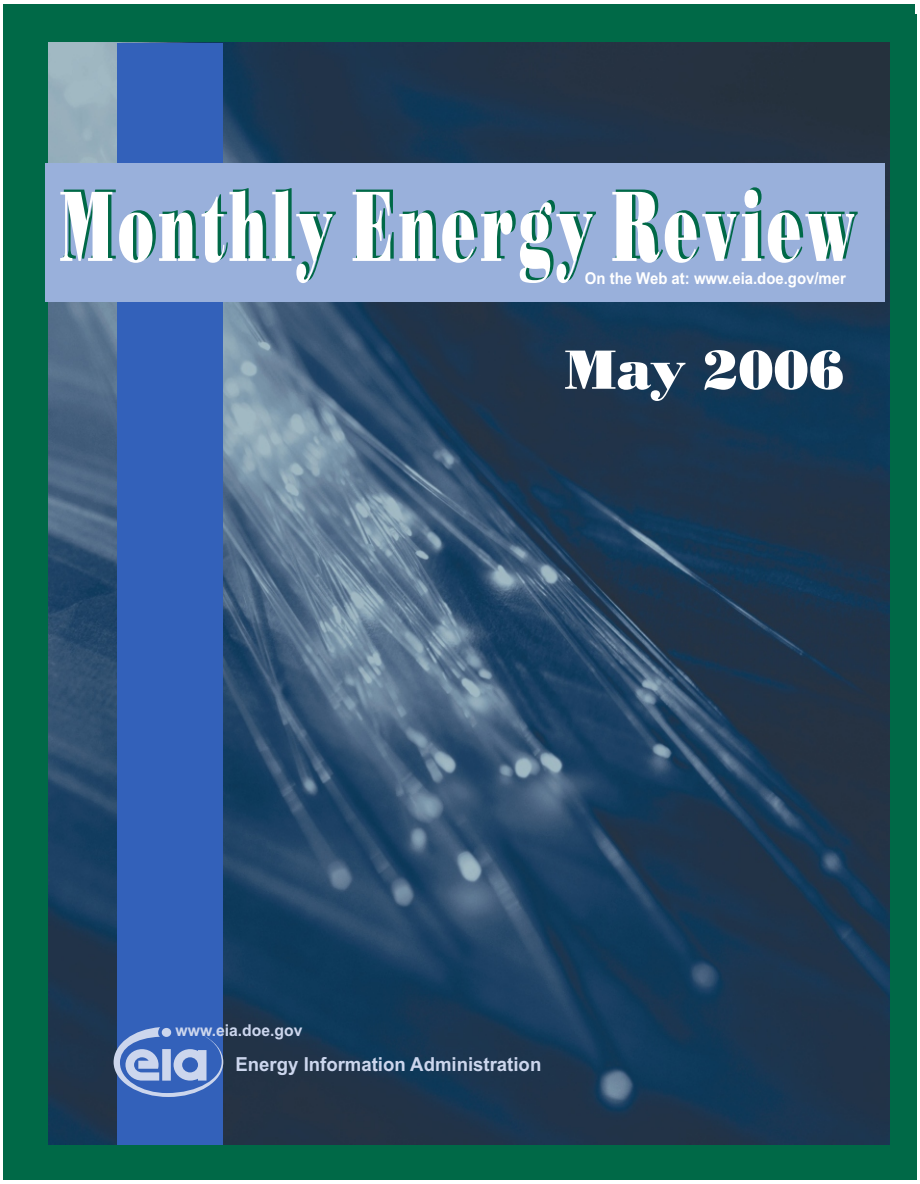

Monthly Energy Review
On the Web at: www.eia.doe.gov/mer
May 2006
www.eia.doe.gov
eia
Energy Information Administration

Monthly Energy Review

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

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

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

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

Related publications: Other monthly EIA reports are *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, *Natural Gas Monthly*, *Electric Power Monthly*, and *International Petroleum Monthly*. All are available on the Web at: http://www.eia.doe.gov.

Readers of the *MER* may also be interested in EIA's *Annual Energy Review*, where many of the same data series are provided annually beginning with 1949. Contact our National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 for more information or go to: http://www.eia.doe.gov/aer.

Ordering Information

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

National Energy Information Center, EI–30
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1E–238
Washington, DC 20585
202–586–8800
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Eastern time, M-F
Fax: 202–586–0727
Internet E-Mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov

This and other EIA publications may be **purchased** from the U.S. Government Printing Office:

- Internet U.S. Government Online Bookstore
- Phone DC Metro Area: 202-512-1800
  Toll-Free: 866-512-1800
  7:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m., Eastern time, M-F
- Fax 202-512-2104
- Mail Superintendent of Documents
  P.O. Box 371954
  Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
- Teletype 710-822-9413; ANSWERBACK USGPO WSH

For additional information see:
http://bookstore.gpo.gov/index.jsp.

The *Monthly Energy Review* (ISSN 0095-7356) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $147.00 per year (price subject to change without advance notice). Periodical postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Energy Review*, Energy Information Administration, EI-30, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0623.

Electronic Access

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

- Tables: Excel (XLS) files and Portable Document Format (PDF) files.
- Database Files (unrounded monthly data 1973 forward by table): ASCII comma-delimited files.
- Graph pages, *MER* sections, and complete *MER*: PDF files.

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

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

Released for Printing: May 25, 2006

DOE/EIA-0035(2006/05)

Monthly Energy Review

May 2006

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

Contacts

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared by the Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division, Domestic Energy Statistics Team, under the direction of Katherine E. Seiferlein, 202-586-5695 (kitty.seiferlein@eia.doe.gov). Questions and comments specifically related to the *Monthly Energy Review* may be addressed to Michelle Burch, 202-586-5850 (michelle.burch@eia.doe.gov).

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

Section	**1.**	**Energy Overview**	Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.doe.gov
Section	**2.**	**Energy Consumption by Sector**	Dianne R. Dunn	202-586-2792 dianne.dunn@eia.doe.gov
Section	**3.**	**Petroleum**	Michael Conner	202-586-1795 michael.conner@eia.doe.gov
Section	**4.**	**Natural Gas**	Roy Kass	202-586-4790 nathaniel.kass@eia.doe.gov
Section	**5.**	**Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development**	Robert F. King	202-586-4787 robert.king@eia.doe.gov
Section	**6.**	**Coal**	Mary L. Lilly	202-287-1742 mary.lilly@eia.doe.gov
Section	**7.**	**Electricity**	Melvin E. Johnson	202-287-1754 melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov
Section	**8.**	**Nuclear Energy**	John R. Moens	202-287-1976 john.moens@eia.doe.gov
Section	**9.**	**Energy Prices**		
		Petroleum	Patricia Wells	202-586-4885 patricia.wells@eia.doe.gov
		Natural Gas	Roy Kass	202-586-4790 nathaniel.kass@eia.doe.gov
		Average Retail Prices of Electricity	Charlene Harris-Russell	202-287-1747 charlene.harris-russell@eia.doe.gov
		Cost of Fuel at Electric Generating Plants	Stephen Scott	202-287-1737 stephen.scott@eia.doe.gov
Section	**10.**	**Renewable Energy**	Louise Guey-Lee	202-287-1731 louise.guey-lee@eia.doe.gov
Section	**11.**	**International Petroleum**		
		World Crude Oil Production	Patricia Smith	202-586-6925 patricia.smith@eia.doe.gov
		Petroleum Consumption and Stocks	Patricia Smith	202-586-6925 patricia.smith@eia.doe.gov

Contents

Tables

Tables

Tables

Figures

Figures

Section 1. Energy Overview

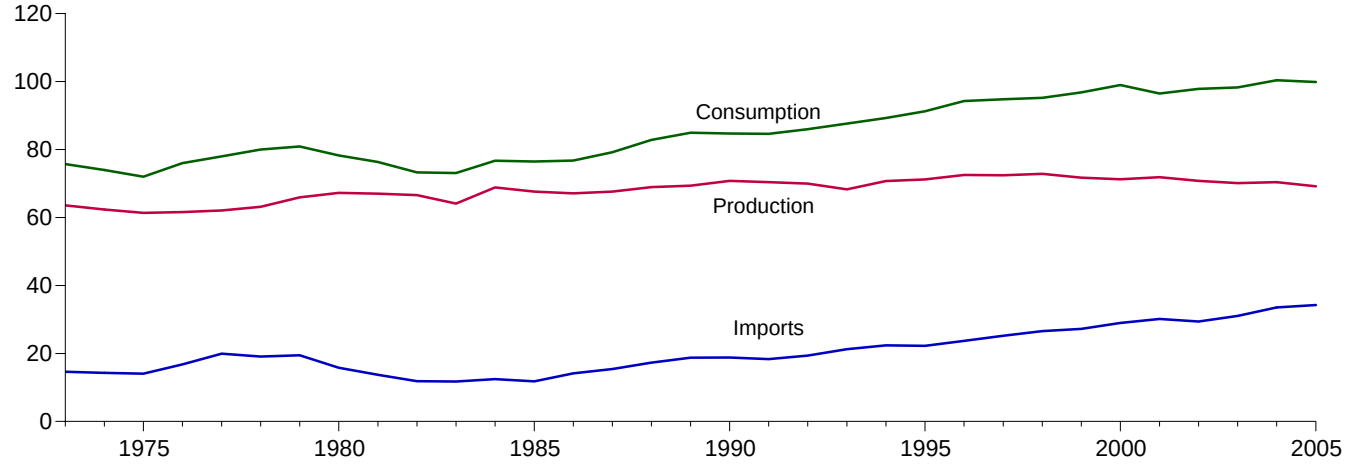
Energy production during February 2006 totaled 5.4 quadrillion Btu, a 1.8-percent decrease compared with the level of production during February 2005. Production of crude oil decreased 7.7 percent; natural gas (dry) decreased 4.0 percent; conventional hydroelectric power increased 12.4 percent; nuclear electric power increased 2.8 percent; and coal decreased 0.2 percent; compared with the level of production during February 2005.

Energy consumption during February 2006 totaled 8.2 quadrillion Btu, 1.3 percent lower than the level of consumption during February 2005. Consumption of conventional hydroelectric power increased 12.4 percent; natural gas decreased 5.0 percent; petroleum decreased 1.6 percent; coal increased 1.2 percent; and nuclear electric power increased 2.8 percent, compared with the level 1 year earlier.

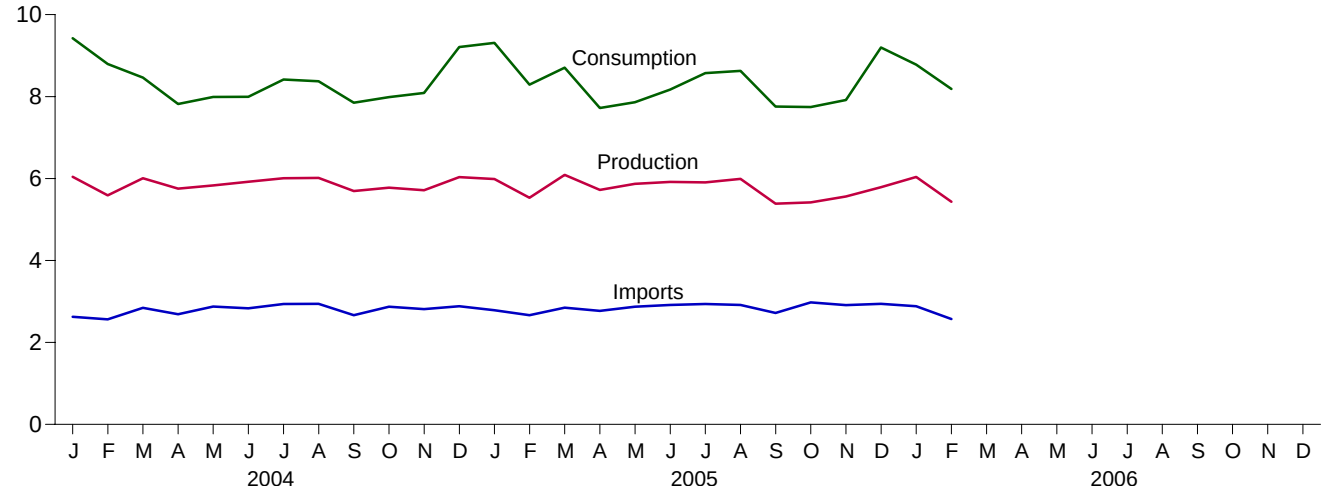
Net imports of energy during February 2006 totaled 2.2 quadrillion Btu, 3.2 percent below the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Natural gas net imports decreased 14.5 percent, and crude oil net imports decreased 2.5 percent, compared with the level in February 2005. Petroleum products net imports were slightly lower than a year earlier. Coal trade was nearly in balance in February 2006, compared with a small net export total in February 2005.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

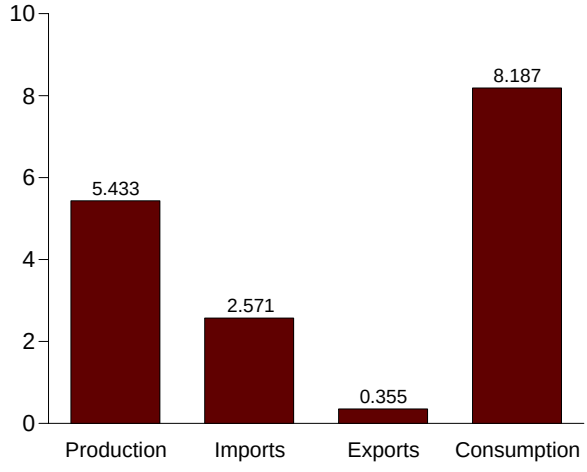
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2005



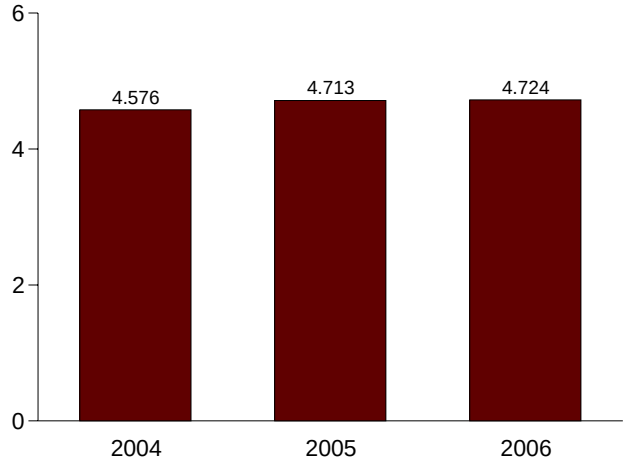
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, February 2006



Net Imports, January-February



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**	**-.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**	**29.407**	**3.668**	**1.369**	**97.870**
2003 Total	**70.136**	**31.060**	**4.054**	**1.130**	**98.273**
2004 January	6.041	2.624	.299	1.056	9.422
February	5.588	2.562	.312	.956	8.794
March	6.008	2.843	.388	.001	8.464
April	5.754	2.689	.410	-.214	7.819
May	5.833	2.875	.390	-.328	7.991
June	5.921	2.832	.390	-.367	7.996
July	6.009	2.940	.372	-.158	8.418
August	6.013	2.944	.375	-.207	8.375
September	5.696	2.665	.362	-.148	7.851
October	5.776	2.873	.351	-.310	7.989
November	5.713	2.812	.350	-.087	8.089
December	6.036	2.884	.434	.723	9.208
Total	**70.388**	**33.543**	**4.433**	**.916**	**100.414**
2005 January	5.989	2.787	.365	.899	[R] 9.311
February	5.532	2.666	.375	[R] .468	[R] 8.291
March	6.089	2.847	.415	.181	[R] 8.704
April	5.721	2.769	.409	[R] -.359	[R] 7.722
May	5.869	2.872	.444	[R] -.436	[R] 7.862
June	5.916	2.914	.459	[R] -.202	8.169
July	5.907	2.940	.399	.125	8.573
August	5.993	2.916	.408	.128	8.629
September	5.387	2.718	.320	[R] -.031	[R] 7.755
October	[R] 5.420	2.977	.325	[R] -.325	[R] 7.747
November	[R] 5.563	2.912	.321	[R] -.235	[R] 7.919
December	[R] 5.788	2.942	.399	[R] .865	9.196
Total	[R] **69.177**	**34.261**	**4.640**	[R] **1.079**	[R] **99.877**
2006 January	[R] 6.039	[R] 2.884	[R] .377	.232	8.778
February	5.433	2.571	.355	.538	8.187
2-Month Total	**11.472**	**5.456**	**.732**	**.770**	**16.966**
2005 2-Month Total	**11.522**	**5.453**	**.740**	**1.367**	**17.602**
2004 2-Month Total	**11.629**	**5.186**	**.611**	**2.012**	**18.216**

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

R=Revised.

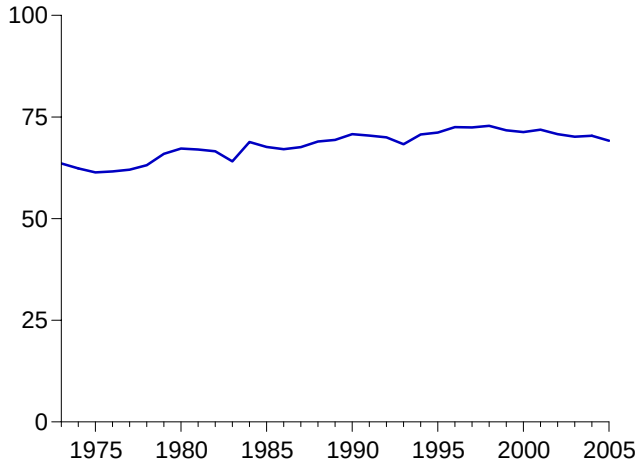
Notes: • For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

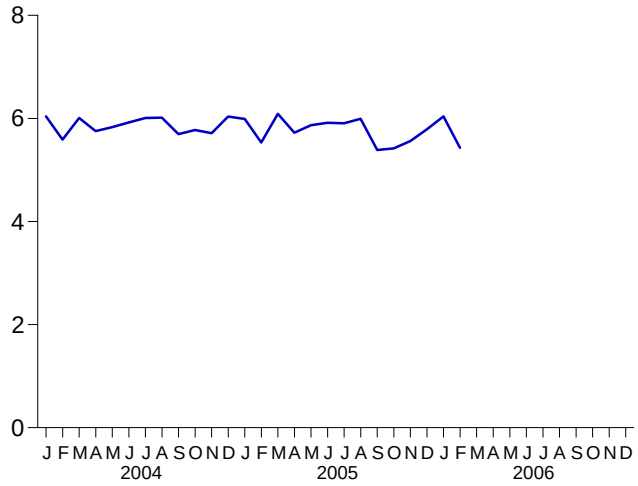
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, 4.3, 6.1, 7.1, A2, A4-A6, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5.

Figure 1.2 Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

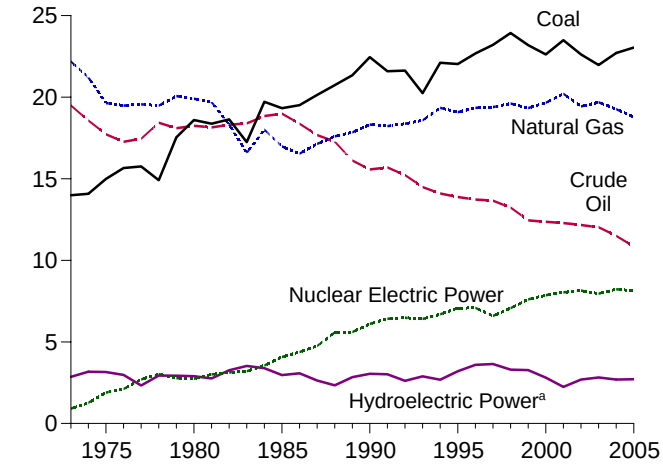
Total, 1973-2005



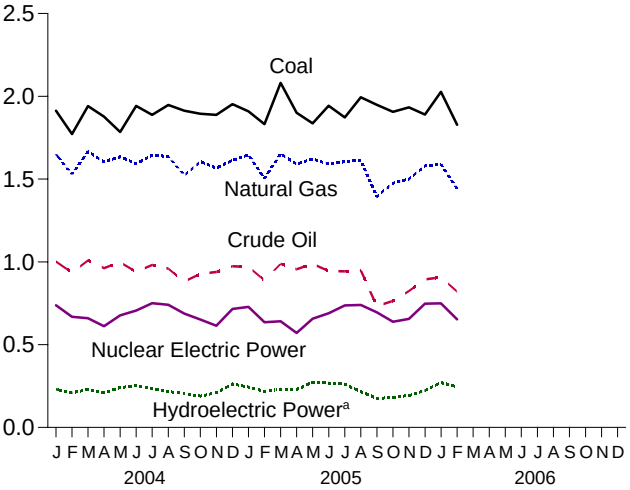
Total, Monthly



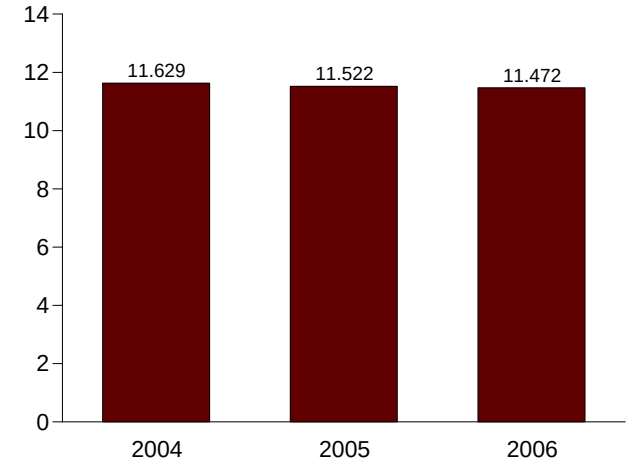
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



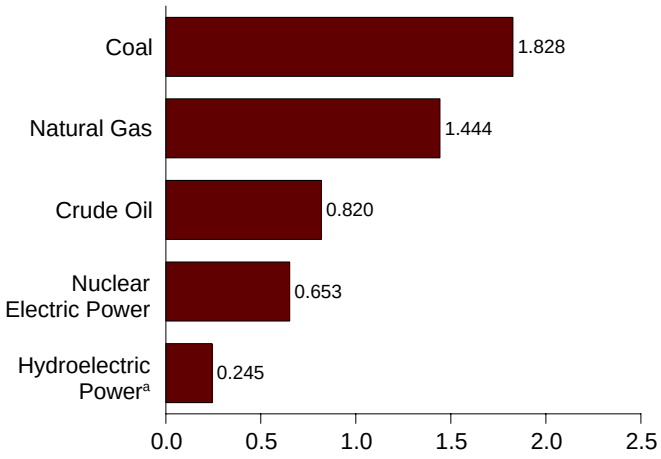
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2006



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

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

Table 1.2 Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels					Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total
	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[b]	NGPL[c]	Total		Hydro-electric 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**	**2.812**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**6.145**	**70.136**
2004 January	1.913	1.650	1.002	.208	4.773	.738	.230	.254	.030	.005	.010	.529	6.041
February	1.772	1.530	.935	.194	4.431	.668	.210	.237	.028	.005	.010	.489	5.588
March	1.941	1.665	1.008	.211	4.825	.660	.230	.246	.029	.006	.013	.523	6.008
April	1.877	1.604	.962	.199	4.642	.611	.209	.246	.027	.005	.013	.501	5.754
May	1.784	1.635	.998	.206	4.622	.677	.241	.243	.028	.006	.017	.534	5.833
June	1.942	1.593	.939	.194	4.669	.706	.253	.245	.028	.006	.014	.546	5.921
July	1.888	1.643	.981	.209	4.721	.750	.234	.256	.029	.006	.012	.537	6.009
August	1.948	1.636	.959	.215	4.758	.741	.216	.253	.029	.006	.011	.514	6.013
September	1.913	1.522	.881	.201	4.517	.687	.206	.241	.027	.005	.011	.491	5.696
October	1.895	1.606	.927	.210	4.638	.652	.189	.252	.029	.005	.010	.486	5.776
November	1.888	1.566	.939	.209	4.601	.615	.210	.245	.028	.005	.009	.497	5.713
December	1.953	1.613	.973	.210	4.749	.715	.263	.263	.029	.005	.012	.572	6.036
Total	**22.714**	**19.264**	**11.503**	**2.466**	**55.946**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**2.982**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**6.220**	**70.388**
2005 January	1.909	E 1.647	E .970	.209	4.735	.728	.244	.238	.030	.005	.009	.527	5.989
February	1.832	E 1.504	E .888	.194	4.418	.635	.218	.223	.026	.005	.008	.480	5.532
March	2.081	E 1.653	E .988	.215	4.937	.641	.232	.233	.029	.005	.013	.512	6.089
April	1.900	E 1.591	E .955	.204	4.650	.571	.229	.223	.029	.005	.014	.501	5.721
May	1.836	E 1.621	E .988	.213	4.658	.656	.273	.231	.030	.006	.015	.555	5.869
June	1.943	E 1.591	E .944	.199	4.678	.689	.268	.230	.030	.006	.016	.549	5.916
July	1.872	E 1.606	E .943	.202	4.622	.737	.261	.239	.030	.006	.012	.549	5.907
August	1.994	E 1.612	E .948	.198	4.752	.740	.216	.240	.030	.006	.009	.502	5.993
September	1.949	E 1.395	E .733	.165	4.242	.695	.175	.227	.029	.005	.013	.450	5.387
October	1.906	E 1.475	E .764	.177	4.322	.638	.181	.230	.030	.005	.013	.459	R 5.420
November	1.933	RE 1.500	E .824	.181	R 4.438	.656	.193	.228	.029	.005	.014	.469	R 5.563
December	1.890	RE 1.580	E .894	.168	R 4.532	.748	.223	.238	.030	.005	.013	.509	R 5.788
Total	**23.046**	RE **18.773**	E **10.840**	**2.323**	R **54.982**	**8.133**	**2.715**	**2.781**	**.352**	**.064**	**.149**	**6.061**	R **69.177**
2006 January	2.027	RE 1.588	E .907	.194	R 4.717	.750	.271	.251	.029	.005	.016	.573	R 6.039
February	1.828	E 1.444	E .820	.175	4.266	.653	.245	.224	.026	.005	.014	.513	5.433
2-Month Total	**3.855**	E **3.032**	E **1.727**	**.369**	**8.983**	**1.403**	**.516**	**.474**	**.055**	**.010**	**.030**	**1.086**	**11.472**
2005 2-Month Total	**3.741**	E **3.150**	E **1.858**	**.403**	**9.152**	**1.363**	**.462**	**.462**	**.056**	**.010**	**.017**	**1.007**	**11.522**
2004 2-Month Total	**3.686**	**3.180**	**1.936**	**.402**	**9.204**	**1.407**	**.440**	**.491**	**.058**	**.010**	**.020**	**1.018**	**11.629**

[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.

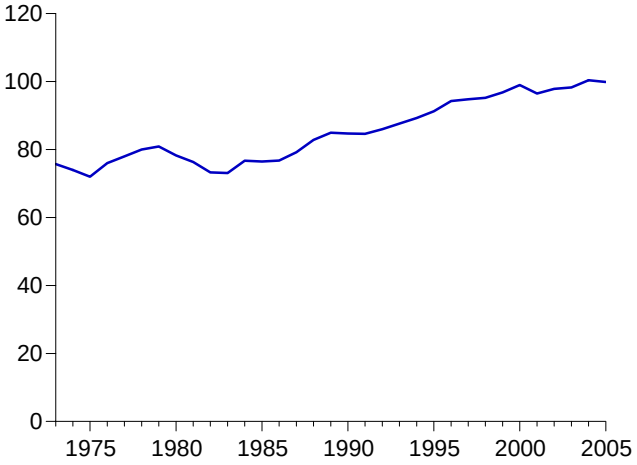
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Production," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

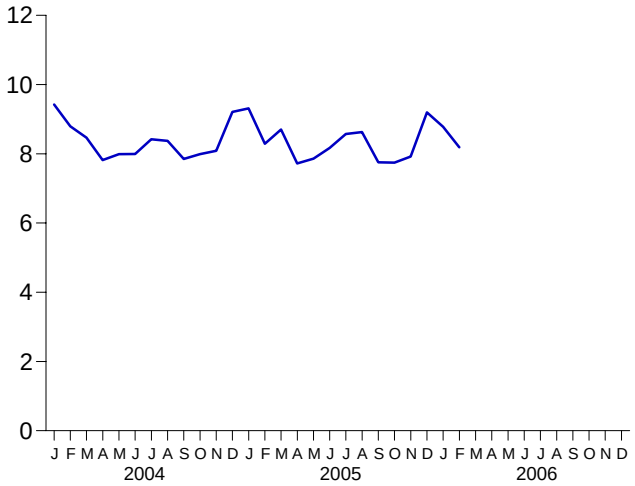
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1a and A2. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1.

Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

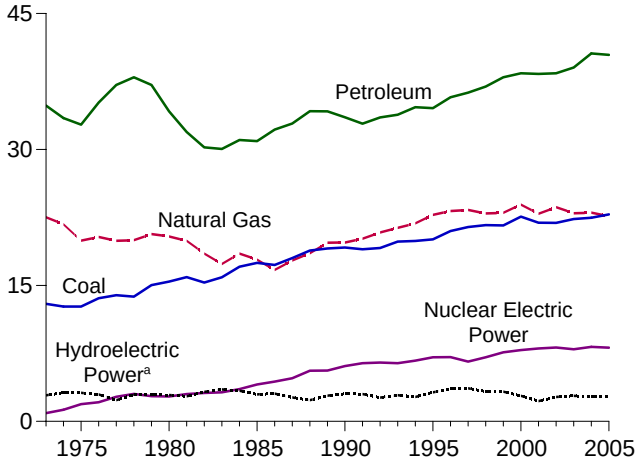
Total, 1973-2005



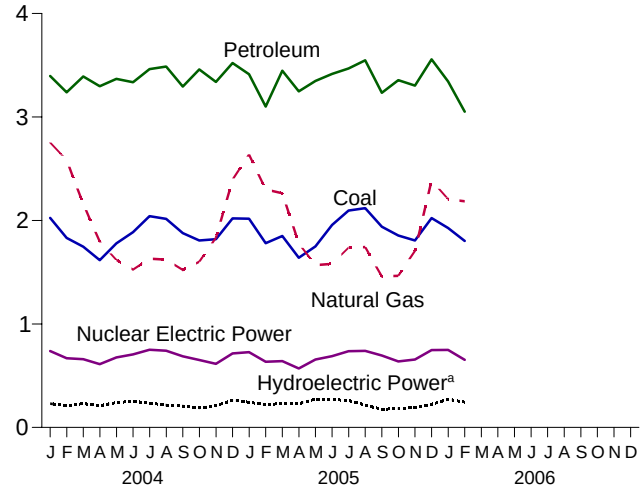
Total, Monthly



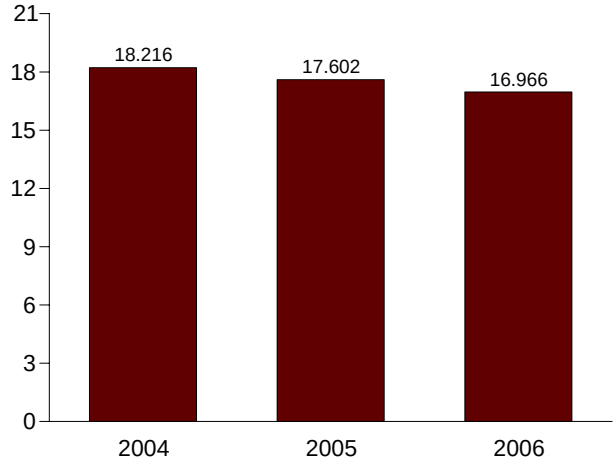
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



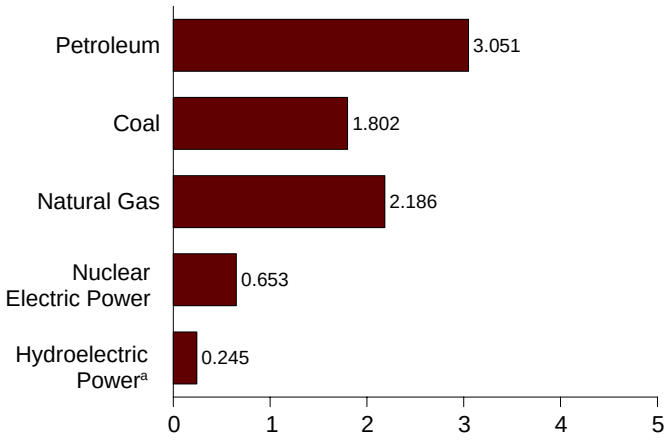
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2006



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

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

Table 1.3 Energy Consumption by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy[a]						Total[d,h]
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum[c,d]	Total[e]		Hydroelectric Power[f]	Biomass[d,g]	Geothermal	Solar	Wind	Total	
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**70.316**	**0.910**	**2.861**	**1.529**	**0.043**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.433**	**75.708**
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**65.355**	**1.900**	**3.155**	**1.499**	**.070**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.723**	**71.999**
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.394**	**34.202**	**69.984**	**2.739**	**2.900**	**2.485**	**.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**	**97.870**
2003 Total	**22.321**	**22.967**	**39.047**	**84.386**	**7.959**	**2.825**	**2.812**	**.331**	**.064**	**.115**	**6.145**	**98.273**
2004 January	2.025	2.753	3.396	8.178	.738	.230	.254	.030	.005	.010	.529	9.422
February	1.831	2.582	3.238	7.661	.668	.210	.237	.028	.005	.010	.489	8.794
March	1.746	2.160	3.392	7.308	.660	.230	.246	.029	.006	.013	.523	8.464
April	1.616	1.794	3.297	6.731	.611	.209	.246	.027	.005	.013	.501	7.819
May	1.779	1.618	3.369	6.804	.677	.241	.243	.028	.006	.017	.534	7.991
June	1.886	1.526	3.335	6.768	.706	.253	.245	.028	.006	.014	.546	7.996
July	2.042	1.630	3.463	7.145	.750	.234	.256	.029	.006	.012	.537	8.418
August	2.015	1.623	3.487	7.132	.741	.216	.253	.029	.006	.011	.514	8.375
September	1.878	1.523	3.295	6.694	.687	.206	.241	.027	.005	.011	.491	7.851
October	1.806	1.601	3.460	6.873	.652	.189	.252	.029	.005	.010	.486	7.989
November	1.819	1.833	3.339	6.997	.615	.210	.245	.028	.005	.009	.497	8.089
December	2.021	2.394	3.521	7.943	.715	.263	.263	.029	.005	.012	.572	9.208
Total	**22.466**	**23.036**	**40.594**	**86.233**	**8.222**	**2.690**	**2.982**	**.341**	**.065**	**.142**	**6.220**	**100.414**
2005 January	2.017	R 2.638	3.413	R 8.078	.728	.244	.238	.030	.005	.009	.527	R 9.311
February	1.780	R 2.300	3.101	R 7.194	.635	.218	.223	.026	.005	.008	.480	R 8.291
March	1.850	R 2.263	3.447	R 7.569	.641	.232	.233	.029	.005	.013	.512	R 8.704
April	1.639	R 1.777	3.247	R 6.669	.571	.229	.223	.029	.005	.014	.501	R 7.722
May	1.750	R 1.569	3.349	R 6.672	.656	.273	.231	.030	.006	.015	.555	R 7.862
June	1.957	1.580	3.417	6.954	.689	.268	.230	.030	.006	.016	.549	8.169
July	2.096	1.737	3.469	7.307	.737	.261	.239	.030	.006	.012	.549	8.573
August	2.119	1.744	3.547	7.407	.740	.216	.240	.030	.006	.009	.502	8.629
September	1.939	R 1.459	3.234	R 6.630	.695	.175	.227	.029	.005	.013	.450	R 7.755
October	1.854	R 1.465	3.356	R 6.674	.638	.181	.230	.030	.005	.013	.459	R 7.747
November	1.807	R 1.707	3.304	R 6.818	.656	.193	.228	.029	.005	.014	.469	R 7.919
December	2.023	R 2.386	3.557	7.966	.748	.223	.238	.030	.005	.013	.509	9.196
Total	**22.830**	R **22.623**	**40.441**	R **85.938**	**8.133**	**2.715**	**2.781**	**.352**	**.064**	**.149**	**6.061**	R **99.877**
2006 January	1.927	R 2.208	3.344	R 7.481	.750	.271	.251	.029	.005	.016	.573	8.778
February	1.802	2.186	3.051	7.044	.653	.245	.224	.026	.005	.014	.513	8.187
2-Month Total	**3.729**	**4.394**	**6.395**	**14.524**	**1.403**	**.516**	**.474**	**.055**	**.010**	**.030**	**1.086**	**16.966**
2005 2-Month Total	**3.796**	**4.938**	**6.514**	**15.272**	**1.363**	**.462**	**.462**	**.056**	**.010**	**.017**	**1.007**	**17.602**
2004 2-Month Total	**3.856**	**5.335**	**6.635**	**15.839**	**1.407**	**.440**	**.491**	**.058**	**.010**	**.020**	**1.018**	**18.216**

[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.

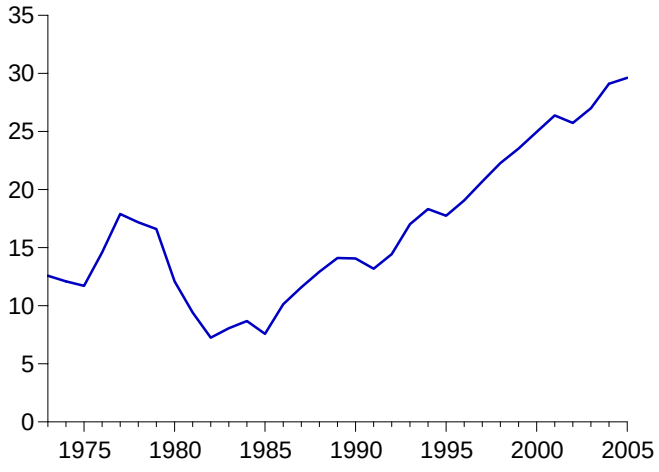
Notes: • See Note 2, "Energy Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

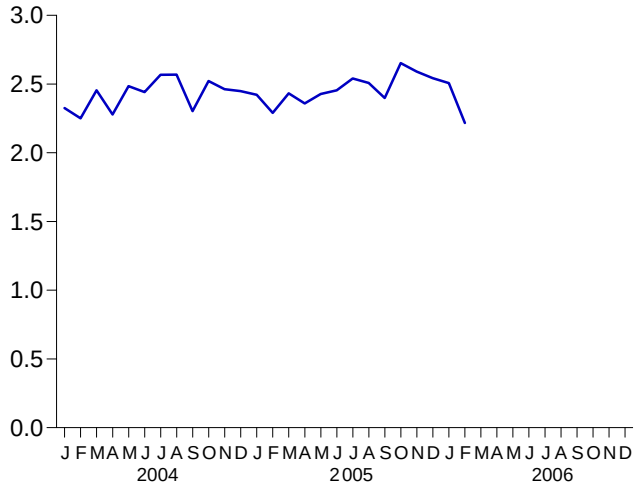
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1b and A3. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.2a and A6 ("Nuclear Plants" heat rate). • **Renewable Energy:** Table 10.1. • **Net Imports of Coal Coke and Electricity:** Table 1.4.

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

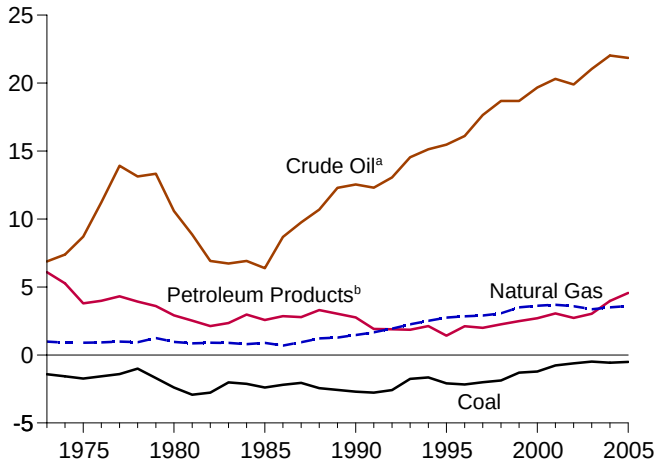
Total, 1973-2005



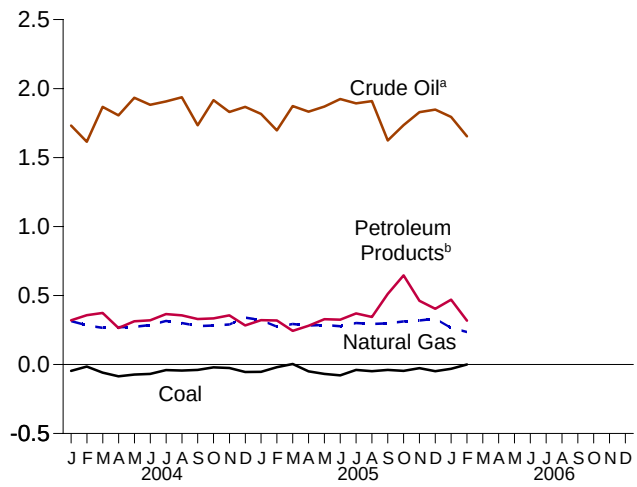
Total, Monthly



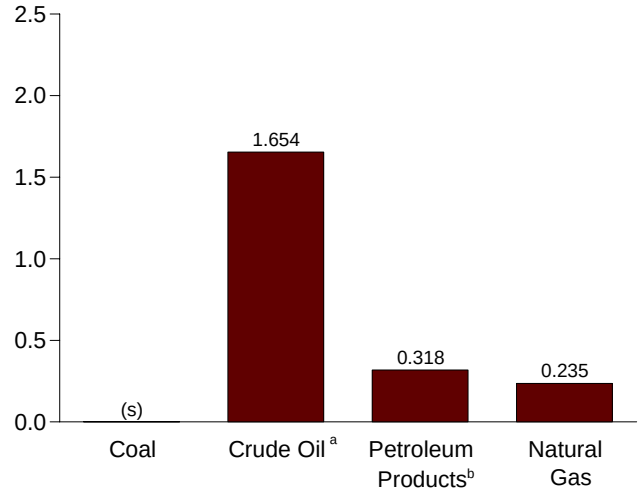
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



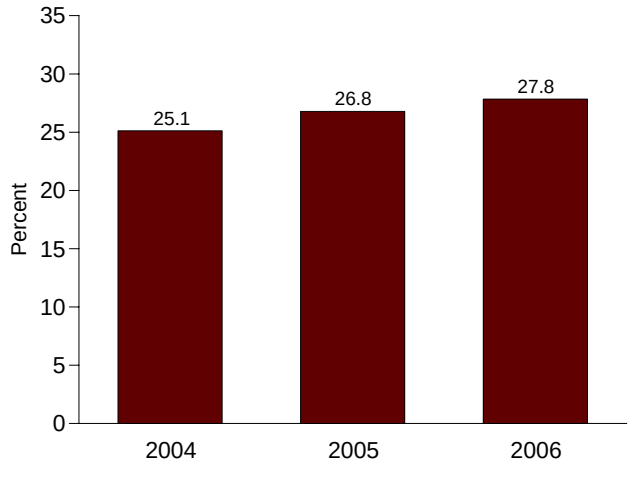
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, February 2006



As Share of Consumption, January-February



[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

(s) = Less than +0.5 trillion Btu.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 1.4..

Table 1.4 Energy Net Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Electricity	Total
1973 Total	**-1.422**	**-0.007**	**0.981**	**6.883**	**6.097**	**0.049**	**12.580**
1975 Total	**-1.738**	**.014**	**.904**	**8.708**	**3.800**	**.021**	**11.709**
1980 Total	**-2.391**	**-.035**	**.957**	**10.586**	**2.912**	**.071**	**12.101**
1985 Total	**-2.389**	**-.013**	**.896**	**6.381**	**2.570**	**.140**	**7.584**
1990 Total	**-2.705**	**.005**	**1.464**	**12.536**	**2.757**	**.008**	**14.065**
1995 Total	**-2.081**	**.061**	**2.745**	**15.469**	**1.422**	**.134**	**17.750**
1996 Total	**-2.165**	**.023**	**2.847**	**16.108**	**2.119**	**.137**	**19.069**
1997 Total	**-2.006**	**.046**	**2.904**	**17.648**	**1.993**	**.116**	**20.701**
1998 Total	**-1.874**	**.067**	**3.064**	**18.684**	**2.252**	**.088**	**22.281**
1999 Total	**-1.298**	**.058**	**3.500**	**18.686**	**2.493**	**.099**	**23.537**
2000 Total	**-1.215**	**.065**	**3.623**	**19.676**	**2.701**	**.115**	**24.967**
2001 Total	**-.771**	**.029**	**3.691**	**20.305**	**3.056**	**.075**	**26.386**
2002 Total	**-.610**	**.061**	**3.583**	**19.901**	**2.732**	**.072**	**25.739**
2003 Total	**-.491**	**.051**	**3.356**	**21.034**	**3.035**	**.022**	**27.007**
2004 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	-.054	.011	E .322	1.817	.322	.005	2.422
February	-.019	.013	E .275	1.696	.319	.006	2.291
March	.004	.009	E .294	1.873	.244	.008	2.433
April	-.050	.006	E .283	1.832	.281	.006	2.360
May	-.068	.005	E .287	1.870	.329	.005	2.428
June	-.079	.001	E .278	1.924	.325	.005	2.455
July	-.039	.005	E .301	1.893	.370	.010	2.540
August	-.048	-.004	E .294	1.910	.344	.012	2.508
September	-.039	-.003	E .298	1.624	.512	.007	2.398
October	-.046	-.001	E .313	1.735	.646	.006	2.652
November	-.027	.001	E .319	1.829	.462	.006	2.590
December	-.048	(s)	E .332	1.848	.404	.007	2.543
Total	**-.512**	**.044**	E **3.594**	**21.850**	**4.560**	**.084**	**29.621**
2006 January	-.031	.002	RE .266	1.795	.470	.005	R 2.507
February	(s)	.004	E .235	1.654	.318	.005	2.217
2-Month Total	**-.031**	**.006**	E **.502**	**3.449**	**.788**	**.010**	**4.724**
2005 2-Month Total	**-.072**	**.024**	E **.597**	**3.513**	**.641**	**.011**	**4.713**
2004 2-Month Total	**-.061**	**.013**	**.599**	**3.347**	**.678**	**(s)**	**4.576**

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

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

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

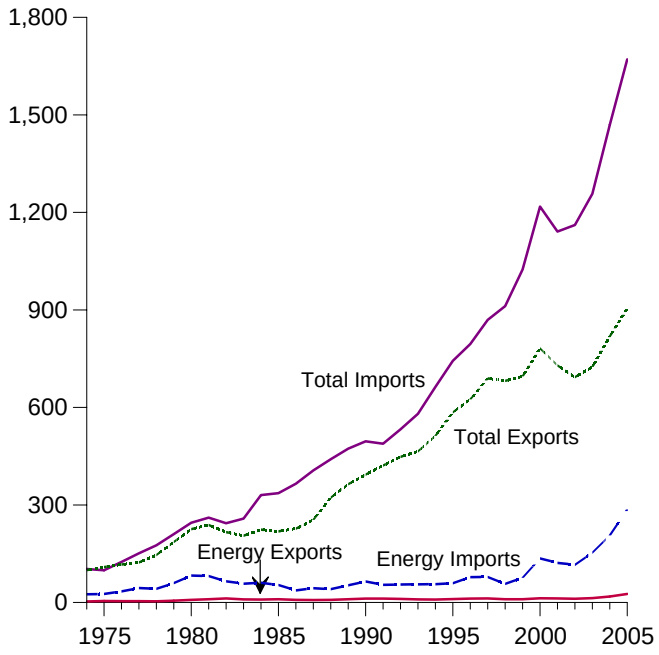
Notes: • See Note 3, "Energy Imports," and 4, "Energy Exports," at end of section. • Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District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

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

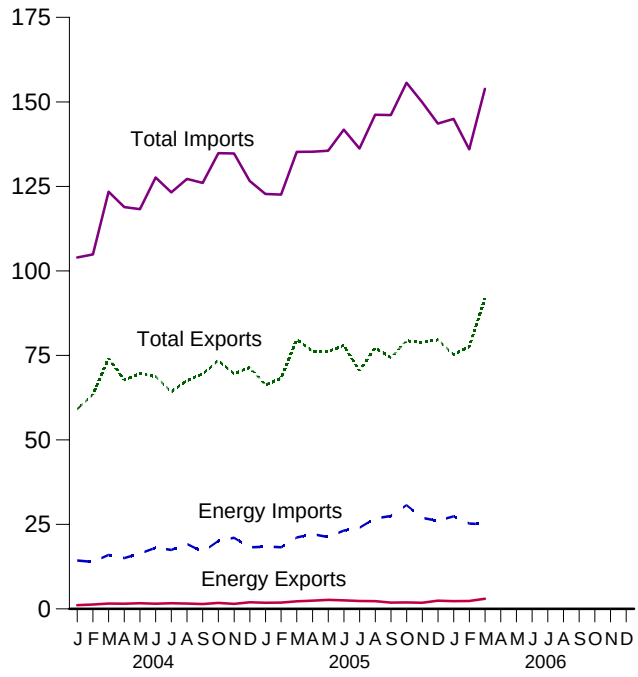
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 5, and Table A5. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil** and **Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and A2. • **Electricity:** Tables 7.1 and A6.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Dollars)

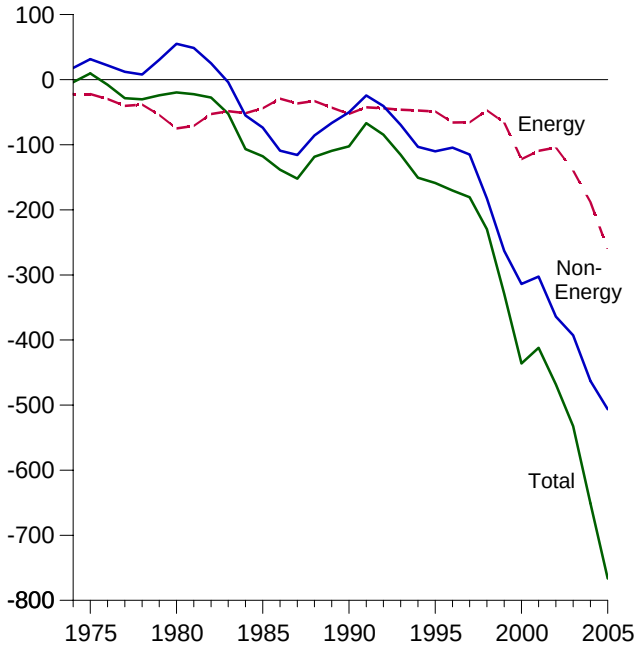
Imports and Exports, 1974-2005



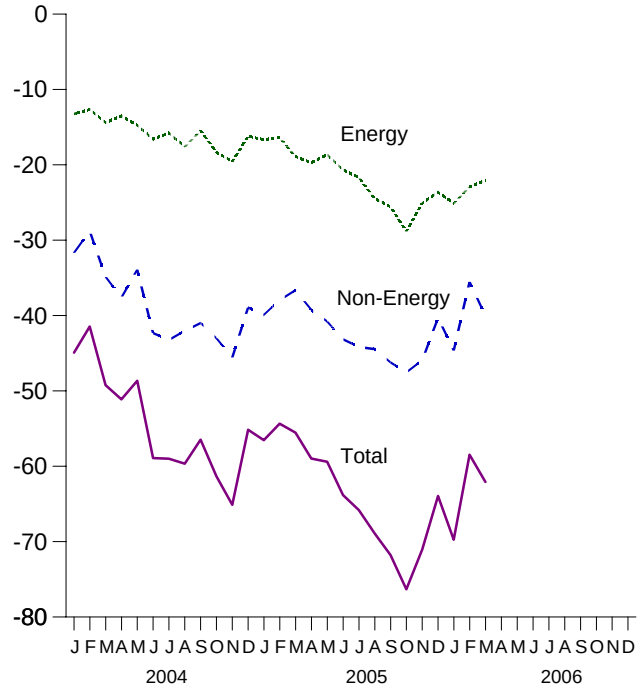
Imports and Exports, Monthly



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	-44,626	75,235	144,960	-69,725
February	1,774	21,351	-19,577	2,351	25,263	-22,912	R -35,540	R 77,538	R 135,990	R -58,452
March	2,375	22,124	-19,749	3,021	25,066	-22,045	-40,020	91,822	153,887	-62,065
3-Month Total	**5,881**	**66,695**	**-60,814**	**7,672**	**77,727**	**-70,056**	**-120,186**	**244,596**	**434,837**	**-190,241**
2005 3-Month Total	**4,225**	**49,421**	**-45,196**	**5,931**	**57,829**	**-51,898**	**-114,508**	**214,188**	**380,594**	**-166,405**
2004 3-Month Total	**2,705**	**37,593**	**-34,888**	**3,963**	**44,223**	**-40,260**	**-95,322**	**196,696**	**332,278**	**-135,582**

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

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

R=Revised.

