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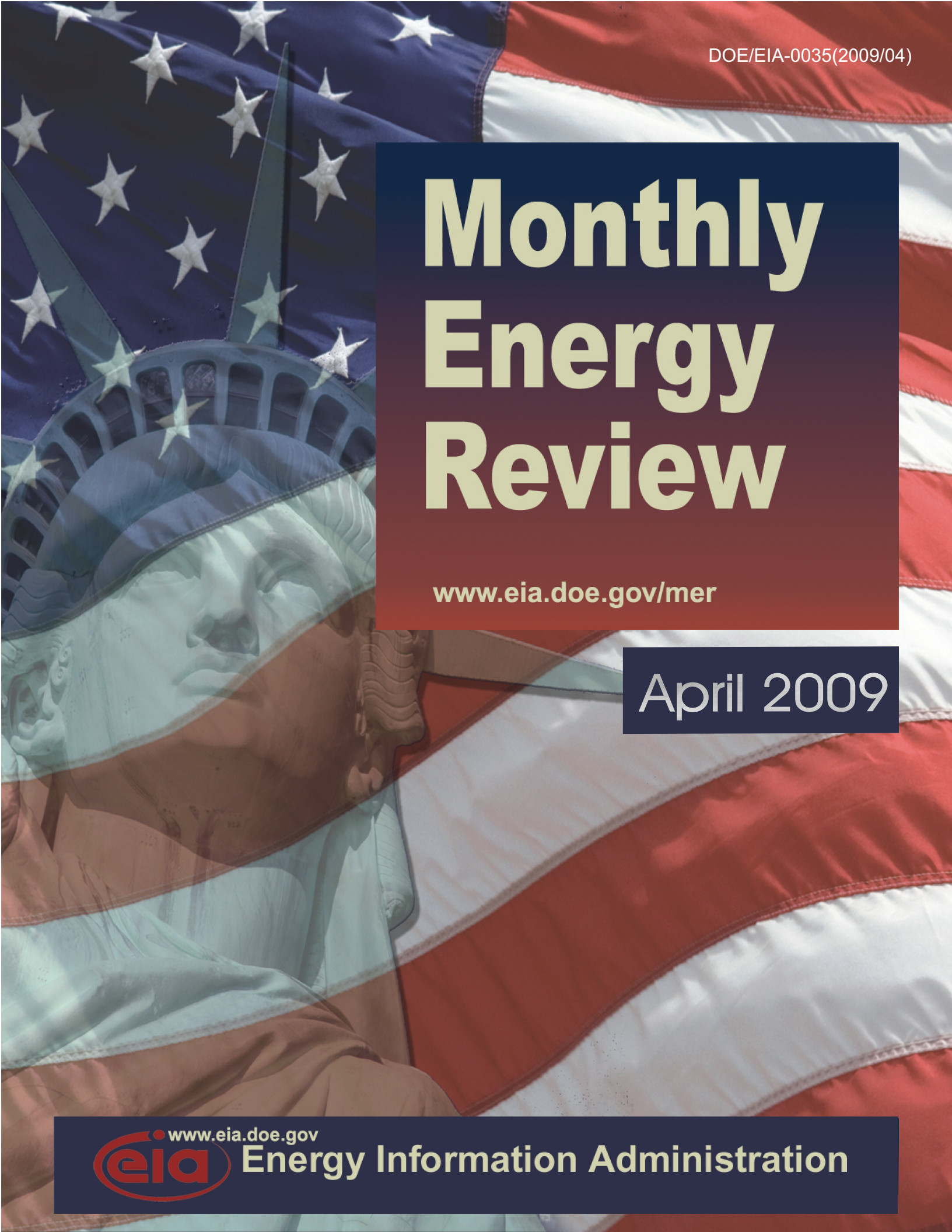

Monthly Energy Review

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April 2009

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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, trade, and 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):

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

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Related Monthly Publications: Other monthly EIA reports are *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, *Natural Gas Monthly*, *Electric Power Monthly*, and *International Petroleum Monthly*. For more information, contact the National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

Important Notes About the Data

Data Displayed: For tables beginning in 1973, some annual data (usually 1974, 1976-1979, 1981-1984, 1986-1989, and 1991-1994) are not shown in the tables in Portable Document Formats (PDF) files; however, all annual data are shown in the Excel and comma-separated values (CSV) files. Also, only two to three years of monthly data are displayed in the PDF files; however, for many series, monthly data beginning with January 1973 are available in the Excel and CSV files.

Comprehensive Changes: Each month, most *MER* tables and figures carry a new month of data, which is usually preliminary (and sometimes estimated or even forecast) and likely to be revised in the succeeding month.

Annual Data From 1949: The emphasis of the *MER* is on recent monthly and annual data trends. Analysts may wish to use the data in this report in conjunction with EIA's *Annual Energy Review* (*AER*) that offers annual data beginning in 1949 for many of the data series found in the *MER*. The *AER* is available at http://www.eia.doe.gov/aer.

Electronic Access

The *MER* is available on EIA's website in a variety of formats at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/mer.

- Full report and sections: PDF files
- Report tables: PDF files
- Table data (unrounded): Excel and CSV files
- Graphs: PDF 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.

Timing of Release: *MER* updates are usually posted electronically by the third-to-the-last workday of each month.

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DOE/EIA-0035(2009/04)

Monthly Energy Review

April 2009

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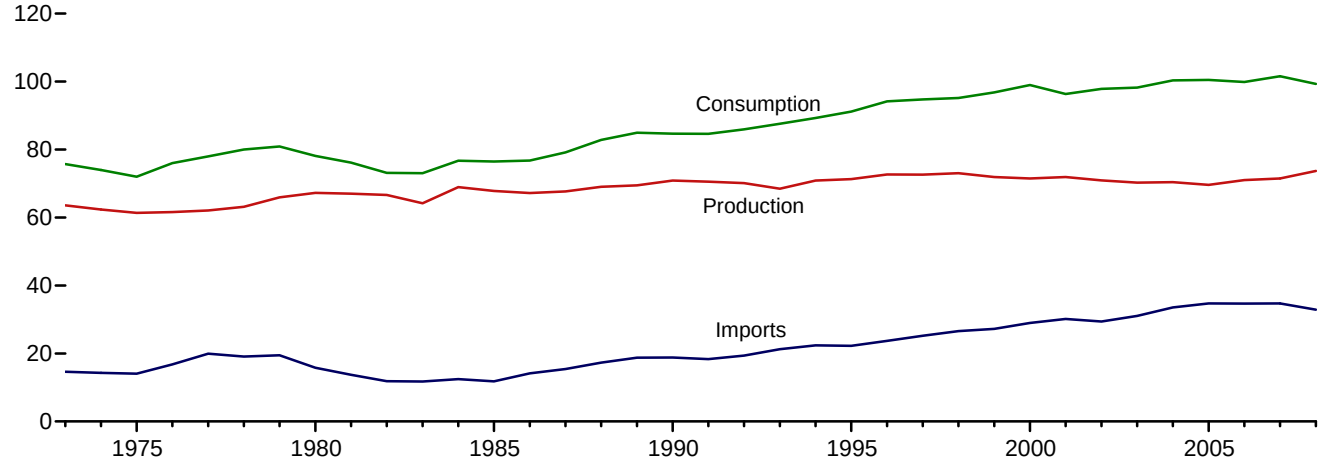
1 Energy Overview

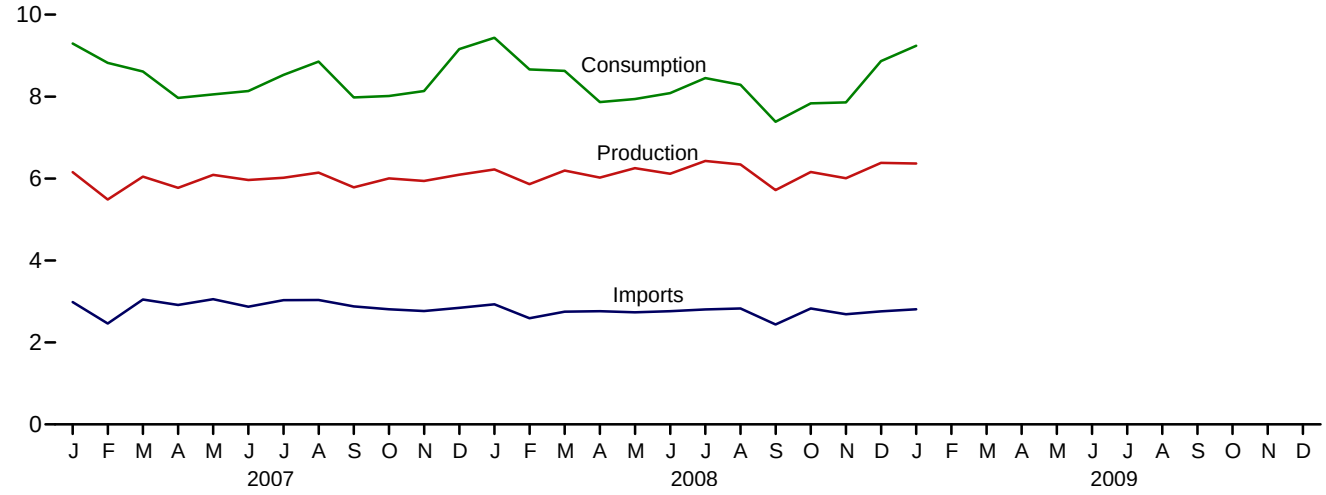
The continental United States at night from orbit. Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite imagery; mosaic provided by U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

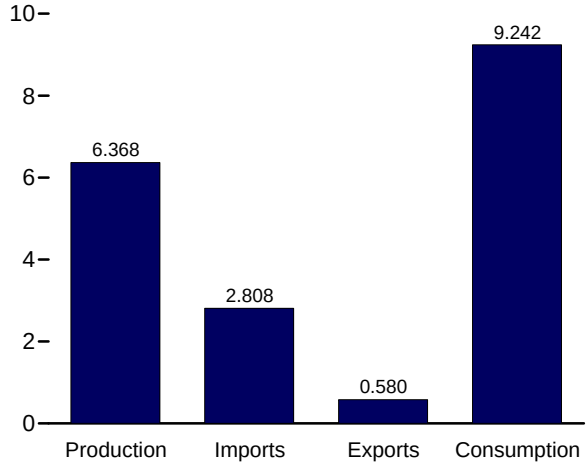
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2008



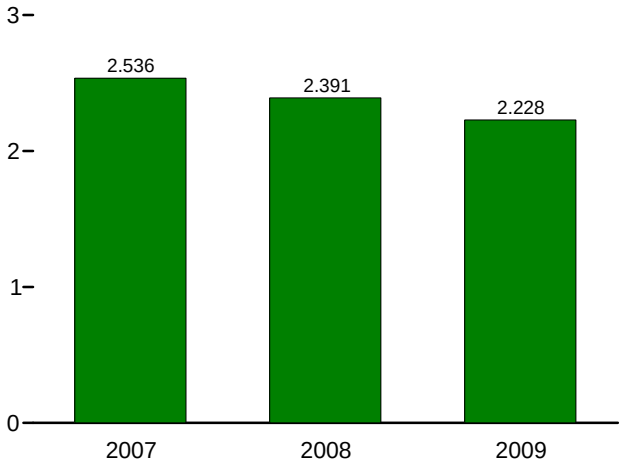
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, January 2009



Net Imports, January



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production				Trade			Stock Change and Other[d]	Consumption			
	Fossil Fuels[a]	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]		Fossil Fuels[e]	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]	Total[f]
1973 Total	**58.241**	**0.910**	**4.433**	**63.585**	**14.613**	**2.033**	**12.580**	**-0.456**	**70.316**	**0.910**	**4.433**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**54.733**	**1.900**	**4.723**	**61.357**	**14.032**	**2.323**	**11.709**	**-1.067**	**65.355**	**1.900**	**4.723**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**59.008**	**2.739**	**5.485**	**67.232**	**15.796**	**3.695**	**12.101**	**-1.212**	**69.826**	**2.739**	**5.485**	**78.122**
1985 Total	**57.539**	**4.076**	**6.187**	**67.801**	**11.781**	**4.196**	**7.584**	**1.107**	**66.091**	**4.076**	**6.187**	**76.493**
1990 Total	**58.560**	**6.104**	**6.208**	**70.872**	**18.817**	**4.752**	**14.065**	**-.283**	**72.333**	**6.104**	**6.208**	**84.654**
1995 Total	**57.540**	**7.075**	**6.705**	**71.320**	**22.260**	**4.511**	**17.750**	**2.104**	**77.258**	**7.075**	**6.707**	**91.174**
1996 Total	**58.387**	**7.087**	**7.168**	**72.642**	**23.702**	**4.633**	**19.069**	**2.466**	**79.783**	**7.087**	**7.169**	**94.176**
1997 Total	**58.857**	**6.597**	**7.181**	**72.635**	**25.215**	**4.514**	**20.701**	**1.430**	**80.874**	**6.597**	**7.178**	**94.766**
1998 Total	**59.314**	**7.068**	**6.659**	**73.041**	**26.581**	**4.299**	**22.281**	**-.139**	**81.370**	**7.068**	**6.658**	**95.183**
1999 Total	**57.614**	**7.610**	**6.683**	**71.907**	**27.252**	**3.715**	**23.537**	**1.373**	**82.428**	**7.610**	**6.681**	**96.817**
2000 Total	**57.366**	**7.862**	**6.262**	**71.490**	**28.973**	**4.006**	**24.967**	**2.518**	**84.733**	**7.862**	**6.264**	**98.975**
2001 Total	**58.541**	**8.033**	**5.318**	**71.892**	**30.157**	**3.771**	**26.386**	**-1.952**	**82.903**	**8.033**	**5.316**	**96.326**
2002 Total	**56.894**	**8.143**	**5.899**	**70.935**	**29.408**	**3.669**	**25.739**	**1.184**	**83.750**	**8.143**	**5.894**	**97.858**
2003 Total	**56.157**	**7.959**	**6.148**	**70.264**	**31.061**	**4.054**	**27.007**	**.938**	**84.078**	**7.959**	**6.150**	**98.209**
2004 Total	**55.914**	**8.222**	**6.248**	**70.384**	**33.544**	**4.434**	**29.110**	**.857**	**85.830**	**8.222**	**6.260**	R **100.351**
2005 Total	**55.056**	**8.160**	R **6.410**	R **69.626**	**34.711**	**4.562**	**30.149**	**.710**	**85.817**	**8.160**	R **6.423**	R **100.485**
2006 Total	**55.968**	**8.214**	R **6.857**	R **71.039**	**34.679**	**4.872**	**29.806**	**-.970**	**84.690**	**8.214**	R **6.908**	R **99.875**
2007 January	R 4.760	.776	.619	R 6.155	2.984	.447	2.536	R .605	R 7.890	.776	.624	R 9.297
February	R 4.293	.684	.511	R 5.488	2.464	.350	2.113	R 1.220	R 7.613	.684	.514	R 8.821
March	R 4.774	.674	.599	R 6.047	3.047	.422	2.625	-.060	R 7.331	.674	R .601	R 8.612
April	R 4.582	.601	R .589	R 5.772	2.915	.419	2.496	-.301	R 6.768	.601	.589	R 7.967
May	R 4.792	.682	.617	R 6.091	3.057	.451	2.606	R -.645	R 6.742	.682	R .616	R 8.052
June	R 4.665	.723	.579	R 5.966	2.873	.426	2.447	-.280	R 6.819	.723	R .581	R 8.134
July	R 4.671	.763	.586	R 6.020	3.032	.503	2.529	-.020	R 7.168	.763	.585	R 8.528
August	R 4.816	.763	.566	R 6.145	3.035	.478	2.557	.152	R 7.513	.763	.566	R 8.854
September	R 4.568	.709	.507	R 5.784	2.879	.439	2.440	R -.243	R 6.762	.709	.506	R 7.981
October	R 4.829	.647	.526	R 6.002	2.809	.442	2.367	R -.353	R 6.832	.647	.529	R 8.015
November	R 4.732	.681	.528	R 5.941	2.766	.564	2.202	R -.008	R 6.919	.681	.527	R 8.135
December	R 4.764	.755	R .574	R 6.093	2.844	.542	2.302	.761	R 7.818	.755	R .576	R 9.157
Total	R **56.246**	**8.458**	R **6.800**	R **71.504**	**34.703**	**5.482**	**29.221**	R **.828**	R **86.174**	**8.458**	R **6.814**	R **101.553**
2008 January	R 4.888	R .742	R .593	R 6.223	2.932	.541	2.391	R .823	R 8.093	R .742	R .591	R 9.437
February	R 4.631	R .683	R .547	R 5.862	2.591	R .572	2.019	R .782	R 7.423	R .683	R .547	R 8.663
March	R 4.907	.679	R .611	R 6.196	2.750	.616	2.134	R .299	R 7.339	.679	.604	R 8.629
April	R 4.811	.601	R .610	R 6.021	2.763	.601	2.162	R -.319	R 6.644	.601	.609	R 7.864
May	R 4.897	.680	.676	R 6.253	2.736	.631	2.105	R -.417	R 6.581	.680	.673	R 7.942
June	R 4.691	.738	.690	R 6.118	2.762	R .634	R 2.128	R -.162	R 6.649	.738	.688	R 8.084
July	R 4.988	.779	.660	R 6.428	2.805	.616	2.189	R -.167	R 6.999	.779	.657	R 8.450
August	R 4.968	.762	.614	R 6.344	2.828	R .594	2.233	R -.290	R 6.900	.762	.611	R 8.288
September	R 4.467	.703	R .548	R 5.718	2.438	R .526	1.912	R -.242	R 6.124	.703	.549	R 7.388
October	R 4.936	.659	.567	R 6.161	2.831	R .597	R 2.234	R -.561	R 6.601	.659	.569	R 7.834
November	R 4.774	.665	.567	R 6.006	2.688	R .600	2.087	-.233	R 6.626	.665	R .565	R 7.860
December	R 4.983	.765	.633	R 6.381	R 2.757	R .624	R 2.133	R .351	R 7.457	.765	.636	R 8.865
Total	R **57.940**	R **8.455**	R **7.316**	R **73.711**	R **32.880**	R **7.151**	R **25.729**	R **-.136**	R **83.436**	R **8.455**	R **7.300**	R **99.304**
2009 January	4.947	.771	.650	6.368	2.808	.580	2.228	.646	7.817	.771	.647	9.242

[a] Coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.

[b] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

[c] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[d] Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; coal stock change, losses, and unaccounted for; and fuel ethanol stock change.

[e] Coal, coal coke net imports, natural gas, and petroleum.

[f] Also includes electricity net imports.

R=Revised.

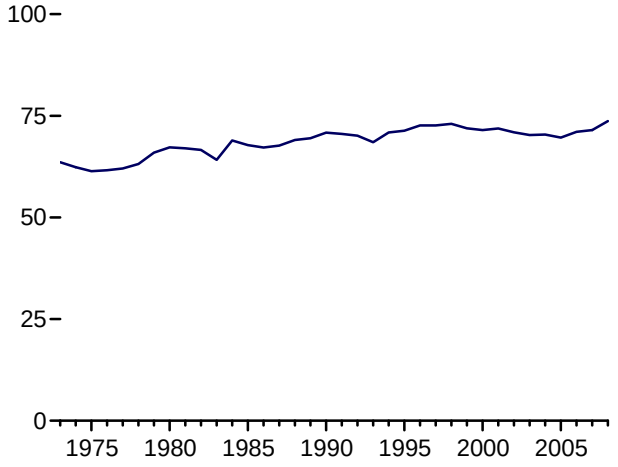
Notes: • See "Primary Energy," "Primary Energy Production," and "Primary Energy Consumption," in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

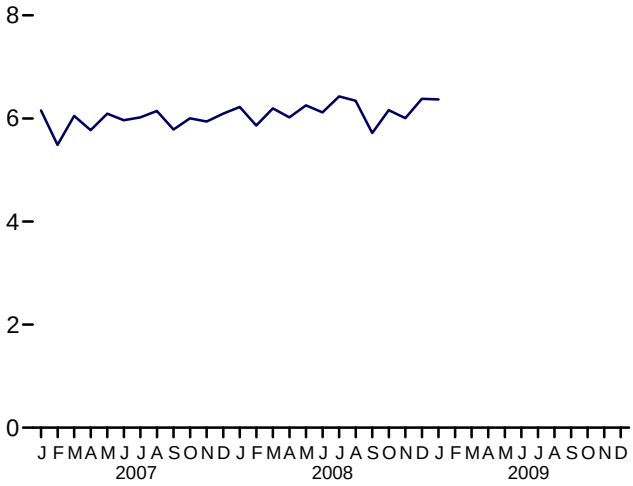
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Trade:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b. • **Stock Change and Other:** Calculated as consumption minus production and net imports. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

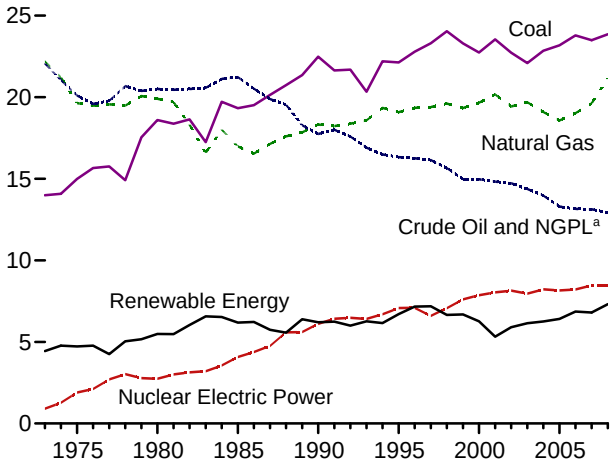
Total, 1973-2008



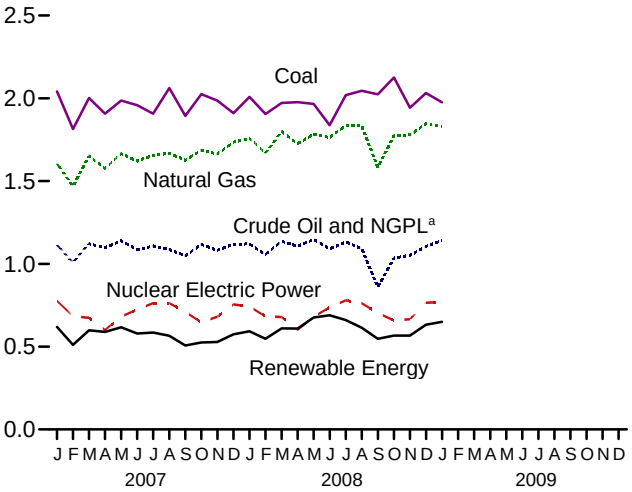
Total, Monthly



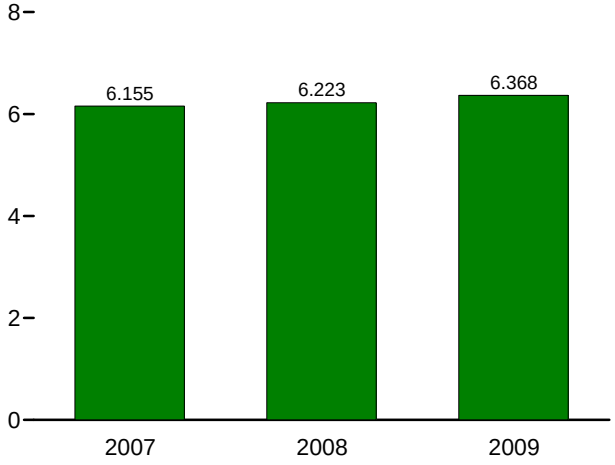
By Source, 1973-2008



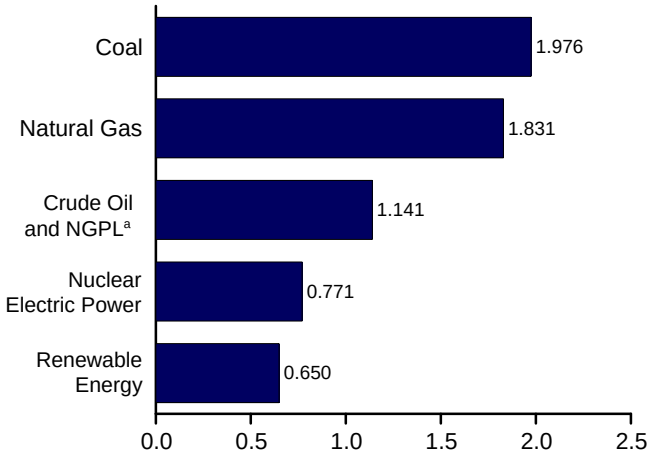
By Source, Monthly



Total, January



By Source, January 2009



[a] Natural gas plant liquids.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Primary 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]	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	
1973 Total	**13.992**	**22.187**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**58.241**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.529**	**4.433**	**63.585**
1975 Total	**14.989**	**19.640**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**54.733**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**4.723**	**61.357**
1980 Total	**18.598**	**19.908**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**59.008**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**5.485**	**67.232**
1985 Total	**19.325**	**16.980**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**57.539**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**.198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.018**	**6.187**	**67.801**
1990 Total	**22.488**	**18.326**	**15.571**	**2.175**	**58.560**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**.336**	**.060**	**.029**	**2.737**	**6.208**	**70.872**
1995 Total	**22.130**	**19.082**	**13.887**	**2.442**	**57.540**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.294**	**.070**	**.033**	**3.103**	**6.705**	**71.320**
1996 Total	**22.790**	**19.344**	**13.723**	**2.530**	**58.387**	**7.087**	**3.590**	**.316**	**.071**	**.033**	**3.158**	**7.168**	**72.642**
1997 Total	**23.310**	**19.394**	**13.658**	**2.495**	**58.857**	**6.597**	**3.640**	**.325**	**.070**	**.034**	**3.112**	**7.181**	**72.635**
1998 Total	**24.045**	**19.613**	**13.235**	**2.420**	**59.314**	**7.068**	**3.297**	**.328**	**.070**	**.031**	**2.933**	**6.659**	**73.041**
1999 Total	**23.295**	**19.341**	**12.451**	**2.528**	**57.614**	**7.610**	**3.268**	**.331**	**.069**	**.046**	**2.969**	**6.683**	**71.907**
2000 Total	**22.735**	**19.662**	**12.358**	**2.611**	**57.366**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.317**	**.066**	**.057**	**3.010**	**6.262**	**71.490**
2001 Total	**23.547**	**20.166**	**12.282**	**2.547**	**58.541**	**8.033**	**2.242**	**.311**	**.065**	**.070**	**2.629**	**5.318**	**71.892**
2002 Total	**22.732**	**19.439**	**12.163**	**2.559**	**56.894**	**8.143**	**2.689**	**.328**	**.064**	**.105**	**2.712**	**5.899**	**70.935**
2003 Total	**22.094**	**19.691**	**12.026**	**2.346**	**56.157**	**7.959**	**2.825**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**2.815**	**6.148**	**70.264**
2004 Total	**22.852**	**19.093**	**11.503**	**2.466**	**55.914**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**R 3.011**	**6.248**	**70.384**
2005 Total	**23.185**	**18.574**	**10.963**	**2.334**	**55.056**	**8.160**	**2.703**	**.343**	**.066**	**.178**	**R 3.120**	**R 6.410**	**R 69.626**
2006 Total	**23.790**	**19.022**	**10.801**	**2.356**	**55.968**	**8.214**	**2.869**	**.343**	**.072**	**.264**	**R 3.309**	**R 6.857**	**R 71.039**
2007 January	R 2.041	R 1.605	.921	.192	R 4.760	.776	R .257	.031	.006	.024	R .300	.619	R 6.155
February	R 1.814	R 1.469	.832	.177	R 4.293	.684	.184	.027	.006	.025	R .270	.511	R 5.488
March	R 2.002	R 1.651	.918	.204	R 4.774	.674	R .239	.029	.007	.030	.294	.599	R 6.047
April	1.907	R 1.577	.903	.195	R 4.582	.601	R .236	.028	.007	.031	.287	R .589	R 5.772
May	R 1.986	R 1.666	.934	.206	R 4.792	.682	R .257	.028	.007	.029	.295	.617	R 6.091
June	1.959	R 1.621	.887	.198	R 4.665	.723	.226	.029	.007	.026	.291	.579	R 5.966
July	R 1.907	R 1.656	.903	.205	R 4.671	.763	R .222	.030	.007	.021	.305	.586	R 6.020
August	R 2.062	R 1.667	.883	.203	R 4.816	.763	R .197	.030	.007	.027	.305	.566	R 6.145
September	1.894	R 1.626	.850	.199	R 4.568	.709	.146	.029	.007	.028	R .297	.507	R 5.784
October	R 2.025	R 1.686	.907	.211	R 4.829	.647	R .146	.030	.007	.033	.309	.526	R 6.002
November	R 1.986	R 1.664	.873	.209	R 4.732	.681	R .155	.029	.006	.031	.307	.528	R 5.941
December	R 1.910	R 1.735	.909	.210	R 4.764	.755	R .181	.030	.006	R .034	.322	R .574	R 6.093
Total	**R 23.493**	**R 19.623**	**10.721**	**2.409**	**R 56.246**	**8.458**	**R 2.446**	**.349**	**R .081**	**R .341**	**R 3.583**	**R 6.800**	**R 71.504**
2008 January	R 2.009	RE 1.759	E .916	.205	R 4.888	R .742	R .201	R .029	R .007	R .041	.315	R .593	R 6.223
February	R 1.905	RE 1.669	E .860	.197	R 4.631	R .683	R .181	R .026	R .007	.037	.296	R .547	R 5.862
March	R 1.971	RE 1.799	E .924	.212	R 4.907	.679	R .209	R .030	R .008	R .046	.318	R .611	R 6.196
April	R 1.977	RE 1.727	E .898	.209	R 4.811	.601	.211	.029	R .008	.050	R .312	R .610	R 6.021
May	R 1.966	RE 1.783	E .929	.219	R 4.897	.680	R .261	R .031	R .008	.051	.326	.676	R 6.253
June	R 1.838	RE 1.763	E .889	.201	R 4.691	.738	R .282	R .031	R .008	.049	.320	.690	R 6.118
July	R 2.020	RE 1.837	E .919	.213	R 4.988	.779	R .245	.031	R .008	.038	.338	.660	R 6.428
August	R 2.046	RE 1.831	E .880	.211	R 4.968	.762	R .201	R .031	R .008	.031	.343	.614	R 6.344
September	R 2.024	RE 1.583	E .689	.171	R 4.467	.703	.155	R .030	R .008	R .027	.328	R .548	R 5.718
October	R 2.125	RE 1.775	E .835	.200	R 4.936	.659	R .149	R .031	R .008	.043	.337	.567	R 6.161
November	R 1.943	RE 1.779	E .859	.193	R 4.774	.665	R .153	R .030	R .007	.045	.332	.567	R 6.006
December	R 2.032	RE 1.846	E .921	.184	R 4.983	.765	R .203	R .030	R .007	.058	.335	.633	R 6.381
Total	**R 23.856**	**RE 21.150**	**E 10.519**	**2.415**	**R 57.940**	**R 8.455**	**R 2.452**	**R .358**	**R .091**	**R .514**	**R 3.900**	**R 7.316**	**R 73.711**
2009 January	1.976	E 1.831	E .943	.198	4.947	.771	.232	.030	.007	.054	.326	.650	6.368

[a] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

[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.

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

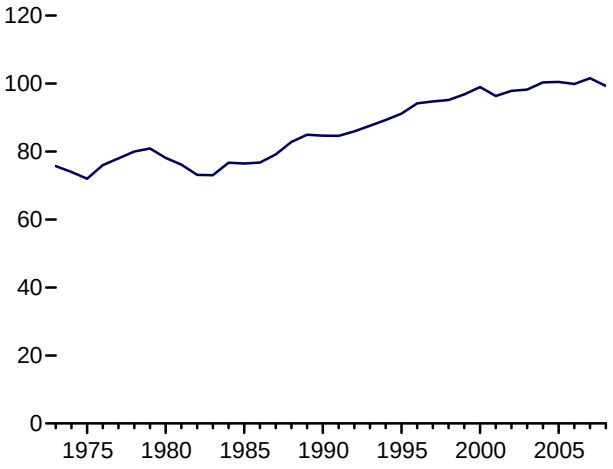
Notes: • See "Primary Energy Production" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

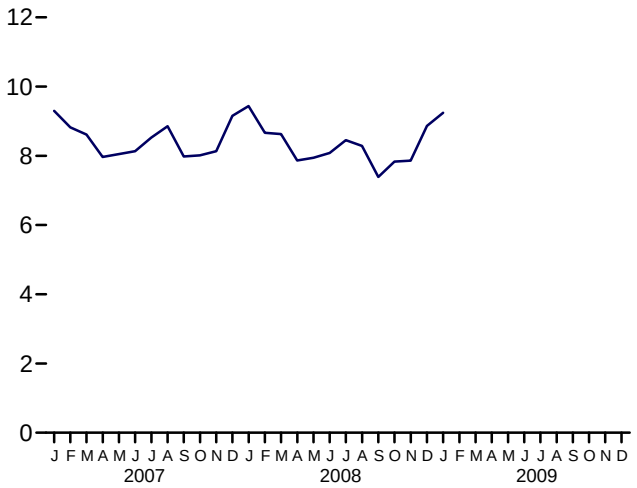
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1 and A2. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

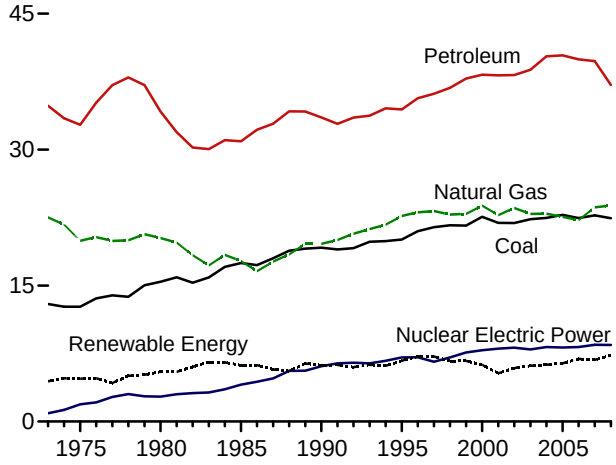
Total, 1973-2008



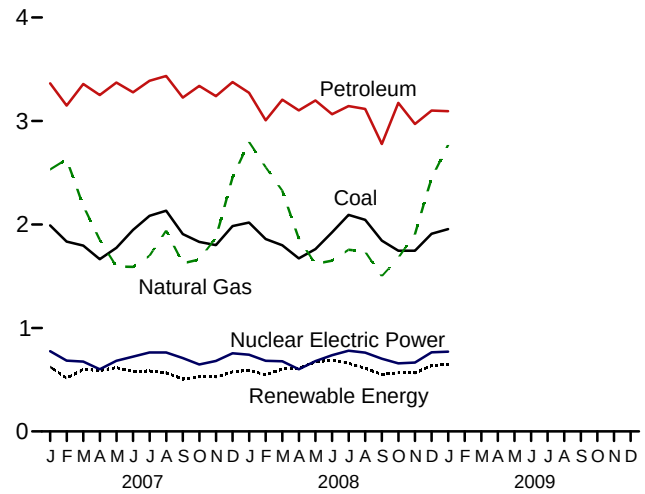
Total, Monthly



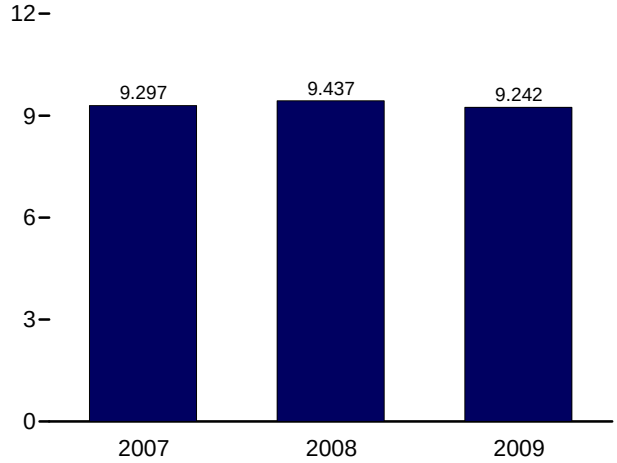
By Source[a], 1973-2008



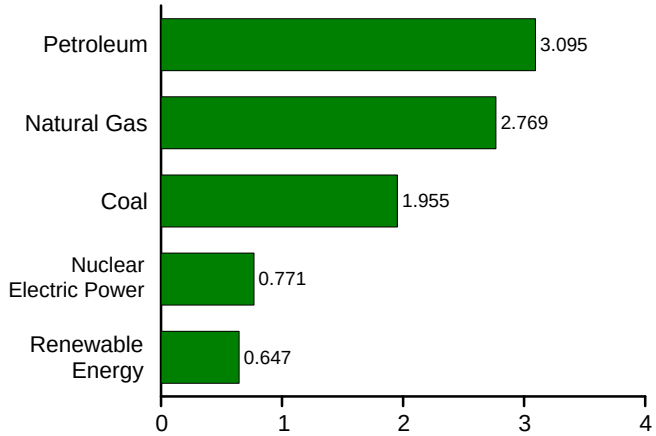
By Source[a], Monthly



Total, January



By Source[a], January 2009



[a] Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Renewable Energy[a]						
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petro-leum[c]	Total[d]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio-mass	Total	Total[f]
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**70.316**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.529**	**4.433**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**65.355**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.499**	**4.723**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.235**	**34.202**	**69.826**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**.110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.475**	**5.485**	**78.122**
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.703**	**30.922**	**66.091**	**4.076**	**2.970**	**.198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**3.018**	**6.187**	**76.493**
1990 Total	**19.173**	**19.603**	**33.553**	**72.333**	**6.104**	**3.046**	**.336**	**.060**	**.029**	**2.737**	**6.208**	**84.654**
1995 Total	**20.089**	**22.671**	**34.437**	**77.258**	**7.075**	**3.205**	**.294**	**.070**	**.033**	**3.105**	**6.707**	**91.174**
1996 Total	**21.002**	**23.085**	**35.673**	**79.783**	**7.087**	**3.590**	**.316**	**.071**	**.033**	**3.160**	**7.169**	**94.176**
1997 Total	**21.445**	**23.223**	**36.160**	**80.874**	**6.597**	**3.640**	**.325**	**.070**	**.034**	**3.109**	**7.178**	**94.766**
1998 Total	**21.656**	**22.830**	**36.817**	**81.370**	**7.068**	**3.297**	**.328**	**.070**	**.031**	**2.932**	**6.658**	**95.183**
1999 Total	**21.623**	**22.909**	**37.838**	**82.428**	**7.610**	**3.268**	**.331**	**.069**	**.046**	**2.968**	**6.681**	**96.817**
2000 Total	**22.580**	**23.824**	**38.264**	**84.733**	**7.862**	**2.811**	**.317**	**.066**	**.057**	**3.013**	**6.264**	**98.975**
2001 Total	**21.914**	**22.773**	**38.186**	**82.903**	**8.033**	**2.242**	**.311**	**.065**	**.070**	**2.627**	**5.316**	**96.326**
2002 Total	**21.904**	**23.558**	**38.227**	**83.750**	**8.143**	**2.689**	**.328**	**.064**	**.105**	**2.707**	**5.894**	**97.858**
2003 Total	**22.321**	**22.897**	**38.809**	**84.078**	**7.959**	**2.825**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**2.817**	**6.150**	**98.209**
2004 Total	**22.466**	**22.931**	**40.294**	**85.830**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**3.023**	**6.260**	R **100.351**
2005 Total	**22.797**	**22.583**	**40.393**	**85.817**	**8.160**	**2.703**	**.343**	**.066**	**.178**	R **3.133**	R **6.423**	R **100.485**
2006 Total	**22.447**	**22.224**	**39.958**	**84.690**	**8.214**	**2.869**	**.343**	**.072**	**.264**	R **3.361**	R **6.908**	R **99.875**
2007 January	1.991	R 2.533	3.363	R 7.890	.776	R .257	.031	.006	.024	R .305	.624	R 9.297
February	1.835	R 2.630	3.148	R 7.613	.684	.184	.027	.006	.025	.273	.514	R 8.821
March	1.795	R 2.179	3.358	R 7.331	.674	R .239	.029	.007	.030	R .297	R .601	R 8.612
April	1.665	R 1.851	3.250	R 6.768	.601	R .236	.028	.007	.031	R .287	.589	R 7.967
May	1.775	R 1.593	3.371	R 6.742	.682	R .257	.028	.007	.029	R .295	R .616	R 8.052
June	1.947	R 1.590	3.277	R 6.819	.723	.226	.029	.007	.026	.293	R .581	R 8.134
July	2.083	R 1.697	3.389	R 7.168	.763	R .222	.030	.007	.021	R .305	.585	R 8.528
August	R 2.133	R 1.942	3.435	R 7.513	.763	R .197	.030	.007	.027	.305	.566	R 8.854
September	1.908	R 1.624	3.226	R 6.762	.709	.146	.029	.007	.028	.296	.506	R 7.981
October	1.832	R 1.662	3.339	R 6.832	.647	R .146	.030	.007	.033	.312	.529	R 8.015
November	1.801	R 1.873	3.240	R 6.919	.681	R .155	.029	.006	.031	R .306	.527	R 8.135
December	1.984	R 2.454	3.377	R 7.818	.755	R .181	.030	.006	R .034	.324	R .576	R 9.157
Total	R **22.748**	R **23.628**	**39.773**	R **86.174**	**8.458**	R **2.446**	**.349**	R **.081**	R **.341**	R **3.597**	R **6.814**	R **101.553**
2008 January	R 2.018	R 2.798	3.272	R 8.093	R .742	R .201	R .029	R .007	R .041	.313	R .591	R 9.437
February	R 1.859	R 2.554	3.007	R 7.423	R .683	R .181	R .026	R .007	.037	.296	R .547	R 8.663
March	R 1.799	R 2.327	3.206	R 7.339	.679	R .209	R .030	R .008	R .046	.311	.604	R 8.629
April	R 1.673	R 1.862	3.102	R 6.644	.601	.211	.029	R .008	.050	.312	.609	R 7.864
May	R 1.762	R 1.618	3.198	R 6.581	.680	R .261	R .031	R .008	.051	.323	.673	R 7.942
June	R 1.924	R 1.651	3.065	R 6.649	.738	R .282	R .031	R .008	.049	.318	.688	R 8.084
July	R 2.093	R 1.756	3.144	R 6.999	.779	R .245	.031	R .008	.038	.335	.657	R 8.450
August	R 2.045	R 1.737	3.117	R 6.900	.762	R .201	R .031	R .008	.031	.340	.611	R 8.288
September	R 1.844	R 1.501	2.778	R 6.124	.703	.155	R .030	R .008	R .027	R .329	.549	R 7.388
October	R 1.747	R 1.678	3.175	R 6.601	.659	R .149	R .031	R .008	.043	.339	.569	R 7.834
November	R 1.747	R 1.906	2.972	R 6.626	.665	R .153	R .030	R .007	.045	.330	R .565	R 7.860
December	R 1.910	R 2.450	3.100	R 7.457	.765	R .203	R .030	R .007	.058	.338	.636	R 8.865
Total	R **22.421**	R **23.838**	**37.137**	R **83.436**	R **8.455**	R **2.452**	R **.358**	R **.091**	R **.514**	R **3.884**	R **7.300**	R **99.304**
2009 January	1.955	2.769	3.095	7.817	.771	.232	.030	.007	.054	.324	.647	9.242

[a] Most data are estimates. See Tables 10.1-10.2c for notes on series components and estimation.

[b] Natural gas only; excludes supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[c] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. Does not include fuel ethanol or biodiesel that have been blended with petroleum—biofuels are included in "Biomass."

[d] Includes coal coke net imports. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[f] Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

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

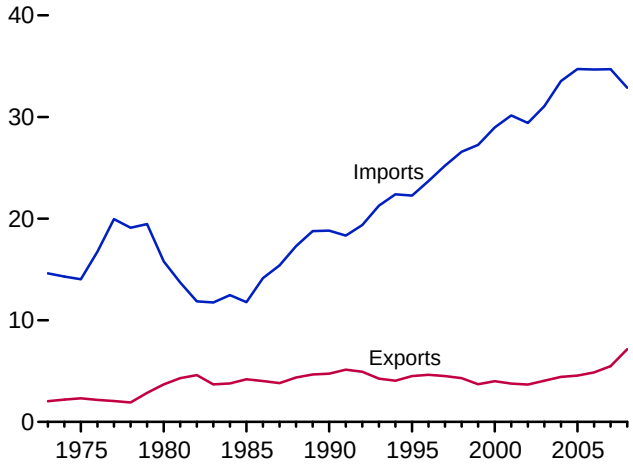
Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

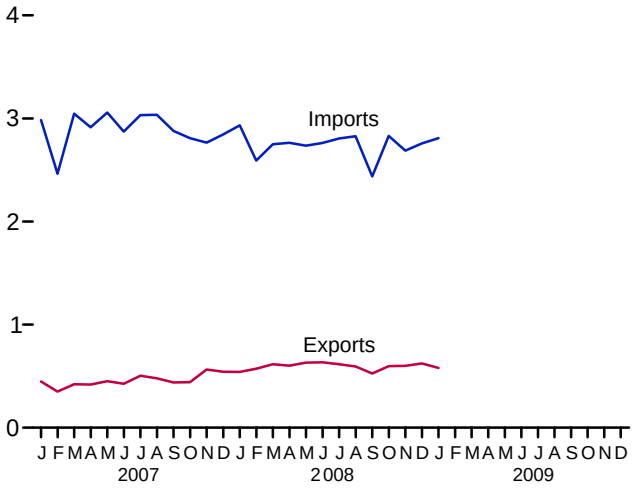
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Table 3.6. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1. • **Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity:** Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

Figure 1.4a Primary Energy Imports and Exports
(Quadrillion Btu)

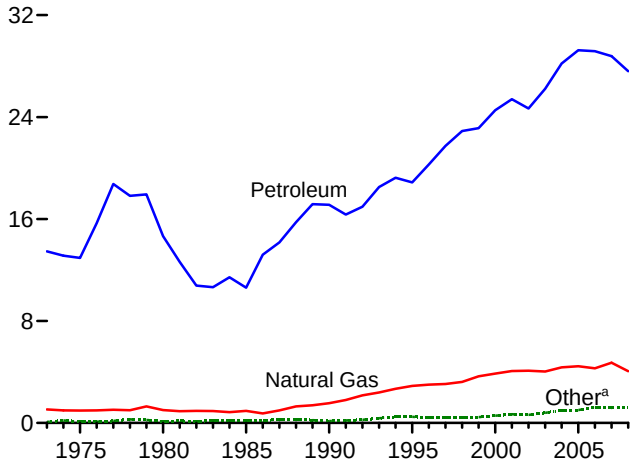
Total Imports and Exports, 1973-2008



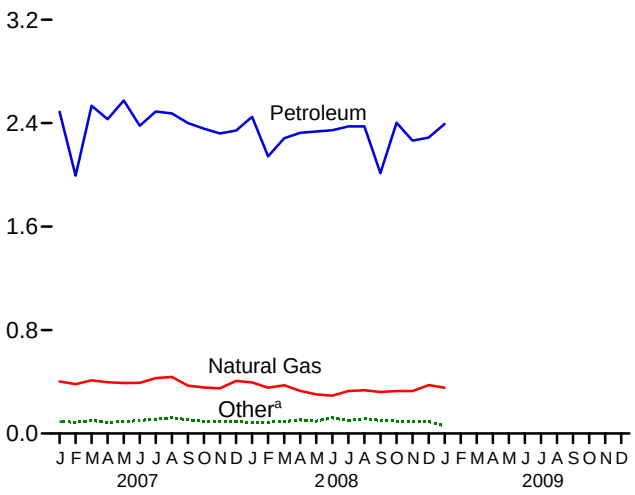
Total Imports and Exports, Monthly



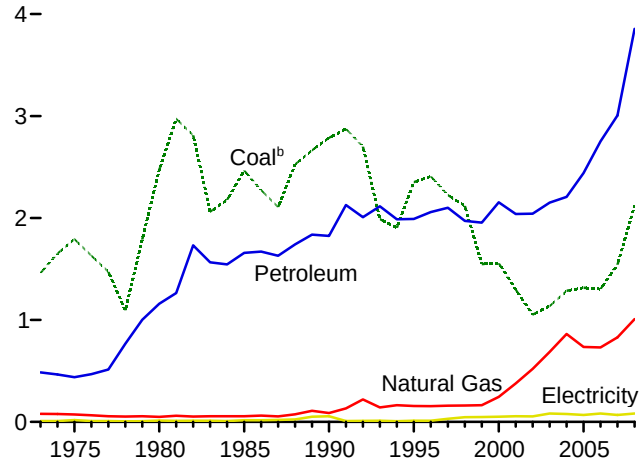
Imports by Source, 1973-2008



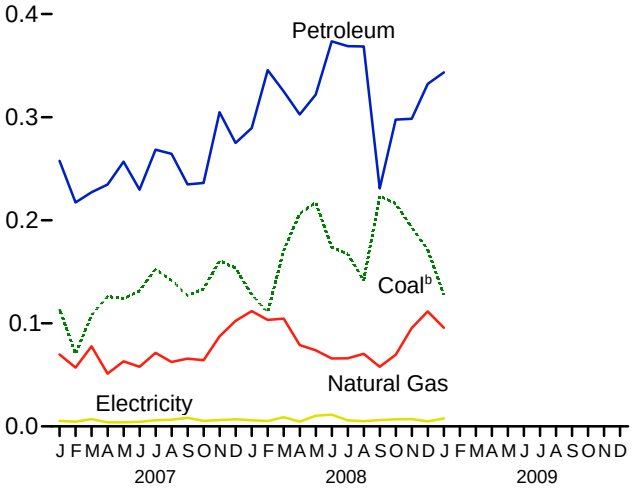
Imports by Source, Monthly



Exports by Source, 1973-2008



Exports by Major Source, Monthly



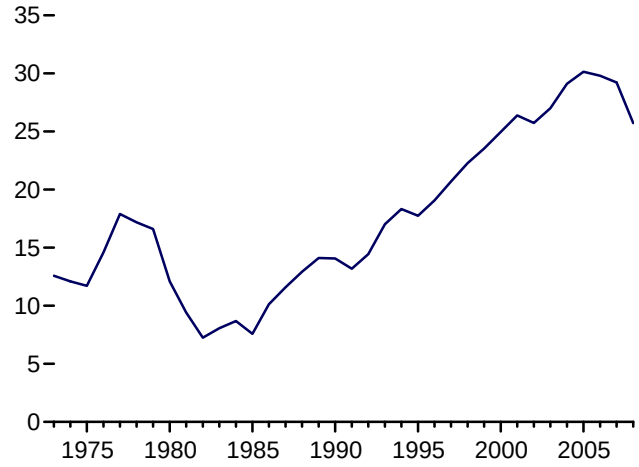
[a]Coal, coal coke, biofuels, and electricity.
[b]Includes coal coke.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

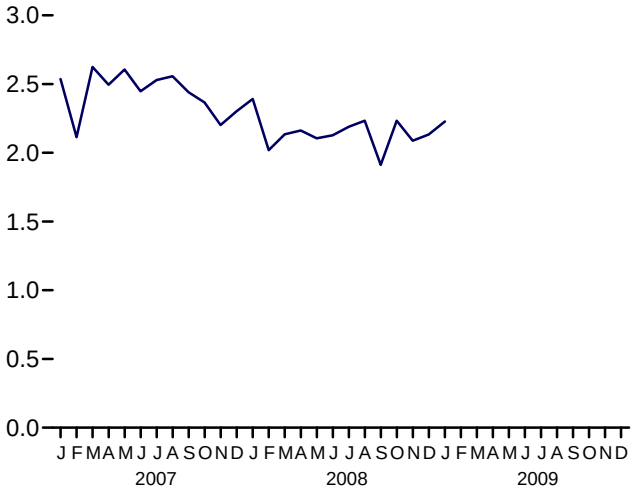
Figure 1.4b Primary Energy Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu, Except as noted)

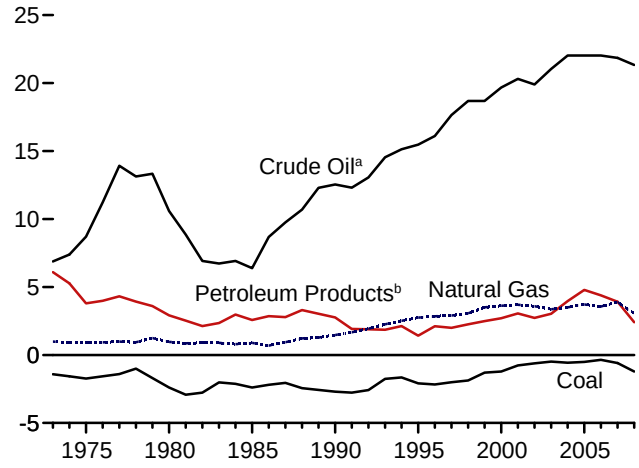
Total, 1973-2008



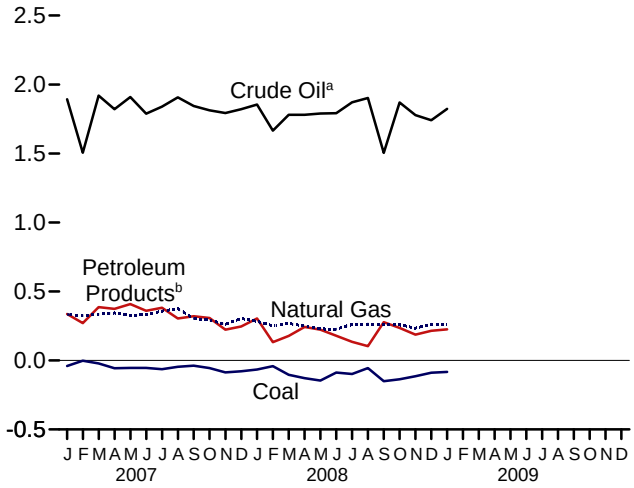
Total, Monthly



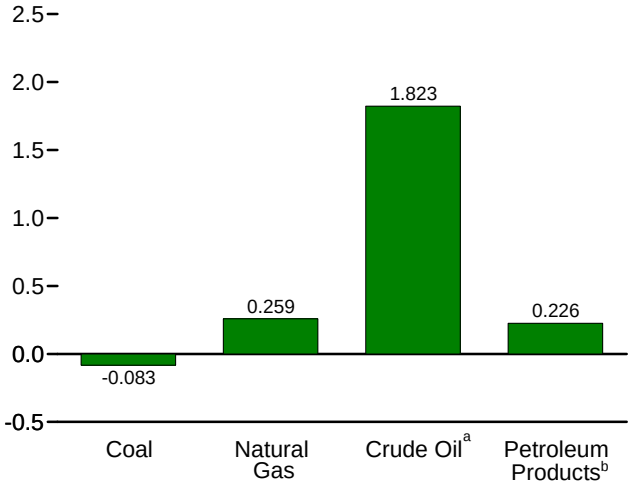
By Major Source, 1973-2008



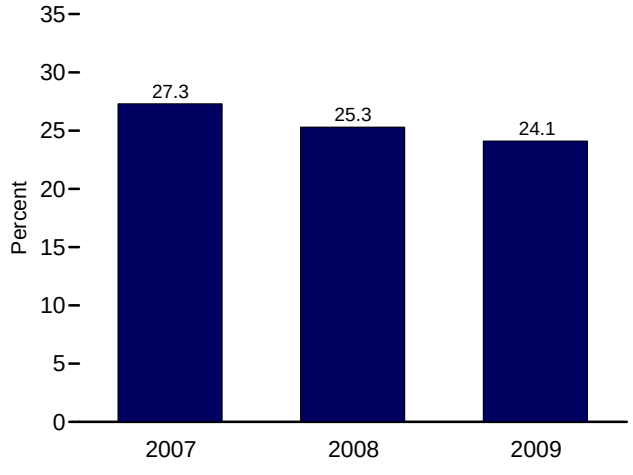
By Major Source, Monthly



By Major Source, January 2009



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. Does not include biofuels.

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

Sources: Tables 1.3, 1.4a, and 1.4b.

Table 1.4a Primary Energy Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
				Petroleum					
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Total	Biofuels[c]	Electricity	Total
1973 Total	**0.003**	**0.027**	**1.060**	**6.887**	**6.578**	**13.466**	**NA**	**0.057**	**14.613**
1975 Total	**.024**	**.045**	**.978**	**8.721**	**4.227**	**12.948**	**NA**	**.038**	**14.032**
1980 Total	**.030**	**.016**	**1.006**	**11.195**	**3.463**	**14.658**	**NA**	**.085**	**15.796**
1985 Total	**.049**	**.014**	**.952**	**6.814**	**3.796**	**10.609**	**NA**	**.157**	**11.781**
1990 Total	**.067**	**.019**	**1.551**	**12.766**	**4.351**	**17.117**	**NA**	**.063**	**18.817**
1995 Total	**.237**	**.095**	**2.901**	**15.669**	**3.211**	**18.881**	**.001**	**.146**	**22.260**
1996 Total	**.203**	**.063**	**3.002**	**16.341**	**3.943**	**20.284**	**.001**	**.148**	**23.702**
1997 Total	**.187**	**.078**	**3.063**	**17.876**	**3.864**	**21.740**	**(s)**	**.147**	**25.215**
1998 Total	**.218**	**.095**	**3.225**	**18.916**	**3.992**	**22.908**	**(s)**	**.135**	**26.581**
1999 Total	**.227**	**.080**	**3.664**	**18.935**	**4.198**	**23.133**	**(s)**	**.147**	**27.252**
2000 Total	**.313**	**.094**	**3.869**	**19.783**	**4.749**	**24.531**	**(s)**	**.166**	**28.973**
2001 Total	**.495**	**.063**	**4.068**	**20.348**	**5.051**	**25.398**	**.002**	**.131**	**30.157**
2002 Total	**.422**	**.080**	**4.104**	**19.920**	**4.754**	**24.674**	**.002**	**.125**	**29.408**
2003 Total	**.626**	**.068**	**4.042**	**21.060**	**5.159**	**26.219**	**.002**	**.104**	**31.061**
2004 Total	**.682**	**.170**	**4.365**	**22.082**	**6.114**	**28.196**	**.013**	**.117**	**33.544**
2005 Total	**.762**	**.088**	**4.450**	**22.091**	**7.157**	**29.248**	**.013**	**.152**	**34.711**
2006 Total	**.906**	**.101**	**4.291**	**22.085**	**7.083**	**29.168**	**.067**	**.146**	**34.679**
2007 January	.071	.006	.403	1.894	.592	2.487	.005	.012	2.984
February	.066	.003	.382	1.510	.484	1.994	.004	.014	2.464
March	.082	.003	.412	1.926	.608	2.533	.003	.013	3.047
April	.067	.004	.397	1.824	.605	2.429	.004	.014	2.915
May	.067	.006	.390	1.916	.659	2.575	.003	.016	3.057
June	.076	.007	.391	1.798	.581	2.379	.005	.015	2.873
July	.084	.003	.429	1.844	.645	2.489	.007	.019	3.032
August	.093	.005	.437	1.914	.560	2.474	.008	.018	3.035
September	.087	.005	.370	1.851	.549	2.400	.004	.013	2.879
October	.072	.005	.356	1.815	.542	2.357	.006	.012	2.809
November	.072	.007	.349	1.796	.524	2.320	.003	.015	2.766
December	.070	.008	.407	1.825	.517	2.342	.004	.014	2.844
Total	**.909**	**.061**	**4.723**	**21.914**	**6.867**	**28.780**	**.055**	**.175**	**34.703**
2008 January	.060	.007	.395	1.857	.592	2.449	.005	.017	2.932
February	.065	.006	.355	1.669	.475	2.143	.006	.016	2.591
March	.066	.009	.373	1.786	.497	2.283	.003	.016	2.750
April	.075	.011	.329	1.783	.542	2.325	.009	.014	2.763
May	.068	.007	.303	1.793	.541	2.335	.006	.018	2.736
June	.082	.013	.293	1.796	.549	2.345	.008	.021	2.762
July	.064	.010	.328	1.876	.499	2.374	.008	.021	2.805
August	.079	.009	.334	1.910	.465	2.374	.012	.020	2.828
September	.069	.006	.320	1.511	.502	2.013	.014	.017	2.438
October	.073	.008	.328	1.878	.525	2.403	.006	.012	2.831
November	.075	.005	.329	1.783	.481	2.264	.004	.011	2.688
December	.080	(s)	R .374	1.749	.539	2.288	.004	.012	R 2.757
Total	**.855**	**.089**	R **4.061**	**21.389**	**6.207**	**27.596**	**.084**	**.195**	R **32.880**
2009 January	.042	.001	E .355	1.829	.563	2.392	.003	.015	2.808

[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. Does not include biofuels.

[c] Fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

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

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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke: 1973-1975**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. **1976-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. **1981 forward**—EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report,* quarterly reports. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1, 10.3, and A2. • **Biofuels:** Tables 10.3 and 10.4. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Table 1.4b Primary Energy Exports by Source and Total Net Imports

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Exports									Net Imports[a]
				Petroleum						
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[b]	Petroleum Products[c]	Total	Biofuels[d]	Electricity	Total	Total
1973 Total	**1.425**	**0.035**	**0.079**	**0.004**	**0.482**	**0.486**	**NA**	**0.009**	**2.033**	**12.580**
1975 Total	**1.761**	**.032**	**.074**	**.012**	**.427**	**.439**	**NA**	**.017**	**2.323**	**11.709**
1980 Total	**2.421**	**.051**	**.049**	**.609**	**.551**	**1.160**	**NA**	**.014**	**3.695**	**12.101**
1985 Total	**2.438**	**.028**	**.056**	**.432**	**1.225**	**1.657**	**NA**	**.017**	**4.196**	**7.584**
1990 Total	**2.772**	**.014**	**.087**	**.230**	**1.594**	**1.824**	**NA**	**.055**	**4.752**	**14.065**
1995 Total	**2.318**	**.034**	**.156**	**.200**	**1.791**	**1.991**	**NA**	**.012**	**4.511**	**17.750**
1996 Total	**2.368**	**.040**	**.155**	**.233**	**1.825**	**2.059**	**NA**	**.011**	**4.633**	**19.069**
1997 Total	**2.193**	**.031**	**.159**	**.228**	**1.872**	**2.100**	**NA**	**.031**	**4.514**	**20.701**
1998 Total	**2.092**	**.028**	**.161**	**.233**	**1.740**	**1.972**	**NA**	**.047**	**4.299**	**22.281**
1999 Total	**1.525**	**.022**	**.164**	**.250**	**1.705**	**1.955**	**NA**	**.049**	**3.715**	**23.537**
2000 Total	**1.528**	**.028**	**.245**	**.106**	**2.048**	**2.154**	**NA**	**.051**	**4.006**	**24.967**
2001 Total	**1.265**	**.033**	**.377**	**.043**	**1.996**	**2.039**	**(s)**	**.056**	**3.771**	**26.386**
2002 Total	**1.032**	**.020**	**.520**	**.019**	**2.023**	**2.042**	**(s)**	**.054**	**3.669**	**25.739**
2003 Total	**1.117**	**.018**	**.686**	**.026**	**2.124**	**2.151**	**.001**	**.082**	**4.054**	**27.007**
2004 Total	**1.253**	**.033**	**.862**	**.057**	**2.151**	**2.208**	**.001**	**.078**	**4.434**	**29.110**
2005 Total	**1.273**	**.043**	**.735**	**.067**	**2.374**	**2.442**	**.001**	**.068**	**4.562**	**30.149**
2006 Total	**1.264**	**.040**	**.730**	**.052**	**2.699**	**2.751**	**.004**	**.083**	**4.872**	**29.806**
2007 January	.111	.003	.070	.002	.256	.258	.001	.005	.447	2.536
February	.068	.002	.057	.004	.213	.217	.001	.005	.350	2.113
March	.104	.004	.078	.006	.221	.227	.002	.007	.422	2.625
April	.123	.003	.051	.003	.231	.235	.003	.004	.419	2.496
May	.121	.003	.063	.006	.250	.257	.003	.004	.451	2.606
June	.130	.001	.058	.009	.221	.230	.002	.004	.426	2.447
July	.148	.005	.071	.005	.264	.268	.005	.006	.503	2.529
August	.139	.002	.062	.008	.257	.264	.003	.007	.478	2.557
September	.125	.002	.066	.006	.229	.235	.003	.008	.439	2.440
October	.128	.006	.064	.002	.234	.236	.003	.005	.442	2.367
November	.159	.002	.087	.003	.301	.305	.005	.006	.564	2.202
December	.149	.004	.102	.004	.271	.275	.004	.007	.542	2.302
Total	**1.507**	**.036**	**.830**	**.058**	**2.949**	**3.007**	**.035**	**.069**	**5.482**	**29.221**
2008 January	.125	.003	.112	.002	.287	.289	.006	.006	.541	2.391
February	.107	.004	.103	.003	.342	.346	.007	.005	R .572	2.019
March	.170	.001	.105	.005	.320	.325	.006	.009	.616	2.134
April	.203	.004	.079	.002	.300	.303	.009	.005	.601	2.162
May	R .213	.004	.074	.003	.318	.322	.007	.010	.631	2.105
June	R .170	.004	.066	.004	.370	.373	.009	.011	R .634	R 2.128
July	.163	.005	.066	.005	.364	.369	.008	.006	.616	2.189
August	.134	.008	.070	.007	.361	.369	.009	.005	R .594	2.233
September	.220	.004	.058	.007	.224	.231	.008	.006	R .526	1.912
October	R .209	.007	.069	.008	.290	.298	.007	.007	R .597	R 2.234
November	R .189	.004	.095	.005	.293	.298	.006	.007	R .600	2.087
December	.169	.003	R .111	.008	.324	.332	.004	.005	R .624	R 2.133
Total	**R 2.071**	**.049**	**R 1.009**	**.061**	**3.794**	**3.855**	**.086**	**.082**	**R 7.151**	**R 25.729**
2009 January	.125	.003	E .096	.007	.337	.343	.006	.008	.580	2.228

[a] Net imports equal imports minus exports.
[b] Crude oil and lease condensate.
[c] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include biofuels.
[d] Biodiesel only.
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

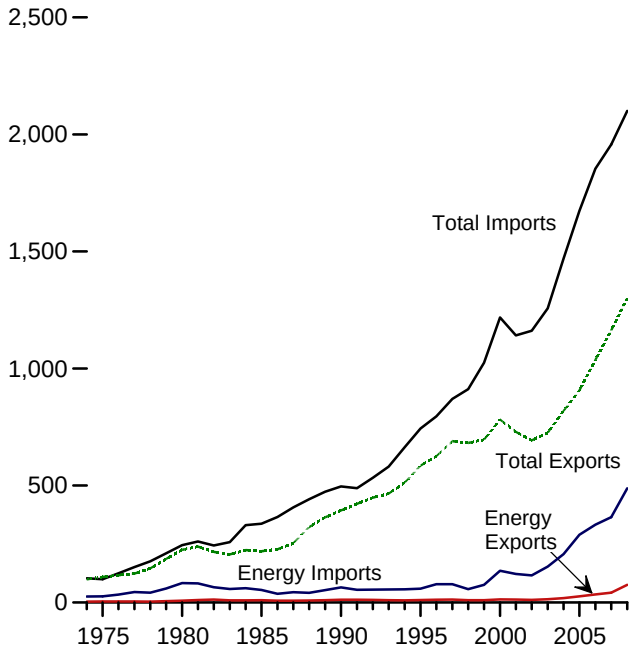
Notes: • See "Primary Energy" in Glossary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

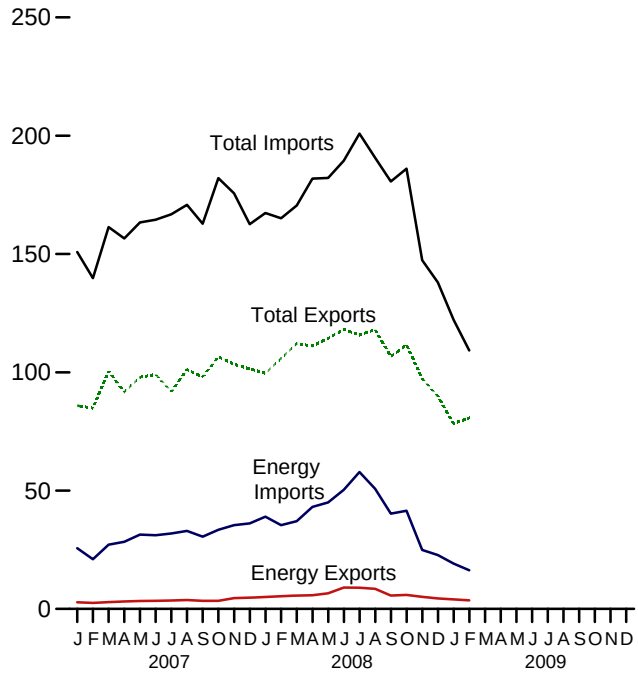
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke: 1973-1975**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. **1976-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. **1981 forward**—EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report,* quarterly reports. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4.• **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1 and A2. • **Biofuels:** Tables 10.3 and 10.4. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Nominal Dollars[a])

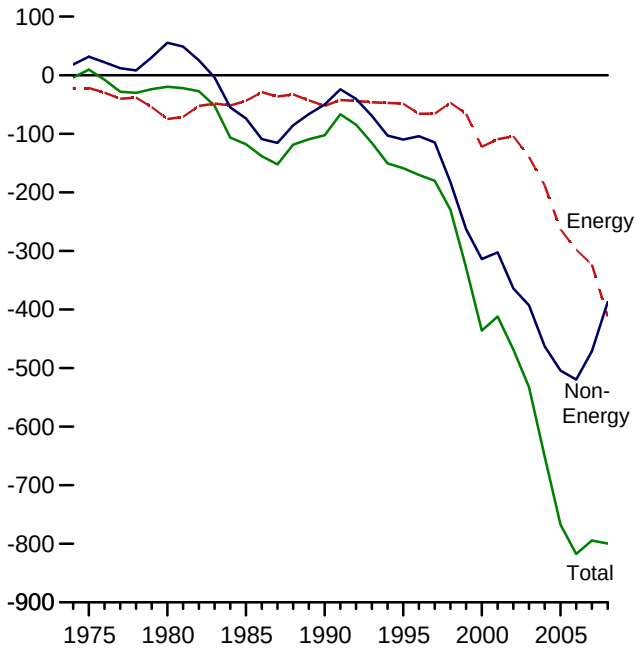
Imports and Exports, 1974-2008



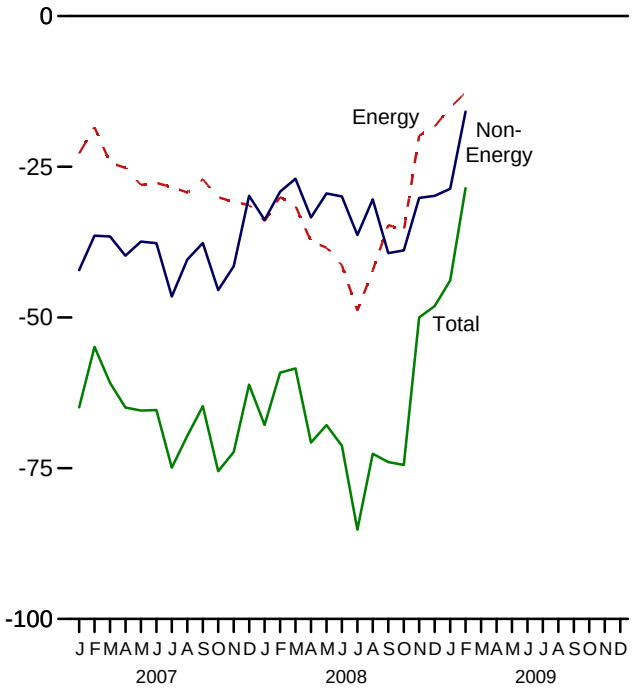
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2008



Trade Balance, Monthly



[a]See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Nominal Dollars[a])

	Petroleum[b]			Energy[c]			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 Total	**19,155**	**250,068**	**-230,913**	**26,488**	**289,723**	**-263,235**	**-504,242**	**905,978**	**1,673,455**	**-767,477**
2006 Total	**28,171**	**299,714**	**-271,543**	**34,711**	**332,500**	**-297,789**	**-519,515**	**1,036,635**	**1,853,938**	**-817,304**
2007 January	2,239	22,693	-20,454	2,833	25,630	-22,797	-42,118	85,918	150,833	-64,915
February	2,006	17,840	-15,834	2,549	20,993	-18,444	-36,429	84,921	139,793	-54,873
March	2,270	23,944	-21,674	2,871	27,170	-24,299	-36,552	100,511	161,363	-60,851
April	2,418	25,189	-22,771	3,167	28,335	-25,168	-39,750	91,665	156,583	-64,918
May	2,566	28,071	-25,505	3,375	31,380	-28,005	-37,416	97,902	163,323	-65,421
June	2,590	27,645	-25,055	3,447	31,110	-27,663	-37,677	99,122	164,462	-65,340
July	2,863	28,578	-25,715	3,517	31,902	-28,385	-46,523	91,857	166,765	-74,908
August	3,003	29,762	-26,759	3,720	32,967	-29,247	-40,376	101,143	170,766	-69,623
September	2,715	28,065	-25,350	3,447	30,514	-27,067	-37,637	98,068	162,772	-64,704
October	2,790	30,728	-27,938	3,384	33,428	-30,044	-45,438	106,563	182,044	-75,482
November	3,882	32,440	-28,558	4,569	35,384	-30,815	-41,486	103,362	175,663	-72,301
December	3,952	32,669	-28,717	4,844	36,173	-31,329	-29,817	101,448	162,594	-61,146
Total	**33,293**	**327,620**	**-294,327**	**41,725**	**364,987**	**-323,262**	**-471,221**	**1,162,479**	**1,956,962**	**-794,483**
2008 January	3,996	36,383	-32,387	4,948	38,973	-34,025	-33,787	99,549	167,362	-67,812
February	4,668	31,876	-27,208	5,360	35,388	-30,028	-29,123	105,930	165,081	-59,151
March	4,453	33,645	-29,192	5,630	37,118	-31,488	-26,966	112,085	170,539	-58,454
April	4,322	39,242	-34,920	5,749	43,100	-37,351	-33,398	111,131	181,880	-70,749
May	5,098	41,370	-36,272	6,565	44,979	-38,414	-29,431	114,291	182,136	-67,845
June	7,760	46,643	-38,883	9,015	50,351	-41,336	-29,927	118,184	189,447	-71,263
July	7,819	54,451	-46,632	8,982	57,840	-48,858	-36,323	115,718	200,899	-85,181
August	7,467	47,246	-39,779	8,510	50,718	-42,208	-30,400	118,082	190,690	-72,608
September	4,086	37,206	-33,120	5,629	40,277	-34,648	-39,320	106,699	180,666	-73,968
October	4,589	38,673	-34,084	5,897	41,507	-35,610	-38,858	111,586	186,054	-74,468
November	3,857	22,641	-18,784	5,127	24,942	-19,815	-30,175	97,410	147,400	-49,990
December	3,452	20,531	-17,079	4,429	22,728	-18,299	R -29,809	89,866	137,974	-48,108
Total	**61,567**	**449,907**	**-388,340**	**75,841**	**487,922**	**-412,081**	R **-387,516**	**1,300,532**	**2,100,129**	**-799,597**
2009 January	3,036	16,863	-13,827	3,994	19,192	-15,198	R -28,649	R 78,379	R 122,226	R -43,847
February	2,599	14,042	-11,443	3,636	16,311	-12,675	-15,862	80,709	109,246	-28,537
2-Month Total	**5,635**	**30,905**	**-25,270**	**7,629**	**35,503**	**-27,873**	**-44,511**	**159,088**	**231,472**	**-72,384**
2008 2-Month Total	**8,664**	**68,259**	**-59,595**	**10,308**	**74,361**	**-64,053**	**-62,910**	**205,480**	**332,443**	**-126,963**
2007 2-Month Total	**4,245**	**40,533**	**-36,288**	**5,382**	**46,623**	**-41,241**	**-78,547**	**170,838**	**290,626**	**-119,788**

[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

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

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

R=Revised.

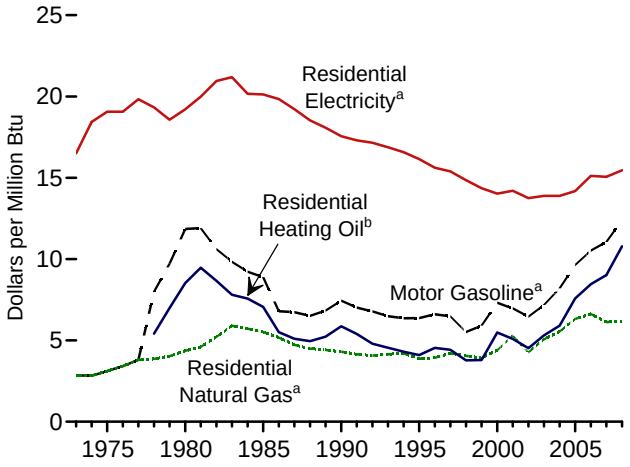
Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1974.

