	**689,121**	**836,772**	**4,147**	**2,323,974**	**NA**	**2,323,974**	***605,989***	***87,279***
1990 Total	**924,019**	**838,263**	**945,522**	**4,751**	**2,712,555**	**124,529**	**2,837,084**	***751,027***	***91,988***
1995 Total	**1,042,501**	**953,117**	**1,012,693**	**4,975**	**3,013,287**	**150,677**	**3,163,963**	***862,685***	***95,407***
1996 Total	**1,082,512**	**980,061**	**1,033,631**	**4,923**	**3,101,127**	**152,638**	**3,253,765**	***887,445***	***97,539***
1997 Total	**1,075,880**	**1,026,626**	**1,038,197**	**4,907**	**3,145,610**	**156,239**	**3,301,849**	***928,633***	***102,901***
1998 Total	**1,130,109**	**1,077,957**	**1,051,203**	**4,962**	**3,264,231**	**160,866**	**3,425,097**	***979,401***	***103,518***
1999 Total	**1,144,923**	**1,103,821**	**1,058,217**	**5,126**	**3,312,087**	**171,629**	**3,483,716**	***1,001,996***	***106,952***
2000 Total	**1,192,446**	**1,159,347**	**1,064,239**	**5,382**	**3,421,414**	**170,943**	**3,592,357**	***1,055,232***	***109,496***
2001 Total	**1,201,607**	**1,190,518**	**996,609**	**5,724**	**3,394,458**	**162,649**	**3,557,107**	***1,083,069***	***113,174***
2002 Total	**1,265,180**	**1,204,531**	**990,238**	**5,517**	**3,465,466**	**166,184**	**3,631,650**	***1,104,497***	***105,552***
2003 Total	**1,275,824**	**1,198,728**	**1,012,373**	**6,810**	**3,493,734**	**168,295**	**3,662,029**	**–**	**–**
2004 Total	**1,291,982**	**1,230,425**	**1,017,850**	**7,224**	**3,547,479**	**168,470**	**3,715,949**	**–**	**–**
2005 January	125,288	100,862	82,242	687	309,079	[E] 13,353	322,431	–	–
February	106,667	93,257	78,935	655	279,514	[E] 12,049	291,563	–	–
March	104,065	98,924	83,185	618	286,791	[E] 12,957	299,748	–	–
April	86,749	94,439	82,389	590	264,168	[E] 12,277	276,445	–	–
May	87,384	99,702	85,852	562	273,500	[E] 12,659	286,159	–	–
June	116,627	114,101	88,033	620	319,381	[E] 13,554	332,935	–	–
July	144,476	122,037	88,386	615	355,514	[E] 14,785	370,299	–	–
August	146,905	124,436	90,536	667	362,544	[E] 14,824	377,367	–	–
September	126,516	116,517	87,256	635	330,923	[E] 12,657	343,580	–	–
October	102,686	108,474	85,856	610	297,626	[E] 11,305	308,931	–	–
November	91,687	98,799	83,512	587	274,585	[E] 11,534	286,119	–	–
December	120,177	103,531	82,974	660	307,343	[E] 12,748	320,091	–	–
Total	**1,359,227**	**1,275,079**	**1,019,156**	**7,506**	**3,660,969**	**154,700**	**3,815,669**	**–**	**–**
2006 January	120,527	101,590	80,072	724	302,913	[E] 12,678	315,591	–	–
February	104,731	96,009	79,136	687	280,563	[E] 11,586	292,149	–	–
March	105,197	101,274	82,354	704	289,529	[E] 12,310	301,839	–	–
April	89,500	96,734	80,751	641	267,626	[E] 11,767	279,392	–	–
May	94,213	106,684	85,547	630	287,075	[E] 12,944	300,019	–	–
June	118,972	115,886	86,188	671	321,717	[E] 13,070	334,787	–	–
July	147,807	126,074	88,256	693	362,830	[E] 14,669	377,500	–	–
August	150,384	127,839	89,824	698	368,744	[E] 14,597	383,341	–	–
September	116,103	114,931	85,424	677	317,135	[E] 12,838	329,973	–	–
October	96,520	109,195	84,214	659	290,589	[E] 13,136	303,725	–	–
November	95,052	100,859	80,161	627	276,699	[E] 12,165	288,864	–	–
December	115,225	103,776	80,002	674	299,678	[E] 12,870	312,548	–	–
Total	**1,354,232**	**1,300,851**	**1,001,929**	**8,086**	**3,665,099**	**[E] 154,630**	**3,819,729**	**–**	**–**
2007 January	125,304	107,427	81,067	704	314,501	[E] 12,932	327,433	–	–

[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] 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.

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

[h] "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.

[i] "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.

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.

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 forward: 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 forward: 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."
1984-1991: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."
1992 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2007, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales: 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*, April 2007, Table 5.1

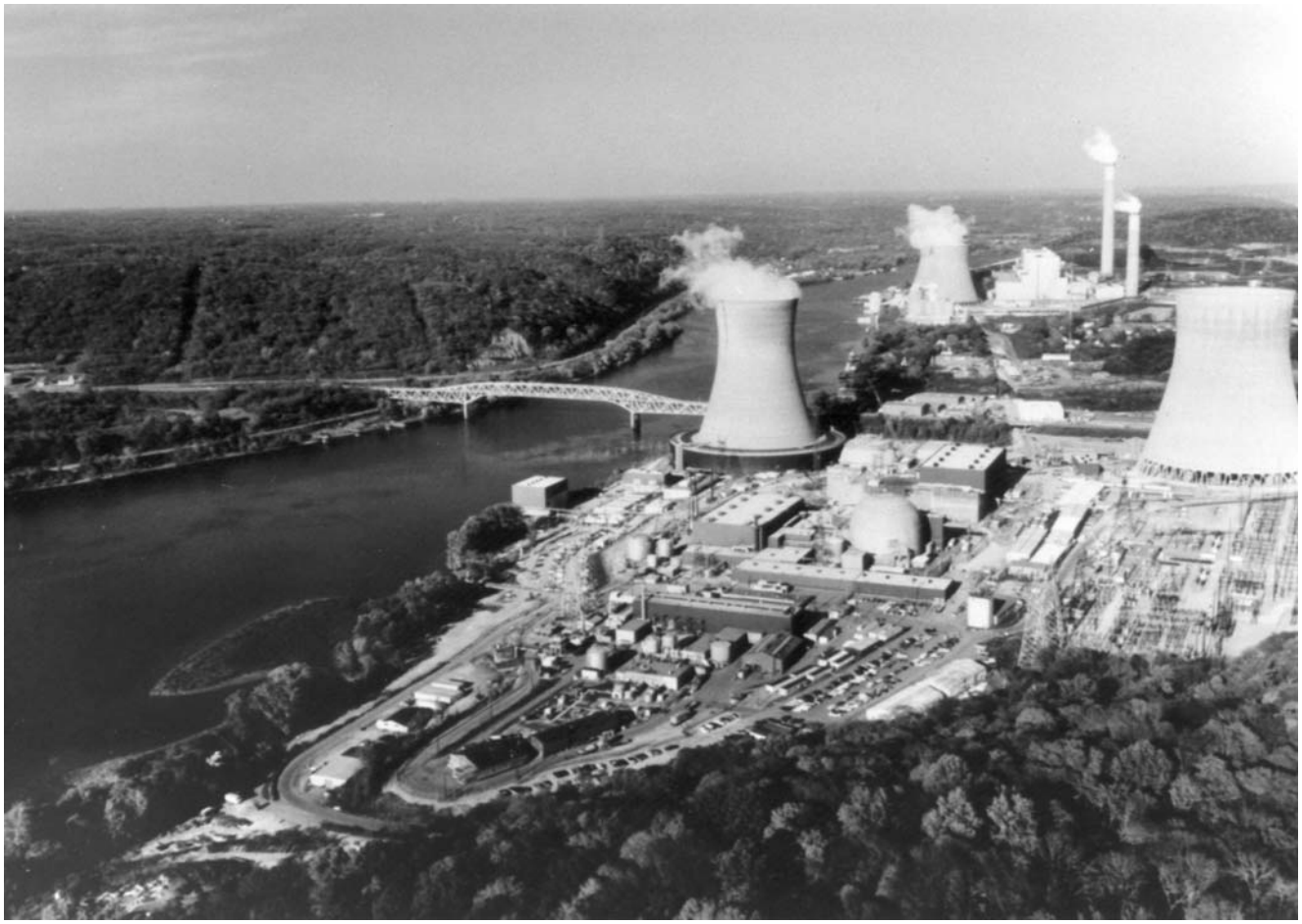
Retail Sales: Transportation
1973-2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of "Other (Old)." See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2007, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual:
1989-1993: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1994-2005: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2005*, October 2006, Table 7.2.
2006: Sum of monthly estimates.

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 2006 and 2007, the 2005 annual share is used.

Discontinued Retail Sales Series:
Commercial (**Old**) and **Other** (**Old**)
1973-2002: See sources for "Residential" and "Industrial."

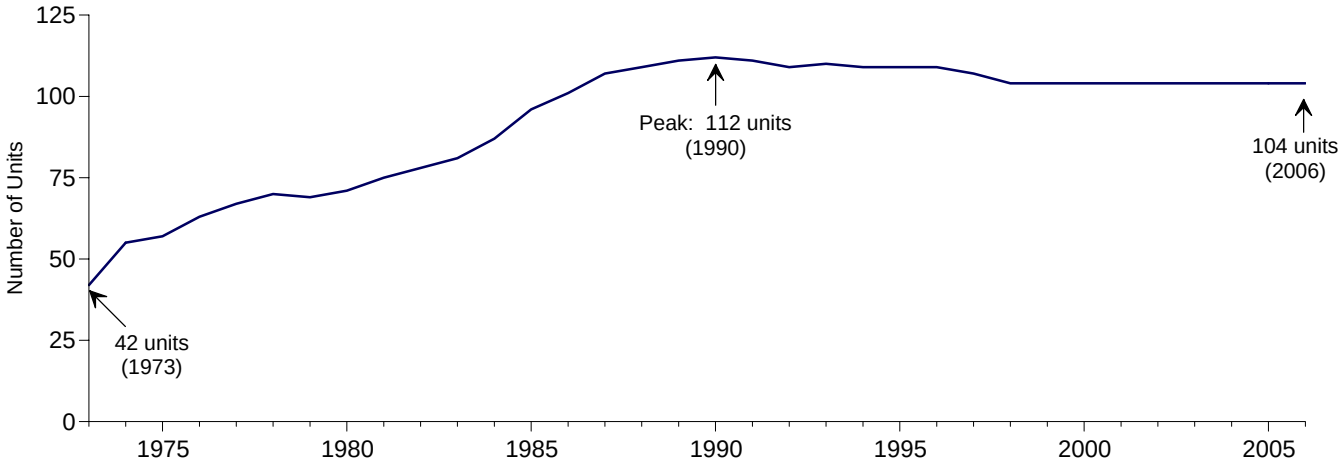
8 Nuclear Energy



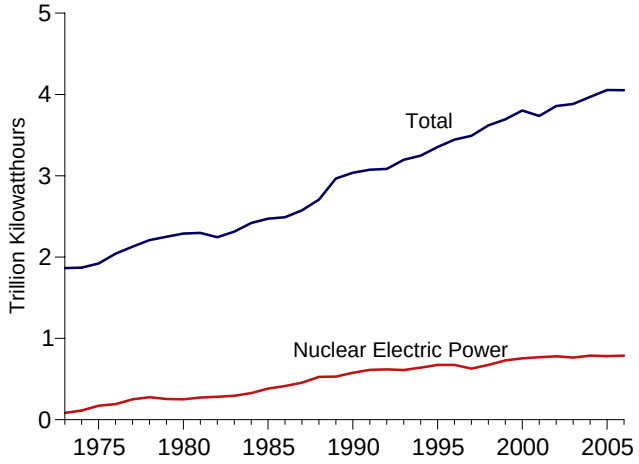
Site of Shippingport atomic power station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the United States (rectangular reactor building and foreground); background, Beaver Valley 1 and 2 nuclear power plants and Bruce Mansfield coal-fired power plant (southwestern Pennsylvania). Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

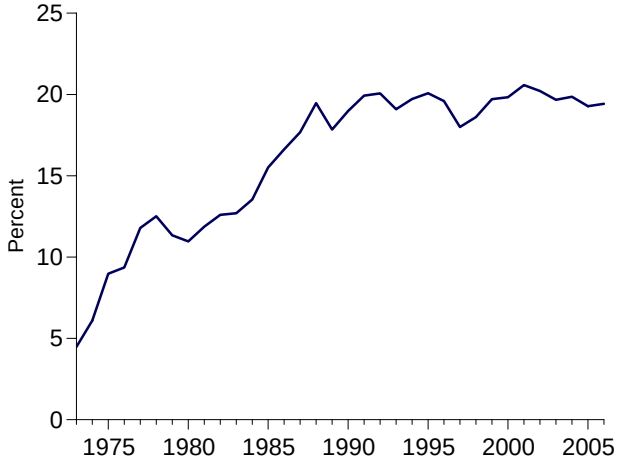
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2006



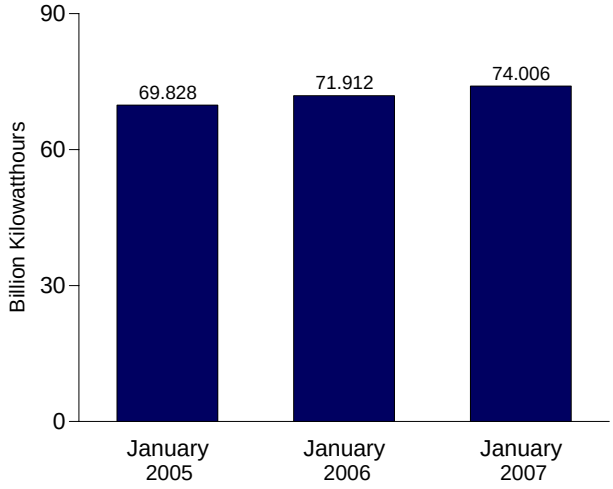
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2006



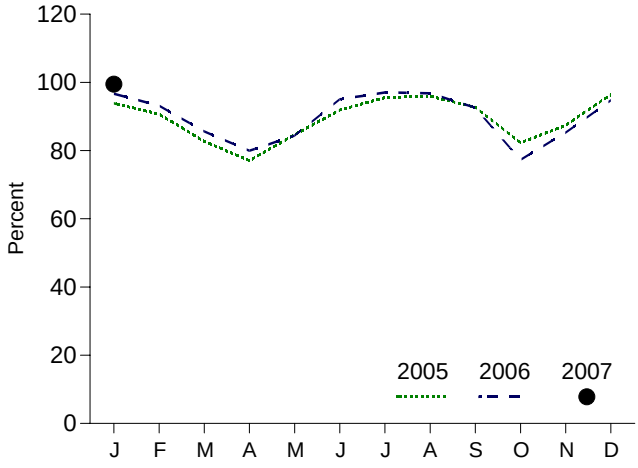
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2006



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 Total	**42**	**22.683**	**83,479**	**4.5**	**53.5**
1975 Total	**57**	**37.267**	**172,505**	**9.0**	**55.9**
1980 Total	**71**	**51.810**	**251,116**	**11.0**	**56.3**
1985 Total	**96**	**79.397**	**383,691**	**15.5**	**58.0**
1990 Total	**112**	**99.624**	**576,862**	**19.0**	**66.0**
1995 Total	**109**	**99.515**	**673,402**	**20.1**	**77.4**
1996 Total	**109**	**100.784**	**674,729**	**19.6**	**76.2**
1997 Total	**107**	**99.716**	**628,644**	**18.0**	**71.1**
1998 Total	**104**	**97.070**	**673,702**	**18.6**	**78.2**
1999 Total	**104**	**97.411**	**728,254**	**19.7**	**85.3**
2000 Total	**104**	**97.860**	**753,893**	**19.8**	**88.1**
2001 Total	**104**	**98.159**	**768,826**	**20.6**	**89.4**
2002 Total	**104**	**98.657**	**780,064**	**20.2**	**90.3**
2003 Total	**104**	**99.209**	**763,733**	**19.7**	**87.9**
2004 January	104	99.628	70,806	20.4	95.5
February	104	99.628	64,102	20.4	92.4
March	104	99.628	63,285	20.5	85.4
April	104	99.628	58,620	20.2	81.7
May	104	99.628	64,917	19.8	87.6
June	104	99.628	67,734	19.6	94.4
July	104	99.628	71,975	19.1	97.1
August	104	99.628	71,068	19.3	95.9
September	104	99.628	65,932	19.6	91.9
October	104	99.628	62,530	20.0	84.4
November	104	99.628	58,941	19.5	82.2
December	104	99.628	68,617	20.1	92.6
Total	**104**	**99.628**	**788,528**	**19.9**	**90.1**
2005 January	104	99.988	69,828	20.4	93.9
February	104	99.988	60,947	20.4	90.7
March	104	99.988	61,539	19.4	82.7
April	104	99.988	55,484	19.2	77.1
May	104	99.988	62,970	20.0	84.6
June	104	99.988	66,144	18.2	91.9
July	104	99.988	71,070	17.7	95.5
August	104	99.988	71,382	17.6	96.0
September	104	99.988	66,739	19.1	92.7
October	104	99.988	61,236	19.4	82.3
November	104	99.988	62,913	20.6	87.4
December	104	99.988	71,735	20.6	96.4
Total	**104**	**99.988**	**781,986**	**19.3**	**89.3**
2006 January	104	99.988	71,912	22.0	96.7
February	104	99.988	62,616	20.4	93.2
March	104	99.988	63,721	20.1	85.7
April	104	99.988	57,567	19.4	80.0
May	104	99.988	62,776	19.1	84.4
June	104	99.988	68,391	18.8	95.0
July	104	99.988	72,186	17.6	97.0
August	104	99.988	72,016	17.7	96.8
September	104	99.988	66,642	20.1	92.6
October	104	99.988	57,509	17.9	77.3
November	104	99.988	61,392	19.9	85.3
December	104	99.988	70,490	21.0	94.8
Total	**104**	**99.988**	**787,219**	**19.4**	**89.9**
2007 January	104	99.988	74,006	21.0	99.5

[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 2005,* July 2006, 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.

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.

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://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/nuclear/page/nuc_reactors/operational.xls.

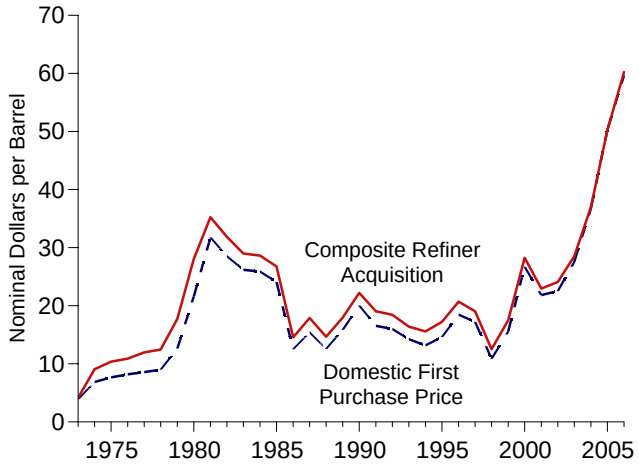
Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and **Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation**: See Table 7.2a for actual data.