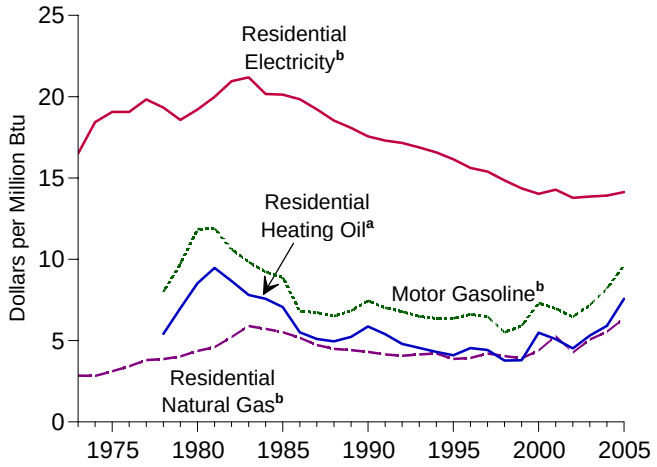
Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • See Note 5 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs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

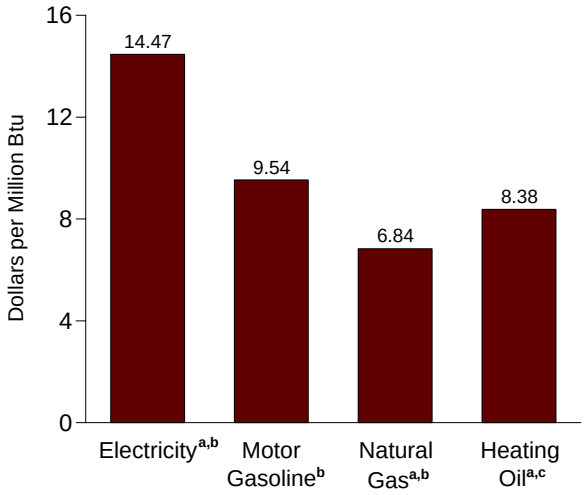
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. For details, see "Table 1.5 Sources " at the end of this section.

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

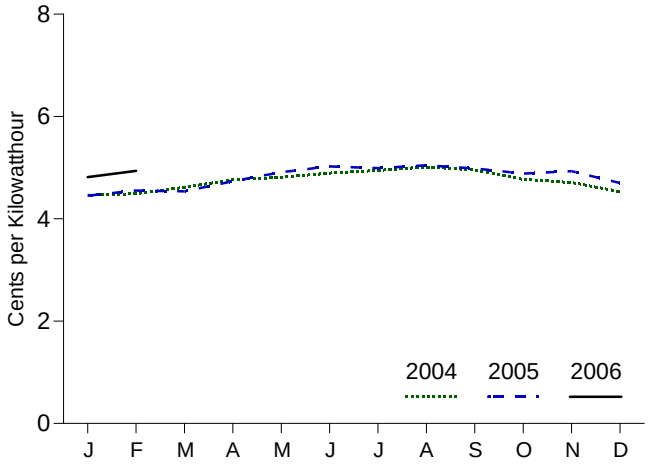
Costs, 1973-2005



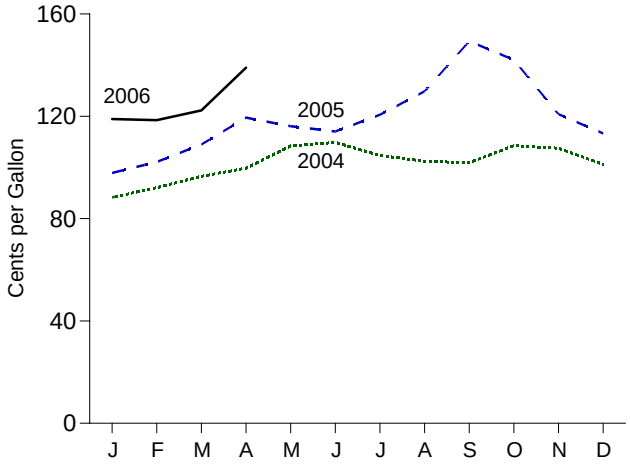
Costs, February 2006



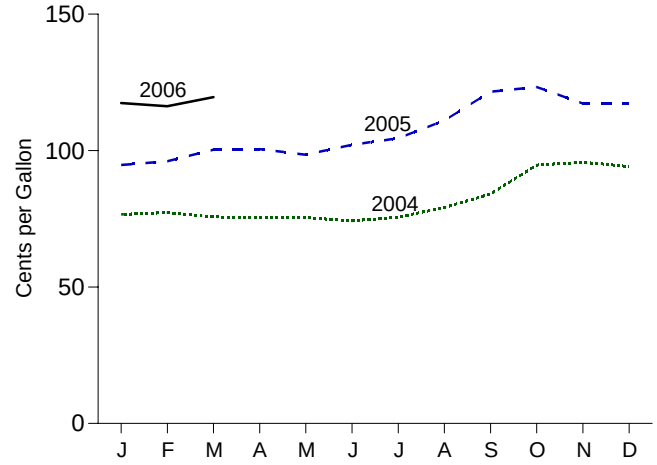
Residential Electricity[b], Monthly



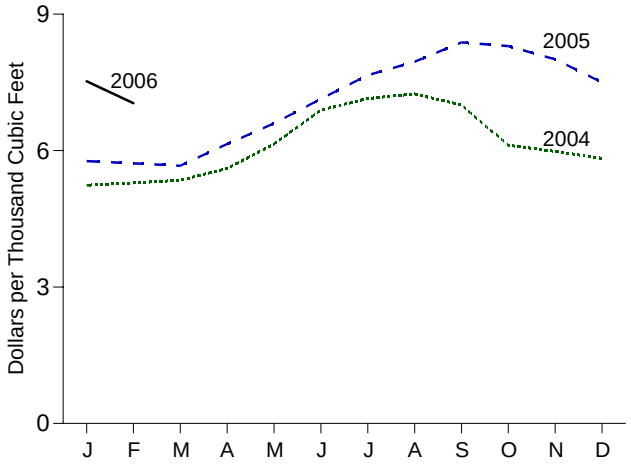
Motor Gasoline[b], Monthly



Residential Heating Oil[a], Monthly



Residential Natural Gas[b], Monthly



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

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

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

	Consumer Price Index (Urban)[a]	Motor Gasoline[b]		Residential Heating Oil[c]		Residential Natural Gas[b]		Residential Electricity[b]	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	**44.4**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.5**	**2.85**	**5.6**	**16.50**
1975 Average	**53.8**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**317.8**	**3.12**	**6.5**	**19.07**
1980 Average	**82.4**	**148.2**	**11.85**	**118.2**	**8.52**	**446.6**	**4.36**	**6.6**	**19.21**
1985 Average	**107.6**	**111.2**	**8.89**	**97.9**	**7.06**	**568.8**	**5.52**	**6.87**	**20.13**
1990 Average	**130.7**	**93.1**	**7.44**	**81.3**	**5.86**	**443.8**	**4.31**	**5.99**	**17.56**
1995 Average	**152.4**	**79.1**	**6.37**	**56.9**	**4.10**	**397.6**	**3.87**	**5.51**	**16.15**
1996 Average	**156.9**	**82.1**	**6.61**	**63.0**	**4.54**	**404.1**	**3.93**	**5.33**	**15.62**
1997 Average	**160.5**	**80.4**	**6.48**	**61.3**	**4.42**	**432.4**	**4.21**	**5.25**	**15.39**
1998 Average	**163.0**	**68.4**	**5.51**	**52.3**	**3.77**	**418.4**	**4.05**	**5.07**	**14.85**
1999 Average	**166.6**	**73.3**	**5.91**	**52.6**	**3.79**	**401.6**	**3.91**	**4.90**	**14.36**
2000 Average	**172.2**	**90.8**	**7.32**	**76.1**	**5.49**	**450.6**	**4.39**	**4.79**	**14.02**
2001 Average	**177.1**	**86.4**	**6.97**	**70.6**	**5.09**	**543.8**	**5.27**	**4.87**	**14.28**
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	5.60	4.45	13.05
February	191.8	102.2	8.23	96.1	6.93	571.9	5.55	4.55	13.34
March	193.3	109.0	8.77	100.3	7.23	566.5	5.50	4.54	13.30
April	194.6	119.5	9.62	100.6	7.25	R 614.6	R 5.97	4.73	13.87
May	194.4	116.1	9.35	98.5	7.10	R 660.0	R 6.41	4.91	14.40
June	194.5	114.0	9.18	102.1	7.36	R 713.6	R 6.93	5.02	14.72
July	195.4	120.6	9.71	104.5	7.54	R 765.6	R 7.43	4.99	14.62
August	196.4	129.7	10.44	111.0	8.01	795.3	7.72	5.05	14.79
September	198.8	149.3	12.02	121.6	8.77	R 838.0	R 8.14	4.98	14.61
October	199.2	142.1	11.44	123.3	8.89	R 829.8	R 8.06	4.88	14.32
November	197.6	120.8	9.72	117.3	8.45	R 800.6	R 7.77	4.93	14.45
December	196.8	113.3	9.12	117.3	8.46	750.0	7.28	4.70	13.78
Average	**195.3**	**119.7**	**9.64**	**105.0**	**7.57**	R **655.9**	**6.37**	**4.82**	**14.14**
2006 January	198.3	119.0	9.58	R 117.4	R 8.46	R 752.4	R 7.30	4.82	14.11
February	198.7	118.5	9.54	R 116.3	R 8.38	R 704.1	R 6.84	R 4.94	R 14.47
March	199.8	122.3	9.85	RE 119.6	RE 8.62	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	201.5	139.0	11.19	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.

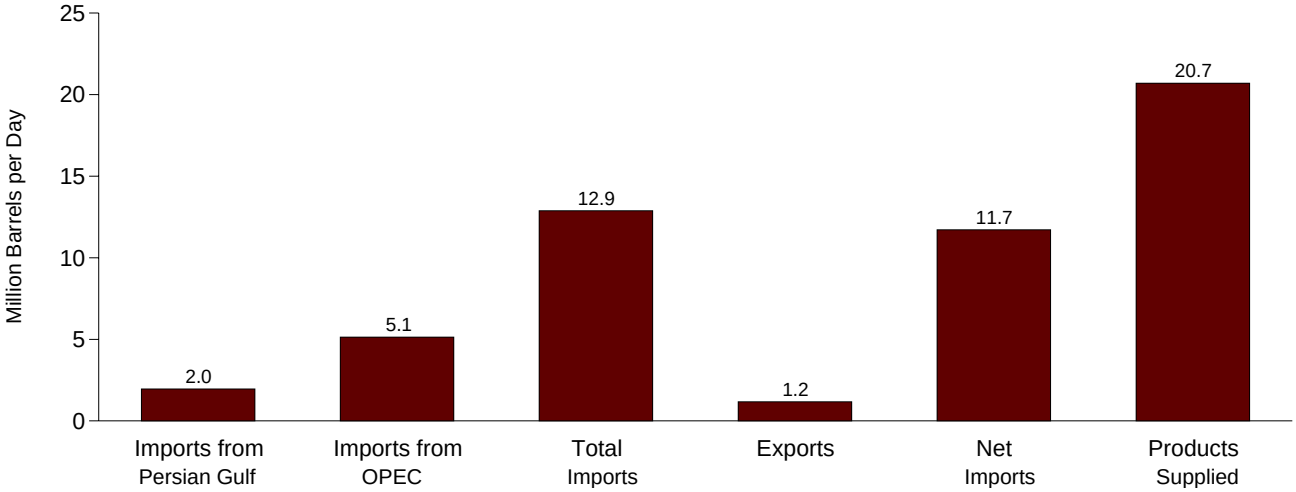
Notes: • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Annual averages may not equal average of months due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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,* May 2006, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

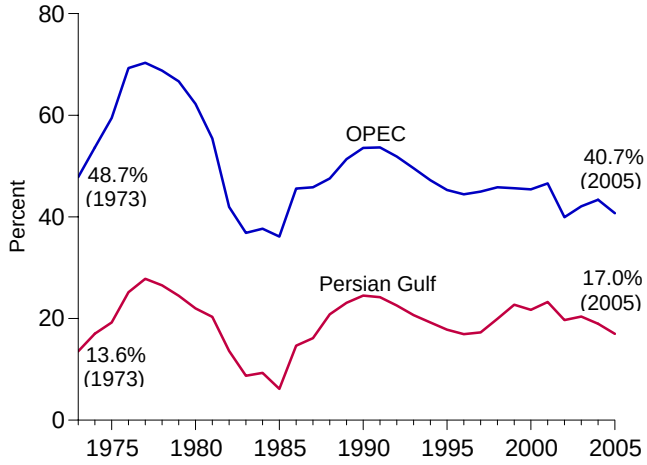
Figure 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

Overview, March 2006

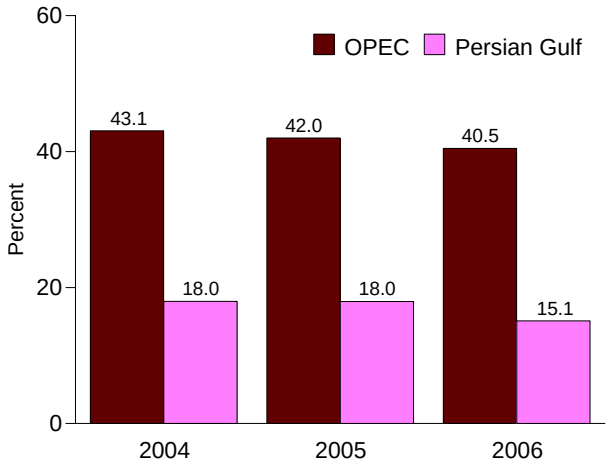


Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as a Share of Total Imports

1973-2005

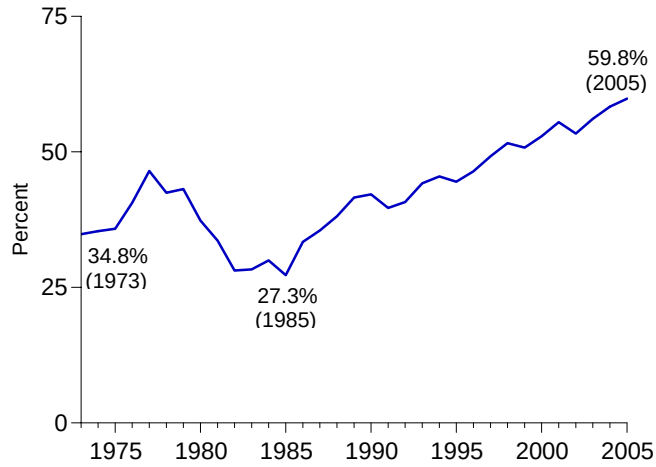


January-March

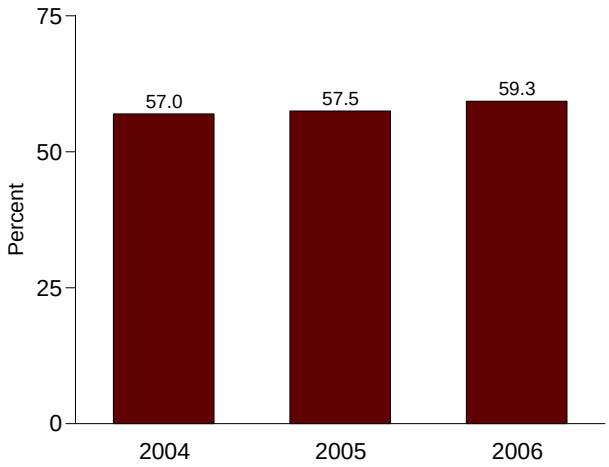


Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied

1973-2005



January-March



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

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

Table 1.7 Overview of U.S. Petroleum Trade

	Imports from Persian Gulf[a]	Imports from OPEC[b]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Products Supplied	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports from Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports from OPEC[b]	As Share of Products Supplied: Imports	As Share of Products Supplied: Net Imports	As Share of Total Imports: Imports from Persian Gulf[a]	As Share of Total Imports: Imports from OPEC[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent					
1973 Average	**848**	**2,993**	**6,256**	**231**	**6,025**	**17,308**	**4.9**	**17.3**	**36.1**	**34.8**	**13.6**	**47.8**
1975 Average	**1,165**	**3,601**	**6,056**	**209**	**5,846**	**16,322**	**7.1**	**22.1**	**37.1**	**35.8**	**19.2**	**59.5**
1980 Average	**1,519**	**4,300**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**	**17,056**	**8.9**	**25.2**	**40.5**	**37.3**	**22.0**	**62.2**
1985 Average	**311**	**1,830**	**5,067**	**781**	**4,286**	**15,726**	**2.0**	**11.6**	**32.2**	**27.3**	**6.1**	**36.1**
1990 Average	**1,966**	**4,296**	**8,018**	**857**	**7,161**	**16,988**	**11.6**	**25.3**	**47.2**	**42.2**	**24.5**	**53.6**
1995 Average	**1,573**	**4,002**	**8,835**	**949**	**7,886**	**17,725**	**8.9**	**22.6**	**49.8**	**44.5**	**17.8**	**45.3**
1996 Average	**1,604**	**4,211**	**9,478**	**981**	**8,498**	**18,309**	**8.8**	**23.0**	**51.8**	**46.4**	**16.9**	**44.4**
1997 Average	**1,755**	**4,569**	**10,162**	**1,003**	**9,158**	**18,620**	**9.4**	**24.5**	**54.6**	**49.2**	**17.3**	**45.0**
1998 Average	**2,136**	**4,905**	**10,708**	**945**	**9,764**	**18,917**	**11.3**	**25.9**	**56.6**	**51.6**	**19.9**	**45.8**
1999 Average	**2,464**	**4,953**	**10,852**	**940**	**9,912**	**19,519**	**12.6**	**25.4**	**55.6**	**50.8**	**22.7**	**45.6**
2000 Average	**2,488**	**5,203**	**11,459**	**1,040**	**10,419**	**19,701**	**12.6**	**26.4**	**58.2**	**52.9**	**21.7**	**45.4**
2001 Average	**2,761**	**5,528**	**11,871**	**971**	**10,900**	**19,649**	**14.1**	**28.1**	**60.4**	**55.5**	**23.3**	**46.6**
2002 Average	**2,269**	**4,605**	**11,530**	**984**	**10,546**	**19,761**	**11.5**	**23.3**	**58.3**	**53.4**	**19.7**	**39.9**
2003 Average	**2,501**	**5,162**	**12,264**	**1,027**	**11,238**	**20,034**	**12.5**	**25.8**	**61.2**	**56.1**	**20.4**	**42.1**
2004 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
March	1,958	5,138	12,887	1,176	11,711	20,695	9.5	24.8	62.3	56.6	15.2	39.9
3-Month Average	**2,003**	**5,366**	**13,259**	**1,177**	**12,082**	**20,376**	**9.8**	**26.3**	**65.1**	**59.3**	**15.1**	**40.5**
2005 3-Month Average	**2,339**	**5,469**	**13,023**	**1,158**	**11,865**	**20,635**	**11.3**	**26.5**	**63.1**	**57.5**	**18.0**	**42.0**
2004 3-Month Average	**2,278**	**5,458**	**12,674**	**937**	**11,737**	**20,595**	**11.1**	**26.5**	**61.5**	**57.0**	**18.0**	**43.1**

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

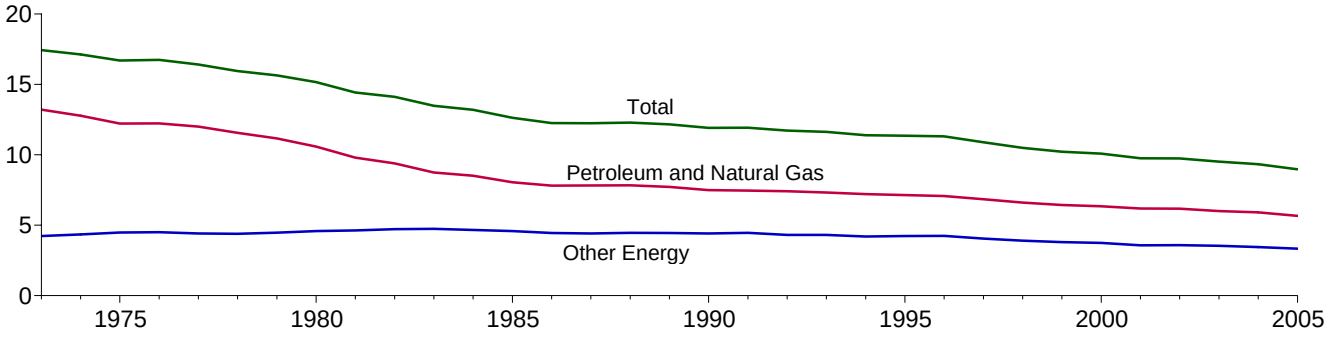
[b] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. See Glossary.

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**	**36.015**	**97.870**	**10,048.8**	**6.17**	**3.58**	**9.74**
2003 Year	**62.014**	**36.497**	**98.273**	**10,320.6**	**6.01**	**3.54**	**9.52**
2004 Year	**63.630**	**37.084**	**100.414**	**10,755.7**	**5.92**	**3.45**	**9.34**
2005 Year	[R] **63.064**	**37.153**	[R] **99.877**	**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.

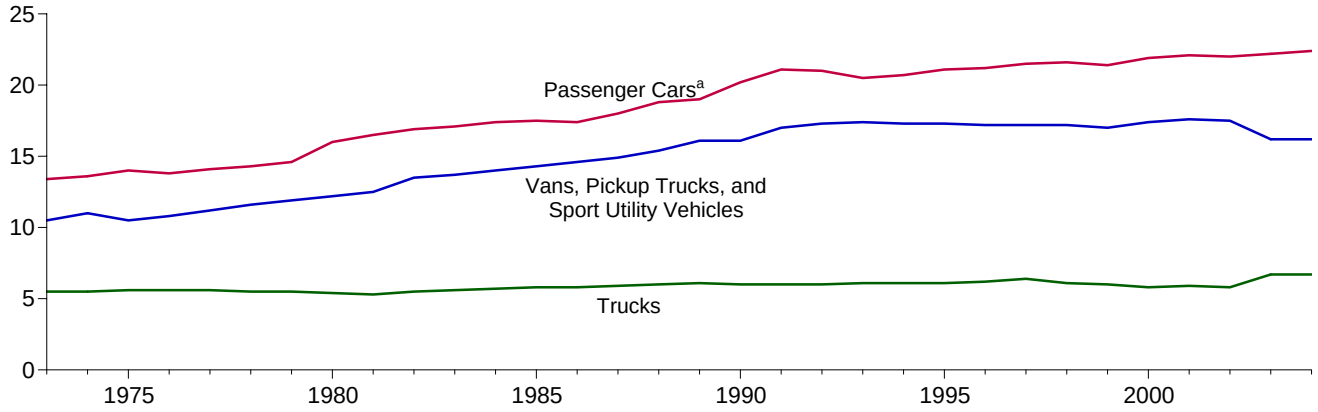
R=Revised.

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,* April 28, 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)



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

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

	Passenger Cars[a]			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles[b]			Trucks[c]			All Motor Vehicles[d]		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	[a]10,157	[a]533	[a]19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0
2004[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	April 1 through April 30					Cumulative July 1 through April 30				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2005	2006	Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006	Normal[a]	2005	2006	Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	583	512	509	-13	-1	6,264	6,186	5,725	-9	-7
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	496	418	387	-22	-7	5,655	5,479	4,927	-13	-10
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	510	405	365	-28	-10	6,209	5,755	5,424	-13	-6
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	472	363	300	-36	-17	6,493	5,719	5,467	-16	-4
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	179	182	115	-36	-37	2,785	2,606	2,493	-10	-4
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	216	199	113	-48	-43	3,521	3,060	3,138	-11	3
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	94	96	33	([c])	([c])	2,269	1,917	1,819	-20	-5
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	426	391	333	-22	-15	4,894	4,536	4,352	-11	-4
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	298	304	312	5	3	2,970	2,804	2,793	-6	(s)
U.S. Average[b]	**345**	**305**	**262**	**-24**	**-14**	**4,326**	**4,021**	**3,808**	**-12**	**-5**

[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. 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	April 1 through April 30					Cumulative January 1 through April 30				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2005	2006	Normal to 2006	2005 to 2006	Normal[a]	2005	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	1	0	(c)	(c)	0	1	0	(c)	(c)
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1	2	4	(c)	(c)	2	2	4	(c)	(c)
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	6	9	21	(c)	(c)	9	9	21	(c)	(c)
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	70	62	118	(c)	(c)	183	162	219	20	36
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	26	31	88	(c)	(c)	57	49	113	(c)	(c)
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	94	108	216	(c)	(c)	174	190	330	90	74
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	35	33	40	(c)	(c)	49	39	48	(c)	(c)
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	14	2	7	(c)	(c)	21	5	7	(c)	(c)
U.S. Average[b]	**30**	**29**	**57**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**65**	**59**	**91**	**(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 February 2006 was 8.2 quadrillion Btu, 1 percent lower than in February 2005.

Residential sector total consumption was 2.0 quadrillion Btu in February 2006, 3 percent lower than the February 2005 level. The sector accounted for 25 percent of total energy consumption.

Commercial sector total consumption was 1.5 quadrillion Btu in February 2006, 2 percent higher than the February 2005 level. The sector accounted for 19 percent of total energy consumption.

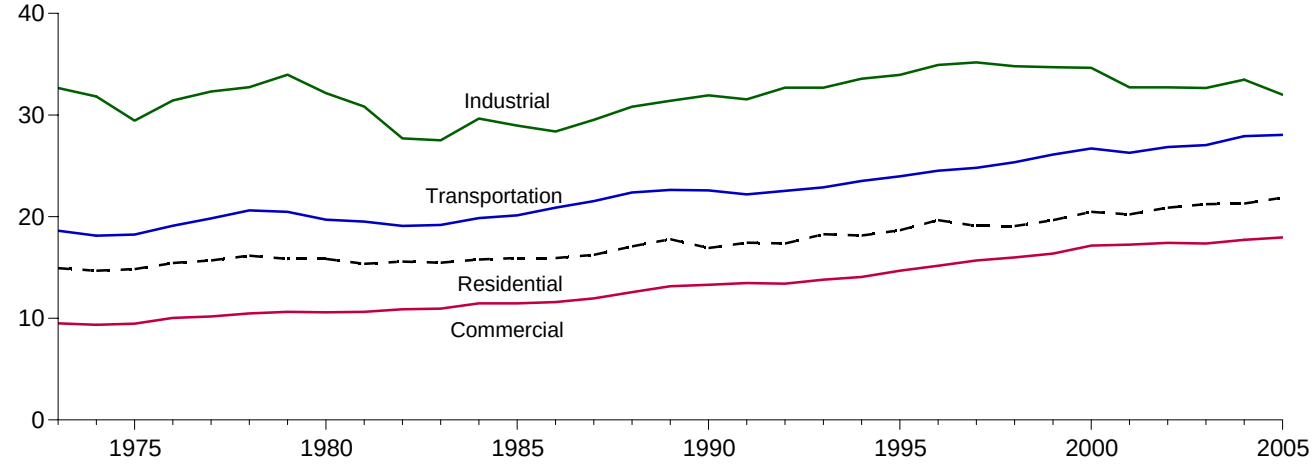
Industrial sector total consumption was 2.5 quadrillion Btu in February 2006, 2 percent lower than the February 2005 level. The sector accounted for 31 percent of total energy consumption.

Transportation sector total consumption was 2.1 quadrillion Btu in February 2006, 1 percent lower than the February 2005 level. The sector accounted for 26 percent of total energy consumption.

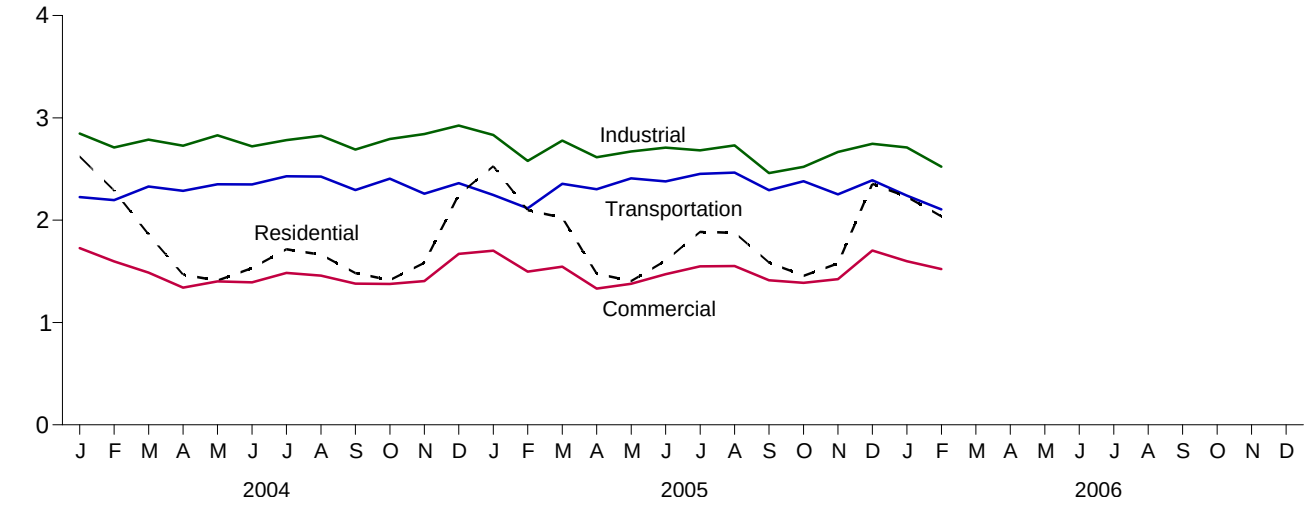
Electric power sector primary consumption was 3.0 quadrillion Btu in February 2006, 2 percent higher than the February 2005 level. In February 2006, fossil fuels accounted for 67 percent of all primary energy consumed by the electric power sector; nuclear electric power 22 percent; and renewable energy 11 percent.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

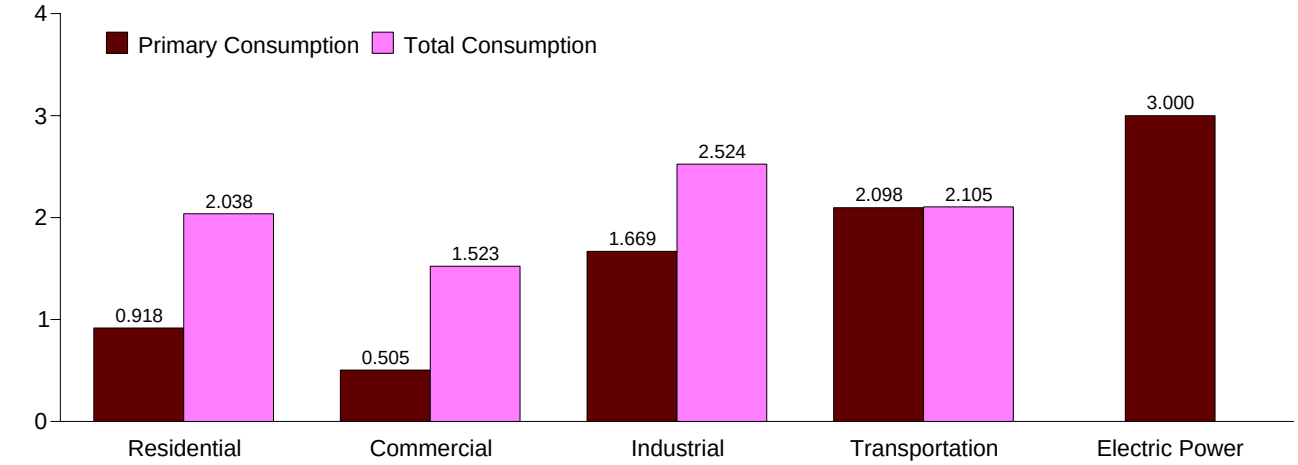
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2005



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



By Sector, February 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	Primary		
1973 Total	**8,250**	**14,930**	**4,381**	**9,507**	**24,741**	**32,653**	**18,576**	**18,612**	**19,753**	**7**	**75,708**
1975 Total	**8,006**	**14,842**	**4,023**	**9,466**	**21,454**	**29,447**	**18,209**	**18,244**	**20,307**	**1**	**71,999**
1980 Total	**7,504**	**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	**6,887**	**20,879**	**4,096**	**17,421**	**21,771**	**32,719**	**26,786**	**26,846**	**38,325**	**5**	**97,870**
2003 Total	**7,224**	**21,226**	**4,195**	**17,357**	**21,535**	**32,656**	**26,962**	**27,037**	**38,359**	**-3**	**98,273**
2004 January	1,216	2,622	630	1,728	1,957	2,846	2,219	2,226	3,399	1	9,422
February	1,082	2,291	591	1,597	1,858	2,711	2,190	2,197	3,074	-1	8,794
March	792	1,862	455	1,488	1,888	2,787	2,323	2,329	3,009	-3	8,464
April	548	1,468	335	1,340	1,829	2,728	2,281	2,287	2,830	-4	7,819
May	366	1,410	245	1,401	1,824	2,829	2,345	2,351	3,211	-1	7,991
June	292	1,532	207	1,392	1,765	2,722	2,343	2,349	3,387	1	7,996
July	276	1,716	204	1,485	1,802	2,783	2,423	2,429	3,709	4	8,418
August	275	1,662	204	1,459	1,843	2,824	2,420	2,427	3,630	3	8,375
September	279	1,484	207	1,380	1,768	2,691	2,289	2,295	3,308	1	7,851
October	394	1,415	262	1,377	1,859	2,793	2,399	2,405	3,075	-1	7,989
November	589	1,583	346	1,405	1,907	2,842	2,253	2,260	2,994	-1	8,089
December	962	2,250	523	1,671	1,982	2,925	2,354	2,361	3,386	1	9,208
Total	**7,072**	**21,295**	**4,209**	**17,722**	**22,283**	**33,482**	**27,838**	**27,916**	**39,014**	**(s)**	**100,414**
2005 January	1,141	R 2,529	594	1,702	R 1,929	2,832	2,238	2,247	3,406	2	R 9,311
February	R 971	2,098	524	R 1,498	R 1,746	2,579	2,109	2,117	2,942	-1	R 8,291
March	R 893	R 2,025	485	1,545	R 1,869	2,779	2,348	2,355	3,109	-1	R 8,704
April	R 545	R 1,477	324	1,331	1,735	2,615	2,296	2,303	2,825	-4	R 7,722
May	R 409	R 1,404	251	1,378	1,697	2,671	2,402	2,409	3,104	-1	R 7,862
June	303	R 1,606	210	1,472	1,730	2,710	2,372	2,380	3,552	2	8,169
July	R 279	R 1,886	204	1,549	1,704	R 2,682	2,444	2,452	3,937	4	8,573
August	271	1,877	205	R 1,553	1,744	2,731	2,457	2,465	3,948	4	8,629
September	R 270	R 1,587	205	R 1,413	1,550	2,461	2,286	2,293	3,443	1	R 7,755
October	R 373	R 1,457	250	R 1,389	R 1,624	R 2,521	2,373	2,380	3,127	(s)	R 7,747
November	R 565	R 1,577	334	1,423	R 1,757	2,667	R 2,245	2,253	3,017	-1	R 7,919
December	1,012	2,356	541	1,703	R 1,820	R 2,746	2,382	2,390	3,440	1	9,196
Total	**R 7,033**	**21,879**	**R 4,128**	**R 17,955**	**20,907**	**31,993**	**27,953**	**28,043**	**39,850**	**7**	**R 99,877**
2006 January	940	2,228	521	1,599	R 1,852	2,711	2,233	2,241	3,235	-2	8,778
February	918	2,038	505	1,523	1,669	2,524	2,098	2,105	3,000	-2	8,187
2-Month Total	**1,858**	**4,266**	**1,026**	**3,122**	**3,521**	**5,235**	**4,331**	**4,346**	**6,234**	**-4**	**16,966**
2005 2-Month Total	**2,112**	**4,627**	**1,118**	**3,199**	**3,675**	**5,411**	**4,348**	**4,363**	**6,347**	**1**	**17,602**
2004 2-Month Total	**2,298**	**4,912**	**1,221**	**3,324**	**3,815**	**5,557**	**4,409**	**4,422**	**6,473**	**(s)**	**18,216**

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

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

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

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

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

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

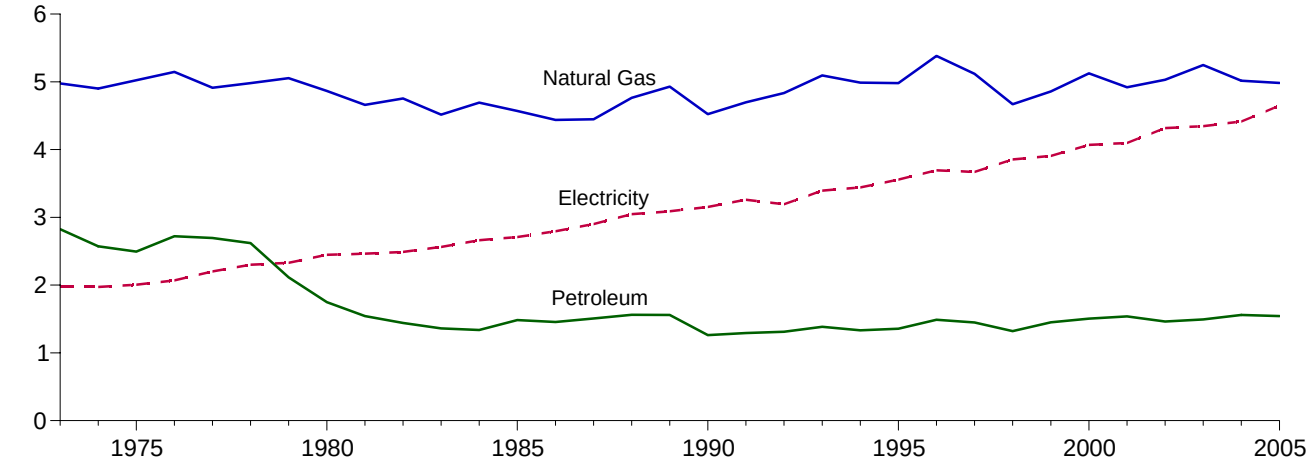
Notes: • Primary consumption includes coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear electric power, conventional hydroelectric power, wood, waste, alcohol fuels, geothermal, solar, wind, coal coke net imports, and electricity net imports. • Total consumption includes primary consumption, electricity retail sales,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

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

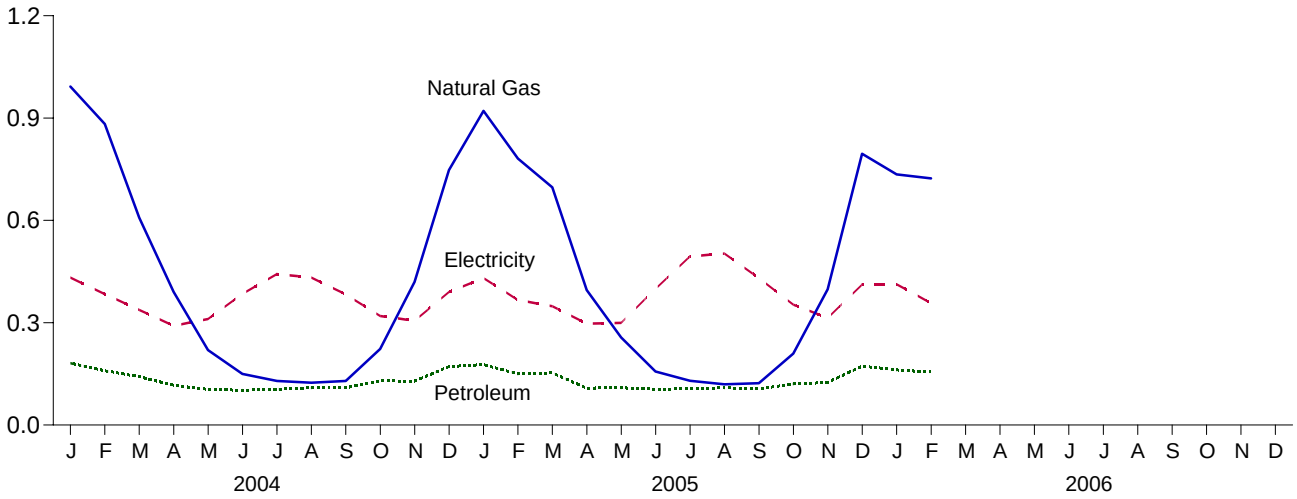
Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

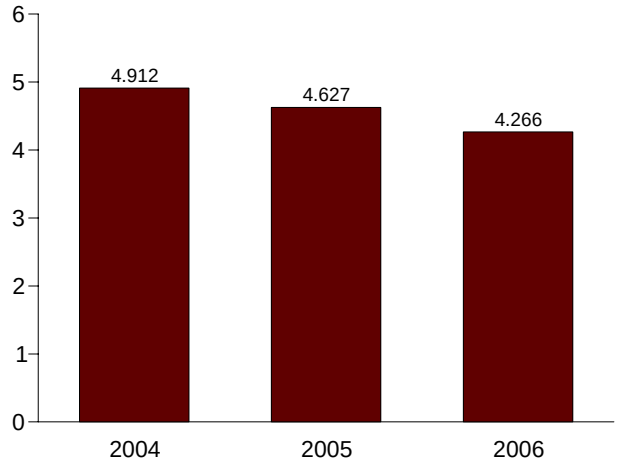
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



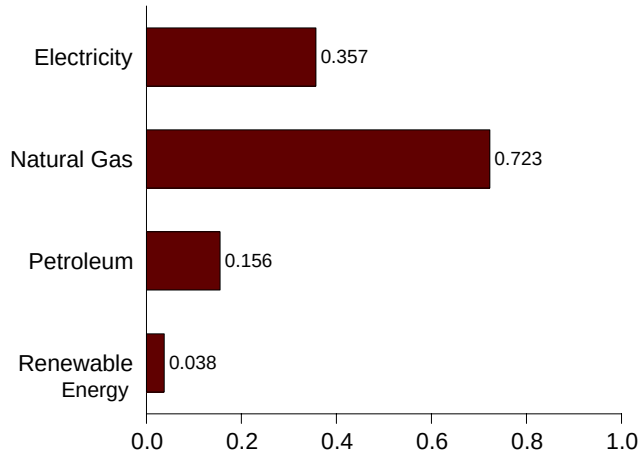
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 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											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Bio-mass[c]	Geo-thermal[d]	Solar[e]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1973 Total	**94**	**4,977**	**2,825**	**7,896**	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**8,250**	**1,976**	**4,703**	**14,930**
1975 Total	**63**	**5,023**	**2,495**	**7,580**	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**8,006**	**2,007**	**4,829**	**14,842**
1980 Total	**31**	**4,866**	**1,748**	**6,645**	**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	**12**	**5,031**	**1,463**	**6,505**	**313**	**10**	**59**	**382**	**6,887**	**4,318**	**9,674**	**20,879**
2003 Total	**12**	**5,247**	**1,494**	**6,753**	**400**	**13**	**58**	**471**	**7,224**	**4,346**	**9,656**	**21,226**
2004 January	2	992	181	1,175	35	1	5	41	1,216	433	973	2,622
February	1	883	159	1,044	32	1	5	38	1,082	384	825	2,291
March	1	608	142	751	35	1	5	41	792	338	733	1,862
April	1	391	116	508	34	1	5	40	548	291	629	1,468
May	1	220	104	325	35	1	5	41	366	311	733	1,410
June	1	150	102	253	34	1	5	40	292	385	855	1,532
July	1	129	105	235	35	1	5	41	276	443	998	1,716
August	1	124	109	234	35	1	5	41	275	432	955	1,662
September	1	129	109	239	34	1	5	40	279	383	822	1,484
October	1	223	129	353	35	1	5	41	394	320	701	1,415
November	1	420	129	550	34	1	5	40	589	306	687	1,583
December	2	748	172	921	35	1	5	41	962	390	897	2,250
Total	**14**	**5,016**	**1,559**	**6,589**	**410**	**14**	**59**	**483**	**7,072**	**4,414**	**9,810**	**21,295**
2005 January	1	921	177	1,099	36	1	5	42	1,141	431	956	R 2,529
February	1	781	150	R 933	32	1	5	38	R 971	367	761	2,098
March	1	R 697	153	R 851	36	1	5	42	R 893	348	784	R 2,025
April	1	R 395	108	R 505	35	1	5	41	R 545	297	634	R 1,477
May	1	R 257	109	R 367	36	1	5	42	R 409	299	696	R 1,404
June	1	R 157	105	R 263	35	1	5	41	303	399	903	R 1,606
July	1	R 130	106	R 237	36	1	5	42	R 279	495	1,112	R 1,886
August	1	119	109	229	36	1	5	42	271	503	1,104	1,877
September	1	R 123	106	R 230	35	1	5	41	R 270	431	886	R 1,587
October	1	R 209	121	R 331	36	1	5	42	R 373	353	731	R 1,457
November	1	R 398	125	R 524	35	1	5	41	R 565	314	698	R 1,577
December	2	796	173	970	36	1	5	42	1,012	412	933	2,356
Total	**13**	**R 4,983**	**1,542**	**R 6,538**	**420**	**16**	**59**	**495**	**R 7,033**	**4,648**	**10,199**	**21,879**
2006 January	1	735	162	898	36	1	5	42	940	413	876	2,228
February	1	723	156	880	32	1	5	38	918	357	763	2,038
2-Month Total	**2**	**1,458**	**317**	**1,778**	**68**	**3**	**10**	**80**	**1,858**	**770**	**1,639**	**4,266**
2005 2-Month Total	**3**	**1,702**	**327**	**2,032**	**68**	**3**	**10**	**80**	**2,112**	**797**	**1,717**	**4,627**
2004 2-Month Total	**3**	**1,875**	**341**	**2,219**	**67**	**2**	**10**	**79**	**2,298**	**816**	**1,798**	**4,912**

[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.