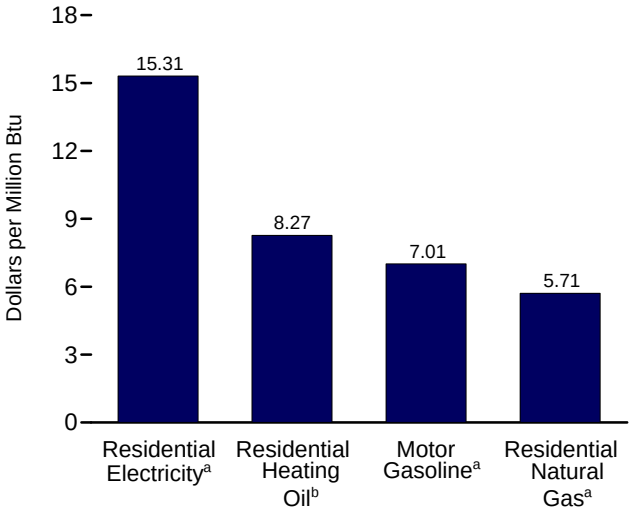
Sources: See end of section.

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

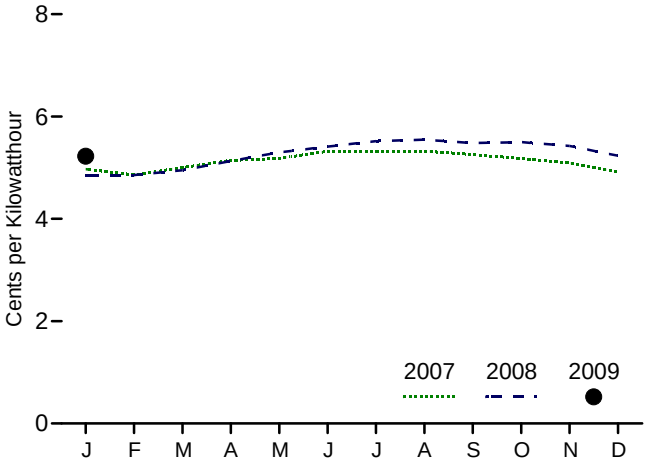
Costs, 1973-2008



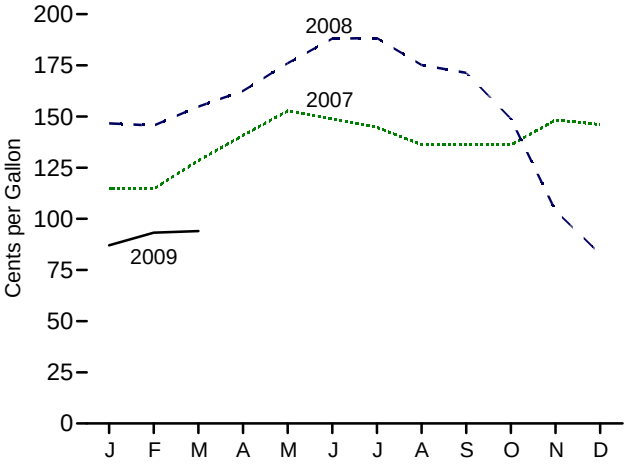
Costs, January 2009



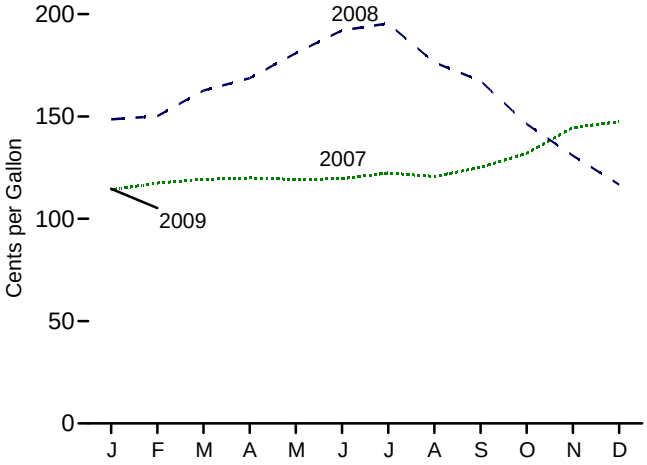
Residential Electricity[a], Monthly



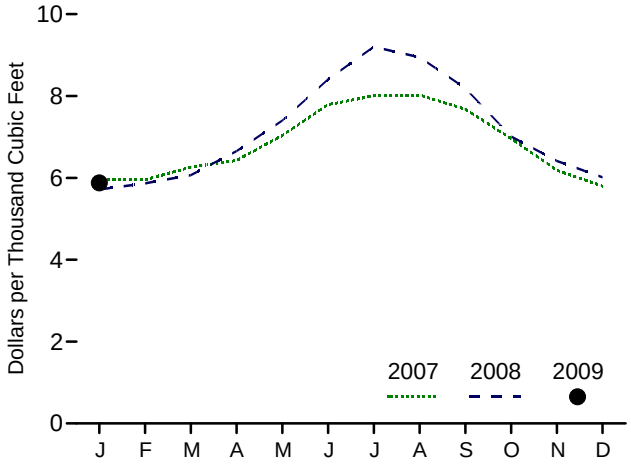
Motor Gasoline[a], Monthly



Residential Heating Oil[b], Monthly



Residential Natural Gas[a], Monthly



[a]Includes taxes.
[b]Excludes taxes.
Note: See "Real Dollars" in Glossary.

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, All Urban Consumers[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 Average	**195.3**	**119.7**	**9.64**	**105.1**	**7.58**	**650.3**	**6.32**	**4.84**	**14.18**
2006 Average	**201.6**	**130.7**	**10.52**	**117.3**	**8.46**	**681.1**	**6.63**	**5.16**	**15.12**
2007 January	202.416	114.7	9.23	114.2	8.23	597.3	5.80	4.97	14.57
February	203.499	114.6	9.23	117.5	8.47	595.1	5.78	4.86	14.24
March	205.352	128.5	10.34	119.3	8.60	626.2	6.09	5.00	14.66
April	206.686	140.7	11.33	120.0	8.65	642.5	6.24	5.14	15.07
May	207.949	152.7	12.29	119.3	8.60	703.5	6.84	5.18	15.18
June	208.352	148.8	11.97	119.6	8.62	779.0	7.57	5.32	15.60
July	208.299	144.6	11.64	122.4	8.82	800.3	7.78	5.31	15.58
August	207.917	136.3	10.97	120.7	8.70	802.2	7.80	5.32	15.60
September	208.490	136.2	10.96	125.1	9.02	767.4	7.46	5.26	15.41
October	208.936	136.1	10.95	132.1	9.52	696.4	6.77	5.18	15.18
November	210.177	148.4	11.94	144.6	10.43	618.5	6.01	5.09	14.92
December	210.036	146.1	11.76	147.5	10.64	579.4	5.63	4.92	14.41
Average	**207.342**	**137.4**	**11.06**	**125.0**	**9.01**	**629.9**	**6.12**	**5.14**	**15.05**
2008 January	211.080	146.7	11.81	148.6	10.72	R 571.8	R 5.56	4.85	R 14.22
February	211.693	145.6	11.72	150.1	10.82	R 586.7	R 5.70	4.86	14.23
March	213.528	154.9	12.47	162.6	11.73	R 606.5	R 5.89	4.95	R 14.51
April	214.823	162.5	13.08	168.7	12.16	665.2	6.46	5.13	R 15.03
May	216.632	176.0	14.17	181.0	13.05	R 740.0	7.19	5.30	15.53
June	218.815	188.1	15.14	192.0	13.85	R 840.4	R 8.17	5.41	15.86
July	219.964	188.3	15.16	195.4	14.09	R 920.2	R 8.94	5.52	16.18
August	219.086	175.2	14.10	176.4	12.72	R 894.6	R 8.69	R 5.55	R 16.25
September	218.783	171.4	13.79	167.4	12.07	R 819.1	R 7.96	5.48	16.06
October	216.573	148.9	11.99	146.3	10.55	R 701.4	R 6.82	R 5.50	R 16.12
November	212.425	103.9	8.37	130.9	9.44	R 641.2	R 6.23	5.42	15.89
December	210.228	82.9	6.67	R 116.7	R 8.41	601.3	5.84	5.23	R 15.34
Average	**215.303**	**154.1**	**12.40**	**149.6**	**10.78**	**R 635.4**	**R 6.17**	**5.27**	**15.45**
2009 January	211.143	87.1	7.01	R 114.7	R 8.27	R 587.8	R 5.71	R 5.22	R 15.31
February	212.193	93.3	7.51	RE 105.3	RE 7.59	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	212.709	94.0	7.57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a] Data are U.S. city averages for all items, and are not seasonally adjusted.
[b] Includes taxes.
[c] Excludes taxes.
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

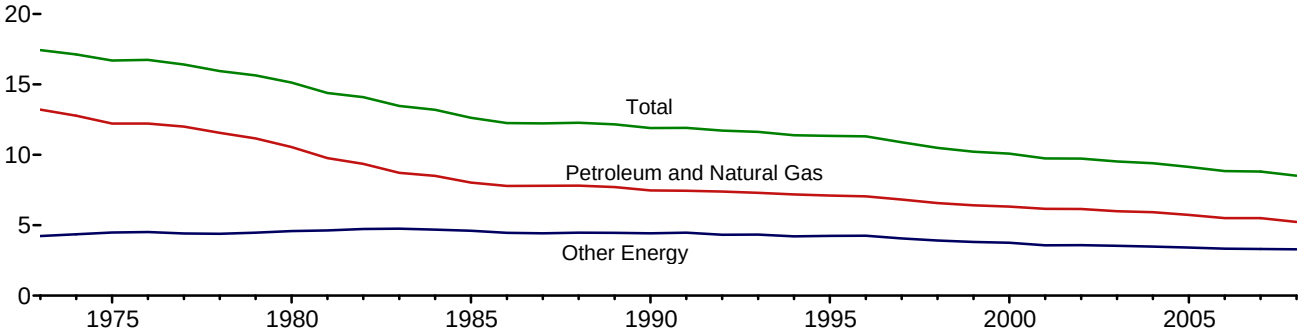
Notes: • See "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.9, and 9.11, adjusted by the CPI. • **Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, series ID CUUR0000SA0. • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Primary Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, 1973-2008

(Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar)



Note: See "Real Dollars" in Glossary.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Primary 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	Other Energy[a]	Total		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy[a]	Total
	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	54.438	23.684	78.122	5,161.7	10.55	4.59	15.13
1981 Year	51.678	24.490	76.168	5,291.7	9.77	4.63	14.39
1982 Year	48.588	24.566	73.153	5,189.3	9.36	4.73	14.10
1983 Year	47.275	25.764	73.039	5,423.8	8.72	4.75	13.47
1984 Year	49.445	27.271	76.715	5,813.6	8.51	4.69	13.20
1985 Year	48.626	27.867	76.493	6,053.7	8.03	4.60	12.64
1986 Year	48.787	27.971	76.759	6,263.6	7.79	4.47	12.25
1987 Year	50.505	28.670	79.175	6,475.1	7.80	4.43	12.23
1988 Year	52.670	30.151	82.822	6,742.7	7.81	4.47	12.28
1989 Year	53.813	31.133	84.946	6,981.4	7.71	4.46	12.17
1990 Year	53.156	31.498	84.654	7,112.5	7.47	4.43	11.90
1991 Year	52.878	31.731	84.609	7,100.5	7.45	4.47	11.92
1992 Year	54.240	31.718	85.958	7,336.6	7.39	4.32	11.72
1993 Year	54.973	32.632	87.605	7,532.7	7.30	4.33	11.63
1994 Year	56.290	32.972	89.261	7,835.5	7.18	4.21	11.39
1995 Year	57.108	34.066	91.174	8,031.7	7.11	4.24	11.35
1996 Year	58.758	35.418	94.176	8,328.9	7.05	4.25	11.31
1997 Year	59.382	35.383	94.766	8,703.5	6.82	4.07	10.89
1998 Year	59.647	35.536	95.183	9,066.9	6.58	3.92	10.50
1999 Year	60.747	36.070	96.817	9,470.3	6.41	3.81	10.22
2000 Year	62.089	36.887	98.975	9,817.0	6.32	3.76	10.08
2001 Year	60.959	35.367	96.326	9,890.7	6.16	3.58	9.74
2002 Year	61.785	36.073	97.858	10,048.8	6.15	3.59	9.74
2003 Year	61.706	36.502	98.209	10,301.0	5.99	3.54	9.53
2004 Year	63.226	37.125	R 100.351	10,675.8	5.92	3.48	9.40
2005 Year	62.977	R 37.508	R 100.485	10,989.5	5.73	3.41	R 9.14
2006 Year	62.182	R 37.693	R 99.875	11,294.8	5.51	3.34	8.84
2007 Year	R 63.401	R 38.152	R 101.553	11,523.9	5.50	3.31	8.81
2008 Year	R 60.974	R 38.329	R 99.304	11,652.0	R 5.23	R 3.29	R 8.52

[a] Coal, coal coke net imports, nuclear electric power, renewable energy, and electricity net imports.

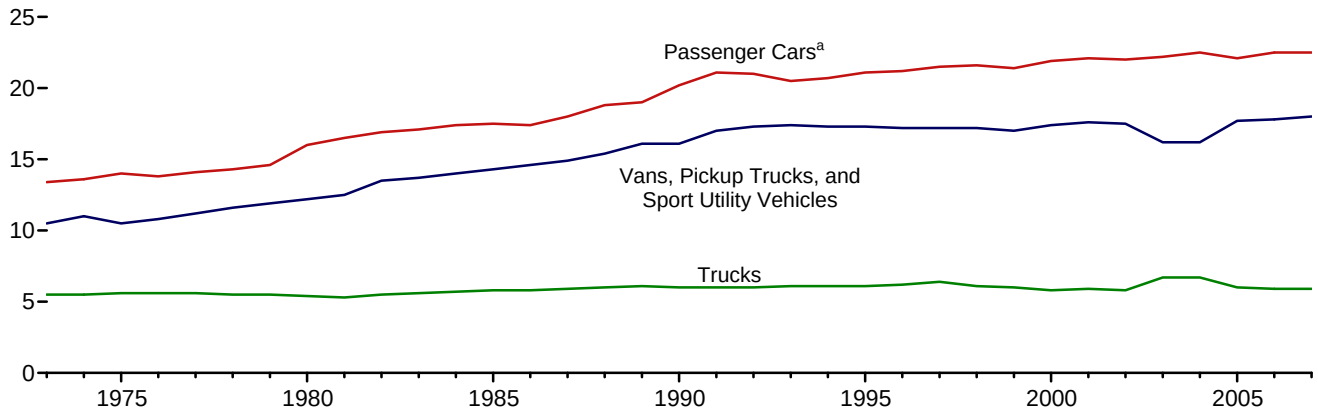
R=Revised.

Notes: • See "Primary Energy Consumption" and "Real Dollars" in Glossary. • 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: 1973-2004**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 2008, Table 2A. **2005 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release,* April 29, 2009, Table 3, which is available at Web site http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/national/gdp/gdpnewsrelease.htm.

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates, 1973-2007
(Miles per Gallon)



[a]Motorcycles are included through 1989.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Source: Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 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	12,510	567	22.1	10,920	617	17.7	26,235	4,385	6.0	12,082	706	17.1
2006	12,485	554	22.5	10,920	612	17.8	25,231	4,304	5.9	12,017	698	17.2
2007[P]	12,293	547	22.5	10,952	609	18.0	25,141	4,270	5.9	11,910	692	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 1.9 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	March					Cumulative July through March				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2008	2009	Normal to 2009	2008 to 2009	Normal[a]	2008	2009	Normal to 2009	2008 to 2009
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	913	916	939	3	3	5,681	5,463	5,866	3	7
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	827	797	811	-2	2	5,159	4,727	5,201	1	10
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	864	951	798	-8	-16	5,699	5,604	5,860	3	5
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	858	931	857	(s)	-8	6,021	6,062	6,102	1	1
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	373	330	381	2	15	2,606	2,287	2,658	2	16
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	452	469	397	-12	-15	3,305	3,060	3,255	-2	6
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	263	268	246	-6	-8	2,175	2,001	1,957	-10	-2
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	633	623	611	-3	-2	4,468	4,329	4,078	-9	-6
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	416	410	453	9	10	2,672	2,727	2,504	-6	-8
U.S. Average[b]	**593**	**600**	**582**	**-2**	**-3**	**3,981**	**3,803**	**3,959**	**-1**	**4**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
(s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent.

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

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

Sources: 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) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	March					Cumulative January through March				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2008	2009	Normal to 2009	2008 to 2009	Normal[a]	2008	2009	Normal to 2009	2008 to 2009
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	NM	NM	0	0	0	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	NM	NM	0	0	0	NM	NM
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1	0	0	NM	NM	1	0	0	NM	NM
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	3	0	0	NM	NM	3	0	0	NM	NM
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	49	50	48	NM	NM	113	109	84	-26	-23
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	19	3	6	NM	NM	31	4	6	NM	NM
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	51	39	69	NM	NM	80	65	103	NM	NM
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	10	6	9	NM	NM	14	7	12	NM	NM
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	4	0	0	NM	NM	7	0	0	NM	NM
U.S. Average[b]	**18**	**15**	**18**	**NM**	**NM**	**35**	**28**	**28**	**NM**	**NM**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

NM=Not meaningful (because "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: 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 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Note. 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.
1993-2007: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2008 and 2009: "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.
1994-2007: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2008 and 2009: "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.
1993-2007: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2008 and 2009: "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

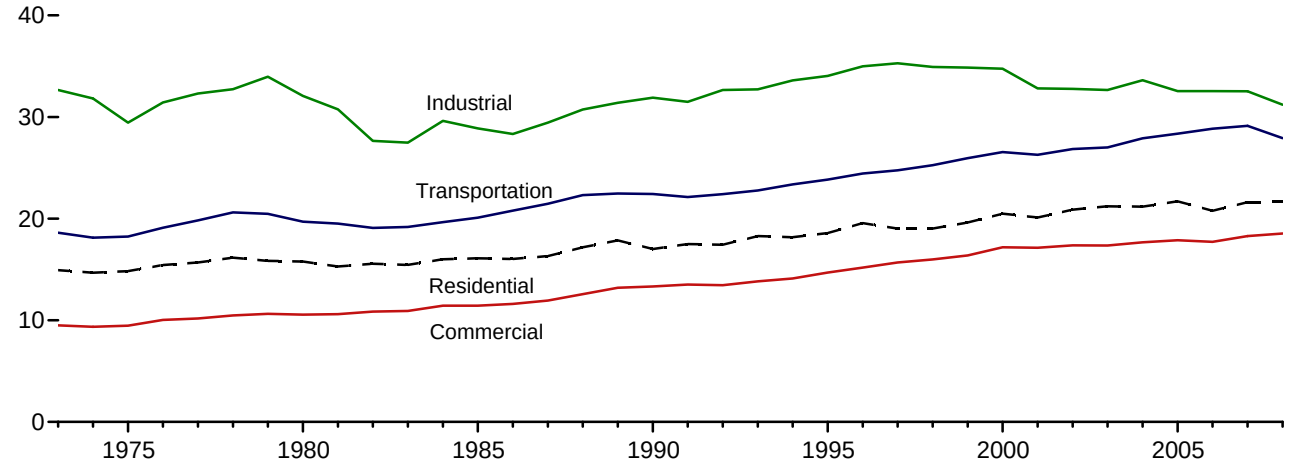
1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989.
1989: "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990. 1990: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3.
1991: "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993.
1992-2007: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision.
2008 and 2009: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

2 Energy Consumption by Sector

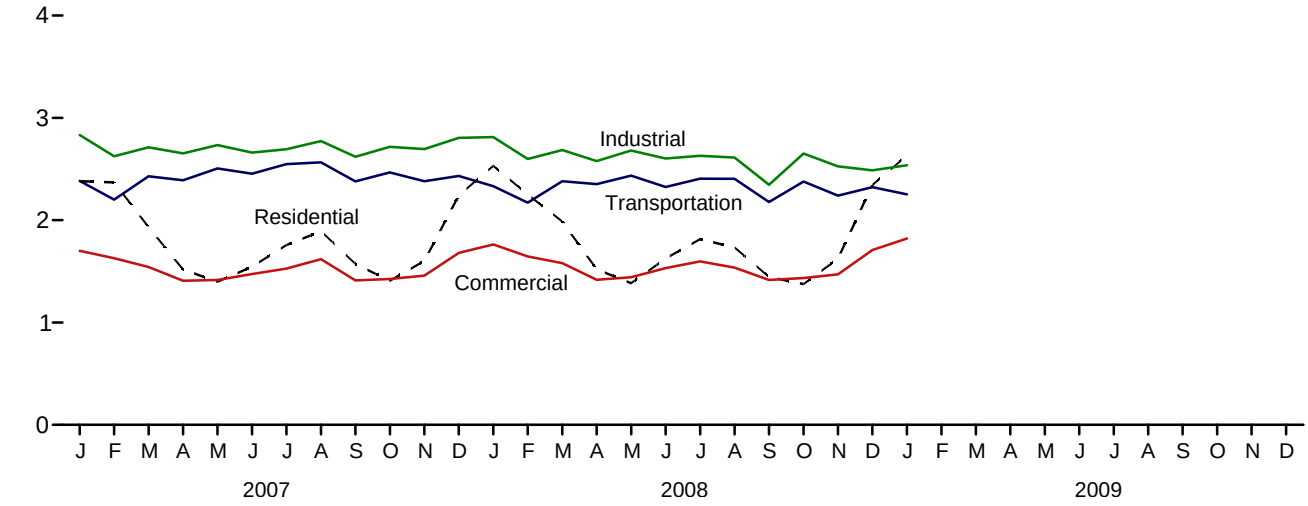
Office buildings, industries, residences, and transport systems, Baltimore, Maryland; east view from the inner harbor.
Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

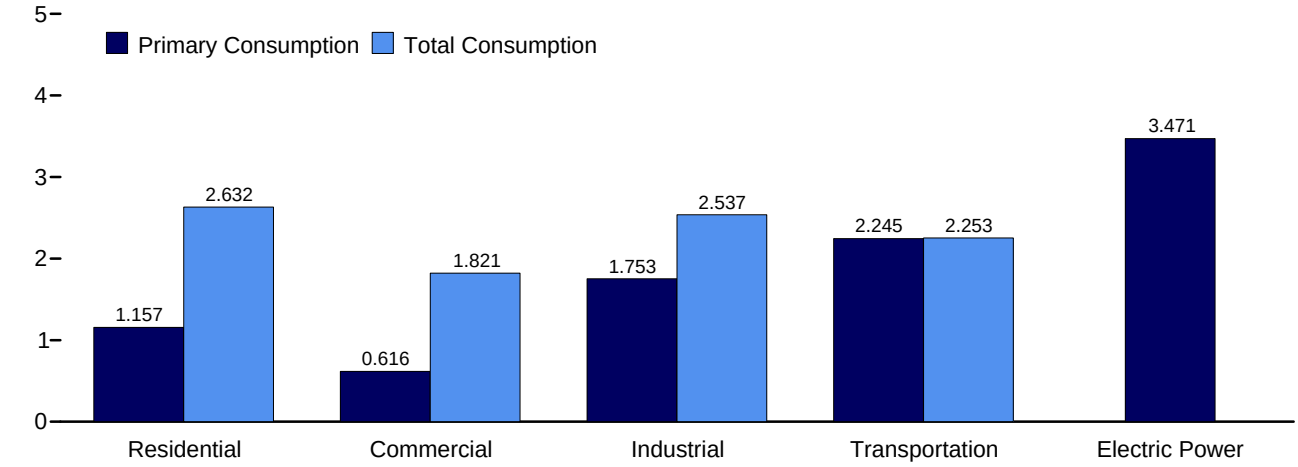
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2008



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, January 2009



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			Balancing Item[g]	Total[h]
	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]	Total[f]	Primary[e]		
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	**7,453**	**15,787**	**4,074**	**10,563**	**22,610**	**32,077**	**19,658**	**19,696**	**24,327**	**-1**	**78,122**
1985 Total	**7,161**	**16,088**	**3,695**	**11,444**	**19,468**	**28,877**	**20,041**	**20,087**	**26,132**	**-4**	**76,493**
1990 Total	**6,570**	**17,015**	**3,858**	**13,333**	**21,208**	**31,895**	**22,366**	**22,420**	**30,660**	**-9**	**84,654**
1995 Total	**6,946**	**18,578**	**4,063**	**14,698**	**22,748**	**34,047**	**23,793**	**23,849**	**33,621**	**3**	**91,174**
1996 Total	**7,471**	**19,562**	**4,235**	**15,181**	**23,444**	**34,989**	**24,384**	**24,439**	**34,638**	**4**	**94,176**
1997 Total	**7,040**	**19,026**	**4,257**	**15,694**	**23,722**	**35,288**	**24,697**	**24,752**	**35,045**	**6**	**94,766**
1998 Total	**6,424**	**19,021**	**3,964**	**15,979**	**23,211**	**34,928**	**25,203**	**25,258**	**36,385**	**-3**	**95,183**
1999 Total	**6,784**	**19,621**	**4,007**	**16,384**	**22,991**	**34,855**	**25,894**	**25,951**	**37,136**	**6**	**96,817**
2000 Total	**7,169**	**20,488**	**4,227**	**17,176**	**22,871**	**34,758**	**26,491**	**26,552**	**38,214**	**2**	**98,975**
2001 Total	**6,879**	**20,106**	**4,036**	**17,141**	**21,836**	**32,806**	**26,216**	**26,279**	**37,366**	**-6**	**96,326**
2002 Total	**6,938**	**20,874**	**4,099**	**17,367**	**21,857**	**32,764**	**26,788**	**26,849**	**38,171**	**5**	**97,858**
2003 Total	**7,252**	**21,208**	**4,239**	**17,351**	**21,576**	**32,650**	**26,928**	**27,002**	**38,218**	**-3**	**98,209**
2004 Total	**7,019**	**21,178**	**4,180**	**17,664**	R **22,455**	**33,609**	**27,820**	**27,899**	**38,876**	**(s)**	R **100,351**
2005 Total	R **6,921**	R **21,697**	**4,014**	**17,875**	**21,466**	**32,545**	**28,280**	**28,361**	**39,799**	**6**	R **100,485**
2006 Total	R **6,190**	R **20,769**	**3,704**	**17,725**	R **21,632**	R **32,541**	**28,761**	**28,841**	**39,589**	**(s)**	R **99,875**
2007 January	R 1,000	R 2,381	R 524	R 1,700	R 1,924	R 2,833	R 2,375	R 2,383	R 3,474	R -1	R 9,297
February	R 1,099	R 2,370	R 574	R 1,628	R 1,804	R 2,625	R 2,193	R 2,201	R 3,153	R -2	R 8,821
March	R 804	R 1,933	R 446	R 1,542	R 1,829	R 2,711	R 2,422	R 2,430	R 3,116	R -4	R 8,612
April	R 549	R 1,518	R 323	R 1,408	1,759	R 2,653	R 2,383	R 2,390	R 2,956	R -4	R 7,967
May	R 339	R 1,399	R 222	R 1,416	R 1,775	R 2,734	R 2,498	R 2,505	R 3,220	R -2	R 8,052
June	R 262	R 1,546	R 189	R 1,473	R 1,703	R 2,661	R 2,446	R 2,454	R 3,533	R (s)	R 8,134
July	R 244	R 1,757	R 178	R 1,527	R 1,725	R 2,694	R 2,541	R 2,549	R 3,839	R 2	R 8,528
August	R 245	R 1,893	R 186	R 1,619	1,762	R 2,773	R 2,558	R 2,566	R 4,099	R 3	R 8,854
September	R 249	R 1,572	R 186	R 1,411	1,727	R 2,620	R 2,372	R 2,379	R 3,448	R (s)	R 7,981
October	R 320	R 1,408	R 225	R 1,426	1,784	2,717	R 2,460	R 2,466	R 3,229	R -2	R 8,015
November	R 575	R 1,602	R 339	R 1,459	R 1,784	R 2,696	R 2,373	R 2,380	R 3,065	R -2	R 8,135
December	R 941	R 2,241	R 506	R 1,680	1,877	2,805	R 2,424	R 2,432	R 3,409	R -1	R 9,157
Total	R **6,624**	R **21,618**	R **3,897**	R **18,289**	R **21,454**	R **32,523**	R **29,046**	R **29,134**	R **40,542**	R **-11**	R **101,553**
2008 January	R 1,101	R 2,530	R 576	R 1,763	R 1,938	R 2,813	R 2,324	R 2,332	R 3,498	R (s)	R 9,437
February	R 1,024	R 2,251	R 553	R 1,646	R 1,776	R 2,598	R 2,164	R 2,171	R 3,147	R -2	R 8,663
March	R 840	R 1,986	R 461	R 1,580	R 1,813	R 2,685	R 2,374	R 2,381	R 3,144	R -3	R 8,629
April	R 540	R 1,521	R 321	R 1,418	R 1,705	R 2,577	R 2,346	R 2,352	R 2,956	R -4	R 7,864
May	R 366	R 1,385	R 235	R 1,442	R 1,731	R 2,682	R 2,429	R 2,435	R 3,184	R -3	R 7,942
June	R 277	R 1,625	R 190	R 1,531	R 1,657	R 2,602	R 2,318	R 2,325	R 3,642	R 1	R 8,084
July	R 254	R 1,815	R 183	R 1,597	R 1,693	R 2,629	R 2,399	R 2,406	R 3,919	R 2	R 8,450
August	242	R 1,734	R 179	R 1,536	R 1,692	R 2,613	R 2,397	R 2,404	R 3,776	R 1	R 8,288
September	238	R 1,446	R 181	R 1,416	R 1,492	R 2,347	R 2,171	R 2,178	R 3,306	R (s)	R 7,388
October	R 354	R 1,375	R 242	R 1,434	R 1,778	R 2,651	R 2,371	R 2,378	R 3,093	R -4	R 7,834
November	R 578	1,623	R 340	R 1,471	R 1,679	R 2,526	R 2,234	R 2,240	R 3,031	R -1	R 7,860
December	R 966	R 2,344	R 512	R 1,709	R 1,675	R 2,487	R 2,315	R 2,323	R 3,394	R 3	R 8,865
Total	R **6,777**	R **21,635**	R **3,974**	R **18,543**	R **20,630**	R **31,210**	R **27,842**	R **27,925**	R **40,090**	R **-10**	R **99,304**
2009 January	1,157	2,632	616	1,821	1,753	2,537	2,245	2,253	3,471	-1	9,242

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

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

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

[e] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[f] Total energy consumption in the end-use sectors consists of primary energy consumption, electricity retail sales, and electrical system energy losses. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

[g] 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.

[h] Primary energy consumption total. See Table 1.3.

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

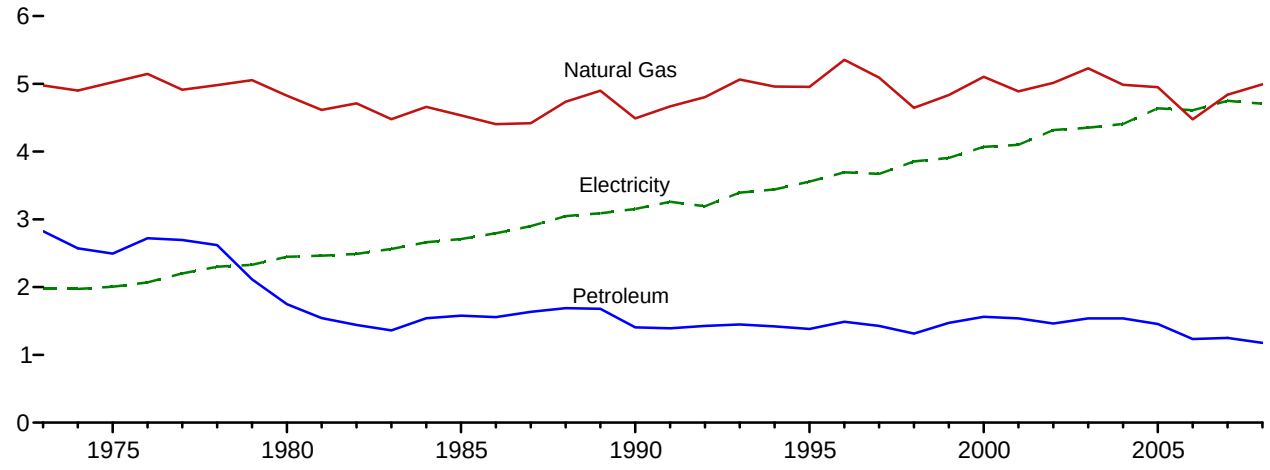
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

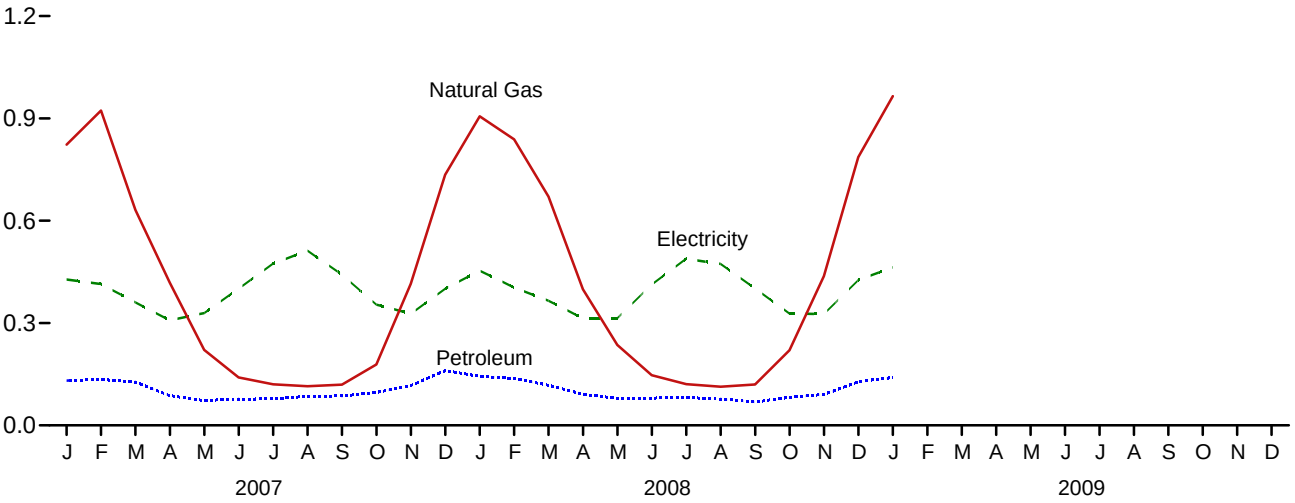
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 2.2-2.6.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

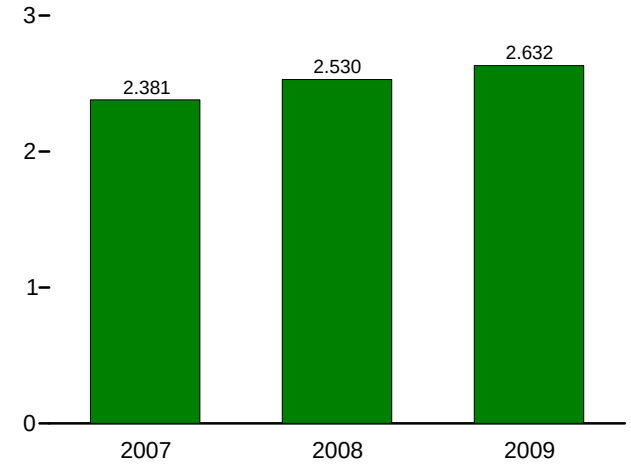
By Major Sources, 1973-2008



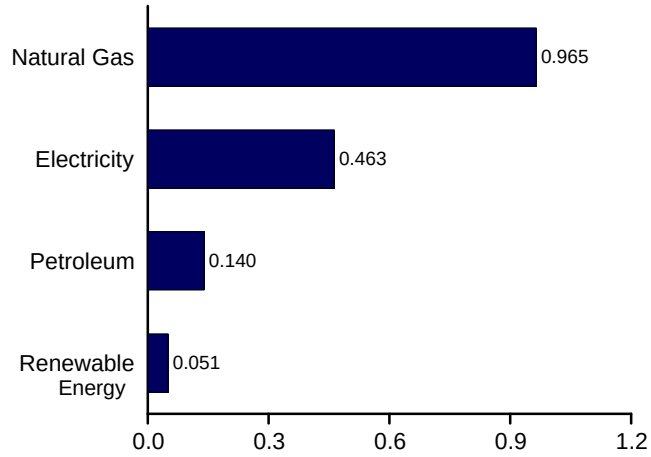
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2009



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[a]											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petro-leum	Total	Geo-thermal	Solar/ PV	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[d]	Electrical System Energy Losses[e]	Total
1973 Total	**94**	**4,977**	**2,825**	**7,896**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**354**	**8,250**	**1,976**	**4,703**	**14,930**
1975 Total	**63**	**5,023**	**2,495**	**7,580**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**425**	**8,006**	**2,007**	**4,829**	**14,842**
1980 Total	**31**	**4,825**	**1,748**	**6,603**	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**850**	**7,453**	**2,448**	**5,885**	**15,787**
1985 Total	**39**	**4,534**	**1,578**	**6,151**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**1,010**	**7,161**	**2,709**	**6,219**	**16,088**
1990 Total	**31**	**4,491**	**1,407**	**5,929**	**6**	**56**	**580**	**641**	**6,570**	**3,153**	**7,291**	**17,015**
1995 Total	**17**	**4,954**	**1,383**	**6,355**	**7**	**65**	**520**	**591**	**6,946**	**3,557**	**8,075**	**18,578**
1996 Total	**17**	**5,354**	**1,488**	**6,859**	**7**	**65**	**540**	**612**	**7,471**	**3,694**	**8,397**	**19,562**
1997 Total	**16**	**5,093**	**1,428**	**6,537**	**8**	**65**	**430**	**503**	**7,040**	**3,671**	**8,315**	**19,026**
1998 Total	**12**	**4,646**	**1,314**	**5,971**	**8**	**65**	**380**	**452**	**6,424**	**3,856**	**8,741**	**19,021**
1999 Total	**14**	**4,835**	**1,473**	**6,322**	**9**	**64**	**390**	**462**	**6,784**	**3,906**	**8,931**	**19,621**
2000 Total	**11**	**5,105**	**1,563**	**6,679**	**9**	**61**	**420**	**490**	**7,169**	**4,069**	**9,250**	**20,488**
2001 Total	**12**	**4,889**	**1,539**	**6,440**	**9**	**60**	**370**	**439**	**6,879**	**4,100**	**9,127**	**20,106**
2002 Total	**12**	**5,014**	**1,463**	**6,489**	**10**	**59**	**380**	**449**	**6,938**	**4,317**	**9,619**	**20,874**
2003 Total	**12**	**5,230**	**1,539**	**6,781**	**13**	**58**	**400**	**471**	**7,252**	**4,353**	**9,603**	**21,208**
2004 Total	**11**	**4,986**	**1,539**	**6,537**	**14**	**59**	**410**	**483**	**7,019**	**4,408**	**9,750**	**21,178**
2005 Total	**8**	**4,951**	**1,455**	**6,414**	**16**	**61**	**R 430**	**R 507**	**R 6,921**	**4,638**	**10,139**	**R 21,697**
2006 Total	**6**	**4,476**	**1,233**	**5,714**	**18**	**67**	**R 390**	**R 475**	**R 6,190**	**4,611**	**9,968**	**R 20,769**
2007 January	1	823	R 131	R 955	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 1,000	427	954	R 2,381
February	1	923	134	R 1,058	2	6	R 33	R 40	R 1,099	414	857	R 2,370
March	1	632	R 127	759	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 804	361	769	R 1,933
April	(s)	418	R 87	R 506	2	6	R 35	R 43	R 549	308	R 661	R 1,518
May	(s)	221	R 73	294	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 339	329	R 731	R 1,399
June	(s)	141	77	218	2	6	R 35	R 43	R 262	401	884	R 1,546
July	(s)	121	R 78	R 199	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 244	474	R 1,039	R 1,757
August	(s)	115	85	200	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 245	512	R 1,136	R 1,893
September	(s)	119	R 86	R 206	2	6	R 35	R 43	R 249	442	R 881	R 1,572
October	1	178	96	275	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 320	354	735	R 1,408
November	1	415	116	R 532	2	6	R 35	R 43	R 575	327	700	R 1,602
December	1	735	R 160	R 896	2	6	R 37	R 45	R 941	401	R 900	R 2,241
Total	**6**	**4,840**	**R 1,251**	**R 6,097**	**22**	**R 75**	**R 430**	**R 527**	**R 6,624**	**4,750**	**R 10,243**	**R 21,618**
2008 January	1	R 906	R 144	R 1,051	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	R 1,101	R 453	R 976	R 2,530
February	1	R 838	R 138	R 977	2	R 7	R 39	R 47	R 1,024	R 404	822	R 2,251
March	1	R 671	R 118	R 789	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	R 840	R 365	R 781	R 1,986
April	(s)	R 399	R 91	R 491	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	R 540	R 314	R 667	R 1,521
May	(s)	R 236	R 79	R 315	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	R 366	R 314	R 705	R 1,385
June	(s)	R 147	R 80	R 227	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	R 277	R 413	R 936	R 1,625
July	(s)	R 121	R 82	R 203	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	R 254	R 489	R 1,073	R 1,815
August	(s)	R 113	R 77	R 191	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	242	R 473	R 1,019	R 1,734
September	(s)	120	R 68	R 189	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	238	R 401	R 807	R 1,446
October	(s)	R 220	R 82	R 303	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	R 354	R 328	R 693	R 1,375
November	1	R 438	R 91	529	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	R 578	R 326	R 719	1,623
December	1	R 787	R 128	R 915	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	R 966	R 426	R 952	R 2,344
Total	**6**	**R 4,994**	**R 1,178**	**R 6,178**	**R 26**	**R 83**	**R 490**	**R 599**	**R 6,777**	**R 4,706**	**R 10,152**	**R 21,635**
2009 January	1	965	140	1,106	2	7	42	51	1,157	463	1,012	2,632

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Data are estimates. See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

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

[e] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

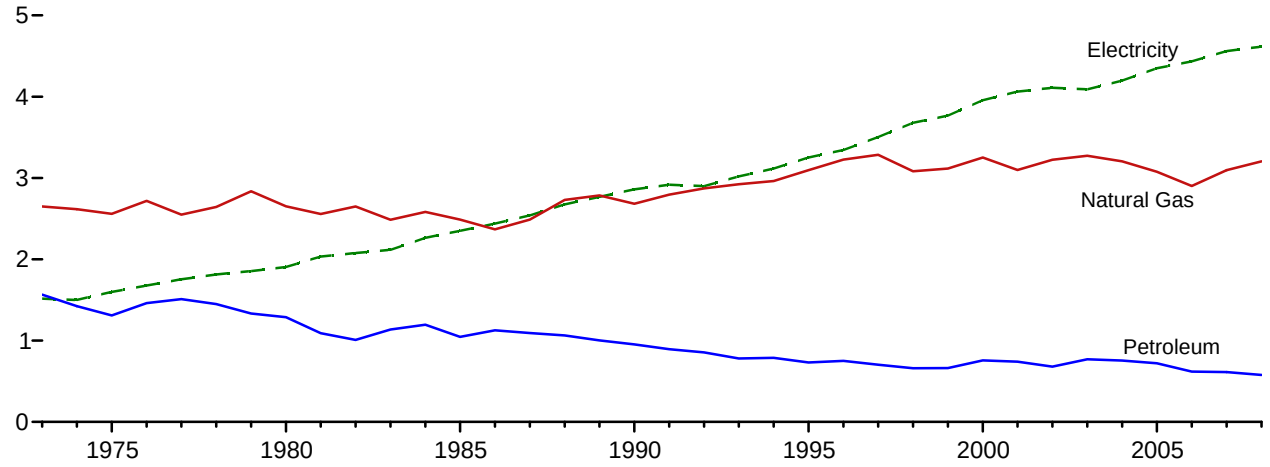
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

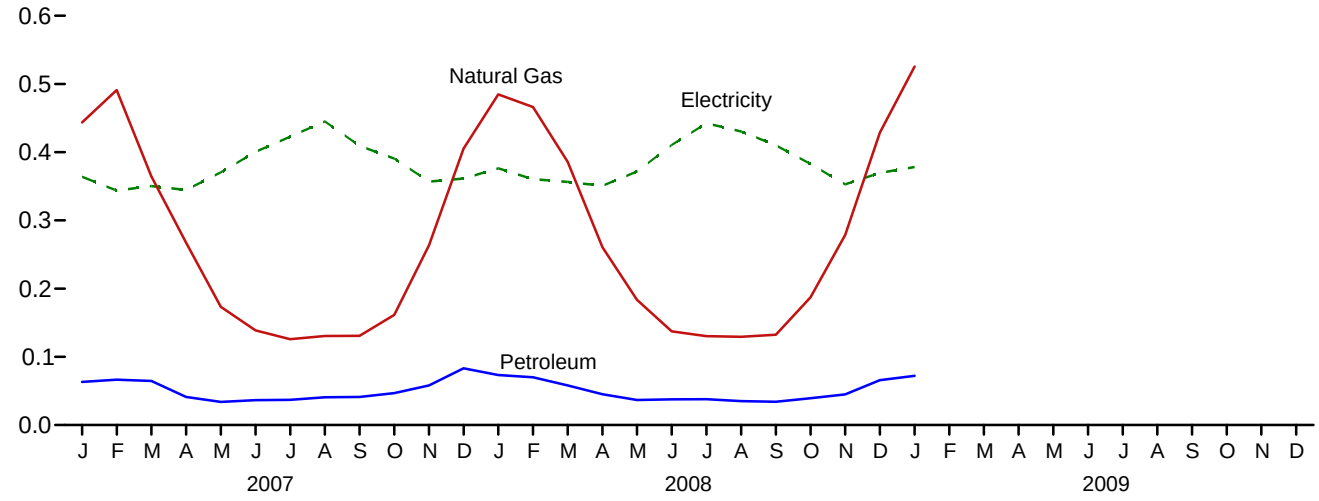
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

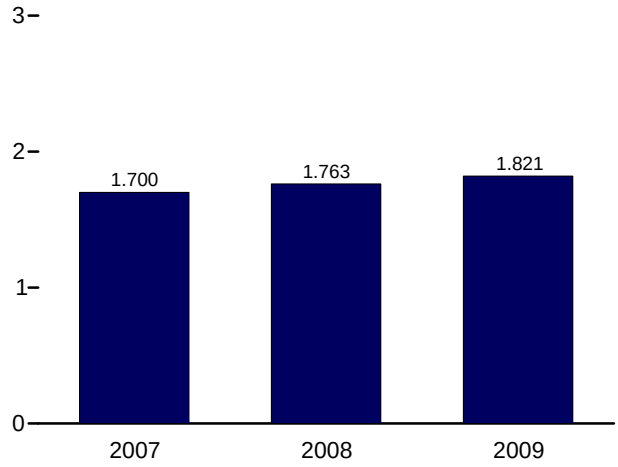
By Major Sources, 1973-2008



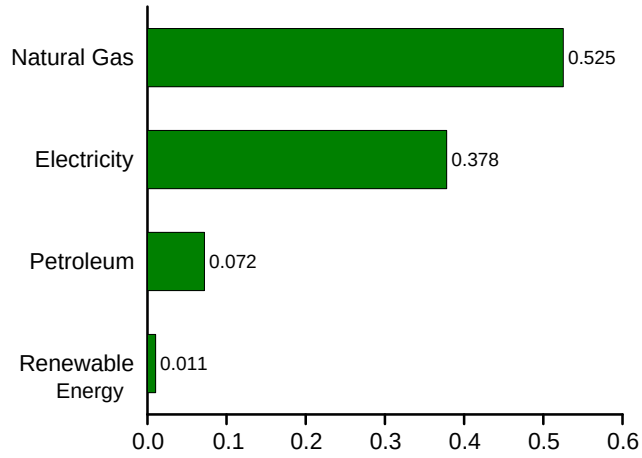
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2009



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[a]											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petro-leum[d]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1973 Total	**160**	**2,649**	**1,565**	**4,374**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**7**	**4,381**	**1,517**	**3,609**	**9,507**
1975 Total	**147**	**2,558**	**1,310**	**4,015**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**	**8**	**4,023**	**1,598**	**3,845**	**9,466**
1980 Total	**115**	**2,651**	**1,287**	**4,053**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**	**21**	**4,074**	**1,906**	**4,582**	**10,563**
1985 Total	**137**	**2,488**	**1,045**	**3,670**	**NA**	**NA**	**24**	**24**	**3,695**	**2,351**	**5,398**	**11,444**
1990 Total	**124**	**2,682**	**953**	**3,760**	**1**	**3**	**94**	**98**	**3,858**	**2,860**	**6,615**	**13,333**
1995 Total	**117**	**3,096**	**732**	**3,945**	**1**	**5**	**113**	**118**	**4,063**	**3,252**	**7,382**	**14,698**
1996 Total	**122**	**3,226**	**751**	**4,099**	**1**	**5**	**129**	**135**	**4,235**	**3,344**	**7,603**	**15,181**
1997 Total	**129**	**3,285**	**704**	**4,118**	**1**	**6**	**131**	**138**	**4,257**	**3,503**	**7,935**	**15,694**
1998 Total	**93**	**3,083**	**661**	**3,837**	**1**	**7**	**118**	**127**	**3,964**	**3,678**	**8,338**	**15,979**
1999 Total	**103**	**3,115**	**661**	**3,879**	**1**	**7**	**121**	**129**	**4,007**	**3,766**	**8,610**	**16,384**
2000 Total	**92**	**3,252**	**756**	**4,099**	**1**	**8**	**119**	**128**	**4,227**	**3,956**	**8,993**	**17,176**
2001 Total	**97**	**3,097**	**741**	**3,935**	**1**	**8**	**92**	**101**	**4,036**	**4,062**	**9,043**	**17,141**
2002 Total	**90**	**3,225**	**680**	**3,995**	**(s)**	**9**	**95**	**104**	**4,099**	**4,110**	**9,158**	**17,367**
2003 Total	**82**	**3,274**	**770**	**4,126**	**1**	**11**	**101**	**113**	**4,239**	**4,090**	**9,023**	**17,351**
2004 Total	**103**	**3,204**	**755**	**4,062**	**1**	**12**	**105**	**118**	**4,180**	**4,198**	**9,286**	**17,664**
2005 Total	**97**	**3,076**	**721**	**3,894**	**1**	**14**	**105**	**119**	**4,014**	**4,351**	**9,511**	**17,875**
2006 Total	**66**	**2,902**	**620**	**3,587**	**1**	**14**	**102**	**117**	**3,704**	**4,435**	**9,586**	**17,725**
2007 January	7	444	R 63	R 514	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 524	364	R 812	R 1,700
February	7	491	R 67	R 565	(s)	1	R 8	9	R 574	344	711	R 1,628
March	7	364	R 65	R 436	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 446	350	R 746	R 1,542
April	5	267	R 41	R 314	(s)	1	8	R 10	R 323	345	R 740	R 1,408
May	5	173	R 34	R 212	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 222	370	824	R 1,416
June	5	139	R 37	R 180	(s)	1	8	R 10	R 189	400	R 883	R 1,473
July	5	126	R 37	R 168	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 178	423	R 926	R 1,527
August	5	131	R 41	R 176	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 186	445	R 987	R 1,619
September	5	131	R 41	R 176	(s)	1	8	R 10	R 186	409	816	R 1,411
October	6	162	R 47	R 215	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 225	391	R 810	R 1,426
November	7	264	R 58	R 329	(s)	1	R 9	R 10	R 339	357	763	R 1,459
December	8	405	R 83	R 496	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 506	361	812	R 1,680
Total	**R 72**	**3,095**	**R 613**	**R 3,780**	**1**	**14**	**R 102**	**R 118**	**R 3,897**	**4,560**	**R 9,832**	**R 18,289**
2008 January	8	485	R 73	R 566	(s)	1	9	R 11	R 576	R 376	R 810	R 1,763
February	R 7	466	R 70	R 543	(s)	1	R 9	R 10	R 553	R 360	732	R 1,646
March	7	386	R 58	R 451	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 461	R 356	R 763	R 1,580
April	5	R 261	R 45	R 311	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 321	R 351	R 746	R 1,418
May	5	184	R 37	R 225	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 235	R 372	R 835	R 1,442
June	5	137	R 38	R 180	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 190	R 411	R 930	R 1,531
July	5	130	R 38	R 173	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 183	R 442	R 972	R 1,597
August	5	129	R 35	R 169	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 179	R 430	R 926	R 1,536
September	5	132	R 34	R 171	(s)	1	R 9	R 10	R 181	R 410	826	R 1,416
October	R 6	R 187	R 39	R 232	(s)	1	R 9	R 10	R 242	R 383	810	R 1,434
November	6	279	R 45	R 329	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 340	R 353	R 778	R 1,471
December	7	429	R 66	R 501	(s)	1	R 9	10	R 512	R 370	R 827	R 1,709
Total	**R 69**	**R 3,204**	**R 578**	**R 3,851**	**1**	**R 15**	**R 107**	**R 123**	**R 3,974**	**R 4,615**	**R 9,955**	**R 18,543**
2009 January	8	525	72	606	(s)	1	9	11	616	378	826	1,821

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Most data are estimates. See Table 10.2a for notes on series components and estimation.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

[g] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

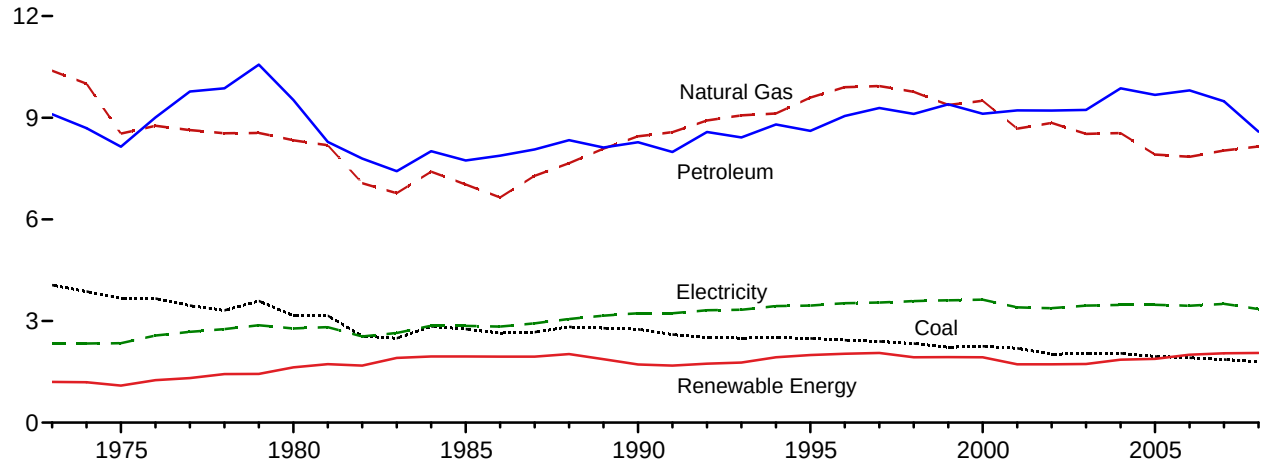
Notes: • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

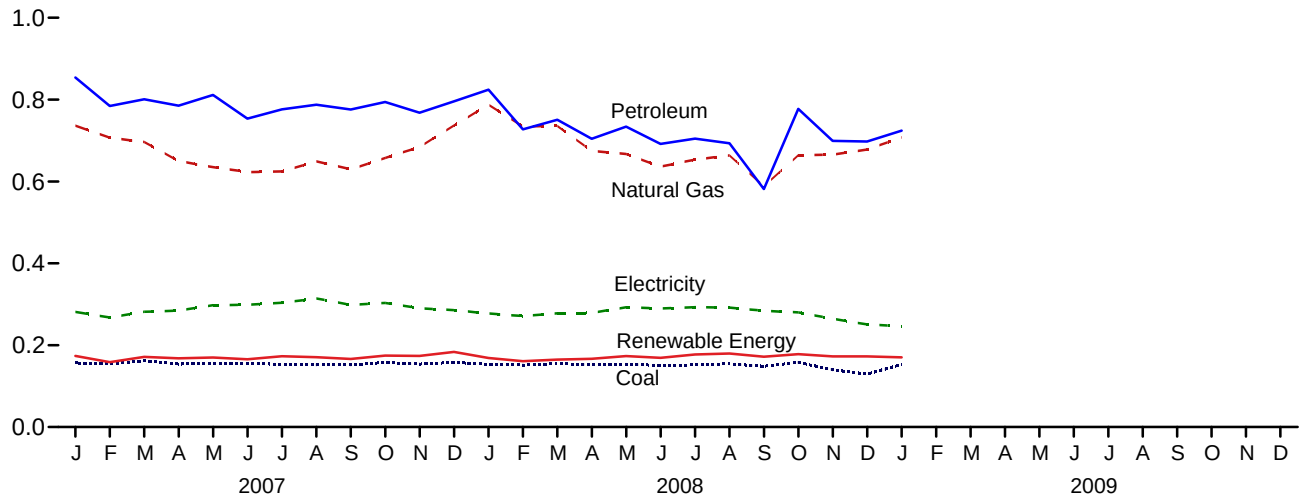
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

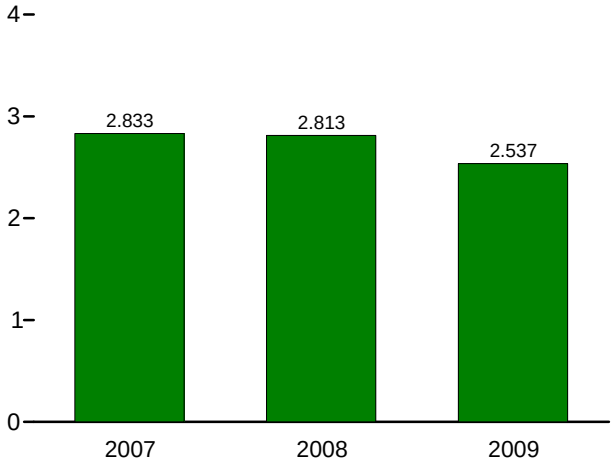
By Major Sources, 1973-2008



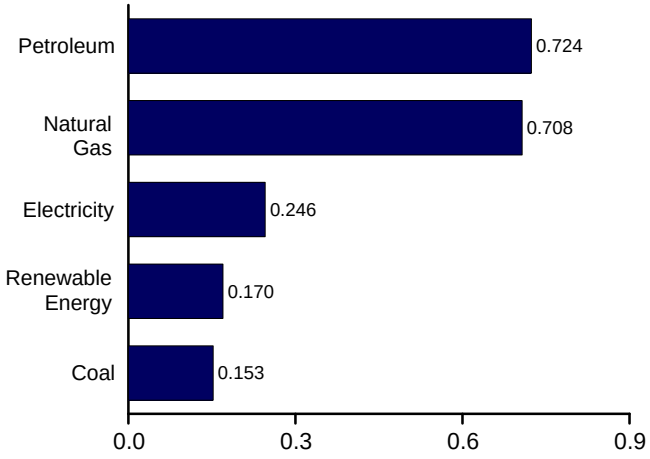
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2009



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[a]											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petro-leum[d]	Total[e]	Hydro-electric Power[f]	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[g]	Electrical System Energy Losses[h]	Total[e]
1973 Total	**4,057**	**10,388**	**9,104**	**23,541**	**35**	**NA**	**1,165**	**1,200**	**24,741**	**2,341**	**5,571**	**32,653**
1975 Total	**3,667**	**8,532**	**8,146**	**20,359**	**32**	**NA**	**1,063**	**1,096**	**21,454**	**2,346**	**5,647**	**29,447**
1980 Total	**3,155**	**8,333**	**9,525**	**20,977**	**33**	**NA**	**1,600**	**1,633**	**22,610**	**2,781**	**6,686**	**32,077**
1985 Total	**2,760**	**7,032**	**7,738**	**17,516**	**33**	**NA**	**1,919**	**1,952**	**19,468**	**2,855**	**6,554**	**28,877**
1990 Total	**2,756**	**8,451**	**8,278**	**19,490**	**31**	**2**	**1,685**	**1,718**	**21,208**	**3,226**	**7,461**	**31,895**
1995 Total	**2,488**	**9,592**	**8,613**	**20,754**	**55**	**3**	**1,936**	**1,994**	**22,748**	**3,455**	**7,844**	**34,047**
1996 Total	**2,434**	**9,901**	**9,052**	**21,410**	**61**	**3**	**1,970**	**2,034**	**23,444**	**3,527**	**8,018**	**34,989**
1997 Total	**2,395**	**9,933**	**9,289**	**21,663**	**58**	**3**	**1,998**	**2,059**	**23,722**	**3,542**	**8,024**	**35,288**
1998 Total	**2,335**	**9,763**	**9,114**	**21,280**	**55**	**3**	**1,873**	**1,931**	**23,211**	**3,587**	**8,131**	**34,928**
1999 Total	**2,227**	**9,375**	**9,395**	**21,054**	**49**	**4**	**1,883**	**1,936**	**22,991**	**3,611**	**8,254**	**34,855**
2000 Total	**2,256**	**9,500**	**9,119**	**20,941**	**42**	**4**	**1,884**	**1,930**	**22,871**	**3,631**	**8,256**	**34,758**
2001 Total	**2,192**	**8,676**	**9,217**	**20,115**	**33**	**5**	**1,684**	**1,721**	**21,836**	**3,400**	**7,570**	**32,806**
2002 Total	**2,019**	**8,845**	**9,209**	**20,135**	**39**	**5**	**1,679**	**1,722**	**21,857**	**3,379**	**7,528**	**32,764**
2003 Total	**2,041**	**8,521**	**9,232**	**19,845**	**43**	**3**	**1,684**	**1,730**	**21,576**	**3,454**	**7,620**	**32,650**
2004 Total	**2,047**	**8,544**	**9,865**	**20,594**	**33**	**4**	**1,824**	**1,860**	**R 22,455**	**3,473**	**7,682**	**33,609**
2005 Total	**1,954**	**7,911**	**9,673**	**19,583**	**32**	**4**	**1,847**	**1,883**	**21,466**	**3,477**	**7,602**	**32,545**
2006 Total	**1,914**	**7,846**	**9,806**	**19,627**	**29**	**4**	**R 1,972**	**R 2,005**	**R 21,632**	**3,451**	**7,459**	**R 32,541**
2007 January	157	736	R 854	R 1,751	2	(s)	R 172	R 174	R 1,924	281	R 627	R 2,833
February	154	707	R 784	R 1,646	1	(s)	R 157	R 158	R 1,804	267	553	R 2,625
March	162	696	R 801	R 1,658	2	(s)	R 169	R 171	R 1,829	282	R 600	R 2,711
April	154	650	R 785	R 1,591	2	(s)	R 166	R 168	1,759	284	611	R 2,653
May	156	635	R 811	R 1,605	2	(s)	R 168	R 170	R 1,775	298	662	R 2,734
June	156	623	R 753	R 1,538	1	(s)	R 164	R 165	R 1,703	299	R 659	R 2,661
July	153	625	R 776	R 1,552	1	(s)	R 172	R 173	R 1,725	304	R 665	R 2,694
August	152	649	R 787	R 1,591	1	(s)	R 170	R 171	1,762	314	R 697	R 2,773
September	152	629	R 776	R 1,560	1	(s)	R 165	R 166	1,727	298	595	R 2,620
October	158	657	R 794	R 1,609	1	(s)	R 173	R 175	1,784	303	R 629	2,717
November	154	684	R 768	R 1,611	1	(s)	R 172	R 174	R 1,784	290	621	R 2,696
December	158	737	R 796	R 1,694	2	(s)	R 182	R 183	1,877	286	642	2,805
Total	**1,865**	**8,030**	**R 9,486**	**R 19,406**	**16**	**5**	**R 2,028**	**R 2,048**	**R 21,454**	**3,507**	**R 7,562**	**R 32,523**
2008 January	154	R 788	R 824	R 1,769	R 2	(s)	R 166	R 169	R 1,938	R 278	R 597	R 2,813
February	152	R 734	R 727	R 1,615	2	(s)	R 158	R 161	R 1,776	R 271	R 551	R 2,598
March	155	R 735	R 751	R 1,649	2	(s)	R 162	R 165	R 1,813	R 278	R 594	R 2,685
April	R 152	R 674	R 704	R 1,539	2	(s)	R 164	R 167	R 1,705	R 279	R 593	R 2,577
May	R 153	R 667	R 734	R 1,557	2	(s)	R 171	R 173	R 1,731	R 293	R 658	R 2,682
June	151	636	R 692	R 1,488	1	(s)	R 167	R 169	R 1,657	R 290	R 656	R 2,602
July	152	R 653	R 705	R 1,516	1	(s)	R 176	R 177	R 1,693	R 293	R 643	R 2,629
August	155	R 664	R 693	R 1,513	1	(s)	R 178	R 180	R 1,692	R 292	R 628	R 2,613
September	R 148	588	R 581	R 1,320	1	(s)	R 170	R 172	R 1,492	R 284	R 571	R 2,347
October	158	664	R 777	R 1,600	1	(s)	R 177	R 178	R 1,778	R 280	R 593	R 2,651
November	140	665	R 699	R 1,506	1	(s)	R 171	R 173	R 1,679	R 264	R 583	R 2,526
December	130	R 678	R 698	R 1,503	2	(s)	R 171	R 173	R 1,675	R 251	R 561	R 2,487
Total	**R 1,799**	**R 8,149**	**R 8,586**	**R 18,575**	**19**	**5**	**R 2,032**	**R 2,056**	**R 20,630**	**R 3,351**	**R 7,229**	**R 31,210**
2009 January	153	708	724	1,583	2	(s)	168	170	1,753	246	537	2,537

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Most data are estimates. See Table 10.2b for notes on series components and estimation.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

[e] Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

[f] Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

[h] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

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

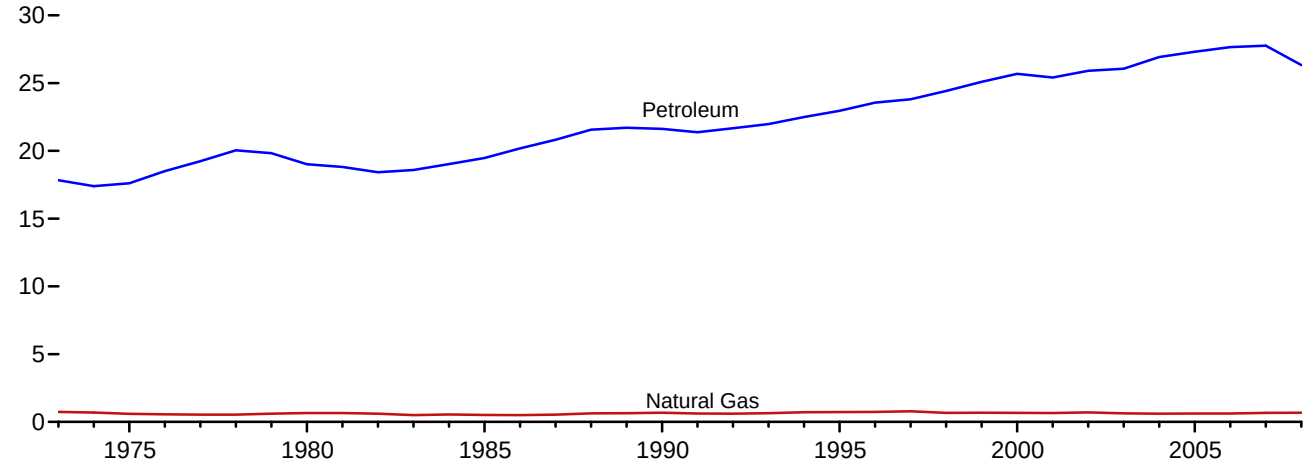
Notes: • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

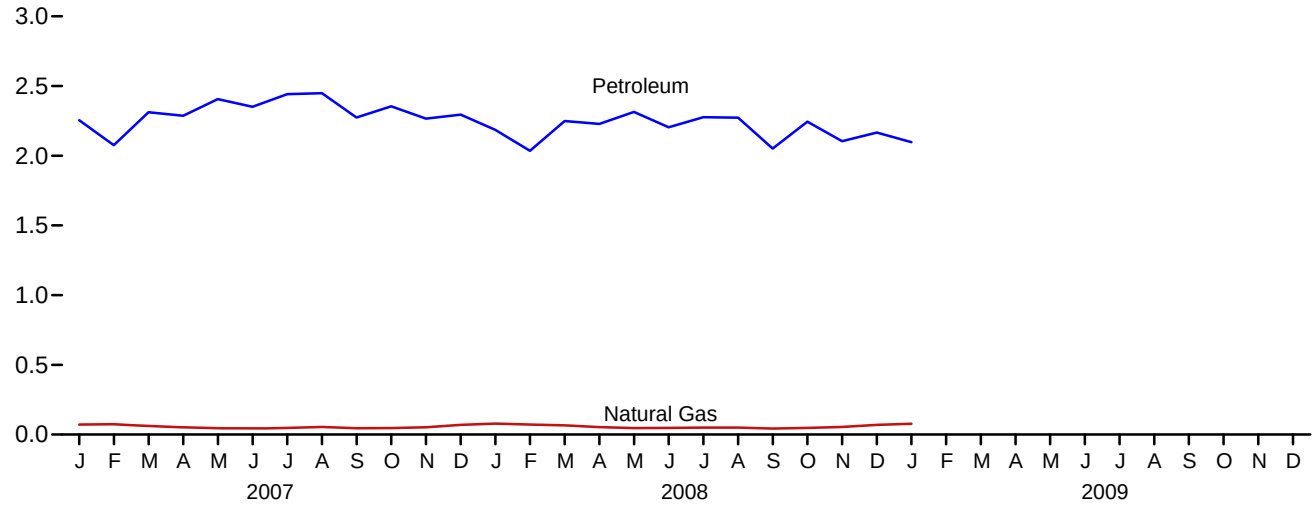
Sources: Tables 1.4a, 1.4b, 2.6, 3.8b, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

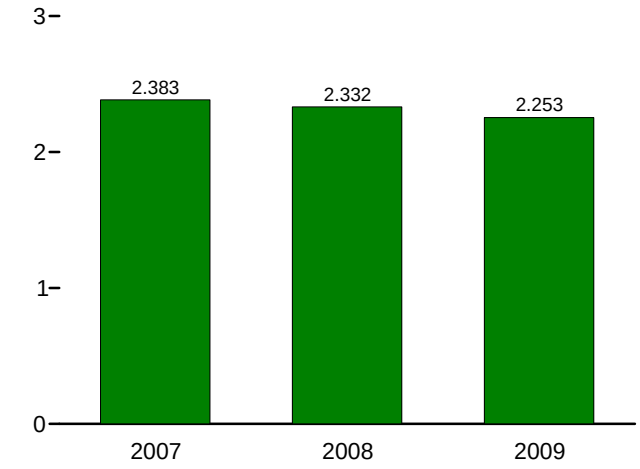
By Major Sources, 1973-2008



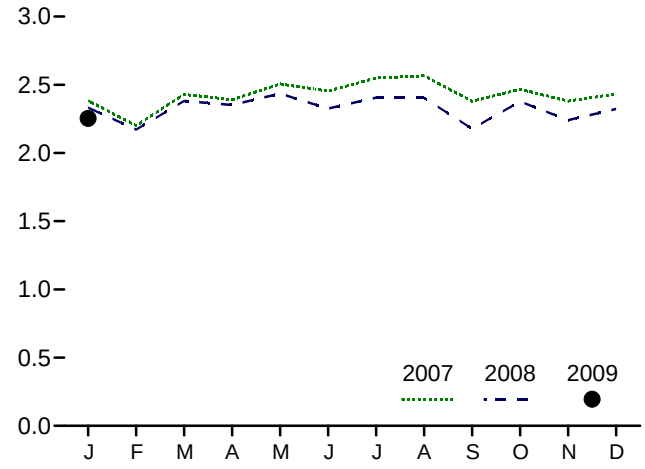
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



Total, Monthly



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[a]						Electricity Retail Sales[e]	Electrical System Energy Losses[f]	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[b]	Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum[d]	Total	Biomass				
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	**(g)**	**650**	**19,009**	**19,658**	**NA**	**19,658**	**11**	**27**	**19,696**
1985 Total	**(g)**	**519**	**19,471**	**19,990**	**51**	**20,041**	**14**	**32**	**20,087**
1990 Total	**(g)**	**680**	**21,625**	**22,305**	**62**	**22,366**	**16**	**37**	**22,420**
1995 Total	**(g)**	**724**	**22,954**	**23,678**	**115**	**23,793**	**17**	**39**	**23,849**
1996 Total	**(g)**	**737**	**23,565**	**24,302**	**82**	**24,384**	**17**	**38**	**24,439**
1997 Total	**(g)**	**780**	**23,813**	**24,593**	**104**	**24,697**	**17**	**38**	**24,752**
1998 Total	**(g)**	**666**	**24,422**	**25,088**	**115**	**25,203**	**17**	**38**	**25,258**
1999 Total	**(g)**	**675**	**25,098**	**25,774**	**120**	**25,894**	**17**	**40**	**25,951**
2000 Total	**(g)**	**672**	**25,682**	**26,354**	**138**	**26,491**	**18**	**42**	**26,552**
2001 Total	**(g)**	**658**	**25,413**	**26,071**	**145**	**26,216**	**20**	**43**	**26,279**
2002 Total	**(g)**	**702**	**25,913**	**26,615**	**173**	**26,788**	**19**	**42**	**26,849**
2003 Total	**(g)**	**630**	**26,063**	**26,693**	**234**	**26,928**	**23**	**51**	**27,002**
2004 Total	**(g)**	**603**	**26,922**	**27,525**	**295**	**27,820**	**25**	**55**	**27,899**
2005 Total	**(g)**	**625**	**27,309**	**27,934**	**346**	**28,280**	**26**	**56**	**28,361**
2006 Total	**(g)**	**625**	**27,652**	**28,277**	**484**	**28,761**	**25**	**54**	**28,841**
2007 January	(g)	72	R 2,254	R 2,326	49	R 2,375	3	6	R 2,383
February	(g)	75	R 2,075	R 2,150	43	R 2,193	2	5	R 2,201
March	(g)	62	R 2,312	R 2,374	48	R 2,422	3	5	R 2,430
April	(g)	52	R 2,287	R 2,339	44	R 2,383	2	5	R 2,390
May	(g)	45	R 2,406	R 2,450	48	R 2,498	2	5	R 2,505
June	(g)	45	R 2,351	R 2,396	51	R 2,446	2	5	R 2,454
July	(g)	48	R 2,442	R 2,490	52	R 2,541	2	5	R 2,549
August	(g)	55	R 2,449	R 2,504	54	R 2,558	2	5	R 2,566
September	(g)	46	R 2,274	R 2,319	52	R 2,372	2	5	R 2,379
October	(g)	47	R 2,354	R 2,401	59	R 2,460	2	5	R 2,466
November	(g)	53	R 2,266	R 2,319	54	R 2,373	2	5	R 2,380
December	(g)	69	R 2,295	R 2,364	60	R 2,424	2	5	R 2,432
Total	**(g)**	**667**	**R 27,766**	**R 28,432**	**614**	**R 29,046**	**28**	**60**	**R 29,134**
2008 January	(g)	78	R 2,186	R 2,264	60	R 2,324	2	5	R 2,332
February	(g)	72	R 2,036	R 2,107	57	R 2,164	2	5	R 2,171
March	(g)	66	R 2,249	R 2,314	60	R 2,374	2	5	R 2,381
April	(g)	53	R 2,228	R 2,281	65	R 2,346	2	4	R 2,352
May	(g)	R 46	R 2,315	R 2,361	68	R 2,429	2	5	R 2,435
June	(g)	47	R 2,204	R 2,251	67	R 2,318	2	5	R 2,325
July	(g)	50	R 2,277	R 2,327	71	R 2,399	2	5	R 2,406
August	(g)	50	R 2,272	R 2,322	75	R 2,397	2	5	R 2,404
September	(g)	43	R 2,052	R 2,095	76	R 2,171	2	4	R 2,178
October	(g)	48	R 2,244	R 2,292	79	R 2,371	2	5	R 2,378
November	(g)	54	R 2,104	R 2,158	75	R 2,234	2	5	R 2,240
December	(g)	69	R 2,167	R 2,236	80	R 2,315	2	5	R 2,323
Total	**(g)**	**677**	**R 26,332**	**R 27,009**	**833**	**R 27,842**	**26**	**56**	**R 27,925**
2009 January	(g)	78	2,098	2,176	69	2,245	3	5	2,253

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] Data are estimates. See Table 10.2b for notes on series components.

[c] Natural gas only; does not include supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."

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

[f] Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.

