


Monthly Energy Review

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April 2006

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Monthly Energy Review

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Monthly Energy Review

April 2006

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

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Section 1. Energy Overview

Energy production during January 2006 totaled 6.0 quadrillion Btu, a 0.7-percent increase compared with the level of production during January 2005. Production of crude oil decreased 6.5 percent; natural gas (dry) decreased 4.1 percent; conventional hydroelectric power increased 11.1 percent; nuclear electric power increased 3.0 percent; and coal increased 6.2 percent; compared with the level of production during January 2005.

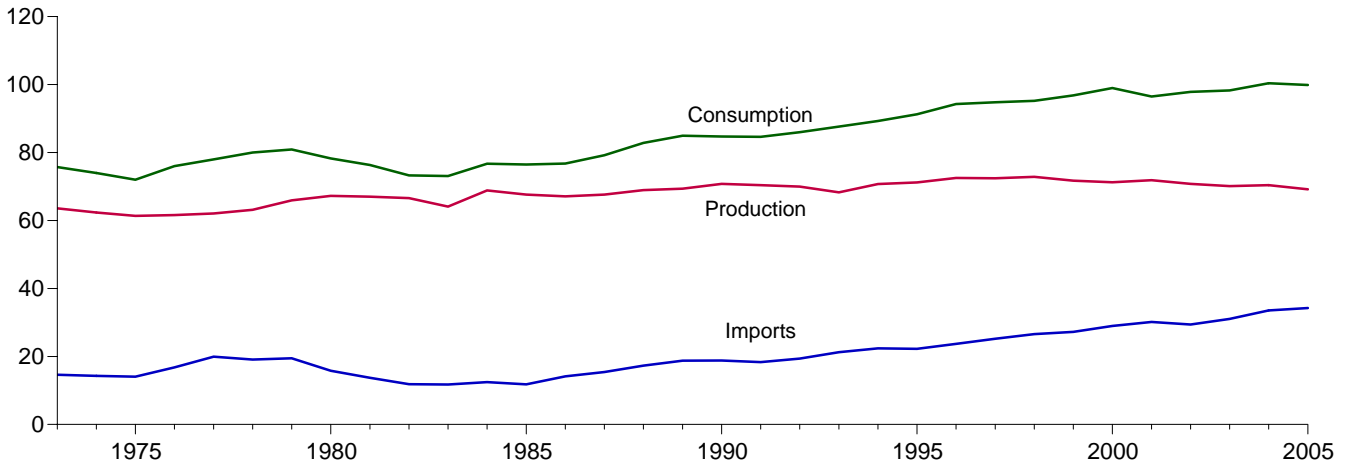
Energy consumption during January 2006 totaled 8.8 quadrillion Btu, 5.7 percent lower than the level of consumption during January 2005. Consumption of

conventional hydroelectric power increased 11.1 percent; natural gas decreased 16.3 percent; petroleum decreased 2.0 percent; coal decreased 4.5 percent; and nuclear electric power increased 3.0 percent, compared with the level 1 year earlier.

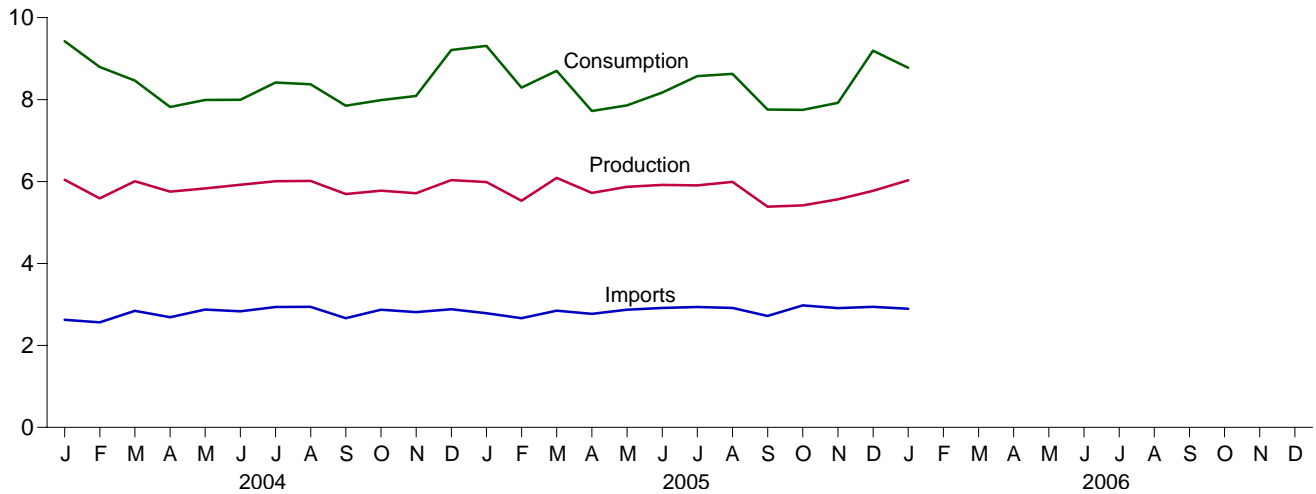
Net imports of energy during January 2006 totaled 2.5 quadrillion Btu, 3.8 percent above the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Petroleum products net imports increased 46.0 percent; natural gas net imports decreased 14.9 percent; crude oil net imports decreased 1.2 percent; and coal net exports decreased 42.6 percent, compared with the level in January 2005.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

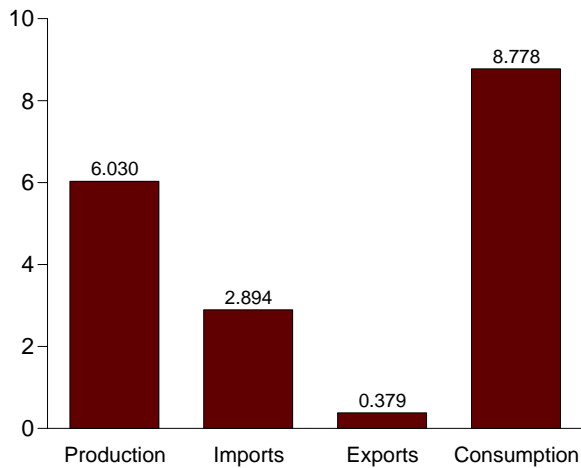
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2005



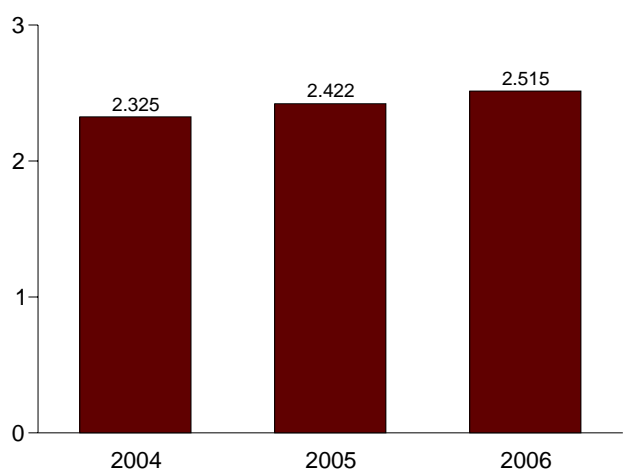
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, January 2006



Net Imports, January



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

Table 1.1 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production	Imports	Exports	Adjustments ^a	Consumption
1973 Total	63.585	14.613	2.033	-0.456	75.708
1975 Total	61.357	14.032	2.323	-1.067	71.999
1980 Total	67.241	15.796	3.695	-1.054	78.289
1985 Total	67.647	11.781	4.196	1.238	76.469
1990 Total	70.765	18.817	4.752	-1.126	84.704
1995 Total	71.184	22.260	4.511	2.315	91.250
1996 Total	72.504	23.702	4.633	2.683	94.256
1997 Total	72.430	25.215	4.514	1.637	94.768
1998 Total	72.833	26.581	4.299	.078	95.192
1999 Total	71.714	27.252	3.715	1.585	96.836
2000 Total	71.274	28.973	4.006	2.720	98.961
2001 Total	71.884	30.157	3.770	-1.798	96.472
2002 Total	70.763	^R 29.407	^R 3.668	1.369	^R 97.870
2003 Total	^R 70.136	31.060	4.054	1.130	^R 98.273
2004 January	^R 6.041	2.624	.299	1.056	^R 9.422
February	^R 5.588	2.562	.312	.956	^R 8.794
March	^R 6.008	2.843	.388	.001	^R 8.464
April	^R 5.754	2.689	.410	-.214	^R 7.819
May	^R 5.833	2.875	.390	-.328	^R 7.991
June	^R 5.921	2.832	.390	-.367	^R 7.996
July	^R 6.009	2.940	.372	-.158	^R 8.418
August	^R 6.013	2.944	.375	-.207	^R 8.375
September	^R 5.696	2.665	.362	-.148	^R 7.851
October	^R 5.776	2.873	.351	-.310	^R 7.989
November	^R 5.713	2.812	.350	-.087	^R 8.089
December	^R 6.036	2.884	.434	.723	^R 9.208
Total	^R 70.388	33.543	4.433	.916	^R 100.414
2005 January	5.989	^R 2.787	^R .365	^R .899	^R 9.310
February	5.532	2.666	^R .375	^R .467	8.290
March	6.089	^R 2.847	^R .415	^R .181	^R 8.703
April	5.721	2.769	^R .409	^R -.361	^R 7.720
May	^R 5.869	^R 2.872	^R .444	^R -.438	^R 7.860
June	5.916	^R 2.914	^R .459	^R -.203	^R 8.169
July	5.907	2.940	^R .399	^R .125	8.573
August	5.993	^R 2.916	^R .408	^R .128	^R 8.629
September	^R 5.387	2.718	^R .320	^R -.030	7.756
October	5.419	2.977	^R .325	^R -.323	^R 7.748
November	^R 5.565	2.912	^R .321	^R -.233	^R 7.922
December	^R 5.775	^R 2.942	^R .399	^R .878	^R 9.196
Total	^R 69.165	^R 34.261	^R 4.640	^R 1.089	^R 99.876
2006 January	6.030	2.894	.379	.232	8.778

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

R=Revised.

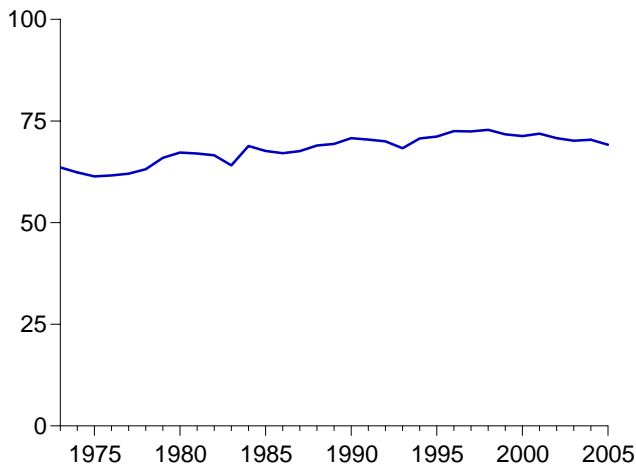
- Notes:
- For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section.
 - Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 - Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

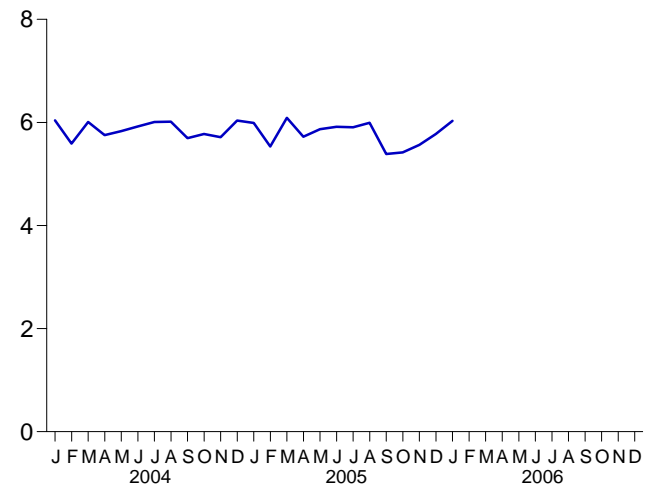
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 4.3, 6.1, 7.1, A2-A6, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5.

Figure 1.2 Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

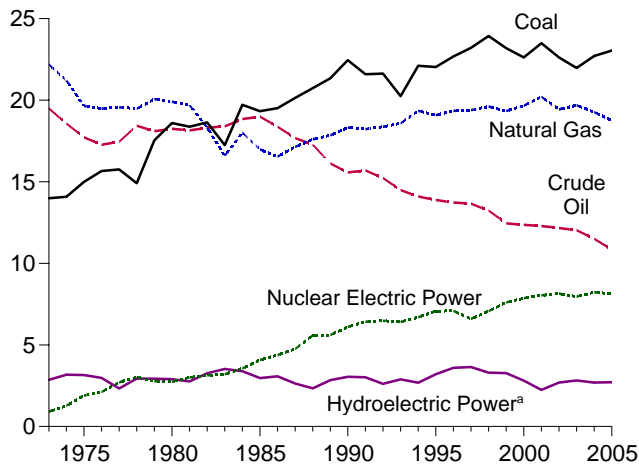
Total, 1973-2005



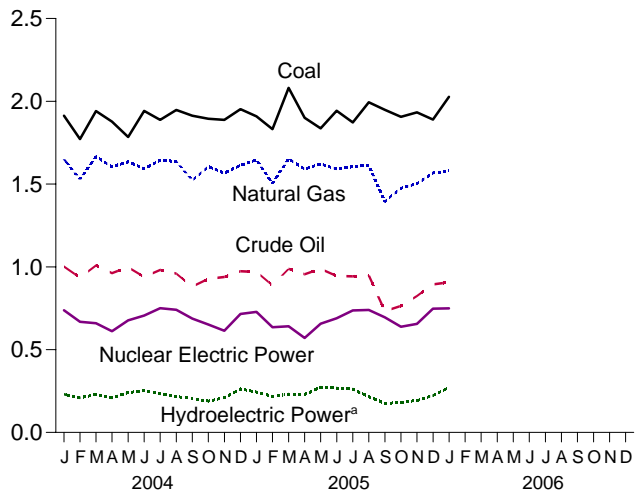
Total, Monthly



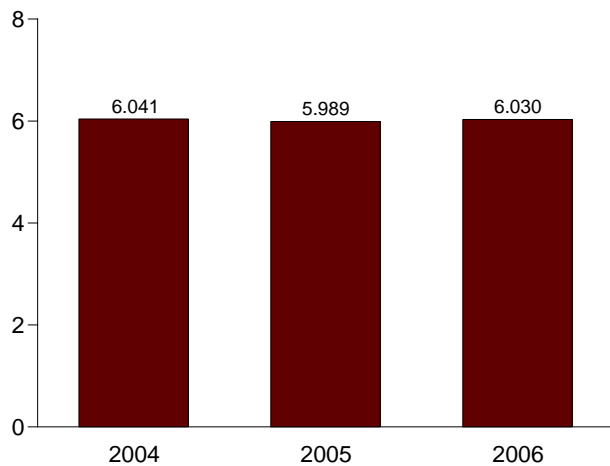
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



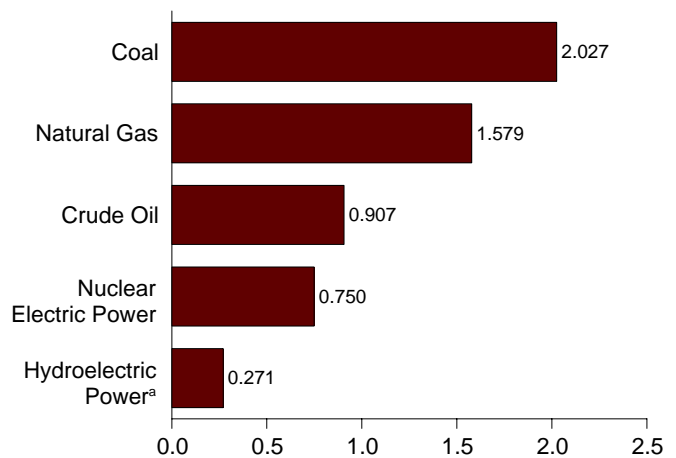
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2006



^aConventional hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 1.2 Energy Production by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^a						Total
	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil ^b	NGPL ^c	Total		Hydroelectric Power ^d	Bio-mass ^e	Geo-thermal	Solar	Wind	Total	
1973 Total	13.992	22.187	19.493	2.569	58.241	0.910	2.861	1.529	0.043	NA	NA	4.433	63.585
1975 Total	14.989	19.640	17.729	2.374	54.733	1.900	3.155	1.499	.070	NA	NA	4.723	61.357
1980 Total	18.598	19.908	18.249	2.254	59.008	2.739	2.900	2.485	.110	NA	NA	5.494	67.241
1985 Total	19.325	16.980	18.992	2.241	57.539	4.076	2.970	2.864	.198	(s)	(s)	6.033	67.647
1990 Total	22.456	18.326	15.571	2.175	58.529	6.104	3.046	2.662	.336	.060	.029	6.133	70.765
1995 Total	22.029	19.082	13.887	2.442	57.440	7.075	3.205	3.068	.294	.070	.033	6.669	71.184
1996 Total	22.684	19.344	13.723	2.530	58.281	7.087	3.590	3.127	.316	.071	.033	7.137	72.504
1997 Total	23.211	19.394	13.658	2.495	58.758	6.597	3.640	3.006	.325	.070	.034	7.075	72.430
1998 Total	23.935	19.613	13.235	2.420	59.204	7.068	3.297	2.835	.328	.070	.031	6.561	72.833
1999 Total	23.186	19.341	12.451	2.528	57.505	7.610	3.268	2.885	.331	.069	.046	6.599	71.714
2000 Total	22.623	19.662	12.358	2.611	57.254	7.862	2.811	2.907	.317	.066	.057	6.158	71.274
2001 Total	23.490	20.205	12.282	2.547	58.523	8.033	2.242	2.640	.311	.065	.070	5.328	71.884
2002 Total	22.622	19.439	12.163	2.559	56.783	8.143	2.689	2.649	.328	.064	.105	5.836	70.763
2003 Total	21.970	19.691	12.026	2.346	56.033	7.959	2.825	^R 2.812	^R .331	.064	.115	^R 6.145	^R 70.136
2004 January	1.913	1.650	1.002	.208	4.773	.738	.230	^R .254	.030	.005	.010	^R .529	^R 6.041
February	1.772	1.530	.935	.194	4.431	.668	.210	^R .237	^R .028	.005	.010	^R .489	^R 5.588
March	1.941	1.665	1.008	.211	4.825	.660	.230	^R .246	.029	^R .006	.013	^R .523	^R 6.008
April	1.877	1.604	.962	.199	4.642	.611	.209	^R .246	^R .027	.005	.013	^R .501	^R 5.754
May	1.784	1.635	.998	.206	4.622	.677	.241	^R .243	^R .028	.006	.017	^R .534	^R 5.833
June	1.942	1.593	.939	.194	4.669	.706	.253	^R .245	^R .028	.006	.014	^R .546	^R 5.921
July	1.888	1.643	.981	.209	4.721	.750	.234	^R .256	^R .029	.006	.012	^R .537	^R 6.009
August	1.948	1.636	.959	.215	4.758	.741	.216	^R .253	^R .029	.006	.011	^R .514	^R 6.013
September	1.913	1.522	.881	.201	4.517	.687	.206	^R .241	^R .027	.005	.011	^R .491	^R 5.696
October	1.895	1.606	.927	.210	4.638	.652	.189	^R .252	^R .029	.005	.010	^R .486	^R 5.776
November	1.888	1.566	.939	.209	4.601	.615	.210	^R .245	^R .028	.005	.009	^R .497	^R 5.713
December	1.953	1.613	.973	.210	4.749	.715	.263	^R .263	^R .029	.005	.012	^R .572	^R 6.036
Total	22.714	19.264	11.503	2.466	55.946	8.222	2.690	^R2.982	^R.341	^R.065	.142	^R6.220	^R70.388
2005 January	^R 1.909	^{RE} 1.647	^E .970	.209	^R 4.735	.728	.244	^R .238	.030	.005	.009	^R .527	5.989
February	^R 1.832	^{RE} 1.504	^E .888	.194	^R 4.418	.635	.218	^R .223	.026	.005	.008	^R .480	5.532
March	^R 2.081	^{RE} 1.653	^E .988	.215	^R 4.937	.641	.232	^R .233	.029	.005	.013	^R .512	6.089
April	^R 1.900	^{RE} 1.591	^E .955	.204	^R 4.650	.571	.229	^R .223	.029	.005	.014	^R .501	5.721
May	^R 1.836	^{RE} 1.621	^E .988	.213	^R 4.658	.656	.273	^R .231	^R .030	.006	.015	^R .555	^R 5.869
June	^R 1.943	^{RE} 1.591	^E .944	.199	^R 4.678	.689	.268	^R .230	.030	.006	.016	^R .549	5.916
July	^R 1.872	^{RE} 1.606	^E .943	.202	^R 4.622	.737	.261	^R .239	^R .030	.006	.012	^R .549	5.907
August	^R 1.994	^{RE} 1.612	^E .948	.198	^R 4.752	.740	.216	^R .240	.030	.006	.009	^R .502	5.993
September	^R 1.949	^{RE} 1.395	^E .733	.165	^R 4.242	.695	.175	^R .227	^R .029	.005	.013	^R .450	^R 5.387
October	^R 1.906	^{RE} 1.475	^E .764	.177	^R 4.322	.638	.181	^R .230	.030	.005	.013	^R .459	5.419
November	^R 1.933	^{RE} 1.502	^E .824	.181	^R 4.440	.656	.193	^R .228	.029	.005	.014	^R .469	^R 5.565
December	^R 1.890	^{RE} 1.566	^E .894	.168	^R 4.519	.748	.223	^R .238	.030	.005	.013	^R .509	^R 5.775
Total	^R23.046	^{RE}18.761	^E10.840	2.323	^R54.971	8.133	2.715	^R2.781	^R.352	^R.064	.149	^R6.061	^R69.165
2006 January	2.027	^E 1.579	^E .907	.194	4.708	.750	.271	.251	.029	.005	.016	.573	6.030

^a End-use consumption and electricity net generation.

^b Includes lease condensate.

^c Natural gas plant liquids.

^d Conventional hydroelectric power.

^e Wood, waste, and alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline).

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

Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Production," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic

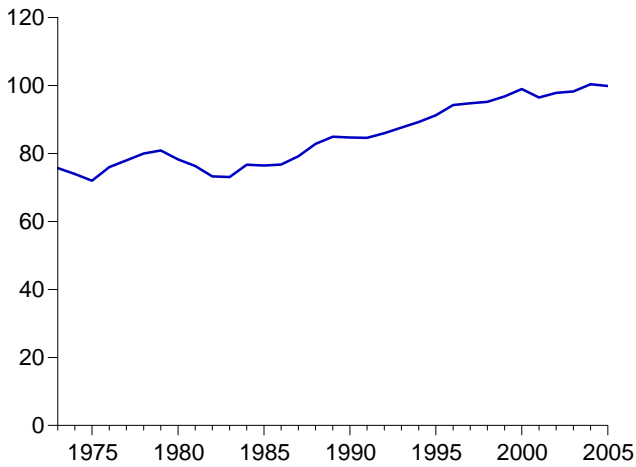
coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

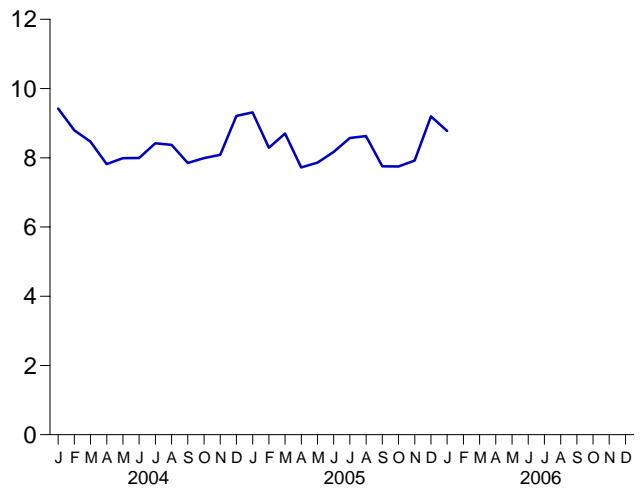
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1a and A2. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1.

Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

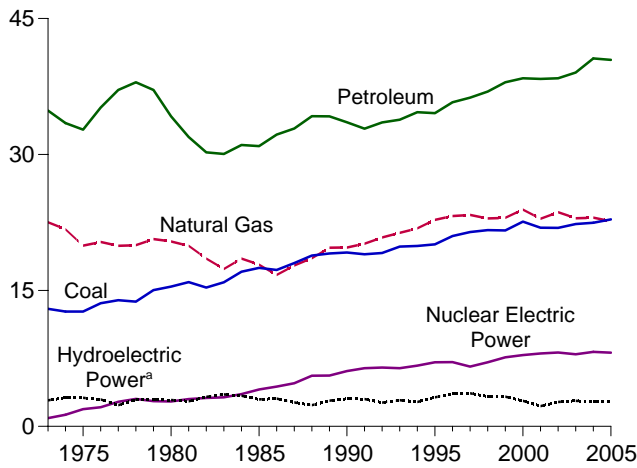
Total, 1973-2005



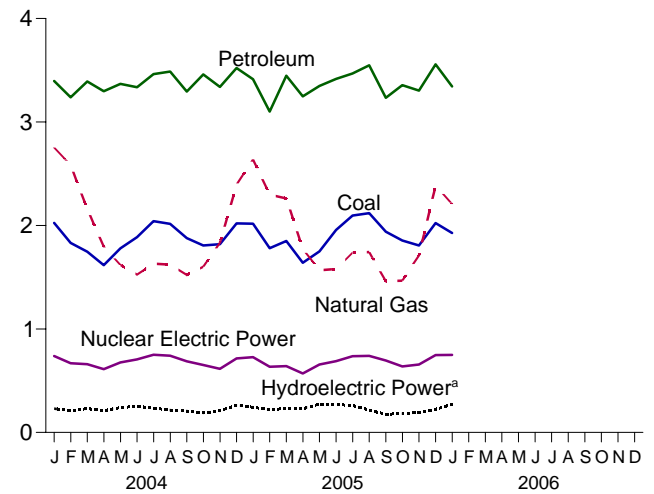
Total, Monthly



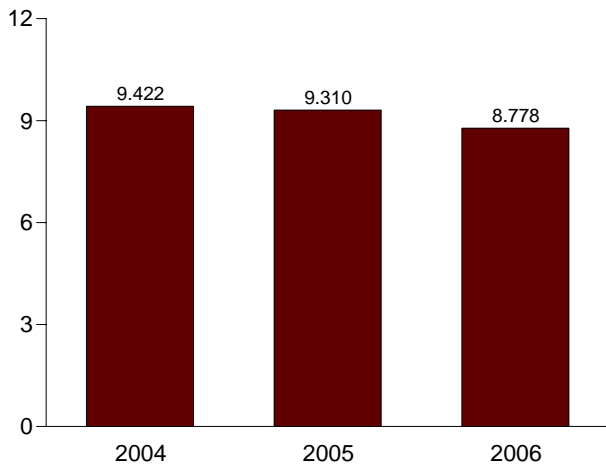
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



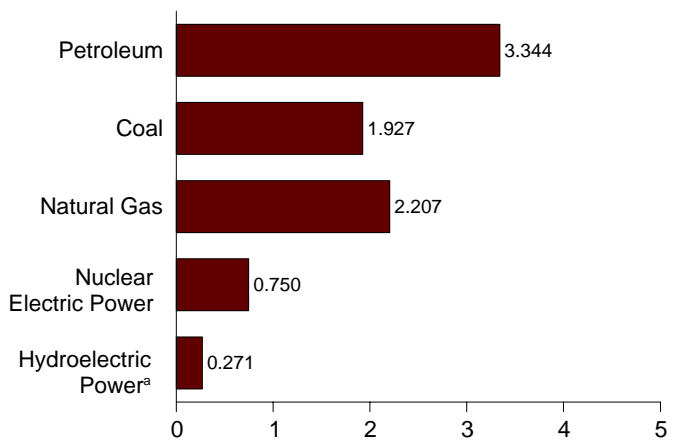
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2006



^aConventional hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 1.3 Energy Consumption by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^a						Total ^{d,h}
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum ^{c,d}	Total ^e		Hydroelectric Power ^f	Bio-mass ^{d,g}	Geo-thermal	Solar	Wind	Total	
1973 Total	12.971	22.512	34.840	70.316	0.910	2.861	1.529	0.043	NA	NA	4.433	75.708
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.731	65.355	1.900	3.155	1.499	.070	NA	NA	4.723	71.999
1980 Total	15.423	20.394	34.202	69.984	2.739	2.900	2.485	.110	NA	NA	5.494	78.289
1985 Total	17.478	17.834	30.922	66.221	4.076	2.970	2.864	.198	(s)	(s)	6.033	76.469
1990 Total	19.173	19.730	33.553	72.460	6.104	3.046	2.662	.336	.060	.029	6.133	84.704
1995 Total	20.089	22.784	34.553	77.488	7.075	3.205	3.068	.294	.070	.033	6.669	91.250
1996 Total	21.002	23.197	35.757	79.979	7.087	3.590	3.127	.316	.071	.033	7.137	94.256
1997 Total	21.445	23.328	36.266	81.086	6.597	3.640	3.006	.325	.070	.034	7.075	94.768
1998 Total	21.656	22.936	36.934	81.592	7.068	3.297	2.835	.328	.070	.031	6.561	95.192
1999 Total	21.623	23.010	37.960	82.650	7.610	3.268	2.885	.331	.069	.046	6.599	96.836
2000 Total	22.580	23.916	38.404	84.965	7.862	2.811	2.907	.317	.066	.057	6.158	98.961
2001 Total	21.914	22.906	38.333	83.182	8.033	2.242	2.640	.311	.065	.070	5.328	96.472
2002 Total	21.904	23.628	38.401	83.994	8.143	2.689	2.649	.328	.064	.105	5.836	R 97.870
2003 Total	22.321	22.967	39.047	84.386	7.959	2.825	R 2.812	R .331	.064	.115	R 6.145	R 98.273
2004 January	2.025	2.753	3.396	8.178	.738	.230	R .254	.030	.005	.010	R .529	R 9.422
February	1.831	2.582	3.238	7.661	.668	.210	R .237	R .028	.005	.010	R .489	R 8.794
March	1.746	2.160	3.392	7.308	.660	.230	R .246	.029	R .006	.013	R .523	R 8.464
April	1.616	1.794	3.297	6.731	.611	.209	R .246	R .027	.005	.013	R .501	R 7.819
May	1.779	1.618	3.369	6.804	.677	.241	R .243	R .028	.006	.017	R .534	R 7.991
June	1.886	1.526	3.335	6.768	.706	.253	R .245	R .028	.006	.014	R .546	R 7.996
July	2.042	1.630	3.463	7.145	.750	.234	R .256	R .029	.006	.012	R .537	R 8.418
August	2.015	1.623	3.487	7.132	.741	.216	R .253	R .029	.006	.011	R .514	R 8.375
September	1.878	1.523	3.295	6.694	.687	.206	R .241	R .027	.005	.011	R .491	R 7.851
October	1.806	1.601	3.460	6.873	.652	.189	R .252	R .029	.005	.010	R .486	R 7.989
November	1.819	1.833	3.339	6.997	.615	.210	R .245	R .028	.005	.009	R .497	R 8.089
December	2.021	2.394	3.521	7.943	.715	.263	R .263	R .029	.005	.012	R .572	R 9.208
Total	22.466	23.036	40.594	86.233	8.222	2.690	R 2.982	R .341	R .065	.142	R 6.220	R 100.414
2005 January	R 2.017	R 2.637	3.413	R 8.077	.728	.244	R .238	.030	.005	.009	R .527	R 9.310
February	R 1.780	R 2.299	3.101	R 7.193	.635	.218	R .223	.026	.005	.008	R .480	8.290
March	R 1.850	R 2.262	3.447	R 7.568	.641	.232	R .233	.029	.005	.013	R .512	R 8.703
April	R 1.639	R 1.774	3.247	R 6.667	.571	.229	R .223	.029	.005	.014	R .501	R 7.720
May	R 1.750	R 1.567	3.349	R 6.670	.656	.273	R .231	R .030	.006	.015	R .555	R 7.860
June	R 1.957	R 1.580	3.417	R 6.954	.689	.268	R .230	.030	.006	.016	R .549	R 8.169
July	R 2.096	R 1.737	3.469	R 7.307	.737	.261	R .239	R .030	.006	.012	R .549	8.573
August	R 2.119	R 1.744	3.547	R 7.407	.740	.216	R .240	.030	.006	.009	R .502	R 8.629
September	R 1.939	R 1.460	3.234	R 6.631	.695	.175	R .227	R .029	.005	.013	R .450	7.756
October	R 1.854	R 1.466	3.356	6.675	.638	.181	R .230	.030	.005	.013	R .459	R 7.748
November	R 1.807	R 1.710	3.304	R 6.822	.656	.193	R .228	.029	.005	.014	R .469	R 7.922
December	R 2.023	R 2.385	3.557	R 7.966	.748	.223	R .238	.030	.005	.013	R .509	R 9.196
Total	R 22.830	R 22.621	40.441	R 85.937	8.133	2.715	R 2.781	R .352	R .064	.149	R 6.061	R 99.876
2006 January	1.927	2.207	3.344	7.480	.750	.271	.251	.029	.005	.016	.573	8.778

^a End-use consumption and electricity net generation.

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

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

^d Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in both "Petroleum" and "Biomass," but is counted only once in total consumption.

^e Includes coal coke net imports. See Table 1.4.

^f Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

^h Includes coal coke net imports and electricity net imports, which are not

separately displayed. See Table 1.4.

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

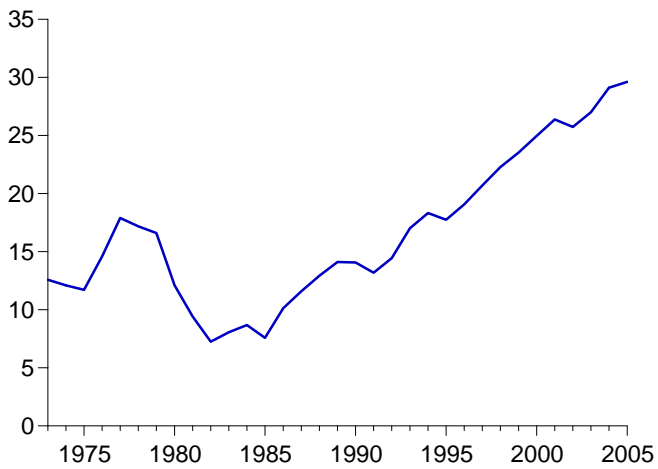
Notes: • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

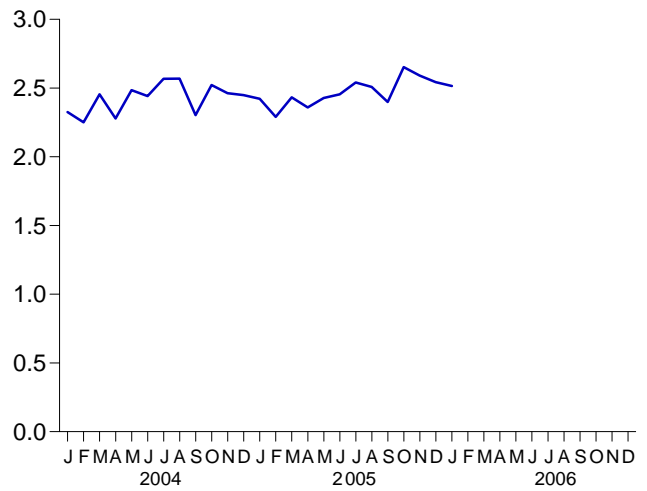
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1b and A3. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1. • **Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity:** Table 1.4.

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

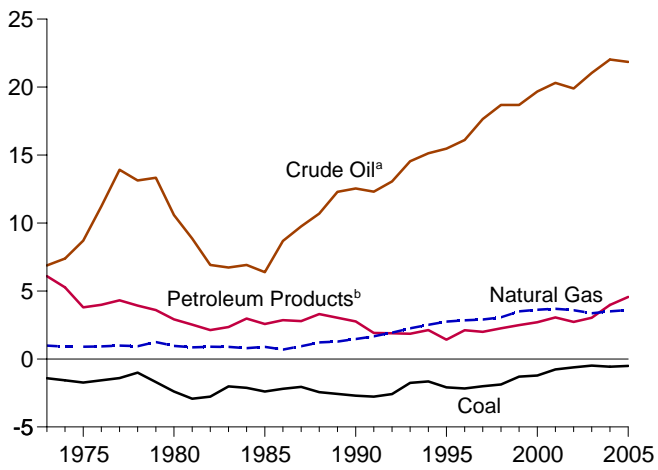
Total, 1973-2005



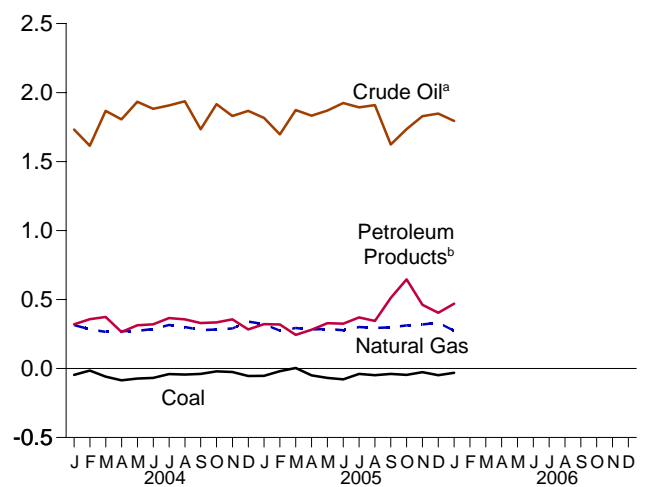
Total, Monthly



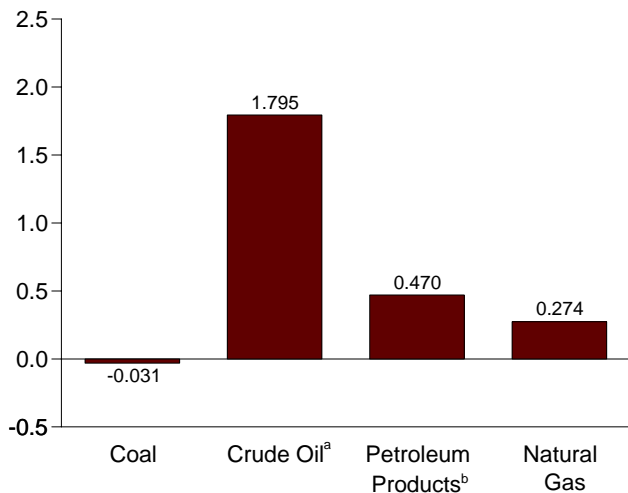
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



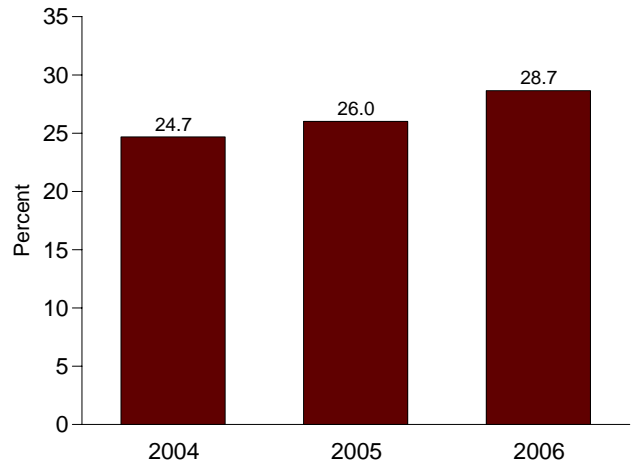
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, January 2006



As Share of Consumption, January



^aCrude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.

^bPetroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.

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

Table 1.4 Energy Net Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Electricity	Total
1973 Total	-1.422	-0.007	0.981	6.883	6.097	0.049	12.580
1975 Total	-1.738	.014	.904	8.708	3.800	.021	11.709
1980 Total	-2.391	-.035	.957	10.586	2.912	.071	12.101
1985 Total	-2.389	-.013	.896	6.381	2.570	.140	7.584
1990 Total	-2.705	.005	1.464	12.536	2.757	.008	14.065
1995 Total	-2.081	.061	2.745	15.469	1.422	.134	17.750
1996 Total	-2.165	.023	2.847	16.108	2.119	.137	19.069
1997 Total	-2.006	.046	2.904	17.648	1.993	.116	20.701
1998 Total	-1.874	.067	3.064	18.684	2.252	.088	22.281
1999 Total	-1.298	.058	3.500	18.686	2.493	.099	23.537
2000 Total	-1.215	.065	3.623	19.676	2.701	.115	24.967
2001 Total	-.771	.029	3.691	20.305	3.056	.075	26.386
2002 Total	-.610	.061	3.583	19.901	2.732	^R .072	^R 25.739
2003 Total	-.491	.051	3.356	21.034	3.035	.022	27.007
2004 January	-.046	.004	.315	1.732	.320	(s)	2.325
February	-.015	.009	.284	1.615	.357	(s)	2.250
March	-.059	.010	.266	1.867	.374	-.003	2.455
April	-.086	.024	.271	1.805	.265	(s)	2.279
May	-.072	.037	.273	1.933	.313	.001	2.485
June	-.069	.020	.286	1.882	.320	.002	2.442
July	-.040	.009	.316	1.906	.366	.010	2.568
August	-.044	.007	.301	1.937	.356	.012	2.569
September	-.040	-.002	.278	1.734	.329	.003	2.303
October	-.021	.006	.282	1.917	.334	.004	2.522
November	-.026	.006	.291	1.830	.357	.005	2.462
December	-.055	.008	.340	1.867	.283	.005	2.449
Total	-.571	.138	3.503	22.025	3.976	.039	29.110
2005 January	^R -.054	.011	^E .322	1.817	.322	.005	^R 2.422
February	^R -.019	.013	^{RE} .275	1.696	.319	.006	^R 2.291
March	^R .004	.009	^E .294	1.873	.244	.008	^R 2.433
April	^R -.050	.006	^E .283	1.832	.281	.006	^R 2.360
May	^R -.068	.005	^E .287	1.870	.329	.005	^R 2.428
June	^R -.079	.001	^E .278	1.924	.325	.005	^R 2.455
July	^R -.039	.005	^E .301	1.893	.370	.010	^R 2.540
August	^R -.048	-.004	^E .294	1.910	.344	.012	^R 2.508
September	^R -.039	-.003	^E .298	1.624	.512	.007	^R 2.398
October	^R -.046	-.001	^E .313	1.735	.646	.006	^R 2.652
November	^R -.027	.001	^E .319	1.829	.462	.006	^R 2.590
December	^R -.048	(s)	^{RE} .332	1.848	.404	.007	^R 2.543
Total	^R -.512	.044	^{RE} 3.594	21.850	4.560	.084	^R 29.621
2006 January	-.031	.002	^E .274	1.795	.470	.005	2.515

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

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

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

Notes: • See Note 3, "Energy Imports," and 4, "Energy Exports," at end of section. • Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to

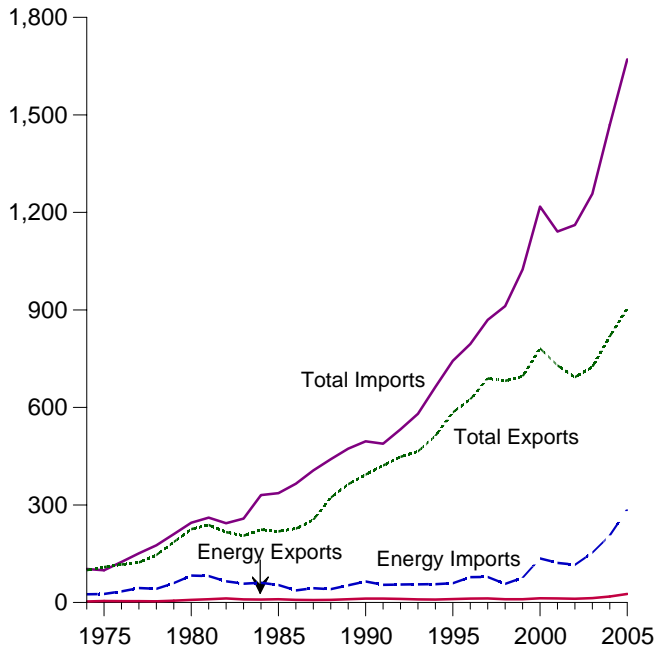
independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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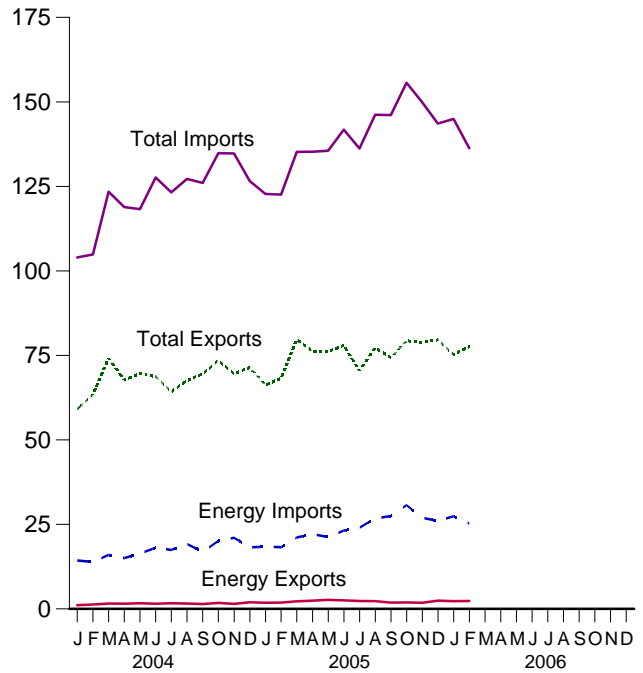
Sources: • **Coal**: Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke**: Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5, and Table A5. • **Natural Gas**: Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products**: Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, A2, and A3. • **Electricity**: Tables 7.1 and A6.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Dollars)

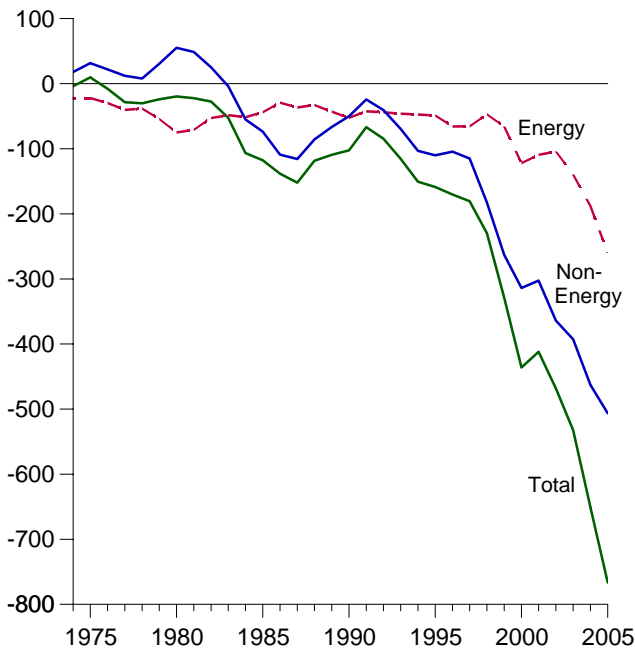
Imports and Exports, 1974-2005



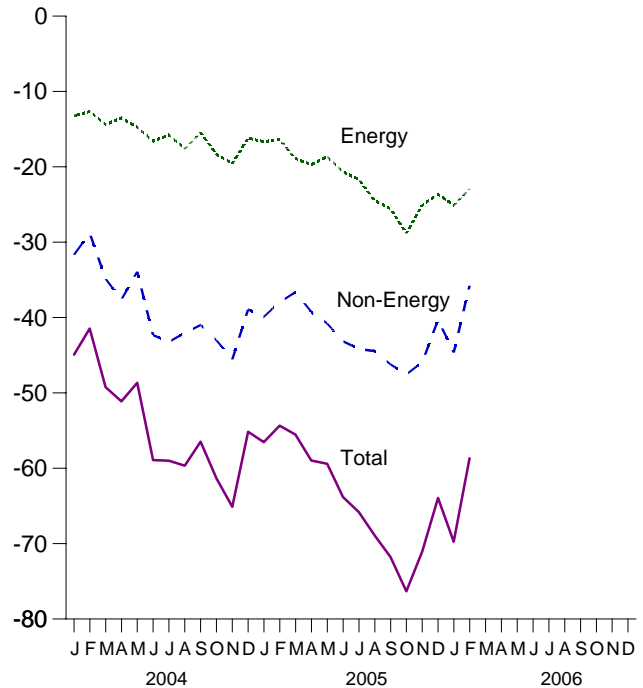
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2005



Trade Balance, Monthly



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

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Dollars)

	Petroleum ^a			Energy ^b			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
1996 Total	7,984	72,022	-64,038	12,181	78,086	-65,905	-104,309	625,075	795,289	-170,214
1997 Total	8,592	71,152	-62,560	12,682	78,277	-65,595	-114,927	689,182	869,704	-180,522
1998 Total	6,574	50,264	-43,690	10,251	57,323	-47,072	-182,686	682,138	911,896	-229,758
1999 Total	7,118	67,173	-60,055	9,880	75,803	-65,923	-262,898	695,797	1,024,618	-328,821
2000 Total	10,192	119,251	-109,059	13,179	135,367	-122,188	-313,916	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104
2001 Total	8,868	102,747	-93,879	12,494	121,923	-109,429	-302,470	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899
2002 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
2003 Total	10,209	132,433	-122,224	13,768	153,298	-139,530	-392,820	724,771	1,257,121	-532,350
2004 January	718	11,926	-11,208	1,097	14,339	-13,242	-31,668	59,083	103,993	-44,910
February	908	11,714	-10,806	1,286	13,928	-12,642	-28,804	63,418	104,864	-41,446
March	1,079	13,953	-12,874	1,580	15,956	-14,376	-34,850	74,195	123,421	-49,226
April	989	13,046	-12,057	1,529	15,032	-13,503	-37,612	67,770	118,885	-51,115
May	1,143	14,246	-13,103	1,666	16,412	-14,746	-33,910	69,615	118,271	-48,656
June	1,014	15,573	-14,559	1,536	18,123	-16,587	-42,323	68,747	127,657	-58,910
July	1,070	14,857	-13,787	1,668	17,434	-15,766	-43,218	64,240	123,224	-58,984
August	1,200	16,863	-15,663	1,572	19,187	-17,615	-42,031	67,571	127,216	-59,646
September	1,108	14,986	-13,878	1,463	16,929	-15,466	-40,995	69,561	126,022	-56,461
October	1,299	18,056	-16,757	1,752	20,078	-18,326	-43,000	73,490	134,816	-61,326
November	1,162	18,351	-17,189	1,507	21,049	-19,542	-45,564	69,613	134,719	-65,106
December	1,438	15,695	-14,257	1,988	18,194	-16,206	-38,938	71,473	126,617	-55,144
Total	13,130	179,266	-166,136	18,642	206,660	-188,018	-462,912	818,775	1,469,704	-650,930
2005 January	1,049	15,631	-14,582	1,804	18,430	-16,626	-39,912	66,237	122,775	-56,538
February	1,445	15,430	-13,985	1,860	18,247	-16,387	-37,956	68,238	122,580	-54,343
March	1,731	18,360	-16,629	2,267	21,152	-18,885	-36,640	79,713	135,238	-55,525
April	1,766	19,466	-17,700	2,415	22,134	-19,719	-39,252	76,286	135,257	-58,971
May	1,901	19,169	-17,268	2,656	21,284	-18,628	-40,769	76,144	135,541	-59,397
June	1,832	20,468	-18,636	2,511	23,172	-20,661	-43,145	77,969	141,775	-63,806
July	1,808	21,545	-19,737	2,351	24,017	-21,666	-44,141	70,391	136,198	-65,807
August	1,816	23,803	-21,987	2,319	26,768	-24,449	-44,447	77,287	146,183	-68,896
September	1,319	23,842	-22,523	1,888	27,459	-25,571	-46,206	74,325	146,102	-71,777
October	1,302	26,776	-25,474	1,911	30,710	-28,799	-47,527	79,319	155,645	-76,326
November	1,413	23,355	-21,942	1,826	26,941	-25,115	-45,937	78,814	149,866	-71,052
December	1,613	21,941	-20,328	2,431	26,060	-23,629	-40,302	79,660	143,591	-63,931
Total	18,998	249,781	-230,783	26,240	286,375	-260,135	-506,232	904,383	1,670,751	-766,367
2006 January	1,732	23,220	-21,488	2,300	27,399	-25,099	^R -44,626	^R 75,235	^R 144,960	^R -69,725
February	1,774	21,351	-19,577	2,351	25,263	-22,912	-35,766	77,618	136,295	-58,678
2-Month Total	3,506	44,571	-41,065	4,651	52,661	-48,011	-80,392	152,853	281,256	-128,402
2005 2-Month Total	2,494	31,061	-28,567	3,664	36,677	-33,013	-77,868	134,475	245,356	-110,881
2004 2-Month Total	1,626	23,640	-22,014	2,383	28,267	-25,884	-60,472	122,501	208,857	-86,356

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

^b Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and electricity.

^R=Revised.

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

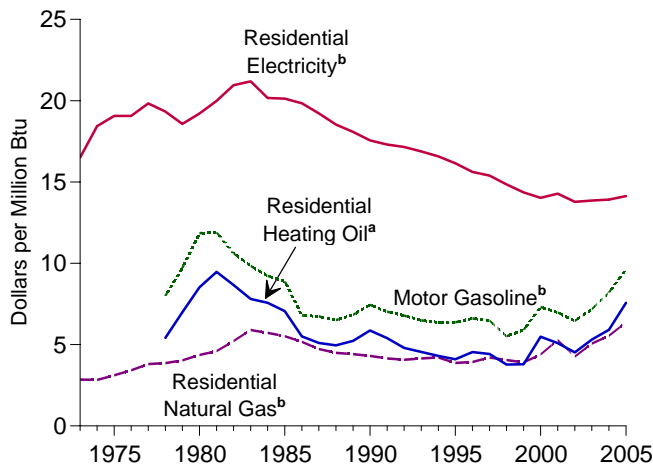
nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

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

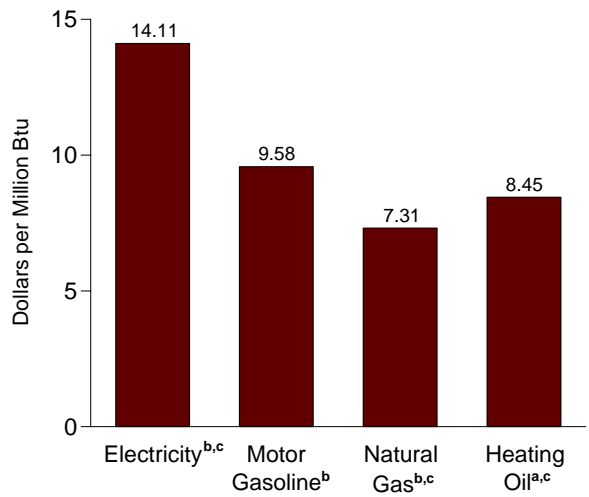
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Table 1.5 Sources" at the end of this section.

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

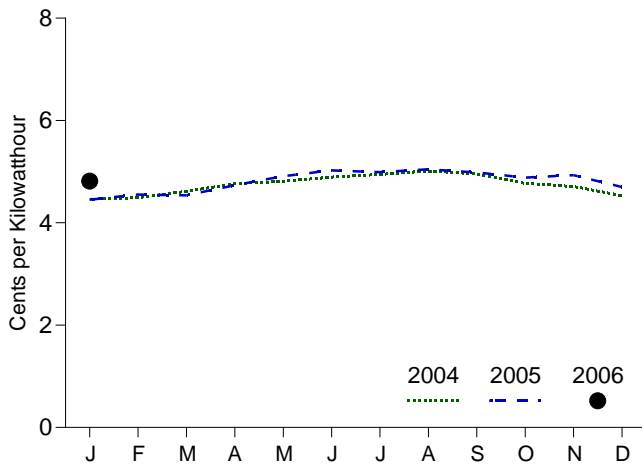
Costs, 1973-2005



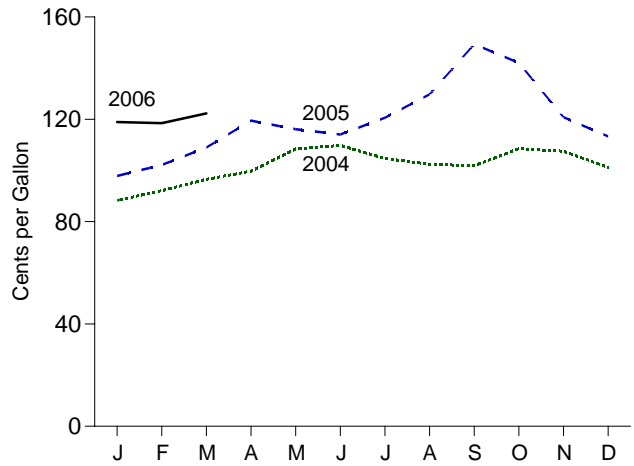
Costs, January 2006



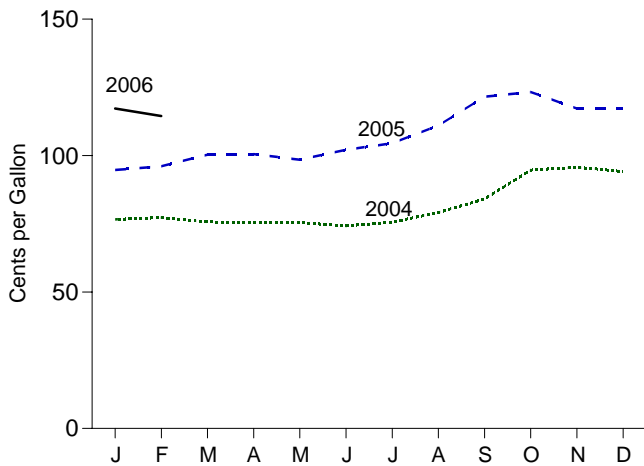
Residential Electricity^b, Monthly



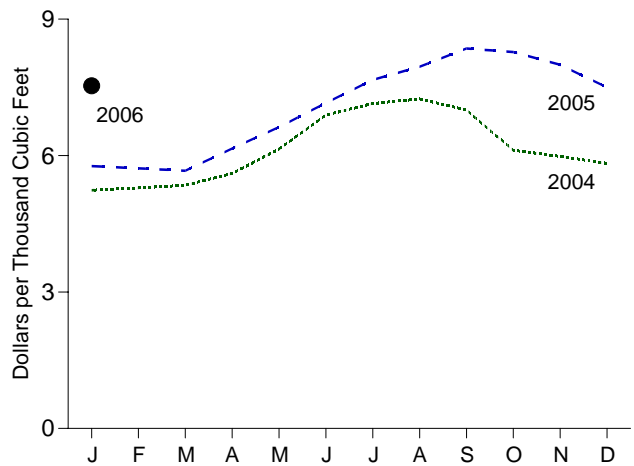
Motor Gasoline^b, Monthly



Residential Heating Oil^a, Monthly



Residential Natural Gas^b, Monthly



^aExcludes taxes.
^bIncludes taxes.
^cResidential.

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

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

	Consumer Price Index (Urban) ^a	Motor Gasoline ^b		Residential Heating Oil ^c		Residential Natural Gas ^b		Residential Electricity ^b	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatt-hour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.6	16.50
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.5	19.07
1980 Average	82.4	148.2	11.85	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.6	19.21
1985 Average	107.6	111.2	8.89	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	6.87	20.13
1990 Average	130.7	93.1	7.44	81.3	5.86	443.8	4.31	5.99	17.56
1995 Average	152.4	79.1	6.37	56.9	4.10	397.6	3.87	5.51	16.15
1996 Average	156.9	82.1	6.61	63.0	4.54	404.1	3.93	5.33	15.62
1997 Average	160.5	80.4	6.48	61.3	4.42	432.4	4.21	5.25	15.39
1998 Average	163.0	68.4	5.51	52.3	3.77	418.4	4.05	5.07	14.85
1999 Average	166.6	73.3	5.91	52.6	3.79	401.6	3.91	4.90	14.36
2000 Average	172.2	90.8	7.32	76.1	5.49	450.6	4.39	4.79	14.02
2001 Average	177.1	86.4	6.97	70.6	5.09	543.8	5.27	4.87	14.28
2002 Average	179.9	80.1	6.46	62.8	4.52	438.6	4.26	4.70	13.78
2003 Average	184.0	89.0	7.18	73.6	5.31	523.4	5.07	4.73	13.86
2004									
January	185.2	88.3	7.11	76.6	5.52	523.8	5.10	4.46	13.07
February	186.2	92.1	7.42	77.3	5.57	529.0	5.15	4.49	13.16
March	187.4	96.5	7.77	75.7	5.46	534.7	5.21	4.62	13.53
April	188.0	99.7	8.03	75.4	5.44	560.6	5.46	4.77	13.97
May	189.1	108.4	8.73	75.5	5.44	614.5	5.98	4.81	14.10
June	189.7	109.8	8.84	74.2	5.35	689.0	6.71	4.89	14.34
July	189.4	104.6	8.43	75.6	5.45	714.4	6.96	4.95	14.50
August	189.5	102.4	8.25	79.2	5.71	724.5	7.05	5.01	14.69
September	189.9	101.8	8.20	84.1	6.06	700.4	6.82	4.96	14.52
October	190.9	108.5	8.74	94.7	6.83	611.8	5.96	4.77	13.99
November	191.0	107.5	8.66	95.7	6.90	598.4	5.83	4.71	13.79
December	190.3	101.2	8.15	94.2	6.79	582.8	5.67	4.53	13.28
Average	188.9	101.8	8.20	81.9	5.91	569.1	5.54	4.75	13.92
2005									
January	190.7	97.9	7.88	94.8	6.83	576.8	R 5.60	R 4.45	R 13.05
February	191.8	102.2	8.23	96.1	6.93	571.9	R 5.55	4.55	13.34
March	193.3	109.0	8.77	100.3	7.23	566.5	R 5.50	4.54	13.30
April	194.6	119.5	9.62	100.6	7.25	615.6	R 5.98	4.73	13.87
May	194.4	116.1	9.35	98.5	7.10	662.6	R 6.43	4.91	14.40
June	194.5	114.0	9.18	102.1	7.36	715.7	R 6.95	5.02	14.72
July	195.4	120.6	9.71	104.5	7.54	766.6	R 7.44	4.99	14.62
August	196.4	129.7	10.44	111.0	8.01	795.3	R 7.72	5.05	14.79
September	198.8	149.3	12.02	121.6	8.77	835.5	R 8.11	4.98	14.61
October	199.2	142.1	11.44	123.3	8.89	827.8	R 8.04	4.88	14.32
November	197.6	120.8	9.72	117.3	8.45	799.6	R 7.76	4.93	14.45
December	196.8	113.3	9.12	R 117.3	R 8.46	750.0	R 7.28	4.70	13.78
Average	195.3	119.7	9.64	R 105.0	R 7.57	656.4	R 6.37	4.82	14.14
2006									
January	198.3	119.0	9.58	R 117.2	R 8.45	R 753.4	R 7.31	R 4.82	R 14.11
February	198.7	118.5	9.54	RE 114.5	RE 8.26	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	199.8	122.3	9.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

^b Includes taxes.

^c Excludes taxes.

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

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

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

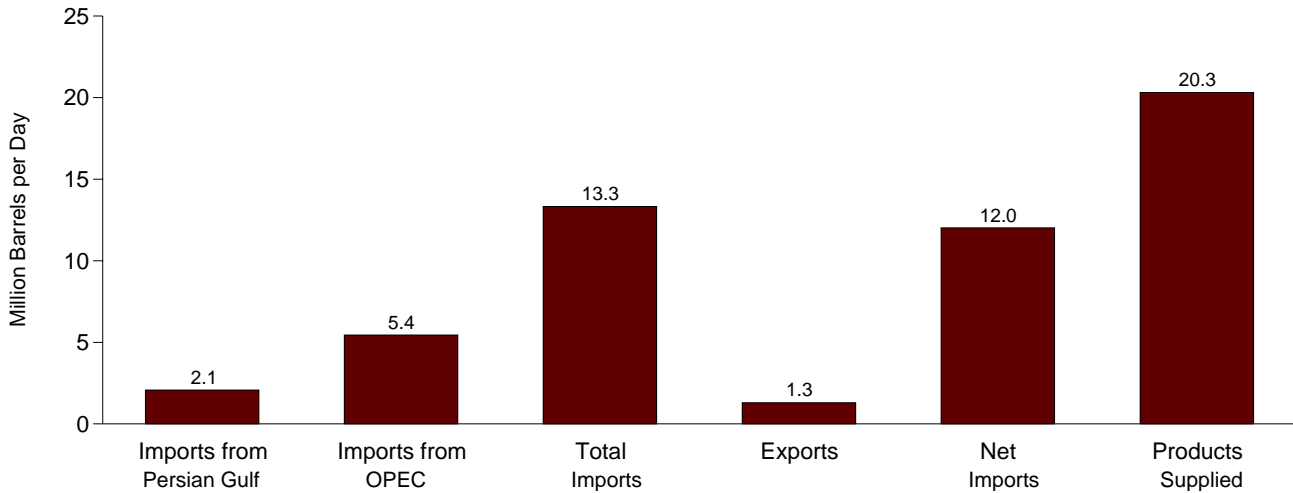
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002—Economic Report of the President, February 2006, Table B-60.** • **2003 forward—Council of Economic Advisers, Economic Indicators, April 2006, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers."**

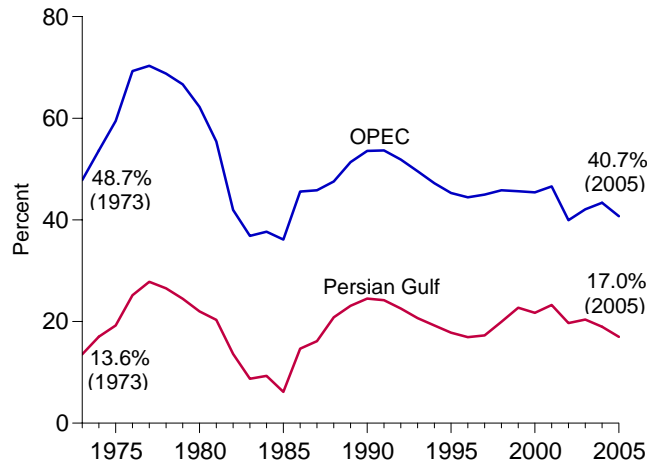
• **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

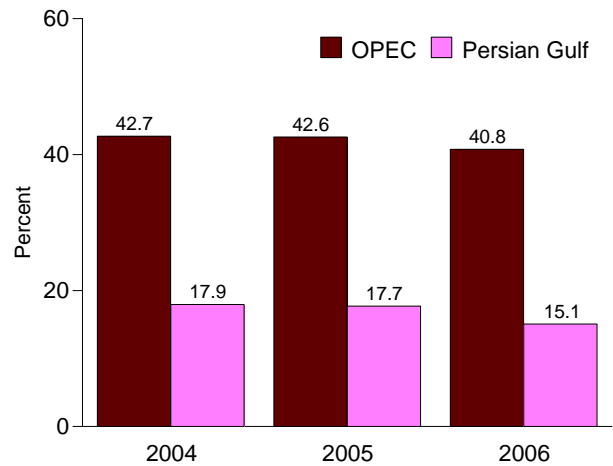
Overview, February 2006



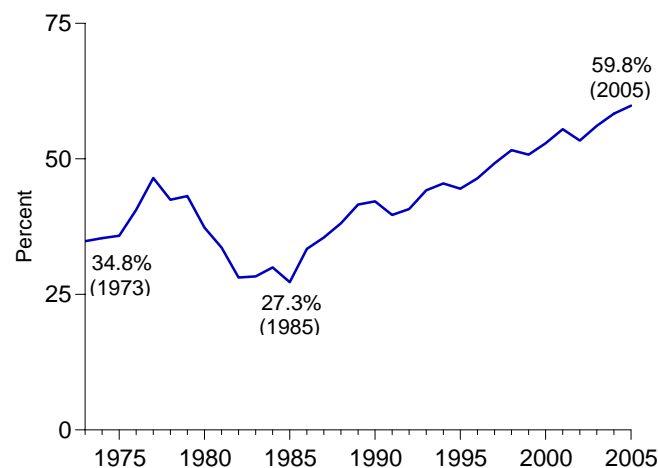
Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as a Share of Total Imports 1973-2005



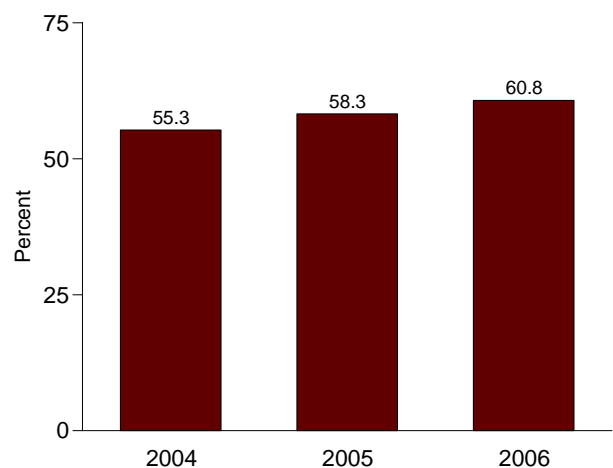
January-February



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied 1973-2005



January-February



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

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

Table 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

	Imports from Persian Gulf ^a	Imports from OPEC ^b	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied				As Share of Total Imports	
							Imports from Persian Gulf ^a	Imports from OPEC ^b	Imports	Net Imports	Imports from Persian Gulf ^a	Imports from OPEC ^b
							Thousand Barrels per Day					
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												
January	2,309	5,244	12,014	748	11,266	20,479	11.3	25.6	58.7	55.0	19.2	43.6
February	2,108	5,286	12,658	1,046	11,612	20,872	10.1	25.3	60.6	55.6	16.6	41.8
March	2,407	5,833	13,349	1,024	12,325	20,453	11.8	28.5	65.3	60.3	18.0	43.7
April	2,333	5,593	12,883	1,153	11,730	20,545	11.4	27.2	62.7	57.1	18.1	43.4
May	2,485	5,884	13,375	1,052	12,323	20,313	12.2	29.0	65.8	60.7	18.6	44.0
June	2,382	5,935	13,561	1,070	12,491	20,780	11.5	28.6	65.3	60.1	17.6	43.8
July	2,531	5,845	13,570	1,080	12,490	20,880	12.1	28.0	65.0	59.8	18.6	43.1
August	2,928	6,256	13,689	1,091	12,598	21,028	13.9	29.8	65.1	59.9	21.4	45.7
September	2,764	5,613	12,676	961	11,715	20,529	13.5	27.3	61.7	57.1	21.8	44.3
October	2,562	5,580	13,438	1,078	12,360	20,861	12.3	26.7	64.4	59.2	19.1	41.5
November	2,688	5,783	13,409	992	12,417	20,805	12.9	27.8	64.4	59.7	20.0	43.1
December	2,402	5,533	13,088	1,284	11,804	21,229	11.3	26.1	61.7	55.6	18.4	42.3
Average	2,493	5,701	13,145	1,048	12,097	20,731	12.0	27.5	63.4	58.4	19.0	43.4
2005												
January	2,337	5,366	12,661	917	11,745	20,524	11.4	26.1	61.7	57.2	18.5	42.4
February	2,291	5,796	13,536	1,259	12,278	20,650	11.1	28.1	65.6	59.5	16.9	42.8
March	2,384	5,275	12,919	1,308	11,611	20,732	11.5	25.4	62.3	56.0	18.5	40.8
April	2,209	5,532	13,376	1,382	11,994	20,179	10.9	27.4	66.3	59.4	16.5	41.4
May	2,355	5,637	13,495	1,401	12,094	20,139	11.7	28.0	67.0	60.1	17.5	41.8
June	2,429	5,798	14,262	1,477	12,785	21,232	11.4	27.3	67.2	60.2	17.0	40.7
July	2,592	5,957	13,724	1,266	12,458	20,859	12.4	28.6	65.8	59.7	18.9	43.4
August	2,171	5,610	13,711	1,314	12,397	21,331	10.2	26.3	64.3	58.1	15.8	40.9
September	2,049	4,978	13,055	844	12,211	20,097	10.2	24.8	65.0	60.8	15.7	38.1
October	2,295	5,370	14,064	854	13,210	20,184	11.4	26.6	69.7	65.5	16.3	38.2
November	2,294	5,370	14,036	982	13,054	20,531	11.2	26.2	68.4	63.6	16.3	38.3
December	2,166	5,420	13,506	1,097	12,408	21,393	10.1	25.3	63.1	58.0	16.0	40.1
Average	2,298	5,508	13,527	1,174	12,353	20,656	11.1	26.7	65.5	59.8	17.0	40.7
2006												
January	1,989	5,522	13,576	1,068	12,508	20,110	9.9	27.5	67.5	62.2	14.6	40.7
February	2,069	5,448	13,320	1,300	12,020	20,316	10.2	26.8	65.6	59.2	15.5	40.9
2-Month Average	2,027	5,486	13,455	1,178	12,277	20,208	10.0	27.2	66.6	60.8	15.1	40.8
2005 2-Month Average	2,315	5,570	13,077	1,079	11,998	20,584	11.2	27.1	63.5	58.3	17.7	42.6
2004 2-Month Average	2,212	5,264	12,325	892	11,433	20,669	10.7	25.5	59.6	55.3	17.9	42.7

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

^b Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. See Glossary.