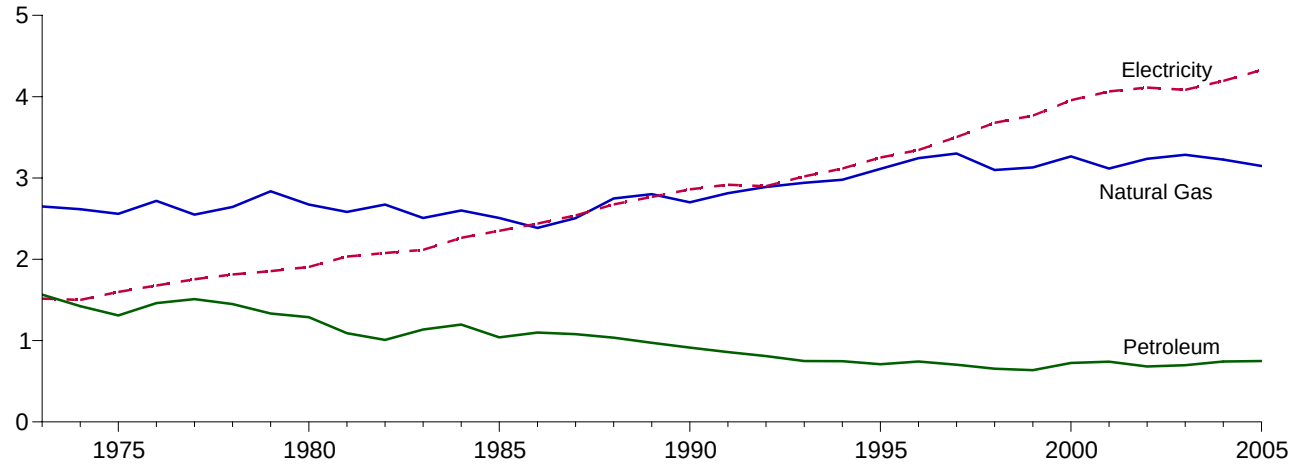
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

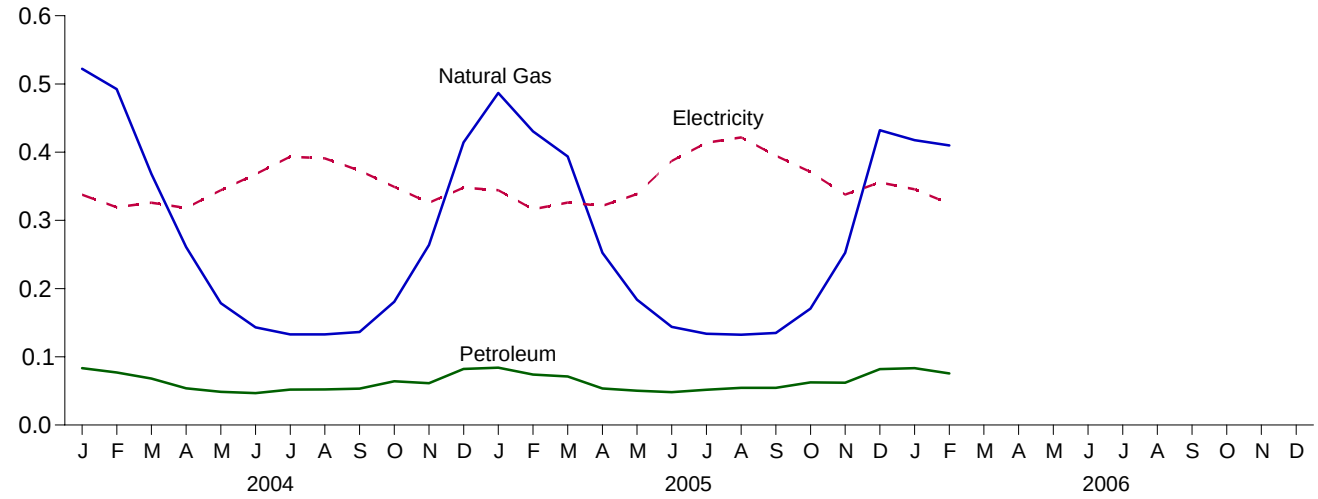
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

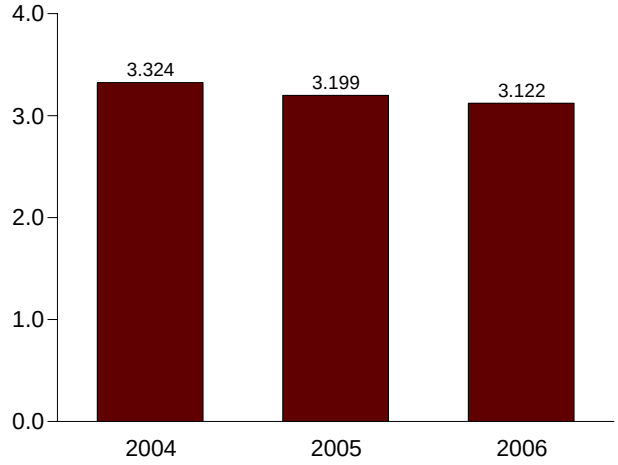
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



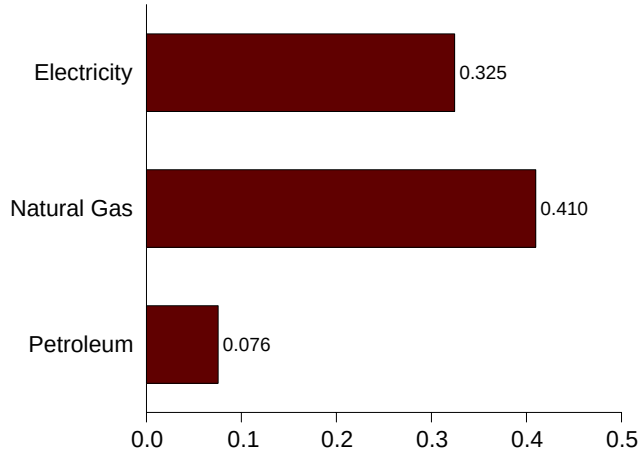
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 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											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Bio-mass[d]	Geo-thermal[e]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total
1973 Total	**160**	**2,649**	**1,565**	**4,374**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**7**	**4,381**	**1,517**	**3,609**	**9,507**
1975 Total	**147**	**2,558**	**1,310**	**4,015**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**8**	**4,023**	**1,598**	**3,845**	**9,466**
1980 Total	**115**	**2,674**	**1,288**	**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	**90**	**3,235**	**681**	**4,006**	**(s)**	**81**	**9**	**90**	**4,096**	**4,112**	**9,213**	**17,421**
2003 Total	**82**	**3,284**	**698**	**4,065**	**1**	**119**	**11**	**131**	**4,195**	**4,085**	**9,077**	**17,357**
2004 January	13	522	83	619	(s)	10	1	12	630	338	760	1,728
February	10	492	77	580	(s)	10	1	11	591	319	686	1,597
March	7	368	68	443	(s)	10	1	12	455	326	708	1,488
April	8	261	54	323	(s)	10	1	12	335	318	688	1,340
May	6	179	49	233	(s)	11	1	12	245	344	812	1,401
June	6	143	47	196	(s)	11	1	12	207	368	817	1,392
July	8	133	52	193	(s)	11	1	12	204	394	887	1,485
August	7	133	52	192	(s)	11	1	12	204	391	864	1,459
September	5	136	53	195	(s)	10	1	11	207	373	800	1,380
October	6	181	64	251	(s)	10	1	11	262	349	766	1,377
November	9	264	61	335	(s)	10	1	12	346	326	733	1,405
December	15	414	82	511	(s)	11	1	12	523	348	800	1,671
Total	**101**	**3,226**	**743**	**4,070**	**1**	**126**	**12**	**139**	**4,209**	**4,194**	**9,320**	**17,722**
2005 January	12	487	84	583	(s)	10	1	11	594	344	764	1,702
February	9	430	74	514	(s)	9	1	10	524	316	657	R 1,498
March	9	394	71	474	(s)	10	1	11	485	326	734	1,545
April	8	252	54	314	(s)	9	1	11	324	321	686	1,331
May	6	184	50	240	(s)	10	1	11	251	339	788	1,378
June	6	144	48	199	(s)	10	1	11	210	387	875	1,472
July	8	134	52	193	(s)	10	1	11	204	414	931	1,549
August	7	132	55	194	(s)	10	1	11	205	422	926	R 1,553
September	5	135	54	R 195	(s)	9	1	11	205	395	813	R 1,413
October	6	171	63	239	(s)	9	1	11	250	371	768	R 1,389
November	9	R 253	62	R 324	(s)	10	1	11	334	338	751	1,423
December	16	432	82	530	(s)	10	1	11	541	356	806	1,703
Total	**101**	**R 3,148**	**749**	**R 3,998**	**1**	**116**	**14**	**130**	**R 4,128**	**4,329**	**9,498**	**R 17,955**
2006 January	9	418	83	510	(s)	10	1	11	521	346	733	1,599
February	9	410	76	495	(s)	9	1	10	505	325	693	1,523
2-Month Total	**18**	**828**	**159**	**1,004**	**(s)**	**19**	**2**	**21**	**1,026**	**670**	**1,426**	**3,122**
2005 2-Month Total	**21**	**917**	**158**	**1,097**	**(s)**	**19**	**2**	**21**	**1,118**	**661**	**1,421**	**3,199**
2004 2-Month Total	**23**	**1,015**	**160**	**1,198**	**(s)**	**20**	**2**	**22**	**1,221**	**657**	**1,446**	**3,324**

[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.

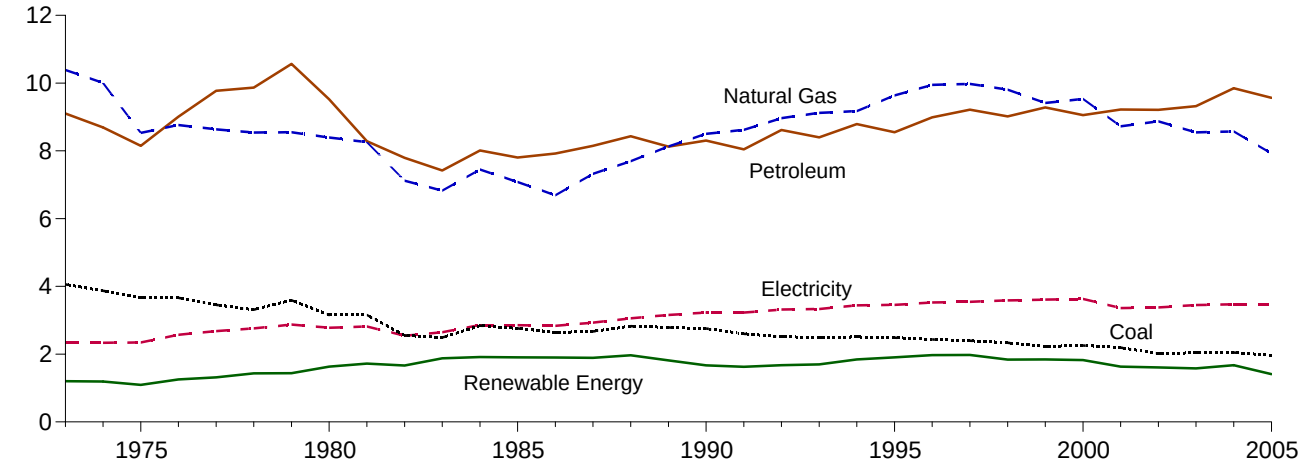
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

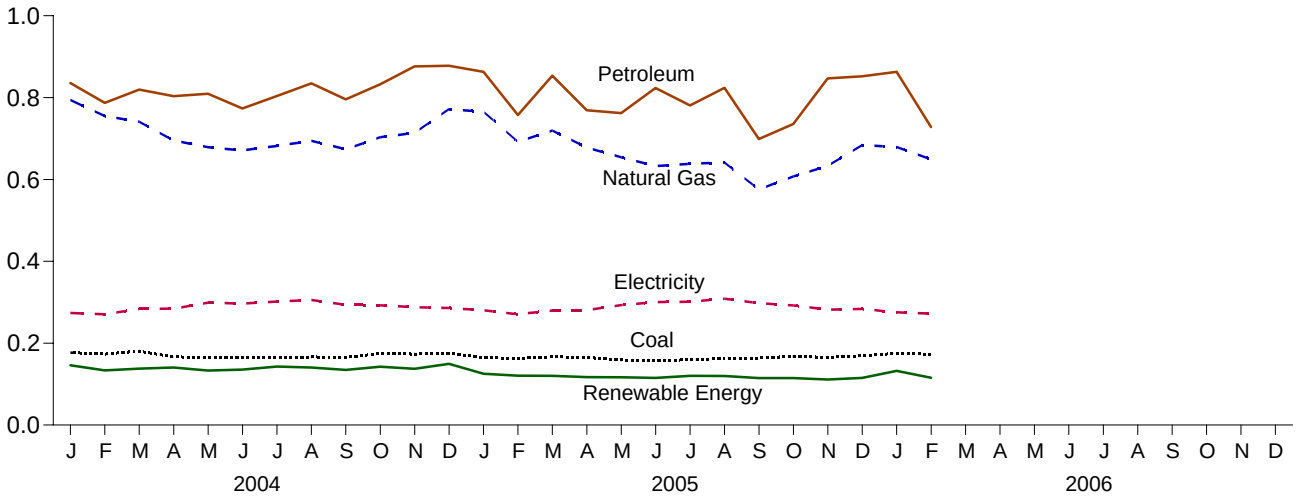
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

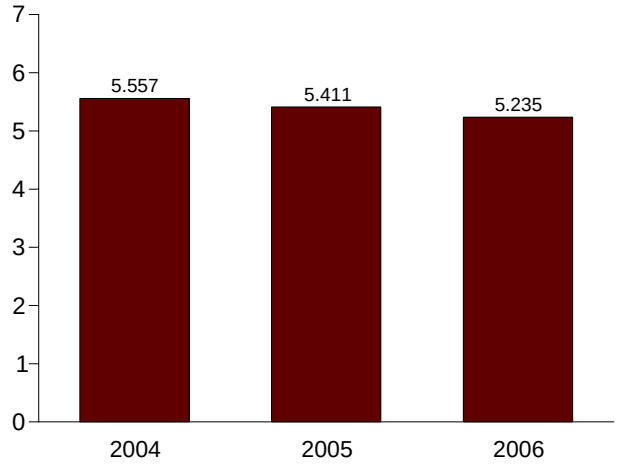
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



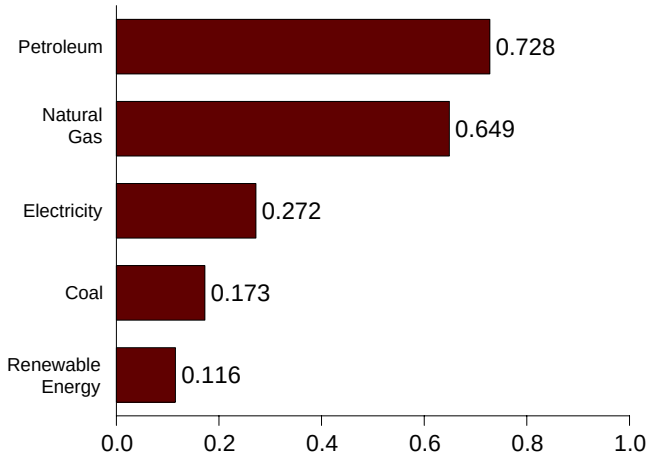
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 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											
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]							
	Coal	Natural Gas[b]	Petroleum	Total[c]	Hydro-electric Power[d]	Bio-mass[e]	Geo-thermal[f]	Total	Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales[g]	Electrical System Energy Losses[h]	Total[c]
1973 Total	**4,057**	**10,388**	**9,104**	**23,541**	**35**	**1,165**	**NA**	**1,200**	**24,741**	**2,341**	**5,571**	**32,653**
1975 Total	**3,667**	**8,532**	**8,146**	**20,359**	**32**	**1,063**	**NA**	**1,096**	**21,454**	**2,346**	**5,647**	**29,447**
1980 Total	**3,155**	**8,395**	**9,525**	**21,040**	**33**	**1,600**	**NA**	**1,633**	**22,673**	**2,781**	**6,698**	**32,152**
1985 Total	**2,760**	**7,080**	**7,805**	**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**	**3**	**1,580**	**21,535**	**3,452**	**7,670**	**32,656**
2004 January	177	794	836	1,811	3	142	(s)	146	1,957	274	616	2,846
February	173	755	787	1,725	3	130	(s)	133	1,858	271	582	2,711
March	181	741	820	1,750	3	135	(s)	138	1,888	283	616	2,787
April	166	695	803	1,689	2	138	(s)	141	1,829	284	614	2,728
May	166	679	810	1,691	2	131	(s)	133	1,824	299	706	2,829
June	165	671	773	1,629	2	133	(s)	136	1,765	297	660	2,722
July	164	682	804	1,659	2	140	(s)	143	1,802	301	680	2,783
August	167	694	835	1,703	2	138	(s)	140	1,843	306	676	2,824
September	165	674	796	1,633	3	131	(s)	135	1,768	294	630	2,691
October	175	703	832	1,717	3	139	(s)	142	1,859	292	641	2,793
November	173	714	876	1,769	3	134	(s)	138	1,907	288	647	2,842
December	175	772	878	1,832	4	145		149	1,982	286	658	2,925
Total	**2,047**	**8,574**	**9,850**	**20,609**	**33**	**1,638**	**4**	**1,674**	**22,283**	**3,475**	**7,724**	**33,482**
2005 January	165	R 765	863	1,804	3	122	(s)	125	R 1,929	280	622	2,832
February	163	692	758	R 1,626	3	117	(s)	120	R 1,746	271	562	2,579
March	167	720	854	R 1,749	3	117	(s)	120	R 1,869	280	630	2,779
April	165	678	769	R 1,619	3	114	(s)	117	1,735	281	599	2,615
May	159	654	762	1,580	3	114	(s)	117	1,697	293	681	2,671
June	157	633	824	1,615	3	112	(s)	115	1,730	301	680	2,710
July	159	638	781	1,584	3	117	(s)	120	1,704	301	677	R 2,682
August	163	R 641	824	R 1,624	2	117	(s)	120	1,744	309	678	2,731
September	164	576	699	R 1,435	2	112	(s)	115	1,550	298	613	2,461
October	168	R 607	735	1,510	2	112	(s)	115	R 1,624	292	605	R 2,521
November	165	R 633	847	R 1,646	2	109	(s)	111	R 1,757	282	627	2,667
December	169	R 684	852	R 1,705	3	112		115	R 1,820	283	642	R 2,746
Total	**1,964**	**7,922**	**9,567**	**19,497**	**32**	**1,374**	**4**	**1,410**	**20,907**	**3,471**	**7,615**	**31,993**
2006 January	175	679	863	1,719	3	128	(s)	132	R 1,852	275	584	2,711
February	173	649	728	1,554	3	112	(s)	116	1,669	272	582	2,524
2-Month Total	**348**	**1,329**	**1,591**	**3,273**	**6**	**241**	**1**	**248**	**3,521**	**548**	**1,166**	**5,235**
2005 2-Month Total	**328**	**1,457**	**1,621**	**3,430**	**6**	**239**	**1**	**246**	**3,675**	**551**	**1,184**	**5,411**
2004 2-Month Total	**350**	**1,549**	**1,623**	**3,536**	**6**	**273**	**1**	**279**	**3,815**	**545**	**1,198**	**5,557**

[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.

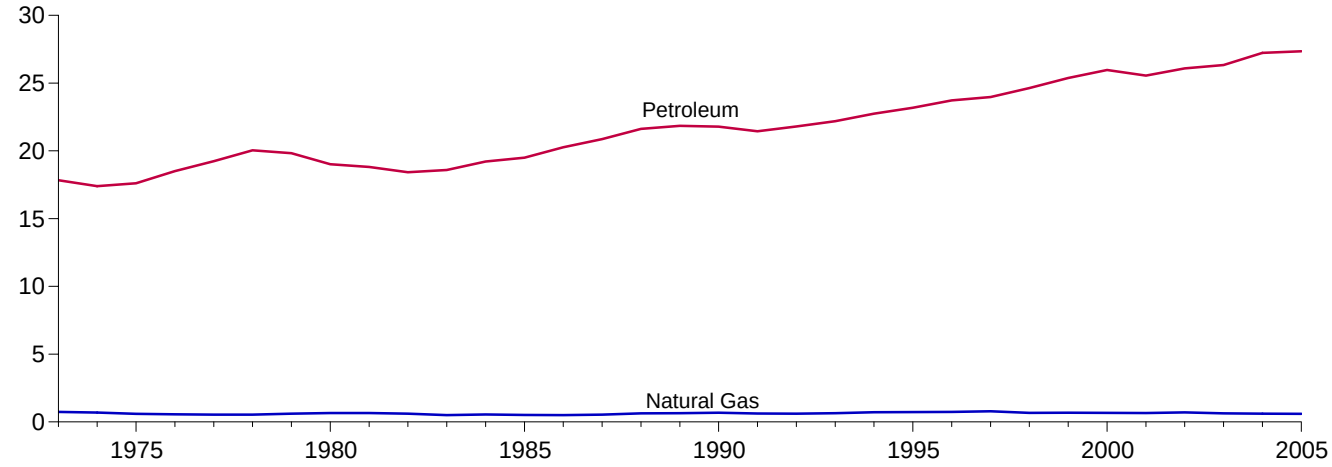
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

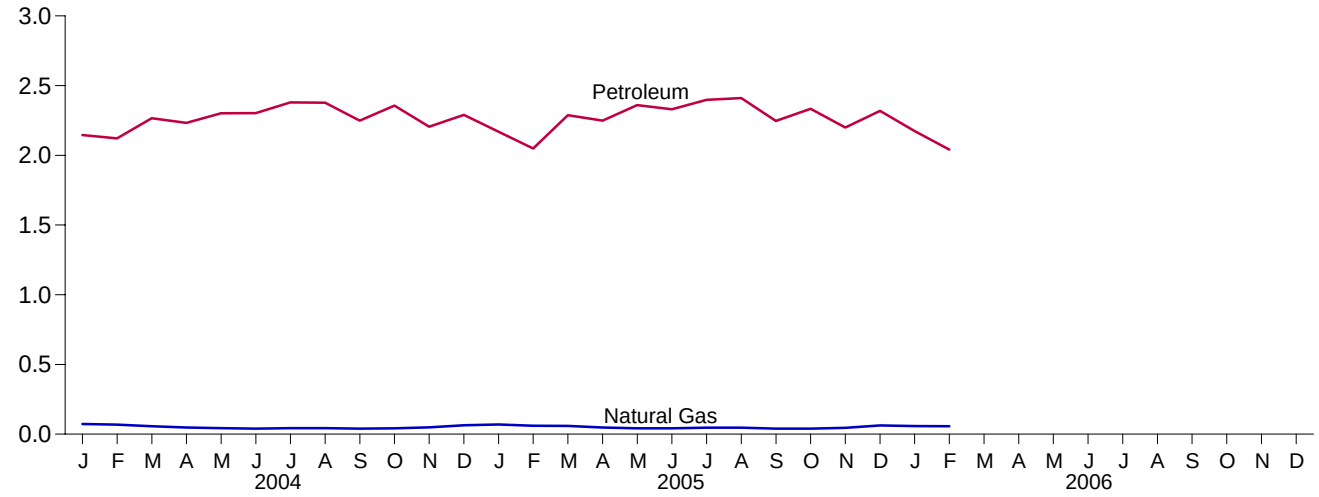
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

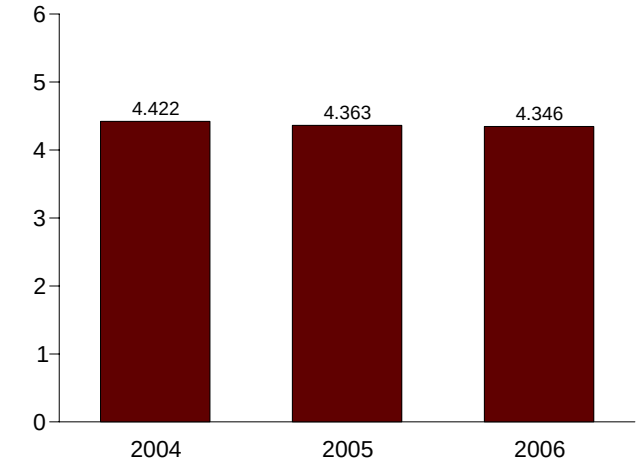
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



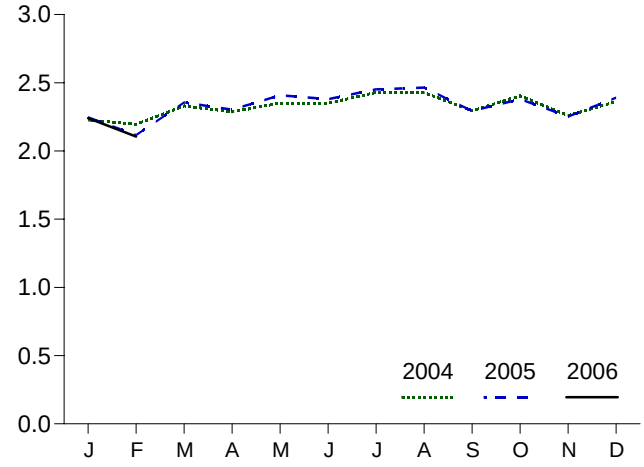
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



Total, Monthly



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

Table 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption						Electricity Retail Sales[f]	Electrical System Energy Losses[g]	Total[d]
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy[a]	Total Primary[d]			
	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	2,247
February	(h)	60	2,049	2,109	24	2,109	2	5	2,117
March	(h)	60	2,288	2,348	26	2,348	2	5	2,355
April	(h)	47	2,249	2,296	25	2,296	2	5	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	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 2,245	31	R 2,245	2	5	2,253
December	(h)	63	2,319	2,382	33	2,382	3	6	2,390
Total	**(h)**	**600**	**27,353**	**27,953**	**340**	**27,953**	**28**	**62**	**28,043**
2006 January	(h)	58	2,175	2,233	30	2,233	2	5	2,241
February	(h)	57	2,041	2,098	28	2,098	2	5	2,105
2-Month Total	**(h)**	**115**	**4,216**	**4,331**	**58**	**4,331**	**5**	**10**	**4,346**
2005 2-Month Total	**(h)**	**130**	**4,218**	**4,348**	**50**	**4,348**	**5**	**11**	**4,363**
2004 2-Month Total	**(h)**	**141**	**4,267**	**4,409**	**48**	**4,409**	**4**	**9**	**4,422**

[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.

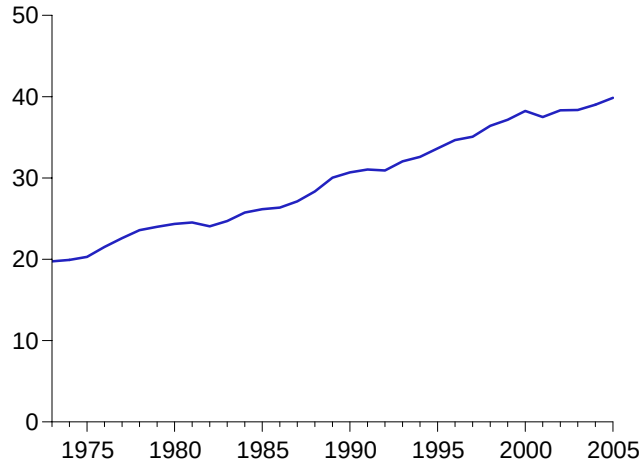
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

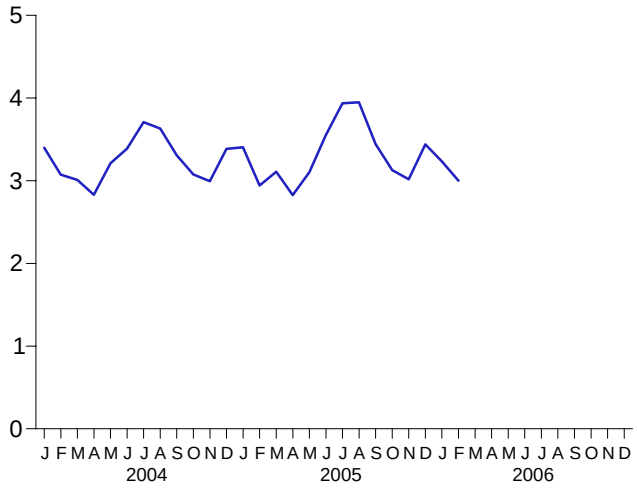
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

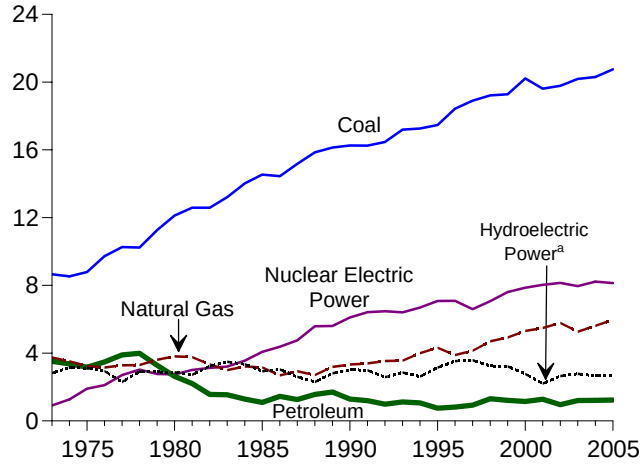
Total, 1973-2005



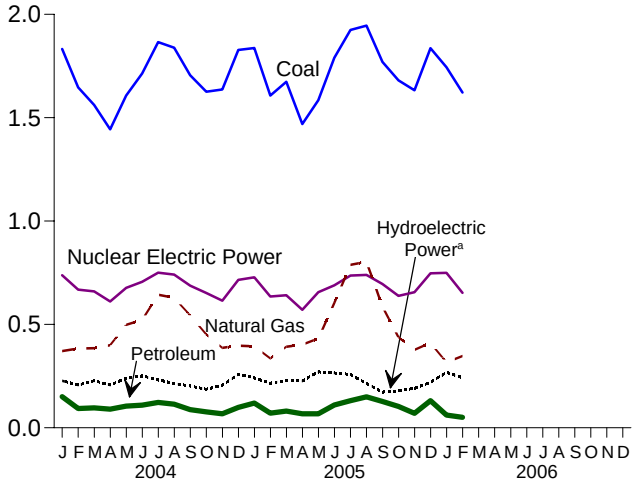
Total, Monthly



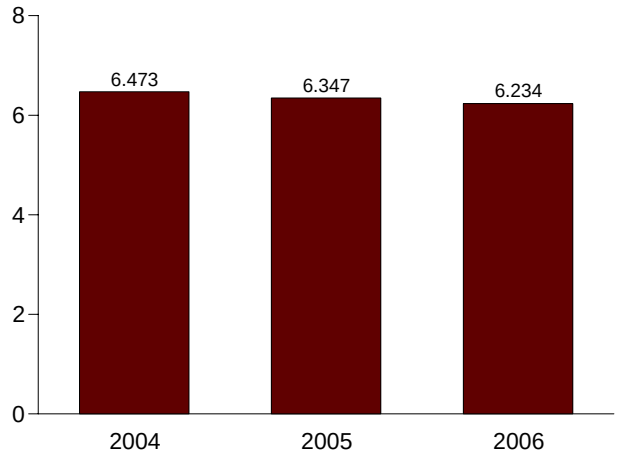
By Major Sources, 1973-2005



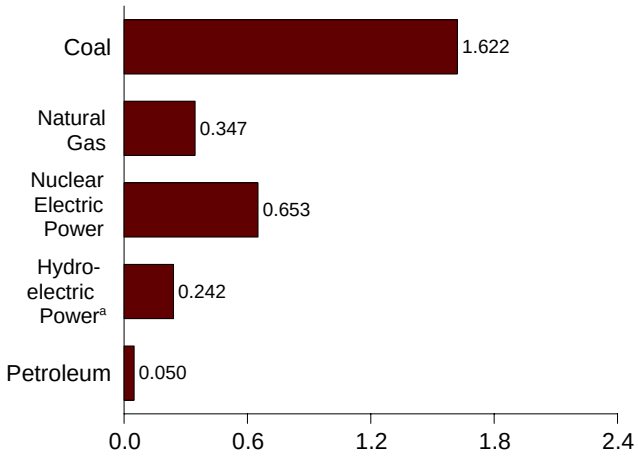
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-February



By Major Sources, February 2006



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

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

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption

(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption												
	Fossil Fuels					Renewable Energy							
	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Total	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Bio-mass[c]	Geo-thermal[d]	Solar[e]	Wind[f]	Total	Electricity Net Imports	Total Primary
1973 Total	**8,658**	**3,748**	**3,515**	**15,921**	**910**	**2,827**	**3**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,873**	**49**	**19,753**
1975 Total	**8,786**	**3,240**	**3,166**	**15,191**	**1,900**	**3,122**	**2**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**3,194**	**21**	**20,307**
1980 Total	**12,123**	**3,810**	**2,634**	**18,567**	**2,739**	**2,867**	**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**	**72**	**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	395	120	2,351	728	241	45	27	(s)	9	322	5	3,406
February	1,607	335	71	2,014	635	215	41	23	(s)	8	287	6	2,942
March	1,674	392	81	2,147	641	229	45	26	(s)	13	313	8	3,109
April	1,470	403	68	1,940	571	227	41	26	1	14	308	6	2,825
May	1,585	431	67	2,084	656	270	45	27	1	15	359	5	3,104
June	1,790	604	110	2,504	689	265	44	27	1	16	354	5	3,552
July	1,925	789	132	2,845	737	258	47	28	1	12	346	10	3,937
August	1,945	804	150	2,899	740	214	47	27	1	9	298	12	3,948
September	1,770	587	127	2,484	695	173	43	26	1	13	257	7	3,443
October	1,681	437	104	2,222	638	179	42	27	(s)	13	261	6	3,127
November	1,632	377	70	2,079	656	191	44	26	(s)	14	276	6	3,017
December	1,836	411	131	2,379	748	220	47	27	(s)	13	307	7	3,440
Total	**20,751**	**5,965**	**1,230**	**27,946**	**8,133**	**2,682**	**531**	**318**	**6**	**149**	**3,686**	**84**	**39,850**
2006 January	1,744	317	61	2,122	750	268	47	26	(s)	16	358	5	3,235
February	1,622	347	50	2,020	653	242	42	24	(s)	14	322	5	3,000
2-Month Total	**3,366**	**664**	**112**	**4,142**	**1,403**	**510**	**89**	**50**	**(s)**	**30**	**679**	**10**	**6,234**
2005 2-Month Total	**3,444**	**730**	**190**	**4,364**	**1,363**	**456**	**85**	**50**	**(s)**	**17**	**609**	**11**	**6,347**
2004 2-Month Total	**3,479**	**755**	**243**	**4,477**	**1,407**	**434**	**83**	**53**	**(s)**	**20**	**590**	**(s)**	**6,473**

[a] Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.
[b] Conventional hydroelectic 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.
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/datadefinitons/Guideforwebtrans.htm.

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

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

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

Note 3. Conversion Factors: See Appendix A.

Note 4. Coal: See Tables 6.2 and A5.

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

Sources:

1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter.
1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" annual.
1981: EIA, *Energy Data Report*, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.
1982 forward: EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report*.

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

Note 7. Petroleum: Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) is the series called "petroleum 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. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour.

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

Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

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

Section 3. Petroleum

Total petroleum imports[1] were an estimated 13.1 million barrels per day in April 2006, 1 percent higher than the previous month's rate but 2 percent lower than the April 2005 rate.

In April 2006, an estimated 20.6 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 2 percent higher than the April 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 April 2006 was an estimated 9.1 million barrels per day, slightly higher than both the previous month's rate and the April 2005 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were an estimated 204 million barrels at the end of April 2006, 6 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month and 9 million barrels below the level one year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil product supplied during April 2006 was an estimated 4.1 million barrels per day, 9 percent lower than the previous month's rate and slightly lower than the April 2005 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for April 2006 were an estimated 115 million barrels, 5 million lower than the stock level in the previous month but 11 million barrels higher than the level 1 year earlier.

Kerosene-type jet fuel product supplied in April 2006 was an estimated 1.7 million barrels per day, 7 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 5 percent higher than the April 2005 rate. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks were an estimated 41 million barrels at the end of April 2006, 1 million barrels lower than the stock level in the previous month but 3 million barrels higher than the stock level 1 year earlier.

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

Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Supply

	Supply							
	Field Production[a]			Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports			Adjustments[d]
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids[b]	Total		Crude Oil[c]	Petroleum Products	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	**9,208**	**1,738**	**10,946**	**13,854**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**6,256**	**18**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**1,633**	**10,007**	**13,685**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**6,056**	**41**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,573**	**10,170**	**14,622**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**6,909**	**64**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,609**	**10,581**	**13,750**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**5,067**	**200**
1990 Average	**7,355**	**1,559**	**8,914**	**15,272**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**8,018**	**338**
1995 Average	**6,560**	**1,762**	**8,322**	**15,994**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**8,835**	**496**
1996 Average	**6,465**	**1,830**	**8,295**	**16,324**	**7,508**	**1,971**	**9,478**	**528**
1997 Average	**6,452**	**1,817**	**8,269**	**16,759**	**8,225**	**1,936**	**10,162**	**487**
1998 Average	**6,252**	**1,759**	**8,011**	**17,030**	**8,706**	**2,002**	**10,708**	**495**
1999 Average	**5,881**	**1,850**	**7,731**	**16,989**	**8,731**	**2,122**	**10,852**	**567**
2000 Average	**5,822**	**1,911**	**7,733**	**17,243**	**9,071**	**2,389**	**11,459**	**532**
2001 Average	**5,801**	**1,868**	**7,670**	**17,285**	**9,328**	**2,543**	**11,871**	**501**
2002 Average	**5,746**	**1,880**	**7,626**	**17,273**	**9,140**	**2,390**	**11,530**	**527**
2003 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	5,556	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	E 5,048	1,677	E 6,725	17,152	9,897	3,424	13,320	807
March	RE 5,016	R 1,688	RE 6,703	R 16,915	R 9,828	R 3,059	R 12,887	R 293
April	E 5,111	E 1,686	E 6,797	E 17,460	E 9,755	E 3,326	E 13,080	E 823
4-Month Average	E **5,055**	E **1,684**	E **6,739**	E **17,201**	E **9,796**	E **3,418**	E **13,214**	E **610**
2005 4-Month Average	E **5,462**	**1,839**	E **7,300**	**17,644**	**10,112**	**2,999**	**13,111**	**646**
2004 4-Month Average	**5,566**	**1,803**	**7,369**	**17,172**	**9,720**	**3,006**	**12,726**	**546**

[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	Petroleum Products[f]	Total[f]		Crude Oil[c,d]	Petroleum Products[d,e]	Total[d]
	Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**-11**	**146**	**135**	**13,401**	**2**	**229**	**231**	**17,308**	**242**	**766**	**1,008**
1975 Average	**17**	**[d]15**	**[d]32**	**13,225**	**6**	**204**	**209**	**16,322**	**271**	**862**	**1,133**
1980 Average	**98**	**42**	**140**	**14,025**	**287**	**258**	**544**	**17,056**	**466**	**[d]926**	**[d]1,392**
1985 Average	**50**	**-153**	**-103**	**13,192**	**204**	**577**	**781**	**15,726**	**814**	**705**	**1,519**
1990 Average	**-35**	**142**	**107**	**14,589**	**109**	**748**	**857**	**16,988**	**908**	**712**	**1,621**
1995 Average	**-93**	**-153**	**-246**	**15,220**	**95**	**855**	**949**	**17,725**	**895**	**668**	**1,563**
1996 Average	**-124**	**-28**	**-151**	**15,487**	**110**	**871**	**981**	**18,309**	**850**	**658**	**1,507**
1997 Average	**51**	**93**	**143**	**15,909**	**108**	**896**	**1,003**	**18,620**	**868**	**692**	**1,560**
1998 Average	**74**	**165**	**239**	**16,144**	**110**	**835**	**945**	**18,917**	**895**	**752**	**1,647**
1999 Average	**-118**	**-304**	**-422**	**16,103**	**118**	**822**	**940**	**19,519**	**852**	**641**	**1,493**
2000 Average	**-70**	**(s)**	**-69**	**16,295**	**50**	**990**	**1,040**	**19,701**	**826**	**641**	**1,468**
2001 Average	**99**	**227**	**325**	**16,382**	**20**	**951**	**971**	**19,649**	**862**	**724**	**1,586**
2002 Average	**40**	**-145**	**-105**	**16,316**	**9**	**975**	**984**	**19,761**	**877**	**671**	**1,548**
2003 Average	**84**	**-28**	**56**	**16,513**	**12**	**1,014**	**1,027**	**20,034**	**907**	**661**	**1,568**
2004 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	681	-415	266	16,121	15	1,285	1,300	20,316	1,026	698	1,724
March	[R]66	[R]-1,123	[R]-1,057	[R]15,984	[R]29	[R]1,146	[R]1,176	[R]20,695	[R]1,028	[R]663	[R]1,692
April	[E]169	[E]-148	[E]21	[F]16,494	[E]22	[E]1,061	[E]1,083	[E]20,562	[E]1,035	[E]660	[E]1,695
4-Month Average	**[E]214**	**[E]-244**	**[E]-30**	**[E]16,218**	**[E]24**	**[E]1,130**	**[E]1,154**	**[E]20,422**	**[E]1,035**	**[E]660**	**[E]1,695**
2005 4-Month Average	**505**	**-176**	**329**	**16,638**	**49**	**1,165**	**1,214**	**20,521**	**1,022**	**662**	**1,684**
2004 4-Month Average	**448**	**-349**	**100**	**16,139**	**22**	**969**	**991**	**20,583**	**962**	**619**	**1,580**

[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.

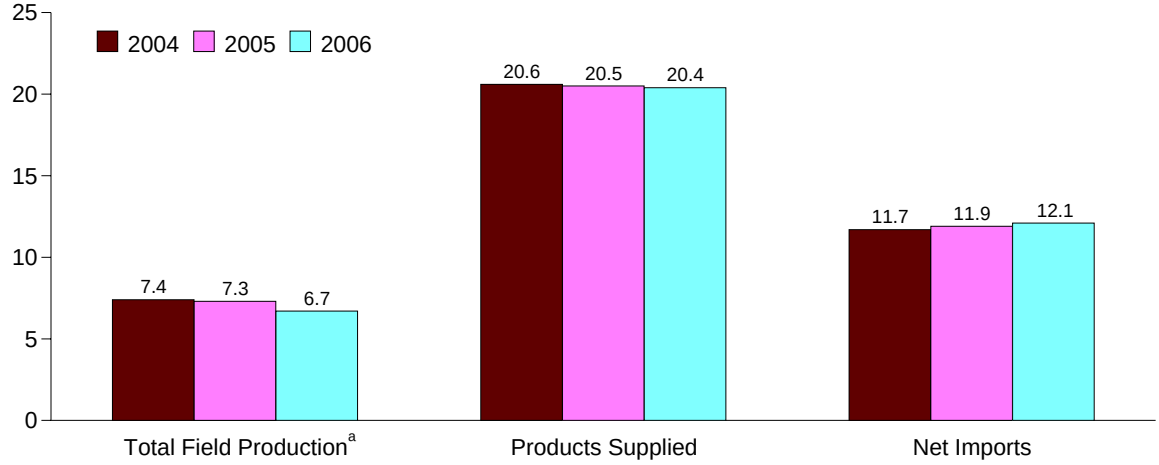
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

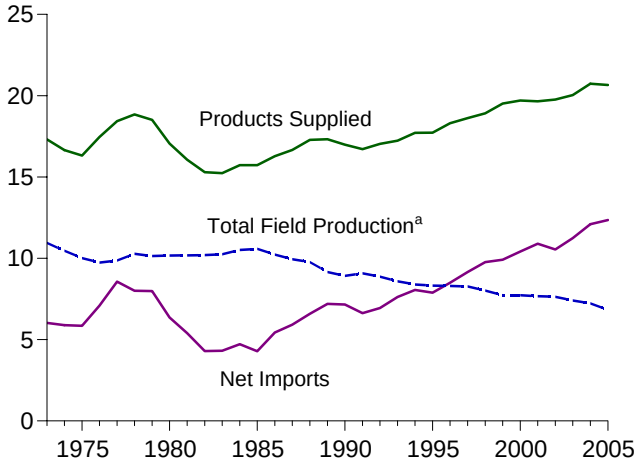
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2004:** *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports.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

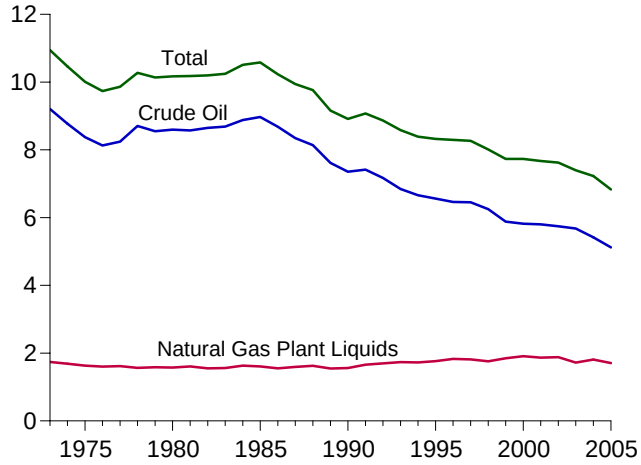
Overview, January-April



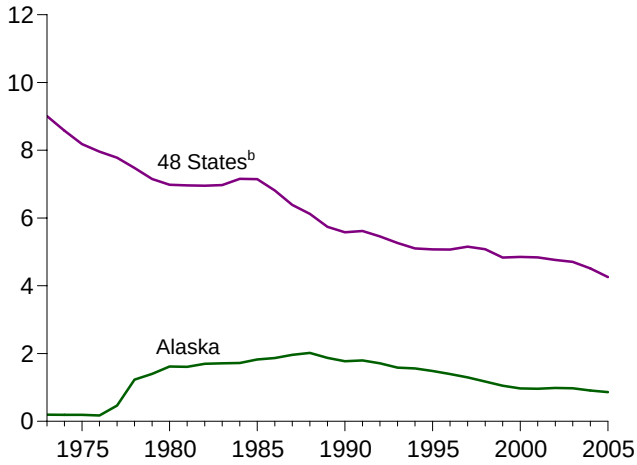
Overview, 1973-2005



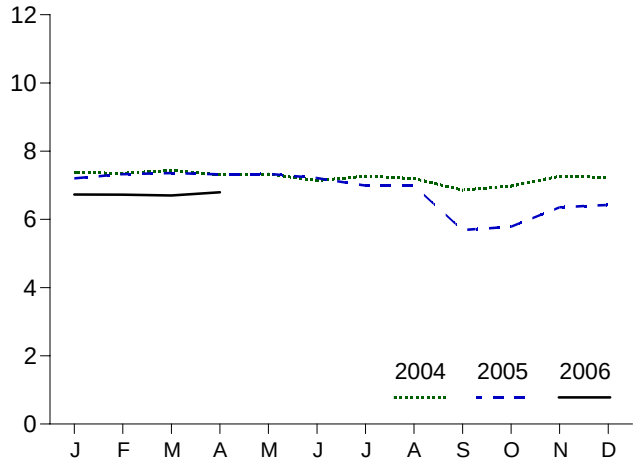
Total Field Production, 1973-2005



Crude Oil Field Production, 1973-2005



Total Field Production[a], Monthly



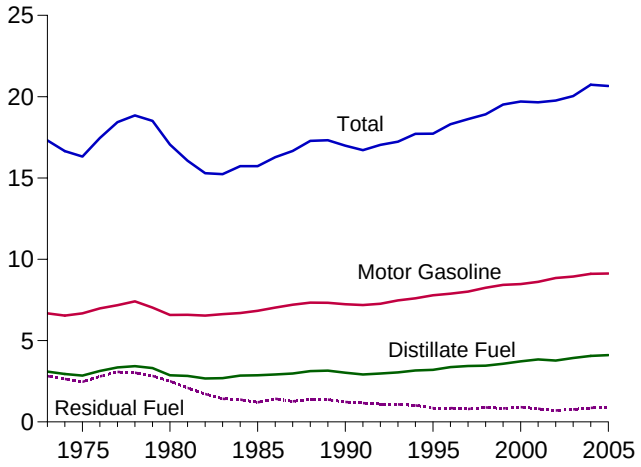
[a]Crude oil and natural gas plant liquids field production.
[b]United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

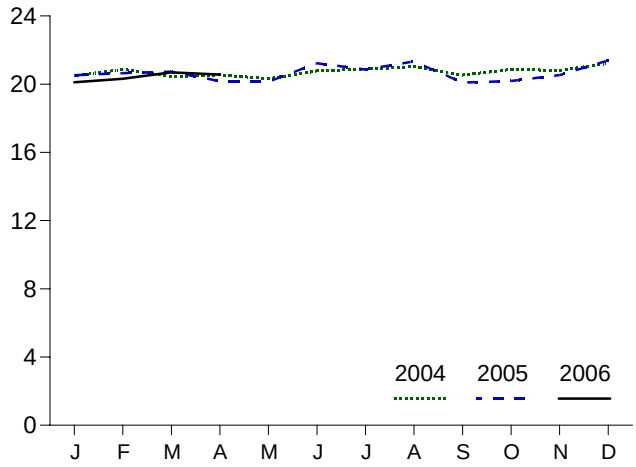
Figure 3.1b Petroleum Products Supplied, Imports, and Stocks

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

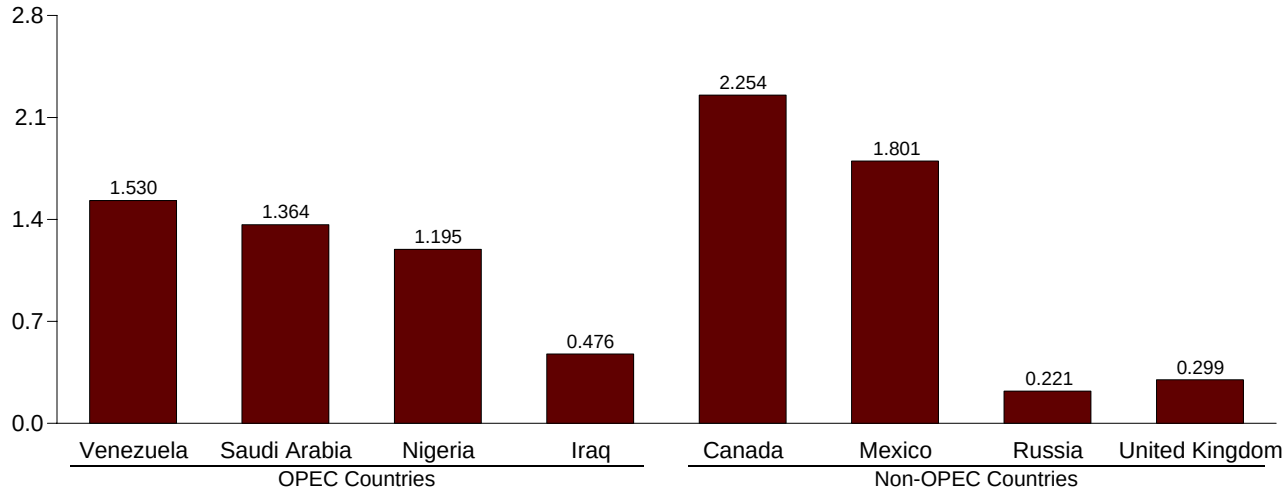
Products Supplied, 1973-2005



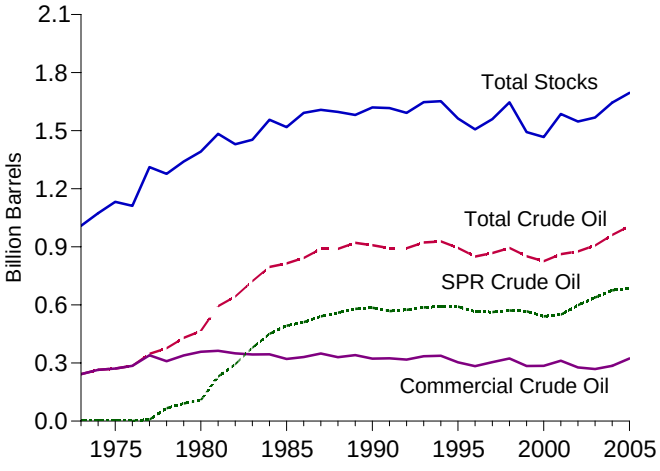
Products Supplied, Monthly



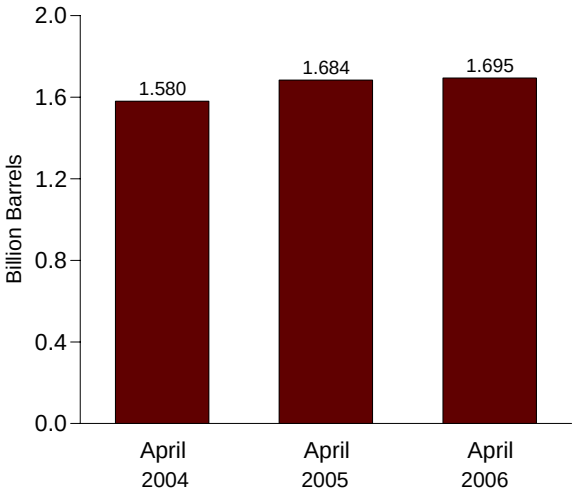
Imports from Selected Countries, March 2006



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 3.1b, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.3d, 3.3e, 3.3f, 3.3g, 3.3h, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

Table 3.2a Crude Oil Overview: Supply

	Supply						
	Field Production			Imports			Adjustments[e]
	48 States[a]	Alaska	Total	SPR[b,c]	Non-SPR[d]	Total	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**9,010**	**198**	**9,208**	–	**3,244**	**3,244**	**-30**
1975 Average	**8,183**	**191**	**8,375**	–	**4,105**	**4,105**	**-14**
1980 Average	**6,980**	**1,617**	**8,597**	**44**	**5,219**	**5,263**	**6**
1985 Average	**7,146**	**1,825**	**8,971**	**118**	**3,083**	**3,201**	**145**
1990 Average	**5,582**	**1,773**	**7,355**	**27**	**5,867**	**5,894**	**257**
1995 Average	**5,076**	**1,484**	**6,560**	**0**	**7,230**	**7,230**	**193**
1996 Average	**5,071**	**1,393**	**6,465**	**0**	**7,508**	**7,508**	**215**
1997 Average	**5,156**	**1,296**	**6,452**	**0**	**8,225**	**8,225**	**145**
1998 Average	**5,077**	**1,175**	**6,252**	**0**	**8,706**	**8,706**	**115**
1999 Average	**4,832**	**1,050**	**5,881**	**8**	**8,722**	**8,731**	**191**
2000 Average	**4,851**	**970**	**5,822**	**8**	**9,062**	**9,071**	**155**
2001 Average	**4,839**	**963**	**5,801**	**11**	**9,318**	**9,328**	**117**
2002 Average	**4,761**	**984**	**5,746**	**16**	**9,124**	**9,140**	**110**
2003 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	57	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	E 4,228	E 821	E 5,048	14	9,883	9,897	330
March	RE 4,263	E 752	RE 5,016	R 0	R 9,828	R 9,828	R -168
April	E 4,309	E 802	E 5,111	NA	NA	E 9,755	E 231
4-Month Average	E **4,254**	E **801**	E **5,055**	**NA**	**NA**	E **9,796**	E **106**
2005 4-Month Average	E **4,549**	E **912**	E **5,462**	**79**	**10,033**	**10,112**	**216**
2004 4-Month Average	**4,605**	**960**	**5,566**	**74**	**9,647**	**9,720**	**138**

[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	47	635	681	14,579	15	0	685	342	1,026
March	[R] 41	[R] 25	[R] 66	[R] 14,580	[R] 29	0	686	[R] 342	[R] 1,028
April	[E] 49	[E] 119	[E] 169	[E] 14,906	[E] 22	0	[E] 688	[E] 347	[E] 1,035
4-Month Average	**[E] 25**	**[E] 189**	**[E] 214**	**[E] 14,720**	**[E] 24**	**0**	**[E] 688**	**[E] 347**	**[E] 1,035**
2005 4-Month Average	**136**	**369**	**505**	**15,236**	**49**	**0**	**692**	**331**	**1,022**
2004 4-Month Average	**164**	**285**	**448**	**14,953**	**22**	**0**	**658**	**303**	**962**

[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
March	0	0	0	0	476	476	118	111
3-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**487**	**487**	**115**	**111**
2005 3-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**516**	**516**	**198**	**184**
2004 3-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**626**	**626**	**188**	**179**

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

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

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

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

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
March	0	0	1,364	1,322	0	0	1,958	1,909
3-Month Average	**3**	**0**	**1,393**	**1,356**	**5**	**0**	**2,003**	**1,954**
2005 3-Month Average	**1**	**0**	**1,615**	**1,561**	**9**	**0**	**2,339**	**2,261**
2004 3-Month Average	**0**	**0**	**1,461**	**1,404**	**4**	**0**	**2,278**	**2,209**

[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.