[g] Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

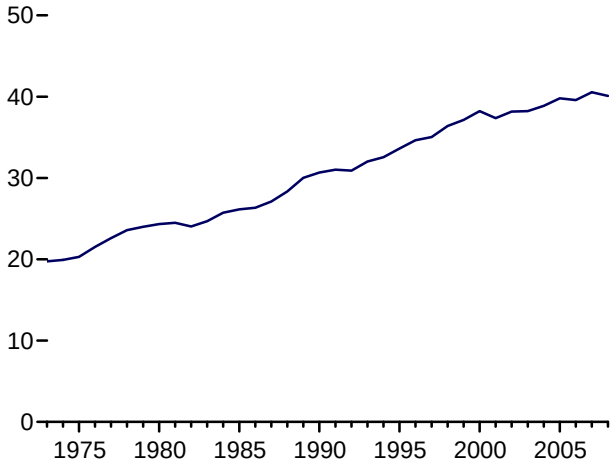
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

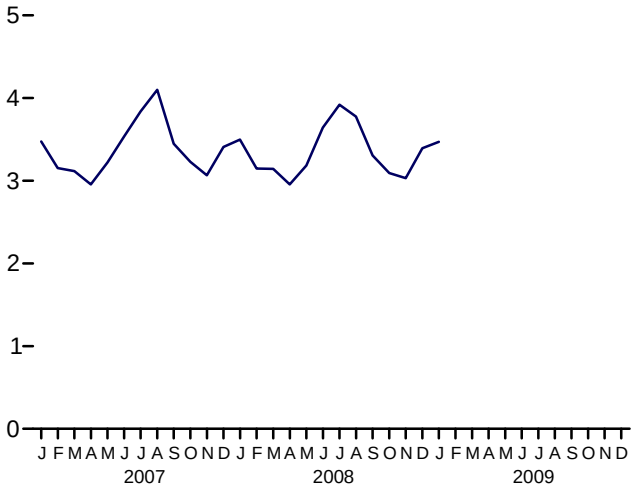
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

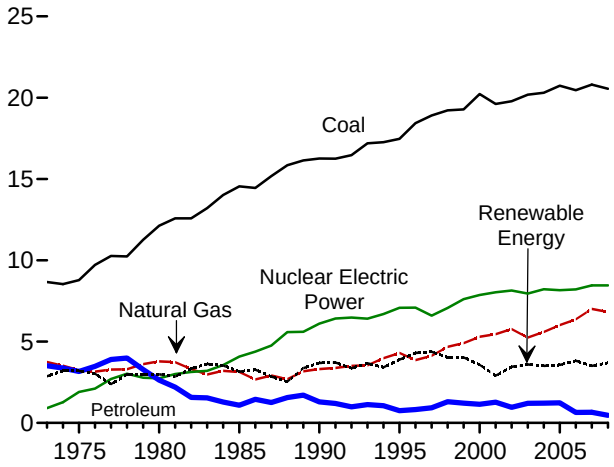
Total, 1973-2008



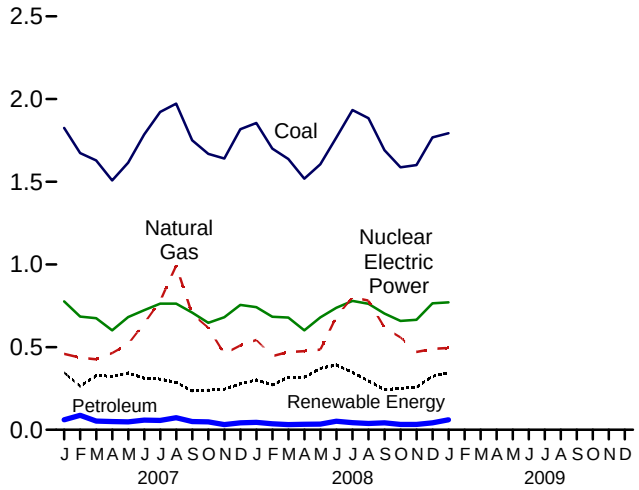
Total, Monthly



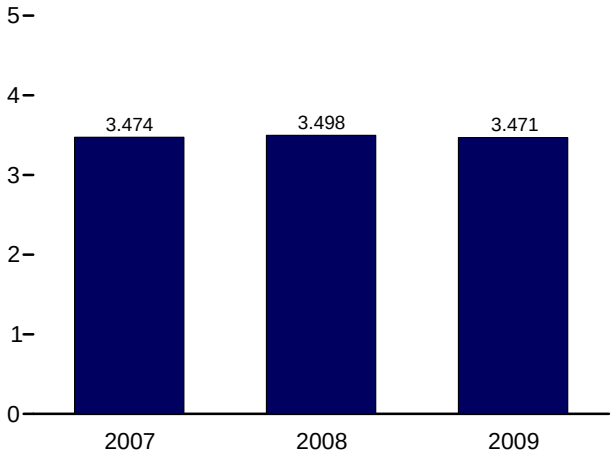
By Major Sources, 1973-2008



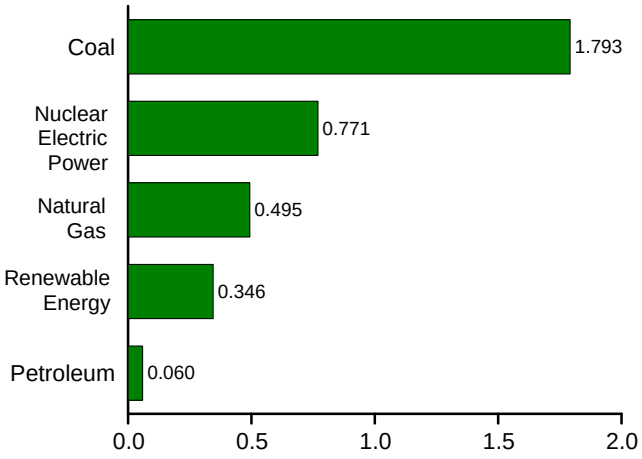
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2009



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

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption[a]												
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[b]						Electricity Net Imports	Total Primary
	Coal	Natural Gas[c]	Petroleum	Total		Hydroelectric Power[d]	Geothermal	Solar/PV	Wind	Biomass	Total		
1973 Total	**8,658**	**3,748**	**3,515**	**15,921**	**910**	**2,827**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**2,873**	**49**	**19,753**
1975 Total	**8,786**	**3,240**	**3,166**	**15,191**	**1,900**	**3,122**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**2**	**3,194**	**21**	**20,307**
1980 Total	**12,123**	**3,778**	**2,634**	**18,534**	**2,739**	**2,867**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**4**	**2,982**	**71**	**24,327**
1985 Total	**14,542**	**3,135**	**1,090**	**18,767**	**4,076**	**2,937**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**14**	**3,150**	**140**	**26,132**
1990 Total[e]	**16,261**	**3,309**	**1,289**	**20,859**	**6,104**	**3,014**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**317**	**3,689**	**8**	**30,660**
1995 Total	**17,466**	**4,302**	**755**	**22,523**	**7,075**	**3,149**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**422**	**3,889**	**134**	**33,621**
1996 Total	**18,429**	**3,862**	**817**	**23,109**	**7,087**	**3,528**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**438**	**4,305**	**137**	**34,638**
1997 Total	**18,905**	**4,126**	**927**	**23,957**	**6,597**	**3,581**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**446**	**4,375**	**116**	**35,045**
1998 Total	**19,216**	**4,675**	**1,306**	**25,197**	**7,068**	**3,241**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**444**	**4,032**	**88**	**36,385**
1999 Total	**19,279**	**4,902**	**1,211**	**25,393**	**7,610**	**3,218**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**453**	**4,034**	**99**	**37,136**
2000 Total	**20,220**	**5,293**	**1,144**	**26,658**	**7,862**	**2,768**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**453**	**3,579**	**115**	**38,214**
2001 Total	**19,614**	**5,458**	**1,277**	**26,348**	**8,033**	**2,209**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**337**	**2,910**	**75**	**37,366**
2002 Total	**19,783**	**5,767**	**961**	**26,511**	**8,143**	**2,650**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**380**	**3,445**	**72**	**38,171**
2003 Total	**20,185**	**5,246**	**1,205**	**26,636**	**7,959**	**2,781**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**397**	**3,601**	**22**	**38,218**
2004 Total	**20,305**	**5,595**	**1,212**	**27,112**	**8,222**	**2,656**	**311**	**6**	**142**	**388**	**3,503**	**39**	**38,876**
2005 Total	**20,737**	**6,015**	**1,235**	**27,986**	**8,160**	**2,670**	**309**	**6**	**178**	**406**	**3,568**	**84**	**39,799**
2006 Total	**20,462**	**6,375**	**648**	**27,485**	**8,214**	**2,839**	**306**	**5**	**264**	**412**	**3,827**	**63**	**39,589**
2007 January	R 1,825	459	60	2,345	776	256	27	(s)	24	39	R 346	6	R 3,474
February	1,673	436	88	R 2,196	684	R 182	24	(s)	25	32	R 263	10	R 3,153
March	1,629	426	53	2,108	674	R 237	25	(s)	30	35	328	6	R 3,116
April	1,508	464	50	R 2,022	601	R 234	24	1	31	33	R 324	10	R 2,956
May	R 1,615	R 519	48	2,183	682	R 256	24	1	29	34	R 344	12	R 3,220
June	1,786	R 643	58	R 2,487	723	R 224	26	1	26	35	R 312	11	R 3,533
July	1,922	R 778	56	R 2,757	763	R 221	26	1	21	36	R 306	13	R 3,839
August	1,973	993	73	R 3,038	763	R 196	26	1	27	36	R 286	12	R 4,099
September	R 1,750	R 699	50	2,500	709	145	26	1	28	35	235	5	R 3,448
October	1,669	R 618	48	2,335	647	R 145	27	(s)	33	35	241	7	R 3,229
November	R 1,640	459	31	R 2,130	681	154	25	(s)	31	36	246	9	R 3,065
December	1,817	510	42	R 2,369	755	180	27	(s)	R 34	37	278	7	R 3,409
Total	**R 20,808**	**R 7,005**	**657**	**R 28,470**	**8,458**	**R 2,430**	**308**	**6**	**R 341**	**423**	**R 3,508**	**107**	**R 40,542**
2008 January	R 1,855	R 543	45	R 2,443	R 742	R 199	R 25	(s)	R 41	37	R 302	11	R 3,498
February	R 1,700	R 445	37	R 2,182	R 683	R 179	R 23	(s)	37	33	R 272	10	R 3,147
March	R 1,638	R 470	31	R 2,139	679	207	26	1	R 46	39	R 318	7	R 3,144
April	R 1,518	476	33	R 2,027	601	R 209	26	1	50	34	319	9	R 2,956
May	R 1,605	486	34	R 2,125	680	260	27	1	51	33	R 371	8	R 3,184
June	R 1,767	R 683	52	R 2,502	738	R 280	27	1	49	35	R 393	9	R 3,642
July	R 1,933	802	43	R 2,778	779	R 244	27	1	38	37	R 347	15	R 3,919
August	R 1,884	R 781	39	R 2,704	762	R 200	27	1	31	37	R 296	15	R 3,776
September	R 1,690	R 617	42	R 2,350	703	154	26	1	R 27	34	R 242	10	R 3,306
October	R 1,587	559	32	R 2,178	659	R 148	27	1	43	33	R 251	6	R 3,093
November	R 1,600	471	33	R 2,104	665	152	26	(s)	45	35	258	4	R 3,031
December	R 1,768	489	42	R 2,299	765	202	26	(s)	58	37	R 322	7	R 3,394
Total	**R 20,547**	**R 6,823**	**463**	**R 27,833**	**R 8,455**	**R 2,432**	**R 312**	**8**	**R 514**	**423**	**R 3,690**	**112**	**R 40,090**
2009 January	1,793	495	60	2,348	771	230	26	(s)	54	35	346	7	3,471

[a] See "Primary Energy Consumption" in Glossary.

[b] See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.

[c] Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.

[d] Conventional hydroelectric power.

[e] Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and 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. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2b, 10.2c, A4, A5, and A6.

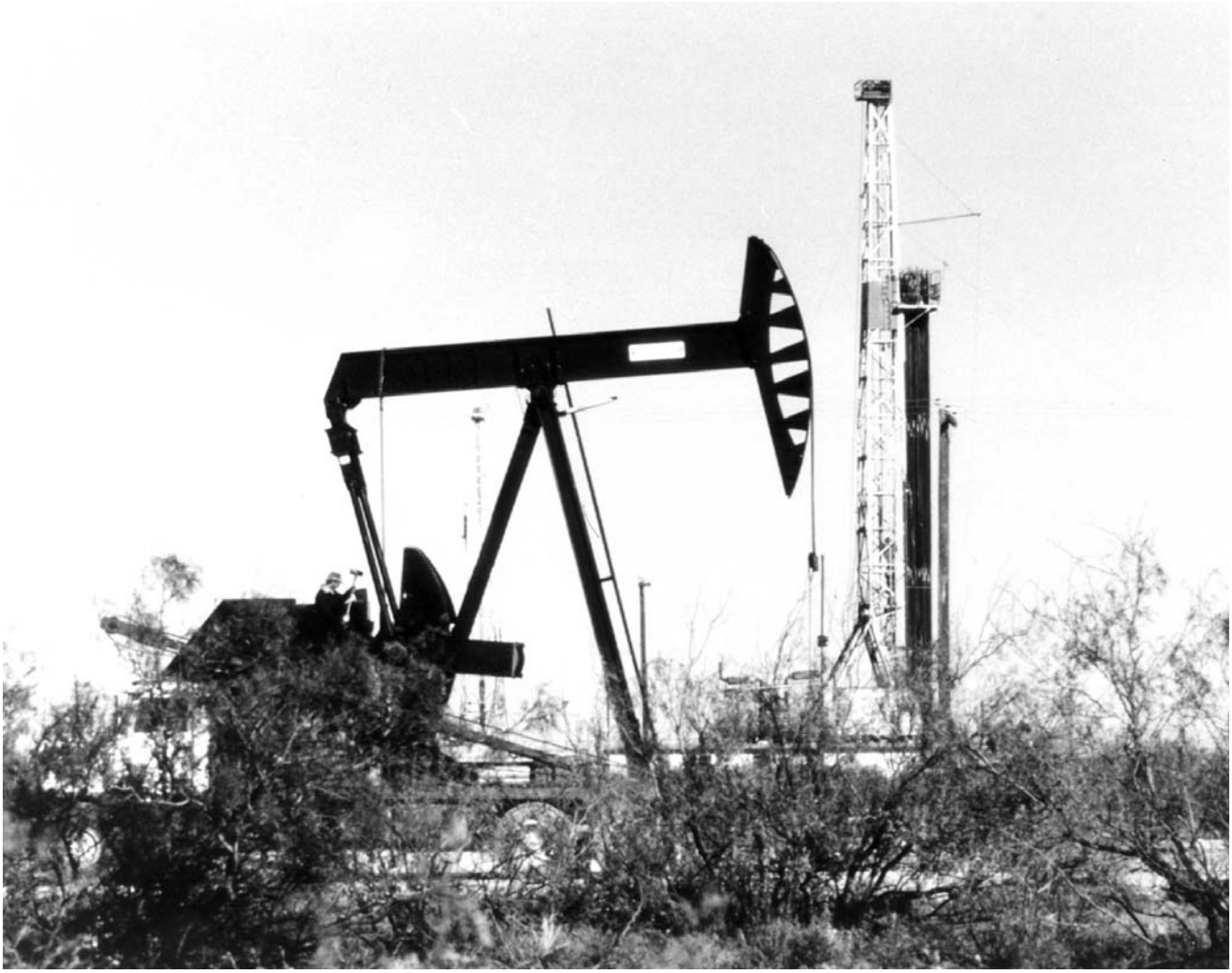
Energy Consumption by Sector

Note 1. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys. 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 2. 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.

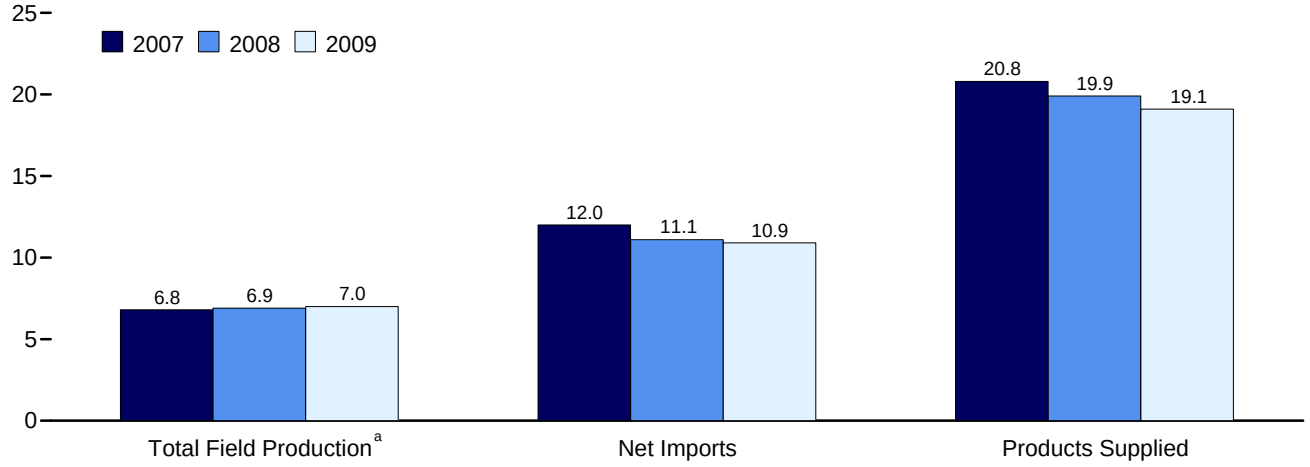
3 Petroleum



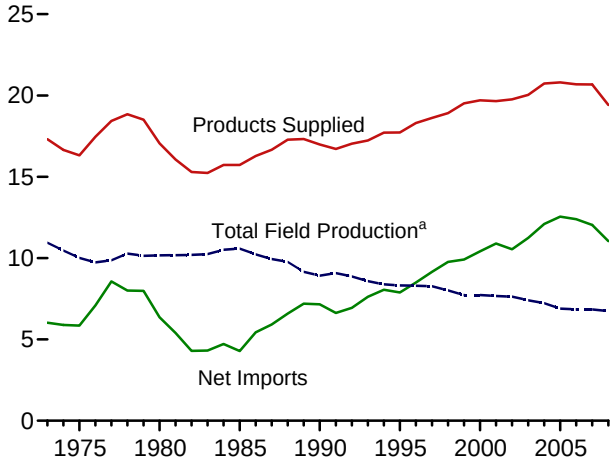
Oil pumping unit and drilling rig, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

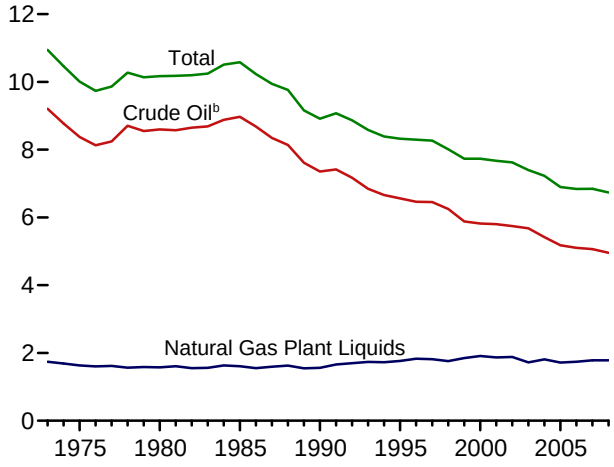
Overview, January-March



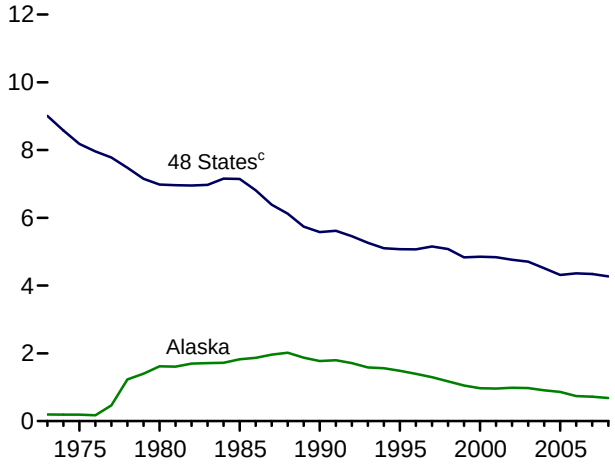
Overview, 1973-2008



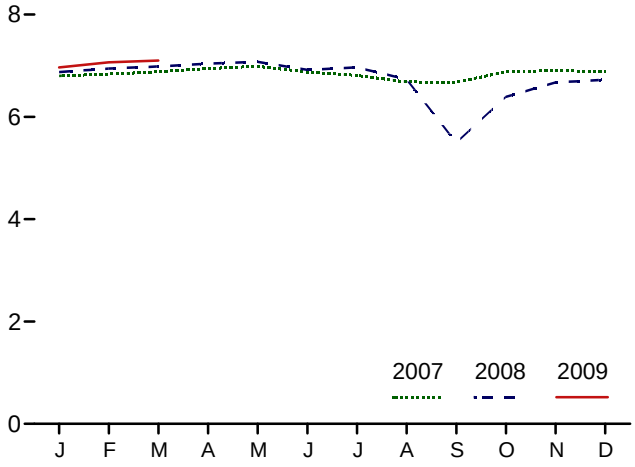
Total Field Production, 1973-2008



Crude Oil[b] Field Production, 1973-2008



Total Field Production[a], Monthly



[a]Crude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids field production.
[b]Includes lease condensate.
[c]United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Field Production[a]					Renewable Fuels and Oxygenates[f]	Processing Gain[g]	Trade			Stock Change[j]	Adjustments[k]	Petroleum Products Supplied
	Crude Oil[b]			NGPL[d,e]	Total			Imports[h]	Exports[e]	Net Imports[i]			
	48 States[c]	Alaska	Total										
1973 Average	**9,010**	**198**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**10,946**	**NA**	**453**	**6,256**	**231**	**6,025**	**135**	**18**	**17,308**
1975 Average	**8,183**	**191**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**10,007**	**NA**	**460**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**32**	**41**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**6,980**	**1,617**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**10,170**	**NA**	**597**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**140**	**64**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**7,146**	**1,825**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**10,581**	**NA**	**557**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**-103**	**200**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**5,582**	**1,773**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**8,914**	**NA**	**683**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**107**	**338**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**5,076**	**1,484**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**8,322**	**NA**	**774**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**-246**	**496**	**17,725**
1996 Average	**5,071**	**1,393**	**6,465**	**1,830**	**8,295**	**NA**	**837**	**9,478**	**981**	**8,498**	**-151**	**528**	**18,309**
1997 Average	**5,156**	**1,296**	**6,452**	**1,817**	**8,269**	**NA**	**850**	**10,162**	**1,003**	**9,158**	**143**	**487**	**18,620**
1998 Average	**5,077**	**1,175**	**6,252**	**1,759**	**8,011**	**NA**	**886**	**10,708**	**945**	**9,764**	**239**	**495**	**18,917**
1999 Average	**4,832**	**1,050**	**5,881**	**1,850**	**7,731**	**NA**	**886**	**10,852**	**940**	**9,912**	**-422**	**567**	**19,519**
2000 Average	**4,851**	**970**	**5,822**	**1,911**	**7,733**	**NA**	**948**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**-69**	**532**	**19,701**
2001 Average	**4,839**	**963**	**5,801**	**1,868**	**7,670**	**NA**	**903**	**11,871**	**971**	**10,900**	**325**	**501**	**19,649**
2002 Average	**4,761**	**984**	**5,746**	**1,880**	**7,626**	**NA**	**957**	**11,530**	**984**	**10,546**	**-105**	**527**	**19,761**
2003 Average	**4,706**	**974**	**5,681**	**1,719**	**7,400**	**NA**	**974**	**12,264**	**1,027**	**11,238**	**56**	**478**	**20,034**
2004 Average	**4,510**	**908**	**5,419**	**1,809**	**7,228**	**NA**	**1,051**	**13,145**	**1,048**	**12,097**	**209**	**564**	**20,731**
2005 Average	**4,314**	**864**	**5,178**	**1,717**	**6,895**	**NA**	**989**	**13,714**	**1,165**	**12,549**	**145**	**513**	**20,802**
2006 Average	**4,361**	**741**	**5,102**	**1,739**	**6,841**	**NA**	**994**	**13,707**	**1,317**	**12,390**	**60**	**522**	**20,687**
2007 January	4,348	775	5,123	1,677	6,800	NA	1,035	13,706	1,446	12,260	146	618	20,567
February	4,369	756	5,125	1,710	6,835	NA	961	12,173	1,350	10,823	-2,065	625	21,309
March	4,356	750	5,106	1,776	6,882	NA	944	13,956	1,274	12,682	367	396	20,536
April	4,441	748	5,189	1,755	6,944	NA	948	13,842	1,360	12,482	540	701	20,536
May	4,429	768	5,197	1,793	6,990	NA	939	14,204	1,441	12,764	966	894	20,620
June	4,379	717	5,096	1,780	6,877	NA	1,007	13,553	1,331	12,222	195	813	20,723
July	4,305	719	5,024	1,785	6,809	NA	1,023	13,754	1,506	12,248	125	792	20,747
August	4,304	610	4,914	1,768	6,682	NA	1,010	13,634	1,483	12,151	-574	608	21,025
September	4,241	642	4,884	1,793	6,677	NA	991	13,646	1,361	12,285	29	491	20,415
October	4,342	701	5,043	1,840	6,883	NA	983	12,981	1,325	11,655	-286	668	20,476
November	4,274	743	5,017	1,886	6,902	NA	1,011	13,188	1,767	11,421	-596	604	20,535
December	4,318	738	5,056	1,828	6,885	NA	1,093	12,869	1,542	11,327	-788	627	20,719
Average	**4,342**	**722**	**5,064**	**1,783**	**6,847**	**NA**	**996**	**13,468**	**1,433**	**12,036**	**-148**	**653**	**20,680**
2008 January	E 4,383	E 711	E 5,093	1,783	E 6,876	NA	1,056	13,493	1,623	11,869	483	795	20,114
February	E 4,407	E 706	E 5,113	1,830	E 6,943	NA	964	12,604	2,072	10,531	-506	837	19,782
March	E 4,413	E 726	E 5,139	1,847	E 6,986	NA	930	12,550	1,823	10,728	-285	803	19,732
April	E 4,461	E 701	E 5,162	1,880	E 7,042	NA	930	13,252	1,754	11,498	403	702	19,768
May	E 4,482	E 685	E 5,166	1,908	E 7,074	NA	1,011	12,862	1,806	11,056	264	851	19,729
June	E 4,454	E 655	E 5,109	1,810	E 6,919	NA	982	13,367	2,165	11,202	406	856	19,553
July	E 4,470	E 640	E 5,110	1,856	E 6,966	NA	984	13,064	2,069	10,995	434	902	19,412
August	E 4,351	E 544	E 4,895	1,839	E 6,734	NA	1,013	13,060	2,068	10,992	368	895	19,267
September	E 3,279	E 681	E 3,960	1,537	E 5,497	NA	841	11,512	1,338	10,174	-169	1,115	17,796
October	E 3,929	E 716	E 4,645	1,745	E 6,389	NA	979	13,217	1,669	11,548	220	947	19,643
November	E 4,210	E 728	E 4,938	1,734	E 6,673	NA	983	12,853	1,730	11,123	706	929	19,001
December	E 4,421	E 702	E 5,123	1,604	E 6,727	NA	969	12,600	1,864	10,736	60	827	19,199
Average	**E 4,273**	**E 683**	**E 4,955**	**1,781**	**E 6,737**	**NA**	**971**	**12,872**	**1,831**	**11,041**	**201**	**871**	**19,419**
2009 January	RE 4,567	RE 679	RE 5,246	R 1,721	RE 6,967	664	R 954	R 13,173	R 1,927	R 11,246	R 879	R 174	R 19,125
February	E 4,608	E 728	E 5,336	E 1,730	E 7,066	NA	E 941	E 12,077	E 1,585	E 10,492	E -142	R NA	E 19,486
March	E 4,720	E 720	E 5,440	E 1,660	E 7,100	NA	E 939	E 12,448	E 1,665	E 10,783	E 757	NA	E 18,864
3-Month Average	**E 4,633**	**E 708**	**E 5,341**	**E 1,703**	**E 7,043**	**NA**	**E 945**	**E 12,582**	**E 1,730**	**E 10,852**	**E 519**	**NA**	**E 19,147**
2008 3-Month Average	**4,401**	**715**	**5,115**	**1,820**	**6,935**	**NA**	**984**	**12,888**	**1,834**	**11,054**	**-94**	**811**	**19,878**
2007 3-Month Average	**4,357**	**761**	**5,118**	**1,721**	**6,839**	**NA**	**980**	**13,315**	**1,357**	**11,958**	**-466**	**544**	**20,787**

[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] Includes lease condensate.

[c] United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

[d] Natural gas plant liquids.

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

[f] Renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production.

[g] Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs. See Table 3.2.

[h] Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b

[i] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[j] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's estimate, rather than the stocks values shown in Table 3.4. Includes crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but excludes distillate fuel oil stocks in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4. Also see Note 4, "Petroleum New Stock Basis," at end of section.

[k] An adjustment for quantities for crude oil, hydrogen, oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol), renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol), other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blending components, finished motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil. See EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* Appendix B, "PSM Explanatory Notes," for further information.

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

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

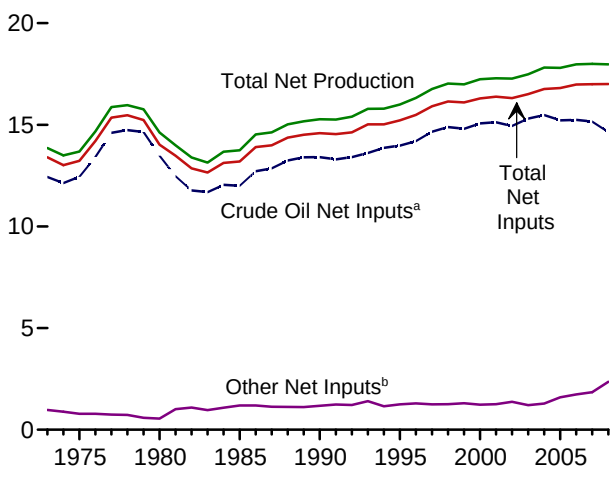
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

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. • **1981-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** 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.

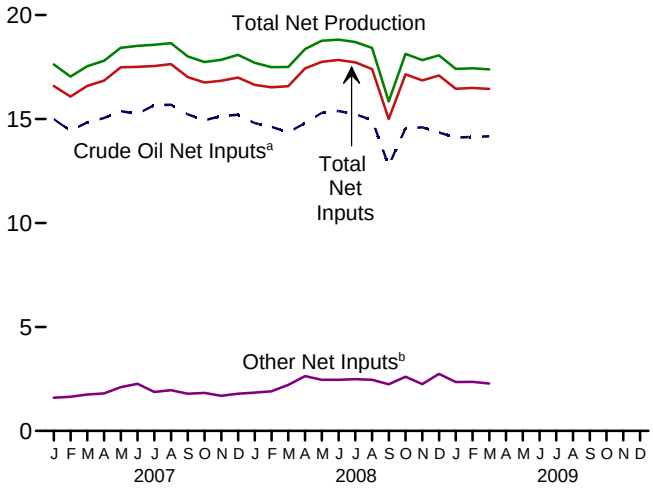
A column is added to Table 3.1 to show renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production data beginning in 2009.

Figure 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

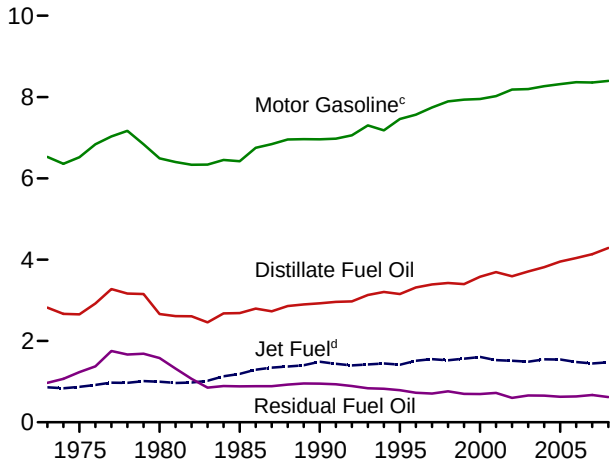
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1973-2008



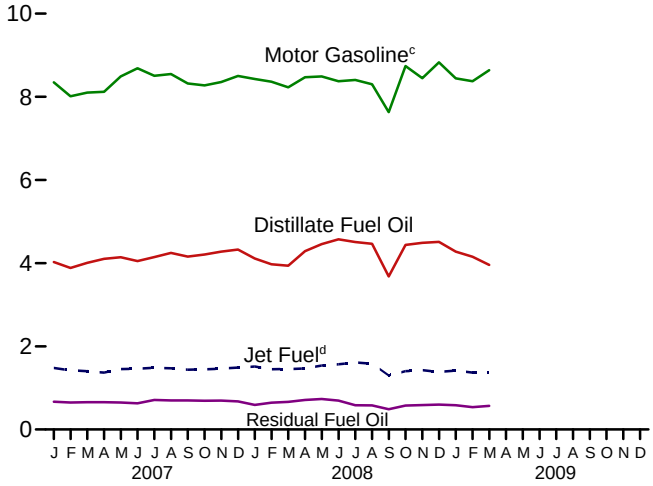
Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



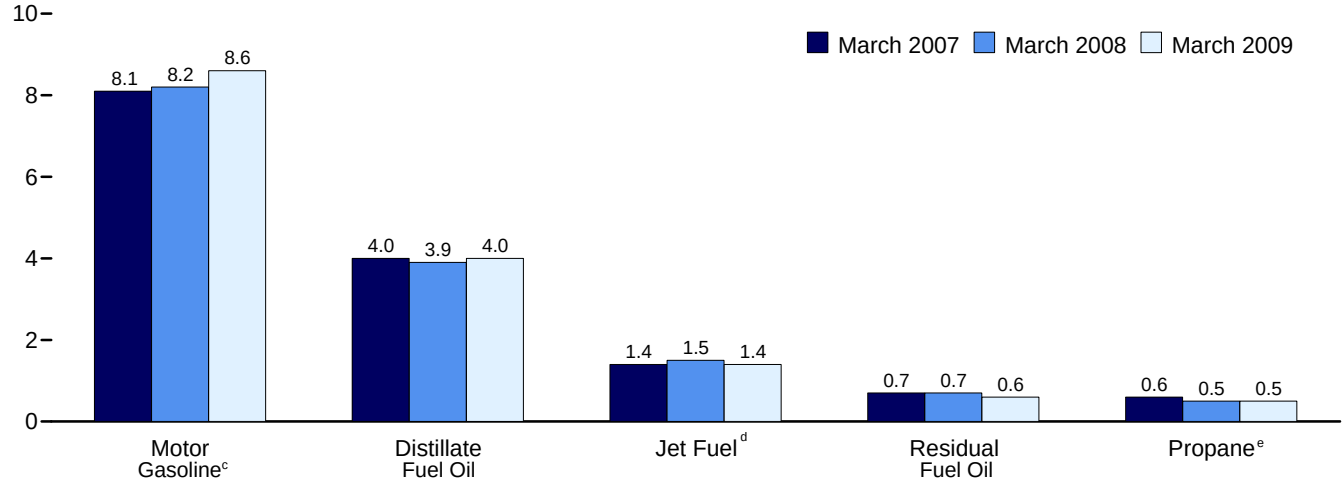
Net Production, Selected Products, 1973-2008



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products



[a]Includes lease condensate.
[b]Natural gas plant liquids and other liquids.
[c]Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[d]Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only.
[e]Includes propylene.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Refinery and Blender Net Inputs and Net Production

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs[a]				Refinery and Blender Net Production[b]							
							LPG[c]					
	Crude Oil[d]	NGPL[e]	Other Liquids[f]	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[g]	Propane[h]	Total	Motor Gasoline[i]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products[j]	Total
1973 Average	**12,431**	**815**	**155**	**13,401**	**2,820**	**859**	**271**	**375**	**6,527**	**971**	**2,301**	**13,854**
1975 Average	**12,442**	**710**	**72**	**13,225**	**2,653**	**871**	**234**	**311**	**6,518**	**1,235**	**2,097**	**13,685**
1980 Average	**13,481**	**462**	**81**	**14,025**	**2,661**	**999**	**269**	**330**	**6,492**	**1,580**	**2,559**	**14,622**
1985 Average	**12,002**	**509**	**681**	**13,192**	**2,686**	**1,189**	**295**	**391**	**6,419**	**882**	**2,183**	**13,750**
1990 Average	**13,409**	**467**	**713**	**14,589**	**2,925**	**1,488**	**404**	**499**	**6,959**	**950**	**2,452**	**15,272**
1995 Average	**13,973**	**471**	**775**	**15,220**	**3,155**	**1,416**	**503**	**654**	**7,459**	**788**	**2,522**	**15,994**
1996 Average	**14,195**	**450**	**843**	**15,487**	**3,316**	**1,515**	**520**	**662**	**7,565**	**726**	**2,541**	**16,324**
1997 Average	**14,662**	**416**	**832**	**15,909**	**3,392**	**1,554**	**565**	**691**	**7,743**	**708**	**2,671**	**16,759**
1998 Average	**14,889**	**403**	**853**	**16,144**	**3,424**	**1,526**	**550**	**674**	**7,892**	**762**	**2,753**	**17,030**
1999 Average	**14,804**	**372**	**927**	**16,103**	**3,399**	**1,565**	**569**	**684**	**7,934**	**698**	**2,709**	**16,989**
2000 Average	**15,067**	**380**	**849**	**16,295**	**3,580**	**1,606**	**583**	**705**	**7,951**	**696**	**2,705**	**17,243**
2001 Average	**15,128**	**429**	**825**	**16,382**	**3,695**	**1,530**	**556**	**667**	**8,022**	**721**	**2,651**	**17,285**
2002 Average	**14,947**	**429**	**941**	**16,316**	**3,592**	**1,514**	**572**	**671**	**8,183**	**601**	**2,712**	**17,273**
2003 Average	**15,304**	**419**	**791**	**16,513**	**3,707**	**1,488**	**570**	**658**	**8,194**	**660**	**2,780**	**17,487**
2004 Average	**15,475**	**422**	**866**	**16,762**	**3,814**	**1,547**	**584**	**645**	**8,265**	**655**	**2,887**	**17,814**
2005 Average	**15,220**	**441**	**1,149**	**16,811**	**3,954**	**1,546**	**540**	**573**	**8,318**	**628**	**2,782**	**17,800**
2006 Average	**15,242**	**501**	**1,238**	**16,981**	**4,040**	**1,481**	**543**	**627**	**8,364**	**635**	**2,827**	**17,975**
2007 January	14,992	557	1,039	16,588	4,027	1,480	575	468	8,348	667	2,632	17,622
February	14,435	473	1,170	16,078	3,883	1,421	534	502	8,012	650	2,571	17,039
March	14,840	463	1,291	16,594	4,009	1,403	563	692	8,101	656	2,678	17,538
April	15,045	444	1,362	16,851	4,102	1,368	562	824	8,122	658	2,725	17,800
May	15,380	462	1,641	17,484	4,142	1,451	576	882	8,491	647	2,809	18,423
June	15,248	457	1,810	17,514	4,050	1,459	568	871	8,686	628	2,828	18,522
July	15,671	465	1,410	17,547	4,145	1,484	562	835	8,504	708	2,893	18,569
August	15,685	449	1,508	17,642	4,244	1,470	542	810	8,547	698	2,883	18,652
September	15,226	496	1,295	17,017	4,158	1,436	560	624	8,320	698	2,771	18,008
October	14,933	562	1,263	16,757	4,208	1,446	539	499	8,276	689	2,622	17,740
November	15,151	630	1,057	16,838	4,278	1,463	568	393	8,353	694	2,668	17,850
December	15,202	600	1,189	16,991	4,326	1,489	595	443	8,501	676	2,649	18,084
Average	**15,156**	**505**	**1,337**	**16,999**	**4,133**	**1,448**	**562**	**655**	**8,358**	**673**	**2,728**	**17,994**
2008 January	14,799	540	1,304	16,644	4,110	1,514	567	460	8,427	591	2,598	17,700
February	14,625	506	1,398	16,529	3,973	1,447	535	504	8,364	645	2,560	17,493
March	14,361	466	1,749	16,576	3,940	1,451	526	674	8,230	664	2,548	17,506
April	14,799	453	2,185	17,437	4,287	1,467	521	809	8,471	710	2,623	18,367
May	15,291	448	2,012	17,751	4,459	1,536	546	874	8,492	734	2,666	18,761
June	15,384	437	2,018	17,839	4,572	1,567	544	867	8,375	695	2,745	18,821
July	15,236	439	2,047	17,722	4,509	1,612	534	847	8,405	584	2,751	18,707
August	14,947	413	2,045	17,405	4,466	1,584	526	814	8,301	579	2,674	18,418
September	12,759	407	1,838	15,004	3,681	1,297	419	511	7,631	485	2,239	15,845
October	14,551	568	2,034	17,153	4,437	1,401	503	460	8,739	575	2,519	18,132
November	14,605	576	1,674	16,855	4,490	1,425	515	369	8,449	588	2,516	17,837
December	14,353	589	2,156	17,098	4,511	1,383	489	341	8,828	597	2,406	18,067
Average	**14,645**	**487**	**1,873**	**17,006**	**4,288**	**1,474**	**519**	**628**	**8,395**	**621**	**2,571**	**17,977**
2009 January	R 14,112	R 554	R 1,793	R 16,459	R 4,276	R 1,419	R 479	R 382	R 8,445	R 582	R 2,309	R 17,413
February	E 14,137	F 525	RE 1,835	RF 16,497	E 4,155	E 1,369	RE 537	F 479	E 8,376	E 538	RE 2,521	RE 17,438
March	E 14,172	F 477	E 1,803	F 16,451	E 3,956	E 1,370	E 499	F 635	E 8,638	E 566	E 2,225	E 17,390
3-Month Average	**E 14,141**	**E 519**	**E 1,809**	**E 16,468**	**E 4,128**	**E 1,387**	**E 504**	**E 499**	**E 8,490**	**E 563**	**E 2,346**	**E 17,413**
2008 3-Month Average	**14,594**	**504**	**1,485**	**16,584**	**4,008**	**1,471**	**543**	**547**	**8,340**	**633**	**2,569**	**17,568**
2007 3-Month Average	**14,766**	**499**	**1,167**	**16,431**	**3,976**	**1,435**	**558**	**556**	**8,158**	**658**	**2,629**	**17,412**

[a] See "Refinery and Blender Net Inputs," in Glossary.
[b] See "Refinery and Blender Net Production," in Glossary.
[c] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[d] Includes lease condensate.
[e] Natural gas plant liquids (liquefied petroleum gases and pentanes plus).
[f] Unfinished oils (net), other hydrocarbons, and hydrogen. Beginning in 1981, also includes aviation and motor gasoline blending components (net). Beginning in 1993, also includes oxygenates (net).
[g] 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 Products."
[h] Includes propylene.
[i] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[j] Asphalt and road oil, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, still gas, waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

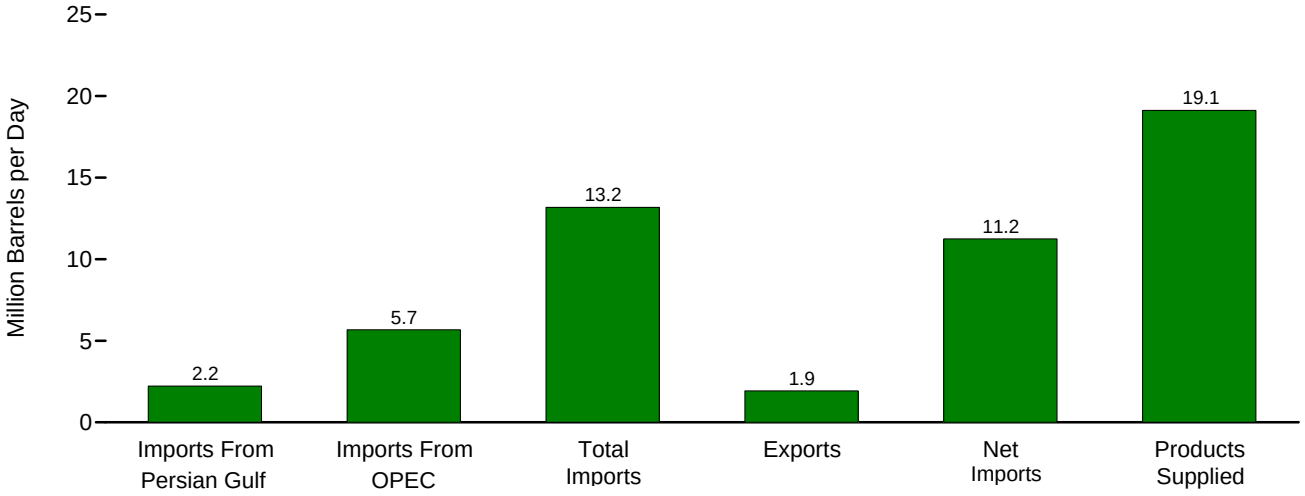
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

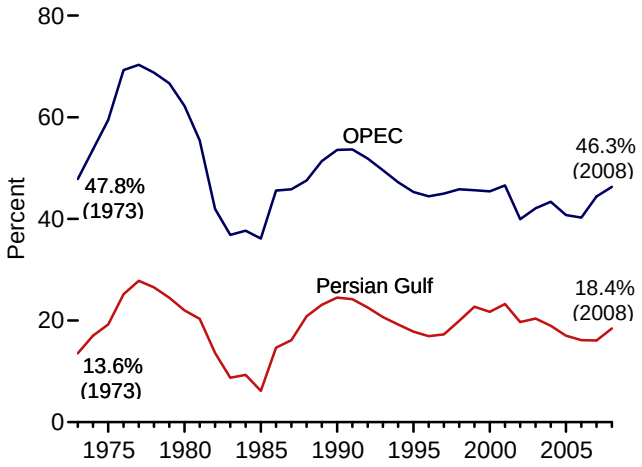
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2007:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** 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 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

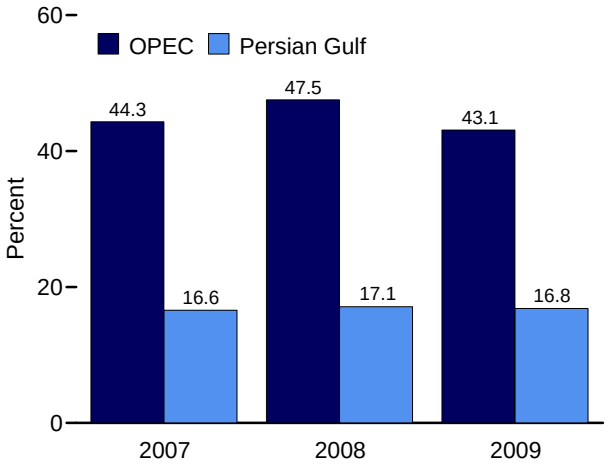
Overview, January 2009



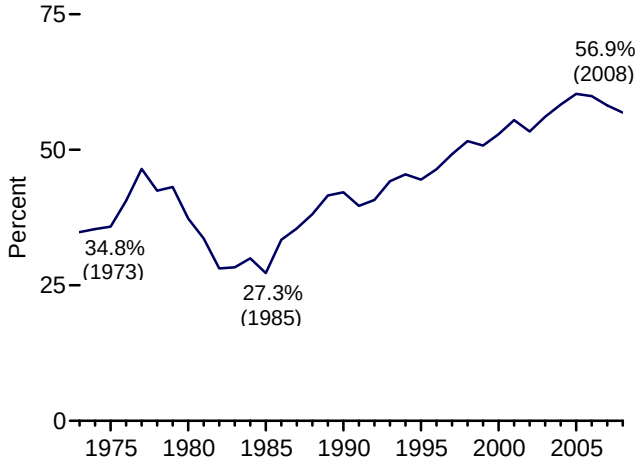
Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, 1973-2008



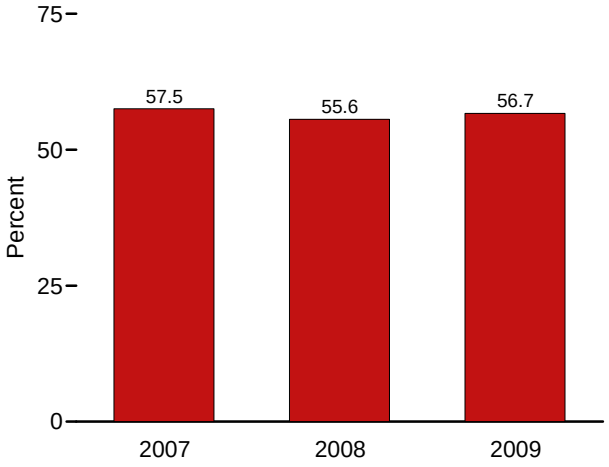
Imports From OPEC and Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports, January



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, 1973-2008



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied, January-March



Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.3a.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

	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 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 Average	**2,211**	**5,517**	**13,707**	**1,317**	**12,390**	**20,687**	**10.7**	**26.7**	**66.3**	**59.9**	**16.1**	**40.2**
2007 January	2,273	6,074	13,706	1,446	12,260	20,567	11.1	29.5	66.6	59.6	16.6	44.3
February	1,643	5,278	12,173	1,350	10,823	21,309	7.7	24.8	57.1	50.8	13.5	43.4
March	2,072	6,302	13,956	1,274	12,682	20,536	10.1	30.7	68.0	61.8	14.8	45.2
April	2,192	5,950	13,842	1,360	12,482	20,536	10.7	29.0	67.4	60.8	15.8	43.0
May	2,148	6,181	14,204	1,441	12,764	20,620	10.4	30.0	68.9	61.9	15.1	43.5
June	2,372	6,121	13,553	1,331	12,222	20,723	11.4	29.5	65.4	59.0	17.5	45.2
July	2,099	5,759	13,754	1,506	12,248	20,747	10.1	27.8	66.3	59.0	15.3	41.9
August	2,171	6,115	13,634	1,483	12,151	21,025	10.3	29.1	64.8	57.8	15.9	44.8
September	2,333	6,231	13,646	1,361	12,285	20,415	11.4	30.5	66.8	60.2	17.1	45.7
October	2,088	5,619	12,981	1,325	11,655	20,476	10.2	27.4	63.4	56.9	16.1	43.3
November	2,281	5,961	13,188	1,767	11,421	20,535	11.1	29.0	64.2	55.6	17.3	45.2
December	2,253	6,111	12,869	1,542	11,327	20,719	10.9	29.5	62.1	54.7	17.5	47.5
Average	**2,163**	**5,980**	**13,468**	**1,433**	**12,036**	**20,680**	**10.5**	**28.9**	**65.1**	**58.2**	**16.1**	**44.4**
2008 January	2,307	6,413	13,493	1,623	11,869	20,114	11.5	31.9	67.1	59.0	17.1	47.5
February	2,676	5,850	12,604	2,072	10,531	19,782	13.5	29.6	63.7	53.2	21.2	46.4
March	2,518	5,934	12,550	1,823	10,728	19,732	12.8	30.1	63.6	54.4	20.1	47.3
April	2,323	6,262	13,252	1,754	11,498	19,768	11.7	31.7	67.0	58.2	17.5	47.3
May	2,450	5,926	12,862	1,806	11,056	19,729	12.4	30.0	65.2	56.0	19.0	46.1
June	2,392	6,084	13,367	2,165	11,202	19,553	12.2	31.1	68.4	57.3	17.9	45.5
July	2,493	6,121	13,064	2,069	10,995	19,412	12.8	31.5	67.3	56.6	19.1	46.9
August	2,438	6,390	13,060	2,068	10,992	19,267	12.7	33.2	67.8	57.1	18.7	48.9
September	2,091	5,128	11,512	1,338	10,174	17,796	11.8	28.8	64.7	57.2	18.2	44.5
October	2,304	5,888	13,217	1,669	11,548	19,643	11.7	30.0	67.3	58.8	17.4	44.5
November	2,283	5,799	12,853	1,730	11,123	19,001	12.0	30.5	67.6	58.5	17.8	45.1
December	2,208	5,679	12,600	1,864	10,736	19,199	11.5	29.6	65.6	55.9	17.5	45.1
Average	**2,373**	**5,958**	**12,872**	**1,831**	**11,041**	**19,419**	**12.2**	**30.7**	**66.3**	**56.9**	**18.4**	**46.3**
2009 January	R 2,218	R 5,676	R 13,173	R 1,927	R 11,246	R 19,125	R 11.6	R 29.7	R 68.9	R 58.8	R 16.8	R 43.1
February	NA	NA	E 12,077	E 1,585	E 10,492	E 19,486	NA	NA	E 62.0	E 53.8	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	E 12,448	E 1,665	E 10,783	E 18,864	NA	NA	E 66.0	E 57.2	NA	NA
3-Month Average	**NA**	**NA**	**E 12,582**	**E 1,730**	**E 10,852**	**E 19,147**	**NA**	**NA**	**E 65.7**	**E 56.7**	**NA**	**NA**
2008 3-Month Average	**2,497**	**6,071**	**12,888**	**1,834**	**11,054**	**19,878**	**12.6**	**30.5**	**64.8**	**55.6**	**19.4**	**47.1**
2007 3-Month Average	**2,008**	**5,905**	**13,315**	**1,357**	**11,958**	**20,787**	**9.7**	**28.4**	**64.1**	**57.5**	**15.1**	**44.3**

[a] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

[b] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. See Table 3.3c for notes on which countries are included in the data.

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

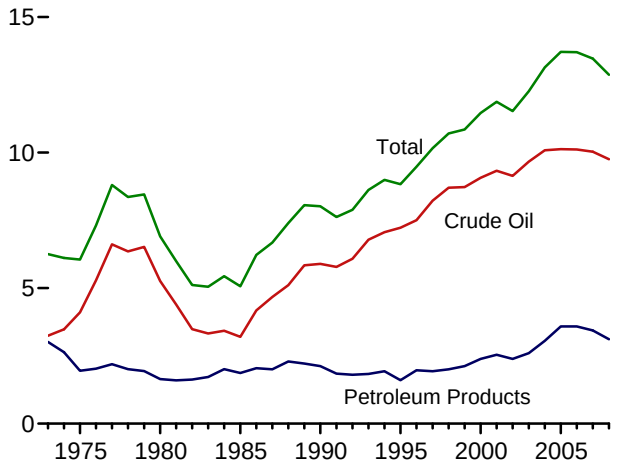
Notes: • Readers of this table may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review.* See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pdf/pages/imported_oil.pdf. • Beginning in October 1977, data include Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b. • 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 Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

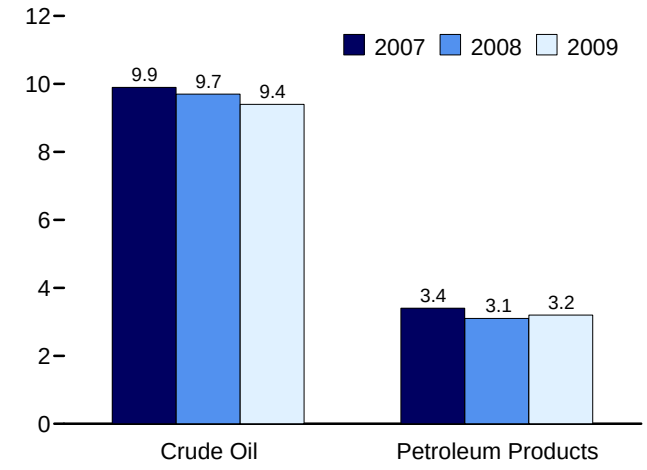
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** 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 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports
(Million Barrels per Day)

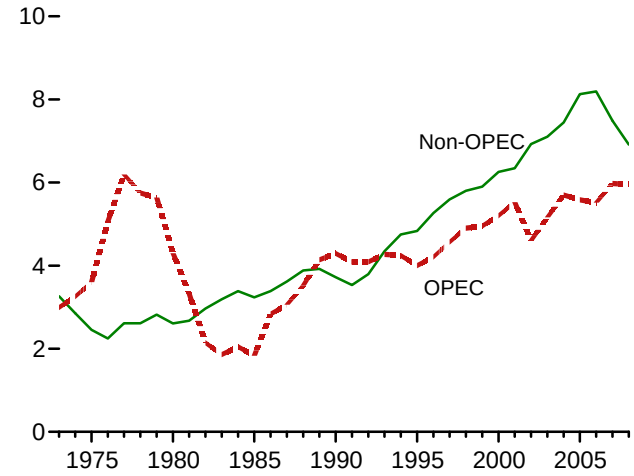
Total, 1973-2008



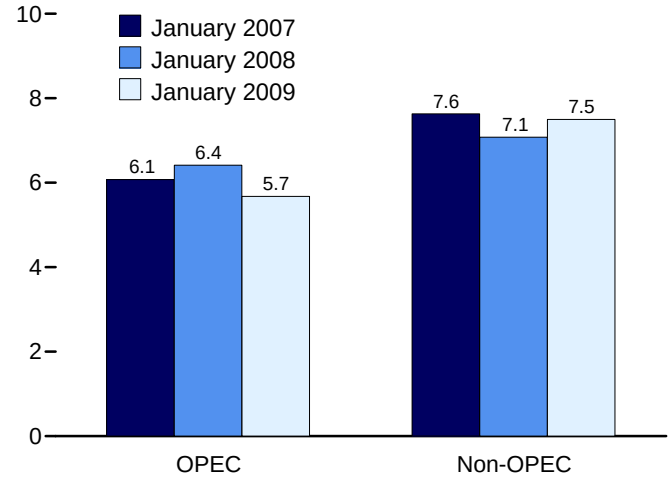
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March



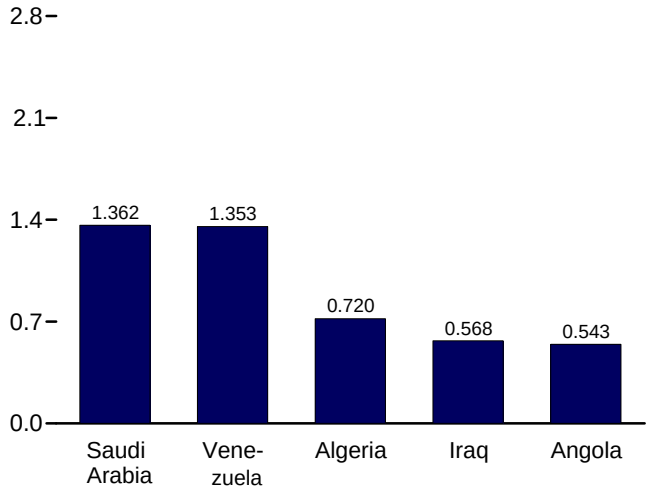
OPEC and Non-OPEC, 1973-2008



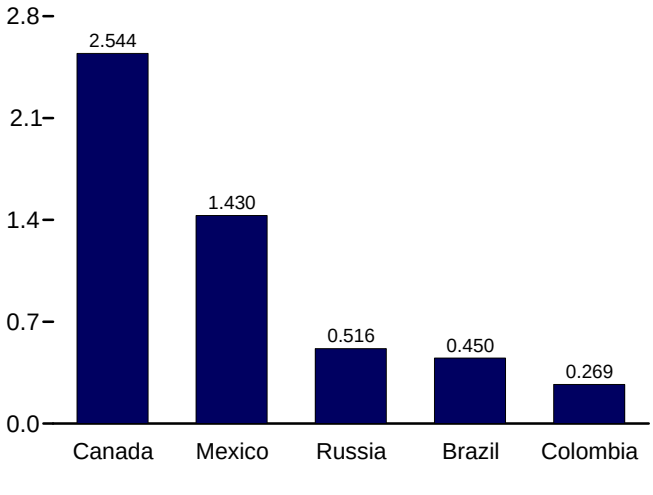
OPEC and Non-OPEC



From Selected OPEC Countries, January 2009



From Selected Non-OPEC Countries, January 2009



Note: OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: Tables 3.3b–3.3d.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports and Exports by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports										Exports		
	Crude Oil[a]		Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[e]	LPG[b]		Motor Gasoline[f]	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[g]	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total
	SPR[c,d]	Total			Propane[h]	Total							
1973 Average	**– –**	**3,244**	**392**	**212**	**71**	**132**	**134**	**1,853**	**290**	**6,256**	**2**	**229**	**231**
1975 Average	**– –**	**4,105**	**155**	**133**	**60**	**112**	**184**	**1,223**	**144**	**6,056**	**6**	**204**	**209**
1980 Average	**44**	**5,263**	**142**	**80**	**69**	**216**	**140**	**939**	**130**	**6,909**	**287**	**258**	**544**
1985 Average	**118**	**3,201**	**200**	**39**	**67**	**187**	**381**	**510**	**550**	**5,067**	**204**	**577**	**781**
1990 Average	**27**	**5,894**	**278**	**108**	**115**	**188**	**342**	**504**	**705**	**8,018**	**109**	**748**	**857**
1995 Average	**0**	**7,230**	**193**	**106**	**102**	**146**	**265**	**187**	**708**	**8,835**	**95**	**855**	**949**
1996 Average	**0**	**7,508**	**230**	**111**	**119**	**166**	**336**	**248**	**879**	**9,478**	**110**	**871**	**981**
1997 Average	**0**	**8,225**	**228**	**91**	**113**	**169**	**309**	**194**	**945**	**10,162**	**108**	**896**	**1,003**
1998 Average	**0**	**8,706**	**210**	**124**	**137**	**194**	**311**	**275**	**888**	**10,708**	**110**	**835**	**945**
1999 Average	**8**	**8,731**	**250**	**128**	**122**	**182**	**382**	**237**	**943**	**10,852**	**118**	**822**	**940**
2000 Average	**8**	**9,071**	**295**	**162**	**161**	**215**	**427**	**352**	**938**	**11,459**	**50**	**990**	**1,040**
2001 Average	**11**	**9,328**	**344**	**148**	**145**	**206**	**454**	**295**	**1,095**	**11,871**	**20**	**951**	**971**
2002 Average	**16**	**9,140**	**267**	**107**	**145**	**183**	**498**	**249**	**1,085**	**11,530**	**9**	**975**	**984**
2003 Average	**0**	**9,665**	**333**	**109**	**168**	**225**	**518**	**327**	**1,087**	**12,264**	**12**	**1,014**	**1,027**
2004 Average	**77**	**10,088**	**325**	**127**	**209**	**263**	**496**	**426**	**1,419**	**13,145**	**27**	**1,021**	**1,048**
2005 Average	**52**	**10,126**	**329**	**190**	**233**	**328**	**603**	**530**	**1,609**	**13,714**	**32**	**1,133**	**1,165**
2006 Average	**8**	**10,118**	**365**	**186**	**228**	**332**	**475**	**350**	**1,881**	**13,707**	**25**	**1,292**	**1,317**
2007 January	0	10,211	352	175	244	319	408	394	1,846	13,706	9	1,436	1,446
February	0	9,009	334	227	213	258	372	314	1,660	12,173	25	1,325	1,350
March	18	10,380	360	249	185	241	361	510	1,856	13,956	34	1,241	1,274
April	0	10,161	323	316	121	189	498	374	1,981	13,842	19	1,341	1,360
May	0	10,328	274	227	146	227	581	360	2,207	14,204	36	1,405	1,441
June	0	10,015	273	215	151	273	441	360	1,976	13,553	52	1,279	1,331
July	0	9,939	335	263	135	221	434	412	2,150	13,754	27	1,479	1,506
August	0	10,316	354	226	164	224	404	344	1,765	13,634	42	1,441	1,483
September	0	10,307	270	202	232	282	478	347	1,760	13,646	34	1,327	1,361
October	52	9,784	288	184	204	256	319	299	1,850	12,981	11	1,314	1,325
November	19	10,004	245	180	200	238	303	397	1,821	13,188	20	1,747	1,767
December	0	9,835	241	136	188	240	351	342	1,724	12,869	20	1,522	1,542
Average	**7**	**10,031**	**304**	**217**	**182**	**247**	**413**	**372**	**1,885**	**13,468**	**27**	**1,405**	**1,433**
2008 January	0	10,000	307	159	253	317	412	435	1,863	13,493	12	1,612	1,623
February	0	9,606	248	101	205	278	354	308	1,708	12,604	20	2,052	2,072
March	35	9,618	241	98	216	250	374	400	1,569	12,550	29	1,793	1,823
April	17	9,921	255	180	154	231	386	359	1,919	13,252	14	1,740	1,754
May	34	9,657	188	140	159	206	383	350	1,937	12,862	19	1,787	1,806
June	0	9,994	179	91	97	173	461	382	2,087	13,367	22	2,143	2,165
July	0	10,101	181	72	128	182	323	292	1,913	13,064	29	2,040	2,069
August	0	10,284	109	76	185	300	205	332	1,753	13,060	40	2,028	2,068
September	0	8,407	195	88	186	258	253	288	2,025	11,512	39	1,299	1,338
October	0	10,111	166	98	178	224	239	354	2,024	13,217	43	1,627	1,669
November	0	9,923	203	47	196	248	115	285	2,031	12,853	31	1,700	1,730
December	0	9,419	262	68	228	280	148	383	2,039	12,600	46	1,818	1,864
Average	**7**	**9,756**	**211**	**102**	**182**	**246**	**304**	**348**	**1,906**	**12,872**	**29**	**1,803**	**1,831**
2009 January	–	R 9,852	R 368	R 89	R 210	R 239	R 236	R 424	R 1,965	R 13,173	R 36	R 1,890	R 1,927
February	NA	E 9,023	E 311	E 59	E 302	NA	E 180	E 420	NA	E 12,077	E 29	E 1,556	E 1,585
March	NA	E 9,326	E 259	E 94	E 273	NA	E 298	E 361	NA	E 12,448	E 29	E 1,635	E 1,665
3-Month Average	**NA**	**E 9,413**	**E 313**	**E 81**	**E 260**	**NA**	**E 240**	**E 401**	**NA**	**E 12,582**	**E 31**	**E 1,698**	**E 1,730**
2008 3-Month Average	**12**	**9,744**	**266**	**120**	**225**	**282**	**381**	**383**	**1,714**	**12,888**	**20**	**1,814**	**1,834**
2007 3-Month Average	**6**	**9,895**	**349**	**217**	**214**	**273**	**381**	**409**	**1,791**	**13,315**	**23**	**1,334**	**1,357**

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. 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.

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

[e] 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."

[f] Finished motor gasoline. Through 1980, also includes motor gasoline blending components.

[g] Asphalt and road oil, finished aviation gasoline, gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

[h] Includes propylene.

R=Revised. NA=Not available. – – =Not applicable. – =No data reported. E=Estimate.

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

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.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. • **1981-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** 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 3.3c Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola[a]	Ecuador[b]	Iraq	Kuwait[c]	Libya	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia[c]	Vene-zuela	Other[d]	Total OPEC
1973 Average	**136**	**([a])**	**48**	**4**	**47**	**164**	**459**	**486**	**1,135**	**514**	**2,993**
1975 Average	**282**	**([a])**	**57**	**2**	**16**	**232**	**762**	**715**	**702**	**832**	**3,601**
1980 Average	**488**	**([a])**	**27**	**28**	**27**	**554**	**857**	**1,261**	**481**	**577**	**4,300**
1985 Average	**187**	**([a])**	**67**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**293**	**168**	**605**	**439**	**1,830**
1990 Average	**280**	**([a])**	**49**	**518**	**86**	**0**	**800**	**1,339**	**1,025**	**199**	**4,296**
1995 Average	**234**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**0**	**218**	**0**	**627**	**1,344**	**1,480**	**98**	**4,002**
1996 Average	**256**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**1**	**236**	**0**	**617**	**1,363**	**1,676**	**62**	**4,211**
1997 Average	**285**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**89**	**253**	**0**	**698**	**1,407**	**1,773**	**64**	**4,569**
1998 Average	**290**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**336**	**301**	**0**	**696**	**1,491**	**1,719**	**73**	**4,905**
1999 Average	**259**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**725**	**248**	**0**	**657**	**1,478**	**1,493**	**93**	**4,953**
2000 Average	**225**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**620**	**272**	**0**	**896**	**1,572**	**1,546**	**72**	**5,203**
2001 Average	**278**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**795**	**250**	**0**	**885**	**1,662**	**1,553**	**105**	**5,528**
2002 Average	**264**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**459**	**228**	**0**	**621**	**1,552**	**1,398**	**83**	**4,605**
2003 Average	**382**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**481**	**220**	**0**	**867**	**1,774**	**1,376**	**61**	**5,162**
2004 Average	**452**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**656**	**250**	**20**	**1,140**	**1,558**	**1,554**	**70**	**5,701**
2005 Average	**478**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**531**	**243**	**56**	**1,166**	**1,537**	**1,529**	**47**	**5,587**
2006 Average	**657**	**([a])**	**([b])**	**553**	**185**	**87**	**1,114**	**1,463**	**1,419**	**38**	**5,517**
2007 January	778	574	([b])	531	172	59	1,136	1,542	1,195	87	6,074
February	555	464	([b])	314	150	105	1,109	1,163	1,360	58	5,278
March	727	708	([b])	523	305	150	1,347	1,244	1,287	11	6,302
April	782	514	([b])	562	135	82	948	1,488	1,412	28	5,950
May	744	692	([b])	341	168	69	964	1,614	1,522	67	6,181
June	709	514	([b])	573	263	172	968	1,534	1,364	24	6,121
July	747	404	([b])	460	202	187	906	1,436	1,399	18	5,759
August	827	412	([b])	520	139	129	1,224	1,499	1,320	43	6,115
September	702	591	([b])	603	170	74	1,181	1,560	1,315	35	6,231
October	410	342	([b])	490	157	134	1,241	1,411	1,388	46	5,619
November	447	435	([b])	508	154	103	1,306	1,620	1,381	7	5,961
December	600	439	([b])	378	158	141	1,271	1,686	1,387	50	6,111
Average	**670**	**508**	**([b])**	**484**	**181**	**117**	**1,134**	**1,485**	**1,361**	**39**	**5,980**
2008 January	636	578	260	543	239	105	1,191	1,503	1,290	70	6,413
February	384	350	186	780	266	87	1,025	1,627	1,131	14	5,850
March	441	388	238	773	203	124	1,174	1,542	1,033	18	5,934
April	632	591	170	679	181	133	1,221	1,462	1,189	4	6,262
May	620	476	162	583	263	111	918	1,604	1,171	19	5,926
June	492	649	184	693	183	115	1,020	1,493	1,215	43	6,084
July	456	652	227	696	122	128	822	1,675	1,340	5	6,121
August	530	495	298	663	203	113	1,166	1,573	1,305	47	6,390
September	657	416	233	543	115	59	591	1,431	1,051	32	5,128
October	555	539	200	577	240	132	979	1,487	1,162	16	5,888
November	677	450	229	476	292	79	827	1,514	1,236	20	5,799
December	484	562	258	519	219	43	939	1,471	1,159	27	5,679
Average	**547**	**513**	**221**	**627**	**210**	**102**	**990**	**1,532**	**1,191**	**26**	**5,958**
2009 January	720	543	278	568	242	64	509	1,362	1,353	38	5,676

[a] Angola joined OPEC in January 2007. For 1973-2006, Angola is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[b] Ecuador was a member of OPEC from 1973-1992, and rejoined OPEC in November 2007. For 1993-2007, Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

[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.

[d] For all years, includes Iran, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates. For 1973-2008, also includes Indonesia; and for 1975-1994, also includes Gabon.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on this table are included on Table 3.3d. • 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. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • 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 Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.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. • **1981-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* monthly reports.

Indonesia suspended its membership in OPEC at the end of 2008. It is included in OPEC data on this table for 1973-2008.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Trade: Imports From Non-OPEC Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nether-lands	Norway	Russia[a]	United Kingdom	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other	Total Non-OPEC
1973 Average	**9**	**1,325**	**9**	**16**	**53**	**1**	**26**	**15**	**329**	**1,480**	**3,263**
1975 Average	**5**	**846**	**9**	**71**	**19**	**17**	**14**	**14**	**406**	**1,052**	**2,454**
1980 Average	**3**	**455**	**4**	**533**	**2**	**144**	**1**	**176**	**388**	**903**	**2,609**
1985 Average	**61**	**770**	**23**	**816**	**58**	**32**	**8**	**310**	**247**	**913**	**3,237**
1990 Average	**49**	**934**	**182**	**755**	**55**	**102**	**45**	**189**	**282**	**1,128**	**3,721**
1995 Average	**8**	**1,332**	**219**	**1,068**	**15**	**273**	**25**	**383**	**278**	**1,233**	**4,833**
1996 Average	**9**	**1,424**	**234**	**1,244**	**19**	**313**	**25**	**308**	**313**	**1,377**	**5,267**
1997 Average	**5**	**1,563**	**271**	**1,385**	**25**	**309**	**13**	**226**	**300**	**1,495**	**5,593**
1998 Average	**26**	**1,598**	**354**	**1,351**	**31**	**236**	**24**	**250**	**293**	**1,640**	**5,803**
1999 Average	**26**	**1,539**	**468**	**1,324**	**27**	**304**	**89**	**365**	**280**	**1,478**	**5,899**
2000 Average	**51**	**1,807**	**342**	**1,373**	**30**	**343**	**72**	**366**	**291**	**1,581**	**6,257**
2001 Average	**82**	**1,828**	**296**	**1,440**	**43**	**341**	**90**	**324**	**268**	**1,631**	**6,343**
2002 Average	**116**	**1,971**	**260**	**1,547**	**66**	**393**	**210**	**478**	**236**	**1,649**	**6,925**
2003 Average	**108**	**2,072**	**195**	**1,623**	**87**	**270**	**254**	**440**	**288**	**1,766**	**7,103**
2004 Average	**104**	**2,138**	**176**	**1,665**	**101**	**244**	**298**	**380**	**330**	**2,008**	**7,444**
2005 Average	**156**	**2,181**	**196**	**1,662**	**151**	**233**	**410**	**396**	**328**	**2,413**	**8,127**
2006 Average	**193**	**2,353**	**155**	**1,705**	**174**	**196**	**369**	**272**	**328**	**2,446**	**8,190**
2007 January	250	2,529	148	1,566	118	110	347	199	425	1,939	7,632
February	153	2,533	85	1,496	63	131	242	261	312	1,620	6,895
March	234	2,357	121	1,750	160	164	455	292	349	1,773	7,655
April	224	2,498	90	1,572	87	203	556	373	322	1,967	7,892
May	203	2,500	122	1,614	150	234	499	390	287	2,025	8,024
June	161	2,410	164	1,529	171	193	285	345	218	1,956	7,432
July	200	2,386	231	1,611	130	137	534	369	372	2,026	7,995
August	280	2,527	181	1,474	127	112	416	174	320	1,910	7,520
September	232	2,520	186	1,454	136	105	389	185	384	1,824	7,415
October	197	2,429	175	1,417	176	110	452	290	353	1,764	7,362
November	82	2,404	219	1,581	58	100	470	210	414	1,689	7,227
December	178	2,372	130	1,322	157	110	306	238	387	1,559	6,759
Average	**200**	**2,455**	**155**	**1,532**	**128**	**142**	**414**	**277**	**346**	**1,839**	**7,489**
2008 January	225	2,586	198	1,307	92	86	392	213	380	1,600	7,079
February	172	2,464	240	1,327	141	100	451	155	351	1,352	6,753
March	191	2,542	165	1,358	129	80	402	218	290	1,240	6,617
April	234	2,534	169	1,364	185	137	402	229	340	1,395	6,990
May	335	2,346	278	1,218	192	183	441	237	340	1,366	6,936
June	314	2,359	179	1,254	264	122	764	286	314	1,426	7,283
July	272	2,390	191	1,290	148	94	556	187	294	1,520	6,943
August	208	2,199	257	1,400	143	84	490	222	298	1,370	6,669
September	271	2,367	149	1,003	196	74	437	265	345	1,277	6,384
October	354	2,587	200	1,433	176	70	394	386	267	1,462	7,329
November	285	2,532	176	1,406	137	114	450	224	338	1,394	7,054
December	225	2,600	198	1,228	203	80	382	176	289	1,540	6,921
Average	**258**	**2,459**	**200**	**1,299**	**167**	**102**	**463**	**233**	**320**	**1,413**	**6,914**
2009 January	450	2,544	269	1,430	127	90	516	147	367	1,556	7,496

[a] Through 1992, may include imports from republics other than Russia in the former U.S.S.R. See "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)" in Glossary.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary for membership. Petroleum imports not classified as "OPEC" on Table 3.3c are included on this table. • 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. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • 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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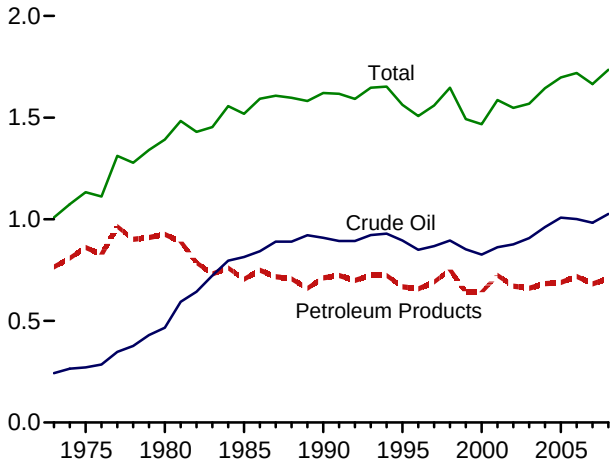
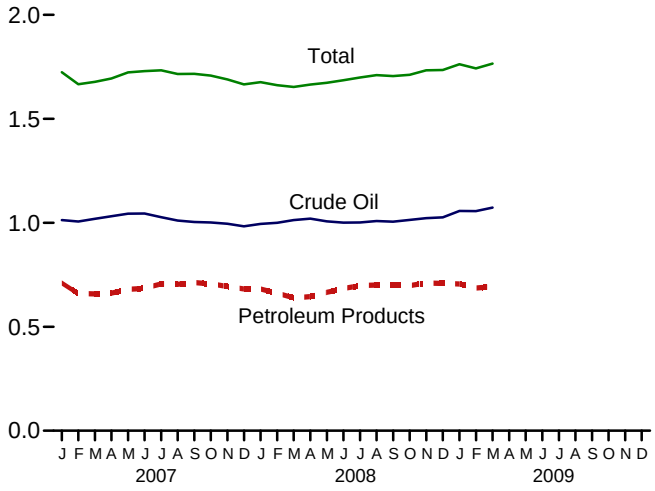
Indonesia suspended its membership in OPEC at the end of 2008. It is included in Non-OPEC data on this table beginning in 2009.