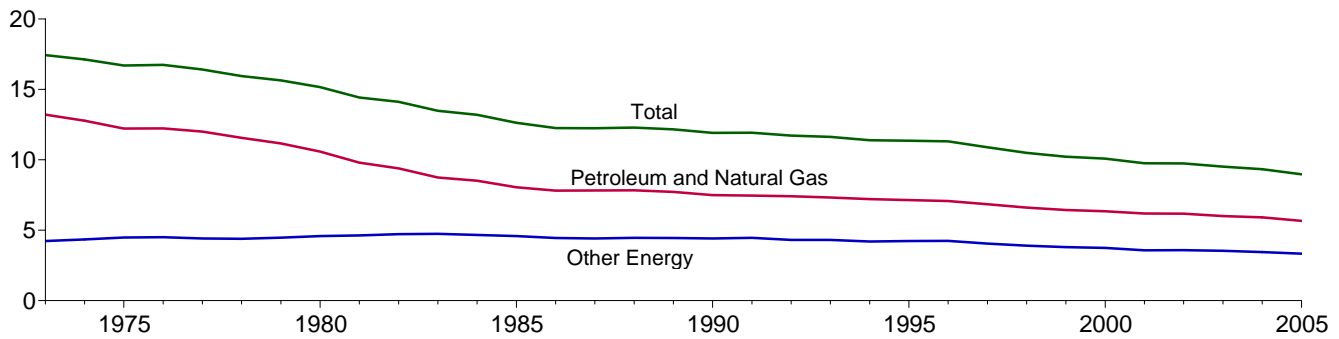
Notes: • Readers of Table 1.7 may be interested in a feature article, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," that was published in the August 1995 *Monthly Energy Review*. • Petroleum is crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products. • Beginning in October 1977, petroleum imported for the Strategic Petroleum

Reserves is included. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. territories.

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

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

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



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

Table 1.8 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas ^a	Other Energy ^{a, b}	Total ^a		Petroleum and Natural Gas ^a	Other Energy ^{a, b}	Total ^a
	Quadrillion Btu				Billion Chained (2000) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar	
1973 Year	57.352	18.356	75.708	4,341.5	13.21	4.23	17.44
1974 Year	55.187	18.804	73.991	4,319.6	12.78	4.35	17.13
1975 Year	52.678	19.321	71.999	4,311.2	12.22	4.48	16.70
1976 Year	55.520	20.492	76.012	4,540.9	12.23	4.51	16.74
1977 Year	57.053	20.947	78.000	4,750.5	12.01	4.41	16.42
1978 Year	57.966	22.021	79.986	5,015.0	11.56	4.39	15.95
1979 Year	57.789	23.114	80.903	5,173.4	11.17	4.47	15.64
1980 Year	54.596	23.693	78.289	5,161.7	10.58	4.59	15.17
1981 Year	51.859	24.483	76.342	5,291.7	9.80	4.63	14.43
1982 Year	48.736	24.516	73.253	5,189.3	9.39	4.72	14.12
1983 Year	47.411	25.690	73.101	5,423.8	8.74	4.74	13.48
1984 Year	49.558	27.178	76.736	5,813.6	8.52	4.67	13.20
1985 Year	48.756	27.713	76.469	6,053.7	8.05	4.58	12.63
1986 Year	48.904	27.878	76.782	6,263.6	7.81	4.45	12.26
1987 Year	50.609	28.616	79.225	6,475.1	7.82	4.42	12.24
1988 Year	52.774	30.070	82.844	6,742.7	7.83	4.46	12.29
1989 Year	53.923	31.034	84.957	6,981.4	7.72	4.45	12.17
1990 Year	53.282	31.422	84.704	7,112.5	7.49	4.42	11.91
1991 Year	52.994	31.649	84.643	7,100.5	7.46	4.46	11.92
1992 Year	54.362	31.630	85.992	7,336.6	7.41	4.31	11.72
1993 Year	^a 55.193	^a 32.524	^a 87.619	7,532.7	^a 7.33	^a 4.32	^a 11.63
1994 Year	56.512	32.879	89.283	7,835.5	7.21	4.20	11.39
1995 Year	57.338	34.028	91.250	8,031.7	7.14	4.24	11.36
1996 Year	58.954	35.385	94.256	8,328.9	7.08	4.25	11.32
1997 Year	59.594	35.280	94.768	8,703.5	6.85	4.05	10.89
1998 Year	59.869	35.440	95.192	9,066.9	6.60	3.91	10.50
1999 Year	60.970	35.988	96.836	9,470.3	6.44	3.80	10.23
2000 Year	62.320	36.781	98.961	9,817.0	6.35	3.75	10.08
2001 Year	61.239	35.379	96.472	9,890.7	6.19	3.58	9.75
2002 Year	62.030	^R 36.015	^R 97.870	10,048.8	6.17	3.58	9.74
2003 Year	62.014	^R 36.497	^R 98.273	10,320.6	6.01	^R 3.54	9.52
2004 Year	63.630	^R 37.084	^R 100.414	10,755.7	5.92	^R 3.45	^R 9.34
2005 Year	^R 63.063	^R 37.153	^R 99.876	^R 11,134.8	5.66	3.34	8.97

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

^b "Other Energy" is coal, nuclear electric power, renewable energy, and net imports of coal coke and electricity.

R=Revised.

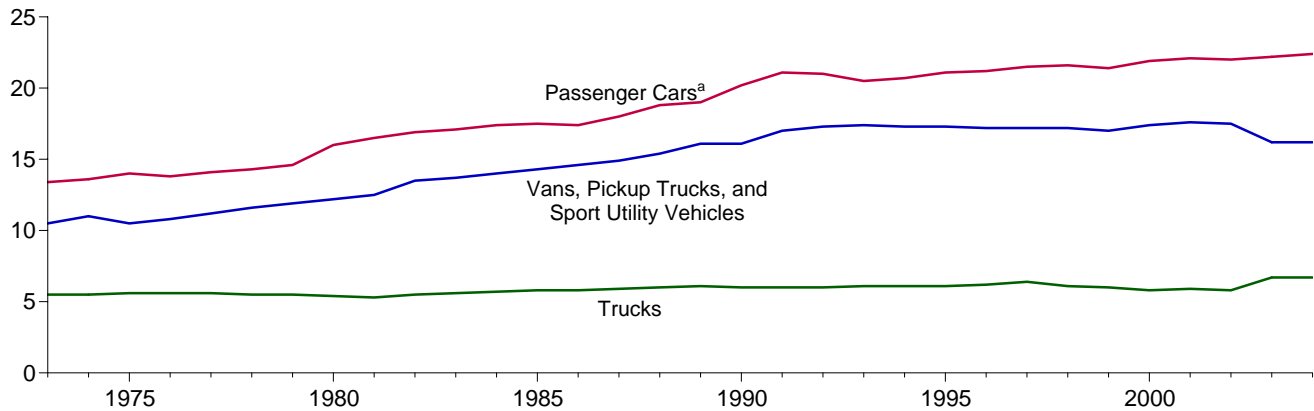
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of

Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-2003**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 2005, Table 2A. **2004 and 2005**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release*, March 30, 2006, Table 3, which is available at Web site <http://www.bea.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm>.

Figure 1.9 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates
(Miles per Gallon)



^aMotorcycles are included through 1989.

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

Source: Table 1.9.

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

	Passenger Cars ^a			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles ^b			Trucks ^c			All Motor Vehicles ^d		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	^a 10,157	^a 533	^a 19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0
2004 ^P	12,497	557	22.4	11,044	682	16.2	27,719	4,157	6.7	12,190	715	17.1

^a Through 1989, includes motorcycles.

^b Includes a small number of trucks with 2 axles and 4 tires, such as step vans.

^c Single-unit trucks with 2 axles and 6 or more tires, and combination trucks.

^d Includes buses and motorcycles, which are not shown separately.

P=Preliminary.

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

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

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

Table 1.10 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	March 1 through March 31					Cumulative July 1 through March 31				
	Normal ^a	2005	2006	Percent Change		Normal ^a	2005	2006	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006				Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	913	1,003	888	-3	-11	5,681	5,674	5,216	-8	-8
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	827	933	780	-6	-16	5,159	5,061	4,540	-12	-10
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	864	947	834	-3	-12	5,699	5,351	5,060	-11	-5
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	858	839	787	-8	-6	6,021	5,357	5,167	-14	-4
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	373	431	359	-4	-17	2,606	2,424	2,378	-9	-2
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	452	500	423	-6	-15	3,305	2,861	3,025	-8	6
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	263	262	193	-27	-26	2,175	1,821	1,786	-18	-2
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	633	609	655	3	8	4,468	4,145	4,020	-10	-3
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	416	367	518	25	41	2,672	2,500	2,481	-7	-1
U.S. Average^b	593	629	580	-2	-8	3,981	3,717	3,547	-11	-5

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

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

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

F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days).

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.11 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	March 1 through March 31					Cumulative January 1 through March 31				
	Normal ^a	2005	2006	Percent Change		Normal ^a	2005	2006	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006				Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	0	0	0	(^c)	(^c)
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	1	0	0	(^c)	(^c)
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	3	0	0	(^c)	(^c)	3	0	0	(^c)	(^c)
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	49	45	53	(^c)	(^c)	113	100	101	-11	1
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	19	10	21	(^c)	(^c)	31	19	25	(^c)	(^c)
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	51	35	86	(^c)	(^c)	80	82	114	(^c)	(^c)
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	10	6	6	(^c)	(^c)	14	6	8	(^c)	(^c)
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	4	3	0	(^c)	(^c)	7	3	0	(^c)	(^c)
U.S. Average^b	18	13	21	(^c)	(^c)	35	30	34	(^c)	(^c)

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

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

^c Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.

Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period.

For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days).

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

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

is calculated by subtracting the “Energy” from the “Total Merchandise Balance.”

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

Table 1.5 Sources

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

Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: “U.S. Exports,” FT410, December issues.
1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1993-2004: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2005 and 2006: “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.
1994-2004: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2005 and 2006: “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.
1993-2004: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2005 and 2006: “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

1992-2004: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," Annual Revision

2005 and 2006: "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT-900, monthly.

Tables 1.10 and 1.11 Sources

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

The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) and 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Section 2. Energy Consumption by Sector

U.S. total energy consumption in January 2006 was 8.8 quadrillion Btu, 6 percent lower than in January 2005.

Residential sector total consumption was 2.2 quadrillion Btu in January 2006, 12 percent lower than the January 2005 level. The sector accounted for 25 percent of total energy consumption.

Commercial sector total consumption was 1.6 quadrillion Btu in January 2006, 6 percent lower than the January 2005 level. The sector accounted for 18 percent of total energy consumption.

Industrial sector total consumption was 2.7 quadrillion Btu in January 2006, 4 percent lower than the January 2005

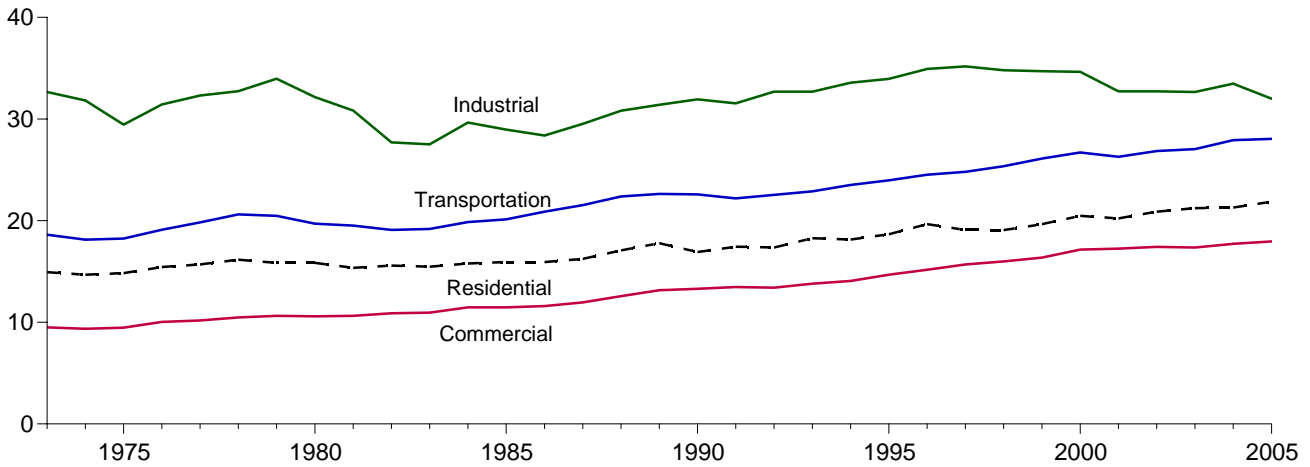
level. The sector accounted for 31 percent of total energy consumption.

Transportation sector total consumption was 2.2 quadrillion Btu in January 2006, slightly lower than the January 2005 level. The sector accounted for 26 percent of total energy consumption.

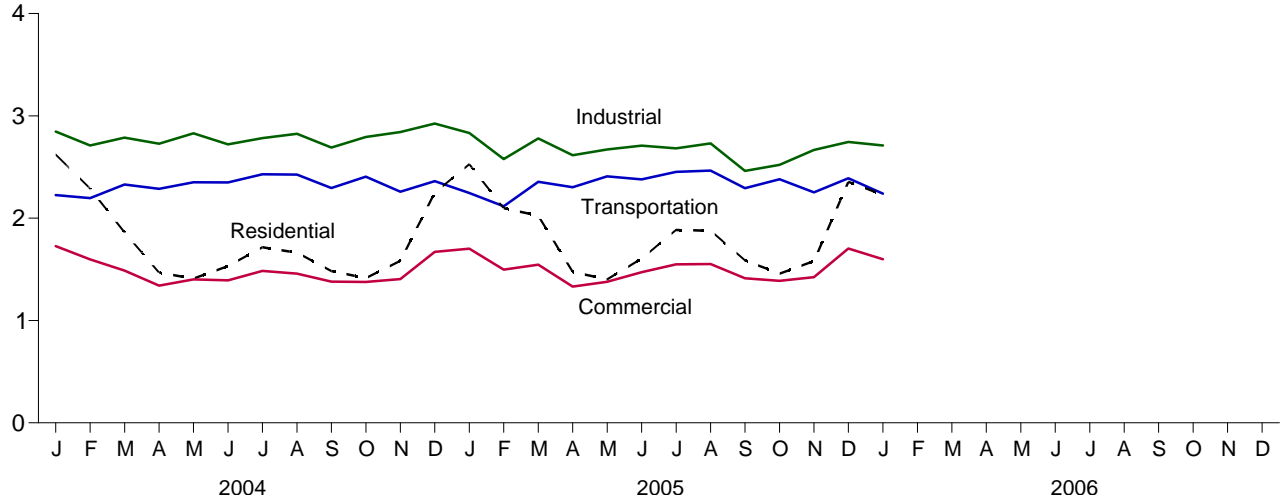
Electric power sector primary consumption was 3.2 quadrillion Btu in January 2006, 5 percent lower than the January 2005 level. In January 2006, fossil fuels accounted for 66 percent of all primary energy consumed by the electric power sector; nuclear electric power 23 percent; and renewable energy 11 percent.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

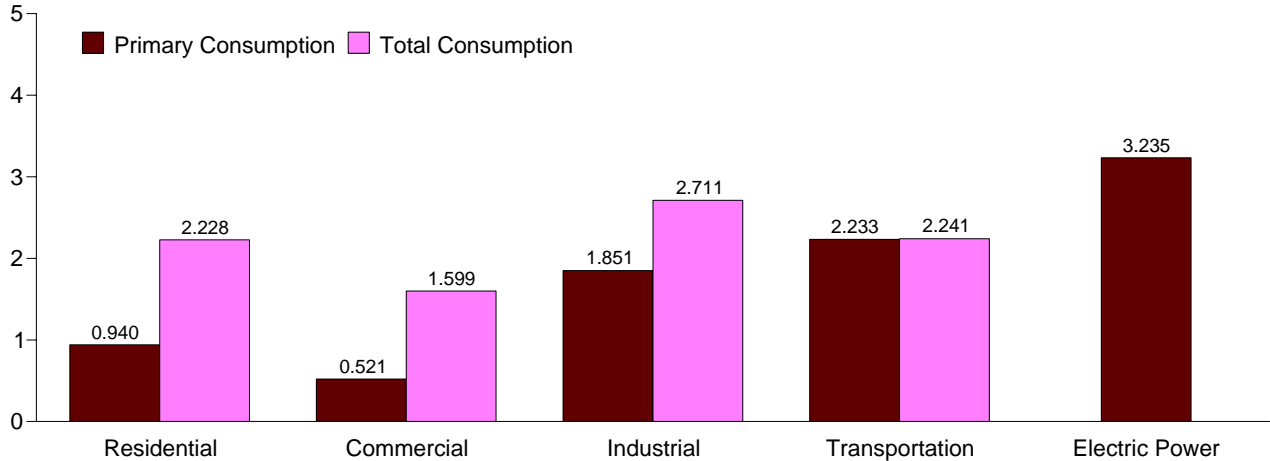
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2005



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, January 2006



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

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	End-Use Sectors								Electric Power Sector ^{c,d}	Adjustments ^e	Total
	Residential		Commercial ^a		Industrial ^b		Transportation				
	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary	Total	Primary	Total			
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	7,504	15,848	4,097	10,594	22,673	32,152	19,658	19,696	24,359	-1	78,289
1985 Total	6,992	15,928	3,708	11,465	19,540	28,958	20,075	20,122	26,158	-4	76,469
1990 Total	6,460	16,912	3,810	13,292	21,235	31,931	22,535	22,589	30,684	-20	84,704
1995 Total	7,022	18,662	4,032	14,674	22,643	33,950	23,905	23,960	33,644	3	91,250
1996 Total	7,556	19,654	4,218	15,171	23,364	34,916	24,456	24,511	34,658	4	94,256
1997 Total	7,088	19,081	4,248	15,692	23,608	35,181	24,753	24,808	35,065	6	94,768
1998 Total	6,462	19,067	3,956	15,979	23,067	34,792	25,301	25,357	36,409	-3	95,192
1999 Total	6,810	19,655	3,984	16,368	22,826	34,699	26,050	26,108	37,159	6	96,836
2000 Total	7,147	20,473	4,192	17,148	22,740	34,633	26,645	26,705	38,237	2	98,961
2001 Total	6,909	20,228	4,044	17,252	21,796	32,713	26,215	26,273	37,502	5	96,472
2002 Total	^R 6,887	^R 20,879	^R 4,096	^R 17,421	^R 21,771	^R 32,719	^R 26,786	^R 26,846	^R 38,325	5	^R 97,870
2003 Total	^R 7,224	^R 21,226	^R 4,195	^R 17,357	^R 21,535	^R 32,656	^R 26,962	^R 27,037	^R 38,359	-3	^R 98,273
2004 January	^R 1,216	^R 2,622	^R 630	^R 1,728	1,957	^R 2,846	2,219	2,226	3,399	1	^R 9,422
February	^R 1,082	^R 2,291	^R 591	^R 1,597	1,858	^R 2,711	2,190	2,197	3,074	-1	^R 8,794
March	^R 792	^R 1,862	^R 455	^R 1,488	^R 1,888	^R 2,787	2,323	2,329	3,009	-3	^R 8,464
April	^R 548	^R 1,468	^R 335	^R 1,340	^R 1,829	^R 2,728	2,281	2,287	2,830	-4	^R 7,819
May	^R 366	^R 1,410	^R 245	^R 1,401	^R 1,824	2,829	2,345	2,351	3,211	-1	^R 7,991
June	^R 292	^R 1,532	^R 207	^R 1,392	1,765	2,722	2,343	2,349	3,387	1	^R 7,996
July	^R 276	^R 1,716	^R 204	^R 1,485	^R 1,802	^R 2,783	2,423	2,429	3,709	4	^R 8,418
August	^R 275	^R 1,662	^R 204	^R 1,459	^R 1,843	^R 2,824	2,420	2,427	3,630	3	^R 8,375
September	^R 279	^R 1,484	^R 207	^R 1,380	1,768	2,691	2,289	2,295	3,308	1	^R 7,851
October	^R 394	^R 1,415	^R 262	^R 1,377	^R 1,859	2,793	2,399	2,405	3,075	-1	^R 7,989
November	^R 589	^R 1,583	^R 346	^R 1,405	1,907	^R 2,842	2,253	2,260	2,994	-1	^R 8,089
December	^R 962	^R 2,250	^R 523	^R 1,671	1,982	^R 2,925	2,354	2,361	3,386	1	^R 9,208
Total	^R 7,072	^R 21,295	^R 4,209	^R 17,722	^R 22,283	^R 33,482	^R 27,838	^R 27,916	^R 39,014	(s)	^R 100,414
2005 January	^R 1,141	^R 2,528	^R 594	^R 1,702	^R 1,930	^R 2,832	2,238	^R 2,247	^R 3,406	^R 2	^R 9,310
February	^R 970	^R 2,098	^R 524	^R 1,497	^R 1,745	^R 2,579	2,109	2,117	2,942	^R -1	^R 8,290
March	^R 892	^R 2,024	^R 485	^R 1,545	^R 1,870	^R 2,779	2,348	2,355	^R 3,109	^R -1	^R 8,703
April	^R 544	^R 1,475	^R 324	^R 1,331	^R 1,735	^R 2,615	2,296	^R 2,303	2,825	-4	^R 7,720
May	^R 407	^R 1,402	^R 251	^R 1,378	^R 1,697	^R 2,671	2,402	2,409	^R 3,104	^R -1	^R 7,860
June	^R 303	^R 1,605	^R 210	^R 1,472	^R 1,730	^R 2,710	2,372	^R 2,380	3,552	^R 2	^R 8,169
July	^R 278	^R 1,885	^R 204	^R 1,549	^R 1,704	^R 2,683	2,444	2,452	3,937	^R 4	^R 8,573
August	^R 271	^R 1,877	^R 205	^R 1,552	^R 1,744	^R 2,731	2,457	2,465	3,948	4	^R 8,629
September	^R 271	^R 1,588	^R 205	^R 1,412	^R 1,550	^R 2,461	2,286	2,293	^R 3,443	1	^R 7,756
October	^R 374	^R 1,458	^R 250	^R 1,388	^R 1,625	^R 2,522	2,373	2,380	3,127	(s)	^R 7,748
November	^R 568	^R 1,580	^R 334	^R 1,423	^R 1,758	^R 2,667	^R 2,246	2,253	3,017	^R -1	^R 7,922
December	^R 1,012	^R 2,356	^R 541	^R 1,703	^R 1,819	^R 2,745	2,382	2,390	3,440	1	^R 9,196
Total	^R 7,032	^R 21,879	^R 4,127	^R 17,954	^R 20,907	^R 31,993	^R 27,953	^R 28,043	^R 39,850	R 7	^R 99,876
2006 January	940	2,228	521	1,599	1,851	2,711	2,233	2,241	3,235	-2	8,778

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

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

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

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

^e A balancing item. The sum of primary consumption in the five energy-use sectors equals the sum of total consumption in the four end-use sectors. However,

total energy consumption does not equal the sum of the sectoral components due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors for coal and natural gas.

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

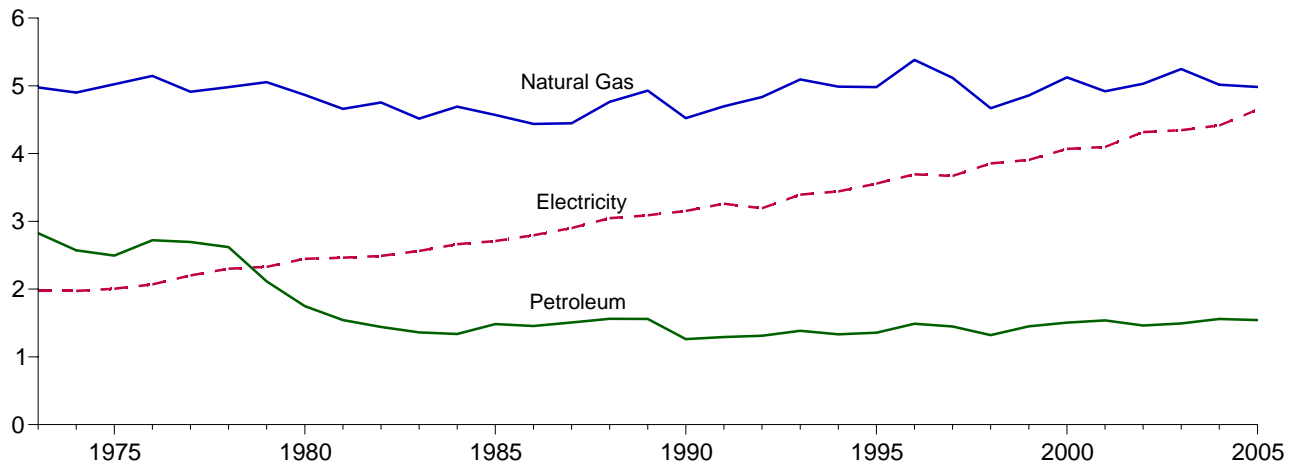
Notes: • Primary consumption includes coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, coal coke net imports, and electricity net imports. • Total consumption includes primary consumption, electricity retail sales,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

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

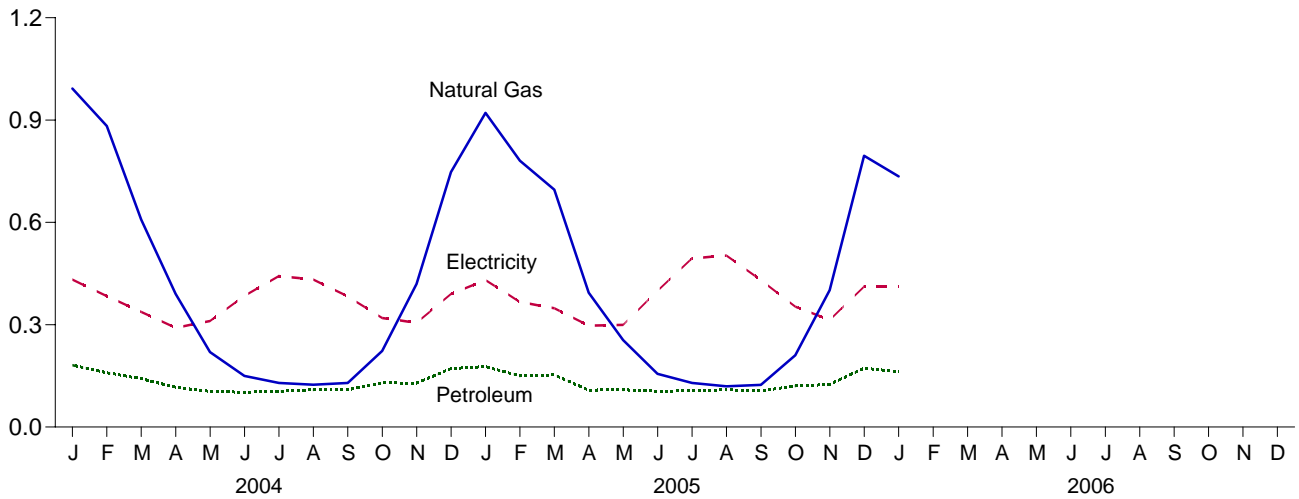
Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

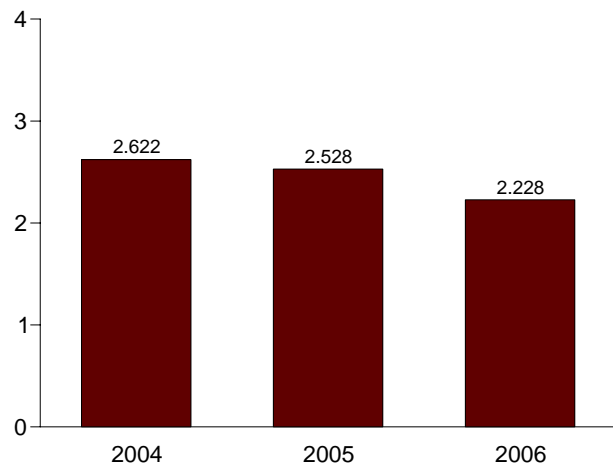
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



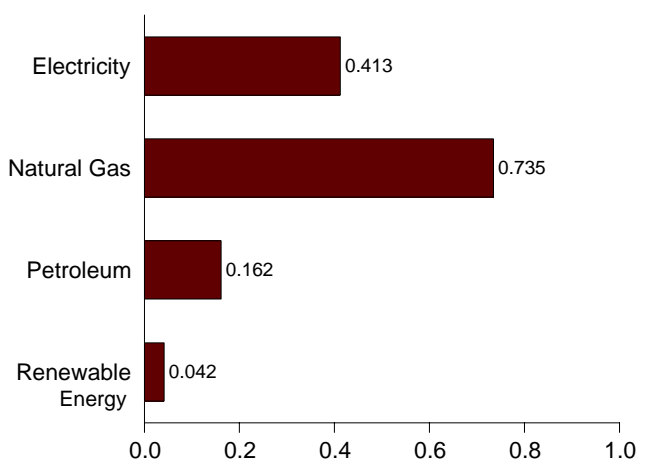
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2006



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

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

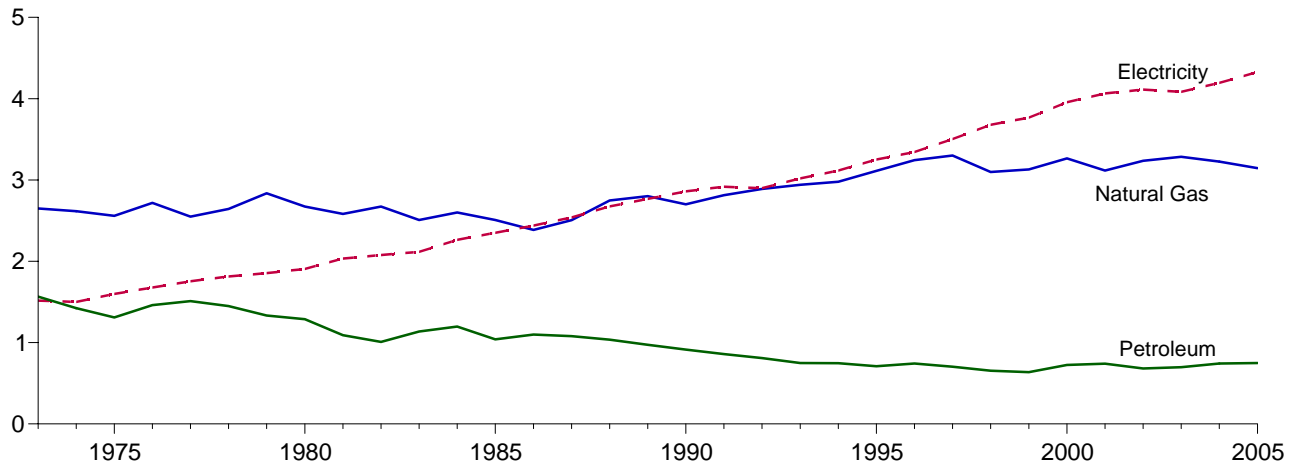
	Primary Consumption								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^f	Electrical System Energy Losses ^g	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^a							
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum	Total	Bio-mass ^c	Geo-thermal ^d	Solar ^e	Total				
1973 Total	94	4,977	2,825	7,896	354	NA	NA	354	8,250	1,976	4,703	14,930
1975 Total	63	5,023	2,495	7,580	425	NA	NA	425	8,006	2,007	4,829	14,842
1980 Total	31	4,866	1,748	6,645	859	NA	NA	859	7,504	2,448	5,897	15,848
1985 Total	39	4,571	1,483	6,093	899	NA	NA	899	6,992	2,709	6,227	15,928
1990 Total	31	4,523	1,263	5,817	581	6	56	642	6,460	3,153	7,300	16,912
1995 Total	17	4,981	1,356	6,355	596	7	65	667	7,022	3,557	8,083	18,662
1996 Total	17	5,383	1,489	6,888	595	7	65	667	7,556	3,694	8,405	19,654
1997 Total	16	5,118	1,448	6,582	433	8	65	506	7,088	3,671	8,322	19,081
1998 Total	12	4,669	1,322	6,003	387	8	65	459	6,462	3,856	8,749	19,067
1999 Total	14	4,858	1,452	6,324	414	9	64	486	6,810	3,906	8,939	19,655
2000 Total	11	5,126	1,506	6,643	433	9	61	503	7,147	4,069	9,258	20,473
2001 Total	12	4,919	1,539	6,470	370	9	60	439	6,909	4,098	9,221	20,228
2002 Total	R 12	5,031	1,463	R 6,505	313	10	59	382	R 6,887	4,318	R 9,674	R 20,879
2003 Total	R 12	5,247	1,494	R 6,753	R 400	R 13	58	R 471	R 7,224	4,346	9,656	R 21,226
2004 January	2	992	181	1,175	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 1,216	433	973	R 2,622
February	1	883	159	1,044	R 32	1	5	R 38	R 1,082	384	825	R 2,291
March	1	608	142	751	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 792	338	733	R 1,862
April	1	391	116	508	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 548	291	629	R 1,468
May	1	220	104	325	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 366	311	733	R 1,410
June	1	150	102	253	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 292	385	855	R 1,532
July	1	129	105	235	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 276	443	998	R 1,716
August	1	124	109	234	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 275	432	955	R 1,662
September	1	129	109	239	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 279	383	822	R 1,484
October	1	223	129	353	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 394	320	701	R 1,415
November	1	420	129	550	R 34	1	5	R 40	R 589	306	687	R 1,583
December	2	748	172	921	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	R 962	390	897	R 2,250
Total	R 14	5,016	1,559	R 6,589	R 410	R 14	R 59	R 483	R 7,072	4,414	9,810	R 21,295
2005 January	1	R 921	177	R 1,099	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 1,141	R 431	R 956	R 2,528
February	1	R 781	150	R 932	R 32	1	R 5	R 38	R 970	367	761	R 2,098
March	1	R 696	153	R 850	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 892	348	784	R 2,024
April	1	R 394	108	R 503	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 544	297	634	R 1,475
May	1	R 255	109	R 365	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 407	299	696	R 1,402
June	1	156	105	262	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 303	399	903	R 1,605
July	1	129	106	236	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 278	495	1,112	R 1,885
August	1	119	109	229	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 271	503	R 1,104	R 1,877
September	1	R 124	106	R 231	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 271	431	886	R 1,588
October	1	R 211	121	R 332	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 374	353	731	R 1,458
November	1	R 402	125	R 528	R 35	1	5	R 41	R 568	314	698	R 1,580
December	2	R 796	173	R 970	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	R 1,012	412	933	R 2,356
Total	13	R 4,982	1,542	R 6,537	R 420	R 16	R 59	R 495	R 7,032	R 4,648	R 10,199	R 21,879
2006 January	1	735	162	898	36	1	5	42	940	413	876	2,228

a All values are estimated; see Table 10.2a.
b Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.
c Wood.
d Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.
e Solar thermal direct use and photovoltaic electricity generation. Includes small amounts of commercial sector use.
f Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and,

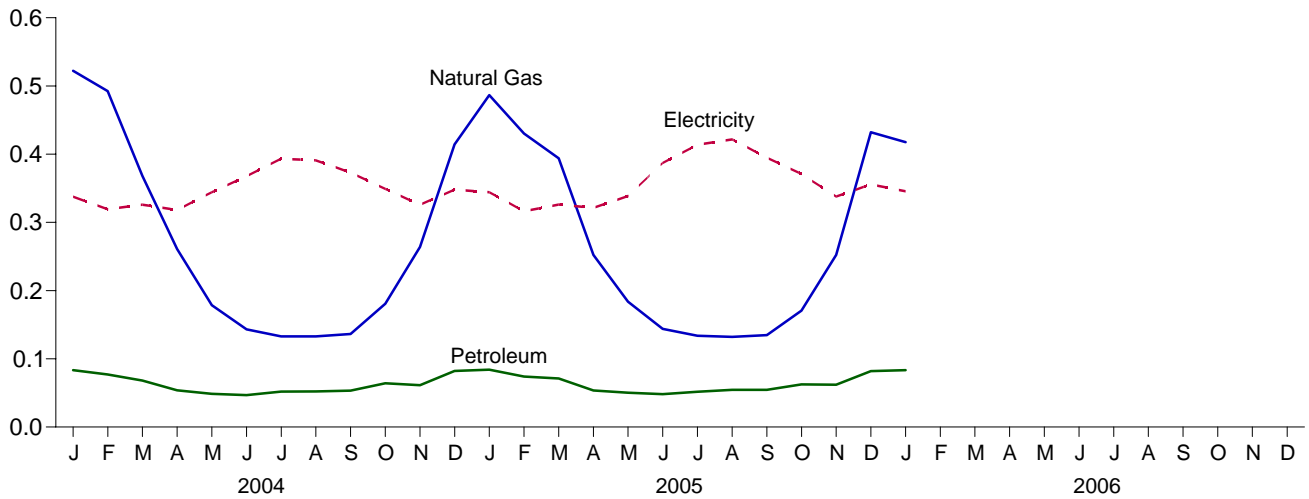
beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
g See Note 11, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

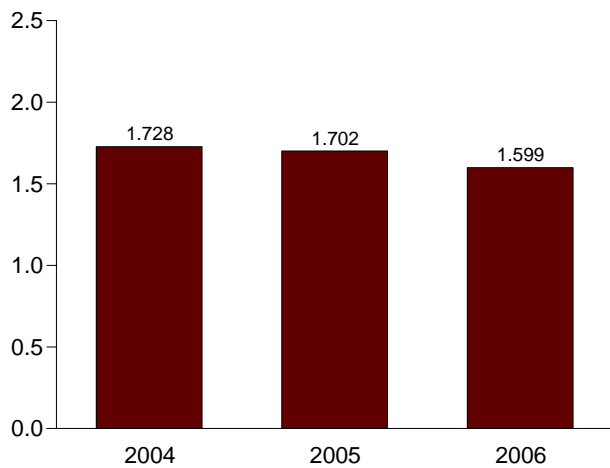
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



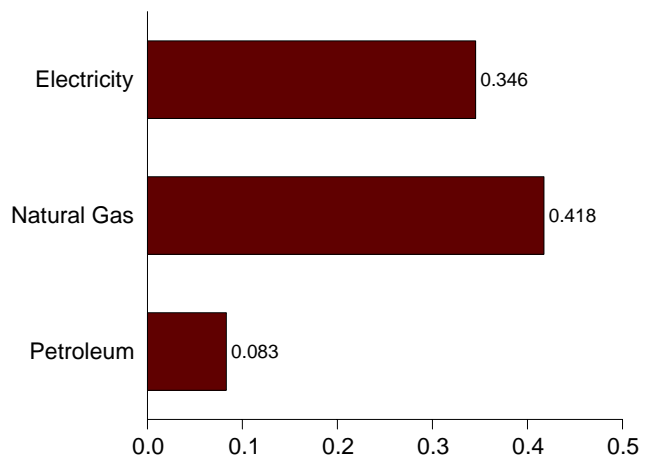
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2006



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

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^f	Electrical System Energy Losses ^g	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^a							
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum	Total	Hydroelectric Power ^c	Bio-mass ^d	Geo-thermal ^e	Total				
1973 Total	160	2,649	1,565	4,374	NA	7	NA	7	4,381	1,517	3,609	9,507
1975 Total	147	2,558	1,310	4,015	NA	8	NA	8	4,023	1,598	3,845	9,466
1980 Total	115	2,674	1,288	4,076	NA	21	NA	21	4,097	1,906	4,591	10,594
1985 Total	137	2,508	1,039	3,684	NA	24	NA	24	3,708	2,351	5,405	11,465
1990 Total	124	2,701	913	3,739	1	67	3	71	3,810	2,860	6,622	13,292
1995 Total	117	3,113	710	3,940	1	86	5	92	4,032	3,252	7,390	14,674
1996 Total	122	3,244	743	4,108	1	103	5	110	4,218	3,344	7,609	15,171
1997 Total	129	3,302	704	4,135	1	107	6	113	4,248	3,503	7,941	15,692
1998 Total	93	3,098	653	3,845	1	102	7	111	3,956	3,678	8,345	15,979
1999 Total	103	3,130	637	3,870	1	106	7	114	3,984	3,766	8,618	16,368
2000 Total	92	3,265	726	4,083	1	100	8	109	4,192	3,956	9,001	17,148
2001 Total	97	3,116	742	3,955	1	80	8	89	4,044	4,064	9,144	17,252
2002 Total	R 90	3,235	681	R 4,006	(s)	81	9	90	R 4,096	4,112	R 9,213	R 17,421
2003 Total	R 82	3,284	698	R 4,065	1	R 119	R 11	R 131	R 4,195	4,085	9,077	R 17,357
2004 January	13	522	83	619	(s)	R 10	1	R 12	R 630	338	760	R 1,728
February	R 10	492	77	580	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 591	319	686	R 1,597
March	7	368	68	443	(s)	R 10	1	R 12	R 455	326	708	R 1,488
April	8	261	54	323	(s)	R 10	1	R 12	R 335	318	688	R 1,340
May	6	179	49	233	(s)	R 11	1	R 12	R 245	344	812	R 1,401
June	6	143	47	196	(s)	R 11	1	R 12	R 207	368	817	R 1,392
July	8	133	52	193	(s)	R 11	1	R 12	R 204	394	887	R 1,485
August	7	133	52	192	(s)	R 11	1	R 12	R 204	391	864	R 1,459
September	R 5	136	53	195	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 207	373	800	R 1,380
October	6	181	64	251	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 262	349	766	R 1,377
November	R 9	264	61	335	(s)	R 10	1	R 12	R 346	326	733	R 1,405
December	15	414	82	511	(s)	R 11	1	R 12	R 523	348	800	R 1,671
Total	R 101	3,226	743	R 4,070	1	R 126	R 12	R 139	R 4,209	4,194	9,320	R 17,722
2005 January	12	R 487	84	R 583	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 594	R 344	R 764	R 1,702
February	9	R 430	74	R 514	(s)	R 9	1	R 10	R 524	316	657	R 1,497
March	9	R 394	71	R 474	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 485	326	734	R 1,545
April	8	252	54	R 314	(s)	R 9	1	R 11	R 324	321	686	R 1,331
May	6	R 184	50	240	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 251	339	788	R 1,378
June	6	R 144	48	R 199	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 210	387	875	R 1,472
July	8	R 134	52	193	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 204	414	R 931	R 1,549
August	7	132	55	194	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 205	422	926	R 1,552
September	5	R 135	54	194	(s)	R 9	1	R 11	R 205	395	R 813	R 1,412
October	6	R 171	63	R 239	(s)	R 9	1	R 11	R 250	371	768	R 1,388
November	9	R 252	62	R 323	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 334	338	751	R 1,423
December	16	R 432	82	R 530	(s)	R 10	1	R 11	R 541	356	806	R 1,703
Total	R 101	R 3,146	749	R 3,997	1	R 116	R 14	R 130	R 4,127	R 4,329	R 9,498	R 17,954
2006 January	9	418	83	510	(s)	10	1	11	521	346	733	1,599

^a All values are estimated; see Table 10.2a.

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

^c Conventional hydroelectric power.

^d Wood and waste.

^e Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

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

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

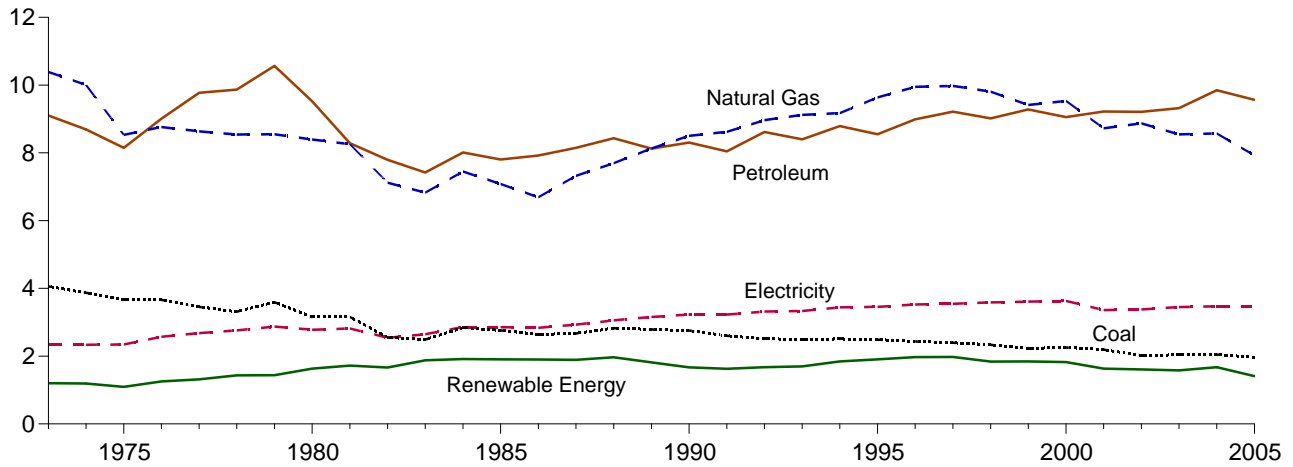
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

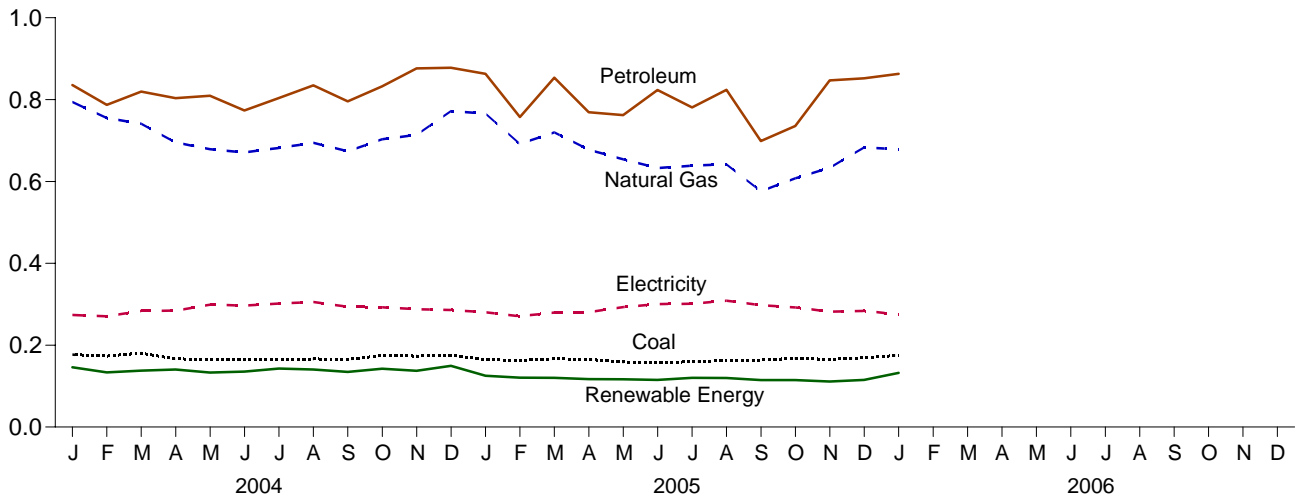
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

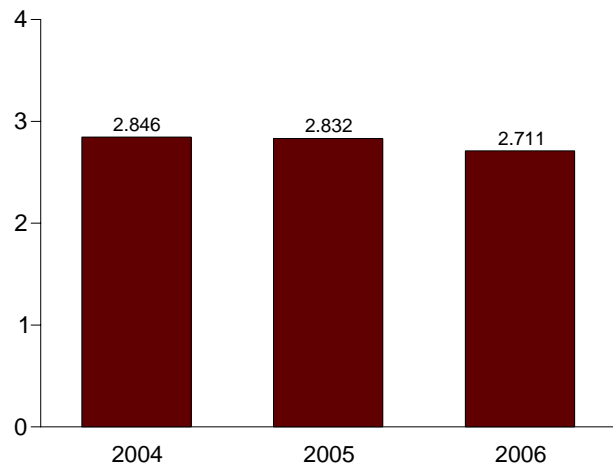
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



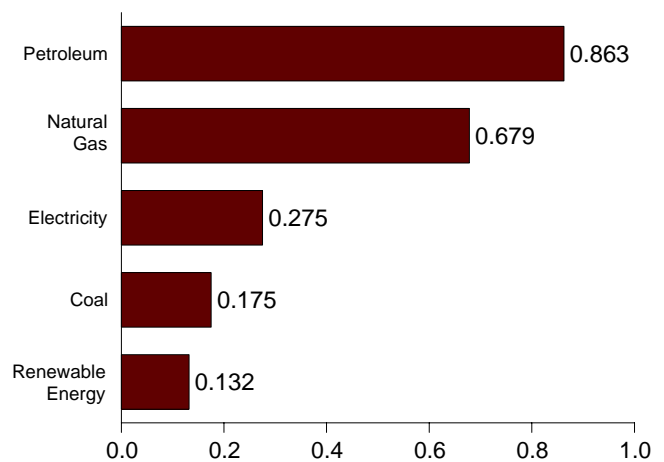
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2006



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

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption								Electricity Retail Sales ^g	Electrical System Energy Losses ^h	Total ^c	
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^a							
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum	Total ^c	Hydro-electric Power ^d	Bio-mass ^e	Geo-thermal ^f	Total				Total Primary
1973 Total	4,057	10,388	9,104	23,541	35	1,165	NA	1,200	24,741	2,341	5,571	32,653
1975 Total	3,667	8,532	8,146	20,359	32	1,063	NA	1,096	21,454	2,346	5,647	29,447
1980 Total	3,155	8,395	9,525	21,040	33	1,600	NA	1,633	22,673	2,781	6,698	32,152
1985 Total	2,760	7,080	7,805	17,632	33	1,875	NA	1,908	19,540	2,855	6,563	28,958
1990 Total	2,756	8,502	8,305	19,568	31	1,634	2	1,667	21,235	3,226	7,469	31,931
1995 Total	2,488	9,637	8,552	20,738	55	1,847	3	1,905	22,643	3,455	7,852	33,950
1996 Total	2,434	9,947	8,989	21,393	61	1,907	3	1,971	23,364	3,527	8,025	34,916
1997 Total	2,395	9,976	9,214	21,632	58	1,915	3	1,976	23,608	3,542	8,031	35,181
1998 Total	2,335	9,806	9,017	21,226	55	1,784	3	1,841	23,067	3,587	8,138	34,792
1999 Total	2,227	9,415	9,284	20,983	49	1,791	4	1,843	22,826	3,611	8,262	34,699
2000 Total	2,256	9,535	9,055	20,912	42	1,781	4	1,828	22,740	3,631	8,262	34,633
2001 Total	2,192	8,725	9,220	20,166	33	1,593	5	1,630	21,796	3,359	7,558	32,713
2002 Total	2,019	8,870	9,213	20,163	39	1,565	5	1,608	21,771	3,378	7,570	32,719
2003 Total	2,041	8,546	9,318	19,956	43	1,533	R 3	R 1,580	R 21,535	3,452	7,670	R 32,656
2004 January	177	794	836	1,811	3	R 142	(s)	146	1,957	274	616	R 2,846
February	173	755	787	1,725	3	R 130	(s)	R 133	1,858	271	582	2,711
March	181	741	820	1,750	3	135	(s)	138	R 1,888	283	616	R 2,787
April	166	695	803	1,689	2	138	(s)	141	R 1,829	284	614	2,728
May	166	679	810	1,691	2	131	(s)	133	R 1,824	299	706	2,829
June	165	671	773	1,629	2	R 133	(s)	136	1,765	297	660	2,722
July	164	682	804	1,659	2	R 140	(s)	143	R 1,802	301	680	R 2,783
August	167	694	835	1,703	2	138	(s)	R 140	R 1,843	306	676	R 2,824
September	165	674	796	1,633	3	R 131	(s)	135	1,768	294	630	2,691
October	175	703	832	1,717	3	139	(s)	R 142	R 1,859	292	641	2,793
November	173	714	876	1,769	3	134	(s)	138	1,907	288	647	R 2,842
December	175	772	878	1,832	4	145	(s)	R 149	1,982	286	658	R 2,925
Total	2,047	8,574	9,850	20,609	33	R 1,638	R 4	R 1,674	R 22,283	3,475	7,724	R 33,482
2005 January	R 165	R 766	863	R 1,804	3	R 122	(s)	R 125	R 1,930	R 280	R 622	R 2,832
February	R 163	R 692	758	R 1,625	3	R 117	(s)	R 120	R 1,745	271	562	R 2,579
March	R 167	R 720	854	R 1,750	3	R 117	(s)	R 120	R 1,870	280	630	R 2,779
April	R 165	R 678	769	R 1,618	3	R 114	(s)	R 117	R 1,735	281	599	R 2,615
May	R 159	R 654	762	R 1,580	3	R 114	(s)	R 117	R 1,697	293	681	R 2,671
June	R 157	R 633	824	R 1,615	3	R 112	(s)	R 115	R 1,730	301	R 680	R 2,710
July	R 159	R 638	781	R 1,584	3	R 117	(s)	R 120	R 1,704	301	677	R 2,683
August	R 163	R 642	824	R 1,625	2	R 117	(s)	R 120	R 1,744	309	678	R 2,731
September	R 164	R 576	699	R 1,436	2	R 112	(s)	R 115	R 1,550	298	613	R 2,461
October	R 168	R 608	735	R 1,510	2	R 112	(s)	R 115	R 1,625	292	605	R 2,522
November	R 165	R 634	847	1,647	2	R 109	(s)	R 111	R 1,758	282	627	R 2,667
December	R 169	R 683	852	R 1,704	3	R 112	(s)	R 115	R 1,819	283	642	R 2,745
Total	R 1,964	R 7,922	9,567	R 19,497	32	R 1,374	R 4	R 1,410	R 20,907	R 3,471	R 7,615	R 31,993
2006 January	175	679	863	1,719	3	128	(s)	132	1,851	275	584	2,711

^a All values are estimated; see Table 10.2b.

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

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

^d Conventional hydroelectric power.

^e Wood and waste.

^f Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^g Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and,

beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.

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

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

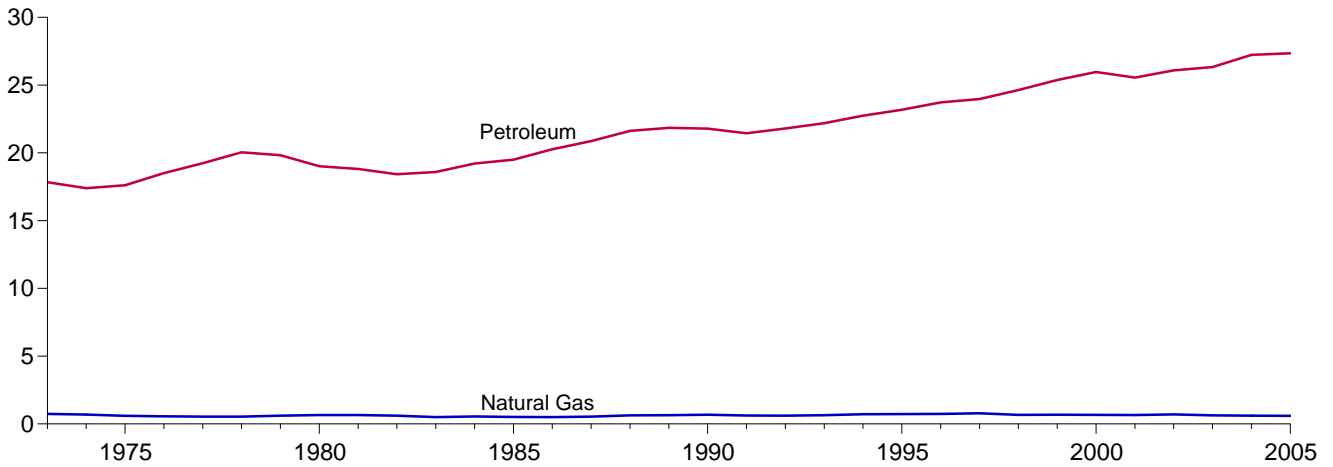
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

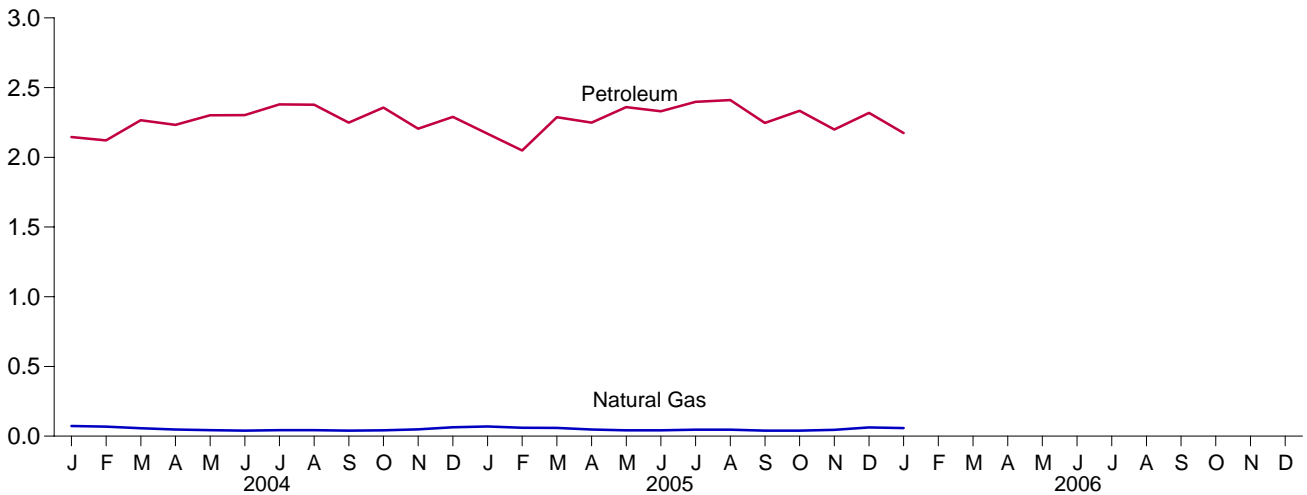
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

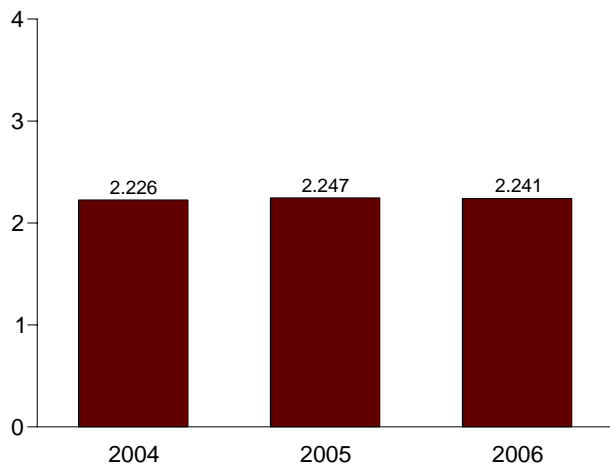
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



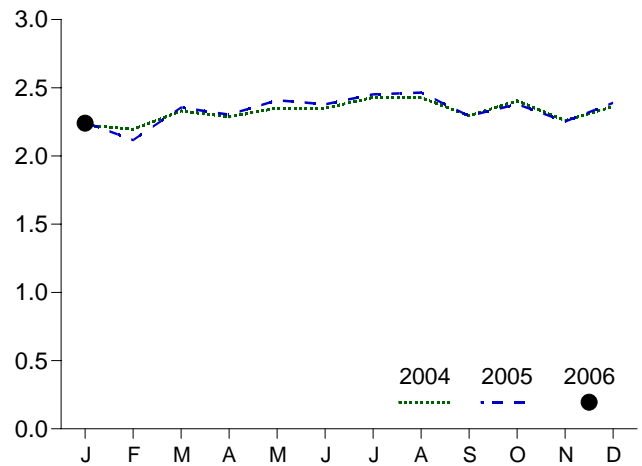
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



Total, Monthly



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

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption					Total Primary ^d	Electricity Retail Sales ^f	Electrical System Energy Losses ^g	Total ^d
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^a				
	Coal	Natural Gas ^b	Petroleum ^{c,d}	Total	Biomass ^{d,e}				
1973 Total	3	743	17,831	18,576	NA	18,576	11	25	18,612
1975 Total	1	595	17,614	18,209	NA	18,209	10	24	18,244
1980 Total	(h)	650	19,008	19,658	NA	19,658	11	27	19,696
1985 Total	(h)	519	19,504	20,023	52	20,075	14	33	20,122
1990 Total	(h)	680	21,792	22,472	63	22,535	16	38	22,589
1995 Total	(h)	724	23,181	23,905	117	23,905	17	39	23,960
1996 Total	(h)	737	23,719	24,456	84	24,456	17	38	24,511
1997 Total	(h)	780	23,973	24,753	106	24,753	17	38	24,808
1998 Total	(h)	666	24,635	25,301	117	25,301	17	38	25,357
1999 Total	(h)	675	25,375	26,050	122	26,050	17	40	26,108
2000 Total	(h)	672	25,973	26,645	139	26,645	18	42	26,705
2001 Total	(h)	659	25,556	26,215	147	26,215	18	40	26,273
2002 Total	(h)	702	26,084	26,786	175	26,786	19	42	26,846
2003 Total	(h)	630	26,332	26,962	238	26,962	23	52	27,037
2004 January	(h)	73	2,146	2,219	24	2,219	2	5	2,226
February	(h)	68	2,122	2,190	24	2,190	2	4	2,197
March	(h)	57	2,266	2,323	24	2,323	2	4	2,329
April	(h)	47	2,233	2,281	24	2,281	2	4	2,287
May	(h)	43	2,302	2,345	25	2,345	2	4	2,351
June	(h)	40	2,303	2,343	26	2,343	2	4	2,349
July	(h)	43	2,380	2,423	24	2,423	2	5	2,429
August	(h)	43	2,377	2,420	25	2,420	2	5	2,427
September	(h)	40	2,248	2,289	25	2,289	2	4	2,295
October	(h)	42	2,357	2,399	26	2,399	2	4	2,405
November	(h)	48	2,205	2,253	26	2,253	2	4	2,260
December	(h)	63	2,291	2,354	27	2,354	2	5	2,361
Total	(h)	608	27,230	27,838	299	27,838	24	54	27,916
2005 January	(h)	69	2,169	2,238	26	2,238	3	6	R 2,247
February	(h)	60	2,049	2,109	24	2,109	2	5	2,117
March	(h)	R 60	2,288	2,348	26	2,348	2	5	2,355
April	(h)	47	2,249	2,296	25	2,296	2	5	R 2,303
May	(h)	42	2,360	2,402	27	2,402	2	5	2,409
June	(h)	42	2,330	2,372	29	2,372	2	5	R 2,380
July	(h)	46	2,398	2,444	29	2,444	2	5	2,452
August	(h)	46	2,410	2,457	31	2,457	3	6	2,465
September	(h)	39	2,247	2,286	27	2,286	2	5	2,293
October	(h)	39	2,334	2,373	31	2,373	2	5	2,380
November	(h)	45	2,200	R 2,246	31	R 2,246	2	5	2,253
December	(h)	63	2,319	2,382	33	2,382	3	6	2,390
Total	(h)	R 600	27,353	R 27,953	340	R 27,953	28	62	R 28,043
2006 January	(h)	58	2,175	2,233	30	2,233	2	5	2,241

^a All values are estimated; see Table 10.2b.

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

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

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

^e Alcohol fuels (ethanol blended into motor gasoline).