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 3.3c 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
March	404	281	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	40	40
3-Month Average	**523**	**228**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**16**	**10**	**59**	**45**
2005 3-Month Average	**414**	**165**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**24**	**17**	**32**	**30**
2004 3-Month Average	**414**	**157**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**33**	**30**	**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.

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 3.3d 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
March	1,195	1,114	1,530	1,183	3,180	2,628	5,138	4,537
3-Month Average	**1,249**	**1,191**	**1,516**	**1,197**	**3,363**	**2,672**	**5,366**	**4,626**
2005 3-Month Average	**1,071**	**996**	**1,590**	**1,340**	**3,130**	**2,548**	**5,469**	**4,809**
2004 3-Month Average	**1,153**	**1,061**	**1,579**	**1,312**	**3,180**	**2,560**	**5,458**	**4,769**

[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
March	522	510	11	0	7	0	193	123	2,254	1,716	20	16
3-Month Average	**477**	**465**	**11**	**7**	**13**	**0**	**166**	**114**	**2,276**	**1,732**	**24**	**20**
2005 3-Month Average	**505**	**493**	**11**	**11**	**40**	**0**	**109**	**38**	**2,078**	**1,509**	**27**	**24**
2004 3-Month Average	**300**	**295**	**21**	**21**	**31**	**0**	**134**	**71**	**2,153**	**1,591**	**25**	**17**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a,b]											
	Colombia		Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**9**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**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
March	170	170	242	242	81	81	61	0	13	0	1,801	1,697
3-Month Average	**178**	**156**	**287**	**281**	**59**	**59**	**65**	**0**	**14**	**8**	**1,823**	**1,722**
2005 3-Month Average	**129**	**110**	**324**	**322**	**161**	**161**	**19**	**0**	**27**	**14**	**1,578**	**1,500**
2004 3-Month Average	**180**	**149**	**181**	**167**	**122**	**122**	**40**	**0**	**17**	**8**	**1,636**	**1,560**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a,b]											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[c]		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	**53**	**0**	**585**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**99**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**
1975 Average	**19**	**4**	**332**	**0**	**17**	**12**	**90**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**0**
1980 Average	**2**	**(s)**	**225**	**0**	**144**	**144**	**88**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**58**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**32**	**31**	**28**	**0**	**8**	**(s)**	**29**	**1**
1990 Average	**55**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**45**	**1**	**47**	**0**
1995 Average	**15**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**273**	**258**	**15**	**0**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**1**
1996 Average	**19**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**313**	**293**	**20**	**0**	**25**	**18**	**29**	**1**
1997 Average	**25**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**309**	**288**	**16**	**0**	**13**	**3**	**21**	**0**
1998 Average	**31**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**236**	**221**	**15**	**0**	**24**	**9**	**18**	**0**
1999 Average	**27**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**304**	**263**	**13**	**0**	**89**	**21**	**10**	**0**
2000 Average	**30**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**343**	**302**	**15**	**0**	**72**	**7**	**25**	**0**
2001 Average	**43**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**341**	**281**	**4**	**0**	**90**	**0**	**31**	**0**
2002 Average	**66**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**393**	**348**	**(s)**	**0**	**210**	**85**	**17**	**0**
2003 Average	**87**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**270**	**181**	**0**	**0**	**254**	**151**	**24**	**0**
2004 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
March	105	0	37	0	209	121	0	0	221	34	37	0
3-Month Average	**155**	**0**	**46**	**0**	**205**	**87**	**0**	**0**	**246**	**25**	**28**	**0**
2005 3-Month Average	**84**	**6**	**18**	**0**	**217**	**128**	**(s)**	**0**	**419**	**252**	**12**	**0**
2004 3-Month Average	**112**	**0**	**76**	**0**	**264**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**171**	**20**	**18**	**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
March	126	52	299	145	299	0	1,040	384	7,749	5,291	12,887	9,828
3-Month Average	**110**	**57**	**231**	**88**	**297**	**0**	**1,181**	**363**	**7,893**	**5,184**	**13,259**	**9,810**
2005 3-Month Average	**90**	**57**	**356**	**215**	**302**	**0**	**1,046**	**396**	**7,554**	**5,236**	**13,023**	**10,045**
2004 3-Month Average	**109**	**63**	**360**	**237**	**299**	**0**	**967**	**321**	**7,216**	**4,821**	**12,674**	**9,590**

[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.

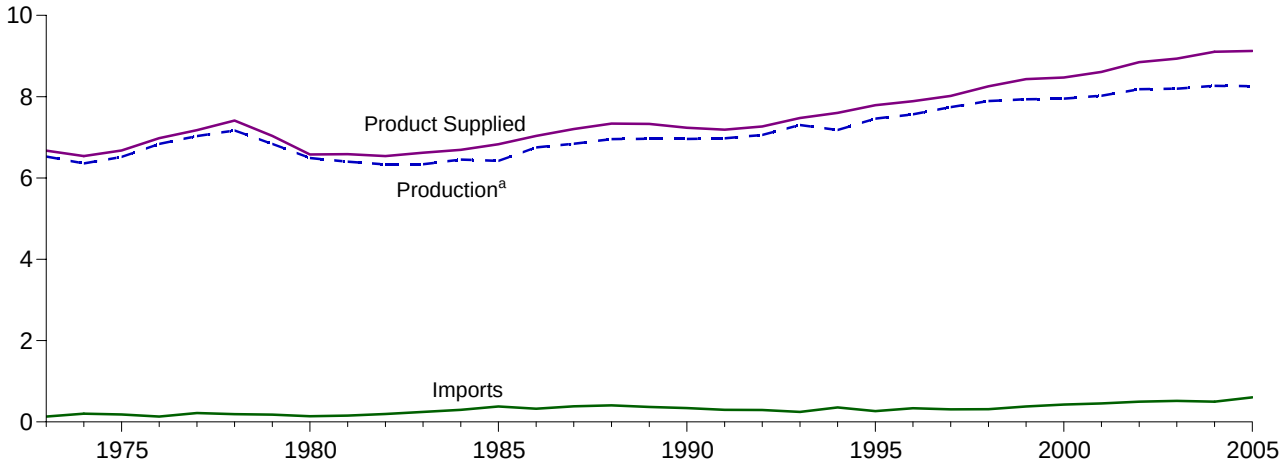
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

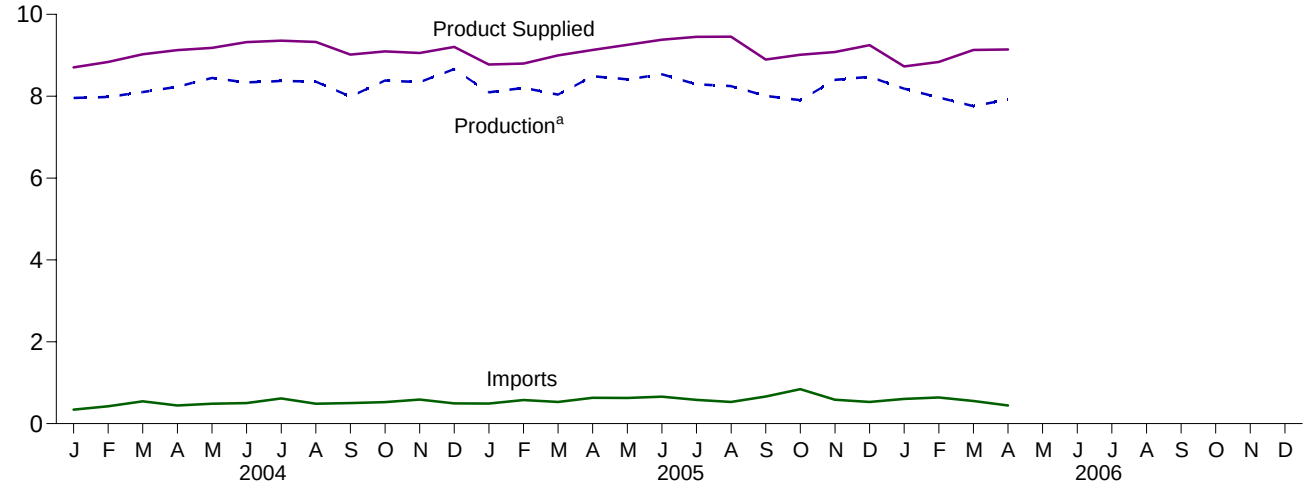
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports.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

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

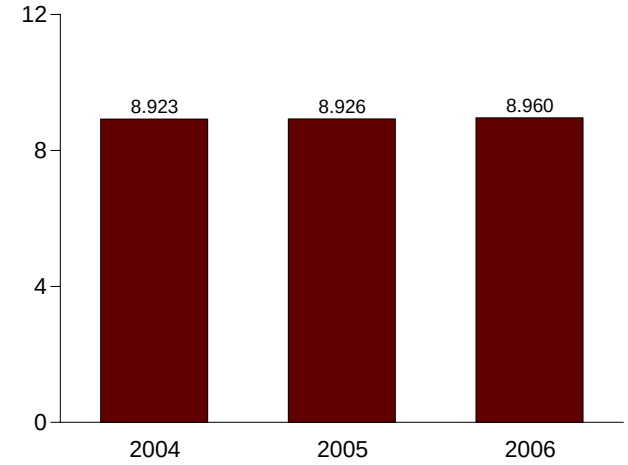
Overview, 1973-2005



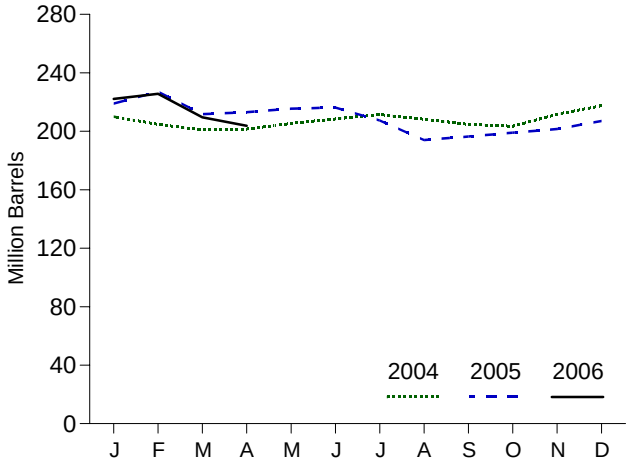
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



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

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

Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]		
	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports[b]	Adjustments[c]	Stock Change[b,d,e]	Exports	Product Supplied	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates[g]
							Finished	Total[e,f]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**6,527**	**134**	**8**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	**NA**	**209**	**NA**
1975 Average	**6,518**	**184**	**3**	**[e]28**	**2**	**6,675**	**NA**	**235**	**NA**
1980 Average	**6,492**	**140**	**14**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**NA**	**[e]261**	**NA**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**(s)**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**190**	**223**	**NA**
1990 Average	**6,959**	**342**	**(s)**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**181**	**220**	**NA**
1995 Average	**7,459**	**265**	**130**	**-40**	**104**	**7,789**	**161**	**202**	**12**
1996 Average	**7,565**	**336**	**82**	**-12**	**104**	**7,891**	**157**	**195**	**13**
1997 Average	**7,743**	**309**	**127**	**26**	**137**	**8,017**	**166**	**210**	**12**
1998 Average	**7,892**	**311**	**190**	**15**	**125**	**8,253**	**172**	**216**	**14**
1999 Average	**7,934**	**382**	**177**	**-49**	**111**	**8,431**	**154**	**193**	**14**
2000 Average	**7,951**	**427**	**235**	**-3**	**144**	**8,472**	**153**	**196**	**12**
2001 Average	**8,022**	**454**	**290**	**23**	**133**	**8,610**	**161**	**210**	**13**
2002 Average	**8,183**	**498**	**292**	**1**	**124**	**8,848**	**162**	**209**	**12**
2003 Average	**8,194**	**518**	**307**	**-41**	**125**	**8,935**	**147**	**207**	**11**
2004 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	7,969	638	263	-87	122	8,836	141	226	11
March	[R]7,760	[R]554	[R]454	[R]-528	[R]166	[R]9,129	[R]124	[R]210	[R]11
April	[E]7,924	[E]444	[E]411	[E]-485	[E]121	[E]9,143	[E]114	[E]204	NA
4-Month Average	**[E]7,960**	**[E]559**	**[E]362**	**[E]-207**	**[E]128**	**[E]8,960**	**[E]114**	**[E]204**	**NA**
2005 4-Month Average	**8,204**	**556**	**288**	**-13**	**135**	**8,926**	**142**	**213**	**10**
2004 4-Month Average	**8,068**	**440**	**432**	**-114**	**130**	**8,923**	**133**	**201**	**10**

[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.

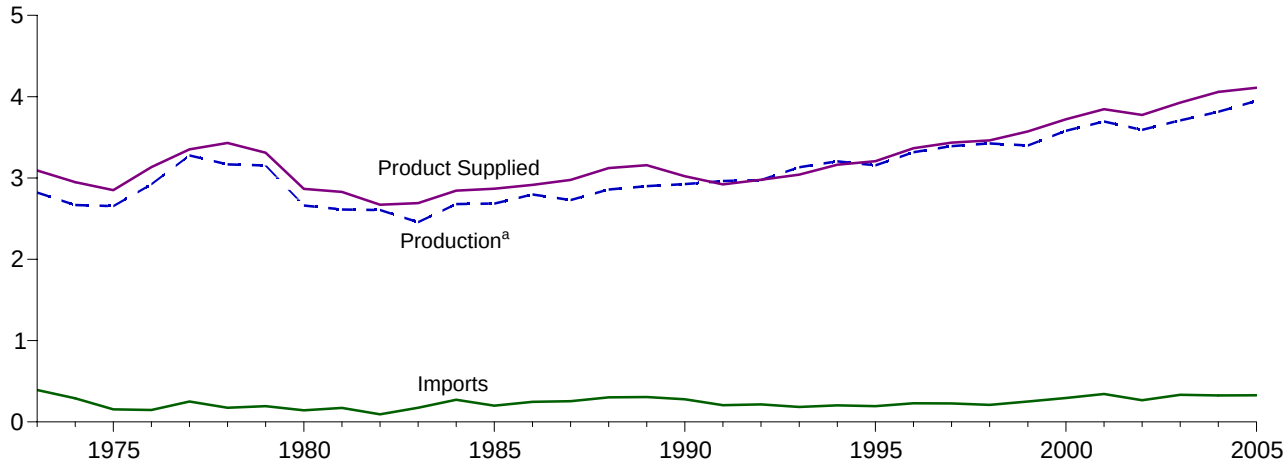
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

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.

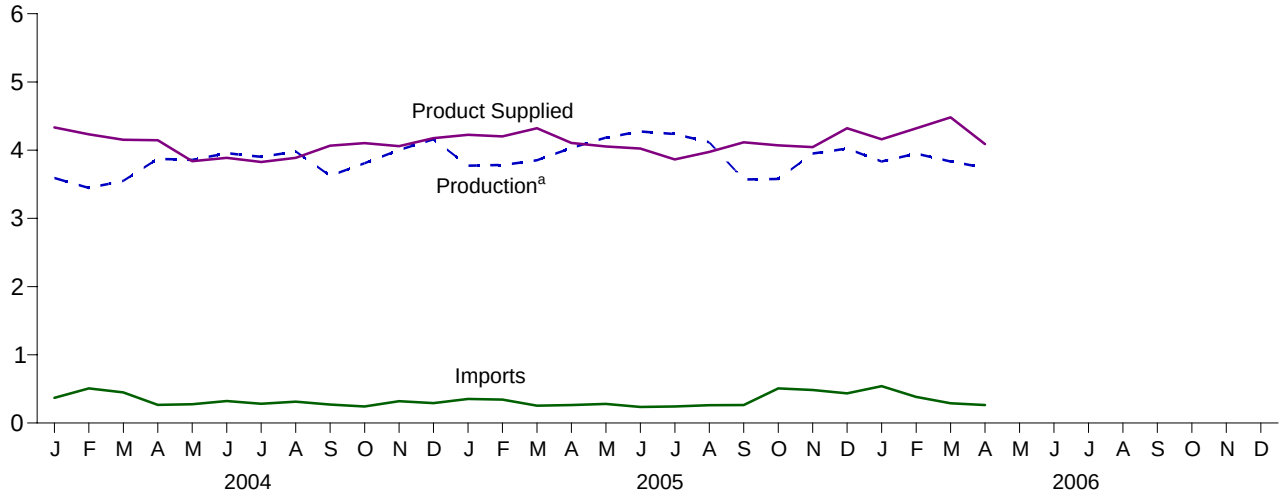
Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel Oil

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

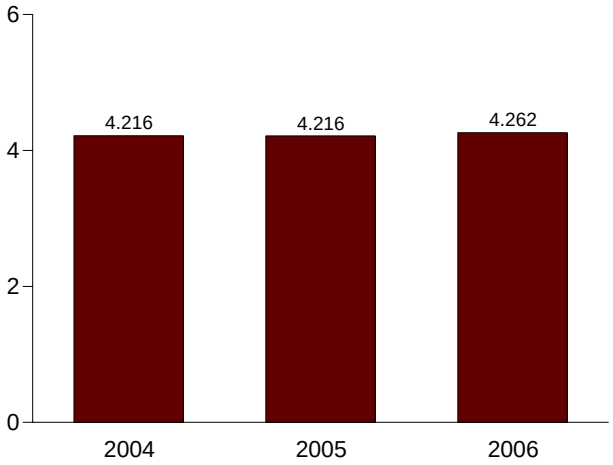
Overview, 1973-2005



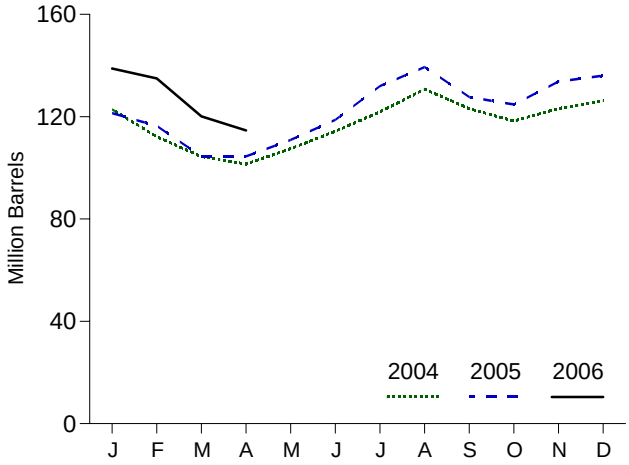
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]			
							Sulfur Content[b]			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjustments[c]	Stock Change[d,e,f]	Exports	Product Supplied	<= 15 ppm	> 15 ppm and <= 500 ppm	> 500 ppm	Total[f]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
1973 Average	**2,820**	**392**	**4**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**196**
1975 Average	**2,653**	**155**	**2**	**[e,f]-41**	**1**	**2,851**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**209**
1980 Average	**2,661**	**142**	**2**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[f]205**
1985 Average	**2,686**	**200**	**2**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**144**
1990 Average	**2,925**	**278**	**–**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**132**
1995 Average	**3,155**	**193**	**–**	**-41**	**183**	**3,207**	**([g])**	**67**	**63**	**130**
1996 Average	**3,316**	**230**	**–**	**-10**	**190**	**3,365**	**([g])**	**68**	**58**	**127**
1997 Average	**3,392**	**228**	**–**	**32**	**152**	**3,435**	**([g])**	**68**	**70**	**138**
1998 Average	**3,424**	**210**	**–**	**48**	**124**	**3,461**	**([g])**	**77**	**79**	**156**
1999 Average	**3,399**	**250**	**–**	**-84**	**162**	**3,572**	**([g])**	**69**	**56**	**125**
2000 Average	**3,580**	**295**	**–**	**-20**	**173**	**3,722**	**([g])**	**72**	**46**	**118**
2001 Average	**3,695**	**344**	**–**	**73**	**119**	**3,847**	**([g])**	**82**	**62**	**145**
2002 Average	**3,592**	**267**	**–**	**-29**	**112**	**3,776**	**([g])**	**81**	**53**	**134**
2003 Average	**3,707**	**333**	**–**	**7**	**107**	**3,927**	**([g])**	**82**	**55**	**137**
2004 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	3,952	385	–	-138	156	4,318	2	80	53	135
March	[R]3,835	[R]289	–	[R]-477	[R]120	[R]4,481	2	[R]74	[R]45	[R]120
April	[E]3,743	[E]263	–	[E]-213	[E]130	[E]4,089	[E]3	[E]69	[E]43	[E]115
4-Month Average	**[E]3,839**	**[E]370**	**–**	**[E]-186**	**[E]132**	**[E]4,262**	**[E]3**	**[E]69**	**[E]43**	**[E]115**
2005 4-Month Average	**3,860**	**303**	**–**	**-180**	**127**	**4,216**	**1**	**65**	**38**	**104**
2004 4-Month Average	**3,616**	**397**	**–**	**-290**	**87**	**4,216**	**1**	**65**	**36**	**102**

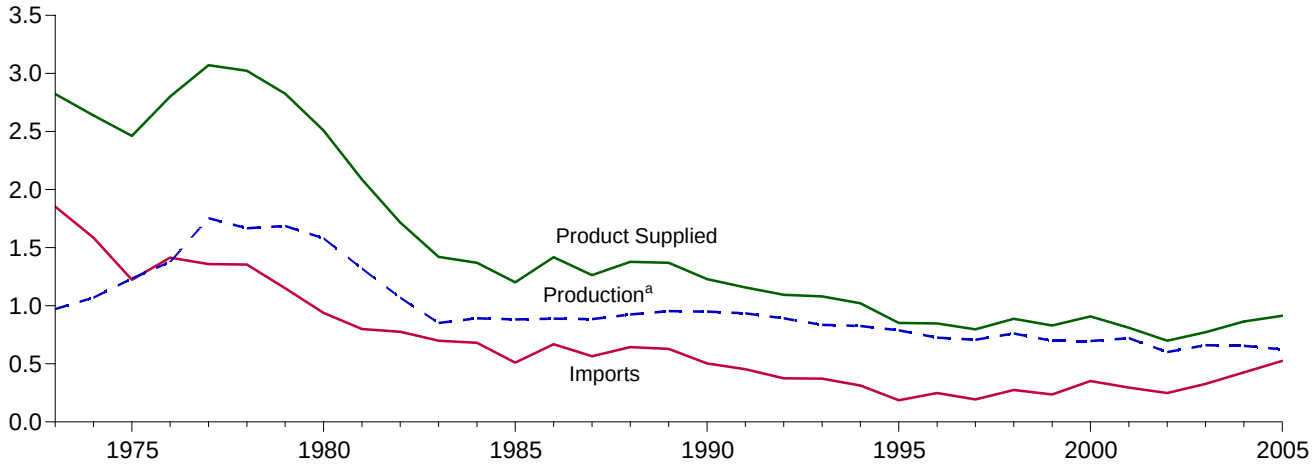
[a] Stocks are at end of period.
[b] By weight; "ppm" is parts per million.
[c] Through 1982, includes what was previously classified as "Crude Oil Used Directly" (as distillate fuel oil). Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants.
[d] 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.

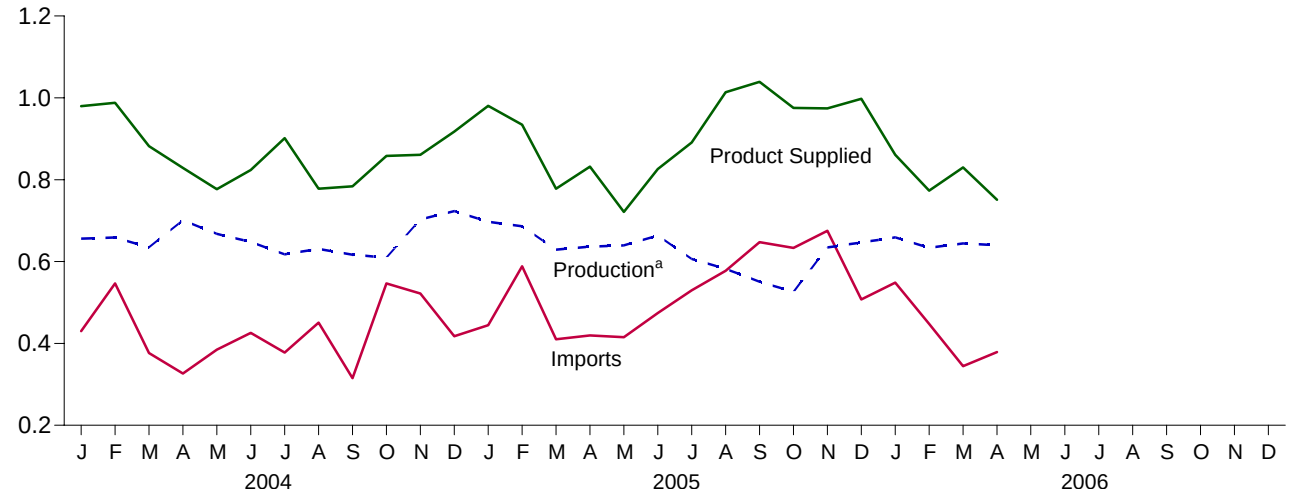
Figure 3.4 Residual Fuel Oil

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

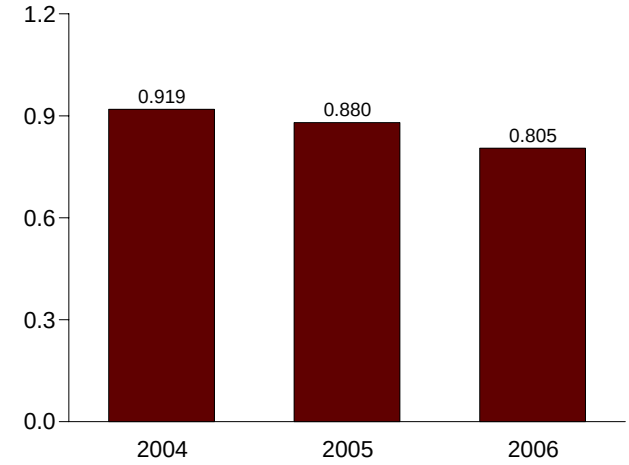
Overview, 1973-2005



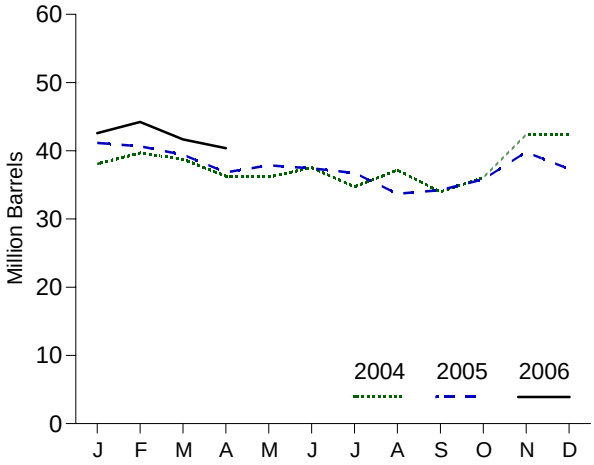
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition			Stocks[a]			
							Sulfur Content[b]			
	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Adjust-ments[c]	Stock Change[d,e]	Exports	Product Supplied	< 0.31%	>= 0.31% and <= 1.00%	> 1.00%	Total[e]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels			
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**53**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	**[e]-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**74**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[e]92**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**–**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**50**
1990 Average	**950**	**504**	**–**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**49**
1995 Average	**788**	**187**	**–**	**-13**	**136**	**852**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**37**
1996 Average	**726**	**248**	**–**	**24**	**102**	**848**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**46**
1997 Average	**708**	**194**	**–**	**-15**	**120**	**797**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**40**
1998 Average	**762**	**275**	**–**	**12**	**138**	**887**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**45**
1999 Average	**698**	**237**	**–**	**-25**	**129**	**830**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**36**
2000 Average	**696**	**352**	**–**	**1**	**139**	**909**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**36**
2001 Average	**721**	**295**	**–**	**13**	**191**	**811**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**41**
2002 Average	**601**	**249**	**–**	**-27**	**177**	**700**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**31**
2003 Average	**660**	**327**	**–**	**18**	**197**	**772**	**5**	**13**	**19**	**38**
2004 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	634	448	–	59	249	773	6	16	22	44
March	[R]644	[R]344	–	[R]-82	[R]241	[R]830	[R]6	[R]15	[R]21	[R]42
April	[E]640	[E]379	–	[E]23	[E]245	[E]751	NA	NA	NA	[E]40
4-Month Average	**[E]645**	**[E]430**	**–**	**[E]42**	**[E]228**	**[E]805**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**[E]40**
2005 4-Month Average	**662**	**463**	**–**	**-46**	**290**	**880**	**5**	**14**	**19**	**37**
2004 4-Month Average	**662**	**419**	**–**	**-13**	**174**	**919**	**5**	**13**	**18**	**36**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

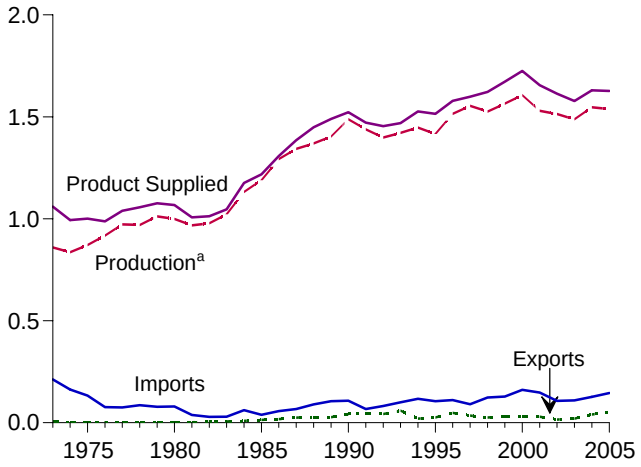
Web Page: For annual data not displayed between 1973 and 1995, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html.

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

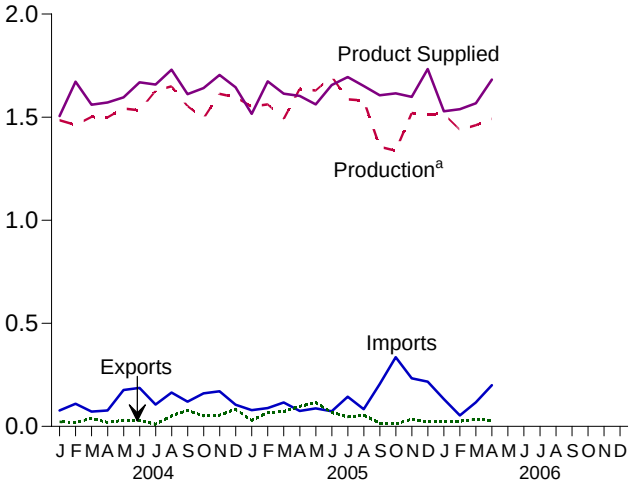
Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel

(Million Barrels Per Day, Except as Noted)

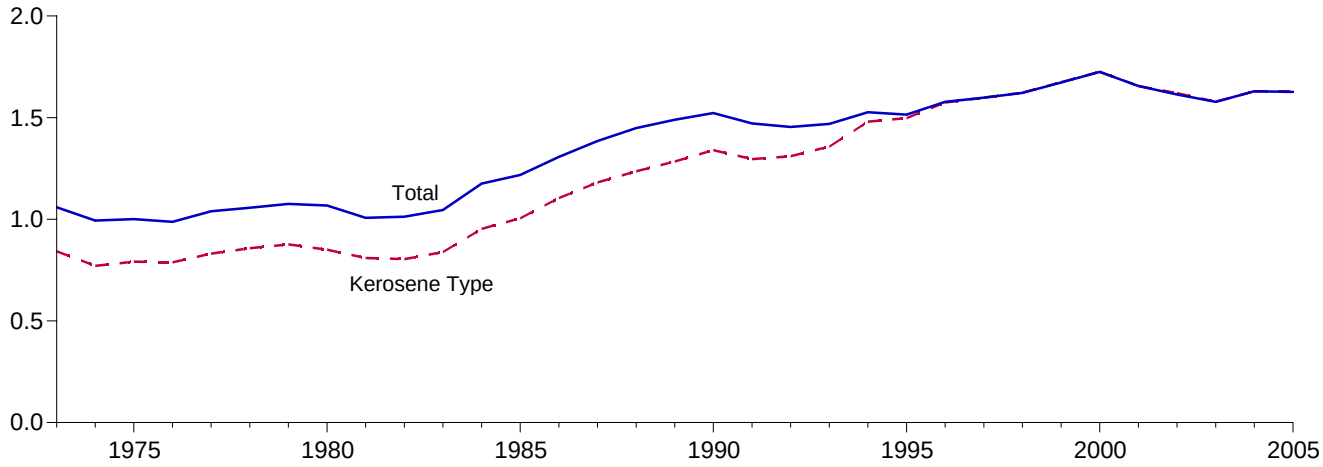
Overview, 1973-2005



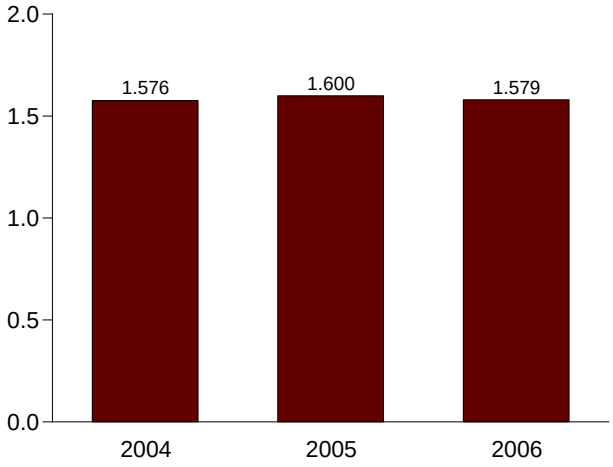
Overview, Monthly



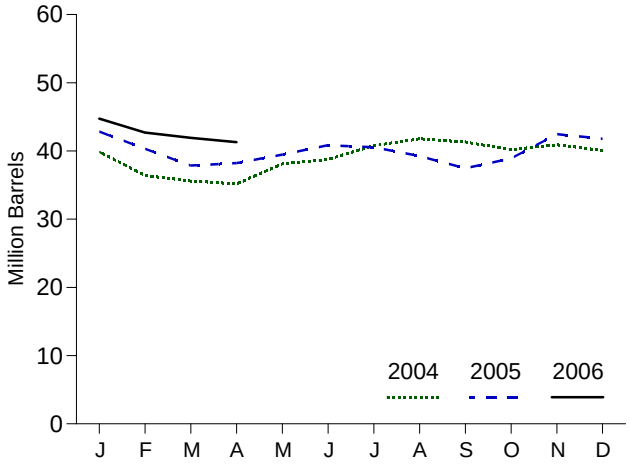
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-2005



Product Supplied, January-April



Total Stocks, End of Month



[a]Refinery net production.

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

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

Source: Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition				Stocks[a]	
	Refinery Net Production					Product Supplied			
	Kerosene Type	Total[b]	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports[b]	Kerosene Type	Total[b]	Kerosene Type	Total[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**679**	**859**	**212**	**8**	**4**	**842**	**1,059**	**23**	**29**
1975 Average	**691**	**871**	**133**	[d]**2**	**2**	**791**	**1,001**	**25**	**30**
1980 Average	**811**	**999**	**80**	**10**	**1**	**851**	**1,068**	[d]**36**	[d]**42**
1985 Average	**983**	**1,189**	**39**	**-4**	**13**	**1,005**	**1,218**	**34**	**40**
1990 Average	**1,311**	**1,488**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,340**	**1,522**	**46**	**52**
1995 Average	**1,407**	**1,416**	**106**	**-19**	**26**	**1,497**	**1,514**	**39**	**40**
1996 Average	**1,513**	**1,515**	**111**	**(s)**	**48**	**1,575**	**1,578**	**40**	**40**
1997 Average	**1,554**	**1,554**	**91**	**11**	**35**	**1,598**	**1,599**	**44**	**44**
1998 Average	**1,525**	**1,526**	**124**	**2**	**26**	**1,623**	**1,622**	**45**	**45**
1999 Average	**1,565**	**1,565**	**128**	**-11**	**32**	**1,675**	**1,673**	**40**	**41**
2000 Average	**1,606**	**1,606**	**162**	**11**	**32**	**1,725**	**1,725**	**44**	**45**
2001 Average	**1,529**	**1,530**	**148**	**-7**	**29**	**1,656**	**1,655**	**42**	**42**
2002 Average	**1,514**	**1,514**	**107**	**-8**	**15**	**1,621**	**1,614**	**39**	**39**
2003 Average	**1,489**	**1,488**	**109**	**-1**	**20**	**1,578**	**1,578**	**39**	**39**
2004 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	1,438	1,438	54	-72	25	1,539	1,539	43	43
March	[R]1,461	[R]1,461	[R]117	[R]-25	[R]36	[R]1,567	[R]1,567	42	42
April	[E]1,492	[E]1,492	[E]200	[E]-18	[E]28	[E]1,682	[E]1,682	[E]41	[E]41
4-Month Average	[E]**1,478**	[E]**1,478**	[E]**127**	[E]**-3**	[E]**28**	[E]**1,579**	[E]**1,579**	[E]**41**	[E]**41**
2005 4-Month Average	**1,560**	**1,560**	**90**	**-16**	**66**	**1,600**	**1,600**	**38**	**38**
2004 4-Month Average	**1,487**	**1,487**	**84**	**-30**	**25**	**1,576**	**1,576**	**35**	**35**

[a] Stocks are at end of period.

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

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

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

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

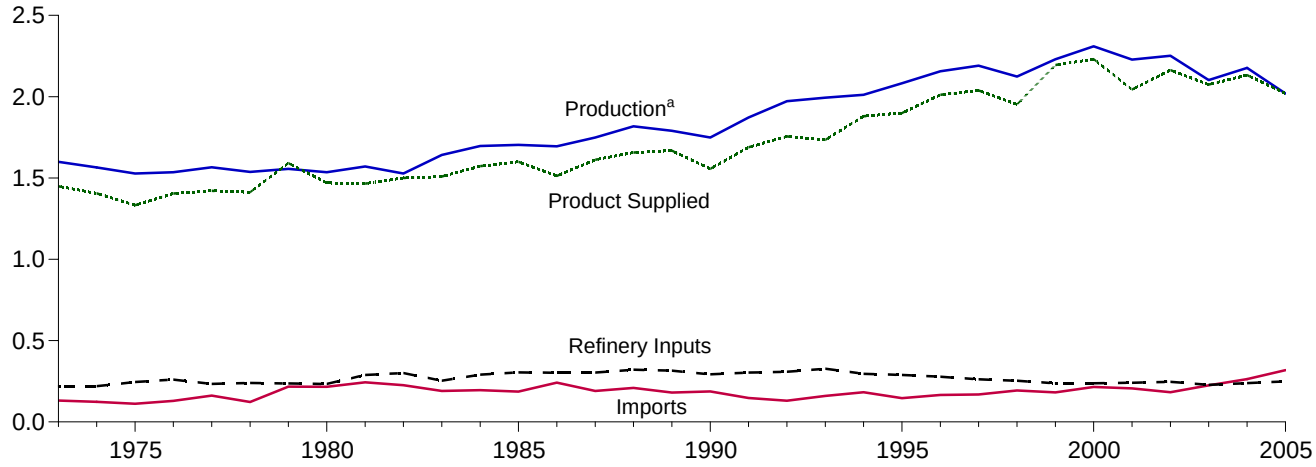
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

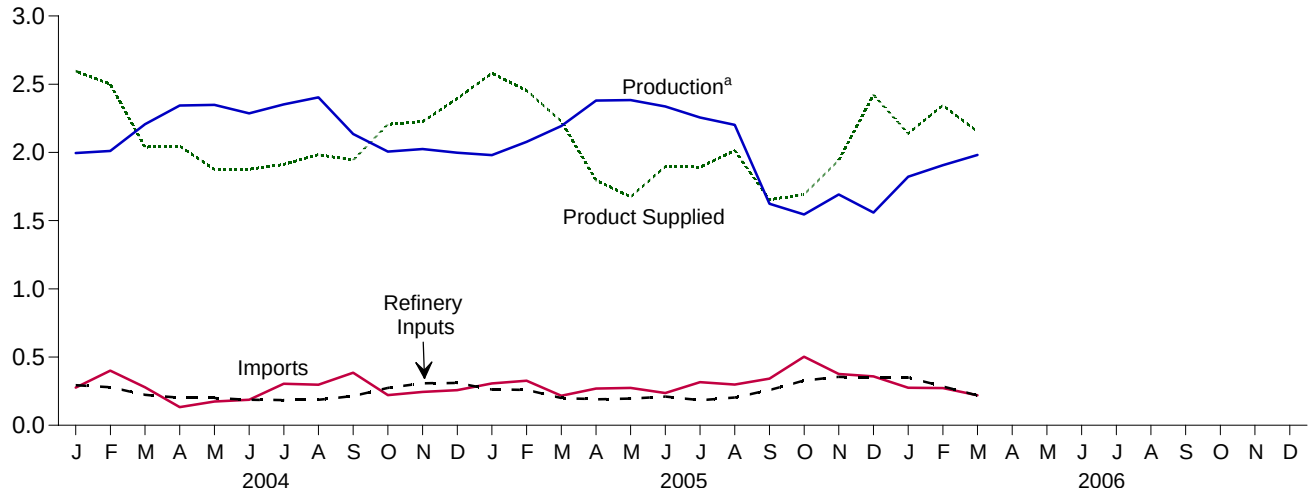
Sources: • **1973-1975:** Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1976-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual,* annual reports. • **1981-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* annual reports.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

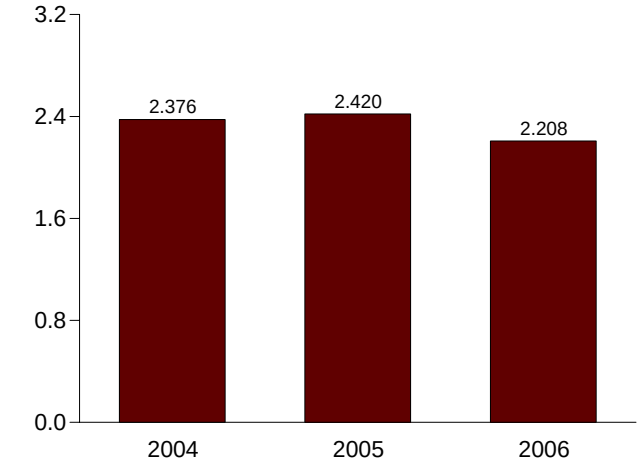
Overview, 1973-2005



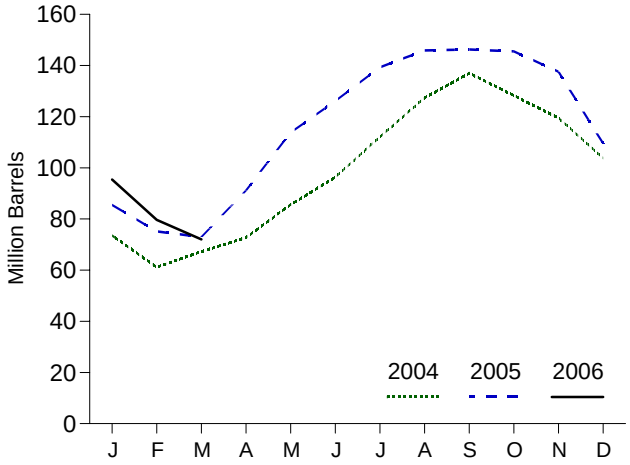
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-March



Stocks, End of Month



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

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

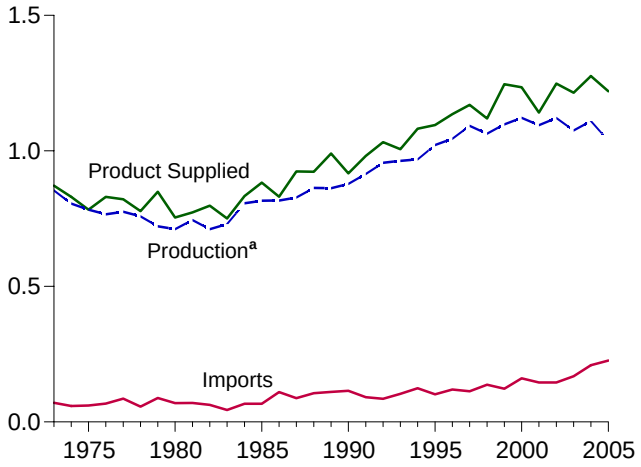
Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply, Disposition, and Stocks

	Supply			Disposition				
	Field Production[a]	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,225**	**375**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1975 Average	**1,217**	**311**	**112**	**[d]35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1980 Average	**1,205**	**330**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d]120**
1985 Average	**1,313**	**391**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1990 Average	**1,250**	**499**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**98**
1995 Average	**1,428**	**654**	**146**	**-17**	**289**	**58**	**1,899**	**93**
1996 Average	**1,494**	**662**	**166**	**-19**	**278**	**51**	**2,012**	**86**
1997 Average	**1,499**	**691**	**169**	**9**	**263**	**50**	**2,038**	**89**
1998 Average	**1,450**	**674**	**194**	**70**	**253**	**42**	**1,952**	**115**
1999 Average	**1,547**	**684**	**182**	**-71**	**238**	**50**	**2,195**	**89**
2000 Average	**1,605**	**705**	**215**	**-19**	**238**	**74**	**2,231**	**83**
2001 Average	**1,562**	**667**	**206**	**105**	**241**	**44**	**2,044**	**121**
2002 Average	**1,581**	**671**	**183**	**-42**	**247**	**67**	**2,163**	**106**
2003 Average	**1,444**	**658**	**225**	**-31**	**228**	**56**	**2,074**	**94**
2004 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
March	1,443	539	220	-245	219	75	2,153	72
3-Month Average	**1,439**	**464**	**255**	**-416**	**285**	**83**	**2,208**	**72**
2005 3-Month Average	**1,580**	**504**	**282**	**-342**	**240**	**47**	**2,420**	**73**
2004 3-Month Average	**1,543**	**529**	**317**	**-299**	**265**	**47**	**2,376**	**67**

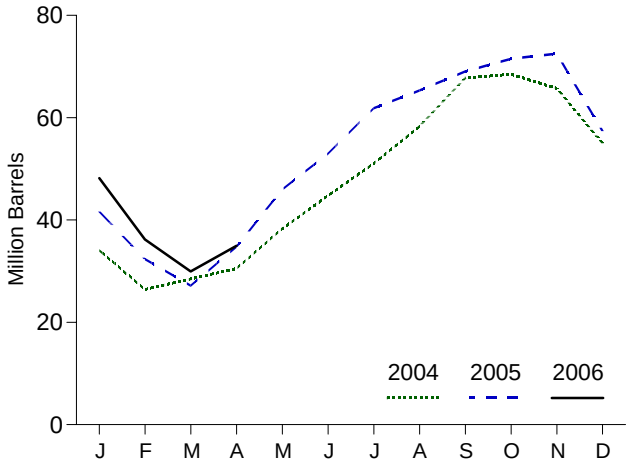
[a] Liquefied petroleum gases production at natural gas processing plants.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are at end of period.
[d] See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States 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)

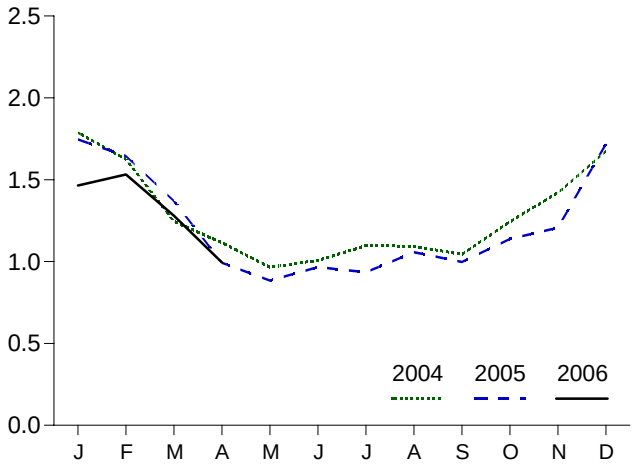
Overview, 1973-2005



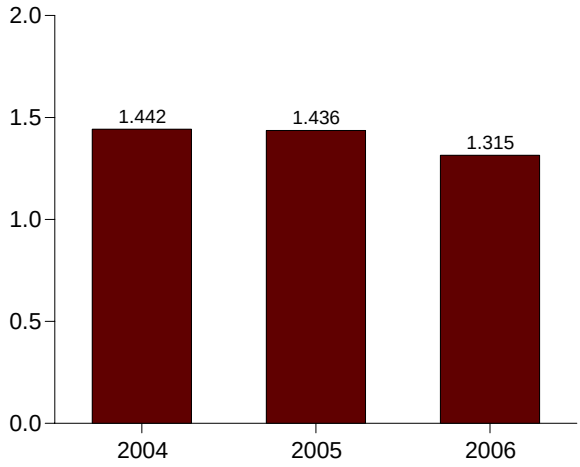
Stocks, End of Month



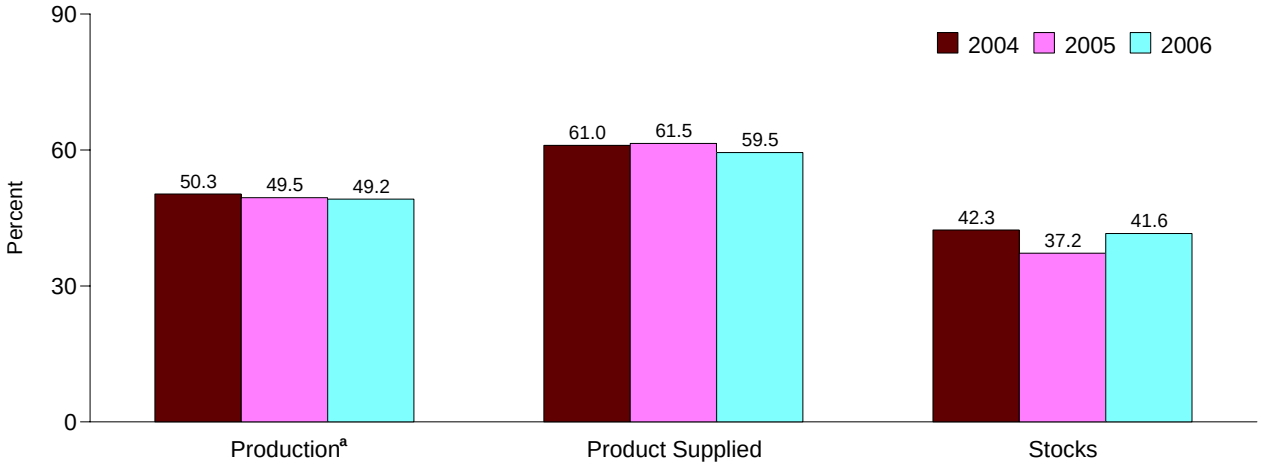
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January-April



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, March



[a]Field production and refinery net production..
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/petro.html.