Figure 3.4 Petroleum Stocks
(Billion Barrels, Except as Noted)

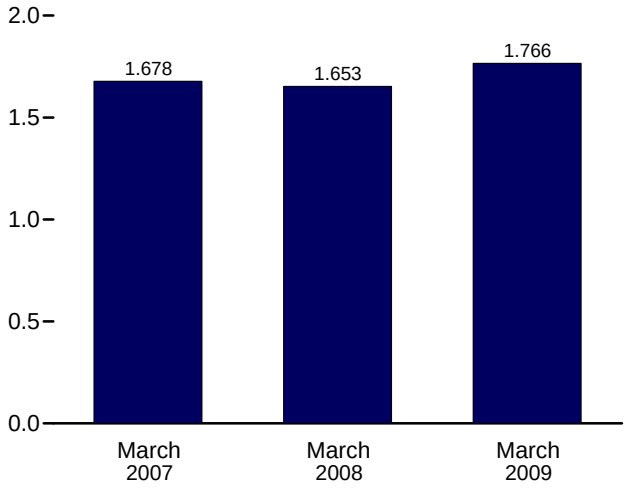
Overview, 1973-2008



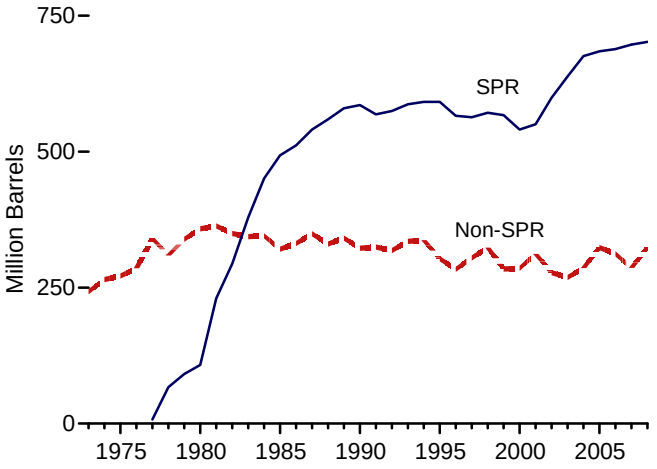
Overview, Monthly



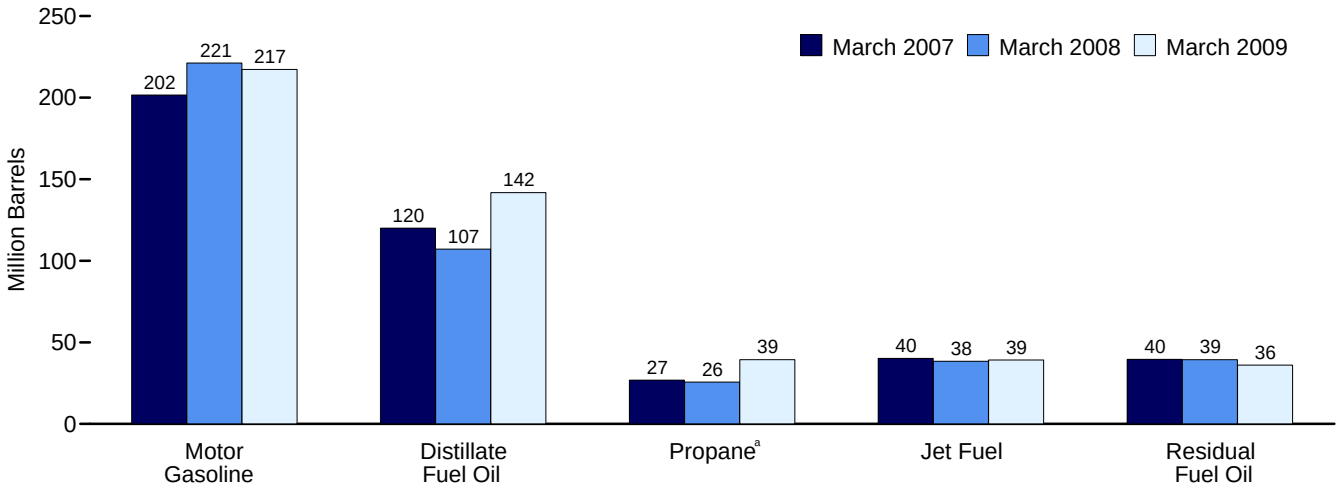
Total Stocks (Crude Oil and Petroleum Products)



SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1973-2008



Selected Products



[a] Includes propylene.
Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • Stocks are at end of period.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Petroleum Stocks

(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil[a]			Distillate Fuel Oil[f,g]	Jet Fuel[h]	LPG[b]		Motor Gasoline[f,j]	Residual Fuel Oil[f]	Other[k]	Total[f]
	SPR[c]	Non-SPR[d,e,f]	Total[e,f]			Propane[f,i]	Total[f]				
1973 Year	**– –**	**242**	**242**	**196**	**29**	**65**	**99**	**209**	**53**	**179**	**1,008**
1975 Year	**– –**	**271**	**271**	**209**	**30**	**82**	**125**	**235**	**74**	**188**	**1,133**
1980 Year	**108**	**358**	**466**	**205**	**42**	**65**	**120**	**261**	**92**	**205**	**1,392**
1985 Year	**493**	**321**	**814**	**144**	**40**	**39**	**74**	**223**	**50**	**174**	**1,519**
1990 Year	**586**	**323**	**908**	**132**	**52**	**49**	**98**	**220**	**49**	**162**	**1,621**
1995 Year	**592**	**303**	**895**	**130**	**40**	**43**	**93**	**202**	**37**	**165**	**1,563**
1996 Year	**566**	**284**	**850**	**127**	**40**	**43**	**86**	**195**	**46**	**164**	**1,507**
1997 Year	**563**	**305**	**868**	**138**	**44**	**44**	**89**	**210**	**40**	**169**	**1,560**
1998 Year	**571**	**324**	**895**	**156**	**45**	**65**	**115**	**216**	**45**	**176**	**1,647**
1999 Year	**567**	**284**	**852**	**125**	**41**	**43**	**89**	**193**	**36**	**157**	**1,493**
2000 Year	**541**	**286**	**826**	**118**	**45**	**41**	**83**	**196**	**36**	**164**	**1,468**
2001 Year	**550**	**312**	**862**	**145**	**42**	**66**	**121**	**210**	**41**	**166**	**1,586**
2002 Year	**599**	**278**	**877**	**134**	**39**	**53**	**106**	**209**	**31**	**152**	**1,548**
2003 Year	**638**	**269**	**907**	**137**	**39**	**50**	**94**	**207**	**38**	**147**	**1,568**
2004 Year	**676**	**286**	**961**	**126**	**40**	**55**	**104**	**218**	**42**	**153**	**1,645**
2005 Year	**685**	**324**	**1,008**	**136**	**42**	**57**	**109**	**208**	**37**	**157**	**1,698**
2006 Year	**689**	**312**	**1,001**	**144**	**39**	**62**	**113**	**212**	**42**	**169**	**1,720**
2007 January	689	325	1,013	140	39	47	91	227	42	171	1,724
February	689	318	1,006	124	39	30	70	215	36	176	1,666
March	689	331	1,019	120	40	27	70	202	40	186	1,678
April	689	342	1,031	121	40	30	77	197	38	189	1,694
May	690	353	1,044	125	41	37	91	203	37	183	1,724
June	690	354	1,044	124	41	44	103	206	36	176	1,730
July	690	337	1,027	130	42	50	112	205	40	177	1,733
August	690	321	1,011	135	41	55	122	194	36	177	1,716
September	693	311	1,004	134	43	58	126	200	37	173	1,717
October	694	307	1,001	134	42	61	124	199	39	169	1,708
November	696	300	995	135	40	60	112	205	39	164	1,690
December	**697**	**286**	**983**	**134**	**39**	**52**	**96**	**218**	**39**	**156**	**1,665**
2008 January	698	296	995	130	42	39	78	231	39	162	1,677
February	699	302	1,000	117	40	29	66	234	39	166	1,662
March	700	313	1,013	107	38	26	65	221	39	169	1,653
April	701	319	1,020	106	39	31	78	210	40	172	1,665
May	704	303	1,007	113	40	38	92	207	41	173	1,673
June	706	295	1,001	121	40	43	103	210	42	170	1,686
July	707	295	1,002	130	41	47	114	206	37	169	1,699
August	707	302	1,009	132	41	54	128	195	39	167	1,710
September	702	303	1,006	127	38	59	138	189	39	168	1,705
October	702	312	1,014	127	39	59	133	195	40	164	1,712
November	702	321	1,023	136	38	61	127	203	39	168	1,733
December	**702**	**324**	**1,026**	**146**	**38**	**55**	**113**	**213**	**36**	**162**	**1,735**
2009 January	704	R 353	R 1,057	R 143	R 41	R 46	R 96	R 218	35	R 173	R 1,762
February	E 705	E 351	E 1,056	E 144	E 42	E 38	RF 81	E 215	E 37	RE 168	E 1,742
March	E 712	E 361	E 1,073	E 142	E 39	E 39	F 80	E 217	E 36	E 179	E 1,766

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. 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, "Petroleum New Stock Basis," at end of section.

[g] Does not include stocks that are held in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.

[h] 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."

[i] Includes propylene.

[j] Includes finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol; excludes oxygenates.

[k] Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. – –=Not applicable.

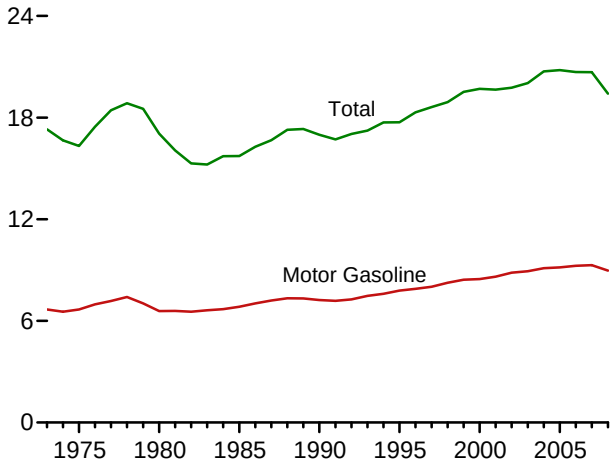
Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

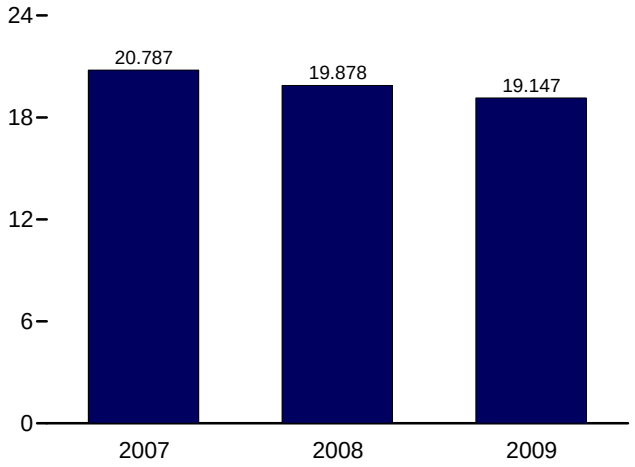
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2007:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** 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 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Million Barrels per Day)

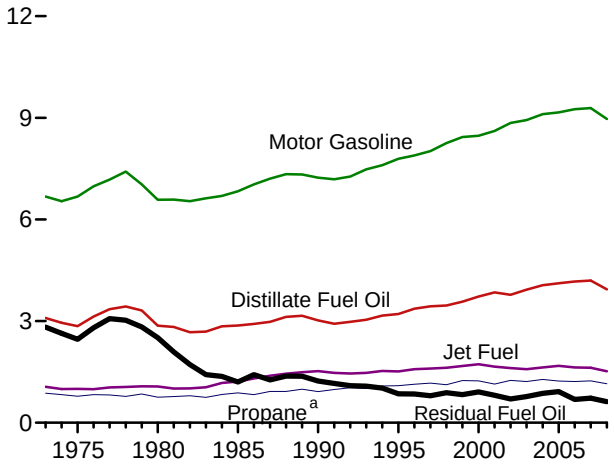
Total and Motor Gasoline, 1973-2008



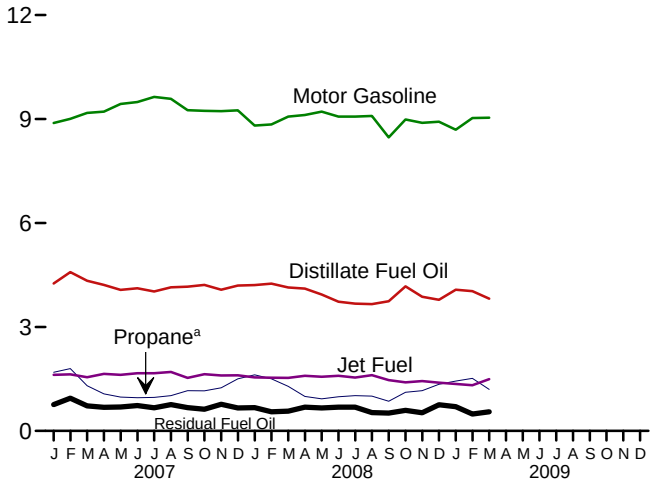
Total, January-March



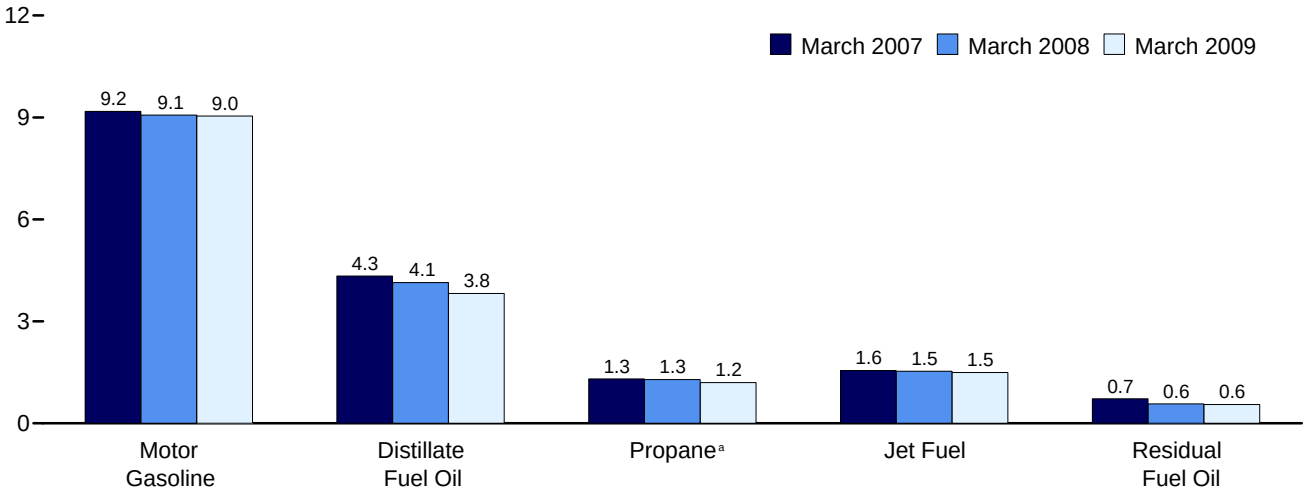
Selected Products,1973-2008



Selected Products, Monthly



Selected Products



[a] Includes propylene.
Note: SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[b]	Kero-sene	LPG[a]		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[d]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[e]	Total
						Propane[c]	Total						
1973 Average	**522**	**45**	**3,092**	**1,059**	**216**	**872**	**1,449**	**162**	**6,674**	**261**	**2,822**	**1,005**	**17,308**
1975 Average	**419**	**39**	**2,851**	**1,001**	**159**	**783**	**1,333**	**137**	**6,675**	**247**	**2,462**	**1,001**	**16,322**
1980 Average	**396**	**35**	**2,866**	**1,068**	**158**	**754**	**1,469**	**159**	**6,579**	**237**	**2,508**	**1,581**	**17,056**
1985 Average	**425**	**27**	**2,868**	**1,218**	**114**	**883**	**1,599**	**145**	**6,831**	**264**	**1,202**	**1,032**	**15,726**
1990 Average	**483**	**24**	**3,021**	**1,522**	**43**	**917**	**1,556**	**164**	**7,235**	**339**	**1,229**	**1,373**	**16,988**
1995 Average	**486**	**21**	**3,207**	**1,514**	**54**	**1,096**	**1,899**	**156**	**7,789**	**365**	**852**	**1,381**	**17,725**
1996 Average	**484**	**20**	**3,365**	**1,578**	**62**	**1,136**	**2,012**	**151**	**7,891**	**379**	**848**	**1,518**	**18,309**
1997 Average	**505**	**22**	**3,435**	**1,599**	**66**	**1,170**	**2,038**	**160**	**8,017**	**377**	**797**	**1,605**	**18,620**
1998 Average	**521**	**19**	**3,461**	**1,622**	**78**	**1,120**	**1,952**	**168**	**8,253**	**447**	**887**	**1,508**	**18,917**
1999 Average	**547**	**21**	**3,572**	**1,673**	**73**	**1,246**	**2,195**	**169**	**8,431**	**477**	**830**	**1,532**	**19,519**
2000 Average	**525**	**20**	**3,722**	**1,725**	**67**	**1,235**	**2,231**	**166**	**8,472**	**406**	**909**	**1,458**	**19,701**
2001 Average	**519**	**19**	**3,847**	**1,655**	**72**	**1,142**	**2,044**	**153**	**8,610**	**437**	**811**	**1,481**	**19,649**
2002 Average	**512**	**18**	**3,776**	**1,614**	**43**	**1,248**	**2,163**	**151**	**8,848**	**463**	**700**	**1,474**	**19,761**
2003 Average	**503**	**16**	**3,927**	**1,578**	**55**	**1,215**	**2,074**	**140**	**8,935**	**455**	**772**	**1,579**	**20,034**
2004 Average	**537**	**17**	**4,058**	**1,630**	**64**	**1,276**	**2,132**	**141**	**9,105**	**524**	**865**	**1,657**	**20,731**
2005 Average	**546**	**19**	**4,118**	**1,679**	**70**	**1,229**	**2,030**	**141**	**9,159**	**515**	**920**	**1,605**	**20,802**
2006 Average	**521**	**18**	**4,169**	**1,633**	**54**	**1,215**	**2,052**	**137**	**9,253**	**522**	**689**	**1,640**	**20,687**
2007 January	353	16	4,256	1,616	52	1,694	2,468	151	8,886	435	759	1,574	20,567
February	289	13	4,582	1,634	48	1,798	2,575	128	9,006	430	946	1,658	21,309
March	370	14	4,334	1,551	35	1,305	2,113	152	9,178	561	723	1,506	20,536
April	455	20	4,214	1,647	27	1,070	1,998	144	9,215	437	682	1,696	20,536
May	507	17	4,068	1,618	14	978	1,846	157	9,434	551	690	1,717	20,620
June	637	22	4,114	1,663	15	958	1,924	134	9,491	480	733	1,509	20,723
July	651	17	4,026	1,664	7	969	1,912	147	9,640	420	669	1,593	20,747
August	647	21	4,146	1,703	28	1,018	1,912	139	9,582	539	761	1,548	21,025
September	606	17	4,161	1,533	32	1,162	1,925	127	9,254	546	674	1,541	20,415
October	595	21	4,213	1,637	28	1,157	1,984	150	9,236	437	626	1,549	20,476
November	458	15	4,074	1,600	46	1,243	2,109	138	9,229	464	768	1,633	20,535
December	348	11	4,193	1,603	58	1,504	2,287	128	9,251	573	665	1,603	20,719
Average	**494**	**17**	**4,196**	**1,622**	**32**	**1,235**	**2,085**	**142**	**9,286**	**490**	**723**	**1,593**	**20,680**
2008 January	302	13	4,209	1,546	31	1,620	2,333	132	8,814	501	672	1,561	20,114
February	313	13	4,251	1,537	50	1,504	2,314	131	8,842	203	552	1,576	19,782
March	295	13	4,140	1,533	46	1,288	2,120	143	9,069	474	571	1,328	19,732
April	360	19	4,108	1,592	25	995	1,855	144	9,117	482	684	1,382	19,768
May	444	19	3,936	1,564	28	928	1,864	142	9,216	456	661	1,398	19,729
June	581	16	3,728	1,589	28	988	1,872	135	9,071	450	688	1,395	19,553
July	556	14	3,672	1,541	29	1,017	1,932	137	9,072	522	687	1,249	19,412
August	522	20	3,657	1,611	24	1,002	1,940	157	9,090	471	526	1,247	19,267
September	536	16	3,740	1,467	27	856	1,418	96	8,469	358	516	1,153	17,796
October	464	12	4,173	1,403	17	1,116	1,860	147	8,986	466	592	1,523	19,643
November	308	16	3,870	1,439	21	1,160	1,868	92	8,889	438	526	1,535	19,001
December	314	14	3,784	1,394	46	1,346	1,949	102	8,921	503	753	1,420	19,199
Average	**417**	**15**	**3,938**	**1,518**	**31**	**1,151**	**1,944**	**130**	**8,964**	**445**	**620**	**1,397**	**19,419**
2009 January	R 230	R 17	R 4,075	R 1,357	R 36	R 1,438	R 2,166	R 111	R 8,690	R 430	R 700	R 1,313	R 19,125
February	F 227	F 16	E 4,033	E 1,318	RF 40	E 1,516	F 2,251	RF 136	E 9,030	RF 377	E 487	RE 1,570	E 19,486
March	F 245	F 17	E 3,818	E 1,494	F 14	E 1,199	F 1,987	F 140	E 9,040	F 424	E 554	E 1,132	E 18,864
3-Month Average	**E 234**	**E 17**	**E 3,974**	**E 1,392**	**E 30**	**E 1,380**	**E 2,131**	**E 129**	**E 8,916**	**E 411**	**E 584**	**E 1,330**	**E 19,147**
2008 3-Month Average	**303**	**13**	**4,199**	**1,539**	**42**	**1,470**	**2,254**	**135**	**8,910**	**397**	**599**	**1,487**	**19,878**
2007 3-Month Average	**339**	**15**	**4,384**	**1,599**	**45**	**1,593**	**2,379**	**144**	**9,024**	**477**	**805**	**1,577**	**20,787**

[a] Liquified petroleum gases.

[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."

[c] Includes propylene.

[d] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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.

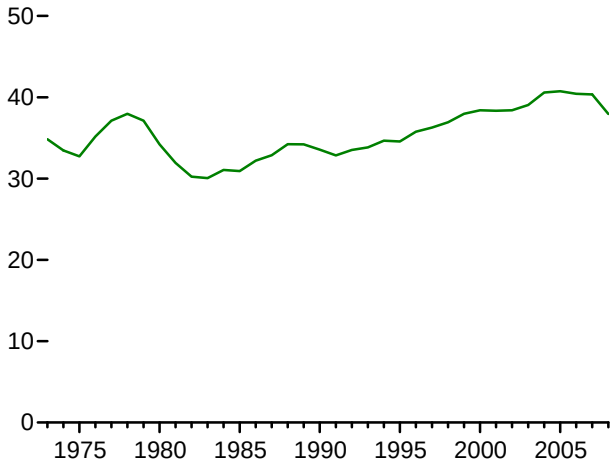
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

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. • **1981-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports. • **2008 and 2009:** 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.

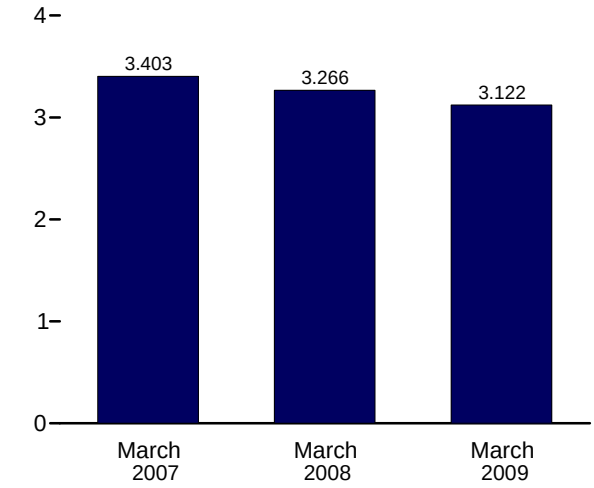
Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Quadrillion Btu)

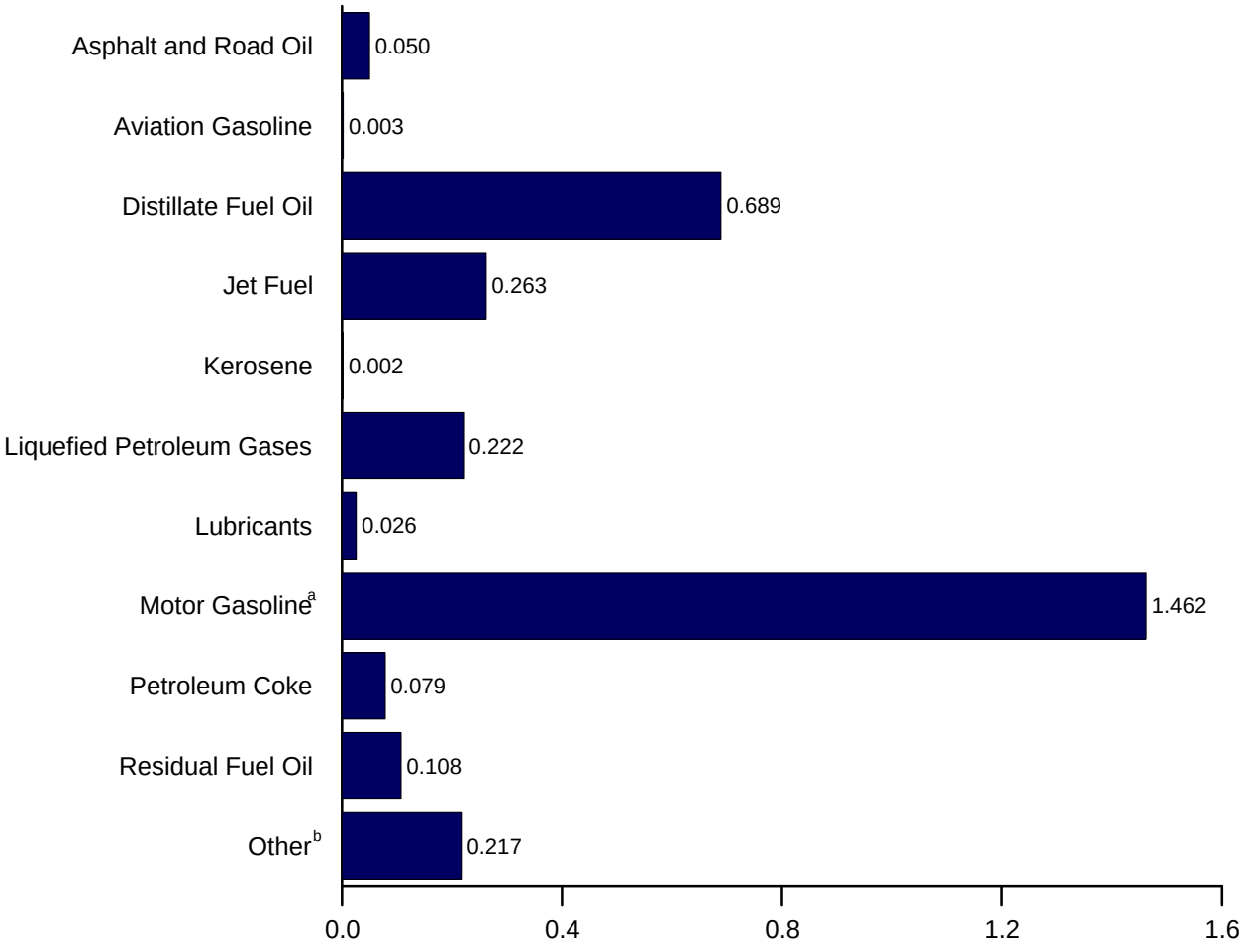
Total, 1973-2008



Total



By Product, March 2009



[a] Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
[b] All petroleum not shown above.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type

(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[b]	Kero-sene	LPG[a]		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline[d]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[e]	Total
						Propane[c]	Total						
1973 Total	**1,264**	**83**	**6,575**	**2,167**	**447**	**1,221**	**1,981**	**359**	**12,797**	**573**	**6,477**	**2,117**	**34,840**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**71**	**6,061**	**2,047**	**329**	**1,097**	**1,807**	**304**	**12,798**	**542**	**5,649**	**2,107**	**32,731**
1980 Total	**962**	**64**	**6,110**	**2,190**	**329**	**1,059**	**1,976**	**354**	**12,648**	**522**	**5,772**	**3,275**	**34,202**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**50**	**6,098**	**2,497**	**236**	**1,236**	**2,103**	**322**	**13,098**	**582**	**2,759**	**2,149**	**30,922**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**45**	**6,422**	**3,129**	**88**	**1,284**	**2,059**	**362**	**13,872**	**745**	**2,820**	**2,840**	**33,553**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**40**	**6,818**	**3,132**	**112**	**1,534**	**2,512**	**346**	**14,825**	**802**	**1,955**	**2,834**	**34,553**
1996 Total	**1,176**	**37**	**7,175**	**3,274**	**128**	**1,594**	**2,660**	**335**	**15,064**	**837**	**1,952**	**3,119**	**35,757**
1997 Total	**1,224**	**40**	**7,304**	**3,308**	**136**	**1,638**	**2,690**	**354**	**15,254**	**829**	**1,828**	**3,298**	**36,266**
1998 Total	**1,263**	**35**	**7,359**	**3,357**	**162**	**1,568**	**2,575**	**371**	**15,701**	**982**	**2,036**	**3,093**	**36,934**
1999 Total	**1,324**	**39**	**7,595**	**3,462**	**151**	**1,745**	**2,897**	**375**	**16,036**	**1,048**	**1,905**	**3,128**	**37,960**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**36**	**7,935**	**3,580**	**140**	**1,734**	**2,945**	**369**	**16,155**	**895**	**2,091**	**2,981**	**38,404**
2001 Total	**1,257**	**35**	**8,179**	**3,426**	**150**	**1,598**	**2,697**	**338**	**16,373**	**961**	**1,861**	**3,056**	**38,333**
2002 Total	**1,240**	**34**	**8,028**	**3,340**	**90**	**1,747**	**2,852**	**334**	**16,819**	**1,018**	**1,605**	**3,041**	**38,401**
2003 Total	**1,220**	**30**	**8,349**	**3,265**	**113**	**1,701**	**2,747**	**309**	**16,981**	**1,000**	**1,772**	**3,260**	**39,047**
2004 Total	**1,304**	**31**	**8,652**	**3,383**	**133**	**1,791**	**2,824**	**313**	**17,379**	**1,156**	**1,990**	**3,429**	**40,594**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**35**	**8,755**	**3,475**	**144**	**1,721**	**2,682**	**312**	**17,444**	**1,133**	**2,111**	**3,320**	**40,735**
2006 Total	**1,261**	**33**	**8,864**	**3,379**	**111**	**1,701**	**2,701**	**303**	**17,622**	**1,148**	**1,581**	**3,416**	**40,420**
2007 January	73	3	769	284	9	202	275	28	1,438	81	148	302	3,409
February	54	2	747	259	8	193	259	22	1,316	73	167	284	3,190
March	76	2	783	273	6	155	235	29	1,485	105	141	270	3,403
April	91	3	736	280	5	123	215	26	1,443	79	129	287	3,294
May	104	3	735	284	2	116	205	30	1,526	103	135	290	3,417
June	127	3	719	283	3	110	207	24	1,486	87	138	246	3,324
July	134	3	727	293	1	115	213	28	1,560	78	130	272	3,438
August	133	3	749	299	5	121	213	26	1,550	101	148	257	3,484
September	121	3	727	261	5	134	207	23	1,449	99	127	253	3,274
October	122	3	761	288	5	138	221	28	1,494	82	122	267	3,393
November	91	2	712	272	8	143	227	25	1,445	84	145	282	3,293
December	72	2	757	282	10	179	255	24	1,497	107	130	299	3,434
Total	**1,197**	**32**	**8,921**	**3,358**	**67**	**1,729**	**2,733**	**313**	**17,689**	**1,077**	**1,659**	**3,308**	**40,353**
2008 January	62	2	760	272	5	193	260	25	1,426	93	131	292	3,329
February	60	2	718	253	8	167	241	23	1,338	35	101	283	3,063
March	61	2	748	269	8	153	236	27	1,467	88	111	248	3,266
April	72	3	718	271	4	114	200	26	1,427	87	129	229	3,166
May	91	3	711	275	5	110	208	27	1,491	85	129	241	3,265
June	116	2	651	270	5	114	202	25	1,420	81	130	230	3,132
July	114	2	663	271	5	121	215	26	1,467	97	134	217	3,213
August	107	3	660	283	4	119	216	29	1,470	88	103	224	3,189
September	107	2	654	250	5	98	153	17	1,326	65	97	175	2,850
October	95	2	754	247	3	133	207	28	1,454	87	115	260	3,251
November	61	2	676	245	4	134	202	17	1,391	79	99	267	3,043
December	65	2	683	245	8	160	217	19	1,443	94	147	254	3,178
Total	**1,012**	**28**	**8,396**	**3,150**	**64**	**1,616**	**2,559**	**289**	**17,120**	**981**	**1,426**	**2,920**	**37,946**
2009 January	R 47	R 3	R 736	R 239	R 6	R 171	R 242	R 21	R 1,406	R 80	R 136	R 250	R 3,165
February	F 42	F 2	E 658	E 209	RF 6	E 163	F 227	F 23	E 1,319	RF 64	E 86	E 277	E 2,913
March	F 50	F 3	E 689	E 263	F 2	E 143	F 222	F 26	E 1,462	F 79	E 108	E 217	E 3,122
3-Month Total	E **140**	E **8**	E **2,083**	E **710**	E **15**	E **476**	E **690**	E **70**	E **4,187**	E **223**	E **330**	E **744**	E **9,201**
2008 3-Month Total	**183**	**6**	**2,226**	**794**	**22**	**513**	**738**	**75**	**4,231**	**217**	**343**	**824**	**9,658**
2007 3-Month Total	**202**	**7**	**2,298**	**816**	**23**	**550**	**769**	**79**	**4,239**	**259**	**455**	**855**	**10,002**

[a] Liquefied petroleum gases.

[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."

[c] Includes propylene.

[d] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[e] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast.

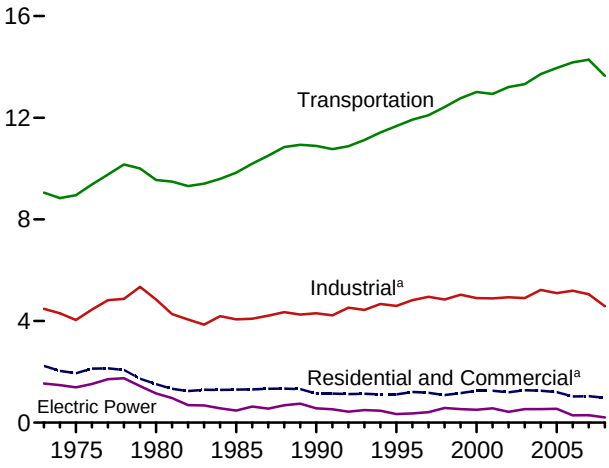
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

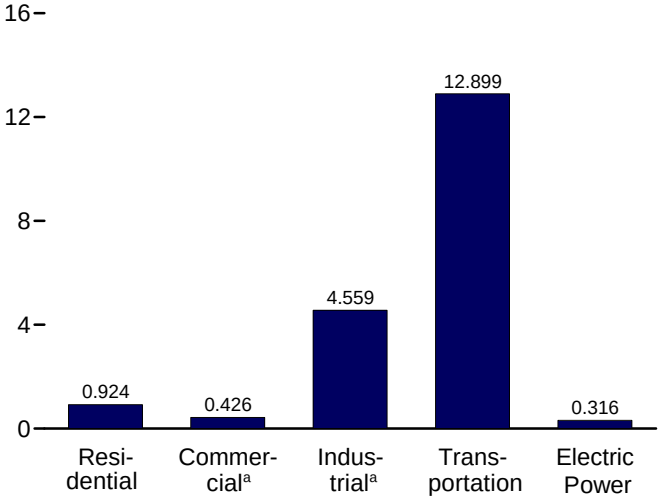
Sources: Tables 3.5, A1, and A3.

Figure 3.7 Petroleum Consumption by Sector
(Million Barrels per Day)

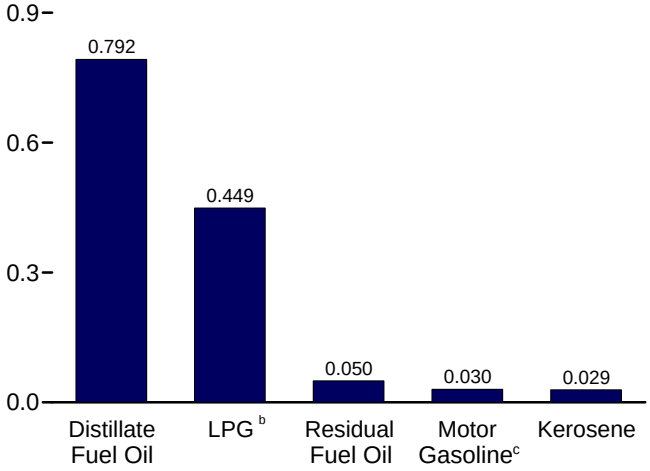
By Sector, 1973-2008



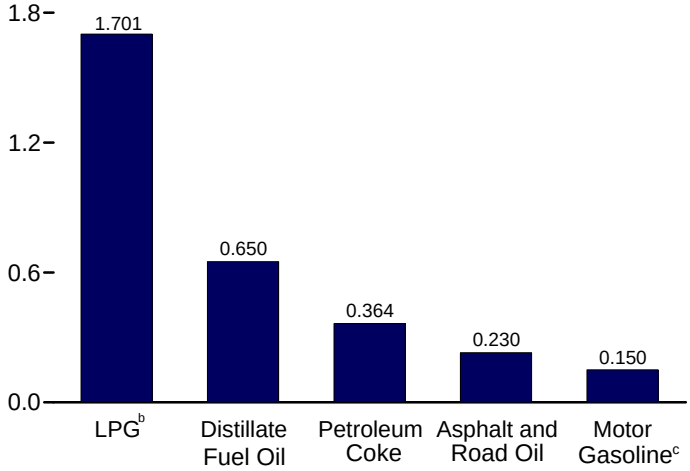
By Sector, January 2009



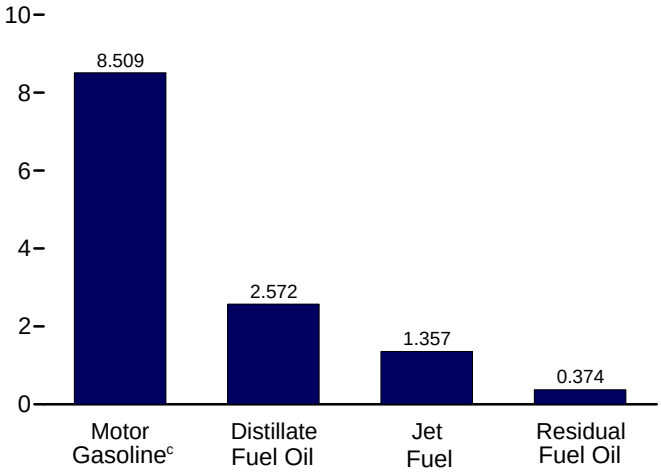
Residential and Commercial Sectors[a], Selected Products, January 2009



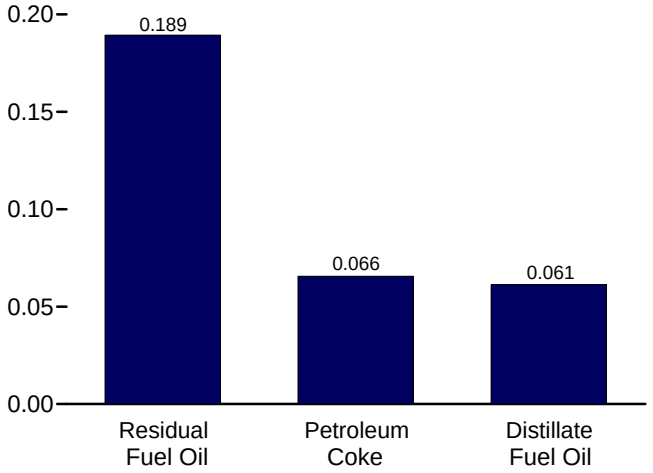
Industrial Sector[a], Selected Products, January 2009



Transportation Sector, Selected Products, January 2009



Electric Power Sector, January 2009



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: Tables 3.7a–3.7c.

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kero-sene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kero-sene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1973 Average	**942**	**110**	**435**	**1,487**	**303**	**31**	**77**	**45**	**NA**	**290**	**746**
1975 Average	**850**	**78**	**389**	**1,316**	**276**	**24**	**69**	**46**	**NA**	**214**	**629**
1980 Average	**617**	**51**	**242**	**910**	**243**	**20**	**43**	**56**	**NA**	**245**	**606**
1985 Average	**514**	**77**	**249**	**839**	**297**	**16**	**44**	**50**	**NA**	**99**	**506**
1990 Average	**460**	**31**	**276**	**767**	**252**	**6**	**49**	**58**	**0**	**100**	**465**
1995 Average	**426**	**36**	**306**	**767**	**225**	**11**	**54**	**10**	**(s)**	**62**	**361**
1996 Average	**434**	**43**	**358**	**835**	**227**	**10**	**63**	**14**	**(s)**	**60**	**373**
1997 Average	**411**	**45**	**349**	**805**	**209**	**12**	**62**	**22**	**(s)**	**48**	**353**
1998 Average	**363**	**52**	**329**	**744**	**202**	**15**	**58**	**20**	**(s)**	**37**	**332**
1999 Average	**389**	**54**	**404**	**847**	**206**	**13**	**71**	**15**	**(s)**	**32**	**338**
2000 Average	**424**	**46**	**427**	**897**	**230**	**14**	**75**	**23**	**(s)**	**40**	**383**
2001 Average	**427**	**46**	**406**	**879**	**239**	**15**	**72**	**20**	**(s)**	**30**	**376**
2002 Average	**404**	**29**	**412**	**845**	**209**	**8**	**73**	**24**	**(s)**	**35**	**348**
2003 Average	**425**	**34**	**426**	**885**	**226**	**9**	**75**	**32**	**(s)**	**48**	**391**
2004 Average	**433**	**41**	**401**	**875**	**221**	**10**	**71**	**25**	**(s)**	**53**	**380**
2005 Average	**402**	**40**	**391**	**833**	**210**	**10**	**69**	**24**	**(s)**	**50**	**365**
2006 Average	**335**	**32**	**345**	**712**	**189**	**7**	**61**	**26**	**(s)**	**33**	**315**
2007 January	R 424	34	435	R 893	R 224	7	77	31	(s)	R 41	R 380
February	R 514	31	454	R 999	R 272	7	80	31	(s)	R 49	R 439
March	R 451	23	372	R 847	R 239	5	66	32	(s)	R 43	R 385
April	R 263	18	352	R 633	R 139	4	62	32	(s)	R 25	R 262
May	R 193	9	325	R 527	R 102	2	57	33	0	19	R 212
June	R 224	10	339	R 573	R 119	2	60	33	0	R 22	R 235
July	R 219	4	337	R 560	R 116	1	59	33	0	R 21	R 231
August	R 246	19	337	R 601	R 130	4	59	33	(s)	R 24	R 250
September	R 262	21	339	R 622	R 139	4	60	32	(s)	R 25	R 260
October	R 299	18	350	R 667	R 158	4	62	32	(s)	R 29	R 285
November	R 408	30	372	R 810	R 216	6	66	32	(s)	R 39	R 359
December	R 603	38	403	R 1,044	R 319	8	71	32	(s)	R 58	R 488
Average	R **342**	**21**	**367**	R **730**	R **181**	**4**	**65**	**32**	**(s)**	R **33**	R **315**
2008 January	R 523	20	411	R 954	R 276	4	73	30	(s)	R 50	R 434
February	R 533	33	408	R 973	R 282	7	72	31	(s)	R 51	R 442
March	R 391	30	374	R 795	R 207	6	66	31	(s)	R 38	R 348
April	R 303	17	327	R 647	R 160	4	58	32	(s)	R 29	R 283
May	R 216	19	328	R 563	R 114	4	58	32	0	R 21	R 229
June	R 236	18	330	R 584	R 125	4	58	31	0	R 23	R 241
July	R 224	19	340	R 584	R 119	4	60	31	0	R 22	R 235
August	R 201	16	342	R 559	R 106	3	60	31	0	R 19	R 221
September	R 220	18	250	R 488	R 116	4	44	29	(s)	R 21	R 214
October	R 243	11	328	R 582	R 128	2	58	31	(s)	R 23	R 243
November	R 303	14	329	R 646	R 160	3	58	31	(s)	R 29	R 281
December	R 466	30	343	R 840	R 247	6	61	31	(s)	R 45	R 389
Average	R **321**	**21**	**342**	R **684**	R **170**	**4**	**60**	**31**	**(s)**	R **31**	R **296**
2009 January	518	24	382	924	274	5	67	30	(s)	50	426

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector[a]									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[c]	Total
1973 Average	**522**	**691**	**75**	**902**	**88**	**133**	**254**	**809**	**1,005**	**4,479**
1975 Average	**419**	**630**	**58**	**844**	**68**	**116**	**246**	**658**	**1,001**	**4,038**
1980 Average	**396**	**621**	**87**	**1,172**	**82**	**82**	**234**	**586**	**1,581**	**4,842**
1985 Average	**425**	**526**	**21**	**1,285**	**75**	**114**	**261**	**326**	**1,032**	**4,065**
1990 Average	**483**	**541**	**6**	**1,215**	**84**	**97**	**325**	**179**	**1,373**	**4,304**
1995 Average	**486**	**532**	**7**	**1,527**	**80**	**105**	**328**	**147**	**1,381**	**4,594**
1996 Average	**484**	**557**	**9**	**1,580**	**78**	**105**	**343**	**146**	**1,518**	**4,819**
1997 Average	**505**	**566**	**9**	**1,617**	**82**	**111**	**331**	**127**	**1,605**	**4,953**
1998 Average	**521**	**570**	**11**	**1,553**	**86**	**105**	**390**	**100**	**1,508**	**4,844**
1999 Average	**547**	**558**	**6**	**1,709**	**87**	**80**	**426**	**90**	**1,532**	**5,035**
2000 Average	**525**	**563**	**8**	**1,720**	**86**	**79**	**361**	**105**	**1,458**	**4,903**
2001 Average	**519**	**611**	**11**	**1,557**	**79**	**155**	**390**	**89**	**1,481**	**4,892**
2002 Average	**512**	**566**	**7**	**1,668**	**78**	**163**	**383**	**83**	**1,474**	**4,934**
2003 Average	**503**	**534**	**12**	**1,561**	**72**	**171**	**375**	**96**	**1,579**	**4,903**
2004 Average	**537**	**570**	**14**	**1,647**	**73**	**195**	**423**	**108**	**1,657**	**5,223**
2005 Average	**546**	**594**	**19**	**1,549**	**72**	**187**	**404**	**123**	**1,605**	**5,100**
2006 Average	**521**	**594**	**14**	**1,627**	**71**	**198**	**425**	**104**	**1,640**	**5,193**
2007 January	353	R 777	10	1,938	78	154	345	R 98	1,574	R 5,326
February	289	R 790	10	2,022	66	156	351	R 116	1,658	R 5,457
March	370	R 663	7	1,659	78	159	489	R 95	1,506	R 5,026
April	455	R 675	5	1,569	74	159	364	R 87	1,696	R 5,085
May	507	R 607	3	1,449	81	163	475	R 82	1,717	R 5,084
June	637	R 538	3	1,511	69	164	389	R 81	1,509	R 4,902
July	651	R 469	1	1,501	76	167	342	R 71	1,593	R 4,872
August	647	R 496	6	1,501	72	166	457	R 76	1,548	R 4,968
September	606	R 597	6	1,511	66	160	467	R 72	1,541	R 5,027
October	595	R 602	6	1,558	77	160	369	R 67	1,549	R 4,983
November	458	R 509	9	1,656	71	160	397	R 90	1,633	R 4,984
December	348	R 434	12	1,796	66	160	493	R 78	1,603	R 4,989
Average	**494**	R **595**	**6**	**1,637**	**73**	**161**	**412**	R **84**	**1,593**	R **5,056**
2008 January	302	R 731	6	1,832	68	153	421	R 87	1,561	R 5,162
February	313	R 733	10	1,817	67	153	125	R 71	1,576	R 4,865
March	295	R 695	9	1,665	74	157	409	R 76	1,328	R 4,708
April	360	R 668	5	1,457	74	158	414	R 89	1,382	R 4,607
May	444	R 603	6	1,464	73	159	393	R 85	1,398	R 4,626
June	581	R 389	6	1,470	69	157	371	R 83	1,395	R 4,522
July	556	R 354	6	1,517	71	157	455	R 86	1,249	R 4,450
August	522	R 359	5	1,524	81	157	399	R 66	1,247	R 4,360
September	536	R 480	6	1,113	49	147	289	R 62	1,153	R 3,833
October	464	R 732	3	1,461	75	156	393	R 76	1,523	R 4,884
November	308	R 575	4	1,467	47	154	372	R 68	1,535	R 4,529
December	314	R 398	9	1,530	52	154	438	R 99	1,420	R 4,416
Average	**417**	R **559**	**6**	**1,526**	**67**	**155**	**375**	R **79**	**1,397**	R **4,581**
2009 January	230	650	7	1,701	57	150	364	87	1,313	4,559

[a] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.7c Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector[a]			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[c]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[d]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[e]	Total
1973 Average	**45**	**1,045**	**1,042**	**35**	**74**	**6,496**	**317**	**9,054**	**129**	**7**	**1,406**	**1,542**
1975 Average	**39**	**998**	**992**	**31**	**70**	**6,512**	**310**	**8,951**	**107**	**1**	**1,280**	**1,388**
1980 Average	**35**	**1,311**	**1,062**	**13**	**77**	**6,441**	**608**	**9,546**	**79**	**2**	**1,069**	**1,151**
1985 Average	**27**	**1,491**	**1,218**	**21**	**71**	**6,667**	**342**	**9,838**	**40**	**3**	**435**	**478**
1990 Average	**24**	**1,722**	**1,522**	**16**	**80**	**7,080**	**443**	**10,888**	**45**	**14**	**507**	**566**
1995 Average	**21**	**1,973**	**1,514**	**13**	**76**	**7,674**	**397**	**11,668**	**51**	**37**	**247**	**334**
1996 Average	**20**	**2,096**	**1,578**	**11**	**73**	**7,772**	**370**	**11,921**	**51**	**36**	**273**	**360**
1997 Average	**22**	**2,198**	**1,599**	**10**	**78**	**7,883**	**310**	**12,099**	**52**	**46**	**311**	**410**
1998 Average	**19**	**2,263**	**1,622**	**13**	**81**	**8,128**	**294**	**12,420**	**64**	**56**	**456**	**576**
1999 Average	**21**	**2,352**	**1,673**	**10**	**82**	**8,336**	**290**	**12,765**	**66**	**51**	**418**	**535**
2000 Average	**20**	**2,422**	**1,725**	**8**	**81**	**8,370**	**386**	**13,012**	**82**	**45**	**378**	**505**
2001 Average	**19**	**2,489**	**1,655**	**10**	**74**	**8,435**	**255**	**12,938**	**80**	**47**	**437**	**564**
2002 Average	**18**	**2,536**	**1,614**	**10**	**73**	**8,662**	**295**	**13,208**	**60**	**80**	**287**	**427**
2003 Average	**16**	**2,665**	**1,578**	**12**	**68**	**8,733**	**249**	**13,321**	**76**	**79**	**379**	**534**
2004 Average	**17**	**2,783**	**1,630**	**14**	**69**	**8,885**	**321**	**13,718**	**52**	**101**	**382**	**535**
2005 Average	**19**	**2,858**	**1,679**	**20**	**68**	**8,948**	**365**	**13,957**	**54**	**111**	**382**	**547**
2006 Average	**18**	**3,017**	**1,633**	**20**	**67**	**9,029**	**395**	**14,178**	**35**	**97**	**157**	**289**
2007 January	16	2,785	1,616	19	74	8,701	R 439	R 13,650	45	90	182	317
February	13	R 2,917	1,634	19	62	8,819	R 441	R 13,906	89	79	339	507
March	14	2,941	1,551	16	74	8,987	R 418	R 14,000	40	72	167	279
April	20	R 3,105	1,647	15	70	9,024	R 406	R 14,286	32	73	165	269
May	17	R 3,134	1,618	14	76	9,238	R 447	R 14,546	32	77	143	252
June	22	R 3,193	1,663	14	65	9,294	R 446	R 14,698	40	91	184	316
July	17	R 3,184	1,664	14	72	9,439	R 399	R 14,789	38	78	179	295
August	21	R 3,220	1,703	14	68	9,383	R 416	R 14,826	54	81	244	380
September	17	R 3,131	1,533	14	62	9,062	R 416	R 14,234	32	78	161	271
October	21	R 3,118	1,637	15	73	9,044	R 383	R 14,291	36	68	147	250
November	15	R 2,910	1,600	16	67	9,038	R 567	R 14,212	31	66	72	169
December	11	2,800	1,603	17	62	9,059	R 424	R 13,975	38	80	105	223
Average	**17**	**R 3,037**	**1,622**	**16**	**69**	**9,093**	**R 433**	**R 14,287**	**42**	**78**	**173**	**293**
2008 January	13	R 2,625	1,546	18	64	8,631	R 430	R 13,327	54	79	104	237
February	13	R 2,664	1,537	17	64	8,659	R 341	R 13,294	41	78	89	207
March	13	R 2,819	1,533	16	70	8,881	R 385	R 13,716	27	64	73	165
April	19	R 2,948	1,592	14	70	8,927	R 479	R 14,049	28	67	87	182
May	19	R 2,975	1,564	14	69	9,024	R 465	R 14,131	27	63	90	180
June	16	R 2,932	1,589	14	66	8,882	R 424	R 13,923	46	79	158	283
July	14	R 2,943	1,541	15	67	8,884	R 456	R 13,918	32	67	125	224
August	20	R 2,964	1,611	15	76	8,901	R 336	R 13,923	26	71	105	203
September	16	R 2,896	1,467	11	47	8,293	R 302	R 13,032	29	69	131	229
October	12	R 3,048	1,403	14	71	8,799	R 417	R 13,764	22	73	75	170
November	16	R 2,807	1,439	14	45	8,704	R 343	R 13,368	25	66	86	177
December	14	R 2,632	1,394	15	50	8,735	R 491	R 13,331	40	64	119	223
Average	**15**	**R 2,855**	**1,518**	**15**	**63**	**8,778**	**R 406**	**R 13,651**	**33**	**70**	**103**	**207**
2009 January	17	2,572	1,357	16	54	8,509	374	12,899	61	66	189	316

[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] 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 "Industrial Sector, Other" on Table 3.7b.

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

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

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

R=Revised.

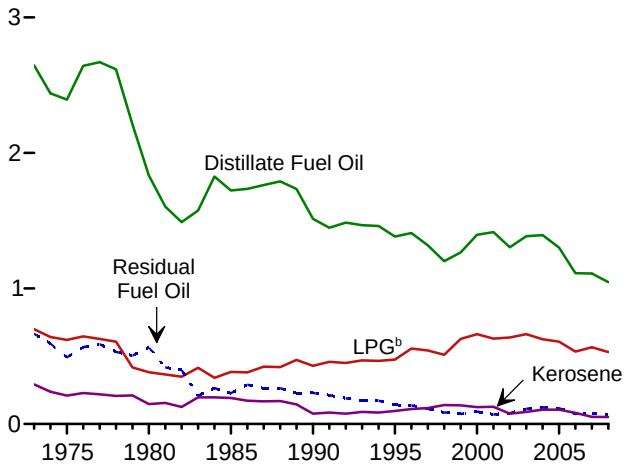
Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

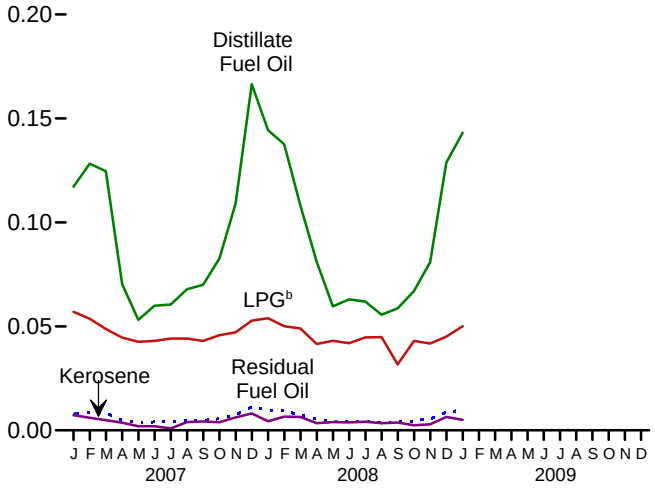
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.8 Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption by Sector, Selected Products
(Quadrillion Btu)

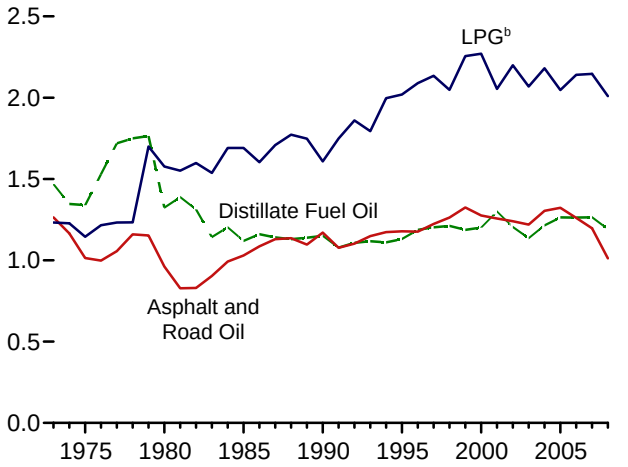
Residential and Commercial Sectors[a], 1973-2008



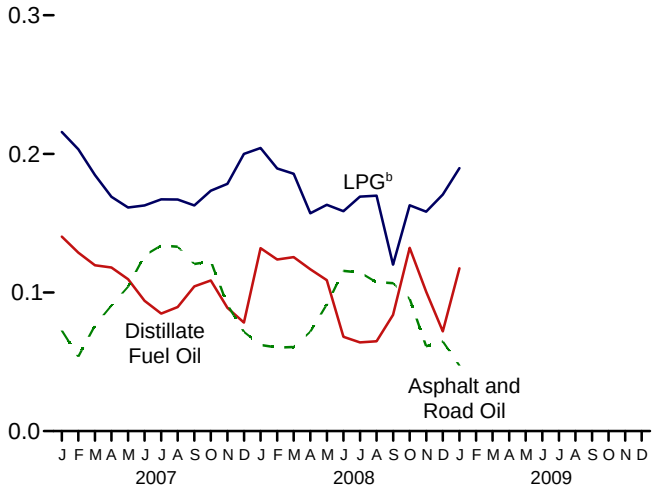
Residential and Commercial Sectors[a], Monthly



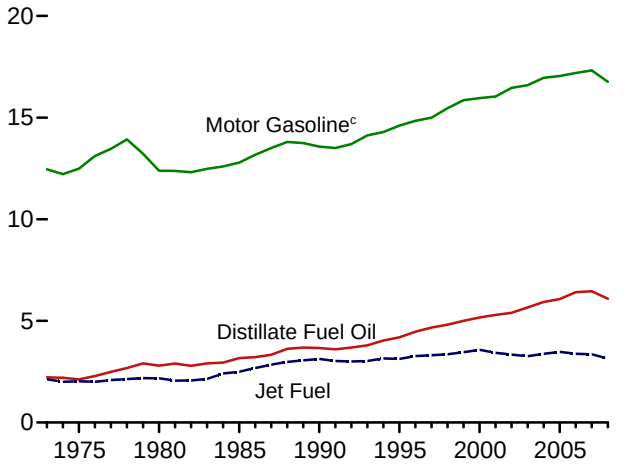
Industrial Sector[a], 1973-2008



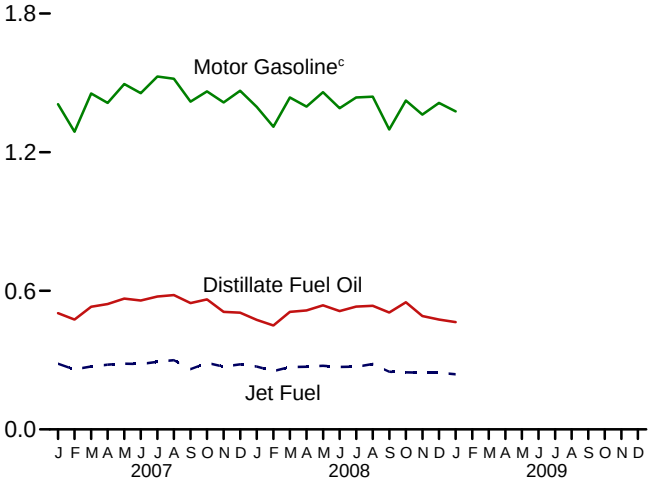
Industrial Sector[a], Monthly



Transportation Sector, 1973-2008



Transportation Sector, Monthly



[a] Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.
[b] Liquefied petroleum gases.
[c] Beginning in 1993, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.
Sources: Tables 3.8a-3.8c.

Table 3.8a Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors (Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1973 Total	**2,003**	**227**	**595**	**2,825**	**644**	**65**	**105**	**87**	**NA**	**665**	**1,565**
1975 Total	**1,807**	**161**	**528**	**2,495**	**587**	**49**	**93**	**89**	**NA**	**492**	**1,310**
1980 Total	**1,316**	**107**	**325**	**1,748**	**518**	**41**	**57**	**107**	**NA**	**565**	**1,287**
1985 Total	**1,092**	**159**	**327**	**1,578**	**631**	**33**	**58**	**96**	**NA**	**228**	**1,045**
1990 Total	**978**	**64**	**365**	**1,407**	**536**	**12**	**64**	**111**	**0**	**230**	**953**
1995 Total	**905**	**74**	**404**	**1,383**	**479**	**22**	**71**	**18**	**(s)**	**141**	**732**
1996 Total	**926**	**89**	**473**	**1,488**	**483**	**21**	**84**	**27**	**(s)**	**137**	**751**
1997 Total	**874**	**93**	**461**	**1,428**	**444**	**25**	**81**	**43**	**(s)**	**111**	**704**
1998 Total	**772**	**108**	**434**	**1,314**	**429**	**31**	**77**	**39**	**(s)**	**85**	**661**
1999 Total	**828**	**111**	**534**	**1,473**	**438**	**27**	**94**	**28**	**(s)**	**73**	**661**
2000 Total	**905**	**95**	**564**	**1,563**	**491**	**30**	**99**	**45**	**(s)**	**92**	**756**
2001 Total	**908**	**95**	**535**	**1,539**	**508**	**31**	**94**	**37**	**(s)**	**70**	**742**
2002 Total	**860**	**60**	**543**	**1,463**	**444**	**16**	**96**	**45**	**(s)**	**80**	**681**
2003 Total	**905**	**70**	**564**	**1,539**	**481**	**19**	**100**	**60**	**(s)**	**111**	**771**
2004 Total	**924**	**85**	**531**	**1,539**	**470**	**20**	**94**	**49**	**(s)**	**122**	**756**
2005 Total	**854**	**84**	**517**	**1,455**	**447**	**22**	**91**	**46**	**(s)**	**116**	**722**
2006 Total	**712**	**66**	**454**	**1,233**	**401**	**15**	**80**	**49**	**(s)**	**75**	**621**
2007 January	R 77	6	48	R 131	R 41	1	9	5	(s)	8	R 63
February	R 84	5	46	134	R 44	1	8	5	(s)	9	R 67
March	R 82	4	41	R 127	R 43	1	7	5	(s)	R 8	R 65
April	46	3	38	R 87	R 24	1	7	5	(s)	5	R 41
May	R 35	2	36	R 73	R 18	(s)	6	5	0	4	R 34
June	39	2	37	77	R 21	(s)	6	5	0	4	R 37
July	R 40	1	38	R 78	R 21	(s)	7	5	0	4	R 37
August	44	3	37	85	R 23	1	7	5	(s)	5	R 41
September	R 46	4	37	R 86	R 24	1	6	5	(s)	5	R 41
October	54	3	39	96	R 29	1	7	5	(s)	6	R 47
November	71	5	40	116	R 38	1	7	5	(s)	R 7	R 58
December	R 109	7	45	R 160	R 58	1	8	5	(s)	R 11	R 83
Total	R **726**	**44**	**481**	R **1,251**	R **384**	**9**	**85**	**61**	**(s)**	R **75**	R **615**
2008 January	R 94	4	46	R 144	R 50	1	8	5	(s)	R 10	R 74
February	R 90	5	43	R 138	R 48	1	8	5	(s)	R 9	R 70
March	R 71	5	42	R 118	R 37	1	7	5	(s)	R 7	R 58
April	R 53	3	35	R 91	R 28	1	6	5	(s)	R 5	R 45
May	R 39	3	37	R 79	R 21	1	6	5	0	R 4	R 37
June	R 41	3	36	R 80	R 22	1	6	5	0	R 4	R 38
July	R 40	3	38	R 82	R 21	1	7	5	0	R 4	R 38
August	R 36	3	38	R 77	R 19	1	7	5	0	4	R 35
September	R 38	3	27	R 68	R 20	1	5	5	(s)	R 4	R 34
October	R 44	2	37	R 82	R 23	(s)	6	5	(s)	5	R 40
November	R 53	2	36	R 91	R 28	(s)	6	5	(s)	R 5	R 45
December	R 84	5	38	R 128	R 45	1	7	5	(s)	R 9	R 66
Total	R **684**	**43**	**451**	R **1,178**	R **362**	**9**	**80**	**59**	**(s)**	R **71**	R **581**
2009 January	94	4	43	140	49	1	8	5	(s)	10	72

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7a, A1, and A3.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[b]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other[c]	Total
1973 Total	**1,264**	**1,469**	**156**	**1,233**	**195**	**255**	**558**	**1,858**	**2,117**	**9,104**
1975 Total	**1,014**	**1,339**	**119**	**1,144**	**149**	**223**	**540**	**1,509**	**2,107**	**8,146**
1980 Total	**962**	**1,324**	**181**	**1,577**	**182**	**158**	**516**	**1,349**	**3,275**	**9,525**
1985 Total	**1,029**	**1,119**	**44**	**1,690**	**166**	**218**	**575**	**748**	**2,149**	**7,738**
1990 Total	**1,170**	**1,150**	**12**	**1,608**	**186**	**185**	**714**	**411**	**2,840**	**8,278**
1995 Total	**1,178**	**1,131**	**15**	**2,019**	**178**	**200**	**721**	**337**	**2,834**	**8,614**
1996 Total	**1,176**	**1,187**	**18**	**2,089**	**173**	**200**	**757**	**335**	**3,119**	**9,053**
1997 Total	**1,224**	**1,203**	**19**	**2,134**	**182**	**212**	**727**	**291**	**3,298**	**9,290**
1998 Total	**1,263**	**1,211**	**22**	**2,048**	**191**	**199**	**858**	**230**	**3,093**	**9,116**
1999 Total	**1,324**	**1,187**	**13**	**2,256**	**193**	**152**	**936**	**207**	**3,128**	**9,396**
2000 Total	**1,276**	**1,200**	**16**	**2,271**	**190**	**150**	**796**	**241**	**2,981**	**9,120**
2001 Total	**1,257**	**1,300**	**23**	**2,054**	**174**	**295**	**858**	**203**	**3,056**	**9,220**
2002 Total	**1,240**	**1,204**	**14**	**2,200**	**172**	**309**	**842**	**190**	**3,041**	**9,213**
2003 Total	**1,220**	**1,136**	**24**	**2,068**	**159**	**324**	**825**	**220**	**3,260**	**9,237**
2004 Total	**1,304**	**1,214**	**28**	**2,181**	**161**	**372**	**934**	**249**	**3,429**	**9,872**
2005 Total	**1,323**	**1,264**	**39**	**2,047**	**160**	**356**	**889**	**281**	**3,320**	**9,680**
2006 Total	**1,261**	**1,263**	**30**	**2,140**	**156**	**376**	**934**	**239**	**3,416**	**9,815**
2007 January	73	R 140	2	216	15	25	64	R 19	302	R 855
February	54	R 129	2	203	11	23	59	R 20	284	R 785
March	76	R 120	1	185	15	26	91	R 19	270	R 801
April	91	R 118	1	169	13	25	66	R 16	287	R 786
May	104	R 110	R (s)	161	15	26	89	R 16	290	R 812
June	127	R 94	1	163	13	26	70	R 15	246	R 754
July	134	R 85	(s)	167	14	27	64	R 14	272	R 777
August	133	R 89	1	167	13	27	85	R 15	257	R 788
September	121	R 104	1	163	12	25	84	R 14	253	R 777
October	122	R 109	1	173	15	26	69	R 13	267	R 795
November	91	R 89	2	178	13	25	72	R 17	282	R 769
December	72	R 78	2	200	12	26	92	R 15	299	R 797
Total	**1,197**	**R 1,265**	**13**	**2,146**	**161**	**306**	**906**	**R 193**	**3,308**	**R 9,496**
2008 January	62	R 132	1	204	13	25	79	R 17	292	R 825
February	60	R 124	2	190	12	23	22	R 13	283	R 728
March	61	R 125	2	186	14	25	76	R 15	248	R 752
April	72	R 117	1	157	13	25	75	R 17	229	R 705
May	91	R 109	1	163	14	26	73	R 17	241	R 735
June	116	R 68	1	159	13	25	67	R 16	230	R 693
July	114	R 64	1	169	13	25	85	R 17	217	R 706
August	107	R 65	1	170	15	25	75	R 13	224	R 695
September	107	R 84	1	120	9	23	52	R 12	175	R 583
October	95	R 132	1	163	14	25	73	R 15	260	R 778
November	61	R 101	1	158	9	24	67	R 13	267	R 700
December	65	R 72	2	171	10	25	82	R 19	254	R 699
Total	**1,012**	**R 1,192**	**13**	**2,009**	**148**	**296**	**826**	**R 182**	**2,920**	**R 8,600**
2009 January	47	117	1	190	11	24	68	17	250	725

[a] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants.

[b] Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

[c] Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7b, A1, and A3.

Table 3.8c Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors (Trillion Btu)

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector[a]			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline[c]	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil[d]	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil[e]	Total
1973 Total	**83**	**2,222**	**2,131**	**48**	**163**	**12,455**	**727**	**17,831**	**273**	**15**	**3,226**	**3,515**
1975 Total	**71**	**2,121**	**2,029**	**42**	**155**	**12,485**	**711**	**17,614**	**226**	**2**	**2,937**	**3,166**
1980 Total	**64**	**2,795**	**2,179**	**17**	**172**	**12,383**	**1,398**	**19,009**	**169**	**5**	**2,459**	**2,634**
1985 Total	**50**	**3,170**	**2,497**	**28**	**156**	**12,784**	**786**	**19,471**	**85**	**7**	**998**	**1,090**
1990 Total	**45**	**3,661**	**3,129**	**22**	**176**	**13,575**	**1,016**	**21,625**	**97**	**30**	**1,163**	**1,289**
1995 Total	**40**	**4,195**	**3,132**	**17**	**168**	**14,607**	**911**	**23,069**	**108**	**81**	**566**	**755**
1996 Total	**37**	**4,469**	**3,274**	**15**	**163**	**14,837**	**851**	**23,647**	**109**	**80**	**628**	**817**
1997 Total	**40**	**4,672**	**3,308**	**13**	**172**	**14,999**	**712**	**23,917**	**111**	**102**	**715**	**927**
1998 Total	**35**	**4,812**	**3,357**	**17**	**180**	**15,463**	**674**	**24,537**	**136**	**124**	**1,047**	**1,306**
1999 Total	**39**	**5,001**	**3,462**	**13**	**182**	**15,855**	**665**	**25,218**	**140**	**112**	**959**	**1,211**
2000 Total	**36**	**5,165**	**3,580**	**11**	**179**	**15,960**	**888**	**25,820**	**175**	**99**	**871**	**1,144**
2001 Total	**35**	**5,292**	**3,426**	**13**	**164**	**16,041**	**586**	**25,556**	**171**	**103**	**1,003**	**1,277**
2002 Total	**34**	**5,392**	**3,340**	**13**	**162**	**16,465**	**677**	**26,084**	**127**	**175**	**659**	**961**
2003 Total	**30**	**5,666**	**3,265**	**16**	**150**	**16,597**	**571**	**26,296**	**161**	**175**	**869**	**1,205**
2004 Total	**31**	**5,932**	**3,383**	**18**	**152**	**16,959**	**740**	**27,214**	**111**	**222**	**879**	**1,212**
2005 Total	**35**	**6,076**	**3,475**	**27**	**151**	**17,043**	**837**	**27,644**	**115**	**243**	**876**	**1,235**
2006 Total	**33**	**6,414**	**3,379**	**26**	**147**	**17,197**	**906**	**28,103**	**74**	**214**	**361**	**648**
2007 January	3	503	284	2	14	1,408	R 86	R 2,299	8	17	35	60
February	2	476	259	2	11	1,289	R 78	R 2,116	15	13	60	88
March	2	531	273	2	14	1,454	R 81	R 2,357	7	13	32	53
April	3	543	280	2	13	1,413	R 76	R 2,329	6	13	31	50
May	3	R 566	284	2	14	1,495	R 87	R 2,451	6	14	28	48
June	3	R 558	283	2	12	1,455	R 84	R 2,397	7	16	35	58
July	3	R 575	293	2	13	1,527	R 78	R 2,490	7	15	35	56
August	3	R 581	299	2	13	1,518	R 81	R 2,498	10	15	48	73
September	3	R 547	261	2	11	1,419	R 78	R 2,320	6	14	30	50
October	3	563	288	2	14	1,463	R 75	R 2,407	6	13	29	48
November	2	509	272	2	12	1,415	R 107	R 2,319	5	12	14	31
December	2	506	282	2	12	1,466	R 83	R 2,351	7	15	20	42
Total	**32**	**R 6,457**	**3,358**	**21**	**152**	**17,321**	**R 994**	**R 28,334**	**89**	**171**	**397**	**657**
2008 January	2	R 474	272	2	12	1,396	R 84	R 2,242	10	15	20	45
February	2	R 450	253	2	11	1,310	R 62	R 2,090	7	14	16	37
March	2	R 509	269	2	13	1,437	R 75	R 2,307	5	12	14	31
April	3	R 515	271	2	13	1,397	R 90	R 2,291	5	12	16	33
May	3	R 537	275	2	13	1,460	R 91	R 2,380	5	12	18	34
June	2	R 512	270	2	12	1,390	R 80	R 2,269	8	14	30	52
July	2	R 531	271	2	13	1,437	R 89	R 2,344	6	13	24	43
August	3	R 535	283	2	14	1,440	R 65	R 2,343	5	13	20	39
September	2	R 506	250	1	8	1,298	R 57	R 2,123	5	12	25	42
October	2	R 550	247	2	13	1,423	R 81	R 2,318	4	14	15	32
November	2	R 491	245	2	8	1,363	R 65	R 2,175	4	12	16	33
December	2	R 475	245	2	9	1,413	R 96	R 2,242	7	12	23	42
Total	**28**	**R 6,087**	**3,150**	**19**	**140**	**16,765**	**R 935**	**R 27,124**	**70**	**155**	**238**	**463**
2009 January	3	464	239	2	10	1,376	73	2,167	11	12	37	60

[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] 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 "Industrial Sector Other" on Table 3.8b.

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

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

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

R=Revised.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 3.7c, A1, and A3.

Petroleum

Note 1. Petroleum 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 & 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, communications 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, 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, 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 *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*), Appendix B, "Frame."

Note 2. Motor Gasoline. Beginning in January 1981, 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, EIA made adjustments to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by 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 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 was 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, EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment.

Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products.

Note 4. Petroleum 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 (Non-SPR).
Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
Jet Fuel (Total): 1974—30; 1980—42; and 1982—39.
Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1978—136; 1980—128; and 1982—102.
Propane and Propylene: 1978—86; 1980—69; and 1982—57.
Motor Gasoline (Total): 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244.
Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—69.
Total Petroleum: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.

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 is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, 1983 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 108 for liquefied petroleum gases, and 55 for propane and propylene.

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 (Non-SPR).

Note 6. Petroleum 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. The corresponding *PSA/PSM* values, in thousand barrels per day, are: Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, 1976: 1,603; Total Exports, 1979: 472; Petroleum Products Exports, 1979: 237; and SPR Crude Oil Imports, 1978: 162.