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

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

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

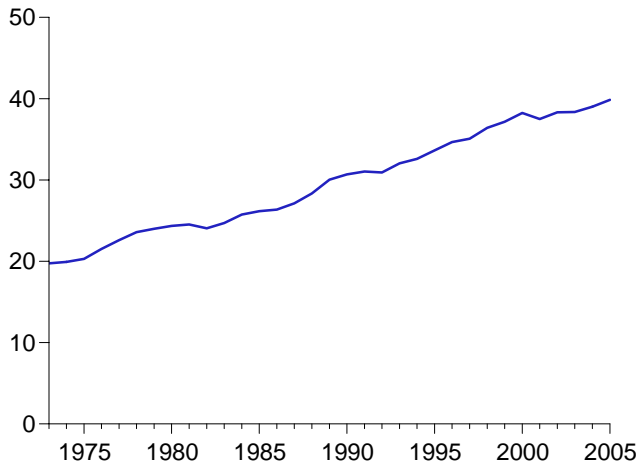
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

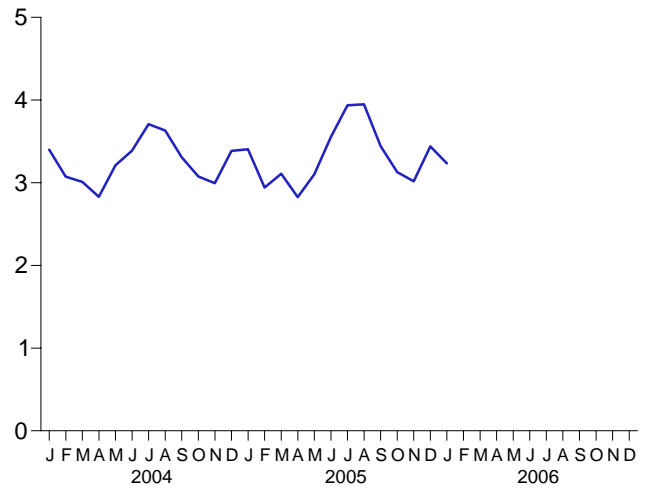
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

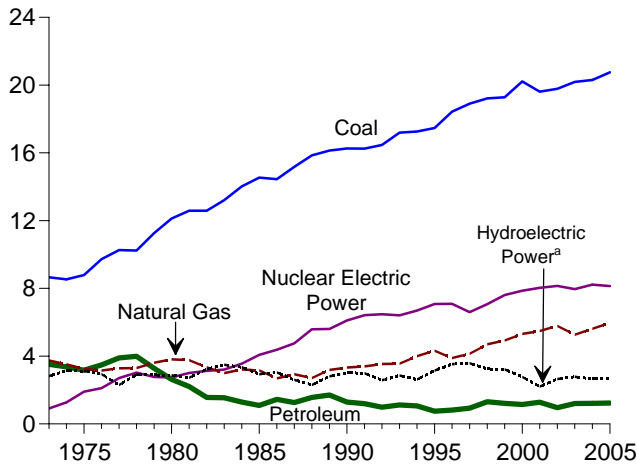
Total, 1973-2005



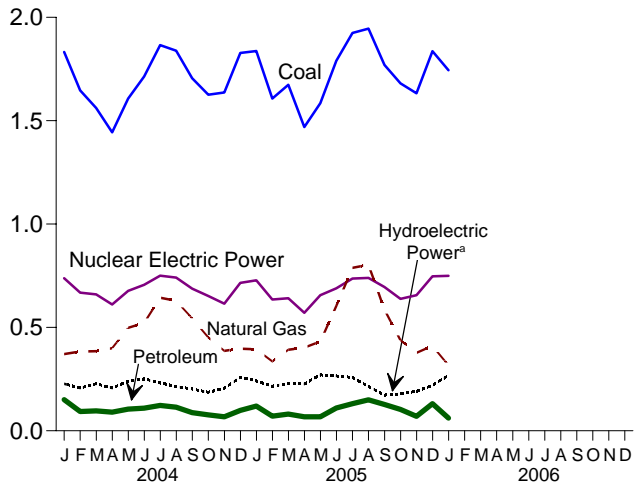
Total, Monthly



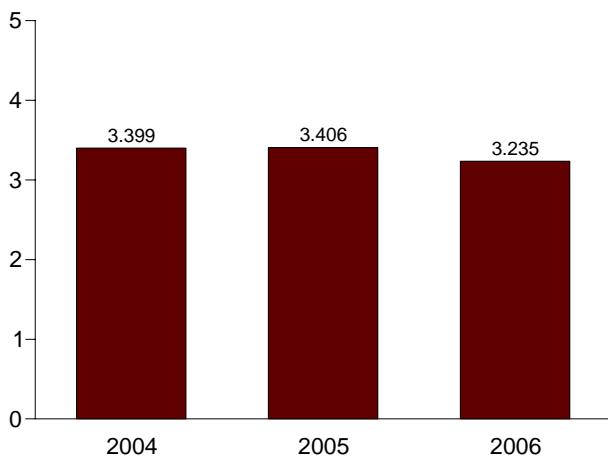
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



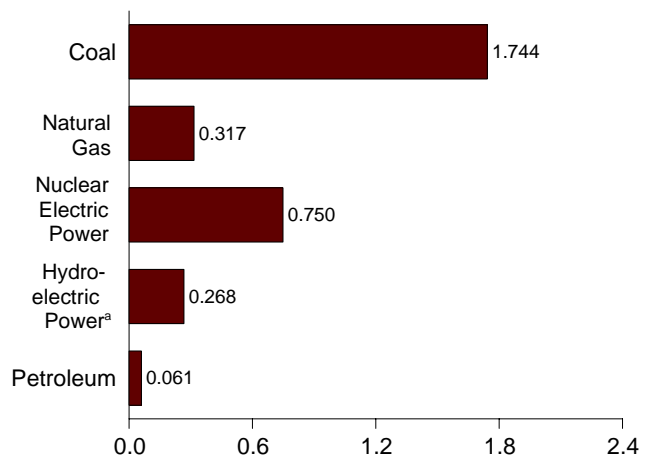
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January



By Major Sources, January 2006



^aConventional hydroelectric power.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption												Electricity Net Imports	Total Primary
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy								
	Coal	Natural Gas ^a	Petroleum	Total		Hydroelectric Power ^b	Bio-mass ^c	Geo-thermal ^d	Solar ^e	Wind ^f	Total			
1973 Total	8,658	3,748	3,515	15,921	910	2,827	3	43	NA	NA	2,873	49	19,753	
1975 Total	8,786	3,240	3,166	15,191	1,900	3,122	2	70	NA	NA	3,194	21	20,307	
1980 Total	12,123	3,810	2,634	18,567	2,739	2,867	5	110	NA	NA	2,982	71	24,359	
1985 Total	14,542	3,160	1,090	18,792	4,076	2,937	14	198	(s)	(s)	3,150	140	26,158	
1990 Total ^g	16,261	3,332	1,289	20,883	6,104	3,014	317	326	4	29	3,689	8	30,684	
1995 Total	17,466	4,325	755	22,546	7,075	3,149	422	280	5	33	3,889	134	33,644	
1996 Total	18,429	3,883	817	23,129	7,087	3,528	438	300	5	33	4,305	137	34,658	
1997 Total	18,905	4,146	927	23,977	6,597	3,581	446	309	5	34	4,375	116	35,065	
1998 Total	19,216	4,698	1,306	25,220	7,068	3,241	444	311	5	31	4,032	88	36,409	
1999 Total	19,279	4,926	1,211	25,416	7,610	3,218	453	312	5	46	4,034	99	37,159	
2000 Total	20,220	5,316	1,144	26,680	7,862	2,768	453	296	5	57	3,579	115	38,237	
2001 Total	19,614	5,481	1,277	26,371	8,033	2,209	450	289	6	70	3,023	75	37,502	
2002 Total	19,783	5,785	961	26,529	8,143	2,650	516	305	6	105	3,581	R 72	R 38,325	
2003 Total	20,185	5,264	1,205	26,653	7,959	2,781	522	303	5	115	3,725	22	38,359	
2004 January	1,832	371	150	2,354	738	227	42	27	(s)	10	307	(s)	3,399	
February	1,646	384	93	2,123	668	207	40	26	(s)	10	283	(s)	3,074	
March	1,561	385	96	2,043	660	227	43	26	1	13	309	-3	3,009	
April	1,444	400	90	1,934	611	207	40	24	1	13	285	(s)	2,830	
May	1,607	498	105	2,210	677	239	42	25	1	17	324	1	3,211	
June	1,714	522	110	2,346	706	251	41	26	1	14	333	2	3,387	
July	1,866	643	123	2,632	750	232	46	27	1	12	317	10	3,709	
August	1,838	629	114	2,581	741	214	45	26	1	11	296	12	3,630	
September	1,705	544	88	2,337	687	203	42	25	1	11	281	3	3,308	
October	1,626	452	77	2,155	652	186	42	27	(s)	10	265	4	3,075	
November	1,636	386	68	2,091	615	206	42	25	(s)	9	283	5	2,994	
December	1,828	397	98	2,323	715	259	45	26	(s)	12	342	5	3,386	
Total	20,305	5,611	1,212	27,128	8,222	2,656	510	311	6	142	3,625	39	39,014	
2005 January	1,837	R 395	120	2,351	728	241	45	27	(s)	9	322	5	R 3,406	
February	R 1,607	335	71	R 2,014	635	215	41	23	(s)	8	287	6	2,942	
March	1,674	R 392	81	2,147	641	229	45	26	(s)	13	313	8	R 3,109	
April	1,470	R 403	68	1,940	571	227	41	26	1	14	308	6	2,825	
May	1,585	431	67	R 2,084	656	270	45	27	1	15	359	5	R 3,104	
June	R 1,790	R 604	110	2,504	689	265	44	27	1	16	354	5	3,552	
July	1,925	R 789	132	R 2,845	737	258	47	28	1	12	346	10	3,937	
August	R 1,945	R 804	150	R 2,899	740	214	47	27	1	9	298	12	3,948	
September	1,770	R 587	127	R 2,484	695	173	43	26	1	13	257	7	R 3,443	
October	1,681	437	104	2,222	638	179	42	27	(s)	13	261	6	3,127	
November	R 1,632	R 377	70	2,079	656	191	44	26	(s)	14	276	6	3,017	
December	R 1,836	R 411	131	R 2,379	748	220	47	27	(s)	13	307	7	3,440	
Total	R 20,751	R 5,965	1,230	R 27,946	8,133	2,682	531	318	6	149	3,686	84	R 39,850	
2006 January	1,744	317	61	2,122	750	268	47	26	(s)	16	358	5	3,235	

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

^b Conventional hydroelectric power.

^c Wood and waste.

^d Geothermal electricity net generation.

^e Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.

^f Wind electricity net generation.

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

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

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

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

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Energy Consumption by Sector

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

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

Note 1. Energy Consumption:

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

Total Consumption: In addition to primary consumption in the four end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation), total consumption also includes retail sales of electricity and electrical system energy losses (see Note 11).

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

Residential Sector—An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common

uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. For further explanation see:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>.

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

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>.

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

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebind.htm>.

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

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm>.

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

Although the energy-use allocations are made according to these aggregations as closely as possible, some data are collected by using different classifications. For example,

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

Note 3. Conversion Factors: See Appendix A.

Note 4. Coal: See Tables 6.2 and A5.

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

Sources:

1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter.

1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" annual.

1981: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.

1982 forward: EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report*.

Note 6. Natural Gas: See Tables 4.4 and A4. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are included in the industrial sector, and pipeline fuel use of natural gas is included in the transportation sector. For 1973-1979, annual values for residential and commercial natural gas consumption are allocated to the months in proportion to the monthly sales data from the American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

Note 7. Petroleum: Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the series called "petroleum products supplied" from Section 3.

The sources for petroleum products supplied by product are:

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

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

1981-2004: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2005 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

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

Distillate Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Monthly Through 2000—Residential and commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983

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

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

Industrial monthly estimates are calculated as the difference between the sum of the estimates for residential, commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors and total distillate fuel consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)—The annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be used by each sector are applied to each month's total LPG

consumption to create monthly sector consumption estimates. The annual sector shares are calculated as described below.

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

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

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

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

1973-1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.

1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.

1984-forward: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. EIA adjusts the data to remove quantities of pentanes plus and to estimate withheld values.

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

Motor Gasoline—The total monthly consumption of motor gasoline is allocated to the sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

Residual Fuel Consumed by End-Use Sectors, Monthly Through 2000—Commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. The years' sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973-1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; and for 1983-1996, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

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

Industrial monthly estimates are calculated as the difference between the sum of the estimates for commercial, transportation, and electric power sectors and total residual fuel consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 10. Electricity Retail Sales: See Table 7.6. Kilowatt-hours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour.

Note 11. Electrical System Energy Losses: Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle.

Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each

sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

Note 12. Electricity Net Imports: See Table 7.1. Kilowatt-hours are converted to Btu at a rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour.

Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports¹ were an estimated 12.9 million barrels per day in March 2006, 3 percent lower than the previous month's rate but slightly higher than the March 2005 rate.

In March 2006, an estimated 20.6 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 1 percent lower than the March 2005 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 44 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 20 percent; and kerosene-type jet fuel, 8 percent.

Motor gasoline product supplied during March 2006 was an estimated 9.1 million barrels per day, 3 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 1 percent higher than the March 2005 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were an estimated 211 million barrels at the end of March 2006, 15 million barrels

below the stock level in the previous month and 1 million barrels below the level one year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil product supplied during March 2006 was an estimated 4.2 million barrels per day, 3 percent lower than both the previous month's rate and the March 2005 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for March 2006 were an estimated 121 million barrels, 14 million lower than the stock level in the previous month but 17 million barrels higher than the level 1 year earlier.

Kerosene-type jet fuel product supplied in March 2006 was an estimated 1.6 million barrels per day, 5 percent higher than the previous month's rate but slightly lower than the March 2005 rate. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks were an estimated 42 million barrels at the end of March 2006, 1 million barrels lower than the stock level in the previous month but 4 million barrels higher than the stock level 1 year earlier.

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

Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Supply

	Supply							
	Field Production ^a			Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports			Adjustments ^d
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids ^b	Total		Crude Oil ^c	Petroleum Products	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	1,738	10,946	13,854	3,244	3,012	6,256	18
1975 Average	8,375	1,633	10,007	13,685	4,105	1,951	6,056	41
1980 Average	8,597	1,573	10,170	14,622	5,263	1,646	6,909	64
1985 Average	8,971	1,609	10,581	13,750	3,201	1,866	5,067	200
1990 Average	7,355	1,559	8,914	15,272	5,894	2,123	8,018	338
1995 Average	6,560	1,762	8,322	15,994	7,230	1,605	8,835	496
1996 Average	6,465	1,830	8,295	16,324	7,508	1,971	9,478	528
1997 Average	6,452	1,817	8,269	16,759	8,225	1,936	10,162	487
1998 Average	6,252	1,759	8,011	17,030	8,706	2,002	10,708	495
1999 Average	5,881	1,850	7,731	16,989	8,731	2,122	10,852	567
2000 Average	5,822	1,911	7,733	17,243	9,071	2,389	11,459	532
2001 Average	5,801	1,868	7,670	17,285	9,328	2,543	11,871	501
2002 Average	5,746	1,880	7,626	17,273	9,140	2,390	11,530	527
2003 Average	5,681	1,719	7,400	17,487	9,665	2,599	12,264	478
2004								
January	5,570	1,802	7,373	16,773	9,347	2,667	12,014	435
February	5,566	1,799	7,355	16,692	9,317	3,341	12,658	892
March	5,607	1,828	7,435	17,178	10,088	3,260	13,349	131
April	5,527	1,783	7,309	18,043	10,115	2,768	12,883	754
May	5,548	1,780	7,328	18,366	10,452	2,923	13,375	571
June	5,398	1,738	7,136	18,320	10,533	3,028	13,561	841
July	5,458	1,812	7,269	18,403	10,298	3,271	13,570	596
August	5,333	1,863	7,196	18,502	10,460	3,229	13,689	412
September	5,062	1,797	6,859	17,303	9,697	2,979	12,676	543
October	5,156	1,820	6,977	17,643	10,362	3,076	13,438	324
November	5,396	1,868	7,264	17,993	10,238	3,170	13,409	642
December	5,413	1,817	7,231	18,488	10,101	2,987	13,088	666
Average	5,419	1,809	7,228	17,814	10,088	3,057	13,145	564
2005								
January	^E 5,394	1,809	^E 7,203	17,137	9,844	2,818	12,661	657
February	^E 5,469	1,859	^E 7,327	17,504	10,158	3,378	13,536	532
March	^E 5,498	1,858	^E 7,356	17,442	10,144	2,776	12,919	657
April	^E 5,488	1,830	^E 7,318	18,508	10,314	3,062	13,376	730
May	^E 5,494	1,842	^E 7,337	18,563	10,166	3,329	13,495	890
June	^E 5,428	1,784	^E 7,212	19,018	10,753	3,509	14,262	678
July	^E 5,244	1,746	^E 6,990	18,492	10,256	3,468	13,724	655
August	^E 5,273	1,712	^E 6,985	18,226	10,341	3,370	13,711	305
September	^E 4,214	1,475	^E 5,689	16,477	9,078	3,976	13,055	736
October	^E 4,248	1,536	^E 5,784	16,015	9,380	4,685	14,064	661
November	^E 4,736	1,618	^E 6,354	17,455	10,265	3,770	14,036	538
December	^E 4,975	1,452	^E 6,427	17,695	9,988	3,518	13,506	533
Average	^E 5,121	1,709	^E 6,830	17,711	10,056	3,471	13,527	631
2006								
January	^E 5,047	1,684	^E 6,731	17,279	9,713	3,863	13,576	544
February	^{RE} 5,048	^R 1,677	^{RE} 6,725	^R 17,152	^R 9,897	^R 3,424	^R 13,320	^R 807
March	^E 5,055	^E 1,706	^E 6,761	^E 16,836	^E 9,842	^E 3,103	^E 12,944	^E 537
3-Month Average	^E 5,050	^E 1,689	^E 6,740	^E 17,087	^E 9,815	^E 3,464	^E 13,279	^E 623
2005 3-Month Average	^E 5,453	1,841	^E 7,294	17,356	10,045	2,978	13,023	618
2004 3-Month Average	5,578	1,810	7,388	16,885	9,590	3,084	12,674	477

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

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

^c Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.2a.

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

R=Revised. E=Estimate.

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

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

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.1b Petroleum Overview: Disposition and Stocks

	Disposition							Stocks ^a			
	Stock Change ^b			Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports			Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ^{c,d}	Petroleum Products ^{d,e}	Total ^d
	Crude Oil ^{c,d}	Petroleum Products ^{d,e}	Total ^d		Crude Oil	Petroleum Products ^f	Total ^f				
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels			
1973 Average	-11	146	135	13,401	2	229	231	17,308	242	766	1,008
1975 Average	17	^d 15	^d 32	13,225	6	204	209	16,322	271	862	1,133
1980 Average	98	42	140	14,025	287	258	544	17,056	466	^d 926	^d 1,392
1985 Average	50	-153	-103	13,192	204	577	781	15,726	814	705	1,519
1990 Average	-35	142	107	14,589	109	748	857	16,988	908	712	1,621
1995 Average	-93	-153	-246	15,220	95	855	949	17,725	895	668	1,563
1996 Average	-124	-28	-151	15,487	110	871	981	18,309	850	658	1,507
1997 Average	51	93	143	15,909	108	896	1,003	18,620	868	692	1,560
1998 Average	74	165	239	16,144	110	835	945	18,917	895	752	1,647
1999 Average	-118	-304	-422	16,103	118	822	940	19,519	852	641	1,493
2000 Average	-70	(s)	-69	16,295	50	990	1,040	19,701	826	641	1,468
2001 Average	99	227	325	16,382	20	951	971	19,649	862	724	1,586
2002 Average	40	-145	-105	16,316	9	975	984	19,761	877	671	1,548
2003 Average	84	-28	56	16,513	12	1,014	1,027	20,034	907	661	1,568
2004											
January	177	-563	-385	15,753	6	742	748	20,479	913	644	1,556
February	635	-608	27	15,652	8	1,038	1,046	20,872	931	626	1,557
March	591	-150	441	16,175	19	1,005	1,024	20,453	949	621	1,571
April	401	-82	319	16,972	55	1,099	1,153	20,545	962	619	1,580
May	140	818	958	17,317	26	1,026	1,052	20,313	966	644	1,610
June	46	648	694	17,314	45	1,025	1,070	20,780	967	664	1,631
July	-230	721	491	17,388	18	1,062	1,080	20,880	960	686	1,646
August	-401	663	262	17,419	13	1,078	1,091	21,028	948	707	1,654
September	-147	-276	-424	16,315	35	926	961	20,529	943	698	1,642
October	444	-583	-139	16,582	25	1,052	1,078	20,861	957	680	1,637
November	134	501	634	16,876	42	950	992	20,805	961	695	1,656
December	11	-379	-368	17,328	30	1,253	1,284	21,229	961	683	1,645
Average	148	61	209	16,762	27	1,021	1,048	20,731	961	683	1,645
2005											
January	207	-136	71	16,147	40	877	917	20,524	968	679	1,647
February	619	-98	521	16,470	22	1,237	1,259	20,650	986	676	1,661
March	686	-836	-150	16,485	36	1,272	1,308	20,732	1,007	650	1,657
April	518	393	912	17,459	97	1,285	1,382	20,179	1,022	662	1,684
May	132	1,169	1,301	17,443	76	1,325	1,401	20,139	1,027	698	1,724
June	-31	498	467	17,994	21	1,456	1,477	21,232	1,026	713	1,738
July	-230	399	169	17,566	41	1,225	1,266	20,859	1,018	725	1,744
August	-205	-443	-647	17,229	36	1,278	1,314	21,331	1,012	712	1,724
September	-379	-229	-608	15,624	24	819	844	20,097	1,001	705	1,705
October	197	95	293	15,194	17	837	854	20,184	1,007	708	1,714
November	19	372	391	16,480	70	912	982	20,531	1,007	719	1,726
December	10	-990	-980	16,649	16	1,081	1,097	21,393	1,008	688	1,696
Average	126	14	140	16,729	41	1,133	1,174	20,656	1,008	688	1,696
2006											
January	-15	696	681	16,271	27	1,040	1,068	20,110	1,007	710	1,717
February	^R 681	^R -415	^R 266	^R 16,121	^R 15	^R 1,285	^R 1,300	^R 20,316	^R 1,026	^R 698	^R 1,724
March	^E 375	^E -856	^E -481	^F 15,894	^E 21	^E 1,028	^E 1,050	^E 20,615	^E 1,030	^E 664	^E 1,694
3-Month Average	^E 336	^E -184	^E 152	^E 16,095	^E 21	^E 1,112	^E 1,134	^E 20,348	^E 1,030	^E 664	^E 1,694
2005 3-Month Average	500	-365	135	16,364	33	1,125	1,158	20,635	1,007	650	1,657
2004 3-Month Average	464	-437	27	15,865	11	926	937	20,595	949	621	1,571

^a Stocks are at end of period.

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

^c Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve stocks. See Table 3.2b.

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

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

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

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

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum

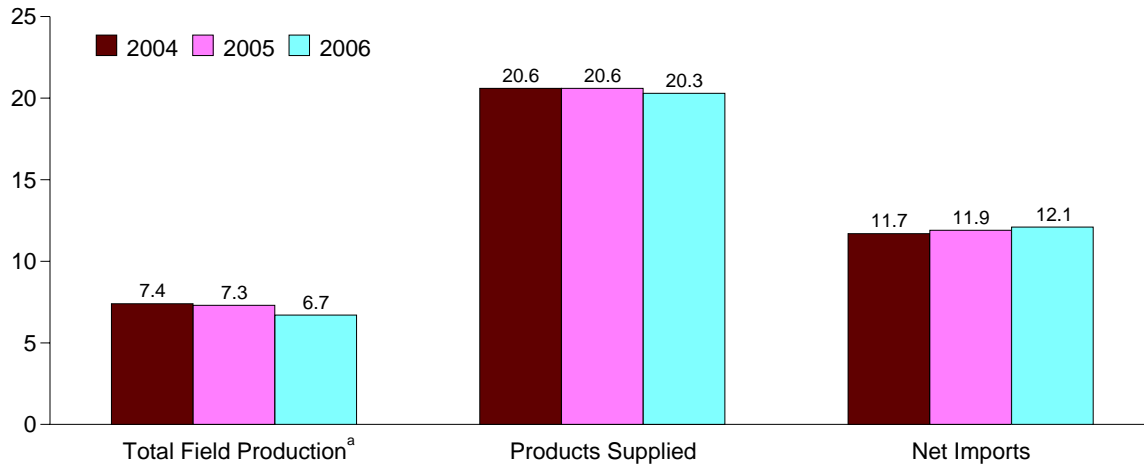
of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

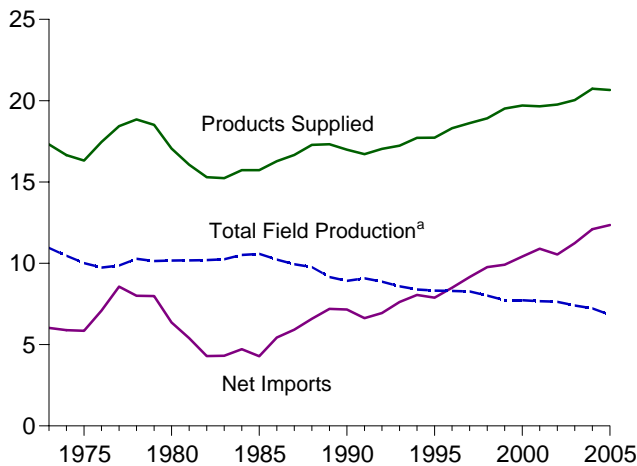
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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

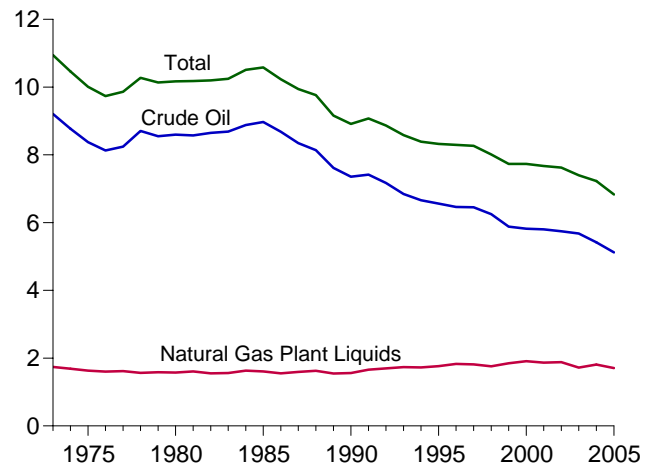
Overview, January-March



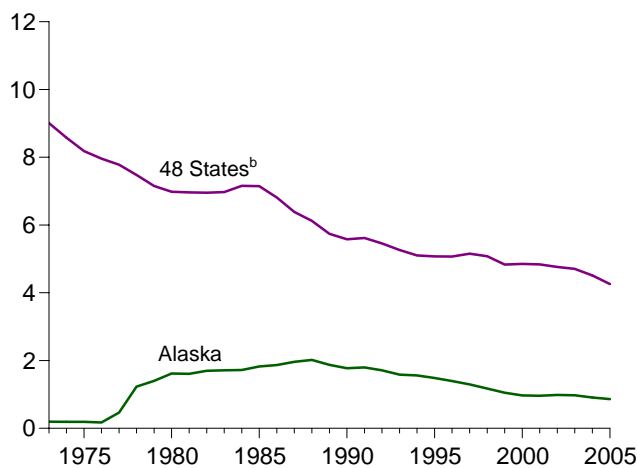
Overview, 1973-2005



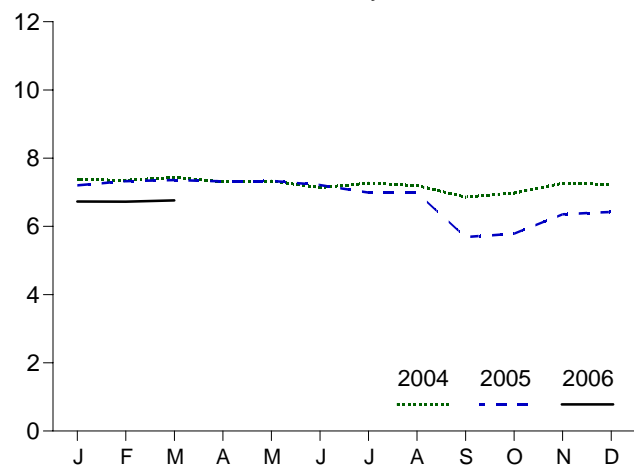
Total Field Production, 1973-2005



Crude Oil Field Production, 1973-2005



Total Field Production^a, Monthly



^aCrude oil and natural gas plant liquids field production.

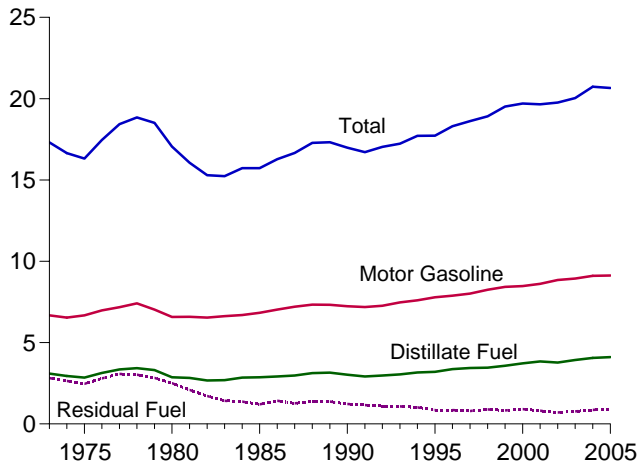
^bUnited States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

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

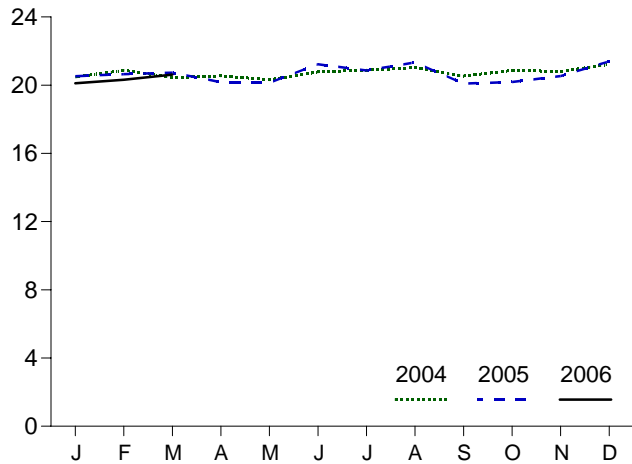
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and 3.2a.

Figure 3.1b Petroleum Products Supplied, Imports, and Stocks
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

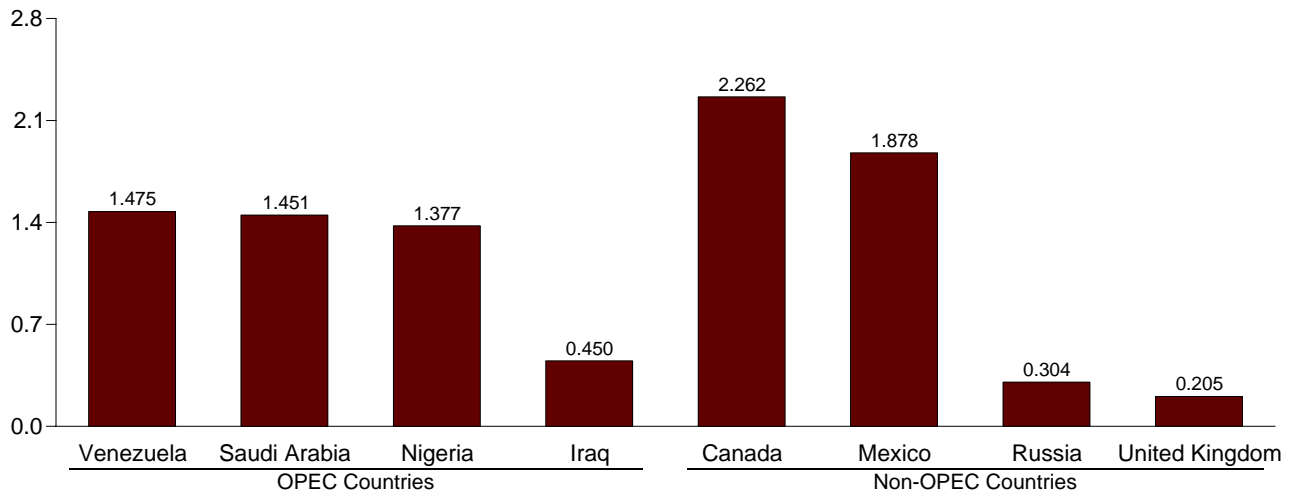
Products Supplied, 1973-2005



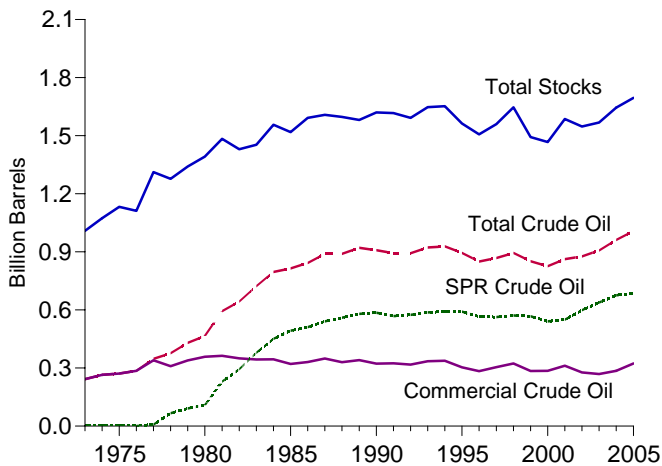
Products Supplied, Monthly



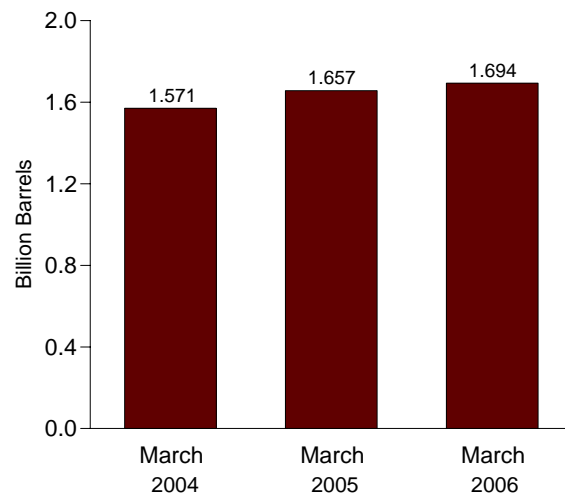
Imports from Selected Countries, February 2006



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2005



Total Stocks, End of Month



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

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

Table 3.2a Crude Oil Overview: Supply

	Supply							Adjustments ^e
	Field Production			Imports				
	48 States ^a	Alaska	Total	SPR ^{b,c}	Non-SPR ^d	Total		
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973 Average	9,010	198	9,208	–	3,244	3,244	-30	
1975 Average	8,183	191	8,375	–	4,105	4,105	-14	
1980 Average	6,980	1,617	8,597	44	5,219	5,263	6	
1985 Average	7,146	1,825	8,971	118	3,083	3,201	145	
1990 Average	5,582	1,773	7,355	27	5,867	5,894	257	
1995 Average	5,076	1,484	6,560	0	7,230	7,230	193	
1996 Average	5,071	1,393	6,465	0	7,508	7,508	215	
1997 Average	5,156	1,296	6,452	0	8,225	8,225	145	
1998 Average	5,077	1,175	6,252	0	8,706	8,706	115	
1999 Average	4,832	1,050	5,881	8	8,722	8,731	191	
2000 Average	4,851	970	5,822	8	9,062	9,071	155	
2001 Average	4,839	963	5,801	11	9,318	9,328	117	
2002 Average	4,761	984	5,746	16	9,124	9,140	110	
2003 Average	4,706	974	5,681	0	9,665	9,665	54	
2004 January	4,594	976	5,570	16	9,331	9,347	48	
February	4,623	933	5,556	81	9,236	9,317	476	
March	4,628	979	5,607	79	10,009	10,088	-299	
April	4,577	950	5,527	121	9,994	10,115	356	
May	4,606	942	5,548	66	10,386	10,452	158	
June	4,479	920	5,398	49	10,484	10,533	399	
July	4,647	811	5,458	100	10,199	10,298	174	
August	4,632	701	5,333	108	10,352	10,460	-39	
September	4,193	869	5,062	60	9,637	9,697	107	
October	4,222	935	5,156	115	10,247	10,362	-108	
November	4,449	947	5,396	75	10,163	10,238	205	
December	4,472	942	5,413	47	10,043	10,101	277	
Average	4,510	908	5,419	77	10,010	10,088	143	
2005 January	E 4,476	E 918	E 5,394	73	9,771	9,844	211	
February	E 4,552	E 917	E 5,469	44	10,114	10,158	124	
March	E 4,577	E 921	E 5,498	108	10,035	10,144	221	
April	E 4,595	E 893	E 5,488	87	10,227	10,314	303	
May	E 4,601	E 893	E 5,494	0	10,166	10,166	440	
June	E 4,596	E 831	E 5,428	64	10,689	10,753	214	
July	E 4,465	E 779	E 5,244	52	10,204	10,256	217	
August	E 4,438	E 836	E 5,273	34	10,307	10,341	-160	
September	E 3,398	E 815	E 4,214	0	9,078	9,078	327	
October	E 3,386	E 862	E 4,248	0	9,380	9,380	233	
November	E 3,863	E 873	E 4,736	0	10,265	10,265	111	
December	E 4,138	E 836	E 4,975	0	9,988	9,988	96	
Average	E 4,256	E 864	E 5,121	38	10,017	10,056	195	
2006 January	E 4,215	E 832	E 5,047	0	9,713	9,713	57	
February	RE 4,228	RE 821	RE 5,048	R 14	R 9,883	R 9,897	R 330	
March	E 4,303	E 752	E 5,055	NA	NA	E 9,842	E 65	
3-Month Average	E 4,249	E 801	E 5,050	NA	NA	E 9,815	E 145	
2005 3-Month Average	4,534	919	5,453	76	9,969	10,045	187	
2004 3-Month Average	4,615	963	5,578	58	9,532	9,590	66	

^a United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal

sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil Overview: Disposition and Stocks

	Disposition						Stocks ^a		
	Stock Change ^b			Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	SPR ^c	Non-SPR ^{d,e,f}	Total ^{e,f}
	SPR ^c	Non-SPR ^{d,e,f}	Total ^{e,f}						
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	-	-11	-11	12,431	2	0	-	242	242
1975 Average	-	17	17	12,442	6	0	-	271	271
1980 Average	45	52	98	13,481	287	0	108	^e 358	^e 466
1985 Average	117	-67	50	12,002	204	60	493	321	814
1990 Average	16	-51	-35	13,409	109	24	586	323	908
1995 Average	(s)	-93	-93	13,973	95	7	592	303	895
1996 Average	-71	-53	-124	14,195	110	6	566	284	850
1997 Average	-7	57	51	14,662	108	2	563	305	868
1998 Average	22	52	74	14,889	110	0	571	324	895
1999 Average	-11	-107	-118	14,804	118	0	567	284	852
2000 Average	-73	3	-70	15,067	50	0	541	286	826
2001 Average	26	73	99	15,128	20	0	550	312	862
2002 Average	134	-94	40	14,947	9	0	599	278	877
2003 Average	108	-24	84	15,304	12	0	638	269	907
2004									
January	89	88	177	14,782	6	0	641	272	913
February	197	438	635	14,706	8	0	647	284	931
March	170	420	591	14,787	19	0	652	297	949
April	202	198	401	15,541	55	0	658	303	962
May	101	39	140	15,992	26	0	661	305	966
June	35	11	46	16,240	45	0	662	305	967
July	106	-336	-230	16,142	18	0	666	294	960
August	108	-509	-401	16,142	13	0	669	279	948
September	42	-190	-147	14,980	35	0	670	273	943
October	2	442	444	14,941	25	0	670	287	957
November	81	52	134	15,664	42	0	673	288	961
December	91	-81	11	15,750	30	0	676	286	961
Average	102	46	148	15,475	27	0	676	286	961
2005									
January	131	76	207	15,201	40	0	680	289	968
February	84	535	619	15,110	22	0	682	304	986
March	198	488	686	15,140	36	0	688	319	1,007
April	124	394	518	15,489	97	0	692	331	1,022
May	66	66	132	15,892	76	0	694	333	1,027
June	82	-113	-31	16,404	21	0	696	329	1,026
July	78	-307	-230	15,905	41	0	699	320	1,018
August	62	-266	-205	15,624	36	0	701	311	1,012
September	-236	-144	-379	13,974	24	0	694	307	1,001
October	-272	469	197	13,646	17	0	685	322	1,007
November	13	6	19	15,024	70	0	686	322	1,007
December	-35	45	10	15,033	16	0	685	323	1,008
Average	25	101	126	15,204	41	0	685	323	1,008
2006									
January	-35	20	-15	14,806	27	0	683	324	1,007
February	^R 47	^R 635	^R 681	^R 14,579	^R 15	0	685	^R 342	^R 1,026
March	^E 51	^E 325	^E 375	^E 14,566	^E 21	0	^E 686	^E 343	^E 1,030
3-Month Average	^E 20	^E 316	^E 336	^E 14,653	^E 21	0	^E 686	^E 343	^E 1,030
2005 3-Month Average	139	361	500	15,152	33	0	688	319	1,007
2004 3-Month Average	151	313	464	14,760	11	0	652	297	949

^a Stocks are at end of period.

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

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

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

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

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

R=Revised. E=Estimate. - =Not applicable. (s)=Less than +500 barrels

per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

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

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

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Imports From Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf ^a							
	Bahrain		Iran ^b		Iraq		Kuwait ^c	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	11	0	223	216	4	4	47	42
1975 Average	16	0	280	278	2	2	16	4
1980 Average	(s)	0	9	8	28	28	27	27
1985 Average	4	0	27	27	46	46	21	4
1990 Average	1	0	0	0	518	514	86	79
1995 Average	1	0	0	0	0	0	218	213
1996 Average	1	0	0	0	1	1	236	235
1997 Average	0	0	0	0	89	89	253	253
1998 Average	1	0	0	0	336	336	301	300
1999 Average	0	0	0	0	725	725	248	246
2000 Average	1	0	0	0	620	620	272	263
2001 Average	(s)	0	0	0	795	795	250	237
2002 Average	0	0	0	0	459	459	228	216
2003 Average	1	0	0	0	481	481	220	208
2004 January	0	0	0	0	578	578	244	238
February	0	0	0	0	646	646	92	80
March	0	0	0	0	655	655	220	214
April	0	0	0	0	769	755	328	322
May	7	0	0	0	674	674	278	273
June	0	0	0	0	636	636	224	224
July	0	0	0	0	593	593	277	268
August	13	0	0	0	800	800	197	191
September	0	0	0	0	623	623	365	327
October	13	0	0	0	647	647	229	229
November	10	0	0	0	629	629	324	324
December	0	0	0	0	626	626	219	205
Average	4	0	0	0	656	655	250	241
2005 January	0	0	0	0	477	477	203	197
February	0	0	0	0	523	523	183	177
March	0	0	0	0	548	548	207	179
April	0	0	0	0	542	542	164	164
May	0	0	0	0	588	588	219	213
June	0	0	0	0	608	608	184	184
July	0	0	0	0	615	615	278	272
August	0	0	0	0	369	369	219	199
September	0	0	0	0	453	443	195	183
October	0	0	0	0	577	563	330	271
November	0	0	0	0	572	572	289	273
December	0	0	0	0	390	390	291	268
Average	0	0	0	0	522	520	231	215
2006 January	0	0	0	0	532	532	74	73
February	0	0	0	0	450	450	158	152
2-Month Average	0	0	0	0	493	493	114	110
2005 2-Month Average	0	0	0	0	499	499	194	187
2004 2-Month Average	0	0	0	0	611	611	171	161

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

^b In January 1988, a small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States from the Virgin Islands. The oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on November 29, 1987.

^c Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.
(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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Table 3.3b Petroleum Imports From Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., and Total Persian Gulf
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Persian Gulf ^a							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total ^a	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	848	802
1975 Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,165	1,121
1980 Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	1,519	1,508
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	311	244
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	1,966	1,801
1995 Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,573	1,479
1996 Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,604	1,488
1997 Average	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	1,755	1,635
1998 Average	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,136	2,044
1999 Average	10	1	1,478	1,387	2	0	2,464	2,360
2000 Average	9	0	1,572	1,523	15	3	2,488	2,409
2001 Average	13	(s)	1,662	1,611	40	21	2,761	2,664
2002 Average	15	9	1,552	1,519	15	10	2,269	2,213
2003 Average	3	0	1,774	1,726	21	10	2,501	2,425
2004 January	0	0	1,477	1,432	9	0	2,309	2,248
February	0	0	1,369	1,295	0	0	2,108	2,021
March	0	0	1,531	1,478	1	0	2,407	2,346
April	5	5	1,177	1,162	54	29	2,333	2,273
May	0	0	1,519	1,493	7	0	2,485	2,439
June	0	0	1,498	1,455	24	0	2,382	2,315
July	0	0	1,655	1,622	6	0	2,531	2,483
August	0	0	1,865	1,755	53	33	2,928	2,778
September	17	0	1,732	1,567	27	0	2,764	2,517
October	0	0	1,646	1,581	27	0	2,562	2,458
November	4	0	1,707	1,631	13	0	2,688	2,585
December	40	40	1,502	1,449	15	0	2,402	2,320
Average	5	4	1,558	1,495	20	5	2,493	2,400
2005 January	0	0	1,645	1,602	11	0	2,337	2,276
February	1	0	1,574	1,525	10	0	2,291	2,224
March	1	0	1,623	1,553	6	0	2,384	2,279
April	0	0	1,494	1,449	9	0	2,209	2,154
May	0	0	1,526	1,430	22	22	2,355	2,254
June	0	0	1,623	1,598	15	0	2,429	2,390
July	0	0	1,689	1,499	10	0	2,592	2,386
August	0	0	1,577	1,444	7	0	2,171	2,012
September	8	0	1,358	1,269	36	26	2,049	1,921
October	18	0	1,327	1,180	42	34	2,295	2,048
November	19	0	1,370	1,267	45	21	2,294	2,132
December	6	0	1,472	1,438	8	0	2,166	2,097
Average	4	0	1,523	1,438	18	9	2,298	2,181
2006 January	7	0	1,369	1,335	7	0	1,989	1,941
February	0	0	1,451	1,418	10	0	2,069	2,020
2-Month Average	4	0	1,408	1,375	8	0	2,027	1,978
2005 2-Month Average	(s)	0	1,611	1,565	11	0	2,315	2,252
2004 2-Month Average	0	0	1,425	1,366	5	0	2,212	2,138

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

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Columbia.

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Table 3.3c Petroleum Imports From Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, and Libya
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC ^{a,b}									
	Algeria		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	136	120	48	47	0	0	213	200	164	133
1975 Average	282	264	57	57	27	27	390	379	232	223
1980 Average	488	456	27	17	26	25	348	314	554	548
1985 Average	187	84	67	56	52	51	314	292	4	0
1990 Average	280	63	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1995 Average	234	27	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996 Average	256	8	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997 Average	285	6	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	51	0	0
1998 Average	290	10	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	50	0	0
1999 Average	259	25	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	70	0	0
2000 Average	225	1	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	48	36	0	0
2001 Average	278	11	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	40	0	0
2002 Average	264	30	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	50	0	0
2003 Average	382	112	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	37	26	0	0
2004 January	345	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	17	14	0	0
February	400	92	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	44	0	0
March	496	253	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	32	0	0
April	488	268	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	74	74	0	0
May	495	234	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	39	39	0	0
June	464	216	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	51	34	34
July	581	297	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	72	32	32
August	536	352	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	9	34	34
September	385	187	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	41	41	33	33
October	299	114	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	27	10	66	66
November	465	240	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	29	11	31	20
December	464	199	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	12	0
Average	452	215	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	34	20	18
2005 January	368	146	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	22	22	0	0
February	504	219	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	96	96
March	378	134	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	19	5	0
April	467	232	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	25	25	21	20
May	449	152	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	35	35
June	574	292	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	7	7	106	87
July	535	325	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	40	16
August	610	330	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	20	20	136	116
September	447	218	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	33	10	37	20
October	491	216	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	39	83	55
November	500	265	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	22	22	61	51
December	405	212	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	28	28	53	34
Average	477	228	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	19	56	44
2006 January	713	235	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	8	69	39
February	446	163	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	12	12	69	58
2-Month Average	586	201	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	20	10	69	48
2005 2-Month Average	432	181	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	17	17	46	46
2004 2-Month Average	372	108	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	32	29	0	0

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

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

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Other OPEC ^{a,b}						Total OPEC ^c	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total		Total	Crude Oil
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil		
1973 Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,156	1,293	2,993	2,095
1975 Average	762	746	702	395	2,452	2,091	3,601	3,211
1980 Average	857	841	481	156	2,781	2,356	4,300	3,864
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,522	1,069	1,830	1,312
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,332	1,713	4,296	3,514
1995 Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,430	1,862	4,002	3,341
1996 Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,609	1,950	4,211	3,438
1997 Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,814	2,140	4,569	3,775
1998 Average	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,771	2,125	4,905	4,169
1999 Average	657	623	1,493	1,150	2,489	1,869	4,953	4,228
2000 Average	896	875	1,546	1,223	2,716	2,135	5,203	4,544
2001 Average	885	842	1,553	1,291	2,768	2,184	5,528	4,848
2002 Average	621	589	1,398	1,201	2,336	1,870	4,605	4,083
2003 Average	867	832	1,376	1,183	2,662	2,153	5,162	4,578
2004 January	1,011	927	1,563	1,298	2,935	2,362	5,244	4,610
February	1,166	1,047	1,565	1,294	3,179	2,477	5,286	4,498
March	1,284	1,207	1,609	1,343	3,425	2,835	5,833	5,181
April	1,101	1,063	1,599	1,372	3,261	2,777	5,593	5,050
May	1,270	1,189	1,603	1,371	3,406	2,832	5,884	5,272
June	1,260	1,208	1,723	1,439	3,553	2,948	5,935	5,263
July	1,102	1,020	1,495	1,228	3,314	2,650	5,845	5,132
August	1,252	1,184	1,474	1,194	3,341	2,772	6,256	5,550
September	1,076	1,012	1,314	1,070	2,849	2,344	5,613	4,860
October	1,079	1,041	1,561	1,330	3,030	2,561	5,580	5,018
November	1,050	1,032	1,532	1,237	3,106	2,539	5,783	5,124
December	1,027	1,006	1,616	1,379	3,131	2,595	5,533	4,915
Average	1,140	1,078	1,554	1,297	3,211	2,642	5,701	5,042
2005 January	1,067	1,007	1,573	1,349	3,029	2,524	5,366	4,800
February	1,205	1,114	1,690	1,357	3,505	2,797	5,796	5,021
March	953	879	1,517	1,315	2,891	2,346	5,275	4,625
April	1,243	1,130	1,567	1,391	3,323	2,799	5,532	4,953
May	1,214	1,111	1,574	1,273	3,282	2,580	5,637	4,834
June	1,089	1,012	1,593	1,292	3,369	2,689	5,798	5,079
July	1,156	1,047	1,623	1,327	3,365	2,726	5,957	5,112
August	1,112	1,053	1,560	1,299	3,438	2,818	5,610	4,830
September	1,047	942	1,364	1,073	2,928	2,263	4,978	4,184
October	1,194	1,094	1,250	909	3,075	2,313	5,370	4,361
November	1,248	1,163	1,246	1,009	3,076	2,509	5,370	4,641
December	1,246	1,174	1,521	1,183	3,254	2,631	5,420	4,727
Average	1,147	1,060	1,506	1,231	3,209	2,581	5,508	4,762
2006 January	1,186	1,133	1,539	1,228	3,533	2,642	5,522	4,583
February	1,377	1,342	1,475	1,178	3,378	2,752	5,448	4,772
2-Month Average	1,277	1,232	1,508	1,204	3,459	2,695	5,486	4,673
2005 2-Month Average	1,133	1,058	1,628	1,353	3,255	2,653	5,570	4,905
2004 2-Month Average	1,086	985	1,564	1,296	3,053	2,418	5,264	4,556

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

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

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

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC ^{a,b}											
	Angola		Australia		Bahamas		Brazil		Canada		China	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1975 Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1980 Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1985 Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1990 Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1995 Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996 Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997 Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998 Average	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999 Average	361	357	42	31	3	0	26	0	1,539	1,178	21	13
2000 Average	301	295	56	49	0	0	51	5	1,807	1,348	44	33
2001 Average	328	321	43	34	10	0	82	13	1,828	1,356	24	13
2002 Average	332	321	57	51	34	0	116	58	1,971	1,445	26	20
2003 Average	371	363	34	27	30	0	108	50	2,072	1,549	27	13
2004 January	277	277	20	20	20	0	158	103	2,204	1,638	13	7
February	273	271	23	23	39	0	121	67	2,135	1,521	48	38
March	347	336	22	22	35	0	123	42	2,118	1,610	15	6
April	338	325	0	0	42	0	71	22	2,060	1,586	9	7
May	405	384	39	39	38	0	66	16	2,087	1,646	15	7
June	139	127	21	0	36	0	146	91	2,240	1,724	15	7
July	370	355	38	8	38	0	143	95	2,178	1,667	38	21
August	354	341	21	21	60	0	84	50	2,012	1,503	8	7
September	382	361	22	22	43	0	138	102	2,141	1,686	8	6
October	197	185	19	19	34	0	93	26	2,225	1,692	38	24
November	402	402	21	21	48	0	36	0	2,108	1,561	32	23
December	306	306	82	62	24	0	70	0	2,152	1,556	29	22
Average	316	306	27	21	38	0	104	51	2,138	1,616	22	14
2005 January	436	424	21	21	32	0	123	32	2,175	1,564	24	22
February	394	369	11	11	43	0	153	52	2,073	1,513	29	23
March	675	675	0	0	46	0	55	32	1,985	1,451	29	27
April	365	365	0	0	32	0	49	36	2,190	1,676	31	21
May	353	341	0	0	58	0	134	115	2,188	1,722	31	30
June	397	397	21	21	34	0	226	212	2,155	1,705	41	14
July	219	219	51	22	74	0	156	138	2,079	1,624	17	9
August	609	585	3	0	11	0	226	127	2,087	1,610	24	18
September	473	451	45	21	21	0	159	83	2,203	1,679	29	23
October	566	501	0	0	23	0	192	79	2,083	1,493	56	37
November	659	641	21	21	8	0	151	65	2,317	1,776	47	36
December	435	425	0	0	3	0	242	159	2,523	1,899	34	23
Average	465	450	14	10	32	0	156	94	2,172	1,643	32	24
2006 January	433	420	20	20	10	0	106	61	2,311	1,768	25	23
February	478	464	0	0	22	0	203	164	2,262	1,710	27	21
2-Month Average	454	441	11	11	16	0	152	110	2,287	1,740	26	22
2005 2-Month Average	416	398	16	16	37	0	137	42	2,126	1,540	26	22
2004 2-Month Average	276	275	21	21	30	0	140	86	2,170	1,581	30	22

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC ^{a,b}											
	Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	9	2	-	-	-	-	125	0	12	1	16	1
1975 Average	9	0	-	-	-	-	27	0	8	5	71	70
1980 Average	4	0	-	-	-	-	4	0	70	61	533	507
1985 Average	23	0	-	-	-	-	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1990 Average	182	140	-	-	-	-	58	2	41	40	755	689
1995 Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996 Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997 Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998 Average	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999 Average	468	452	118	114	168	168	10	0	35	21	1,324	1,254
2000 Average	342	318	128	125	143	143	30	0	45	29	1,373	1,313
2001 Average	296	260	120	113	140	140	40	0	37	15	1,440	1,394
2002 Average	260	235	110	100	143	143	34	0	16	9	1,547	1,500
2003 Average	195	166	145	139	131	131	34	0	31	21	1,623	1,569
2004 January	300	276	197	187	97	97	24	0	24	14	1,652	1,604
February	110	61	235	222	163	163	24	0	5	0	1,591	1,497
March	124	105	113	95	108	108	70	0	22	8	1,662	1,576
April	164	136	253	225	169	169	49	0	0	0	1,607	1,566
May	202	173	271	271	116	116	38	0	31	22	1,751	1,666
June	202	192	205	186	195	195	41	0	23	5	1,729	1,668
July	136	83	277	249	117	117	67	0	34	34	1,676	1,603
August	191	143	282	256	65	65	66	0	64	33	1,655	1,588
September	183	148	302	302	94	94	53	0	21	12	1,600	1,527
October	156	127	299	293	236	236	23	0	59	30	1,769	1,722
November	159	123	237	237	116	116	14	0	28	12	1,664	1,604
December	181	135	267	261	233	233	40	0	42	42	1,612	1,552
Average	176	142	245	232	142	142	43	0	30	18	1,665	1,598
2005 January	150	122	315	309	145	145	24	0	64	40	1,501	1,420
February	110	99	356	356	140	140	14	0	17	0	1,585	1,488
March	126	108	305	305	196	196	18	0	0	0	1,648	1,590
April	237	183	261	240	64	64	21	0	11	0	1,632	1,541
May	176	116	238	238	109	109	49	0	27	13	1,826	1,748
June	251	227	312	288	64	64	65	0	22	22	1,746	1,616
July	205	172	226	217	124	124	51	0	24	11	1,593	1,497
August	266	208	297	292	162	162	47	0	0	0	1,724	1,614
September	158	112	198	191	193	192	67	0	27	11	1,326	1,249
October	176	111	275	273	126	126	81	0	22	11	1,583	1,468
November	330	281	264	264	66	66	39	0	25	10	1,777	1,658
December	159	135	340	340	139	139	44	0	0	0	1,797	1,707
Average	196	156	282	276	128	127	44	0	20	10	1,646	1,550
2006 January	195	169	380	373	61	61	84	0	13	13	1,796	1,701
February	168	126	234	222	34	34	48	0	15	12	1,878	1,774
2-Month Average	182	148	311	302	48	48	67	0	14	12	1,835	1,735
2005 2-Month Average	131	111	335	331	143	143	19	0	42	21	1,541	1,452
2004 2-Month Average	208	172	215	204	129	129	24	0	15	7	1,623	1,552

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

^d Through December 1994, Gabon was a member of OPEC. See Table 3.3c.

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

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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Table 3.3g Petroleum Imports From Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Puerto Rico, Russia, and Spain
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC ^{a,b}											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^c		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	53	0	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	26	0
1975 Average	19	4	332	0	17	12	90	0	14	0	1	0
1980 Average	2	(s)	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	1	0
1985 Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1990 Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1995 Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996 Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997 Average	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998 Average	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999 Average	27	0	65	0	304	263	13	0	89	21	10	0
2000 Average	30	1	90	0	343	302	15	0	72	7	25	0
2001 Average	43	0	81	0	341	281	4	0	90	0	31	0
2002 Average	66	0	81	0	393	348	(s)	0	210	85	17	0
2003 Average	87	0	70	0	270	181	0	0	254	151	24	0
2004 January	34	0	80	0	241	149	0	0	136	8	0	0
February	131	0	153	0	263	168	0	0	184	11	11	0
March	173	0	0	0	287	217	0	0	194	42	42	0
April	111	0	28	0	208	131	0	0	372	228	53	0
May	95	0	5	0	298	206	0	0	226	142	35	0
June	135	0	1	0	209	155	0	0	432	321	8	0
July	110	0	2	0	318	193	0	0	397	206	8	0
August	97	0	13	0	321	163	0	0	256	126	17	0
September	50	0	25	0	148	59	0	0	234	68	0	0
October	132	0	15	0	223	107	0	0	295	156	20	0
November	58	0	30	0	245	105	0	0	490	402	45	0
December	85	0	4	0	165	63	0	0	365	196	53	0
Average	101	0	29	0	244	143	0	0	298	158	24	0
2005 January	70	18	9	0	259	162	1	0	318	176	7	0
February	110	0	21	0	114	50	0	0	458	288	20	0
March	73	0	25	0	269	165	0	0	485	295	9	0
April	113	0	10	0	250	137	0	0	645	464	34	0
May	178	0	23	0	229	117	0	0	325	185	40	0
June	132	0	57	0	357	194	0	0	350	116	37	0
July	197	0	65	0	206	102	0	0	587	324	34	0
August	108	0	37	0	131	59	0	0	229	54	32	0
September	200	0	29	0	244	125	0	0	466	150	26	0
October	226	0	35	0	287	145	2	0	435	175	19	0
November	206	0	21	0	232	103	0	0	217	47	30	0
December	173	0	28	0	177	66	0	0	275	50	35	0
Average	149	2	30	0	230	119	(s)	0	398	193	27	0
2006 January	216	0	44	0	205	67	0	0	218	0	14	0
February	142	0	57	0	199	71	0	0	304	43	35	0
2-Month Average	181	0	50	0	202	69	0	0	259	20	24	0
2005 2-Month Average	89	10	14	0	190	109	(s)	0	384	229	13	0
2004 2-Month Average	81	0	115	0	252	158	0	0	160	9	5	0

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

^c Imports from other republics in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1973 through 1992.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports

are included. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Table 3.3h Petroleum Imports From Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, U.S. Virgin Islands, Other Non-OPEC, Total Non-OPEC, and Total Imports
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC ^{a,b}										Total Imports	
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		U.S. Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC ^c		Total ^d			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	255	60	15	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1975 Average	242	115	14	(s)	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1980 Average	176	115	176	173	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1985 Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1990 Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1995 Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996 Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997 Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998 Average	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999 Average	58	40	365	284	280	1	575	304	5,899	4,502	10,852	8,731
2000 Average	85	56	366	291	291	0	618	214	6,257	4,526	11,459	9,071
2001 Average	72	51	324	244	268	0	702	244	6,343	4,480	11,871	9,328
2002 Average	80	68	478	405	236	0	720	270	6,925	5,058	11,530	9,140
2003 Average	98	67	440	359	288	0	773	303	7,103	5,087	12,264	9,665
2004												
January	93	55	233	126	302	0	665	175	6,770	4,737	12,014	9,347
February	127	79	402	297	293	0	1,040	402	7,372	4,819	12,658	9,317
March	107	56	449	293	302	0	1,201	391	7,516	4,907	13,349	10,088
April	110	77	463	306	290	0	893	287	7,290	5,065	12,883	10,115
May	100	41	439	250	328	0	905	201	7,491	5,180	13,375	10,452
June	59	34	427	304	378	0	983	261	7,626	5,270	13,561	10,533
July	108	54	417	264	379	0	875	217	7,725	5,166	13,570	10,298
August	101	56	283	174	355	0	1,129	383	7,432	4,910	13,689	10,460
September	64	38	192	94	342	0	1,021	319	7,063	4,837	12,676	9,697
October	57	48	487	292	352	0	1,129	388	7,858	5,344	13,438	10,362
November	63	32	290	156	296	0	1,245	320	7,625	5,114	13,409	10,238
December	64	22	480	303	344	0	957	432	7,555	5,186	13,088	10,101
Average	88	49	380	238	330	0	1,003	314	7,444	5,046	13,145	10,088
2005												
January	84	50	283	162	302	0	951	376	7,295	5,044	12,661	9,844
February	86	56	337	190	329	0	1,342	502	7,740	5,137	13,536	10,158
March	100	64	447	290	278	0	875	320	7,644	5,519	12,919	10,144
April	136	87	394	256	358	0	1,011	292	7,844	5,361	13,376	10,314
May	102	68	345	194	367	0	1,061	338	7,858	5,332	13,495	10,166
June	137	70	421	269	331	0	1,310	460	8,464	5,673	14,262	10,753
July	89	52	404	259	319	0	1,045	374	7,766	5,144	13,724	10,256
August	130	68	442	321	296	0	1,239	393	8,102	5,511	13,711	10,341
September	99	25	410	209	289	0	1,413	372	8,077	4,894	13,055	9,078
October	124	74	444	219	411	0	1,531	307	8,695	5,019	14,064	9,380
November	116	70	474	229	300	0	1,366	359	8,665	5,625	14,036	10,265
December	112	62	240	33	335	0	996	223	8,085	5,260	13,506	9,988
Average	110	62	387	219	326	0	1,176	358	8,019	5,294	13,527	10,056
2006												
January	138	96	187	36	277	0	1,322	323	8,054	5,131	13,576	9,713
February	62	20	205	82	318	0	1,182	382	7,873	5,125	13,320	9,897
2-Month Average	102	60	196	58	297	0	1,255	351	7,968	5,128	13,455	9,800
2005 2-Month Average	85	53	309	175	315	0	1,137	436	7,506	5,088	13,077	9,993
2004 2-Month Average	109	67	315	209	298	0	846	285	7,061	4,777	12,325	9,333

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

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

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

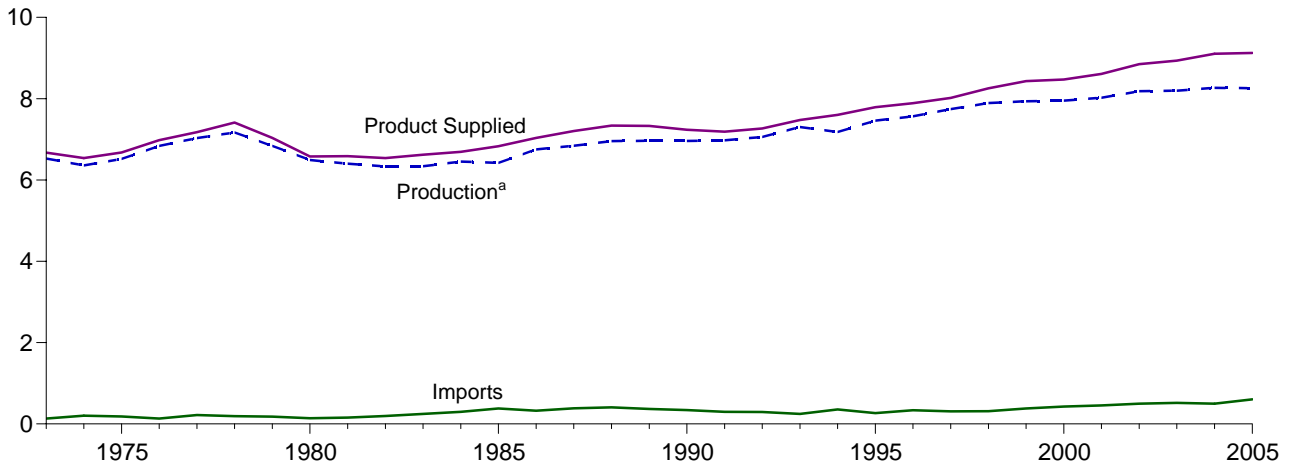
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

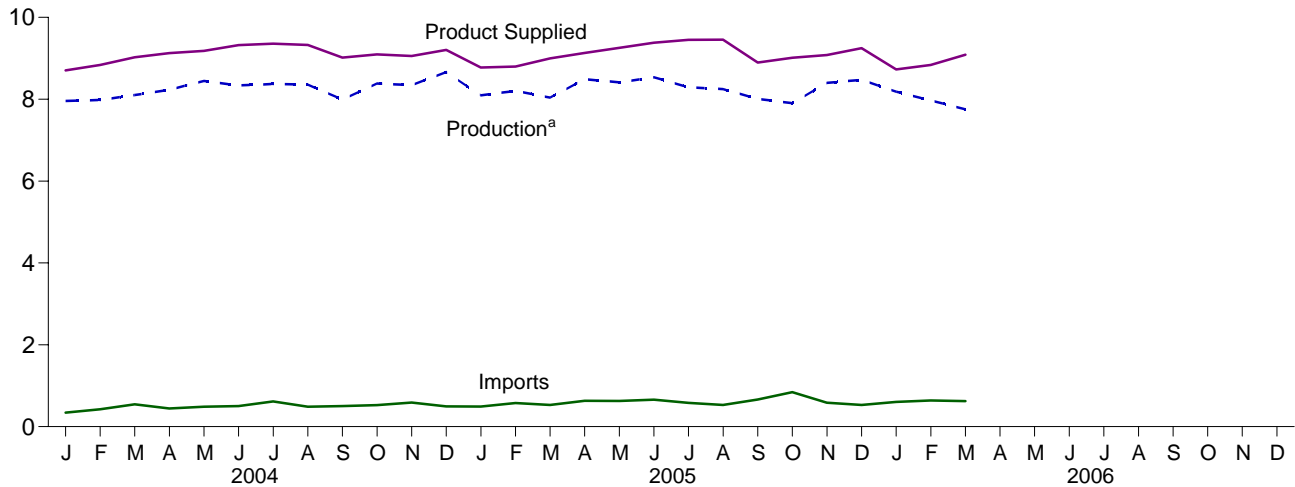
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

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

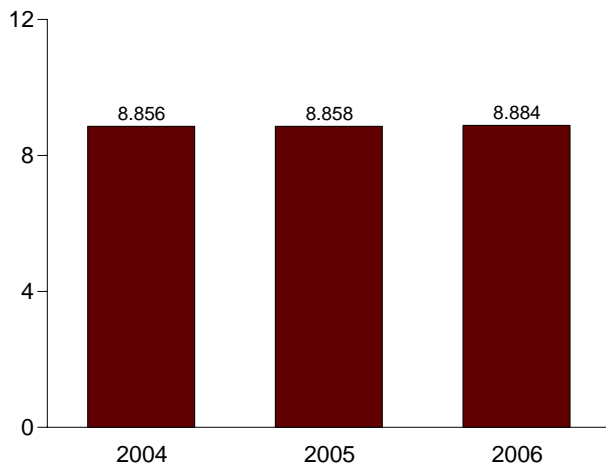
Overview, 1973-2005



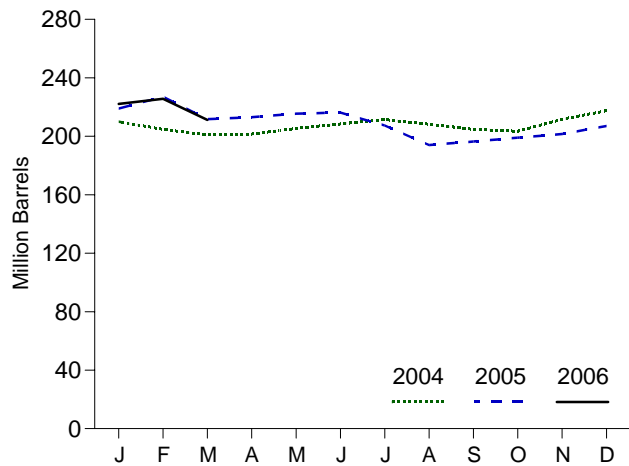
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Total Stocks, End of Month



^aRefinery and blender net production.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks ^a		
	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports ^b	Adjustments ^c	Stock Change ^{b,d,e}	Exports	Product Supplied	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates ^g
							Finished	Total ^{e,f}	
Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels		
1973 Average	6,527	134	8	-9	4	6,674	NA	209	NA
1975 Average	6,518	184	3	^e 28	2	6,675	NA	235	NA
1980 Average	6,492	140	14	66	1	6,579	NA	^e 261	NA
1985 Average	6,419	381	(s)	-41	10	6,831	190	223	NA
1990 Average	6,959	342	(s)	10	55	7,235	181	220	NA
1995 Average	7,459	265	130	-40	104	7,789	161	202	12
1996 Average	7,565	336	82	-12	104	7,891	157	195	13
1997 Average	7,743	309	127	26	137	8,017	166	210	12
1998 Average	7,892	311	190	15	125	8,253	172	216	14
1999 Average	7,934	382	177	-49	111	8,431	154	193	14
2000 Average	7,951	427	235	-3	144	8,472	153	196	12
2001 Average	8,022	454	290	23	133	8,610	161	210	13
2002 Average	8,183	498	292	1	124	8,848	162	209	12
2003 Average	8,194	518	307	-41	125	8,935	147	207	11
2004 January	7,956	342	234	-266	93	8,705	139	210	11
February	7,979	425	414	-178	159	8,838	133	205	11
March	8,102	545	475	-45	144	9,024	132	201	11
April	8,233	445	609	35	127	9,126	133	201	10
May	8,447	486	500	131	122	9,179	137	205	9
June	8,336	501	661	101	76	9,322	140	208	9
July	8,370	615	491	10	109	9,357	141	211	9
August	8,357	487	525	-83	126	9,327	138	208	10
September	7,993	501	526	-75	79	9,015	136	205	11
October	8,384	526	402	88	126	9,097	138	203	11
November	8,346	587	373	102	148	9,055	141	212	12
December	8,659	493	292	56	183	9,206	143	218	11
Average	8,265	496	458	-10	124	9,105	143	218	11
2005 January	8,094	489	393	55	146	8,775	145	219	11
February	8,204	578	282	128	137	8,798	148	227	11
March	8,040	530	224	-344	142	8,996	138	212	11
April	8,488	630	254	127	114	9,130	142	213	10
May	8,411	628	377	-20	178	9,257	141	216	11
June	8,537	657	364	31	147	9,380	142	216	10
July	8,289	582	507	-221	148	9,451	135	207	9
August	8,245	531	511	-324	157	9,454	125	194	8
September	8,009	664	422	103	95	8,897	128	196	8
October	7,904	844	405	60	80	9,013	130	199	9
November	8,400	584	289	98	96	9,079	133	202	9
December	8,474	531	483	60	182	9,246	135	207	9
Average	8,257	604	377	-23	136	9,125	135	207	9
2006 January	8,185	605	311	274	101	8,727	143	222	9
February	^R 7,969	^R 638	^R 263	^R -87	^R 122	^R 8,836	^R 141	^R 226	^R 11
March	^E 7,755	^E 625	^E 460	^E -378	^E 132	^E 9,086	^E 129	^E 211	NA
3-Month Average	^E 7,970	^E 622	^E 347	^E -63	^E 118	^E 8,884	^E 129	^E 211	NA
2005 3-Month Average	8,110	531	300	-59	142	8,858	138	212	11
2004 3-Month Average	8,013	438	374	-163	131	8,856	132	201	11

^a Stocks are at end of period.