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

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

	Supply			Disposition				
	Field Production[a]	Refinery Net Production	Imports	Stock Change[b,c]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Stocks[c,d]
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels
1973 Average	**583**	**271**	**71**	**30**	**8**	**15**	**872**	**65**
1975 Average	**550**	**234**	**60**	**36**	**11**	**13**	**783**	**82**
1980 Average	**442**	**269**	**69**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**754**	**[c]65**
1985 Average	**521**	**295**	**67**	**-50**	**3**	**48**	**883**	**39**
1990 Average	**474**	**404**	**115**	**48**	**(s)**	**28**	**917**	**49**
1995 Average	**519**	**503**	**102**	**-10**	**0**	**38**	**1,096**	**43**
1996 Average	**525**	**520**	**119**	**(s)**	**0**	**28**	**1,136**	**43**
1997 Average	**528**	**565**	**113**	**3**	**0**	**32**	**1,170**	**44**
1998 Average	**513**	**550**	**137**	**56**	**0**	**25**	**1,120**	**65**
1999 Average	**529**	**569**	**122**	**-59**	**0**	**33**	**1,246**	**43**
2000 Average	**539**	**583**	**161**	**-5**	**0**	**53**	**1,235**	**41**
2001 Average	**538**	**556**	**145**	**67**	**0**	**31**	**1,142**	**66**
2002 Average	**549**	**572**	**145**	**-36**	**0**	**55**	**1,248**	**53**
2003 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	495	511	201	-427	0	103	1,531	36
March	[R]495	[R]479	[R]169	[R]-202	0	[R]66	[R]1,280	[R]30
April	[F]494	[E]565	[E]169	[E]191	0	[E]43	[E]994	[E]35
4-Month Average	**[E]494**	**[E]520**	**[E]185**	**[E]-181**	**0**	**[E]64**	**[E]1,315**	**[E]35**
2005 4-Month Average	**531**	**569**	**201**	**-168**	**0**	**34**	**1,436**	**35**
2004 4-Month Average	**530**	**573**	**218**	**-157**	**0**	**36**	**1,442**	**31**

[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				
	Field Production[a]	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjustments[b]	Stock Change[c,d]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[e]	Stocks[d,f]
	Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973 Average	**513**	**2,301**	**290**	**19**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1975 Average	**416**	**2,097**	**144**	**35**	[d]**-6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1980 Average	**369**	**2,559**	**130**	**30**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	[d]**205**
1985 Average	**296**	**2,183**	**550**	**53**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1990 Average	**309**	**2,452**	**705**	**80**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**201**
1995 Average	**335**	**2,522**	**708**	**174**	**-23**	**958**	**348**	**2,457**	**206**
1996 Average	**336**	**2,541**	**879**	**230**	**-11**	**1,014**	**376**	**2,608**	**202**
1997 Average	**318**	**2,671**	**945**	**215**	**30**	**985**	**402**	**2,733**	**213**
1998 Average	**309**	**2,753**	**888**	**190**	**18**	**1,002**	**380**	**2,741**	**219**
1999 Average	**303**	**2,709**	**943**	**199**	**-64**	**1,061**	**338**	**2,819**	**196**
2000 Average	**306**	**2,705**	**938**	**143**	**30**	**991**	**429**	**2,642**	**207**
2001 Average	**307**	**2,651**	**1,095**	**95**	**20**	**1,013**	**434**	**2,681**	**214**
2002 Average	**300**	**2,712**	**1,085**	**126**	**-42**	**1,123**	**479**	**2,662**	**199**
2003 Average	**275**	**2,780**	**1,087**	**116**	**21**	**981**	**509**	**2,747**	**207**
2004 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
March	245	2,676	1,535	7	235	1,185	508	2,535	263
3-Month Average	**244**	**2,689**	**1,641**	**129**	**381**	**1,184**	**558**	**2,580**	**263**
2005 3-Month Average	**261**	**2,736**	**1,277**	**131**	**334**	**972**	**491**	**2,609**	**257**
2004 3-Month Average	**267**	**2,679**	**1,354**	**37**	**403**	**840**	**496**	**2,598**	**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/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 February 2006 was estimated as 1.4 trillion cubic feet, 4 percent lower than production during February 2005.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in February 2006 was 2,122 trillion cubic feet, 5 percent lower than the level in February 2005.

Deliveries to residential consumers in February 2006 were 702 billion cubic feet, 8 percent lower than the previous February's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during February 2006 were 630 billion cubic feet, 6 percent lower than the previous February's level. The electric power sector's use of natural gas in February 2006 was 337 billion cubic feet, 3 percent higher than the rate in February 2005.

Net imports of natural gas in February 2006 were estimated as 229 billion cubic feet, 14 percent lower than net imports in the previous February.

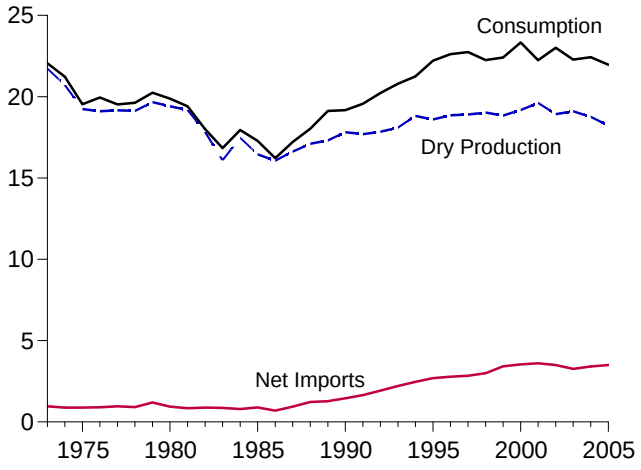
Stocks of working gas[1] in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of February 2006 were 1,886 billion cubic feet, 21 percent higher than the level of stocks available 1 year earlier.

Net withdrawals from underground storage during February 2006 were 485 billion cubic feet, 13 percent higher than the amount of net withdrawals during February 2005.

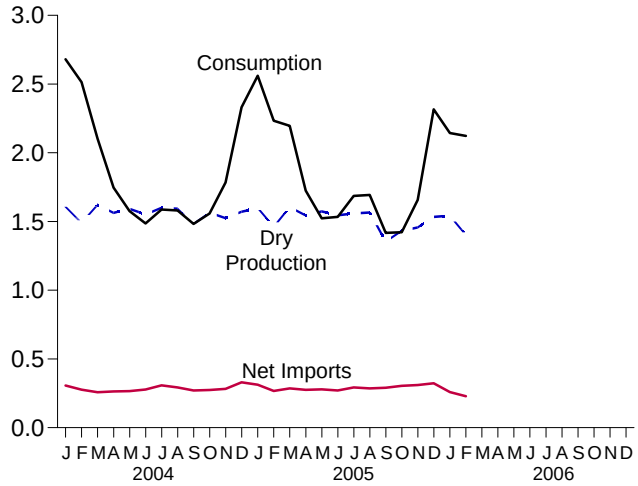
[1]Gas available for withdrawal.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

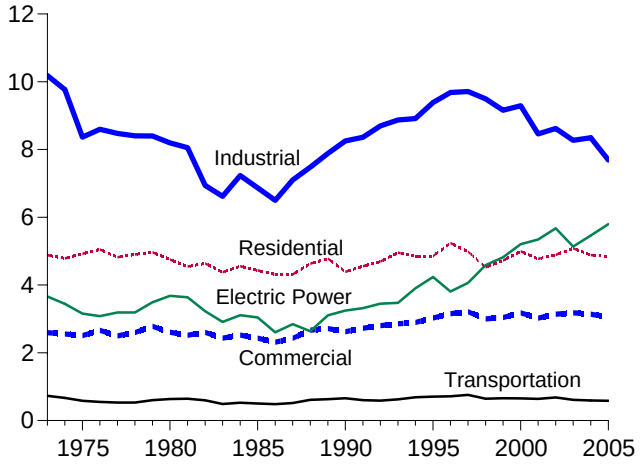
Overview, 1973-2005



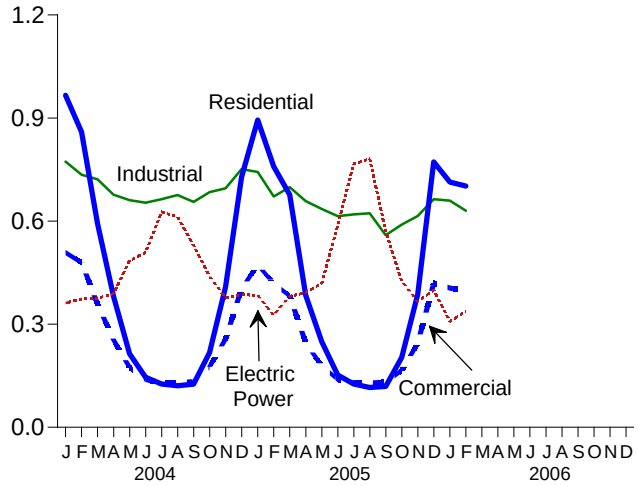
Overview, Monthly



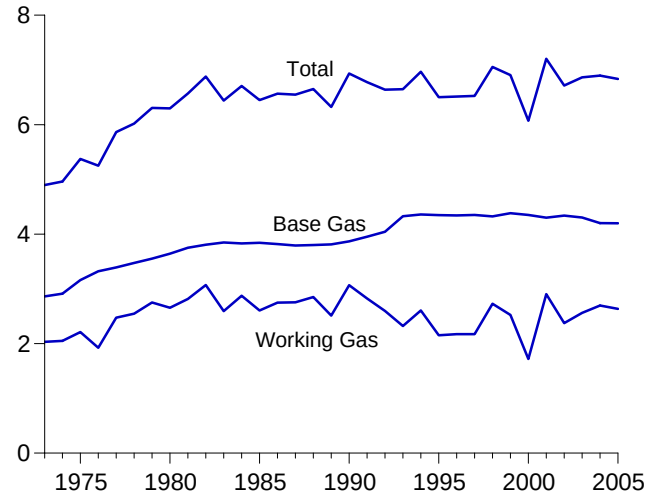
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2005



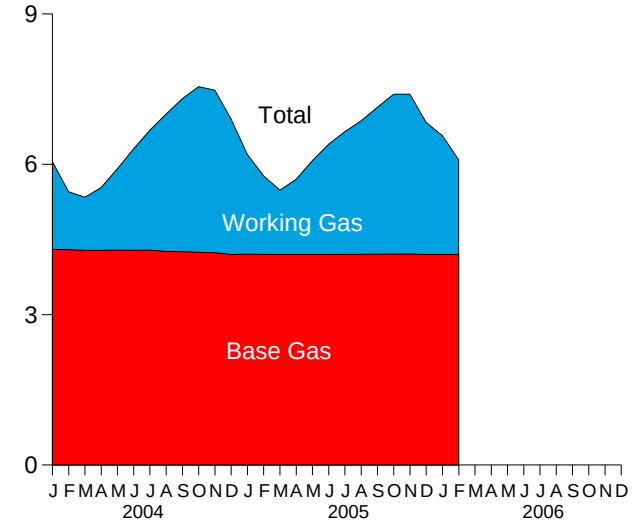
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



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**	[g]**19,174**
1995 Total	**18,599**	**110**	**2,841**	**154**	**2,687**	**415**	**396**	**22,207**
1996 Total	**18,854**	**109**	**2,937**	**153**	**2,784**	**2**	**860**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**18,902**	**103**	**2,994**	**157**	**2,837**	**24**	**871**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**19,024**	**102**	**3,152**	**159**	**2,993**	**-530**	**657**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**18,832**	**98**	**3,586**	**163**	**3,422**	**172**	**-119**	**22,405**
2000 Total	**19,182**	**90**	**3,782**	**244**	**3,538**	**829**	**-305**	**23,333**
2001 Total	**19,616**	**86**	**3,977**	**373**	**3,604**	**-1,166**	**99**	**22,239**
2002 Total	**18,928**	**68**	**4,015**	**516**	**3,499**	**468**	**44**	**23,007**
2003 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]2,561
February	[E]1,460	6	356	89	267	429	[R]71	[R]2,233
March	[E]1,605	7	381	96	286	284	15	[R]2,197
April	[E]1,544	6	329	53	276	-216	[R]115	[R]1,725
May	[E]1,574	5	336	57	279	-384	[R]49	[R]1,523
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]86	1,687
August	[E]1,565	6	[E]343	[E]57	[E]286	-214	50	1,693
September	[E]1,354	5	[E]345	[E]54	[E]290	-272	[R]39	[R]1,417
October	[E]1,432	6	[E]358	[E]53	[E]304	-266	[R]-54	[R]1,422
November	[RE]1,456	[E]6	[E]371	[E]61	[E]311	2	[R]-118	[R]1,657
December	[RE]1,534	[E]7	[E]389	[E]66	[E]323	552	[R]-100	[R]2,316
Total	[RE]**18,226**	[E]**70**	[E]**4,285**	[E]**787**	[E]**3,498**	**50**	[R]**120**	[R]**21,964**
2006 January	[RE]1,542	[E]6	[RE]329	[RE]70	[RE]259	264	[R]72	[R]2,143
February	[E]1,402	[E]7	[E]299	[E]70	[E]229	485	(s)	2,122
2-Month Total	[E]**2,944**	[E]**13**	[E]**628**	[E]**140**	[E]**488**	**749**	**72**	**4,266**
2005 2-Month Total	[E]**3,059**	**11**	**759**	**179**	**580**	**1,142**	**2**	**4,794**
2004 2-Month Total	**3,096**	**14**	**719**	**137**	**582**	**1,451**	**50**	**5,195**

[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.

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

R=Revised. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet. 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,* April 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[d] and Flared[e]	Marketed Production[f]	Extraction Loss[g]	Dry Gas Production[h]
1973 Total	**24,067**	**1,171**	**NA**	**248**	[i] **22,648**	**917**	[i] **21,731**
1975 Total	**21,104**	**861**	**NA**	**134**	[i] **20,109**	**872**	[i] **19,236**
1980 Total	**21,870**	**1,365**	**199**	**125**	**20,180**	**777**	**19,403**
1985 Total	**19,607**	**1,915**	**326**	**95**	**17,270**	**816**	**16,454**
1990 Total	**21,523**	**2,489**	**289**	**150**	**18,594**	**784**	**17,810**
1995 Total	**23,744**	**3,565**	**388**	**284**	**19,506**	**908**	**18,599**
1996 Total	**24,114**	**3,511**	**518**	**272**	**19,812**	**958**	**18,854**
1997 Total	**24,213**	**3,492**	**599**	**256**	**19,866**	**964**	**18,902**
1998 Total	**24,108**	**3,427**	**617**	**103**	**19,961**	**938**	**19,024**
1999 Total	**23,823**	**3,293**	**615**	**110**	**19,805**	**973**	**18,832**
2000 Total	**24,174**	**3,380**	**505**	**91**	**20,198**	**1,016**	**19,182**
2001 Total	**24,501**	**3,371**	**463**	**97**	**20,570**	**954**	**19,616**
2002 Total	**23,941**	**3,455**	**502**	**99**	**19,885**	**957**	**18,928**
2003 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	[E] 2,080	[E] 333	[E] 54	[E] 8	[E] 1,684	[E] 79	[E] 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	[E] 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	[E] 1,992	[E] 285	[E] 55	[E] 8	[RE] 1,643	[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	[RE] 7	[E] 1,503	[E] 71	[E] 1,432
November	[RE] 1,913	[E] 324	[E] 53	[E] 8	[RE] 1,528	[E] 72	[RE] 1,456
December	[RE] 1,982	[RE] 311	[RE] 54	[E] 8	[RE] 1,609	[RE] 76	[RE] 1,534
Total	[RE] **23,500**	[RE] **3,644**	[RE] **632**	[RE] **97**	[RE] **19,127**	**900**	[RE] **18,226**
2006 January	[RE] 2,011	[RE] 330	[RE] 55	[E] 8	[RE] 1,618	[E] 76	[RE] 1,542
February	[E] 1,828	[E] 300	[E] 50	[E] 7	[E] 1,471	[E] 69	[E] 1,402
2-Month Total	[E] **3,840**	[E] **630**	[E] **106**	[E] **16**	[E] **3,089**	[E] **145**	[E] **2,944**
2005 2-Month Total	[E] 3,960	[E] 631	[E] 103	[E] 16	[E] 3,210	[E] 151	[E] 3,059
2004 2-Month Total	**3,993**	**636**	**93**	**14**	**3,249**	**153**	**3,096**

[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,* April 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	E 337	0	0	31	11	E 389	E 28	6	E 32	E 66
Total	**97**	**0**	**E 3,654**	**1**	**3**	**439**	**92**	**E 4,285**	**E 364**	**65**	**E 358**	**E 787**
2006 January	3	0	RE 290	0	0	30	6	RE 329	RE 32	6	E 32	RE 70
February	3	0	E 265	0	0	22	8	E 299	E 32	6	E 32	E 70
2-Month Total	**6**	**0**	**E 555**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**14**	**E 628**	**E 64**	**11**	**E 65**	**E 140**
2005 2-Month Total	**17**	**0**	**648**	**0**	**3**	**83**	**8**	**759**	**104**	**11**	**64**	**179**
2004 2-Month Total	**15**	**0**	**617**	**0**	**0**	**84**	**3**	**719**	**69**	**10**	**58**	**137**

[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,* April 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											
			Industrial					Transportation				
				Other Industrial								
	Residential	Commercial[a]	Lease and Plant Fuel	CHP[b]	Non-CHP[c]	Total	Total	Pipelines[d] and Distribution[e]	Vehicle Fuel	Total	Electric Power Sector[f,g]	Total
1973 Total	**4,879**	**2,597**	**1,496**	**([h])**	**8,689**	**8,689**	**10,185**	**728**	**NA**	**728**	**3,660**	**22,049**
1975 Total	**4,924**	**2,508**	**1,396**	**([h])**	**6,968**	**6,968**	**8,365**	**583**	**NA**	**583**	**3,158**	**19,538**
1980 Total	**4,752**	**2,611**	**1,026**	**([h])**	**7,172**	**7,172**	**8,198**	**635**	**NA**	**635**	**3,682**	**19,877**
1985 Total	**4,433**	**2,432**	**966**	**([h])**	**5,901**	**5,901**	**6,867**	**504**	**NA**	**504**	**3,044**	**17,281**
1990 Total	**4,391**	**2,623**	**1,236**	**1,055**	**5,963**	**[i] 7,018**	**8,255**	**660**	**(s)**	**660**	**[i] 3,245**	**[i] 19,174**
1995 Total	**4,850**	**3,031**	**1,220**	**1,258**	**6,906**	**8,164**	**9,384**	**700**	**5**	**705**	**4,237**	**22,207**
1996 Total	**5,241**	**3,158**	**1,250**	**1,289**	**7,146**	**8,435**	**9,685**	**711**	**6**	**718**	**3,807**	**22,610**
1997 Total	**4,984**	**3,215**	**1,203**	**1,282**	**7,229**	**8,511**	**9,714**	**751**	**8**	**760**	**4,065**	**22,737**
1998 Total	**4,520**	**2,999**	**1,173**	**1,355**	**6,965**	**8,320**	**9,493**	**635**	**9**	**645**	**4,588**	**22,246**
1999 Total	**4,726**	**3,045**	**1,079**	**1,401**	**6,678**	**8,079**	**9,158**	**645**	**12**	**657**	**4,820**	**22,405**
2000 Total	**4,996**	**3,182**	**1,151**	**1,386**	**6,757**	**8,142**	**9,293**	**642**	**13**	**655**	**5,206**	**23,333**
2001 Total	**4,771**	**3,023**	**1,119**	**1,310**	**6,035**	**7,344**	**8,463**	**625**	**15**	**640**	**5,342**	**22,239**
2002 Total	**4,889**	**3,144**	**1,113**	**1,240**	**6,267**	**7,507**	**8,620**	**667**	**15**	**682**	**5,672**	**23,007**
2003 Total	**5,079**	**3,179**	**1,122**	**1,144**	**6,007**	**7,150**	**8,273**	**591**	**18**	**610**	**5,135**	**22,277**
2004 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	[R] 473	[E] 94	84	565	[R] 649	743	65	2	67	384	[R] 2,561
February	[R] 759	418	[E] 85	76	[R] 511	586	[R] 672	57	2	59	326	[R] 2,233
March	[R] 677	382	[E] 94	82	523	605	699	56	2	58	381	[R] 2,197
April	[R] 384	245	[E] 90	79	489	[R] 568	658	44	2	46	392	[R] 1,725
May	[R] 249	178	[E] 92	78	465	543	635	39	2	41	419	[R] 1,523
June	152	140	[E] 90	85	439	524	614	39	2	41	587	1,534
July	[R] 126	130	[E] 91	91	[R] 437	[R] 528	620	43	2	45	766	1,687
August	116	[R] 129	[E] 92	90	441	531	623	43	2	45	781	1,693
September	[R] 119	131	[E] 79	73	407	480	559	36	2	38	570	[R] 1,417
October	[R] 203	166	[E] 84	63	443	506	590	36	2	38	425	[R] 1,422
November	[R] 387	245	[E] 85	65	[R] 464	[R] 529	615	42	2	44	366	[R] 1,657
December	772	420	[RE] 90	73	501	574	[R] 664	59	2	61	399	[R] 2,316
Total	**[R] 4,838**	**[R] 3,056**	**[RE] 1,067**	**938**	**[R] 5,686**	**[R] 6,624**	**[R] 7,691**	**560**	**22**	**582**	**5,797**	**[R] 21,964**
2006 January	714	405	[E] 90	71	[R] 499	569	[R] 660	55	2	57	308	[R] 2,143
February	702	398	[E] 82	67	481	548	630	53	2	55	337	2,122
2-Month Total	**1,416**	**803**	**[E] 172**	**138**	**980**	**1,118**	**1,290**	**108**	**4**	**112**	**645**	**4,266**
2005 2-Month Total	**1,653**	**891**	**[E] 179**	**160**	**1,076**	**1,236**	**1,415**	**122**	**4**	**126**	**709**	**4,794**
2004 2-Month Total	**1,826**	**988**	**181**	**200**	**1,128**	**1,327**	**1,508**	**134**	**3**	**138**	**735**	**5,195**

[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),* April 2006, Table 3. • **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,* April 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
February	4,204	1,886	6,090	322	20.6	539	54	485
2-Month Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**913**	**164**	**749**
2005 2-Month Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,259**	**117**	**1,142**
2004 2-Month Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,525**	**107**	**1,418**

[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.

– =Not applicable.

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

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

Sources: • **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,* April 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,* April 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 April 2006 rotary rig count was 1,597, 3 percent higher than the count in March 2006 and 20 percent higher than the count in April 2005. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 1,502 were onshore and 95 were offshore. For April 2006, the number of onshore rigs was up 21 percent and the number of offshore rigs was up 2 percent from the April 2005 count. Rotary rigs drilling for natural gas as a share of total rigs stood at 84 percent in April 2006.

Total footage drilled in April 2006 was 23.1 million feet, 3 percent higher than the footage drilled in March 2006 and 24 percent higher than that drilled in April 2005.

The number of exploratory and development crude oil and natural gas wells drilled during April 2006 was 3,556, 3 percent higher than the number drilled in March 2006 and 20 percent higher than the number drilled in April 2005. The number of crude oil wells drilled was 960, and the number of natural gas wells was 2,596, 31 percent higher and 16 percent higher, respectively, than their April 2005 levels.

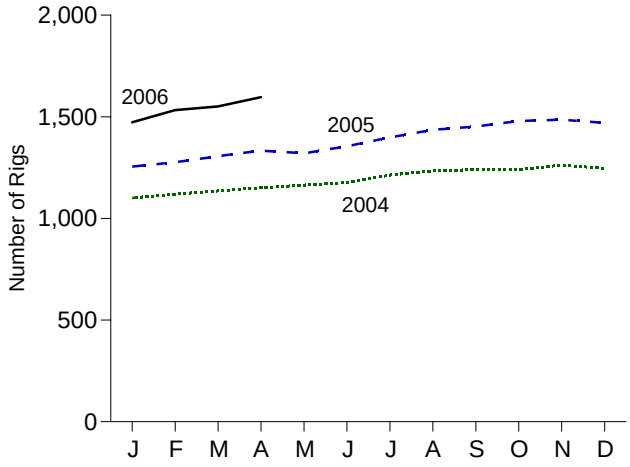
The number of dry holes drilled in April 2006 was 494, 3 percent more than the number drilled in March 2006 and 48 percent more than the number drilled in April 2005.

There were 2.3 thousand well service rigs active in April 2006, slightly lower than the previous month but 6 percent higher than the count a year ago.

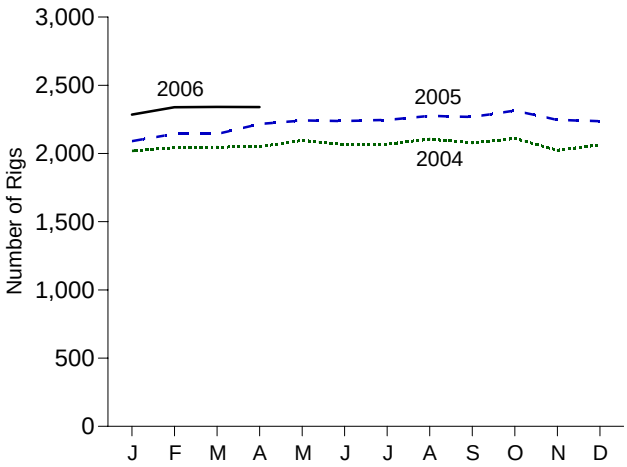
The number of seismic crews active in the 48 States onshore in April 2006 was 46, 8 more than a year earlier. The number of crews active in the 48 States offshore was 11, 1 less than a year earlier. One crew was active in Alaska in April 2006, 1 more than a year earlier.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

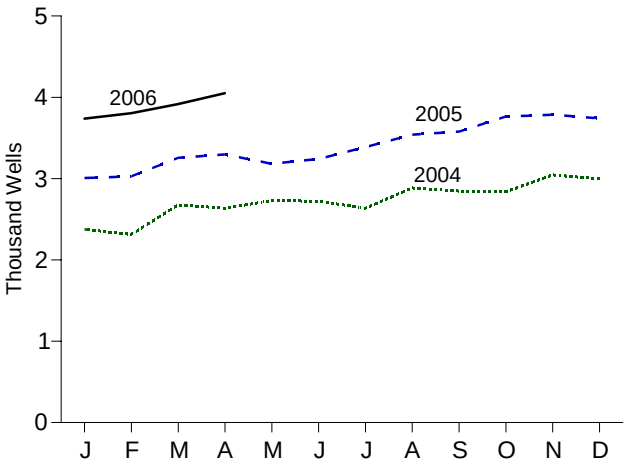
Rotary Rigs in Operation



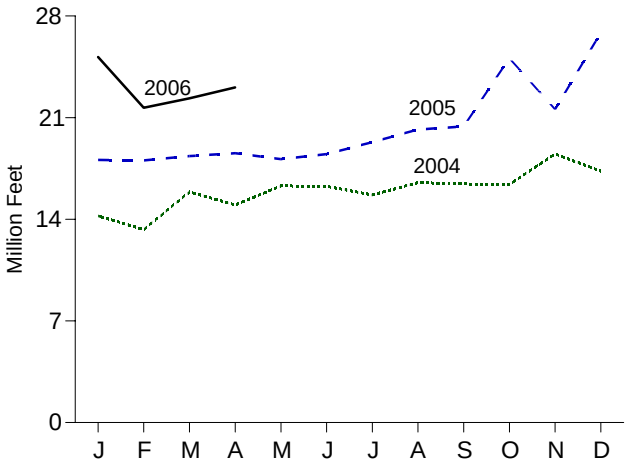
Active Well Service Rig Count



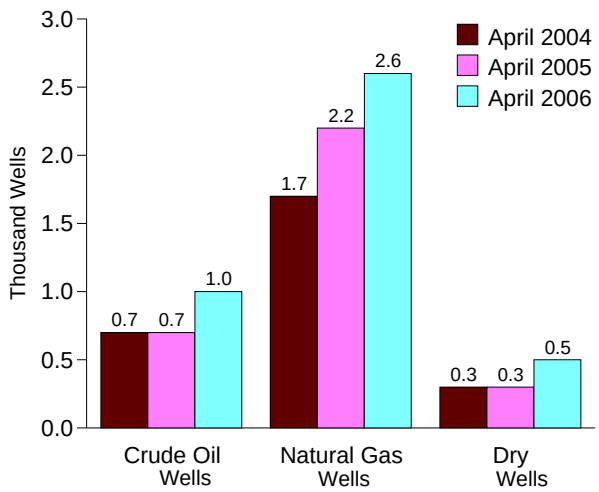
Wells Drilled



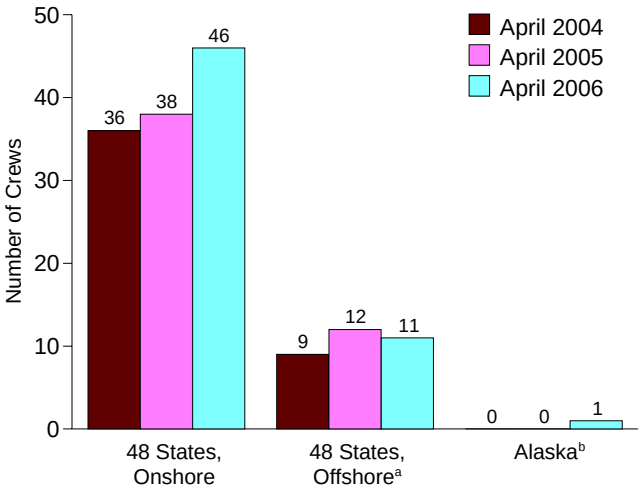
Footage Drilled



Wells Drilled by Type



Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts



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

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

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

	Rotary Rigs in Operation[a]					Active Well Service Rig Count[c]
	By Site		By Type		Total[b]	
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas		
	Number					
1973 Average	**1,110**	**84**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,194**	**2,008**
1975 Average	**1,554**	**106**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,660**	**2,486**
1980 Average	**2,678**	**231**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,909**	**4,089**
1985 Average	**1,774**	**206**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,980**	**4,716**
1990 Average	**902**	**108**	**532**	**464**	**1,010**	**3,658**
1995 Average	**622**	**101**	**323**	**385**	**723**	**3,041**
1996 Average	**671**	**108**	**306**	**464**	**779**	**3,445**
1997 Average	**821**	**122**	**376**	**564**	**943**	**3,499**
1998 Average	**703**	**123**	**264**	**560**	**827**	**3,014**
1999 Average	**519**	**106**	**128**	**496**	**625**	**2,232**
2000 Average	**778**	**140**	**197**	**720**	**918**	**2,692**
2001 Average	**1,003**	**153**	**217**	**939**	**1,156**	**2,267**
2002 Average	**717**	**113**	**137**	**691**	**830**	**1,830**
2003 Average	**924**	**108**	**157**	**872**	**1,032**	**1,967**
2004 January	1,001	100	143	955	1,101	2,019
February	1,020	99	153	961	1,119	2,043
March	1,041	94	164	968	1,135	2,047
April	1,058	93	154	996	1,151	2,050
May	1,068	96	156	1,007	1,164	2,095
June	1,080	96	164	1,011	1,176	2,067
July	1,116	97	170	1,041	1,213	2,068
August	1,139	95	170	1,063	1,234	2,106
September	1,148	92	166	1,073	1,240	2,078
October	1,145	95	171	1,068	1,240	2,111
November	1,160	102	183	1,077	1,262	2,024
December	1,140	106	180	1,064	1,246	2,063
Average	**1,095**	**97**	**165**	**1,025**	**1,192**	**2,064**
2005 January	1,153	102	178	1,075	1,255	2,091
February	1,170	106	192	1,083	1,276	2,144
March	1,209	97	186	1,118	1,306	2,143
April	1,241	93	171	1,163	1,334	2,216
May	1,229	91	150	1,170	1,320	2,242
June	1,259	96	146	1,208	1,355	2,238
July	1,297	101	170	1,226	1,398	2,247
August	1,333	102	206	1,227	1,436	2,276
September	1,360	91	210	1,236	1,452	2,268
October	1,392	87	217	1,256	1,479	2,315
November	1,402	84	253	1,228	1,486	2,247
December	1,393	77	247	1,220	1,470	2,237
Average	**1,290**	**93**	**194**	**1,186**	**1,383**	**2,222**
2006 January	1,396	77	242	1,228	1,473	2,285
February	1,455	79	209	1,321	1,533	2,339
March	1,464	88	244	1,305	1,551	2,342
April	1,502	95	259	1,337	1,597	2,340
4-Month Average	**1,455**	**85**	**239**	**1,298**	**1,539**	**2,327**
2005 4-Month Average	**1,197**	**98**	**181**	**1,113**	**1,295**	**2,149**
2004 4-Month Average	**1,032**	**96**	**153**	**971**	**1,128**	**2,040**

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

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

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

NA=Not available. R=Revised.

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

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

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

"Total Footage Drilled" has been moved to Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploratory and Development Wells

	Wells Drilled												Total Footage Drilled
	Exploratory				Development				Total				
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Dry	Total	
	Number												Thousand Feet
1973 Total	**642**	**1,067**	**5,952**	**7,661**	**9,525**	**5,866**	**4,368**	**19,759**	**10,167**	**6,933**	**10,320**	**27,420**	**138,223**
1975 Total	**982**	**1,248**	**7,129**	**9,359**	**15,966**	**6,879**	**6,517**	**29,362**	**16,948**	**8,127**	**13,646**	**38,721**	**180,494**
1980 Total	R **1,777**	R **2,099**	R **9,081**	R **12,957**	R **31,182**	R **15,362**	R **11,704**	R **58,248**	R **32,959**	R **17,461**	R **20,785**	R **71,205**	R **316,943**
1985 Total	R **1,680**	R **1,200**	R **8,954**	R **11,834**	R **33,581**	R **13,124**	R **12,257**	R **58,962**	R **35,261**	R **14,324**	R **21,211**	R **70,796**	R **314,409**
1990 Total	R **664**	R **693**	R **3,793**	R **5,150**	R **11,781**	R **10,433**	R **4,703**	R **26,917**	R **12,445**	R **11,126**	R **8,496**	R **32,067**	R **156,204**
1995 Total	R **549**	R **583**	R **2,279**	R **3,411**	R **7,278**	R **7,871**	R **3,040**	R **18,189**	R **7,827**	R **8,454**	R **5,319**	R **21,600**	R **121,309**
1996 Total	R **496**	R **591**	R **2,246**	R **3,333**	R **8,264**	R **8,948**	R **3,341**	R **20,553**	R **8,760**	R **9,539**	R **5,587**	R **23,886**	R **133,362**
1997 Total	R **434**	R **543**	R **2,178**	R **3,155**	R **10,011**	R **10,643**	R **3,777**	R **24,431**	R **10,445**	R **11,186**	R **5,955**	R **27,586**	R **155,292**
1998 Total	R **286**	R **510**	R **1,649**	R **2,445**	R **6,693**	R **10,617**	R **3,156**	R **20,466**	R **6,979**	R **11,127**	R **4,805**	R **22,911**	R **131,137**
1999 Total	R **156**	R **519**	R **1,167**	R **1,842**	R **4,158**	R **10,602**	R **2,337**	R **17,097**	R **4,314**	R **11,121**	R **3,504**	R **18,939**	R **94,595**
2000 Total	R **267**	R **615**	R **1,349**	R **2,231**	R **7,318**	R **15,627**	R **2,697**	R **25,642**	R **7,585**	R **16,242**	R **4,046**	R **27,873**	R **136,575**
2001 Total	R **330**	R **972**	R **1,716**	R **3,018**	R **7,856**	R **20,431**	R **2,716**	R **31,003**	R **8,186**	R **21,403**	R **4,432**	R **34,021**	R **172,245**
2002 Total	R **239**	R **701**	R **1,283**	R **2,223**	R **5,987**	R **16,027**	R **2,327**	R **24,341**	R **6,226**	R **16,728**	R **3,610**	R **26,564**	R **139,973**
2003 Total	R **326**	R **878**	R **1,266**	R **2,470**	R **7,139**	R **18,644**	R **2,422**	R **28,205**	R **7,465**	R **19,522**	R **3,688**	R **30,675**	R **169,178**
2004 January	R 27	R 79	R 105	R 211	R 557	R 1,425	R 184	R 2,166	R 584	R 1,504	R 289	R 2,377	R 14,227
February	R 24	R 102	R 64	R 190	R 549	R 1,433	142	R 2,124	R 573	R 1,535	R 206	R 2,314	R 13,297
March	R 27	R 106	R 128	R 261	R 606	R 1,634	R 177	R 2,417	R 633	R 1,740	R 305	R 2,678	R 15,883
April	R 33	R 103	R 88	R 224	R 621	R 1,592	R 198	R 2,411	R 654	R 1,695	R 286	R 2,635	R 14,995
May	R 35	R 108	R 98	R 241	R 644	R 1,646	R 199	R 2,489	R 679	R 1,754	R 297	R 2,730	R 16,287
June	R 27	R 104	R 100	R 231	R 616	R 1,703	R 172	R 2,491	R 643	R 1,807	R 272	R 2,722	R 16,271
July	R 28	R 132	R 102	R 262	R 593	R 1,610	R 171	R 2,374	R 621	R 1,742	R 273	R 2,636	R 15,674
August	R 29	R 82	R 112	R 223	R 630	R 1,828	R 205	R 2,663	R 659	R 1,910	R 317	R 2,886	R 16,527
September	R 26	R 100	R 79	R 205	R 654	R 1,761	R 227	R 2,642	R 680	R 1,861	R 306	R 2,847	R 16,435
October	R 32	R 111	R 118	R 261	R 616	R 1,764	R 198	R 2,578	R 648	R 1,875	R 316	R 2,839	R 16,388
November	R 28	R 99	R 91	R 218	R 642	R 1,967	R 218	R 2,827	R 670	R 2,066	R 309	R 3,045	R 18,497
December	R 28	R 110	R 103	R 241	R 631	R 1,930	R 195	R 2,756	R 659	R 2,040	R 298	R 2,997	R 17,322
Total	R **344**	R **1,236**	R **1,188**	R **2,768**	R **7,359**	R **20,293**	R **2,286**	R **29,938**	R **7,703**	R **21,529**	R **3,474**	R **32,706**	R **191,803**
2005 January	R 33	R 96	R 104	R 233	R 618	R 1,966	R 190	R 2,774	R 651	R 2,062	R 294	R 3,007	R 18,088
February	R 35	R 119	R 104	R 258	R 668	R 1,958	R 143	R 2,769	R 703	R 2,077	R 247	R 3,027	R 18,052
March	R 38	R 132	R 101	R 271	R 752	R 2,012	R 220	R 2,984	R 790	R 2,144	R 321	R 3,255	R 18,348
April	26	R 106	139	R 271	R 706	R 2,125	R 195	R 3,026	R 732	R 2,231	R 334	R 3,297	R 18,553
May	23	90	135	248	526	2,154	254	2,934	549	2,244	389	3,182	R 18,138
June	22	93	138	253	513	2,218	258	2,989	535	2,311	396	3,242	R 18,480
July	26	95	144	265	597	2,256	270	3,123	623	2,351	414	3,388	R 19,312
August	32	95	151	278	723	2,258	282	3,263	755	2,353	433	3,541	R 20,184
September	32	96	152	280	737	2,275	286	3,298	769	2,371	438	3,578	R 20,394
October	R 34	R 100	R 159	R 293	R 771	R 2,399	R 300	R 3,470	R 805	R 2,499	R 459	R 3,763	R 25,096
November	39	95	160	294	R 899	R 2,290	R 302	R 3,491	R 938	R 2,385	R 462	R 3,785	R 21,574
December	38	R 95	158	R 291	R 878	R 2,274	R 299	R 3,451	R 916	R 2,369	R 457	R 3,742	R 26,847
Total	R **378**	R **1,212**	R **1,645**	R **3,235**	R **8,388**	R **26,185**	R **2,999**	R **37,572**	R **8,766**	R **27,397**	R **4,644**	R **40,807**	R **243,066**
2006 January	37	95	158	290	R 860	R 2,290	R 298	R 3,448	R 897	R 2,385	R 456	R 3,738	R 25,173
February	R 32	R 102	R 161	R 295	R 743	R 2,463	R 303	R 3,509	R 775	R 2,565	R 464	R 3,804	R 21,682
March	R 38	R 101	R 166	R 305	R 867	R 2,433	R 312	R 3,612	R 905	R 2,534	R 478	R 3,917	R 22,327
April	40	104	171	315	920	2,492	323	3,735	960	2,596	494	4,050	23,085
4-Month Total	**147**	**402**	**656**	**1,205**	**3,390**	**9,678**	**1,236**	**14,304**	**3,537**	**10,080**	**1,892**	**15,509**	**92,267**
2005 4-Month Total	**132**	**453**	**448**	**1,033**	**2,744**	**8,061**	**748**	**11,553**	**2,876**	**8,514**	**1,196**	**12,586**	**73,041**
2004 4-Month Total	**111**	**390**	**385**	**886**	**2,333**	**6,084**	**701**	**9,118**	**2,444**	**6,474**	**1,086**	**10,004**	**58,402**

R=Revised.

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

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

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

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

"Total Footage Drilled" has been moved from Table 5.1. Revisions for all series result from an accumulation of well completion reports from oil and gas operating companies.

Table 5.3 Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts

(Number of Crews)

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore[a]				Alaska[b]				
	Dimensions[c]				Dimensions[c]				Dimensions[c]				
	2	3	4	Total[d]	2	3	4	Total[d]	2	3	4	Total[d]	Total
2000 April	4	36	1	41	7	11	0	19	1	2	0	3	63
2001 April	7	39	1	47	9	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	65
2002 April	7	25	0	32	9	7	0	16	1	1	0	2	50
2003 January	8	19	1	28	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	40
February	9	20	0	29	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	41
March	8	20	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
April	7	20	0	27	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	40
May	7	17	0	24	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	38
June	7	18	0	25	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	39
July	7	21	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
August	8	22	0	30	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	43
September	8	22	0	30	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	39
October	7	24	0	31	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	39
November	7	24	0	31	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	38
December	7	25	0	32	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	42
2004 January	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43
February	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
March	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
April	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45
May	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44
June	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
July	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48
August	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
September	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48
October	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48
November	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2	49
December	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50
2005 January	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52
February	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53
March	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
April	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50
May	8	34	0	42	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	55
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	8	34	0	42	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	54
August	8	35	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
September	7	37	0	44	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	56
October	6	39	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
November	5	40	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
December	6	40	0	46	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
2006 January	5	38	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
February	5	39	0	44	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
March	4	42	0	46	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	59
April	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58

[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*.

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in April 2006 totaled 98 million short tons, 5 percent higher than in April 2005.

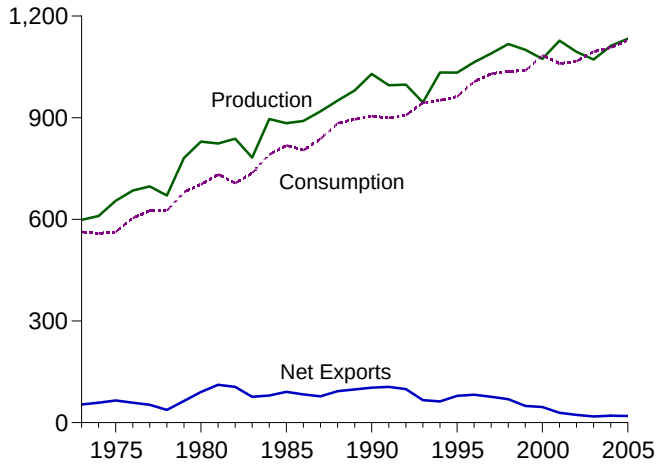
Coal consumed by the electric power sector in February 2006 was 81 million short tons, 1 percent higher than the level in February 2005.

Electric power sector coal stocks were 105 million short tons at the end of February 2006, 7 percent higher than the level a year earlier.