Note 7. Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption. Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of the products supplied for each petroleum product, crude oil, unfinished oils, and gasoline blending components. For each of these, except crude oil, product supplied is calculated by adding refinery production, natural gas plant liquids production, new supply of other liquids, imports, and stock withdrawals, and subtracting stock additions, refinery inputs, and exports. Crude oil product supplied is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and at pipeline pump stations as reported on Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Prior to 1983, crude oil burned on leases and used at pipeline pump stations was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included as product supplied for these products. Petroleum product supplied (see Tables 3.5 and 3.6) is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "Petroleum Consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c.

Tables 3.7a–3.7c Sources

Petroleum consumption data in these tables are derived from data for "petroleum products supplied" from the following sources:

1973–1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."

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

1981–2007: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2008 and 2009: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

Aviation Gasoline—All consumption of aviation gasoline is assigned to the transportation 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 Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil 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 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, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (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. Through 2004, all remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector. Beginning in 2005, kerosene-type jet fuel is consumed by the transportation sector; while naphtha-type jet fuel is classified under "Other Petroleum Products," which is assigned to the industrial 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, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (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 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, "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases."

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 Table 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 Table 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 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, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report" (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.

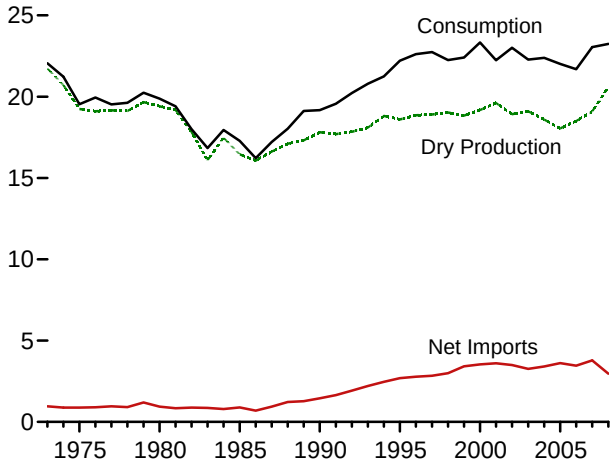
Other Petroleum Products—Consumption of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector. Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.

4 Natural Gas

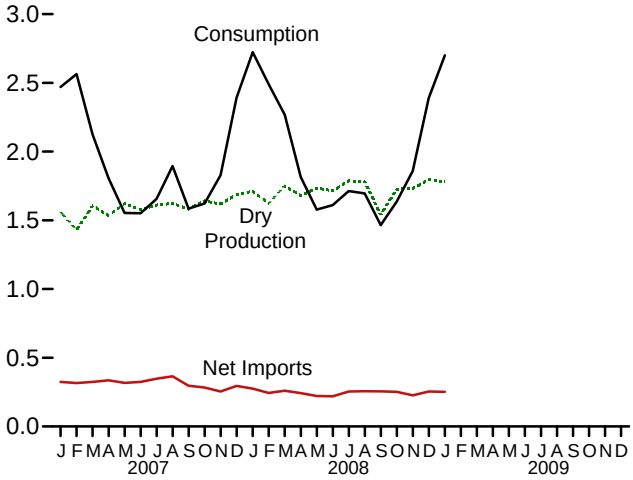
Natural gas pipeline, El Paso County, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

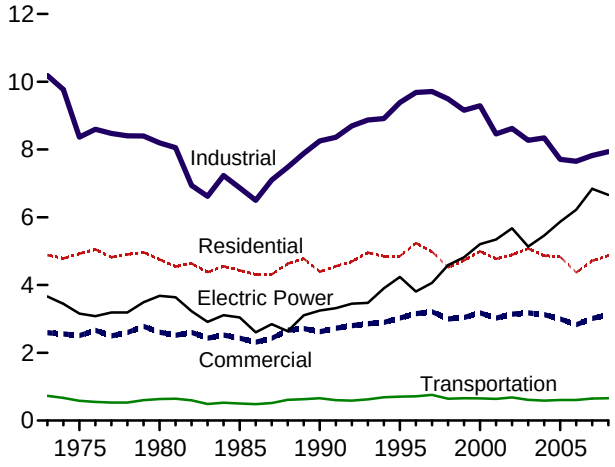
Overview, 1973-2008



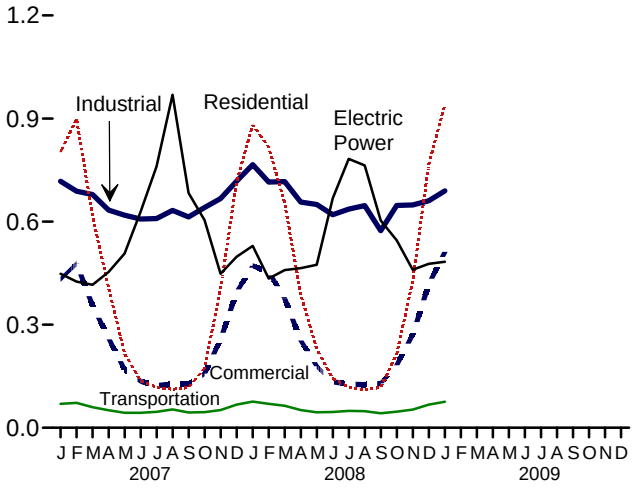
Overview, Monthly



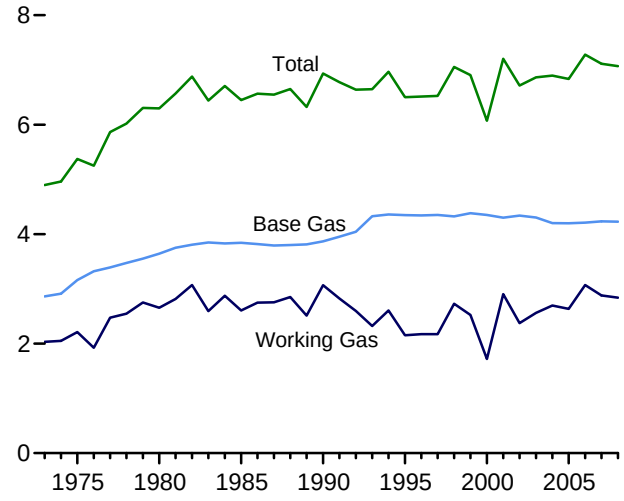
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2008



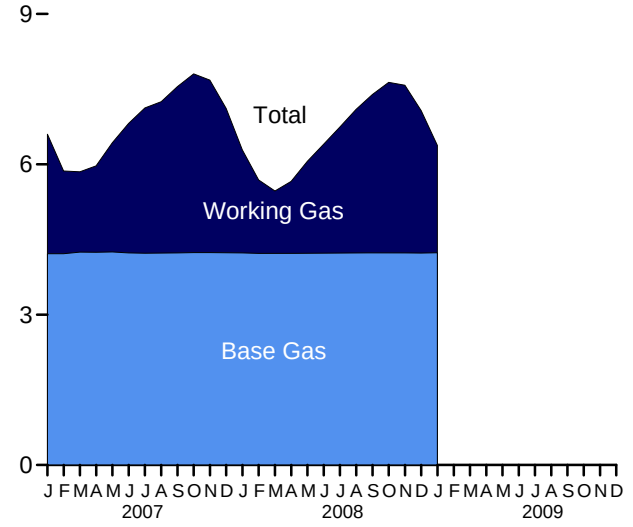
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2008



Underground Storage, End of Month



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 Total	**23,457**	**18,927**	**876**	**18,051**	**64**	**4,341**	**729**	**3,612**	**52**	**232**	**22,011**
2006 Total	**23,535**	**19,410**	**906**	**18,504**	**66**	**4,186**	**724**	**3,462**	**-436**	**89**	**21,685**
2007 January	2,034	1,637	76	1,561	6	393	69	324	698	-120	2,470
February	1,870	1,498	70	1,429	5	373	57	316	748	65	2,564
March	2,084	1,684	78	1,606	6	402	77	325	56	133	2,125
April	1,984	1,609	75	1,534	5	387	51	336	-125	56	1,806
May	2,053	1,700	79	1,621	4	380	62	318	-470	81	1,554
June	2,017	1,654	77	1,577	5	381	57	324	-399	44	1,552
July	2,050	1,690	79	1,611	5	419	71	348	-322	14	1,656
August	2,074	1,701	79	1,622	5	427	62	365	-133	35	1,894
September	2,034	1,659	77	1,582	5	361	65	296	-306	8	1,585
October	2,118	1,720	80	1,640	5	347	64	284	-263	-44	1,622
November	2,094	1,697	79	1,619	6	341	86	254	127	-177	1,828
December	2,179	1,770	82	1,688	4	397	101	295	582	-178	2,392
Total	**24,591**	**20,019**	**930**	**19,089**	**63**	**4,608**	**822**	**3,785**	**193**	**-83**	**23,047**
2008 January	[R] 2,198	[RE] 1,785	75	[RE] 1,711	[E] 2	386	111	275	824	[R] -87	[R] 2,724
February	[R] 2,079	[RE] 1,696	72	[RE] 1,624	[E] 4	346	102	244	593	[R] 25	[R] 2,489
March	2,243	[E] 1,828	78	[E] 1,750	[E] 5	364	104	260	219	[R] 33	[R] 2,268
April	2,133	[E] 1,756	76	[E] 1,679	[E] 5	321	78	243	-190	[R] 79	[R] 1,816
May	2,188	[E] 1,814	80	[E] 1,734	[E] 4	295	73	222	-402	[R] 19	[R] 1,577
June	2,145	[E] 1,788	73	[E] 1,715	[E] 5	285	65	220	-339	[R] 11	[R] 1,611
July	2,218	[E] 1,864	77	[E] 1,787	[E] 4	320	65	254	-342	[R] 9	[R] 1,713
August	2,187	[E] 1,859	77	[E] 1,781	[E] 5	326	70	257	-350	2	1,695
September	1,966	[E] 1,601	62	[E] 1,540	[E] 5	313	57	255	-300	-35	1,465
October	2,202	[E] 1,801	74	[E] 1,727	[E] 5	320	69	252	-242	[R] -104	[R] 1,637
November	2,212	[E] 1,802	72	[E] 1,730	[E] 5	321	94	226	57	[R] -160	[R] 1,859
December	[R] 2,276	[RE] 1,862	66	[RE] 1,796	[E] 6	[R] 365	[R] 110	[R] 254	505	[R] -172	2,389
Total	[R] **26,046**	[RE] **21,455**	**881**	[RE] **20,574**	[E] **55**	[R] **3,962**	[R] **1,000**	[R] **2,962**	**32**	[R] **-380**	[R] **23,243**
2009 January	2,254	[E] 1,854	74	[E] 1,781	[E] 6	[E] 346	[E] 95	[E] 252	698	-37	2,700

[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, "Natural Gas Production," at end of section.

[c] See Note 2, "Natural Gas 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 1980-2007, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas Storage," at end of section.

[g] See Note 5, "Natural Gas 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, "Natural Gas 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 4.3. See Note 7, "Natural Gas 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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: 1973-2003—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. **2004 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2009, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports										Exports			
	Algeria[a]	Canada[b]	Egypt[a]	Mexico[b]	Nigeria[a]	Oman[a]	Qatar[a]	Trinidad and Tobago[a]	Other[a,c]	Total	Canada[b]	Japan[a]	Mexico[b]	Total
1973 Total	**3**	**1,028**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,033**	**15**	**48**	**14**	**77**
1975 Total	**5**	**948**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**953**	**10**	**53**	**9**	**73**
1980 Total	**86**	**797**	**0**	**102**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**985**	**(s)**	**45**	**4**	**49**
1985 Total	**24**	**926**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**950**	**(s)**	**53**	**2**	**55**
1990 Total	**84**	**1,448**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,532**	**17**	**53**	**16**	**86**
1995 Total	**18**	**2,816**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,841**	**28**	**65**	**61**	**154**
1996 Total	**35**	**2,883**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2,937**	**52**	**68**	**34**	**153**
1997 Total	**66**	**2,899**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**2,994**	**56**	**62**	**38**	**157**
1998 Total	**69**	**3,052**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**3,152**	**40**	**66**	**53**	**159**
1999 Total	**76**	**3,368**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**51**	**17**	**3,586**	**39**	**64**	**61**	**163**
2000 Total	**47**	**3,544**	**0**	**12**	**13**	**10**	**46**	**99**	**11**	**3,782**	**73**	**66**	**106**	**244**
2001 Total	**65**	**3,729**	**0**	**10**	**38**	**12**	**23**	**98**	**2**	**3,977**	**167**	**66**	**141**	**373**
2002 Total	**27**	**3,785**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**35**	**151**	**5**	**4,015**	**189**	**63**	**263**	**516**
2003 Total	**53**	**3,437**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**9**	**14**	**378**	**3**	**3,944**	**271**	**66**	**343**	**680**
2004 Total	**120**	**3,607**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**9**	**12**	**462**	**36**	**4,259**	**395**	**62**	**397**	**854**
2005 Total	**97**	**3,700**	**73**	**9**	**8**	**2**	**3**	**439**	**9**	**4,341**	**358**	**65**	**305**	**729**
2006 Total	**17**	**3,590**	**120**	**13**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**389**	**0**	**4,186**	**341**	**61**	**322**	**724**
2007 January	3	336	9	4	5	0	0	37	0	393	41	5	24	69
February	0	321	6	8	6	0	0	33	0	373	34	5	17	57
March	9	309	15	6	9	0	0	54	0	402	53	5	19	77
April	24	279	14	9	9	0	0	51	0	387	32	4	15	51
May	24	283	15	3	15	0	3	38	0	380	35	4	24	62
June	12	291	15	4	20	0	6	30	3	381	28	3	26	57
July	0	315	12	5	12	0	3	62	9	419	38	4	29	71
August	3	335	12	4	15	0	6	46	6	427	28	4	30	62
September	3	318	12	2	3	0	0	24	0	361	33	4	28	65
October	0	314	3	2	0	0	0	29	0	347	31	2	29	[d]64
November	0	311	3	3	0	0	0	24	0	341	58	3	26	86
December	0	372	0	**4**	0	0	0	21	0	397	72	4	25	101
Total	**77**	**3,783**	**115**	**54**	**95**	**0**	**18**	**448**	**18**	**4,608**	**482**	**47**	**292**	[d]**822**
2008 January	0	356	3	1	0	0	0	25	0	386	68	3	40	111
February	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	346	62	3	37	102
March	0	339	0	1	0	0	0	21	3	364	69	4	31	104
April	0	289	3	(s)	3	0	0	26	0	321	46	4	28	78
May	0	259	3	4	0	0	0	25	3	295	43	5	25	73
June	0	250	6	3	3	0	3	21	0	285	30	5	30	65
July	0	285	6	4	0	0	0	25	0	320	31	5	30	65
August	0	287	3	4	3	0	0	24	5	326	29	6	35	70
September	0	274	9	7	3	0	0	20	0	313	27	4	27	57
October	0	287	3	6	0	0	0	24	0	320	36	4	28	69
November	0	292	9	6	0	0	0	14	0	321	64	4	26	94
December	0	[R]327	9	7	0	0	0	19	3	[R]365	[R]79	4	[R]28	[R]110
Total	**0**	[R]**3,567**	**55**	**43**	**12**	**0**	**3**	**264**	**17**	[R]**3,962**	[R]**585**	**50**	[R]**365**	[R]**1,000**
2009 January	0	[E]314	5	[E]5	0	0	0	19	3	[E]346	[E]64	3	[E]28	[E]95

[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, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports," at end of section.

[c] Australia in 1997-2001 and 2004; Brunei in 2002; Equatorial Guinea in 2007; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002-2005; Norway in 2008 and 2009; United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000; and Other (unassigned) in 2004.

[d] Includes 2 billion cubic feet to Russia.

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

Notes: • See Note 8, "Natural Gas 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-1987:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • **1988-2006:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual,* annual reports. • **2007 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly,* March 2009, Table 4; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

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 Total	**4,827**	**2,999**	**1,112**	**1,084**	**5,514**	**6,597**	**7,709**	**584**	**23**	**607**	**5,869**	**22,011**
2006 Total	**4,368**	**2,832**	**1,142**	**1,115**	**5,398**	**6,512**	**7,654**	**584**	**24**	**608**	**6,222**	**21,685**
2007 January	802	432	99	96	523	619	717	68	2	70	448	2,470
February	899	478	91	79	518	598	688	70	2	72	425	2,564
March	616	355	101	81	496	577	679	58	2	60	416	2,125
April	408	261	97	80	457	537	633	49	2	51	453	1,806
May	216	169	101	84	434	518	619	41	2	44	507	1,554
June	137	135	99	85	424	509	607	41	2	43	628	1,552
July	118	123	100	90	418	508	609	44	2	46	761	1,656
August	112	127	101	101	431	531	633	51	2	53	969	1,894
September	116	128	99	89	425	514	614	42	2	44	683	1,585
October	174	158	103	89	448	538	641	43	2	45	604	1,622
November	404	257	102	85	480	565	667	49	2	51	448	1,828
December	715	395	106	90	521	611	717	65	2	67	498	2,392
Total	**4,717**	**3,017**	**1,199**	**1,050**	**5,574**	**6,625**	**7,823**	**623**	**25**	**648**	**6,841**	**23,047**
2008 January	[R] 881	471	[E] 107	88	[R] 571	[R] 659	[R] 766	[E] 74	3	[E] 76	529	[R] 2,724
February	[R] 816	454	[RE] 102	79	[R] 534	[R] 613	[R] 715	[E] 67	2	[E] 70	434	[R] 2,489
March	[R] 653	[R] 376	[E] 109	81	[R] 525	[R] 607	[R] 716	[E] 61	3	[E] 64	459	[R] 2,268
April	[R] 389	[R] 254	[E] 105	74	[R] 477	[R] 552	[R] 657	[E] 49	2	[E] 51	464	[R] 1,816
May	[R] 229	179	[E] 109	79	[R] 462	541	[R] 650	[E] 43	3	[E] 45	474	[R] 1,577
June	[R] 143	134	[E] 107	76	[R] 437	[R] 513	[R] 620	[E] 44	2	[E] 46	668	[R] 1,611
July	[R] 118	127	[E] 112	84	441	525	637	[E] 46	3	[E] 49	783	[R] 1,713
August	[R] 110	126	[E] 111	85	[R] 451	535	[R] 647	[E] 46	3	[E] 48	763	1,695
September	117	129	[E] 96	68	410	478	[R] 574	[E] 40	2	[E] 42	603	1,465
October	[R] 215	[R] 182	[E] 108	80	459	539	647	[E] 44	3	[E] 47	546	[R] 1,637
November	[R] 427	272	[E] 108	75	466	540	648	[E] 50	2	[E] 53	460	[R] 1,859
December	766	418	[E] 112	77	473	549	661	[RE] 65	3	[E] 67	477	2,389
Total	**[R] 4,866**	**[R] 3,122**	**[RE] 1,285**	**946**	**[R] 5,706**	**[R] 6,652**	**[R] 7,937**	**[E] 628**	**30**	**[E] 658**	**6,661**	**[R] 23,243**
2009 January	940	512	[E] 111	80	498	578	689	[E] 73	3	[E] 76	483	2,700

[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, "Natural Gas 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. • 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total** and **Pipelines and Distribution: 1973-2003—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA),* annual reports. **2004 forward—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* March 2009, 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). **1999-2003—**EIA, *NGA,* annual reports. **2004 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2009, Table 2. • **Electric Power Sector:** Table 7.4b.

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 Total	**4,200**	**2,635**	**6,835**	**-61**	**-2.3**	**3,057**	**3,002**	**55**
2006 Total	**4,211**	**3,070**	**7,281**	**435**	**16.5**	**2,493**	**2,924**	**-431**
2007 January	4,216	2,383	6,599	12	.5	740	57	683
February	4,216	1,652	5,867	-235	-12.4	782	51	732
March	4,247	1,603	5,850	-89	-5.3	270	219	50
April	4,246	1,723	5,969	-223	-11.4	154	273	-120
May	4,250	2,181	6,432	-129	-5.6	38	498	-460
June	4,231	2,583	6,814	-34	-1.3	47	437	-389
July	4,227	2,896	7,123	117	4.2	84	397	-314
August	4,229	3,021	7,250	52	1.7	167	294	-127
September	4,233	3,315	7,549	-8	-.2	73	371	-298
October	4,238	3,565	7,804	113	3.3	75	332	-257
November	4,238	3,442	7,680	35	1.0	262	141	121
December	4,234	2,879	7,113	-191	-6.2	632	63	569
Total	**4,234**	**2,879**	**7,113**	**-191**	**-6.2**	**3,325**	**3,133**	**192**
2008 January	4,232	2,055	6,287	-324	-13.6	892	68	824
February	4,222	1,465	5,687	-184	-11.1	649	56	593
March	4,221	1,247	5,468	-356	-22.2	350	131	219
April	4,223	1,436	5,659	-284	-16.5	106	295	-190
May	4,226	1,836	6,062	-342	-15.7	56	458	-402
June	4,230	2,171	6,401	-409	-15.8	80	420	-339
July	4,228	2,516	6,745	-377	-13.0	88	430	-342
August	4,228	2,867	7,094	-151	-5.0	91	442	-350
September	4,231	3,163	7,394	-153	-4.6	98	398	-300
October	4,235	3,399	7,634	-168	-4.7	91	334	-242
November	4,231	3,346	7,578	-96	-2.8	251	194	57
December	4,229	2,840	7,069	-39	-1.4	615	110	505
Total	**4,229**	**2,840**	**7,069**	**-39**	**-1.4**	**3,367**	**3,335**	**32**
2009 January	4,236	2,141	6,377	86	4.2	778	79	698

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

[b] For 1980-2007, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

[c] Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 4, "Natural Gas 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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. **1996-2003—**EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* monthly issues. **2004 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2009, Table 6.
• **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." **1996-2006—**EIA, *NGM,* monthly issues. **2007 forward—**EIA, *NGM,* March 2009, Table 6.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Natural Gas 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 *Natural Gas Monthly* (*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. Natural Gas Extraction Loss. Extraction loss is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

Note 3. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels. Supplemental gaseous fuels are any substances that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increase 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.

Although the total amount of supplemental gaseous fuels consumed is known for 1980 forward, EIA estimates the amount consumed by each energy-use sector. It is assumed that supplemental gaseous fuels are commingled with natural gas consumed by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors, but are not commingled with natural gas used for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, or vehicle fuel. The estimated consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels by each sector (residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power) is calculated as that sector's natural gas consumption (see Table 4.3) divided by the sum of natural gas consumption by the residential, commercial, other industrial, and electric power sectors (see Table 4.3). For estimated sectoral consumption of supplemental gaseous fuels in Btu, the residential, commercial, and other industrial values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "End-Use Sectors" conversion factors (see Table A4), and the electric power values in cubic feet are multiplied by the "Electric Power Sector" conversion factors (see Table A4). Total supplemental gaseous fuels consumption in Btu is calculated as the sum of the Btu values for the sectors.

Note 4. Natural Gas 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	**1987** . . . 8,124	**1999** . . . 8,229
1976 . . . 6,544	**1988** . . . 8,124	**2000** . . . 8,241
1977 . . . 6,678	**1989** . . . 8,120	**2001** . . . 8,415
1978 . . . 6,890	**1990** . . . 7,794	**2002** . . . 8,207
1979 . . . 6,929	**1991** . . . 7,993	**2003** . . . 8,206
1980 . . . 7,434	**1992** . . . 7,932	**2004** . . . 8,255
1981 . . . 7,805	**1993** . . . 7,989	**2005** . . . 8,268
1982 . . . 7,915	**1994** . . . 8,043	**2006** . . . 8,330
1983 . . . 7,985	**1995** . . . 7,953	**2007** . . . 8,402
1984 . . . 8,043	**1996** . . . 7,980	**2008** . . . 8,447*
1985 . . . 8,087	**1997** . . . 8,332	
1986 . . . 8,145	**1998** . . . 8,179	

* Preliminary

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 1980–2006 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. Natural Gas 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 that 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. Natural Gas 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. Natural Gas 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. Natural Gas Imports and Exports. The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, 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.

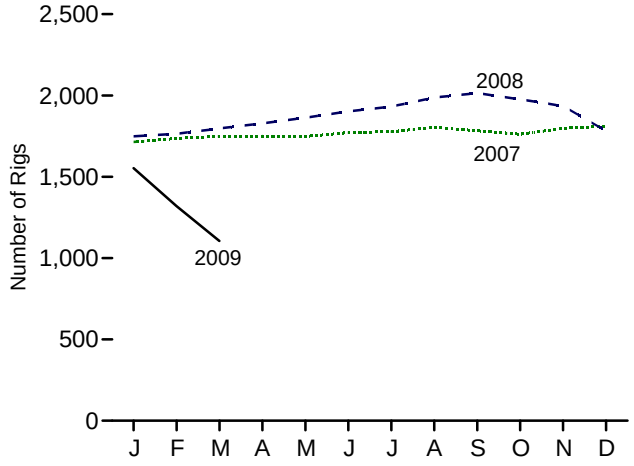
Preliminary monthly data are EIA estimates. For a discussion of estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*. Preliminary data are revised after the publication of the EIA *U.S. Imports and Exports of Natural Gas*.

5 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

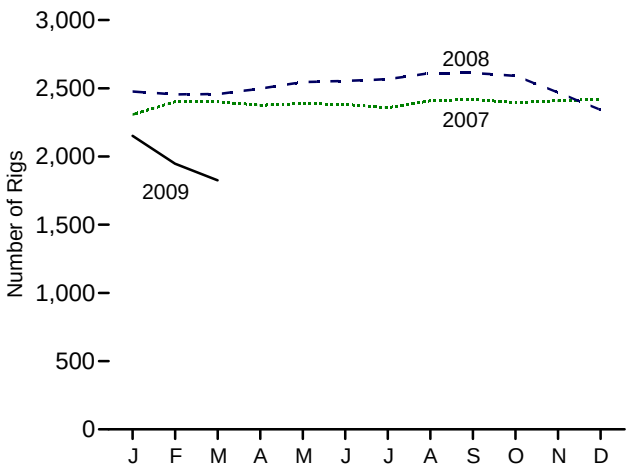
Semisubmersible drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

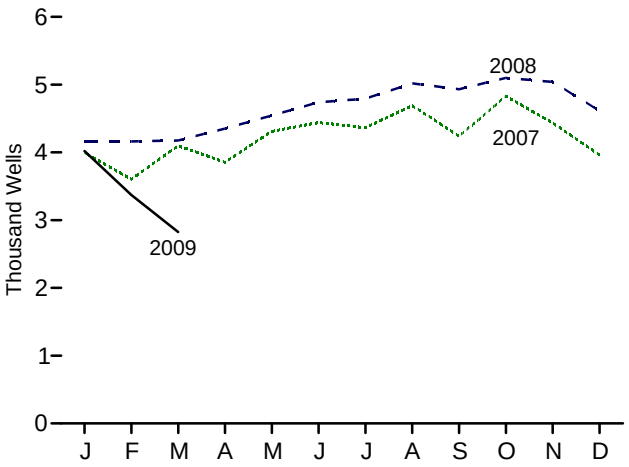
Rotary Rigs in Operation, Monthly



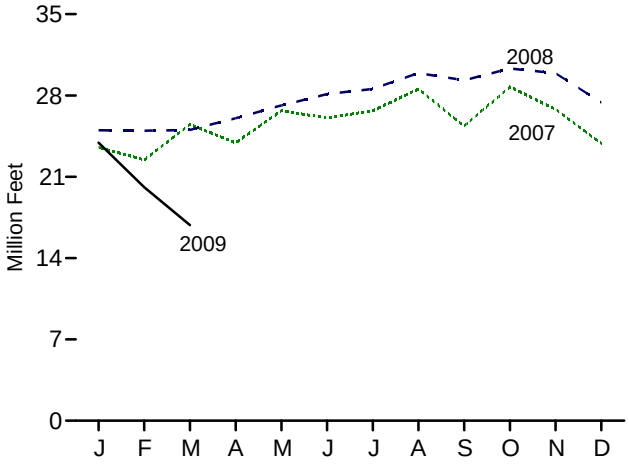
Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



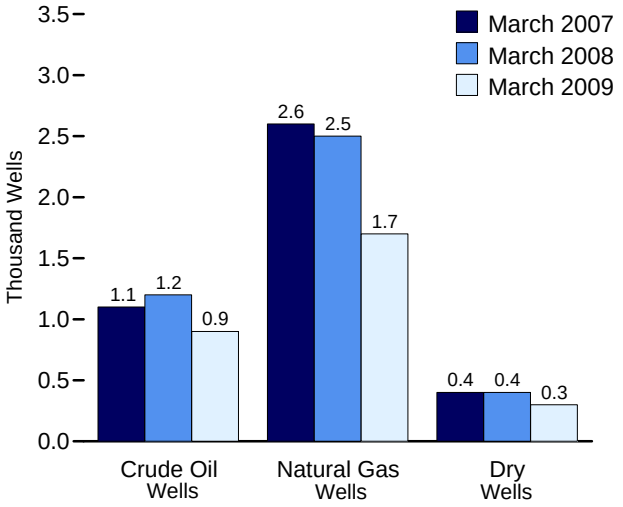
Wells Drilled, Monthly



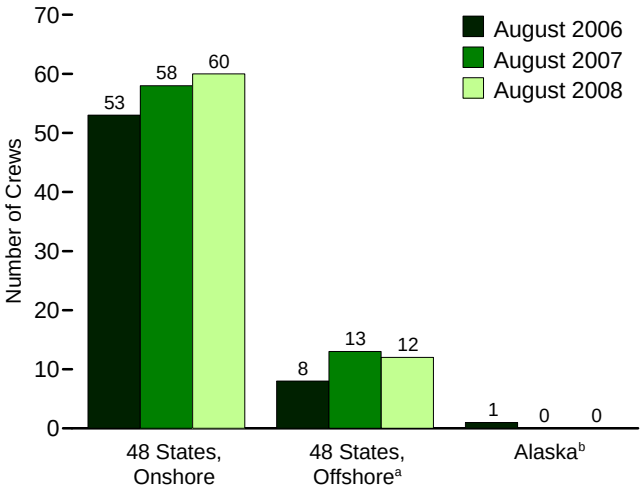
Footage Drilled, Monthly



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 Average	**1,287**	**94**	**194**	**1,184**	**1,381**	**2,222**
2006 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
April	1,675	75	285	1,461	1,750	2,375
May	1,671	77	282	1,464	1,748	2,387
June	1,692	79	283	1,483	1,771	2,381
July	1,698	79	285	1,486	1,777	2,358
August	1,731	73	306	1,492	1,804	2,408
September	1,718	65	302	1,475	1,783	2,418
October	1,713	49	321	1,435	1,762	2,395
November	1,737	61	341	1,451	1,798	2,408
December	1,749	62	338	1,468	1,811	2,420
Average	**1,695**	**72**	**297**	**1,466**	**1,768**	**2,388**
2008 January	1,690	60	321	1,421	1,749	2,476
February	1,709	56	331	1,426	1,765	2,455
March	1,737	60	343	1,444	1,797	2,457
April	1,765	64	358	1,461	1,829	2,498
May	1,794	68	375	1,478	1,863	2,546
June	1,834	67	383	1,510	1,902	2,554
July	1,865	67	380	1,543	1,932	2,567
August	1,920	67	397	1,581	1,987	2,611
September	1,942	72	417	1,585	2,014	2,612
October	1,903	73	422	1,542	1,976	2,591
November	1,872	63	426	1,498	1,935	2,469
December	1,716	66	391	1,380	1,782	2,342
Average	**1,814**	**65**	**379**	**1,491**	**1,879**	**2,515**
2009 January	1,487	66	328	1,215	1,553	2,152
February	1,263	57	271	1,037	1,320	1,947
March	1,059	46	225	867	1,105	1,825
3-Month Average	**1,287**	**57**	**279**	**1,053**	**1,344**	**1,975**
2008 3-Month Average	**1,712**	**58**	**332**	**1,430**	**1,770**	**2,463**
2007 3-Month Average	**1,651**	**83**	**273**	**1,456**	**1,734**	**2,370**

[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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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:** Cameron International Corporation, 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	**778**	**812**	**R 3,650**	**R 5,240**	**R 11,701**	**R 10,300**	**R 4,576**	**R 26,577**	**R 12,479**	**R 11,112**	**R 8,226**	**R 31,817**	**R 155,278**
1995 Total	**570**	**557**	**2,023**	**3,150**	**R 7,349**	**R 7,418**	**R 2,781**	**R 17,548**	**R 7,919**	**R 7,975**	**R 4,804**	**R 20,698**	**R 116,656**
1996 Total	**489**	**576**	**1,955**	**3,020**	**R 8,123**	**8,367**	**R 2,922**	**R 19,412**	**R 8,612**	**8,943**	**R 4,877**	**R 22,432**	**R 125,987**
1997 Total	**491**	**561**	**R 2,111**	**R 3,163**	**R 10,555**	**R 10,879**	**R 3,744**	**R 25,178**	**R 11,046**	**R 11,440**	**R 5,855**	**R 28,341**	**R 161,280**
1998 Total	**327**	**566**	**R 1,588**	**R 2,481**	**R 7,232**	**R 10,946**	**R 3,166**	**R 21,344**	**R 7,559**	**R 11,512**	**R 4,754**	**R 23,825**	**R 137,108**
1999 Total	**196**	**565**	**R 1,156**	**R 1,917**	**R 4,542**	**R 11,337**	**R 2,362**	**R 18,241**	**R 4,738**	**R 11,902**	**R 3,518**	**R 20,158**	**R 102,606**
2000 Total	**288**	**R 658**	**R 1,339**	**R 2,285**	**R 7,703**	**R 16,284**	**R 2,791**	**R 26,778**	**R 7,991**	**R 16,942**	**R 4,130**	**R 29,063**	**R 144,170**
2001 Total	**R 356**	**R 1,047**	**R 1,715**	**R 3,118**	**R 8,456**	**R 20,926**	**R 2,831**	**R 32,213**	**R 8,812**	**R 21,973**	**R 4,546**	**R 35,331**	**R 179,711**
2002 Total	**R 257**	**843**	**R 1,275**	**R 2,375**	**R 6,474**	**R 16,394**	**R 2,446**	**R 25,314**	**R 6,731**	**R 17,237**	**R 3,721**	**R 27,689**	**R 144,851**
2003 Total	**R 353**	**R 997**	**R 1,287**	**R 2,637**	**R 7,695**	**R 19,630**	**R 2,637**	**R 29,962**	**R 8,048**	**R 20,627**	**R 3,924**	**R 32,599**	**R 176,858**
2004 Total	**386**	**R 1,681**	**R 1,335**	**R 3,402**	**R 8,319**	**R 22,379**	**R 2,677**	**R 33,375**	**R 8,705**	**R 24,060**	**R 4,012**	**R 36,777**	**R 203,991**
2005 Total	**R 532**	**R 2,154**	**R 1,452**	**R 4,138**	**R 10,119**	**R 26,297**	**R 3,193**	**R 39,609**	**R 10,651**	**R 28,451**	**R 4,645**	**R 43,747**	**R 240,964**
2006 Total	**R 671**	**R 2,590**	**R 1,528**	**R 4,789**	**R 12,462**	**R 29,888**	**R 3,703**	**R 46,053**	**R 13,133**	**R 32,478**	**R 5,231**	**R 50,842**	**R 285,391**
2007 January	59	R 243	R 118	R 420	R 984	R 2,293	R 300	R 3,577	R 1,043	R 2,536	R 418	R 3,997	R 23,530
February	R 61	R 215	100	R 376	R 900	R 2,081	R 248	R 3,229	R 961	R 2,296	R 348	R 3,605	R 22,455
March	R 63	R 288	R 121	R 472	R 999	R 2,330	R 296	R 3,625	R 1,062	R 2,618	R 417	R 4,097	R 25,503
April	R 62	R 267	R 125	R 454	R 955	R 2,185	R 260	R 3,400	R 1,017	R 2,452	R 385	R 3,854	R 23,920
May	R 56	R 300	R 155	R 511	R 1,040	R 2,448	R 312	R 3,800	R 1,096	R 2,748	R 467	R 4,311	R 26,692
June	R 87	R 267	R 126	R 480	R 1,064	R 2,618	R 279	R 3,961	R 1,151	R 2,885	R 405	R 4,441	R 26,071
July	R 86	R 302	R 139	R 527	R 1,032	R 2,497	R 309	R 3,838	R 1,118	R 2,799	R 448	R 4,365	R 26,694
August	R 68	R 300	R 126	R 494	R 1,095	R 2,746	R 355	R 4,196	R 1,163	R 3,046	R 481	R 4,690	R 28,552
September	R 77	R 279	R 138	R 494	R 994	R 2,455	R 295	R 3,744	R 1,071	R 2,734	R 433	R 4,238	R 25,367
October	R 85	R 335	R 169	R 589	R 1,119	R 2,789	R 333	R 4,241	R 1,204	R 3,124	R 502	R 4,830	R 28,739
November	R 64	R 328	R 186	R 578	R 1,010	R 2,556	291	R 3,857	R 1,074	R 2,884	R 477	R 4,435	R 26,815
December	R 64	R 262	127	R 453	R 992	R 2,238	R 279	R 3,509	R 1,056	R 2,500	R 406	R 3,962	R 23,866
Total	**R 832**	**R 3,386**	**R 1,630**	**R 5,848**	**R 12,184**	**R 29,236**	**R 3,557**	**R 44,977**	**R 13,016**	**R 32,622**	**R 5,187**	**R 50,825**	**R 308,204**
2008 January	R 93	R 264	R 155	R 512	R 1,093	R 2,271	R 282	R 3,646	R 1,186	R 2,535	R 437	R 4,158	R 25,009
February	R 88	R 289	R 111	R 488	R 1,125	R 2,264	R 285	R 3,674	R 1,213	R 2,553	R 396	R 4,162	R 24,971
March	R 70	R 272	R 135	R 477	R 1,116	R 2,277	R 306	R 3,699	R 1,186	R 2,549	R 441	R 4,176	R 25,031
April	R 72	R 263	R 134	R 469	R 1,209	R 2,373	R 299	R 3,881	R 1,281	R 2,636	R 433	R 4,350	R 26,039
May	R 100	R 259	R 141	R 500	R 1,349	R 2,414	R 282	R 4,045	R 1,449	R 2,673	R 423	R 4,545	R 27,148
June	R 64	R 237	R 149	R 450	R 1,481	R 2,480	R 330	R 4,291	R 1,545	R 2,717	R 479	R 4,741	R 28,124
July	R 72	R 207	R 168	R 447	R 1,427	R 2,576	R 343	R 4,346	R 1,499	R 2,783	R 511	R 4,793	R 28,558
August	R 74	R 216	R 161	R 451	R 1,474	R 2,721	R 374	R 4,569	R 1,548	R 2,937	R 535	R 5,020	R 29,928
September	R 61	R 205	R 170	R 436	R 1,520	R 2,632	R 344	R 4,496	R 1,581	R 2,837	R 514	R 4,932	R 29,305
October	R 86	R 238	R 159	R 483	R 1,567	R 2,697	R 351	R 4,615	R 1,653	R 2,935	R 510	R 5,098	R 30,320
November	R 88	R 233	R 158	R 479	R 1,589	R 2,623	R 348	R 4,560	R 1,677	R 2,856	R 506	R 5,039	R 29,908
December	R 82	R 210	R 145	R 437	R 1,451	R 2,409	R 316	R 4,176	R 1,533	R 2,619	R 461	R 4,613	R 27,393
Total	**R 950**	**R 2,893**	**R 1,786**	**R 5,629**	**R 16,401**	**R 29,737**	**R 3,860**	**R 49,998**	**R 17,351**	**R 32,630**	**R 5,646**	**R 55,627**	**R 331,734**
2009 January	R 75	R 185	R 126	R 386	R 1,221	R 2,129	R 284	R 3,634	R 1,296	R 2,314	R 410	R 4,020	R 23,933
February	57	R 159	R 107	R 323	R 1,005	R 1,807	R 238	R 3,050	R 1,062	R 1,966	R 345	R 3,373	R 20,103
March	47	133	89	269	839	1,518	199	2,556	886	1,651	288	2,825	16,841
3-Month Total	**179**	**477**	**322**	**978**	**3,065**	**5,454**	**721**	**9,240**	**3,244**	**5,931**	**1,043**	**10,218**	**60,877**
2008 3-Month Total	**251**	**825**	**401**	**1,477**	**3,334**	**6,812**	**873**	**11,019**	**3,585**	**7,637**	**1,274**	**12,496**	**75,011**
2007 3-Month Total	**183**	**746**	**339**	**1,268**	**2,883**	**6,704**	**844**	**10,431**	**3,066**	**7,450**	**1,183**	**11,699**	**71,488**

R=Revised.

Notes: • Prior to 1990, 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. After 1990, a new well is defined as the first hole in the ground whether it is lateral or not. 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. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **1973-1989:** Energy Information Administration (EIA) computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute. • **1990 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 August	4	40	1	45	7	7	0	15	0	1	0	1	61
2001 August	8	32	1	41	7	8	0	15	0	0	0	0	56
2002 August	7	26	0	33	8	7	0	15	1	1	0	2	50
2003 August	8	22	0	30	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	43
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
April	4	55	0	59	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	71
May	3	55	0	58	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	70
June	3	55	0	58	3	6	1	10	0	1	0	1	69
July	2	57	0	59	3	6	1	10	0	0	0	0	69
August	2	56	0	58	4	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	71
September	3	58	0	61	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	73
October	4	60	0	65	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	77
November	4	60	0	65	3	10	1	14	0	0	0	0	79
December	5	54	0	60	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	75
2008 January	6	55	0	61	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	76
February	6	55	0	61	4	11	1	16	0	0	0	0	77
March	6	54	0	60	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	75
April	4	53	0	57	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	72
May	4	54	0	58	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	73
June	2	56	0	58	3	11	1	15	0	0	0	0	73
July	2	58	0	60	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	72
August	2	58	0	60	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	72

[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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/resource.html for all available data beginning in March 2000.

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

Table 5.3 is not updated this month.

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. If a lateral is drilled at the same time as the original hole it is not counted separately, but its footage is included.

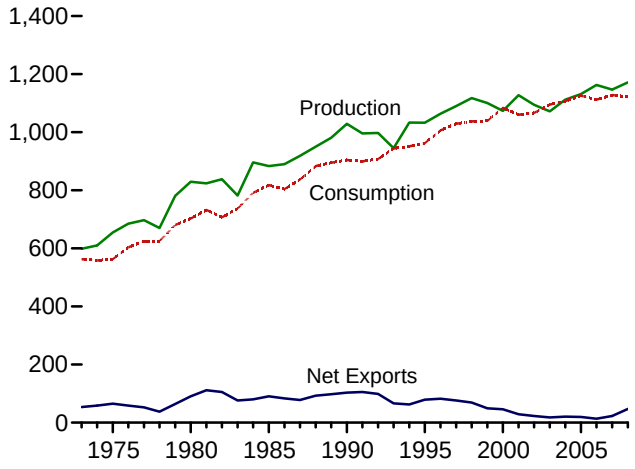
Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported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

6 Coal

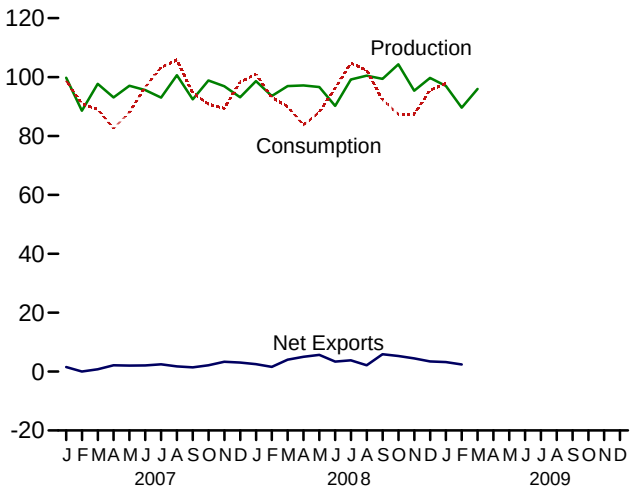
Coal yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

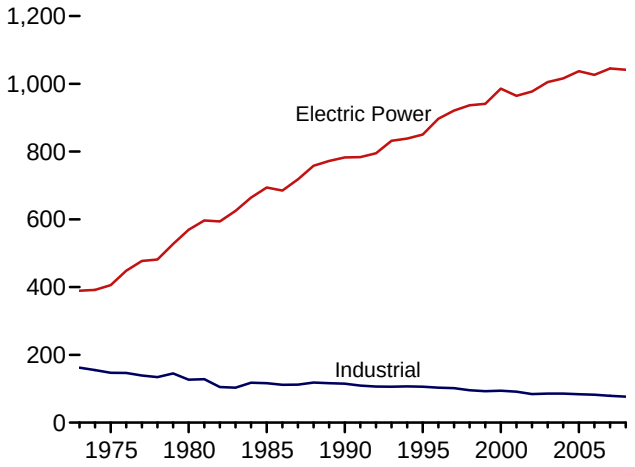
Overview, 1973-2008



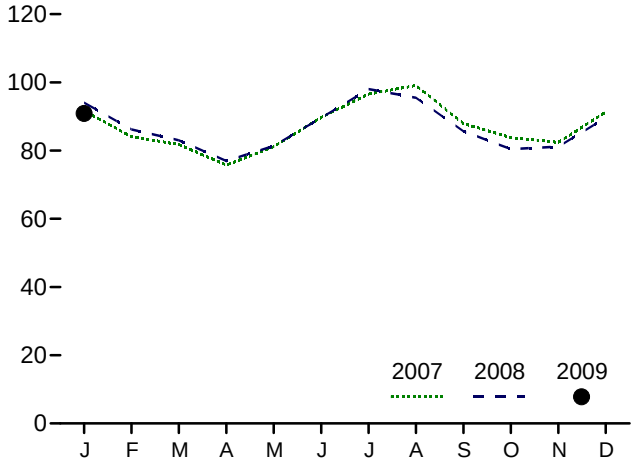
Overview, Monthly



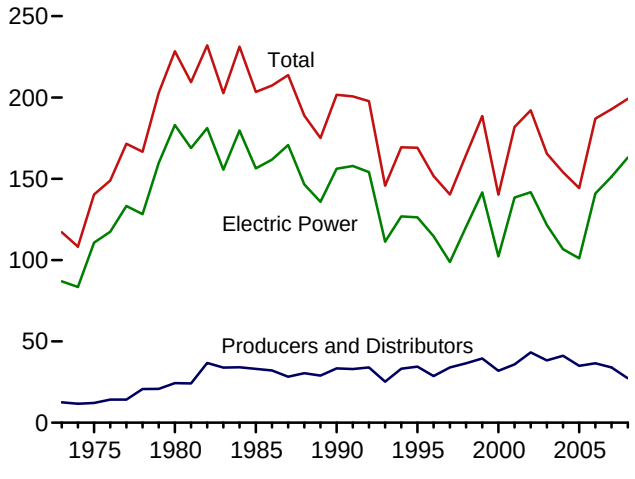
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2008



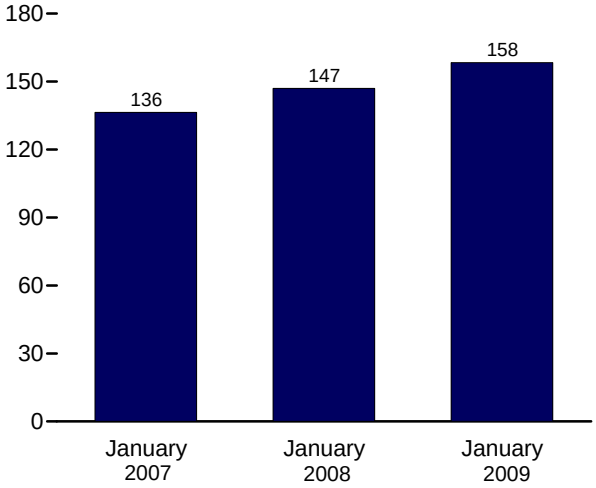
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2008



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



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 Total	**1,131,498**	**13,352**	**30,460**	**49,942**	**-19,482**	**-9,702**	**9,092**	**1,125,978**
2006 Total	**1,162,750**	**14,409**	**36,246**	**49,647**	**-13,401**	**42,642**	**8,824**	**1,112,292**
2007 January	99,784	976	2,844	4,368	-1,524	-5,583	6,081	98,738
February	88,580	1,038	2,656	2,685	-28	-4,877	3,497	90,970
March	97,677	1,250	3,285	4,086	-801	7,109	1,997	89,019
April	93,084	1,115	2,687	4,841	-2,154	7,902	1,602	82,540
May	97,038	1,039	2,691	4,747	-2,056	4,435	3,575	88,010
June	95,566	1,233	3,027	5,114	-2,087	-600	-1,243	96,555
July	93,003	1,250	3,373	5,812	-2,438	-9,987	-1,481	103,282
August	100,627	1,278	3,716	5,471	-1,756	-5,938	301	105,787
September	92,404	1,170	3,470	4,914	-1,445	1,129	-3,597	94,596
October	98,825	1,226	2,896	5,019	-2,123	8,357	-1,249	90,820
November	96,910	1,222	2,889	6,245	-3,355	5,100	366	89,311
December	93,138	1,279	2,812	5,861	-3,050	-1,237	-5,765	98,370
Total	**1,146,635**	**14,076**	**36,347**	**59,163**	**-22,816**	**5,812**	**4,085**	**1,127,998**
2008 January	98,619	1,210	2,381	4,915	-2,535	-9,938	R 6,250	R 100,982
February	93,555	1,121	2,619	4,205	-1,586	-2,340	R 2,407	R 93,023
March	96,933	939	2,640	6,682	-4,041	5,714	R -1,876	R 89,993
April	97,149	1,028	2,985	7,979	-4,994	8,675	R 819	R 83,689
May	96,585	1,089	2,702	8,394	-5,692	4,158	R -332	R 88,156
June	90,199	1,134	3,295	6,695	-3,401	-6,499	R -1,820	R 96,251
July	99,162	1,193	2,569	6,404	-3,835	-11,176	R 2,977	R 104,720
August	100,458	1,165	3,144	5,264	-2,120	-4,393	R 1,591	R 102,306
September	99,381	1,176	2,772	8,653	-5,881	6,804	R -4,372	R 92,243
October	104,350	1,240	2,921	8,233	-5,312	11,122	R 1,750	R 87,406
November	95,372	1,206	2,988	7,460	-4,472	7,429	R -2,730	R 87,407
December	99,721	1,241	3,192	6,636	-3,444	-3,113	5,093	95,538
Total	**1,171,483**	**13,743**	**34,208**	**81,519**	**-47,311**	**6,445**	**9,756**	**1,121,714**
2009 January	96,968	RF 1,258	R 1,675	R 4,907	R -3,232	R -6,457	R 3,646	R 97,804
February	89,614	NA	R 1,440	R 3,822	R -2,383	NA	NA	NA
March	95,981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Month Total	**282,563**	**nf**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2008 3-Month Total	**289,106**	**3,270**	**7,640**	**15,802**	**-8,161**	**-6,564**	**6,781**	**283,998**
2007 3-Month Total	**286,041**	**3,264**	**8,786**	**11,139**	**-2,353**	**-3,351**	**11,576**	**278,727**

[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.

Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Coal Production," Note 2, "Coal Consumption," and Note 3, "Coal 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, "Coal 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

nf Data does not fit.

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	**512**	**1,917**	**2,693**	**4,610**	**23,670**	**26,613**	**35,582**	**62,195**	**85,865**	**([h])**	**1,016,268**	**1,107,255**
2005 Total	**378**	**1,922**	**2,420**	**4,342**	**23,434**	**25,875**	**34,465**	**60,340**	**83,774**	**([h])**	**1,037,485**	**1,125,978**
2006 Total	**258**	**1,886**	**1,083**	**2,968**	**22,957**	**25,262**	**34,210**	**59,472**	**82,429**	**([h])**	**1,026,636**	**1,112,292**
2007 January	30	191	149	340	1,818	2,003	2,861	4,864	6,682	([h])	91,686	98,738
February	29	186	144	330	1,730	1,876	2,978	4,855	6,585	([h])	84,026	90,970
March	26	171	133	304	2,027	1,956	2,904	4,859	6,887	([h])	81,803	89,019
April	19	146	76	222	1,865	1,850	2,832	4,682	6,547	([h])	75,751	82,540
May	19	143	75	218	1,950	1,857	2,827	4,684	6,634	([h])	81,140	88,010
June	18	137	72	209	1,921	1,845	2,862	4,707	6,629	([h])	89,699	96,555
July	19	151	63	214	1,913	1,868	2,721	4,589	6,501	([h])	96,548	103,282
August	20	162	67	229	1,883	1,912	2,657	4,569	6,452	([h])	99,086	105,787
September	18	145	61	206	1,882	1,765	2,803	4,568	6,450	([h])	87,922	94,596
October	24	142	137	280	1,957	1,830	2,919	4,749	6,706	([h])	83,810	90,820
November	29	169	164	333	1,810	1,830	2,915	4,746	6,556	([h])	82,393	89,311
December	31	183	177	360	1,958	1,945	2,799	4,744	6,702	([h])	91,276	98,370
Total	**282**	**1,927**	**1,317**	**3,244**	**22,715**	**22,537**	**34,078**	**56,615**	**79,331**	**([h])**	**1,045,141**	**1,127,998**
2008 January	31	196	[R] 157	[R] 353	1,834	2,009	2,703	4,712	6,546	([h])	94,052	[R] 100,982
February	[R] 29	184	[R] 147	[R] 331	1,792	1,966	2,706	4,672	6,464	([h])	86,199	[R] 93,023
March	[R] 29	188	[R] 151	[R] 339	1,910	2,000	2,688	4,688	6,598	([h])	83,027	[R] 89,993
April	[R] 19	156	[R] 63	[R] 218	1,864	1,924	2,703	4,627	6,490	([h])	76,962	[R] 83,689
May	[R] 19	156	[R] 63	[R] 219	1,911	1,978	2,643	4,621	6,532	([h])	81,386	[R] 88,156
June	[R] 22	176	[R] 71	[R] 247	1,805	1,915	2,697	4,612	6,417	([h])	89,565	[R] 96,251
July	[R] 20	178	[R] 49	[R] 228	1,915	2,041	2,501	4,542	6,457	([h])	98,015	[R] 104,720
August	[R] 19	174	[R] 48	[R] 222	2,034	1,982	2,551	4,533	6,567	([h])	95,498	[R] 102,306
September	18	166	[R] 46	[R] 211	1,818	1,965	2,536	4,501	6,319	([h])	85,694	[R] 92,243
October	[R] 22	162	[R] 97	[R] 259	2,208	1,950	2,525	4,475	6,683	([h])	80,442	[R] 87,406
November	[R] 24	176	[R] 106	[R] 281	1,626	1,882	2,467	4,349	5,974	([h])	81,127	[R] 87,407
December	28	198	119	[R] 317	1,353	1,955	2,251	4,205	5,558	([h])	89,635	95,538
Total	**280**	**2,109**	**1,117**	**3,225**	**22,070**	**23,566**	**30,970**	**54,536**	**76,606**	**([h])**	**1,041,603**	**1,121,714**
2009 January	[F] 32	202	[F] 166	[F] 368	[F] 1,802	1,909	[E] 2,806	[F] 4,716	[F] 6,518	([h])	90,887	97,804

[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, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," 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, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," 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. 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, "Coal 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, "Coal 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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 Year	**34,971**	**NA**	**2,615**	**5,582**	**8,196**	**8,196**	**101,137**	**144,304**
2006 Year	**36,548**	**NA**	**2,928**	**6,506**	**9,434**	**9,434**	**140,964**	**186,946**
2007 January	35,986	NA	2,745	6,256	9,001	9,001	136,377	181,363
February	34,450	NA	2,561	6,006	8,568	8,568	133,468	176,486
March	34,007	NA	2,444	5,756	8,200	8,200	141,389	183,595
April	33,695	NA	2,417	5,728	8,145	8,145	149,657	191,498
May	33,107	NA	2,391	5,700	8,091	8,091	154,735	195,933
June	32,484	NA	2,364	5,672	8,037	8,037	154,812	195,333
July	31,967	NA	2,211	5,719	7,929	7,929	145,450	185,346
August	30,885	NA	2,091	5,765	7,856	7,856	140,668	179,409
September	30,090	NA	1,972	5,811	7,783	7,783	142,666	180,538
October	31,112	NA	1,960	5,748	7,708	7,708	150,075	188,895
November	32,069	NA	1,948	5,686	7,634	7,634	154,292	193,995
December	**33,977**	**NA**	**1,936**	**5,624**	**7,560**	**7,560**	**151,221**	**192,758**
2008 January	28,258	[F] 463	1,778	5,355	7,133	7,596	146,966	182,820
February	30,009	[F] 456	1,620	5,087	6,707	7,162	143,309	180,480
March	32,464	448	1,462	4,818	6,280	6,728	147,002	186,194
April	33,569	458	1,560	4,873	6,433	6,891	154,409	194,869
May	32,047	468	1,658	4,928	6,586	7,055	159,926	199,027
June	31,395	478	1,756	4,983	6,740	7,218	153,915	192,528
July	29,744	490	1,828	5,058	6,886	7,376	144,231	181,352
August	28,019	502	1,899	5,133	7,033	7,535	141,405	176,959
September	30,235	514	1,971	5,208	7,179	7,693	145,835	183,763
October	29,478	508	2,091	5,475	7,565	8,074	157,334	194,886
November	28,206	503	2,211	5,741	7,952	8,455	165,654	202,315
December	**27,311**	**498**	**2,331**	**6,007**	**8,338**	**8,836**	**163,056**	**199,202**
2009 January	[F] 26,404	[F] 454	[F] 2,068	[F] 5,462	[F] 7,530	[F] 7,983	158,358	192,745

[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. • Electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.5; producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly values. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Coal 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Coal

Note 1. Coal 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 (AAR) data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads.

Prior to 2002, the weekly coal production model converted AAR data into short tons of coal by using the average number of short tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Surface Transportation Board. If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded was not available for a specific railroad, the national average was used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week was divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years were used to derive this ratio. This method ensured that the seasonal variations were preserved in the production estimates.

Beginning in 2002, the weekly coal production model uses statistical autoregressive methods to estimate national coal production as a function of railcar loadings of coal, and heating degree-days and cooling degree-days. On Thursday of each week, EIA receives from the AAR data for the previous week. The latest weekly national data for heating degree-days and cooling degree-days are obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center. The weekly coal model is run and a national level coal production estimate is obtained. The weekly coal model is refit every quarter after preliminary coal data are available.

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figures. 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. Coal 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 2007 share is applied to 2008 and 2009, 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. For 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. For 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. Beginning 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; non-metallic 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. Prior to 2008, quarterly consumption data for the other industrial sector were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts are 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, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Beginning in 2008, quarterly consumption totals for other industrial coal include data for manufacturing and mining only. Over time, surveyed coal consumption data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction dwindled to about 20,000 to 30,000 tons annually. Therefore, in 2008, EIA consolidated its programs by eliminating agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction as surveyed sectors.

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

Note 3. Coal 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. For 1980-2007, stock estimates were not collected. Beginning in 2008, quarterly stocks data are collected on Form EIA-3 (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users").

Industrial Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. Beginning in 1980, 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. Beginning in 1983, 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. Coal 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/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html.

Note 5. Additional Coal 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."

2004–2007: 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."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"; 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 commercial 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.
1998-2007: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users" (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"); 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.
1998-2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants," Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual, and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," annual.
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users," and Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production 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
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.
1998-2007: EIA, Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual.

2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," annual, and Form EIA-8A, "Coal Stocks 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."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users" (data for "Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"); and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System**.**

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."
1998-2007: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report, Manufacturing and Transformation/Processing Coal Plants and Commercial and Institutional Coal Users"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

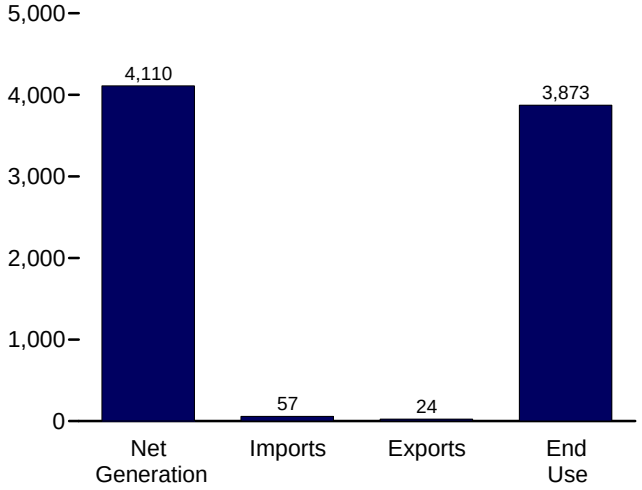
Electric Power
Table 7.5.

7 Electricity

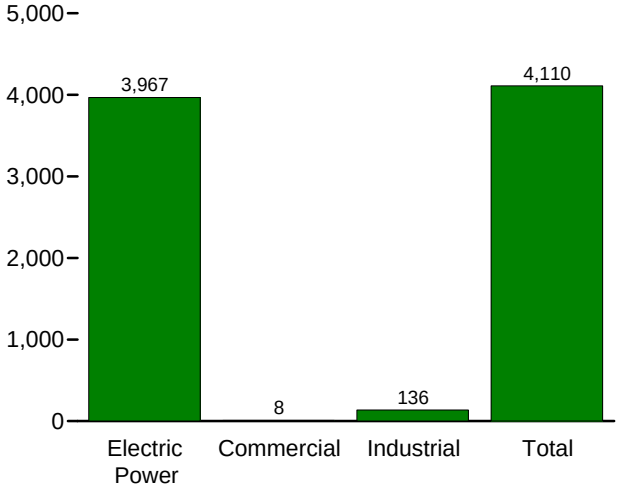
High-tension power lines and towers. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

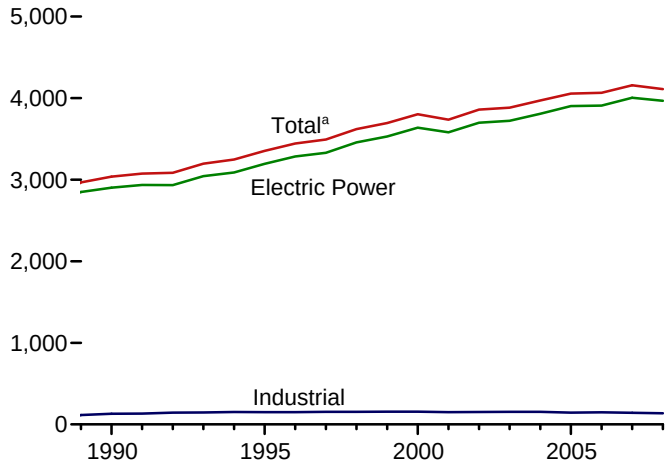
Overview, 2008



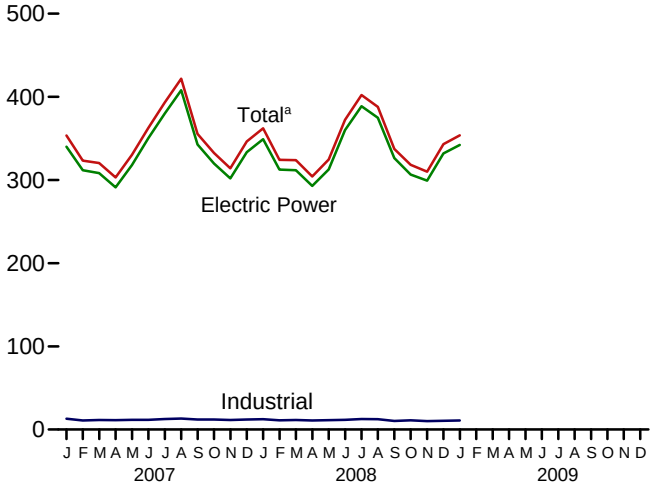
Net Generation, 2008



Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2008

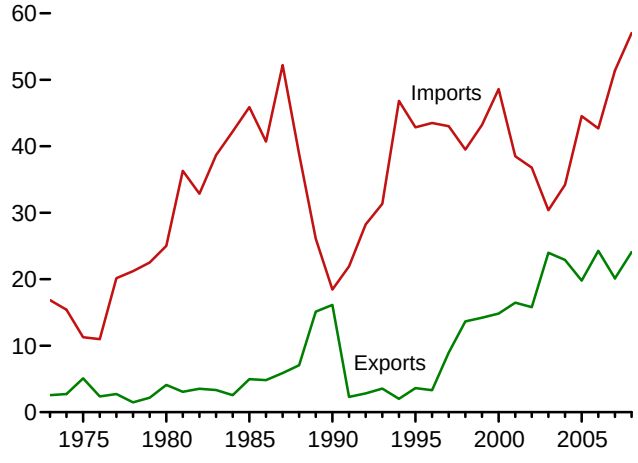


Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2008

Trade, 1973-2008



[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.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Source: 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 Total	**3,902**	**8**	**145**	**4,055**	**45**	**20**	**25**	**269**	**3,661**	**150**	**3,811**
2006 Total	**3,908**	**8**	**148**	**4,065**	**43**	**24**	**18**	**266**	**3,670**	**147**	**3,817**
2007 January	340	1	13	354	3	2	2	26	315	E 14	329
February	312	1	11	323	4	1	3	13	301	E 12	313
March	308	1	11	320	4	2	2	18	292	E 13	304
April	291	1	11	303	4	1	3	18	275	E 12	288
May	318	1	12	330	5	1	3	28	293	E 13	306
June	350	1	12	363	4	1	3	30	323	E 13	336
July	380	1	13	393	6	2	4	30	353	E 14	367
August	408	1	13	422	5	2	3	37	373	E 15	388
September	343	1	12	355	4	2	1	6	338	E 13	351
October	320	1	12	333	4	2	2	13	308	E 13	321
November	302	1	12	314	4	2	3	18	286	E 13	299
December	334	1	12	346	4	2	2	27	308	E 13	321
Total	**4,005**	**8**	**143**	**4,157**	**51**	**20**	**31**	**264**	**3,765**	**159**	**3,924**
2008 January	R 349	1	12	R 362	5	2	3	R 26	R 325	E 14	R 339
February	R 313	1	11	324	5	2	3	R 11	R 304	E 12	R 317
March	312	1	12	324	5	3	2	R 20	R 293	E 13	R 306
April	293	1	11	304	4	1	3	R 18	R 277	E 12	R 289
May	313	1	11	325	5	3	2	R 27	R 287	E 13	R 300
June	360	1	12	372	6	3	3	R 35	R 327	E 13	R 340
July	389	1	13	402	6	2	4	R 33	R 359	E 14	R 373
August	375	1	12	388	6	1	4	R 28	R 351	E 14	R 365
September	326	1	10	337	5	2	3	R 7	R 322	E 11	R 333
October	307	1	11	318	4	2	2	R 17	R 291	E 12	R 303
November	299	1	10	310	3	2	1	R 23	R 277	E 11	R 288
December	332	1	10	343	3	1	2	R 26	R 307	E 12	R 319
Total	**R 3,967**	**8**	**136**	**R 4,110**	**57**	**24**	**33**	**R 271**	**R 3,722**	**E 151**	**R 3,873**
2009 January	342	1	11	354	4	2	2	24	320	E 12	332

[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 2, "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.

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

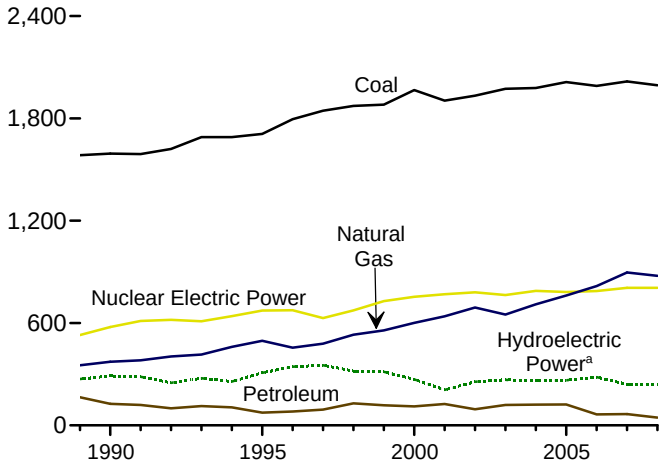
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

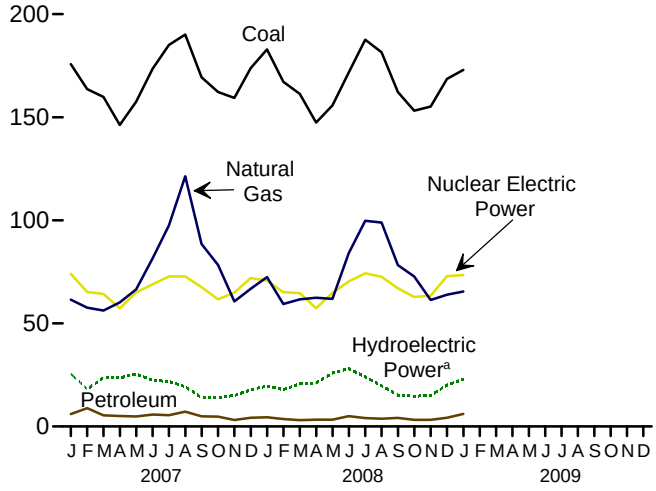
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

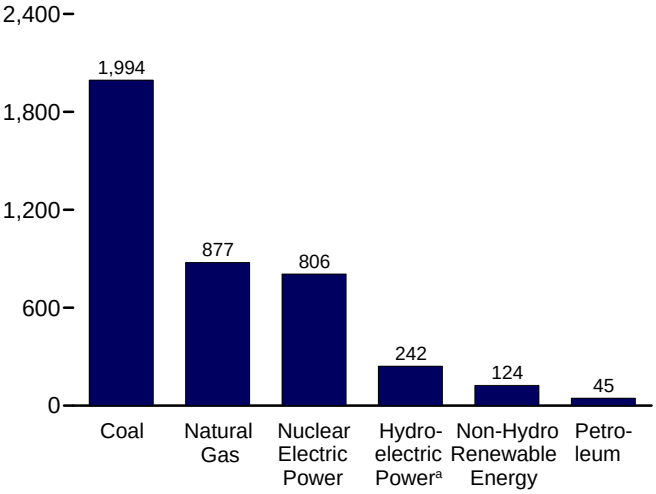
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2008



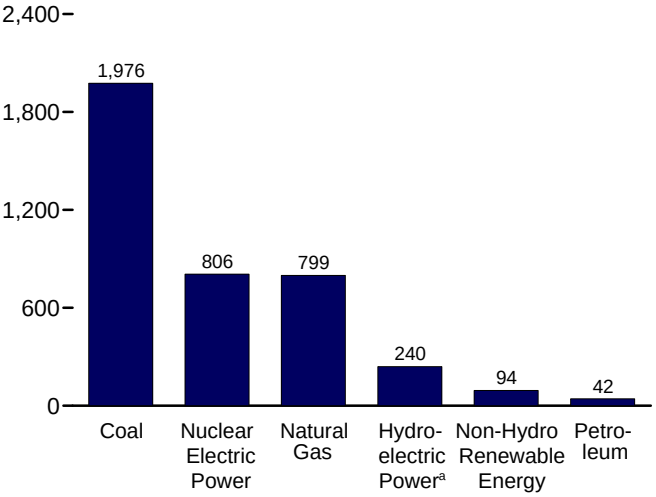
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



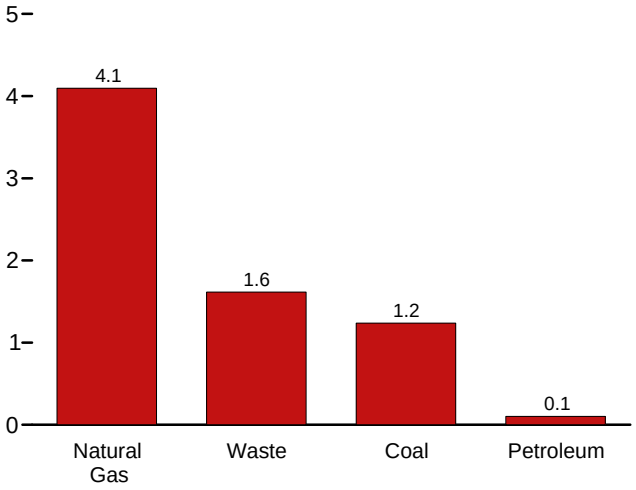
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2008



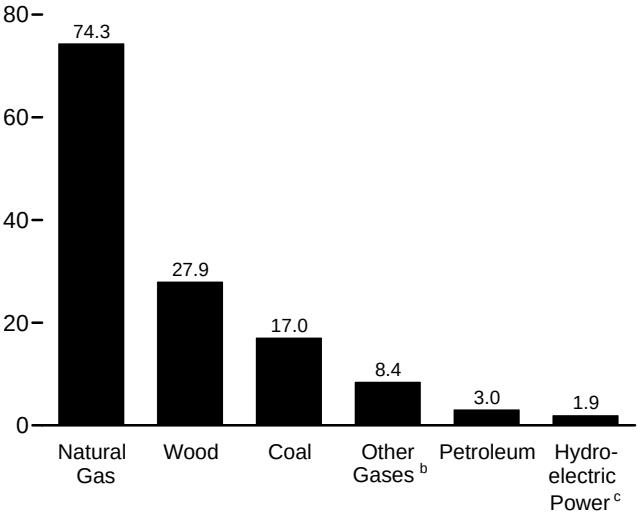
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2008



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2008



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2008



[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.
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/PV[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	**1,978,301**	**121,145**	**710,100**	**15,252**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**268,417**	**38,117**	**15,421**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,970,555**
2005 Total	**2,012,873**	**122,225**	**760,960**	**13,464**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**270,321**	**38,856**	**15,420**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**4,055,423**
2006 Total	**1,990,511**	**64,166**	**816,441**	**14,177**	**787,219**	**-6,558**	**289,246**	**38,762**	**16,099**	**14,568**	**508**	**26,589**	**4,064,702**
2007 January	175,739	5,994	61,475	1,154	74,006	-572	26,045	3,536	1,371	1,296	13	2,452	353,531
February	163,603	8,884	57,622	981	65,225	-447	18,567	3,015	1,200	1,122	19	2,520	323,230
March	159,811	5,416	56,204	1,234	64,305	-458	24,163	3,106	1,373	1,204	48	3,047	320,471
April	146,250	5,080	60,153	1,163	57,301	-374	23,891	3,055	1,254	1,158	54	3,172	303,129
May	157,513	4,873	66,470	1,175	65,025	-547	26,047	3,081	1,349	1,155	84	2,952	330,203
June	173,513	5,777	81,511	1,154	68,923	-523	22,817	3,213	1,392	1,238	84	2,620	362,755
July	185,054	5,494	97,483	1,154	72,739	-595	22,478	3,434	1,443	1,250	86	2,158	393,226
August	190,135	7,187	121,338	1,132	72,751	-651	19,941	3,426	1,440	1,255	75	2,699	421,797
September	169,391	4,936	88,532	1,120	67,579	-743	14,743	3,290	1,400	1,218	68	2,867	355,394
October	162,234	4,747	78,358	1,134	61,690	-760	14,796	3,246	1,426	1,265	49	3,377	332,615
November	159,382	3,136	60,637	1,031	64,899	-662	15,682	3,273	1,425	1,211	24	3,095	314,103
December	173,830	4,215	66,808	1,022	71,983	-565	18,342	3,339	1,452	1,266	5	3,490	346,290
Total	**2,016,456**	**65,739**	**896,590**	**13,453**	**806,425**	**-6,896**	**247,510**	**39,014**	**16,525**	**14,637**	**612**	**34,450**	**4,156,745**
2008 January	182,899	4,437	72,415	1,064	R 70,736	-746	R 20,340	3,410	1,415	R 1,200	R 15	R 4,127	R 362,142
February	167,178	3,637	59,443	943	R 65,130	-403	R 18,323	3,139	1,275	R 1,071	34	R 3,730	R 324,275
March	161,281	3,058	61,654	1,112	64,716	-553	21,160	3,223	1,427	1,233	70	4,697	323,932
April	147,391	3,286	62,407	986	57,333	-132	21,306	3,041	1,505	1,217	86	5,013	304,334
May	155,703	3,310	61,888	1,010	64,826	-587	26,437	3,077	1,520	1,273	94	5,113	324,589
June	171,683	4,983	84,122	1,120	70,319	-372	28,493	3,262	1,503	1,280	129	4,977	372,443
July	187,613	4,095	99,781	1,165	74,318	-799	24,811	3,457	1,475	1,304	114	3,813	402,088
August	181,469	3,763	98,880	1,148	72,617	-648	20,385	3,493	1,464	1,285	107	3,092	387,975
September	162,248	4,149	78,305	817	67,054	-513	15,662	3,224	1,349	1,243	94	2,781	337,259
October	153,143	3,204	72,767	777	62,793	-497	15,120	3,127	1,332	1,278	58	4,309	318,232
November	155,146	3,203	61,386	690	63,408	-492	15,479	3,188	1,341	1,238	27	4,538	309,930
December	168,632	4,229	63,901	739	72,931	-498	20,567	3,145	1,480	1,237	15	5,837	343,061
Total	**1,994,385**	**45,354**	**876,948**	**11,573**	**R 806,182**	**-6,238**	**R 248,085**	**38,789**	**17,086**	**R 14,859**	**R 843**	**R 52,026**	**R 4,110,259**
2009 January	172,924	6,102	65,474	767	73,479	-522	23,476	3,150	1,347	1,256	5	5,431	353,690

[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.