^b Beginning in 1981, excludes motor gasoline blending components.

^c An adjustment for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Through 2004, includes what was previously classified as "Field Production" of finished motor gasoline.

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

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

^f Includes motor gasoline blending components and gasohol, but excludes oxygenates, which are reported separately.

^g See Note 1, "Survey Respondents," at end of section.

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

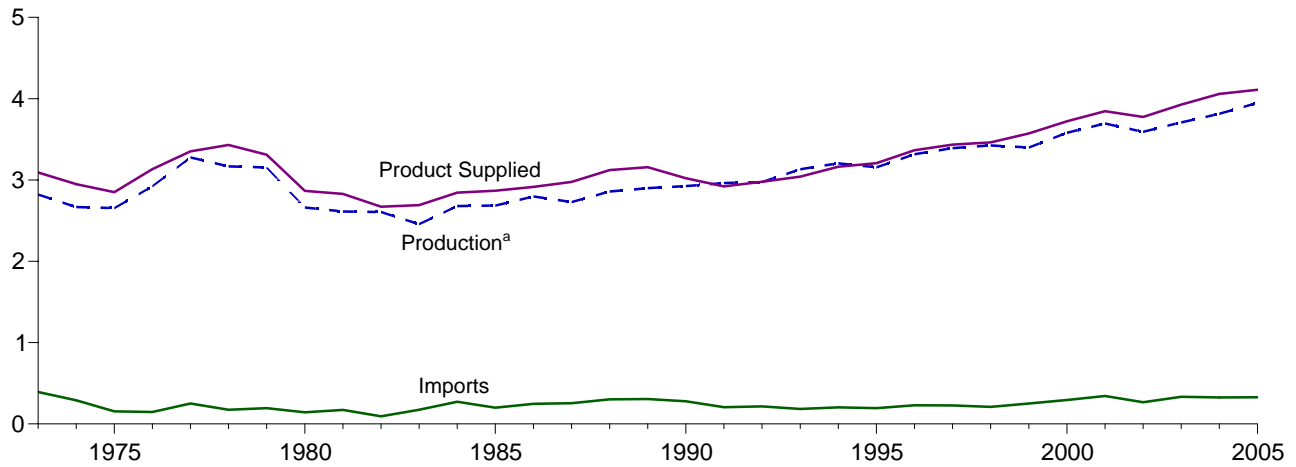
Notes: • See Note 2, "Motor Gasoline," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

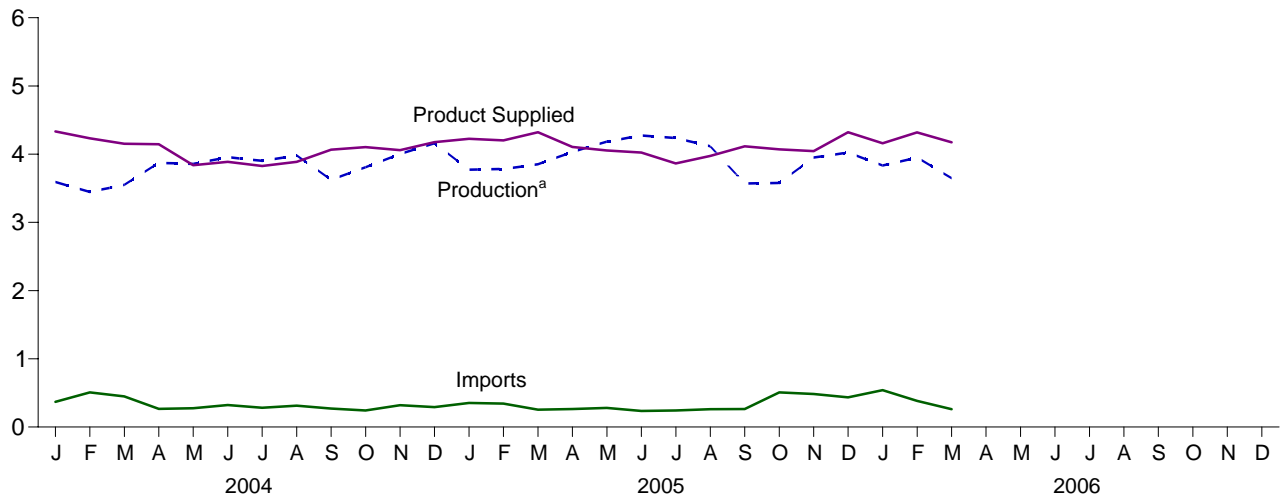
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel Oil
(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

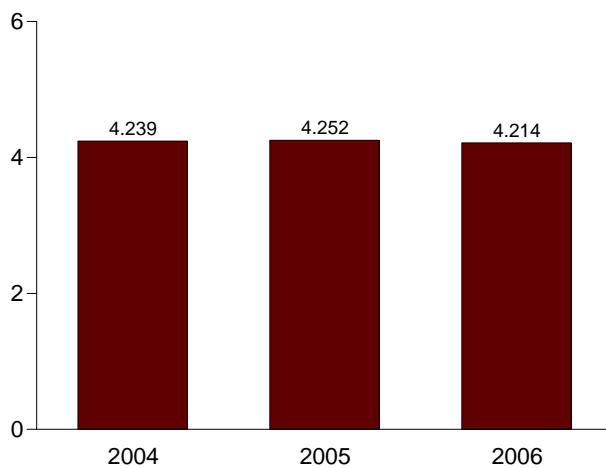
Overview, 1973-2005



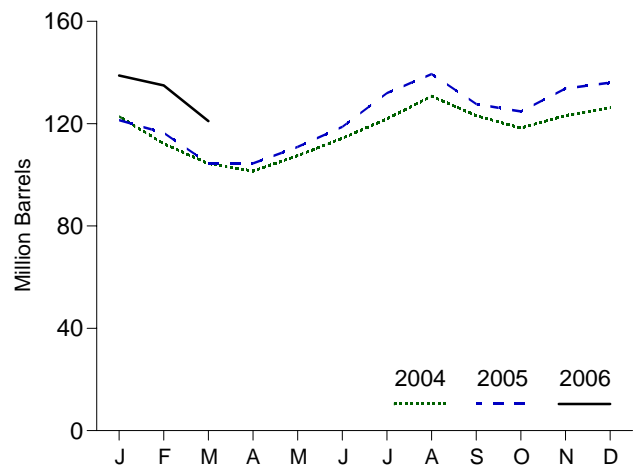
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Total Stocks, End of Month



^aRefinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks ^a			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments ^c	Stock Change ^{d,e,f}	Exports	Product Supplied	Sulfur Content ^b			Total ^f
							<= 15 ppm	> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm	> 500 ppm	
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels				
1973 Average	2,820	392	4	115	9	3,092	NA	NA	NA	196
1975 Average	2,653	155	2	e,f -41	1	2,851	NA	NA	NA	209
1980 Average	2,661	142	2	-64	3	2,866	NA	NA	NA	i 205
1985 Average	2,686	200	2	-48	67	2,868	NA	NA	NA	144
1990 Average	2,925	278	-	73	109	3,021	NA	NA	NA	132
1995 Average	3,155	193	-	-41	183	3,207	(^g)	67	63	130
1996 Average	3,316	230	-	-10	190	3,365	(^g)	68	58	127
1997 Average	3,392	228	-	32	152	3,435	(^g)	68	70	138
1998 Average	3,424	210	-	48	124	3,461	(^g)	77	79	156
1999 Average	3,399	250	-	-84	162	3,572	(^g)	69	56	125
2000 Average	3,580	295	-	-20	173	3,722	(^g)	72	46	118
2001 Average	3,695	344	-	73	119	3,847	(^g)	82	62	145
2002 Average	3,592	267	-	-29	112	3,776	(^g)	81	53	134
2003 Average	3,707	333	-	7	107	3,927	(^g)	82	55	137
2004 January	3,592	370	-	-444	72	4,334	1	73	49	123
February	3,446	507	-	-365	86	4,232	1	67	44	112
March	3,550	449	-	-252	99	4,152	1	64	39	104
April	3,874	267	-	-96	92	4,145	1	65	36	102
May	3,857	275	-	192	100	3,840	1	69	37	107
June	3,956	324	-	228	163	3,888	1	70	44	114
July	3,902	283	-	245	113	3,827	1	73	48	122
August	3,981	313	-	287	120	3,887	1	77	53	131
September	3,625	272	-	-256	88	4,065	1	70	52	123
October	3,808	243	-	-154	101	4,104	1	67	50	118
November	4,004	319	-	163	102	4,058	2	71	51	123
December	4,159	292	-	99	176	4,176	1	75	50	126
Average	3,814	325	-	-28	110	4,058	1	75	50	126
2005 January	3,772	352	-	-151	49	4,226	1	74	46	121
February	3,783	344	-	-179	102	4,203	1	72	43	116
March	3,852	253	-	-382	165	4,323	1	67	36	104
April	4,033	264	-	-1	192	4,106	1	65	38	104
May	4,183	280	-	209	199	4,055	1	69	40	111
June	4,274	236	-	261	227	4,023	1	69	48	119
July	4,236	243	-	425	189	3,865	1	76	55	132
August	4,115	262	-	239	163	3,974	2	78	60	139
September	3,570	263	-	-389	108	4,114	1	67	59	128
October	3,579	507	-	-96	109	4,072	1	67	56	125
November	3,951	485	-	300	92	4,044	1	73	60	134
December	4,025	435	-	73	65	4,323	2	77	57	136
Average	3,949	327	-	27	138	4,110	2	77	57	136
2006 January	3,833	541	-	90	123	4,161	2	78	58	139
February	R 3,952	R 385	-	R -138	R 156	R 4,318	R 2	R 80	53	R 135
March	E 3,648	E 261	-	E -361	E 96	E 4,174	E 2	E 75	E 44	E 121
3-Month Average	E 3,806	E 396	-	E -136	E 124	E 4,214	E 2	E 75	E 44	E 121
2005 3-Month Average	3,803	316	-	-239	106	4,252	1	67	36	104
2004 3-Month Average	3,531	441	-	-353	86	4,239	1	64	39	104

^a Stocks are at end of period.

^b By weight; "ppm" is parts per million.

^c Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as distillate fuel oil). Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

^g Included in "> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm."

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

Notes: • See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section.

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

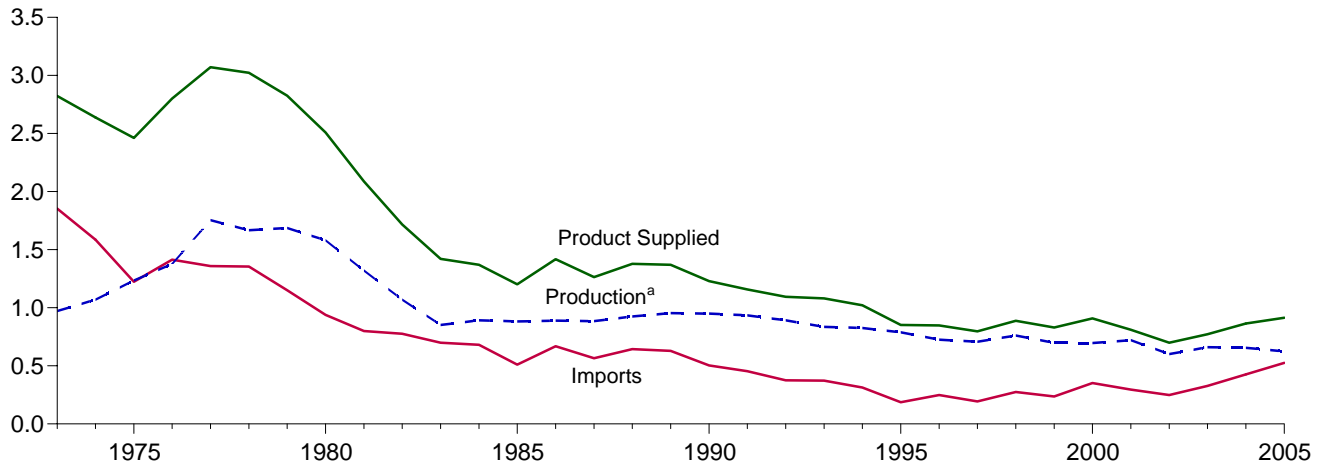
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

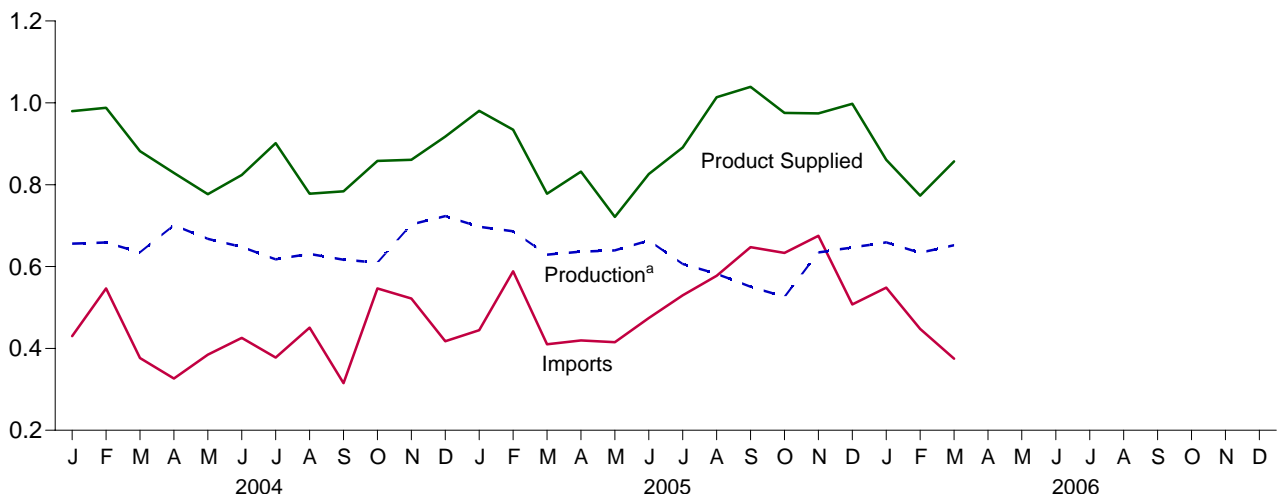
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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

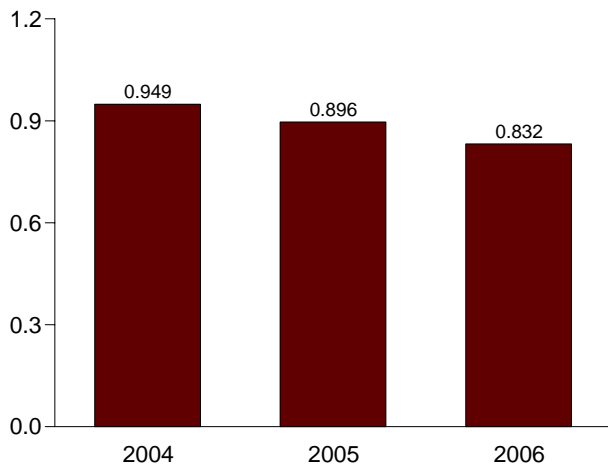
Overview, 1973-2005



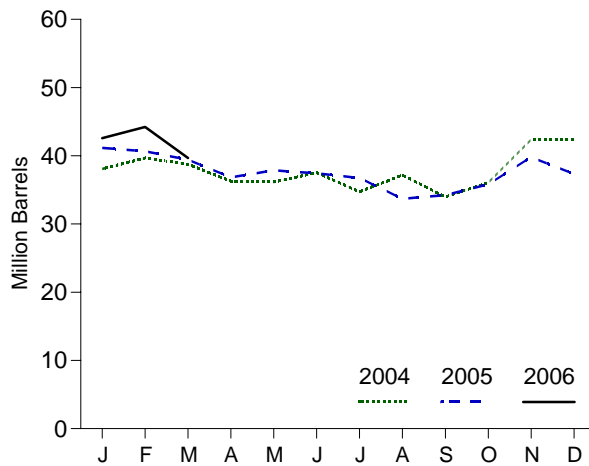
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Total Stocks, End of Month



^aRefinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks ^a			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments ^c	Stock Change ^{d,e}	Exports	Product Supplied	Sulfur Content ^b			Total ^e
							< 0.31%	>= 0.31% and <= 1.00%	> 1.00%	
Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels				
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	NA	NA	NA	53
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	^e -2	15	2,462	NA	NA	NA	74
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	NA	NA	NA	^e 92
1985 Average	882	510	-	-7	197	1,202	NA	NA	NA	50
1990 Average	950	504	-	13	211	1,229	NA	NA	NA	49
1995 Average	788	187	-	-13	136	852	NA	NA	NA	37
1996 Average	726	248	-	24	102	848	NA	NA	NA	46
1997 Average	708	194	-	-15	120	797	NA	NA	NA	40
1998 Average	762	275	-	12	138	887	NA	NA	NA	45
1999 Average	698	237	-	-25	129	830	NA	NA	NA	36
2000 Average	696	352	-	1	139	909	NA	NA	NA	36
2001 Average	721	295	-	13	191	811	NA	NA	NA	41
2002 Average	601	249	-	-27	177	700	NA	NA	NA	31
2003 Average	660	327	-	18	197	772	5	13	19	38
2004 January	656	430	-	9	97	980	4	13	21	38
February	659	547	-	54	163	988	5	13	21	40
March	635	376	-	-29	158	882	6	14	19	39
April	701	326	-	-83	282	829	5	13	18	36
May	668	385	-	-4	280	777	5	12	19	36
June	648	426	-	45	204	824	5	12	20	38
July	618	378	-	-90	184	901	4	11	19	35
August	631	451	-	78	225	778	5	13	19	37
September	617	315	-	-106	254	784	4	12	17	34
October	610	547	-	67	231	858	4	13	19	36
November	703	522	-	210	154	861	4	15	23	42
December	723	418	-	(s)	223	918	6	14	22	42
Average	655	426	-	12	205	865	6	14	22	42
2005 January	697	445	-	-39	200	981	5	15	21	41
February	686	588	-	-18	358	934	5	14	22	41
March	629	410	-	-40	301	778	5	13	21	39
April	636	420	-	-86	310	832	5	14	19	37
May	639	415	-	33	300	721	4	13	21	38
June	663	474	-	-15	326	826	4	12	22	37
July	607	530	-	-22	268	891	5	11	21	37
August	582	578	-	-98	244	1,014	4	10	19	34
September	551	647	-	18	141	1,039	4	11	20	34
October	526	633	-	50	134	975	4	10	21	36
November	634	675	-	133	202	974	5	13	21	40
December	647	508	-	-80	236	998	6	12	20	37
Average	624	526	-	-14	251	913	6	12	20	37
2006 January	659	548	-	169	178	861	6	14	22	43
February	^R 634	^R 448	-	^R 59	^R 249	^R 773	^R 6	^R 16	^R 22	^R 44
March	^E 652	^E 375	-	^E -67	^E 236	^E 857	NA	NA	NA	^E 40
3-Month Average	^E 649	^E 457	-	^E 54	^E 220	^E 832	NA	NA	NA	^E 40
2005 3-Month Average	670	477	-	-33	284	896	5	13	21	39
2004 3-Month Average	650	449	-	11	139	949	6	14	19	39

^a Stocks are at end of period.

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

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

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

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

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

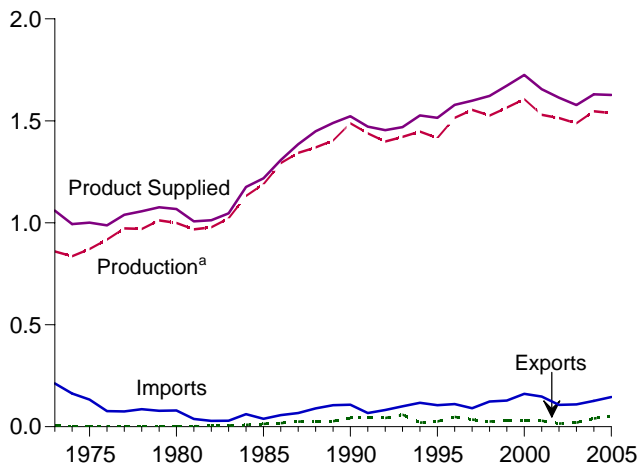
Notes: • See Note 3, "Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils," at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

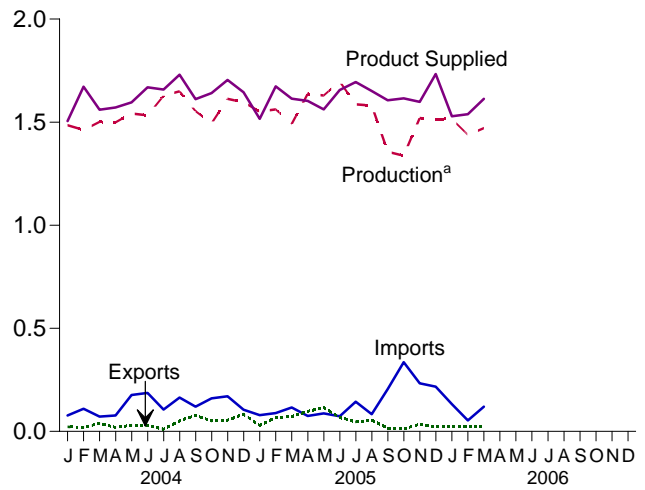
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel
(Million Barrels Per Day, Except as Noted)

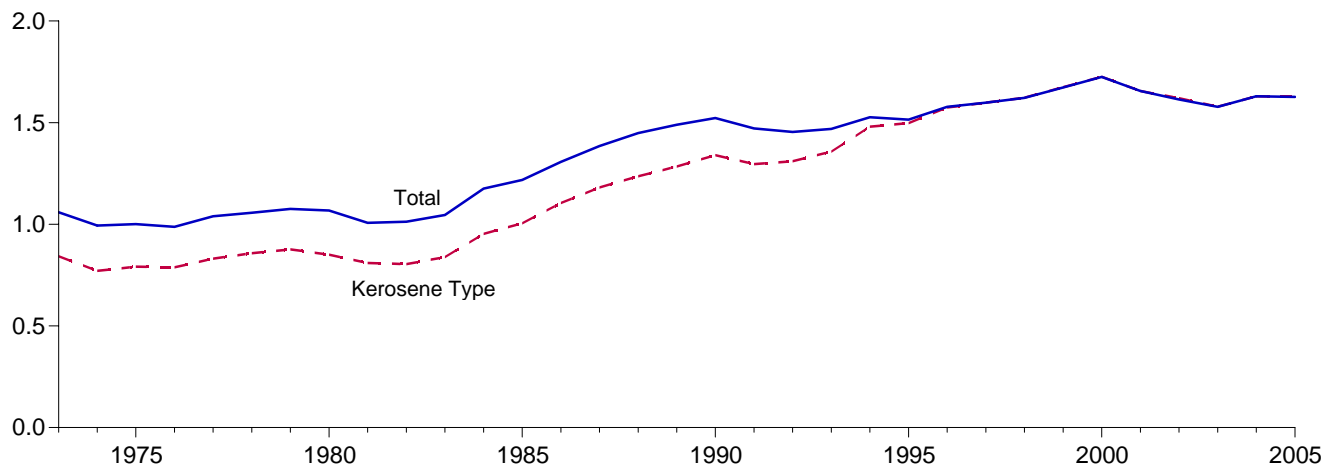
Overview, 1973-2005



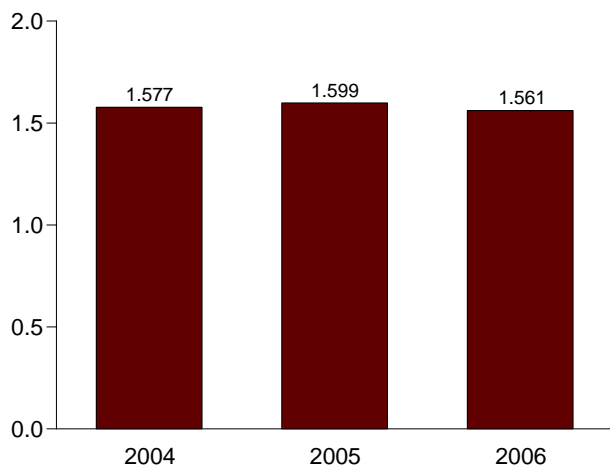
Overview, Monthly



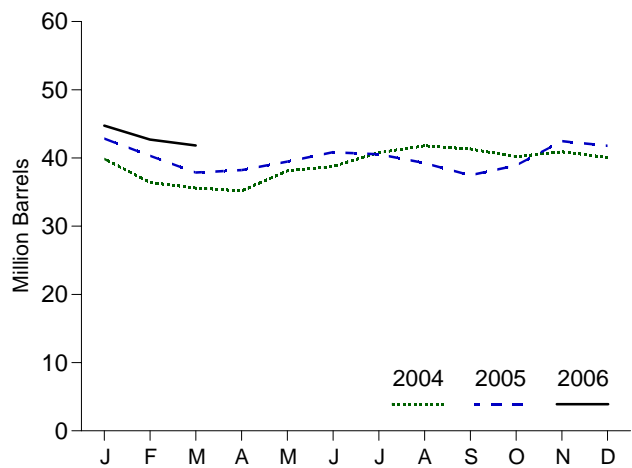
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-2005



Product Supplied, January-March



Total Stocks, End of Month



^aRefinery net production.

Notes: • Through 2004, includes naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other Petroleum Products" on Table

3.10. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
Source: Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition				Stocks ^a	
	Refinery Net Production		Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports ^b	Product Supplied		Kerosene Type	Total ^b
	Kerosene Type	Total ^b				Kerosene Type	Total ^b		
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	679	859	212	8	4	842	1,059	23	29
1975 Average	691	871	133	^d 2	2	791	1,001	25	30
1980 Average	811	999	80	10	1	851	1,068	^d 36	^d 42
1985 Average	983	1,189	39	-4	13	1,005	1,218	34	40
1990 Average	1,311	1,488	108	31	43	1,340	1,522	46	52
1995 Average	1,407	1,416	106	-19	26	1,497	1,514	39	40
1996 Average	1,513	1,515	111	(s)	48	1,575	1,578	40	40
1997 Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,598	1,599	44	44
1998 Average	1,525	1,526	124	2	26	1,623	1,622	45	45
1999 Average	1,565	1,565	128	-11	32	1,675	1,673	40	41
2000 Average	1,606	1,606	162	11	32	1,725	1,725	44	45
2001 Average	1,529	1,530	148	-7	29	1,656	1,655	42	42
2002 Average	1,514	1,514	107	-8	15	1,621	1,614	39	39
2003 Average	1,489	1,488	109	-1	20	1,578	1,578	39	39
2004 January	1,485	1,485	77	35	22	1,505	1,505	40	40
February	1,462	1,462	110	-119	19	1,672	1,672	36	36
March	1,501	1,501	72	-26	39	1,560	1,560	36	36
April	1,499	1,499	77	-14	19	1,571	1,571	35	35
May	1,543	1,543	177	94	30	1,596	1,596	38	38
June	1,532	1,532	187	22	28	1,669	1,669	39	39
July	1,628	1,628	106	66	10	1,658	1,658	41	41
August	1,650	1,650	164	32	52	1,730	1,730	42	42
September	1,553	1,553	120	-16	77	1,611	1,611	41	41
October	1,495	1,495	161	-36	51	1,641	1,641	40	40
November	1,613	1,613	170	24	55	1,704	1,704	41	41
December	1,597	1,597	105	-26	83	1,645	1,645	40	40
Average	1,547	1,547	127	4	40	1,630	1,630	40	40
2005 January	1,551	1,551	79	86	28	1,516	1,516	43	43
February	1,562	1,562	89	-90	67	1,673	1,673	40	40
March	1,491	1,491	116	-80	72	1,614	1,614	38	38
April	1,638	1,638	75	12	98	1,603	1,603	38	38
May	1,630	1,630	88	40	115	1,562	1,562	39	39
June	1,697	1,697	73	46	68	1,656	1,656	41	41
July	1,587	1,587	144	-10	46	1,695	1,695	41	41
August	1,581	1,581	84	-42	55	1,651	1,651	39	39
September	1,357	1,357	205	-59	16	1,606	1,606	37	37
October	1,337	1,337	335	46	11	1,615	1,615	39	39
November	1,520	1,520	233	119	36	1,598	1,598	42	42
December	1,515	1,515	217	-22	21	1,733	1,733	42	42
Average	1,538	1,538	145	4	53	1,627	1,627	42	42
2006 January	1,515	1,515	133	95	24	1,529	1,529	45	45
February	^R 1,438	^R 1,438	^R 54	^R -72	^R 25	^R 1,539	^R 1,539	43	43
March	^E 1,471	^E 1,471	^E 120	^E -48	^E 26	^E 1,613	^E 1,613	^E 42	^E 42
3-Month Average	^E 1,476	^E 1,476	^E 104	^E -6	^E 25	^E 1,561	^E 1,561	^E 42	^E 42
2005 3-Month Average	1,534	1,534	95	-26	55	1,599	1,599	38	38
2004 3-Month Average	1,483	1,483	86	-35	27	1,577	1,577	36	36

^a Stocks are at end of period.

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

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

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

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

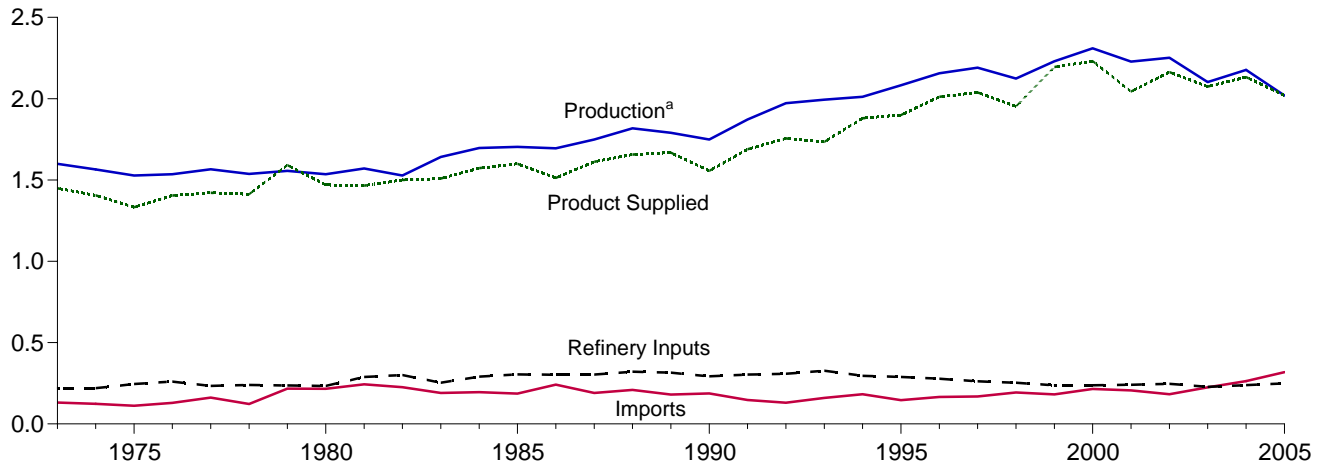
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

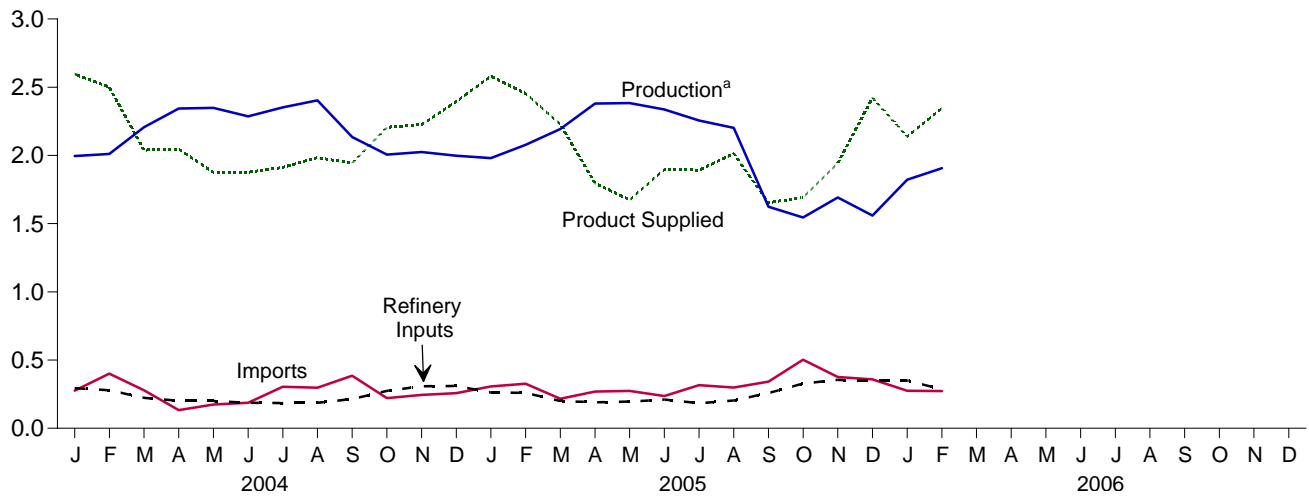
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

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

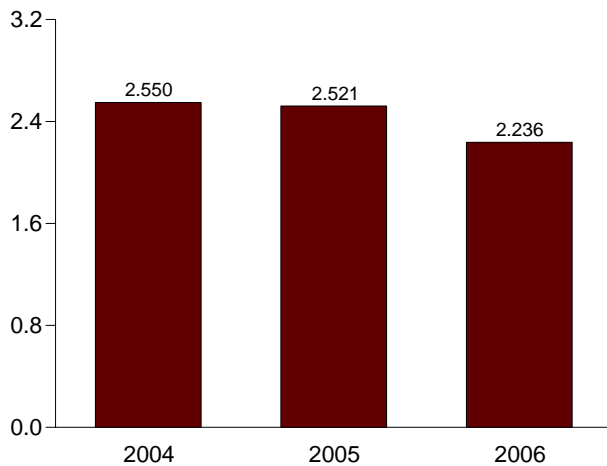
Overview, 1973-2005



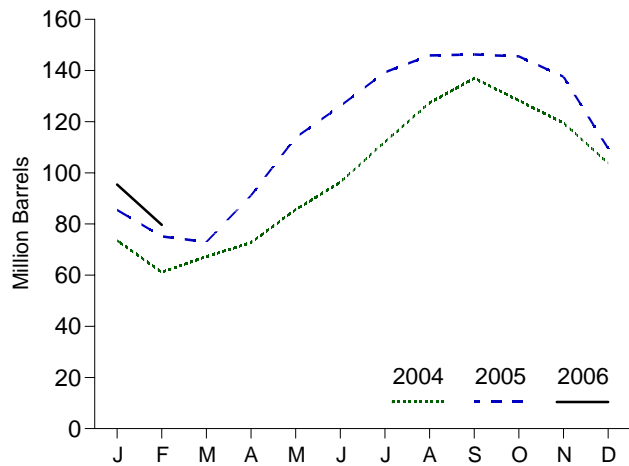
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-February



Stocks, End of Month



^aField production and refinery net production.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

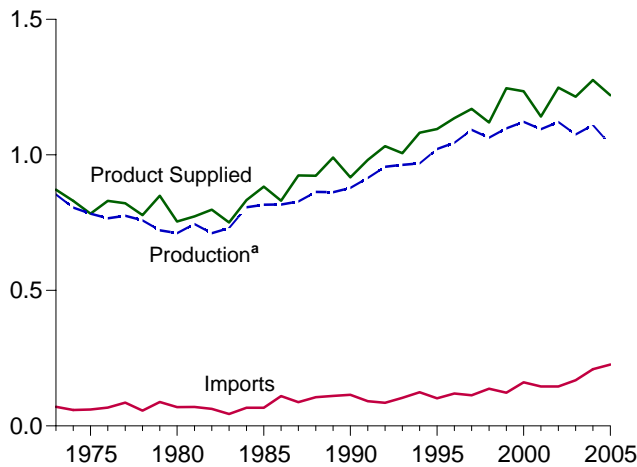
	Supply			Disposition				Stocks ^c
	Field Production ^a	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	1,225	375	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1975 Average	1,217	311	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1980 Average	1,205	330	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1985 Average	1,313	391	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1990 Average	1,250	499	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1995 Average	1,428	654	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996 Average	1,494	662	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997 Average	1,499	691	169	9	263	50	2,038	89
1998 Average	1,450	674	194	70	253	42	1,952	115
1999 Average	1,547	684	182	-71	238	50	2,195	89
2000 Average	1,605	705	215	-19	238	74	2,231	83
2001 Average	1,562	667	206	105	241	44	2,044	121
2002 Average	1,581	671	183	-42	247	67	2,163	106
2003 Average	1,444	658	225	-31	228	56	2,074	94
2004 January	1,539	456	276	-676	294	58	2,596	74
February	1,538	472	400	-426	279	57	2,500	61
March	1,551	656	279	197	223	26	2,039	67
April	1,505	839	133	182	202	49	2,045	73
May	1,500	848	174	417	200	29	1,876	86
June	1,457	830	187	356	187	54	1,877	96
July	1,524	828	304	510	185	48	1,912	112
August	1,566	838	297	491	187	39	1,984	127
September	1,519	617	386	321	214	44	1,942	137
October	1,543	464	221	-282	273	30	2,207	128
November	1,589	436	245	-294	307	30	2,226	119
December	1,552	446	257	-506	310	57	2,394	104
Average	1,532	645	263	25	238	43	2,132	104
2005 January	1,550	430	306	-589	262	33	2,581	85
February	1,600	478	327	-368	260	59	2,454	75
March	1,592	602	216	-70	200	51	2,228	73
April	1,559	821	270	606	191	58	1,796	91
May	1,558	826	273	730	196	58	1,674	114
June	1,489	848	237	411	210	56	1,896	126
July	1,455	801	316	426	184	70	1,892	139
August	1,434	768	298	212	203	71	2,014	146
September	1,232	393	342	12	258	43	1,653	146
October	1,287	259	502	-23	328	51	1,691	146
November	1,370	322	376	-267	355	38	1,942	138
December	1,218	342	358	-904	352	48	2,422	110
Average	1,444	575	318	16	250	53	2,019	110
2006 January	1,440	382	275	-455	351	63	2,138	95
February	1,433	474	273	-564	284	113	2,345	80
2-Month Average	1,437	425	274	-506	319	87	2,236	80
2005 2-Month Average	1,574	452	316	-485	261	45	2,521	75
2004 2-Month Average	1,539	464	336	-555	287	58	2,550	61

^a Liquefied petroleum gases production at natural gas processing plants.
^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
^c Stocks are at end of period.
^d See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see

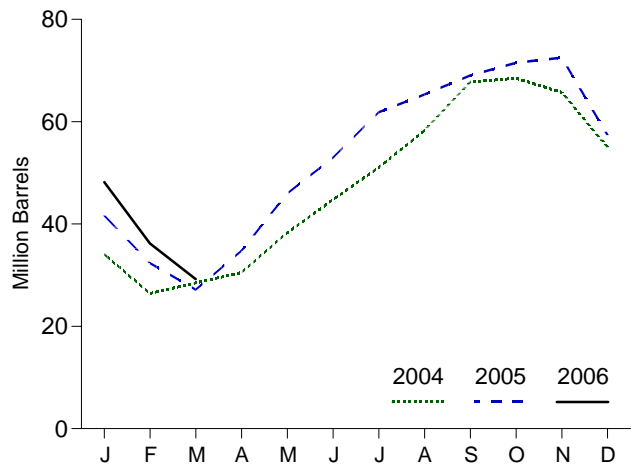
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
 Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

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

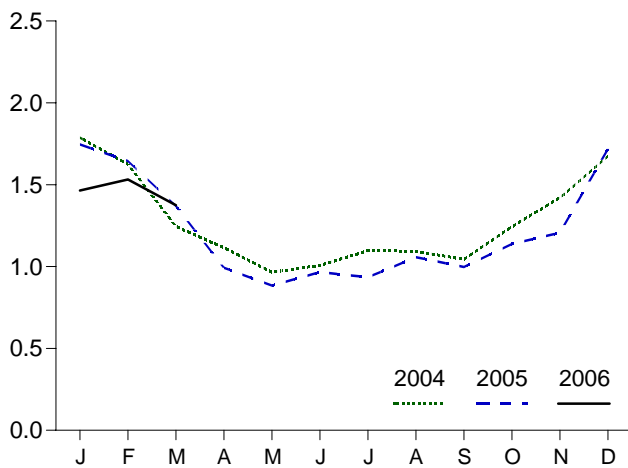
Overview, 1973-2005



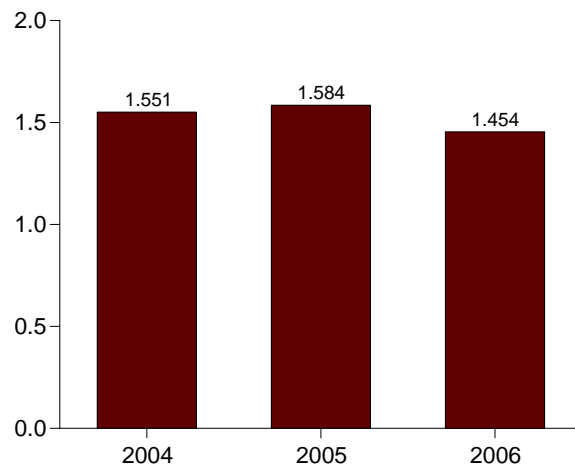
Stocks, End of Month



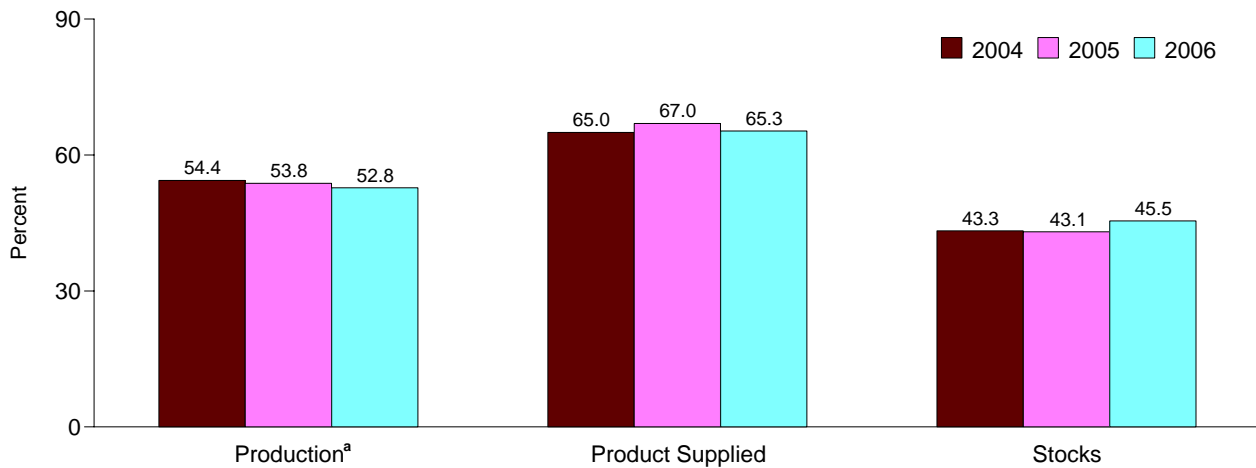
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, February



^aField production and refinery net production.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/petro.html>.

Source: Tables 3.8 and 3.9. Calculation of shares is based on data prior to rounding.

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

	Supply			Disposition				Stocks ^{c,d}
	Field Production ^a	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	583	271	71	30	8	15	872	65
1975 Average	550	234	60	36	11	13	783	82
1980 Average	442	269	69	4	12	10	754	^c 65
1985 Average	521	295	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1990 Average	474	404	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1995 Average	519	503	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996 Average	525	520	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997 Average	528	565	113	3	0	32	1,170	44
1998 Average	513	550	137	56	0	25	1,120	65
1999 Average	529	569	122	-59	0	33	1,246	43
2000 Average	539	583	161	-5	0	53	1,235	41
2001 Average	538	556	145	67	0	31	1,142	66
2002 Average	549	572	145	-36	0	55	1,248	53
2003 Average	506	570	168	-8	0	37	1,215	50
2004 January	526	574	237	-499	0	49	1,787	34
February	536	557	321	-261	0	51	1,625	26
March	533	577	222	65	0	21	1,245	28
April	526	583	96	68	0	22	1,114	31
May	521	586	129	251	0	19	966	38
June	513	581	152	214	0	25	1,008	45
July	527	581	215	204	0	22	1,097	51
August	537	599	216	233	0	26	1,093	58
September	515	564	307	316	0	26	1,045	68
October	520	575	195	23	0	25	1,243	68
November	534	616	207	-92	0	26	1,422	66
December	522	613	221	-346	0	29	1,673	55
Average	526	584	209	15	0	28	1,276	55
2005 January	524	562	258	-430	0	28	1,746	42
February	537	580	230	-331	0	35	1,644	32
March	536	550	150	-168	0	34	1,369	27
April	528	587	168	253	0	38	992	35
May	527	587	170	361	0	39	884	46
June	515	577	150	234	0	42	966	53
July	503	552	206	287	0	39	935	62
August	501	539	168	111	0	40	1,057	65
September	433	466	255	124	0	32	997	69
October	446	441	376	80	0	44	1,138	72
November	469	514	291	33	0	34	1,207	73
December	442	542	291	-488	0	44	1,719	57
Average	497	541	226	7	0	37	1,220	57
2006 January	490	527	200	-297	0	50	1,464	48
February	^R 495	^R 511	^R 201	^R -427	0	^R 103	^R 1,531	^R 36
March	^F 484	^E 524	^E 167	^E -241	0	^E 41	^E 1,375	^E 29
3-Month Average	^E 490	^E 521	^E 189	^E -318	0	^E 63	^E 1,454	^E 29
2005 3-Month Average	532	563	212	-309	0	32	1,584	27
2004 3-Month Average	532	570	258	-231	0	40	1,551	28

^a Propane and propylene production at natural gas processing plants.

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

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

^d Stocks are at end of period.

R=Revised. E=Estimate. F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current month, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

Table 3.10 Other Petroleum Products Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply				Disposition				Stocks ^{d,f}
	Field Production ^a	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjustments ^b	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^e	
	Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973 Average	513	2,301	290	19	1	750	162	2,211	179
1975 Average	416	2,097	144	35	^d -6	537	158	2,001	188
1980 Average	369	2,559	130	30	15	310	197	2,566	^d 205
1985 Average	296	2,183	550	53	22	886	227	1,947	206
1990 Average	309	2,452	705	80	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1995 Average	335	2,522	708	174	-23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average	336	2,541	879	230	-11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 Average	318	2,671	945	215	30	985	402	2,733	213
1998 Average	309	2,753	888	190	18	1,002	380	2,741	219
1999 Average	303	2,709	943	199	-64	1,061	338	2,819	196
2000 Average	306	2,705	938	143	30	991	429	2,642	207
2001 Average	307	2,651	1,095	95	20	1,013	434	2,681	214
2002 Average	300	2,712	1,085	126	-42	1,123	479	2,662	199
2003 Average	275	2,780	1,087	116	21	981	509	2,747	207
2004 January	263	2,628	1,171	152	778	677	400	2,360	231
February	260	2,674	1,352	2	425	667	554	2,642	243
March	277	2,733	1,539	-45	6	1,165	538	2,795	243
April	278	2,897	1,520	-211	-105	1,229	531	2,829	240
May	280	3,003	1,427	-87	-13	1,125	465	3,045	240
June	281	3,017	1,404	-219	-104	888	499	3,200	237
July	288	3,058	1,585	-69	-20	1,061	597	3,225	236
August	298	3,044	1,516	-73	-143	1,089	516	3,322	232
September	278	2,899	1,386	-91	-145	1,121	385	3,111	227
October	278	2,883	1,378	31	-267	1,368	514	2,954	219
November	279	2,892	1,328	64	296	904	462	2,901	228
December	265	2,903	1,422	97	-2	1,268	531	2,891	228
Average	277	2,887	1,419	-37	58	1,049	499	2,940	228
2005 January	259	2,593	1,146	53	502	684	420	2,445	243
February	258	2,792	1,452	127	428	1,100	514	2,587	255
March	266	2,828	1,250	213	80	1,144	540	2,793	257
April	271	2,892	1,404	174	-266	1,780	514	2,713	249
May	285	2,873	1,645	73	177	1,355	475	2,870	255
June	296	2,997	1,832	101	-236	1,380	632	3,451	248
July	292	2,971	1,654	-68	-199	1,478	504	3,066	242
August	278	2,935	1,618	-46	-430	1,402	588	3,224	228
September	244	2,598	1,855	-14	86	1,392	417	2,788	231
October	249	2,411	1,863	23	58	1,220	451	2,817	233
November	248	2,628	1,416	138	-13	1,101	450	2,893	232
December	234	2,693	1,469	-46	-116	1,265	529	2,672	229
Average	265	2,767	1,550	60	4	1,275	503	2,861	229
2006 January	244	2,704	1,761	175	522	1,115	552	2,695	245
February	244	2,685	1,627	213	387	1,258	620	2,504	256
2-Month Average	244	2,695	1,697	193	458	1,183	584	2,604	256
2005 2-Month Average	259	2,687	1,291	88	467	881	465	2,512	255
2004 2-Month Average	262	2,650	1,259	79	608	672	474	2,496	243

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

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

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

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

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

^f Stocks are at end of period.

Notes: • "Other Petroleum Products" include pentanes plus, other

hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil that is used as fuel; beginning in 2005 also includes naphtha-type jet fuel. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports.

Petroleum

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils: The requirement to report crude oil in pipelines or burned on leases as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. Prior to January 1981, the refinery input of unfinished oils

typically exceeded the available supply of unfinished oils. That discrepancy was assumed to be due to the redesignation of distillate and residual fuel oils received as such but used as unfinished oil inputs by the receiving refinery. The imbalance between supply and disposition of unfinished oils would then be subtracted from the production of distillate and residual fuel oils. Two-thirds of that difference was subtracted from distillate and one-third from residual. Beginning in January 1981, the EIA modified its survey forms to account for redesignated product and discontinued the above-mentioned adjustment.

Beginning in January 1993, distillate fuel oil end-of-month stocks are split into two sulfur categories to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective October 1992. Beginning in January 2004, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks are both split into three categories. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in the “Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition” table, is now reported on

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

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

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

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

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

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during January 2006 was estimated as 1.5 trillion cubic feet, 4 percent lower than production during January 2005.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in January 2006 was 2,142 trillion cubic feet, 16 percent lower than the level in January 2005.

Deliveries to residential consumers in January 2006 were 714 billion cubic feet, 20 percent lower than the previous January's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during January 2006 were 659 billion cubic feet, 11 percent lower than the previous January's level. The electric power sector's use of natural gas in January 2006 was

308 billion cubic feet, 20 percent lower than the rate in January 2005.

Net imports of natural gas in January 2006 were estimated as 266 billion cubic feet, 15 percent lower than net imports in the previous January.

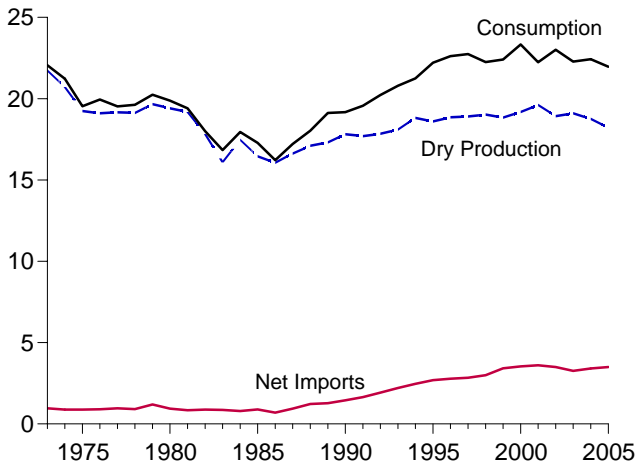
Stocks of working gas¹ in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of January 2006 were 2,371 billion cubic feet, 19 percent higher than the level of stocks available 1 year earlier.

Net withdrawals from underground storage during January 2006 were 264 billion cubic feet, 63 percent lower than the amount of net withdrawals during January 2005.

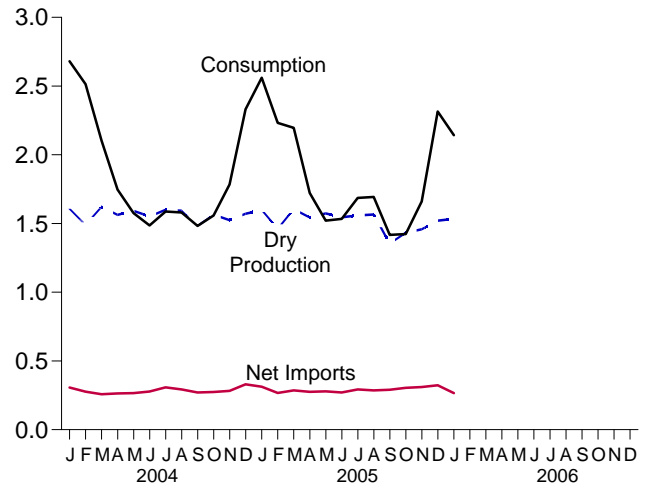
¹Gas available for withdrawal.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

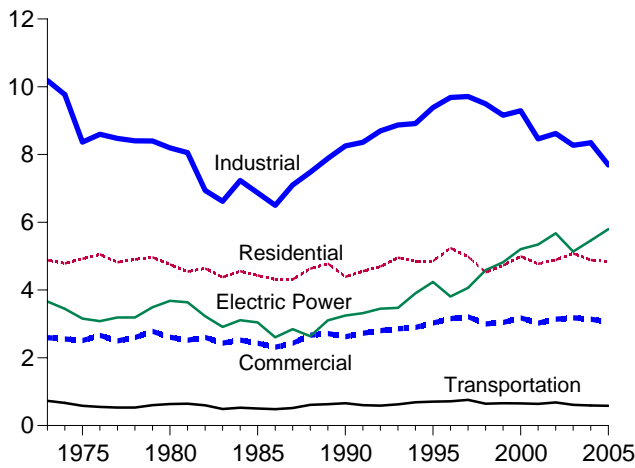
Overview, 1973-2005



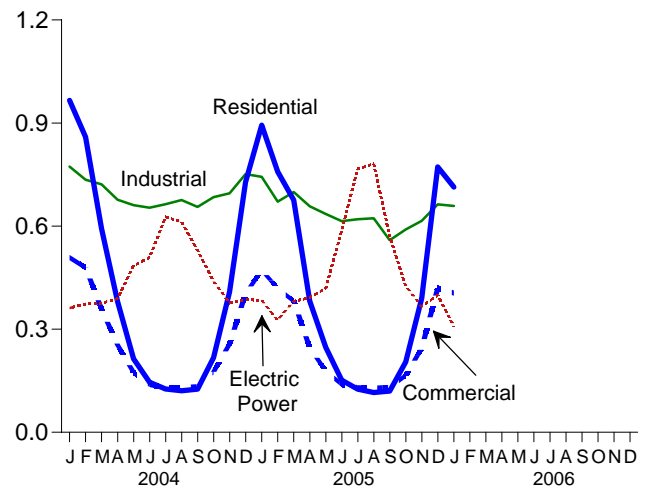
Overview, Monthly



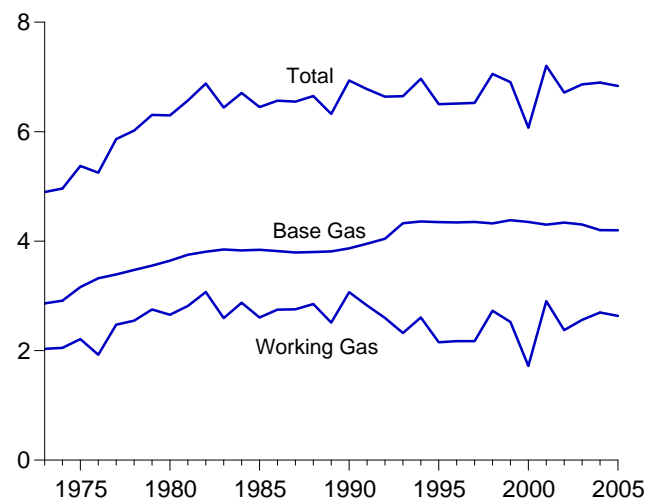
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2005



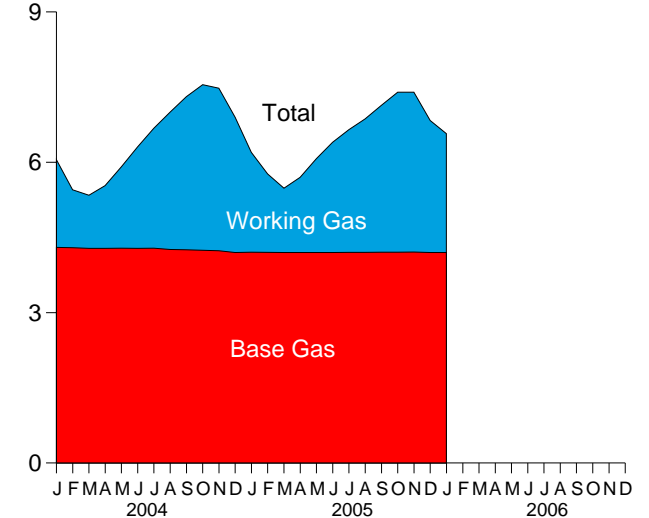
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2005



Underground Storage, End of Month



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

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Dry Gas Production ^a	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels ^b	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals ^c	Balancing Item ^d	Consumption ^e
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	^f 21,731	NA	1,033	77	956	-442	-196	22,049
1975 Total	^f 19,236	NA	953	73	880	-344	-235	19,538
1980 Total	19,403	155	985	49	936	23	-640	19,877
1985 Total	16,454	126	950	55	894	235	-428	17,281
1990 Total	17,810	123	1,532	86	1,447	-513	307	⁹ 19,174
1995 Total	18,599	110	2,841	154	2,687	415	396	22,207
1996 Total	18,854	109	2,937	153	2,784	2	860	22,610
1997 Total	18,902	103	2,994	157	2,837	24	871	22,737
1998 Total	19,024	102	3,152	159	2,993	-530	657	22,246
1999 Total	18,832	98	3,586	163	3,422	172	-119	22,405
2000 Total	19,182	90	3,782	244	3,538	829	-305	23,333
2001 Total	19,616	86	3,977	373	3,604	-1,166	99	22,239
2002 Total	18,928	68	4,015	516	3,499	468	44	23,007
2003 Total	19,099	68	3,944	680	3,264	-197	44	22,277
2004 January	1,607	7	373	67	306	835	-75	2,680
February	1,489	7	346	70	276	617	125	2,514
March	1,621	7	349	91	258	106	110	2,103
April	1,562	6	325	62	263	-208	123	1,747
May	1,592	7	327	61	266	-391	102	1,575
June	1,551	1	342	64	278	-409	65	1,486
July	1,600	3	375	67	308	-373	50	1,587
August	1,593	6	360	67	293	-356	45	1,580
September	1,482	6	345	74	270	-333	57	1,483
October	1,564	7	336	61	274	-253	-33	1,559
November	1,525	7	369	86	282	65	-94	1,785
December	1,571	6	413	83	330	584	-160	2,331
Total	18,757	68	4,259	854	3,404	-114	315	22,430
2005 January	^E 1,599	5	403	91	313	713	-69	^R 2,560
February	^E 1,460	6	356	89	267	429	^R 70	^R 2,232
March	^{RE} 1,605	7	381	96	286	284	^R 15	^R 2,196
April	^E 1,544	6	329	53	276	-216	^R 113	^R 1,723
May	^{RE} 1,574	5	336	57	279	-384	^R 47	^R 1,521
June	^E 1,545	6	323	53	270	-323	36	1,534
July	^E 1,559	6	^E 351	^E 58	^E 293	-256	^R 85	^R 1,687
August	^E 1,565	6	^E 343	^E 57	^E 286	-214	^R 50	^R 1,693
September	^E 1,354	5	^E 345	^E 54	^E 290	-272	^R 40	^R 1,418
October	^E 1,432	^E 6	^E 358	^E 53	^E 304	-266	-53	1,423
November	^{RE} 1,458	^E 6	^E 371	^E 61	^E 311	2	^R -117	^R 1,661
December	^{RE} 1,521	^E 7	^{RE} 389	^{RE} 66	^{RE} 323	552	^R -87	^R 2,315
Total	^{RE} 18,215	^E 70	^{RE} 4,285	^{RE} 787	^{RE} 3,498	50	^R 130	^R 21,963
2006 January	^E 1,533	^E 6	^E 339	^E 72	^E 266	264	73	2,142

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

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

^c Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2004, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.

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

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

^f May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

⁹ For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on

Table 4.4. See Note 5, "Consumption, 1989-1992," at end of section.

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

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

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Dry Gas Production:** Table 4.2. • **Supplemental Gaseous Fuels and Net Storage Withdrawals:** 1973-2000—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. **2001 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 2006, Table 2. • **Trade:** Table 4.3. • **Consumption:** Table 4.4.

• **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Production
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals ^a	Repressuring ^b	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed ^c	Vented and Flared ^d	Marketed Production ^f	Extraction Loss ^g	Dry Gas Production ^h
1973 Total	24,067	1,171	NA	248	ⁱ 22,648	917	ⁱ 21,731
1975 Total	21,104	861	NA	134	ⁱ 20,109	872	ⁱ 19,236
1980 Total	21,870	1,365	199	125	20,180	777	19,403
1985 Total	19,607	1,915	326	95	17,270	816	16,454
1990 Total	21,523	2,489	289	150	18,594	784	17,810
1995 Total	23,744	3,565	388	284	19,506	908	18,599
1996 Total	24,114	3,511	518	272	19,812	958	18,854
1997 Total	24,213	3,492	599	256	19,866	964	18,902
1998 Total	24,108	3,427	617	103	19,961	938	19,024
1999 Total	23,823	3,293	615	110	19,805	973	18,832
2000 Total	24,174	3,380	505	91	20,198	1,016	19,182
2001 Total	24,501	3,371	463	97	20,570	954	19,616
2002 Total	23,941	3,455	502	99	19,885	957	18,928
2003 Total	24,119	3,548	499	98	19,974	876	19,099
2004 January	2,068	326	48	7	1,686	79	1,607
February	1,925	311	45	7	1,563	74	1,489
March	2,086	329	47	8	1,702	80	1,621
April	1,999	305	46	8	1,639	77	1,562
May	2,010	285	48	8	1,670	79	1,592
June	1,968	285	47	8	1,628	77	1,551
July	2,022	287	48	9	1,679	79	1,600
August	2,027	297	50	8	1,672	79	1,593
September	1,909	299	47	8	1,556	73	1,482
October	2,024	325	49	9	1,641	77	1,564
November	1,980	322	49	9	1,600	75	1,525
December	2,038	333	49	8	1,648	78	1,571
Total	24,055	3,702	572	98	19,684	927	18,757
2005 January	^E 2,070	^E 330	^E 54	^E 8	^E 1,678	^E 79	^E 1,599
February	^E 1,890	^E 302	^E 49	^E 7	^E 1,532	^E 72	^E 1,460
March	^{RE} 2,080	^E 333	^E 54	^E 8	^E 1,684	^E 79	^{RE} 1,605
April	^E 1,982	^E 302	^E 51	^E 8	^E 1,621	^E 76	^E 1,544
May	^E 2,024	^E 311	^E 54	^E 8	^E 1,651	^E 78	^{RE} 1,574
June	^E 1,958	^E 277	^E 52	^E 8	^E 1,621	^E 76	^E 1,545
July	^E 1,973	^E 275	^E 54	^E 8	^E 1,636	^E 77	^E 1,559
August	^{RE} 1,992	^E 285	^E 55	^E 8	^E 1,642	^E 77	^E 1,565
September	^E 1,763	^E 283	^E 50	^E 8	^E 1,421	^E 67	^E 1,354
October	^E 1,873	^E 311	^E 52	^E 8	^E 1,503	^E 71	^E 1,432
November	^{RE} 1,915	^{RE} 324	^{RE} 53	^E 8	^E 1,530	^{RE} 72	^{RE} 1,458
December	^{RE} 1,989	^{RE} 329	^E 56	^{RE} 8	^{RE} 1,596	^E 75	^{RE} 1,521
Total	^{RE} 23,509	^{RE} 3,662	^{RE} 635	^E 98	^{RE} 19,115	^{RE} 900	^{RE} 18,215
2006 January	^E 2,008	^E 335	^E 56	^E 8	^E 1,609	^E 76	^E 1,533

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.

ⁱ May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

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

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

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

Sources: • **1973-2000:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 93. • **2001 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 2006, Table 1.

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Trade by Country
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports							Exports				
	Algeria ^a	Australia ^a	Canada ^b	Mexico ^b	Qatar ^a	Trinidad and Tobago ^a	Other ^c	Total	Canada ^b	Japan ^a	Mexico ^b	Total
1973 Total	3	0	1,028	2	0	0	0	1,033	15	48	14	77
1975 Total	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	953	10	53	9	73
1980 Total	86	0	797	102	0	0	0	985	(s)	45	4	49
1985 Total	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	950	(s)	53	2	55
1990 Total	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	1,532	17	53	16	86
1995 Total	18	0	2,816	7	0	0	0	2,841	28	65	61	154
1996 Total	35	0	2,883	14	0	0	5	2,937	52	68	34	153
1997 Total	66	10	2,899	17	0	0	2	2,994	56	62	38	157
1998 Total	69	12	3,052	15	0	0	5	3,152	40	66	53	159
1999 Total	76	12	3,368	55	20	51	5	3,586	39	64	61	163
2000 Total	47	6	3,544	12	46	99	28	3,782	73	66	106	244
2001 Total	65	2	3,729	10	23	98	50	3,977	167	66	141	373
2002 Total	27	0	3,785	2	35	151	16	4,015	189	63	263	516
2003 Total	53	0	3,437	0	14	378	61	3,944	271	66	343	680
2004 January	7	0	320	0	0	43	3	373	31	5	31	67
February	8	0	297	0	0	41	0	346	38	5	27	70
March	11	0	300	0	0	38	0	349	56	6	30	91
April	8	0	279	0	3	35	0	325	33	6	24	62
May	5	3	273	0	3	36	6	327	27	2	32	61
June	16	3	285	0	0	34	4	342	24	4	36	64
July	11	6	300	0	3	38	17	375	23	6	38	67
August	22	0	301	0	0	38	0	360	23	6	39	67
September	7	0	288	0	0	41	9	345	30	7	37	74
October	8	0	288	0	3	36	0	336	22	5	34	61
November	3	0	328	0	0	38	0	369	46	6	35	86
December	14	3	349	0	0	44	3	413	43	6	34	83
Total	120	15	3,607	0	12	462	43	4,259	395	62	397	854
2005 January	6	0	345	0	0	44	8	403	52	6	33	91
February	11	0	303	0	3	39	0	356	52	6	31	89
March	3	0	335	(s)	0	40	3	381	64	6	26	96
April	9	0	282	(s)	0	36	3	329	29	6	19	53
May	11	0	283	(s)	0	41	0	336	28	4	25	57
June	12	0	267	(s)	0	42	3	323	18	4	31	53
July	6	0	E 298	0	0	41	6	E 351	E 18	7	E 32	E 58
August	3	0	E 300	0	0	27	14	E 343	E 19	6	E 32	E 57
September	6	0	E 293	0	0	35	11	E 345	E 16	6	E 32	E 54
October	12	0	E 298	0	0	33	15	E 358	E 15	6	E 32	E 53
November	9	0	E 313	0	0	30	19	E 371	E 23	6	E 32	E 61
December	9	0	RE 337	0	0	31	11	RE 389	RE 28	6	E 32	RE 66
Total	97	0	RE 3,654	1	3	439	92	RE 4,285	RE 364	65	E 358	RE 787
2006 January	3	0	E 299	0	0	30	6	E 339	E 34	6	E 32	E 72

^a As liquefied natural gas.