Capacity Factor: EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels for actual data.

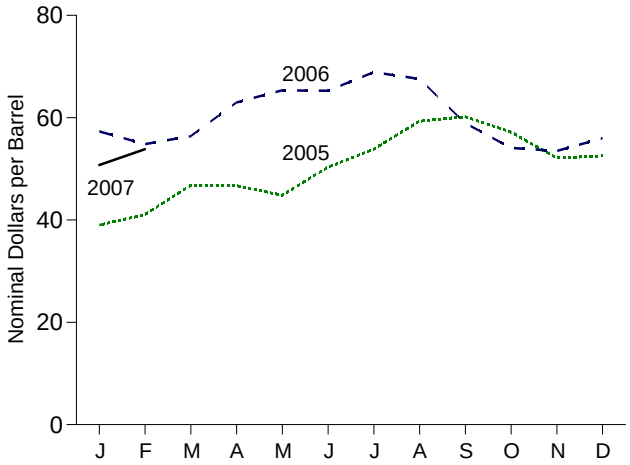
9 Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

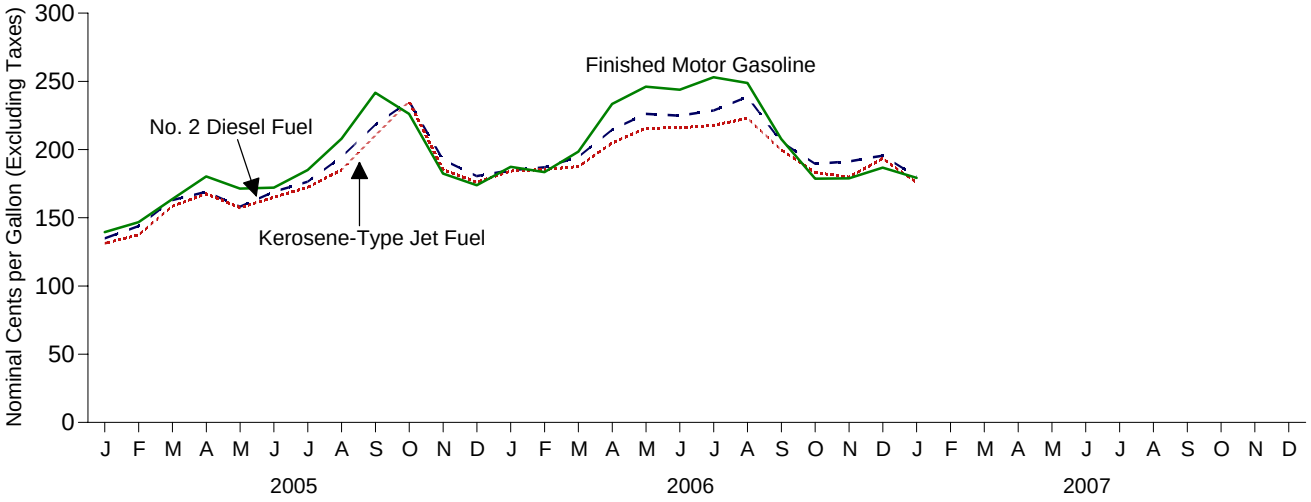
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2006



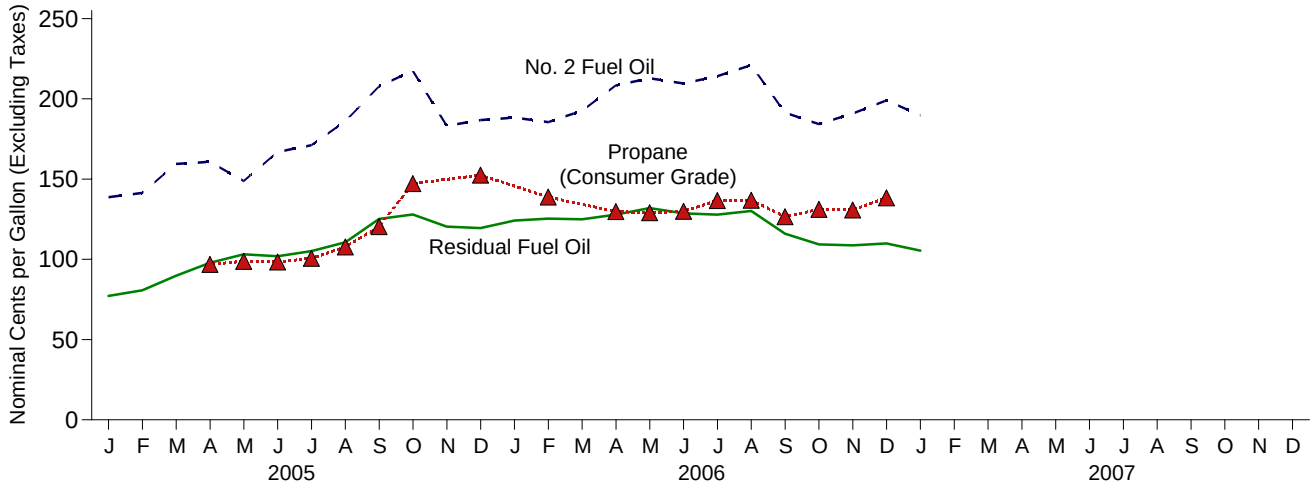
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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



Notes: • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
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

(Nominal 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 Average	**27.56**	**25.86**	**27.69**	**29.82**	**27.71**	**28.53**
2004 Average	**36.77**	**33.75**	**36.07**	**38.97**	**35.90**	**36.98**
2005 January	40.18	35.76	38.49	41.82	37.56	39.01
February	42.19	39.06	40.71	43.80	39.72	41.05
March	47.56	44.29	45.95	48.87	45.73	46.78
April	47.26	43.90	45.43	49.64	45.25	46.71
May	44.03	42.88	44.51	47.91	43.19	44.84
June	49.83	48.53	49.99	52.13	49.28	50.30
July	53.35	51.87	53.85	55.80	52.79	53.83
August	58.90	57.10	58.33	60.57	58.67	59.30
September	59.64	57.87	58.26	62.84	58.79	60.18
October	56.99	52.69	54.32	60.79	55.31	57.18
November	53.20	48.82	51.03	56.52	49.97	52.13
December	53.24	50.06	52.04	55.89	50.85	52.51
Average	**50.28**	**47.60**	**49.29**	**52.94**	**48.86**	**50.24**
2006 January	57.85	53.96	55.52	60.12	55.90	57.32
February	55.69	51.35	52.92	59.06	52.80	54.85
March	55.59	54.72	56.58	58.44	55.31	56.37
April	62.51	62.12	63.39	64.03	62.41	62.97
May	64.31	62.98	64.66	67.13	64.39	65.35
June	64.36	61.49	64.45	67.75	63.97	65.25
July	67.72	65.68	67.87	70.57	67.99	68.87
August	67.21	62.75	65.13	70.38	66.19	67.56
September	59.36	54.66	57.20	62.56	57.29	58.93
October	53.26	50.63	52.82	56.80	52.71	54.09
November	52.42	[R] 51.52	[R] 53.01	55.44	52.52	53.51
December	[R] 55.03	[R] 52.81	[R] 54.63	57.81	54.99	55.99
Average	**[R] 59.69**	**[R] 57.06**	**[R] 59.11**	**62.63**	**59.01**	**60.23**
2007 January	[R] 49.32	[R] 47.32	[R] 49.27	[R] 53.10	[R] 49.51	[R] 50.74
February	NA	NA	NA	[E] 54.39	[E] 53.33	[E] 53.85

[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. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost for the current two months and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current three 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.

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

(Nominal 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 Average	**28.22**	**28.89**	**24.83**	**29.40**	**25.03**	**28.76**	**23.81**	**25.17**	**25.36**	**26.21**
2004 Average	**37.26**	**37.73**	**31.55**	**38.71**	**34.08**	**37.30**	**31.78**	**33.08**	**33.95**	**33.58**
2005 January	38.20	W	31.51	44.43	38.52	W	34.35	36.03	37.51	34.34
February	42.77	W	33.21	48.24	40.11	42.58	37.82	39.37	41.07	37.30
March	48.06	47.05	39.32	53.76	42.67	53.98	42.94	43.00	45.71	42.96
April	48.46	50.25	40.43	51.72	45.68	W	43.01	43.71	45.34	42.45
May	45.35	W	40.31	49.59	44.09	W	41.78	43.65	44.44	41.46
June	50.91	52.64	44.83	55.81	53.37	W	47.06	50.98	51.11	46.19
July	54.88	W	46.74	59.03	W	57.71	49.28	54.95	53.46	50.37
August	62.16	55.44	50.54	65.78	W	64.87	57.54	57.34	59.86	54.70
September	60.64	63.89	52.19	63.73	W	W	62.43	W	60.70	55.52
October	54.80	W	48.62	60.89	W	60.09	51.19	49.61	54.61	51.10
November	52.01	49.49	43.22	56.11	W	W	46.98	49.88	50.88	46.93
December	53.74	55.82	45.83	59.33	W	([d])	48.22	48.77	52.26	47.67
Average	**52.48**	**51.89**	**43.00**	**55.95**	**47.96**	**54.48**	**46.39**	**47.21**	**49.60**	**45.79**
2006 January	59.28	60.78	50.22	63.73	W	W	52.56	52.91	56.15	52.34
February	57.55	53.07	48.33	60.20	W	W	50.87	53.80	54.41	49.19
March	60.07	54.10	50.16	64.05	W	63.13	56.29	56.15	58.37	51.87
April	W	62.26	57.12	71.85	W	W	62.93	61.29	65.03	59.80
May	66.95	66.17	55.57	70.83	65.36	68.98	61.70	63.60	65.34	60.83
June	67.10	63.43	55.17	69.96	65.87	69.34	60.87	63.99	64.69	59.10
July	70.81	69.24	60.24	75.63	W	W	64.60	61.76	67.59	64.23
August	68.94	65.45	59.97	72.67	55.45	([d])	60.48	56.65	62.75	62.76
September	56.89	55.49	52.01	62.74	53.27	W	52.02	52.13	55.93	53.59
October	54.00	52.38	47.62	58.62	52.11	W	48.97	50.66	52.71	48.85
November	57.67	56.16	48.13	[R] 61.20	[R] 49.38	W	48.54	[R] 50.09	[R] 53.08	[R] 50.26
December	[R] 58.19	53.99	[R] 50.09	[R] 62.20	[R] 52.29	W	[R] 49.13	[R] 51.60	[R] 54.23	[R] 51.68
Average	**[R] 62.23**	**59.77**	**[R] 52.91**	**[R] 65.67**	**[R] 56.09**	**66.03**	**[R] 55.80**	**[R] 56.09**	**[R] 59.18**	**[R] 55.36**
2007 January	51.61	48.98	43.20	55.32	W	W	44.97	49.59	49.67	45.17

[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 two 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.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Nominal 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 Average	**30.14**	**26.76**	**30.55**	**25.48**	**31.07**	**27.50**	**30.62**	**25.70**	**27.54**	**27.70**	**27.68**
2004 Average	**39.62**	**34.51**	**39.03**	**32.25**	**40.95**	**37.11**	**39.28**	**33.79**	**36.53**	**36.84**	**35.29**
2005 January	42.58	34.33	44.23	32.37	46.53	40.60	45.67	36.62	39.38	40.48	36.49
February	44.39	36.07	W	33.52	49.97	43.46	44.50	39.05	42.92	43.31	38.13
March	50.99	41.28	48.78	39.72	55.46	46.33	53.49	44.60	45.86	47.58	44.30
April	50.45	40.37	49.93	40.72	53.61	47.27	51.40	43.95	46.01	47.19	43.62
May	48.49	39.29	47.78	40.78	51.32	46.78	49.98	43.70	46.18	46.61	42.46
June	53.09	43.10	53.39	45.20	57.67	53.14	53.16	48.44	52.45	52.96	47.05
July	57.18	50.71	55.11	46.95	60.86	57.51	59.58	50.88	56.50	55.93	51.83
August	63.78	54.43	59.03	50.95	67.35	59.61	62.41	58.30	59.20	61.10	55.96
September	61.88	53.33	62.64	52.40	65.20	56.22	64.26	62.33	56.29	60.84	56.01
October	56.99	51.29	58.27	49.21	62.35	54.06	61.78	52.79	52.83	55.75	53.15
November	54.16	48.79	52.20	43.62	59.34	52.28	58.63	49.01	51.25	53.00	49.06
December	57.69	45.46	54.80	45.95	62.07	53.84	W	50.57	53.12	54.76	49.22
Average	**54.31**	**44.73**	**53.42**	**43.47**	**57.55**	**50.31**	**55.28**	**47.87**	**49.68**	**51.36**	**47.31**
2006 January	61.35	47.47	61.95	51.31	65.91	56.25	67.33	53.93	55.74	58.12	53.21
February	61.48	43.12	55.99	49.48	63.03	56.26	63.01	52.91	55.17	56.70	49.55
March	62.44	46.62	55.89	51.05	67.04	58.87	65.21	57.70	57.97	60.37	52.73
April	70.71	56.62	64.06	58.02	73.72	62.92	71.35	63.81	62.49	65.76	60.97
May	68.62	63.51	68.80	56.32	72.93	65.12	71.29	62.63	64.28	66.10	63.17
June	68.64	61.16	66.06	56.00	72.70	66.49	71.12	62.65	65.81	67.16	62.08
July	72.89	64.71	70.94	61.26	77.43	65.48	74.59	66.19	65.60	69.18	66.52
August	71.47	63.77	66.67	60.78	74.89	62.21	W	62.15	62.18	65.45	64.81
September	60.38	55.23	57.25	52.78	65.21	56.29	W	53.94	55.80	57.86	56.59
October	57.25	47.83	55.50	48.34	60.90	53.91	59.70	50.73	53.43	54.95	50.89
November	59.49	R 47.83	56.06	48.91	R 62.88	R 52.58	58.67	50.75	R 52.45	R 54.72	51.44
December	R 60.44	R 50.91	R 56.91	R 50.93	R 63.92	R 54.11	58.69	R 51.32	R 53.87	R 56.48	R 52.92
Average	**R 64.84**	**R 53.78**	**R 62.13**	**R 53.77**	**R 68.25**	**R 59.19**	**67.44**	**R 57.44**	**R 58.92**	**R 61.23**	**R 57.10**
2007 January	52.95	46.63	51.74	44.25	57.66	49.84	W	46.87	49.55	51.26	47.19

[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: • 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." • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 25. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 25.

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

(Nominal 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 Average	**NA**	**159.1**	**177.7**	**163.8**
2004 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
May	NA	221.6	240.3	225.7
June	NA	217.6	236.5	221.8
July	NA	231.6	250.2	235.7
August	NA	250.6	270.1	254.8
September	NA	292.7	313.0	296.9
October	NA	278.5	300.1	283.0
November	NA	234.3	256.0	238.7
December	NA	218.6	239.3	223.0
Average	**NA**	**229.5**	**249.1**	**233.8**
2006 January	NA	231.5	252.1	235.9
February	NA	231.0	251.9	235.4
March	NA	240.1	260.3	244.4
April	NA	275.7	296.7	280.1
May	NA	294.7	316.9	299.3
June	NA	291.7	313.9	296.3
July	NA	299.9	321.9	304.6
August	NA	298.5	320.7	303.3
September	NA	258.9	281.9	263.7
October	NA	227.2	249.3	231.9
November	NA	224.1	245.9	228.7
December	NA	233.4	255.0	238.0
Average	**NA**	**258.9**	**280.5**	**263.5**
2007 January	NA	227.4	250.1	232.1
February	NA	228.5	250.9	233.3
March	NA	259.2	281.8	263.9

[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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • 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.

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Nominal 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 Average	**72.8**	**80.4**	**58.8**	**65.1**	**66.1**	**69.8**
2004 Average	**76.4**	**83.5**	**60.1**	**69.2**	**68.1**	**73.9**
2005 January	81.8	86.9	NA	70.9	72.1	77.2
February	87.9	90.8	NA	75.3	72.2	80.7
March	96.5	98.0	NA	82.8	82.9	89.8
April	103.4	106.6	80.1	93.3	89.6	97.8
May	95.0	112.2	86.6	98.4	89.1	103.1
June	100.3	111.8	84.4	96.2	90.5	101.9
July	113.8	116.8	87.8	97.3	101.1	105.1
August	133.1	129.2	90.7	100.0	115.1	110.6
September	140.2	138.4	103.6	115.8	121.9	125.2
October	139.6	142.7	108.8	119.8	124.7	127.9
November	126.5	134.3	99.3	111.7	111.4	120.4
December	129.3	134.6	105.7	109.6	119.6	119.5
Average	**111.5**	**116.8**	**84.2**	**97.4**	**97.1**	**104.8**
2006 January	125.8	134.6	108.8	117.8	118.5	124.2
February	122.2	137.8	114.6	119.5	119.5	125.4
March	121.8	136.0	115.8	119.1	119.3	125.0
April	120.2	139.7	114.9	123.6	117.7	127.8
May	125.9	143.5	120.4	128.0	123.9	131.9
June	125.3	148.1	113.6	123.2	116.9	128.6
July	128.4	145.1	115.7	123.3	119.5	127.8
August	130.9	145.1	119.3	125.3	124.8	130.1
September	111.8	132.4	104.1	111.8	107.2	116.0
October	107.7	120.1	98.5	105.9	102.5	109.3
November	115.9	117.6	95.9	105.3	102.5	108.7
December	113.3	119.9	96.2	105.3	104.3	109.9
Average	**120.2**	**134.2**	**107.9**	**117.2**	**113.4**	**121.8**
2007 January	99.7	116.7	NA	100.6	NA	105.4

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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • 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.

Sources: • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 19. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 19.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Nominal 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 Average	**100.2**	**128.8**	**87.1**	**95.5**	**88.1**	**88.3**	**60.7**
2004 Average	**128.8**	**162.7**	**120.8**	**127.1**	**112.5**	**118.7**	**75.1**
2005 January	128.2	160.4	131.7	145.2	131.4	130.6	NA
February	134.2	171.4	138.3	145.4	134.4	139.1	NA
March	153.0	189.3	158.2	164.5	153.5	158.8	NA
April	164.4	204.1	165.5	164.5	155.9	163.8	86.0
May	154.1	195.2	155.8	153.8	144.4	152.2	82.0
June	160.7	197.0	165.0	171.0	159.1	167.0	83.0
July	171.4	210.2	171.2	176.5	164.7	171.5	86.0
August	195.5	230.4	184.7	194.3	178.4	189.8	93.2
September	220.6	264.7	206.9	221.3	199.3	212.7	108.2
October	197.0	245.1	233.5	227.1	207.1	232.3	111.6
November	160.1	199.3	181.4	196.5	175.2	182.6	103.3
December	160.8	200.4	173.8	195.0	172.4	175.5	106.8
Average	**167.0**	**207.6**	**172.3**	**175.7**	**162.3**	**173.7**	**93.3**
2006 January	174.9	218.7	182.4	191.6	175.6	181.0	104.3
February	166.0	209.6	182.5	184.7	171.1	180.6	97.4
March	187.0	228.2	186.2	197.9	179.1	190.1	96.6
April	219.6	265.4	203.2	218.2	197.2	212.2	102.2
May	226.3	274.3	213.2	NA	201.3	218.7	103.2
June	227.9	274.6	213.3	219.4	198.4	218.7	106.1
July	239.5	287.3	217.4	225.8	200.6	225.0	110.8
August	226.1	284.1	221.4	229.3	206.1	234.3	111.3
September	180.1	231.9	194.7	203.7	179.7	191.3	103.2
October	164.1	212.0	181.5	194.0	172.2	182.7	100.3
November	166.7	213.9	177.8	194.4	169.9	186.8	101.3
December	172.8	217.2	190.6	200.7	[R] 175.3	188.6	103.3
Average	[R] **196.9**	**249.0**	**196.4**	**200.8**	[R] **183.4**	**201.3**	**103.1**
2007 January	157.0	199.4	172.9	180.5	160.6	169.6	99.8

[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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • 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.