[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.

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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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						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/PV[h]	Wind	Total[i]
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**NA**	**83,479**	**(j)**	**272,083**	**130**	**198**	**1,966**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,860,710**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**(j)**	**300,047**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,917,649**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**(j)**	**276,021**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,286,439**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**(j)**	**281,149**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,469,841**
1990 Total[k]	**1,572,109**	**118,864**	**309,486**	**621**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**289,753**	**7,032**	**11,500**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**2,901,322**
1995 Total	**1,686,056**	**68,146**	**419,179**	**1,927**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**305,410**	**7,597**	**17,986**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,194,230**
1996 Total	**1,771,973**	**74,783**	**378,757**	**1,341**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**341,159**	**8,386**	**17,816**	**14,329**	**521**	**3,234**	**3,284,141**
1997 Total	**1,820,762**	**86,479**	**399,596**	**1,533**	**628,644**	**-4,040**	**350,648**	**8,680**	**18,485**	**14,726**	**511**	**3,288**	**3,329,375**
1998 Total	**1,850,193**	**122,211**	**449,293**	**2,315**	**673,702**	**-4,467**	**317,867**	**8,608**	**19,233**	**14,774**	**502**	**3,026**	**3,457,416**
1999 Total	**1,858,618**	**111,539**	**472,996**	**1,607**	**728,254**	**-6,097**	**314,663**	**8,961**	**19,493**	**14,827**	**495**	**4,488**	**3,529,982**
2000 Total	**1,943,111**	**105,192**	**517,978**	**2,028**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**271,338**	**8,916**	**20,307**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,637,529**
2001 Total	**1,882,826**	**119,149**	**554,940**	**586**	**768,826**	**-8,823**	**213,749**	**8,294**	**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	**1,957,188**	**114,678**	**627,172**	**3,568**	**788,528**	**-8,488**	**265,064**	**9,736**	**13,062**	**14,811**	**575**	**14,144**	**3,808,360**
2005 Total	**1,992,054**	**116,482**	**683,829**	**3,777**	**781,986**	**-6,558**	**267,040**	**10,570**	**13,031**	**14,692**	**550**	**17,811**	**3,902,192**
2006 Total	**1,969,737**	**59,708**	**734,417**	**4,254**	**787,219**	**-6,558**	**286,254**	**10,341**	**13,927**	**14,568**	**508**	**26,589**	**3,908,077**
2007 January	174,253	5,574	53,809	375	74,006	-572	25,853	1,145	1,184	1,296	13	2,452	339,968
February	162,199	8,427	51,626	312	65,225	-447	18,420	845	1,037	1,122	19	2,520	311,810
March	158,273	4,988	50,026	345	64,305	-458	23,969	839	1,182	1,204	48	3,047	308,331
April	144,799	4,673	54,126	315	57,301	-374	23,694	727	1,081	1,158	54	3,172	291,254
May	155,991	4,475	59,991	316	65,025	-547	25,867	793	1,165	1,155	84	2,952	317,826
June	171,994	5,417	74,888	331	68,923	-523	22,690	888	1,209	1,238	84	2,620	350,339
July	183,483	5,142	90,157	339	72,739	-595	22,387	939	1,248	1,250	86	2,158	379,914
August	188,516	6,815	113,395	341	72,751	-651	19,865	962	1,253	1,255	75	2,699	407,865
September	167,888	4,650	81,511	322	67,579	-743	14,666	906	1,220	1,218	68	2,867	342,713
October	160,696	4,446	71,321	379	61,690	-760	14,696	868	1,228	1,265	49	3,377	319,830
November	157,936	2,835	54,031	332	64,899	-662	15,554	882	1,225	1,211	24	3,095	301,907
December	172,361	3,864	59,872	337	71,983	-565	18,180	918	1,262	1,266	5	3,490	333,586
Total	**1,998,390**	**61,306**	**814,752**	**4,042**	**806,425**	**-6,896**	**245,843**	**10,711**	**14,294**	**14,637**	**612**	**34,450**	**4,005,343**
2008 January	181,400	4,123	65,021	285	R 70,736	-746	R 20,118	965	1,241	R 1,200	R 15	R 4,127	R 349,063
February	165,797	3,384	52,969	239	R 65,130	-403	R 18,079	904	1,095	R 1,071	34	R 3,730	R 312,548
March	159,723	2,803	55,088	346	64,716	-553	20,898	930	1,250	1,233	70	4,697	311,759
April	145,918	3,065	56,286	273	57,333	-132	21,123	796	1,303	1,217	86	5,013	292,870
May	154,175	3,108	55,437	301	64,826	-587	26,255	765	1,309	1,273	94	5,113	312,659
June	170,110	4,719	77,447	320	70,319	-372	28,348	887	1,291	1,280	129	4,977	360,064
July	185,889	3,846	92,425	335	74,318	-799	24,673	983	1,268	1,304	114	3,813	388,761
August	179,840	3,520	91,605	309	72,617	-648	20,256	1,006	1,275	1,285	107	3,092	374,864
September	160,634	3,874	72,779	189	67,054	-513	15,558	943	1,175	1,243	94	2,781	326,365
October	151,617	2,965	66,326	215	62,793	-497	15,022	804	1,181	1,278	58	4,309	306,623
November	153,820	2,990	55,446	166	63,408	-492	15,365	940	1,176	1,238	27	4,538	299,165
December	167,249	3,904	57,744	218	72,931	-498	20,406	979	1,307	1,237	15	5,837	331,928
Total	**1,976,173**	**42,301**	**798,574**	**3,196**	**R 806,182**	**-6,238**	**R 246,100**	**10,902**	**14,872**	**R 14,859**	**R 843**	**R 52,026**	**R 3,966,670**
2009 January	171,533	5,728	59,038	218	73,479	-522	23,301	955	1,167	1,256	5	5,431	342,150

[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.

[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.

R=Revised. 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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]
1973 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,347**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,347**
1975 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,106**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,106**
1980 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**
1985 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,161**
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	**1,340**	**499**	**3,969**	**1,562**	**8,270**	**19,773**	**5,967**	**78,959**	**11,684**	**3,248**	**28,367**	**797**	**153,925**
2005 Total	**1,353**	**375**	**4,249**	**1,657**	**8,492**	**19,466**	**5,368**	**72,882**	**9,687**	**3,195**	**28,271**	**733**	**144,739**
2006 Total	**1,310**	**235**	**4,355**	**1,599**	**8,371**	**19,464**	**4,223**	**77,669**	**9,923**	**2,899**	**28,400**	**572**	**148,254**
2007 January	120	27	318	131	669	1,367	394	7,348	779	180	2,390	56	12,894
February	120	44	309	109	641	1,283	412	5,686	669	138	2,169	53	10,779
March	115	24	323	128	659	1,423	404	5,855	889	183	2,266	63	11,481
April	100	16	319	127	639	1,350	391	5,708	848	185	2,327	45	11,236
May	108	9	341	138	680	1,414	390	6,137	859	168	2,287	46	11,697
June	112	11	374	136	707	1,407	349	6,249	823	121	2,325	47	11,709
July	116	8	419	146	763	1,455	344	6,907	815	89	2,494	49	12,550
August	127	13	434	136	774	1,492	358	7,510	791	76	2,463	50	13,157
September	113	7	364	134	684	1,389	278	6,657	798	76	2,383	46	11,997
October	107	7	374	142	706	1,431	294	6,663	755	97	2,376	56	12,080
November	115	6	335	139	667	1,332	295	6,270	699	123	2,390	61	11,528
December	119	17	347	133	686	1,350	334	6,590	686	154	2,419	57	12,018
Total	**1,371**	**189**	**4,257**	**1,599**	**8,273**	**16,694**	**4,243**	**77,580**	**9,411**	**1,590**	**28,287**	**631**	**143,128**
2008 January	110	14	382	126	[R] 699	1,390	299	7,011	780	[R] 216	2,443	49	[R] 12,381
February	98	10	344	113	622	1,283	244	6,129	704	[R] 238	2,234	67	[R] 11,104
March	77	6	353	125	634	1,482	249	6,213	766	251	2,290	52	11,538
April	95	5	310	149	642	1,378	216	5,811	713	171	2,244	53	10,821
May	96	4	304	153	640	1,431	199	6,147	710	175	2,311	58	11,290
June	114	9	315	155	677	1,459	256	6,360	800	139	2,373	56	11,702
July	122	10	354	145	709	1,603	238	7,001	830	131	2,472	61	12,618
August	112	7	372	143	709	1,517	237	6,903	839	125	2,485	46	12,402
September	106	7	353	136	678	1,508	268	5,173	628	102	2,279	38	10,216
October	99	7	334	116	624	1,426	232	6,107	562	95	2,321	35	10,984
November	97	9	314	126	608	1,229	203	5,626	524	110	2,245	39	10,157
December	112	14	359	128	677	1,270	310	5,799	521	155	2,165	44	10,456
Total	**1,237**	**102**	**4,095**	**1,616**	[R] **7,920**	**16,975**	**2,950**	**74,279**	**8,377**	[R] **1,910**	**27,862**	**598**	[R] **135,668**
2009 January	106	28	352	125	671	1,286	345	6,084	549	165	2,194	55	10,870

[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.

[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 conventional hydroelectric power, 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).

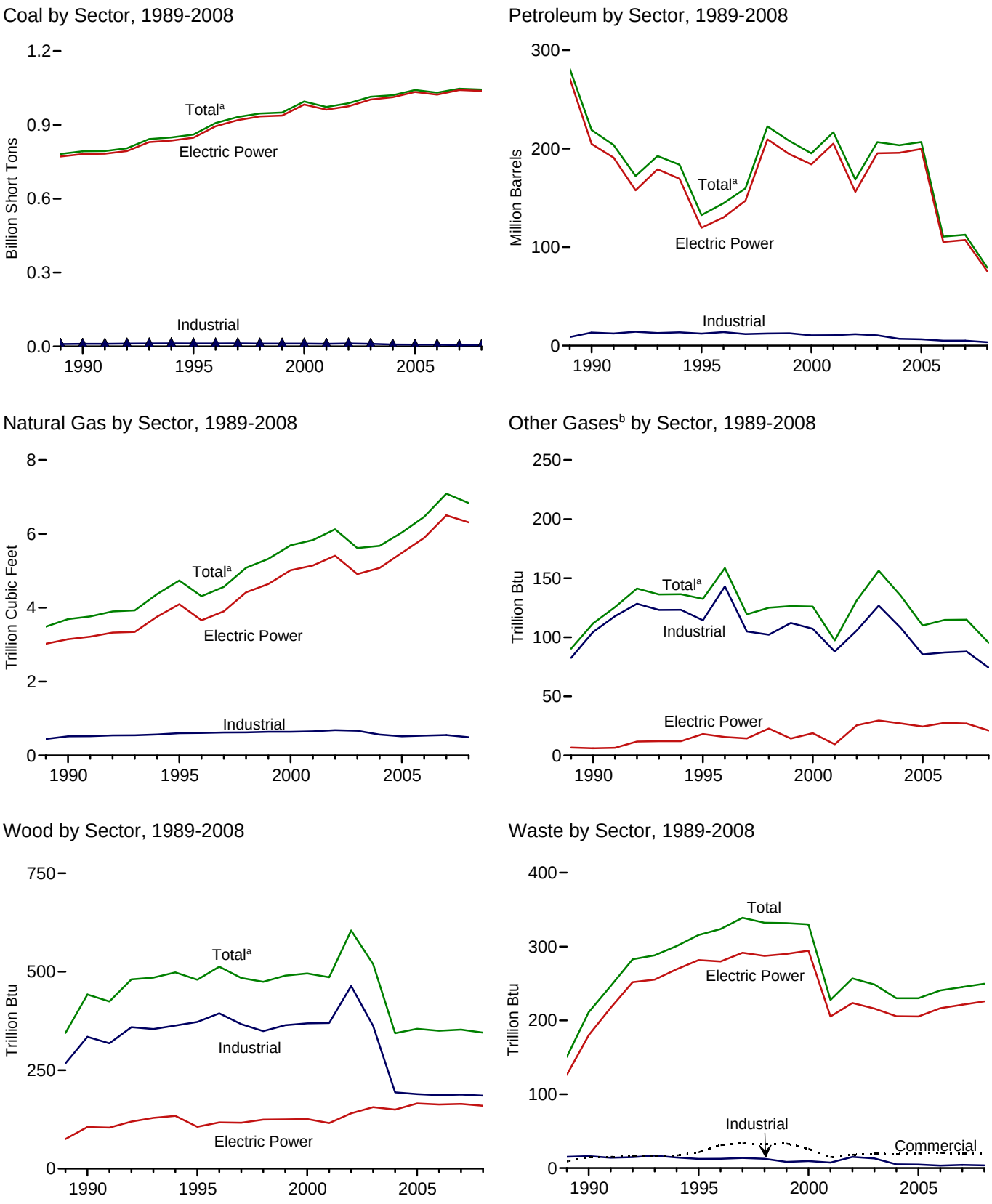
R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation



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

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	**1,020,523**	**20,163**	**142,088**	**2,856**	**7,677**	**203,494**	**5,675**	**135**	**344**	**230**	**183**
2005 Total	**1,041,448**	**20,651**	**141,518**	**2,968**	**8,330**	**206,785**	**6,036**	**110**	**355**	**230**	**173**
2006 Total	**1,030,556**	**13,174**	**58,473**	**2,174**	**7,363**	**110,634**	**6,462**	**115**	**350**	**241**	**172**
2007 January	91,776	1,445	5,770	207	585	10,349	476	10	33	20	14
February	84,100	2,502	9,671	412	470	14,934	442	8	28	18	13
March	81,932	1,262	5,333	299	475	9,270	433	10	29	20	14
April	75,918	973	5,028	255	466	8,584	471	10	27	19	13
May	81,309	1,036	4,462	261	506	8,288	528	10	28	20	14
June	89,846	1,243	5,561	219	579	9,916	648	10	29	21	14
July	96,727	1,202	5,559	201	519	9,556	782	10	31	21	14
August	99,245	1,720	7,585	268	540	12,271	992	10	30	21	15
September	88,089	985	4,830	206	493	8,484	705	10	30	21	14
October	83,995	1,147	4,555	211	446	8,143	626	10	29	21	14
November	82,495	955	2,172	175	431	5,456	469	9	29	21	13
December	91,363	1,213	3,307	204	528	7,362	517	9	31	22	15
Total	**1,046,795**	**15,683**	**63,833**	**2,917**	**6,036**	**112,615**	**7,089**	**115**	**353**	**245**	**168**
2008 January	94,173	1,705	3,250	274	515	7,805	548	9	30	21	R 12
February	86,290	1,192	2,618	203	473	6,377	450	8	28	18	11
March	83,185	864	2,266	193	418	5,415	474	9	30	23	14
April	77,139	857	2,566	160	425	5,707	479	8	27	21	13
May	81,572	863	2,736	160	409	5,802	489	8	27	21	13
June	89,785	1,388	4,735	218	499	8,836	678	9	29	22	14
July	98,234	1,041	3,832	149	439	7,215	798	10	31	21	14
August	95,726	852	3,196	150	475	6,574	781	10	31	21	14
September	85,895	935	3,889	199	438	7,213	614	7	28	20	12
October	80,624	702	2,273	134	474	5,481	561	7	27	19	12
November	81,245	763	2,535	148	415	5,518	472	6	28	20	12
December	89,721	1,269	3,682	271	416	7,303	489	6	28	22	13
Total	**1,043,589**	**12,431**	**37,578**	**2,259**	**5,396**	**79,246**	**6,833**	**95**	**345**	**250**	**154**
2009 January	90,986	1,899	5,907	357	428	10,304	497	6	29	20	12

[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.

[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.

R=Revised. 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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	**1,012,459**	**18,793**	**138,831**	**2,511**	**7,135**	**195,809**	**5,075**	**27**	**150**	**206**	**131**
2005 Total	**1,033,567**	**19,450**	**138,337**	**2,591**	**7,877**	**199,760**	**5,485**	**24**	**166**	**205**	**116**
2006 Total	**1,022,802**	**12,578**	**56,347**	**1,783**	**6,905**	**105,235**	**5,891**	**28**	**163**	**216**	**117**
2007 January	91,344	1,391	5,545	189	546	9,853	421	2	18	18	10
February	83,698	2,431	9,420	398	431	14,405	399	2	13	16	9
March	81,459	1,212	5,111	271	435	8,769	389	2	13	18	10
April	75,471	934	4,847	185	424	8,087	427	2	12	17	9
May	80,840	993	4,329	179	461	7,804	481	2	12	18	10
June	89,381	1,203	5,444	170	532	9,475	600	2	14	19	10
July	96,243	1,170	5,450	158	473	9,142	729	2	14	19	10
August	98,751	1,678	7,475	218	493	11,835	935	2	14	19	10
September	87,625	950	4,737	189	453	8,138	654	2	14	19	10
October	83,515	1,099	4,460	191	407	7,783	576	2	13	19	10
November	82,082	919	2,078	161	385	5,081	422	2	14	19	9
December	90,937	1,155	3,175	189	485	6,942	468	2	14	20	10
Total	**1,041,346**	**15,135**	**62,072**	**2,496**	**5,523**	**107,316**	**6,502**	**27**	**165**	**221**	**117**
2008 January	93,718	1,647	3,127	260	481	7,437	499	2	14	19	10
February	85,872	1,160	2,523	190	439	6,069	406	2	13	16	8
March	82,683	838	2,180	167	387	5,120	430	2	14	21	11
April	76,655	838	2,496	145	393	5,447	438	2	12	19	10
May	81,064	840	2,677	146	380	5,564	446	2	12	19	10
June	89,268	1,354	4,651	200	463	8,522	633	2	13	19	10
July	97,673	986	3,758	135	408	6,917	750	2	14	19	10
August	95,189	810	3,134	137	440	6,279	732	2	15	20	10
September	85,367	854	3,823	171	406	6,882	576	1	13	18	10
October	80,120	684	2,212	114	438	5,201	518	1	12	18	9
November	80,835	740	2,466	138	385	5,270	432	1	13	18	9
December	89,294	1,229	3,558	210	385	6,920	448	1	14	20	10
Total	**1,037,738**	**11,981**	**36,606**	**2,013**	**5,005**	**75,626**	**6,309**	**21**	**160**	**226**	**118**
2009 January	90,551	1,809	5,746	331	394	9,859	453	1	14	17	9

[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.

[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.

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.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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	**377**	**766**	**33**	**19**	**7,687**	**6,919**	**566**	**108**	**194**	**5**	**41**
2005 Total	**377**	**585**	**34**	**20**	**7,504**	**6,440**	**518**	**85**	**189**	**5**	**46**
2006 Total	**347**	**333**	**35**	**21**	**7,408**	**5,066**	**536**	**87**	**187**	**3**	**45**
2007 January	32	38	3	2	400	458	53	7	16	(s)	3
February	32	51	2	1	371	477	41	6	14	(s)	3
March	31	34	3	2	442	467	42	8	15	(s)	4
April	27	22	3	2	420	475	41	8	15	(s)	3
May	28	15	3	2	441	469	44	8	15	(s)	3
June	29	16	3	2	436	425	45	8	15	(s)	4
July	30	12	3	2	454	402	49	8	16	(s)	3
August	33	20	3	2	462	417	54	7	16	(s)	4
September	30	11	3	2	433	335	48	7	16	(s)	3
October	28	10	3	2	452	349	47	7	16	(s)	4
November	30	9	3	2	383	366	44	7	16	(s)	3
December	31	20	3	2	395	400	47	7	16	(s)	4
Total	**361**	**258**	**34**	**19**	**5,089**	**5,041**	**554**	**88**	**188**	**4**	**41**
2008 January	32	22	3	2	424	347	47	7	16	(s)	2
February	28	14	3	2	389	294	41	6	15	(s)	2
March	24	10	3	2	478	285	41	7	15	(s)	2
April	27	8	2	2	458	252	39	6	15	(s)	2
May	28	9	2	2	480	230	41	6	15	(s)	2
June	33	15	2	2	483	299	42	7	16	(s)	2
July	35	15	3	2	525	283	46	8	16	(s)	3
August	32	10	3	2	505	285	46	8	16	(s)	2
September	31	10	3	2	497	321	34	6	15	(s)	2
October	28	9	2	1	476	271	41	5	15	(s)	2
November	28	12	2	2	382	237	37	5	15	(s)	2
December	32	18	3	2	395	364	38	5	15	(s)	2
Total	**359**	**152**	**32**	**20**	**5,493**	**3,469**	**493**	**74**	**185**	**4**	**25**
2009 January	31	38	3	2	403	408	41	5	14	(s)	2

[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.

[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).

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

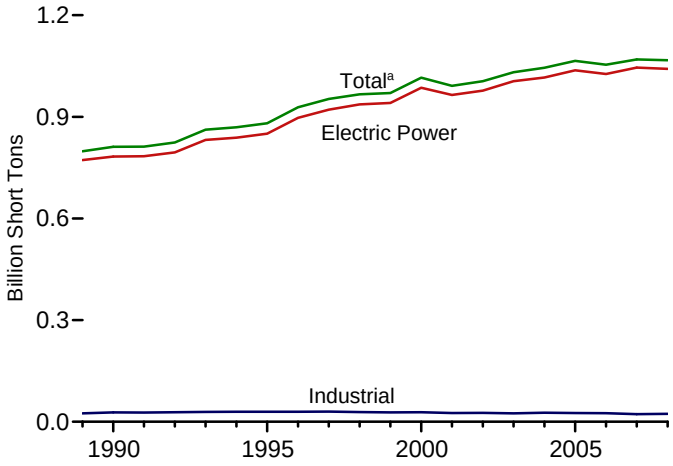
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1989.

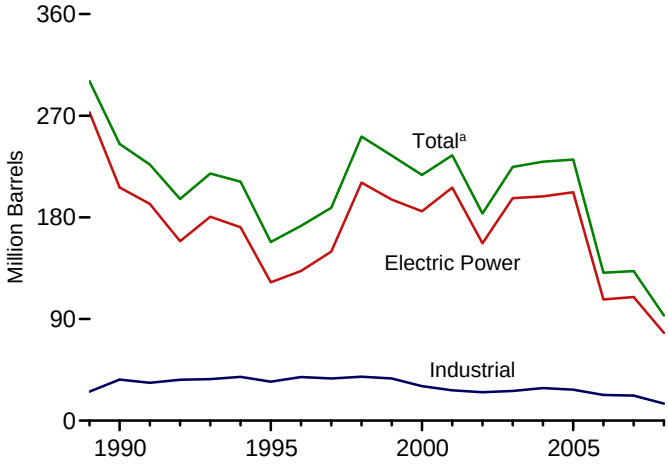
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004-2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

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

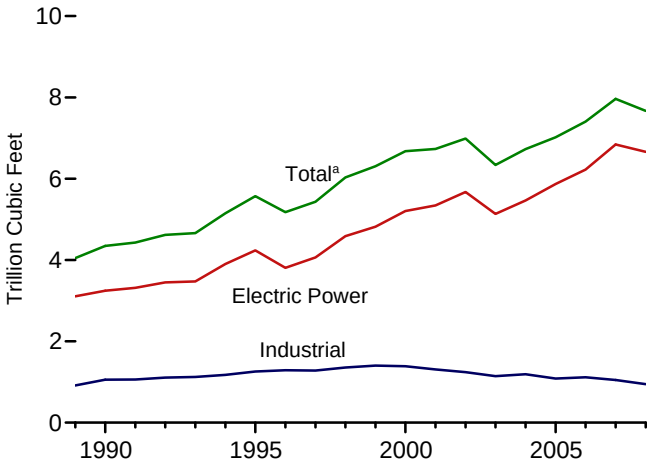
Coal by Sector, 1989-2008



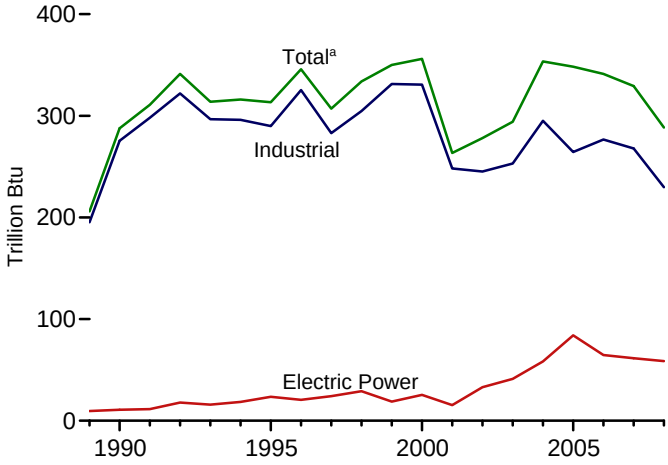
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2008



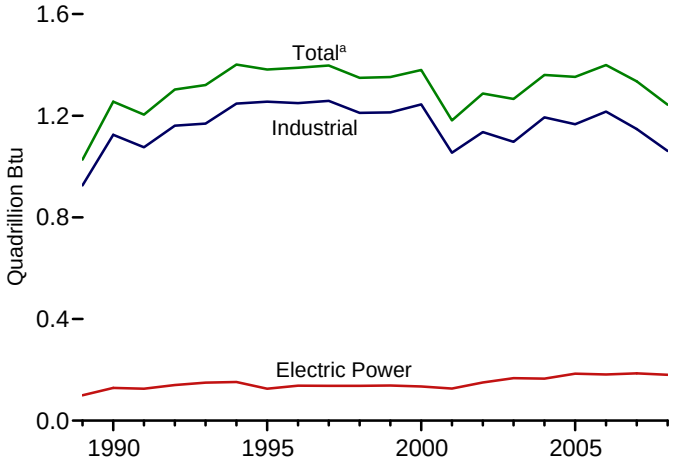
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2008



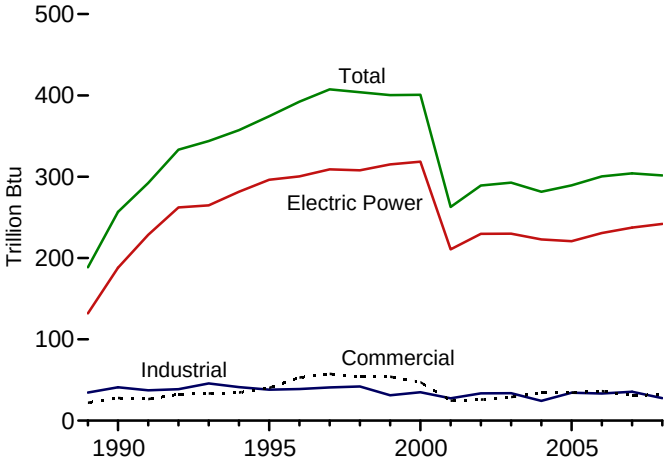
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2008



Wood by Sector, 1989-2008



Waste by Sector, 1989-2008



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

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			
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**	**0**	**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]	**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**	**353**	**1,360**	**282**	**254**
2005 Total	**1,065,281**	**24,446**	**156,915**	**4,270**	**9,113**	**231,193**	**7,021**	**348**	**1,353**	**289**	**237**
2006 Total	**1,053,783**	**14,655**	**69,846**	**3,396**	**8,622**	**131,005**	**7,404**	**341**	**1,399**	**300**	**247**
2007 January	93,880	1,580	7,045	334	686	12,390	550	30	118	27	21
February	86,088	2,727	11,358	517	571	17,455	510	25	105	24	18
March	83,929	1,385	6,575	404	577	11,250	502	28	111	28	20
April	77,747	1,088	6,066	394	564	10,371	538	28	112	23	20
May	83,140	1,198	5,254	424	607	9,911	596	28	110	25	20
June	91,682	1,334	6,330	322	686	11,416	719	27	108	24	20
July	98,568	1,272	6,194	304	636	10,953	857	27	114	25	20
August	101,160	1,814	8,347	391	666	13,881	1,077	28	111	25	21
September	89,833	1,049	5,443	279	604	9,789	779	27	108	24	19
October	85,782	1,244	5,162	306	541	9,416	700	28	111	26	20
November	84,392	1,041	2,765	257	529	6,706	539	25	111	26	19
December	93,404	1,308	4,078	304	632	8,852	594	27	118	26	21
Total	**1,069,606**	**17,042**	**74,616**	**4,237**	**7,299**	**132,389**	**7,962**	**329**	**1,336**	**304**	**239**
2008 January	96,257	1,841	3,897	381	632	9,278	623	25	108	26	15
February	88,349	1,255	3,129	295	566	7,512	519	24	102	24	R 14
March	85,215	934	2,774	303	505	6,537	546	27	99	28	16
April	79,041	923	3,041	231	534	6,864	544	25	102	25	15
May	83,520	928	3,178	223	520	6,930	558	26	103	25	15
June	91,656	1,463	5,275	282	595	9,996	748	26	104	26	16
July	100,235	1,109	4,335	208	544	8,370	872	28	109	26	16
August	97,654	928	3,702	204	547	7,572	853	28	109	25	16
September	87,825	1,002	4,389	266	524	8,275	676	22	103	24	15
October	82,553	785	2,675	186	581	6,550	631	22	105	23	15
November	83,184	842	3,022	190	498	6,542	539	18	101	25	14
December	91,788	1,390	4,406	383	520	8,778	559	19	100	26	15
Total	**1,067,277**	**13,400**	**43,823**	**3,151**	**6,566**	**93,204**	**7,668**	**288**	**1,243**	**302**	**181**
2009 January	92,998	2,099	6,799	477	535	12,048	569	20	100	25	14

[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.

[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.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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			
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]	**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**	**58**	**165**	**223**	**138**
2005 Total	**1,037,485**	**19,675**	**139,409**	**2,685**	**8,083**	**202,184**	**5,869**	**84**	**185**	**221**	**123**
2006 Total	**1,026,636**	**12,646**	**57,345**	**1,870**	**7,101**	**107,365**	**6,222**	**65**	**182**	**231**	**125**
2007 January	91,686	1,408	5,633	199	559	10,035	448	6	19	20	11
February	84,026	2,499	9,495	426	442	14,630	425	5	15	17	9
March	81,803	1,235	5,164	277	448	8,914	416	5	15	20	10
April	75,751	962	4,936	190	437	8,274	453	5	15	18	10
May	81,140	1,000	4,425	187	474	7,984	507	5	14	20	10
June	89,699	1,211	5,531	175	547	9,652	628	5	15	20	10
July	96,548	1,176	5,534	161	486	9,303	761	5	16	21	11
August	99,086	1,684	7,570	230	505	12,009	969	5	16	21	11
September	87,922	955	4,822	194	471	8,325	683	5	15	20	10
October	83,810	1,105	4,554	196	421	7,960	604	6	15	20	10
November	82,393	928	2,163	166	398	5,246	448	5	15	21	10
December	91,276	1,164	3,259	192	496	7,098	498	6	16	21	11
Total	**1,045,141**	**15,327**	**63,086**	**2,594**	**5,685**	**109,431**	**6,841**	**61**	**186**	**237**	**124**
2008 January	94,052	1,666	3,232	267	490	7,615	529	5	16	21	11
February	86,199	1,180	2,576	198	451	6,209	434	5	15	18	10
March	83,027	850	2,273	187	399	5,307	459	6	16	23	11
April	76,962	843	2,605	153	404	5,621	464	5	14	20	10
May	81,386	847	2,786	153	390	5,734	474	5	13	20	10
June	89,565	1,369	4,750	203	474	8,692	668	5	14	21	11
July	98,015	992	3,863	137	418	7,084	783	6	17	21	11
August	95,498	817	3,256	139	443	6,427	763	6	16	21	11
September	85,694	860	3,931	174	415	7,040	603	4	15	19	10
October	80,442	688	2,317	116	450	5,371	546	5	14	19	10
November	81,127	749	2,585	142	397	5,459	460	3	15	19	10
December	89,635	1,242	3,685	213	399	7,137	477	4	16	21	11
Total	**1,041,603**	**12,101**	**37,860**	**2,081**	**5,131**	**77,695**	**6,661**	**59**	**181**	**242**	**126**
2009 January	90,887	1,898	5,871	356	407	10,157	483	4	16	19	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.
[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.

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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

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**	**295**	**1,193**	**24**	**94**
2005 Total	**1,922**	**1,630**	**68**	**34**	**25,875**	**27,380**	**1,084**	**264**	**1,166**	**34**	**94**
2006 Total	**1,886**	**935**	**68**	**36**	**25,262**	**22,706**	**1,115**	**277**	**1,216**	**33**	**102**
2007 January	191	113	6	3	2,003	2,242	96	24	99	5	9
February	186	198	5	2	1,876	2,627	79	20	90	5	8
March	171	103	5	3	1,956	2,233	81	23	95	5	8
April	146	58	5	3	1,850	2,039	80	23	96	3	8
May	143	26	5	3	1,857	1,901	84	23	96	2	8
June	137	37	6	3	1,845	1,726	85	22	93	2	8
July	151	23	7	3	1,868	1,627	90	22	98	2	8
August	162	41	7	3	1,912	1,832	101	23	95	2	9
September	145	28	6	3	1,765	1,436	89	23	92	2	8
October	142	25	6	3	1,830	1,431	89	22	96	3	9
November	169	24	6	3	1,830	1,435	85	20	95	3	8
December	183	75	6	3	1,945	1,679	90	22	102	3	8
Total	**1,927**	**752**	**70**	**31**	**22,537**	**22,207**	**1,050**	**268**	**1,148**	**36**	**98**
2008 January	196	56	6	3	2,009	1,607	88	20	91	2	3
February	184	41	6	3	1,966	1,262	79	19	87	3	3
March	188	30	6	3	2,000	1,200	81	21	83	2	3
April	156	24	5	3	1,924	1,219	74	19	88	2	3
May	156	18	4	3	1,978	1,178	79	20	89	2	3
June	176	33	4	3	1,915	1,272	76	20	89	2	3
July	178	33	5	3	2,041	1,253	84	22	92	2	4
August	174	21	5	3	1,982	1,124	85	22	92	2	4
September	166	21	5	2	1,965	1,215	68	18	88	2	3
October	162	29	5	2	1,950	1,149	80	17	91	2	3
November	176	33	5	3	1,882	1,050	75	15	86	2	2
December	198	57	5	3	1,955	1,584	77	15	84	2	3
Total	**2,109**	**396**	**61**	**32**	**23,566**	**15,113**	**946**	**230**	**1,062**	**28**	**38**
2009 January	202	96	6	3	1,909	1,795	80	16	84	2	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.

[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).

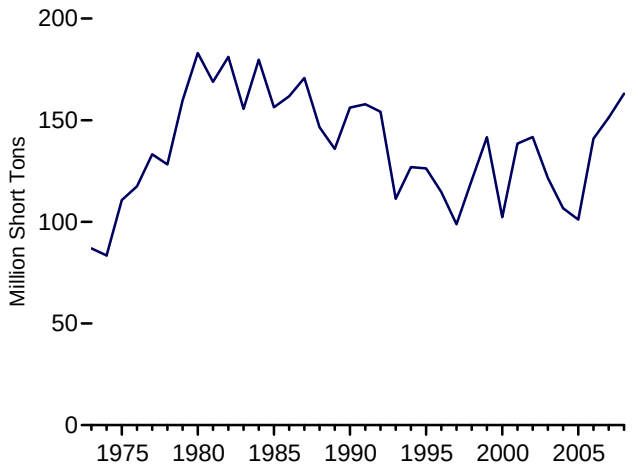
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1989.

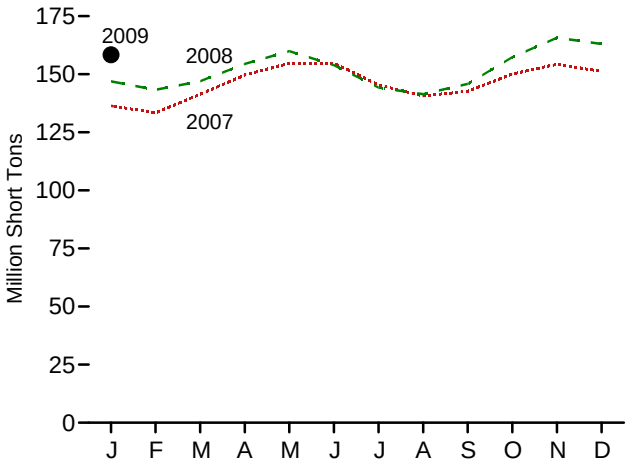
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004-2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

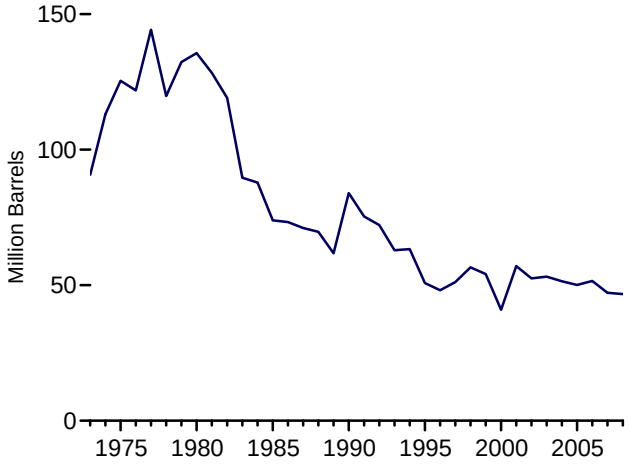
Coal, 1973-2008



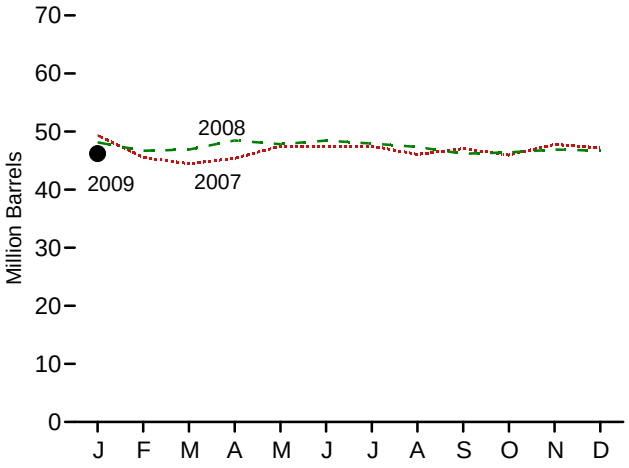
Coal, Monthly



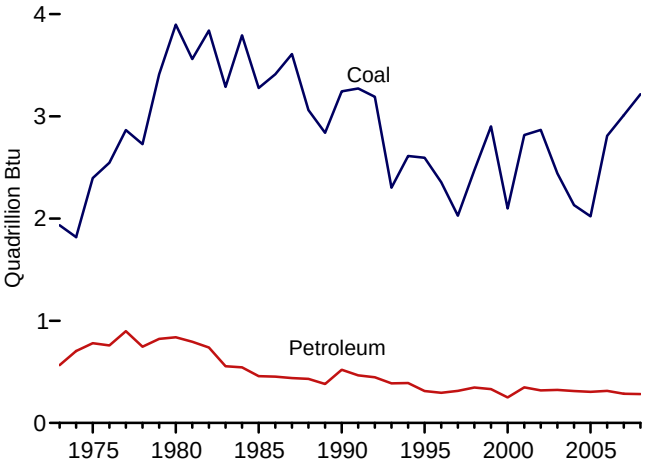
Total Petroleum, 1973-2008



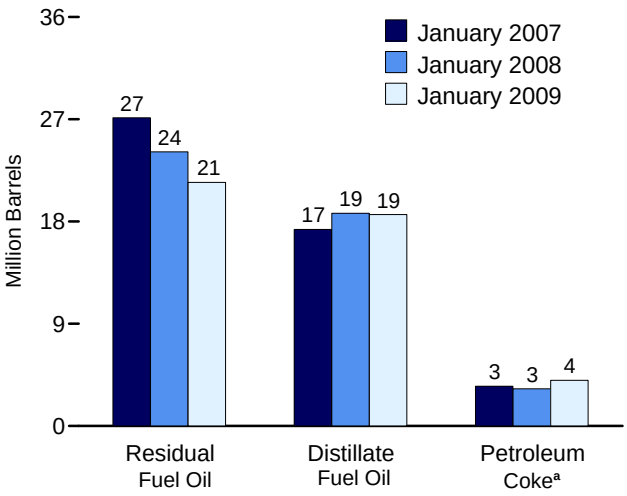
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2008



Petroleum by Major Type, End of Month



[a]Converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by five.
Web Page: http;//www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html.
Sources: 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 Year	**106,669**	**19,275**	**26,596**	**879**	**937**	**51,434**
2005 Year	**101,137**	**18,778**	**27,624**	**1,012**	**530**	**50,062**
2006 Year	**140,964**	**18,013**	**28,823**	**1,380**	**674**	**51,583**
2007 January	136,377	17,306	27,138	1,406	699	49,346
February	133,468	17,036	23,516	1,379	723	45,546
March	141,389	16,876	23,089	1,336	636	44,480
April	149,657	16,789	23,918	1,338	669	45,389
May	154,735	16,782	26,022	1,379	660	47,481
June	154,812	17,109	26,240	1,384	543	47,445
July	145,450	17,264	25,650	1,433	631	47,504
August	140,668	17,276	24,513	1,488	562	46,087
September	142,666	17,590	25,272	1,484	543	47,059
October	150,075	17,920	23,809	1,521	545	45,973
November	154,292	18,261	24,941	1,515	612	47,777
December	**151,221**	**18,395**	**24,136**	**1,902**	**554**	**47,203**
2008 January	146,966	18,722	24,136	2,008	654	48,139
February	143,309	18,464	23,542	1,858	571	46,719
March	147,002	18,381	23,115	2,065	668	46,901
April	154,409	18,256	24,470	2,077	731	48,459
May	159,926	18,337	23,564	2,088	767	47,825
June	153,915	18,431	24,254	2,093	730	48,430
July	144,231	18,452	23,471	2,083	789	47,950
August	141,405	18,261	23,354	2,074	732	47,351
September	145,835	18,264	22,324	2,053	710	46,191
October	157,334	18,380	22,450	2,105	698	46,425
November	165,654	18,817	21,958	2,116	803	46,904
December	**163,056**	**18,876**	**21,725**	**2,135**	**794**	**46,708**
2009 January	158,358	18,612	21,449	2,142	805	46,225

[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.

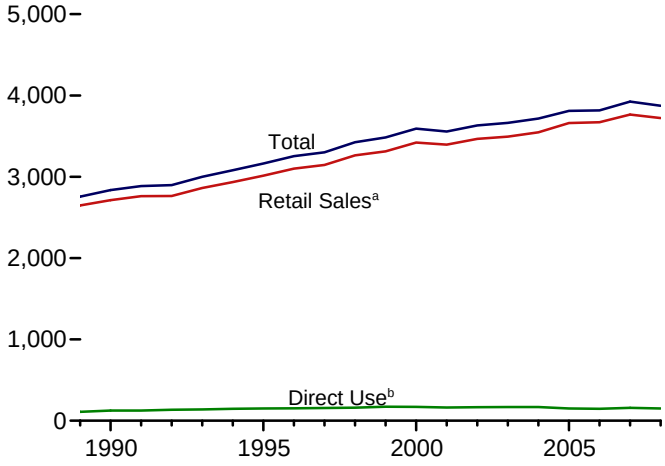
Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

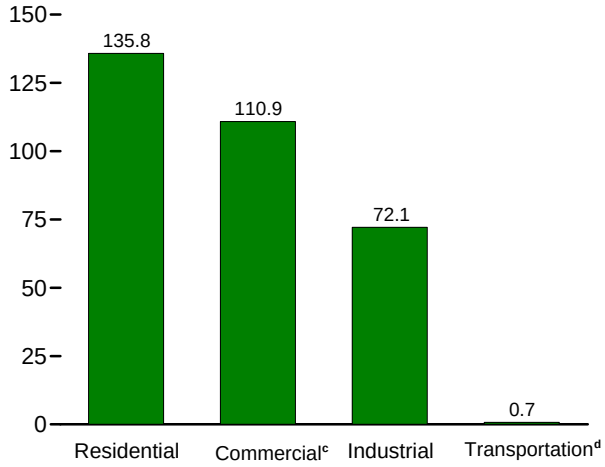
Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant 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"; • **2004-2007:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report." • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

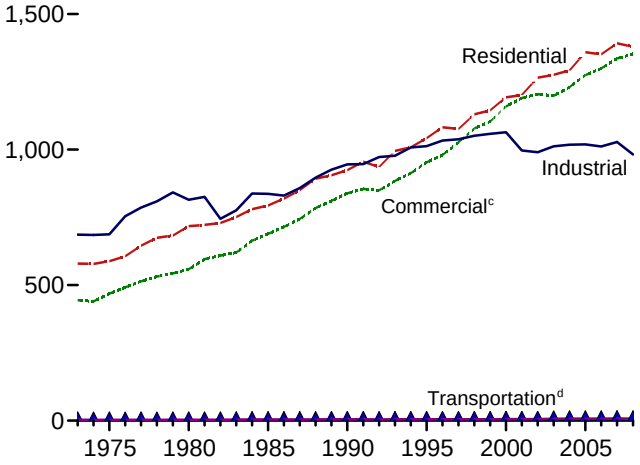
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2008



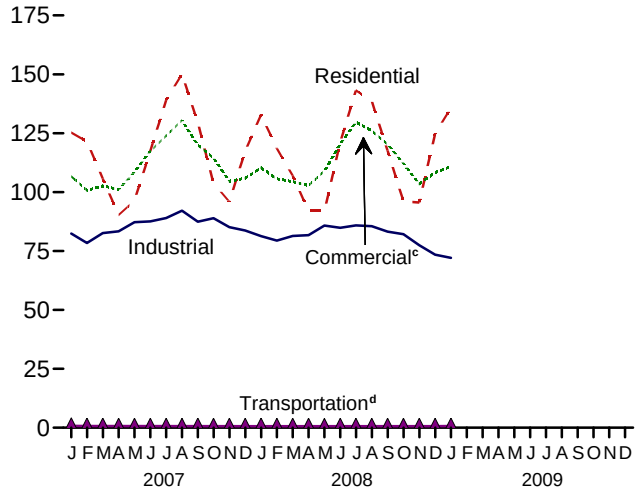
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, January 2009



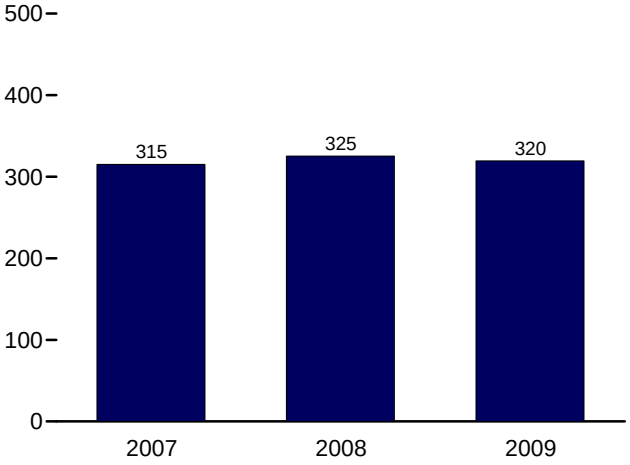
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, 1973-2008



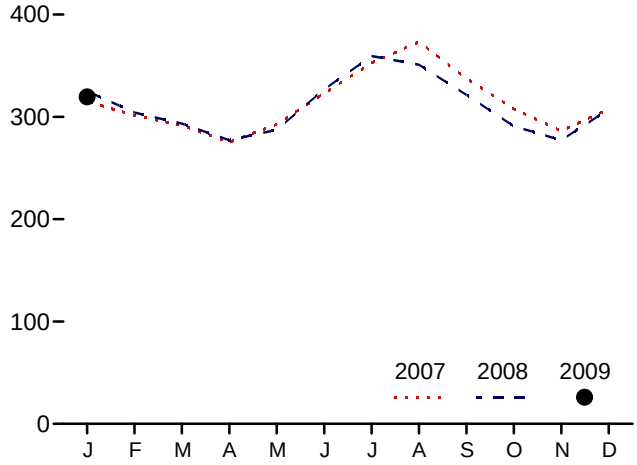
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, Monthly



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.
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 Total	**1,359,227**	**1,275,079**	**1,019,156**	**7,506**	**3,660,969**	**150,016**	**3,810,984**	**– –**	**– –**
2006 Total	**1,351,520**	**1,299,744**	**1,011,298**	**7,358**	**3,669,919**	**146,927**	**3,816,845**	**– –**	**– –**
2007 January	125,286	106,667	82,384	766	315,104	[E] 14,266	329,370	– –	– –
February	121,464	100,756	78,392	719	301,331	[E] 12,012	313,344	– –	– –
March	105,695	102,640	82,582	743	291,660	[E] 12,770	304,431	– –	– –
April	90,282	101,051	83,361	646	275,341	[E] 12,491	287,831	– –	– –
May	96,389	108,559	87,241	611	292,800	[E] 13,019	305,819	– –	– –
June	117,418	117,352	87,572	665	323,007	[E] 13,060	336,067	– –	– –
July	139,027	123,923	89,017	675	352,642	[E] 14,003	366,645	– –	– –
August	150,101	130,475	92,115	673	373,365	[E] 14,654	388,019	– –	– –
September	129,512	119,898	87,428	687	337,525	[E] 13,339	350,864	– –	– –
October	103,754	114,481	88,896	652	307,783	[E] 13,449	321,231	– –	– –
November	95,905	104,603	85,118	673	286,299	[E] 12,828	299,127	– –	– –
December	117,408	105,909	83,725	663	307,704	[E] 13,363	321,067	– –	– –
Total	**1,392,241**	**1,336,315**	**1,027,832**	**8,173**	**3,764,561**	**159,254**	**3,923,814**	**– –**	**– –**
2008 January	[R] 132,860	[R] 110,332	[R] 81,331	710	[R] 325,234	[RE] 13,758	[R] 338,992	– –	– –
February	[R] 118,503	[R] 105,615	[R] 79,428	656	[R] 304,202	[RE] 12,335	[R] 316,536	– –	– –
March	[R] 107,007	[R] 104,469	[R] 81,372	635	[R] 293,483	[E] 12,804	[R] 306,286	– –	– –
April	[R] 91,979	[R] 102,796	[R] 81,711	614	[R] 277,100	[E] 12,058	[R] 289,158	– –	– –
May	[R] 91,995	[R] 108,926	[R] 85,817	595	[R] 287,332	[E] 12,548	[R] 299,880	– –	– –
June	[R] 121,093	[R] 120,349	[R] 84,855	622	[R] 326,919	[E] 13,021	[R] 339,940	– –	– –
July	[R] 143,203	[R] 129,661	[R] 85,846	644	[R] 359,355	[E] 14,018	[R] 373,373	– –	– –
August	[R] 138,699	[R] 126,088	[R] 85,535	639	[R] 350,961	[E] 13,791	[R] 364,752	– –	– –
September	[R] 117,581	[R] 120,231	[R] 83,200	622	[R] 321,634	[E] 11,459	[R] 333,093	– –	– –
October	[R] 96,051	[R] 112,147	[R] 82,117	629	[R] 290,943	[E] 12,210	[R] 303,153	– –	– –
November	[R] 95,574	[R] 103,461	[R] 77,472	616	[R] 277,123	[E] 11,323	[R] 288,446	– –	– –
December	[R] 124,764	[R] 108,379	[R] 73,464	669	[R] 307,276	[E] 11,711	[R] 318,987	– –	– –
Total	[R] **1,379,307**	[R] **1,352,453**	[R] **982,150**	**7,652**	[R] **3,721,562**	[RE] **151,035**	[R] **3,872,598**	**– –**	**– –**
2009 January	135,787	110,869	72,116	735	319,507	[E] 12,139	331,646	– –	– –

[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.

R=Revised. 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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 and Industrial Sectors
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."
2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1973–1988
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 Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates for all other plants.

1980–1988: Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974–1979.

All Data, 1989 Forward
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."
2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

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."
2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 7.4b 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."
2004–2007: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."
2008 and 2009: EIA, Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations 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."
1984–1993: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."
1994 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2009, 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 2009, Table 5.1.

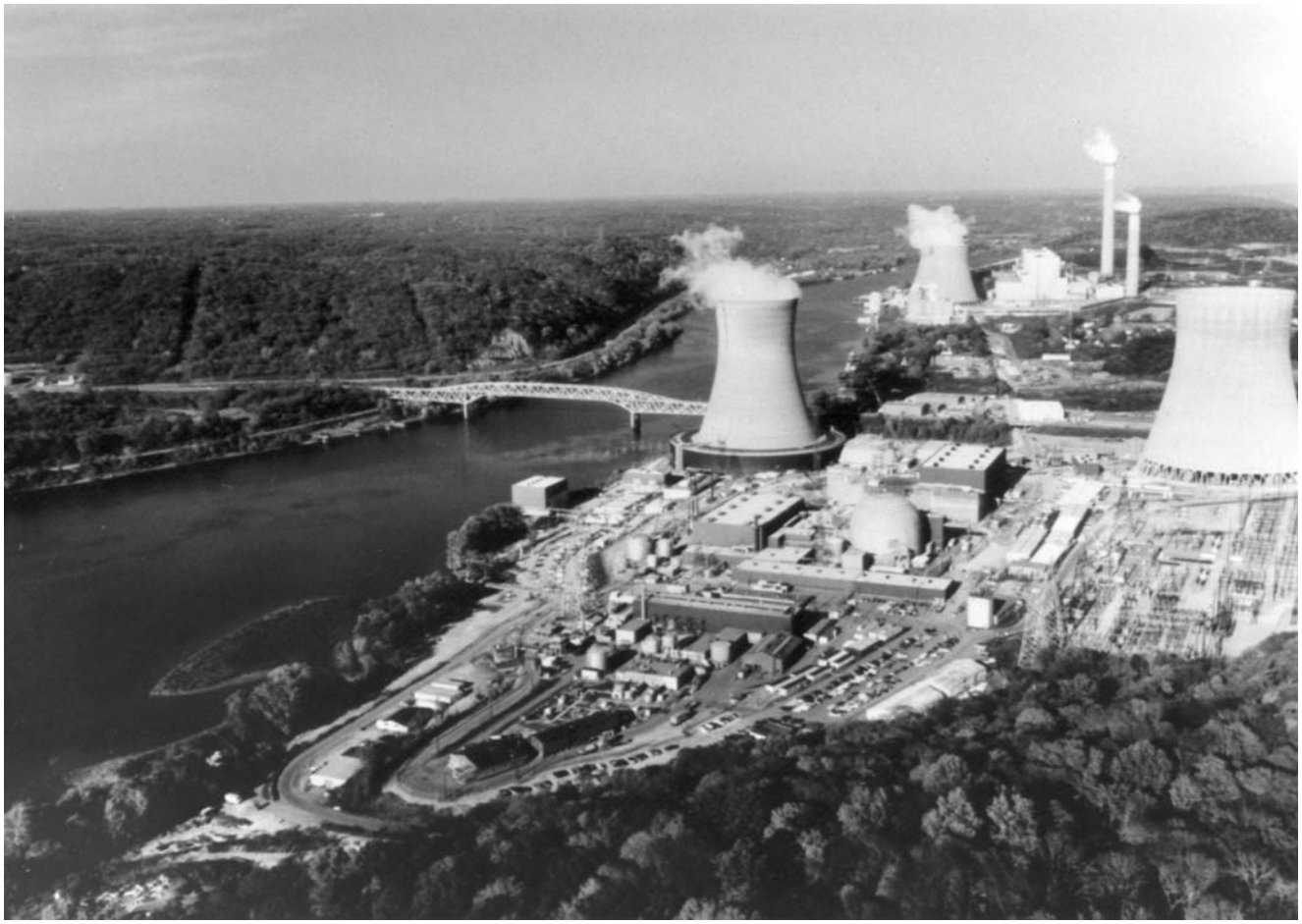
Retail Sales, Transportation
1973–2002: Estimated by EIA as the transportation portion of "Other (Old)." See estimation methodology at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_elec.pdf.
2003 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2009, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual
1989–1994: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1995–2007: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2007*, January 2009, Table 7.2.
2008: 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 2008 and 2009, the 2007 annual share is used.

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

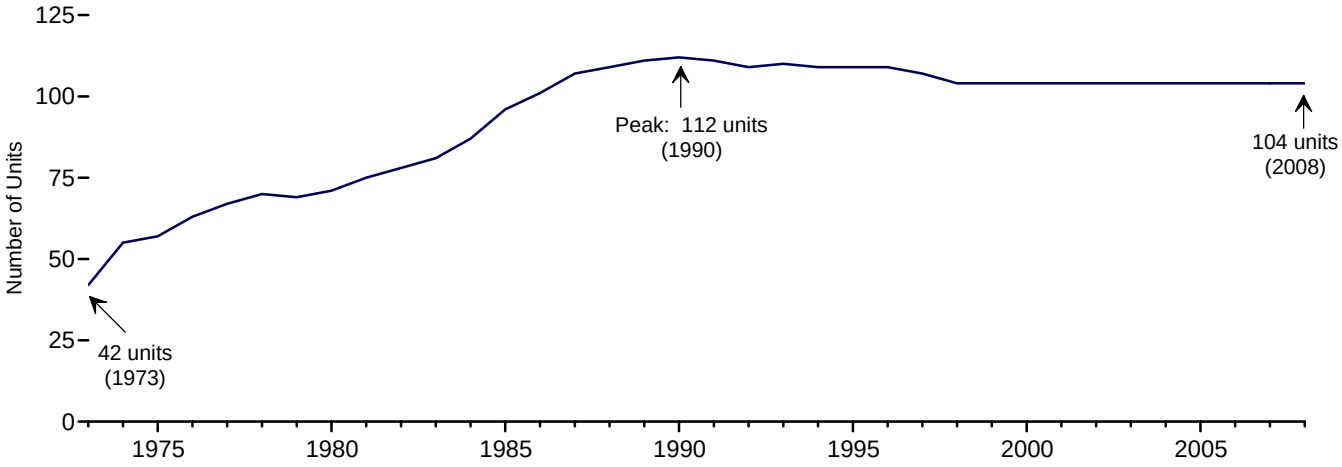
8 Nuclear Energy



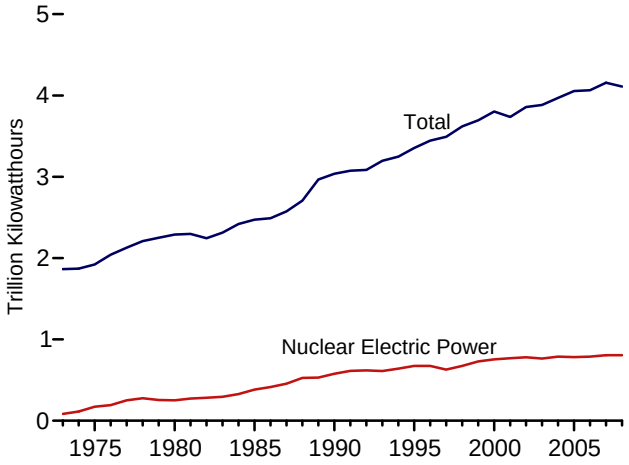
Site of Shippingport atomic power station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the United States (rectangular reactor building and foreground); background, Beaver Valley 1 and 2 nuclear power plants and Bruce Mansfield coal-fired power plant (southwestern Pennsylvania). Source: U.S. Department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

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

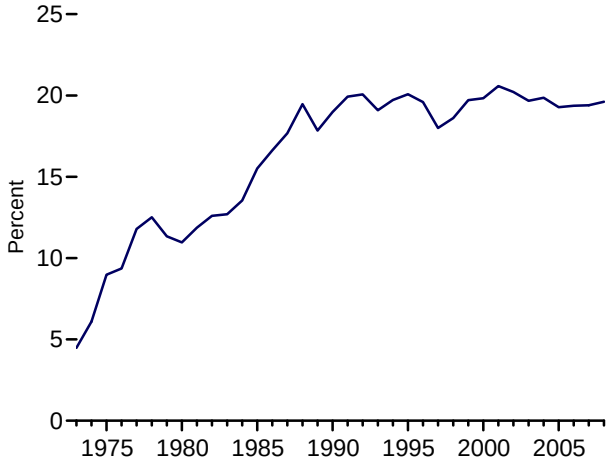
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2008



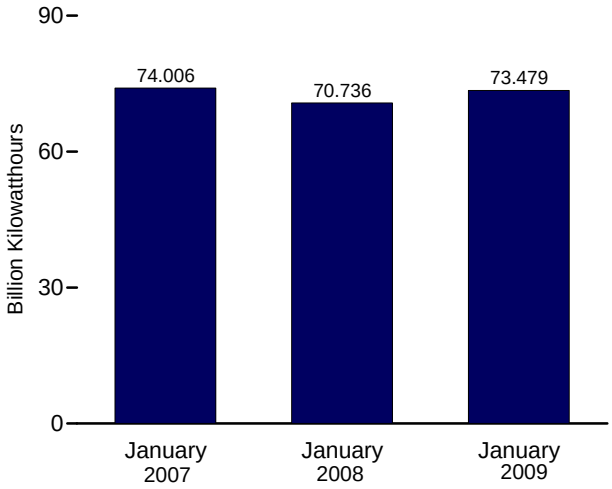
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2008



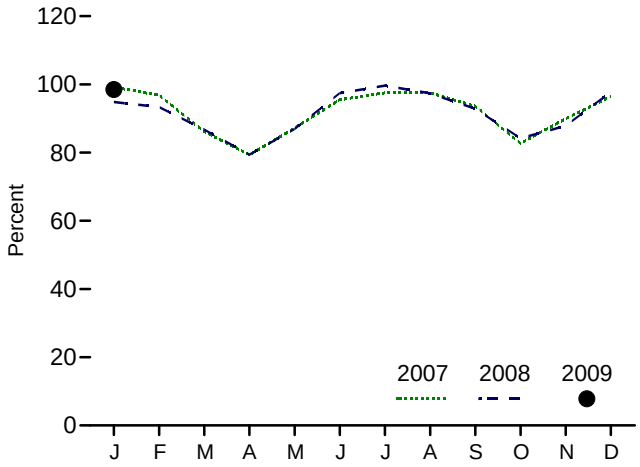
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2008



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html.
Sources: Tables 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 Total	**104**	**99.628**	**788,528**	**19.9**	**90.1**
2005 Total	**104**	**99.988**	**781,986**	**19.3**	**89.3**
2006 Total	**104**	**100.334**	**787,219**	**19.4**	**89.6**
2007 January	104	100.266	74,006	20.9	99.2
February	104	100.266	65,225	20.2	96.8
March	104	100.266	64,305	20.1	86.2
April	104	100.266	57,301	18.9	79.4
May	104	100.266	65,025	19.7	87.2
June	104	100.266	68,923	19.0	95.5
July	104	100.266	72,739	18.5	97.5
August	104	100.266	72,751	17.2	97.5
September	104	100.266	67,579	19.0	93.6
October	104	100.266	61,690	18.5	82.7
November	104	100.266	64,899	20.7	89.9
December	104	100.266	71,983	20.8	96.5
Total	**104**	**100.266**	**806,425**	**19.4**	**91.8**
2008 January	104	100.266	R 70,736	R 19.5	R 94.8
February	104	100.266	R 65,130	R 20.1	R 93.3
March	104	100.266	64,716	20.0	86.8
April	104	100.266	57,333	18.8	79.4
May	104	100.266	64,826	20.0	86.9
June	104	100.266	70,319	18.9	97.4
July	104	100.266	74,318	18.5	99.6
August	104	100.266	72,617	18.7	97.3
September	104	100.266	67,054	19.9	92.9
October	104	100.266	62,793	19.7	84.2
November	104	100.266	63,408	20.5	87.8
December	104	100.266	72,931	21.3	97.8
Total	**104**	**100.266**	R **806,182**	R **19.6**	R **91.5**
2009 January	104	100.266	73,479	20.8	98.5

[a] Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at end of period. See Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2007,* June 2008, Table 9.1, http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html.

[b] At end of period.

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

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

R=Revised.

Notes: • For a discussion of nuclear reactor unit coverage, see Note 1, "Operable Nuclear Reactors," at end of section. • 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/nuclear.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Nuclear Energy

Note 1. Operable Nuclear Reactors. 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. All five units were idle for several years, restarting in 2007, 1991, 1995, 1988, and 1988, respectively and were counted as operable during the shutdowns.

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

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

Exceptions to the definition are Shoreham and Three Mile Island 2. Shoreham was granted a full-power license in April 1989, but was shut down two months later and never restarted. In 1991, the license was changed to Possession Only. Although not operable at the end of the year, Shoreham is 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. Nuclear 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 calculated as the monthly nuclear electricity net generation divided by the maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation for that month. The maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation is the number of hours in the month (assuming 24-hour days, with no adjustment for changes to or from Daylight Savings Time) multiplied by the net summer capacity of operable nuclear generating units at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are calculated as the annual nuclear electricity net generation divided by the annual maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation (the sum of the monthly values for maximum possible nuclear electricity net generation).

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.

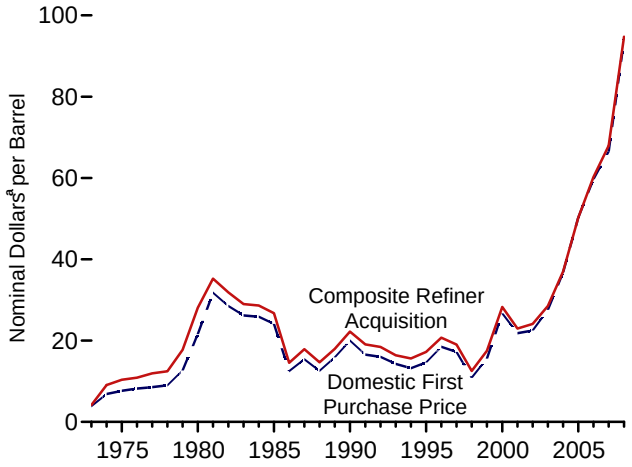
Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and **Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation**
See Table 7.2a.

Capacity Factor
Calculated by EIA using the method described above in Note 2.

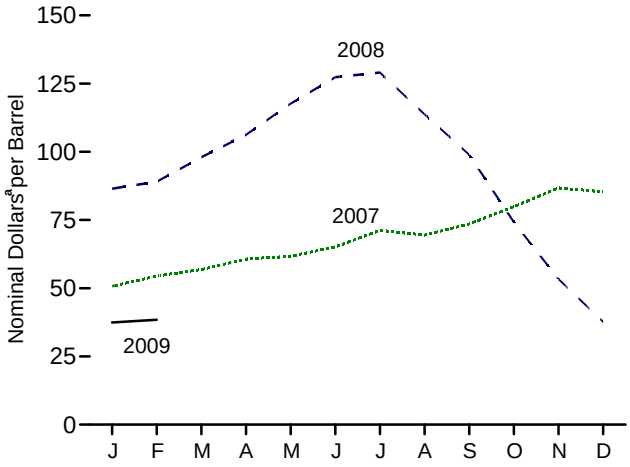
9 Energy Prices

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

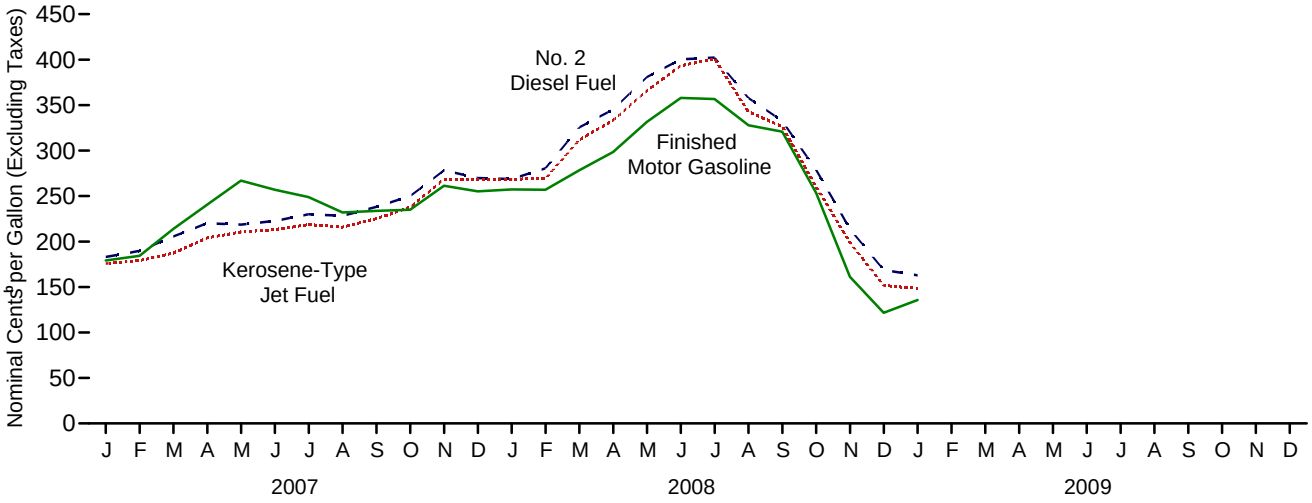
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2008



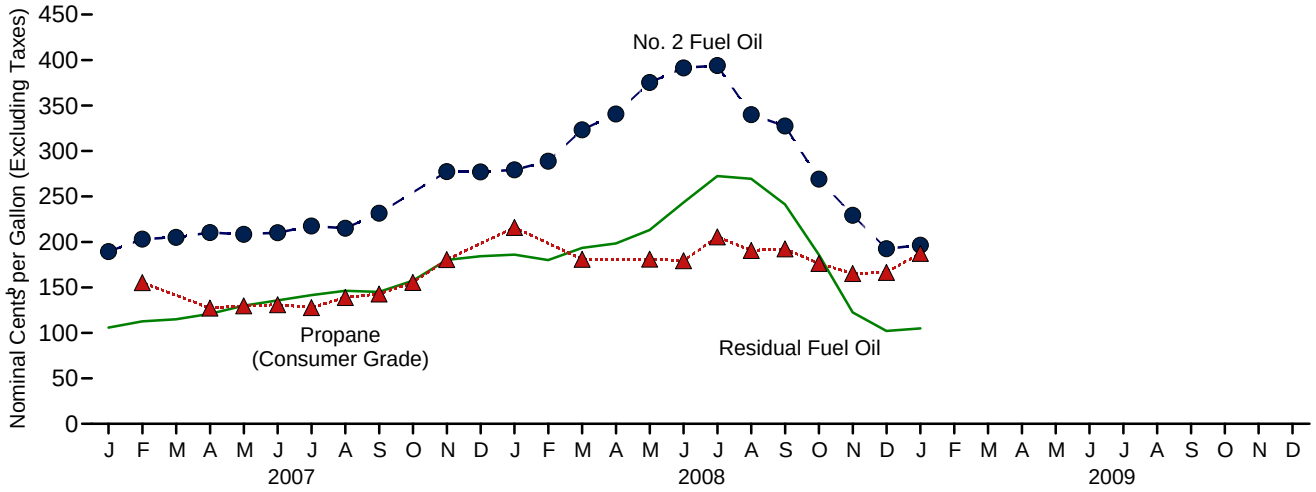
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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



[a]See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
[b]See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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[a] per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[c]	F.O.B. Cost of Imports[d]	Landed Cost of Imports[e]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[b]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	**3.89**	[f] **5.21**	[f] **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 Average	**50.28**	**47.60**	**49.29**	**52.94**	**48.86**	**50.24**
2006 Average	**59.69**	**57.03**	**59.11**	**62.62**	**59.02**	**60.24**
2007 January	49.32	48.11	50.53	53.10	49.57	50.77
February	52.94	51.97	54.04	55.72	53.77	54.45
March	54.95	55.46	57.42	57.86	56.31	56.84
April	58.20	59.53	60.99	61.13	60.45	60.68
May	58.90	60.72	62.92	62.04	61.55	61.71
June	62.35	64.38	66.26	64.95	65.24	65.14
July	69.23	69.30	70.51	72.08	70.75	71.24
August	67.77	66.69	69.07	71.57	68.28	69.46
September	73.27	72.21	73.92	75.84	72.34	73.54
October	79.32	78.51	79.45	82.20	78.61	79.87
November	87.16	83.75	84.89	89.25	85.53	86.78
December	85.28	82.85	84.28	88.98	83.21	85.29
Average	**66.52**	**66.36**	**67.97**	**69.65**	**67.04**	**67.94**
2008 January	87.06	83.43	86.61	89.57	84.82	86.48
February	89.41	87.81	90.67	92.25	87.41	89.07
March	98.44	96.42	100.03	99.87	97.03	98.01
April	106.64	104.20	108.47	108.46	104.94	106.21
May	118.55	115.02	119.55	119.75	116.55	117.64
June	127.47	123.62	125.93	129.45	126.22	127.32
July	128.08	122.12	124.30	131.47	127.77	129.03
August	112.83	108.10	109.64	118.32	111.21	113.71
September	98.50	91.65	92.31	103.73	96.38	98.91
October	73.22	63.15	65.50	81.03	70.84	74.22
November	53.67	[R] 44.95	[R] 46.97	61.65	49.10	53.33
December	[R] 36.80	[R] 34.16	[R] 36.73	41.42	35.59	37.67
Average	[R] **94.04**	[R] **90.42**	[R] **93.54**	**98.44**	**92.78**	**94.73**
2009 January	[R] 35.00	[R] 36.43	[R] 37.47	[R] 38.67	[R] 36.83	[R] 37.44
February	NA	NA	NA	[E] 37.89	[E] 38.96	[E] 38.43

[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
[b] See Note 4, "Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs," at end of section.
[c] See Note 1, "Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices," at end of section.
[d] See Note 2, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," at end of section.
[e] See Note 3, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," at end of section.
[f] 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

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

(Nominal Dollars[a] per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations[b]	Total OPEC[c]	Total Non-OPEC[c]
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[d]	**W**	**W**	**–**	**7.81**	**3.25**	**–**	**5.39**	**3.68**	**5.43**	**4.80**
1975 Average	**10.97**	**–**	**11.44**	**11.82**	**10.87**	**–**	**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**	**–**	**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 Average	**52.48**	**51.89**	**43.00**	**55.95**	**47.96**	**54.48**	**46.39**	**47.21**	**49.60**	**45.79**
2006 Average	**62.23**	**59.77**	**52.91**	**65.69**	**56.09**	**66.03**	**55.80**	**56.02**	**59.18**	**55.35**
2007 January	52.04	48.98	43.27	56.03	W	53.57	44.79	50.06	50.92	45.31
February	55.18	57.10	47.47	58.32	W	–	49.80	52.43	53.84	49.98
March	60.34	58.44	50.21	64.88	W	62.04	52.01	56.22	57.79	52.91
April	65.45	58.26	54.36	69.72	W	W	56.48	58.82	62.32	56.42
May	65.85	62.06	55.60	71.40	W	W	57.47	63.71	63.77	57.78
June	69.63	67.21	59.91	75.55	W	W	61.01	65.45	67.05	61.12
July	74.18	70.77	64.61	79.08	W	76.35	66.02	70.75	72.04	66.48
August	68.38	70.46	61.80	74.08	W	W	63.79	70.97	68.86	64.18
September	75.62	70.66	65.95	80.10	W	W	68.99	77.63	75.30	68.38
October	80.20	79.10	72.04	88.88	W	W	74.87	85.03	82.10	73.38
November	90.85	W	79.13	94.71	86.74	W	83.61	84.11	87.15	80.07
December	88.27	90.11	80.49	96.18	81.45	W	80.57	81.14	86.61	77.78
Average	**67.80**	**67.93**	**61.35**	**76.64**	**W**	**69.96**	**64.10**	**69.93**	**69.58**	**62.69**
2008 January	88.77	80.54	80.10	93.26	88.52	–	80.49	83.79	85.41	80.72
February	93.84	83.63	80.49	98.72	W	W	83.93	94.10	91.81	83.19
March	101.34	99.67	87.52	107.04	W	–	90.35	101.74	100.22	92.14
April	110.80	106.06	94.12	114.87	W	–	97.26	113.04	108.47	98.94
May	119.61	117.49	103.53	127.35	123.98	–	107.89	121.13	118.23	111.30
June	130.72	125.58	116.15	140.01	125.58	W	119.60	124.37	126.49	120.48
July	127.19	122.27	123.19	134.58	110.61	W	123.18	110.34	121.93	122.37
August	107.58	108.36	108.45	117.21	107.54	W	110.20	105.06	108.99	107.17
September	92.42	95.87	92.26	95.68	82.23	W	92.76	82.02	91.11	92.25
October	62.08	61.83	64.06	67.28	66.18	W	60.35	61.78	62.77	63.55
November	48.16	42.14	42.37	51.45	47.97	–	42.22	R 45.14	R 45.61	44.30
December	W	W	R 32.86	R 43.89	W	–	R 32.98	R 35.63	R 35.63	R 32.92
Average	R **95.66**	**91.17**	R **84.64**	R **102.31**	**93.67**	**96.33**	R **88.06**	R **91.87**	R **93.32**	R **87.18**
2009 January	40.10	26.24	36.87	45.79	W	–	36.14	35.56	36.92	35.97

[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

[c] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; for 1973-2008, also includes Indonesia; for 1973-1992 and again beginning in 2008, also includes Ecuador (although Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, on this table Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" for 2007); for 1974-1995, also includes Gabon (although Gabon was a member of OPEC for only 1975-1994); and beginning in 2007, also includes Angola. Data for all countries not included in "Total OPEC" are included in "Total Non-OPEC."