^b By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981 and exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 9, "Imports and Exports," at end of section.

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

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

Notes: • See Note 9, "Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Totals may

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

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

Sources: • **1973-1987**: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." • **1988-2000**: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • **2001 forward**: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 2006, Tables 5 and 6; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.4 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector ^{f,9}	Total
	Residential	Commercial ^a	Industrial				Transportation					
			Lease and Plant Fuel	Other Industrial		Total	Pipelines ^d and Distribution ^e	Vehicle Fuel	Total			
				CHP ^b	Non-CHP ^c							
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	7,018	8,255	660	(s)	660	3,245	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 January	966	509	94	101	578	679	773	69	2	71	361	2,680
February	860	479	87	98	550	648	735	65	2	67	373	2,514
March	592	358	95	96	530	626	721	54	2	56	375	2,103
April	380	254	91	93	492	586	677	44	2	46	389	1,747
May	214	174	93	101	467	568	661	40	2	41	485	1,575
June	146	139	91	99	464	563	653	37	2	39	508	1,486
July	126	129	94	108	462	570	664	40	2	42	626	1,587
August	121	129	93	105	478	583	676	40	2	42	612	1,580
September	126	133	87	98	471	569	656	37	2	39	529	1,483
October	217	176	92	95	498	593	684	39	2	41	440	1,559
November	409	257	89	93	513	606	695	45	2	47	376	1,785
December	728	403	92	102	558	660	751	60	2	62	387	2,331
Total	4,885	3,142	1,098	1,191	6,060	7,251	8,349	572	21	592	5,463	22,430
2005 January	894	472	^E 94	84	^R 565	650	743	65	2	67	384	^R 2,560
February	758	418	^E 85	76	^R 510	^R 586	^R 671	57	2	59	326	^R 2,232
March	676	382	^E 94	82	^R 523	^R 605	^R 699	56	2	58	381	^R 2,196
April	382	245	^E 90	79	^R 489	567	^R 658	44	2	46	392	^R 1,723
May	247	178	^E 92	78	^R 465	^R 543	^R 635	39	2	41	419	^R 1,521
June	152	140	^E 90	85	439	524	614	39	2	41	587	1,534
July	125	130	^E 91	91	^R 438	^R 529	^R 620	43	2	45	766	^R 1,687
August	116	128	^E 92	90	^R 441	^R 531	^R 623	43	2	45	781	^R 1,693
September	120	131	^E 79	73	^R 407	^R 480	^R 559	36	2	38	570	^R 1,418
October	204	166	^E 84	63	^R 443	506	^R 590	36	2	38	425	1,423
November	^R 390	245	^{RE} 85	65	^R 465	^R 530	^R 615	42	2	44	366	^R 1,661
December	772	420	^E 89	73	^R 501	^R 574	^R 663	59	2	61	399	^R 2,315
Total	4,837	^R 3,055	^{RE} 1,066	938	^R 5,687	^R 6,625	^R 7,692	560	22	^R 582	5,797	^R 21,963
2006 January	714	405	^E 90	71	498	569	659	55	2	57	308	2,142

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h Included in "Non-CHP."

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

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

Notes: • Data are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental

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

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

Sources: • Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total and Pipelines and Distribution: 1973-2000—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports. 2001 forward—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, March 2006, Table 3, and unpublished revisions. • 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 and 2000—EIA, *NGA*, annual reports. 2001 forward—EIA, *NGM*, March 2006, Table 3. • Electric Power Sector: 1973-1988—Table 7.3b. 1989 forward—Table 7.4b. • All Other Data: Calculated.

Table 4.5 Natural Gas in Underground Storage
(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^a	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
1973 Total	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,533	1,974	-442
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1980 Total	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1995 Total	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
1996 Total	4,341	2,173	6,513	19	.9	2,911	2,906	6
1997 Total	4,350	2,175	6,525	2	.1	2,824	2,800	24
1998 Total	4,326	2,730	7,056	554	25.5	2,379	2,905	-526
1999 Total	4,383	2,523	6,906	-207	-7.6	2,772	2,598	174
2000 Total	4,352	1,719	6,071	-806	-31.9	3,498	2,684	814
2001 Total	4,301	2,904	7,204	1,185	68.9	2,309	3,464	-1,156
2002 Total	4,340	2,375	6,715	-528	-18.2	3,138	2,670	468
2003 Total	4,303	2,563	6,866	187	7.9	3,099	3,292	-193
2004 January	4,301	1,751	6,052	217	14.1	875	60	815
February	4,297	1,156	5,452	292	33.8	650	48	603
March	4,283	1,058	5,342	328	45.0	272	168	104
April	4,283	1,252	5,535	357	39.8	95	299	-203
May	4,287	1,624	5,911	323	24.9	43	425	-382
June	4,284	2,023	6,307	255	14.4	36	436	-400
July	4,287	2,395	6,681	266	12.5	60	424	-364
August	4,262	2,743	7,005	307	12.6	57	405	-348
September	4,254	3,057	7,310	214	7.5	67	393	-325
October	4,246	3,302	7,548	172	5.5	63	310	-247
November	4,235	3,245	7,479	207	6.8	192	128	64
December	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	626	55	571
Total	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	3,037	3,150	-113
2005 January	4,205	1,994	6,199	243	13.9	772	59	713
February	4,204	1,564	5,769	409	35.4	488	59	429
March	4,200	1,284	5,484	226	21.3	385	101	284
April	4,200	1,499	5,699	246	19.7	72	288	-216
May	4,200	1,875	6,076	251	15.5	56	439	-384
June	4,201	2,197	6,399	175	8.6	67	390	-323
July	4,203	2,450	6,653	56	2.3	95	351	-256
August	4,203	2,662	6,865	-80	-2.9	97	311	-214
September	4,205	2,932	7,136	-125	-4.1	86	358	-272
October	4,206	3,194	7,400	-108	-3.3	74	340	-266
November	4,209	3,189	7,398	-55	-1.7	206	203	2
December	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	651	99	552
Total	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	3,048	2,998	50
2006 January	4,201	2,371	6,572	377	18.9	374	110	264

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

^b For 1980-2004, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which include liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

^c Positive numbers indicate that withdrawals are greater than injections. Negative numbers indicate that injections are greater than withdrawals. Net withdrawals or injections may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 2, "Storage," at end of section.

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

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

Sources: • **Storage Activity: 1973-1975**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2*, Table 9.

1976-1979—EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1. **1980-1995**—EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000*, Table 11. **1996-2000**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, monthly issues. • **2001 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, March 2006, Table 9. • **Other Data: 1973 and 1974**—American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data*, Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data*, Table 40. **1975 and 1976**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-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." **1996-2003**—EIA, *NGM*, monthly issues. **2004 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, March 2006, Table 9.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*. Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years.

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

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

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

1975 ... 6,280	1985 .. 8,087	1995 ... 7,953
1976 ... 6,544	1986 .. 8,145	1996 ... 7,980
1977 ... 6,678	1987 .. 8,124	1997 ... 8,332
1978 ... 6,890	1988 .. 8,124	1998 ... 8,179
1979 ... 6,929	1989 .. 8,120	1999 ... 8,229
1980 ... 7,434	1990 .. 7,794	2000 ... 8,241
1981 ... 7,805	1991 .. 7,993	2001 ... 8,415
1982 ... 7,915	1992 .. 7,932	2002 ... 8,207
1983 ... 7,985	1993 .. 7,989	2003 ... 8,206
1984 ... 8,043	1994 .. 8,043	2004 ... 8,255

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

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2004 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Note 3. Balancing Item: The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

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

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

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

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

Note 6. Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed: Annual data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed from marketed production—carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen—are from the EIA *NGA*. Data are not available prior to 1980. Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. Monthly data are preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the

preliminary monthly data (January–December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

Note 7. Production.

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

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

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

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

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

Annual data are from the EIA *NGA*, where they are estimated on the basis of the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a

detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated extraction losses, see the EIA *NGA*.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

The March 2006 rotary rig count was 1,551, 1 percent higher than the count in February 2006 and 19 percent higher than the count in March 2005. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 1,464 were onshore and 88 were offshore. For March 2006, the number of onshore rigs was up 21 percent but the number of offshore rigs was down 9 percent from the March 2005 count. Rotary rigs drilling for natural gas as a share of total rigs stood at 84 percent in March 2006.

Total footage drilled in January 2006 was 20.9 million feet, slightly lower than the footage drilled in December 2005 but up 19 percent from that drilled in January 2005.

The number of exploratory and development crude oil and natural gas wells drilled during January 2006 was 3,241, slightly lower than the number drilled in December 2005 but up 20 percent from the number drilled in January

2005. The number of crude oil wells drilled was 886, and the number of natural gas wells was 2,355, 43 percent higher and 13 percent higher, respectively, than their January 2005 levels.

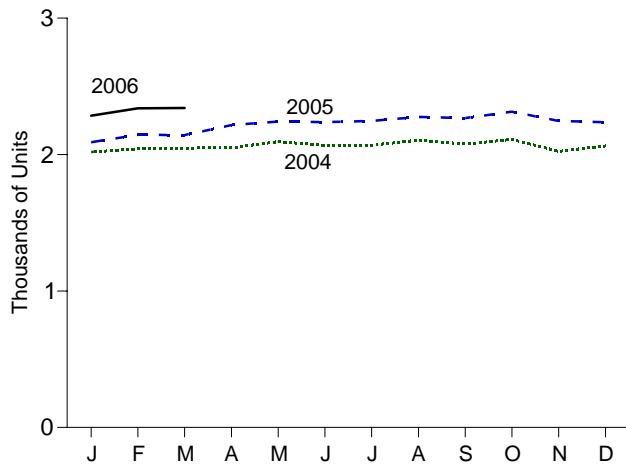
The number of dry holes drilled in January 2006 was 452, same number as the number drilled in December 2005 and up 17 percent from the number drilled in January 2005.

There were 2.3 thousand well service rigs active in March 2006, slightly higher than in the previous month and 9 percent higher than the count a year ago.

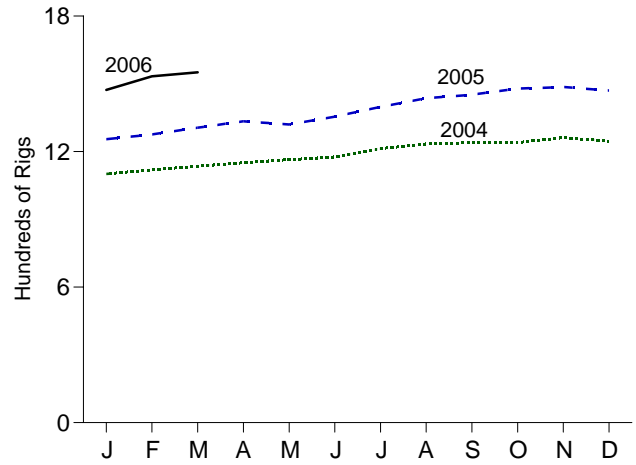
The number of seismic crews active in the 48 States onshore in March 2006 was 46, 7 more than a year earlier. The number of crews active in the 48 States offshore was 12, same as a year earlier. One crew was active in Alaska in March 2006, 1 more crew than a year earlier.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

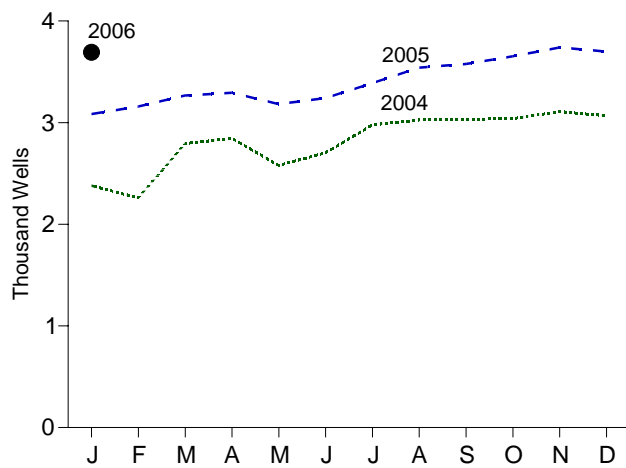
Active Well Service Rig Count



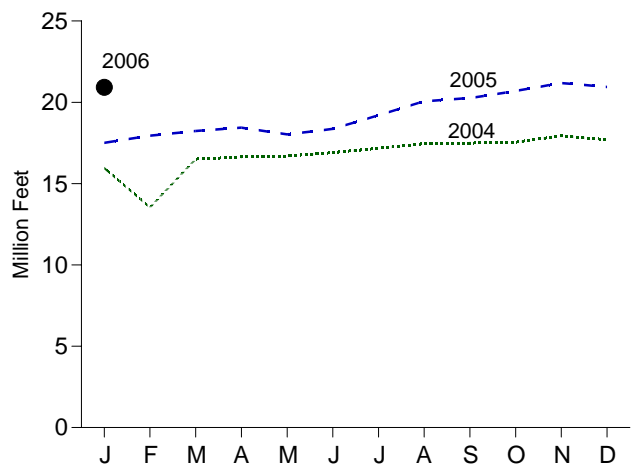
Rotary Rigs in Operation



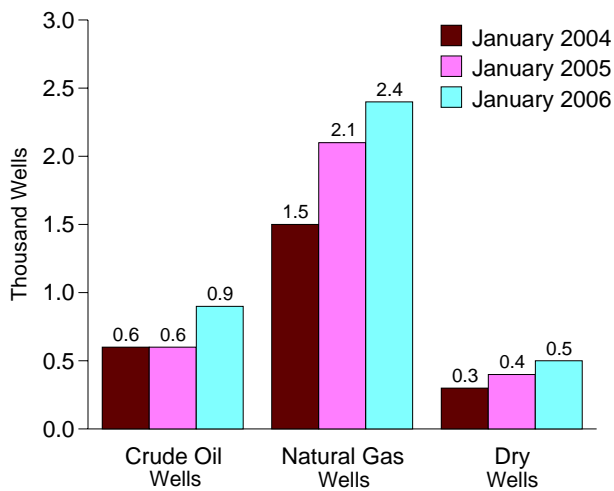
Wells Drilled



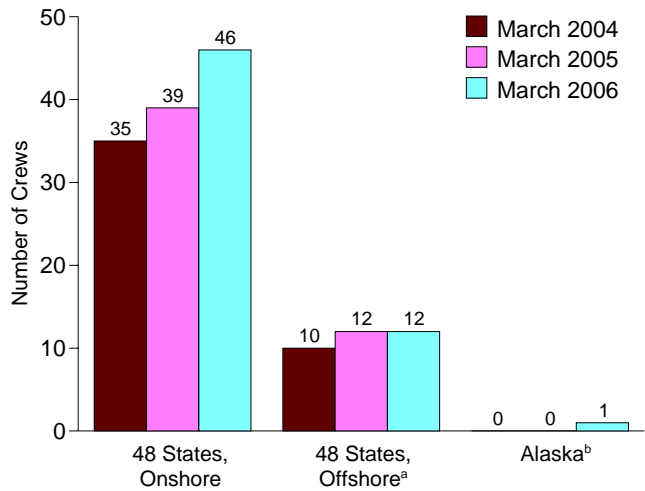
Footage Drilled



Wells Drilled by Type



Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts



^aFederal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.
^bAll onshore.

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

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

	Rotary Rigs in Operation ^a					Total Footage Drilled ^c	Active Well Service Rig Count ^d
	By Site		By Type		Total ^b		
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas			
	Average						
1973 Average	1,110	84	NA	NA	1,194	138,223	2,008
1975 Average	1,554	106	NA	NA	1,660	180,494	2,486
1980 Average	2,678	231	NA	NA	2,909	314,654	4,089
1985 Average	1,774	206	NA	NA	1,980	313,045	4,716
1990 Average	902	108	532	464	1,010	153,701	3,658
1995 Average	622	101	323	385	723	117,832	3,041
1996 Average	671	108	306	464	779	129,045	3,445
1997 Average	821	122	376	564	943	156,661	3,499
1998 Average	703	123	264	560	827	143,454	3,014
1999 Average	519	106	128	496	625	99,410	2,232
2000 Average	778	140	197	720	918	139,303	2,692
2001 Average	1,003	153	217	939	1,156	185,163	2,267
2002 Average	717	113	137	691	830	138,310	1,830
2003 Average	924	108	157	872	1,032	177,074	1,967
2004 January	1,001	100	143	955	1,101	15,957	2,019
February	1,020	99	153	961	1,119	13,531	2,043
March	1,041	94	164	968	1,135	16,508	2,047
April	1,058	93	154	996	1,151	16,642	2,050
May	1,068	96	156	1,007	1,164	16,687	2,095
June	1,080	96	164	1,011	1,176	16,905	2,067
July	1,116	97	170	1,041	1,213	17,174	2,068
August	1,139	95	170	1,063	1,234	17,462	2,106
September	1,148	92	166	1,073	1,240	17,485	2,078
October	1,145	95	171	1,068	1,240	17,543	2,111
November	1,160	102	183	1,077	1,262	17,936	2,024
December	1,140	106	180	1,064	1,246	17,693	2,063
Average	1,095	97	165	1,025	1,192	201,523	2,064
2005 January	1,153	102	178	1,075	1,255	17,511	2,091
February	1,170	106	192	1,083	1,276	17,947	2,144
March	1,209	97	186	1,118	1,306	18,238	2,143
April	1,241	93	171	1,163	1,334	18,440	2,216
May	1,229	91	150	1,170	1,320	18,030	2,242
June	1,259	96	146	1,208	1,355	18,368	2,238
July	1,297	101	170	1,226	1,398	19,196	2,247
August	1,333	102	206	1,227	1,436	20,061	2,276
September	1,360	91	210	1,236	1,452	20,267	2,268
October	1,392	87	217	1,256	1,479	20,692	2,315
November	1,402	84	253	1,228	1,486	21,186	2,247
December	1,393	77	247	1,220	1,470	20,945	2,237
Average	1,290	93	194	1,186	1,383	230,881	2,222
2006 January	1,396	77	242	1,228	1,473	20,925	2,285
February	1,455	79	209	1,321	1,533	NA	2,339
March	1,464	88	244	1,305	1,551	NA	2,342
3-Month Average	1,440	81	233	1,286	1,521	NA	2,322
2005 3-Month Average	1,178	101	185	1,092	1,279	53,696	2,126
2004 3-Month Average	1,021	98	153	961	1,118	45,996	2,036

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

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

^c Values shown are totals.

^d The number of rigs doing true workovers (where tubing is pulled from the well), or doing rod string and pump repair operations, and that are, on

average, crewed and working every day of the month.

NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** By Site - Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, *Rotary Rigs Running--by State*. By Type - Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, weekly phone recording. • **Total Footage Drilled:** Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado. • **Active Well Service Rig Count:** Weatherford International, Ltd., Houston, Texas.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Wells Drilled
(Number of Wells)

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total
1973 Total	642	1,067	5,952	7,661	9,525	5,866	4,368	19,759	10,167	6,933	10,320	27,420
1975 Total	982	1,248	7,129	9,359	15,966	6,879	6,517	29,362	16,948	8,127	13,646	38,721
1980 Total	1,764	2,081	9,039	12,884	30,875	15,252	11,599	57,726	32,639	17,333	20,638	70,610
1985 Total	1,679	1,190	8,924	11,793	33,439	12,978	12,132	58,549	35,118	14,168	21,056	70,342
1990 Total	654	689	3,715	5,058	11,544	10,355	4,598	26,497	12,198	11,044	8,313	31,555
1995 Total	542	570	2,198	3,310	7,085	7,784	2,877	17,746	7,627	8,354	5,075	21,056
1996 Total	483	570	2,136	3,189	7,831	8,732	3,146	19,709	8,314	9,302	5,282	22,898
1997 Total	428	536	2,110	3,074	10,008	10,791	3,592	24,391	10,436	11,327	5,702	27,465
1998 Total	291	504	1,647	2,442	6,773	10,640	3,193	20,606	7,064	11,144	4,840	23,048
1999 Total	157	539	1,195	1,891	4,019	10,338	2,217	16,574	4,176	10,877	3,412	18,465
2000 Total	268	607	1,288	2,163	7,090	15,848	2,737	25,675	7,358	16,455	4,025	27,838
2001 Total	322	988	1,692	3,002	7,738	21,095	2,392	31,225	8,060	22,083	4,084	34,227
2002 Total	236	668	1,253	2,157	5,822	15,487	2,328	23,637	6,058	16,155	3,581	25,794
2003 January	23	49	106	178	528	1,326	202	2,056	551	1,375	308	2,234
February	27	35	68	130	434	1,113	157	1,704	461	1,148	225	1,834
March	22	53	86	161	493	1,416	142	2,051	515	1,469	228	2,212
April	21	65	92	178	621	1,458	211	2,290	642	1,523	303	2,468
May	22	53	91	166	627	1,601	197	2,425	649	1,654	288	2,591
June	35	53	98	186	632	1,690	184	2,506	667	1,743	282	2,692
July	32	76	133	241	637	1,694	195	2,526	669	1,770	328	2,767
August	32	77	112	221	635	1,708	279	2,622	667	1,785	391	2,843
September	30	95	97	222	654	1,698	227	2,579	684	1,793	324	2,801
October	28	95	132	255	622	1,707	258	2,587	650	1,802	390	2,842
November	28	92	134	254	448	1,731	174	2,353	476	1,823	308	2,607
December	17	95	134	246	636	1,742	178	2,556	653	1,837	312	2,802
Total	317	838	1,283	2,438	6,967	18,884	2,404	28,255	7,284	19,722	3,687	30,693
2004 January	26	71	115	212	560	1,439	168	2,167	586	1,510	283	2,379
February	22	94	66	182	512	1,423	142	2,077	534	1,517	208	2,259
March	24	84	119	227	550	1,786	230	2,566	574	1,870	349	2,793
April	32	86	90	208	605	1,838	194	2,637	637	1,924	284	2,845
May	31	75	102	208	599	1,577	196	2,372	630	1,652	298	2,580
June	24	75	96	195	547	1,787	175	2,509	571	1,862	271	2,704
July	25	77	127	229	570	1,934	245	2,749	595	2,011	372	2,978
August	25	79	129	233	570	1,975	249	2,794	595	2,054	378	3,027
September	24	79	129	232	556	1,994	249	2,799	580	2,073	378	3,031
October	25	79	130	234	572	1,985	250	2,807	597	2,064	380	3,041
November	26	80	133	239	613	2,001	256	2,870	639	2,081	389	3,109
December	26	79	131	236	603	1,976	252	2,831	629	2,055	383	3,067
Total	310	958	1,367	2,635	6,857	21,715	2,606	31,178	7,167	22,673	3,973	33,813
2005 January	26	80	132	238	595	1,998	253	2,846	621	2,078	385	3,084
February	28	80	135	243	643	2,012	260	2,915	671	2,092	395	3,158
March	29	87	138	254	670	2,084	259	3,013	699	2,171	397	3,267
April	26	90	139	255	608	2,168	263	3,039	634	2,258	402	3,294
May	23	90	135	248	526	2,154	254	2,934	549	2,244	389	3,182
June	22	93	138	253	513	2,218	258	2,989	535	2,311	396	3,242
July	26	95	144	265	597	2,256	270	3,123	623	2,351	414	3,388
August	32	95	151	278	723	2,258	282	3,263	755	2,353	433	3,541
September	32	96	152	280	737	2,275	286	3,298	769	2,371	438	3,578
October	33	97	156	286	762	2,314	291	3,367	795	2,411	447	3,653
November	39	95	160	294	888	2,260	298	3,446	927	2,355	458	3,740
December	38	94	158	290	867	2,246	295	3,407	905	2,340	452	3,697
Total	354	1,092	1,738	3,184	8,129	26,243	3,269	37,640	8,483	27,335	5,006	40,824
2006 January	37	95	158	290	849	2,260	294	3,404	886	2,355	452	3,694

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

and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Table 5.2 has not been updated this month.

Table 5.3 Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts
(Number of Crews)

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore ^a				Alaska ^b				Total
	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	
	2	3	4		2	3	4		2	3	4		
2001 March	6	38	1	45	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	63
2002 March	9	26	0	35	10	7	0	17	1	1	0	2	54
2003 January	8	19	1	28	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	40
February	9	20	0	29	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	41
March	8	20	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
April	7	20	0	27	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	40
May	7	17	0	24	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	38
June	7	18	0	25	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	39
July	7	21	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
August	8	22	0	30	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	43
September	8	22	0	30	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	39
October	7	24	0	31	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	39
November	7	24	0	31	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	38
December	7	25	0	32	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	42
2004 January	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43
February	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
March	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
April	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45
May	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44
June	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
July	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48
August	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
September	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48
October	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48
November	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2	49
December	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50
2005 January	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52
February	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53
March	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
April	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50
May	8	34	0	42	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	55
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	8	34	0	42	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	54
August	8	35	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
September	7	37	0	44	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	56
October	6	39	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
November	5	40	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
December	6	40	0	46	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
2006 January	5	38	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
February	5	39	0	44	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
March	4	42	0	46	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	59

^a Federal and State Jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

^b All onshore.

^c In **two-dimensional** (2D) reflection seismic surveying both the sound source and the sound detectors (numbering up to a hundred or more per shot) are moved along a straight line. The resultant product can be thought of as a vertical sonic cross-section of the subsurface beneath the survey line. It is constructed by summing many compressional (pressure) wave reflections from the various sound source and sound detector locations at the halfway sound path points beneath each location (common depth point stacking). In **three-dimensional** (3D) reflection seismic surveying the sound detectors (numbering up to a thousand or more) are spread out over an area and the sound source is moved from location to location through the area. The resultant product can be thought of as a cube of common depth point stacked reflections. Advantages over 2D include the additional dimension, the fact that many more reflections are available for stacking at each point, which provides greatly improved resolution of subsurface features, and elimination of the "ghost" or "side swipe" reflections from

nearby offline features that 2D surveys are prone to (except, of course, along the outer faces of the cube). **Four dimensional** (4D) reflection seismic surveying is the exact repetition of a 3D survey at two or more time intervals. The primary application of 4D is mapping the movement of fluid interfaces in producing oil and gas reservoirs.

^d Includes crews with unknown survey dimension.

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

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

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

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

Table 5.2 Notes

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

Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example,

as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 *MER* are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API. These estimates are subject to continuous revision as new data, some of which pertain to earlier months and years, become available. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in “Estimating Well Completions,” the feature article published in the March 1985 *MER*.

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

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in March 2006 totaled 103 million short tons, slightly higher than in March 2005.

Coal consumed by the electric power sector in January 2006 was 87 million short tons, 5 percent lower than the level in January 2005.

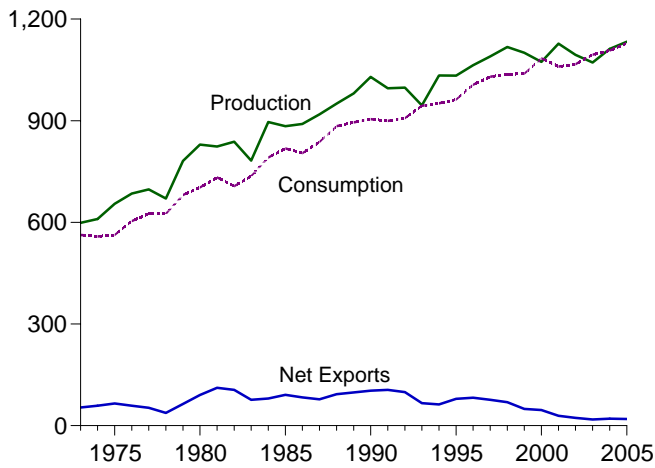
Electric power sector coal stocks were 104 million short

tons at the end of January 2006, 7 percent higher than the level a year earlier.

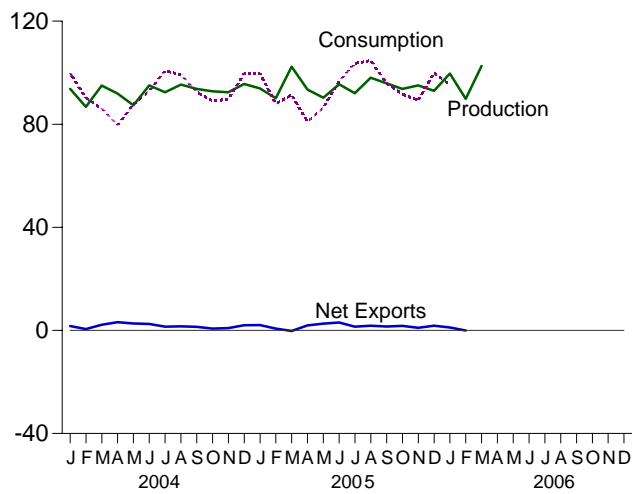
Coal exports in February 2006 totaled 3 million short tons, 12 percent lower than exports in February 2005. Coal imports in February 2006 totaled 3 million short tons, 17 percent higher than imports in February 2005.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

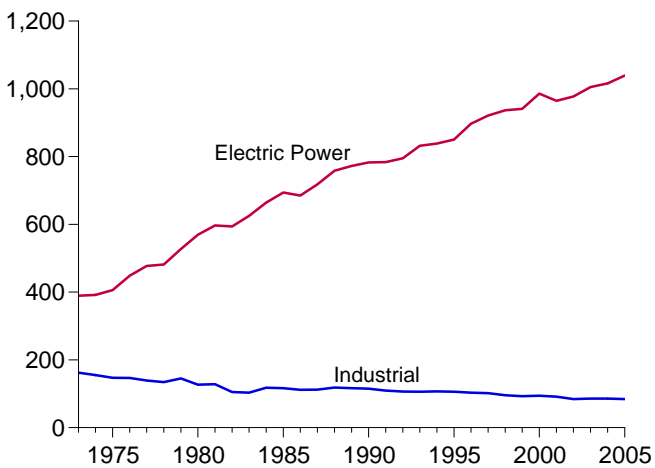
Overview, 1973-2005



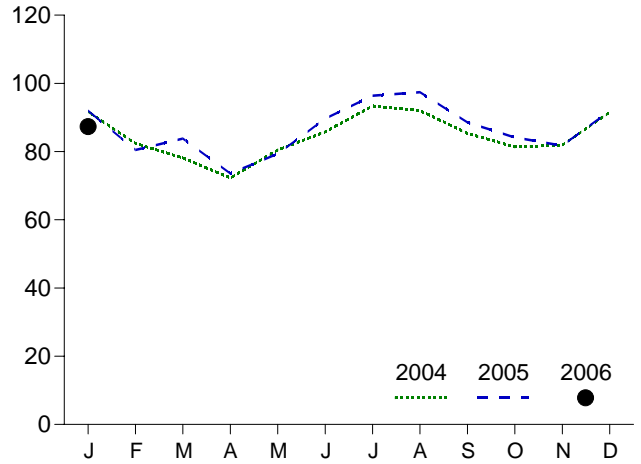
Overview, Monthly



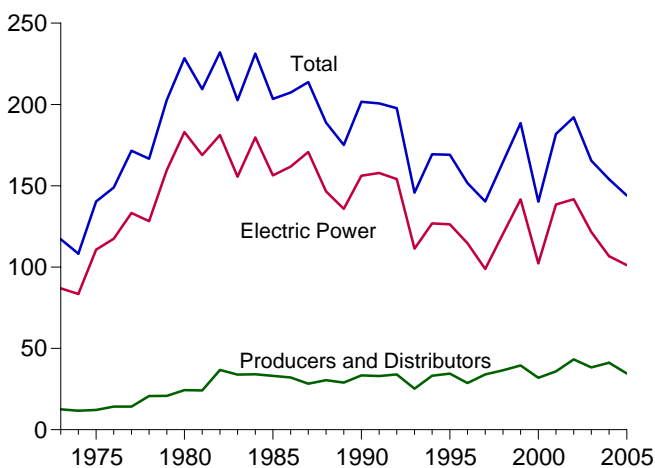
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2005



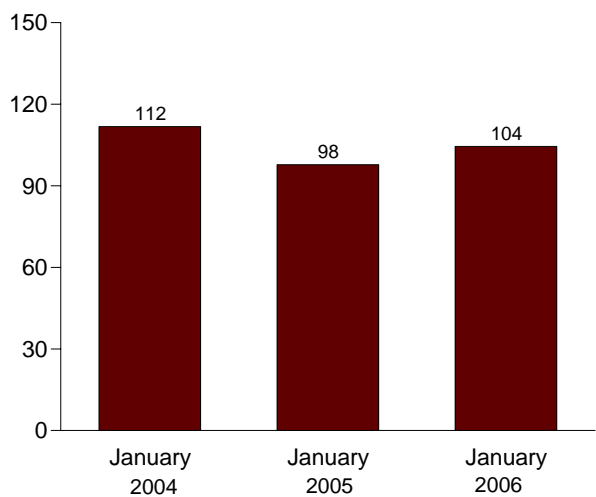
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2005



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



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

Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production ^a	Waste Coal ^{b,c}	Imports	Exports	Stock Change ^d	Losses and Unaccounted for ^e	Consumption
1973 Total	598,568	NA	127	53,587	(^f)	^g -17,476	562,584
1975 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	32,154	-5,522	562,640
1980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	25,595	10,827	702,730
1985 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-27,934	2,796	818,049
1990 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	26,542	-1,730	904,498
1995 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-275	632	962,104
1996 Total	1,063,856	8,778	8,115	90,473	-17,456	1,411	1,006,321
1997 Total	1,089,932	8,096	7,487	83,545	-11,253	3,678	1,029,544
1998 Total	1,117,535	8,690	8,724	78,048	24,228	-4,430	1,037,103
1999 Total	1,100,431	8,683	9,089	58,476	23,988	-2,906	1,038,647
2000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-48,309	938	1,084,095
2001 Total	1,127,689	(^c)	19,787	48,666	41,630	-2,966	1,060,146
2002 Total	1,094,283	(^c)	16,875	39,601	10,215	-5,012	1,066,355
2003 Total	1,071,753	(^c)	25,044	43,014	-26,659	-14,419	1,094,861
2004 January	93,684	(^c)	1,748	3,447	-9,755	1,933	99,808
February	86,772	(^c)	1,789	2,276	-3,602	-347	90,233
March	95,036	(^c)	1,788	3,965	5,512	1,272	86,076
April	91,892	(^c)	2,157	5,359	8,628	418	79,645
May	87,350	(^c)	2,232	4,910	3,306	-6,328	87,694
June	95,093	(^c)	2,464	4,987	-2,965	2,560	92,976
July	92,427	(^c)	2,531	3,957	-9,077	-585	100,664
August	95,382	(^c)	2,494	4,067	-3,687	-1,824	99,319
September	93,675	(^c)	2,779	4,178	-2,139	1,867	92,548
October	92,763	(^c)	2,678	3,358	5,521	-2,465	89,026
November	92,419	(^c)	2,258	3,144	3,098	-1,231	89,667
December	95,606	(^c)	2,361	4,350	-6,302	319	99,599
Total	1,112,099	(^c)	27,280	47,998	-11,462	-4,412	1,107,255
2005 January	93,896	(^c)	2,014	4,075	-9,908	2,081	99,663
February	90,086	(^c)	2,315	3,008	-1,914	3,348	87,959
March	102,327	(^c)	3,277	3,046	8,323	2,822	91,413
April	93,433	(^c)	2,376	4,294	9,090	1,417	81,008
May	90,303	(^c)	2,402	5,010	5,123	-3,894	86,467
June	95,531	(^c)	2,454	5,499	-3,045	-1,166	96,697
July	92,056	(^c)	2,681	4,147	-10,318	-2,675	103,583
August	98,047	(^c)	2,387	4,219	-9,122	601	104,737
September	95,848	(^c)	2,764	4,254	-1,314	-180	95,852
October	93,727	(^c)	2,486	4,251	2,505	-2,188	91,645
November	95,052	(^c)	2,220	3,222	6,938	-2,181	89,294
December	92,948	(^c)	3,081	4,918	-6,365	-2,505	99,982
Total	1,133,253	(^c)	30,460	49,942	-10,007	-4,520	1,128,299
2006 January	99,664	(^c)	3,031	4,187	^R 1,622	^R 1,637	^R 95,250
February	89,883	(^c)	^R 2,715	^R 2,656	NA	NA	NA
March	102,612	(^c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Month Total	292,160	(^c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005 3-Month Total	286,309	(^c)	7,607	10,129	-3,500	8,251	279,035
2004 3-Month Total	275,492	(^c)	5,326	9,688	-7,845	2,858	276,117

^a Beginning in 2001, includes bituminous refuse.

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

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

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

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

^f Included in "Losses and Unaccounted for."

^g Includes stock change.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Production," Note 2, "Consumption," and Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Total	
	Residential	Commercial			Industrial				Transportation	Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}		
		CHP ^a	Other ^b	Total	Coke Plants	Other Industrial		Total				
						CHP ^c	Non-CHP ^d					
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	^R 533	1,405	^R 2,506	^R 3,912	23,656	26,232	34,515	60,747	84,403	(^h)	977,507	1,066,355
2003 Total	^R 551	1,816	^R 1,869	^R 3,685	24,248	24,846	36,415	61,261	85,509	(^h)	1,005,116	1,094,861
2004 January	^R 79	202	^R 376	^R 578	1,996	2,465	2,978	5,443	7,439	(^h)	91,712	99,808
February	^R 63	184	^R 281	^R 465	1,829	2,213	3,262	5,475	7,304	(^h)	82,401	90,233
March	^R 42	181	^R 128	^R 308	2,080	2,177	3,319	5,495	7,575	(^h)	78,150	86,076
April	^R 51	141	^R 234	^R 375	2,023	2,080	2,858	4,938	6,961	(^h)	72,258	79,645
May	^R 37	152	^R 116	^R 268	1,974	2,147	2,816	4,962	6,936	(^h)	80,454	87,694
June	^R 35	152	^R 106	^R 258	1,934	2,229	2,732	4,961	6,895	(^h)	85,787	92,976
July	^R 48	154	^R 198	^R 353	1,918	2,370	2,594	4,964	6,882	(^h)	93,381	100,664
August	^R 41	154	^R 148	^R 302	1,996	2,253	2,720	4,973	6,969	(^h)	92,006	99,319
September	^R 34	142	^R 104	^R 246	1,979	2,084	2,858	4,941	6,920	(^h)	85,348	92,548
October	^R 36	131	^R 130	^R 261	2,002	2,153	3,194	5,347	7,349	(^h)	81,380	89,026
November	^R 58	158	^R 264	^R 422	1,937	2,122	3,224	5,346	7,283	(^h)	81,904	89,667
December	^R 91	165	^R 504	^R 669	2,003	2,321	3,028	5,349	7,352	(^h)	91,487	99,599
Total	^R 615	1,917	^R 2,590	^R 4,507	23,670	26,613	35,582	62,195	85,865	(^h)	1,016,268	1,107,255
2005 January	67	181	361	542	1,865	1,783	3,442	5,225	7,090	(^h)	91,964	99,663
February	52	159	262	421	1,778	1,703	3,536	5,239	7,017	(^h)	80,470	87,959
March	50	163	242	405	1,941	1,790	3,437	5,226	7,167	(^h)	83,791	91,413
April	43	127	219	346	2,208	1,665	3,162	4,827	7,035	(^h)	73,584	81,008
May	34	127	147	274	1,931	1,625	3,258	4,884	6,815	(^h)	79,343	86,467
June	36	147	144	291	1,908	1,677	3,157	4,834	6,742	(^h)	89,628	96,697
July	43	154	192	346	1,882	1,770	3,183	4,954	6,835	(^h)	96,358	103,583
August	41	150	180	329	2,018	1,757	3,186	4,943	6,961	(^h)	97,405	104,737
September	29	138	98	236	2,109	1,689	3,186	4,875	6,984	(^h)	88,603	95,852
October	32	128	133	261	2,007	1,661	3,536	5,196	7,203	(^h)	84,149	91,645
November	50	148	257	405	1,832	1,677	3,597	5,274	7,105	(^h)	81,733	89,294
December	87	176	526	702	1,954	1,805	3,500	5,305	7,259	(^h)	91,934	99,982
Total	563	1,799	2,759	4,558	23,434	20,601	40,180	60,781	84,216	(^h)	1,038,962	1,128,299
2006 January	^F 48	173	^F 217	^F 390	^F 2,242	1,864	^F 3,393	^F 5,257	^F 7,498	(^h)	87,313	95,250

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

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

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

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

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

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

^g Included in "Commercial Other."

^h Included in "Industrial Non-CHP."

R=Revised. F=Forecast.

Notes: • CHP monthly values are from Table 7.4c; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.4b; all other monthly values are estimates derived from collected quarterly and annual data. See Note 2, "Consumption," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors				Total	Electric Power Sector ^{b,c}	Total
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Total			
			Coke Plants	Other ^a				
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 Total	38,277	NA	905	4,718	5,623	5,623	121,567	165,468
2004 January	38,477	NA	1,020	4,458	5,478	5,478	111,758	155,712
February	39,069	NA	1,134	4,197	5,332	5,332	107,709	152,110
March	39,305	NA	1,249	3,937	5,186	5,186	113,131	157,622
April	39,812	NA	1,278	4,056	5,334	5,334	121,104	166,251
May	40,335	NA	1,307	4,175	5,482	5,482	123,739	169,556
June	40,698	NA	1,336	4,294	5,630	5,630	120,263	166,591
July	40,117	NA	1,289	4,482	5,771	5,771	111,625	157,514
August	39,852	NA	1,242	4,671	5,913	5,913	108,062	153,827
September	39,425	NA	1,196	4,859	6,055	6,055	106,209	151,688
October	39,963	NA	1,245	4,853	6,098	6,098	111,148	157,209
November	40,866	NA	1,294	4,848	6,142	6,142	113,299	160,307
December	41,151	NA	1,344	4,842	6,186	6,186	106,669	154,006
2005 January	40,085	NA	1,512	4,728	6,241	6,241	97,772	144,097
February	37,596	NA	1,681	4,615	6,295	6,295	98,292	142,184
March	38,698	NA	1,849	4,501	6,350	6,350	105,458	150,506
April	36,808	NA	2,019	4,681	6,700	6,700	116,088	159,596
May	37,754	NA	2,189	4,860	7,050	7,050	119,916	164,719
June	38,422	NA	2,440	5,040	7,480	7,480	115,772	161,674
July	38,147	NA	2,447	5,206	7,653	7,653	105,556	151,356
August	35,357	NA	2,454	5,372	7,826	7,826	99,051	142,234
September	34,965	NA	2,461	5,538	7,999	7,999	97,956	140,920
October	34,251	NA	2,512	5,552	8,065	8,065	101,110	143,425
November	35,752	NA	2,564	5,567	8,131	8,131	106,481	150,364
December	34,565	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,237	143,999
2006 January	^F 33,486	NA	^F 2,212	^F 5,443	^F 7,655	^F 7,655	104,479	145,620

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

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

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

NA=Not available. F=Forecast.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Producers and distributors monthly values are estimates derived from collected annual data; industrial sector monthly

values are estimates derived from collected quarterly data; electric power sector monthly values are from Table 7.5. See Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section.

• Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Coal

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

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

Note 2. Consumption: Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data (designated by an “F”) are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case.” The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values, which are released in March, June, September, and December. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

Residential and Commercial—Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an “F”) are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled “U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case.” The monthly estimates are based on the quarterly values (released in March, June, September, and December) or annual values. The estimates are revised as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is accessible on the Web at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. Documentation for the model and instructions for downloading and operating it on a personal computer are provided.

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

Table 6.1 Sources

Production

1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production*.

Waste Coal

EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility” and predecessor form.

Imports and Exports

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

Stock Change

Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for

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

Consumption

Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Other

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, “Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Commercial CHP

Table 7.4c.

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 CHP

Table 7.4c.

Other Industrial Non-CHP

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants.”

1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants,” and Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Transportation

1973–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

October–December 1977: EIA, Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.

Electric Power

1973–1988: Table 7.3b.

1989 forward: Table 7.4b.

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors

1973–1979: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1419Q, “Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments.”

1980–1997: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report,” quarterly.”

1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6A, “Coal Distribution Report,” annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Residential and Commercial

1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.

January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, “Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks.”

Industrial Coke Plants

1973–September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-5/5A, “Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual.”

1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA 5/5A, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement.”

1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, “Coke Plant Report-Quarterly”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Industrial Other

1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.

October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants.”

1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants”; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Electric Power

Table 7.5.

Section 7. Electricity

Overview. In 2005, net generation of electricity totaled 4.0 trillion kilowatthours, up 2 percent compared with the total in 2004. Of the total generated, 96 percent came from the electric power sector; 4 percent was generated by combined-heat-and-power plants and electricity-only plants in the industrial and commercial sectors. The Nation imported 45 billion kilowatthours and exported 20 billion kilowatthours of electricity in 2005.

Net Generation. In January 2006, total net generation of electricity was 325 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent lower than January 2005.

Consumption of Combustible Fuels. The consumption of coal for electricity generation and useful thermal output by all sectors was 89 million short tons in January 2006, 5 percent lower than in January 2005. Total petroleum consumption was 12 million barrels, 47 percent lower than a

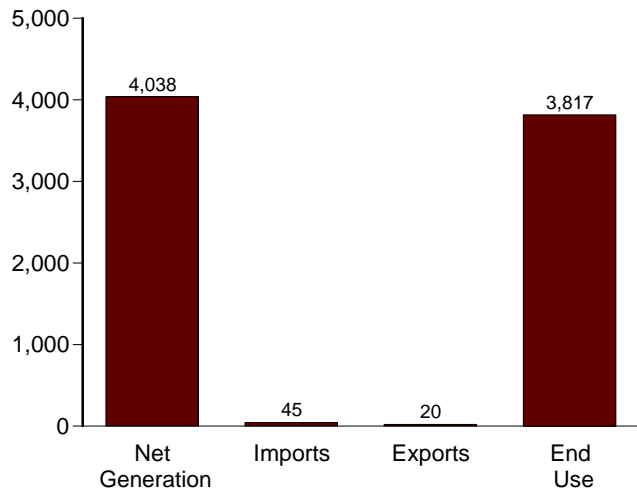
year earlier. Natural gas consumption was 383 billion cubic feet, 19 percent lower than a year ago.

Stocks of Coal and Petroleum. Stocks of coal held by the electric power sector in January 2006 were 104 million short tons, 7 percent above the level held a year earlier. Total petroleum was 56 million barrels in January 2006, 20 percent higher than a year earlier.

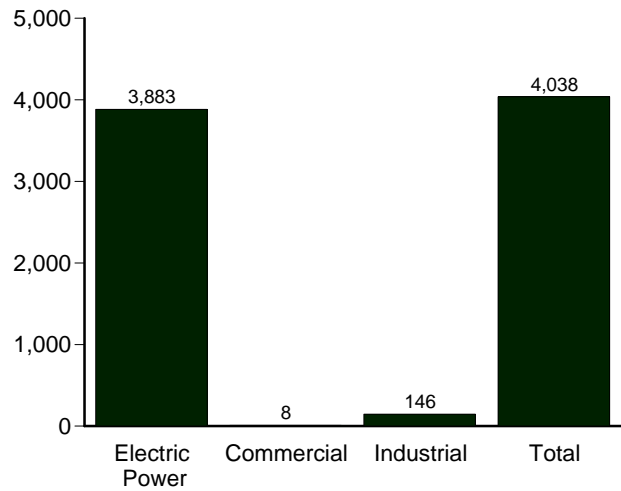
Retail Sales of Electricity. Total retail sales of electricity in January 2006 were 304 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent lower than sales in January 2005. Sales to residential users in January 2006 were 121 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent lower than a year ago; commercial sector sales were 101 billion kilowatthours, slightly higher than a year ago; and industrial sector sales were 81 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent lower than a year ago.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

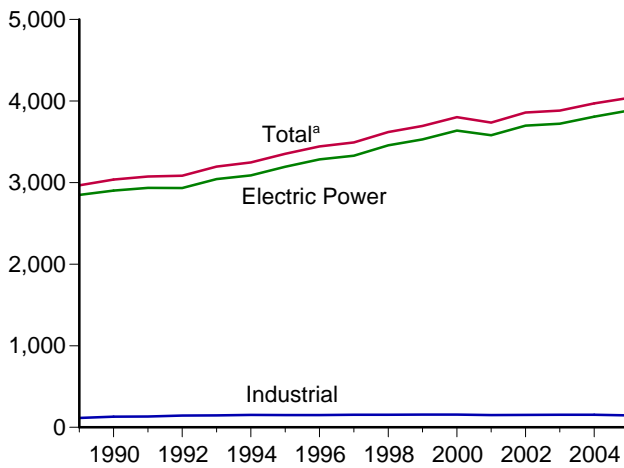
Overview, 2005



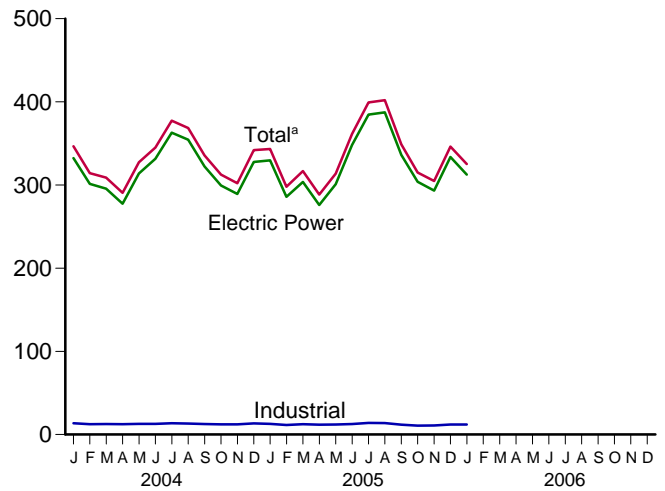
Net Generation, 2005



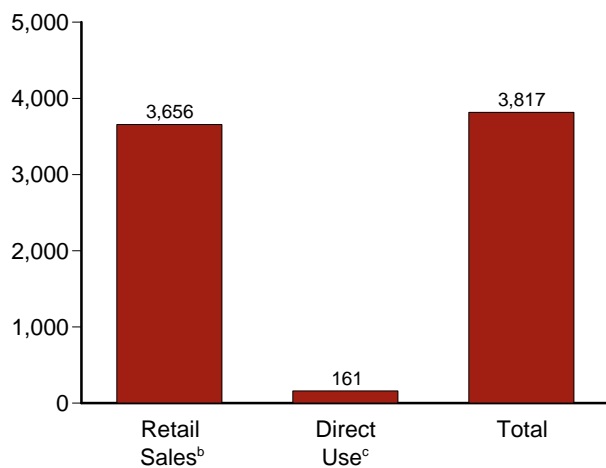
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2005



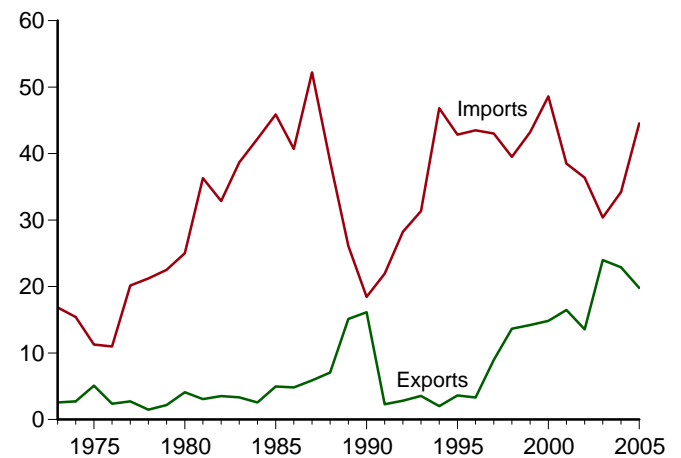
Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2005



Trade, 1973-2005



^aIncludes commercial sector.

^bElectricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

^cSee "Direct Use" in Glossary.

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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation				Imports ^d	Exports ^d	T&D Losses ^e and Unaccounted for ^f	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector ^a	Commercial Sector ^b	Industrial Sector ^c	Total				Retail Sales ^g	Direct Use ^h	Total
1973 Total	1,861	NA	3	1,864	17	3	165	1,713	NA	1,713
1975 Total	1,918	NA	3	1,921	11	5	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1980 Total	2,286	NA	3	2,290	25	4	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1985 Total	2,470	NA	3	2,473	46	5	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1990 Total	2,901	6	131	3,038	18	16	203	2,713	125	2,837
1995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	229	3,013	151	3,164
1996 Total	3,284	9	151	3,444	43	3	231	3,101	153	3,254
1997 Total	3,329	9	154	3,492	43	9	224	3,146	156	3,302
1998 Total	3,457	9	154	3,620	40	14	221	3,264	161	3,425
1999 Total	3,530	9	156	3,695	43	14	240	3,312	172	3,484
2000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	244	3,421	171	3,592
2001 Total	3,580	7	149	3,737	39	16	214	3,382	163	3,545
2002 Total	3,698	7	153	3,858	R 37	R 16	R 247	3,466	166	3,632
2003 Total	3,721	7	155	3,883	30	24	232	3,489	168	3,658
2004 January	332	1	14	347	2	2	25	307	E 15	321
February	301	1	12	314	2	2	15	286	E 14	300
March	296	1	13	309	2	3	16	278	E 14	292
April	278	1	12	291	2	2	15	262	E 13	276
May	314	1	13	327	2	2	34	280	E 14	294
June	332	1	13	345	3	2	24	308	E 14	322
July	363	1	14	377	4	1	31	334	E 15	349
August	355	1	13	368	5	1	26	331	E 14	346
September	322	1	13	336	3	2	14	308	E 14	322
October	299	1	12	312	3	2	18	282	E 13	296
November	289	1	12	302	3	2	20	270	E 13	283
December	328	1	13	342	3	2	28	301	E 15	315
Total	3,808	8	154	3,971	34	23	265	3,548	168	3,717
2005 January	330	1	13	343	3	2	R 21	R 310	E 14	R 324
February	286	1	12	298	3	1	7	280	E 13	293
March	304	1	12	317	3	1	25	280	E 14	294
April	276	1	12	289	3	1	13	264	E 13	277
May	301	1	12	314	3	2	29	273	E 13	287
June	348	1	13	361	4	2	30	319	E 14	333
July	385	1	14	399	4	2	32	355	E 15	370
August	387	1	14	402	5	2	28	362	E 15	377
September	336	1	12	349	4	2	8	330	E 13	343
October	304	1	11	315	4	2	7	298	E 12	310
November	293	1	11	305	4	2	20	274	E 12	286
December	334	1	12	346	4	2	27	309	E 13	322
Total	3,883	8	146	4,038	45	20	R 246	R 3,656	E 161	R 3,817
2006 January	313	1	12	325	4	2	10	304	E 13	317

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

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

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

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

^e Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note 11, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

^f Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

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

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

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

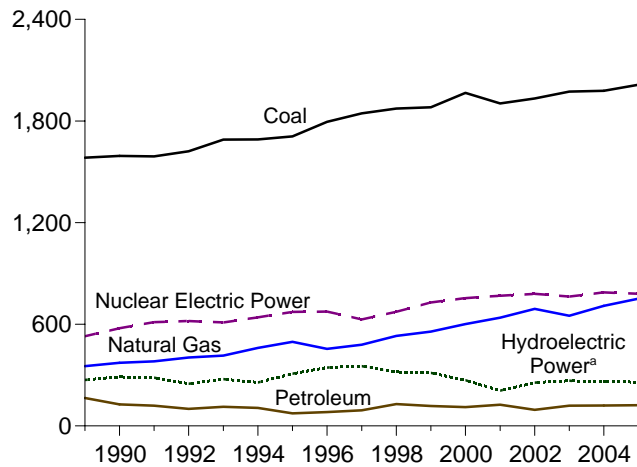
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

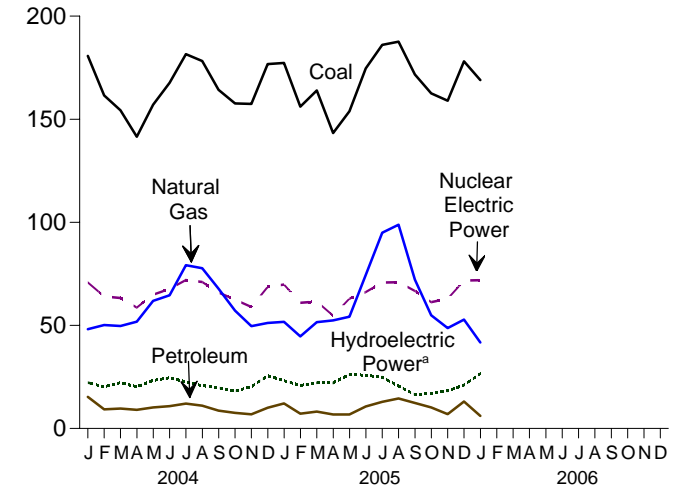
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

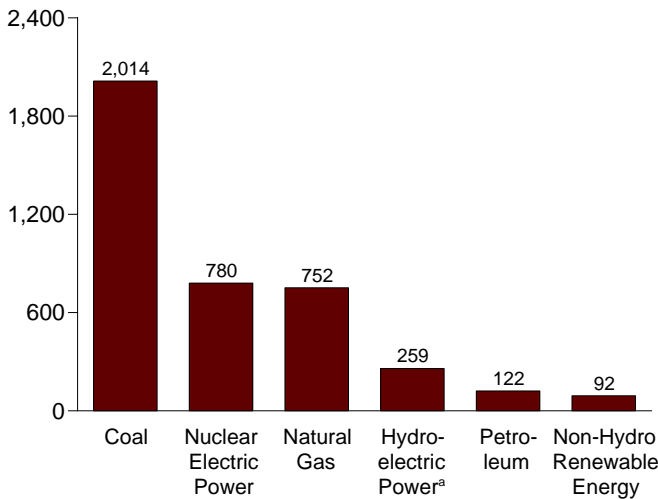
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2005



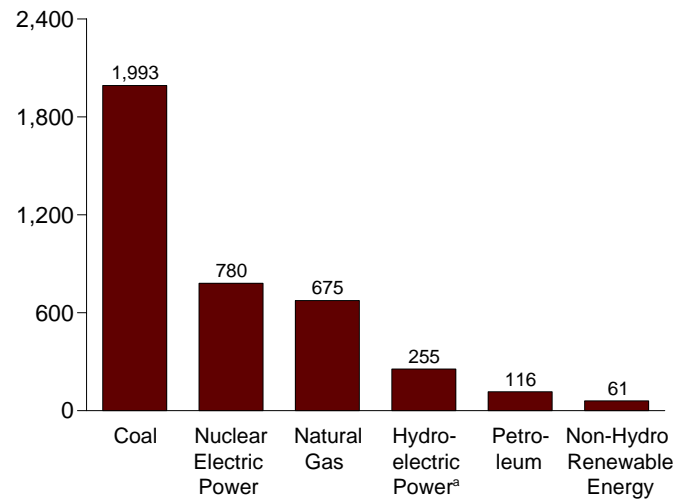
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



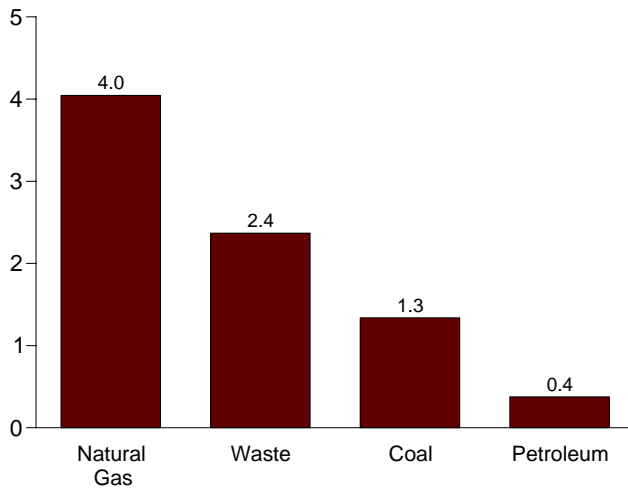
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2005



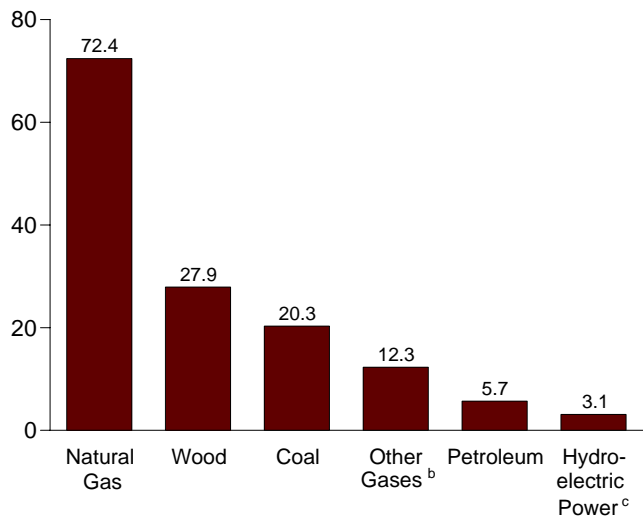
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2005



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2005



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2005



^aConventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.

^bBlast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

^cConventional hydroelectric power.

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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Sources: Tables 7.2a, 7.2b, and 7.2c.

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

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

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage ^e	Renewable Energy					Total ⁱ	
	Coal ^a	Petroleum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Other Gases ^d			Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar ^h		Wind
								Wood ^f	Waste ^g				
1973 Total	847,651	314,343	340,858	NA	83,479	(j)	275,431	130	198	1,966	NA	NA	1,864,057
1975 Total	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	(j)	303,153	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,920,755
1980 Total	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	(j)	279,182	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,289,600
1985 Total	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	(j)	284,311	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,473,002
1990 Total ^k	1,594,011	126,621	372,765	10,383	576,862	-3,508	292,866	32,522	13,260	15,434	367	2,789	3,037,988
1995 Total	1,709,426	74,554	496,058	13,870	673,402	-2,725	310,833	36,521	20,405	13,378	497	3,164	3,353,487
1996 Total	1,795,196	81,411	455,056	14,356	674,729	-3,088	347,162	36,800	20,911	14,329	521	3,234	3,444,188
1997 Total	1,845,016	92,555	479,399	13,351	628,644	-4,040	356,453	36,948	21,709	14,726	511	3,288	3,492,172
1998 Total	1,873,516	128,800	531,257	13,492	673,702	-4,467	323,336	36,338	22,448	14,774	502	3,026	3,620,295
1999 Total	1,881,087	118,061	556,396	14,126	728,254	-6,097	319,536	37,041	22,572	14,827	495	4,488	3,694,810
2000 Total	1,966,265	111,221	601,038	13,955	753,893	-5,539	275,573	37,595	23,131	14,093	493	5,593	3,802,105
2001 Total	1,903,956	124,880	639,129	9,039	768,826	-8,823	216,961	35,200	21,765	13,741	543	6,737	3,736,644
2002 Total	1,933,130	94,567	691,006	11,463	780,064	-8,743	264,329	38,665	22,857	14,491	555	10,354	3,858,452
2003 Total	1,973,737	119,406	649,908	15,600	763,733	-8,535	275,806	37,529	23,736	14,424	534	11,187	3,883,185
2004 January	180,692	15,358	48,146	1,343	70,806	-768	22,983	3,252	1,886	1,295	13	999	346,546
February	161,530	9,307	50,145	1,384	64,102	-692	20,914	2,987	1,812	1,214	11	1,022	314,280
March	154,318	9,686	49,670	1,436	63,285	-653	22,914	3,083	1,935	1,241	53	1,291	308,812
April	141,506	9,018	51,808	1,366	58,620	-669	20,888	3,047	1,926	1,161	57	1,295	290,560
May	157,046	10,219	61,925	1,405	64,917	-689	24,020	2,940	2,035	1,208	82	1,702	327,380
June	167,639	10,815	64,580	1,486	67,734	-718	25,252	3,050	1,981	1,225	88	1,397	345,085
July	181,542	12,055	79,170	1,437	71,975	-693	23,318	3,349	2,056	1,278	82	1,164	377,332
August	178,204	11,048	77,745	1,410	71,068	-818	21,592	3,249	2,033	1,257	73	1,051	368,439
September	164,273	8,659	67,801	1,448	65,932	-770	20,525	3,064	1,874	1,188	61	1,090	335,622
October	157,650	7,604	57,198	1,363	62,530	-703	18,863	3,209	1,901	1,276	34	1,029	312,450
November	157,458	6,833	49,638	1,302	58,941	-665	20,937	3,051	1,896	1,212	15	932	302,101
December	176,763	10,042	51,154	1,387	68,617	-650	26,211	3,296	1,967	1,256	8	1,172	341,948
Total	1,978,620	120,646	708,979	16,766	788,528	-8,488	268,417	37,576	23,302	14,811	575	14,144	3,970,555
2005 January	177,311	12,126	51,727	1,332	69,828	-724	23,851	3,273	1,998	1,288	8	899	343,229
February	156,088	7,188	44,649	1,166	60,947	-345	21,295	2,974	1,775	1,098	13	783	297,940
March	163,955	8,222	51,572	1,358	61,539	-494	22,629	3,164	1,980	1,245	37	1,235	316,780
April	143,278	6,811	52,442	1,340	54,747	-336	22,404	2,964	1,909	1,227	57	1,408	288,566
May	153,885	6,806	54,211	1,384	62,971	-452	26,641	3,021	2,089	1,301	81	1,494	313,773
June	174,691	10,686	74,452	1,390	66,144	-443	26,215	3,068	2,068	1,284	87	1,539	361,472
July	186,056	12,895	94,949	1,403	70,703	-627	25,514	3,332	2,116	1,313	71	1,171	399,252
August	187,629	14,552	98,865	1,491	70,963	-625	21,125	3,327	2,077	1,290	75	918	401,978
September	171,721	12,382	72,183	1,352	66,739	-682	17,127	3,139	1,971	1,258	60	1,275	348,812
October	162,547	10,240	54,942	1,108	61,236	-611	17,667	3,158	1,912	1,284	37	1,256	315,034
November	158,947	6,932	48,711	1,054	62,913	-554	18,846	3,147	1,991	1,254	12	1,363	304,899
December	178,064	13,072	52,844	1,267	71,735	-676	21,765	3,261	2,112	1,282	2	1,257	346,254
Total	2,014,173	121,910	751,549	15,644	780,465	-6,568	265,078	37,828	23,997	15,124	541	14,597	4,037,989
2006 January	168,997	6,057	41,735	1,353	71,912	-536	27,084	3,406	2,063	1,255	12	1,619	325,246

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

^e Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

^f Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

^h Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

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

^j Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

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

NA=Not available.