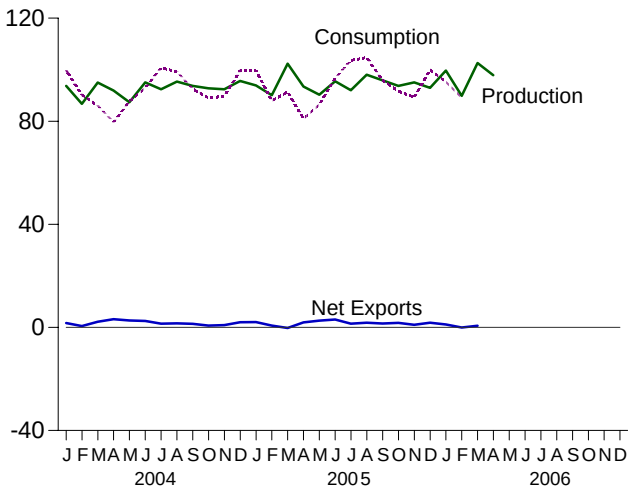
Coal exports in March 2006 totaled 4 million short tons, 25 percent higher than exports in March 2005. Coal imports in March 2006 totaled 3 million short tons, 2 percent lower than imports in March 2005.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

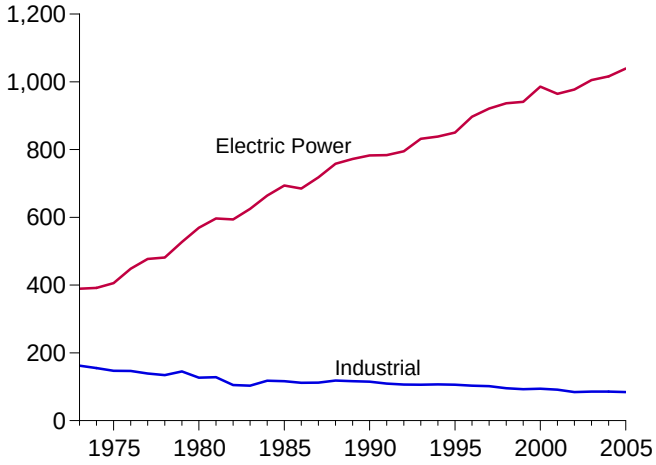
Overview, 1973-2005



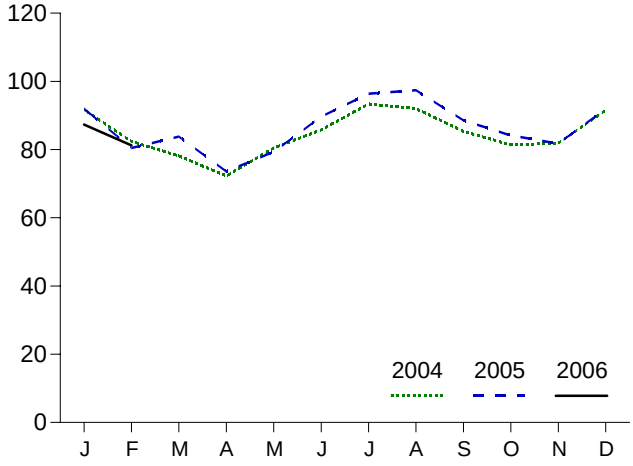
Overview, Monthly



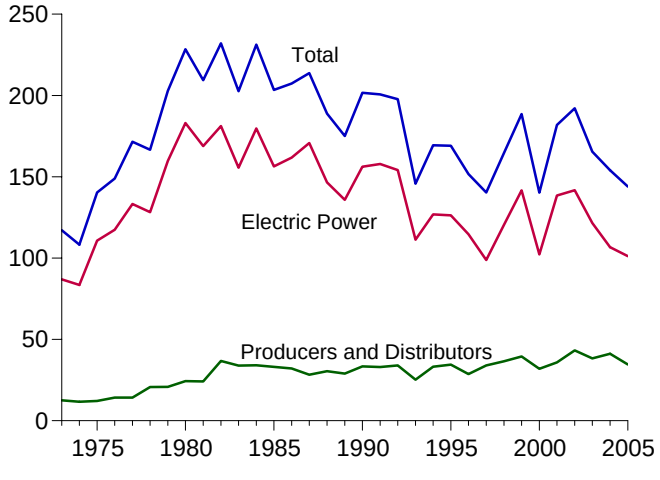
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2005



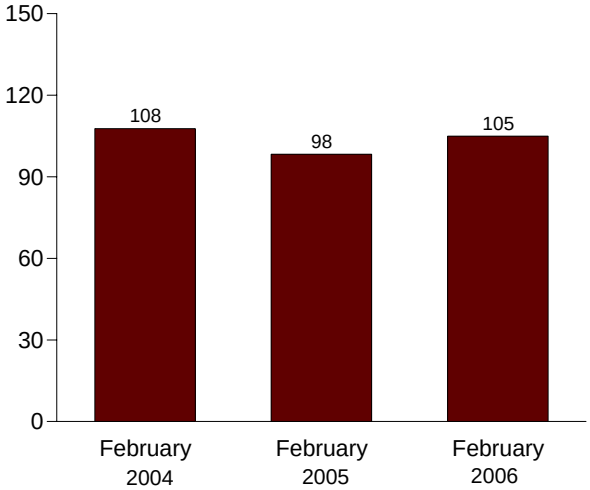
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



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] 1,621	[R] 1,651	[R] 95,237
February	89,883	([c])	2,715	2,656	[R] 1,899	[R] -1,038	[R] 89,081
March	102,612	([c])	[R] 3,211	[R] 3,817	NA	NA	NA
April	97,873	([c])	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-Month Total	**390,032**	**([c])**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
2005 4-Month Total	**379,742**	**([c])**	**9,984**	**14,423**	**5,590**	**9,669**	**360,044**
2004 4-Month Total	**367,385**	**([c])**	**7,483**	**15,047**	**783**	**3,276**	**355,762**

[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											
		Commercial			Industrial							
						Other Industrial						
	Residential	CHP[a]	Other[b]	Total	Coke Plants	CHP[c]	Non-CHP[d]	Total	Total	Transportation	Electric Power Sector[e,f]	Total
1973 Total	**4,113**	**([g])**	**7,004**	**7,004**	**94,101**	**([h])**	**68,038**	**68,038**	**162,139**	**116**	**389,212**	**562,584**
1975 Total	**2,823**	**([g])**	**6,587**	**6,587**	**83,598**	**([h])**	**63,646**	**63,646**	**147,244**	**24**	**405,962**	**562,640**
1980 Total	**1,355**	**([g])**	**5,097**	**5,097**	**66,657**	**([h])**	**60,347**	**60,347**	**127,004**	**([h])**	**569,274**	**702,730**
1985 Total	**1,711**	**([g])**	**6,068**	**6,068**	**41,056**	**([h])**	**75,372**	**75,372**	**116,429**	**([h])**	**693,841**	**818,049**
1990 Total	**1,345**	**1,191**	**4,189**	**5,379**	**38,877**	**27,781**	**48,549**	**76,330**	**115,207**	**([h])**	**782,567**	**904,498**
1995 Total	**755**	**1,419**	**3,633**	**5,052**	**33,011**	**29,363**	**43,693**	**73,055**	**106,067**	**([h])**	**850,230**	**962,104**
1996 Total	**721**	**1,660**	**3,625**	**5,285**	**31,706**	**29,434**	**42,254**	**71,689**	**103,395**	**([h])**	**896,921**	**1,006,321**
1997 Total	**711**	**1,738**	**4,015**	**5,752**	**30,203**	**29,853**	**41,661**	**71,515**	**101,718**	**([h])**	**921,364**	**1,029,544**
1998 Total	**534**	**1,443**	**2,879**	**4,322**	**28,189**	**28,553**	**38,887**	**67,439**	**95,628**	**([h])**	**936,619**	**1,037,103**
1999 Total	**585**	**1,490**	**2,803**	**4,293**	**28,108**	**27,763**	**36,975**	**64,738**	**92,846**	**([h])**	**940,922**	**1,038,647**
2000 Total	**454**	**1,547**	**2,126**	**3,673**	**28,939**	**28,031**	**37,177**	**65,208**	**94,147**	**([h])**	**985,821**	**1,084,095**
2001 Total	**481**	**1,448**	**2,441**	**3,888**	**26,075**	**25,755**	**39,514**	**65,268**	**91,344**	**([h])**	**964,433**	**1,060,146**
2002 Total	**533**	**1,405**	**2,506**	**3,912**	**23,656**	**26,232**	**34,515**	**60,747**	**84,403**	**([h])**	**977,507**	**1,066,355**
2003 Total	**551**	**1,816**	**1,869**	**3,685**	**24,248**	**24,846**	**36,415**	**61,261**	**85,509**	**([h])**	**1,005,116**	**1,094,861**
2004 January	79	202	376	578	1,996	2,465	2,978	5,443	7,439	([h])	91,712	99,808
February	63	184	281	465	1,829	2,213	3,262	5,475	7,304	([h])	82,401	90,233
March	42	181	128	308	2,080	2,177	3,319	5,495	7,575	([h])	78,150	86,076
April	51	141	234	375	2,023	2,080	2,858	4,938	6,961	([h])	72,258	79,645
May	37	152	116	268	1,974	2,147	2,816	4,962	6,936	([h])	80,454	87,694
June	35	152	106	258	1,934	2,229	2,732	4,961	6,895	([h])	85,787	92,976
July	48	154	198	353	1,918	2,370	2,594	4,964	6,882	([h])	93,381	100,664
August	41	154	148	302	1,996	2,253	2,720	4,973	6,969	([h])	92,006	99,319
September	34	142	104	246	1,979	2,084	2,858	4,941	6,920	([h])	85,348	92,548
October	36	131	130	261	2,002	2,153	3,194	5,347	7,349	([h])	81,380	89,026
November	58	158	264	422	1,937	2,122	3,224	5,346	7,283	([h])	81,904	89,667
December	91	165	504	669	2,003	2,321	3,028	5,349	7,352	([h])	91,487	99,599
Total	**615**	**1,917**	**2,590**	**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	[RF] 2,239	1,864	[RF] 3,383	[RF] 5,246	[RF] 7,485	([h])	87,313	[R] 95,237
February	[F] 51	160	[F] 249	[F] 409	[F] 2,110	1,702	[F] 3,590	[F] 5,292	[F] 7,402	([h])	81,220	89,081
2-Month Total	**[E] 99**	**333**	**[E] 466**	**[E] 799**	**[E] 4,349**	**3,566**	**[E] 6,973**	**[E] 10,538**	**[E] 14,887**	**([h])**	**168,533**	**184,318**
2005 2-Month Total	**119**	**340**	**623**	**962**	**3,643**	**3,486**	**6,978**	**10,464**	**14,107**	**([h])**	**172,434**	**187,622**
2004 2-Month Total	**142**	**386**	**658**	**1,044**	**3,825**	**4,678**	**6,239**	**10,918**	**14,742**	**([h])**	**174,113**	**190,041**

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

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

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

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

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

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

[g] Included in "Commercial Other."

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector[b,c]	Total
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial					
			Coke Plants	Other[a]	Total	Total		
1973 Year	**12,530**	**290**	**6,998**	**10,370**	**17,368**	**17,658**	**86,967**	**117,155**
1975 Year	**12,108**	**233**	**8,797**	**8,529**	**17,326**	**17,559**	**110,724**	**140,391**
1980 Year	**24,379**	**NA**	**9,067**	**11,951**	**21,018**	**21,018**	**183,010**	**228,407**
1985 Year	**33,133**	**NA**	**3,420**	**10,438**	**13,857**	**13,857**	**156,376**	**203,367**
1990 Year	**33,418**	**NA**	**3,329**	**8,716**	**12,044**	**12,044**	**156,166**	**201,629**
1995 Year	**34,444**	**NA**	**2,632**	**5,702**	**8,334**	**8,334**	**126,304**	**169,083**
1996 Year	**28,648**	**NA**	**2,667**	**5,688**	**8,355**	**8,355**	**114,623**	**151,627**
1997 Year	**33,973**	**NA**	**1,978**	**5,597**	**7,576**	**7,576**	**98,826**	**140,374**
1998 Year	**36,530**	**NA**	**2,026**	**5,545**	**7,571**	**7,571**	**120,501**	**164,602**
1999 Year	**39,475**	**NA**	**1,943**	**5,569**	**7,511**	**7,511**	[c] **141,604**	**188,590**
2000 Year	**31,905**	**NA**	**1,494**	**4,587**	**6,081**	**6,081**	**102,296**	**140,282**
2001 Year	**35,900**	**NA**	**1,510**	**6,006**	**7,516**	**7,516**	**138,496**	**181,912**
2002 Year	**43,257**	**NA**	**1,364**	**5,792**	**7,156**	**7,156**	**141,714**	**192,127**
2003 Year	**38,277**	**NA**	**905**	**4,718**	**5,623**	**5,623**	**121,567**	**165,468**
2004 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
February	[F] 34,947	NA	[F] 2,100	[F] 5,493	[F] 7,593	[F] 7,593	104,979	147,519

[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 EIA for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the sectors individually. To create the estimates, it is first assumed that an occupied coal-heated housing unit consumes fuel at the same Btu rate as an oil-heated housing unit. Then, for the years in which data are available on the number of occupied housing units by heating source (1973-1981 and subsequent odd-numbered years), residential consumption of coal is estimated by the following steps: a ratio is created of the number of occupied housing units heated by coal to the number of occupied housing units heated by oil; that ratio is then multiplied by the Btu quantity of oil consumed by the residential sector to derive an estimate of the Btu quantity of coal consumed by the residential sector; and, finally, the amount estimated as the residential sector consumption is subtracted from the residential and commercial sectors' combined consumption to derive the commercial sector's estimated consumption. The 2005 share is applied to 2006, and the other missing years' shares are interpolated.

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

Industrial Other—Prior to 1978, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. From 1980–1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Quarterly consumption data were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts were the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Starting in January 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for six major industry groups are used as the basis for calculating the ratios: food manufacturing, which is North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 333; paper manufacturing, NAICS 322; chemical manufacturing, NAICS 325; petroleum and coal products, NAICS 324; nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The

monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

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

Note 3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Forecast data for the most recent months (designated by an "F") are derived from forecasted values shown in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: 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 Sector—Monthly stocks data at electric power plants are taken directly from reported data.

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

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

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

Table 6.1 Sources

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

Waste Coal
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 Total
Coal consumption by the residential and commercia1 sectors combined is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA estimates the sectors individually using the method described in Note 2, "Consumption," at the end of Section 6. Data for the residential and commercial sectors combined are from:
1973–1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*.
January–September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."
1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998 forward: DOI, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Form 7000-2, "Quarterly Mine Employment and Coal Production"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Commercial CHP
Table 7.4c.

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

Industrial Coke Plants
1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual Supplement."
1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement."
1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial Total
1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants."
1980–1997: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Other Industrial CHP
Table 7.4c.

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

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

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

Table 6.3 Sources

Producers and Distributors
1973–1979: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), Form 6-1419Q, "Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Shipments."
1980–1997: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.
1998 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6A, "Coal Distribution Report," annual; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Residential and Commercial
1973–1976: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*.
January-September 1977: DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."
October 1977–1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks."

Industrial Coke Plants
1973–September 1977: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*.
October 1977–1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual."
1981–1984: EIA, Form EIA 5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement."
1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly"; and, for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

Electric Power
Table 7.5.

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 February 2006, total net generation of electricity was 304 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent higher than February 2005.

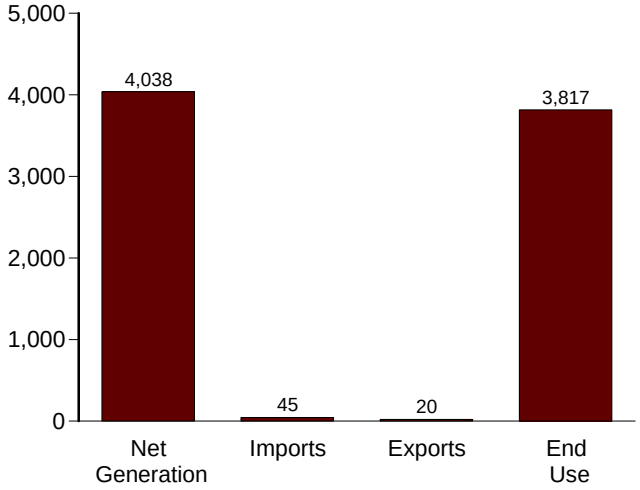
Consumption of Combustible Fuels. The consumption of coal for electricity generation and useful thermal output by all sectors was 83 million short tons in February 2006, 1 percent higher than in February 2005. Total petroleum consumption was 10 million barrels, 25 percent lower than a year earlier. Natural gas consumption was 408 billion cubic feet, slightly higher than a year ago.

Stocks of Coal and Petroleum. Stocks of coal held by the electric power sector in February 2006 were 105 million short tons, 7 percent above the level held a year earlier. Total petroleum stocks were 56 million barrels in February 2006, 13 percent higher than a year earlier.

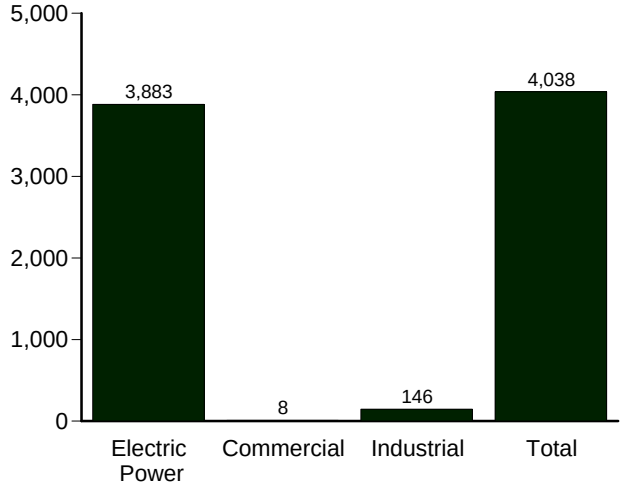
Retail Sales of Electricity. Total retail sales of electricity in February 2006 were 280 billion kilowatthours, slightly higher than sales in February 2005. Sales to residential users in February 2006 were 105 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent lower than a year ago; commercial sector sales were 95 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent higher than a year ago; and industrial sector sales were 80 billion kilowatthours, 1 percent higher than a year ago.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

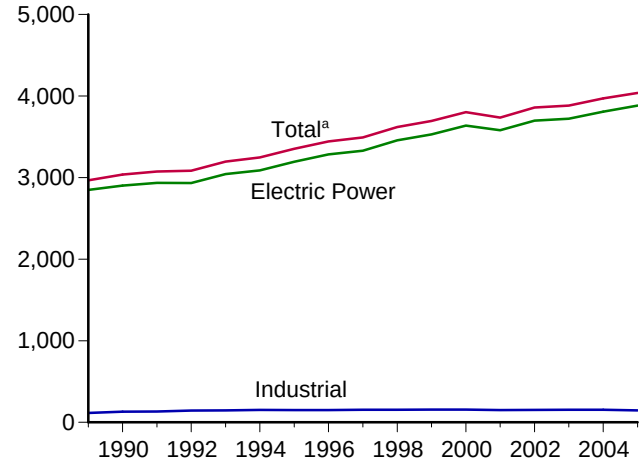
Overview, 2005



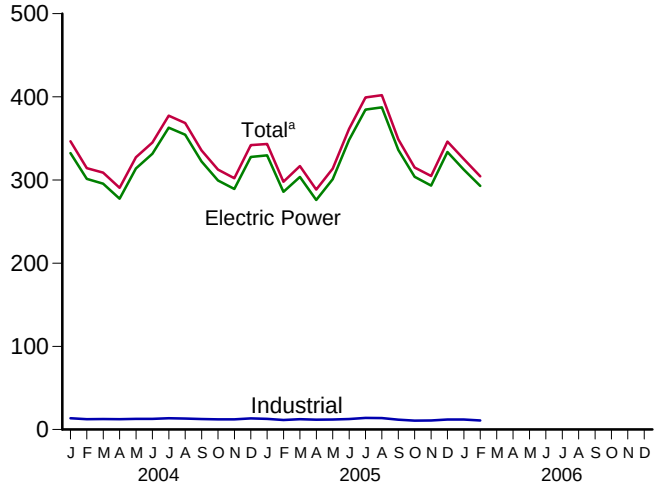
Net Generation, 2005



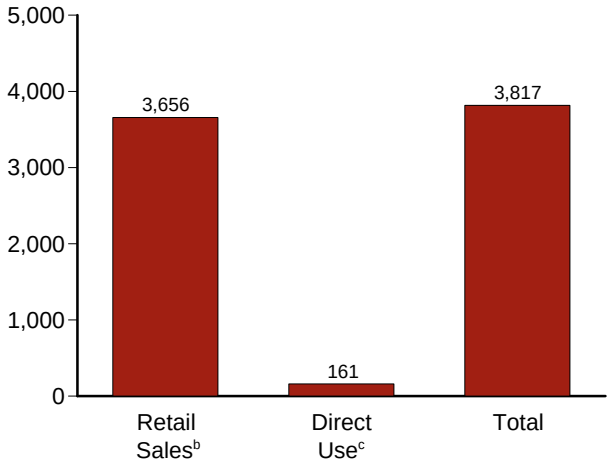
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2005



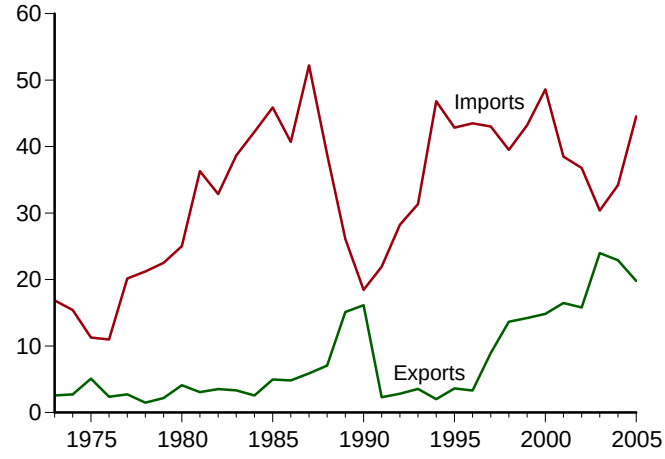
Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2005



Trade, 1973-2005



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

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

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation							End Use		
	Electric Power Sector[a]	Commercial Sector[b]	Industrial Sector[c]	Total	Imports[d]	Exports[d]	T&D Losses[e] and Unaccounted for[f]	Retail Sales[g]	Direct Use[h]	Total
1973 Total	**1,861**	**NA**	**3**	**1,864**	**17**	**3**	**165**	**1,713**	**NA**	**1,713**
1975 Total	**1,918**	**NA**	**3**	**1,921**	**11**	**5**	**180**	**1,747**	**NA**	**1,747**
1980 Total	**2,286**	**NA**	**3**	**2,290**	**25**	**4**	**216**	**2,094**	**NA**	**2,094**
1985 Total	**2,470**	**NA**	**3**	**2,473**	**46**	**5**	**190**	**2,324**	**NA**	**2,324**
1990 Total	**2,901**	**6**	**131**	**3,038**	**18**	**16**	**203**	**2,713**	**125**	**2,837**
1995 Total	**3,194**	**8**	**151**	**3,353**	**43**	**4**	**229**	**3,013**	**151**	**3,164**
1996 Total	**3,284**	**9**	**151**	**3,444**	**43**	**3**	**231**	**3,101**	**153**	**3,254**
1997 Total	**3,329**	**9**	**154**	**3,492**	**43**	**9**	**224**	**3,146**	**156**	**3,302**
1998 Total	**3,457**	**9**	**154**	**3,620**	**40**	**14**	**221**	**3,264**	**161**	**3,425**
1999 Total	**3,530**	**9**	**156**	**3,695**	**43**	**14**	**240**	**3,312**	**172**	**3,484**
2000 Total	**3,638**	**8**	**157**	**3,802**	**49**	**15**	**244**	**3,421**	**171**	**3,592**
2001 Total	**3,580**	**7**	**149**	**3,737**	**39**	**16**	**214**	**3,382**	**163**	**3,545**
2002 Total	**3,698**	**7**	**153**	**3,858**	**37**	**16**	**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	21	310	E 14	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**	**246**	**3,656**	**E 161**	**3,817**
2006 January	313	1	12	325	4	2	10	304	E 13	317
February	293	1	11	304	3	2	14	280	E 12	292
2-Month Total	**606**	**1**	**23**	**630**	**7**	**4**	**24**	**584**	**E 25**	**609**
2005 2-Month Total	**616**	**1**	**24**	**641**	**6**	**3**	**27**	**590**	**E 27**	**617**
2004 2-Month Total	**634**	**1**	**26**	**661**	**4**	**4**	**40**	**593**	**E 28**	**621**

[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.

E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

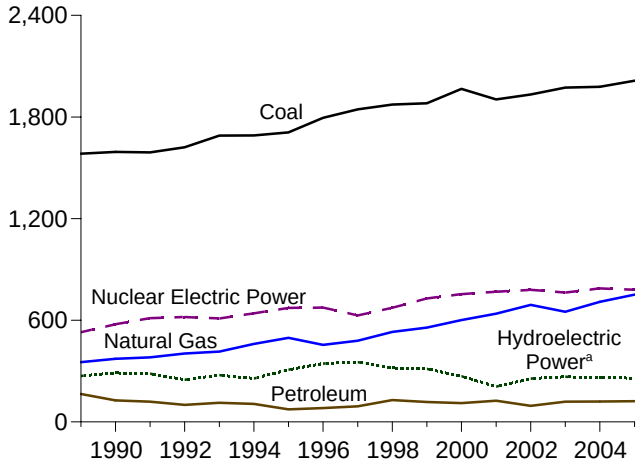
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

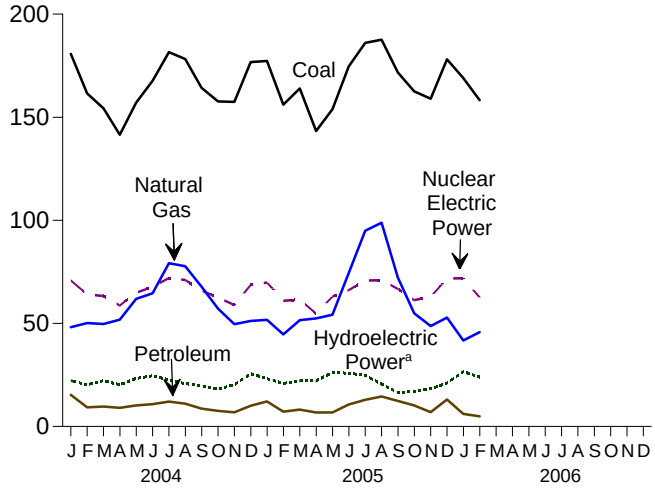
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

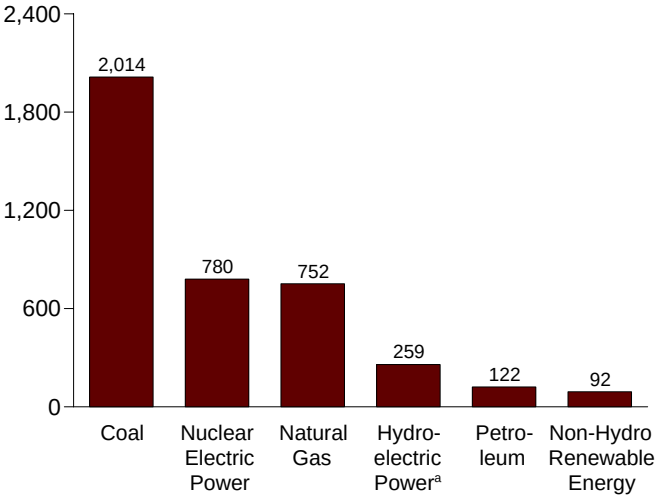
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2005



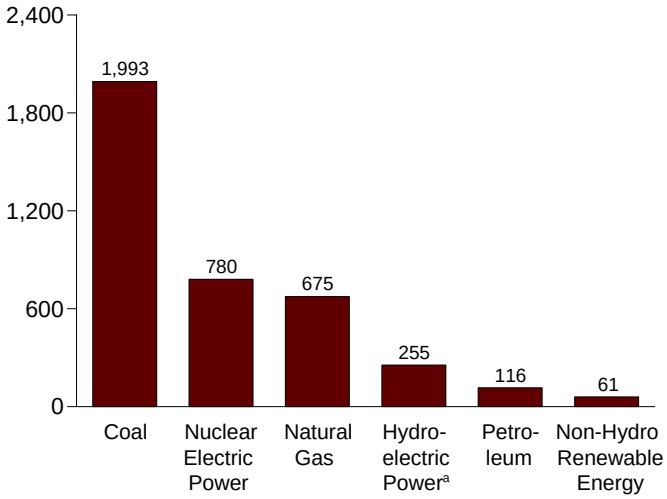
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



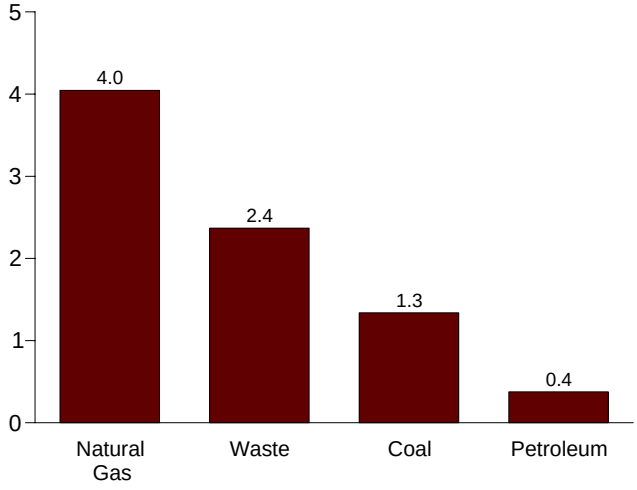
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2005



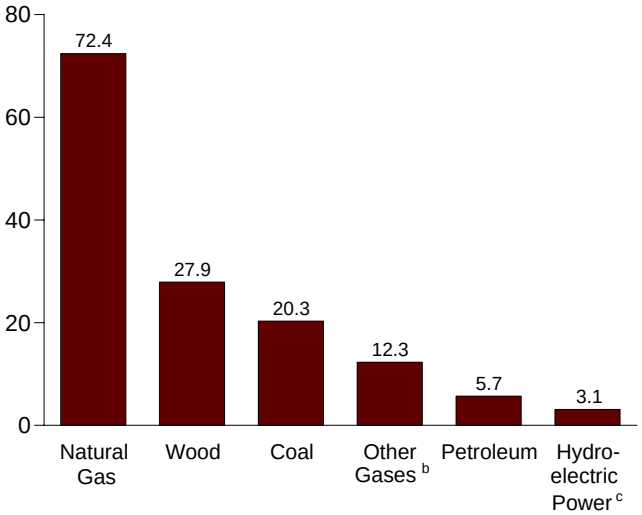
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2005



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2005



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2005



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

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

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

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

	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Renewable Energy						
							Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total[i]
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]				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
February	158,251	4,929	45,753	1,302	62,616	-455	24,432	3,013	1,845	1,126	19	1,368	304,456
2-Month Total	**327,249**	**10,987**	**87,489**	**2,656**	**134,527**	**-991**	**51,517**	**6,419**	**3,908**	**2,380**	**31**	**2,987**	**629,702**
2005 2-Month Total	**333,399**	**19,314**	**96,376**	**2,498**	**130,775**	**-1,068**	**45,146**	**6,248**	**3,773**	**2,386**	**21**	**1,682**	**641,168**
2004 2-Month Total	**342,222**	**24,666**	**98,291**	**2,728**	**134,908**	**-1,460**	**43,897**	**6,238**	**3,698**	**2,509**	**23**	**2,021**	**660,826**

[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	Hydroelectric Pumped Storage[e]	Renewable Energy						
							Conventional Hydroelectric Power	Biomass		Geothermal	Solar[h]	Wind	Total[i]
	Coal[a]	Petroleum[b]	Natural Gas[c]	Other Gases[d]				Wood[f]	Waste[g]				
1973 Total	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**NA**	**83,479**	**([j])**	**272,083**	**130**	**198**	**1,966**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,860,710**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**NA**	**172,505**	**([j])**	**300,047**	**18**	**174**	**3,246**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,917,649**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**NA**	**251,116**	**([j])**	**276,021**	**275**	**158**	**5,073**	**NA**	**NA**	**2,286,439**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**NA**	**383,691**	**([j])**	**281,149**	**743**	**640**	**9,325**	**11**	**6**	**2,469,841**
1990 Total[k]	**1,572,109**	**118,864**	**309,486**	**621**	**576,862**	**-3,508**	**289,753**	**7,032**	**11,500**	**15,434**	**367**	**2,789**	**2,901,322**
1995 Total	**1,686,056**	**68,146**	**419,179**	**1,927**	**673,402**	**-2,725**	**305,410**	**7,597**	**17,986**	**13,378**	**497**	**3,164**	**3,194,230**
1996 Total	**1,771,973**	**74,783**	**378,757**	**1,341**	**674,729**	**-3,088**	**341,159**	**8,386**	**17,816**	**14,329**	**521**	**3,234**	**3,284,141**
1997 Total	**1,820,762**	**86,479**	**399,596**	**1,533**	**628,644**	**-4,040**	**350,648**	**8,680**	**18,485**	**14,726**	**511**	**3,288**	**3,329,375**
1998 Total	**1,850,193**	**122,211**	**449,293**	**2,315**	**673,702**	**-4,467**	**317,867**	**8,608**	**19,233**	**14,774**	**502**	**3,026**	**3,457,416**
1999 Total	**1,858,618**	**111,539**	**472,996**	**1,607**	**728,254**	**-6,097**	**314,663**	**8,961**	**19,493**	**14,827**	**495**	**4,488**	**3,529,982**
2000 Total	**1,943,111**	**105,192**	**517,978**	**2,028**	**753,893**	**-5,539**	**271,338**	**8,916**	**20,307**	**14,093**	**493**	**5,593**	**3,637,529**
2001 Total	**1,882,826**	**119,149**	**554,940**	**586**	**768,826**	**-8,823**	**213,749**	**8,294**	**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
February	156,521	4,540	40,284	317	62,616	-455	24,146	853	1,583	1,126	19	1,368	292,933
2-Month Total	**323,636**	**10,156**	**76,120**	**671**	**134,527**	**-991**	**50,880**	**1,777**	**3,350**	**2,380**	**31**	**2,987**	**605,549**
2005 2-Month Total	**329,853**	**18,073**	**83,941**	**441**	**130,775**	**-1,068**	**44,536**	**1,625**	**3,227**	**2,386**	**21**	**1,682**	**615,514**
2004 2-Month Total	**338,498**	**23,279**	**84,891**	**480**	**134,908**	**-1,460**	**43,277**	**1,644**	**3,156**	**2,509**	**23**	**2,021**	**633,574**

[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 utilites and independent power producers.

NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 7.2c Electricity Net Generation: Commercial and Industrial Sectors

(Subset of Table 7.2a; Million Kilowatthours)

	Commercial Sector[a]					Industrial Sector[b]							
				Biomass							Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Total[g]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[h]	Hydroelectric Power[i]	Wood[j]	Waste[f]	Total[k]
1989 Total	**736**	**558**	**2,155**	**527**	**4,251**	**20,677**	**4,955**	**53,179**	**7,297**	**2,722**	**21,557**	**893**	**114,828**
1990 Total	**796**	**589**	**3,272**	**812**	**5,837**	**21,107**	**7,169**	**60,007**	**9,641**	**2,975**	**25,379**	**949**	**130,830**
1995 Total	**998**	**379**	**5,162**	**1,519**	**8,232**	**22,372**	**6,030**	**71,717**	**11,943**	**5,304**	**28,868**	**900**	**151,025**
1996 Total	**1,051**	**369**	**5,249**	**2,176**	**9,030**	**22,172**	**6,260**	**71,049**	**13,015**	**5,878**	**28,354**	**919**	**151,017**
1997 Total	**1,040**	**427**	**4,725**	**2,342**	**8,701**	**23,214**	**5,649**	**75,078**	**11,814**	**5,685**	**28,225**	**882**	**154,097**
1998 Total	**985**	**383**	**4,879**	**2,335**	**8,748**	**22,337**	**6,206**	**77,085**	**11,170**	**5,349**	**27,693**	**880**	**154,132**
1999 Total	**995**	**434**	**4,607**	**2,393**	**8,563**	**21,474**	**6,088**	**78,793**	**12,519**	**4,758**	**28,060**	**686**	**156,264**
2000 Total	**1,097**	**432**	**4,262**	**1,985**	**7,903**	**22,056**	**5,597**	**78,798**	**11,927**	**4,135**	**28,652**	**839**	**156,673**
2001 Total	**995**	**438**	**4,434**	**1,464**	**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
February	111	24	267	182	595	1,620	365	5,203	986	276	2,158	80	10,928
2-Month Total	**229**	**45**	**537**	**379**	**1,216**	**3,383**	**786**	**10,832**	**1,985**	**614**	**4,639**	**178**	**22,937**
2005 2-Month Total	**227**	**100**	**645**	**370**	**1,367**	**3,318**	**1,141**	**11,791**	**2,056**	**589**	**4,619**	**176**	**24,287**
2004 2-Month Total	**236**	**114**	**628**	**354**	**1,349**	**3,488**	**1,272**	**12,772**	**2,248**	**606**	**4,591**	**188**	**25,902**

[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.

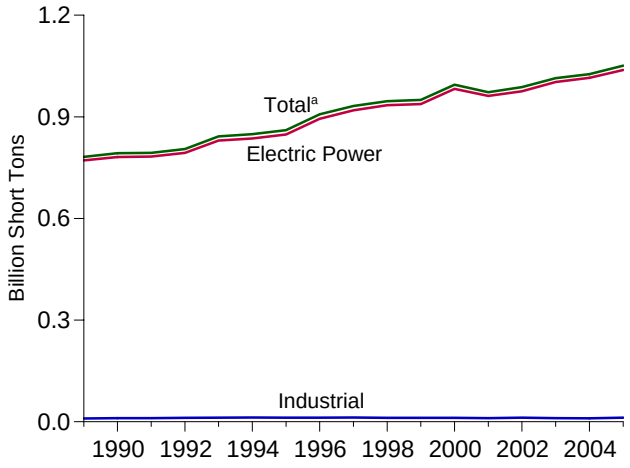
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

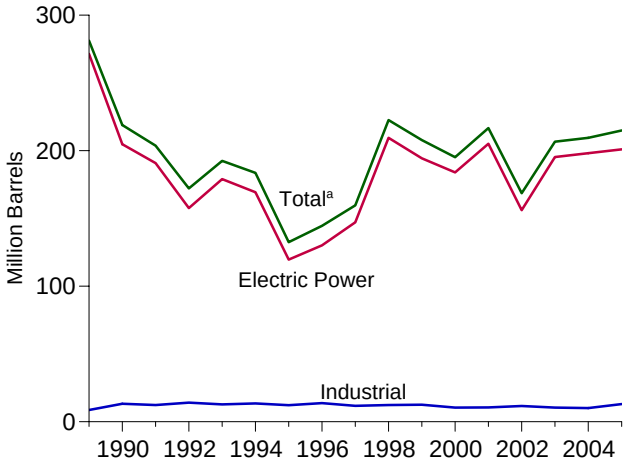
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

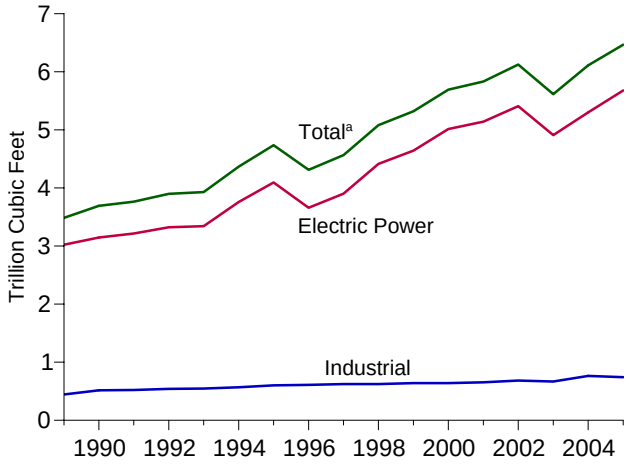
Coal by Sector, 1989-2005



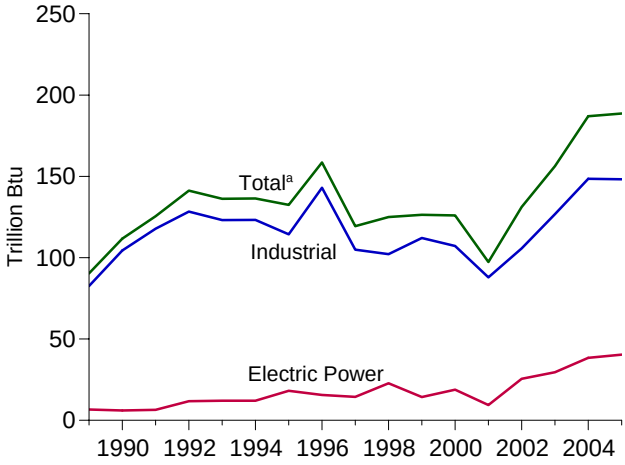
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2005



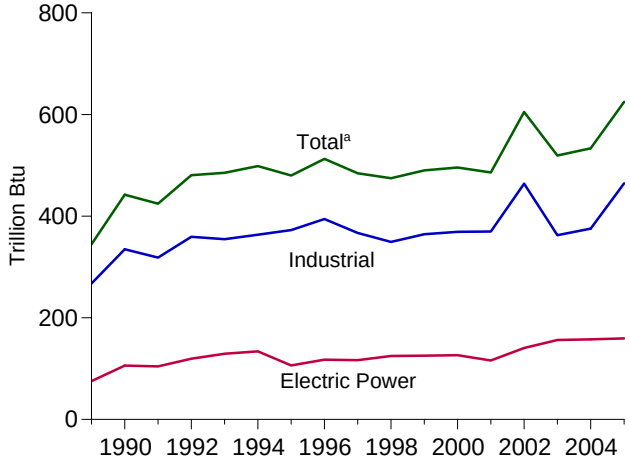
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2005



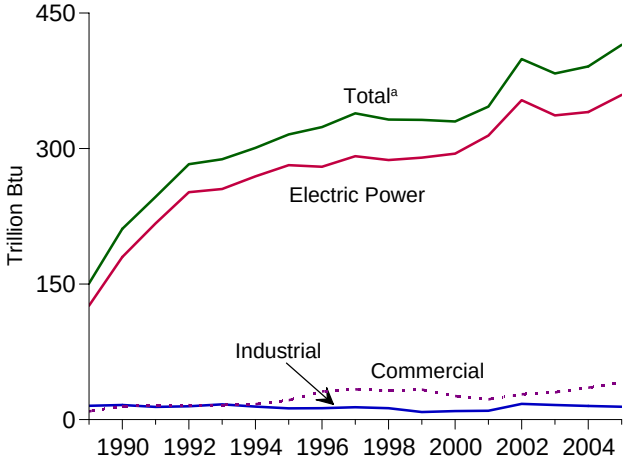
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2005



Wood by Sector, 1989-2005



Waste by Sector, 1989-2005



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

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

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

(Sum of Tables 7.3b and 7.3c)

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Gases[g]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**792,457**	**18,143**	**190,849**	**437**	**1,914**	**218,997**	**3,692**	**112**	**442**	**211**	**36**
1995 Total	**860,594**	**19,615**	**95,507**	**680**	**3,355**	**132,578**	**4,738**	**133**	**480**	**316**	**42**
1996 Total	**907,209**	**20,252**	**106,055**	**1,712**	**3,322**	**144,626**	**4,312**	**159**	**513**	**324**	**37**
1997 Total	**931,949**	**20,309**	**118,741**	**237**	**4,086**	**159,715**	**4,565**	**119**	**484**	**339**	**36**
1998 Total	**946,295**	**25,062**	**172,728**	**549**	**4,860**	**222,640**	**5,081**	**125**	**475**	**332**	**36**
1999 Total	**949,802**	**25,951**	**158,187**	**974**	**4,552**	**207,871**	**5,322**	**126**	**490**	**332**	**41**
2000 Total	**994,933**	**31,675**	**143,381**	**1,450**	**3,744**	**195,228**	**5,691**	**126**	**496**	**330**	**46**
2001 Total	**972,691**	**31,150**	**165,312**	**855**	**3,871**	**216,672**	**5,832**	**97**	**486**	**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
February	82,196	991	4,685	211	689	9,333	382	15	50	32	2
2-Month Total	**170,577**	**2,239**	**10,675**	**394**	**1,435**	**20,485**	**737**	**31**	**109**	**67**	**5**
2005 2-Month Total	**174,430**	**4,588**	**22,273**	**1,048**	**1,344**	**34,631**	**821**	**34**	**110**	**66**	**5**
2004 2-Month Total	**175,817**	**6,038**	**28,648**	**1,402**	**1,382**	**43,000**	**852**	**31**	**92**	**63**	**8**

[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[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1973 Total	**389,212**	**47,058**	**513,190**	**NA**	**507**	**562,781**	**3,660**	**NA**	**1**	**2**	**NA**
1975 Total	**405,962**	**38,907**	**467,221**	**NA**	**70**	**506,479**	**3,158**	**NA**	**(s)**	**2**	**NA**
1980 Total	**569,274**	**29,051**	**391,163**	**NA**	**179**	**421,110**	**3,682**	**NA**	**3**	**2**	**NA**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**14,635**	**158,779**	**NA**	**231**	**174,571**	**3,044**	**NA**	**8**	**7**	**NA**
1990 Total[k]	**781,301**	**16,394**	**183,285**	**25**	**1,008**	**204,745**	**3,147**	**6**	**106**	**180**	**(s)**
1995 Total	**847,854**	**18,066**	**88,895**	**441**	**2,452**	**119,663**	**4,094**	**18**	**106**	**282**	**2**
1996 Total	**894,400**	**18,472**	**98,795**	**567**	**2,467**	**130,168**	**3,660**	**16**	**117**	**280**	**2**
1997 Total	**919,009**	**18,646**	**112,423**	**130**	**3,201**	**147,202**	**3,903**	**14**	**117**	**292**	**1**
1998 Total	**934,126**	**23,166**	**165,875**	**411**	**3,999**	**209,447**	**4,416**	**23**	**125**	**287**	**2**
1999 Total	**937,888**	**23,875**	**151,921**	**514**	**3,607**	**194,345**	**4,644**	**14**	**125**	**290**	**1**
2000 Total	**982,713**	**29,722**	**138,047**	**403**	**3,155**	**183,946**	**5,014**	**19**	**126**	**294**	**1**
2001 Total	**961,523**	**29,056**	**159,150**	**374**	**3,308**	**205,119**	**5,142**	**9**	**116**	**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)
February	81,157	906	4,200	117	621	8,327	327	4	14	27	(s)
2-Month Total	**168,400**	**2,063**	**9,656**	**221**	**1,295**	**18,414**	**625**	**8**	**28**	**58**	**(s)**
2005 2-Month Total	**172,295**	**3,995**	**20,709**	**823**	**1,222**	**31,640**	**691**	**8**	**27**	**56**	**(s)**
2004 2-Month Total	**173,900**	**5,475**	**27,425**	**1,166**	**1,272**	**40,428**	**710**	**7**	**27**	**54**	**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 and independent power producers.

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

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

Notes and Sources: See end of section.

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

	Commercial Sector[a]				Industrial Sector[b]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**414**	**1,165**	**18**	**9**	**9,707**	**8,688**	**444**	**83**	**267**	**15**	**37**
1990 Total	**417**	**953**	**28**	**15**	**10,740**	**13,299**	**517**	**104**	**335**	**16**	**36**
1995 Total	**569**	**649**	**43**	**21**	**12,171**	**12,265**	**601**	**114**	**373**	**13**	**40**
1996 Total	**656**	**645**	**42**	**31**	**12,153**	**13,813**	**610**	**143**	**394**	**13**	**35**
1997 Total	**630**	**790**	**39**	**34**	**12,311**	**11,723**	**623**	**105**	**367**	**14**	**36**
1998 Total	**440**	**802**	**41**	**32**	**11,728**	**12,392**	**625**	**102**	**349**	**13**	**35**
1999 Total	**481**	**931**	**39**	**33**	**11,432**	**12,595**	**639**	**112**	**364**	**8**	**39**
2000 Total	**514**	**823**	**37**	**26**	**11,706**	**10,459**	**640**	**107**	**369**	**10**	**45**
2001 Total	**532**	**1,023**	**36**	**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
February	63	64	3	3	977	941	51	12	37	1	2
2-Month Total	**134**	**123**	**6**	**7**	**2,044**	**1,947**	**106**	**24**	**81**	**3**	**5**
2005 2-Month Total	**127**	**332**	**7**	**6**	**2,008**	**2,660**	**124**	**26**	**83**	**3**	**5**
2004 2-Month Total	**112**	**287**	**7**	**6**	**1,805**	**2,286**	**134**	**25**	**65**	**3**	**5**

[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.