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

R=Revised. – =No data reported. 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 "F.O.B." in Glossary, and Note 2, "Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs," 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries

(Nominal Dollars[a] per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations[b]	Total OPEC[c]	Total Non-OPEC[c]
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average[d]	**W**	**5.33**	**W**	**–**	**9.08**	**5.37**	**–**	**5.99**	**5.91**	**6.85**	**5.64**
1975 Average	**11.81**	**12.84**	**–**	**12.61**	**12.70**	**12.50**	**–**	**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**	**–**	**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 Average	**54.31**	**44.73**	**53.42**	**43.47**	**57.55**	**50.31**	**55.28**	**47.87**	**49.68**	**51.36**	**47.31**
2006 Average	**64.85**	**53.90**	**62.13**	**53.76**	**68.26**	**59.19**	**67.44**	**57.37**	**58.92**	**61.21**	**57.14**
2007 January	53.12	46.86	52.22	44.32	58.55	51.21	56.59	47.20	50.65	52.81	47.56
February	57.78	50.25	59.08	48.45	61.16	54.94	59.30	51.97	54.18	56.06	51.69
March	61.91	52.58	59.37	51.07	66.47	58.22	65.96	54.34	57.49	59.60	54.71
April	67.78	54.60	61.77	55.16	71.15	61.53	65.92	58.67	60.98	63.73	57.43
May	67.51	56.46	63.70	56.40	72.99	66.15	W	60.17	65.02	66.38	58.91
June	72.40	57.54	67.87	60.68	77.15	69.53	W	63.24	68.18	69.58	61.65
July	76.73	62.66	73.15	65.46	80.84	72.37	77.73	67.95	71.29	73.63	66.95
August	70.28	64.10	72.72	62.52	76.67	74.11	W	65.64	72.79	71.73	65.76
September	77.76	66.76	77.32	66.55	81.96	80.60	79.48	70.64	78.56	77.37	69.42
October	81.92	67.36	79.74	72.68	90.13	84.73	81.77	76.74	84.29	83.58	73.62
November	92.56	76.60	80.74	79.70	95.54	86.92	W	85.23	86.17	88.53	80.39
December	90.96	69.62	94.68	81.53	97.88	83.72	94.58	82.55	84.00	88.30	79.02
Average	**71.27**	**60.38**	**70.91**	**62.31**	**78.01**	**70.78**	**72.47**	**66.13**	**69.83**	**71.14**	**63.96**
2008 January	93.21	77.83	85.22	81.28	96.81	92.42	W	83.23	89.70	89.61	82.10
February	97.58	81.37	85.20	81.33	101.23	97.64	W	86.22	96.02	94.64	85.13
March	106.19	93.33	102.88	88.54	109.73	108.26	W	93.59	105.39	103.94	94.65
April	117.34	103.08	105.95	95.31	118.07	118.50	W	100.57	115.52	112.31	103.20
May	127.06	111.83	118.42	104.42	130.93	127.77	128.95	111.77	125.36	123.28	114.83
June	133.08	119.80	127.35	117.29	142.39	125.91	W	122.65	125.61	128.45	122.78
July	129.91	122.83	126.22	124.28	137.22	116.22	W	124.91	116.43	124.27	124.33
August	110.00	110.63	113.17	109.61	123.02	104.42	104.13	111.78	103.92	109.56	109.74
September	94.05	96.38	97.72	93.58	98.82	80.75	88.13	95.67	80.80	90.45	94.43
October	63.33	69.52	62.09	65.96	72.38	62.89	69.17	62.47	60.56	64.45	66.76
November	R 49.22	49.00	44.28	43.05	R 55.13	R 47.85	60.68	44.08	R 46.33	R 47.36	R 46.52
December	R 39.58	R 33.39	R 35.28	R 33.94	R 47.10	R 38.21	–	R 34.95	R 37.77	R 38.22	R 35.10
Average	R **98.66**	R **89.95**	R **93.43**	R **86.00**	R **105.05**	R **95.14**	**96.95**	R **90.75**	R **94.13**	R **95.79**	R **90.68**
2009 January	43.64	34.11	30.54	38.02	46.64	38.25	–	38.75	36.85	38.56	36.31

[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

[c] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On this table, "Total OPEC" for all years includes Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela; for 1973-2008, also includes Indonesia; for 1973-1992 and again beginning in 2008, also includes Ecuador (although Ecuador rejoined OPEC in November 2007, on this table Ecuador is included in "Total Non-OPEC" for 2007); for 1974-1995, also includes Gabon (although Gabon was a member of OPEC for only 1975-1994); and beginning in 2007, also includes Angola. Data for all countries not included in "Total OPEC" are included in "Total Non-OPEC."

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

R=Revised. – =No data reported. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See "Landed Costs" in Glossary, and Note 3, "Crude Oil Landed Costs," 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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." • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 22. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2009, Table 22.

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

(Nominal Cents[a] per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium[b]	All Types[c]
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 Average	**NA**	**229.5**	**249.1**	**233.8**
2006 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
April	NA	286.0	309.3	290.9
May	NA	313.0	334.8	317.6
June	NA	305.2	328.1	310.0
July	NA	296.1	320.0	301.3
August	NA	278.2	301.8	283.3
September	NA	278.9	302.1	283.9
October	NA	279.3	303.7	284.3
November	NA	306.9	330.7	311.8
December	NA	302.0	326.4	306.9
Average	**NA**	**280.1**	**303.3**	**284.9**
2008 January	NA	304.7	329.1	309.6
February	NA	303.3	327.2	308.3
March	NA	325.8	350.2	330.7
April	NA	344.1	369.0	349.1
May	NA	376.4	400.3	381.3
June	NA	406.5	431.9	411.5
July	NA	409.0	435.0	414.2
August	NA	378.6	404.5	383.8
September	NA	369.8	394.0	374.9
October	NA	317.3	343.2	322.5
November	NA	215.1	243.3	220.8
December	NA	168.9	195.1	174.2
Average	**NA**	**326.6**	**351.9**	**331.7**
2009 January	NA	178.7	203.6	183.8
February	NA	192.8	218.2	197.9
March	NA	194.9	219.7	200.0

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

[b] The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

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

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section. • In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily. • Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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[a] 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 Average	**111.5**	**116.8**	**84.2**	**97.4**	**97.1**	**104.8**
2006 Average	**120.2**	**134.2**	**108.5**	**117.3**	**113.6**	**121.8**
2007 January	101.5	117.2	93.0	100.6	97.6	105.8
February	117.2	121.4	100.0	108.2	107.3	112.6
March	117.1	122.1	100.8	111.4	107.6	115.0
April	124.4	125.8	108.4	118.2	115.0	120.9
May	131.1	135.9	120.0	128.1	123.8	130.0
June	135.7	142.1	124.3	132.5	128.0	135.7
July	146.1	153.9	132.1	138.3	137.8	141.5
August	143.6	158.4	132.6	141.9	136.7	146.2
September	147.4	161.0	133.7	141.0	139.3	145.0
October	164.7	166.1	147.5	154.2	153.6	157.3
November	183.9	183.2	169.2	179.6	174.2	180.3
December	194.8	194.8	169.0	179.7	176.5	184.2
Average	**140.6**	**143.6**	**131.4**	**135.0**	**135.0**	**137.4**
2008 January	195.8	203.9	166.2	178.2	178.0	186.0
February	187.0	200.3	162.5	171.9	171.4	180.1
March	195.6	204.7	171.7	188.1	176.9	193.4
April	213.9	221.9	182.3	190.4	188.0	198.3
May	232.2	234.8	197.4	206.9	203.0	213.2
June	257.8	265.7	218.2	233.3	227.4	243.3
July	283.3	294.5	254.2	265.7	263.6	272.4
August	254.6	NA	244.5	255.4	248.6	269.4
September	217.5	266.6	218.0	230.0	217.9	241.2
October	157.4	216.6	160.3	175.9	159.2	185.9
November	103.6	165.4	97.1	105.5	100.4	122.5
December	R 101.0	R 121.1	R 80.1	R 87.7	R 89.0	R 102.1
Average	R **191.7**	R **214.3**	R **184.7**	**188.9**	R **186.9**	R **196.4**
2009 January	103.5	116.4	89.0	95.3	94.7	104.9

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007,* Table 16. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2009, Table 16.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Nominal Cents[a] per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	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 Average	**167.0**	**207.6**	**172.3**	**175.7**	**162.3**	**173.7**	**93.3**
2006 Average	**196.9**	**249.0**	**196.1**	**200.7**	**183.4**	**201.2**	**103.1**
2007 January	157.0	204.3	172.7	180.6	161.2	169.5	99.5
February	171.7	218.7	176.6	194.2	172.9	182.4	103.3
March	199.5	246.1	184.6	194.3	178.1	197.9	104.9
April	226.4	277.9	202.1	204.8	191.0	211.6	106.7
May	249.5	304.7	207.9	207.8	194.9	210.1	111.2
June	236.1	292.4	211.4	215.7	201.4	214.7	109.4
July	230.7	299.8	216.7	226.1	207.1	222.0	115.9
August	215.2	282.8	215.1	222.2	202.1	219.3	116.7
September	219.5	283.0	225.6	245.0	213.3	232.2	124.8
October	221.8	276.9	235.3	252.5	226.0	242.6	135.2
November	245.8	302.0	265.6	285.4	256.9	269.8	147.1
December	235.8	292.7	265.5	282.5	257.0	259.9	146.1
Average	**218.2**	**275.8**	**217.1**	**224.9**	**207.2**	**220.3**	**119.4**
2008 January	239.5	295.5	266.3	283.2	256.6	258.1	148.3
February	243.6	297.8	267.3	284.2	260.9	273.8	143.1
March	264.0	324.9	310.5	328.0	297.6	315.9	146.0
April	285.8	346.8	332.0	354.3	319.4	335.8	152.7
May	317.2	375.1	364.2	376.8	353.8	371.2	163.7
June	341.7	401.8	391.2	397.3	376.0	385.9	177.1
July	334.8	394.6	397.8	398.0	380.2	387.6	183.3
August	307.9	373.7	339.3	345.6	328.7	333.9	166.5
September	300.0	370.4	327.8	336.5	300.0	316.0	156.4
October	214.9	279.0	256.9	268.1	240.0	251.6	124.2
November	139.3	214.0	197.4	234.0	194.7	195.5	100.5
December	106.1	179.8	147.0	[R]171.5	157.9	147.0	91.8
Average	**258.5**	**333.5**	[R]**302.1**	[R]**286.2**	**274.6**	[R]**299.6**	**141.6**
2009 January	124.5	185.1	147.2	181.0	155.0	147.9	97.4

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

[b] See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007,* Table 4. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2009, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Nominal Cents[a] per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	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 Average	**182.9**	**223.1**	**173.5**	**195.7**	**170.5**	**178.6**	**108.9**
2006 Average	**212.8**	**268.2**	**199.8**	**224.4**	**198.2**	**209.6**	**135.8**
2007 January	179.1	217.9	175.8	194.4	189.4	183.0	NA
February	184.2	228.5	179.0	NA	203.1	189.8	155.3
March	213.8	262.7	187.2	232.5	205.0	205.6	NA
April	240.5	296.9	203.9	236.1	210.3	220.2	127.2
May	266.9	309.6	210.5	W	208.3	218.5	129.8
June	256.9	297.8	213.2	W	210.2	222.6	130.9
July	248.8	305.3	218.5	236.2	217.6	230.1	127.8
August	232.0	282.3	216.0	246.7	215.0	228.2	138.9
September	233.7	290.0	225.0	267.3	231.6	238.1	142.8
October	235.0	285.5	237.7	280.1	NA	249.9	155.5
November	261.4	306.7	268.4	319.7	277.3	278.2	180.6
December	255.2	297.5	268.5	330.3	277.0	269.7	NA
Average	**234.5**	**284.9**	**216.5**	**226.3**	**224.1**	**226.7**	**148.9**
2008 January	257.3	304.5	268.6	331.3	279.2	268.8	216.0
February	256.9	307.0	269.4	334.6	288.8	280.5	NA
March	278.4	337.0	311.9	358.2	323.2	325.5	180.9
April	298.4	359.7	333.3	376.5	340.6	345.3	NA
May	331.6	382.7	365.9	393.4	375.4	380.8	181.1
June	357.9	396.5	393.3	416.2	391.4	400.3	179.3
July	356.7	395.5	400.9	438.5	393.9	402.2	205.5
August	327.8	379.2	342.6	404.8	339.9	357.7	190.6
September	320.7	383.6	326.5	402.8	327.5	332.6	192.4
October	253.4	297.5	260.3	NA	269.0	278.7	176.3
November	161.3	223.0	198.8	308.8	229.3	213.9	165.2
December	R 121.6	181.4	151.8	R 282.4	R 192.6	R 168.8	R 166.5
Average	**277.7**	**331.1**	**305.3**	R **326.5**	R **298.7**	R **315.0**	R **184.4**
2009 January	135.7	185.7	148.3	261.3	196.5	162.8	187.5

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

[b] See Note 5, "Motor Gasoline Prices," at end of section.

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

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

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 2. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2009, Table 2.

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

(Nominal Cents[a] 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 Average	**198.6**	**197.2**	**198.7**	**206.4**	**200.0**	**201.2**	**210.5**	**216.6**	**197.4**
2006 Average	**229.4**	**228.3**	**240.8**	**235.5**	**236.0**	**235.7**	**245.8**	**246.7**	**228.6**
2007 January	229.5	234.5	252.6	227.7	226.9	238.4	238.6	236.2	224.7
February	234.7	232.6	257.5	237.0	236.7	242.4	249.7	247.2	234.7
March	239.7	242.3	259.3	242.5	242.5	246.3	251.6	253.2	237.0
April	243.7	244.4	260.6	245.6	247.6	249.8	254.8	256.1	239.0
May	241.7	242.5	257.1	245.8	247.2	250.5	257.1	256.6	241.7
June	241.3	239.7	253.1	246.2	247.6	251.8	263.1	253.8	241.5
July	247.6	239.2	258.9	256.9	255.1	256.2	269.1	258.6	242.8
August	250.9	239.0	255.7	251.6	252.3	250.9	260.5	258.2	238.1
September	258.2	249.4	262.6	259.8	263.7	261.3	269.6	267.8	249.4
October	272.1	264.8	269.8	272.6	276.0	276.9	282.8	281.2	261.6
November	293.1	289.3	293.7	303.2	308.1	301.3	309.1	316.8	294.6
December	299.9	301.4	302.4	311.1	313.5	305.5	315.5	326.1	300.9
Average	**254.0**	**253.5**	**267.9**	**257.6**	**260.2**	**261.5**	**267.4**	**266.4**	**250.8**
2008 January	303.5	302.6	309.5	314.3	317.3	309.1	321.8	332.7	305.7
February	304.1	302.9	310.5	320.3	320.2	312.4	324.4	335.3	309.7
March	330.2	329.2	337.1	353.4	349.5	336.2	351.2	369.3	340.4
April	346.9	345.5	357.5	370.8	368.7	349.4	363.4	385.8	355.3
May	NA	381.2	391.3	397.9	394.9	380.6	393.8	414.0	385.1
June	419.2	421.2	425.2	429.4	419.5	411.2	416.1	447.7	416.4
July	429.0	437.7	448.4	437.8	428.0	419.4	428.9	455.9	432.6
August	395.8	399.7	417.6	389.2	384.2	NA	388.9	403.2	NA
September	374.5	370.2	393.3	362.7	357.5	367.5	371.2	377.7	356.9
October	320.6	325.9	347.5	307.0	300.9	322.2	329.4	321.0	310.1
November	277.6	280.5	312.2	264.7	273.5	293.2	295.8	275.9	275.4
December	250.1	R 251.9	278.8	R 237.0	R 240.8	R 260.6	258.7	R 238.2	R 246.1
Average	**319.4**	R **317.3**	**331.9**	**321.0**	**321.3**	R **320.1**	**328.8**	R **327.4**	R **316.3**
2009 January	250.0	248.6	273.6	235.2	235.8	257.2	253.2	239.4	243.6

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007,* Table 15. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2009, Table 15.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States (Nominal Cents[a] 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 Average	**207.5**	**W**	**212.7**	**204.4**	**204.3**	**200.9**	**205.3**	**201.7**	**202.1**	**199.3**	**198.7**
2006 Average	**238.1**	**W**	**239.8**	**226.8**	**226.1**	**224.4**	**232.9**	**231.7**	**231.2**	**229.7**	**226.8**
2007 January	234.6	W	240.3	211.4	212.9	209.2	221.1	218.2	221.7	219.9	216.9
February	247.7	W	246.9	214.1	223.3	221.6	227.2	228.4	222.3	224.0	224.8
March	249.6	W	251.3	226.8	229.9	231.8	247.3	242.6	236.4	239.1	241.5
April	246.6	W	251.7	224.4	229.2	236.4	258.4	255.5	246.8	254.2	251.7
May	245.6	W	256.2	223.8	228.3	230.0	247.6	246.0	239.7	249.5	251.9
June	NA	W	255.4	232.7	236.2	238.2	245.6	246.7	243.3	251.7	249.9
July	246.4	W	258.7	236.6	241.2	244.1	254.2	255.2	252.0	254.8	258.6
August	245.1	W	258.8	236.2	240.9	247.7	257.3	258.5	256.2	261.7	262.6
September	252.6	W	266.1	245.6	253.5	257.3	266.8	263.7	258.9	271.8	273.4
October	270.7	W	283.0	266.3	266.7	273.5	280.1	280.8	275.0	281.4	282.6
November	302.8	W	312.4	295.5	300.3	308.7	310.3	313.3	307.5	310.3	305.0
December	320.0	W	322.1	300.2	306.2	307.0	304.0	309.6	303.9	306.9	296.4
Average	**258.4**	**W**	**266.8**	**240.7**	**247.8**	**249.4**	**258.8**	**255.7**	**252.8**	**257.1**	**258.7**
2008 January	321.5	W	326.1	306.4	311.1	304.9	304.6	306.3	300.5	303.7	297.1
February	325.9	W	330.4	314.8	316.1	318.4	317.1	312.4	310.0	311.0	311.1
March	354.8	W	355.1	340.6	347.8	355.2	359.1	345.2	357.4	350.7	352.8
April	362.7	W	367.1	352.7	363.7	372.8	370.8	364.5	368.5	365.3	370.8
May	390.3	W	402.7	384.8	391.5	407.4	399.7	408.7	405.0	395.2	399.7
June	423.1	W	424.5	412.5	424.9	418.4	421.7	427.4	NA	NA	417.2
July	434.5	W	441.4	412.3	430.2	415.5	417.8	426.3	401.1	398.6	416.1
August	389.8	W	408.7	376.4	385.6	379.8	373.9	379.7	NA	366.3	379.5
September	362.1	W	382.7	355.7	363.6	367.7	365.8	368.8	360.0	359.7	365.8
October	314.7	W	329.0	315.4	310.8	303.1	308.0	309.8	303.9	312.2	312.3
November	267.6	W	287.7	266.6	267.3	251.4	248.5	252.6	251.4	251.9	258.5
December	R 244.0	W	254.0	R 234.9	231.8	R 208.9	R 207.9	R 211.8	212.8	R 210.9	R 207.2
Average	**R 318.4**	**W**	**326.8**	**R 312.3**	**322.6**	**R 315.5**	**306.9**	**R 310.6**	**315.3**	**R 308.9**	**R 306.9**
2009 January	241.0	W	246.6	221.2	227.4	204.6	200.3	204.0	207.0	200.9	200.5

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007,* Table 15. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2009, Table 15.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average (Nominal Cents[a] 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 Average	**212.3**	**238.5**	**214.6**	**206.1**	**205.2**
2006 Average	**239.1**	**268.1**	**241.1**	**239.5**	**236.5**
2007 January	228.4	262.7	230.9	226.0	231.1
February	224.9	262.7	224.3	220.9	239.1
March	241.7	270.0	228.2	224.0	244.9
April	254.1	281.2	231.5	238.1	248.0
May	NA	282.4	237.4	244.9	248.0
June	253.0	274.4	NA	247.7	249.2
July	257.9	275.3	NA	252.7	254.9
August	257.3	276.2	NA	256.3	250.9
September	263.6	284.6	250.7	255.8	260.9
October	287.0	321.5	298.0	276.3	275.9
November	321.3	345.9	319.5	303.2	304.0
December	302.5	335.7	304.5	301.1	309.8
Average	**259.8**	**290.9**	**250.0**	**251.8**	**259.2**
2008 January	296.0	329.1	301.2	301.3	313.7
February	305.7	339.8	312.9	308.4	317.8
March	348.7	382.3	351.4	337.7	347.3
April	375.5	404.2	374.7	365.8	362.3
May	399.8	432.0	398.9	399.9	392.0
June	417.8	454.5	423.5	430.9	420.2
July	421.6	452.5	429.5	446.5	429.8
August	384.4	412.4	383.7	422.1	386.5
September	358.3	382.3	355.2	389.7	366.2
October	312.7	327.9	300.7	NA	316.9
November	244.2	284.2	241.8	262.3	278.0
December	R 187.8	228.4	R 190.2	222.6	R 245.3
Average	R **307.4**	**340.1**	R **306.7**	**348.5**	**322.0**
2009 January	R 187.9	R 238.6	R 193.9	R 216.0	R 242.1
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	E 223.4

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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, "Historical Petroleum Prices," at end of section.

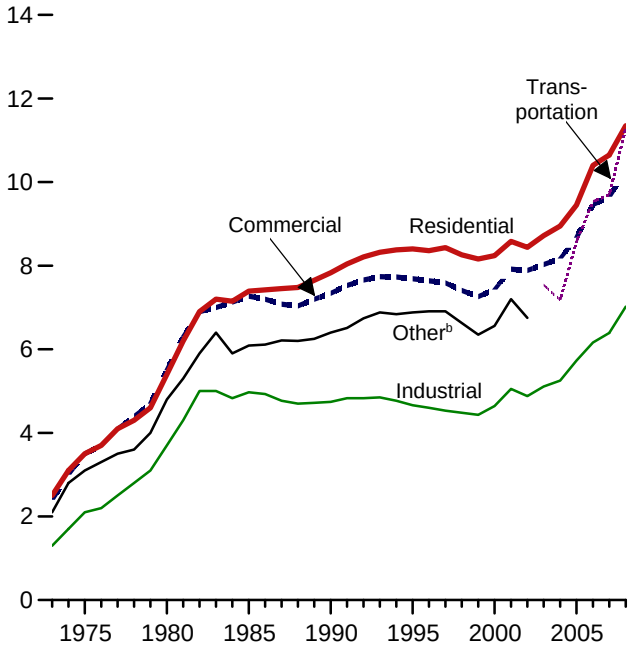
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1978.

Sources: • **1978-2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 15. • **2008 and 2009:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* April 2009, Table 15.

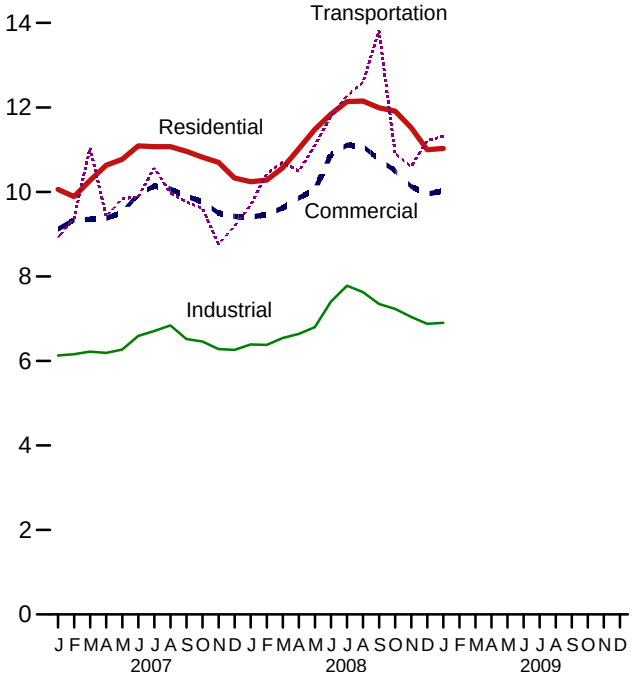
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Nominal Cents[a] per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2008



By Sector, Monthly



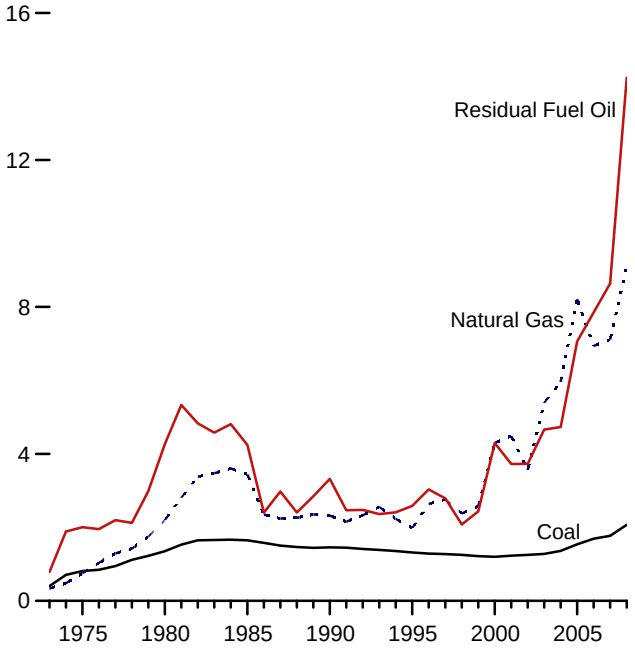
[a]See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.
[b]Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

Note: Includes taxes.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.9.

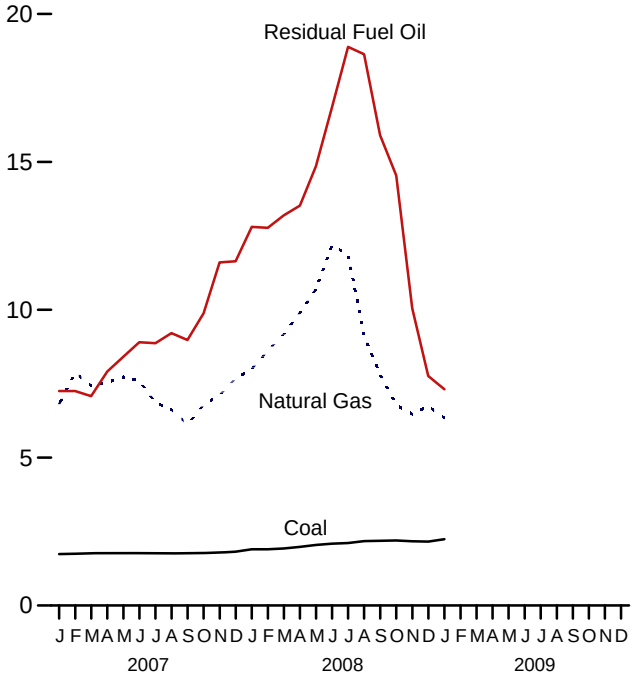
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants

(Nominal Dollars[a] per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973-2008



Costs, Monthly



[a]See "Nominal Dollars" 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[a] per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[c]	Transportation[d]	Other[e]	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 Average	**9.45**	**8.67**	**5.73**	**8.57**	**– –**	**8.14**
2006 Average	**10.40**	**9.46**	**6.16**	**9.54**	**– –**	**8.90**
2007 January	10.06	9.12	6.13	8.92	– –	8.71
February	9.89	9.34	6.16	9.38	– –	8.74
March	10.27	9.35	6.22	11.04	– –	8.80
April	10.63	9.38	6.19	9.42	– –	8.82
May	10.77	9.51	6.27	9.84	– –	8.96
June	11.09	9.95	6.59	9.88	– –	9.45
July	11.07	10.14	6.71	10.57	– –	9.64
August	11.07	10.07	6.84	9.98	– –	9.68
September	10.96	9.90	6.52	9.76	– –	9.43
October	10.82	9.77	6.46	9.61	– –	9.17
November	10.70	9.50	6.28	8.76	– –	8.94
December	10.33	9.42	6.26	9.19	– –	8.91
Average	**10.65**	**9.65**	**6.39**	**9.70**	**– –**	**9.13**
2008 January	[R] 10.24	[R] 9.40	6.39	9.69	– –	[R] 8.99
February	10.28	9.47	[R] 6.38	10.43	– –	[R] 8.98
March	[R] 10.57	[R] 9.62	6.54	10.70	– –	[R] 9.11
April	[R] 11.02	[R] 9.86	6.64	10.49	– –	[R] 9.30
May	11.48	10.05	[R] 6.80	11.10	– –	[R] 9.54
June	11.84	10.88	[R] 7.40	11.79	– –	[R] 10.34
July	12.14	11.11	[R] 7.78	12.28	– –	[R] 10.73
August	[R] 12.15	11.08	[R] 7.63	12.59	– –	10.66
September	11.99	10.77	[R] 7.35	13.82	– –	10.34
October	[R] 11.91	10.50	[R] 7.23	10.90	– –	10.04
November	11.52	10.13	[R] 7.04	10.60	– –	[R] 9.75
December	[R] 11.00	9.95	[R] 6.88	11.21	– –	9.64
Average	[R] **11.36**	[R] **10.28**	[R] **7.01**	**11.28**	**– –**	[R] **9.82**
2009 January	11.03	10.03	6.90	11.32	– –	9.75

[a] See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

[b] Commercial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

[c] Industrial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

[d] Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

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

R=Revised. 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, "Electricity Retail Prices," at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

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." • **1984-1992:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1993 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* April 2009, Table 5.3.

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

(Nominal Dollars[a] per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas[e]	All Fossil Fuels[f]
		Residual Fuel Oil[b]	Distillate Fuel Oil[c]	Petroleum Coke	Total[d]		
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[g]	**1.25**	**3.73**	**5.34**	**.78**	**3.34**	**3.56**	**1.86**
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 Average	**1.54**	**7.06**	**11.72**	**1.11**	**6.44**	**8.21**	**3.25**
2006 Average	**1.69**	**7.85**	**13.28**	**1.33**	**6.23**	**6.94**	**3.02**
2007 January	1.74	7.25	11.87	1.54	5.78	6.81	2.94
February	1.75	7.25	11.95	1.64	6.63	7.87	3.23
March	1.76	7.08	12.85	1.50	6.21	7.44	3.00
April	1.77	7.91	14.04	1.53	6.64	7.54	3.18
May	1.77	8.41	14.65	1.51	7.16	7.73	3.30
June	1.77	8.90	14.79	1.57	7.75	7.60	3.44
July	1.76	8.87	15.24	1.43	6.83	6.87	3.41
August	1.77	9.21	15.25	1.54	8.05	6.62	3.50
September	1.77	8.98	15.68	1.55	7.37	6.12	3.11
October	1.77	9.88	16.61	1.37	7.39	6.78	3.13
November	1.78	11.60	18.86	1.47	8.48	7.11	3.07
December	1.82	11.64	18.65	1.45	8.14	7.68	3.28
Average	**1.77**	**8.64**	**14.85**	**1.51**	**7.17**	**7.11**	**3.23**
2008 January	1.90	12.80	18.12	1.53	9.86	8.00	3.70
February	1.90	12.77	18.73	1.65	10.31	8.61	3.67
March	1.93	13.19	19.72	1.58	9.08	9.18	3.82
April	1.98	13.52	21.06	1.65	10.67	9.90	4.12
May	2.05	14.85	24.36	1.82	12.03	10.69	4.34
June	2.09	16.84	24.70	1.85	14.01	12.17	5.46
July	2.11	18.89	26.13	1.81	14.00	11.87	5.56
August	2.18	18.64	23.87	2.56	14.06	9.12	4.56
September	2.19	15.90	21.90	2.22	12.32	7.81	3.94
October	2.20	14.54	18.42	2.19	10.17	6.78	3.52
November	2.17	10.05	14.69	2.07	7.55	6.47	3.28
December	2.16	7.76	11.52	2.12	6.82	6.74	3.40
Average	**2.07**	**14.24**	**20.08**	**1.92**	**10.96**	**9.11**	**4.14**
2009 January	2.24	7.31	11.37	2.05	6.77	6.34	3.40

[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for heavy oil (fuel oil nos. 5 and 6, and small amounts of fuel oil no. 4).

[c] For 1973-2001, electric utility data are for light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2).

[d] 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.

[e] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. For 1973-2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases derived from fossil fuels.

[f] Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

[g] 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, "Costs of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants," 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.

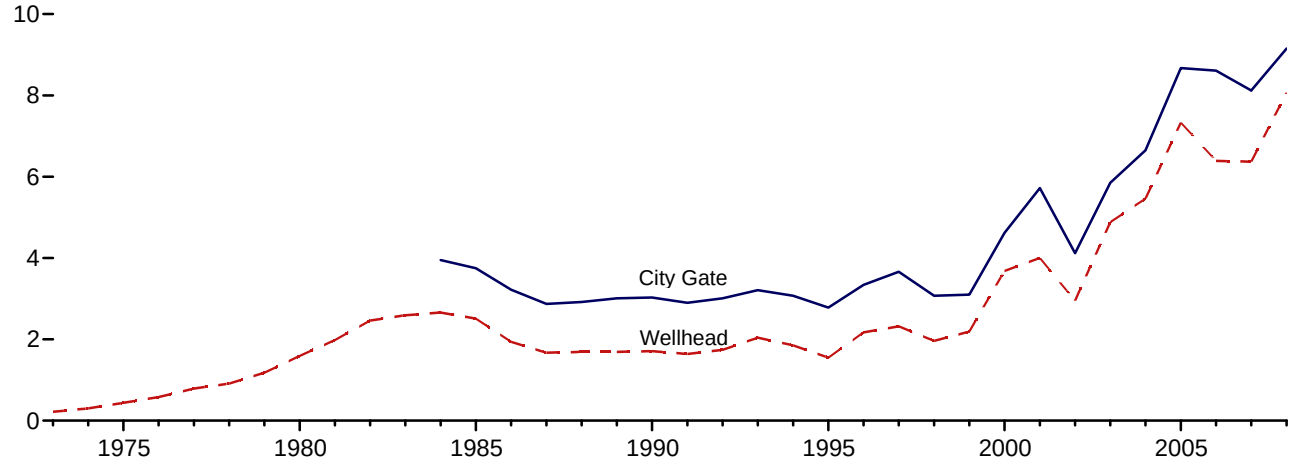
Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

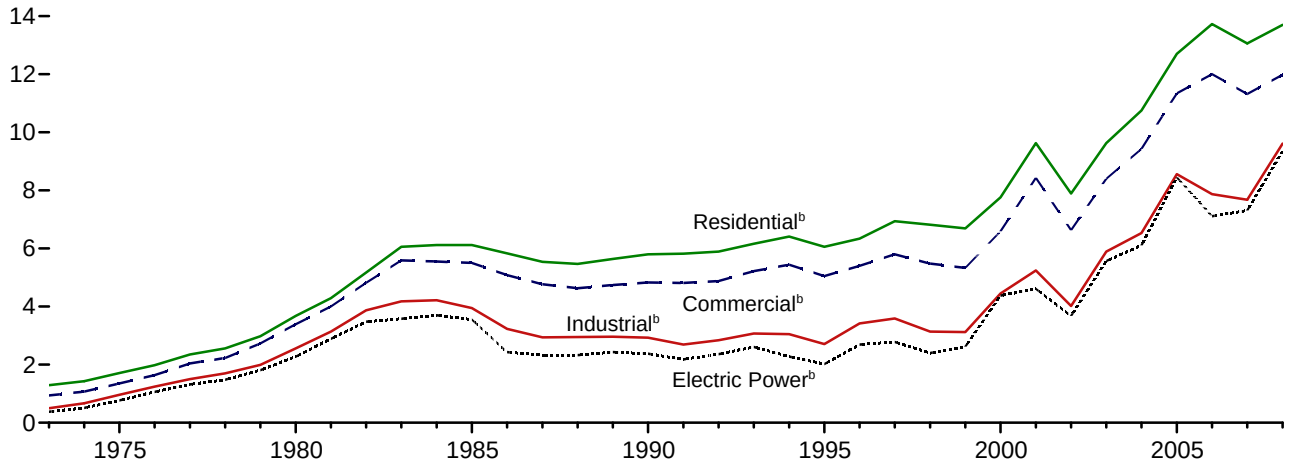
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Nominal Dollars[a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

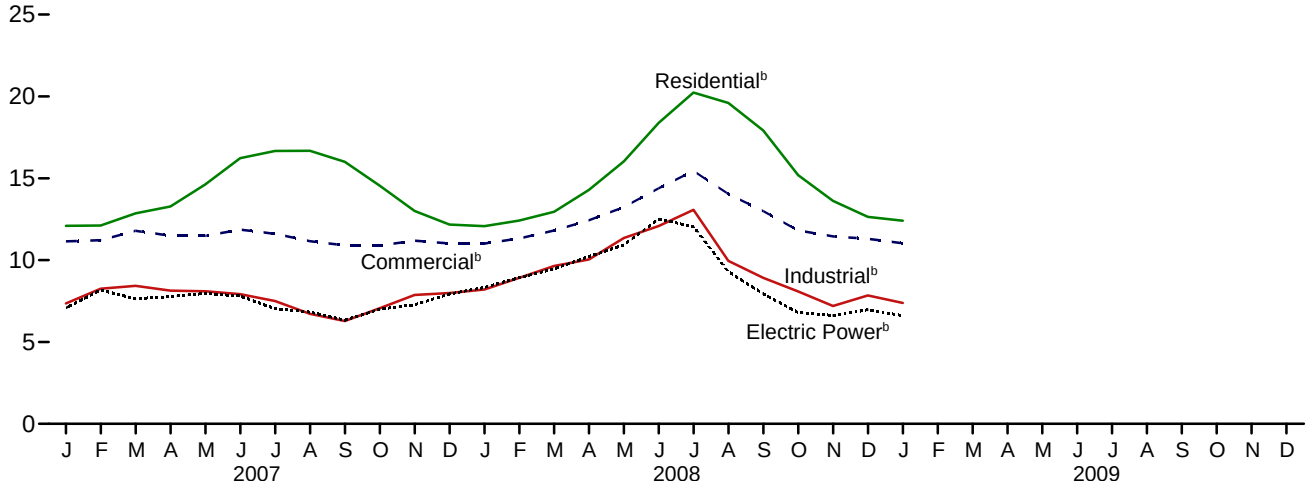
Selected Prices, 1973-2008



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2008



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.
[b] Includes taxes.

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

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Nominal Dollars[a] per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors[b]							
			Residential		Commercial[c]		Industrial[d]		Electric Power[e]	
			Price[f]	Percentage of Sector[g]	Price[f]	Percentage of Sector[g]	Price[f]	Percentage of Sector[g]	Price[f]	Percentage of Sector[g,h]
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**	**99.2**	**4.83**	**86.6**	**2.93**	**35.2**	**2.38**	**76.8**
1995 Average	**1.55**	**2.78**	**6.06**	**99.0**	**5.05**	**76.7**	**2.71**	**24.5**	**2.02**	**71.4**
1996 Average	**2.17**	**3.34**	**6.34**	**99.0**	**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**	**[e]3.68**	**83.9**
2003 Average	**4.88**	**5.85**	**9.63**	**97.5**	**8.40**	**78.2**	**5.89**	**22.1**	**5.57**	**91.2**
2004 Average	**5.46**	**6.65**	**10.75**	**97.7**	**9.43**	**78.0**	**6.53**	**23.7**	**6.11**	**89.8**
2005 Average	**7.33**	**8.67**	**12.70**	**98.2**	**11.34**	**82.1**	**8.56**	**24.1**	**8.45**	**89.1**
2006 Average	**6.39**	**8.61**	**13.73**	**98.1**	**12.00**	**80.8**	**7.87**	**23.4**	**7.11**	**93.4**
2007 January	5.83	7.89	12.09	NA	11.15	83.2	7.35	22.8	7.08	93.0
February	6.91	8.59	12.11	NA	11.21	83.9	8.25	23.0	8.18	92.3
March	6.78	8.81	12.86	NA	11.79	83.5	8.43	22.4	7.64	93.8
April	6.37	8.20	13.28	NA	11.49	81.2	8.14	22.4	7.77	94.2
May	6.85	8.37	14.63	NA	11.48	77.9	8.10	23.3	7.96	93.2
June	6.72	8.42	16.23	NA	11.86	76.2	7.92	23.9	7.80	93.0
July	6.32	7.98	16.67	NA	11.61	74.3	7.50	22.2	7.03	91.7
August	5.87	7.47	16.68	NA	11.16	72.5	6.72	22.3	6.83	89.0
September	5.42	6.97	16.00	NA	10.90	72.5	6.28	21.3	6.33	92.0
October	5.90	7.39	14.55	NA	10.90	74.7	7.06	21.4	7.00	91.8
November	6.58	8.07	13.00	NA	11.19	79.7	7.87	20.9	7.28	93.1
December	6.97	8.13	12.17	NA	11.02	82.5	7.99	21.5	7.93	92.9
Average	**6.37**	**8.12**	**13.06**	**98.0**	**11.32**	**80.5**	**7.68**	**22.3**	**7.31**	**92.2**
2008 January	[E] 6.99	[R] 8.33	[R] 12.07	NA	11.01	[R] 79.0	[R] 8.20	[R] 20.3	8.33	100.4
February	[E] 7.55	8.86	[R] 12.42	NA	11.32	[R] 78.6	8.92	[R] 20.3	8.93	100.7
March	[E] 8.29	9.46	[R] 12.95	NA	[R] 11.81	78.4	9.64	21.3	9.47	101.0
April	[E] 8.94	9.87	14.29	NA	[R] 12.44	[R] 75.3	10.04	21.8	10.22	101.4
May	[E] 9.81	10.99	[R] 16.03	NA	[R] 13.24	[R] 71.4	11.35	[R] 21.2	10.93	101.0
June	[E] 10.82	11.78	[R] 18.39	NA	14.39	[R] 70.6	12.08	20.8	12.50	100.1
July	[E] 10.62	12.42	[R] 20.24	NA	15.45	[R] 66.8	13.07	20.7	12.05	99.8
August	[E] 8.32	10.13	[R] 19.60	NA	14.04	[R] 65.3	9.95	20.3	9.30	100.4
September	[E] 7.27	[R] 8.97	[R] 17.92	NA	[R] 12.99	65.3	8.92	18.6	7.94	100.3
October	[E] 6.36	[R] 7.85	[R] 15.19	NA	[R] 11.81	[R] 69.0	[R] 8.09	[R] 18.7	6.80	101.0
November	[E] 5.97	[R] 7.76	[R] 13.62	NA	[R] 11.45	[R] 74.2	7.20	[R] 19.3	6.62	100.8
December	[E] 5.87	[R] 8.15	12.64	NA	[R] 11.30	[R] 77.9	7.84	[R] 19.4	6.96	100.7
Average	[E] **8.07**	**9.15**	[R] **13.68**	[E] **98.1**	**11.98**	[R] **75.1**	**9.61**	**20.3**	**9.35**	**100.6**
2009 January	[E] 5.15	7.93	12.41	NA	11.03	79.1	7.38	19.1	6.60	100.6

[a] See "Nominal Dollars" in Glossary.

[b] See Note 9, "Natural Gas Prices," at end of section.

[c] Commercial sector, including 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.

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

[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. 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.

[f] Includes taxes.

[g] The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.3 for which price data are available. For details on how the percentages are derived, see Table 9.11 Sources at end of section.

[h] Percentages exceed 100 percent when reported natural gas receipts are greater than reported natural gas consumption—this can occur when combined-heat-and-power plants report fuel receipts related to non-electric generating activities.

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

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9, "Natural Gas Prices," 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices

Note 1. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Prices. 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. Crude Oil F.O.B. Costs. 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. Crude Oil Landed Costs. 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. Crude Oil Refinery Acquisition Costs. 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. Motor Gasoline Prices. 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 are 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. Historical Petroleum Prices. 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 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Electricity Retail Prices. 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. Costs of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants. 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. 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."
1978–2007: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 1.
2008 and 2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2009, 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."
1978–2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 1.
2008 and 2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2009, 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."
1978–2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 1.
2008 and 2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2009, 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."
1978–2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2007*, Table 21.
2008 and 2009: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2009, Table 21.

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.
2001-2007: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, October 2008, 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."
2008 and 2009: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2009, Table 4.1; and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

Table 9.11 Sources

All Prices Except Electric Power
1973–2002: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual* (*NGA*), annual reports.
2003 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly* (*NGM*), March 2009, Table 3.

Electric Power Sector Price
1973–1998: EIA, *NGA 2000*, Table 96.
1999–2002: EIA, *NGM*, October 2004, Table 4.
2003-2007: 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."
2008: Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

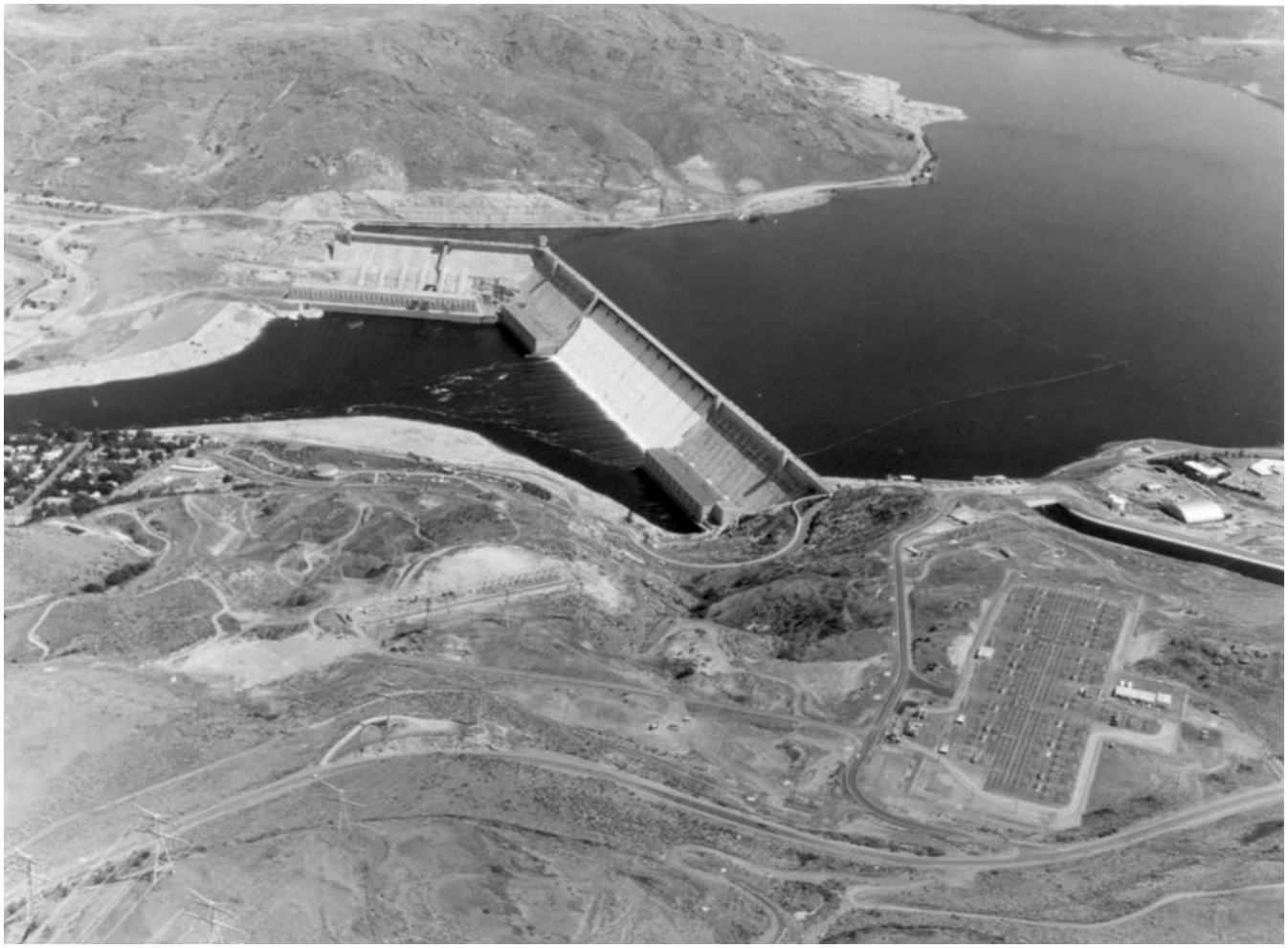
Percentage of Residential Sector
1989–2007: EIA, Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."
2008 and 2009: Estimated by EIA as the average of the three previous annual values.

Percentage of Commercial Sector
1987–2002: 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.
2003 forward: EIA, *NGM*, March 2009, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector
1982–2002: 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.
2003 forward: EIA, *NGM*, March 2009, 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).
2002-2007: 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).
2008 and 2009: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

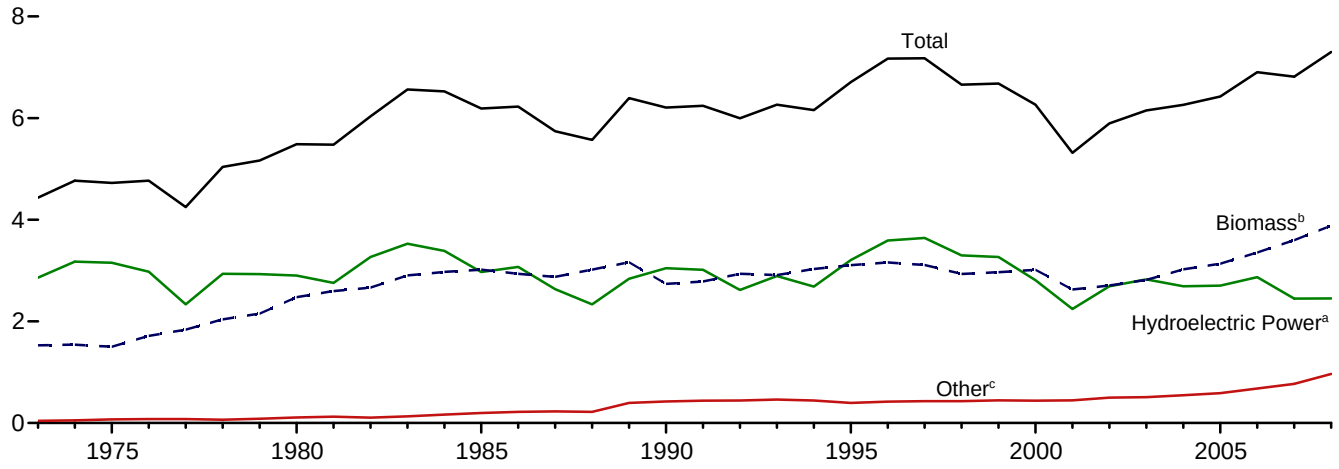
10 Renewable Energy



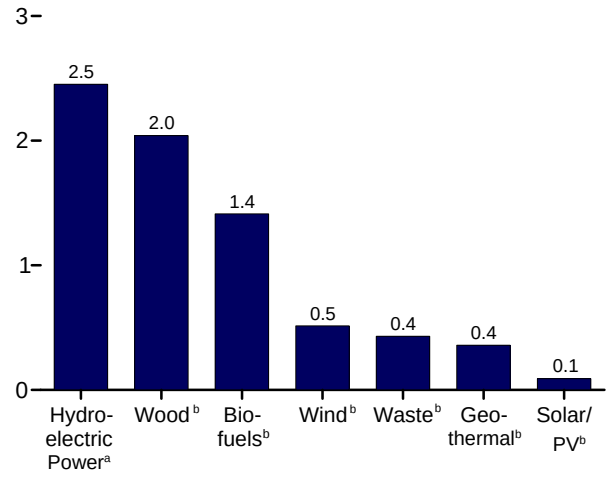
Grand Coulee Dam, Washington State. Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

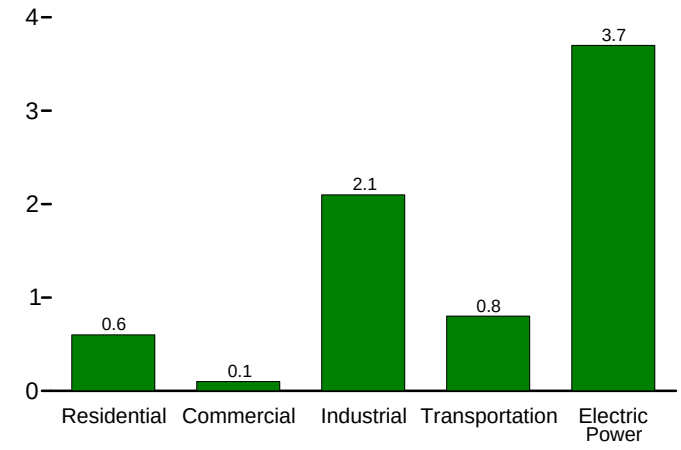
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2008



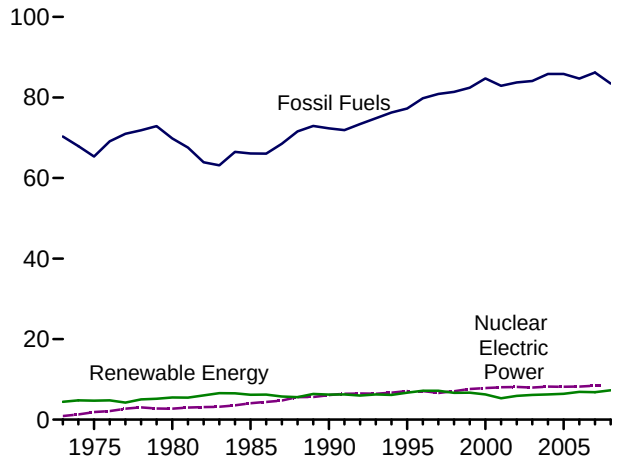
By Source, 2008



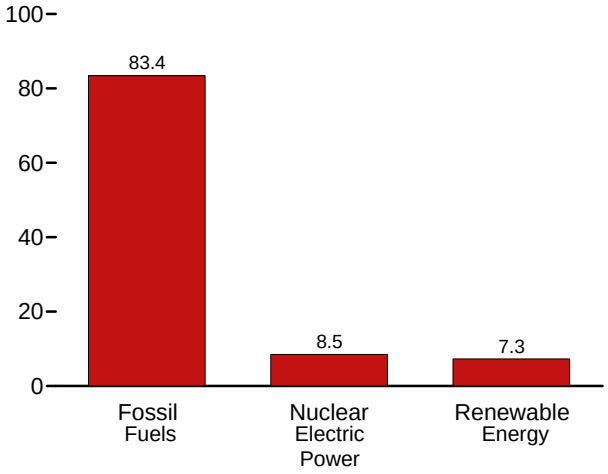
By Sector, 2008



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2008



Compared With Other Resources, 2008



[a]Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b]See Table 10.1 for definition.
[c]Geothermal, solar/PV, and wind.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3, 10.1, and 10.2a-c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source

(Trillion Btu)

	Production[a]			Consumption								
	Biomass		Total Renewable Energy[d]	Hydroelectric Power[e]	Geothermal[f]	Solar/PV[g]	Wind[h]	Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Biofuels[b]	Total[c]						Wood[i]	Waste[j]	Biofuels[k]	Total	
1973 Total	**NA**	**1,529**	**4,433**	**2,861**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,527**	**2**	**NA**	**1,529**	**4,433**
1975 Total	**NA**	**1,499**	**4,723**	**3,155**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,497**	**2**	**NA**	**1,499**	**4,723**
1980 Total	**NA**	**2,475**	**5,485**	**2,900**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,474**	**2**	**NA**	**2,475**	**5,485**
1985 Total	**95**	**3,018**	**6,187**	**2,970**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**2,687**	**236**	**95**	**3,018**	**6,187**
1990 Total	**113**	**2,737**	**6,208**	**3,046**	**336**	**60**	**29**	**2,216**	**408**	**113**	**2,737**	**6,208**
1995 Total	**202**	**3,103**	**6,705**	**3,205**	**294**	**70**	**33**	**2,370**	**531**	**204**	**3,105**	**6,707**
1996 Total	**144**	**3,158**	**7,168**	**3,590**	**316**	**71**	**33**	**2,437**	**577**	**146**	**3,160**	**7,169**
1997 Total	**190**	**3,112**	**7,181**	**3,640**	**325**	**70**	**34**	**2,371**	**551**	**187**	**3,109**	**7,178**
1998 Total	**207**	**2,933**	**6,659**	**3,297**	**328**	**70**	**31**	**2,184**	**542**	**205**	**2,932**	**6,658**
1999 Total	**215**	**2,969**	**6,683**	**3,268**	**331**	**69**	**46**	**2,214**	**540**	**213**	**2,968**	**6,681**
2000 Total	**238**	**3,010**	**6,262**	**2,811**	**317**	**66**	**57**	**2,262**	**511**	**241**	**3,013**	**6,264**
2001 Total	**260**	**2,629**	**5,318**	**2,242**	**311**	**65**	**70**	**2,006**	**364**	**258**	**2,627**	**5,316**
2002 Total	**314**	**2,712**	**5,899**	**2,689**	**328**	**64**	**105**	**1,995**	**402**	**309**	**2,707**	**5,894**
2003 Total	**411**	**2,815**	**6,148**	**2,825**	**331**	**64**	**115**	**2,002**	**401**	**413**	**2,817**	**6,150**
2004 Total	**500**	**R 3,011**	**6,248**	**2,690**	**341**	**65**	**142**	**2,121**	**389**	**513**	**3,023**	**6,260**
2005 Total	**581**	**R 3,120**	**R 6,410**	**2,703**	**343**	**66**	**178**	**R 2,136**	**403**	**594**	**R 3,133**	**R 6,423**
2006 Total	**743**	**R 3,309**	**R 6,857**	**2,869**	**343**	**72**	**264**	**R 2,152**	**R 414**	**795**	**R 3,361**	**R 6,908**
2007 January	75	R 300	619	R 257	31	6	24	187	R 38	80	R 305	624
February	69	R 270	511	184	27	6	25	167	R 34	72	273	514
March	77	294	599	R 239	29	7	30	R 179	R 38	79	R 297	R 601
April	76	287	R 589	R 236	28	7	31	178	R 34	75	R 287	589
May	82	295	617	R 257	28	7	29	178	R 35	81	R 295	R 616
June	82	291	579	226	29	7	26	175	R 35	84	293	R 581
July	87	305	586	R 222	30	7	21	183	R 36	86	R 305	585
August	90	305	566	R 197	30	7	27	R 179	R 36	90	305	566
September	88	R 297	507	146	29	7	28	174	R 35	88	296	506
October	93	309	526	R 146	30	7	33	180	36	96	312	529
November	94	307	528	R 155	29	6	31	177	R 36	93	R 306	527
December	99	322	R 574	R 181	30	6	R 34	R 186	R 37	101	324	R 576
Total	**1,011**	**R 3,583**	**R 6,800**	**R 2,446**	**349**	**R 81**	**R 341**	**R 2,142**	**R 430**	**1,025**	**R 3,597**	**R 6,814**
2008 January	103	315	R 593	R 201	R 29	R 7	R 41	R 175	R 37	101	313	R 591
February	97	296	R 547	R 181	R 26	R 7	37	R 165	R 34	97	296	R 547
March	112	318	R 611	R 209	R 30	R 8	R 46	R 167	R 39	106	311	604
April	110	R 312	R 610	211	29	R 8	50	R 167	R 36	109	312	609
May	120	326	676	R 261	R 31	R 8	51	R 170	R 36	117	323	673
June	115	320	690	R 282	R 31	R 8	49	R 169	R 36	113	318	688
July	125	338	660	R 245	31	R 8	38	R 177	R 37	122	335	657
August	131	343	614	R 201	R 31	R 8	31	R 176	R 36	128	340	611
September	125	328	R 548	155	R 30	R 8	R 27	R 168	R 34	127	R 329	549
October	130	337	567	R 149	R 31	R 8	43	R 173	R 34	132	339	569
November	130	332	567	R 153	R 30	R 7	45	R 167	R 35	128	330	R 565
December	130	335	633	R 203	R 30	R 7	58	R 167	R 37	134	338	636
Total	**1,429**	**R 3,900**	**R 7,316**	**R 2,452**	**R 358**	**R 91**	**R 514**	**R 2,041**	**R 431**	**1,413**	**R 3,884**	**R 7,300**
2009 January	123	326	650	232	30	7	54	168	36	121	324	647

[a] Production equals consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels.
[b] Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.
[c] Wood and wood-derived fuels, biomass waste, fuel ethanol, and biodiesel.
[d] Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar/photovoltaic, wind, and biomass.
[e] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).
[f] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.
[g] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy.
[h] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).
[i] Wood and wood-derived fuels.
[j] 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).
[k] Fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption, plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

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

Notes: • Most data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are estimates. See notes and sources for Tables 10.2a and 10.2b. • See Note, "Renewable Energy Production and 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: Tables 10.2a-c, 10.3, and 10.4.

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]						
			Biomass				Biomass				
	Geo-thermal[b]	Solar/ PV[c]	Wood[d]	Total	Hydro-electric Power[e]	Geo-thermal[b]	Wood[d]	Waste[f]	Fuel Ethanol[g]	Total	Total
1973 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**7**	**7**
1975 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**NA**	**8**	**8**
1980 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**850**	**850**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**	**NA**	**NA**	**21**	**21**
1985 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**1,010**	**1,010**	**NA**	**NA**	**24**	**NA**	**(s)**	**24**	**24**
1990 Total	**6**	**56**	**580**	**641**	**1**	**3**	**66**	**28**	**1**	**94**	**98**
1995 Total	**7**	**65**	**520**	**591**	**1**	**5**	**72**	**40**	**(s)**	**113**	**118**
1996 Total	**7**	**65**	**540**	**612**	**1**	**5**	**76**	**53**	**(s)**	**129**	**135**
1997 Total	**8**	**65**	**430**	**503**	**1**	**6**	**73**	**58**	**(s)**	**131**	**138**
1998 Total	**8**	**65**	**380**	**452**	**1**	**7**	**64**	**54**	**(s)**	**118**	**127**
1999 Total	**9**	**64**	**390**	**462**	**1**	**7**	**67**	**54**	**(s)**	**121**	**129**
2000 Total	**9**	**61**	**420**	**490**	**1**	**8**	**71**	**47**	**(s)**	**119**	**128**
2001 Total	**9**	**60**	**370**	**439**	**1**	**8**	**67**	**25**	**(s)**	**92**	**101**
2002 Total	**10**	**59**	**380**	**449**	**(s)**	**9**	**69**	**26**	**(s)**	**95**	**104**
2003 Total	**13**	**58**	**400**	**471**	**1**	**11**	**71**	**29**	**1**	**101**	**113**
2004 Total	**14**	**59**	**410**	**483**	**1**	**12**	**70**	**34**	**1**	**105**	**118**
2005 Total	**16**	**61**	**R 430**	**R 507**	**1**	**14**	**70**	**34**	**1**	**105**	**119**
2006 Total	**18**	**67**	**R 390**	**R 475**	**1**	**14**	**65**	**36**	**1**	**102**	**117**
2007 January	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	R 9	10
February	2	6	R 33	R 40	(s)	1	5	2	(s)	R 8	9
March	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	R 9	10
April	2	6	R 35	R 43	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	8	R 10
May	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	R 9	10
June	2	6	R 35	R 43	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	8	R 10
July	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
August	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	R 9	10
September	2	6	R 35	R 43	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	8	R 10
October	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	R 9	10
November	2	6	R 35	R 43	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	R 10
December	2	6	R 37	R 45	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	R 9	10
Total	**22**	**R 75**	**R 430**	**R 527**	**1**	**14**	**R 69**	**31**	**2**	**R 102**	**R 118**
2008 January	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	9	R 11
February	2	R 7	R 39	R 47	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	R 10
March	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
April	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
May	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
June	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
July	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
August	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
September	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	(s)	1	R 6	2	(s)	R 9	R 10
October	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	2	(s)	R 9	R 10
November	2	R 7	R 40	R 49	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
December	2	R 7	R 42	R 51	(s)	1	R 6	3	(s)	R 9	10
Total	**R 26**	**R 83**	**R 490**	**R 599**	**1**	**R 15**	**R 72**	**32**	**3**	**R 107**	**R 123**
2009 January	2	7	42	51	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	11

[a] Commercial sector, including 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] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[c] Solar thermal direct use energy, and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate). Includes a small amount of commercial sector use.

[d] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[e] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[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] The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10) consumed by the commercial sector.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for commercial sector hydroelectric power and waste. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors

(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector[a]								Transportation Sector		
			Biomass						Biomass		
	Hydroelectric Power[b]	Geothermal[c]	Wood[d]	Waste[e]	Fuel Ethanol[f]	Losses and Co-products[g]	Total	Total	Fuel Ethanol[h]	Biodiesel[i]	Total
1973 Total	**35**	**NA**	**1,165**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,165**	**1,200**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Total	**32**	**NA**	**1,063**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,063**	**1,096**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Total	**33**	**NA**	**1,600**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,600**	**1,633**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Total	**33**	**NA**	**1,645**	**230**	**1**	**43**	**1,919**	**1,952**	**51**	**NA**	**51**
1990 Total	**31**	**2**	**1,442**	**192**	**1**	**50**	**1,685**	**1,718**	**62**	**NA**	**62**
1995 Total	**55**	**3**	**1,652**	**195**	**2**	**87**	**1,936**	**1,994**	**115**	**NA**	**115**
1996 Total	**61**	**3**	**1,683**	**224**	**1**	**62**	**1,970**	**2,034**	**82**	**NA**	**82**
1997 Total	**58**	**3**	**1,731**	**184**	**1**	**82**	**1,998**	**2,059**	**104**	**NA**	**104**
1998 Total	**55**	**3**	**1,603**	**180**	**1**	**88**	**1,873**	**1,931**	**115**	**NA**	**115**
1999 Total	**49**	**4**	**1,620**	**171**	**1**	**92**	**1,883**	**1,936**	**120**	**NA**	**120**
2000 Total	**42**	**4**	**1,636**	**145**	**1**	**101**	**1,884**	**1,930**	**138**	**NA**	**138**
2001 Total	**33**	**5**	**1,443**	**129**	**3**	**110**	**1,684**	**1,721**	**144**	**1**	**145**
2002 Total	**39**	**5**	**1,396**	**146**	**3**	**133**	**1,679**	**1,722**	**171**	**2**	**173**
2003 Total	**43**	**3**	**1,363**	**142**	**5**	**173**	**1,684**	**1,730**	**233**	**2**	**234**
2004 Total	**33**	**4**	**1,476**	**132**	**6**	**210**	**1,824**	**1,860**	**292**	**3**	**295**
2005 Total	**32**	**4**	**1,452**	**148**	**7**	**240**	**1,847**	**1,883**	**334**	**12**	**346**
2006 Total	**29**	**4**	**1,515**	R **147**	**10**	**300**	R **1,972**	R **2,005**	**451**	**33**	**484**
2007 January	2	(s)	R 125	R 16	1	30	R 172	R 174	44	4	49
February	1	(s)	R 114	14	1	28	R 157	R 158	41	3	43
March	2	(s)	R 122	R 16	1	31	R 169	R 171	44	3	48
April	2	(s)	R 122	R 13	1	30	R 166	R 168	42	2	44
May	2	(s)	R 122	R 13	1	32	R 168	R 170	45	3	48
June	1	(s)	R 118	R 12	1	32	R 164	R 165	46	5	51
July	1	(s)	R 125	R 13	1	34	R 172	R 173	48	3	52
August	1	(s)	R 121	R 13	1	35	R 170	R 171	49	6	54
September	1	(s)	R 118	R 12	1	34	R 165	R 166	47	5	52
October	1	(s)	R 122	13	1	37	R 173	R 175	53	6	59
November	1	(s)	R 121	R 13	1	37	R 172	R 174	53	1	54
December	2	(s)	R 128	R 14	1	39	R 182	R 183	56	4	60
Total	**16**	**5**	R **1,457**	R **162**	**10**	**399**	R **2,028**	R **2,048**	**568**	**46**	**614**
2008 January	R 2	(s)	R 111	R 13	1	41	R 166	R 169	56	4	60
February	2	(s)	R 105	R 13	1	38	R 158	R 161	54	3	57
March	2	(s)	R 103	R 13	1	45	R 162	R 165	58	1	60
April	2	(s)	R 107	R 13	1	43	R 164	R 167	63	2	65
May	2	(s)	R 110	R 13	1	47	R 171	R 173	66	2	68
June	1	(s)	R 109	R 13	1	45	R 167	R 169	65	1	67
July	1	(s)	R 112	R 13	1	49	R 176	R 177	68	4	71
August	1	(s)	R 112	R 13	1	51	R 178	R 180	70	5	75
September	1	(s)	R 107	R 13	1	49	R 170	R 172	71	5	76
October	1	(s)	R 111	R 13	1	51	R 177	R 178	74	5	79
November	1	(s)	R 106	R 13	1	51	R 171	R 173	70	5	75
December	2	(s)	R 104	R 13	1	52	R 171	R 173	76	4	80
Total	**19**	**5**	R **1,298**	R **157**	**14**	**563**	R **2,032**	R **2,056**	**792**	**41**	**833**
2009 January	2	(s)	104	13	1	50	168	170	69	(s)	69

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

[b] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[c] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[d] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

[e] 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).

[f] The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10) consumed by the industrial sector.

[g] Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

[h] The ethanol portion of motor fuels (such as E10 and E85) consumed by the transportation sector.

[i] "Biodiesel" is any liquid biofuel suitable as a diesel fuel substitute, additive, or extender. See "Biodiesel" in Glossary.

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

Notes: • Data are estimates, except for industrial sector hydroelectric power in 1973-1978 and 1989 forward. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector

(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power[a]	Geo-thermal[b]	Solar/PV[c]	Wind[d]	Biomass			Total
					Wood[e]	Waste[f]	Total	
1973 Total	**2,827**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2,873**
1975 Total	**3,122**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**2**	**3,194**
1980 Total	**2,867**	**110**	**NA**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2,982**
1985 Total	**2,937**	**198**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**8**	**7**	**14**	**3,150**
1990 Total[g]	**3,014**	**326**	**4**	**29**	**129**	**188**	**317**	**3,689**
1995 Total	**3,149**	**280**	**5**	**33**	**125**	**296**	**422**	**3,889**
1996 Total	**3,528**	**300**	**5**	**33**	**138**	**300**	**438**	**4,305**
1997 Total	**3,581**	**309**	**5**	**34**	**137**	**309**	**446**	**4,375**
1998 Total	**3,241**	**311**	**5**	**31**	**137**	**308**	**444**	**4,032**
1999 Total	**3,218**	**312**	**5**	**46**	**138**	**315**	**453**	**4,034**
2000 Total	**2,768**	**296**	**5**	**57**	**134**	**318**	**453**	**3,579**
2001 Total	**2,209**	**289**	**6**	**70**	**126**	**211**	**337**	**2,910**
2002 Total	**2,650**	**305**	**6**	**105**	**150**	**230**	**380**	**3,445**
2003 Total	**2,781**	**303**	**5**	**115**	**167**	**230**	**397**	**3,601**
2004 Total	**2,656**	**311**	**6**	**142**	**165**	**223**	**388**	**3,503**
2005 Total	**2,670**	**309**	**6**	**178**	**185**	**221**	**406**	**3,568**
2006 Total	**2,839**	**306**	**5**	**264**	**182**	**231**	**412**	**3,827**
2007 January	256	27	(s)	24	19	20	39	R 346
February	R 182	24	(s)	25	15	17	32	R 263
March	R 237	25	(s)	30	15	20	35	328
April	R 234	24	1	31	15	18	33	R 324
May	R 256	24	1	29	14	20	34	R 344
June	R 224	26	1	26	15	20	35	R 312
July	R 221	26	1	21	16	21	36	R 306
August	R 196	26	1	27	16	21	36	R 286
September	145	26	1	28	15	20	35	235
October	R 145	27	(s)	33	15	20	35	241
November	154	25	(s)	31	15	21	36	246
December	180	27	(s)	R 34	16	21	37	278
Total	**R 2,430**	**308**	**6**	**R 341**	**186**	**237**	**423**	**R 3,508**
2008 January	R 199	R 25	(s)	R 41	16	21	37	R 302
February	R 179	R 23	(s)	37	15	18	33	R 272
March	207	26	1	R 46	16	23	39	R 318
April	R 209	26	1	50	14	20	34	319
May	260	27	1	51	13	20	33	R 371
June	R 280	27	1	49	14	21	35	R 393
July	R 244	27	1	38	17	21	37	R 347
August	R 200	27	1	31	16	21	37	R 296
September	154	26	1	R 27	15	19	34	R 242
October	R 148	27	1	43	14	19	33	R 251
November	152	26	(s)	45	15	19	35	258
December	202	26	(s)	58	16	21	37	R 322
Total	**R 2,432**	**R 312**	**8**	**R 514**	**181**	**242**	**423**	**R 3,690**
2009 January	230	26	(s)	54	16	19	35	346

[a] Conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[b] Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate).

[c] Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[d] Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

[e] Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

R=Revised. 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Biomass:** Table 7.4b. • **All Other Data:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

Table 10.3 Fuel Ethanol Overview

	Feed-stock[a]	Losses and Co-products[b]	Production			Trade			Stocks[d]	Stock Change[e]	Consumption		
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]					
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
1981 Total	**13**	**6**	**1,978**	**83**	**7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,978**	**83**	**7**
1985 Total	**95**	**43**	**14,693**	**617**	**52**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**14,693**	**617**	**52**
1990 Total	**113**	**50**	**17,802**	**748**	**63**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**17,802**	**748**	**63**
1995 Total	**202**	**87**	**32,325**	**1,358**	**114**	**387**	**NA**	**387**	**2,186**	**-207**	**32,919**	**1,383**	**117**
1996 Total	**144**	**62**	**23,178**	**973**	**82**	**313**	**NA**	**313**	**2,065**	**-121**	**23,612**	**992**	**84**
1997 Total	**190**	**82**	**30,674**	**1,288**	**109**	**85**	**NA**	**85**	**2,925**	**860**	**29,899**	**1,256**	**106**
1998 Total	**207**	**88**	**33,453**	**1,405**	**118**	**66**	**NA**	**66**	**3,406**	**481**	**33,038**	**1,388**	**117**
1999 Total	**215**	**92**	**34,881**	**1,465**	**123**	**87**	**NA**	**87**	**4,024**	**618**	**34,350**	**1,443**	**122**
2000 Total	**238**	**101**	**38,627**	**1,622**	**137**	**116**	**NA**	**116**	**3,400**	**-624**	**39,367**	**1,653**	**139**
2001 Total	**259**	**110**	**42,028**	**1,765**	**149**	**315**	**NA**	**315**	**4,298**	**898**	**41,445**	**1,741**	**147**
2002 Total	**313**	**133**	**50,956**	**2,140**	**180**	**306**	**NA**	**306**	**6,200**	**1,902**	**49,360**	**2,073**	**175**
2003 Total	**410**	**173**	**66,772**	**2,804**	**236**	**292**	**NA**	**292**	**5,978**	**-222**	**67,286**	**2,826**	**238**
2004 Total	**497**	**210**	**81,058**	**3,404**	**287**	**3,542**	**NA**	**3,542**	**6,002**	**24**	**84,576**	**3,552**	**299**
2005 Total	**569**	**240**	**92,961**	**3,904**	**329**	**3,234**	**NA**	**3,234**	**5,563**	**-439**	**96,634**	**4,059**	**342**
2006 Total	**711**	**299**	**116,294**	**4,884**	**412**	**17,408**	**NA**	**17,408**	**8,760**	**3,197**	**130,505**	**5,481**	**462**
2007 January	71	30	11,621	488	41	1,077	NA	1,077	8,656	-104	12,802	538	45
February	66	28	10,795	453	38	1,010	NA	1,010	8,765	109	11,696	491	41
March	73	30	11,892	499	42	720	NA	720	8,539	-226	12,838	539	45
April	72	30	11,716	492	41	733	NA	733	8,807	268	12,181	512	43
May	77	32	12,573	528	44	663	NA	663	8,966	159	13,077	549	46
June	77	32	12,553	527	44	922	NA	922	9,171	205	13,270	557	47
July	80	34	13,083	549	46	1,533	NA	1,533	9,866	695	13,921	585	49
August	83	35	13,581	570	48	1,586	NA	1,586	11,011	1,145	14,022	589	50
September	82	34	13,402	563	47	610	NA	610	11,555	544	13,468	566	48
October	87	36	14,221	597	50	998	NA	998	11,449	-106	15,325	644	54
November	89	37	14,568	612	52	393	NA	393	11,218	-231	15,192	638	54
December	93	39	15,258	641	54	212	NA	212	10,535	-683	16,153	678	57
Total	**948**	**398**	**155,263**	**6,521**	**549**	**10,457**	**NA**	**10,457**	**10,535**	**1,775**	**163,945**	**6,886**	**580**
2008 January	96	40	15,818	664	56	495	NA	495	10,674	[f]165	16,148	678	57
February	92	38	15,025	631	53	483	NA	483	10,465	-209	15,717	660	56
March	106	44	17,387	730	62	368	NA	368	11,391	926	16,829	707	60
April	103	43	16,868	708	60	1,451	NA	1,451	11,539	148	18,171	763	64
May	113	47	18,543	779	66	866	NA	866	12,044	505	18,904	794	67
June	107	45	17,544	737	62	1,571	NA	1,571	12,304	260	18,855	792	67
July	116	49	19,042	800	67	1,360	NA	1,360	13,186	882	19,520	820	69
August	122	51	20,059	842	71	1,931	NA	1,931	14,882	1,696	20,294	852	72
September	117	49	19,197	806	68	2,466	NA	2,466	15,994	1,112	20,551	863	73
October	122	51	20,048	842	71	615	NA	615	15,192	-802	21,465	902	76
November	122	51	20,054	842	71	278	NA	278	15,227	35	20,297	852	72
December	124	52	20,342	854	72	463	NA	463	14,219	-1,008	21,813	916	77
Total	**1,340**	**562**	**219,927**	**9,237**	**778**	**12,347**	**NA**	**12,347**	**14,219**	**[f]3,710**	**228,564**	**9,600**	**809**
2009 January	119	50	19,545	821	69	371	NA	371	14,186	-33	19,949	838	71

[a] Total corn and other biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

[b] Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of fuel ethanol—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

[c] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[d] Stocks are at end of period.