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

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

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

Table 7.2b Electricity Net Generation: Electric Power Sector
(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Pumped Storage ^e	Renewable Energy						Total ⁱ
	Coal ^a	Petroleum ^b	Natural Gas ^c	Other Gases ^d			Conventional Hydro-electric Power	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar ^h	Wind	
								Wood ^f	Waste ^g				
1973 Total	847,651	314,343	340,858	NA	83,479	(j)	272,083	130	198	1,966	NA	NA	1,860,710
1975 Total	852,786	289,095	299,778	NA	172,505	(j)	300,047	18	174	3,246	NA	NA	1,917,649
1980 Total	1,161,562	245,994	346,240	NA	251,116	(j)	276,021	275	158	5,073	NA	NA	2,286,439
1985 Total	1,402,128	100,202	291,946	NA	383,691	(j)	281,149	743	640	9,325	11	6	2,469,841
1990 Total^k	1,572,109	118,864	309,486	621	576,862	-3,508	289,753	7,032	11,500	15,434	367	2,789	2,901,322
1995 Total	1,686,056	68,146	419,179	1,927	673,402	-2,725	305,410	7,597	17,986	13,378	497	3,164	3,194,230
1996 Total	1,771,973	74,783	378,757	1,341	674,729	-3,088	341,159	8,386	17,816	14,329	521	3,234	3,284,141
1997 Total	1,820,762	86,479	399,596	1,533	628,644	-4,040	350,648	8,680	18,485	14,726	511	3,288	3,329,375
1998 Total	1,850,193	122,211	449,293	2,315	673,702	-4,467	317,867	8,608	19,233	14,774	502	3,026	3,457,416
1999 Total	1,858,618	111,539	472,996	1,607	728,254	-6,097	314,663	8,961	19,493	14,827	495	4,488	3,529,982
2000 Total	1,943,111	105,192	517,978	2,028	753,893	-5,539	271,338	8,916	20,307	14,093	493	5,593	3,637,529
2001 Total	1,882,826	119,149	554,940	586	768,826	-8,823	213,749	8,294	19,486	13,741	543	6,737	3,580,053
2002 Total	1,910,613	89,733	607,683	1,970	780,064	-8,743	260,491	9,009	20,180	14,491	555	10,354	3,698,458
2003 Total	1,952,714	113,697	567,303	2,647	763,733	-8,535	271,512	9,528	20,842	14,424	534	11,187	3,721,159
2004 January	178,714	14,491	41,241	226	70,806	-768	22,651	845	1,613	1,295	13	999	332,296
February	159,784	8,789	43,650	255	64,102	-692	20,626	799	1,543	1,214	11	1,022	301,278
March	152,551	9,184	43,031	255	63,285	-653	22,629	810	1,666	1,241	53	1,291	295,508
April	139,831	8,570	45,352	244	58,620	-669	20,670	696	1,633	1,161	57	1,295	277,603
May	155,293	9,769	54,967	257	64,917	-689	23,811	720	1,719	1,208	82	1,702	313,916
June	165,824	10,337	57,780	259	67,734	-718	25,052	737	1,680	1,225	88	1,397	331,531
July	179,599	11,538	71,788	279	71,975	-693	23,113	896	1,747	1,278	82	1,164	362,932
August	176,372	10,577	70,536	257	71,068	-818	21,364	888	1,717	1,257	73	1,051	354,509
September	162,596	8,257	60,948	288	65,932	-770	20,206	814	1,602	1,188	61	1,090	322,329
October	155,924	7,241	50,785	223	62,530	-703	18,564	821	1,632	1,276	34	1,029	299,476
November	155,765	6,425	43,215	239	58,941	-665	20,581	784	1,623	1,212	15	932	289,208
December	174,942	9,388	44,228	244	68,617	-650	25,797	917	1,690	1,256	8	1,172	327,775
Total	1,957,194	114,567	627,519	3,026	788,528	-8,488	265,064	9,727	19,865	14,811	575	14,144	3,808,360
2005 January	175,484	11,380	45,251	229	69,828	-724	23,509	847	1,710	1,288	8	899	329,725
February	154,369	6,692	38,690	212	60,947	-345	21,027	778	1,518	1,098	13	783	285,789
March	162,096	7,726	45,125	300	61,539	-494	22,332	842	1,696	1,245	37	1,235	303,692
April	141,563	6,326	46,326	273	54,747	-336	22,129	682	1,640	1,227	57	1,408	276,055
May	152,223	6,383	47,891	258	62,971	-452	26,379	744	1,796	1,301	81	1,494	301,077
June	172,949	10,236	67,513	289	66,144	-443	25,921	792	1,767	1,284	87	1,539	348,087
July	184,139	12,328	87,231	289	70,703	-627	25,226	914	1,809	1,313	71	1,171	384,572
August	185,718	14,026	91,075	344	70,963	-625	20,913	922	1,777	1,290	75	918	387,411
September	169,904	11,927	66,019	296	66,739	-682	16,912	846	1,687	1,258	60	1,275	336,246
October	160,771	9,773	49,882	277	61,236	-611	17,449	801	1,633	1,284	37	1,256	303,791
November	157,158	6,492	43,239	288	62,913	-554	18,623	832	1,713	1,254	12	1,363	293,339
December	176,156	12,516	46,827	332	71,735	-676	21,475	916	1,814	1,282	2	1,257	333,637
Total	1,992,530	115,805	675,069	3,387	780,465	-6,568	261,894	9,917	20,561	15,124	541	14,597	3,883,420
2006 January	167,116	5,615	35,836	354	71,912	-536	26,734	924	1,767	1,255	12	1,619	312,616

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

^e Pumped storage facility production minus energy used for pumping.

^f Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

^h Solar thermal and photovoltaic energy.

ⁱ Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and

miscellaneous technologies, which are not separately displayed.

^j Included in "Conventional Hydroelectric Power."

^k Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data are for electric 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. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector ^a					Industrial Sector ^b							Total ^k
	Coal ^c	Petro-leum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Total ^g	Coal ^c	Petro-leum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^h	Hydro-electric Power ⁱ	Biomass		
				Waste ^f							Wood ^j	Waste ^f	
1989 Total	736	558	2,155	527	4,251	20,677	4,955	53,179	7,297	2,722	21,557	893	114,828
1990 Total	796	589	3,272	812	5,837	21,107	7,169	60,007	9,641	2,975	25,379	949	130,830
1995 Total	998	379	5,162	1,519	8,232	22,372	6,030	71,717	11,943	5,304	28,868	900	151,025
1996 Total	1,051	369	5,249	2,176	9,030	22,172	6,260	71,049	13,015	5,878	28,354	919	151,017
1997 Total	1,040	427	4,725	2,342	8,701	23,214	5,649	75,078	11,814	5,685	28,225	882	154,097
1998 Total	985	383	4,879	2,335	8,748	22,337	6,206	77,085	11,170	5,349	27,693	880	154,132
1999 Total	995	434	4,607	2,393	8,563	21,474	6,088	78,793	12,519	4,758	28,060	686	156,264
2000 Total	1,097	432	4,262	1,985	7,903	22,056	5,597	78,798	11,927	4,135	28,652	839	156,673
2001 Total	995	438	4,434	1,464	7,416	20,135	5,293	79,755	8,454	3,145	26,888	815	149,175
2002 Total	992	431	4,310	1,572	7,415	21,525	4,403	79,013	9,493	3,825	29,643	1,104	152,580
2003 Total	1,206	423	3,899	1,881	7,496	19,817	5,285	78,705	12,953	4,222	27,988	1,012	154,530
2004 January	119	71	316	182	694	1,859	797	6,589	1,118	328	2,405	92	13,555
February	117	43	312	172	654	1,629	475	6,183	1,130	279	2,187	96	12,348
March	115	41	295	169	634	1,651	461	6,344	1,181	273	2,272	101	12,670
April	92	42	283	193	623	1,583	407	6,174	1,122	205	2,350	99	12,334
May	105	35	337	207	699	1,648	415	6,621	1,148	196	2,220	110	12,765
June	115	34	340	201	702	1,700	444	6,461	1,227	190	2,312	99	12,853
July	123	41	386	207	763	1,820	477	6,995	1,158	201	2,452	102	13,637
August	120	39	382	204	749	1,713	432	6,827	1,153	224	2,359	111	13,181
September	109	32	366	194	707	1,569	370	6,487	1,160	314	2,249	77	12,586
October	94	23	359	189	673	1,632	340	6,054	1,140	291	2,386	80	12,301
November	105	29	320	192	656	1,588	378	6,103	1,062	348	2,265	81	12,237
December	111	39	354	196	714	1,711	615	6,572	1,143	401	2,378	81	13,459
Total	1,323	469	4,051	2,308	8,270	20,103	5,610	77,409	13,740	3,248	27,835	1,130	153,925
2005 January	115	63	344	192	728	1,712	682	6,132	1,103	332	2,424	96	12,776
February	112	37	300	178	639	1,606	459	5,659	954	257	2,195	80	11,512
March	111	30	339	196	685	1,748	466	6,109	1,058	290	2,321	88	12,403
April	92	23	330	187	643	1,623	462	5,786	1,067	263	2,281	82	11,867
May	95	22	321	209	660	1,567	401	5,999	1,126	250	2,275	84	12,035
June	121	28	362	218	735	1,621	422	6,578	1,101	288	2,275	83	12,650
July	127	31	411	211	785	1,790	536	7,308	1,115	285	2,417	95	13,896
August	123	30	425	200	780	1,788	496	7,364	1,147	212	2,403	100	13,788
September	115	30	344	199	691	1,703	425	5,821	1,055	214	2,292	85	11,876
October	103	25	300	187	621	1,673	441	4,761	831	213	2,356	92	10,623
November	108	22	281	195	613	1,681	418	5,191	766	217	2,313	82	10,947
December	115	36	290	196	645	1,793	520	5,728	935	284	2,343	102	11,972
Total	1,338	378	4,045	2,368	8,225	20,305	5,728	72,435	12,256	3,104	27,895	1,068	146,344
2006 January	118	21	270	197	621	1,763	421	5,629	999	338	2,480	98	12,009

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

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

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

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

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

ⁱ Conventional hydroelectric power.

^j Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

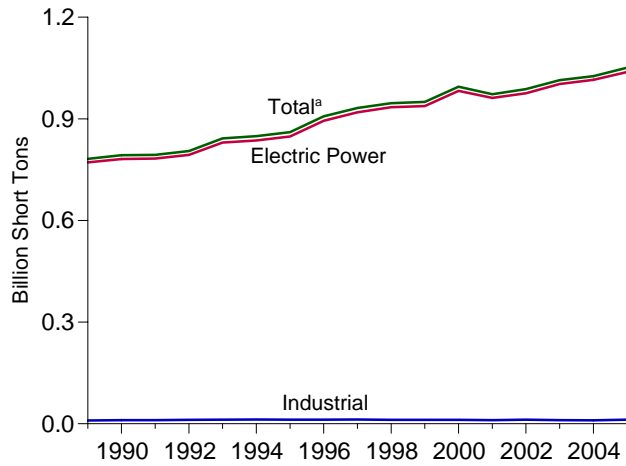
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

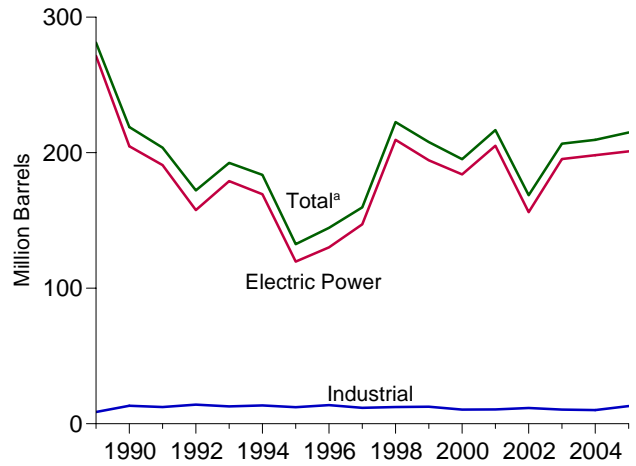
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

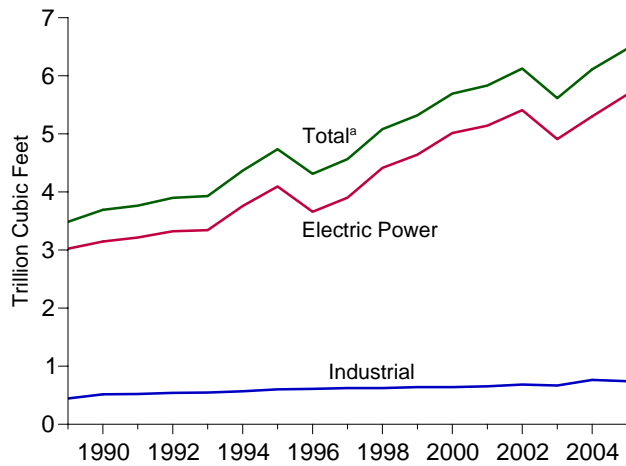
Coal by Sector, 1989-2005



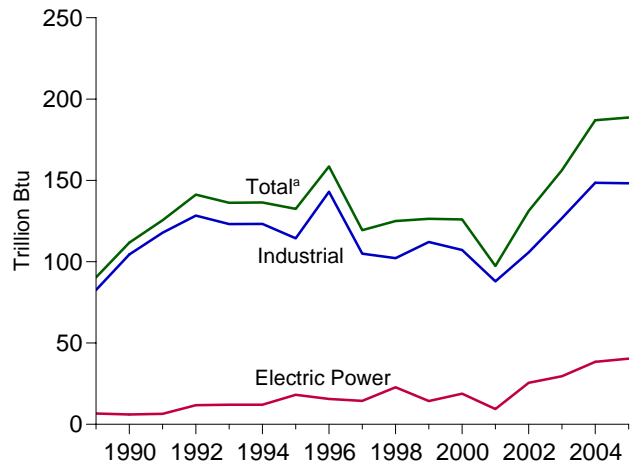
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2005



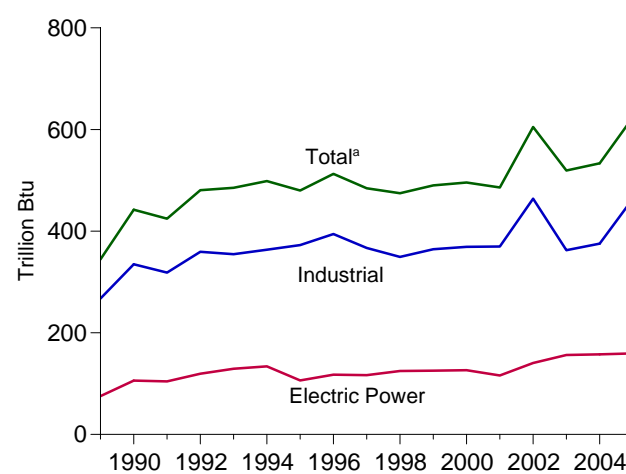
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2005



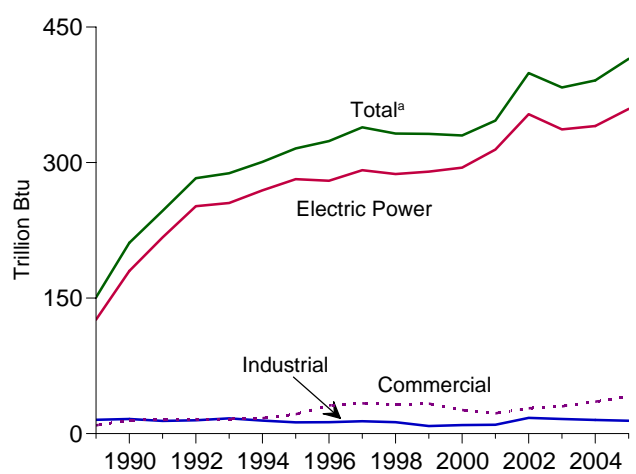
Other Gases^b by Sector, 1989-2005



Wood by Sector, 1989-2005



Waste by Sector, 1989-2005



^aIncludes commercial sector.

^bBlast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

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

Table 7.3a Consumption of Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation: Total (All Sectors)
(Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	792,457	18,143	190,849	437	1,914	218,997	3,692	112	442	211	36
1995 Total	860,594	19,615	95,507	680	3,355	132,578	4,738	133	480	316	42
1996 Total	907,209	20,252	106,055	1,712	3,322	144,626	4,312	159	513	324	37
1997 Total	931,949	20,309	118,741	237	4,086	159,715	4,565	119	484	339	36
1998 Total	946,295	25,062	172,728	549	4,860	222,640	5,081	125	475	332	36
1999 Total	949,802	25,951	158,187	974	4,552	207,871	5,322	126	490	332	41
2000 Total	994,933	31,675	143,381	1,450	3,744	195,228	5,691	126	496	330	46
2001 Total	972,691	31,150	165,312	855	3,871	216,672	5,832	97	486	347	41
2002 Total	987,583	23,286	109,235	1,894	6,836	168,597	6,126	131	605	399	49
2003 Total	1,014,058	29,672	142,518	2,947	6,303	206,653	5,616	156	519	383	59
2004 January	92,605	4,512	17,496	1,145	745	26,880	420	16	48	32	4
February	83,212	1,526	11,152	257	637	16,121	431	16	44	31	4
March	78,992	1,392	11,777	303	643	16,684	430	17	46	33	4
April	73,018	1,242	10,976	253	640	15,672	437	15	43	32	4
May	81,208	1,755	12,547	262	662	17,875	537	17	40	34	4
June	86,584	1,638	13,628	230	627	18,633	559	16	43	33	4
July	94,273	1,519	15,685	280	662	20,793	682	15	48	34	5
August	92,854	1,429	14,034	210	722	19,283	669	17	44	34	4
September	86,105	1,647	10,139	209	613	15,062	583	15	42	32	4
October	82,162	1,131	8,587	224	660	13,240	492	15	44	32	4
November	82,671	992	7,654	233	601	11,884	427	14	44	32	4
December	92,328	1,877	11,494	354	729	17,369	443	15	47	33	6
Total	1,026,011	20,660	145,169	3,959	7,942	209,496	6,111	187	534	391	51
2005 January	92,966	3,581	13,917	895	707	21,930	442	16	57	35	3
February	81,463	1,007	8,356	153	637	12,701	379	17	53	31	3
March	84,856	1,141	9,620	192	674	14,323	439	20	52	35	3
April	74,553	1,177	7,605	260	618	12,130	446	15	47	33	3
May	80,270	1,295	6,902	167	711	11,921	474	15	51	36	3
June	90,649	1,535	13,389	170	747	18,831	648	16	52	36	2
July	97,412	2,290	16,254	387	736	22,611	838	15	56	37	3
August	98,503	2,540	18,470	442	831	25,604	852	16	54	36	3
September	89,629	1,981	15,857	272	736	21,792	622	15	51	34	3
October	85,147	1,574	12,559	202	724	17,953	468	14	52	33	2
November	82,743	1,211	7,740	169	658	12,410	410	14	49	34	2
December	92,986	2,577	16,162	358	731	22,751	447	15	52	36	2
Total	1,051,177	21,910	146,831	3,666	8,510	214,957	6,466	189	625	415	33
2006 January	88,382	1,249	5,990	183	746	11,152	355	16	59	36	3

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

ⁱ Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts,

and other biomass.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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 ⁱ
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	781,301	16,394	183,285	25	1,008	204,745	3,147	6	106	180	(s)
1995 Total	847,854	18,066	88,895	441	2,452	119,663	4,094	18	106	282	2
1996 Total	894,400	18,472	98,795	567	2,467	130,168	3,660	16	117	280	2
1997 Total	919,009	18,646	112,423	130	3,201	147,202	3,903	14	117	292	1
1998 Total	934,126	23,166	165,875	411	3,999	209,447	4,416	23	125	287	2
1999 Total	937,888	23,875	151,921	514	3,607	194,345	4,644	14	125	290	1
2000 Total	982,713	29,722	138,047	403	3,155	183,946	5,014	19	126	294	1
2001 Total	961,523	29,056	159,150	374	3,308	205,119	5,142	9	116	314	0
2002 Total	975,251	21,810	104,577	1,243	5,705	156,154	5,408	25	141	353	7
2003 Total	1,003,036	27,441	137,361	1,937	5,719	195,336	4,909	30	156	337	16
2004 January	91,604	4,093	16,758	1,018	684	25,290	349	3	14	28	1
February	82,296	1,382	10,667	149	588	15,138	361	3	13	27	1
March	78,052	1,252	11,323	199	593	15,739	363	3	13	29	1
April	72,173	1,081	10,553	143	590	14,725	376	3	11	28	1
May	80,336	1,634	12,117	154	623	17,020	469	3	12	29	1
June	85,677	1,534	13,233	126	587	17,825	493	3	12	29	1
July	93,281	1,393	15,246	144	618	19,873	611	3	15	30	2
August	91,919	1,313	13,620	121	680	18,455	597	3	14	30	1
September	85,265	1,538	9,774	118	579	14,325	516	3	13	28	1
October	81,286	1,032	8,263	125	621	12,522	428	3	13	28	1
November	81,814	908	7,266	145	564	11,141	364	3	13	28	1
December	91,368	1,757	10,983	261	631	16,157	374	3	15	29	1
Total	1,015,073	18,918	139,804	2,702	7,357	198,209	5,301	38	157	340	17
2005 January	91,882	3,096	13,057	735	639	20,085	374	3	14	30	(s)
February	80,412	900	7,652	88	583	11,555	317	5	13	26	(s)
March	83,729	1,042	9,026	111	609	13,222	372	6	14	30	(s)
April	73,540	1,055	7,105	137	555	11,073	382	3	11	29	(s)
May	79,283	1,149	6,521	132	656	11,080	410	2	12	31	(s)
June	89,587	1,428	12,895	91	679	17,812	577	3	13	31	(s)
July	96,319	2,144	15,746	193	664	21,405	758	3	15	32	(s)
August	97,368	2,430	17,911	212	758	24,343	773	3	15	31	(s)
September	88,564	1,878	15,313	158	670	20,699	560	3	13	29	(s)
October	84,102	1,441	11,991	121	660	16,855	416	3	12	29	(s)
November	81,692	1,094	7,251	92	591	11,390	356	3	13	30	(s)
December	91,879	2,389	15,450	263	665	21,430	386	3	15	32	(s)
Total	1,038,359	20,046	139,918	2,333	7,730	200,947	5,679	40	159	359	1
2006 January	87,243	1,157	5,456	104	674	10,087	297	4	15	31	(s)

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

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

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

^g Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases

derived from fossil fuels.

^h Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes and Sources: See end of section.

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

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu				
1989 Total	414	1,165	18	9	9,707	8,688	444	83	267	15	37
1990 Total	417	953	28	15	10,740	13,299	517	104	335	16	36
1995 Total	569	649	43	21	12,171	12,265	601	114	373	13	40
1996 Total	656	645	42	31	12,153	13,813	610	143	394	13	35
1997 Total	630	790	39	34	12,311	11,723	623	105	367	14	36
1998 Total	440	802	41	32	11,728	12,392	625	102	349	13	35
1999 Total	481	931	39	33	11,432	12,595	639	112	364	8	39
2000 Total	514	823	37	26	11,706	10,459	640	107	369	10	45
2001 Total	532	1,023	36	22	10,636	10,530	654	88	370	10	41
2002 Total	477	834	33	28	11,855	11,608	685	106	464	18	41
2003 Total	582	894	38	30	10,440	10,424	668	127	362	16	43
2004 January	59	178	4	3	943	1,412	68	13	34	1	2
February	54	109	4	3	862	874	67	12	31	2	3
March	48	106	4	3	892	840	64	13	32	1	3
April	38	106	3	3	806	841	59	12	32	1	3
May	46	92	4	3	825	763	65	13	29	1	3
June	52	87	4	3	854	721	61	13	31	1	3
July	55	104	4	3	937	817	68	12	33	1	3
August	56	101	4	3	879	727	67	14	30	1	3
September	49	80	4	3	791	657	63	12	29	1	3
October	43	59	4	3	832	659	60	12	31	1	3
November	52	74	4	3	805	670	60	11	31	1	3
December	50	93	4	3	910	1,119	65	11	32	1	4
Total	602	1,188	46	35	10,337	10,099	765	149	376	15	35
2005 January	65	244	4	3	1,019	1,601	65	13	43	2	3
February	61	87	3	3	989	1,059	59	12	40	1	3
March	62	76	4	3	1,065	1,024	63	13	38	1	3
April	53	59	4	3	960	999	61	13	36	1	3
May	56	60	4	4	931	781	61	13	38	1	3
June	68	67	4	4	994	952	67	13	39	1	2
July	72	69	5	4	1,021	1,138	75	13	41	1	3
August	69	60	5	3	1,066	1,201	74	13	39	1	3
September	59	64	4	3	1,006	1,029	59	12	38	1	3
October	53	66	3	3	992	1,033	48	11	39	1	2
November	59	60	3	3	991	960	51	10	36	1	2
December	63	95	3	3	1,044	1,226	58	12	37	1	2
Total	741	1,007	45	41	12,078	13,003	741	148	465	14	32
2006 January	71	59	3	3	1,067	1,006	55	12	44	2	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 symfuel.

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

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

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

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

^h Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section.

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

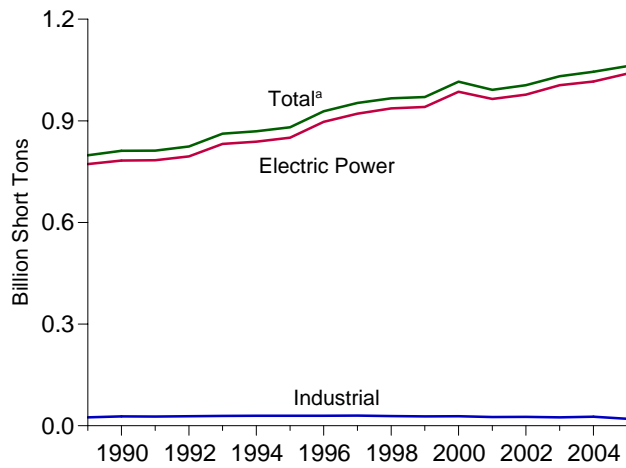
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

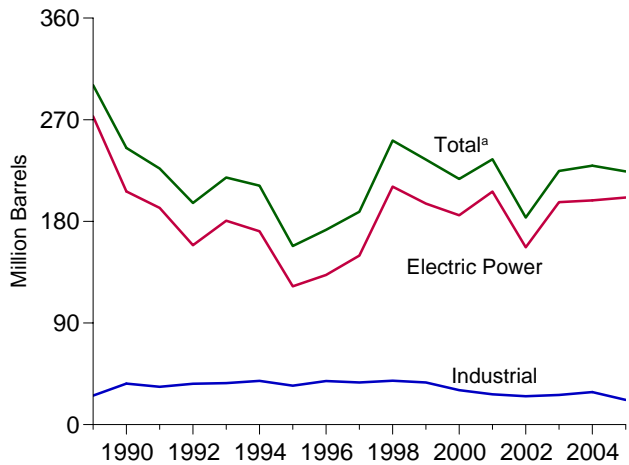
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

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

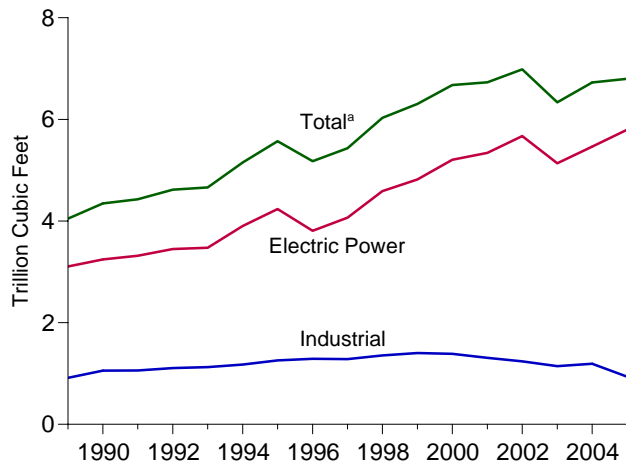
Coal by Sector, 1989-2005



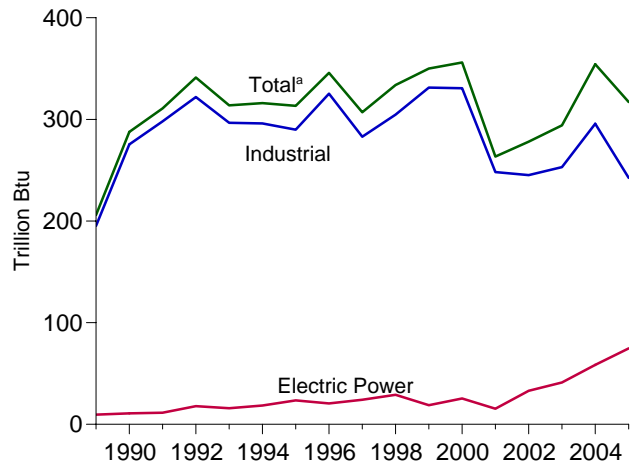
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2005



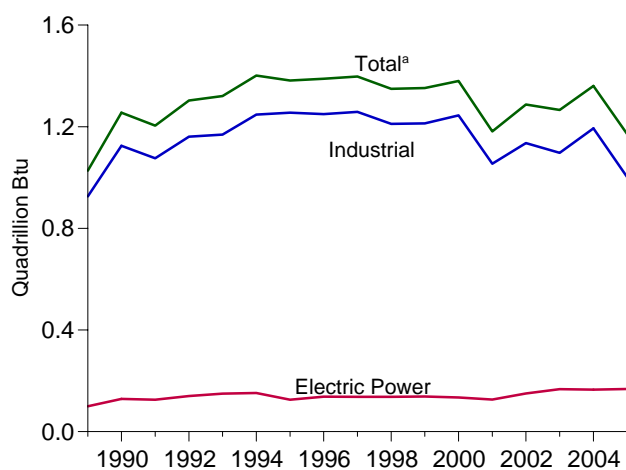
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2005



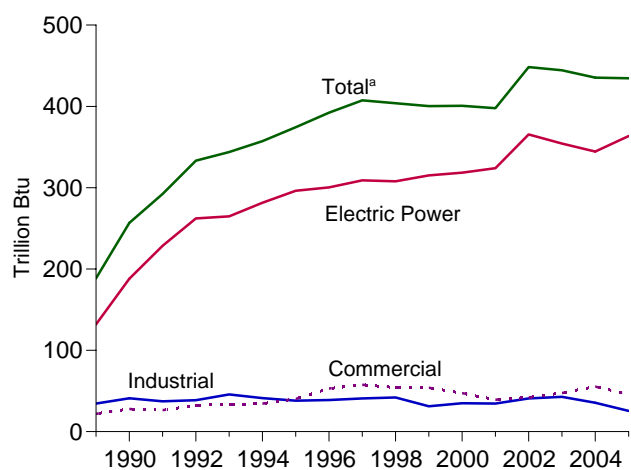
Other Gases^b by Sector, 1989-2005



Wood by Sector, 1989-2005



Waste by Sector, 1989-2005



^aIncludes commercial sector.

^bBlast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

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

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

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
		Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons			Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	
1989 Total	798,181	29,143	266,211	656	915	300,583	4,049	206	1,028	189	88
1990 Total	811,538	20,194	209,314	1,332	2,832	244,998	4,346	288	1,256	257	86
1995 Total	881,012	21,697	112,168	1,322	4,590	158,140	5,572	313	1,382	374	97
1996 Total	928,015	22,444	124,607	2,468	4,596	172,499	5,178	346	1,389	392	91
1997 Total	952,955	22,893	134,623	526	6,095	188,517	5,433	307	1,397	407	103
1998 Total	966,615	30,006	189,267	1,230	6,196	251,486	6,030	334	1,349	404	95
1999 Total	970,175	30,616	172,319	1,812	5,989	234,694	6,305	350	1,352	400	101
2000 Total	1,015,398	34,572	156,673	2,904	4,669	217,494	6,677	356	1,380	401	109
2001 Total	991,635	33,724	177,137	1,418	4,532	234,940	6,731	263	1,182	398	94
2002 Total	1,005,144	24,749	118,637	3,257	7,353	183,409	6,986	278	1,287	448	93
2003 Total	1,031,778	31,825	152,859	4,576	7,067	224,593	6,337	294	1,266	444	110
2004 January	94,379	4,940	19,038	1,374	801	29,357	469	30	120	35	7
February	84,798	1,744	12,261	372	677	17,761	477	29	108	34	8
March	80,507	1,563	12,787	396	680	18,149	477	32	111	36	8
April	74,479	1,412	11,860	281	684	16,970	488	30	114	36	8
May	82,752	1,960	13,378	288	716	19,207	592	31	105	38	8
June	88,168	1,877	14,561	247	682	20,094	613	30	109	37	8
July	95,905	1,769	16,618	306	727	22,329	741	29	119	38	8
August	94,414	1,591	14,926	232	779	20,645	724	30	115	38	7
September	87,574	1,848	10,899	231	664	16,296	634	30	109	35	7
October	83,665	1,353	9,309	292	717	14,539	541	28	115	35	7
November	84,184	1,245	9,187	306	655	14,014	475	27	111	36	8
December	93,974	2,210	12,652	440	938	19,994	495	28	123	37	9
Total	1,044,798	23,512	157,478	4,764	8,721	229,356	6,726	354	1,360	435	90
2005 January	93,928	3,645	14,582	965	732	22,850	473	27	105	36	3
February	82,331	1,048	8,929	178	652	13,418	406	30	102	33	3
March	85,744	1,172	10,237	221	696	15,110	468	34	100	36	4
April	75,376	1,208	8,226	313	639	12,940	475	26	95	35	4
May	81,096	1,341	7,411	214	728	12,607	502	27	95	38	4
June	91,452	1,597	13,900	204	769	19,544	677	25	94	37	3
July	98,283	2,334	16,737	408	759	23,273	863	26	101	38	4
August	99,312	2,590	18,937	465	849	26,237	877	25	101	37	4
September	90,430	2,023	16,328	280	755	22,406	647	25	95	36	3
October	85,938	1,634	13,416	224	745	18,997	492	23	94	34	3
November	83,559	1,282	8,327	205	678	13,202	443	23	92	36	3
December	93,915	2,656	16,809	396	760	23,662	476	25	96	38	3
Total	1,061,362	22,530	153,840	4,074	8,761	224,246	6,800	317	1,171	435	40
2006 January	89,350	1,319	6,720	246	767	12,122	383	25	112	38	3

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

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

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

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

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 ⁱ
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
1989 Total	772,190	26,156	244,179	10	517	272,931	3,105	9	100	132	3
1990 Total	782,567	16,567	184,915	26	1,008	206,550	3,245	11	129	188	(s)
1995 Total	850,230	18,553	90,023	499	2,674	122,447	4,237	24	125	296	2
1996 Total	896,921	18,780	99,951	653	2,642	132,593	3,807	20	138	300	2
1997 Total	921,364	18,989	113,669	152	3,372	149,668	4,065	24	137	309	1
1998 Total	936,619	23,300	166,528	431	4,102	210,769	4,588	29	137	308	2
1999 Total	940,922	24,058	152,493	544	3,735	195,769	4,820	19	138	315	1
2000 Total	985,821	30,016	138,513	454	3,275	185,358	5,206	25	134	318	1
2001 Total	964,433	29,274	159,504	377	3,427	206,291	5,342	15	126	324	0
2002 Total	977,507	21,876	104,773	1,267	5,816	156,996	5,672	33	150	365	7
2003 Total	1,005,116	27,632	138,279	2,026	5,799	196,932	5,135	41	167	354	16
2004 January	91,712	4,158	16,759	1,023	685	25,363	361	4	15	28	1
February	82,401	1,412	10,668	149	588	15,170	373	5	14	27	1
March	78,150	1,263	11,324	199	593	15,753	375	5	14	29	1
April	72,258	1,089	10,554	144	590	14,737	389	5	12	28	1
May	80,454	1,640	12,118	155	623	17,029	485	5	12	30	2
June	85,787	1,540	13,234	126	587	17,835	508	5	12	29	1
July	93,381	1,399	15,247	144	618	19,882	626	5	16	30	2
August	92,006	1,320	13,622	121	680	18,465	612	5	15	30	2
September	85,348	1,545	9,775	119	579	14,334	529	5	14	28	1
October	81,380	1,038	8,263	125	632	12,587	440	5	13	28	1
November	81,904	914	7,267	145	565	11,149	376	5	14	28	1
December	91,487	1,781	10,984	263	631	16,185	387	5	16	29	1
Total	1,016,268	19,098	139,816	2,713	7,372	198,489	5,463	59	165	344	17
2005 January	91,964	3,115	13,060	754	640	20,127	384	5	15	30	(s)
February	80,470	900	7,655	90	583	11,561	326	11	14	27	(s)
March	83,791	1,043	9,028	111	610	13,232	381	12	14	30	(s)
April	73,584	1,058	7,109	146	556	11,091	392	5	12	29	(s)
May	79,343	1,151	6,524	138	656	11,092	419	6	13	32	(s)
June	89,628	1,430	12,901	93	681	17,829	587	4	13	31	(s)
July	96,358	2,146	15,749	194	664	21,411	766	4	15	32	(s)
August	97,405	2,430	17,913	212	759	24,349	781	4	15	31	(s)
September	88,603	1,890	15,317	158	670	20,716	570	6	14	29	(s)
October	84,149	1,442	11,992	121	661	16,858	425	5	13	29	(s)
November	81,733	1,097	7,253	94	591	11,397	366	6	14	30	(s)
December	91,934	2,393	15,454	266	677	21,497	399	7	15	32	(s)
Total	1,038,962	20,095	139,955	2,375	7,747	201,159	5,797	75	168	363	1
2006 January	87,313	1,158	5,460	106	674	10,094	308	6	16	31	(s)

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

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

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

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

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

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

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

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu				
1989 Total	1,125	1,967	30	22	24,867	25,685	914	195	926	35	85
1990 Total	1,191	2,056	46	28	27,781	36,392	1,055	275	1,125	41	86
1995 Total	1,419	1,245	78	40	29,363	34,448	1,258	290	1,255	38	95
1996 Total	1,660	1,246	82	53	29,434	38,661	1,289	325	1,249	39	89
1997 Total	1,738	1,584	87	58	29,853	37,265	1,282	283	1,259	41	102
1998 Total	1,443	1,807	87	54	28,553	38,910	1,355	305	1,211	42	93
1999 Total	1,490	1,613	84	54	27,763	37,312	1,401	331	1,213	31	99
2000 Total	1,547	1,615	85	47	28,031	30,520	1,386	331	1,244	35	108
2001 Total	1,448	1,832	79	39	25,755	26,817	1,310	248	1,054	35	94
2002 Total	1,405	1,250	74	42	26,232	25,163	1,240	245	1,136	41	85
2003 Total	1,816	1,449	58	47	24,846	26,212	1,144	253	1,097	43	94
2004 January	202	341	6	4	2,465	3,653	101	26	105	3	6
February	184	218	6	4	2,213	2,372	98	24	95	3	6
March	181	187	6	4	2,177	2,208	96	27	97	3	6
April	141	156	5	5	2,080	2,078	93	26	102	3	6
May	152	143	6	5	2,147	2,034	101	26	93	3	6
June	152	129	6	5	2,229	2,130	99	25	97	3	6
July	154	150	7	5	2,370	2,297	108	23	103	3	6
August	154	149	7	5	2,253	2,031	105	26	100	3	5
September	142	124	6	5	2,084	1,838	98	25	95	3	5
October	131	110	6	4	2,153	1,842	95	24	102	3	6
November	158	131	6	5	2,122	2,734	93	22	97	3	6
December	165	169	6	5	2,321	3,640	102	22	108	3	7
Total	1,917	2,009	72	55	26,613	28,857	1,191	296	1,193	35	73
2005 January	181	291	5	4	1,783	2,432	84	22	90	2	3
February	159	138	5	4	1,703	1,720	76	20	89	2	3
March	163	102	5	4	1,790	1,776	82	22	85	2	4
April	127	66	5	4	1,665	1,783	79	21	83	2	4
May	127	64	4	4	1,625	1,451	78	22	82	2	3
June	147	78	5	4	1,677	1,637	85	20	81	2	3
July	154	73	6	4	1,770	1,789	91	21	85	2	4
August	150	64	6	4	1,757	1,824	90	21	86	2	3
September	138	70	5	4	1,689	1,620	73	20	81	2	3
October	128	74	4	3	1,661	2,064	63	18	81	2	3
November	148	77	11	4	1,677	1,728	65	17	78	2	3
December	176	126	4	4	1,805	2,040	73	18	80	2	3
Total	1,799	1,224	65	46	20,601	21,863	938	243	1,001	25	38
2006 January	173	91	4	4	1,864	1,937	71	19	96	3	3

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

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

^c Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

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

^h Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

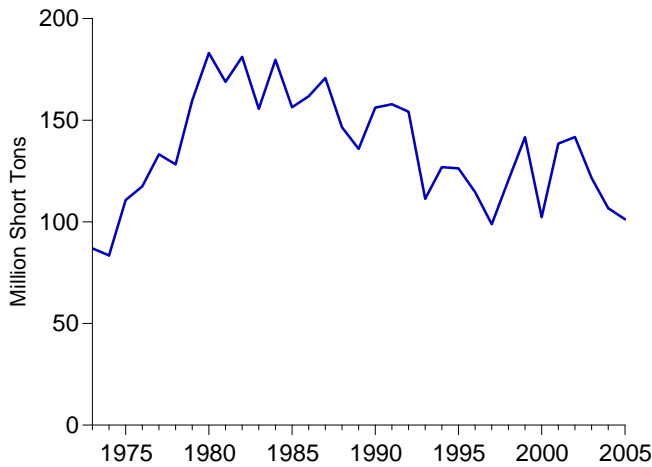
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District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

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

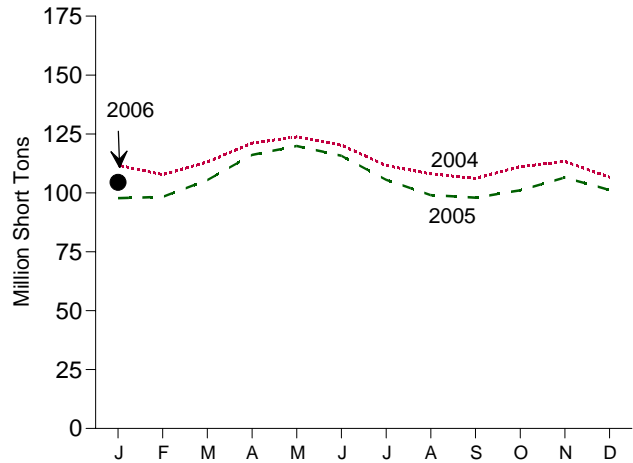
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

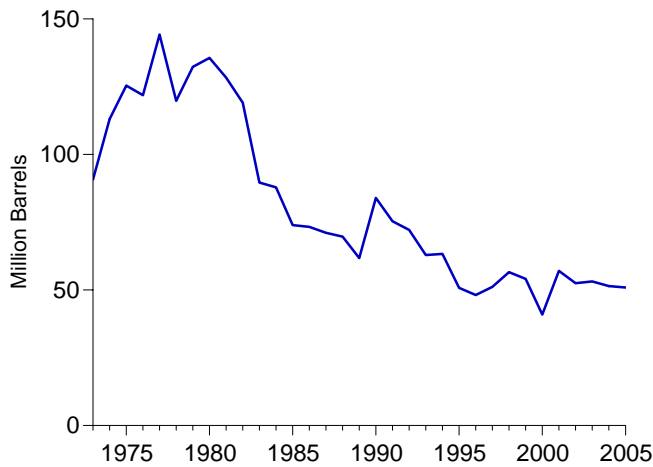
Coal, 1973-2005



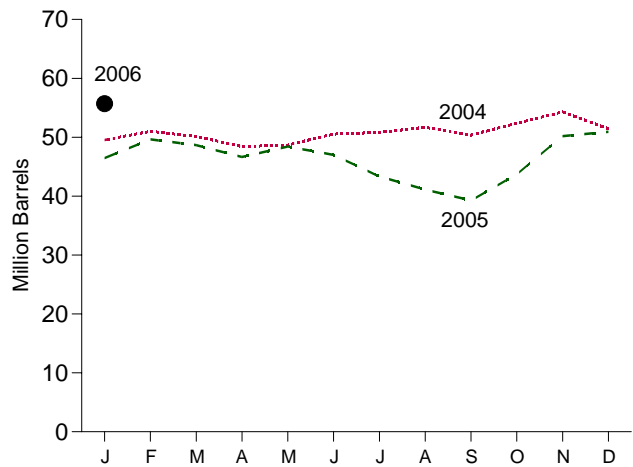
Coal, Monthly



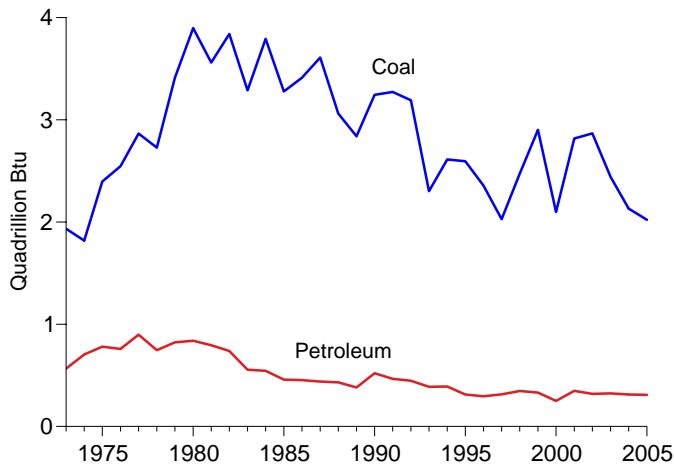
Total Petroleum, 1973-2005



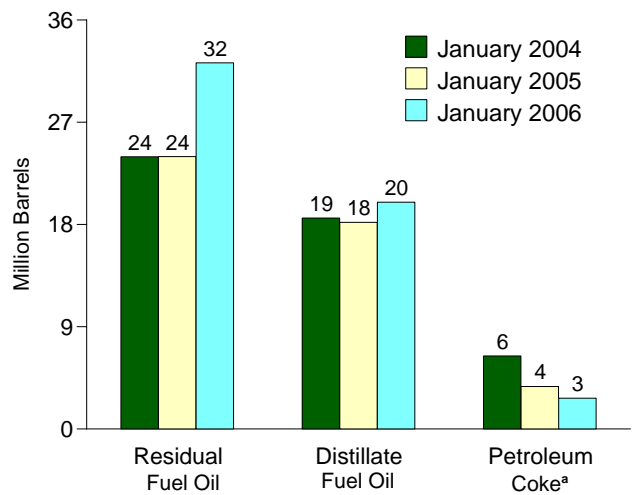
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2005



Petroleum by Type, End of Month



^aConverted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

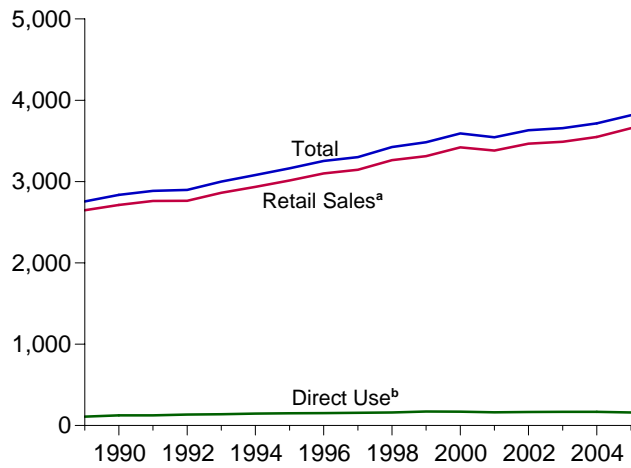
	Coal ^a	Petroleum				Total ^e
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1973 Year	86,967	10,095	79,121	NA	312	90,776
1975 Year	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413
1980 Year	183,010	30,023	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 January	111,758	18,575	23,961	568	1,287	49,539
February	107,709	18,724	25,561	531	1,236	50,994
March	113,131	18,552	24,626	662	1,256	50,118
April	121,104	18,348	24,289	658	1,027	48,428
May	123,739	18,206	24,900	662	981	48,671
June	120,263	18,369	25,960	736	1,097	50,551
July	111,625	18,756	25,907	764	1,075	50,802
August	108,062	18,676	26,593	758	1,129	51,675
September	106,209	18,514	25,547	718	1,119	50,372
October	111,148	18,657	27,629	753	1,063	52,353
November	113,299	19,378	29,168	816	982	54,273
December	106,669	19,275	26,596	879	937	51,434
2005 January	97,772	18,192	23,973	554	748	46,459
February	98,292	18,647	26,415	655	786	49,650
March	105,458	18,423	26,161	689	680	48,675
April	116,088	18,203	24,759	331	675	46,665
May	119,916	18,128	26,919	343	606	48,418
June	115,772	18,353	24,388	685	717	47,014
July	105,556	17,924	21,377	312	747	43,349
August	99,051	18,250	19,292	627	589	41,114
September	97,956	18,040	17,755	696	552	39,252
October	101,110	18,490	20,234	801	837	43,712
November	106,481	19,625	26,683	817	611	50,182
December	101,237	19,808	27,694	772	531	50,931
2006 January	104,479	19,961	32,227	794	541	55,688

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.
^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.
^d Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.
^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
^f Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 NA=Not available.
 Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.

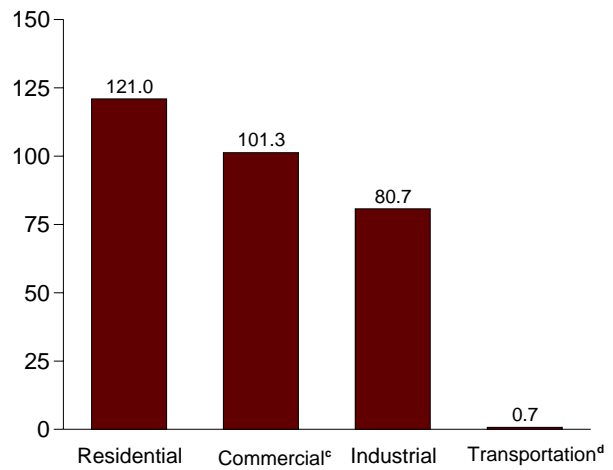
• Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.
 Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1989-1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

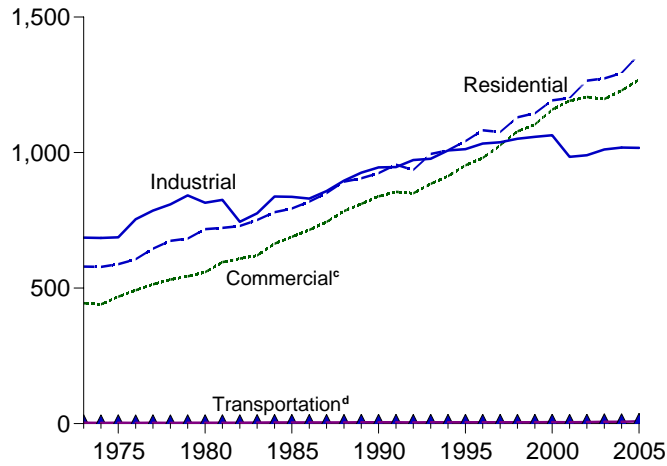
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2005



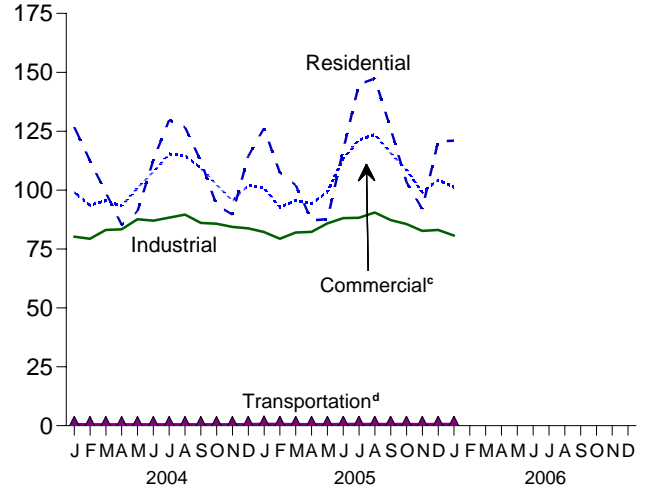
Retail Sales^a by Sector, January 2006



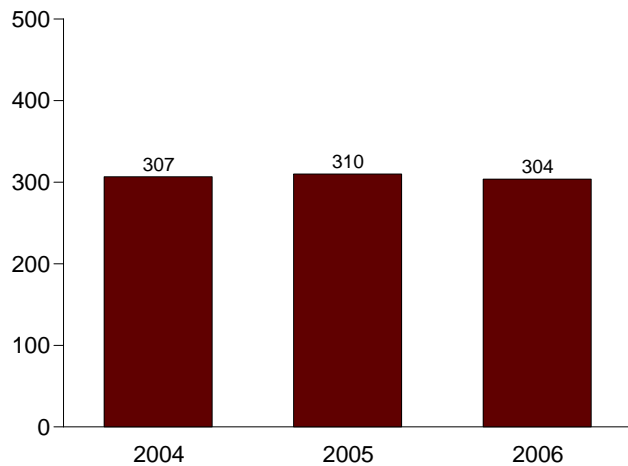
Retail Sales^a by Sector, 1973-2005



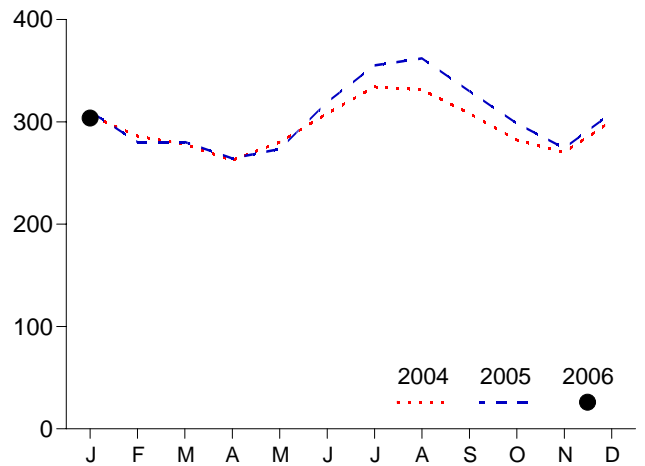
Retail Sales^a by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales^a Total, January



Retail Sales^a Total, Monthly



^aElectricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

^bSee "Direct Use" in Glossary.

^cCommercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

^dTransportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.

Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales ^a					Direct Use ^f	Total End Use ^g	Discontinued Retail Sales Series	
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transportation ^d	Total Retail Sales ^e			Commercial (Old) ^h	Other (Old)
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	1,201,148	1,191,204	984,511	5,228	3,382,092	162,649	3,544,740	1,087,987	108,445
2002 Total	1,265,403	1,205,078	990,139	5,460	3,466,080	166,184	3,632,264	1,104,748	105,790
2003 Total	1,273,597	1,197,199	1,011,617	6,810	3,489,223	168,295	3,657,517	-	-
2004 January	126,766	98,988	80,225	618	306,597	E 14,800	321,398	-	-
February	112,516	93,624	79,370	609	286,119	E 13,505	299,624	-	-
March	98,922	95,502	83,089	556	278,068	E 13,819	291,887	-	-
April	85,287	93,254	83,327	558	262,427	E 13,458	275,884	-	-
May	91,057	100,856	87,602	553	280,068	E 13,985	294,053	-	-
June	112,733	107,758	87,032	568	308,091	E 14,079	322,170	-	-
July	129,723	115,345	88,349	608	334,024	E 14,957	348,981	-	-
August	126,665	114,567	89,572	603	331,407	E 14,469	345,877	-	-
September	112,291	109,350	86,068	604	308,314	E 13,807	322,121	-	-
October	93,687	102,311	85,713	590	282,301	E 13,476	295,777	-	-
November	89,601	95,535	84,394	560	270,090	E 13,392	283,482	-	-
December	114,338	101,954	83,780	638	300,711	E 14,721	315,433	-	-
Total	1,293,587	1,229,045	1,018,522	7,064	3,548,218	168,470	3,716,688	-	-
2005 January	R 126,303	R 100,874	R 82,178	R 755	R 310,111	E 14,026	R 324,137	-	-
February	107,417	92,736	79,357	719	280,229	E 12,621	292,849	-	-
March	102,073	95,560	81,985	657	280,274	E 13,595	293,869	-	-
April	87,128	94,205	82,302	648	264,284	E 12,995	277,279	-	-
May	87,724	99,255	85,839	621	273,439	E 13,187	286,626	-	-
June	117,057	113,473	88,097	683	319,310	E 13,903	333,213	-	-
July	144,946	121,269	88,270	684	355,169	E 15,248	370,418	-	-
August	147,303	123,592	90,495	738	362,129	E 15,131	377,259	-	-
September	126,226	115,734	87,304	701	329,966	E 13,052	343,018	-	-
October	103,483	108,693	85,610	679	298,465	E 11,678	310,144	-	-
November	92,012	99,047	82,698	654	274,412	E 12,008	286,420	-	-
December	120,612	104,265	83,073	734	308,684	E 13,105	321,790	-	-
Total	R 1,362,285	R 1,268,704	R 1,017,208	R 8,274	R 3,656,472	E 160,549	R 3,817,021	-	-
2006 January	120,979	101,287	80,736	725	303,727	E 13,119	316,845	-	-

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

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity

Note. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors

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

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

Table 7.1 Sources:

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial Sector: Table 7.2c.

Net Generation, Industrial Sector:

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and EIA estimates for all other plants.

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

1989 forward: Table 7.2c.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1973-1989:

1973–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.

1981: Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).

1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.

1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Canada, 1990 Forward:

National Energy Board of Canada, data for total sales (firm and interruptible; which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) from Canada to the United States, and data for total purchases (which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) by Canada from the United States.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Mexico, 1990 Forward:

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

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

End Use: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources:

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility."

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004 and 2005: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 7.3b Notes:

• Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Data also include fuels consumed to produce useful thermal output at a small number of electric utility combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the

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

Table 7.3b Sources:

1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

October 1977-1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1982-1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

1989-1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1998-2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report-Nonutility."

2001-2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

2004 and 2005: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Table 7.6 Sources:

Retail Sales: Residential and Industrial

1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

October 1977-February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."

March 1980-1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1983: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

1984-1990: EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility

Report."

1991 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2006, 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 2006, 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 2006, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual:

1989-1992: EIA, Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."

1993-2004: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2004*, November 2005, Table 7.2.

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 2005, the 2004 annual share is used.

Discontinued Retail Sales Series:

Commercial (Old) and Other (Old)

1973-2002: See sources for "Residential" and "Industrial."

Section 8. Nuclear Energy

U.S. nuclear electricity net generation during January 2006 was 72 net terawatt-hours (billion kilowatt-hours) of electricity, 3 percent higher than the level in January 2005.

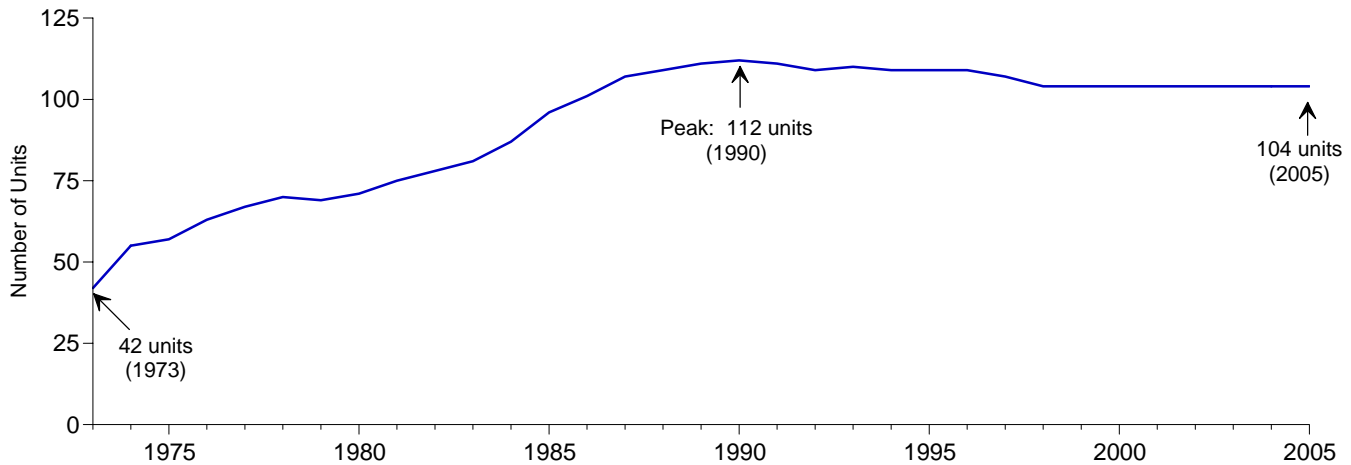
Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 97.0 percent in January 2006, 2.8 percentage points higher than the capacity factor in January 2005.

The nuclear share of total electricity net generation in January 2006 was 22.1 percent, compared with 20.3 percent 1 year earlier.

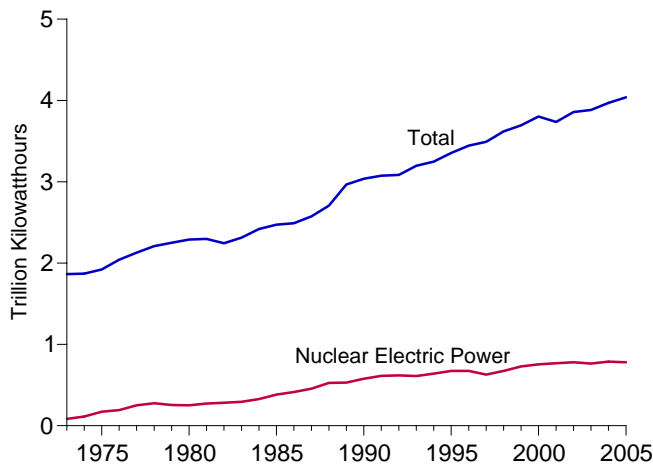
On January 31, 2006, there were 104 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capacity of 99.6 million kilowatts of electricity.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

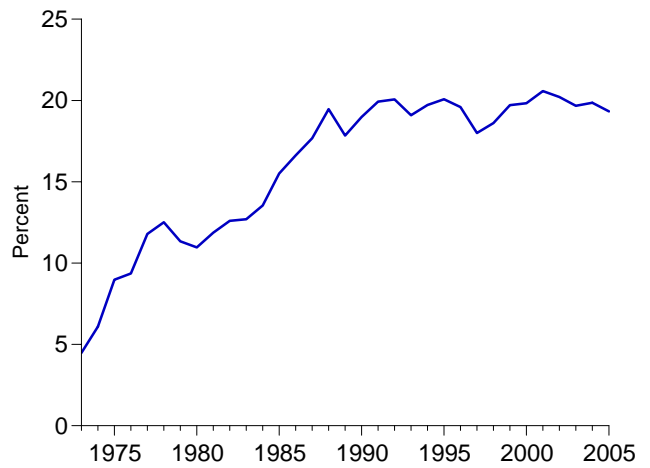
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2005



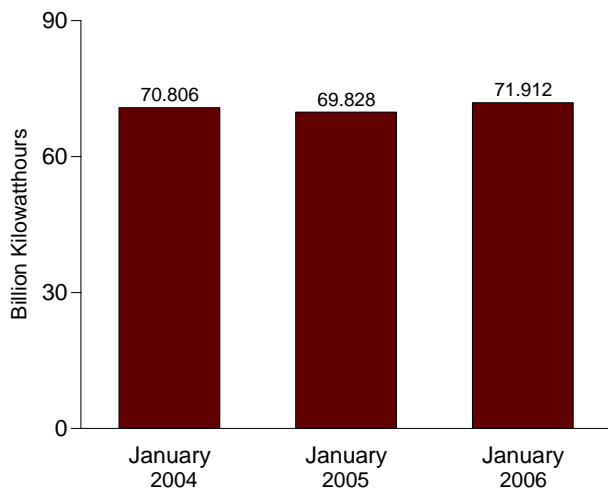
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2005



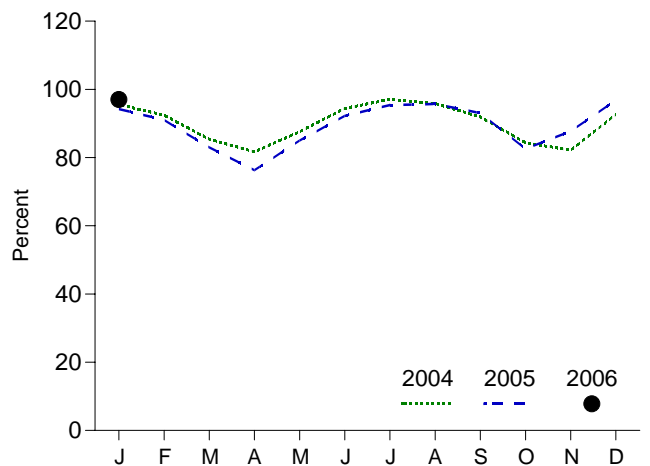
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2005



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



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

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	Total Operable Units ^{a,b}	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units ^{b,c}	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor ^d
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1973 Total	42	22.683	83,479	4.5	53.5
1975 Total	57	37.267	172,505	9.0	55.9
1980 Total	71	51.810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985 Total	96	79.397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990 Total	112	99.624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995 Total	109	99.515	673,402	20.1	77.4
1996 Total	109	100.784	674,729	19.6	76.2
1997 Total	107	99.716	628,644	18.0	71.1
1998 Total	104	97.070	673,702	18.6	78.2
1999 Total	104	97.411	728,254	19.7	85.3
2000 Total	104	97.860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2001 Total	104	98.159	768,826	20.6	89.4
2002 Total	104	98.657	780,064	20.2	90.3
2003 Total	104	99.209	763,733	19.7	87.9
2004 January	104	99.628	70,806	20.4	95.5
February	104	99.628	64,102	20.4	92.4
March	104	99.628	63,285	20.5	85.4
April	104	99.628	58,620	20.2	81.7
May	104	99.628	64,917	19.8	87.6
June	104	99.628	67,734	19.6	94.4
July	104	99.628	71,975	19.1	97.1
August	104	99.628	71,068	19.3	95.9
September	104	99.628	65,932	19.6	91.9
October	104	99.628	62,530	20.0	84.4
November	104	99.628	58,941	19.5	82.2
December	104	99.628	68,617	20.1	92.6
Total	104	99.628	788,528	19.9	90.1
2005 January	104	99.628	69,828	20.3	94.2
February	104	99.628	60,947	20.5	91.0
March	104	99.628	61,539	19.4	83.0
April	104	99.628	54,747	19.0	76.3
May	104	99.628	62,971	20.1	85.0
June	104	99.628	66,144	18.3	92.2
July	104	99.628	70,703	17.7	95.4
August	104	99.628	70,963	17.7	95.7
September	104	99.628	66,739	19.1	93.0
October	104	99.628	61,236	19.4	82.6
November	104	99.628	62,913	20.6	87.7
December	104	99.628	71,735	20.7	96.8
Total	104	99.628	780,465	19.3	89.4
2006 January	104	99.628	71,912	22.1	97.0

^a Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the period—see Note 1 at end of section. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit has remained fully licensed and thus has continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown; in May 2002, the Tennessee Valley Authority announced its intention to have the unit resume operation in 2007—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2004*, August 2005, Table 9.1.

^b At end of period.

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Nuclear Energy

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

(a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. Browns Ferry 1 remains shut down and has been defueled, while the other units were idle for several years, restarting in 1991, 1995, 1988, and 1988, respectively. All five units are counted as operable during the shutdowns. Browns Ferry 1 is the only one of the five TVA plants that has not returned to service. Because it is still fully licensed to operate, it continues to meet the definition of operable.

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

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

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

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

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

b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

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

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units:

1973-1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." 1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. For a list of currently operable units, see:

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

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

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

Section 9. Energy Prices

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil at the wellhead was \$57.82 per barrel in January 2006, 44 percent above the level of January 2005. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in February 2006 was estimated at \$52.98 per barrel, 33 percent higher than the February 2005 level. The average cost of domestic crude oil in February 2006 was estimated at \$59.34 per barrel, 35 percent more than the February 2005 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was \$2.40 per gallon in March 2006, 16 percent higher than the price in March 2005. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged \$2.60 per gallon in March 2006, 16 percent higher than the price in March 2005.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in January 2006 was \$1.24 per gallon, 4 percent higher than the previous month's price and 61 percent higher than the January 2005 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in January 2006 was \$1.19 per gallon, 1 percent lower than the December 2005 price but 68 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

Jet Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in January 2006 was \$1.84 per gallon, 4 percent higher than the previous month's average price and 40 percent higher than the January 2005 average price.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The February 2006 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was an estimated \$2.28 per gallon, 2 percent lower than the January 2006 price but 23 percent higher than the February 2005 price. The average price of No. 2

fuel oil sold to all end users was \$1.88 per gallon in January 2006, 1 percent higher than the December 2005 price and 36 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

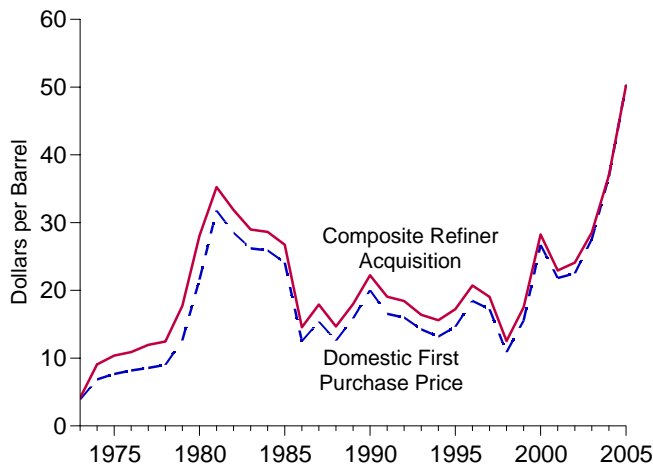
Electricity. The average retail price of electricity sold to all ultimate consumers in the United States in January 2006 was 8.28 cents per kilowatthour, 12 percent higher than the average price in January 2005. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in January 2006 averaged 9.55 cents per kilowatthour, 12 percent higher than the January 2005 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 8.82 cents per kilowatthour in January 2006, 11 percent higher than the January 2005 price. The price of electricity sold to transportation users in January 2006 averaged 7.15 cents per kilowatt-hour, 4 percent higher than the January 2005 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in January 2006 averaged 5.71 cents per kilowatthour, 13 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

Natural Gas. The average wellhead price of natural gas for January 2006 was estimated as \$8.66 per thousand cubic feet, 57 percent higher than the January 2005 price.

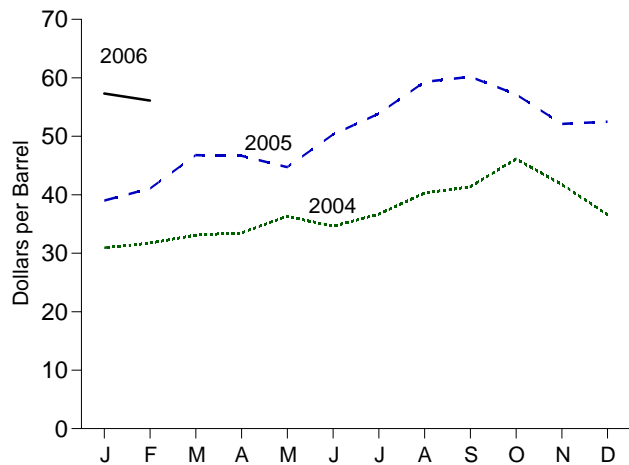
The average price of natural gas delivered to the electric power sector in December 2005 was \$11.33 per thousand cubic feet, 65 percent higher than the December 2004 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in January 2006 was \$14.94 per thousand cubic feet, 36 percent higher than the January 2005 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in January 2006 was \$14.19 per thousand cubic feet, 40 percent higher than the January 2005 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in January 2006 was \$10.86 per thousand cubic feet, 56 percent above the January 2005 price.