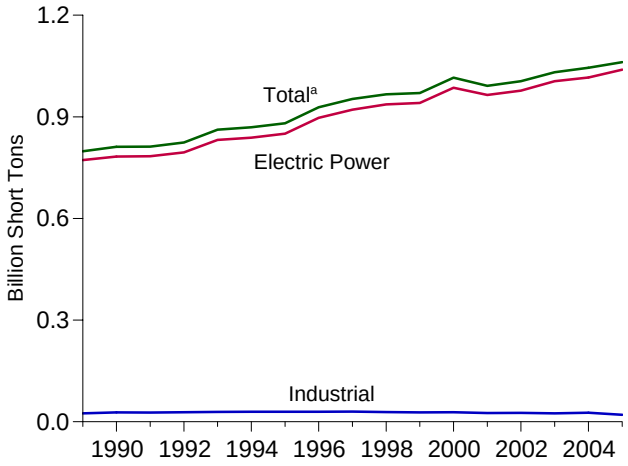
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

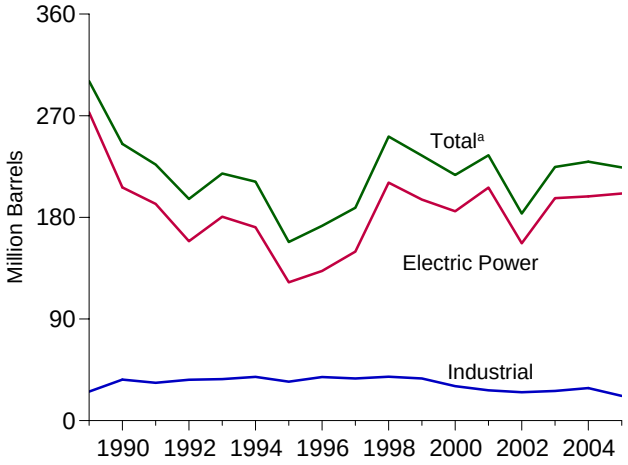
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

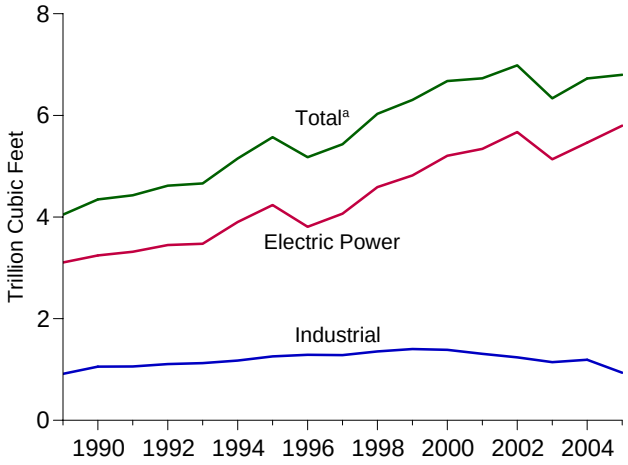
Coal by Sector, 1989-2005



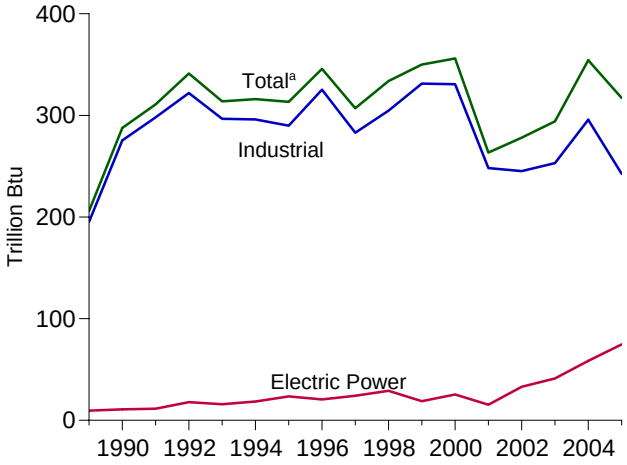
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2005



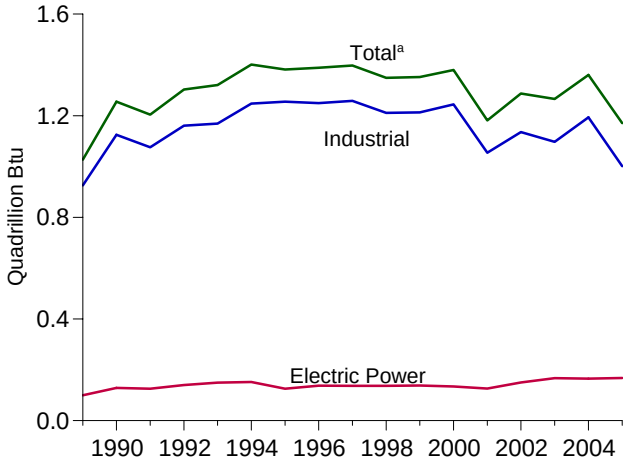
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2005



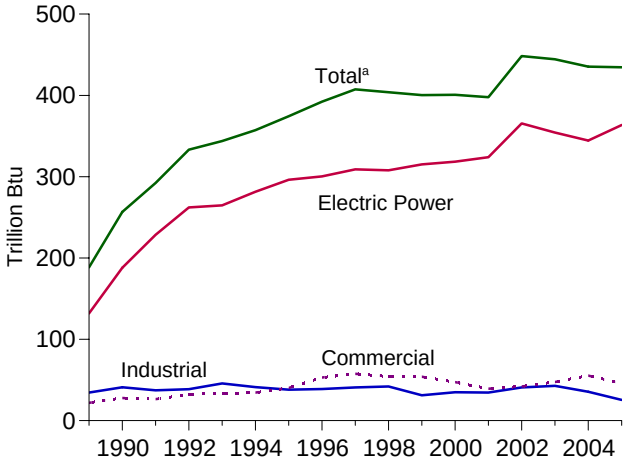
Other Gases[b] by Sector, 1989-2005



Wood by Sector, 1989-2005



Waste by Sector, 1989-2005



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

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

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

	Coal[a]	Petroleum					Natural Gas[f]	Other Gases[g]	Biomass		Other[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**798,181**	**29,143**	**266,211**	**656**	**915**	**300,583**	**4,049**	**206**	**1,028**	**189**	**88**
1990 Total	**811,538**	**20,194**	**209,314**	**1,332**	**2,832**	**244,998**	**4,346**	**288**	**1,256**	**257**	**86**
1995 Total	**881,012**	**21,697**	**112,168**	**1,322**	**4,590**	**158,140**	**5,572**	**313**	**1,382**	**374**	**97**
1996 Total	**928,015**	**22,444**	**124,607**	**2,468**	**4,596**	**172,499**	**5,178**	**346**	**1,389**	**392**	**91**
1997 Total	**952,955**	**22,893**	**134,623**	**526**	**6,095**	**188,517**	**5,433**	**307**	**1,397**	**407**	**103**
1998 Total	**966,615**	**30,006**	**189,267**	**1,230**	**6,196**	**251,486**	**6,030**	**334**	**1,349**	**404**	**95**
1999 Total	**970,175**	**30,616**	**172,319**	**1,812**	**5,989**	**234,694**	**6,305**	**350**	**1,352**	**400**	**101**
2000 Total	**1,015,398**	**34,572**	**156,673**	**2,904**	**4,669**	**217,494**	**6,677**	**356**	**1,380**	**401**	**109**
2001 Total	**991,635**	**33,724**	**177,137**	**1,418**	**4,532**	**234,940**	**6,731**	**263**	**1,182**	**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
February	83,081	1,070	5,244	242	709	10,103	408	24	99	33	3
2-Month Total	**172,431**	**2,389**	**11,964**	**488**	**1,477**	**22,225**	**791**	**49**	**211**	**71**	**6**
2005 2-Month Total	**176,259**	**4,693**	**23,511**	**1,143**	**1,384**	**36,267**	**879**	**57**	**207**	**69**	**6**
2004 2-Month Total	**179,177**	**6,684**	**31,299**	**1,746**	**1,478**	**47,118**	**946**	**60**	**228**	**70**	**15**

[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[j]
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]			Wood[h]	Waste[i]	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**772,190**	**26,156**	**244,179**	**10**	**517**	**272,931**	**3,105**	**9**	**100**	**132**	**3**
1990 Total	**782,567**	**16,567**	**184,915**	**26**	**1,008**	**206,550**	**3,245**	**11**	**129**	**188**	**(s)**
1995 Total	**850,230**	**18,553**	**90,023**	**499**	**2,674**	**122,447**	**4,237**	**24**	**125**	**296**	**2**
1996 Total	**896,921**	**18,780**	**99,951**	**653**	**2,642**	**132,593**	**3,807**	**20**	**138**	**300**	**2**
1997 Total	**921,364**	**18,989**	**113,669**	**152**	**3,372**	**149,668**	**4,065**	**24**	**137**	**309**	**1**
1998 Total	**936,619**	**23,300**	**166,528**	**431**	**4,102**	**210,769**	**4,588**	**29**	**137**	**308**	**2**
1999 Total	**940,922**	**24,058**	**152,493**	**544**	**3,735**	**195,769**	**4,820**	**19**	**138**	**315**	**1**
2000 Total	**985,821**	**30,016**	**138,513**	**454**	**3,275**	**185,358**	**5,206**	**25**	**134**	**318**	**1**
2001 Total	**964,433**	**29,274**	**159,504**	**377**	**3,427**	**206,291**	**5,342**	**15**	**126**	**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)
February	81,220	908	4,202	118	621	8,332	337	5	14	28	(s)
2-Month Total	**168,533**	**2,066**	**9,662**	**223**	**1,295**	**18,427**	**645**	**12**	**30**	**59**	**(s)**
2005 2-Month Total	**172,434**	**4,015**	**20,714**	**843**	**1,223**	**31,688**	**709**	**15**	**28**	**57**	**(s)**
2004 2-Month Total	**174,113**	**5,570**	**27,427**	**1,172**	**1,273**	**40,534**	**735**	**9**	**28**	**55**	**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.

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

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

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

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

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

	Commercial Sector[a]				Industrial Sector[b]						
				Biomass					Biomass		
	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Waste[f]	Coal[c]	Petroleum[d]	Natural Gas[e]	Other Gases[g]	Wood[h]	Waste[f]	Other[i]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1989 Total	**1,125**	**1,967**	**30**	**22**	**24,867**	**25,685**	**914**	**195**	**926**	**35**	**85**
1990 Total	**1,191**	**2,056**	**46**	**28**	**27,781**	**36,392**	**1,055**	**275**	**1,125**	**41**	**86**
1995 Total	**1,419**	**1,245**	**78**	**40**	**29,363**	**34,448**	**1,258**	**290**	**1,255**	**38**	**95**
1996 Total	**1,660**	**1,246**	**82**	**53**	**29,434**	**38,661**	**1,289**	**325**	**1,249**	**39**	**89**
1997 Total	**1,738**	**1,584**	**87**	**58**	**29,853**	**37,265**	**1,282**	**283**	**1,259**	**41**	**102**
1998 Total	**1,443**	**1,807**	**87**	**54**	**28,553**	**38,910**	**1,355**	**305**	**1,211**	**42**	**93**
1999 Total	**1,490**	**1,613**	**84**	**54**	**27,763**	**37,312**	**1,401**	**331**	**1,213**	**31**	**99**
2000 Total	**1,547**	**1,615**	**85**	**47**	**28,031**	**30,520**	**1,386**	**331**	**1,244**	**35**	**108**
2001 Total	**1,448**	**1,832**	**79**	**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
February	160	104	4	4	1,702	1,666	67	18	84	2	3
2-Month Total	**333**	**195**	**8**	**7**	**3,566**	**3,603**	**138**	**37**	**180**	**5**	**5**
2005 2-Month Total	**340**	**429**	**10**	**7**	**3,486**	**4,151**	**160**	**42**	**178**	**4**	**6**
2004 2-Month Total	**386**	**559**	**12**	**9**	**4,678**	**6,025**	**200**	**50**	**200**	**6**	**12**

[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.

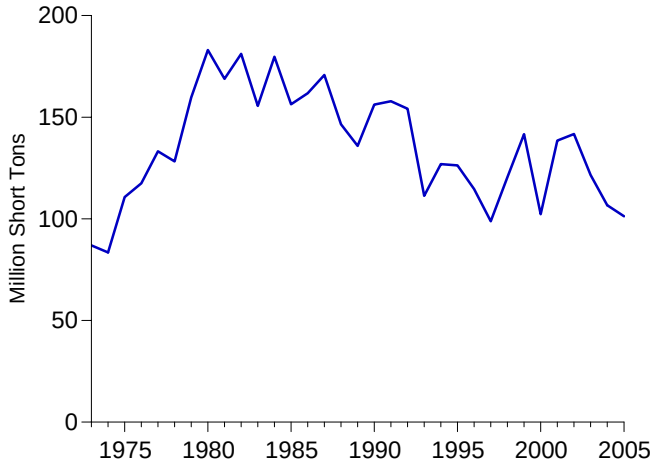
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District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

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

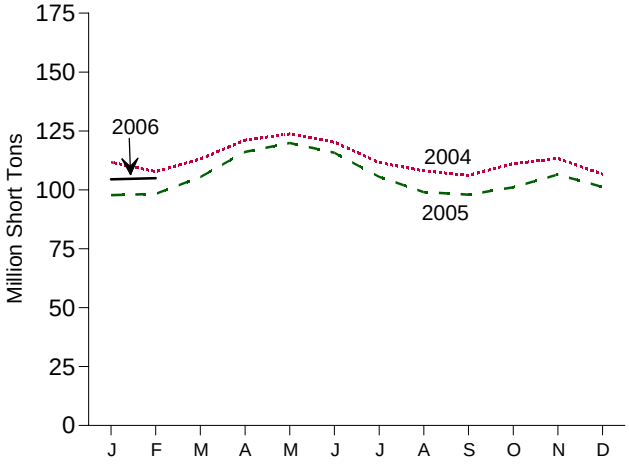
Sources: • **1989-1997:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906,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

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

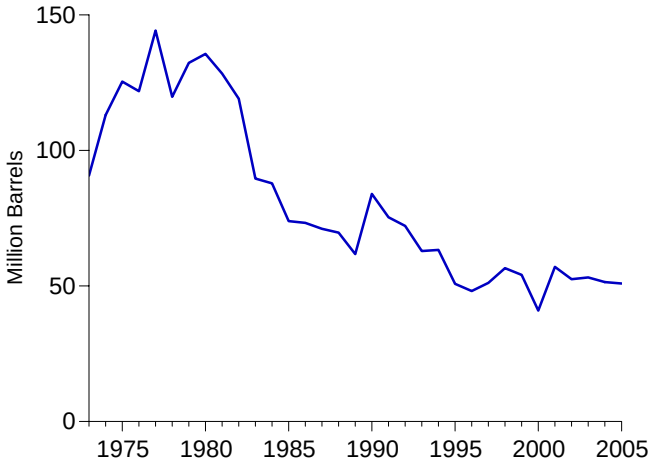
Coal, 1973-2005



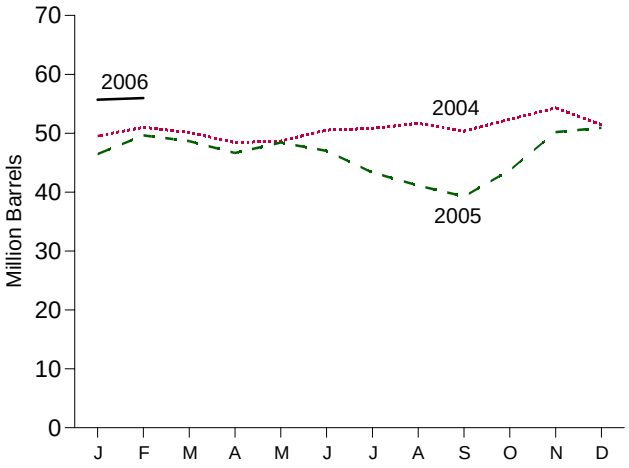
Coal, Monthly



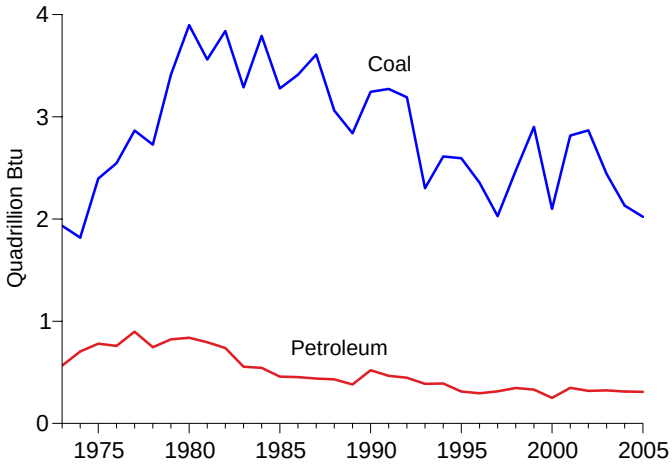
Total Petroleum, 1973-2005



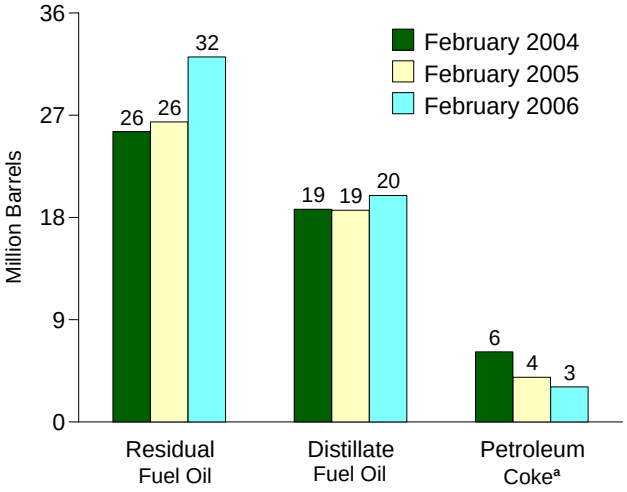
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2005



Petroleum by Type, End of Month



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

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

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

	Coal[a]	Petroleum				
		Distillate Fuel Oil[b]	Residual Fuel Oil[c]	Other Liquids[d]	Petroleum Coke[e]	Total[e]
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1973 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
February	104,979	19,932	32,134	812	619	55,973

[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.

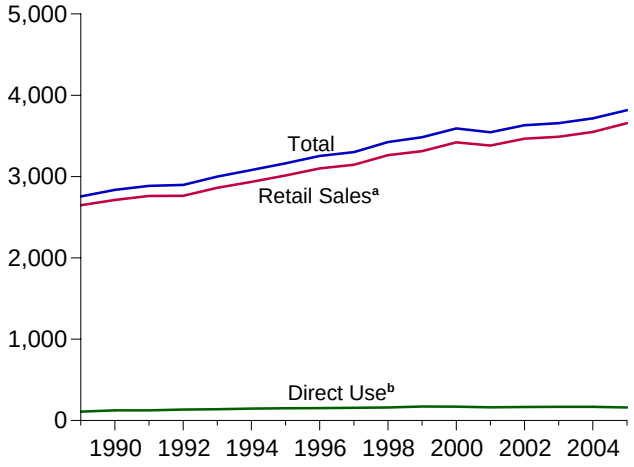
Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent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

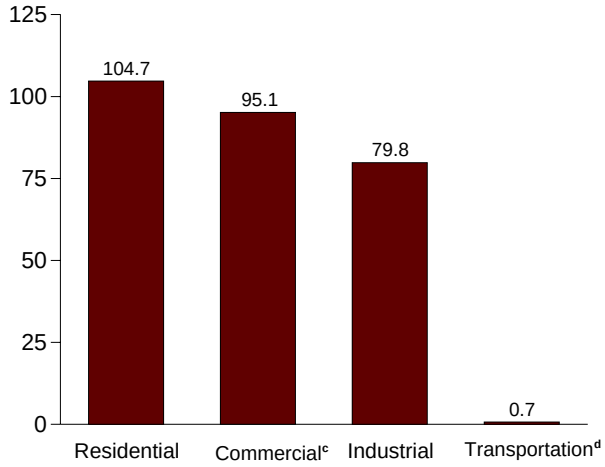
Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant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

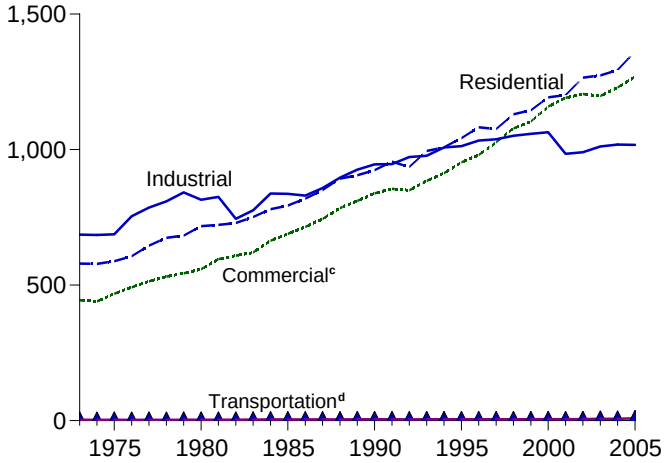
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2005



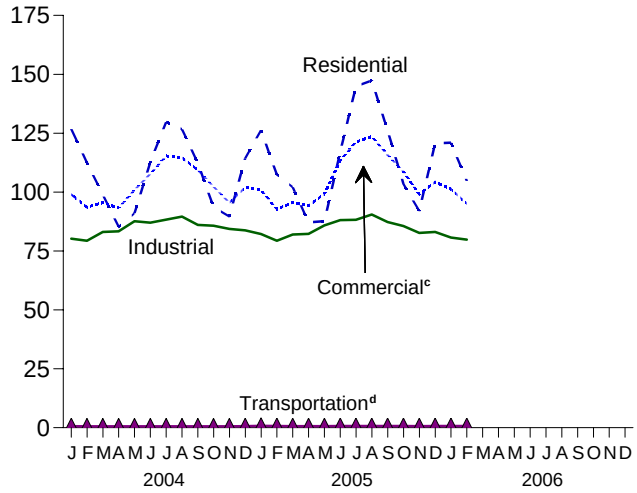
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, February 2006



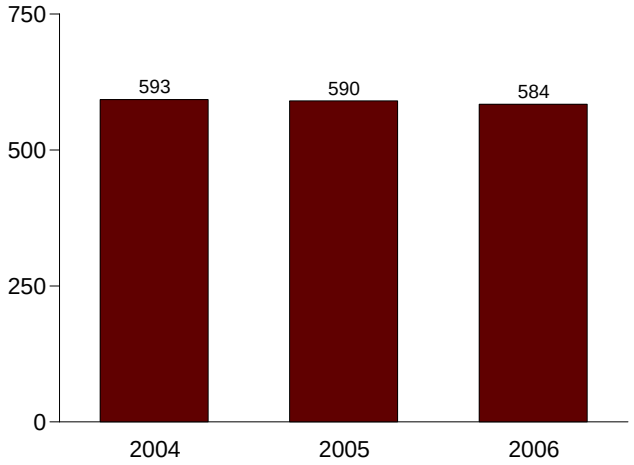
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, 1973-2005



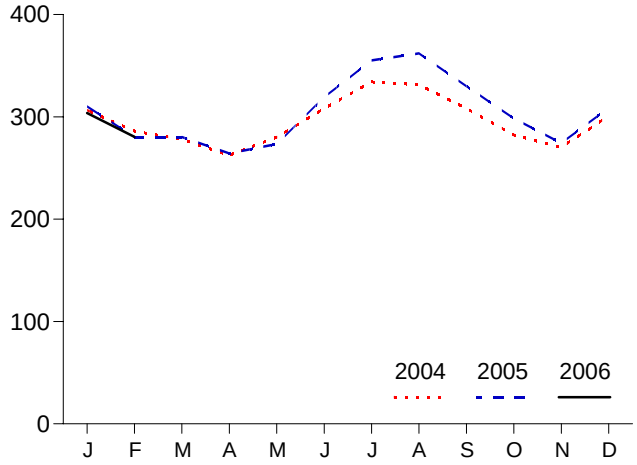
Retail Sales[a] by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales[a] Total, January-February



Retail Sales[a] Total, Monthly



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

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales[a]							Discontinued Retail Sales Series	
	Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial[c]	Transportation[d]	Total Retail Sales[e]	Direct Use[f]	Total End Use[g]	*Commercial (Old)*[h]	*Other (Old)*[i]
1973 Total	**579,231**	**E 444,505**	**686,085**	**E 3,087**	**1,712,909**	**NA**	**1,712,909**	***388,266***	***59,326***
1975 Total	**588,140**	**E 468,296**	**687,680**	**E 2,974**	**1,747,091**	**NA**	**1,747,091**	***403,049***	***68,222***
1980 Total	**717,495**	**558,643**	**815,067**	**3,244**	**2,094,449**	**NA**	**2,094,449**	***488,155***	***73,732***
1985 Total	**793,934**	**689,121**	**836,772**	**4,147**	**2,323,974**	**NA**	**2,323,974**	***605,989***	***87,279***
1990 Total	**924,019**	**838,263**	**945,522**	**4,751**	**2,712,555**	**124,529**	**2,837,084**	***751,027***	***91,988***
1995 Total	**1,042,501**	**953,117**	**1,012,693**	**4,975**	**3,013,287**	**150,677**	**3,163,963**	***862,685***	***95,407***
1996 Total	**1,082,512**	**980,061**	**1,033,631**	**4,923**	**3,101,127**	**152,638**	**3,253,765**	***887,445***	***97,539***
1997 Total	**1,075,880**	**1,026,626**	**1,038,197**	**4,907**	**3,145,610**	**156,239**	**3,301,849**	***928,633***	***102,901***
1998 Total	**1,130,109**	**1,077,957**	**1,051,203**	**4,962**	**3,264,231**	**160,866**	**3,425,097**	***979,401***	***103,518***
1999 Total	**1,144,923**	**1,103,821**	**1,058,217**	**5,126**	**3,312,087**	**171,629**	**3,483,716**	***1,001,996***	***106,952***
2000 Total	**1,192,446**	**1,159,347**	**1,064,239**	**5,382**	**3,421,414**	**170,943**	**3,592,357**	***1,055,232***	***109,496***
2001 Total	**1,201,148**	**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**	**E 168,470**	**3,716,688**	**–**	**–**
2005 January	126,303	100,874	82,178	755	310,111	E 14,026	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	**1,362,285**	**1,268,704**	**1,017,208**	**8,274**	**3,656,472**	**E 160,549**	**3,817,021**	**–**	**–**
2006 January	120,979	101,287	80,736	725	303,727	E 13,119	316,845	–	–
February	104,727	95,129	79,850	687	280,393	E 11,969	292,362	–	–
2-Month Total	**225,706**	**196,416**	**160,586**	**1,413**	**584,120**	**E 25,087**	**609,207**	**–**	**–**
2005 2-Month Total	**233,720**	**193,610**	**161,535**	**1,474**	**590,339**	**E 26,647**	**616,986**	**–**	**–**
2004 2-Month Total	**239,282**	**192,612**	**159,595**	**1,227**	**592,716**	**E 28,305**	**621,022**	**–**	**–**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity

Note. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31-33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/forms/eia860/eia860.doc.

Table 7.1 Sources:

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial Sector: Table 7.2c.

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

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

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

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

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

End Use: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources:
1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report."
1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility."
2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."
2004 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 February 2006 was 63 net terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of electricity, 3 percent higher than the level in February 2005.

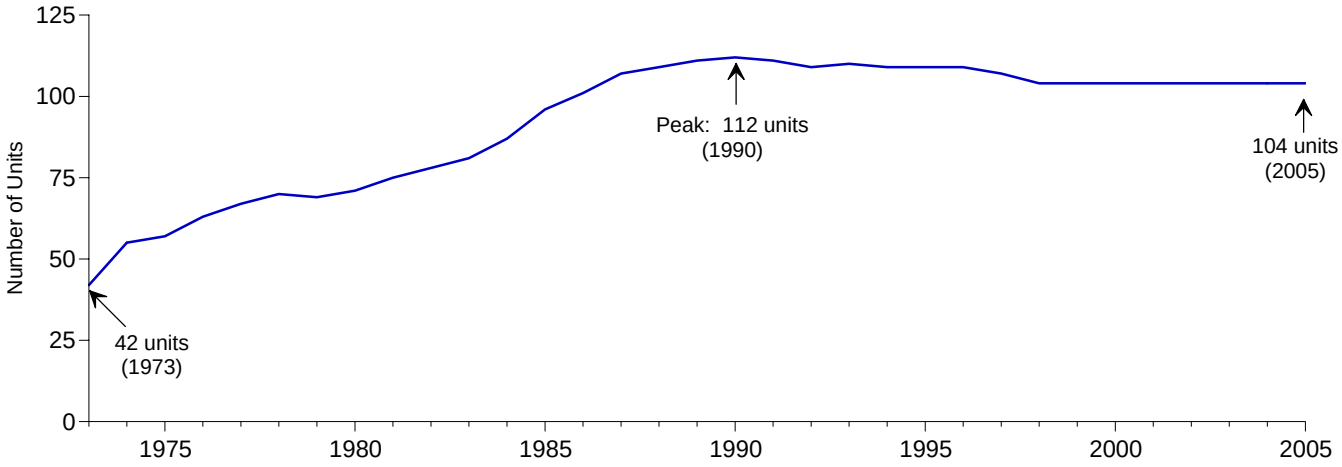
Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 93.4 percent in February 2006, 2.4 percentage points higher than the capacity factor in February 2005.

The nuclear share of total electricity net generation in February 2006 was 20.6 percent, compared with 20.5 percent 1 year earlier.

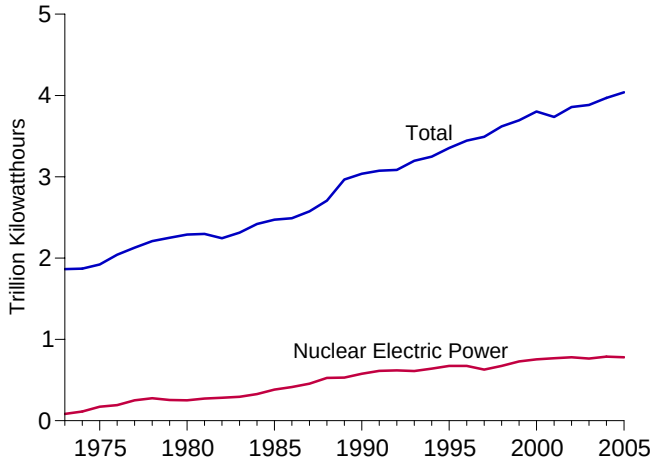
On February 28, 2006, there were 104 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capacity of 99.8 million kilowatts of electricity.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

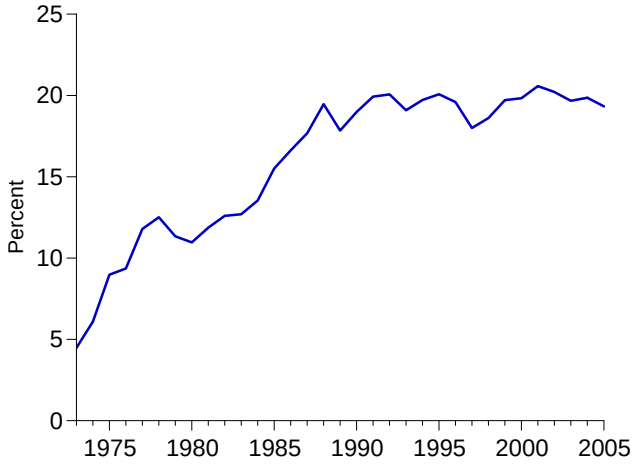
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2005



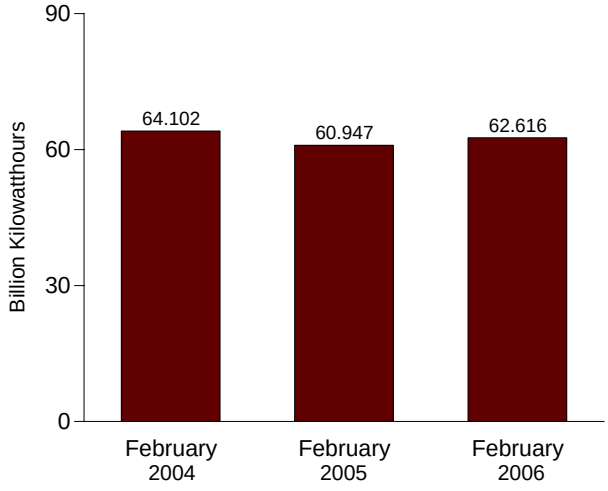
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2005



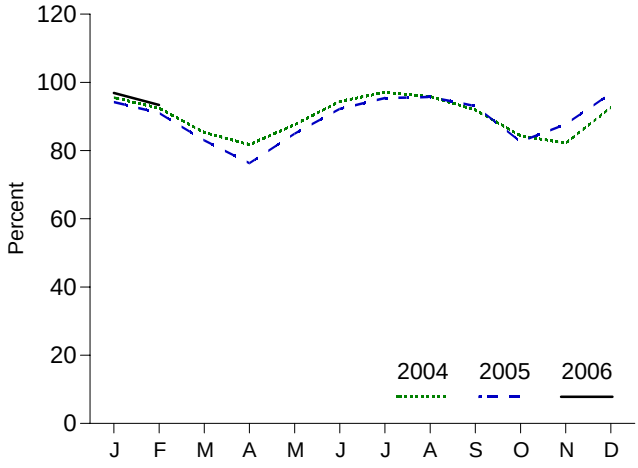
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2005



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	R 99.773	71,912	22.1	R 96.9
February	104	99.773	62,616	20.6	93.4
2-Month Total	**104**	**99.773**	**134,527**	**21.4**	**95.2**
2005 2-Month Total	**104**	**99.628**	**130,775**	**20.4**	**92.7**
2004 2-Month Total	**104**	**99.628**	**134,908**	**20.4**	**94.0**

[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 intenton to have the unit resume operation in 2007—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 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.

R=Revised.

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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 $55.82 per barrel in February 2006, 33 percent above the level of February 2005. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in March 2006 was estimated at $53.14 per barrel, 16 percent higher than the March 2005 level. The average cost of domestic crude oil in March 2006 was estimated at $58.60 per barrel, 20 percent more than the March 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 February 2006 was $1.25 per gallon, 1 percent higher than the previous month's price and 54 percent higher than the February 2005 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in February 2006 was $1.20 per gallon, 1 percent higher than the January 2006 price and 60 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 February 2006 was $1.86 per gallon, 1 percent higher than the previous month's average price and 35 percent higher than the February 2005 average price.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The March 2006 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was an estimated $2.39 per gallon, 3 percent higher than the February 2006 price and 23 percent higher than the March 2005 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all end users was $1.86 per gallon in February 2006, 2 percent lower than the January 2006 price but 31 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

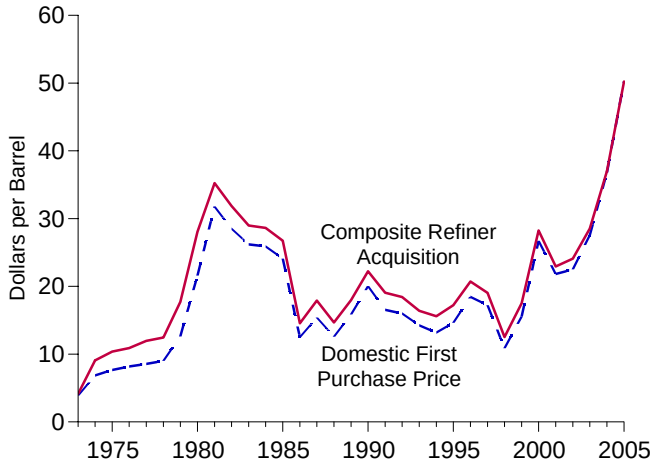
Electricity. The average retail price of electricity sold to all ultimate consumers in the United States in February 2006 was 8.42 cents per kilowatthour, 2 percent higher than the average price in February 2005. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in February 2006 averaged 9.81 cents per kilowatthour, 12 percent higher than the February 2005 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 9.09 cents per kilowatthour in February 2006, 11 percent higher than the February 2005 price. The price of electricity sold to transportation users in February 2006 averaged 7.41 cents per kilowatt-hour, 5 percent higher than the February 2005 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in February 2006 averaged 5.81 cents per kilowatthour, 15 percent higher than the price 1 year earlier.

Natural Gas. The average wellhead price of natural gas for February 2006 was estimated as $7.28 per thousand cubic feet, 30 percent higher than the February 2005 price.

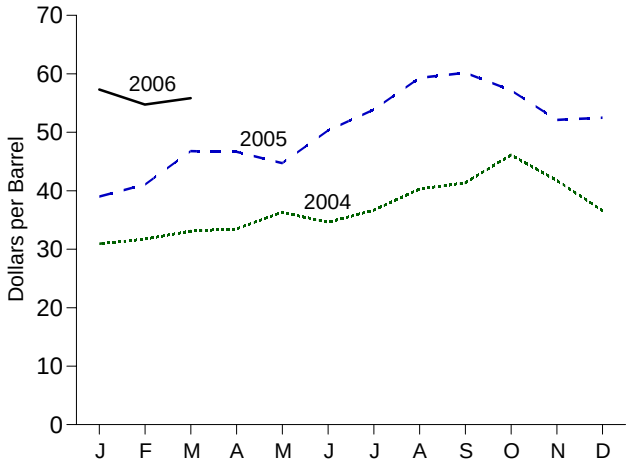
The average price of natural gas delivered to the electric power sector in January 2006 was $9.09 per thousand cubic feet, 38 percent higher than the January 2005 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in February 2006 was $13.99 per thousand cubic feet, 28 percent higher than the February 2005 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in February 2006 was $13.10 per thousand cubic feet, 32 percent higher than the February 2005 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in February 2006 was $9.35 per thousand cubic feet, 32 percent above the February 2005 price.

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

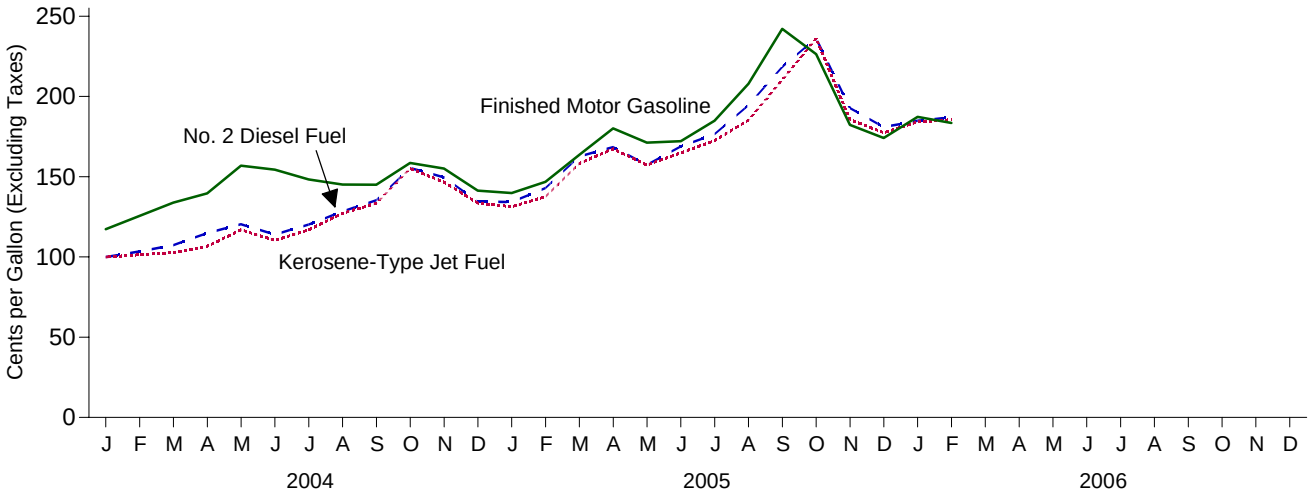
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2005



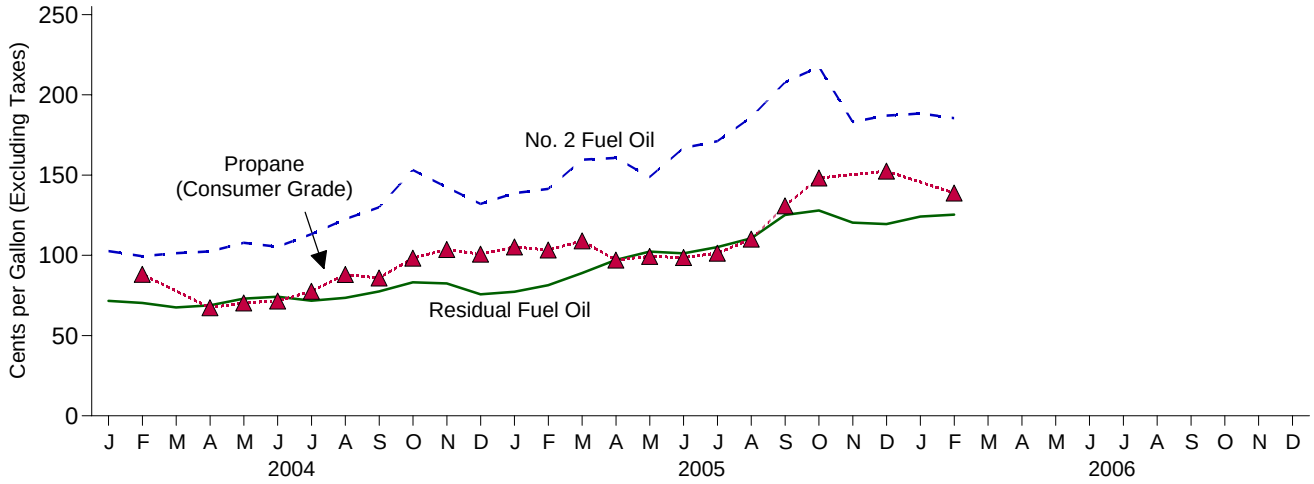
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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**	**[e] 6.41**	**[E] 4.17**	**[E] 4.08**	**[E] 4.15**
1975 Average	**7.67**	**11.18**	**12.70**	**8.39**	**13.93**	**10.38**
1980 Average	**21.59**	**32.37**	**33.67**	**24.23**	**33.89**	**28.07**
1985 Average	**24.09**	**25.84**	**26.67**	**26.66**	**26.99**	**26.75**
1990 Average	**20.03**	**20.37**	**21.13**	**22.59**	**21.76**	**22.22**
1995 Average	**14.62**	**15.69**	**16.78**	**17.33**	**17.14**	**17.23**
1996 Average	**18.46**	**19.32**	**20.31**	**20.77**	**20.64**	**20.71**
1997 Average	**17.23**	**16.94**	**18.11**	**19.61**	**18.53**	**19.04**
1998 Average	**10.87**	**10.76**	**11.84**	**13.18**	**12.04**	**12.52**
1999 Average	**15.56**	**16.47**	**17.23**	**17.90**	**17.26**	**17.51**
2000 Average	**26.72**	**26.27**	**27.53**	**29.11**	**27.70**	**28.26**
2001 Average	**21.84**	**20.46**	**21.82**	**24.33**	**22.00**	**22.95**
2002 Average	**22.51**	**22.63**	**23.91**	**24.65**	**23.71**	**24.10**
2003 Average	**27.56**	**25.86**	**27.69**	**29.82**	**27.71**	**28.53**
2004 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	48.82	51.03	56.52	49.97	52.13
December	53.22	[R] 49.90	[R] 51.96	55.89	50.85	52.51
Average	**50.26**	**[R] 47.59**	**49.34**	**52.93**	**48.85**	**50.23**
2006 January	[R] 57.85	[R] 53.79	[R] 55.40	60.12	55.90	57.32
February	[R] 55.82	[R] 50.37	[R] 51.92	[R] 59.02	[R] 52.66	[R] 54.74
March	NA	NA	NA	[E] 58.60	[E] 53.14	[E] 55.84

[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	49.88	50.88	46.94
December	53.74	55.82	45.83	59.33	W	([d])	48.22	[R] 48.72	[R] 52.00	[R] 47.67
Average	**52.48**	**51.89**	**42.99**	**55.95**	[R] **47.95**	**54.31**	**46.39**	[R] **47.22**	[R] **49.58**	[R] **45.78**
2006 January	[R] 59.28	W	[R] 50.22	[R] 63.78	W	W	[R] 52.56	[R] 52.32	[R] 55.95	[R] 52.25
February	57.67	51.18	48.27	59.92	W	W	50.89	50.00	52.49	49.03

[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	48.77	52.20	43.62	59.34	52.28	58.63	49.01	51.25	53.00	49.06
December	[R] 57.69	[R] 45.46	54.80	45.95	62.07	[R] 53.82	W	50.57	[R] 53.11	[R] 54.64	[R] 49.22
Average	**[R] 54.36**	**[R] 44.94**	**53.42**	**43.47**	**57.55**	**[R] 50.31**	**55.33**	**47.88**	**[R] 49.68**	**[R] 51.35**	**[R] 47.38**
2006 January	[R] 61.37	[R] 47.51	60.23	[R] 51.31	[R] 65.94	[R] 56.11	[R] 67.33	[R] 53.93	[R] 55.65	[R] 58.09	[R] 53.12
February	60.98	43.88	54.81	49.32	63.02	54.04	W	52.93	53.18	55.09	49.52

[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,* May 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
April	NA	275.7	296.7	280.1

[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
February	122.2	137.8	114.6	119.5	119.5	125.4

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,* May 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	106.9
Average	**167.2**	**208.4**	**172.8**	**179.0**	**162.8**	**174.5**	**91.7**
2006 January	174.9	[R] 218.7	[R] 182.4	[R] 191.6	[R] 175.6	181.0	[R] 104.3
February	166.0	209.6	182.5	184.7	171.1	180.6	97.4

[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,* May 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	219.6	177.4	NA	187.1	180.9	152.5
Average	**183.0**	**224.7**	**173.6**	**179.0**	**170.5**	**177.6**	**118.1**
2006 January	[R] 187.3	[R] 239.1	[R] 184.2	[R] 224.9	188.4	[R] 184.9	NA
February	183.5	232.4	185.5	218.8	185.5	187.0	138.8

[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,* May 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	219.8	228.3	230.9	232.4	228.5	240.8	242.2	225.2
Average	**198.6**	**195.6**	**198.7**	**206.2**	**199.8**	**200.3**	**210.5**	**216.3**	**197.3**
2006 January	224.7	220.5	229.7	R 234.8	R 234.5	R 229.4	R 242.6	R 245.3	R 226.6
February	223.8	219.0	227.6	232.4	231.4	230.4	240.5	242.1	223.2

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **1978-2004:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual, 2004,* Table 18. • **2005 and 2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly,* May 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	235.9	W	240.6	225.9	225.0	220.5	225.2	227.8	226.7	223.6	212.6
Average	**207.9**	**W**	**212.9**	**203.7**	**204.1**	**200.6**	**205.2**	**202.8**	**206.4**	**199.9**	**199.1**
2006 January	238.0	W	R 242.2	R 233.7	R 226.8	R 220.0	R 222.9	R 222.2	R 221.5	218.8	R 210.8
February	234.3	W	241.8	230.5	224.4	220.1	223.9	221.7	221.2	218.8	211.3

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,* May 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	248.3	219.6	219.5	230.8
Average	**212.1**	**238.6**	**214.9**	**206.1**	**205.0**
2006 January	215.6	R 249.8	R 220.3	218.3	R 232.8
February	R 219.3	R 254.4	R 218.5	R 223.0	R 231.0
March	NA	NA	NA	NA	E 239.0

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

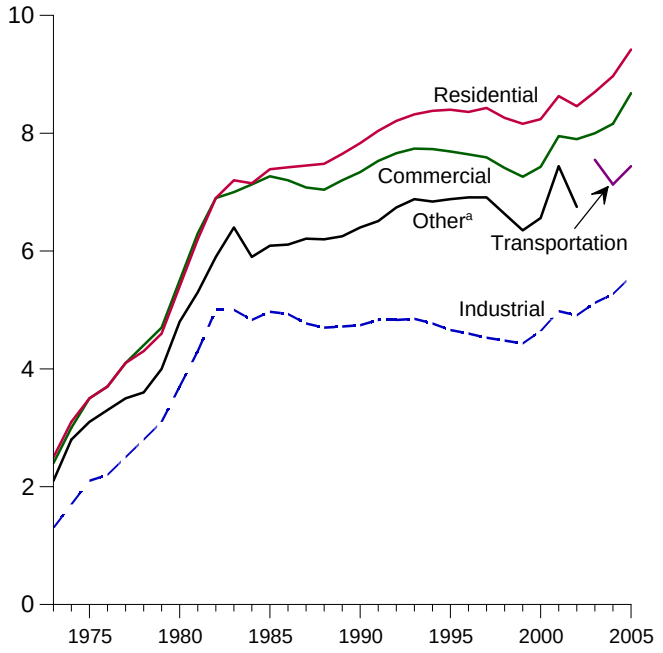
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

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,* May 2006, Table 18.

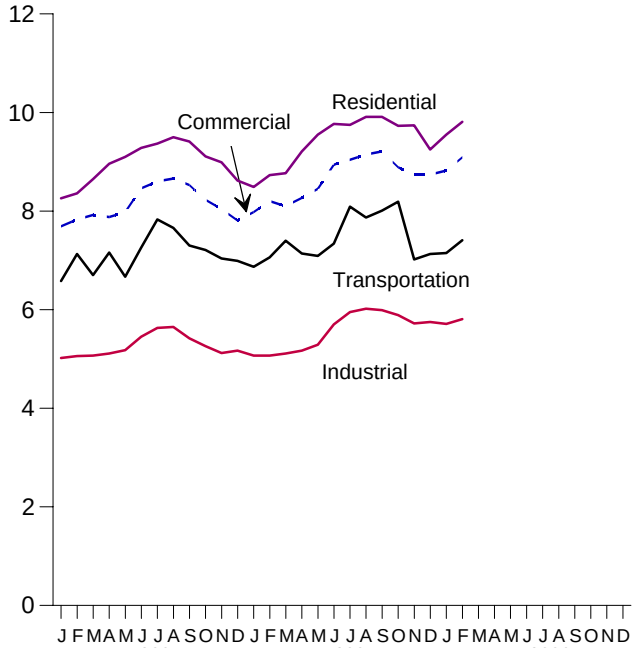
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Cents per Kilowatthour)

By Sector, 1973-2005



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

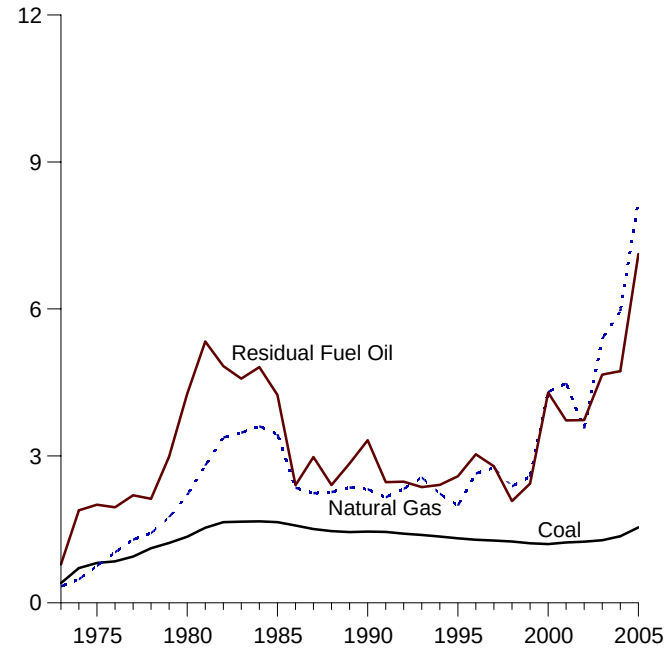
By Sector, Monthly



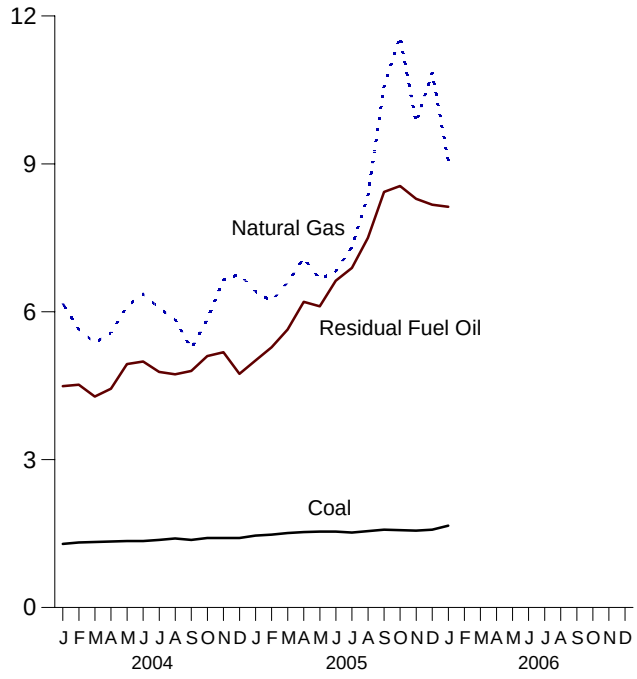
Note: Includes taxes.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.9.