Sources: • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 4. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Nominal 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 Average	**115.6**	**149.3**	**87.2**	**122.4**	**93.3**	**94.4**	**57.7**
2004 Average	**143.5**	**181.9**	**120.7**	**116.0**	**117.3**	**124.3**	**83.9**
2005 January	139.5	173.8	131.3	174.7	138.7	134.9	NA
February	146.8	186.7	137.5	169.9	141.4	144.0	NA
March	163.7	201.5	158.5	187.3	159.4	163.0	NA
April	180.3	221.7	167.6	180.4	160.7	169.1	96.8
May	171.4	212.1	157.3	172.7	148.8	158.1	98.7
June	172.1	211.6	165.1	176.7	166.9	169.0	98.3
July	185.0	223.0	172.4	178.1	171.1	176.5	100.6
August	208.0	238.6	185.3	203.2	186.1	194.6	107.7
September	241.7	280.8	210.3	231.2	207.8	218.2	120.4
October	226.2	270.8	235.2	226.2	217.5	235.4	147.2
November	182.4	218.6	185.3	210.1	183.2	192.5	NA
December	173.9	219.3	176.1	NA	186.8	180.6	152.5
Average	**182.9**	**223.1**	**173.5**	**195.7**	**170.5**	**178.6**	**108.9**
2006 January	187.3	239.1	184.2	224.9	188.4	184.9	NA
February	183.5	232.4	185.5	218.8	185.5	187.0	138.8
March	198.5	247.3	187.5	236.3	192.6	194.6	NA
April	233.4	286.9	204.8	251.6	208.4	214.6	129.7
May	246.1	301.3	215.7	255.2	212.8	226.2	129.0
June	243.9	305.7	215.9	246.9	209.6	224.9	129.9
July	253.0	310.3	217.8	NA	214.1	228.6	136.6
August	248.8	305.8	222.9	NA	221.1	238.7	136.8
September	207.8	253.2	199.8	251.3	191.3	205.6	126.6
October	178.7	238.5	183.2	248.2	184.3	189.6	131.1
November	178.9	235.3	179.9	241.3	190.9	191.3	130.7
December	186.8	234.9	193.5	NA	[R] 199.0	195.6	[R] 138.3
Average	**213.0**	**268.2**	**199.8**	**223.8**	[R] **197.3**	**207.5**	**135.6**
2007 January	179.3	217.1	175.8	194.0	189.7	180.2	NA

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

Sources: • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 2. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 2.

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

(Nominal 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 Average	**131.4**	**131.2**	**130.9**	**138.6**	**134.4**	**135.5**	**143.6**	**148.9**	**130.4**
2004 Average	**151.1**	**149.7**	**150.5**	**155.9**	**151.1**	**151.8**	**162.7**	**166.2**	**148.9**
2005 January	174.8	175.2	172.9	182.3	175.8	179.0	187.9	194.7	174.1
February	180.2	178.8	174.3	186.3	177.3	181.0	190.6	197.9	177.0
March	186.5	185.3	183.5	196.2	185.4	188.2	200.5	209.2	185.7
April	191.4	188.0	186.4	201.6	186.3	191.1	202.1	210.2	187.5
May	186.2	182.2	183.2	196.0	187.3	191.8	199.9	203.3	182.9
June	199.9	192.3	196.8	202.8	193.2	196.9	208.6	206.9	191.4
July	209.5	201.9	210.2	212.9	NA	204.3	210.6	214.6	196.2
August	218.4	212.7	220.3	223.2	219.3	221.9	220.7	225.6	210.7
September	235.8	234.8	235.5	237.1	237.6	237.6	246.9	252.7	237.0
October	234.2	233.8	235.7	241.3	239.6	237.6	243.6	254.7	232.6
November	223.5	222.2	227.8	231.5	230.9	228.5	239.6	242.1	222.7
December	222.0	221.3	228.3	231.1	232.7	228.7	240.8	242.6	225.0
Average	**198.6**	**197.2**	**198.7**	**206.4**	**200.0**	**201.2**	**210.5**	**216.6**	**197.4**
2006 January	224.7	220.5	229.7	234.8	234.5	229.4	242.6	245.3	226.6
February	223.8	218.9	227.7	230.7	231.4	228.9	240.5	242.6	223.4
March	226.1	219.7	229.8	234.4	236.6	234.0	243.3	246.7	227.0
April	233.0	227.5	236.9	245.6	244.3	237.9	250.8	255.2	233.4
May	236.4	234.2	240.7	251.3	248.7	241.7	258.0	258.7	236.7
June	243.5	237.9	248.0	248.8	246.5	244.4	254.1	257.9	238.7
July	243.7	240.2	255.4	245.9	246.4	244.2	256.7	256.1	234.8
August	243.0	243.0	259.9	247.8	246.2	248.5	258.6	262.0	239.6
September	234.4	237.0	253.4	235.4	232.7	243.4	247.2	248.4	227.3
October	226.2	228.6	250.9	227.4	227.9	235.5	240.6	236.7	222.0
November	227.5	229.0	251.5	228.8	231.2	239.0	241.3	239.2	226.8
December	R 233.3	R 231.9	R 256.6	R 232.3	R 233.8	R 240.1	R 246.1	R 246.9	R 230.0
Average	R **229.3**	R **226.6**	R **240.5**	R **235.3**	R **235.9**	**235.5**	R **245.3**	**246.2**	R **228.3**
2007 January	229.4	229.7	252.6	226.9	NA	238.7	241.0	236.2	224.4

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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 18. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 18.

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

(Nominal 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 Average	**143.3**	**W**	**145.5**	**131.1**	**130.4**	**128.4**	**132.1**	**120.2**	**119.8**	**126.9**	**121.8**
2004 Average	**157.0**	**W**	**163.2**	**146.2**	**149.3**	**147.5**	**153.9**	**153.7**	**140.5**	**146.5**	**143.3**
2005 January	185.1	W	189.4	179.1	180.9	169.3	175.4	171.6	167.3	167.1	162.9
February	187.2	W	190.7	181.4	181.9	176.1	181.7	175.4	171.7	172.2	168.1
March	193.6	W	199.9	190.7	192.6	188.9	191.4	188.0	189.1	186.6	179.7
April	196.8	W	204.0	189.4	190.6	181.0	192.1	190.7	NA	186.9	182.9
May	191.7	W	195.5	182.3	185.5	175.5	191.2	179.8	183.4	185.7	180.2
June	198.4	W	199.7	188.1	188.4	187.7	197.3	190.0	183.4	190.4	187.7
July	207.0	W	207.4	195.1	196.7	193.9	201.6	200.9	195.2	198.4	194.4
August	216.9	W	222.6	216.7	210.8	212.1	216.9	217.0	207.8	215.1	216.1
September	246.3	W	248.9	247.3	237.5	241.5	247.6	241.9	235.9	239.3	239.5
October	246.9	W	250.8	252.6	243.4	255.0	NA	NA	263.6	NA	255.6
November	231.6	W	242.3	229.0	220.7	230.3	238.5	243.3	237.6	236.9	224.7
December	235.8	W	240.7	226.5	224.2	220.1	224.6	227.9	227.4	224.0	212.6
Average	**207.5**	**W**	**212.7**	**204.4**	**204.3**	**200.9**	**205.3**	**201.7**	**202.1**	**199.3**	**198.7**
2006 January	238.0	W	242.2	233.7	226.8	220.0	222.9	222.2	221.5	218.8	210.8
February	234.3	W	241.8	230.5	224.4	220.1	224.3	221.6	221.2	218.7	211.9
March	238.3	W	241.7	231.4	226.6	226.5	229.1	228.6	227.1	224.4	219.3
April	242.6	W	247.4	234.0	233.5	237.5	242.0	238.0	237.3	236.8	230.3
May	244.2	W	248.5	237.5	233.5	241.2	249.3	246.5	246.8	246.3	241.5
June	245.2	W	249.5	232.8	230.7	242.4	249.7	249.5	250.3	246.3	250.8
July	241.2	W	254.3	233.2	236.0	245.1	258.9	256.9	251.2	257.8	264.6
August	241.2	W	254.9	233.5	241.8	251.6	265.6	264.9	262.8	268.1	275.7
September	231.4	W	243.3	219.9	220.5	225.3	232.8	227.4	231.4	232.4	232.7
October	227.8	W	235.5	212.9	216.1	219.2	228.1	227.5	227.6	228.7	221.7
November	233.2	W	240.4	214.0	220.7	222.1	235.4	233.0	233.2	232.9	229.6
December	R 242.6	W	R 243.8	R 215.1	R 223.4	R 224.2	R 238.4	R 236.7	236.6	R 235.4	R 228.0
Average	**R 237.5**	**W**	**R 243.2**	**R 226.8**	**226.1**	**R 226.4**	**R 232.7**	**R 231.9**	**231.5**	**230.0**	**R 226.6**
2007 January	234.4	W	239.5	210.9	214.7	211.5	223.3	219.7	221.6	220.9	216.8

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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 18. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 18.

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

(Nominal 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 Average	**118.8**	**148.7**	**130.3**	**124.3**	**135.5**
2004 Average	**149.5**	**174.9**	**159.4**	**152.4**	**154.8**
2005 January	149.0	192.5	168.4	168.3	180.8
February	188.7	223.4	196.1	176.7	184.6
March	204.6	243.6	211.0	192.4	194.0
April	205.5	248.0	220.6	204.3	196.7
May	185.7	230.2	201.6	201.3	191.6
June	193.8	221.6	200.1	199.9	198.8
July	211.5	NA	NA	202.5	204.2
August	249.9	261.8	NA	218.0	218.4
September	276.1	280.6	259.0	242.5	242.3
October	NA	283.0	NA	250.1	244.3
November	253.3	261.3	234.8	229.7	232.1
December	218.2	248.2	219.7	219.5	231.2
Average	**212.3**	**238.5**	**214.6**	**206.1**	**205.2**
2006 January	215.6	249.8	220.3	218.3	232.8
February	222.2	254.4	218.5	223.0	230.9
March	229.8	273.0	238.5	224.9	235.1
April	245.0	276.5	248.8	234.1	242.5
May	NA	298.7	273.0	260.6	247.3
June	266.7	291.2	NA	261.0	246.7
July	265.9	289.9	261.9	258.1	247.1
August	296.8	293.1	281.3	266.3	250.9
September	269.5	273.3	240.0	261.3	237.5
October	235.8	249.1	224.8	228.1	229.9
November	242.4	270.3	253.3	224.2	233.5
December	R 256.7	284.7	259.0	R 235.7	R 237.2
Average	**239.3**	**268.5**	R **240.6**	R **239.6**	**236.2**
2007 January	R 227.7	R 261.8	R 232.6	R 226.5	R 231.2
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	E 242.6

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

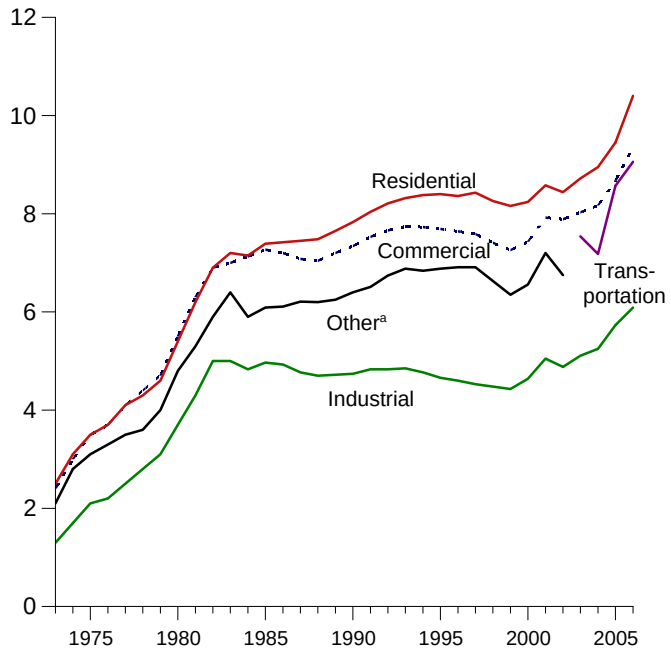
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1978 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: • **1978-2005:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2005,* Table 18. • **2006 and 2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2007, Table 18.

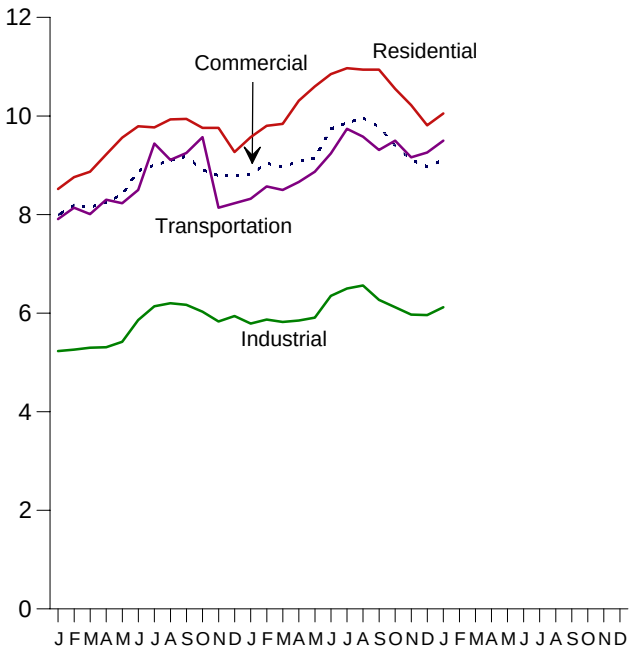
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Nominal Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2006



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

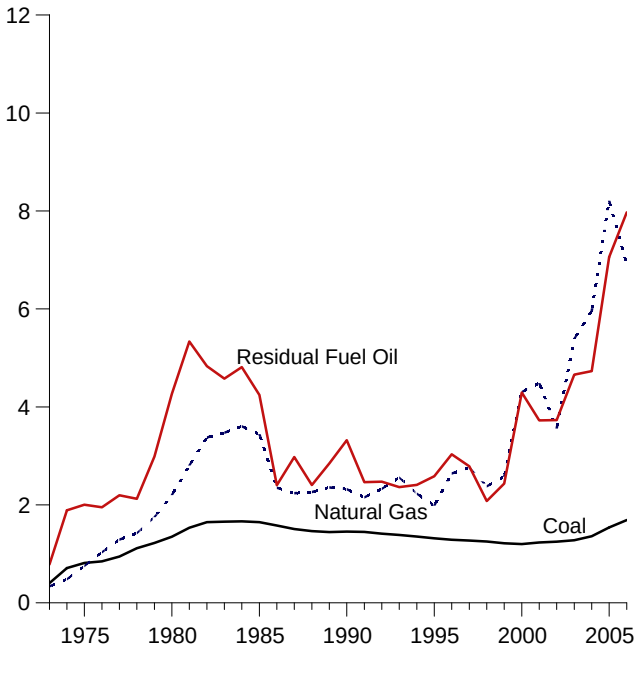
By Sector, Monthly



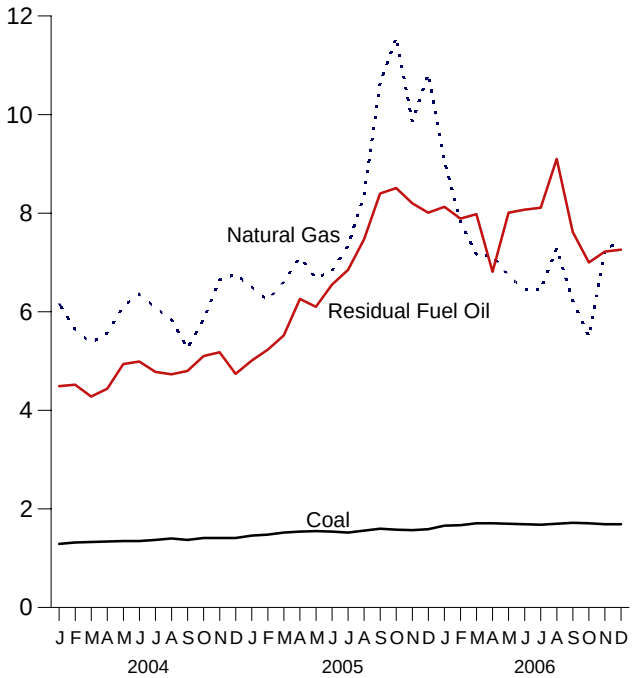
Notes: • Includes taxes. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.9.

Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973-2006



Costs, Monthly



Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Nominal 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	**8.58**	**7.92**	**5.05**	**NA**	**7.20**	**7.29**
2002 Average	**8.44**	**7.89**	**4.88**	**NA**	**6.75**	**7.20**
2003 Average	**8.72**	**8.03**	**5.11**	**7.54**	**–**	**7.44**
2004 Average	**8.95**	**8.17**	**5.25**	**7.18**	**–**	**7.61**
2005 January	8.52	7.99	5.23	7.91	–	7.47
February	8.76	8.19	5.26	8.14	–	7.58
March	8.87	8.15	5.30	8.01	–	7.59
April	9.22	8.25	5.31	8.30	–	7.65
May	9.56	8.41	5.42	8.23	–	7.84
June	9.79	8.89	5.86	8.50	–	8.38
July	9.77	9.00	6.14	9.44	–	8.60
August	9.93	9.10	6.20	9.11	–	8.71
September	9.94	9.18	6.17	9.25	–	8.68
October	9.76	8.91	6.03	9.57	–	8.37
November	9.76	8.79	5.83	8.14	–	8.21
December	9.27	8.79	5.94	8.23	–	8.21
Average	**9.45**	**8.67**	**5.73**	**8.57**	**–**	**8.14**
2006 January	9.57	8.81	5.79	8.32	–	8.32
February	9.80	9.04	5.87	8.57	–	8.43
March	9.84	8.97	5.82	8.50	–	8.39
April	10.31	9.08	5.85	8.66	–	8.52
May	10.60	9.15	5.91	8.87	–	8.66
June	10.85	9.74	6.35	9.24	–	9.24
July	10.97	9.86	6.50	9.74	–	9.49
August	10.94	9.96	6.56	9.58	–	9.53
September	10.94	9.78	6.27	9.31	–	9.26
October	10.55	9.40	6.12	9.50	–	8.83
November	10.22	9.11	5.97	9.16	–	8.58
December	9.81	8.97	5.96	9.26	–	8.49
Average	**10.40**	**9.36**	**6.09**	**9.06**	**–**	**8.85**
2007 January	10.05	9.11	6.12	9.50	–	8.72

[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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • 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." • **1984-1991:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1992 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* April 2007, Table 5.3.

Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Nominal 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 Average	**1.28**	**4.66**	**6.82**	**.72**	**4.33**	**5.39**	**2.28**
2004 Average	**1.36**	**4.73**	**8.02**	**.83**	**4.29**	**5.96**	**2.48**
2005 January	1.46	5.01	9.73	1.10	5.00	6.50	2.64
February	1.48	5.23	9.47	1.17	4.76	6.23	2.50
March	1.52	5.52	11.11	1.12	4.94	6.61	2.60
April	1.54	6.26	10.78	1.15	5.09	7.11	2.77
May	1.55	6.10	10.09	1.13	5.30	6.68	2.77
June	1.54	6.55	10.79	1.01	5.57	6.83	3.06
July	1.52	6.85	10.76	1.07	6.03	7.34	3.47
August	1.56	7.47	11.12	1.01	7.06	8.37	3.80
September	1.60	8.40	13.55	1.11	7.82	10.63	4.05
October	1.58	8.51	15.18	1.22	7.83	11.56	3.93
November	1.57	8.20	13.12	1.12	7.62	9.86	3.42
December	1.59	8.01	12.51	1.14	7.69	10.82	3.75
Average	**1.54**	**7.06**	**11.72**	**1.11**	**6.44**	**8.21**	**3.26**
2006 January	1.66	8.13	13.37	1.11	7.01	9.06	3.13
February	1.67	7.89	11.74	1.18	5.44	7.83	2.97
March	1.71	7.98	12.51	1.20	5.16	7.16	2.88
April	1.71	6.81	14.45	1.26	5.09	7.12	2.93
May	1.70	8.01	14.51	1.34	6.34	6.73	2.97
June	1.69	8.07	14.05	1.33	6.32	6.45	3.07
July	1.68	8.11	12.22	1.39	6.60	6.45	3.36
August	1.70	9.10	15.08	1.48	7.85	7.29	3.60
September	1.72	7.62	10.60	1.38	5.88	6.22	2.93
October	1.71	7.00	12.08	1.24	4.83	5.50	2.68
November	1.69	7.22	11.94	1.37	5.73	7.28	2.90
December	1.69	7.26	12.87	1.42	6.10	7.42	2.96
Average	**1.69**	**7.97**	**12.97**	**1.30**	**6.25**	**6.92**	**3.05**

[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.

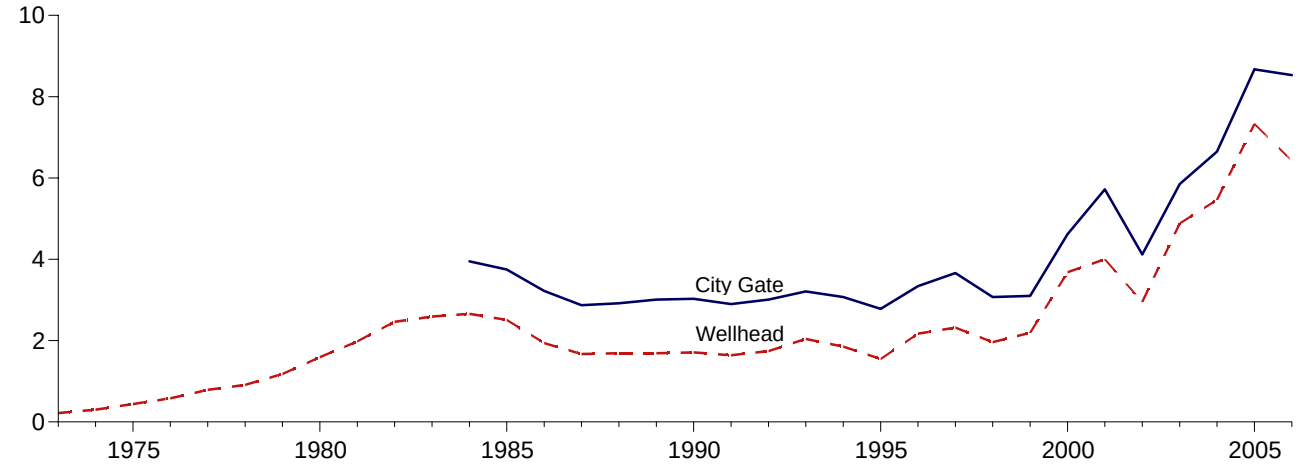
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.

Sources: See end of section.

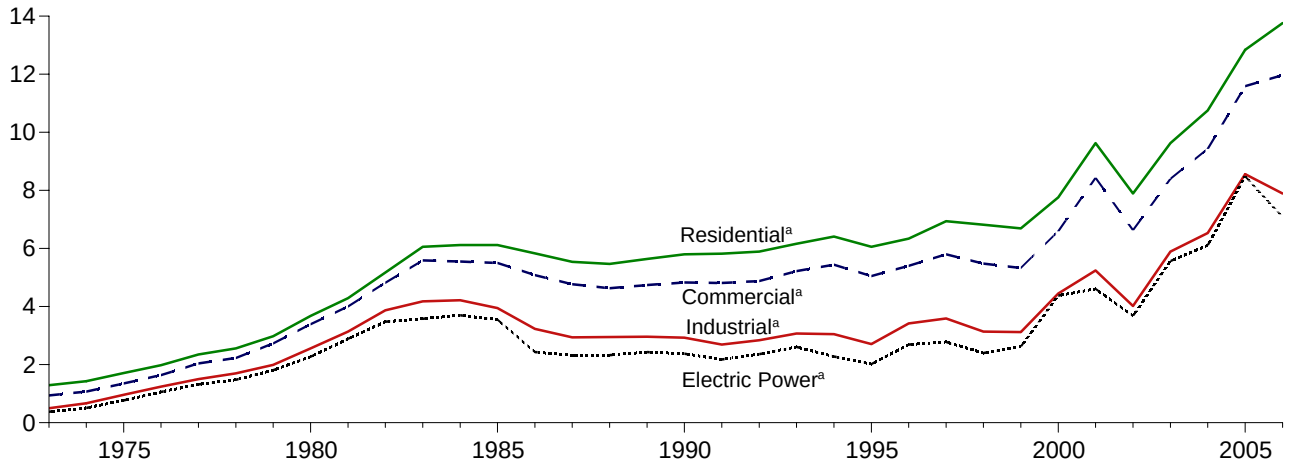
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

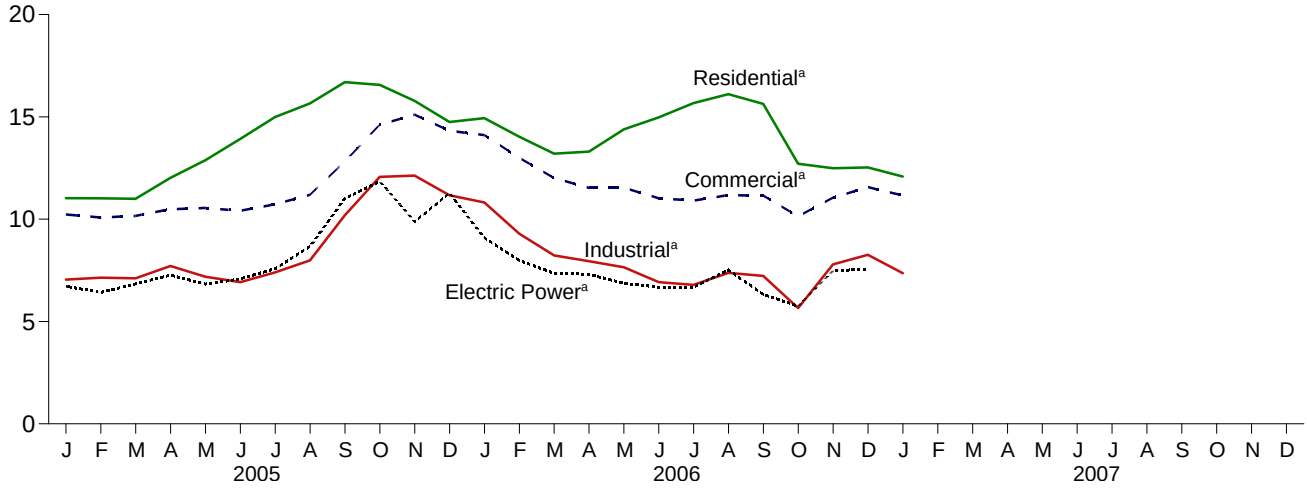
Selected Prices, 1973-2006



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2006



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a]Includes taxes.

Notes: • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
• See "Nominal Price" in glossary.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Nominal 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 Average	**4.88**	**5.85**	**9.63**	**97.6**	**8.40**	**78.2**	**5.89**	**22.1**	**5.57**	**91.2**
2004 Average	**5.46**	**6.65**	**10.75**	**97.4**	**9.43**	**78.0**	**6.53**	**23.7**	**6.11**	**89.8**
2005 January	5.80	7.05	11.03	NA	10.23	85.2	7.05	24.7	6.72	93.0
February	5.74	7.09	11.02	NA	10.08	85.5	7.14	24.1	6.42	93.4
March	5.95	7.24	11.00	NA	10.16	85.0	7.11	24.4	6.84	92.8
April	6.58	7.79	12.02	NA	10.49	83.2	7.71	23.7	7.27	92.8
May	6.24	7.51	12.88	NA	10.55	80.1	7.19	24.0	6.83	93.5
June	6.09	7.30	13.92	NA	10.41	79.0	6.92	23.4	7.08	90.8
July	6.71	7.68	14.99	NA	10.73	76.6	7.40	24.2	7.58	89.9
August	6.48	8.20	15.66	NA	11.19	77.2	7.99	24.3	8.67	89.4
September	8.96	10.26	16.70	NA	12.82	75.8	10.19	23.0	11.01	90.2
October	10.35	12.16	16.56	NA	14.62	79.6	12.07	23.0	11.85	92.3
November	9.91	11.57	15.78	NA	15.11	81.8	12.13	23.2	9.87	93.9
December	9.08	10.77	14.75	NA	14.32	84.5	11.17	23.4	11.28	90.5
Average	**7.33**	**8.67**	**12.84**	**98.2**	**11.59**	**82.7**	**8.56**	**23.8**	**8.48**	**91.5**
2006 January	[E]8.66	[R]10.75	14.94	NA	14.11	83.0	10.82	22.4	9.09	95.1
February	[E]7.28	9.27	14.03	NA	13.00	83.3	9.29	22.3	7.99	96.2
March	[E]6.52	8.74	13.20	NA	12.01	83.0	8.23	22.4	7.35	93.4
April	[E]6.59	[R]8.22	13.30	NA	11.53	79.5	7.95	22.1	7.31	96.5
May	[E]6.19	7.86	14.39	NA	11.54	76.4	7.65	22.3	6.87	94.0
June	[E]5.80	7.22	14.98	NA	11.02	71.8	6.92	21.7	6.67	94.5
July	[E]5.82	7.13	15.67	NA	10.91	69.3	6.79	22.1	6.67	91.2
August	[E]6.51	7.97	16.11	NA	11.18	66.4	7.38	22.1	7.52	93.0
September	[E]5.51	[R]7.60	[R]15.63	NA	[R]11.15	69.2	7.23	20.6	6.32	93.7
October	[E]5.03	6.38	12.71	NA	10.14	73.8	5.66	21.4	5.75	93.7
November	[E]6.43	8.39	12.49	NA	[R]11.05	78.7	7.79	[R]21.3	7.48	94.5
December	[E]6.65	8.66	12.53	NA	11.57	81.8	8.26	[R]22.0	[R]7.56	[R]94.3
Average	[E]**6.42**	[R]**8.53**	**13.76**	[R]**97.7**	**11.97**	**78.5**	**7.89**	**21.9**	[R]**7.09**	[R]**93.8**
2007 January	[E]5.92	7.85	12.08	NA	11.16	83.1	7.36	22.3	NA	NA

[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. For details on how the percentages are derived, see Table. 9.11 Sources at end of section.

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.

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 4.3. 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, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."
1978-2005: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.
2006 and 2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2007, 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."
1978-2005: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.
2006 and 2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2007, 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."
1978-2005: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2006 and 2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2007, 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."
1978-2005: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 24.
2006 and 2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2007, 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*, April 2007, 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:
1973–2001: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*), annual reports.
2002 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (*NGM*), March 2007, Table 3.

Electric Power Sector Price:
1973–1998: EIA, *NGA 2000*, Table 96. 1999–2002: EIA, *NGM*, October 2004, Table 4.
2003 forward: 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."

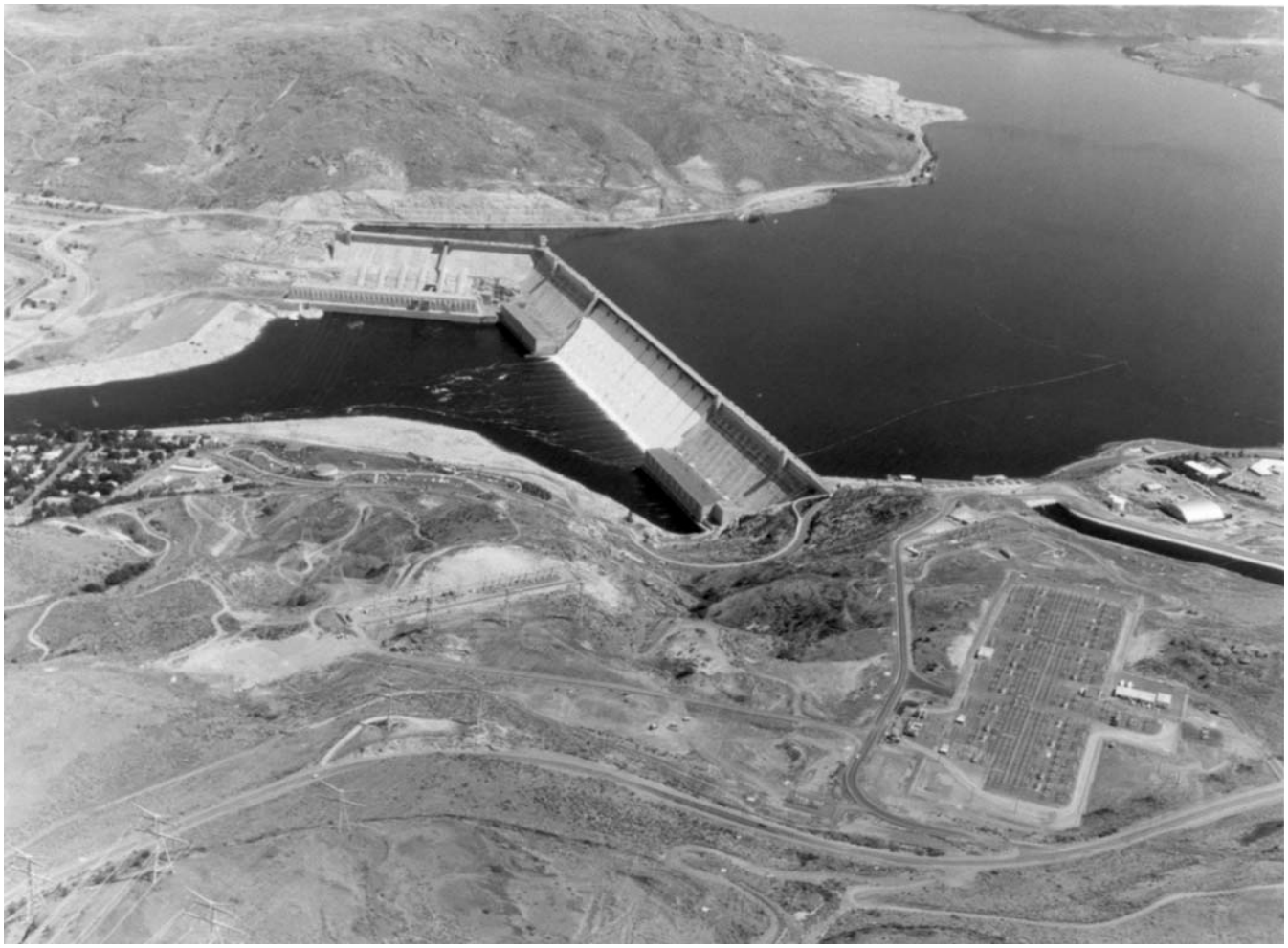
Percentage of Residential Sector:
1989-2001: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.
2002-2005: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports, Table 23.
2006: EIA estimate.

Percentage of Commercial Sector:
1987-2001: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial consumers.
2002 forward: EIA, *NGM*, March 2007, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector:
1982-2001: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers.
2002 forward: EIA, *NGM*, March 2007, Table 3.

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).