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

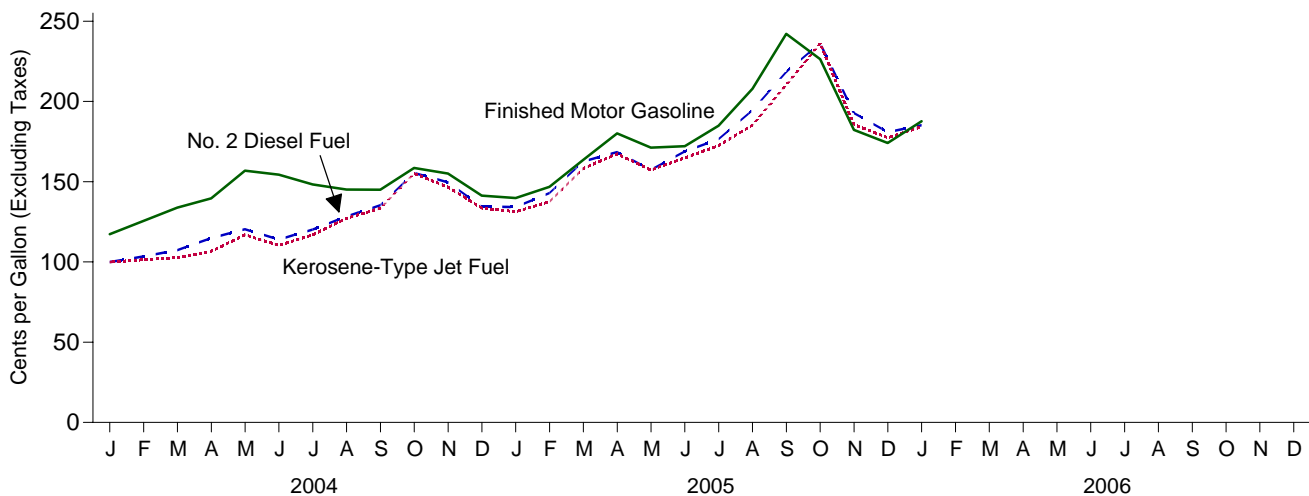
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2005



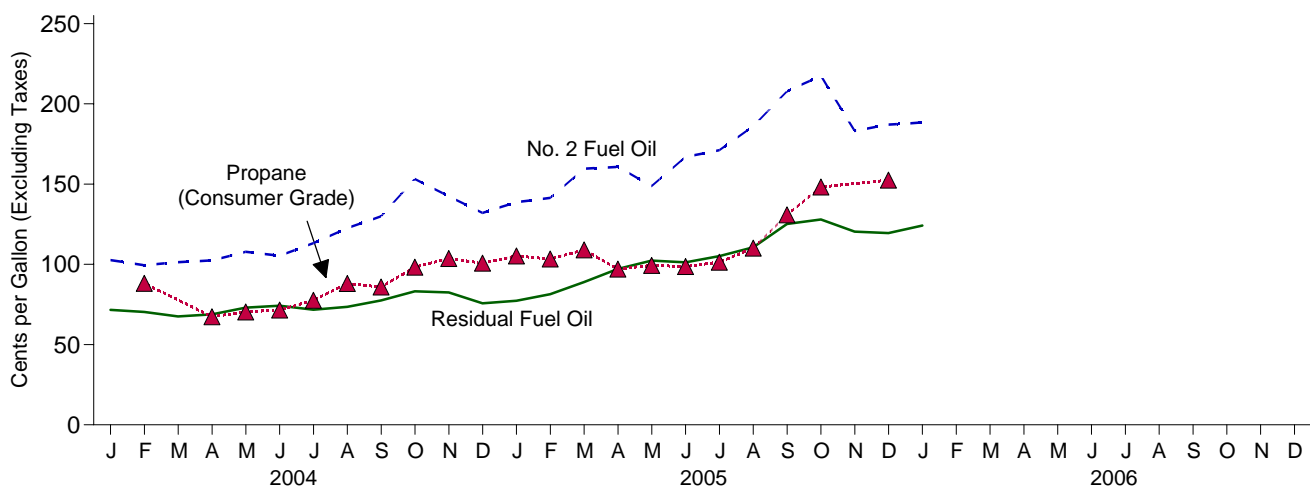
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.
 Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^b	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^c	Landed Cost of Imports ^d	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^a		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	3.89	5.21	[€] 6.41	[£] 4.17	[£] 4.08	[£] 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 January	30.35	28.22	30.79	32.34	30.11	30.93
February	31.21	28.50	31.14	33.45	30.69	31.72
March	32.86	30.02	32.31	34.85	32.16	33.10
April	33.20	31.00	32.88	35.56	32.34	33.47
May	35.73	33.79	35.09	37.63	35.68	36.32
June	34.53	32.22	34.38	36.80	33.45	34.59
July	36.54	34.97	36.85	38.19	35.89	36.68
August	40.10	37.34	39.56	41.86	39.46	40.30
September	40.56	38.80	41.08	43.08	40.42	41.35
October	46.14	42.21	44.11	47.66	45.36	46.13
November	42.85	36.01	39.06	45.02	39.89	41.77
December	38.22	31.67	35.34	41.20	34.07	36.60
Average	36.77	33.75	36.07	38.97	35.90	36.98
2005 January	40.18	35.65	38.46	41.82	37.55	39.01
February	42.06	39.07	40.70	43.80	39.72	41.05
March	47.39	44.25	45.89	48.87	45.71	46.77
April	47.23	43.91	45.42	49.64	45.18	46.67
May	44.00	42.88	44.51	47.81	43.12	44.74
June	49.87	48.55	49.99	52.13	49.28	50.30
July	53.31	51.87	53.85	55.78	52.88	53.88
August	58.79	57.10	58.33	60.57	58.66	59.29
September	59.60	57.87	58.26	62.84	58.79	60.18
October	56.97	52.69	54.31	60.78	55.31	57.17
November	53.18	^R 48.82	^R 51.03	56.52	49.97	52.13
December	53.22	^R 50.28	^R 52.05	55.89	50.85	52.51
Average	50.26	^R 47.61	^R 49.34	52.93	48.85	50.23
2006 January	^R 57.82	^R 53.36	^R 54.71	^R 60.12	^R 55.90	^R 57.32
February	NA	NA	NA	[£] 59.34	[£] 52.98	[£] 56.12

^a See Note 4 at end of section.

^b See Note 1 at end of section.

^c See Note 2 at end of section.

^d See Note 3 at end of section.

^e Based on October, November, and December data only.

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

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

current 2 months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions.

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

Sources: See end of section.

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

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries							Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Total OPEC ^b	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average ^c	W	W	(^d)	7.81	3.25	(^d)	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1975 Average	10.97	(^d)	11.44	11.82	10.87	(^d)	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1985 Average	26.30	(^d)	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
1996 Average	20.71	21.33	19.14	21.27	19.28	19.43	17.73	19.22	18.94	19.65
1997 Average	18.81	18.85	16.72	19.43	15.16	18.59	15.33	15.24	16.26	17.51
1998 Average	12.11	12.56	10.49	12.97	8.87	12.52	9.31	9.09	10.20	11.21
1999 Average	17.46	17.20	15.89	17.32	17.65	19.14	14.33	17.15	15.90	16.84
2000 Average	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2001 Average	23.25	24.25	18.89	24.85	18.98	23.30	18.01	18.89	19.73	21.04
2002 Average	24.09	24.64	21.60	25.38	23.92	24.50	20.13	23.38	22.18	22.93
2003 Average	28.22	28.89	24.83	29.40	25.03	28.76	23.81	25.17	25.36	26.21
2004 January	W	33.14	26.86	31.19	W	W	25.94	28.29	27.91	28.47
February	30.06	W	26.24	32.03	W	W	26.70	28.05	28.70	28.33
March	W	33.17	28.26	33.79	W	33.72	28.15	29.77	30.06	29.99
April	32.42	34.47	29.46	34.28	W	W	31.23	29.89	31.56	30.48
May	W	36.46	32.45	38.11	W	W	33.18	32.49	34.43	33.27
June	36.57	35.10	30.33	35.63	32.91	W	30.92	32.31	32.46	32.05
July	37.82	39.28	32.56	39.80	35.17	(^d)	32.46	34.90	35.28	34.68
August	42.75	W	34.24	43.18	W	41.89	33.93	37.70	37.57	37.15
September	41.03	41.80	35.27	44.82	38.41	W	38.72	39.05	40.57	37.44
October	47.64	45.74	40.38	49.15	W	W	39.55	37.35	41.33	42.87
November	40.43	W	33.09	43.14	W	W	32.23	34.05	35.50	36.43
December	36.01	W	29.49	40.22	W	W	30.11	30.64	32.52	31.10
Average	37.26	37.73	31.55	38.71	34.08	37.30	31.78	33.08	33.95	33.58
2005 January	38.20	W	31.51	44.43	38.52	W	34.35	36.03	37.51	34.13
February	42.77	W	33.21	48.24	40.11	42.58	37.82	39.37	41.07	37.31
March	48.06	47.05	39.24	53.76	42.67	53.98	42.94	43.00	45.71	42.90
April	48.46	50.25	40.43	51.72	45.68	W	43.01	43.70	45.33	42.46
May	45.35	W	40.31	49.59	44.09	W	41.78	43.65	44.44	41.46
June	50.91	52.64	44.83	55.81	53.37	W	47.06	51.12	51.15	46.19
July	54.87	W	46.74	59.03	W	57.71	49.28	54.95	53.46	50.37
August	62.16	55.44	50.54	65.78	W	64.87	57.54	57.34	59.86	54.70
September	60.64	63.89	52.19	63.73	W	W	62.43	W	60.70	55.52
October	54.80	W	48.62	60.89	W	60.09	51.19	49.61	54.61	51.10
November	52.01	49.49	43.22	56.11	W	W	46.98	^R 49.88	^R 50.88	^R 46.94
December	^R 53.74	^R 55.82	^R 45.83	^R 59.33	W	(^d)	^R 48.22	^R 51.53	^R 52.63	^R 47.77
Average	^R 52.48	^R 51.89	^R 42.99	^R 55.95	^R 48.35	54.31	^R 46.39	^R 47.43	^R 49.63	^R 45.79
2006 January	59.41	W	50.24	63.15	W	W	52.62	55.05	55.13	52.23

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

^b Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador is included in the data through 1992 and Gabon through 1995.

^c Based on October, November, and December data only.

^d No data reported.

^R=Revised. ^W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through

1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Selected Countries								Persian Gulf Nations ^a	Total OPEC ^b	Total Non-OPEC
	Angola	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela			
1973 Average^c	W	5.33	W	(^d)	9.08	5.37	(^d)	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	(^d)	12.61	12.70	12.50	(^d)	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	(^d)	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
1996 Average	21.86	19.94	22.02	19.64	21.95	20.49	20.88	18.59	20.45	20.14	20.47
1997 Average	20.24	17.63	19.71	17.30	20.64	17.52	20.64	16.35	17.44	17.73	18.45
1998 Average	13.37	11.62	13.26	11.04	14.14	11.16	13.55	10.16	11.18	11.46	12.22
1999 Average	18.37	17.54	18.09	16.12	17.63	17.48	18.26	15.58	17.37	16.94	17.51
2000 Average	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2001 Average	25.13	20.72	25.88	19.37	26.55	20.98	25.32	19.81	20.73	21.52	22.17
2002 Average	25.43	22.98	25.28	22.09	26.45	24.77	26.35	21.93	24.13	23.83	23.97
2003 Average	30.14	26.76	30.55	25.48	31.07	27.50	30.62	25.70	27.54	27.70	27.68
2004 January	34.03	29.37	34.85	27.98	33.67	31.86	32.89	28.79	31.51	31.23	30.36
February	34.44	30.21	35.99	27.10	35.09	31.98	33.30	28.98	31.70	31.86	30.35
March	35.00	30.95	35.34	28.92	36.06	33.11	36.41	30.00	32.89	32.92	31.61
April	35.29	31.20	35.30	29.82	36.68	33.36	35.11	32.39	33.20	33.69	31.97
May	37.90	32.70	37.78	32.88	39.33	34.89	38.14	34.16	34.68	35.70	34.47
June	38.44	33.05	36.19	30.89	38.05	36.14	36.50	32.29	35.43	35.21	33.57
July	40.03	35.00	38.49	32.84	41.00	38.68	40.93	33.78	38.32	37.85	35.71
August	44.92	38.28	42.30	34.66	44.74	42.20	42.51	36.03	41.14	40.65	38.39
September	43.84	39.07	43.03	35.63	46.53	42.52	43.49	40.28	42.30	42.83	39.36
October	48.47	42.93	47.35	41.09	51.85	42.87	49.65	41.92	42.15	44.21	44.02
November	44.16	39.46	42.52	33.78	47.64	39.12	47.41	34.76	37.95	39.15	38.97
December	40.48	31.86	39.39	30.31	43.88	37.46	39.80	33.00	36.65	37.18	33.67
Average	39.62	34.51	39.03	32.25	40.95	37.11	39.28	33.79	36.53	36.84	35.29
2005 January	42.50	33.78	44.23	32.37	46.53	40.60	42.86	36.55	39.38	40.48	36.22
February	44.39	36.08	W	33.52	49.98	43.46	44.50	39.05	42.92	43.30	38.09
March	50.96	41.28	48.78	39.70	55.46	46.33	53.98	44.60	45.86	47.58	44.15
April	50.45	40.39	49.93	40.77	53.60	47.27	51.40	43.95	46.01	47.15	43.64
May	48.49	39.29	47.78	40.78	51.32	46.78	49.98	43.70	46.18	46.61	42.46
June	53.14	43.10	53.39	45.20	57.67	53.14	53.16	48.44	52.48	52.98	47.03
July	57.18	50.71	55.11	46.95	60.86	57.52	59.58	50.88	56.50	55.93	51.83
August	63.78	54.43	59.03	50.94	67.35	59.61	62.41	58.30	59.20	61.10	55.96
September	61.88	53.33	62.64	52.40	65.20	56.22	64.26	62.33	56.29	60.84	56.01
October	56.99	51.28	58.27	49.21	62.32	54.03	61.78	52.79	52.82	55.73	53.14
November	54.16	^R 48.77	52.20	43.62	^R 59.34	^R 52.28	58.63	49.01	^R 51.25	^R 53.00	^R 49.06
December	^R 57.34	^R 45.56	^R 54.80	^R 45.95	^R 62.07	^R 54.74	^R W	^R 50.57	^R 53.71	^R 54.96	^R 49.17
Average	^R 54.30	^R 44.95	^R 53.42	^R 43.47	^R 57.55	^R 50.35	^R 55.33	^R 47.88	^R 49.70	^R 51.36	^R 47.37
2006 January	61.23	47.66	60.23	51.33	65.86	57.97	W	54.05	57.43	57.76	52.56

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

^b Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador is included in the data through 1992 and Gabon through 1995.

^c Based on October, November, and December data only.

^d No data reported.

^R=Revised. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • See Note 3 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar

contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 25. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 25.

Table 9.4 Motor Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium ^a	All Types ^b
1973 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA
1975 Average	56.7	NA	NA	NA
1980 Average	119.1	124.5	NA	122.1
1985 Average	111.5	120.2	134.0	119.6
1990 Average	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7
1995 Average	NA	114.7	133.6	120.5
1996 Average	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8
1997 Average	NA	123.4	141.6	129.1
1998 Average	NA	105.9	125.0	111.5
1999 Average	NA	116.5	135.7	122.1
2000 Average	NA	151.0	169.3	156.3
2001 Average	NA	146.1	165.7	153.1
2002 Average	NA	135.8	155.6	144.1
2003 Average	NA	159.1	177.7	163.8
2004 January	NA	159.2	177.9	163.5
February	NA	167.2	185.8	171.5
March	NA	176.6	194.9	180.9
April	NA	183.3	201.2	187.5
May	NA	200.9	218.6	205.0
June	NA	204.1	222.5	208.3
July	NA	193.9	213.0	198.2
August	NA	189.8	209.1	194.1
September	NA	189.1	208.2	193.4
October	NA	202.9	221.5	207.2
November	NA	201.0	220.3	205.3
December	NA	188.2	208.0	192.6
Average	NA	188.0	206.8	192.3
2005 January	NA	182.3	201.7	186.6
February	NA	191.8	210.5	196.0
March	NA	206.5	225.1	210.7
April	NA	228.3	246.8	232.5
May	NA	221.6	240.3	225.7
June	NA	217.6	236.5	221.8
July	NA	231.6	250.2	235.7
August	NA	250.6	270.1	254.8
September	NA	292.7	313.0	296.9
October	NA	278.5	300.1	283.0
November	NA	234.3	256.0	238.7
December	NA	218.6	239.3	223.0
Average	NA	229.5	249.1	233.8
2006 January	NA	231.5	252.1	235.9
February	NA	231.0	251.9	235.4
March	NA	240.1	260.3	244.4

^a The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

^b Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

• Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic

coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

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

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

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	29.3	31.4	24.5	27.5	26.3	29.8
1980 Average	60.8	67.5	47.9	52.3	52.8	60.7
1985 Average	61.0	64.4	56.0	58.2	57.7	61.0
1990 Average	47.2	50.5	37.2	40.0	41.3	44.4
1995 Average	38.3	43.6	33.8	37.7	36.3	39.2
1996 Average	45.6	52.6	38.9	43.3	42.0	45.5
1997 Average	41.5	48.8	36.6	40.3	38.7	42.3
1998 Average	29.9	35.4	26.9	28.7	28.0	30.5
1999 Average	38.2	40.5	32.9	36.2	35.4	37.4
2000 Average	62.7	70.8	51.2	56.6	56.6	60.2
2001 Average	52.3	64.2	42.8	49.2	47.6	53.1
2002 Average	54.6	64.0	50.8	54.4	53.0	56.9
2003 Average	72.8	80.4	58.8	65.1	66.1	69.8
2004 January	75.3	84.3	57.6	65.0	69.0	71.6
February	76.3	80.6	59.3	64.1	69.7	70.3
March	67.3	76.3	57.1	62.6	62.8	67.5
April	69.7	75.7	58.5	64.8	64.6	68.8
May	77.8	80.7	63.2	69.9	69.5	73.0
June	77.0	80.5	63.0	71.6	70.1	74.2
July	73.7	78.2	60.6	69.3	66.8	71.7
August	77.4	81.8	61.1	70.1	68.4	73.5
September	76.5	90.3	61.8	70.7	67.9	77.5
October	89.2	91.5	69.5	81.0	78.6	83.2
November	88.6	96.6	59.2	75.2	71.2	82.5
December	77.6	87.2	54.4	66.7	62.6	75.7
Average	76.4	83.5	60.1	69.2	68.1	73.9
2005 January	79.5	84.6	60.4	71.2	70.7	77.3
February	85.7	88.1	63.9	75.9	74.7	81.4
March	93.4	95.1	66.1	82.8	79.8	89.0
April	99.9	103.4	78.6	93.3	87.5	97.1
May	92.0	109.0	85.2	98.4	87.5	102.3
June	98.4	108.6	83.6	96.2	89.5	101.2
July	113.8	116.8	87.8	97.3	101.1	105.1
August	133.1	129.2	90.7	100.0	115.1	110.6
September	140.2	138.4	103.6	115.8	121.9	125.2
October	139.6	142.7	108.8	119.8	124.7	127.9
November	126.5	134.3	99.3	111.7	111.4	120.4
December	129.3	134.6	105.7	109.6	119.6	119.5
Average	107.7	113.8	83.0	98.1	95.0	104.5
2006 January	125.8	134.6	108.8	117.8	118.5	124.2

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

50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 19.
• **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 19.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	43.4	53.7	38.6	40.4	36.9	36.5	23.7
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 January	105.0	135.3	99.7	111.6	97.0	96.2	71.7
February	112.7	143.6	100.1	114.6	93.0	96.8	70.1
March	119.9	148.9	101.4	104.3	93.6	101.0	61.9
April	125.4	155.7	103.3	104.3	95.4	107.6	60.4
May	143.6	174.5	114.9	119.4	103.0	112.1	65.5
June	133.6	172.0	108.5	108.2	101.9	107.1	66.1
July	134.1	169.9	115.6	119.3	109.5	115.4	72.2
August	131.0	168.4	126.9	128.4	118.8	124.4	83.0
September	132.8	165.8	132.6	140.9	127.0	133.0	80.4
October	145.9	174.9	155.1	164.4	147.9	153.0	88.6
November	138.3	169.0	145.2	149.2	139.4	142.2	88.3
December	119.4	155.5	132.8	139.3	129.9	127.2	83.5
Average	128.8	162.7	120.8	127.1	112.5	118.7	75.1
2005 January	128.5	159.5	131.7	145.6	131.1	131.0	79.5
February	134.5	170.0	137.9	145.1	134.1	139.3	79.0
March	153.3	183.8	157.8	163.0	153.7	159.1	86.2
April	164.5	202.9	165.4	163.7	155.4	164.0	85.7
May	154.1	195.0	155.9	154.7	144.4	152.4	81.7
June	160.9	195.8	164.4	169.2	159.7	167.1	82.6
July	171.4	210.2	171.3	176.5	164.7	171.4	86.2
August	195.4	230.5	185.1	194.2	177.8	189.7	93.2
September	220.8	267.4	206.6	218.7	198.2	213.0	107.8
October	197.3	254.9	235.1	226.9	205.8	232.8	111.9
November	160.3	199.9	181.5	198.2	174.0	182.7	103.5
December	160.9	201.7	173.7	195.8	171.4	175.5	^R 106.9
Average	167.2	208.4	172.8	179.0	162.8	174.5	^R 91.7
2006 January	174.9	221.2	182.9	191.5	174.6	181.0	104.5

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to

1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 4.
• **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
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 January	117.3	W	99.9	119.9	102.6	99.9	NA
February	125.6	W	101.3	93.7	99.4	103.4	88.2
March	133.8	W	102.7	NA	101.3	107.3	NA
April	139.6	177.4	106.6	139.8	102.4	114.9	67.3
May	156.9	194.4	116.9	111.7	107.8	120.4	70.3
June	154.4	192.3	110.3	105.2	105.3	114.0	71.5
July	148.3	185.4	116.9	W	113.2	120.2	77.6
August	145.1	184.9	127.2	125.8	122.6	128.3	88.1
September	145.0	187.8	133.4	W	129.9	135.3	85.9
October	158.6	195.5	155.1	169.5	153.2	155.5	98.2
November	155.1	187.0	146.6	154.3	142.4	149.6	103.6
December	141.3	176.7	133.5	145.2	132.0	134.4	100.7
Average	143.5	181.9	120.7	116.0	117.3	124.3	83.9
2005 January	139.8	W	131.2	153.2	138.7	134.2	105.2
February	146.8	W	137.5	152.7	141.4	142.9	103.3
March	163.6	201.6	158.3	166.3	159.5	162.6	109.0
April	180.1	222.2	167.3	NA	160.7	168.4	97.0
May	171.2	212.8	157.3	NA	148.8	157.4	99.3
June	172.1	212.1	164.8	W	166.9	168.8	98.6
July	184.9	223.0	172.4	178.1	171.1	176.5	101.3
August	207.9	238.6	185.3	203.2	186.1	194.5	110.1
September	242.1	280.7	210.2	NA	207.8	218.4	130.8
October	226.3	272.8	236.1	235.3	217.5	236.2	148.2
November	182.3	220.6	185.6	219.7	183.2	192.7	NA
December	174.1	^R 219.6	177.4	NA	187.1	180.9	152.5
Average	183.0	^R 224.7	173.6	179.0	170.5	177.6	118.1
2006 January	187.7	239.0	184.3	229.5	188.4	185.2	NA

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

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

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices

prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 2.
• **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 2.

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

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	48.6	50.3	50.8	48.8	50.7	50.1	50.1	49.6	48.8
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 January	135.4	136.3	135.6	143.2	143.3	141.2	148.9	154.2	137.4
February	138.4	138.9	137.3	144.8	141.9	142.0	150.8	158.1	140.2
March	137.3	135.1	137.9	143.4	137.2	140.3	147.2	154.8	137.4
April	137.2	133.6	138.9	142.5	137.5	139.6	147.0	151.8	136.3
May	138.4	133.7	138.8	146.1	141.2	141.9	149.0	153.4	137.0
June	141.6	135.8	144.0	144.9	137.8	143.5	148.3	151.9	135.0
July	145.0	140.3	150.6	150.9	140.2	148.0	152.2	152.1	133.3
August	153.2	147.6	154.9	156.4	148.3	153.0	155.8	158.6	141.6
September	162.0	154.3	159.9	165.6	155.7	163.0	163.0	164.4	152.1
October	178.7	174.9	176.7	182.7	177.6	178.3	184.8	191.8	171.1
November	178.1	176.2	174.1	183.1	176.4	180.8	189.3	196.2	174.0
December	176.2	177.3	172.2	180.7	175.6	178.3	186.0	193.6	171.0
Average	151.1	149.7	150.5	155.9	151.1	151.8	162.7	166.2	148.9
2005 January	174.8	173.6	172.9	182.2	175.8	178.9	187.8	194.2	173.7
February	180.2	177.0	174.3	186.2	177.2	180.7	190.5	197.1	176.5
March	186.7	183.8	183.5	196.3	185.4	187.9	200.4	209.2	185.4
April	191.5	186.6	186.4	201.3	186.3	186.0	201.9	210.2	187.2
May	185.8	181.1	183.2	195.0	187.4	191.8	200.0	203.6	183.1
June	199.9	190.9	196.8	202.7	193.3	196.5	208.5	207.4	191.3
July	209.5	200.2	210.2	212.2	NA	204.1	210.6	215.1	196.1
August	218.3	211.0	220.3	223.0	219.4	221.7	220.6	225.7	210.5
September	235.8	232.9	235.7	237.3	238.1	237.4	246.9	252.3	235.8
October	234.2	232.5	235.9	241.2	240.2	237.3	245.0	255.8	233.0
November	223.6	220.6	227.8	231.4	231.2	228.3	239.5	241.6	222.7
December	222.0	^R 219.8	^R 228.3	^R 230.9	^R 232.4	^R 228.5	^R 240.8	^R 242.2	^R 225.2
Average	198.6	195.6	^R 198.7	^R 206.2	^R 199.8	^R 200.3	^R 210.5	^R 216.3	^R 197.3
2006 January	224.7	220.5	229.7	234.4	233.6	228.9	242.1	245.2	226.5

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 18. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 18.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	47.8	50.7	49.2	49.1	46.2	47.4	47.9	48.5	46.5	44.7	47.8
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 January	147.3	NA	152.1	136.1	137.4	132.4	133.6	130.1	125.5	128.7	124.5
February	152.3	W	155.9	135.2	140.5	135.5	138.0	133.3	126.6	128.5	125.6
March	150.9	W	153.6	134.7	137.2	138.2	140.7	134.0	132.6	131.8	128.0
April	150.2	W	153.3	131.0	136.3	140.5	140.2	W	134.2	135.8	133.0
May	147.9	W	150.0	NA	140.3	137.0	141.3	W	136.2	139.0	134.9
June	140.2	W	145.3	126.8	NA	134.9	138.4	W	134.5	136.2	135.2
July	140.8	W	150.3	135.3	137.2	141.4	144.0	W	139.8	141.8	139.5
August	147.3	W	156.6	142.5	147.3	147.6	150.7	W	144.9	148.8	152.5
September	156.5	W	166.4	153.6	154.0	154.3	162.9	W	NA	157.3	160.1
October	179.3	W	185.0	177.6	176.7	179.3	180.4	183.6	177.1	174.1	176.1
November	187.2	W	190.7	180.8	182.9	170.9	180.9	181.6	175.1	175.4	175.8
December	185.9	W	188.8	178.1	174.5	165.1	173.9	171.2	169.1	168.8	164.4
Average	157.0	W	163.2	146.2	149.3	147.5	153.9	153.7	140.5	146.5	143.3
2005 January	185.1	W	189.6	179.4	181.3	169.7	174.5	172.0	167.3	166.9	162.9
February	187.2	W	190.5	181.5	181.9	176.4	181.8	175.7	171.7	172.4	168.1
March	194.2	W	200.0	190.8	192.7	189.5	191.5	187.9	189.1	186.7	179.7
April	196.8	W	204.1	189.5	190.8	180.9	192.2	190.9	NA	187.3	183.0
May	191.7	W	195.3	182.3	178.3	175.7	190.7	180.0	183.4	185.4	180.9
June	198.9	W	199.5	187.8	NA	187.6	197.0	189.9	183.4	189.9	188.1
July	207.0	W	207.2	194.8	197.5	193.9	201.8	200.9	196.0	197.9	195.4
August	216.9	W	222.7	216.5	209.9	211.9	218.0	217.0	208.0	214.4	217.1
September	246.4	W	248.8	247.2	242.2	241.2	247.6	241.6	235.5	238.6	239.6
October	249.6	W	252.7	254.3	252.5	261.8	275.2	277.4	269.8	273.4	262.5
November	231.5	W	242.1	228.9	226.9	230.8	237.8	243.1	237.0	236.4	224.7
December	^R 235.9	W	^R 240.6	^R 225.9	^R 225.0	^R 220.5	^R 225.2	^R 227.8	^R 226.7	223.6	212.6
Average	^R 207.9	W	^R 212.9	^R 203.7	^R 204.1	^R 200.6	^R 205.2	^R 202.8	206.4	199.9	199.1
2006 January	238.0	W	242.0	231.6	228.1	219.5	223.2	223.2	220.4	218.8	211.9

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

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

See Note 6 at end of section.

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

Sources: • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 18. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 18.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	43.6	48.6	45.8	53.2	49.0
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 January	122.7	147.7	129.0	129.7	141.9
February	124.1	157.8	140.3	130.8	143.9
March	134.2	166.3	145.0	136.8	141.8
April	144.4	179.3	159.3	143.5	141.8
May	163.5	192.4	176.4	156.9	142.8
June	149.1	185.3	165.7	156.9	140.8
July	142.7	181.1	173.9	162.8	143.2
August	155.3	179.9	164.2	160.6	150.0
September	164.1	187.0	176.4	161.1	159.7
October	189.3	209.1	192.1	182.1	180.7
November	188.4	206.2	180.3	181.3	182.8
December	157.5	189.0	163.5	170.0	179.2
Average	149.5	174.9	159.4	152.4	154.8
2005 January	151.5	191.1	168.6	168.3	180.7
February	188.7	223.8	197.6	176.7	184.3
March	204.6	243.2	212.2	192.4	193.9
April	204.8	248.0	220.3	204.3	195.7
May	186.1	230.5	201.9	201.3	191.5
June	192.9	222.1	201.1	199.9	198.6
July	211.2	226.8	211.6	202.5	204.2
August	249.4	NA	242.6	218.0	218.1
September	274.1	281.4	259.4	242.4	241.7
October	273.2	285.2	268.3	250.1	245.6
November	251.5	261.4	234.8	229.7	231.7
December	214.8	^R 248.3	^R 219.6	219.5	^R 230.8
Average	212.1	238.6	^R 214.9	206.1	^R 205.0
2006 January	^R 215.6	^R 250.3	^R 225.2	^R 218.3	^R 232.5
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	^E 227.5

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

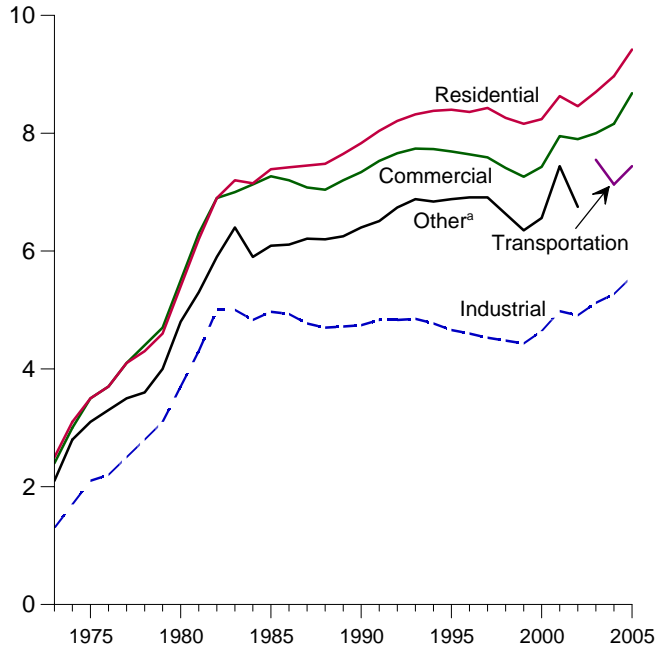
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

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

Sources: • **1978-2004**: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004*, Table 18. • **2005 and 2006**: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 18.

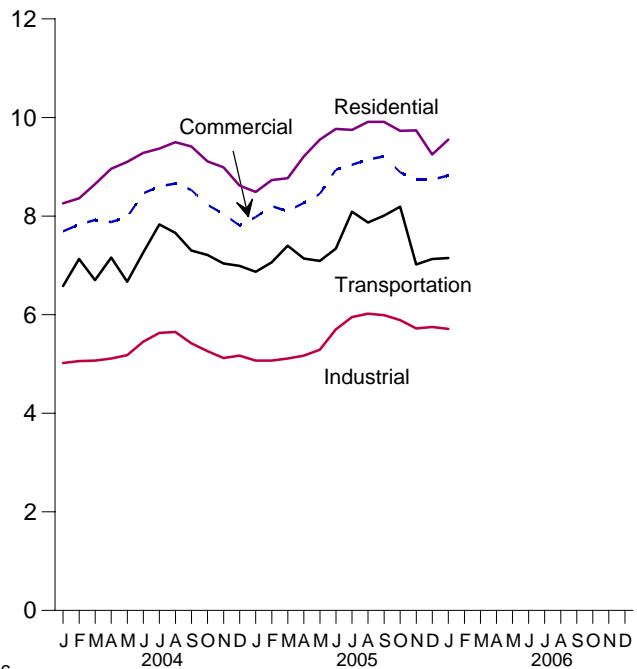
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2005



^aPublic street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

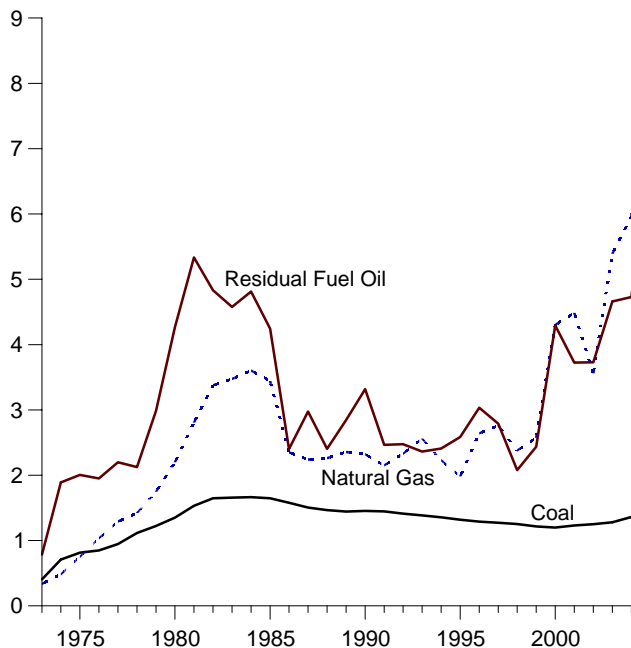
By Sector, Monthly



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

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

Costs, 1973-2005



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.
Source: Table 9.10.

Costs, Monthly

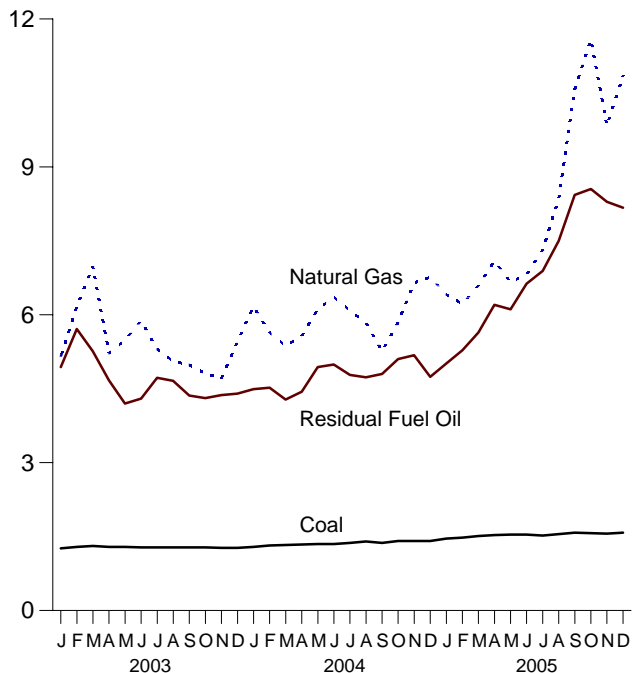


Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Cents per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial ^a	Industrial ^b	Transportation ^c	Other ^d	Total
1973 Average	2.5	2.4	1.3	NA	2.1	2.0
1975 Average	3.5	3.5	2.1	NA	3.1	2.9
1980 Average	5.4	5.5	3.7	NA	4.8	4.7
1985 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
1990 Average	7.83	7.94	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	8.63	7.95	4.98	NA	7.44	7.31
2002 Average	8.46	7.90	4.91	NA	6.75	7.22
2003 Average	8.70	8.00	5.12	7.55	-	7.42
2004 January	8.26	7.69	5.02	6.58	-	7.23
February	8.36	7.83	5.06	7.13	-	7.27
March	8.65	7.92	5.07	6.70	-	7.33
April	8.96	7.88	5.11	7.16	-	7.35
May	9.10	7.98	5.18	6.67	-	7.47
June	9.28	8.46	5.45	7.26	-	7.91
July	9.37	8.60	5.63	7.83	-	8.11
August	9.50	8.66	5.65	7.66	-	8.17
September	9.41	8.53	5.42	7.30	-	7.98
October	9.11	8.23	5.26	7.21	-	7.62
November	8.99	8.04	5.12	7.04	-	7.44
December	8.62	7.81	5.17	6.99	-	7.38
Average	8.97	8.16	5.27	7.13	-	7.62
2005 January	R 8.49	R 7.98	5.07	R 6.87	-	R 7.42
February	8.73	8.20	5.07	7.06	-	7.51
March	8.77	8.10	5.11	7.40	-	7.47
April	9.21	8.27	5.17	7.14	-	7.61
May	9.55	8.45	5.29	7.09	-	7.81
June	9.77	8.94	5.70	7.34	-	8.35
July	9.75	9.04	5.95	8.09	-	8.56
August	9.91	9.15	6.02	7.87	-	8.67
September	9.91	9.21	5.99	8.01	-	8.62
October	9.73	8.89	5.89	8.19	-	8.32
November	9.74	8.74	5.72	7.02	-	8.16
December	9.25	8.74	5.75	7.13	-	8.13
Average	9.42	8.68	5.57	7.44	-	8.09
2006 January	9.55	8.82	5.71	7.15	-	8.28

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

^b Industrial sector. For 1973-2002, prices exclude agriculture and irrigation.

^c Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

^d Public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agriculture and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

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 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977-February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980-1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984-1990:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1991 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2006, Table 5.3.

Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas ^d	All Fossil Fuels ^e
		Residual Fuel Oil ^a	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Petroleum Coke	Total ^c		
1973 Average	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
1975 Average81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
1980 Average	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
1985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
1990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
1995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
1996 Average	1.29	3.03	4.87	.78	3.03	2.64	1.52
1997 Average	1.27	2.79	4.49	.91	2.73	2.76	1.52
1998 Average	1.25	2.08	3.30	.71	2.02	2.38	1.44
1999 Average	1.22	2.44	4.03	.65	2.36	2.57	1.44
2000 Average	1.20	4.29	6.65	.58	4.18	4.30	1.74
2001 Average	1.23	3.73	6.30	.78	3.69	4.49	1.73
2002 Average^f	1.25	3.73	5.34	0.78	3.34	3.56	1.52
2003 January	1.26	4.94	6.62	.69	4.61	5.15	2.14
February	1.29	5.71	7.70	.69	5.50	6.16	2.42
March	1.31	5.26	9.31	.80	5.58	6.98	2.59
April	1.29	4.67	6.46	.66	4.27	5.22	2.16
May	1.29	4.20	5.97	.68	3.98	5.48	2.26
June	1.28	4.30	5.79	.68	4.06	5.88	2.39
July	1.28	4.72	5.85	.80	4.38	5.30	2.52
August	1.28	4.66	6.57	.70	4.16	5.06	2.46
September	1.28	4.36	6.07	.75	3.81	4.98	2.21
October	1.28	4.31	6.44	.72	3.89	4.81	2.09
November	1.27	4.37	6.44	.71	3.58	4.71	1.99
December	1.27	4.40	6.62	.76	3.93	5.45	2.11
Average	1.28	4.66	6.82	.72	4.33	5.39	2.28
2004 January	1.29	4.49	7.32	.76	4.41	6.17	2.38
February	1.32	4.52	7.13	.75	4.17	5.64	2.32
March	1.33	4.28	7.15	.81	3.77	5.37	2.20
April	1.34	4.44	7.37	.76	4.05	5.57	2.30
May	1.35	4.94	7.56	.77	4.41	6.11	2.53
June	1.35	4.99	7.67	.80	4.39	6.36	2.64
July	1.37	4.78	7.89	.87	4.39	6.08	2.76
August	1.40	4.73	8.70	.77	4.22	5.84	2.64
September	1.37	4.80	8.65	.83	4.17	5.26	2.40
October	1.41	5.10	9.56	.82	4.49	5.84	2.45
November	1.41	5.18	9.64	1.04	4.77	6.65	2.52
December	1.41	4.74	8.86	.99	4.22	6.76	2.57
Average	1.36	4.73	8.02	.83	4.29	5.96	2.48
2005 January	1.46	5.01	9.37	1.14	4.85	6.41	2.59
February	1.48	5.28	9.48	1.15	4.78	6.22	2.47
March	1.51	5.64	11.26	1.08	5.08	6.59	2.58
April	1.53	6.20	11.14	1.14	5.10	7.09	2.73
May	1.54	6.11	10.18	1.07	5.33	6.66	2.74
June	1.54	6.63	11.21	1.04	5.54	6.82	3.00
July	1.52	6.89	10.51	1.13	6.06	7.31	3.40
August	1.55	7.50	11.28	1.04	7.08	8.36	3.70
September	1.58	8.43	14.04	1.12	7.89	10.58	4.00
October	1.57	8.55	15.33	1.19	7.92	11.58	3.87
November	1.56	8.29	13.35	1.17	7.64	9.84	3.37
December	1.58	8.17	12.55	1.18	7.77	10.85	3.71
Average	1.54	7.12	11.89	1.12	6.48	8.20	3.21

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

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

^c Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, and waste oil. For 1973-1982, data do not include refined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. For 1973-1989, data do not include petroleum coke.

^d Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. For 1973-2000, data also include a small amount of blast furnace gas and other gases derived from fossil fuels.

^e Weighted average of costs shown under "Coal," "Petroleum," and "Natural Gas."

^f Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers, and electric generating plants in the commercial and industrial sectors. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

NA=Not available.

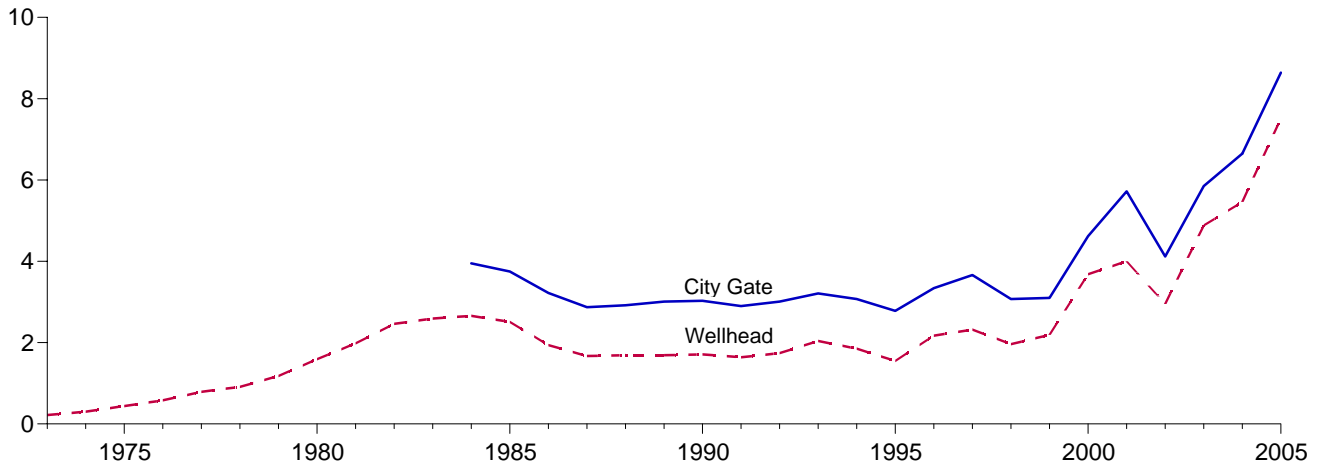
Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

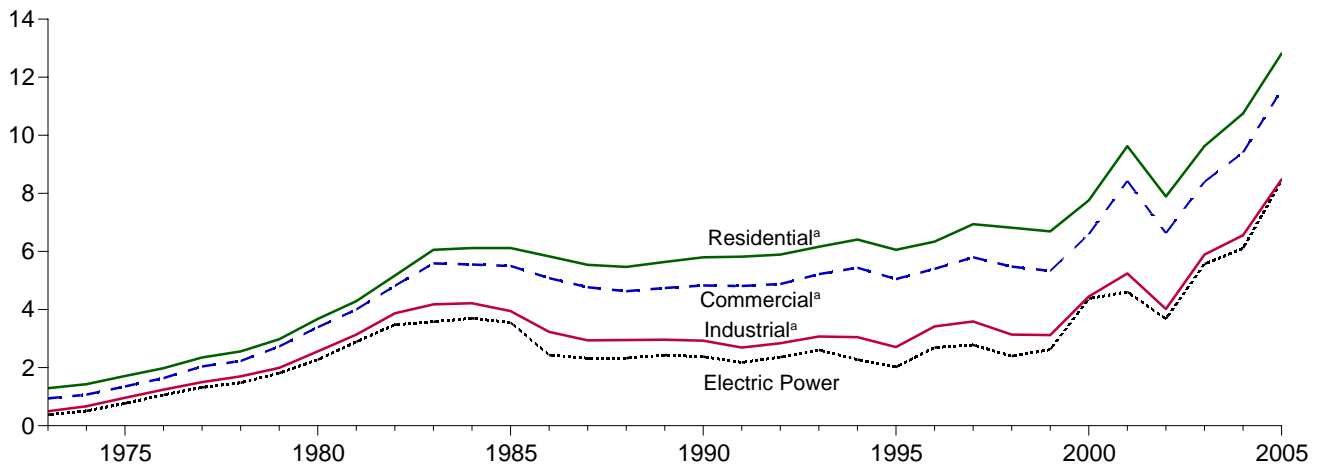
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

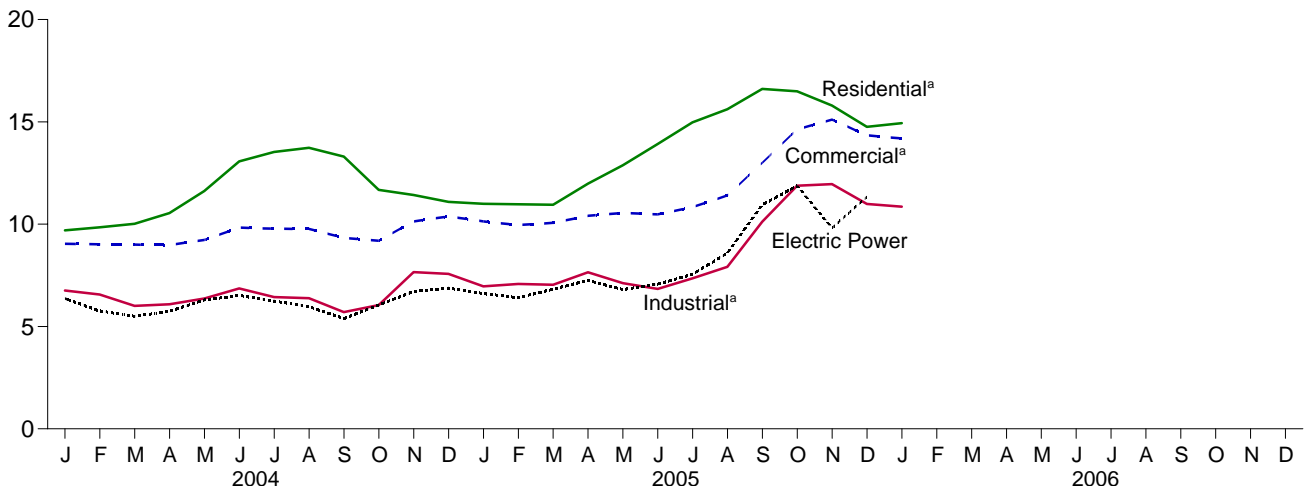
Selected Prices, 1973-2005



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2005



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



^aIncludes taxes.

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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.

Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors ^a							
			Residential		Commercial ^b		Industrial ^c		Electric Power ^d	
			Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f
1973 Average	0.22	NA	1.29	NA	0.94	NA	0.50	NA	0.38	92.1
1975 Average44	NA	1.71	NA	1.35	NA	.96	NA	.77	96.1
1980 Average	1.59	NA	3.68	NA	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	2.27	96.9
1985 Average	2.51	3.75	6.12	NA	5.50	NA	3.95	68.8	3.55	94.0
1990 Average	1.71	3.03	5.80	99.3	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	2.38	76.8
1995 Average	1.55	2.78	6.06	99.1	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	2.02	71.4
1996 Average	2.17	3.34	6.34	99.1	5.40	77.6	3.42	19.4	2.69	68.4
1997 Average	2.32	3.66	6.94	98.8	5.80	70.8	3.59	18.1	2.78	68.0
1998 Average	1.96	3.07	6.82	97.7	5.48	67.0	3.14	16.1	2.40	63.7
1999 Average	2.19	3.10	6.69	95.2	5.33	66.1	3.12	18.8	2.62	58.3
2000 Average	3.68	4.62	7.76	92.6	6.59	63.9	4.45	19.8	4.38	50.5
2001 Average	4.00	5.72	9.63	92.4	8.43	66.0	5.24	20.8	4.61	40.2
2002 Average	2.95	4.12	7.89	97.9	6.63	77.4	4.02	22.7	^d 3.68	83.9
2003 Average	4.88	5.85	9.63	97.6	8.40	78.2	5.89	22.1	5.57	91.2
2004 January	5.21	6.39	9.70	NA	9.04	81.5	6.76	23.1	6.37	90.1
February	5.02	6.37	9.85	NA	9.02	81.6	6.56	23.5	5.76	88.7
March	5.12	6.24	10.02	NA	9.00	79.1	6.01	22.8	5.50	91.4
April	5.03	6.31	10.54	NA	8.98	77.7	6.09	23.3	5.74	92.5
May	5.40	6.48	11.62	NA	9.23	73.8	6.37	23.4	6.30	89.5
June	5.82	6.93	13.07	NA	9.83	72.2	6.86	25.0	6.52	89.4
July	5.62	6.68	13.53	NA	9.78	71.7	6.44	24.9	6.24	90.3
August	5.52	6.51	13.73	NA	9.77	71.0	6.38	24.0	5.97	89.8
September	5.06	6.07	13.30	NA	9.33	71.4	5.70	22.8	5.39	89.2
October	5.43	6.30	11.68	NA	9.19	73.3	6.05	22.6	6.05	90.4
November	6.21	7.49	11.43	NA	10.14	78.5	7.66	23.5	6.71	87.9
December	6.01	7.51	11.09	NA	10.38	80.3	7.57	24.5	6.88	88.0
Average	5.46	6.65	10.75	97.4	9.41	78.0	6.56	23.6	6.11	89.8
2005 January	^E 5.52	7.05	11.00	NA	10.14	83.4	^R 6.96	^R 24.3	6.61	90.6
February	^E 5.59	7.09	10.97	NA	9.96	83.7	^R 7.08	^R 23.5	6.41	90.9
March	^E 5.98	7.24	10.95	NA	10.07	83.2	7.04	^R 23.9	6.82	91.5
April	^E 6.44	7.79	11.98	NA	10.41	81.2	^R 7.65	^R 23.2	7.25	89.6
May	^E 6.02	7.51	12.88	NA	10.55	77.4	^R 7.12	^R 23.8	6.81	91.2
June	^E 6.15	7.29	13.92	NA	10.48	75.7	6.84	^R 23.4	7.07	88.0
July	^E 6.69	7.68	14.98	NA	10.83	73.2	^R 7.35	^R 24.0	7.55	87.4
August	^E 7.68	8.21	15.62	NA	11.40	73.4	^R 7.92	^R 24.0	8.59	85.9
September	^E 9.50	10.26	16.61	NA	13.00	72.4	^R 10.12	^R 22.7	10.94	88.4
October	^E 10.97	^R 12.17	16.49	NA	14.63	77.1	11.88	^R 23.2	11.88	91.4
November	^E 9.54	^R 11.48	15.80	NA	^R 15.11	^R 79.7	^R 11.96	^R 23.4	^R 9.82	92.3
December	^E 10.02	^R 10.72	14.76	NA	^R 14.34	82.9	^R 10.99	^R 23.3	^R 11.33	^R 88.8
Average	^E 7.51	8.64	12.82	^E 97.6	11.57	80.5	^R 8.48	^R 23.6	^R 8.45	^R 89.1
2006 January	^E 8.66	10.53	14.94	NA	14.19	83.0	10.86	22.8	NA	.0

^a See Note 9 at end of section.

^b Commercial sector, including commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

^c Industrial sector, including industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

^d The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 2001, data are for electric utilities only; beginning in 2002, data also include independent power producers. See Note 8 at end of section for plant coverage.

^e Includes taxes.

^f The percentage of the sector's consumption in Table 4.4 for which price data

are available.

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

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately. • Prices are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices

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

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

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

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

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

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Form

FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

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

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

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

made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980-1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated States; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Data for 1973-1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974-1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983-1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991-2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers,

as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

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

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1973-1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978-2004: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2005 and 2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, 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."

1978-2004: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2005 and 2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, 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."

1978-2004: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2005 and 2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, 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.”

1978–2004: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 24.

2005 and 2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, April 2006, Table 1.

Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”

October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”

1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”

1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.

1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.

2001 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 2006, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants”; and EIA, Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Table 9.11 Sources

All Prices Except Electric Power:

1973–1999: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports.

2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 2006, Table 4.

Electric Power Sector Price:

1973–1998: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 2000*, Table 96.

1999–2002: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, October 2004, Table 4.

2003 forward: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA, Form EIA-423 “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Percentage of Residential Sector:

1989–2001: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports, Table 1. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to residential consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to residential consumers.

2002 forward: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports, Table 23.

Percentage of Commercial and Industrial Sectors:

1989–1999: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial (or industrial) consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial (or industrial) consumers.

2000 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 2006, Table 4.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector:

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants” (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973–1988, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.3b; for 1989–2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report,” divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

Section 10. Renewable Energy

Sources. The Nation consumed 6.1 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2005, accounting for 6.1 percent¹ of total energy consumption during the year. At 2.7 quadrillion Btu, conventional hydroelectric power was the largest component of the renewable energy total, measuring 45 percent of the total. Wood was the next largest component at 1.9 quadrillion Btu and 31 percent of the total. Waste, the third largest component of the renewable energy total, contributed 0.5 quadrillion Btu in 2005, a 9-percent share of the total.

Electric Power Sector. In 2005, the electric power sector consumed 3.7 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy resources, 61 percent of all renewable energy consumed. Conventional hydroelectric power recorded 2.7 quadrillion Btu in 2005, 73 percent of the electric power sector total.

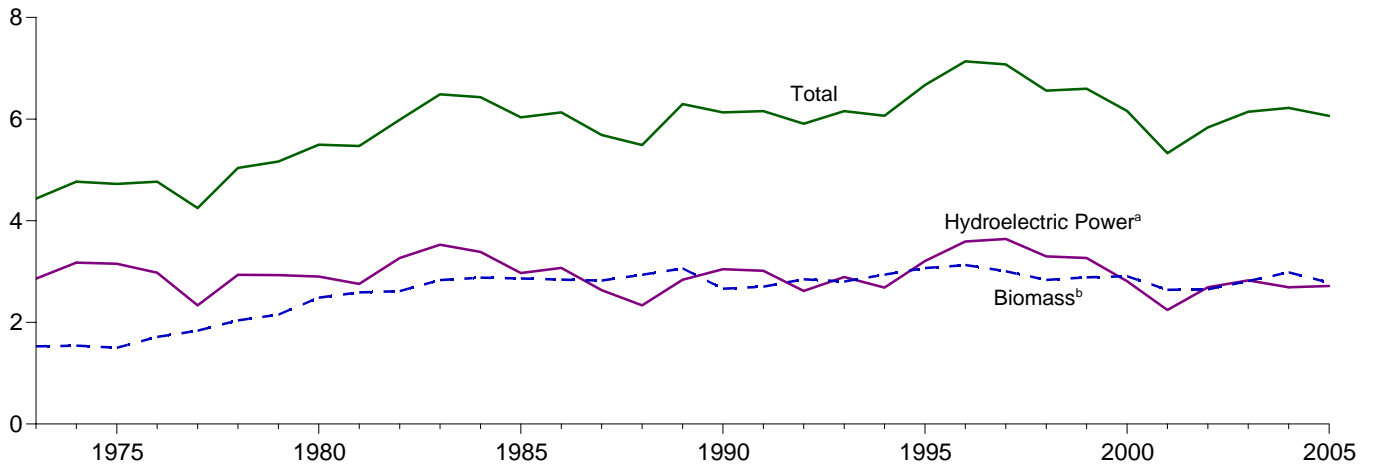
Waste, at 0.4 quadrillion Btu, was the second largest renewable source consumed for electricity generation, followed by geothermal, wood, wind, and solar.

End-Use Sectors. The industrial sector was the largest end-use consumer of renewable energy in 2005. Industrial facilities used 1.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2005, 88 percent in the form of wood. The residential sector was the next largest end-use sector in the use of renewable energy, consuming 0.5 quadrillion Btu---85 percent in the form of wood, 12 percent solar, and 3 percent geothermal. The transportation sector consumed renewable energy in the form of alcohol fuels used in the blending of motor gasoline; in 2005, alcohol fuel use was 0.3 quadrillion Btu. The commercial sector used 0.1 quadrillion Btu in 2005, 35 percent of it as waste and 54 percent as wood.

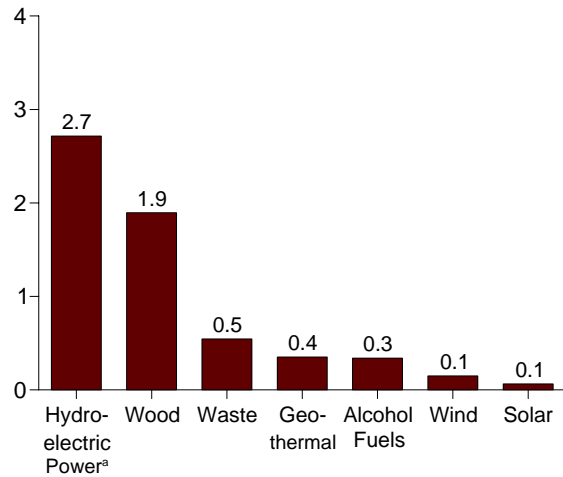
¹A small amount of alcohol fuel (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)

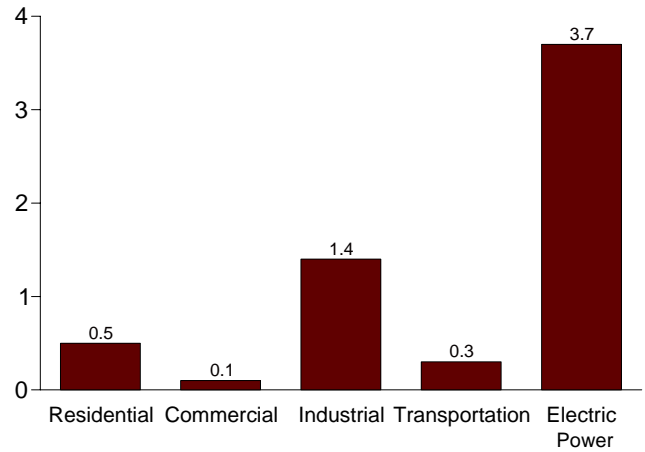
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2005



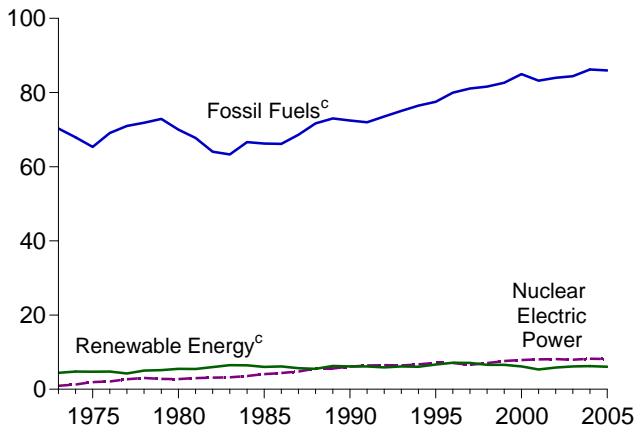
By Source, 2005



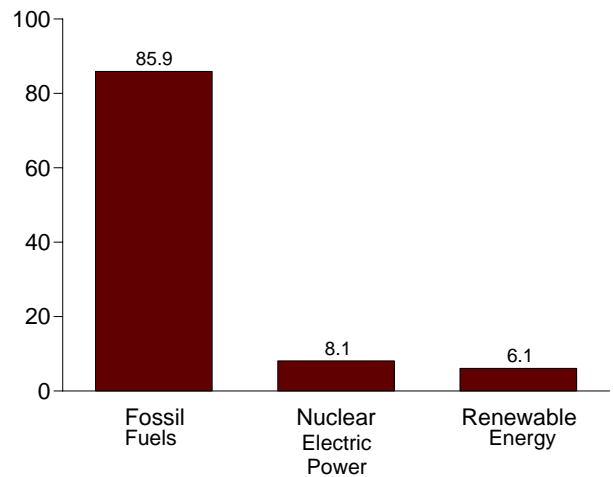
By Sector, 2005



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2005



Compared With Other Resources, 2005



^aConventional hydroelectric power.

^bWood, waste, and alcohol fuels.

^cA small amount of alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both

those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption .

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.

Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1-10.2c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption by Source
(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power ^a	Biomass				Geo-thermal ^e	Solar ^f	Wind ^g	Total
		Wood ^b	Waste ^c	Alcohol Fuels ^d	Total				
1973 Total	2,861	1,527	2	NA	1,529	43	NA	NA	4,433
1975 Total	3,155	1,497	2	NA	1,499	70	NA	NA	4,723
1980 Total	2,900	2,483	2	NA	2,485	110	NA	NA	5,494
1985 Total	2,970	2,576	236	52	2,864	198	(s)	(s)	6,033
1990 Total	3,046	2,191	408	63	2,662	336	60	29	6,133
1995 Total	3,205	2,420	531	117	3,068	294	70	33	6,669
1996 Total	3,590	2,467	577	84	3,127	316	71	33	7,137
1997 Total	3,640	2,350	551	106	3,006	325	70	34	7,075
1998 Total	3,297	2,175	542	117	2,835	328	70	31	6,561
1999 Total	3,268	2,224	540	122	2,885	331	69	46	6,599
2000 Total	2,811	2,257	511	139	2,907	317	66	57	6,158
2001 Total	2,242	1,980	514	147	2,640	311	65	70	5,328
2002 Total	2,689	1,899	576	175	2,649	328	64	105	5,836
2003 Total	2,825	R 2,002	571	238	R 2,812	R 331	64	115	R 6,145
2004 January	230	R 184	46	24	R 254	30	5	10	R 529
February	210	R 169	R 44	24	R 237	R 28	5	10	R 489
March	230	R 176	47	24	R 246	29	R 6	13	R 523
April	209	R 176	46	24	R 246	R 27	5	13	R 501
May	241	R 170	48	25	R 243	R 28	6	17	R 534
June	253	R 172	47	26	R 245	R 28	6	14	R 546
July	234	R 184	R 48	24	R 256	R 29	6	12	R 537
August	216	R 180	R 48	25	R 253	R 29	6	11	R 514
September	206	R 171	46	25	R 241	R 27	5	11	R 491
October	189	R 180	46	26	R 252	R 29	5	10	R 486
November	210	R 174	46	26	R 245	R 28	5	9	R 497
December	263	R 188	48	27	R 263	R 29	5	12	R 572
Total	2,690	R 2,121	R 562	299	R 2,982	R 341	R 65	142	R 6,220
2005 January	244	R 166	R 46	26	R 238	30	5	9	R 527
February	218	R 158	R 41	24	R 223	26	5	8	R 480
March	232	R 161	R 46	26	R 233	29	5	13	R 512
April	229	R 154	R 44	25	R 223	29	5	14	R 501
May	273	R 157	R 47	27	R 231	R 30	6	15	R 555
June	268	R 154	R 46	29	R 230	30	6	16	R 549
July	261	R 163	R 47	29	R 239	R 30	6	12	R 549
August	216	R 163	R 46	31	R 240	30	6	9	R 502
September	175	R 155	R 45	27	R 227	R 29	5	13	R 450
October	181	R 156	R 44	31	R 230	30	5	13	R 459
November	193	R 152	R 45	31	R 228	29	5	14	R 469
December	223	R 157	R 47	33	R 238	30	5	13	R 509
Total	2,715	R 1,896	R 545	340	R 2,781	R 352	R 64	149	R 6,061
2006 January	271	174	47	30	251	29	5	16	573

^a Conventional hydroelectric power.
^b Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.
^c Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
^d Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
^e Geothermal electricity net generation, heat pump, and direct use energy.
^f Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation, and solar thermal direct use energy.

^g Wind electricity net generation.
R=Revised.
NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.
Sources: Tables 10.2a, 10.2b, and 10.2c.

**Table 10.2a Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption:
Residential and Commercial Sectors**
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a					
	Biomass	Geo-thermal ^c	Solar ^d	Total	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Biomass			Geo-thermal ^c	Total
	Wood ^b					Wood ^b	Waste ^f	Total		
1973 Total	354	NA	NA	354	NA	7	NA	7	NA	7
1975 Total	425	NA	NA	425	NA	8	NA	8	NA	8
1980 Total	859	NA	NA	859	NA	21	NA	21	NA	21
1985 Total	899	NA	NA	899	NA	24	NA	24	NA	24
1990 Total	581	6	56	642	1	39	28	67	3	71
1995 Total	596	7	65	667	1	46	40	86	5	92
1996 Total	595	7	65	667	1	50	53	103	5	110
1997 Total	433	8	65	506	1	49	58	107	6	113
1998 Total	387	8	65	459	1	48	54	102	7	111
1999 Total	414	9	64	486	1	52	54	106	7	114
2000 Total	433	9	61	503	1	53	47	100	8	109
2001 Total	370	9	60	439	1	40	39	80	8	89
2002 Total	313	10	59	382	(s)	39	42	81	9	90
2003 Total	R 400	R 13	58	R 471	1	R 71	47	R 119	R 11	R 131
2004 January	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 12
February	R 32	1	5	R 38	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
March	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 12
April	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	R 6	5	R 10	1	R 12
May	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	5	R 11	1	R 12
June	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	R 6	5	R 11	1	R 12
July	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	5	R 11	1	R 12
August	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	5	R 11	1	R 12
September	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	R 6	5	R 10	1	R 11
October	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
November	R 34	1	5	R 40	(s)	R 6	5	R 10	1	R 12
December	R 35	R 1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	5	R 11	1	R 12
Total	R 410	R 14	R 59	R 483	1	R 70	55	R 126	R 12	R 139
2005 January	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
February	R 32	1	R 5	R 38	(s)	R 5	4	R 9	1	R 10
March	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
April	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 9	1	R 11
May	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
June	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
July	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
August	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
September	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 9	1	R 11
October	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	3	R 9	1	R 11
November	R 35	1	5	R 41	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
December	R 36	R 1	5	R 42	(s)	R 6	4	R 10	1	R 11
Total	R 420	R 16	R 59	R 495	1	R 70	46	R 116	R 14	R 130
2006 January	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11

^a Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

^b Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

^c Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^d Solar thermal direct use energy and photovoltaic electricity generation. Small amounts of commercial sector use are included in the residential sector.