[e] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

[f] Derived from the preliminary December 2007 stocks value, not the final December 2007 value that is shown under "Stocks."

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Fuel ethanol data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by 0.003539 (the approximate heat content of fuel ethanol—see Table A3). • Through 1980, data are not available. For 1981-1992, data are estimates. Beginning in 1993, only data for feedstock and losses and co-products are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 1981.

Sources: • **Feedstock:** Calculated as fuel ethanol production in thousand barrels multiplied by the fuel ethanol feedstock factor—see Table A3. • **Losses and Co-products:** Calculated as fuel ethanol feedstock minus fuel ethanol production. • **Production: 1981-1992—**Fuel ethanol production is assumed to equal fuel ethanol consumption—see sources for "Consumption." **1993-2004—**Calculated as fuel ethanol consumption plus fuel ethanol stock change minus fuel ethanol net imports. These data differ slightly from the original production data from Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report," and predecessor form, which were not reconciled and updated to be consistent with the final balance. **2005-2008—**EIA, Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." **2009—**EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM),* monthly reports. • **Imports, Stocks, and Stock Change: 1992-2007—**EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA),* annual reports. **2008 and 2009—**EIA, *PSM,* monthly reports. • **Consumption: 1981-1989—**EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990,* Table 10; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates. **1990-1992—**EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992,* Table D2; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates. **1993-2004—**EIA, *PSA,* annual reports, Tables 2 and 16. Calculated as ten percent of oxygenated finished motor gasoline field production (Table 2), plus fuel ethanol refinery input (Table 16). **2005-2007—**EIA, *PSA,* annual reports, Tables 1 and 15. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 15). **2008—**EIA, *PSM,* monthly reports, Tables 1 and 27. Calculated as motor gasoline blending components adjustments (Table 1), plus finished motor gasoline adjustments (Table 1), plus fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs (Table 27). **2009—**EIA, *PSM,* monthly reports, Table 1. Calculated as fuel ethanol refinery and blender net inputs minus fuel ethanol adjustments.

Table 10.4 Biodiesel Overview

	Feedstock[a]	Losses and Co-products[b]	Production			Trade			Stocks[d]	Stock Change[e]	Balancing Item[f]	Consumption		
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports[c]						
	TBtu	TBtu	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	Mbbl	MMgal	TBtu
2001 Total	**1**	**(s)**	**204**	**9**	**1**	**78**	**39**	**39**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**243**	**10**	**1**
2002 Total	**1**	**(s)**	**250**	**10**	**1**	**191**	**56**	**135**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**385**	**16**	**2**
2003 Total	**2**	**(s)**	**338**	**14**	**2**	**94**	**110**	**-16**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**322**	**14**	**2**
2004 Total	**4**	**(s)**	**666**	**28**	**4**	**97**	**124**	**-26**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**640**	**27**	**3**
2005 Total	**12**	**(s)**	**2,162**	**91**	**12**	**207**	**206**	**1**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,163**	**91**	**12**
2006 Total	**32**	**(s)**	**5,963**	**250**	**32**	**1,069**	**828**	**242**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,204**	**261**	**33**
2007 January	4	(s)	692	29	4	237	103	135	NA	NA	NA	827	35	4
February	3	(s)	564	24	3	148	173	-25	NA	NA	NA	539	23	3
March	4	(s)	775	33	4	114	293	-179	NA	NA	NA	596	25	3
April	4	(s)	765	32	4	179	605	-426	NA	NA	NA	339	14	2
May	5	(s)	958	40	5	110	543	-432	NA	NA	NA	526	22	3
June	5	(s)	943	40	5	364	418	-54	NA	NA	NA	889	37	5
July	7	(s)	1,237	52	7	269	895	-626	NA	NA	NA	611	26	3
August	7	(s)	1,298	55	7	409	644	-236	NA	NA	NA	1,062	45	6
September	7	(s)	1,224	51	7	299	515	-215	NA	NA	NA	1,008	42	5
October	6	(s)	1,188	50	6	428	583	-155	NA	NA	NA	1,033	43	6
November	5	(s)	993	42	5	245	965	-720	NA	NA	NA	273	11	1
December	6	(s)	1,026	43	5	539	741	-202	NA	NA	NA	824	35	4
Total	**63**	**1**	**11,662**	**490**	**62**	**3,342**	**6,477**	**-3,135**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**8,528**	**358**	**46**
2008 January	7	(s)	1,208	51	6	598	1,100	-501	NA	NA	NA	707	30	4
February	6	(s)	1,030	43	6	838	1,384	-546	NA	NA	NA	484	20	3
March	6	(s)	1,168	49	6	274	1,172	-898	NA	NA	NA	270	11	1
April	7	(s)	1,258	53	7	688	1,592	-904	NA	NA	NA	354	15	2
May	7	(s)	1,250	52	7	513	1,364	-850	NA	NA	NA	400	17	2
June	8	(s)	1,509	63	8	512	1,758	-1,246	NA	NA	NA	263	11	1
July	9	(s)	1,605	67	9	526	1,421	-894	NA	NA	NA	711	30	4
August	9	(s)	1,588	67	9	907	1,606	-699	NA	NA	NA	889	37	5
September	8	(s)	1,527	64	8	908	1,452	-544	NA	NA	NA	983	41	5
October	8	(s)	1,469	62	8	721	1,333	-612	NA	NA	NA	858	36	5
November	8	(s)	1,481	62	8	612	1,181	-569	NA	NA	NA	912	38	5
December	6	(s)	1,157	49	6	404	766	-362	NA	NA	NA	794	33	4
Total	**88**	**1**	**16,251**	**683**	**87**	**7,502**	**16,128**	**-8,626**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**7,624**	**320**	**41**
2009 January	4	(s)	795	33	4	304	1,150	-846	57	57	137	29	1	(s)

[a] Total vegetable oil and other biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

[b] Losses and co-products from the production of biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the production of biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

[c] Net imports equal imports minus exports.

[d] Stocks are at end of period.

[e] A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase.

[f] Beginning in 2009, because of incomplete data coverage and different data sources, "Balancing Item" is used to balance biodiesel supply and disposition.

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

Notes: • Mbbl = thousand barrels. MMgal = million U.S. gallons. TBtu = trillion Btu. • Biodiesel data in thousand barrels are converted to million gallons by multiplying by 0.042, and are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by 0.005359 (the approximate heat content of biodiesel—see Table A3). For other conversion factors related to biodiesel, see Table A3 (columns 11 and 12, and footnote "h"). • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html for all available data beginning in 2001.

Sources: • **Feedstock:** Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by 0.005433 (the biodiesel feedstock factor—see Table A3). • **Losses and Co-products:** Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production. • **Production: 2001-2005—**U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, Bioenergy Program records. Annual data are derived from quarterly data. Monthly data are estimated by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. **2006—**U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "M311K - Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for soybean oil consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). In addition, the Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, estimates that 14.4 million gallons of yellow grease were consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). **2007 forward—**U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "M311K - Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks," data for all fats and oils consumed in methyl esters (biodiesel). • **Trade:** U.S. Department of Agriculture, imports data for Harmonized Tariff Schedule code 3824.90.40.20 (Fatty Esters Animal/Vegetable/Mixture), and exports data for Schedule B code 3824.90.40.00 (Fatty Substances Animal/Vegetable/Mixture). Although these categories include products other than biodiesel (such as those destined for soaps, cosmetics, and other items), biodiesel is the largest component. In the absence of other reliable data for biodiesel trade, EIA sees these data as good estimates. • **Stocks** and **Stock Change:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM),* monthly reports, Table 1, data for renewable fuels except fuel ethanol. • **Balancing Item:** Calculated as biodiesel consumption and biodiesel stock change minus biodiesel production and biodiesel net imports. • **Consumption: 2001-2008—**Calculated as biodiesel production plus biodiesel net imports. **2009—**EIA, *PSM,* monthly reports, Table 1, data for refinery and blender net inputs of renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

Beginning in 2009, a "Balancing Item" quantity is shown to balance biodiesel supply and disposition.

Renewable Energy

Note. Renewable Energy Production and Consumption. In Table 10.1, renewable energy consumption consists of: conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; and losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Production is assumed to equal consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels (biofuels production comprises biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel).

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Geothermal
Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Solar/PV
Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Wood
1973–1979: 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, 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

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, Geothermal
Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

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 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); 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, Biomass Waste
EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol
EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7a, and 10.3. Calculated as commercial sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7a) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power
Energy Information Administration (EIA), *MER* Tables 7.2c and A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal
Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat 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. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

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 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); 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, Biomass 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 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); 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, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7b, and 10.3. Calculated as industrial sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7b) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Industrial Sector, Losses and Co-products

EIA, *MER*, Tables 10.3 and 10.4.

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol

EIA, *MER*, Tables 3.5, 3.7c, and 10.3. Calculated as transportation sector motor gasoline consumption (Table 3.7c) divided by total motor gasoline product supplied (Table 3.5), and then multiplied by fuel ethanol consumption (Table 10.3).

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel

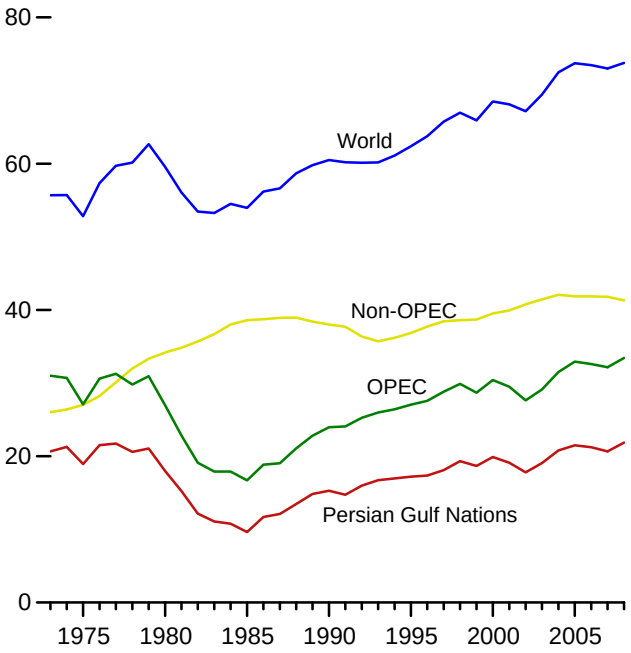
EIA, *MER*, Table 10.4. Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is assumed to equal total biodiesel consumption.

11 International Petroleum

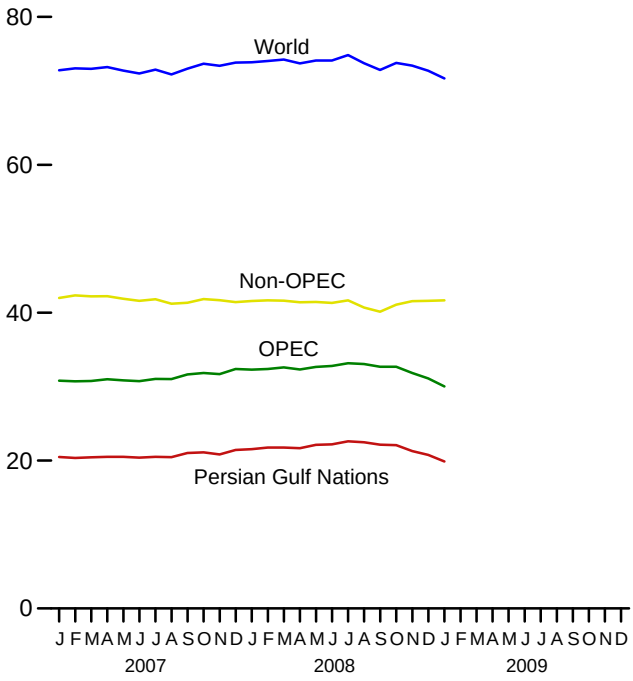
Drilling rig, Gansu Province, People's Republic of China. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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

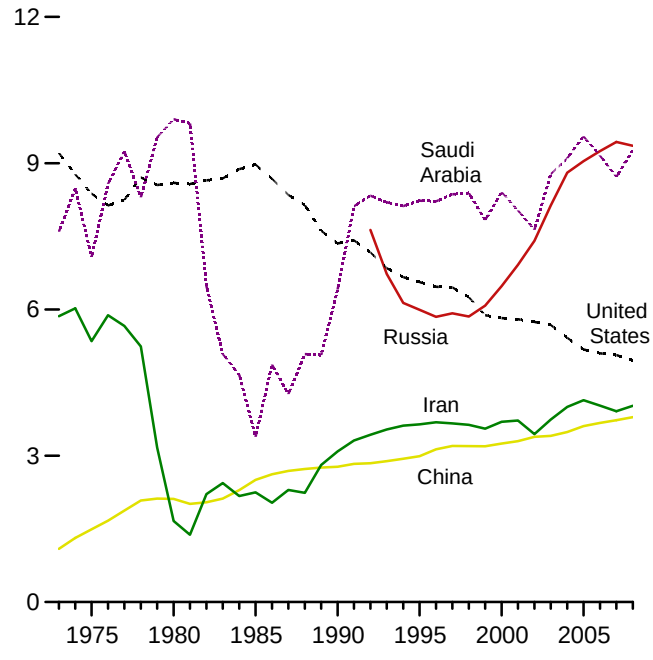
World Production, 1973-2008



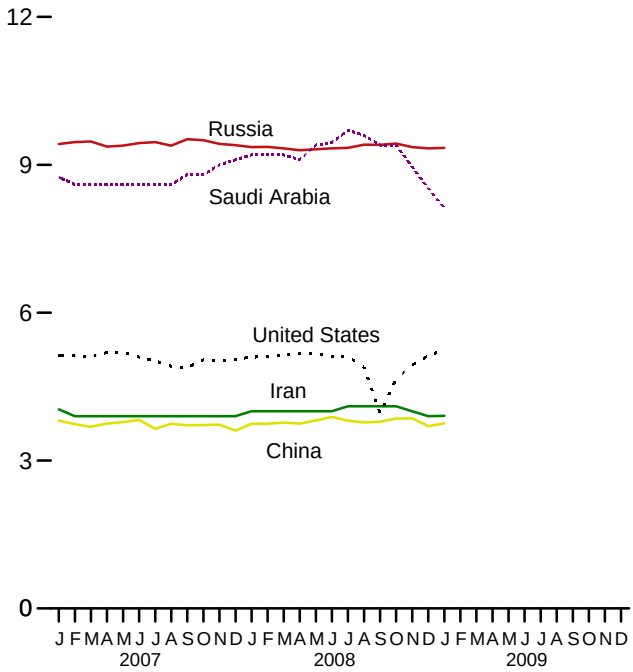
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2008



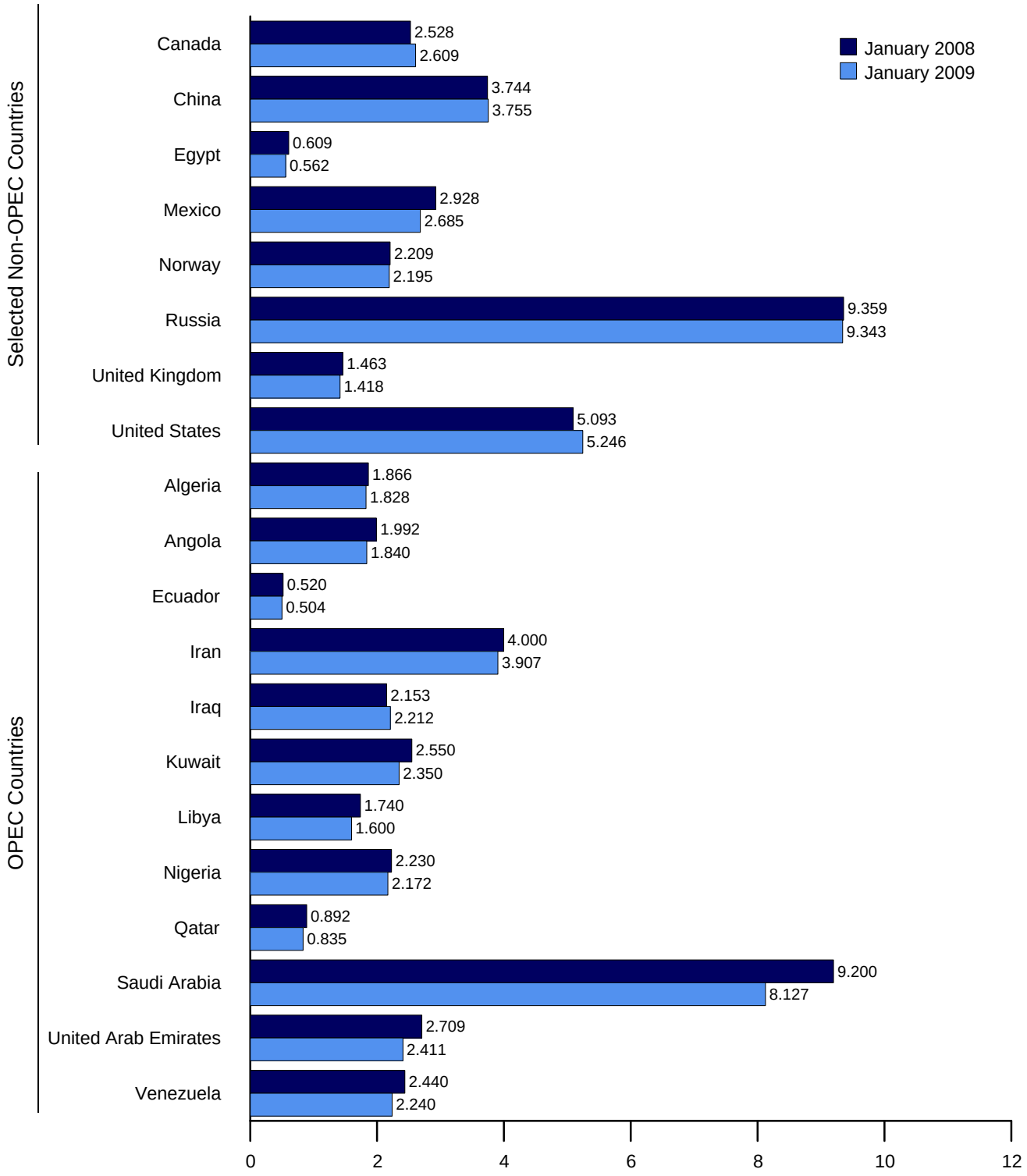
Selected Producers, Monthly



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."

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.1b World 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.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola	Ecuador	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait[a]	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[a]	United Arab Emirates	Vene-zuela	Total OPEC[b]
1973 Average	**1,097**	**162**	**209**	**5,861**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**2,054**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**3,366**	R **29,661**
1975 Average	**983**	**165**	**161**	**5,350**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**1,783**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**2,346**	R **25,790**
1980 Average	**1,106**	**150**	**204**	**1,662**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**2,055**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**2,168**	R **25,383**
1985 Average	**1,037**	**231**	**281**	**2,250**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**1,495**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**1,677**	R **15,368**
1990 Average	**1,175**	**475**	**285**	**3,088**	**2,040**	**1,175**	**1,375**	**1,810**	**406**	**6,410**	**2,117**	**2,137**	R **22,493**
1995 Average	**1,202**	**646**	**392**	**3,643**	**560**	**2,057**	**1,390**	**1,993**	**442**	**8,231**	**2,233**	**2,750**	R **25,540**
1996 Average	**1,242**	**709**	**396**	**3,686**	**579**	**2,062**	**1,401**	**2,001**	**510**	**8,218**	**2,278**	**2,938**	R **26,018**
1997 Average	**1,277**	**714**	**388**	**3,664**	**1,155**	**2,007**	**1,446**	**2,132**	**550**	**8,362**	**2,316**	**3,280**	R **27,292**
1998 Average	**1,246**	**735**	**375**	**3,634**	**2,150**	**2,085**	**1,390**	**2,153**	**696**	**8,389**	**2,345**	**3,167**	R **28,366**
1999 Average	**1,202**	**745**	**373**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**665**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	R **27,224**
2000 Average	**1,254**	**746**	**395**	**3,696**	**2,571**	**2,079**	**1,410**	**2,165**	**737**	**8,404**	**2,368**	**3,155**	R **28,980**
2001 Average	**1,310**	**742**	**412**	**3,724**	**2,390**	**1,998**	**1,367**	**2,256**	**714**	**8,031**	**2,205**	**3,010**	R **28,159**
2002 Average	**1,306**	**896**	**393**	**3,444**	**2,023**	**1,894**	**1,319**	**2,118**	**679**	**7,634**	**2,082**	**2,604**	R **26,392**
2003 Average	**1,611**	**903**	**411**	**3,743**	**1,308**	**2,136**	**1,421**	**2,275**	**715**	**8,775**	**2,348**	**2,335**	R **27,980**
2004 Average	**1,677**	**1,052**	**528**	**4,001**	**2,011**	**2,376**	**1,515**	**2,329**	**783**	**9,101**	**2,478**	**2,557**	R **30,408**
2005 Average	**1,797**	**1,250**	**532**	**4,139**	**1,878**	**2,529**	**1,633**	**2,627**	**835**	**9,550**	**2,535**	**2,565**	R **31,871**
2006 January	1,825	1,420	553	4,100	1,603	2,600	1,650	2,560	835	9,400	2,602	2,540	R 31,688
February	1,825	1,420	551	4,050	1,803	2,550	1,650	2,410	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	R 31,736
March	1,825	1,420	528	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,680	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	R 31,578
April	1,825	1,420	546	4,000	1,903	2,525	1,690	2,370	835	9,350	2,602	2,540	R 31,606
May	1,785	1,320	547	3,950	1,903	2,525	1,700	2,370	835	9,200	2,602	2,540	R 31,277
June	1,795	1,285	536	4,030	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,465	835	9,100	2,602	2,540	R 31,591
July	1,805	1,460	543	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,380	855	9,300	2,702	2,440	R 31,973
August	1,805	1,460	544	4,035	2,203	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,300	2,702	2,490	R 32,104
September	1,835	1,438	533	4,035	2,153	2,550	1,700	2,430	885	9,000	2,702	2,490	R 31,751
October	1,835	1,376	519	4,060	2,103	2,550	1,700	2,530	885	8,800	2,702	2,490	R 31,550
November	1,805	1,452	511	4,020	2,003	2,500	1,650	2,480	845	8,800	2,602	2,490	R 31,158
December	1,805	1,484	516	4,020	2,003	2,450	1,650	2,480	835	8,750	2,602	2,490	R 31,085
Average	**1,814**	**1,413**	**536**	**4,028**	**1,996**	**2,535**	**1,681**	**2,440**	**850**	**9,152**	**2,636**	**2,511**	R **31,591**
2007 January	1,838	1,584	517	4,040	1,753	2,450	1,680	2,365	835	8,750	2,613	2,380	R 30,805
February	1,833	1,600	507	3,900	2,003	2,420	1,680	2,390	825	8,600	2,573	2,383	R 30,714
March	1,829	1,640	482	3,900	2,053	2,420	1,680	2,275	825	8,600	2,612	2,445	R 30,760
April	1,825	1,679	502	3,900	2,103	2,420	1,680	2,400	825	8,600	2,611	2,445	R 30,990
May	1,821	1,695	512	3,900	2,103	2,420	1,680	2,240	825	8,600	2,611	2,444	R 30,851
June	1,828	1,680	515	3,900	2,003	2,420	1,680	2,230	835	8,600	2,610	2,444	R 30,745
July	1,828	1,710	510	3,900	2,053	2,445	1,700	2,380	865	8,600	2,610	2,444	R 31,044
August	1,824	1,730	508	3,900	1,903	2,500	1,700	2,380	865	8,600	2,659	2,444	R 31,013
September	1,831	1,791	517	3,900	2,203	2,500	1,720	2,380	865	8,800	2,709	2,440	R 31,655
October	1,842	1,889	514	3,900	2,303	2,500	1,740	2,330	869	8,800	2,711	2,440	R 31,838
November	1,852	1,940	518	3,900	2,253	2,520	1,740	2,400	883	9,000	2,242	2,440	R 31,688
December	1,852	1,986	532	3,900	2,303	2,550	1,740	2,430	888	9,100	2,659	2,440	R 32,379
Average	**1,834**	**1,744**	**511**	**3,912**	**2,086**	**2,464**	**1,702**	**2,350**	**851**	**8,722**	**2,603**	**2,433**	R **31,210**
2008 January	1,866	1,992	520	4,000	2,153	2,550	1,740	2,230	892	9,200	2,709	2,440	R 32,292
February	1,866	1,997	519	4,000	2,303	2,600	1,740	2,100	916	9,200	2,709	2,440	R 32,389
March	1,865	2,003	508	4,000	2,303	2,600	1,740	2,330	920	9,200	2,710	2,430	R 32,609
April	1,875	2,009	510	4,000	2,303	2,600	1,718	2,130	934	9,100	2,710	2,420	R 32,310
May	1,875	2,015	499	4,000	2,453	2,600	1,700	2,060	938	9,400	2,710	2,410	R 32,660
June	1,874	2,013	495	4,000	2,453	2,607	1,700	2,140	942	9,450	2,710	2,400	R 32,785
July	1,874	2,009	498	4,100	2,505	2,614	1,700	2,120	947	9,700	2,710	2,390	R 33,168
August	1,874	1,937	503	4,100	2,456	2,622	1,700	2,216	951	9,600	2,711	2,380	R 33,050
September	1,874	1,871	498	4,100	2,328	2,629	1,745	2,210	955	9,400	2,711	2,370	R 32,690
October	1,874	1,990	497	4,100	2,328	2,629	1,745	2,185	925	9,400	2,661	2,360	R 32,693
November	1,874	1,990	502	4,000	2,359	2,486	1,700	2,180	885	8,959	2,561	2,350	R 31,845
December	1,874	1,940	R 508	3,900	2,360	2,493	1,650	2,080	885	8,518	2,561	2,340	R 31,109
Average	**1,872**	**1,981**	**505**	**4,025**	**2,359**	**2,586**	**1,715**	**2,165**	**924**	**9,261**	**2,681**	**2,394**	R **32,468**
2009 January	1,828	1,840	504	3,907	2,212	2,350	1,600	2,172	835	8,127	2,411	2,240	30,026

[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 2009, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 515 thousand barrels per day.

[b] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Ecuador rejoined OPEC in 2007, and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all years; and Indonesia left OPEC at the end of 2008, and is thus included in "Total Non-OPEC" for all years.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

The column for Indonesia, which suspended its membership in OPEC at the end of 2008, is removed. Indonesia is removed from the OPEC data for all time periods on this table.

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 **26,018**	**55,679**
1975 Average	**18,934**	**1,430**	**1,490**	**235**	**705**	**189**	**9,523**	**NA**	**12**	**8,375**	R **27,039**	**52,828**
1980 Average	**17,961**	**1,435**	**2,114**	**595**	**1,936**	**486**	**11,706**	**NA**	**1,622**	**8,597**	R **34,175**	**59,558**
1985 Average	**9,630**	**1,471**	**2,505**	**887**	**2,745**	**773**	**11,585**	**NA**	**2,530**	**8,971**	R **38,598**	**53,966**
1990 Average	**15,278**	**1,553**	**2,774**	**873**	**2,553**	**1,630**	**10,975**	**NA**	**1,820**	**7,355**	R **37,999**	**60,492**
1995 Average	**17,208**	**1,805**	**2,990**	**920**	**2,618**	**2,766**	**– –**	**5,995**	**2,489**	**6,560**	R **36,845**	**62,385**
1996 Average	**17,367**	**1,837**	**3,131**	**922**	**2,855**	**3,091**	**– –**	**5,850**	**2,568**	**6,465**	R **37,733**	**63,752**
1997 Average	**18,095**	**1,922**	**3,200**	**856**	**3,023**	**3,142**	**– –**	**5,920**	**2,518**	**6,452**	R **38,452**	**65,744**
1998 Average	**19,337**	**1,981**	**3,198**	**834**	**3,070**	**3,011**	**– –**	**5,854**	**2,616**	**6,252**	R **38,599**	**66,966**
1999 Average	**18,667**	**1,907**	**3,195**	**852**	**2,906**	**3,019**	**– –**	**6,079**	**2,684**	**5,881**	R **38,698**	**65,922**
2000 Average	**19,892**	**1,977**	**3,249**	**768**	**3,012**	**3,222**	**– –**	**6,479**	**2,275**	**5,822**	R **39,515**	**68,495**
2001 Average	**19,098**	**2,029**	**3,300**	**720**	**3,127**	**3,226**	**– –**	**6,917**	**2,282**	**5,801**	R **39,942**	**68,101**
2002 Average	**17,794**	**2,171**	**3,390**	**715**	**3,177**	**3,131**	**– –**	**7,408**	**2,292**	**5,746**	R **40,769**	**67,162**
2003 Average	**19,063**	**2,306**	**3,409**	**713**	**3,371**	**3,042**	**– –**	**8,132**	**2,093**	**5,681**	R **41,454**	**69,434**
2004 Average	**20,787**	**2,398**	**3,485**	**673**	**3,383**	**2,954**	**– –**	**8,805**	**1,845**	**5,419**	R **42,085**	**72,493**
2005 Average	**21,501**	**2,369**	**3,609**	**658**	**3,334**	**2,698**	**– –**	**9,043**	**1,649**	**5,178**	R **41,866**	**73,737**
2006 January	21,175	2,595	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	– –	9,030	1,707	5,106	R 41,984	73,673
February	21,375	2,504	3,662	657	3,311	2,620	– –	9,040	1,639	5,045	R 41,847	73,583
March	21,250	2,411	3,710	651	3,350	2,610	– –	9,150	1,597	5,045	R 41,841	73,419
April	21,250	2,531	3,680	663	3,370	2,407	– –	9,170	1,590	5,128	R 41,901	73,507
May	21,050	2,341	3,712	655	3,329	2,535	– –	9,190	1,500	5,161	R 41,791	73,068
June	21,305	2,336	3,700	607	3,287	2,365	– –	9,260	1,392	5,160	R 41,385	72,976
July	21,680	2,512	3,716	620	3,232	2,571	– –	9,240	1,453	5,102	R 42,024	73,997
August	21,710	2,543	3,660	630	3,252	2,430	– –	9,330	1,202	5,059	R 41,572	73,677
September	21,360	2,601	3,649	640	3,258	2,338	– –	9,350	1,354	5,037	R 41,638	73,390
October	21,135	2,602	3,650	660	3,173	2,380	– –	9,450	1,482	5,106	R 42,180	73,730
November	20,805	2,658	3,672	615	3,163	2,466	– –	9,320	1,504	5,105	R 42,203	73,362
December	20,695	2,669	3,592	619	2,978	2,508	– –	9,420	1,472	5,166	R 42,056	73,141
Average	**21,232**	**2,525**	**3,673**	**639**	**3,256**	**2,491**	**– –**	**9,247**	**1,490**	**5,102**	R **41,870**	**73,461**
2007 January	20,476	2,549	3,811	616	3,143	2,431	– –	9,420	1,513	5,123	R 41,986	72,791
February	20,356	2,586	3,739	614	3,148	2,454	– –	9,460	1,654	5,125	R 42,332	73,047
March	20,445	2,701	3,685	612	3,182	2,391	– –	9,473	1,565	5,106	R 42,210	72,971
April	20,494	2,605	3,749	609	3,182	2,427	– –	9,369	1,572	5,189	R 42,227	73,217
May	20,494	2,582	3,781	649	3,110	2,181	– –	9,390	1,580	5,197	R 41,890	72,741
June	20,403	2,485	3,826	679	3,206	1,921	– –	9,440	1,495	5,096	R 41,600	72,345
July	20,508	2,599	3,643	679	3,166	2,327	– –	9,460	1,484	5,024	R 41,822	72,866
August	20,462	2,795	3,746	679	2,843	2,135	– –	9,390	1,228	4,914	R 41,208	72,221
September	21,012	2,689	3,716	679	3,137	2,190	– –	9,520	1,389	4,884	R 41,346	73,001
October	21,118	2,657	3,722	609	2,983	2,273	– –	9,500	1,556	5,043	R 41,839	73,677
November	20,833	2,675	3,727	609	2,888	2,287	– –	9,425	1,456	5,017	R 41,697	73,385
December	21,434	2,469	3,607	609	2,931	2,235	– –	9,400	1,493	5,056	R 41,433	73,812
Average	**20,672**	**2,616**	**3,729**	**637**	**3,076**	**2,270**	**– –**	**9,437**	**1,498**	**5,064**	R **41,796**	**73,006**
2008 January	21,538	2,528	3,744	609	2,928	2,209	– –	9,359	1,463	E 5,093	R 41,573	73,864
February	21,763	2,561	3,747	605	2,909	2,176	– –	9,362	1,489	E 5,113	R 41,659	R 74,049
March	21,768	2,653	3,769	601	2,839	2,209	– –	9,334	1,453	E 5,139	R 41,623	74,232
April	21,682	2,528	3,751	597	2,757	2,111	– –	9,296	1,499	E 5,162	R 41,405	73,714
May	22,136	2,453	3,811	593	2,791	2,247	– –	9,315	1,486	E 5,166	R 41,454	74,113
June	22,197	2,486	3,884	589	2,833	2,002	– –	9,334	1,364	E 5,109	R 41,310	74,095
July	22,610	2,672	3,808	606	2,778	2,302	– –	9,344	1,303	E 5,110	R 41,662	R 74,829
August	22,474	2,688	3,774	622	2,759	2,057	– –	9,409	1,096	E 4,895	R 40,686	R 73,737
September	22,157	2,570	3,788	638	2,722	2,057	– –	9,406	1,394	E 3,960	R 40,134	R 72,824
October	22,077	2,616	3,850	634	2,757	2,241	– –	9,430	1,337	E 4,645	R 41,088	R 73,781
November	21,284	2,683	3,859	570	2,711	2,276	– –	9,359	1,398	E 4,938	R 41,567	R 73,412
December	20,752	2,671	3,699	566	2,717	2,287	– –	9,333	R 1,413	E 5,123	R 41,599	R 72,708
Average	**21,871**	**2,593**	**3,790**	**603**	**2,792**	**2,182**	**– –**	**9,357**	R **1,390**	E **4,955**	R **41,314**	R **73,781**
2009 January	19,877	2,609	3,755	562	2,685	2,195	– –	9,343	1,418	E 5,246	41,660	71,686

[a] See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. On Tables 11.1a and 11.1b, countries are classified as "OPEC" or "Non-OPEC" in all years based on their status in the most current year. For example, Ecuador rejoined OPEC in 2007, and is thus included in "Total OPEC" for all years; and Indonesia left OPEC at the end of 2008, and is thus included in "Total Non-OPEC" for all years.

[b] Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and the Neutral Zone (between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

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

Notes: • Data are for crude oil and lease condensate; they exclude 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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

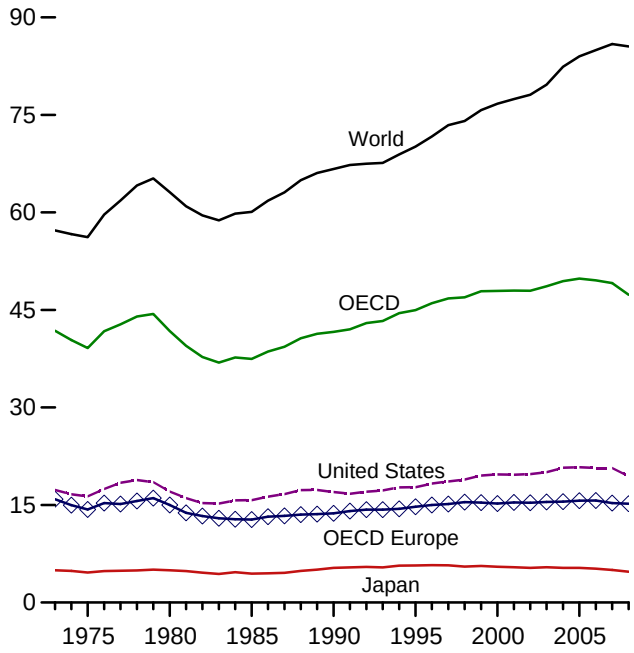
Sources: See end of section.

Indonesia suspended its membership in OPEC at the end of 2008. Indonesia's production is included in the Non-OPEC data for all time periods on this table.

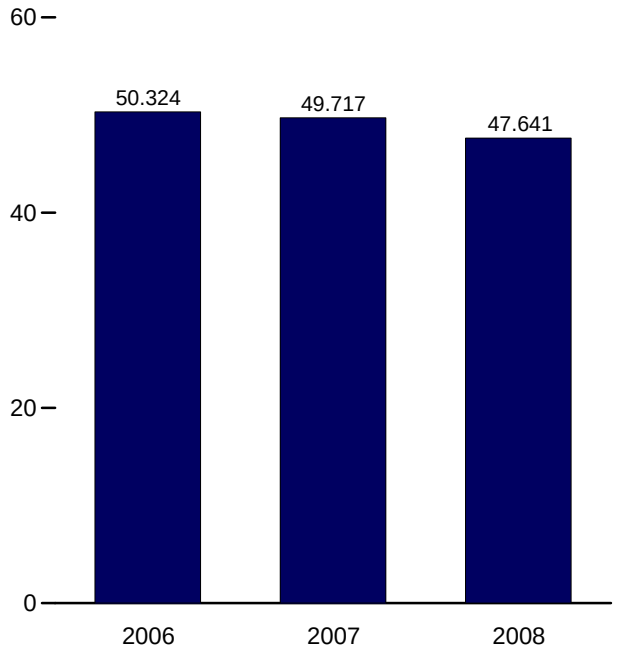
Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

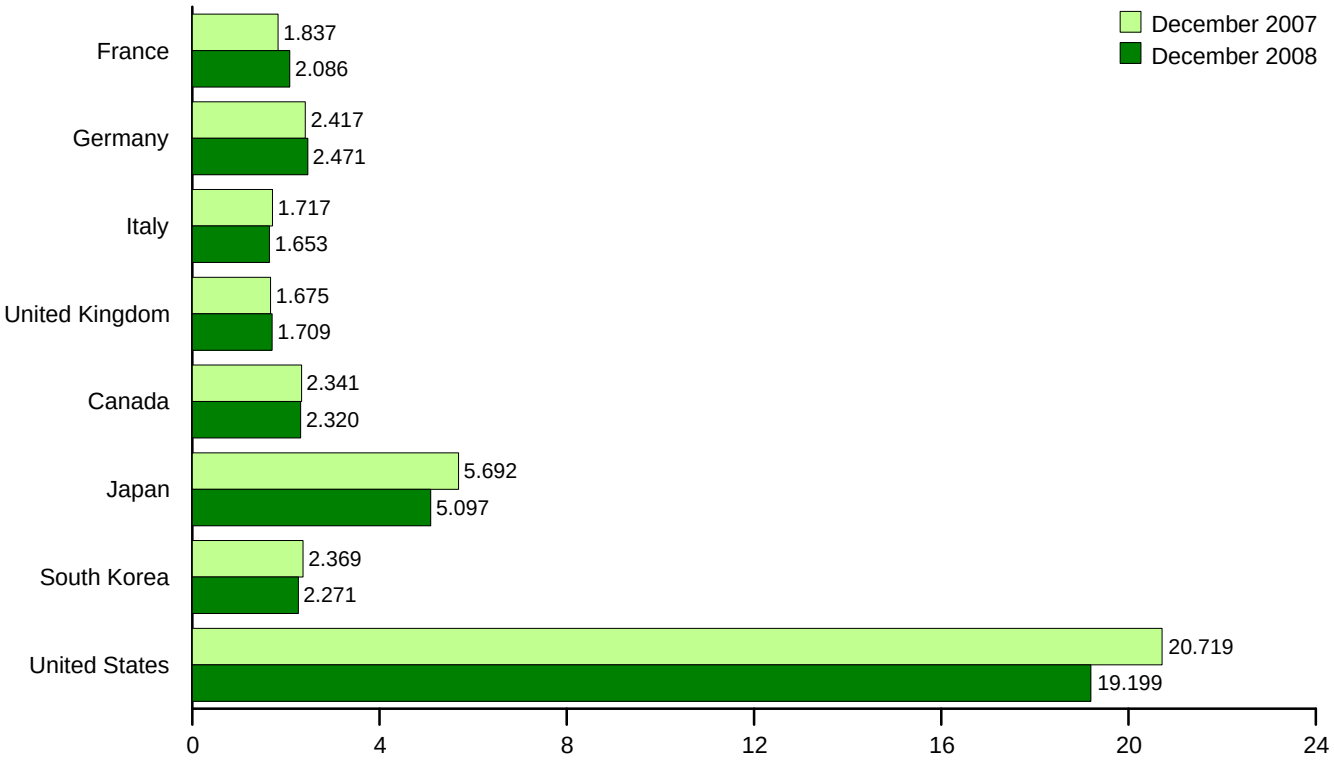
Overview, 1973-2008



OECD Total, December



By Selected OECD Country



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

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Source: Table 11.2.

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**	**1,868**	**1,776**	**13,730**	**1,737**	**5,316**	**1,048**	**16,988**	**2,804**	**41,623**	**66,689**
1995 Average	**1,920**	**2,882**	**1,942**	**1,816**	**14,718**	**1,817**	**5,700**	**2,008**	**17,725**	**3,001**	**44,968**	**70,133**
1996 Average	**1,949**	**2,922**	**1,920**	**1,852**	**14,999**	**1,871**	**5,746**	**2,101**	**18,309**	**2,996**	**46,022**	**71,671**
1997 Average	**1,969**	**2,917**	**1,934**	**1,810**	**15,140**	**1,959**	**5,711**	**2,255**	**18,620**	**3,091**	**46,776**	**73,427**
1998 Average	**2,040**	**2,923**	**1,943**	**1,792**	**15,444**	**1,949**	**5,515**	**1,917**	**18,917**	**3,192**	**46,935**	**74,053**
1999 Average	**2,029**	**2,838**	**1,891**	**1,811**	**15,363**	**2,036**	**5,632**	**2,084**	**19,519**	**3,236**	**47,870**	**75,727**
2000 Average	**1,999**	**2,772**	**1,854**	**1,765**	**15,217**	**2,035**	**5,512**	**2,135**	**19,701**	**3,326**	**47,926**	**76,712**
2001 Average	**2,052**	**2,815**	**1,832**	**1,747**	**15,385**	**2,066**	**5,415**	**2,132**	**19,649**	**3,341**	**47,988**	**77,444**
2002 Average	**1,983**	**2,722**	**1,870**	**1,739**	**15,333**	**2,087**	**5,317**	**2,149**	**19,761**	**3,296**	**47,944**	**78,089**
2003 Average	**1,999**	**2,679**	**1,873**	**1,759**	**15,471**	**2,217**	**5,428**	**2,175**	**20,034**	**3,329**	**48,653**	**79,660**
2004 Average	**2,007**	**2,665**	**1,794**	**1,785**	**15,522**	**2,310**	**5,318**	**2,155**	**20,731**	**3,398**	**49,435**	**82,408**
2005 Average	**1,989**	**2,647**	**1,755**	**1,834**	**15,669**	**2,342**	**5,324**	**2,191**	**20,802**	**3,496**	**49,824**	**84,005**
2006 January	2,085	2,550	1,759	1,845	15,529	2,203	5,967	2,402	20,436	3,529	50,066	NA
February	2,141	2,666	2,008	1,791	16,142	2,359	6,102	2,293	20,577	3,528	51,001	NA
March	2,104	2,676	1,938	2,020	16,375	2,319	5,676	2,205	20,608	3,659	50,843	NA
April	1,900	2,515	1,606	1,711	14,801	2,153	5,107	2,012	20,201	3,474	47,748	NA
May	1,828	2,692	1,678	1,852	15,292	2,202	4,440	2,055	20,457	3,476	47,921	NA
June	1,957	2,646	1,700	1,862	15,779	2,329	4,762	2,083	20,982	3,553	49,487	NA
July	1,966	2,627	1,721	1,799	15,420	2,340	4,986	1,914	20,740	3,411	48,810	NA
August	1,884	2,773	1,589	1,725	15,468	2,400	4,835	2,108	21,434	3,556	49,800	NA
September	2,014	2,950	1,761	1,822	16,134	2,289	4,546	2,115	20,559	3,424	49,067	NA
October	2,064	2,820	1,700	1,815	16,112	2,297	4,783	2,066	20,769	3,440	49,468	NA
November	1,933	2,806	1,777	1,838	16,033	2,385	5,261	2,369	20,669	3,573	50,289	NA
December	1,910	2,582	1,696	1,660	15,113	2,289	5,960	2,543	20,795	3,623	50,324	NA
Average	**1,981**	**2,692**	**1,743**	**1,812**	**15,679**	**2,297**	**5,198**	**2,180**	**20,687**	**3,520**	**49,562**	**84,978**
2007 January	2,046	2,293	1,641	1,739	14,932	2,310	5,259	2,397	20,567	3,469	48,935	NA
February	1,968	2,356	1,781	1,788	15,340	2,478	5,612	2,395	21,309	3,532	50,665	NA
March	1,936	2,460	1,734	1,777	15,293	2,361	5,449	2,289	20,536	3,645	49,572	NA
April	1,868	2,287	1,655	1,783	14,765	2,191	4,907	2,222	20,536	3,404	48,026	NA
May	1,800	2,377	1,727	1,679	14,800	2,350	4,435	2,078	20,620	3,596	47,880	NA
June	1,913	2,440	1,694	1,738	15,214	2,331	4,599	2,070	20,723	3,693	48,630	NA
July	1,953	2,489	1,710	1,702	15,301	2,389	4,595	2,054	20,747	3,632	48,718	NA
August	1,921	2,567	1,575	1,754	15,385	2,448	4,627	2,098	21,025	3,488	49,072	NA
September	1,942	2,588	1,675	1,731	15,582	2,374	4,891	2,035	20,415	3,402	48,699	NA
October	2,141	2,652	1,771	1,742	16,105	2,382	4,823	2,215	20,476	3,679	49,681	NA
November	2,076	2,536	1,748	1,785	15,874	R 2,426	5,237	2,357	20,535	3,585	R 50,014	NA
December	1,837	2,417	1,717	1,675	14,971	2,341	5,692	2,369	20,719	3,625	49,717	NA
Average	**1,950**	**2,456**	**1,702**	**1,740**	**15,296**	R **2,365**	**5,007**	**2,214**	**20,680**	**3,563**	R **49,125**	R **85,897**
2008 January	2,060	2,504	1,626	1,695	15,445	2,356	5,369	2,372	20,114	3,484	49,141	NA
February	1,992	2,494	1,671	1,804	15,417	2,431	5,883	2,348	19,782	3,566	49,426	NA
March	1,882	2,399	1,569	1,674	14,750	2,313	5,022	2,266	19,732	3,425	47,508	NA
April	2,005	2,500	1,621	1,821	15,424	2,195	4,992	2,098	19,768	3,687	48,165	NA
May	1,851	2,310	1,609	1,620	14,500	2,259	4,448	2,181	19,729	3,601	46,717	NA
June	1,897	2,430	1,588	1,708	14,773	2,295	4,340	1,993	19,553	3,462	46,415	NA
July	1,924	2,623	1,751	1,623	15,327	2,407	4,437	2,028	19,412	3,673	47,284	NA
August	1,855	2,691	1,534	1,576	14,894	2,297	4,174	2,028	19,267	3,505	46,164	NA
September	1,994	2,858	1,680	1,721	15,994	2,326	4,290	2,167	17,796	3,399	45,972	NA
October	2,063	2,855	1,679	1,726	R 15,825	R 2,360	4,337	2,023	19,643	R 3,371	R 47,560	NA
November	1,881	2,596	1,578	R 1,709	R 14,910	R 2,326	4,565	2,059	19,001	R 3,301	R 46,163	NA
December	2,086	2,471	1,653	1,709	15,195	2,320	5,097	2,271	19,199	3,557	47,641	NA
Average	**1,957**	**2,561**	**1,630**	**1,698**	**15,203**	**2,324**	**4,742**	**2,153**	**19,419**	**3,503**	**47,342**	**85,523**

[a] Data are for unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, 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.

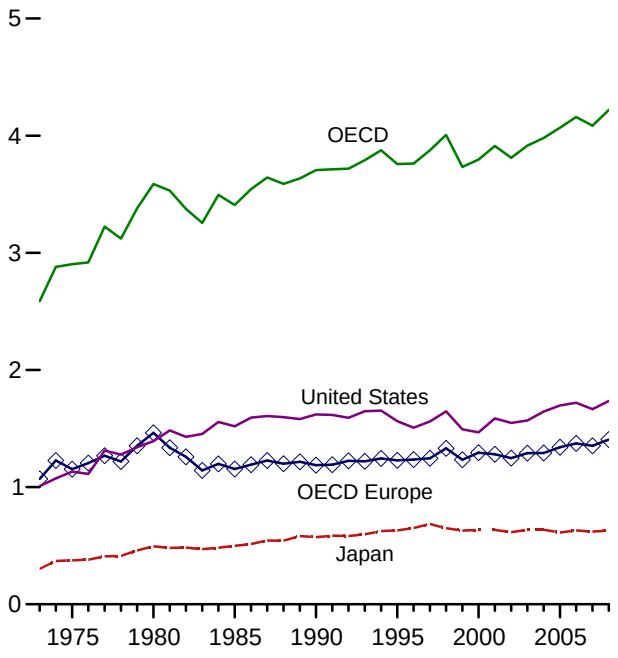
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Web Page: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

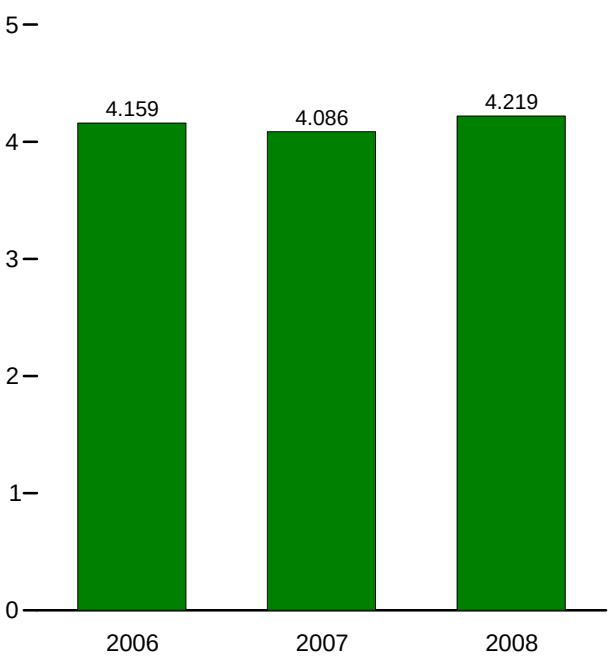
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward—**Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries,** and **World: 1973-1979—**EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005,* August 2007, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2005—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005,* August 2007, Table 1.2. **2006 and 2007—**EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook,* May 2008. • **World: 1984-2007—**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, 2009.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

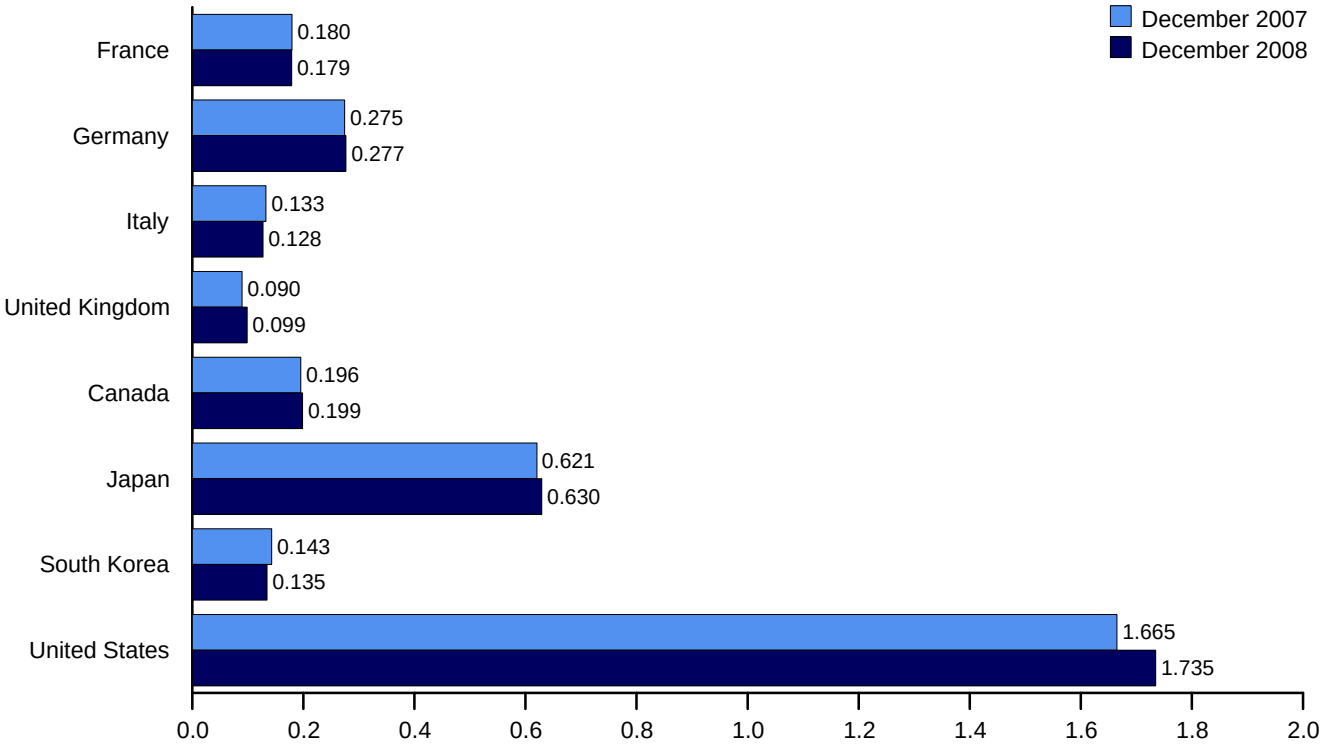
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2008



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	**170**	**253**	**138**	**104**	**1,247**	**157**	**615**	**140**	**1,548**	**103**	**3,811**
2003 Year	**179**	**273**	**135**	**100**	**1,290**	**170**	**636**	**155**	**1,568**	**96**	**3,914**
2004 Year	**177**	**267**	**136**	**101**	**1,292**	**160**	**635**	**149**	**1,645**	**99**	**3,980**
2005 Year	**185**	**283**	**132**	**95**	**1,340**	**178**	**612**	**135**	**1,698**	**104**	**4,067**
2006 January	186	286	128	102	1,366	180	604	138	1,713	103	4,104
February	180	283	135	104	1,365	178	600	142	1,719	104	4,108
March	184	280	132	97	1,344	171	620	137	1,691	103	4,066
April	184	283	132	102	1,350	174	618	144	1,700	108	4,095
May	183	280	130	105	1,357	170	634	152	1,724	106	4,144
June	178	283	126	99	1,346	172	627	155	1,729	108	4,137
July	181	284	131	99	1,367	177	631	158	1,743	113	4,189
August	188	281	133	97	1,366	182	641	159	1,763	109	4,220
September	177	282	134	97	1,359	185	649	160	1,785	111	4,250
October	177	282	130	104	1,355	189	654	156	1,769	110	4,233
November	180	281	133	104	1,358	184	650	158	1,745	108	4,202
December	**182**	**283**	**133**	**103**	**1,373**	**181**	**631**	**152**	**1,720**	**103**	**4,159**
2007 January	176	285	128	101	1,366	187	643	153	1,724	107	4,181
February	178	292	135	103	1,384	183	636	147	1,666	110	4,126
March	166	289	134	103	1,356	186	620	156	1,678	103	4,099
April	179	290	135	102	1,372	185	619	149	1,694	109	4,129
May	178	287	132	103	1,371	189	616	159	1,724	112	4,170
June	174	283	133	97	1,348	188	622	158	1,730	113	4,161
July	175	280	132	98	1,361	192	632	165	1,733	110	4,194
August	176	278	134	98	1,358	196	641	157	1,716	107	4,175
September	175	276	134	90	1,355	196	630	157	1,717	110	4,164
October	165	273	132	96	1,328	194	629	159	1,708	114	4,131
November	166	270	130	91	1,326	195	622	149	1,690	107	4,089
December	**180**	**275**	**133**	**90**	**1,353**	**196**	**621**	**143**	**1,665**	**108**	**4,086**
2008 January	182	281	136	95	1,384	196	621	155	1,677	109	4,141
February	176	277	129	95	1,357	192	605	149	1,662	113	4,078
March	177	282	131	100	1,384	194	610	143	1,653	110	4,094
April	173	280	134	98	1,363	195	610	141	1,665	105	4,079
May	177	277	136	99	1,373	193	617	146	1,673	106	4,109
June	177	273	137	99	1,372	194	619	147	1,686	108	4,125
July	179	275	135	95	1,387	200	627	153	1,699	104	4,169
August	176	274	131	96	1,379	[R] 197	643	150	1,710	105	[R] 4,184
September	177	272	130	95	1,362	198	646	141	1,705	116	4,169
October	179	269	129	93	[R] 1,360	[R] 202	648	138	1,712	120	[R] 4,181
November	179	273	127	[R] 96	[R] 1,376	203	641	139	1,733	115	[R] 4,208
December	**179**	**277**	**128**	**99**	**1,406**	**199**	**630**	**135**	**1,735**	**114**	**4,219**

[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: See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.4. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward—**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, 2009.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States
Table 3.1.

All Other Countries and World, Annual Data
1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.
1980 forward: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU), International Energy Database, April 2009.

All Other Countries and World, Monthly Data
1973-1980: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW)*, *Oil & Gas Journal (OGJ)*, and EIA adjustments.
1981-1993: *PIW*, *OGJ*, and other industry sources.
1994 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, and EMEU, International Energy Database, April 2009.

A Appendix

British Thermal Unit 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.
Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.
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[a]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil[a]	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	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.454	5.842	5.800	5.723	5.724
2007	5.800	3.701	5.985	5.503	5.862	5.800	5.749	5.750
2008[P]	5.800	3.704	5.990	5.481	5.867	5.800	5.750	5.751
2009[E]	5.800	3.704	5.990	5.481	5.867	5.800	5.750	5.751

[a] Includes lease condensate.

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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 and Biofuels Production

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum [a] Consumption by Sector						Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption[e]	Motor Gasoline Consumption[f]	Fuel Ethanol	*Fuel Ethanol Feedstock Factor*[g]	Biodiesel	*Biodiesel Feedstock Factor*[h]
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[b]	Transportation[b]	Electric Power [c,d]	Total[b]						
1973	5.205	5.749	5.569	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1975	5.192	5.704	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253	3.539	*NA*	NA	*NA*
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253	3.539	*6.586*	NA	*NA*
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253	3.539	*6.562*	NA	*NA*
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253	3.539	*6.539*	NA	*NA*
1983	5.022	5.642	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253	3.539	*6.515*	NA	*NA*
1984	5.184	5.705	5.223	5.418	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253	3.539	*6.492*	NA	*NA*
1985	5.153	5.661	5.215	5.422	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253	3.539	*6.469*	NA	*NA*
1986	5.169	5.694	5.283	5.425	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253	3.539	*6.446*	NA	*NA*
1987	5.144	5.661	5.248	5.429	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253	3.539	*6.423*	NA	*NA*
1988	5.165	5.661	5.241	5.433	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253	3.539	*6.400*	NA	*NA*
1989	5.105	5.621	5.234	5.438	[c]6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253	3.539	*6.377*	NA	*NA*
1990	5.027	5.621	5.270	5.442	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253	3.539	*6.355*	NA	*NA*
1991	4.968	5.599	5.186	5.440	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253	3.539	*6.332*	NA	*NA*
1992	5.004	5.589	5.185	5.442	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253	3.539	*6.309*	NA	*NA*
1993	4.975	[b]5.580	[b]5.196	[b]5.436	6.230	[b]5.379	3.606	5.253	3.539	*6.287*	NA	*NA*
1994	4.983	5.592	5.166	5.424	6.213	5.361	3.635	[f]5.230	3.539	*6.264*	NA	*NA*
1995	4.940	5.554	5.137	5.417	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215	3.539	*6.242*	NA	*NA*
1996	4.869	5.498	5.133	5.420	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216	3.539	*6.220*	NA	*NA*
1997	4.859	5.459	5.138	5.416	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213	3.539	*6.198*	NA	*NA*
1998	4.837	5.446	5.155	5.413	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212	3.539	*6.176*	NA	*NA*
1999	4.761	5.369	5.113	5.413	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211	3.539	*6.167*	NA	*NA*
2000	4.761	5.394	5.082	5.421	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210	3.539	*6.159*	NA	*NA*
2001	4.796	5.403	5.164	5.412	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210	3.539	*6.151*	5.359	*5.433*
2002	4.742	5.364	5.116	5.410	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208	3.539	*6.143*	5.359	*5.433*
2003	4.763	5.407	5.161	5.408	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207	3.539	*6.135*	5.359	*5.433*
2004	4.807	5.434	5.164	5.420	6.192	5.350	3.618	5.215	3.539	*6.127*	5.359	*5.433*
2005	4.783	5.427	5.200	5.426	6.188	5.365	3.620	5.218	3.539	*6.119*	5.359	*5.433*
2006	4.738	5.389	5.180	5.431	6.143	5.353	3.605	5.218	3.539	*6.111*	5.359	*5.433*
2007	[E]4.710	[E]5.385	[E]5.147	[E]5.432	[P]6.150	5.346	3.591	5.219	3.539	*6.103*	5.359	*5.433*
2008	[E]4.710	[E]5.385	[E]5.147	[E]5.432	[E]6.150	[P]5.339	[P]3.597	[P]5.218	3.539	[R]*6.095*	5.359	*5.433*
2009	[E]4.710	[E]5.385	[E]5.147	[E]5.432	[E]6.150	[E]5.339	[E]3.597	[E]5.218	3.539	*6.087*	5.359	*5.433*

[a] Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel. Quantity-weighted averages of the petroleum products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

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

[c] 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.

[d] Electric power sector factors are weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

[e] Quantity-weighted averages of the major components of liquefied petroleum gases are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

[f] There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a quantity-weighted factor—quantity-weighted averages of the major components of motor gasoline, including fuel ethanol, are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

[g] Corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel denatured ethanol), used as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol. Observed fuel ethanol yields (gallons denatured ethanol per bushel of corn) were 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, and 2.68 in 2002; yields in other years are estimated. Corn is assumed to have a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel. Fuel ethanol is assumed to have a gross heat content of 3.539 million Btu per barrel.

[h] Soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel), used as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. It is assumed that 7.65 pounds of soybean oil are needed to produce one gallon of biodiesel, and 5.433 million Btu of soybean oil are needed to produce one barrel of biodiesel. Soybean oil is assumed to have a gross heat content of 16,909 Btu per pound, or 5.483 million Btu per barrel. Biodiesel is assumed to have a gross heat content of 17,253 Btu per pound, or 5.359 million Btu per barrel.

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

Note: The heat content values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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[b]	Electric Power Sector[c]	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	[c]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	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007	1,104	[R]1,028	1,029	[R]1,027	[R]1,028	1,025	1,009
2008	[E]1,104	[RE]1,028	[E]1,029	[R P]1,027	[RE]1,028	[E]1,025	[E]1,009
2009	[E]1,104	[E]1,028	[E]1,029	[E]1,027	[E]1,028	[E]1,025	[E]1,009

[a] Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

[c] 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.

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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							
	Production[a]	Waste Coal Supplied[b]	Residential and Commercial Sectors	Industrial Sector		Electric Power Sector[d,e]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
				Coke Plants	Other[c]					
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	[b]10.391	23.650	26.800	22.347	[d]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	[a]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	12.360	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	12.266	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005	20.348	12.093	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	20.246	25.000	25.494	24.800
2006	20.310	12.080	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	20.181	25.000	25.453	24.800
2007	[R]20.340	[R]12.090	[R]22.069	26.329	22.371	[R]19.909	[R]20.167	25.000	25.466	24.800
2008[P]	[R]20.219	[R]12.335	[R]21.386	[R]26.281	[R]22.348	[R]19.726	[R]19.988	25.000	[R]25.399	24.800
2009[E]	20.219	12.335	21.386	26.281	22.348	19.726	19.988	25.000	25.399	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 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.

Note: The values in this table are for gross heat contents. See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

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[a] for Electricity Net Generation			
	Fossil-Fueled Plants[b,c]	Nuclear Plants[d]	Geothermal Energy Plants[e]	Heat Content[f] of Electricty[g]
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	[c]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	9,919	10,434	21,017	3,412
2007	[R] 9,884	10,488	21,017	3,412
2008	[RE] 9,884	[E] 10,488	[E] 21,017	3,412
2009	[E] 9,884	[E] 10,488	[E] 21,017	3,412

[a] The values in columns 1-3 of this table are for net heat rates. See "Heat Rate" in Glossary.

[b] Used as the thermal conversion factor for hydro, solar/photovoltaic, and wind electricity net generation to approximate the quantity of fossil fuels replaced by these sources. Through 2000, also used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities; beginning in 2001, Btu data for wood and waste at electric utilities are available from surveys.

[c] 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 electricity-only independent power producers.

[d] Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

[e] Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.

[f] See "Heat Content" in Glossary.

[g] 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.

R=Revised. 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**.

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-923, "Power Plant Operations 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 Biofuels

Biodiesel. EIA estimated the thermal conversion factor for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel, or 17,253 Btu per pound.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA used soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel) as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel. EIA assumed that 7.65 pounds of soybean oil are needed to produce one gallon of biodiesel, and 5.433 million Btu of soybean oil are needed to produce one barrel of biodiesel. EIA also assumed that soybean oil has a gross heat content of 16,909 Btu per pound, or 5.483 million Btu per barrel.

Fuel Ethanol. 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.

Fuel Ethanol Feedstock. EIA used corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per barrel denatured ethanol) as the factor to estimate total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol. U.S. Department of Agriculture observed fuel ethanol yields (gallons denatured ethanol per bushel of corn) were 2.5 in 1980, 2.666 in 1998, and 2.68 in 2002; EIA estimated the fuel ethanol yields in other years. EIA also assumed that corn has a gross heat content of 0.392 million Btu per bushel.

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-923, "Power Plant Operations 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-923, "Power Plant Operations 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-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.

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 2004-2007, 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." Beginning in 2008, data are from Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Reports;" and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants." The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electric-only independent producers using fossil fuels.

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-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms. 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. 1985-2007: 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." 2008 and 2009: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate and generation reported on Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report."

B

Appendix

Metric Conversion Factors, Metric Prefixes, and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other Energy Information Administration publications are expressed predominately in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. However, because U.S. commerce involves other nations, most of which use metric units of measure, the U.S. Government is committed to the transition to the metric system, as stated in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–168), amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–418), and Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991.

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in Metric Units	
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37[a]	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U_3O_8)	=	0.384 647[b]	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	1 ounce, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	=	28.349 52	grams (g)
Volume	1 barrel of oil (bbl)	=	0.158 987 3	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 cubic yard (yd^3)	=	0.764 555	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 cubic foot (ft^3)	=	0.028 316 85	cubic meters (m^3)
	1 U.S. gallon (gal)	=	3.785 412	liters (L)
	1 ounce, fluid (fl oz)	=	29.573 53	milliliters (mL)
	1 cubic inch (in^3)	=	16.387 06	milliliters (mL)
Length	1 mile (mi)	=	1.609 344[a]	kilometers (km)
	1 yard (yd)	=	0.914 4[a]	meters (m)
	1 foot (ft)	=	0.304 8[a]	meters (m)
	1 inch (in)	=	2.54[a]	centimeters (cm)
Area	1 acre	=	0.404 69	hectares (ha)
	1 square mile (mi^2)	=	2.589 988	square kilometers (km^2)
	1 square yard (yd^2)	=	0.836 127 4	square meters (m^2)
	1 square foot (ft^2)	=	0.092 903 04[a]	square meters (m^2)
	1 square inch (in^2)	=	6.451 6[a]	square centimeters (cm^2)
Energy	1 British thermal unit (Btu)[c]	=	1,055.055 852 62[a]	joules (J)
	1 calorie (cal)	=	4.186 8[a]	joules (J)
	1 kilowatthour (kWh)	=	3.6[a]	megajoules (MJ)
Temperature[d]	32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	0[a]	degrees Celsius (°C)
	212 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	=	100[a]	degrees Celsius (°C)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
[c]The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.
[d]To convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, see http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html.

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

Biodiesel: A fuel typically made from soybean, canola, or other vegetable oils; animal fats; and recycled grease. It can serve as a substitute for **petroleum**-derived **diesel fuel** or **distillate fuel oil**. For Energy Information Administration reporting, it is a fuel composed of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100, and meeting the requirements of ASTM (American Society for Testing & Materials) D 6751.

Biofuels: Liquid fuels and blending components produced from **biomass** (plant) feedstocks, used primarily for transportation. See **Biodiesel** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

Biogenic: Produced by biological processes of living organisms. Note: EIA uses the term "biogenic" to refer only to organic nonfossil material of biological origin.

Biomass: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin constituting a **renewable energy** source. See **Biodiesel**, **Biofuels**, **Biomass Waste, Fuel Ethanol**, and **Wood and Wood-Derived Fuels.**

Biomass Waste: Organic non-fossil material of biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from **biogenic** sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural crop byproducts, straw, and other **biomass** solids, liquids, and gases; but excludes **wood and wood-derived fuels** (including **black liquor**), **biofuels** feedstock, **biodiesel**, and **fuel ethanol**. **Note:** EIA "biomass waste" data also include energy crops grown specifically for energy production, which would not normally constitute waste.

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.**

Btu Conversion Factor: A factor for converting **energy** data between one unit of measurement and **British thermal units (Btu)**. Btu conversion factors are generally used to convert energy data from physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) into the energy-equivalent measure of Btu. (See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html for further information on Btu conversion factors.)

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.

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 factor for converting data between one unit of measurement and another (such as between **short tons** and **British thermal units**, or between **barrels** and gallons). (See http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html and http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html for further information on conversion factors.) See **Btu Conversion Factor** and **Thermal Conversion Factor**.

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.

Diesel Fuel: A fuel composed of **distillate fuel oils** obtained in petroleum refining operation or blends of such distillate fuel oils with **residual fuel oil** used in motor vehicles. The boiling point and specific gravity are higher for diesel fuels than for gasoline.

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 **electricity 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: Any entity that generates, transmits, or distributes **electricity** and recovers the cost of its generation, transmission or distribution assets and operations, either directly or indirectly, through cost-based rates set by a separate regulatory authority (e.g., State Public Service Commission), or is owned by a governmental unit or the consumers that the entity serves. Examples of these entities include: investor-owned entities, public power districts, public utility districts, municipalities, rural electric cooperatives, and State and Federal agencies. Electric utilities may have Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval for interconnection agreements and wholesale trade tariffs covering either cost-of-service and/or

market-based rates under the authority of the Federal Power Act. See **Electric Power Sector**.

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 price for domestic crude oil reported by the company that owns the crude oil the first time it is removed from the lease boundary.

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 **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (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 (C_2H_5OH): An anhydrous **alcohol** (**ethanol** with less than 1% water) intended for gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Full-Power Operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

Gas Well: A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

Geothermal Energy: Hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust and used for geothermal heat pumps, water heating, or electricity generation.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

Heat Content: 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 isused 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 400° F.

Natural Gas: A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, primarily methane, used as a fuel for electricity generation and in a variety of ways in buildings, and as raw material input and fuel for industrial processes.

Natural Gas, Dry: Natural gas which remains after: 1) the liquefiable hydrocarbon portion has been removed from the gas stream (i.e., gas after lease, field, and/or plant separation); and 2) any volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases have been removed where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. *Note:* Dry natural gas is also known as consumer-grade natural gas. The parameters for measurement are cubic feet at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute.

Natural Gas (Dry) Production: The process of producing consumer-grade natural gas. Natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs is reduced by volumes used at the production (lease) site and by processing losses. Volumes used at the production site include 1) the volume returned to reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; and 2) gas vented and flared. Processing losses include 1) nonhydrocarbon gases (e.g., water vapor, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen) removed from the gas stream; and 2) gas converted to liquid form, such as lease condensate and plant liquids. Volumes of dry gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs are not considered part of production. Dry natural gas production equals marketed production less extraction loss.

Natural Gas Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants and, in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Material as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Natural Gasoline: A mixture of hydrocarbons (mostly pentanes and heavier) extracted from natural gas that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane, which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (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.

Non-Biomass Waste: Material of non-biological origin that is a byproduct or a discarded product. "Non-biomass waste" includes municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources**,** such as plastics, and tire-derived fuels.

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.

OECD: See **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**.

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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to "coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of member countries." It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960. Current members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969–present), Angola (2007–present), Ecuador (1973–1992 and 2007–present), Iran (1960–present), Iraq (1960–present), Kuwait (1960–present), Libya (1962–present), Nigeria (1971–present), Qatar (1961–present), Saudi Arabia (1960–present), United Arab Emirates (1967–present), and Venezuela (1960–present). Countries no longer members of OPEC include Gabon (1975–1994) and Indonesia (1962–2008).

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 Energy: **Energy** in the form that it is first accounted for in a statistical energy balance, before any transformation to secondary or tertiary forms of energy. For example, **coal** can be converted to synthetic gas, which can be converted to **electricity**; in this example, coal is primary energy, synthetic gas is secondary energy, and electricity is tertiary energy. See **Primary Energy Production** and **Primary Energy Consumption**.

Primary Energy Consumption: Consumption of **primary energy**. (Energy sources that are produced from other energy sources—e.g., **coal coke** from **coal**—are included in primary energy consumption only if their energy content has not already been included as part of the original energy source. Thus, U.S. primary energy consumption does include net imports of coal coke, but not the coal coke produced from domestic coal.) The Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy consumption: coal consumption; coal coke net imports; **petroleum consumption** (**petroleum products supplied**, including **natural gas plant liquids** and **crude oil** burned as fuel); **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**—consumption; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to **Btu** using the nuclear plants **heat rate**); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **wood and wood-derived fuels** consumption; **biomass waste** consumption; **fuel ethanol** and **biodiesel** consumption; losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel; and electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour).

Primary Energy Production: Production of **primary energy**. The Energy Information Administration includes the following in U.S. primary energy production: **coal** production, **waste coal** supplied, and coal refuse recovery; **crude oil** and **lease condensate** production; **natural gas plant liquids** production; **dry natural gas**—excluding **supplemental gaseous fuels**—production; **nuclear electricity net generation** (converted to **Btu** using the nuclear plants **heat rate**); **conventional hydroelectricity** net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **geothermal** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump energy and geothermal direct use energy; **solar thermal** and **photovoltaic** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; **wind** electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); **wood and wood-derived fuels** consumption; **biomass waste** consumption; and **biofuels** feedstock.

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 and Blender Net Inputs: Raw materials, **unfinished oils**, and blending components processed at **refineries**, or blended at refineries or petroleum storage terminals to produce finished **petroleum products**. Included are gross inputs of **crude oil**, **natural gas plant liquids**, other hydrocarbon raw materials, **hydrogen**, and **oxygenates**. Also included are net inputs of unfinished oils, **motor gasoline blending components**, and **aviation gasoline blending components**. Net inputs are calculated as gross inputs minus gross production. Negative net inputs indicate gross inputs are less than gross production. Examples of negative net inputs include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) produced at refineries for shipment to blending terminals, and unfinished oils produced and added to inventory in advance of scheduled maintenance of a refinery crude oil distillation unit.

Refinery and Blender Net Production: Liquefied refinery gases, and finished **petroleum products** produced at a **refinery** or petroleum storage terminal blending facility. Net production equals gross production minus gross inputs. Negative net production indicates gross production is less than gross inputs for a finished petroleum product. Examples of negative net production include reclassification of one finished product to another finished product, or reclassification of a finished product to **unfinished oils** or blending components.

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**, **biomass**, **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: A factor for converting data between physical units of measure (such as **barrels**, **cubic feet**, or **short tons**) and thermal units of measure (such as **British thermal units**, calories, or joules); or for converting data between different thermal units of measure. See **Btu 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.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): A political entity that consisted of 15 constituent republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The U.S.S.R. ceased to exist as of December 31, 1991.

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.: See **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).**

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 is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most waste coal is burned as-is in unconventional fluidized-bed combustors. For some uses, waste coal may be partially cleaned by removing some extraneous noncombustible constituents. Examples of waste coal include fine coal, coal obtained from a refuse bank or slurry dam, anthracite culm, bituminous gob, and lignite waste.

Waste: See **Biomass Waste** and **Non-Biomass Waste**.

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 and Wood-Derived Fuels: Wood and products derived from wood that are used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, **black liquor**, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based solids and liquids.

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.