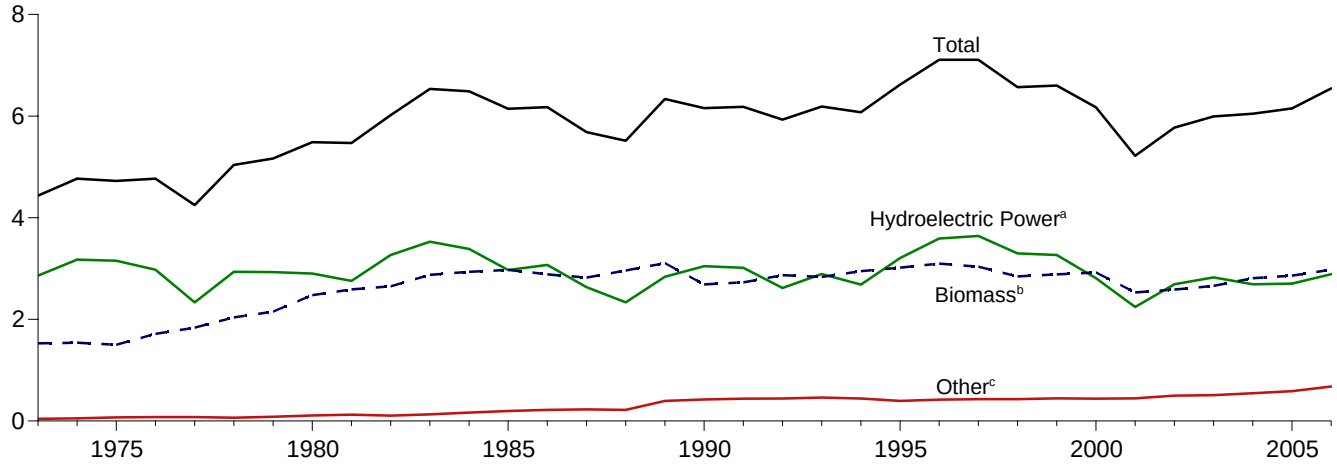
10 Renewable Energy



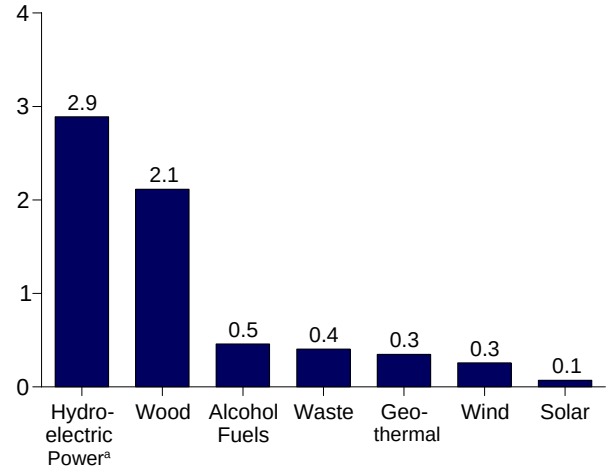
Grand Coulee Dam, Washington State. Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

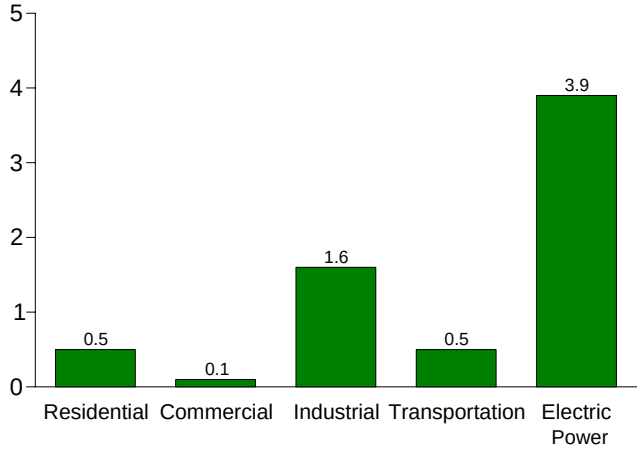
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2006



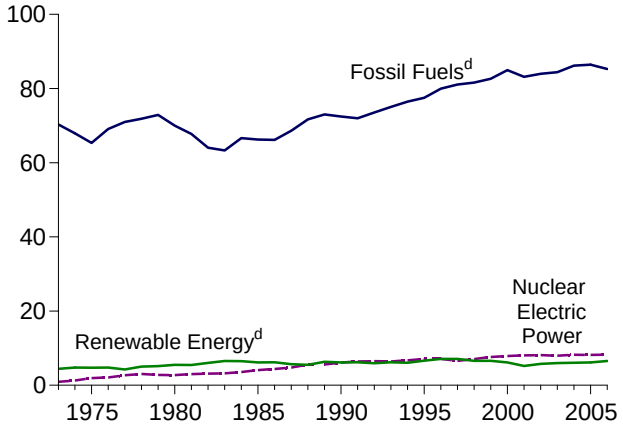
By Source, 2006



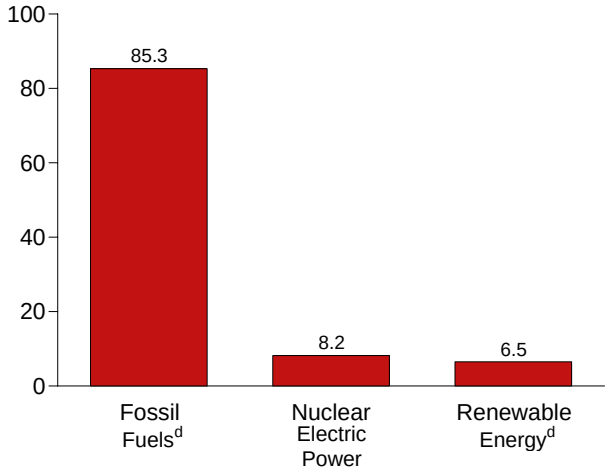
By Sector, 2006



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2006



Compared With Other Resources, 2006



[a]Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b]Wood, waste, and alcohol fuels.
[c]Geothermal, wind, and solar.
[d]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)

	Hydro-electric Power[a]	Biomass				Geo-thermal[e]	Solar[f]	Wind[g]	Total
		Wood[b]	Waste[c]	Alcohol Fuels[d]	Total				
1973 Total	**2,861**	**1,527**	**2**	**NA**	**1,529**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,433**
1975 Total	**3,155**	**1,497**	**2**	**NA**	**1,499**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,723**
1980 Total	**2,900**	**2,474**	**2**	**NA**	**2,475**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**5,485**
1985 Total	**2,970**	**2,687**	**236**	**52**	**2,975**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**6,144**
1990 Total	**3,046**	**2,216**	**408**	**63**	**2,687**	**336**	**60**	**29**	**6,158**
1995 Total	**3,205**	**2,370**	**531**	**117**	**3,018**	**294**	**70**	**33**	**6,620**
1996 Total	**3,590**	**2,437**	**577**	**84**	**3,098**	**316**	**71**	**33**	**7,107**
1997 Total	**3,640**	**R 2,371**	**551**	**106**	**R 3,027**	**325**	**70**	**34**	**R 7,097**
1998 Total	**3,297**	**2,184**	**542**	**117**	**2,843**	**328**	**70**	**31**	**6,569**
1999 Total	**3,268**	**R 2,214**	**540**	**122**	**R 2,876**	**331**	**69**	**46**	**R 6,589**
2000 Total	**2,811**	**R 2,262**	**511**	**139**	**R 2,912**	**317**	**66**	**57**	**R 6,163**
2001 Total	**2,242**	**2,006**	**R 364**	**147**	**R 2,516**	**311**	**65**	**70**	**R 5,205**
2002 Total	**2,689**	**1,995**	**R 402**	**175**	**R 2,572**	**328**	**64**	**105**	**R 5,759**
2003 Total	**2,825**	**2,002**	**R 401**	**238**	**R 2,642**	**331**	**64**	**115**	**R 5,975**
2004 Total	**2,690**	**2,121**	**R 389**	**299**	**R 2,809**	**341**	**65**	**142**	**R 6,047**
2005 January	243	R 184	34	27	R 245	29	5	11	R 534
February	216	R 174	30	24	R 228	25	5	10	R 484
March	229	R 179	34	26	R 239	28	R 6	16	R 518
April	231	R 170	32	25	R 227	28	R 6	17	R 508
May	273	R 175	R 35	27	R 237	29	6	17	R 562
June	268	R 172	34	29	R 235	29	6	18	R 555
July	260	R 181	35	29	R 245	30	6	14	R 555
August	216	R 181	R 35	31	R 247	29	6	11	R 509
September	174	R 173	R 34	28	R 235	28	R 6	15	R 457
October	180	R 177	32	31	R 240	29	R 6	14	R 469
November	194	R 172	R 34	31	R 236	28	5	16	R 479
December	221	R 180	R 35	33	R 248	29	5	18	R 522
Total	**2,703**	**R 2,116**	**R 403**	**342**	**R 2,862**	**343**	**R 66**	**178**	**R 6,151**
2006 January	277	R 188	35	30	R 252	R 30	R 6	24	R 588
February	250	R 166	R 31	28	R 225	R 27	5	19	R 526
March	248	R 177	34	32	R 242	30	R 6	24	R 550
April	285	R 168	R 32	32	R 233	27	R 6	25	R 576
May	305	R 173	35	39	R 246	R 27	6	24	R 609
June	293	R 172	34	43	R 249	29	6	20	R 597
July	249	R 182	35	40	R 257	30	6	19	R 561
August	209	R 181	35	42	R 258	R 31	6	16	R 520
September	172	R 174	R 33	41	R 249	29	R 6	18	R 474
October	173	R 178	33	43	R 255	30	R 6	24	R 488
November	209	R 174	R 33	44	R 251	29	R 6	23	R 518
December	219	R 181	R 34	44	R 260	R 31	R 6	23	R 539
Total	**2,889**	**R 2,114**	**R 404**	**459**	**R 2,978**	**R 349**	**R 70**	**258**	**R 6,545**
2007 January	263	177	36	46	258	31	6	24	582

[a] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[b] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[c] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[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.

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/renew.html.

Sources: Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.2c.

Table 10.2a Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]					
	Biomass				Hydro-electric Power[e]	Biomass			Geo-thermal[c]	Total
	Wood[b]	Geo-thermal[c]	Solar[d]	Total		Wood[b]	Waste[f]	Total		
1973 Total	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**7**
1975 Total	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**8**
1980 Total	**850**	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**NA**	**21**	**NA**	**21**	**NA**	**21**
1985 Total	**1,010**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**NA**	**24**	**NA**	**24**	**NA**	**24**
1990 Total	**580**	**6**	**56**	**641**	**1**	**66**	**28**	**94**	**3**	**98**
1995 Total	**520**	**7**	**65**	**591**	**1**	**72**	**40**	**113**	**5**	**118**
1996 Total	**540**	**7**	**65**	**612**	**1**	**76**	**53**	**129**	**5**	**135**
1997 Total	R **430**	**8**	**65**	R **503**	**1**	**73**	**58**	**131**	**6**	**138**
1998 Total	**380**	**8**	**65**	**452**	**1**	**64**	**54**	**118**	**7**	**127**
1999 Total	R **390**	**9**	**64**	R **462**	**1**	**67**	**54**	**121**	**7**	**128**
2000 Total	R **420**	**9**	**61**	R **490**	**1**	**71**	**47**	**119**	**8**	**127**
2001 Total	**370**	**9**	**60**	**439**	**1**	**67**	**25**	**91**	**8**	**100**
2002 Total	**380**	**10**	**59**	**449**	**(s)**	**69**	**26**	**95**	**9**	**103**
2003 Total	**400**	**13**	**58**	**471**	**1**	**71**	**29**	**100**	**11**	**112**
2004 Total	**410**	**14**	**59**	**483**	**1**	**70**	**34**	**105**	**12**	**118**
2005 January	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
February	R 31	1	5	R 37	(s)	5	3	8	1	9
March	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
April	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	6	3	8	1	10
May	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
June	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
July	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
August	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
September	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
October	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
November	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
December	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
Total	R **410**	**16**	R **61**	R **487**	**1**	**70**	**34**	**104**	**14**	**118**
2006 January	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	6	3	R 8	1	10
February	R 30	1	5	R 36	(s)	5	3	8	1	9
March	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	6	3	R 8	1	10
April	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	(s)	R 5	3	R 8	1	R 9
May	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	R 5	3	9	1	10
June	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	(s)	R 5	3	R 8	1	10
July	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	6	3	R 8	1	10
August	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	6	3	9	1	10
September	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	(s)	R 5	3	R 8	1	R 9
October	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	6	3	R 8	1	10
November	R 32	R 2	5	R 39	(s)	R 5	3	R 8	1	R 9
December	R 33	R 2	R 6	R 40	(s)	6	3	R 8	1	10
Total	R **390**	R **18**	R **65**	R **474**	**1**	R **65**	**35**	R **100**	**14**	R **115**
2007 January	33	2	6	40	(s)	6	3	8	1	10

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[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 from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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/renew.html.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]						Transportation Sector
	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Biomass			Geo-thermal[e]	Total	Biomass
		Wood[c]	Waste[d]	Total			Alcohol Fuels[f]
1973 Total	**35**	**1,165**	**NA**	**1,165**	**NA**	**1,200**	**NA**
1975 Total	**32**	**1,063**	**NA**	**1,063**	**NA**	**1,096**	**NA**
1980 Total	**33**	**1,600**	**NA**	**1,600**	**NA**	**1,633**	**NA**
1985 Total	**33**	**1,645**	**230**	**1,875**	**NA**	**1,908**	**52**
1990 Total	**31**	**1,442**	**192**	**1,634**	**2**	**1,667**	**63**
1995 Total	**55**	**1,652**	**195**	**1,847**	**3**	**1,905**	**117**
1996 Total	**61**	**1,683**	**224**	**1,907**	**3**	**1,971**	**84**
1997 Total	**58**	**1,731**	**184**	**1,915**	**3**	**1,976**	**106**
1998 Total	**55**	**1,603**	**180**	**1,784**	**3**	**1,841**	**117**
1999 Total	**49**	**1,620**	**171**	**1,791**	**4**	**1,843**	**122**
2000 Total	**42**	**1,636**	**145**	**1,781**	**4**	**1,828**	**139**
2001 Total	**33**	**1,443**	**R 129**	**R 1,571**	**5**	**R 1,608**	**147**
2002 Total	**39**	**1,396**	**R 146**	**R 1,543**	**5**	**R 1,586**	**175**
2003 Total	**43**	**1,363**	**R 142**	**R 1,506**	**3**	**R 1,552**	**238**
2004 Total	**33**	**1,476**	**R 132**	**R 1,607**	**4**	**R 1,644**	**299**
2005 January	3	R 127	13	R 140	(s)	R 144	27
February	3	R 122	11	R 134	(s)	R 137	24
March	3	R 122	R 13	R 135	(s)	R 138	26
April	3	R 118	12	R 130	(s)	R 133	25
May	3	R 120	R 13	R 133	(s)	R 136	27
June	3	R 117	12	R 129	(s)	R 133	29
July	3	R 123	R 13	R 136	(s)	R 139	29
August	2	R 123	R 13	R 136	(s)	R 138	31
September	2	R 118	R 13	R 131	(s)	R 133	28
October	2	R 121	12	R 134	(s)	R 136	31
November	2	R 117	12	R 129	(s)	R 132	31
December	3	R 123	12	R 135	(s)	R 138	33
Total	**32**	**R 1,452**	**R 148**	**R 1,600**	**4**	**R 1,636**	**342**
2006 January	3	R 132	12	R 144	(s)	R 148	30
February	3	R 115	R 10	R 126	(s)	R 129	28
March	2	R 122	R 11	R 133	(s)	R 136	32
April	2	R 117	11	R 129	(s)	R 131	32
May	2	R 120	12	R 131	(s)	R 134	39
June	2	R 119	R 11	R 130	(s)	R 132	43
July	2	R 127	12	R 138	(s)	R 141	40
August	2	R 125	12	R 137	(s)	R 139	42
September	2	R 121	R 11	R 132	(s)	R 134	41
October	3	R 124	R 11	R 136	(s)	R 139	43
November	3	R 121	R 11	R 132	(s)	R 136	44
December	3	R 126	12	R 138	(s)	R 141	44
Total	**30**	**R 1,469**	**R 136**	**R 1,606**	**4**	**R 1,640**	**459**
2007 January	4	122	12	133	(s)	138	46

[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 and wood-derived fuels.

[d] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

[e] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[f] Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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/renew.html.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power[a]	Biomass			Geo-thermal[d]	Solar[e]	Wind[f]	Total
		Wood[b]	Waste[c]	Total				
1973 Total	**2,827**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,873**
1975 Total	**3,122**	**(s)**	**2**	**2**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,194**
1980 Total	**2,867**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,982**
1985 Total	**2,937**	**8**	**7**	**14**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3,150**
1990 Total[g]	**3,014**	**129**	**188**	**317**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**3,689**
1995 Total	**3,149**	**125**	**296**	**422**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**3,889**
1996 Total	**3,528**	**138**	**300**	**438**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**4,305**
1997 Total	**3,581**	**137**	**309**	**446**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**4,375**
1998 Total	**3,241**	**137**	**308**	**444**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**4,032**
1999 Total	**3,218**	**138**	**315**	**453**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**4,034**
2000 Total	**2,768**	**134**	**318**	**453**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**3,579**
2001 Total	**2,209**	**126**	**211**	**337**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**2,910**
2002 Total	**2,650**	**150**	**230**	**380**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**3,445**
2003 Total	**2,781**	**167**	**230**	**397**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**3,601**
2004 Total	**2,656**	**165**	**223**	**388**	**311**	**6**	**142**	**3,503**
2005 January	239	16	18	34	26	(s)	11	311
February	213	15	16	31	22	(s)	10	277
March	226	16	18	34	25	(s)	16	302
April	228	13	17	30	25	1	17	300
May	270	14	19	33	27	1	17	348
June	265	15	19	34	26	1	18	344
July	257	17	20	37	27	1	14	335
August	213	17	19	36	26	1	11	288
September	171	16	18	34	26	1	15	246
October	178	15	17	32	26	(s)	14	251
November	191	15	19	34	26	(s)	16	267
December	218	16	19	36	26	(s)	18	299
Total	**2,670**	**185**	**221**	**406**	**309**	**6**	**178**	**3,568**
2006 January	273	17	20	37	26	(s)	24	361
February	247	16	18	34	24	(s)	19	324
March	245	17	19	36	27	(s)	24	332
April	283	13	18	32	24	1	25	364
May	303	14	20	34	23	1	24	386
June	291	16	19	35	26	1	20	373
July	247	17	20	37	27	1	19	330
August	207	17	20	37	28	1	16	288
September	170	16	19	35	26	1	18	250
October	171	15	19	34	27	(s)	24	256
November	206	15	19	35	26	(s)	23	290
December	217	17	20	36	28	(s)	23	303
Total	**2,858**	**190**	**233**	**423**	**312**	**5**	**258**	**3,857**
2007 January	259	17	21	38	27	(s)	24	349

[a] Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b] Wood and wood-derived fuels.
[c] Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).
[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. • **Hydroelectric Power, Geothermal, Solar,** and **Wind:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

Renewable Energy

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Wood

1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.
1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-457 and regional heating degree-day data. 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.

Residential Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geoheat Center. 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.

Residential Sector, Solar

EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," and Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey." 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.

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

EIA, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Tables 7.2a–7.2c and A6. Calculated as total conventional hydroelectric power minus conventional hydroelectric power in the electric power and industrial sectors, multiplied by the fossil fueled-plants heat rate.

Commercial Sector, Wood

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 forward: EIA, *MER*, Tables 7.4a–c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey." Data for wood consumption at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are calculated as total wood consumption at electricity-only and CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4a) minus wood consumption in the electric power sector (*MER*, Table 7.4b) and at industrial CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4c). Annual estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants are based on Form EIA-871; 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.

Commercial Sector, Waste

EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geoheat Center. 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.

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

1973–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Tables 7.1 and A6.
1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Tables 7.2c and A6.

Industrial Sector, Wood

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 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-846, "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey." Data for wood consumption at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants are based on Form-EIA-846; 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.

Industrial Sector, Waste

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.
1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.
1988: Value interpolated.
1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on information presented in Government Advisory Associates, *Resource Recovery Yearbook and Methane Recovery Yearbook*, and information provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program. Data for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants are based on the non-EIA sources listed above; 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.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geoheat Center. 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.

Transportation Sector, 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 Annual (PSA)*, Tables 2 and 16; and EIA, *MER*, Table A1. Ten percent of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production from *PSA*, Table 2, is added to fuel ethanol refinery input from *PSA*, Table 16. The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol from *MER*, Table A1.
2005: EIA, *PSA*, Tables 1 and 15; and EIA, *MER*, Table A1. Motor gasoline blending components adjustments and finished motor gasoline adjustments from *PSA*, Table 1, are added to fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs from *PSA*, Table 15. The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol from *MER*, Table A1.
2006 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Tables 1 and 27; and EIA, *MER*, Table A1. Motor gasoline blending components adjustments and finished motor gasoline adjustments from *PSM*, Table 1, are added to fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs from *PSM*, Table 27. The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol from *MER*, Table A1.