^e Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

**Table 10.2b Estimated Renewable Energy Consumption:
Industrial and Transportation Sectors**
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a						Transportation Sector
	Hydro- electric Power ^b	Biomass			Geo- thermal ^e	Total	Biomass
		Wood ^c	Waste ^d	Total			Alcohol Fuels ^f
1973 Total	35	1,165	NA	1,165	NA	1,200	NA
1975 Total	32	1,063	NA	1,063	NA	1,096	NA
1980 Total	33	1,600	NA	1,600	NA	1,633	NA
1985 Total	33	1,645	230	1,875	NA	1,908	52
1990 Total	31	1,442	192	1,634	2	1,667	63
1995 Total	55	1,652	195	1,847	3	1,905	117
1996 Total	61	1,684	224	1,907	3	1,971	84
1997 Total	58	1,731	184	1,915	3	1,976	106
1998 Total	55	1,603	180	1,784	3	1,841	117
1999 Total	49	1,620	171	1,791	4	1,843	122
2000 Total	42	1,636	145	1,781	4	1,828	139
2001 Total	33	1,443	150	1,593	5	1,630	147
2002 Total	39	1,396	168	1,565	5	1,608	175
2003 Total	43	1,363	170	1,533	R 3	R 1,580	238
2004 January	3	129	14	R 142	(s)	146	24
February	3	117	13	R 130	(s)	R 133	24
March	3	121	14	135	(s)	138	24
April	2	125	R 13	138	(s)	141	24
May	2	117	14	131	(s)	133	25
June	2	120	R 13	R 133	(s)	136	26
July	2	127	14	R 140	(s)	143	24
August	2	124	14	138	(s)	R 140	25
September	3	118	13	R 131	(s)	135	25
October	3	126	14	139	(s)	R 142	26
November	3	121	13	134	(s)	138	26
December	4	132	14	145	(s)	R 149	27
Total	33	1,476	R 162	R 1,638	R 4	R 1,674	299
2005 January	3	R 110	R 12	R 122	(s)	R 125	26
February	3	R 107	R 11	R 117	(s)	R 120	24
March	3	R 105	R 12	R 117	(s)	R 120	26
April	3	R 103	R 11	R 114	(s)	R 117	25
May	3	R 102	R 12	R 114	(s)	R 117	27
June	3	R 101	R 11	R 112	(s)	R 115	29
July	3	R 106	R 11	R 117	(s)	R 120	29
August	2	R 106	R 11	R 117	(s)	R 120	31
September	2	R 101	R 11	R 112	(s)	R 115	27
October	2	R 101	R 11	R 112	(s)	R 115	31
November	2	R 98	R 11	R 109	(s)	R 111	31
December	3	R 100	R 11	R 112	(s)	R 115	33
Total	32	R 1,238	R 136	R 1,374	R 4	R 1,410	340
2006 January	3	117	12	128	(s)	132	30

^a Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

^b Conventional hydroelectric power.

^c Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.

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

^e Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^f Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power ^a	Biomass			Geo-thermal ^d	Solar ^e	Wind ^f	Total
		Wood ^b	Waste ^c	Total				
1973 Total	2,827	1	2	3	43	NA	NA	2,873
1975 Total	3,122	(s)	2	2	70	NA	NA	3,194
1980 Total	2,867	3	2	5	110	NA	NA	2,982
1985 Total	2,937	8	7	14	198	(s)	(s)	3,150
1990 Total ^g	3,014	129	188	317	326	4	29	3,689
1995 Total	3,149	125	296	422	280	5	33	3,889
1996 Total	3,528	138	300	438	300	5	33	4,305
1997 Total	3,581	137	309	446	309	5	34	4,375
1998 Total	3,241	137	308	444	311	5	31	4,032
1999 Total	3,218	138	315	453	312	5	46	4,034
2000 Total	2,768	134	318	453	296	5	57	3,579
2001 Total	2,209	126	324	450	289	6	70	3,023
2002 Total	2,650	150	365	516	305	6	105	3,581
2003 Total	2,781	167	354	522	303	5	115	3,725
2004 January	227	15	28	42	27	(s)	10	307
February	207	14	27	40	26	(s)	10	283
March	227	14	29	43	26	1	13	309
April	207	12	28	40	24	1	13	285
May	239	12	30	42	25	1	17	324
June	251	12	29	41	26	1	14	333
July	232	16	30	46	27	1	12	317
August	214	15	30	45	26	1	11	296
September	203	14	28	42	25	1	11	281
October	186	13	28	42	27	(s)	10	265
November	206	14	28	42	25	(s)	9	283
December	259	16	29	45	26	(s)	12	342
Total	2,656	165	344	510	311	6	142	3,625
2005 January	241	15	30	45	27	(s)	9	322
February	215	14	27	41	23	(s)	8	287
March	229	14	30	45	26	(s)	13	313
April	227	12	29	41	26	1	14	308
May	270	13	32	45	27	1	15	359
June	265	13	31	44	27	1	16	354
July	258	15	32	47	28	1	12	346
August	214	15	31	47	27	1	9	298
September	173	14	29	43	26	1	13	257
October	179	13	29	42	27	(s)	13	261
November	191	14	30	44	26	(s)	14	276
December	220	15	32	47	27	(s)	13	307
Total	2,682	168	363	531	318	6	149	3,686
2006 January	268	16	31	47	26	(s)	16	358

^a Conventional hydroelectric power.
^b Wood, black liquor, and other wood waste.
^c Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
^d Geothermal electricity net generation.
^e Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation.
^f Wind electricity net generation.
^g Through 1988, data are for consumption at electric utilities only. Beginning in 1989, data also include consumption at independent power producers.
 NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
 • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html>.
 Sources: • **Wood and Waste: 1973-1988**—Table 7.3b. **1989 forward**—Table 7.4b. • **Hydroelectric Power, Geothermal, Solar, and Wind:** Tables 7.2b and A6.

Renewable Energy

Tables 10.2a and 10.2b Sources

Wood, Residential

1973–1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are from EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF). Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Wood, Commercial

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.

1985–1988: Values interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at commercial combined heat-and-power (CHP) plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at commercial CHP plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. (For other commercial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Wood, Industrial

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the*

United States During 1987, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. (For wood consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Waste, Commercial

Table 7.4c

Waste, Industrial

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).

1988: Value interpolated.

1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. (For waste consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Hydroelectric Power, Commercial

Conventional hydroelectric power total (see Table 7.2a), minus conventional hydroelectric power in the electric power sector (see Table 7.2b) and industrial sector (see Table 7.2c), times the fossil-fueled-plants heat rate (see Table A6).

Hydroelectric Power, Industrial

1973–1988: Tables 7.1 and A6.

1989 forward: Tables 7.2c and A6.

Alcohol Fuels

1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 10.

1990: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.

1991: Value interpolated.

1992: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biomass Energy Consumption 1992*, Table D1.

1993–2004: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, Tables 2 and 16, and *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, Table A1. Ten

percent of the “Field Production” of “Oxygenated Finished Motor Gasoline” from *PSA*, Table 2, is added to the “Refinery Input of Fuel Ethanol” from *PSA*, Table 16. The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol as shown in the *MER*, Table A1.

2005: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, Table 1, “Motor Gasoline Blending Components Adjustments” plus “Finished Motor Gasoline Adjustments,” plus *PSM*, Table 27, refinery and blender net inputs of “Fuel Ethanol.” The sum is multiplied by the conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel for fuel ethanol from *MER*, Table A1.

Geothermal and Solar

1989–2002: EIA *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.

2003 forward: Annual estimates are from CNEAF. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Section 11. International Petroleum

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during January 2006 was 74 million barrels per day, down 0.5 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during January 2006 averaged 31 million barrels per day, down 0.3 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. During January 2006, production decreased from the previous month in Nigeria by 135 thousand barrels per day; Saudi Arabia by 100 thousand barrels per day; Iraq by 50 thousand barrels per day; and Indonesia by 10 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Venezuela, Algeria, Libya, and Qatar.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during January 2006 increased compared with the previous month in China by 150 thousand barrels per day; the United Kingdom by 130 thousand barrels per day; the United States by 72 thousand barrels per day; and Egypt by 7 thousand barrels per day. Production during January 2006 decreased compared with the previous month in Russia by 190 thousand barrels per day; Canada by 51 thousand barrels per

day; Norway by 26 thousand barrels per day; and Mexico by 16 thousand barrels per day.

Petroleum Consumption. In December 2005, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 52 million barrels per day, less than 1 percent¹ higher than the December 2004 rate. Comparing December rates in 2005 and 2004, consumption was higher in 2005 in Japan and the United Kingdom (each +6 percent); South Korea (+2 percent); and the United States (+1 percent). The December 2005 consumption rate was lower in Germany (-11 percent); Canada (-10 percent); France (-2 percent); and Italy (-1 percent), compared with the rate 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of December 2005 totaled 4.1 billion barrels, 2 percent higher than the ending stock level in December 2004. Stock levels were higher in December 2005 in Germany (+6 percent); France (+5 percent); and the United States (+3 percent). Stock levels were lower in South Korea (-10 percent); the United Kingdom (-8 percent); Japan (-4 percent); Italy (-3 percent); and Canada (less than -1 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

¹Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: OPEC Members
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait ^a	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia ^a	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	OPEC ^{b,c}
1973 Average	1,097	1,339	5,861	2,018	3,020	2,175	2,054	570	7,596	1,533	3,366	30,629
1975 Average	983	1,307	5,350	2,262	2,084	1,480	1,783	438	7,075	1,664	2,346	26,771
1980 Average	1,106	1,577	1,662	2,514	1,656	1,787	2,055	472	9,900	1,709	2,168	26,606
1985 Average	1,037	1,325	2,250	1,433	1,023	1,059	1,495	301	3,388	1,193	1,677	16,181
1990 Average	1,175	1,462	3,088	2,040	1,175	1,375	1,810	406	6,410	2,117	2,137	23,195
1995 Average	1,202	1,503	3,643	560	2,057	1,390	1,993	442	8,231	2,233	2,750	26,004
1996 Average	1,242	1,547	3,686	579	2,062	1,401	2,001	510	8,218	2,278	2,938	26,461
1997 Average	1,277	1,520	3,664	1,155	2,007	1,446	2,132	550	8,362	2,316	3,280	27,710
1998 Average	1,246	1,518	3,634	2,150	2,085	1,390	2,153	696	8,389	2,345	3,167	28,774
1999 Average	1,202	1,472	3,557	2,508	1,898	1,319	2,130	665	7,833	2,169	2,826	27,579
2000 Average	1,254	1,428	3,696	2,571	2,079	1,410	2,165	737	8,404	2,368	3,155	29,267
2001 Average	1,310	1,340	3,724	2,390	1,998	1,367	2,256	714	8,031	2,205	3,010	28,344
2002 Average	1,306	1,249	3,444	2,023	1,894	1,319	2,118	679	7,634	2,082	2,604	26,352
2003												
January	1,490	1,210	3,625	2,549	1,990	1,375	2,310	795	8,570	2,200	630	26,742
February	1,495	1,205	3,699	2,484	2,050	1,400	2,360	821	8,870	2,250	1,450	28,084
March	1,555	1,180	3,724	1,370	2,300	1,405	2,030	821	9,460	2,450	2,390	28,685
April	1,645	1,160	3,719	53	2,400	1,430	1,965	821	9,600	2,450	2,555	27,798
May	1,645	1,150	3,719	292	2,285	1,435	2,050	821	9,400	2,400	2,665	27,862
June	1,625	1,145	3,719	452	2,100	1,430	2,150	769	8,700	2,350	2,640	27,080
July	1,645	1,145	3,749	572	2,100	1,430	2,185	769	8,610	2,350	2,640	27,194
August	1,645	1,130	3,749	1,050	2,100	1,425	2,260	769	8,610	2,340	2,640	27,718
September	1,645	1,130	3,749	1,399	2,100	1,425	2,360	769	8,550	2,300	2,640	28,067
October	1,645	1,125	3,749	1,749	2,200	1,420	2,360	769	8,650	2,330	2,640	28,636
November	1,645	1,120	3,798	1,848	2,200	1,420	2,410	821	8,500	2,350	2,540	28,653
December	1,645	1,120	3,912	1,948	2,300	1,450	2,460	821	8,660	2,400	2,540	29,256
Average	1,611	1,151	3,743	1,308	2,178	1,421	2,241	797	8,848	2,348	2,335	27,981
2004												
January	1,645	1,108	3,950	2,103	2,300	1,450	2,530	785	8,700	2,400	2,540	29,511
February	1,645	1,108	3,950	2,003	2,300	1,450	2,530	795	8,700	2,420	2,540	29,441
March	1,645	1,098	3,960	2,203	2,355	1,450	2,530	795	8,400	2,370	2,540	29,346
April	1,645	1,098	3,970	2,303	2,350	1,450	2,530	795	8,400	2,220	2,540	29,301
May	1,645	1,093	3,980	1,903	2,400	1,450	2,530	795	8,500	2,280	2,540	29,116
June	1,665	1,088	3,990	1,703	2,400	1,500	2,580	835	9,500	2,510	2,540	30,311
July	1,695	1,088	4,010	2,003	2,400	1,550	2,580	835	9,500	2,530	2,540	30,731
August	1,695	1,088	4,030	1,803	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,600	2,540	30,531
September	1,695	1,088	4,030	2,303	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,600	2,540	31,031
October	1,695	1,088	4,035	2,203	2,400	1,560	2,480	835	9,500	2,602	2,640	31,038
November	1,725	1,088	4,050	1,703	2,400	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	30,523
December	1,725	1,103	4,060	1,903	2,400	1,600	2,380	835	9,500	2,602	2,640	30,748
Average	1,677	1,095	4,001	2,011	2,376	1,515	2,509	818	9,101	2,478	2,557	30,138
2005												
January	1,750	1,093	4,060	1,903	2,450	1,600	2,430	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	30,763
February	1,755	1,083	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,600	2,480	835	9,500	2,502	2,640	30,878
March	1,775	1,076	4,080	1,903	2,500	1,620	2,580	835	9,500	2,552	2,640	31,061
April	1,775	1,060	4,090	1,903	2,500	1,625	2,640	835	9,600	2,602	2,540	31,170
May	1,775	1,072	4,100	1,903	2,500	1,630	2,690	835	9,600	2,402	2,540	31,047
June	1,805	1,064	4,210	1,903	2,500	1,635	2,695	835	9,600	2,402	2,540	31,189
July	1,805	1,068	4,220	2,003	2,500	1,635	2,695	835	9,600	2,502	2,540	31,403
August	1,825	1,068	4,230	1,903	2,500	1,650	2,590	835	9,600	2,552	2,540	31,293
September	1,825	1,056	4,190	2,053	2,600	1,650	2,635	835	9,600	2,602	2,540	31,586
October	1,825	1,052	4,150	1,803	2,600	1,650	2,695	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	31,252
November	1,825	1,055	4,150	1,703	2,600	1,650	2,695	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	31,155
December	1,825	1,055	4,100	1,653	2,600	1,650	2,695	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	31,055
Average	1,797	1,067	4,139	1,878	2,529	1,633	2,627	835	9,550	2,535	2,565	31,155
2006												
January	1,825	1,045	4,100	1,603	2,600	1,650	2,560	835	9,400	2,602	2,540	30,760

^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 2006, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 590 thousand barrels per day.

^b Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

^c Current members of OPEC are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Ecuador and Gabon, which withdrew from OPEC membership at the end of 1992 and 1994,

respectively, are excluded from all OPEC totals.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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	25,050	55,679
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	26,058	52,828
1980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	528	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	32,994	59,600
1985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	788	11,585	NA	2,530	8,971	37,801	53,982
1990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,704	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	37,371	60,566
1995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,618	2,768	-	5,995	2,489	6,560	36,331	62,335
1996 Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,104	-	5,850	2,568	6,465	37,250	63,711
1997 Average	18,095	1,922	3,200	856	3,023	3,143	-	5,920	2,518	6,452	37,980	65,690
1998 Average	19,337	1,981	3,198	834	3,070	3,017	-	5,854	2,616	6,252	38,147	66,921
1999 Average	18,667	1,907	3,195	852	2,906	3,018	-	6,079	2,684	5,881	38,269	65,848
2000 Average	19,892	1,977	3,249	748	3,012	3,197	-	6,479	2,275	5,822	39,077	68,344
2001 Average	19,098	2,029	3,300	698	3,127	3,117	-	6,917	2,282	5,801	39,531	67,875
2002 Average	17,792	2,171	3,390	631	3,177	2,990	-	7,408	2,292	5,746	40,432	66,784
2003 January	19,762	2,220	3,354	630	3,330	2,935	-	7,678	2,256	5,785	40,691	67,433
February	20,209	2,215	3,375	630	3,325	3,015	-	7,789	2,275	5,791	40,927	69,011
March	20,160	2,235	3,385	625	3,317	2,965	-	7,836	2,250	5,817	40,867	69,552
April	19,078	2,185	3,445	625	3,282	2,860	-	7,873	2,145	5,774	40,692	68,490
May	18,952	2,190	3,430	625	3,320	2,845	-	7,991	2,005	5,733	40,633	68,496
June	18,125	2,250	3,450	620	3,396	2,576	-	8,106	1,950	5,701	40,609	67,689
July	18,184	2,405	3,405	610	3,400	2,840	-	8,238	1,988	5,526	41,103	68,297
August	18,653	2,365	3,425	605	3,426	2,699	-	8,291	1,892	5,595	41,036	68,754
September	18,902	2,350	3,371	614	3,417	2,689	-	8,426	2,047	5,683	41,386	69,453
October	19,481	2,325	3,401	615	3,398	2,816	-	8,448	2,171	5,635	41,681	70,317
November	19,553	2,440	3,426	610	3,380	2,941	-	8,445	1,956	5,560	41,876	70,529
December	20,076	2,480	3,438	610	3,455	2,978	-	8,444	2,192	5,579	42,543	71,800
Average	19,257	2,306	3,409	618	3,371	2,846	-	8,132	2,093	5,681	41,173	69,154
2004 January	20,273	2,414	3,440	610	3,417	3,143	-	8,457	2,021	5,570	42,290	71,801
February	20,203	2,470	3,474	607	3,360	3,179	-	8,503	1,897	5,556	42,323	71,764
March	20,118	2,440	3,393	590	3,368	3,089	-	8,562	2,026	5,607	42,394	71,740
April	20,073	2,363	3,435	580	3,439	3,064	-	8,639	1,966	5,527	42,345	71,646
May	19,893	2,384	3,420	591	3,394	3,028	-	8,708	1,800	5,548	42,234	71,350
June	20,973	2,430	3,460	585	3,436	3,068	-	8,883	1,926	5,398	42,688	72,999
July	21,313	2,410	3,486	595	3,363	3,079	-	8,924	1,876	5,458	42,633	73,364
August	21,203	2,370	3,500	596	3,354	2,625	-	9,013	1,648	5,333	41,900	72,431
September	21,703	2,407	3,574	605	3,431	2,735	-	9,042	1,578	5,062	42,043	73,074
October	21,610	2,369	3,544	604	3,451	2,983	-	9,006	1,701	5,156	42,549	73,587
November	21,125	2,435	3,533	599	3,364	2,962	-	8,995	1,825	5,396	42,715	73,238
December	21,335	2,295	3,566	571	3,222	2,737	-	8,916	1,880	5,413	42,095	72,843
Average	20,820	2,398	3,485	594	3,383	2,973	-	8,805	1,845	5,419	42,350	72,488
2005 January	21,285	2,330	3,561	658	3,351	2,720	-	8,870	1,775	^E 5,394	42,161	72,924
February	21,355	2,298	3,570	658	3,349	2,809	-	8,920	1,771	^E 5,469	42,323	73,201
March	21,405	2,172	3,594	662	3,252	2,867	-	8,925	1,802	^E 5,498	42,415	73,476
April	21,565	2,300	3,584	659	3,409	2,864	-	8,888	1,771	^E 5,488	42,662	73,832
May	21,375	2,360	3,611	656	3,441	2,795	-	8,900	1,743	^E 5,494	42,933	73,980
June	21,485	2,330	3,646	656	3,425	2,398	-	9,026	1,643	^E 5,428	42,493	73,682
July	21,695	2,339	3,654	658	3,082	2,715	-	8,990	1,625	^E 5,244	42,196	73,599
August	21,655	2,372	3,668	655	3,414	2,643	-	9,140	1,342	^E 5,273	42,439	73,732
September	21,915	2,262	3,623	660	3,367	2,663	-	9,170	1,518	^E 4,214	41,730	73,316
October	21,525	2,462	3,649	664	3,221	2,577	-	9,230	1,612	^E 4,248	41,809	73,061
November	21,425	2,548	3,621	667	3,311	2,645	-	9,210	1,543	^E 4,736	42,584	73,739
December	21,325	2,645	3,520	647	3,388	2,683	-	9,500	1,645	^E 4,975	43,356	74,411
Average	21,501	2,369	3,609	658	3,334	2,698	-	9,065	1,649	^E 5,121	42,427	73,582
2006 January	21,175	2,594	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	-	9,310	1,775	^E 5,047	43,183	73,943

^a Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not

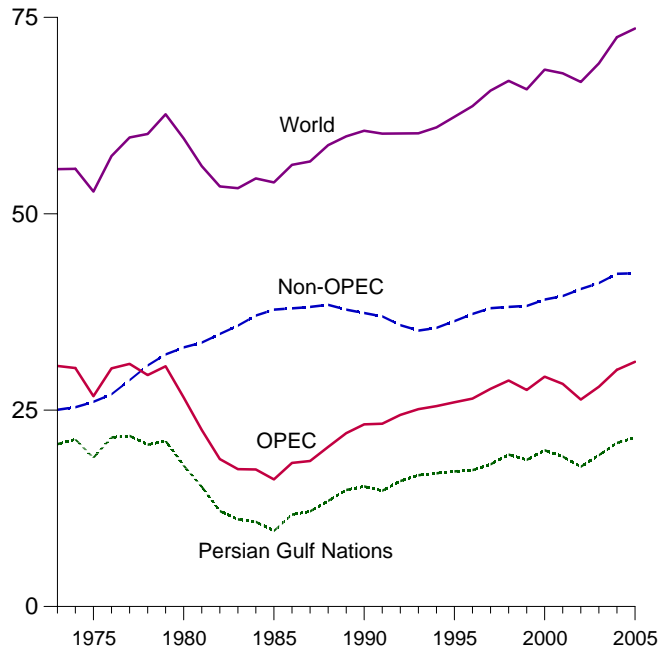
average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

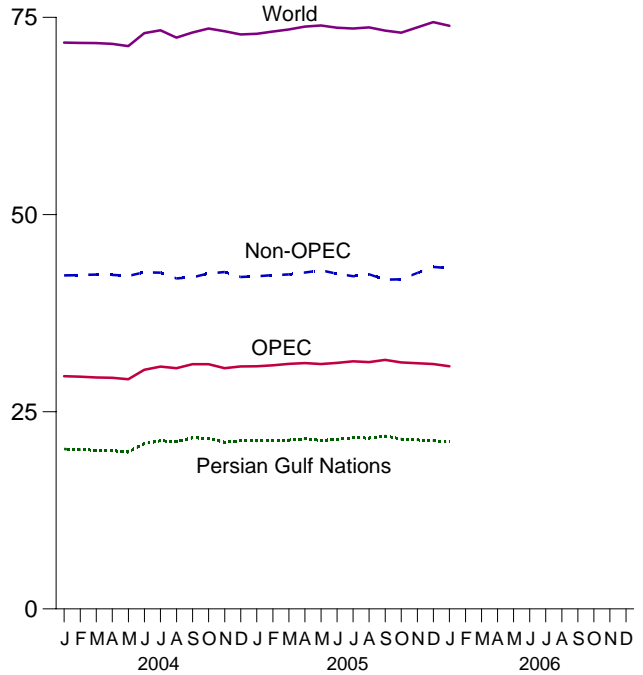
Sources: See end of section.

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

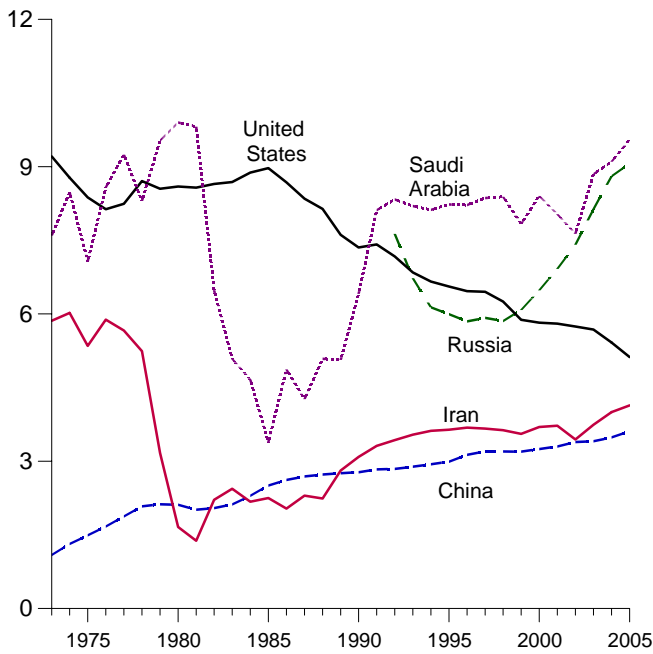
World Production, 1973-2005



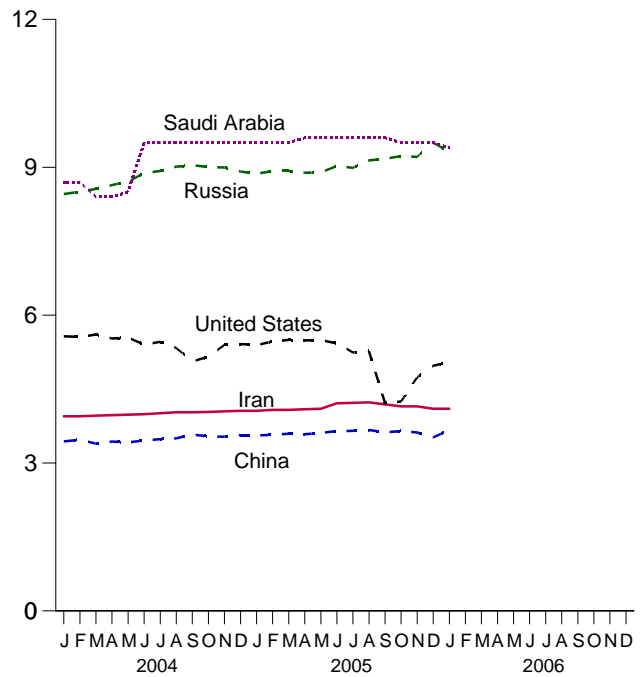
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2005



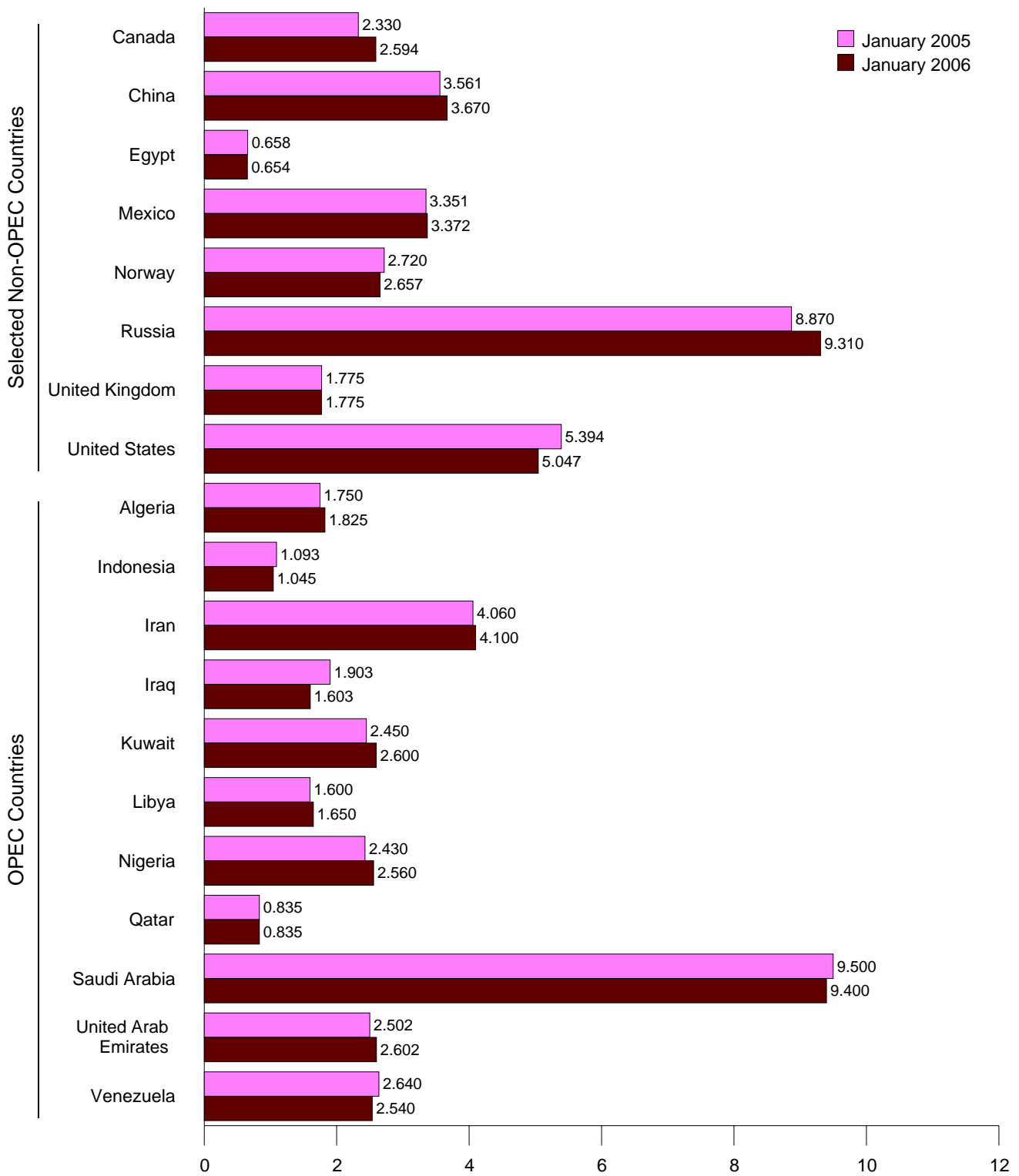
Selected Producers, Monthly



Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

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

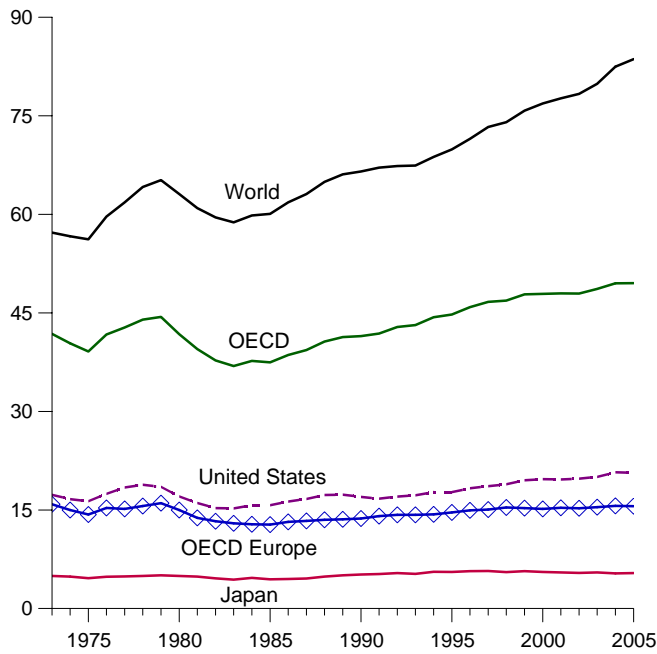
Figure 11.1b Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
(Million Barrels per Day)



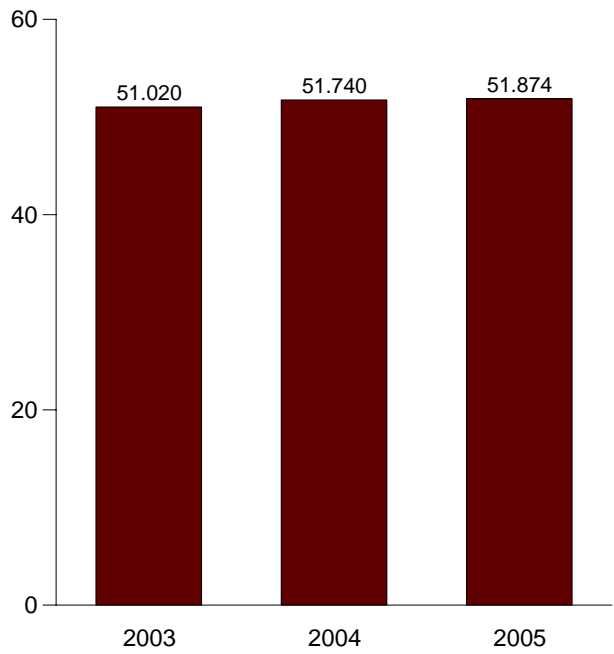
Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
 Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

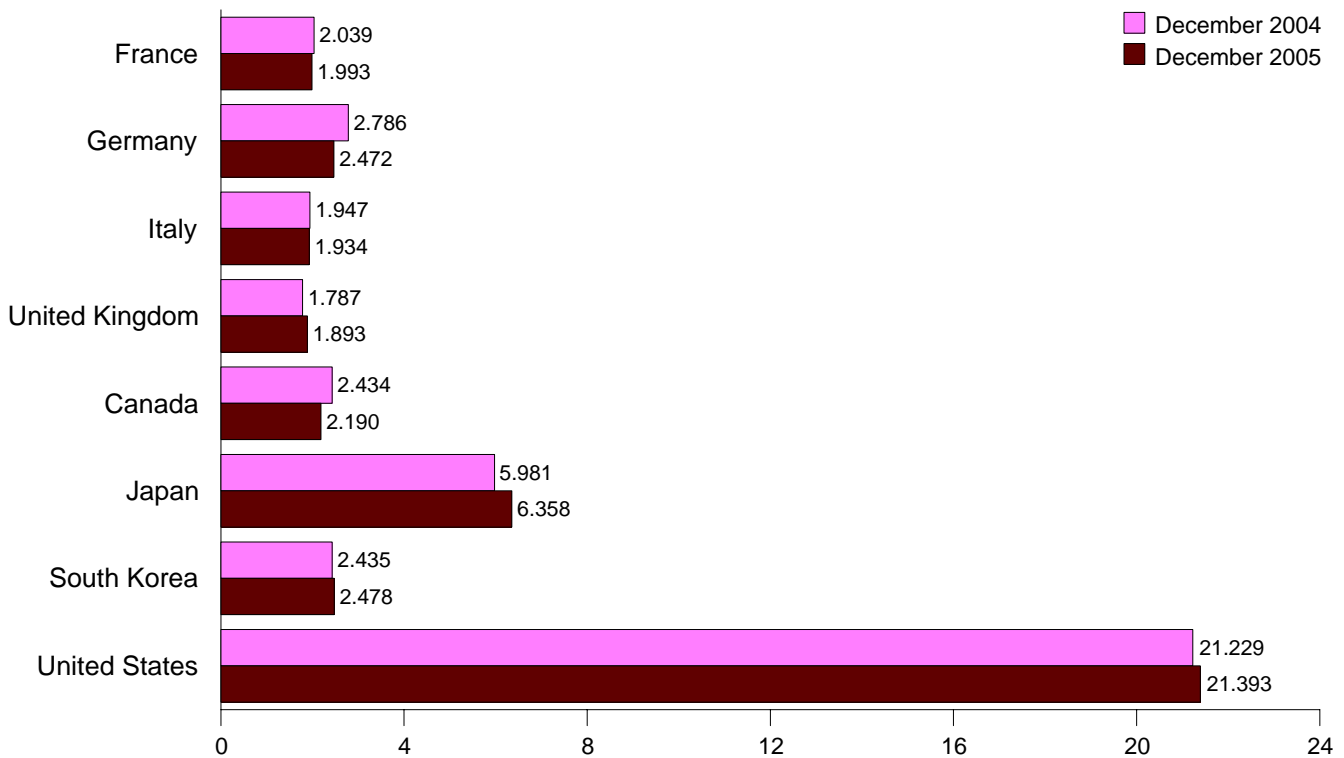
Overview, 1973-2005



OECD Total, December



By Selected OECD Country



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

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

Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d	World
1973 Average	2,601	3,324	2,068	2,341	15,879	1,729	4,949	281	17,308	1,658	41,804	57,237
1975 Average	2,252	2,957	1,855	1,911	14,314	1,779	4,621	311	16,322	1,794	39,141	56,198
1980 Average	2,256	3,082	1,934	1,725	14,995	1,873	4,960	537	17,056	2,342	41,763	63,108
1985 Average	1,753	2,651	1,705	1,617	12,772	1,526	4,436	552	15,726	2,469	37,481	60,085
1990 Average	1,826	2,682	1,874	1,776	13,710	1,746	5,184	1,048	16,988	2,804	41,480	66,538
1995 Average	1,919	2,882	1,942	1,815	14,634	1,819	5,577	2,008	17,725	2,989	44,752	69,900
1996 Average	1,949	2,922	1,920	1,851	14,938	1,870	5,681	2,101	18,309	2,980	45,879	71,500
1997 Average	1,969	2,917	1,934	1,803	15,074	1,956	5,700	2,255	18,620	3,076	46,683	73,308
1998 Average	2,040	2,923	1,941	1,791	15,386	1,942	5,531	1,917	18,917	3,178	46,870	74,032
1999 Average	2,029	2,838	1,891	1,794	15,287	2,027	5,676	2,084	19,519	3,220	47,814	75,789
2000 Average	2,001	2,772	1,854	1,758	15,164	2,027	5,570	2,135	19,701	3,311	47,909	76,880
2001 Average	2,052	2,815	1,837	1,723	15,327	2,043	5,487	2,132	19,649	3,328	47,965	77,656
2002 Average	1,983	2,722	1,870	1,719	15,269	2,082	5,408	2,149	19,761	3,279	47,949	78,357
2003												
January	2,113	2,434	1,795	1,688	15,188	2,137	6,164	2,527	20,017	3,195	49,227	NA
February	2,178	2,753	2,046	1,850	16,158	2,281	6,598	2,416	20,375	3,310	51,137	NA
March	1,867	2,587	1,820	1,865	15,044	2,125	6,180	2,213	19,708	3,262	48,532	NA
April	1,911	2,786	1,833	1,711	15,255	2,178	5,218	1,977	19,830	3,326	47,784	NA
May	1,825	2,810	1,806	1,696	15,029	2,201	4,991	1,998	19,344	3,335	46,897	NA
June	1,964	2,716	1,869	1,743	15,167	2,123	5,043	2,059	19,793	3,269	47,453	NA
July	2,081	2,677	1,917	1,758	15,569	2,202	4,913	1,927	20,094	3,379	48,084	NA
August	1,827	2,486	1,761	1,666	14,699	2,258	4,931	1,958	20,586	3,219	47,650	NA
September	2,126	2,894	1,944	1,845	16,129	2,180	5,024	1,999	19,933	3,363	48,627	NA
October	2,134	2,782	1,923	1,663	15,967	2,286	5,296	2,210	20,182	3,304	49,245	NA
November	1,867	2,646	1,807	1,803	15,220	2,231	5,426	2,338	19,873	3,239	48,326	NA
December	2,108	2,592	1,975	1,742	15,762	2,298	6,290	2,496	20,679	3,494	51,020	NA
Average	1,999	2,679	1,873	1,751	15,426	2,208	5,501	2,175	20,034	3,308	48,652	79,890
2004												
January	2,062	2,443	1,795	1,786	15,107	2,276	5,920	2,383	20,479	3,303	49,469	NA
February	2,095	2,659	1,902	1,775	15,783	2,328	6,116	2,255	20,872	3,406	50,760	NA
March	2,057	2,786	1,948	1,865	16,109	2,308	5,898	2,255	20,453	3,403	50,427	NA
April	2,033	2,646	1,829	1,886	15,677	2,186	5,100	2,049	20,545	3,277	48,832	NA
May	1,719	2,312	1,786	1,783	14,449	2,144	4,722	1,979	20,313	3,327	46,934	NA
June	1,947	2,611	1,928	1,851	15,508	2,275	4,784	2,041	20,780	3,375	48,763	NA
July	1,960	2,672	1,964	1,851	15,652	2,280	5,120	1,904	20,880	3,388	49,224	NA
August	1,800	2,637	1,744	1,802	15,013	2,307	5,279	2,037	21,028	3,274	48,938	NA
September	2,074	2,812	1,947	1,836	16,154	2,336	4,961	2,067	20,529	3,341	49,388	NA
October	1,991	2,640	1,926	1,833	15,836	2,278	5,137	2,144	20,861	3,234	49,490	NA
November	1,962	2,805	1,862	1,867	16,093	2,379	5,226	2,238	20,805	3,490	50,231	NA
December	2,039	2,786	1,947	1,787	16,127	2,434	5,981	2,435	21,229	3,535	51,740	NA
Average	1,977	2,650	1,881	1,827	15,622	2,294	5,353	2,149	20,731	3,362	49,512	82,487
2005												
January	1,946	2,429	1,759	1,675	14,952	2,375	5,849	2,436	20,524	3,363	49,500	NA
February	2,189	2,657	1,931	1,793	^R 16,104	2,381	6,274	2,319	20,650	3,415	51,143	NA
March	2,102	2,486	1,902	1,735	^R 15,668	2,286	6,048	2,431	20,732	3,439	^R 50,604	NA
April	1,888	2,530	1,819	1,894	^R 15,444	2,125	5,232	2,160	20,179	3,592	48,732	NA
May	1,854	2,576	1,738	1,808	^R 15,014	2,255	4,646	1,951	20,139	3,404	^R 47,410	NA
June	1,950	2,507	1,777	1,851	15,450	2,295	5,105	2,070	21,232	3,513	49,664	NA
July	1,915	2,575	1,824	1,831	^R 15,238	2,215	5,039	1,907	20,859	^R 3,309	^R 48,567	NA
August	1,975	2,824	1,668	1,889	^R 15,798	2,357	5,064	2,035	21,331	^R 3,452	^R 50,038	NA
September	2,029	2,805	1,824	1,943	^R 16,105	^R 2,119	5,130	2,060	20,097	^R 3,440	^R 48,951	NA
October	1,841	2,649	1,797	1,723	^R 15,355	^R 2,171	4,793	1,932	20,184	^R 3,308	^R 47,742	NA
November	1,975	2,728	1,872	1,866	^R 16,052	^R 2,333	5,386	2,259	20,531	^R 3,656	^R 50,217	NA
December	1,993	2,472	1,934	1,893	15,808	2,190	6,358	2,478	21,393	3,646	51,874	NA
Average	1,970	2,602	1,820	1,825	15,576	2,258	5,405	2,169	20,656	3,461	49,525	83,621

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

^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic (beginning in 1984), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, (beginning in 1984) Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

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

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

^R=Revised. ^{NA}=Not available.

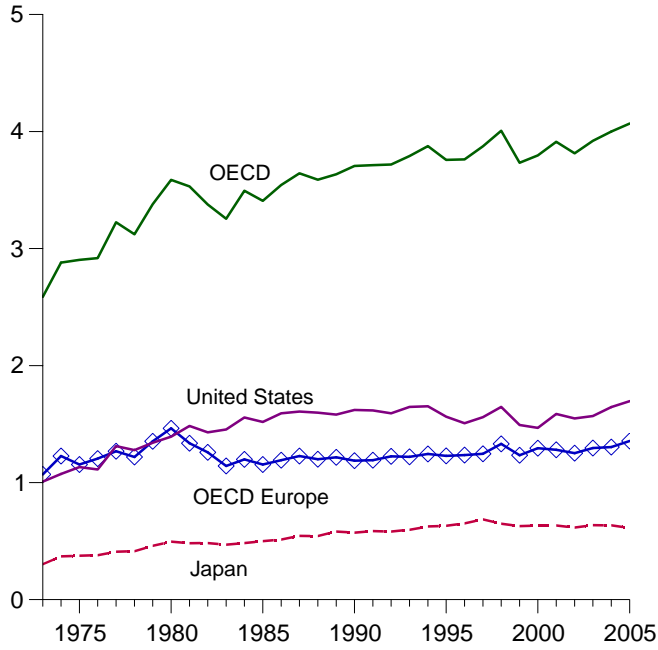
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

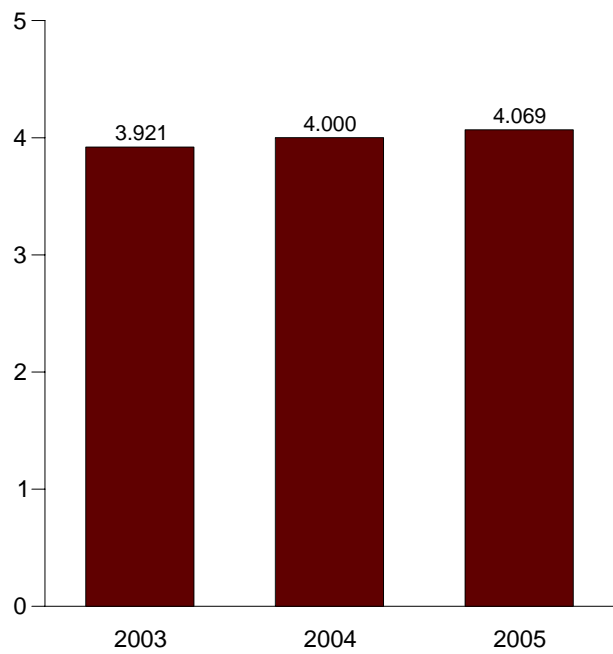
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories: 1983-2004**—Energy Information Administration, (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries, and World: 1973-1979**—EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2003*, May 2005, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2002**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2003*, May 2005, Table 1.2. **2003**—EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook*, December 2005, Table 3 (adjusted to remove Slovakia). • **World: 1984-2004**—Sum of OECD and Non-OECD Countries. • **All Other Data: 1973-1981**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances in OECD Countries*, various issues. **1982-1983**—IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. **1984 forward**—IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, March 14, 2006.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

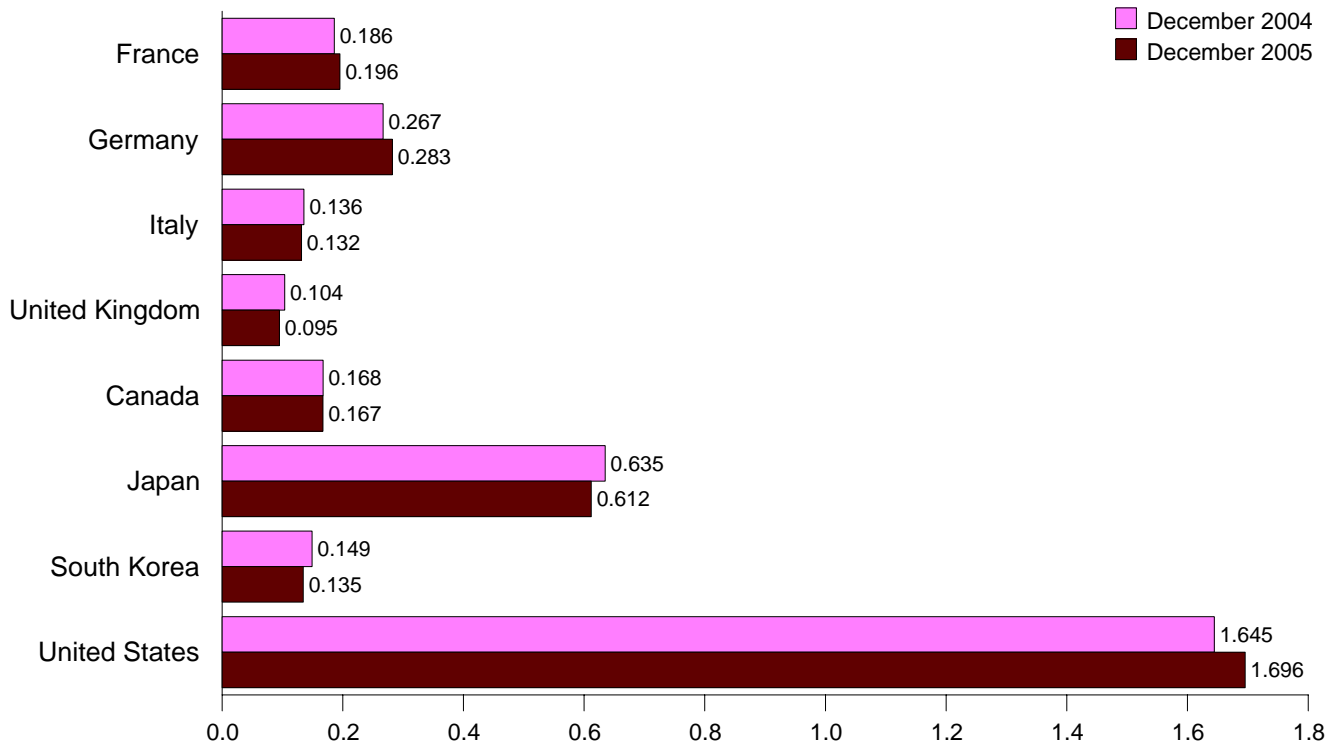
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2005



OECD Stocks, End of Month, December



By Selected OECD Country, End of Month



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
Source: Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d
1973 Year	201	181	152	156	1,070	140	303	NA	1,008	67	2,588
1975 Year	225	187	143	165	1,154	174	375	NA	1,133	67	2,903
1980 Year	243	319	170	168	1,464	164	495	NA	1,392	72	3,587
1985 Year	139	277	156	131	1,154	112	500	13	1,519	110	3,408
1990 Year	143	280	143	103	1,188	143	572	64	1,621	117	3,706
1995 Year	155	302	141	101	1,228	132	631	92	1,563	113	3,758
1996 Year	154	303	135	103	1,235	127	651	123	1,507	118	3,762
1997 Year	161	299	129	100	1,246	144	685	124	1,560	115	3,875
1998 Year	169	323	135	104	1,331	139	649	129	1,647	111	4,006
1999 Year	160	290	130	101	1,233	142	629	132	1,493	105	3,733
2000 Year	170	272	140	100	1,294	144	634	140	1,468	117	3,796
2001 Year	165	273	134	113	1,281	156	634	143	1,586	112	3,912
2002 Year	175	253	138	104	1,252	155	615	140	1,548	103	3,814
2003 January	170	265	140	106	1,259	154	618	140	1,504	106	3,781
February	162	260	128	104	1,231	150	614	140	1,460	108	3,703
March	175	266	136	107	1,282	154	619	137	1,474	113	3,780
April	174	266	139	107	1,286	161	619	141	1,496	102	3,805
May	180	267	137	109	1,278	163	632	142	1,533	109	3,857
June	173	268	135	102	1,275	168	647	152	1,560	107	3,908
July	174	270	136	104	1,283	176	650	158	1,570	103	3,941
August	184	276	140	100	1,307	176	651	150	1,572	101	3,957
September	179	266	141	99	1,289	178	654	155	1,598	103	3,977
October	176	271	139	101	1,287	178	642	148	1,602	99	3,957
November	183	272	139	107	1,305	172	636	149	1,598	107	3,967
December	185	273	135	100	1,296	170	636	155	1,568	96	3,921
2004 January	183	277	132	103	1,314	168	631	143	1,556	98	3,910
February	178	275	132	102	1,291	169	625	151	1,557	100	3,892
March	176	270	136	99	1,291	165	614	143	1,571	97	3,881
April	181	268	134	102	1,284	167	612	148	1,580	107	3,898
May	186	272	131	100	1,296	165	625	146	1,610	102	3,945
June	184	267	135	102	1,299	163	622	153	1,631	99	3,967
July	184	269	133	107	1,302	166	630	154	1,646	99	3,998
August	185	271	137	95	1,319	165	627	150	1,654	99	4,015
September	189	264	139	101	1,312	^R 165	632	152	1,642	99	^R 4,007
October	188	270	131	100	1,314	^R 168	642	148	1,637	105	4,014
November	192	267	137	104	1,318	^R 165	656	163	1,656	106	^R 4,065
December	186	267	136	104	1,304	168	635	149	1,645	99	4,000
2005 January	187	276	139	102	1,324	160	642	147	1,647	107	4,026
February	188	273	136	106	1,317	173	617	143	1,661	106	4,019
March	187	281	134	102	1,334	165	605	137	1,657	104	4,001
April	189	281	131	107	1,335	164	606	139	1,684	101	4,030
May	197	280	132	107	1,358	164	624	151	1,724	104	4,126
June	186	279	132	102	1,330	165	629	142	1,738	108	4,113
July	191	278	131	101	1,350	170	640	151	1,744	106	4,161
August	193	276	136	105	1,356	169	645	151	1,724	94	4,138
September	191	276	137	109	1,363	^R 171	638	145	1,705	112	^R 4,134
October	202	279	139	109	^R 1,369	^R 177	649	151	1,714	111	^R 4,172
November	198	274	135	^R 104	^R 1,358	^R 178	639	144	1,726	108	^R 4,152
December	196	283	132	95	1,356	167	612	135	1,696	103	4,069

^a Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

^b "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and, for 1984 forward, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.

^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories, and, for 1984 forward, Mexico.

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

^R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined

products. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories: 1983-2004**—Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database.

• **All Other Data: 1973-1982**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*, various issues. **1983**—IEA, *Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database*. **1984 forward**—IEA, *Monthly Oil Data Service*, March 14, 2006.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States: See Table 3.1a.

All Other Countries: Monthly Data

2003 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Petroleum Monthly*, and Office of Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU), International Energy Database, March 2006.

All Other Countries: Annual Data

1973–1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980–2003: EIA, EMEU, International Energy Database, June 2005.

2004 and 2005: Average of monthly data.

World: Monthly Data

2003 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, sum of all countries' monthly data.

World: Annual Data

1973–1979: EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980–2003: EIA, EMEU, International Energy Database, June 2005.

2004 and 2005: Average of monthly data.

Appendix A. Thermal Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

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

and net heat content rates. See “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, Naptha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional ^c	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated ^c	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated ^c	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol ^d	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

^a 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

^b 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

^c See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.

^d Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total
1973	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.475	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005 ^P	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.473	5.848	5.800	5.741	5.743
2006 ^E	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.473	5.848	5.800	5.741	5.743

P=Preliminary. E=Estimate.

Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.

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

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

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum ^a						Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline
	End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector ^b	Total		
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation				
1973	5.205	5.749	5.569	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253
1975	5.192	5.704	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253
1983	5.022	5.642	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253
1984	5.129	5.700	5.222	5.422	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253
1985	5.115	5.660	5.220	5.423	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253
1986	5.130	5.691	5.285	5.427	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253
1987	5.095	5.659	5.254	5.430	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253
1988	5.118	5.657	5.247	5.434	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253
1989	5.057	5.619	5.234	5.440	^b 6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253
1990	4.950	5.617	5.272	5.444	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253
1991	4.912	5.590	5.190	5.442	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253
1992	4.942	5.577	5.188	5.445	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253
1993	4.942	5.571	5.195	5.438	6.230	5.379	3.606	5.253
1994	4.936	5.580	5.165	5.426	6.213	5.361	3.635	^c 5.230
1995	4.925	5.546	5.133	5.419	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215
1996	4.869	5.494	5.129	5.421	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216
1997	4.870	5.459	5.133	5.417	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213
1998	4.842	5.442	5.149	5.414	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212
1999	4.749	5.353	5.105	5.415	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211
2000	4.728	5.377	5.077	5.424	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210
2001	4.796	5.403	5.164	5.412	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210
2002	4.742	^R 5.364	^R 5.116	5.410	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208
2003	^E 4.801	^E 5.392	^E 5.151	^E 5.410	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207
2004	^E 4.807	^{RE} 5.411	^{RE} 5.165	^E 5.421	^R 6.192	5.350	3.618	5.215
2005	^{RE} 4.845	^{RE} 5.440	^{RE} 5.190	^{RE} 5.426	^{R P} 6.189	^P 5.364	^P 3.620	^P 5.218
2006	^E 4.845	^E 5.440	^E 5.190	^E 5.426	^E 6.189	^E 5.364	^E 3.620	^E 5.218

^a Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned directly as fuel.

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

^c There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a factor that is a quantity-weighted average of motor gasoline's major components. See Table A1.

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

Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

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

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

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption ^a			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors	Electric Power Sector ^b	Total		
1973	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,031	^b 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,030	1,031	1,026	1,030	1,023	1,010
2002	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004	1,104	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2005	^{RE} 1,105	^{RE} 1,030	^{RE} 1,030	^{R P} 1,029	^{RE} 1,030	^{RE} 1,024	^E 1,009
2006	^E 1,105	^E 1,030	^E 1,030	^E 1,029	^E 1,030	^E 1,024	^E 1,009

^a Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

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

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

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

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal								Coal Coke
	Production	Consumption					Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
		End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector ^{b,c}			
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Total				
Coke Plants	Other ^a								
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	^b 20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	20.830	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005 ^P	^R 20.336	^R 22.243	^R 26.279	^R 22.178	^R 19.973	^R 20.234	25.000	^R 25.494	24.800
2006 ^E	20.336	22.243	26.279	22.178	19.973	20.234	25.000	25.494	24.800

^a Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

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

^c Electric power sector factors are for anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and coal synfuel.

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

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

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

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Electricity Net Generation			Electricity Consumption ^e
	Fossil-Fueled Plants ^{a,b}	Nuclear Plants ^c	Geothermal Energy Plants ^d	
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001	10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004	10,022	10,427	21,017	3,412
2005	^E 10,241	^E 10,421	^E 21,017	3,412
2006	^E 10,022	^E 10,427	^E 21,017	3,412

^a Through 2000, used as the thermal conversion factor for wood and waste electricity net generation at electric utilities. For all years, used as the thermal conversion factor for hydro, solar, and wind electricity net generation.
^b Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and independent power producers.
^c Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.
^d Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.
^e Used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports.
E=Estimate.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Asphalt. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

Crude Oil Exports. Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**.

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Distillate Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in

the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline). EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 3.539 million Btu per barrel published in "Oxygenate Flexibility for Future Fuels," a paper presented by William J. Piel of the ARCO Chemical Company at the National Conference on Reformulated Gasolines and Clean Air Act Implementation, Washington, D.C., October 1991.

Isobutane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel for "Jet Fuel, Military" as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Kerosene. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all liquefied petroleum gases consumed (see Table A1) weighted by the quantities consumed. The component products of liquefied petroleum gases are ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), normal butane (including butylene), butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. For 1973-1980, quantities consumed are from EIA, Energy Data Reports, "Petroleum Statement, Annual," Table 1. For 1981 forward, quantities consumed are from EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table 2.

Lubricants. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Miscellaneous Products. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by

the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Motor Gasoline Consumption. 1973–1993: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel for “Gasoline, Motor Fuel” as published by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics. 1994 forward: EIA calculated national annual quantity-weighted average conversion factors for conventional, reformulated, and oxygenated motor gasolines (see Table A3). The factor for conventional motor gasoline is 5.253 million Btu per barrel, as used for previous years. The factors for reformulated and oxygenated gasolines, both currently 5.150 million Btu per barrel, are based on data published in Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources, National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory report EPA 420-F-95-003, “Fuel Economy Impact Analysis of Reformulated Gasoline.” See **Fuel Ethanol (Blended Into Motor Gasoline)**.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantities produced.

Natural Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Pentanes Plus. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu or equal to that for natural gasoline. See **Natural Gasoline**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha less than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphthas. See **Special Naphthas**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Other Oils equal to or greater than 401° F. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil**.

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Still Gas. Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See **Still Gas**.

Petroleum Coke. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.” The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 30.120 million Btu per short ton, as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, by 5.0 barrels per short ton, as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Commercial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the

commercial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the commercial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at

http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the electric power sector weighted by the quantities consumed by the electric power sector. Data are from Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; and predecessor forms.

Petroleum Consumption, Industrial Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the industrial sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Residential Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the residential sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the residential sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed weighted by the quantities consumed.

Petroleum Consumption, Transportation Sector. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector weighted by the estimated quantities consumed by the transportation sector. The quantities of petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector are estimated in the State Energy Data System—see documentation at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sep_use/notes/use_petrol.pdf.

Petroleum Products Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported.

Petroleum Products Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported.

Plant Condensate. Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the

California Oil World and Petroleum Industry, First Issue, April 1942.

Residual Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, “Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950.”

Road Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see **Asphalt**) and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Special Naphthas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel, which was assumed to be equal to that of the total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Still Gas. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel, first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970*.

Total Petroleum Exports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for crude oil and each petroleum product exported weighted by the quantities exported. See **Crude Oil Exports** and **Petroleum Products Exports**.

Total Petroleum Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil and petroleum product imported weighted by the quantities imported. See **Crude Oil Imports** and **Petroleum Products Imports**.

Unfinished Oils. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see **Distillate Fuel Oil**) and first published it in EIA’s *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977*.

Unfractionated Stream. EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for plant condensate (see **Plant Condensate**) and first published it in EIA’s *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981*.

Waxes. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860,

“Annual Electric Generator Report”; Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition.”

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. 1973–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, “Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas.” Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, “Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas.” Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas plant liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report”; and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by coke plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-5, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants.”

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by manufacturing plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity consumed. Through 1999, data are from Form EIA-6, “Coal Distribution Report.” Beginning in 2000, data are for commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants from Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report”; and Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, “Monthly Report EM 545.”

Coal Imports. Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Production. Calculated annually by EIA to balance the heat content of coal supply (production and imports) and the heat content of coal disposition (exports, stock change, and consumption).

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 kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report” (and predecessor forms); and the generation on Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.” The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.” The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using fossil fuels.

Electricity Net Generation, Geothermal Energy Plants. 1973–1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12, “Power System Statement.” 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear Plants. 1973–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, “Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others”; Form EIA-412, “Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities”; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report” (and predecessor forms); and the generation reported on Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

Appendix B. Metric and Other Physical Conversion Factors

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

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short

tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

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

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

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit		Equivalent in	Metric Units
Mass	1 short ton (2,000 lb)	=	0.907 184 7	metric tons (t)
	1 long ton	=	1.016 047	metric tons (t)
	1 pound (lb)	=	0.453 592 37 ^a	kilograms (kg)
	1 pound uranium oxide (lb U ₃ O 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)

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.

^cThe Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

^dTo 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)

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated 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; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., **methanol**, **ethanol**, and tertiary butyl alcohol). See **Fuel Ethanol**.

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

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Base Gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir

pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

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

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

Black Liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content**.

Btu: See **British Thermal Unit**.

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₄H₈) 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 2,000° F so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a

reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coke, Petroleum: A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. Note: This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

Commercial Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of: businesses; Federal, State, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. The commercial sector includes institutional living quarters. It also includes sewage treatment facilities. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. Note: This sector includes generators that produce electricity and/or useful thermal output primarily to support the activities of the above-mentioned commercial establishments. Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>.

See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Constant Dollars: See **Chained Dollars**.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Note: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Conversion Factor: A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit**.

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil F.O.B. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the

purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

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

Cubic Foot (Natural Gas): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60° F.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the

division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

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

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry Natural Gas Production: See **Natural Gas (Dry) Production**.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (Mwh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity-Only Plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

Electricity Retail Sales: The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public-i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant, Electricity-Only Plant, Electric Utility, and Independent Power Producer**.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. *Note:* Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

End-Use Sectors: The **residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation** sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to

accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Service Provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy-Use Sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric power.**

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C₂H₆). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol (CH₃-CH₂OH): A clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated **hydrocarbon**. Ethanol is typically produced chemically from **ethylene**, or biologically from fermentation of various sugars from carbohydrates found in agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from crops or wood. It is used in the United States as a gasoline octane enhancer and **oxygenate** (blended up to 10 percent concentration). Ethanol can also be used in high concentrations (E85) in vehicles designed for its use. See **Alcohol** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The marketed first sales price of domestic crude oil, consistent with the removal price defined by the provisions of the Windfall Profits Tax on Domestic Crude Oil (Public Law 96-223, Sec. 4998 (c)).

Flared Natural Gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

F.O.B. (Free on Board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **U.S.S.R.**

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum, coal, and natural gas.**

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel Ethanol (CH₃CH₂OH): An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic **alcohol** intended for **motor gasoline blending.** See **Ethanol** and **Oxygenates.**

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

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a

concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

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

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

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

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

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

Heavy Oil: The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam-electric power plants is heavy oil.

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

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

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

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

Kerosene: A petroleum distillate having a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Light Oil: Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, 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 -260° F at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production (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 (CH₄) 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, (CH₃)₃COCH₃, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH₃OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petroleum, 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 122°F to 158°F at the 10-percent recovery point to 365°F to 374°F 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.

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: A device in which a nuclear fission chain reaction occurs under controlled conditions so that the heat yield can be harnessed or the neutron beams utilized.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude Oil**.

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

Operable Unit (Nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hawaiian Trade Zone, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin

Islands). In addition, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and South Korea joined the OECD in 1996.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

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

Oxygenates: Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

PAD Districts: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts for the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. The districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which were established in 1942.

Pentanes Plus: A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics.

Petroleum: A broadly defined class of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures. Included are crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids. Note: Volumes of finished petroleum products include nonhydrocarbon compounds, such as additives and detergents, after they have been blended into the products.

Petroleum Coke: See **Coke, Petroleum**.

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

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries and from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded

warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Products: Products obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Photovoltaic Energy: Direct-current electricity generated from sunlight through solid-state semiconductor devices that have no moving parts.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Plant Condensate: One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquid at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Prime Mover: The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly.

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

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 (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₃H₆) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery (Petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the **fossil fuels**, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, and wind**.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage—for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short Ton (Coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

Solar Energy: See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

Solar Thermal Energy: The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or **electricity**.

Special Naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded.

Station Use: Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock.

Stocks: See **Coal Stocks**, **Crude Oil Stocks**, or **Petroleum Stocks, Primary**.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous Coal: A coal whose properties range from those of **lignite** to those of **bituminous coal** and used

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

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal Conversion Factor: See **Conversion Factor**.

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

See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of **crude oil** production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

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

United States: The 50 States and the District of Columbia. Note: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

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

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste Coal: Usable **coal** material that is a byproduct of previous processing operations or is recaptured from what would otherwise be refuse. Examples include anthracite culm, bituminous gob, fine coal, lignite waste, coal recovered from a refuse bank or slurry dam, and coal recovered by dredging.

Waste Energy: Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw used as fuel.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

Watt-hour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

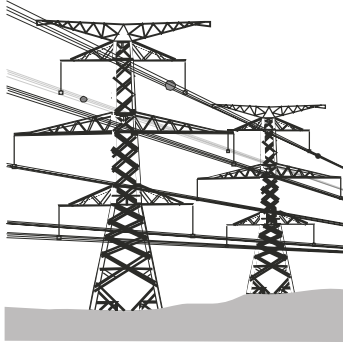
Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Wind Energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood Energy: Wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

Working Gas: The volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.



Electricity Information

...from the Energy Information Administration

The items described below, and many others, are available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) at www.eia.doe.gov. Select "Electricity" on the web page. For more information on these and other products, visit EIA's Web site or contact the National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

Electric Power Flash

Monthly estimates of electric power data and trends: net generation; fossil fuel consumption and stocks; retail sales and prices; and heating and cooling degree-days.

Electric Power Monthly

Monthly statistics at the State, Census division, and U.S. levels for net generation; fossil fuel consumption and stocks; quantity, quality, and cost of fossil fuels; electricity retail sales, associated revenue, and average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold.

Electric Power Annual

National-level data on electricity generation; generating capacity; demand, capacity resources, and capacity margins; fuel consumption; emissions; trade; retail customers, sales, and revenue; and demand-side management.

Electric Sales, Revenue, and Price

Annual State totals for sales, revenue, customer counts, average retail price, and average monthly bills.

Residential Electricity Prices: A Consumer's Guide

Consumer information about electricity prices, generation, transmission, and distribution.

Electric Power Industry Overview

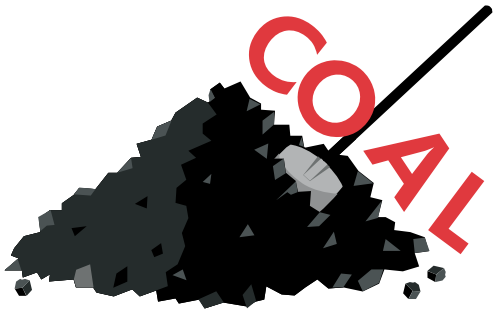
Brief introduction to the electric power industry. Topics include discussions on the structure of the electric power industry, industry capability to meet demand, methods used for converting energy into electricity, electricity generation, sales, revenues, prices, and fossil fuel consumption, stocks and receipts; as well as environmental aspects.

Policies to Promote Non-Hydro Renewable Energy in the United States and Selected Countries

Examines policies designed to encourage development of non-hydro renewable energy in Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Japan. Also compares policies enacted in these countries to U.S. policies used between 1970 and 2003.

Kid's Electricity Page

For young readers, a primer on electricity: the science of electricity, how electricity is generated, moving electricity, and measuring electricity. An energy calculator is included for common units and conversions.



Information

... from the Energy Information Administration

The items described below, and many others, are available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) at www.eia.doe.gov. Select "Coal" on the web page. For more information on these and other products, visit EIA's Web site or contact the National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 or inforctr@eia.doe.gov.

Weekly Coal Production

Weekly and monthly estimates of coal production by coal-producing region and State and by coal type.

Coal News and Markets

Weekly coal information, including coal prices, production, coal mine safety, transportation, and environmental news.

Weekly NYMEX

Charts showing recent price and volume data for Central Appalachian coal futures.

Quarterly Coal Report

Comprehensive information about U.S. coal production, exports, imports, receipts, prices, consumption, stocks, quality, and coal synfuel distribution. Certain data series are available by region and by State.

Annual Coal Report

Annual data on U.S. coal production, number of mines, prices, recoverable reserves, employment, productivity, productive capacity, and consumption and stocks by end-use sector. Most data are available by region and at the State level.

U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: 2005 Review

Coal supply, disposition, and prices for the period 2001-2005. Also includes statistics for stocks, imports and exports, and for synthetic fuel plants.

Coal Distribution

Domestic and foreign distribution of U.S. coal by State of origin.

Coal Transportation Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Analysis of changes in national and regional coal production, consumption, coal-fired electricity generation, and emissions resulting from changes in coal transportation rates.

Analysis of Alternative Mercury Control Strategies

Analysis of mercury control strategies for regulating mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants.

Kid's Coal Page

For young readers, a primer on coal: how coal is formed, where it comes from, what it is used for, and its effect on the environment. Also includes information about coal transportation and a narrative with pictures describing a visit to a real coal mine.