11 International Petroleum

Drilling rig, Gansu Province, People's Republic of China. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait[a]	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[a]	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	OPEC[b,c]
1973 Average	**1,097**	**162**	**1,339**	**5,861**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**2,054**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**3,366**	R **30,791**
1975 Average	**983**	**165**	**1,307**	**5,350**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**1,783**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**2,346**	R **26,936**
1980 Average	**1,106**	**150**	**1,577**	**1,662**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**2,055**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**2,168**	R **26,756**
1985 Average	**1,037**	**231**	**1,325**	**2,250**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**1,495**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**1,677**	R **16,412**
1990 Average	**1,175**	**475**	**1,462**	**3,088**	**2,040**	**1,175**	**1,375**	**1,810**	**406**	**6,410**	**2,117**	**2,137**	R **23,670**
1995 Average	**1,202**	**646**	**1,503**	**3,643**	**560**	**2,057**	**1,390**	**1,993**	**442**	**8,231**	**2,233**	**2,750**	R **26,650**
1996 Average	**1,242**	**709**	**1,547**	**3,686**	**579**	**2,062**	**1,401**	**2,001**	**510**	**8,218**	**2,278**	**2,938**	R **27,170**
1997 Average	**1,277**	**714**	**1,520**	**3,664**	**1,155**	**2,007**	**1,446**	**2,132**	**550**	**8,362**	**2,316**	**3,280**	R **28,424**
1998 Average	**1,246**	**735**	**1,518**	**3,634**	**2,150**	**2,085**	**1,390**	**2,153**	**696**	**8,389**	**2,345**	**3,167**	R **29,509**
1999 Average	**1,202**	**745**	**1,472**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**665**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	R **28,324**
2000 Average	**1,254**	**746**	**1,428**	**3,696**	**2,571**	**2,079**	**1,410**	**2,165**	**737**	**8,404**	**2,368**	**3,155**	R **30,013**
2001 Average	**1,310**	**742**	**1,340**	**3,724**	**2,390**	**1,998**	**1,367**	**2,256**	**714**	**8,031**	**2,205**	**3,010**	R **29,086**
2002 Average	**1,306**	**896**	**1,249**	**3,444**	**2,023**	**1,894**	**1,319**	**2,118**	**679**	**7,634**	**2,082**	**2,604**	R **27,248**
2003 Average	**1,611**	**903**	**1,155**	**3,743**	**1,308**	**2,136**	**1,421**	**2,275**	**715**	**8,775**	**2,348**	**2,335**	R **28,725**
2004 Average	**1,677**	**1,052**	**1,096**	**4,001**	**2,011**	**2,376**	**1,515**	**2,329**	**783**	**9,101**	**2,478**	**2,557**	R **30,976**
2005 January	1,750	1,110	1,093	4,060	1,903	2,450	1,600	2,430	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	R 31,873
February	1,755	1,120	1,083	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	R 31,998
March	1,775	1,146	1,076	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,620	2,580	835	9,500	2,552	2,640	R 32,207
April	1,775	1,158	1,060	4,090	1,903	2,500	1,625	2,640	835	9,600	2,602	2,540	R 32,328
May	1,775	1,178	1,072	4,100	1,903	2,500	1,630	2,690	835	9,600	2,402	2,540	R 32,225
June	1,805	1,177	1,064	4,210	1,903	2,500	1,635	2,695	835	9,600	2,402	2,540	R 32,366
July	1,805	1,219	1,068	4,220	2,003	2,500	1,635	2,695	835	9,600	2,502	2,540	R 32,622
August	1,825	1,364	1,068	4,230	1,903	2,500	1,650	2,590	835	9,600	2,552	2,540	R 32,657
September	1,825	1,408	1,056	4,190	2,053	2,600	1,650	2,635	835	9,600	2,602	2,540	R 32,994
October	1,825	1,368	1,052	4,150	1,803	2,600	1,650	2,695	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	R 32,620
November	1,825	1,408	1,055	4,150	1,703	2,600	1,650	2,695	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	R 32,563
December	1,825	1,418	1,055	4,100	1,653	2,600	1,650	2,695	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	R 32,473
Average	**1,797**	**1,257**	**1,067**	**4,139**	**1,878**	**2,529**	**1,633**	**2,627**	**835**	**9,550**	**2,535**	**2,565**	R **32,412**
2006 January	1,825	1,428	1,045	4,100	1,603	2,600	1,650	2,560	835	9,400	2,602	2,540	R 32,188
February	1,825	1,418	1,050	4,050	1,803	2,550	1,650	2,410	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	R 32,233
March	1,825	1,428	1,043	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,680	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	R 32,101
April	1,825	1,428	1,035	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,690	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	R 32,103
May	1,785	1,328	1,038	3,950	1,903	2,525	1,700	2,370	835	9,200	2,602	2,540	R 31,776
June	1,795	1,293	1,027	4,030	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,465	835	9,100	2,602	2,540	R 32,090
July	1,805	1,468	1,020	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,380	855	9,300	2,702	2,440	R 32,458
August	1,805	1,468	1,015	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,300	2,702	2,490	R 32,583
September	1,835	1,446	1,005	4,035	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,000	2,702	2,490	R 32,231
October	1,835	1,384	985	4,060	2,103	2,550	1,700	2,530	885	8,800	2,702	2,490	R 32,024
November	1,805	1,460	985	4,020	2,003	2,500	1,650	2,480	845	8,800	2,602	2,490	R 31,640
December	1,805	1,490	985	4,020	2,003	2,450	1,650	2,480	835	8,750	2,602	2,490	R 31,560
Average	**1,814**	**1,420**	**1,019**	**4,028**	**1,996**	**2,535**	**1,681**	**2,440**	**850**	**9,152**	**2,636**	**2,511**	R **32,082**
2007 January	1,838	1,590	988	4,040	1,753	2,450	1,680	2,480	835	8,750	2,613	2,380	31,398

[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 January 2007, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 500 thousand barrels per day.

[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

[c] Current members of OPEC are Algeria, Angola, 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.

R=Revised.

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.

Angola is added to Table 11.1a.

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[a]	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**	R **24,888**	**55,679**
1975 Average	**18,934**	**1,430**	**1,490**	**235**	**705**	**189**	**9,523**	**NA**	**12**	**8,375**	R **25,892**	**52,828**
1980 Average	**17,961**	**1,435**	**2,114**	**595**	**1,936**	**486**	**11,706**	**NA**	**1,622**	**8,597**	R **32,802**	**59,558**
1985 Average	**9,630**	**1,471**	**2,505**	**887**	**2,745**	**773**	**11,585**	**NA**	**2,530**	**8,971**	R **37,554**	**53,966**
1990 Average	**15,278**	**1,553**	**2,774**	**873**	**2,553**	**1,630**	**10,975**	**NA**	**1,820**	**7,355**	R **36,822**	**60,492**
1995 Average	**17,208**	**1,805**	**2,990**	**920**	**2,618**	**2,766**	**–**	**5,995**	**2,489**	**6,560**	R **35,683**	**62,333**
1996 Average	**17,367**	**1,837**	**3,131**	**922**	**2,855**	**3,091**	**–**	**5,850**	**2,568**	**6,465**	R **36,528**	**63,698**
1997 Average	**18,095**	**1,922**	**3,200**	**856**	**3,023**	**3,142**	**–**	**5,920**	**2,518**	**6,452**	R **37,265**	**65,689**
1998 Average	**19,337**	**1,981**	**3,198**	**834**	**3,070**	**3,011**	**–**	**5,854**	**2,616**	**6,252**	R **37,406**	**66,916**
1999 Average	**18,667**	**1,907**	**3,195**	**852**	**2,906**	**3,019**	**–**	**6,079**	**2,684**	**5,881**	R **37,525**	**65,848**
2000 Average	**19,892**	**1,977**	**3,249**	**748**	**3,012**	**3,222**	**–**	**6,479**	**2,275**	**5,822**	R **38,356**	**68,369**
2001 Average	**19,098**	**2,029**	**3,300**	**698**	**3,127**	**3,226**	**–**	**6,917**	**2,282**	**5,801**	R **38,897**	**67,984**
2002 Average	**17,794**	**2,171**	**3,390**	**631**	**3,177**	**3,131**	**–**	**7,408**	**2,292**	**5,746**	R **39,719**	**66,967**
2003 Average	**19,063**	**2,306**	**3,409**	**618**	**3,371**	**3,042**	**–**	**8,132**	**2,093**	**5,681**	R **40,509**	**69,235**
2004 Average	**20,787**	**2,398**	**3,485**	**594**	**3,383**	**2,954**	**–**	**8,805**	**1,845**	**5,419**	R **41,248**	**72,224**
2005 January	21,285	2,330	3,561	658	3,351	2,720	–	8,870	1,775	5,441	R 41,174	73,047
February	21,355	2,298	3,570	658	3,349	2,809	–	8,920	1,771	5,494	R 41,321	73,319
March	21,405	2,172	3,594	662	3,252	2,867	–	8,925	1,802	5,601	R 41,439	73,646
April	21,565	2,300	3,584	659	3,409	2,864	–	8,888	1,771	5,556	R 41,652	73,980
May	21,375	2,360	3,611	656	3,441	2,795	–	8,900	1,743	5,581	R 41,926	74,151
June	21,485	2,330	3,646	656	3,425	2,398	–	9,026	1,643	5,460	R 41,388	73,754
July	21,695	2,339	3,654	658	3,082	2,715	–	8,990	1,625	5,240	R 41,001	73,623
August	21,655	2,372	3,668	655	3,414	2,643	–	9,140	1,342	5,218	R 41,037	73,694
September	21,915	2,262	3,623	660	3,367	2,663	–	9,170	1,518	4,204	R 40,314	73,308
October	21,525	2,462	3,649	664	3,221	2,577	–	9,230	1,612	4,534	R 40,729	73,349
November	21,425	2,548	3,621	667	3,311	2,645	–	9,210	1,543	4,837	R 41,266	73,829
December	21,325	2,645	3,520	647	3,388	2,683	–	9,240	1,645	4,984	R 41,642	74,115
Average	**21,501**	**2,369**	**3,609**	**658**	**3,334**	**2,698**	**–**	**9,043**	**1,649**	**5,178**	R **41,241**	**73,653**
2006 January	21,175	2,595	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	–	9,030	1,707	E 5,047	R 41,405	73,593
February	21,375	2,504	3,662	657	3,311	2,620	–	9,040	1,639	E 5,048	R 41,263	73,496
March	21,250	2,411	3,710	651	3,350	2,610	–	9,150	1,597	E 5,016	R 41,184	73,285
April	21,250	2,531	3,680	663	3,370	2,407	–	9,170	1,590	E 5,067	R 41,245	R 73,348
May	21,050	2,341	3,712	655	3,329	2,535	–	9,190	1,500	E 5,100	R 41,354	R 73,130
June	21,305	2,336	3,700	607	3,287	2,365	–	9,260	1,392	E 5,219	R 40,982	R 73,072
July	21,680	2,512	3,716	620	3,232	2,571	–	9,240	1,453	E 5,171	R 41,485	73,943
August	21,710	2,543	3,670	630	3,252	2,430	–	9,330	R 1,202	E 5,155	R 41,153	R 73,736
September	21,360	2,601	3,659	640	3,258	2,338	–	9,350	R 1,354	E 5,188	R 41,428	R 73,659
October	21,135	2,602	3,658	660	3,173	2,380	–	9,450	R 1,482	E 5,195	R 41,635	R 73,659
November	20,805	2,658	3,682	615	3,163	2,466	–	9,320	R 1,504	E 5,149	R 41,662	R 73,302
December	20,695	R 2,669	3,710	619	2,978	2,508	–	R 9,420	R 1,472	E 5,275	R 41,803	R 73,363
Average	**21,232**	**2,525**	**3,686**	**639**	**3,256**	**2,491**	**–**	R **9,247**	R **1,490**	E **5,136**	R **41,385**	R **73,467**
2007 January	20,471	2,577	3,658	616	3,143	2,431	–	9,420	1,509	E 5,196	41,703	73,101

[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.

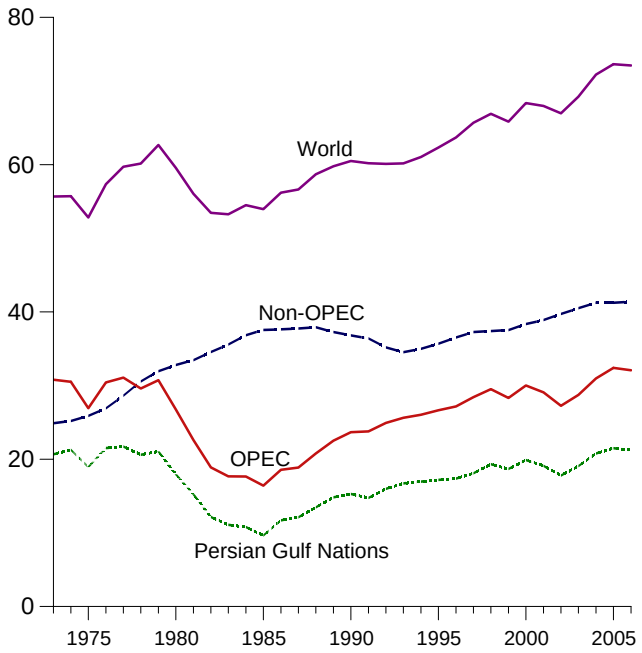
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.

Sources: See end of section.

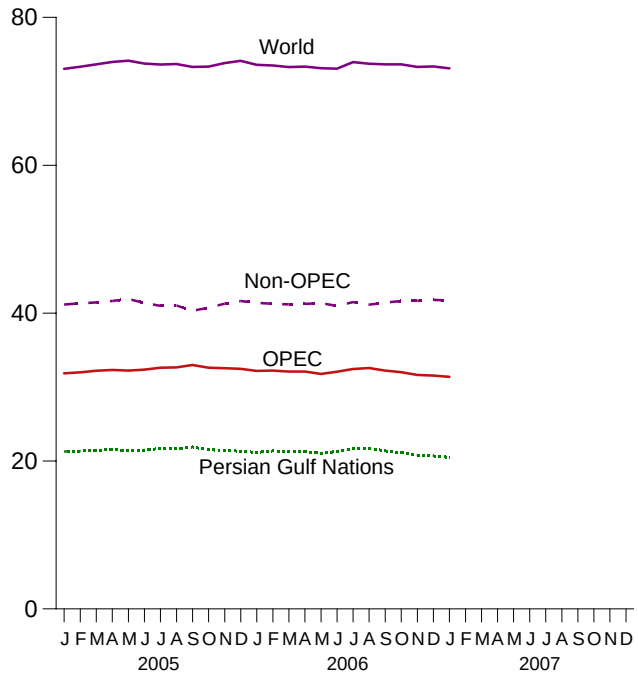
Total Non-OPEC data are revised to exclude Angola.

Figure 11.1a Crude Oil Production Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

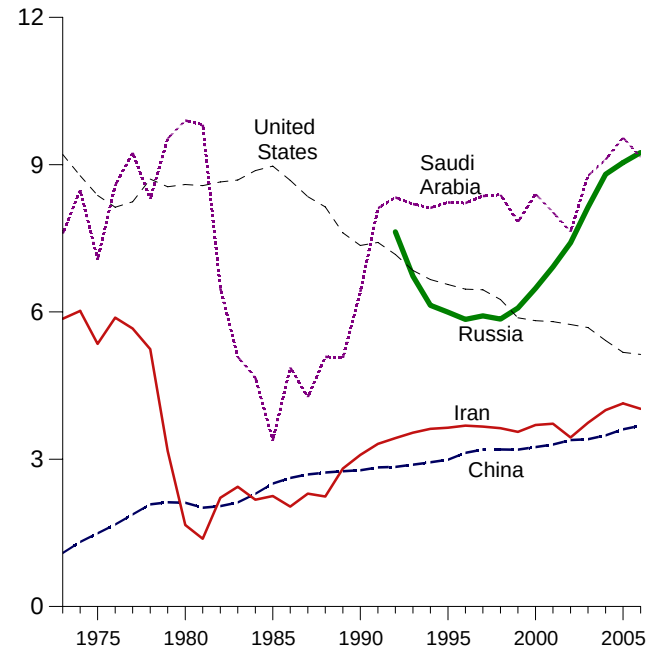
World Production, 1973-2006



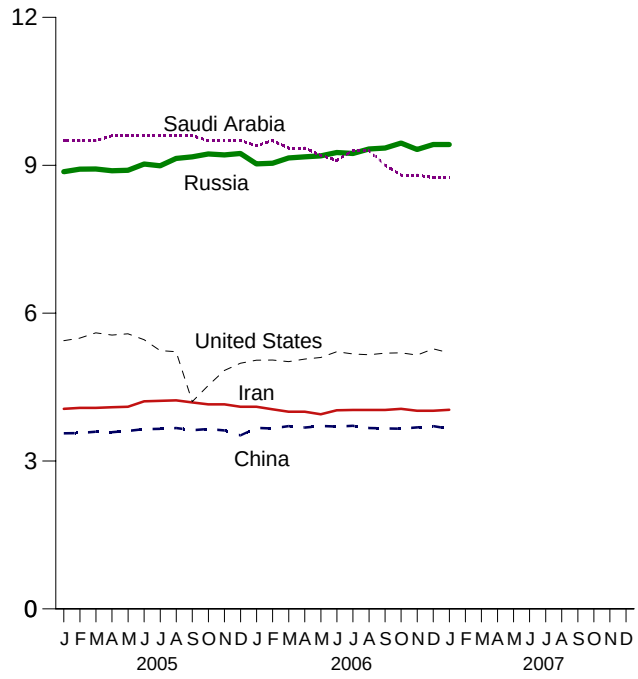
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2006



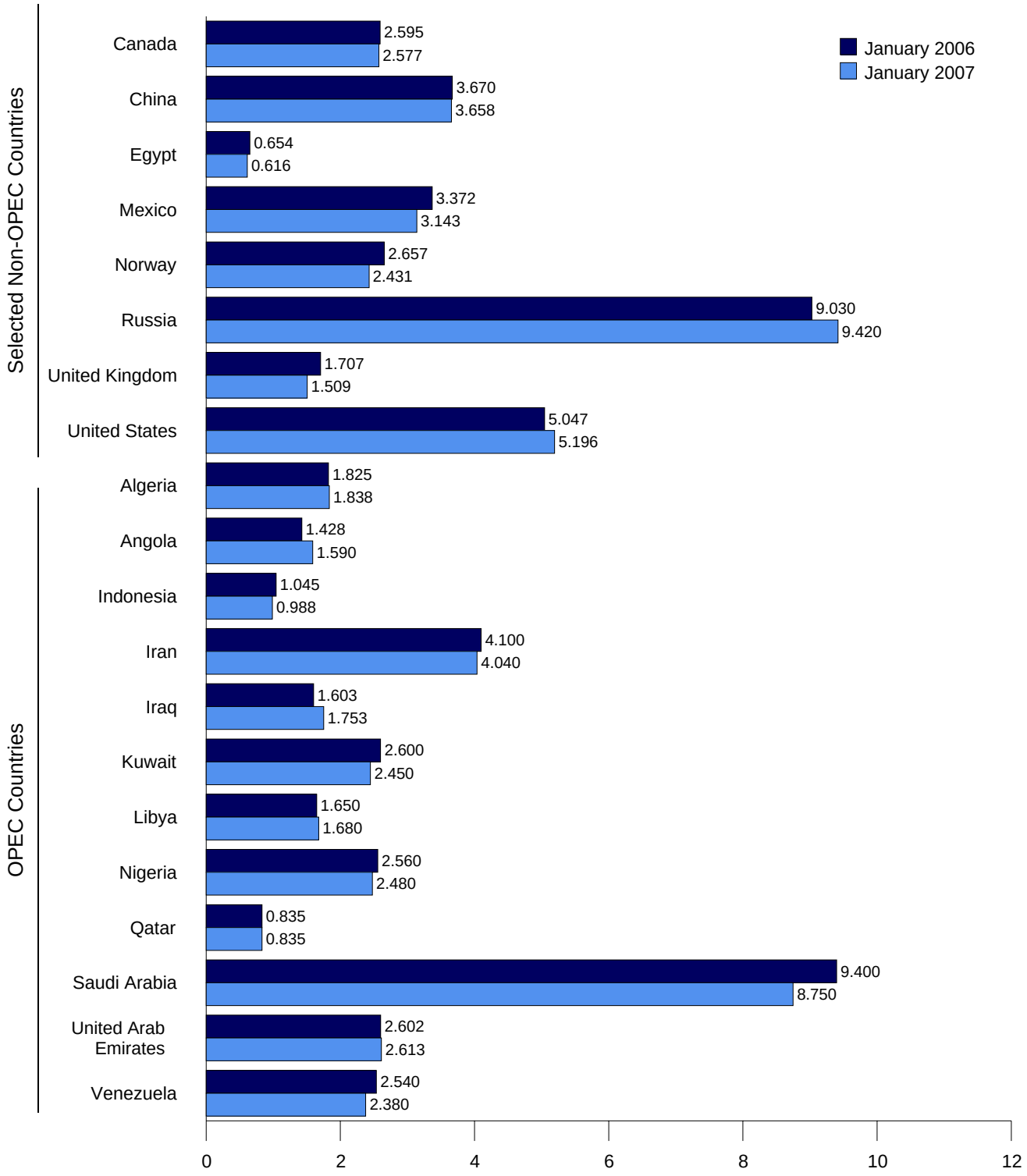
Selected Producers, Monthly



Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• 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."

• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.b.

Figure 11.1b Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
(Million Barrels per Day)

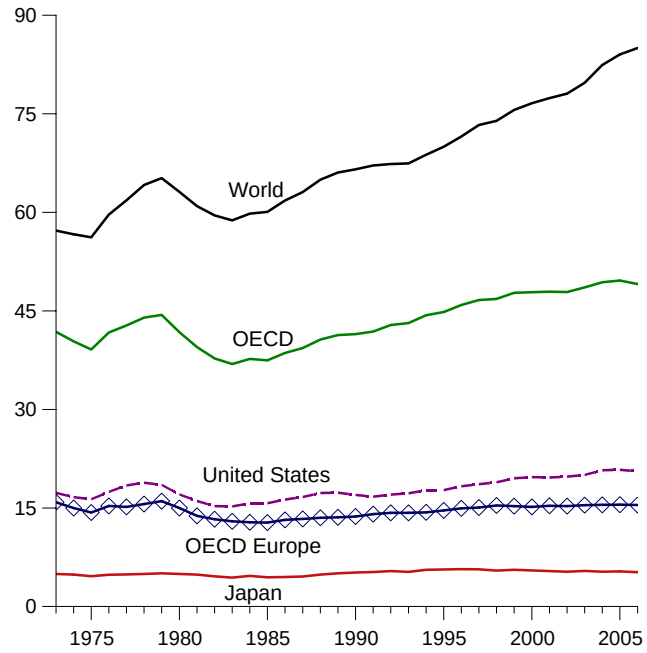


Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

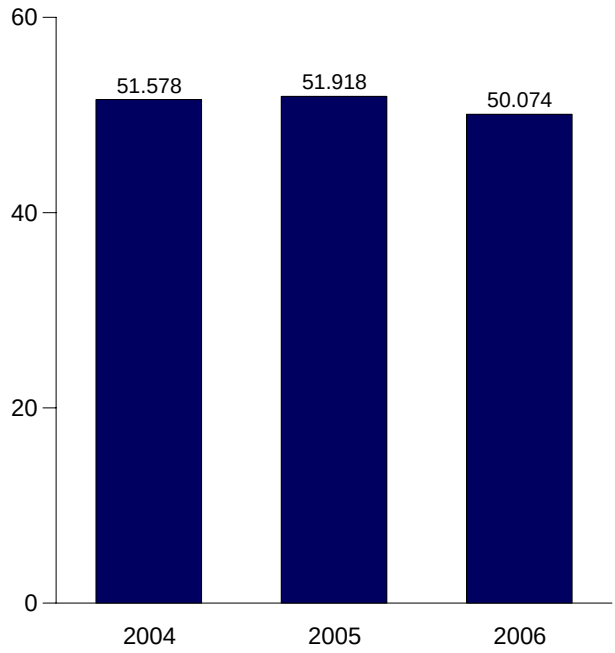
Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

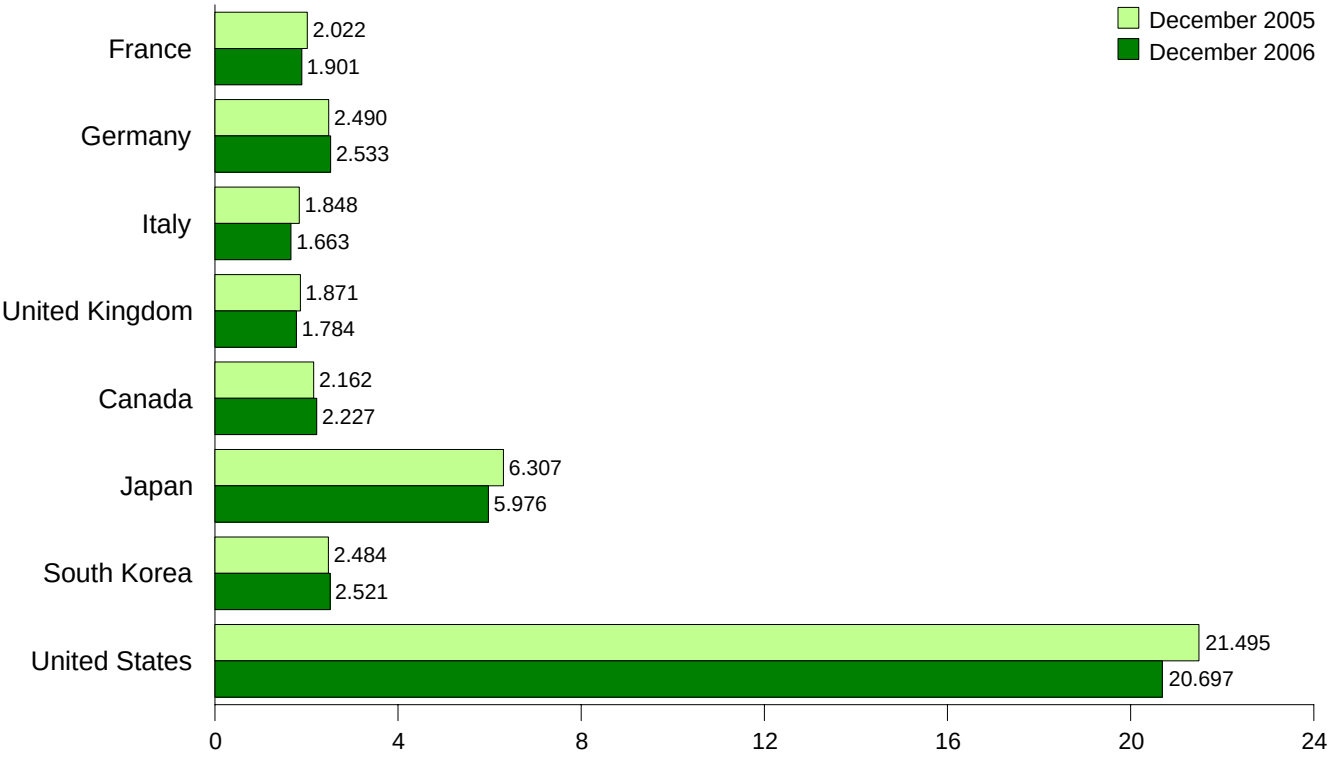
Overview, 1973-2006



OECD Total, December



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)

	France	Germany[a]	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe[b]	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD[c]	OECD[d]	World
1973 Average	**2,601**	**3,324**	**2,068**	**2,341**	**15,879**	**1,729**	**4,949**	**281**	**17,308**	**1,658**	**41,804**	**57,237**
1975 Average	**2,252**	**2,957**	**1,855**	**1,911**	**14,314**	**1,779**	**4,621**	**311**	**16,322**	**1,794**	**39,141**	**56,198**
1980 Average	**2,256**	**3,082**	**1,934**	**1,725**	**14,995**	**1,873**	**4,960**	**537**	**17,056**	**2,342**	**41,763**	**63,114**
1985 Average	**1,753**	**2,651**	**1,705**	**1,617**	**12,772**	**1,526**	**4,436**	**552**	**15,726**	**2,469**	**37,481**	**60,085**
1990 Average	**1,826**	**2,682**	**1,874**	**1,776**	**13,710**	**1,746**	**5,184**	**1,048**	**16,988**	**2,804**	**41,480**	**66,546**
1995 Average	**1,919**	**2,882**	**1,942**	**1,816**	**14,632**	**1,811**	**5,647**	**2,008**	**17,725**	**3,001**	**44,823**	**69,984**
1996 Average	**1,949**	**2,922**	**1,920**	**1,852**	**14,935**	**1,864**	**5,690**	**2,101**	**18,309**	**2,996**	**45,895**	**71,539**
1997 Average	**1,969**	**2,917**	**1,934**	**1,804**	**15,072**	**1,952**	**5,654**	**2,255**	**18,620**	**3,091**	**46,645**	**73,293**
1998 Average	**2,040**	**2,923**	**1,941**	**1,792**	**15,382**	**1,943**	**5,470**	**1,917**	**18,917**	**3,192**	**46,820**	**73,945**
1999 Average	**2,029**	**2,838**	**1,891**	**1,795**	**15,283**	**2,027**	**5,593**	**2,084**	**19,519**	**3,236**	**47,742**	**75,596**
2000 Average	**2,001**	**2,772**	**1,854**	**1,757**	**15,159**	**2,027**	**5,492**	**2,135**	**19,701**	**3,326**	**47,840**	**76,619**
2001 Average	**2,052**	**2,815**	**1,837**	**1,730**	**15,341**	**2,057**	**5,396**	**2,132**	**19,649**	**3,341**	**47,916**	**77,406**
2002 Average	**1,983**	**2,722**	**1,870**	**1,724**	**15,284**	**2,078**	**5,304**	**2,149**	**19,761**	**3,294**	**47,870**	**78,075**
2003 Average	**1,999**	**2,679**	**1,873**	**1,743**	**15,424**	**2,207**	**5,416**	**2,175**	**20,034**	**3,330**	**48,586**	**79,728**
2004 January	2,091	2,458	1,709	1,744	14,937	2,287	5,844	2,389	20,479	3,349	49,285	NA
February	2,126	2,675	1,810	1,732	15,615	2,340	6,035	2,261	20,872	3,455	50,578	NA
March	2,086	2,801	1,862	1,826	15,938	2,319	5,822	2,261	20,453	3,449	50,242	NA
April	2,063	2,662	1,741	1,837	15,506	2,197	5,046	2,055	20,545	3,324	48,673	NA
May	1,747	2,327	1,700	1,735	14,288	2,155	4,670	1,985	20,313	3,373	46,785	NA
June	1,977	2,627	1,839	1,802	15,338	2,287	4,731	2,047	20,780	3,422	48,605	NA
July	1,989	2,687	1,878	1,807	15,508	2,291	5,069	1,910	20,880	3,418	49,076	NA
August	1,829	2,652	1,658	1,759	14,856	2,318	5,228	2,044	21,028	3,303	48,777	NA
September	2,104	2,828	1,858	1,794	16,008	2,347	4,908	2,073	20,529	3,372	49,237	NA
October	2,020	2,655	1,840	1,793	15,696	2,289	5,086	2,150	20,861	3,264	49,345	NA
November	1,992	2,821	1,773	1,824	15,951	2,381	5,173	2,245	20,805	3,520	50,075	NA
December	2,068	2,802	1,861	1,744	16,001	2,413	5,930	2,441	21,229	3,564	51,578	NA
Average	**2,007**	**2,665**	**1,794**	**1,783**	**15,467**	**2,302**	**5,295**	**2,155**	**20,731**	**3,401**	**49,350**	**82,435**
2005 January	1,975	2,445	1,673	1,827	R 15,060	2,386	5,797	2,443	20,694	3,393	R 49,773	NA
February	2,221	2,672	1,836	1,837	R 16,097	2,396	6,217	2,326	20,830	3,447	R 51,314	NA
March	2,130	2,515	1,816	1,843	R 15,754	2,297	5,997	2,438	21,009	3,468	R 50,962	NA
April	1,918	2,549	1,730	1,760	R 15,225	2,137	5,179	2,167	20,137	3,623	R 48,467	NA
May	1,882	2,585	1,652	1,780	R 14,931	2,266	4,594	1,958	20,606	3,434	R 47,789	NA
June	1,980	2,516	1,689	1,817	R 15,366	2,310	5,052	2,076	21,198	3,543	R 49,546	NA
July	1,944	2,588	1,738	1,792	R 15,120	2,257	4,987	1,914	20,939	3,338	R 48,555	NA
August	2,004	2,851	1,582	1,808	R 15,670	2,365	5,013	2,042	21,666	3,482	R 50,238	NA
September	2,059	2,817	1,735	1,871	R 15,922	2,228	5,077	2,066	20,142	3,471	R 48,906	NA
October	1,870	2,661	1,711	1,771	R 15,313	2,256	4,742	1,938	20,253	3,337	R 47,840	NA
November	2,004	2,738	1,784	1,864	R 16,011	2,357	5,333	2,266	20,623	3,686	R 50,276	NA
December	2,022	2,490	1,848	1,871	R 15,787	2,162	6,307	2,484	21,495	R 3,683	R 51,918	NA
Average	**1,999**	**2,618**	**1,732**	**1,820**	**R 15,515**	**2,284**	**5,353**	**2,176**	**20,802**	**R 3,492**	**R 49,622**	**R 84,040**
2006 January	2,077	2,470	1,727	1,816	15,243	2,081	6,014	2,380	20,110	R 3,484	R 49,312	NA
February	2,132	2,585	1,972	1,848	15,983	2,222	6,154	2,269	20,316	R 3,468	R 50,411	NA
March	2,095	2,619	1,905	2,020	16,102	2,228	5,723	2,184	20,695	R 3,602	R 50,534	NA
April	1,891	2,456	1,572	1,732	14,488	2,055	5,123	1,989	20,182	R 3,418	R 47,254	NA
May	1,819	2,625	1,646	1,843	15,063	2,131	4,455	2,033	20,463	R 3,417	R 47,562	NA
June	1,948	2,581	1,667	1,848	R 15,547	2,240	4,778	2,060	20,875	R 3,500	R 49,001	NA
July	1,958	2,560	1,689	1,743	15,236	2,247	5,002	1,891	20,582	R 3,366	R 48,323	NA
August	1,875	2,692	1,556	1,756	R 15,226	2,337	4,850	2,086	21,322	R 3,509	R 49,330	NA
September	2,005	2,881	1,727	1,790	15,852	2,216	4,562	2,093	20,472	R 3,363	R 48,558	NA
October	2,055	2,803	1,667	1,759	15,813	R 2,176	4,799	2,044	20,757	R 3,388	R 48,976	NA
November	1,924	2,751	1,743	1,842	R 15,782	R 2,255	5,277	2,346	20,544	R 3,521	R 49,725	NA
December	1,901	2,533	1,663	1,784	15,074	2,227	5,976	2,521	20,697	3,579	50,074	NA
Average	**1,972**	**2,630**	**1,709**	**1,815**	**15,447**	**2,201**	**5,222**	**2,157**	**20,588**	**3,468**	**49,082**	**85,011**

[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 "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and "Other OECD."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

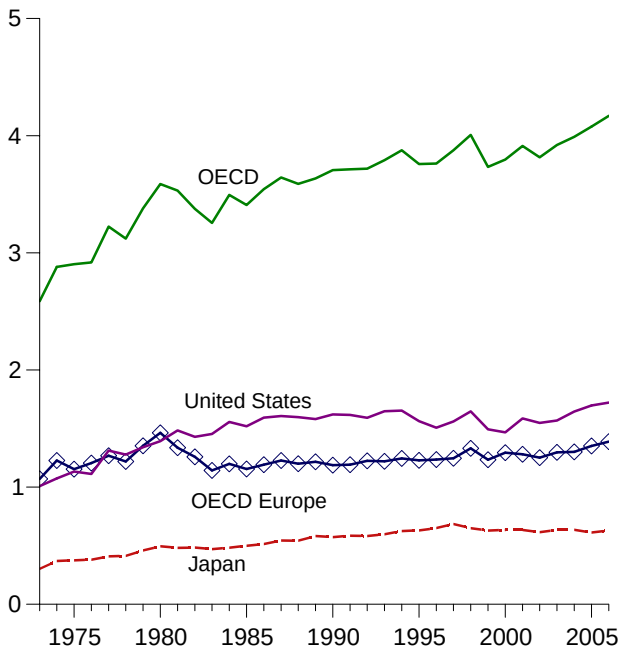
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

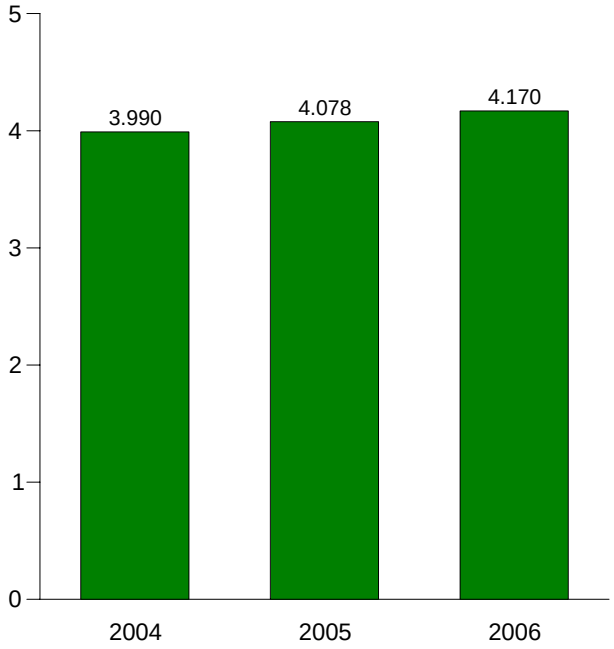
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories: 1983-2004—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries,** and **World: 1973-1979—**EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2004,* June 2006, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2004—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2004,* June 2006, Table 1.2. **2005—**EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook,* June 2006, 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 forward—**IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, March 13, 2007.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

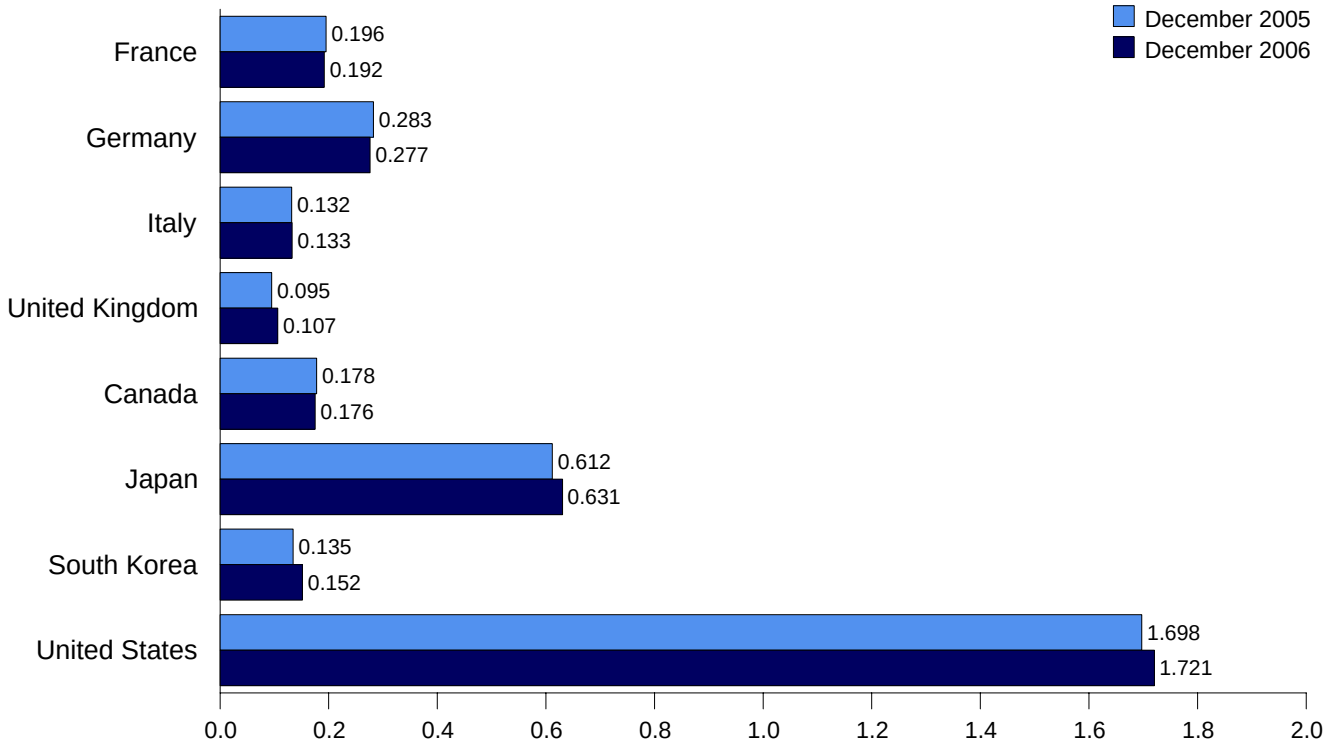
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2006



OECD Stocks, End of Month, December



By Selected OECD Country, End of Month



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)

	France	Germany[a]	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe[b]	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD[c]	OECD[d]
1973 Year	**201**	**181**	**152**	**156**	**1,070**	**140**	**303**	**NA**	**1,008**	**67**	**2,588**
1975 Year	**225**	**187**	**143**	**165**	**1,154**	**174**	**375**	**NA**	**1,133**	**67**	**2,903**
1980 Year	**243**	**319**	**170**	**168**	**1,464**	**164**	**495**	**NA**	**1,392**	**72**	**3,587**
1985 Year	**139**	**277**	**156**	**131**	**1,154**	**112**	**500**	**13**	**1,519**	**110**	**3,408**
1990 Year	**143**	**280**	**143**	**103**	**1,188**	**143**	**572**	**64**	**1,621**	**117**	**3,706**
1995 Year	**155**	**302**	**141**	**101**	**1,228**	**132**	**631**	**92**	**1,563**	**113**	**3,758**
1996 Year	**154**	**303**	**135**	**103**	**1,235**	**127**	**651**	**123**	**1,507**	**118**	**3,762**
1997 Year	**161**	**299**	**129**	**100**	**1,246**	**144**	**685**	**124**	**1,560**	**115**	**3,875**
1998 Year	**169**	**323**	**135**	**104**	**1,331**	**139**	**649**	**129**	**1,647**	**111**	**4,006**
1999 Year	**160**	**290**	**130**	**101**	**1,233**	**142**	**629**	**132**	**1,493**	**105**	**3,733**
2000 Year	**170**	**272**	**140**	**100**	**1,294**	**144**	**634**	**140**	**1,468**	**117**	**3,796**
2001 Year	**165**	**273**	**134**	**113**	**1,281**	**156**	**634**	**143**	**1,586**	**112**	**3,912**
2002 Year	**175**	**253**	**138**	**104**	**1,252**	**157**	**615**	**140**	**1,548**	**103**	**3,815**
2003 Year	**185**	**273**	**135**	**100**	**1,296**	**170**	**636**	**155**	**1,568**	**96**	**3,921**
2004 January	183	277	132	103	1,314	168	631	143	1,556	98	3,910
February	178	275	132	102	1,291	169	625	151	1,557	100	3,892
March	176	270	136	99	1,291	165	614	143	1,571	97	3,881
April	181	268	134	102	1,284	167	612	148	1,580	107	3,898
May	186	272	131	100	1,296	165	625	146	1,610	102	3,945
June	184	267	135	102	1,299	163	622	153	1,631	99	3,967
July	184	269	133	107	1,302	166	630	154	1,646	99	3,998
August	185	271	137	95	1,319	165	627	150	1,654	99	4,015
September	189	264	139	101	1,312	171	632	152	1,642	99	4,007
October	188	270	131	100	1,314	167	642	148	1,637	105	4,013
November	192	267	137	104	1,318	165	656	163	1,656	106	4,065
December	**186**	**267**	**136**	**101**	[R] **1,301**	**160**	**635**	**149**	**1,645**	**99**	**3,990**
2005 January	187	276	139	100	[R] 1,322	160	642	147	1,647	107	4,023
February	188	273	136	102	[R] 1,315	166	617	143	1,663	106	[R] 4,010
March	187	280	134	98	1,328	163	605	137	1,661	104	[R] 3,998
April	189	280	131	102	1,329	164	606	139	1,702	101	4,042
May	197	280	132	104	1,355	165	624	151	1,730	104	4,128
June	186	279	132	99	1,326	164	629	142	1,740	108	4,110
July	191	278	131	99	1,347	168	640	151	1,743	106	4,156
August	193	276	136	103	1,351	168	645	151	1,716	94	4,125
September	191	276	137	105	1,357	168	638	145	1,704	112	4,125
October	202	279	139	106	1,364	173	649	151	1,716	111	4,165
November	198	274	135	101	1,352	179	639	144	1,729	108	[R] 4,151
December	**196**	**283**	**132**	**95**	**1,351**	**178**	**612**	**135**	**1,698**	[R] **104**	[R] **4,078**
2006 January	197	287	128	102	1,378	179	604	138	1,717	103	4,119
February	192	283	135	104	1,378	178	600	142	1,724	[R] 104	4,126
March	196	280	132	97	1,356	170	620	137	1,692	[R] 103	4,077
April	196	282	132	102	1,360	169	618	144	1,701	[R] 108	[R] 4,101
May	194	280	130	105	1,367	169	634	152	1,724	106	4,153
June	189	281	126	99	1,354	170	627	155	1,730	108	4,143
July	192	281	131	99	1,375	173	631	158	1,745	112	[R] 4,195
August	198	279	133	98	1,377	179	641	159	1,764	[R] 107	4,226
September	188	279	134	97	[R] 1,369	179	649	160	1,786	109	[R] 4,253
October	188	278	130	103	[R] 1,364	[R] 177	654	156	1,767	110	[R] 4,227
November	190	277	133	[R] 106	[R] 1,369	[R] 177	650	158	1,746	109	[R] 4,208
December	**192**	**277**	**133**	**107**	**1,388**	**176**	**631**	**152**	**1,721**	**103**	**4,170**

[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 "OECD Europe," Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States, 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 forward—**IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, March 13, 2007.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States: See Table 3.1a.

All Other Countries: Annual Data
1973–1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980–2004: EIA, EMEU, International Energy Database, March 2007.
2005 and 2006: Average of monthly data.

All Other Countries: Monthly Data
2005 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Petroleum Monthly*, and Office of Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU), International Energy Database, March 2007.

World: Annual Data
1973–1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980–2004: EIA, EMEU, International Energy Database, March 2007.
2005 and 2006: Average of monthly data.

World: Monthly Data
2005 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, sum of all countries' monthly data.

A Appendix

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 "Heat Content" and "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.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.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	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.475	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.474	5.845	5.800	5.741	5.743
2006[P]	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.450	5.843	5.800	5.727	5.729
2007[E]	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.450	5.843	5.800	5.727	5.729

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.
Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.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	5.569	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	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	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	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253
1984	5.184	5.705	5.223	5.418	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253
1985	5.153	5.661	5.215	5.422	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253
1986	5.169	5.694	5.283	5.425	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253
1987	5.144	5.661	5.248	5.429	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253
1988	5.165	5.661	5.241	5.433	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253
1989	5.105	5.621	5.234	5.438	[b]6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253
1990	5.027	5.621	5.270	5.442	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253
1991	4.968	5.599	5.186	5.440	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253
1992	5.004	5.589	5.185	5.442	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253
1993	4.975	5.580	5.196	5.436	6.230	5.379	3.606	5.253
1994	4.983	5.592	5.166	5.424	6.213	5.361	3.635	[c]5.230
1995	4.940	5.554	5.137	5.417	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215
1996	4.869	5.498	5.133	5.420	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216
1997	4.859	5.459	5.138	5.416	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213
1998	4.837	5.446	5.155	5.413	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212
1999	4.761	5.369	5.113	5.413	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211
2000	4.761	5.394	5.082	5.421	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210
2001	4.796	5.403	5.164	5.412	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210
2002	4.742	5.364	5.116	5.410	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208
2003	4.763	5.407	5.161	5.408	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207
2004	4.807	5.434	5.164	5.420	6.192	5.350	3.618	5.215
2005	[RE]4.800	[RE]5.435	[RE]5.194	[RE]5.427	[R]6.188	5.365	3.620	5.218
2006	[RE]4.787	[RE]5.429	[RE]5.192	[E]5.426	[R P]6.141	[R P]5.352	[R P]3.604	[P]5.218
2007	[E]4.787	[E]5.429	[E]5.192	[E]5.426	[E]6.141	[E]5.352	[E]3.604	[E]5.218

[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.

R=Revised. 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_a.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	1,028	1,029	1,026	1,028	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	1,105	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2005	1,104	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,009
2006	[RE]1,105	[E]1,029	[RE]1,030	[P]1,028	[E]1,029	[E]1,025	[E]1,009
2007	[E]1,105	[E]1,029	[E]1,030	[E]1,028	[E]1,029	[E]1,025	[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.

R=Revised. P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.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							
				Industrial Sector						
	Production[a]	Waste Coal Supplied[b]	Residential and Commercial Sectors	Coke Plants	Other[c]	Electric Power Sector[d,e]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
1973	23.376	NA	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	NA	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	NA	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	NA	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	NA	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	NA	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	NA	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	NA	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	NA	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	NA	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	NA	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	NA	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	NA	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	NA	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	NA	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	10.391	23.650	26.800	[b]22.347	20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	9.303	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	10.758	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	10.396	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	10.638	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	11.097	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	11.722	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	12.147	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	12.158	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	12.639	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	12.552	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	12.360	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	20.772	12.169	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	12.165	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	12.929	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	13.148	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005	20.347	12.898	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	20.245	25.000	25.494	24.800
2006[P]	[R] 20.333	[R] 12.695	[R] 22.052	[R] 26.271	[R] 22.050	[R] 19.952	[R] 20.204	25.000	[R] 25.453	24.800
2007[E]	20.333	12.695	22.052	26.271	22.050	19.952	20.204	25.000	25.453	24.800

[a] Beginning in 2001, includes a small amount of refuse recovery (coal recaptured from a refuse mine, and cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials).

[b] Waste coal (including fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste) consumed by the electric power and industrial sectors. Beginning in 1989, waste coal supplied is counted as a supply-side item to balance the same amount of waste coal included in "Consumption."

[c] Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

[d] 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.

[e] Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and, beginning in 1998, coal synfuel.

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

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

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

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity, and Heat Content of Electricity

(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation			
	Fossil-Fueled Plants[a,b]	Nuclear Plants[c]	Geothermal Energy Plants[d]	Heat Content of Electricty[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	10,022	10,427	21,017	3,412
2005	9,999	10,435	21,017	3,412
2006	E 10,022	E 10,427	E 21,017	3,412
2007	E 9,999	E 10,435	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] The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour is a constant. It is 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_a.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).

Waste Coal Supplied. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of waste coal supplied by the quantity supplied. For 1989–1997, data are from Form EIA–867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." For 1998–2000, data are from Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." For 2001–2003, data are from Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants." For 2004 forward, data are from Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."

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 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. 1989-2000: 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-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using fossil fuels.

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."

B

Appendix

Thermal Metric and Other 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_b.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_b.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_b.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.

Glossary

Alcohol: The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a **hydrocarbon** plus a hydroxyl group; $CH(3)-(CH(2))_n-OH$ (e.g., **methanol**, **ethanol**, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See **Fuel Ethanol.**

Anthracite: The highest rank of **coal**; used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It is a hard, brittle, and black lustrous coal, often referred to as hard coal, containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. The moisture content of fresh-mined anthracite generally is less than 15 percent. The heat content of anthracite ranges from 22 to 28 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of anthracite coal consumed in the United States averages 25 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter). *Note:* Since the 1980's, anthracite refuse or mine waste has been used for steam-electric power generation. This fuel typically has a heat content of 15 million Btu per ton or less.

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.

Biomass: Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a **renewable energy** source. See **Ethanol, Wood Energy,** and **Waste Energy**.

Bituminous Coal: A dense **coal**, usually black, sometimes dark brown, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities also used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make **coke**. Bituminous coal is the most abundant coal in active U.S. mining regions. Its moisture content usually is less than 20 percent. The heat content of bituminous coal ranges from 21 to 30 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of bituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 24 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

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**.

Btu: See **British Thermal Unit.**

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. See **Anthracite, Bituminous Coal**, **Lignite**, **Subbituminous Coal**, **Waste Coal**, and **Coal Synfuel**.

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.

Coal Synfuel: Coal-based solid fuel that has been processed by a **coal synfuel plant**; and coal-based fuels such as briquettes, pellets, or extrusions, which are formed from fresh or recycled coal and binding materials.

Coal Synfuel Plant: A plant engaged in the chemical transformation of **coal** into **coal synfuel**.

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, oil 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**.

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.

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.

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 (CH_3-CH_2OH): A clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated **hydrocarbon**. Ethanol is typically produced chemically from **ethylene**, or biologically from fermentation of various sugars from carbohydrates found in agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from crops or wood. It is used in the United States as a gasoline octane enhancer and **oxygenate** (blended up to 10 percent concentration). Ethanol can also be used in high concentrations (E85) in vehicles designed for its use. See **Alcohol** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

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 (CH_3-CH_2OH): An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic **alcohol** intended for **motor gasoline blending**. See **Ethanol** and **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: The amount of heat energy available to be released by the transformation or use of a specified physical unit of an energy form (e.g., a ton of coal, a barrel of oil, a kilowatthour of electricity, a cubic foot of natural gas, or a pound of steam). The amount of heat energy is commonly expressed in **British thermal units (Btu)**. *Note*: Heat content of combustible energy forms can be expressed in terms of either gross heat content (higher or upper heating value) or net heat content (lower heating value), depending upon whether or not the available heat energy includes or excludes the energy used to vaporize water (contained in the original energy form or created during the combustion process). The Energy Information Administration typically uses gross heat content values.

Heat Rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as **Btu** per **kilowatthour**. *Note:* Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

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.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, 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 **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short 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 400º 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 (period of June 1 through September 30). 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.

Nominal Dollars: A measure used to express **nominal price**.

Nominal Price: The price paid for a product or service at the time of the transaction. Nominal prices are those that have not been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they reflect buying power in the year in which the transaction occurred.

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**.

OPEC: See **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries**.

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): An organization founded in Baghdad, Iraq, in September 1960, to unify and coordinate members' petroleum policies. OPEC members' national oil ministers meet regularly to discuss prices and, since 1982, to set crude oil production quotas. Original OPEC members include Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. Between 1960 and 1975, the organization expanded to include Qatar (1961), Indonesia (1962), Libya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), and Gabon (1975). Ecuador withdrew in December 1992, and Gabon withdrew in January 1995. Angola joined OPEC on January 1, 2007. Although Iraq remains a member of OPEC, Iraqi production has not been a part of any OPEC quota agreements since March 1998. For more information, go to OPEC's website at http://www.opec.org/aboutus/history/history.htm.

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: See **Products Supplied (Petroleum).**

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 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.

Primary Consumption: Includes consumption of coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, net imports of coal coke, and net imports of electricity.

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.

Products Supplied (Petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it

measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas-processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

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.

Real Dollars: These are dollars that have been adjusted for inflation. See **Real Price**.

Real Price: A price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real prices, which are expressed in constant dollars, usually reflect buying power relative to a base year.

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.

Refuse Mine: A surface site where **coal** is recovered from previously mined coal. It may also be known as a silt bank, culm bank, refuse bank, slurry dam, or dredge operation.

Refuse Recovery: The recapture of **coal** from a **refuse mine** or the coal recaptured by that process. The resulting product has been cleaned to reduce the concentration of noncombustible materials.

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 hydroelectric 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.

Subbituminous Coal: A **coal** whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and used primarily as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It may be dull, dark brown to black, soft and crumbly, at the lower end of the range, to bright, jet black, hard, and relatively strong, at the upper end. Subbituminous coal contains 20 to 30 percent inherent moisture by weight. The heat content of subbituminous coal ranges from 17 to 24 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of subbituminous coal consumed in the United States averages 17 to 18 million Btu per ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

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 **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.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

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.

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 Coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal may be relatively clean material composed primarily of coal fines, material in which extraneous noncombustible constituents have been partially removed, or mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste) burned as is in unconventional boilers, such as fluidized bed units. Examples include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

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.