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

Costs, 1973-2005



Costs, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html.
Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity

(Cents per Kilowatthour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial[a]	Industrial[b]	Transportation[c]	Other[d]	Total
1973 Average	**2.5**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**NA**	**2.1**	**2.0**
1975 Average	**3.5**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**NA**	**3.1**	**2.9**
1980 Average	**5.4**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**NA**	**4.8**	**4.7**
1985 Average	**7.39**	**7.27**	**4.97**	**NA**	**6.09**	**6.44**
1990 Average	**7.83**	**7.34**	**4.74**	**NA**	**6.40**	**6.57**
1995 Average	**8.40**	**7.69**	**4.66**	**NA**	**6.88**	**6.89**
1996 Average	**8.36**	**7.64**	**4.60**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.86**
1997 Average	**8.43**	**7.59**	**4.53**	**NA**	**6.91**	**6.85**
1998 Average	**8.26**	**7.41**	**4.48**	**NA**	**6.63**	**6.74**
1999 Average	**8.16**	**7.26**	**4.43**	**NA**	**6.35**	**6.64**
2000 Average	**8.24**	**7.43**	**4.64**	**NA**	**6.56**	**6.81**
2001 Average	**8.63**	**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	8.49	7.98	5.07	6.87	–	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
February	9.81	9.09	5.81	7.41	–	8.42
2-Month Average	**9.67**	**8.95**	**5.76**	**7.27**	**–**	**8.35**
2005 2-Month Average	**8.60**	**8.09**	**5.07**	**6.96**	**–**	**7.46**
2004 2-Month Average	**8.31**	**7.76**	**5.04**	**6.85**	**–**	**7.25**

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

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

[c] Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

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

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable.

Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include State and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods. • See Note 7 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977-February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980-1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984-1990:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1991 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly,* May 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 Average	**.81**	**2.01**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.02**	**.75**	**1.04**
1980 Average	**1.35**	**4.27**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.35**	**2.20**	**1.93**
1985 Average	**1.65**	**4.24**	**NA**	**NA**	**4.32**	**3.44**	**2.09**
1990 Average	**1.45**	**3.32**	**5.38**	**.80**	**3.35**	**2.32**	**1.69**
1995 Average	**1.32**	**2.59**	**3.99**	**.65**	**2.57**	**1.98**	**1.45**
1996 Average	**1.29**	**3.03**	**4.87**	**.78**	**3.03**	**2.64**	**1.52**
1997 Average	**1.27**	**2.79**	**4.49**	**.91**	**2.73**	**2.76**	**1.52**
1998 Average	**1.25**	**2.08**	**3.30**	**.71**	**2.02**	**2.38**	**1.44**
1999 Average	**1.22**	**2.44**	**4.03**	**.65**	**2.36**	**2.57**	**1.44**
2000 Average	**1.20**	**4.29**	**6.65**	**.58**	**4.18**	**4.30**	**1.74**
2001 Average	**1.23**	**3.73**	**6.30**	**.78**	**3.69**	**4.49**	**1.73**
2002 Average[f]	**1.25**	**3.73**	**5.34**	**0.78**	**3.34**	**3.56**	**1.52**
2003 Average	**1.28**	**4.66**	**6.82**	**.72**	**4.33**	**5.39**	**2.28**
2004 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**
2006 January	1.66	8.13	13.40	1.11	6.98	9.07	3.11

[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.

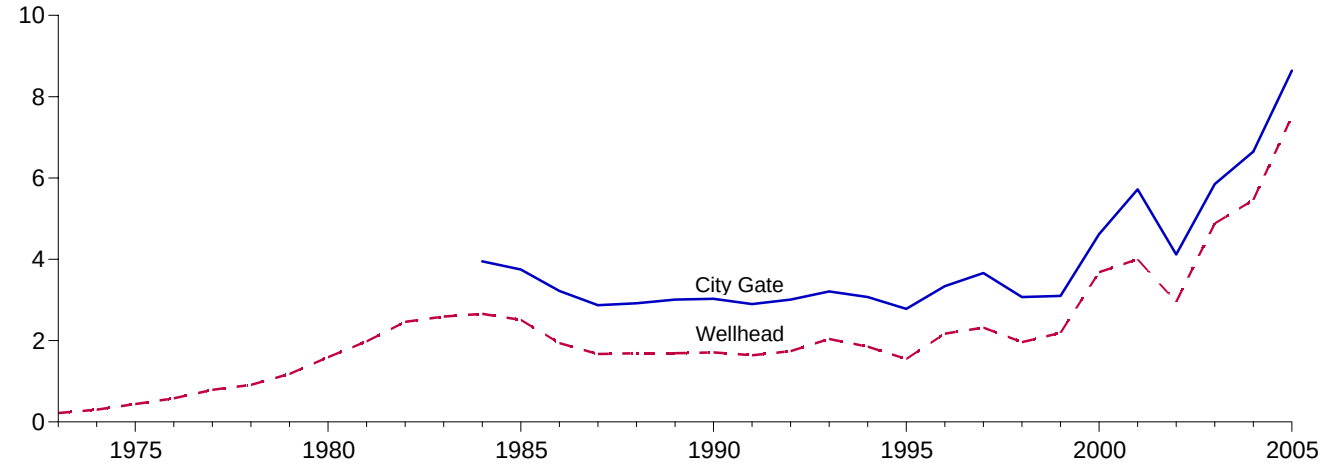
Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

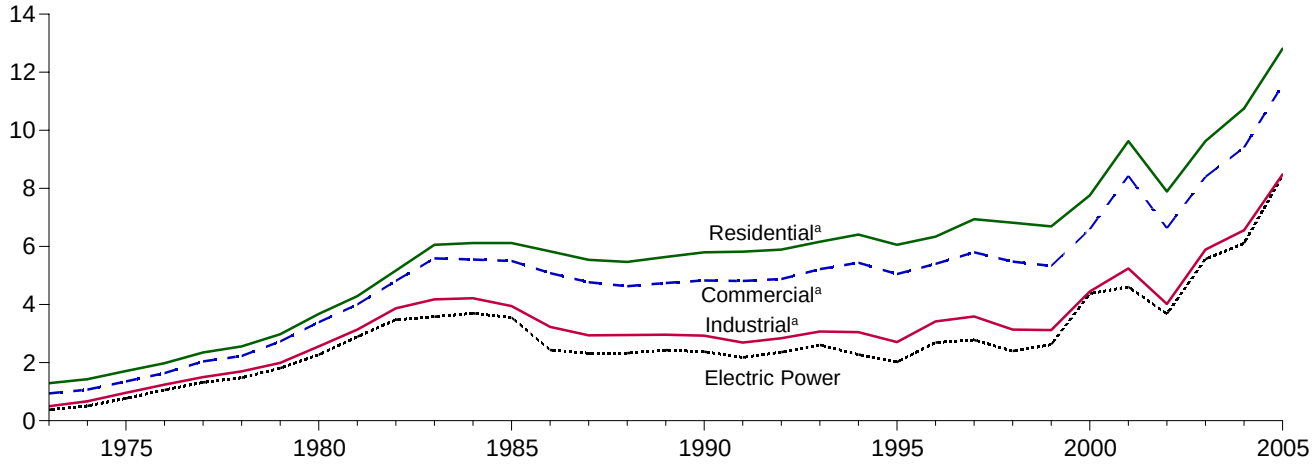
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

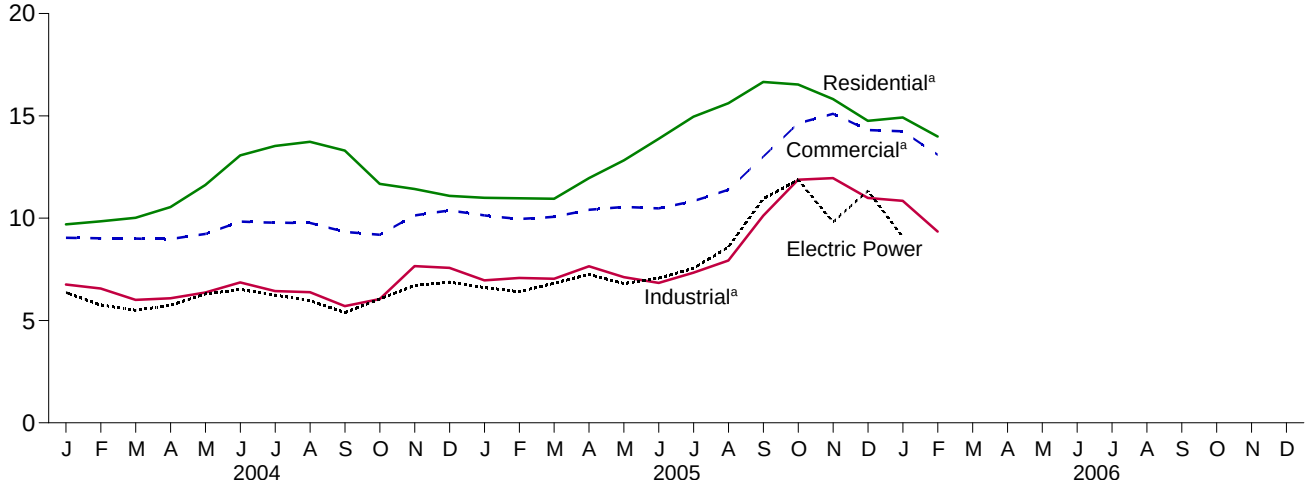
Selected Prices, 1973-2005



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2005



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



[a]Includes taxes.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors[a]							
			Residential		Commercial[b]		Industrial[c]		Electric Power[d]	
			Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]	Price[e]	Percentage of Sector[f]
1973 Average	**0.22**	**NA**	**1.29**	**NA**	**0.94**	**NA**	**0.50**	**NA**	**0.38**	**92.1**
1975 Average	**.44**	**NA**	**1.71**	**NA**	**1.35**	**NA**	**.96**	**NA**	**.77**	**96.1**
1980 Average	**1.59**	**NA**	**3.68**	**NA**	**3.39**	**NA**	**2.56**	**NA**	**2.27**	**96.9**
1985 Average	**2.51**	**3.75**	**6.12**	**NA**	**5.50**	**NA**	**3.95**	**68.8**	**3.55**	**94.0**
1990 Average	**1.71**	**3.03**	**5.80**	**99.3**	**4.83**	**86.6**	**2.93**	**35.2**	**2.38**	**76.8**
1995 Average	**1.55**	**2.78**	**6.06**	**99.1**	**5.05**	**76.7**	**2.71**	**24.5**	**2.02**	**71.4**
1996 Average	**2.17**	**3.34**	**6.34**	**99.1**	**5.40**	**77.6**	**3.42**	**19.4**	**2.69**	**68.4**
1997 Average	**2.32**	**3.66**	**6.94**	**98.8**	**5.80**	**70.8**	**3.59**	**18.1**	**2.78**	**68.0**
1998 Average	**1.96**	**3.07**	**6.82**	**97.7**	**5.48**	**67.0**	**3.14**	**16.1**	**2.40**	**63.7**
1999 Average	**2.19**	**3.10**	**6.69**	**95.2**	**5.33**	**66.1**	**3.12**	**18.8**	**2.62**	**58.3**
2000 Average	**3.68**	**4.62**	**7.76**	**92.6**	**6.59**	**63.9**	**4.45**	**19.8**	**4.38**	**50.5**
2001 Average	**4.00**	**5.72**	**9.63**	**92.4**	**8.43**	**66.0**	**5.24**	**20.8**	**4.61**	**40.2**
2002 Average	**2.95**	**4.12**	**7.89**	**97.9**	**6.63**	**77.4**	**4.02**	**22.7**	**[d]3.68**	**83.9**
2003 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	6.96	[R]24.2	6.61	90.6
February	[E]5.59	7.09	10.97	NA	9.96	83.7	7.08	23.5	6.41	90.9
March	[E]5.98	7.24	10.95	NA	10.07	83.2	7.04	23.9	6.82	91.5
April	[E]6.44	7.79	[R]11.96	NA	10.41	81.2	7.65	23.2	7.25	89.6
May	[E]6.02	7.51	[R]12.83	NA	10.55	77.4	7.12	23.8	6.81	91.2
June	[E]6.15	7.29	[R]13.88	NA	10.48	75.7	6.84	23.4	7.07	88.0
July	[E]6.69	7.68	[R]14.96	NA	10.83	[R]73.3	[R]7.34	24.0	7.55	87.4
August	[E]7.68	8.21	15.62	NA	[R]11.39	[R]73.2	[R]7.93	24.0	8.59	85.9
September	[E]9.50	10.26	[R]16.66	NA	[R]13.01	[R]72.3	10.12	22.7	10.94	88.4
October	[E]10.97	12.17	[R]16.53	NA	14.63	[R]76.9	11.88	23.2	11.88	91.4
November	[E]9.54	11.48	[R]15.82	NA	[R]15.10	[R]79.6	11.96	23.4	9.82	92.3
December	[E]10.02	[R]10.75	14.76	NA	[R]14.31	82.9	10.99	23.3	11.33	88.8
Average	**[E]7.51**	**8.64**	**[R]12.81**	**[E]97.6**	**11.57**	**80.5**	**8.48**	**23.6**	**8.45**	**89.1**
2006 January	[E]8.66	10.53	[R]14.92	NA	[R]14.24	[R]79.7	[R]10.85	22.8	[R]9.09	[R]96.2
February	[E]7.28	9.12	13.99	NA	13.10	83.1	9.35	22.3	NA	NA
2-Month Average	**[E]7.97**	**9.84**	**14.46**	**NA**	**13.67**	**81.4**	**10.12**	**22.5**	**NA**	**NA**
2005 2-Month Average	**[E]5.56**	**7.07**	**10.98**	**NA**	**10.06**	**83.5**	**7.02**	**23.9**	**6.52**	**90.8**
2004 2-Month Average	**5.12**	**6.38**	**9.77**	**NA**	**9.03**	**81.6**	**6.66**	**23.3**	**6.06**	**89.4**

[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*, May 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*, May 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*, May 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*, May 2006, Table 24.

Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."
1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.
1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.
2001 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 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*, April 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*, April 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 Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants" (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973-1988, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.3b; for 1989-2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).
2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," and EIA-423, "Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report," divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

Section 10. Renewable Energy

Sources. The Nation consumed 6.1 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy in 2005, accounting for 6.1 percent[1] of total energy consumption during the year. At 2.7 quadrillion Btu, conventional hydroelectric power was the largest component of the renewable energy total, measuring 45 percent of the total. Wood was the next largest component at 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.

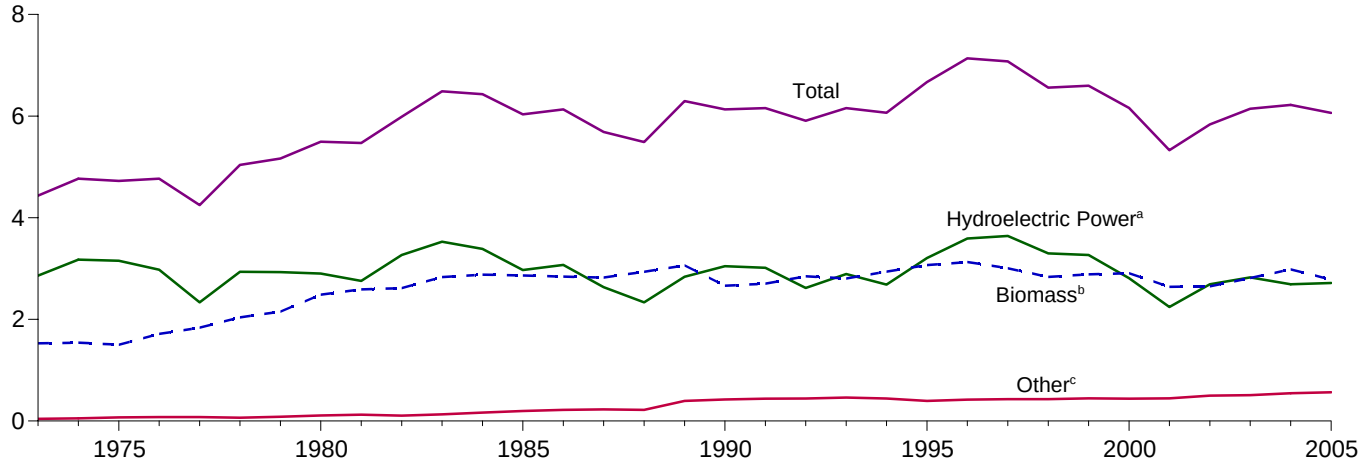
Electric Power Sector. In 2005, the electric power sector consumed 3.7 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy resources, 61 percent of all renewable energy consumed. Conventional hydroelectric power recorded 2.7 quadrillion Btu in 2005, 73 percent of the electric power sector total. Waste, at 0.4 quadrillion 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 of renewable energy in 2005, 35 percent of it as waste and 54 percent as wood.

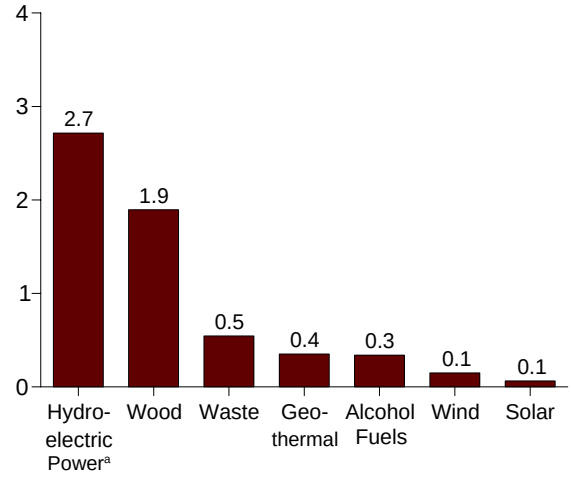
[1]A small amount of alcohol fuel (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

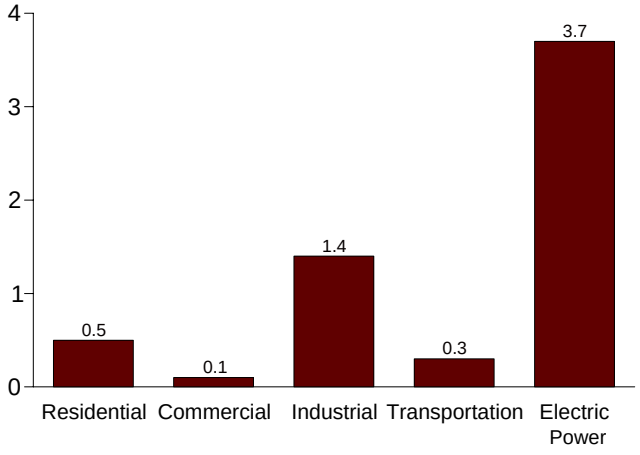
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2005



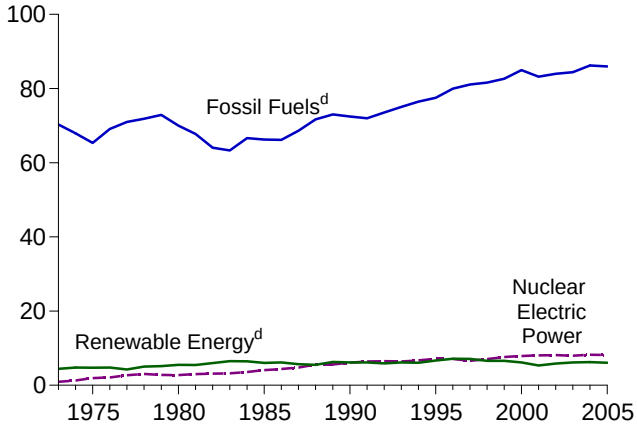
By Source, 2005



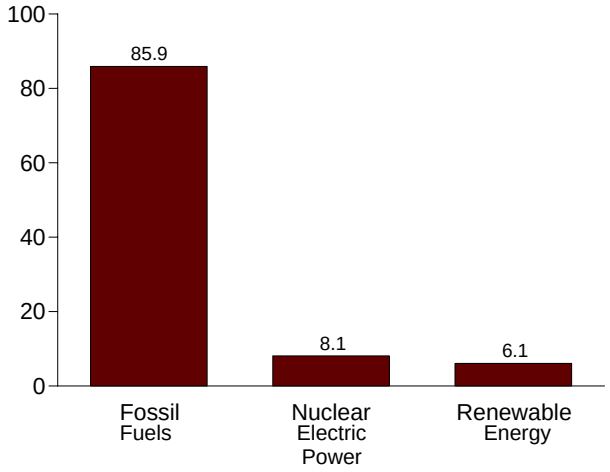
By Sector, 2005



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2005



Compared With Other Resources, 2005



[a]Conventional hydroelectric power.
[b]Wood, waste, and alcohol fuels.
[c]Geothermal, wind, and solar.
[d]A small amount of alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is both fossil fuel (as petroleum) and renewable energy and is counted in both those subtotals but counted only once in total energy consumption.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/renew.html.
Sources: Tables 1.3 and 10.1-10.2c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption by Source

(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power[a]	Biomass				Geo-thermal[e]	Solar[f]	Wind[g]	Total
		Wood[b]	Waste[c]	Alcohol Fuels[d]	Total				
1973 Total	**2,861**	**1,527**	**2**	**NA**	**1,529**	**43**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,433**
1975 Total	**3,155**	**1,497**	**2**	**NA**	**1,499**	**70**	**NA**	**NA**	**4,723**
1980 Total	**2,900**	**2,483**	**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**	**2,002**	**571**	**238**	**2,812**	**331**	**64**	**115**	**6,145**
2004 January	230	184	46	24	254	30	5	10	529
February	210	169	44	24	237	28	5	10	489
March	230	176	47	24	246	29	6	13	523
April	209	176	46	24	246	27	5	13	501
May	241	170	48	25	243	28	6	17	534
June	253	172	47	26	245	28	6	14	546
July	234	184	48	24	256	29	6	12	537
August	216	180	48	25	253	29	6	11	514
September	206	171	46	25	241	27	5	11	491
October	189	180	46	26	252	29	5	10	486
November	210	174	46	26	245	28	5	9	497
December	263	188	48	27	263	29	5	12	572
Total	**2,690**	**2,121**	**562**	**299**	**2,982**	**341**	**65**	**142**	**6,220**
2005 January	244	166	46	26	238	30	5	9	527
February	218	158	41	24	223	26	5	8	480
March	232	161	46	26	233	29	5	13	512
April	229	154	44	25	223	29	5	14	501
May	273	157	47	27	231	30	6	15	555
June	268	154	46	29	230	30	6	16	549
July	261	163	47	29	239	30	6	12	549
August	216	163	46	31	240	30	6	9	502
September	175	155	45	27	227	29	5	13	450
October	181	156	44	31	230	30	5	13	459
November	193	152	45	31	228	29	5	14	469
December	223	157	47	33	238	30	5	13	509
Total	**2,715**	**1,896**	**545**	**340**	**2,781**	**352**	**64**	**149**	**6,061**
2006 January	271	174	47	30	251	29	5	16	573
February	245	154	42	28	224	26	5	14	513
2-Month Total	**516**	**328**	**89**	**58**	**474**	**55**	**10**	**30**	**1,086**
2005 2-Month Total	**462**	**324**	**87**	**50**	**462**	**56**	**10**	**17**	**1,007**
2004 2-Month Total	**440**	**353**	**90**	**48**	**491**	**58**	**10**	**20**	**1,018**

[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.

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

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

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

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

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

(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector[a]					
	Biomass				Hydro-electric Power[e]	Biomass			Geo-thermal[c]	Total
	Wood[b]	Geo-thermal[c]	Solar[d]	Total		Wood[b]	Waste[f]	Total		
1973 Total	**354**	**NA**	**NA**	**354**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**7**
1975 Total	**425**	**NA**	**NA**	**425**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**8**	**NA**	**8**
1980 Total	**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	**400**	**13**	**58**	**471**	**1**	**71**	**47**	**119**	**11**	**131**
2004 January	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	10	1	12
February	32	1	5	38	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
March	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	10	1	12
April	34	1	5	40	(s)	6	5	10	1	12
May	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	5	11	1	12
June	34	1	5	40	(s)	6	5	11	1	12
July	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	5	11	1	12
August	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	5	11	1	12
September	34	1	5	40	(s)	6	5	10	1	11
October	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
November	34	1	5	40	(s)	6	5	10	1	12
December	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	5	11	1	12
Total	**410**	**14**	**59**	**483**	**1**	**70**	**55**	**126**	**12**	**139**
2005 January	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
February	32	1	5	38	(s)	5	4	9	1	10
March	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
April	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	9	1	11
May	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
June	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
July	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
August	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
September	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	9	1	11
October	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	3	9	1	11
November	35	1	5	41	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
December	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
Total	**420**	**16**	**59**	**495**	**1**	**70**	**46**	**116**	**14**	**130**
2006 January	36	1	5	42	(s)	6	4	10	1	11
February	32	1	5	38	(s)	5	4	9	1	10
2-Month Total	**68**	**3**	**10**	**80**	**(s)**	**11**	**7**	**19**	**2**	**21**
2005 2-Month Total	**68**	**3**	**10**	**80**	**(s)**	**11**	**7**	**19**	**2**	**21**
2004 2-Month Total	**67**	**2**	**10**	**79**	**(s)**	**12**	**9**	**20**	**2**	**22**

[a] Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

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

[c] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[d] Solar thermal direct use energy and photovoltaic electricity generation. Small amounts of commercial sector use are included in the residential sector.

[e] Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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**	**3**	**1,580**	**238**
2004 January	3	129	14	142	(s)	146	24
February	3	117	13	130	(s)	133	24
March	3	121	14	135	(s)	138	24
April	2	125	13	138	(s)	141	24
May	2	117	14	131	(s)	133	25
June	2	120	13	133	(s)	136	26
July	2	127	14	140	(s)	143	24
August	2	124	14	138	(s)	140	25
September	3	118	13	131	(s)	135	25
October	3	126	14	139	(s)	142	26
November	3	121	13	134	(s)	138	26
December	4	132	14	145	(s)	149	27
Total	**33**	**1,476**	**162**	**1,638**	**4**	**1,674**	**299**
2005 January	3	110	12	122	(s)	125	26
February	3	107	11	117	(s)	120	24
March	3	105	12	117	(s)	120	26
April	3	103	11	114	(s)	117	25
May	3	102	12	114	(s)	117	27
June	3	101	11	112	(s)	115	29
July	3	106	11	117	(s)	120	29
August	2	106	11	117	(s)	120	31
September	2	101	11	112	(s)	115	27
October	2	101	11	112	(s)	115	31
November	2	98	11	109	(s)	111	31
December	3	100	11	112	(s)	115	33
Total	**32**	**1,238**	**136**	**1,374**	**4**	**1,410**	**340**
2006 January	3	117	12	128	(s)	132	30
February	3	102	10	112	(s)	116	28
2-Month Total	**6**	**219**	**22**	**241**	**1**	**248**	**58**
2005 2-Month Total	**6**	**217**	**22**	**239**	**1**	**246**	**50**
2004 2-Month Total	**6**	**246**	**27**	**273**	**1**	**279**	**48**

[a] Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See note at end of Section 7.

[b] Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

[e] Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

[f] Ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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
February	242	14	28	42	24	(s)	14	322
2-Month Total	**510**	**30**	**59**	**89**	**50**	**(s)**	**30**	**679**
2005 2-Month Total	**456**	**28**	**57**	**85**	**50**	**(s)**	**17**	**609**
2004 2-Month Total	**434**	**28**	**55**	**83**	**53**	**(s)**	**20**	**590**

[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 l.
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.
1988: Value interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are from EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF). Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Wood, Commercial
1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.
1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.
1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.
1985–1988: Values interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at commercial combined heat-and-power (CHP) plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at commercial CHP plants (see sources for Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants. (For other commercial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Wood, Industrial
1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.
1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980–1983*, Table ES1.
1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.
1988: Value interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for wood consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants. (For wood consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Waste, Commercial
Table 7.4c

Waste, Industrial
1981: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.
1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8, total waste consumption, minus electric utilities' use of waste to produce electricity (see Table 10.3a).
1988: Value interpolated.
1989–2002: EIA, *Renewable Energy Annual 2003* (August 2004), Table B1.
2003 forward: Annual estimates are created by adding annual values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and annual CNEAF estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. Monthly estimates are created by adding monthly values for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants (see Table 7.4c) and monthly estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants. (For waste consumption at other industrial plants, monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual CNEAF estimate by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.)

Hydroelectric 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 and 2006: 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 February 2006 was 74 million barrels per day, down 0.1 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during February 2006 averaged 31 million barrels per day, up 0.1 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. During February 2006, production increased in Iraq by 200 thousand barrels per day; Saudi Arabia by 100 thousand barrels per day; and Indonesia by 5 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased from the previous month in Nigeria by 150 thousand barrels per day; and both Iran and Kuwait by 50 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Algeria, Libya, and Qatar.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during February 2006 increased compared with the previous month in Russia by 20 thousand barrels per day; Egypt by 4 thousand barrels per day; and the United States by 1 thousand barrels per day. Production during February 2006 decreased compared with the previous month in Canada by 101 thousand barrels per day; the United Kingdom by 68 thousand barrels per day; Mexico by 61 thousand barrels per day; Norway by 37 thousand barrels per day; and China by 8 thousand barrels per day.

Petroleum Consumption. In January 2006, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 50 million barrels per day, slightly higher than the January 2005 rate. Comparing January rates in 2006 and 2005, consumption was higher in 2006 in the United Kingdom (+7 percent); France (+5 percent); Japan (+4 percent); Italy (+3 percent); and Germany (+1 percent). The January 2006 consumption rate was lower in Canada (-9 percent); South Korea (-3 percent); and the United States (-2 percent), compared with the rate 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of January 2006 totaled 4.1 billion barrels, 2 percent higher than the ending stock level in January 2005. Stock levels were higher in January 2006 in Canada (+6 percent); France (+5 percent); and the United States and Germany (each +4 percent). Stock levels were lower in Italy (-8 percent); South Korea and Japan (each -6 percent); and the United Kingdom (-1 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

[1]Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

Table 11.1a World Crude Oil Production: OPEC Members

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Kuwait[a]	Libya	Nigeria	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[a]	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	OPEC[b,c]
1973 Average	**1,097**	**1,339**	**5,861**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**2,054**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**3,366**	**30,629**
1975 Average	**983**	**1,307**	**5,350**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**1,783**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**2,346**	**26,771**
1980 Average	**1,106**	**1,577**	**1,662**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**2,055**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**2,168**	**26,606**
1985 Average	**1,037**	**1,325**	**2,250**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**1,495**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**1,677**	**16,181**
1990 Average	**1,175**	**1,462**	**3,088**	**2,040**	**1,175**	**1,375**	**1,810**	**406**	**6,410**	**2,117**	**2,137**	**23,195**
1995 Average	**1,202**	**1,503**	**3,643**	**560**	**2,057**	**1,390**	**1,993**	**442**	**8,231**	**2,233**	**2,750**	**26,004**
1996 Average	**1,242**	**1,547**	**3,686**	**579**	**2,062**	**1,401**	**2,001**	**510**	**8,218**	**2,278**	**2,938**	**26,461**
1997 Average	**1,277**	**1,520**	**3,664**	**1,155**	**2,007**	**1,446**	**2,132**	**550**	**8,362**	**2,316**	**3,280**	**27,710**
1998 Average	**1,246**	**1,518**	**3,634**	**2,150**	**2,085**	**1,390**	**2,153**	**696**	**8,389**	**2,345**	**3,167**	**28,774**
1999 Average	**1,202**	**1,472**	**3,557**	**2,508**	**1,898**	**1,319**	**2,130**	**665**	**7,833**	**2,169**	**2,826**	**27,579**
2000 Average	**1,254**	**1,428**	**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 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
February	1,825	1,050	4,050	1,803	2,550	1,650	2,410	835	9,500	2,602	2,540	30,815
2-Mo. Avg.	**1,825**	**1,047**	**4,076**	**1,698**	**2,576**	**1,650**	**2,489**	**835**	**9,447**	**2,602**	**2,540**	**30,786**
2005 2-Mo. Avg.	**1,752**	**1,088**	**4,069**	**1,903**	**2,474**	**1,600**	**2,454**	**835**	**9,500**	**2,502**	**2,640**	**30,818**
2004 2-Mo. Avg.	**1,645**	**1,108**	**3,950**	**2,055**	**2,300**	**1,450**	**2,530**	**790**	**8,700**	**2,410**	**2,540**	**29,477**

[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 February 2006, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 580 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 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	R 42,380	R 71,681
May	19,893	2,384	3,420	591	3,394	3,028	–	8,708	1,800	5,548	R 42,254	R 71,370
June	20,973	2,430	3,460	585	3,436	3,068	–	8,883	1,926	5,398	R 42,663	R 72,974
July	21,313	2,410	3,486	595	3,363	3,079	–	8,924	1,876	5,458	R 42,593	R 73,324
August	21,203	2,370	3,500	596	3,354	2,625	–	9,013	1,648	5,333	R 41,850	R 72,381
September	21,703	2,407	3,574	605	3,431	2,735	–	9,042	1,578	5,062	R 41,973	R 73,004
October	21,610	2,369	3,544	604	3,451	2,983	–	9,006	1,701	5,156	R 42,469	R 73,507
November	21,125	2,435	3,533	599	3,364	2,962	–	8,995	1,825	5,396	R 42,635	R 73,158
December	21,335	2,295	3,566	571	3,222	2,737	–	8,916	1,880	5,413	R 42,025	R 72,773
Average	**20,820**	**2,398**	**3,485**	**594**	**3,383**	**2,973**	**–**	**8,805**	**1,845**	**5,419**	**R 42,320**	**R 72,458**
2005 January	21,285	2,330	3,561	658	3,351	2,720	–	8,870	1,775	E 5,394	R 42,091	R 72,854
February	21,355	2,298	3,570	658	3,349	2,809	–	8,920	1,771	E 5,469	R 42,253	R 73,131
March	21,405	2,172	3,594	662	3,252	2,867	–	8,925	1,802	E 5,498	R 42,355	R 73,416
April	21,565	2,300	3,584	659	3,409	2,864	–	8,888	1,771	E 5,488	R 42,592	R 73,762
May	21,375	2,360	3,611	656	3,441	2,795	–	8,900	1,743	E 5,494	R 42,863	R 73,910
June	21,485	2,330	3,646	656	3,425	2,398	–	9,026	1,643	E 5,428	R 42,423	R 73,612
July	21,695	2,339	3,654	658	3,082	2,715	–	8,990	1,625	E 5,244	R 42,126	R 73,529
August	21,655	2,372	3,668	655	3,414	2,643	–	9,140	1,342	E 5,273	R 42,359	R 73,652
September	21,915	2,262	3,623	660	3,367	2,663	–	9,170	1,518	E 4,214	R 41,650	R 73,236
October	21,525	2,462	3,649	664	3,221	2,577	–	9,230	1,612	E 4,248	R 41,729	R 72,981
November	21,425	2,548	3,621	667	3,311	2,645	–	9,210	1,543	E 4,736	R 42,514	R 73,669
December	21,325	2,645	3,520	647	3,388	2,683	–	9,500	1,645	E 4,975	R 43,286	R 74,341
Average	**21,501**	**2,369**	**3,609**	**658**	**3,334**	**2,698**	**–**	**9,065**	**1,649**	**E 5,121**	**R 42,355**	**R 73,510**
2006 January	21,175	2,594	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	–	9,310	R 1,712	E 5,047	R 43,105	R 73,865
February	21,375	2,493	3,662	658	3,311	2,620	–	9,330	1,644	E 5,048	42,922	73,737
2-Mo. Avg.	**21,270**	**2,546**	**3,666**	**656**	**3,343**	**2,639**	**–**	**9,319**	**1,680**	**E 5,048**	**43,018**	**73,804**
2005 2-Mo. Avg.	**21,318**	**2,315**	**3,565**	**658**	**3,350**	**2,762**	**–**	**8,894**	**1,773**	**5,429**	**42,168**	**72,985**
2004 2-Mo. Avg.	**20,239**	**2,441**	**3,456**	**609**	**3,389**	**3,161**	**–**	**8,479**	**1,961**	**5,563**	**42,306**	**71,783**

[a] Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

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

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

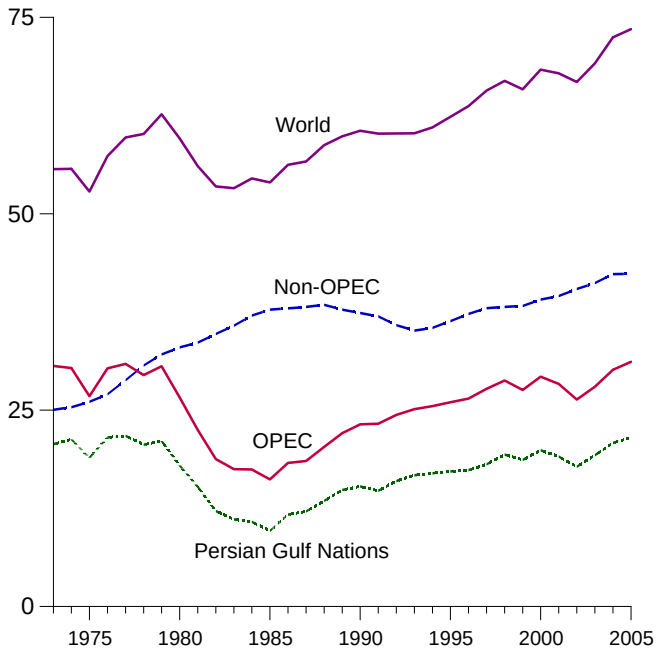
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World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

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

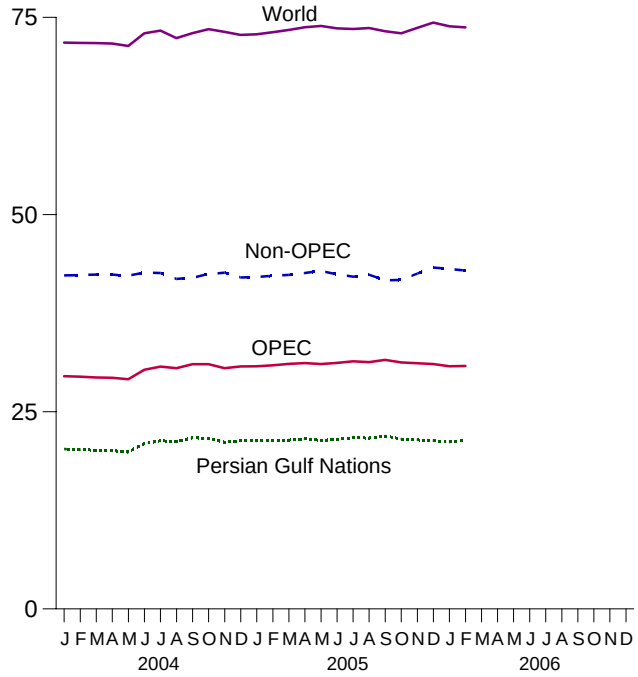
Sources: See end of section.

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

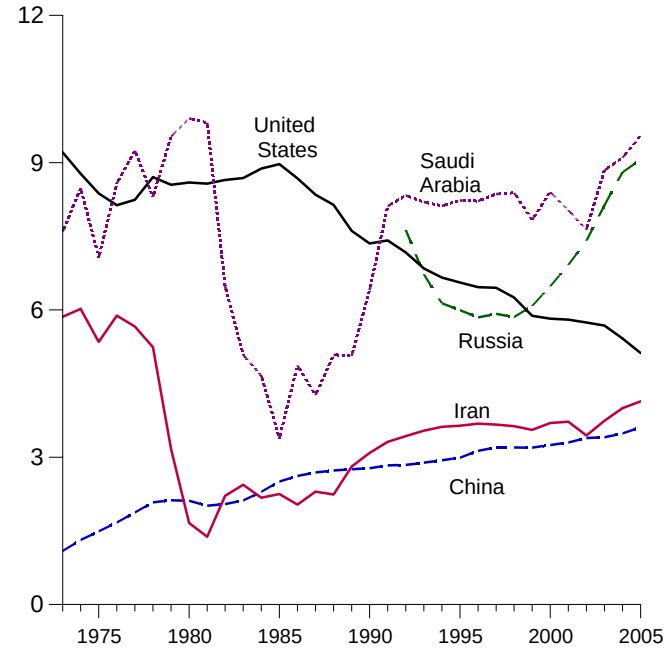
World Production, 1973-2005



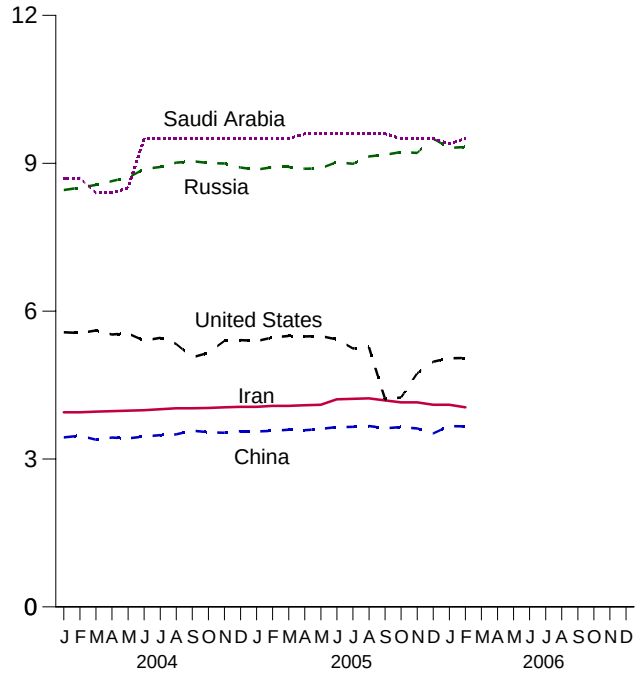
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2005



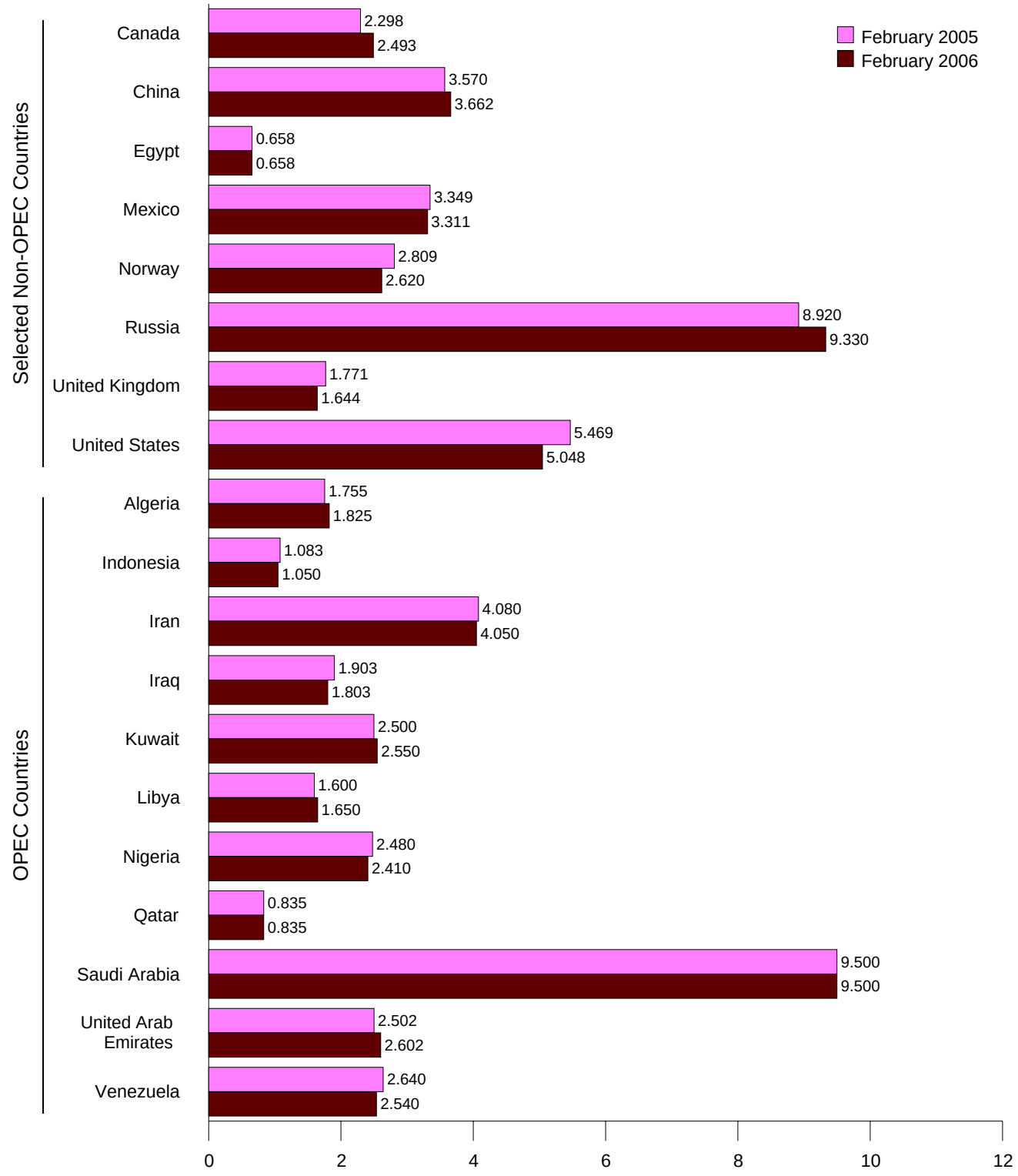
Selected Producers, Monthly



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)

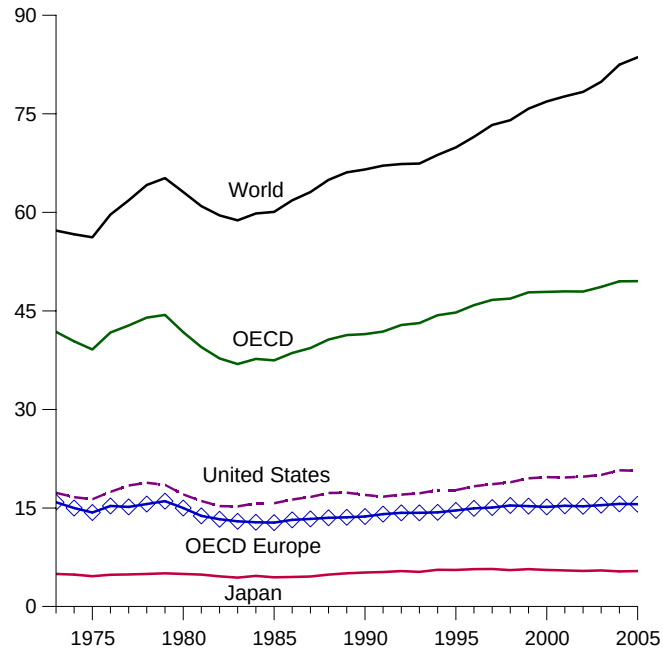


Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html.
Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

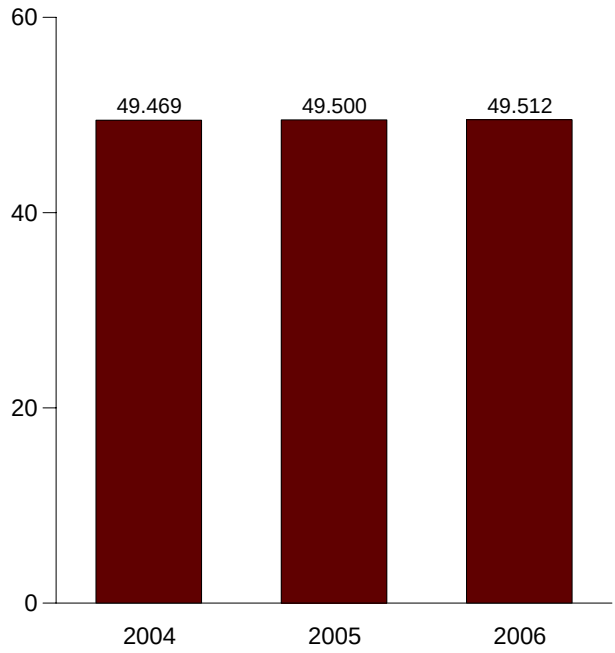
Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

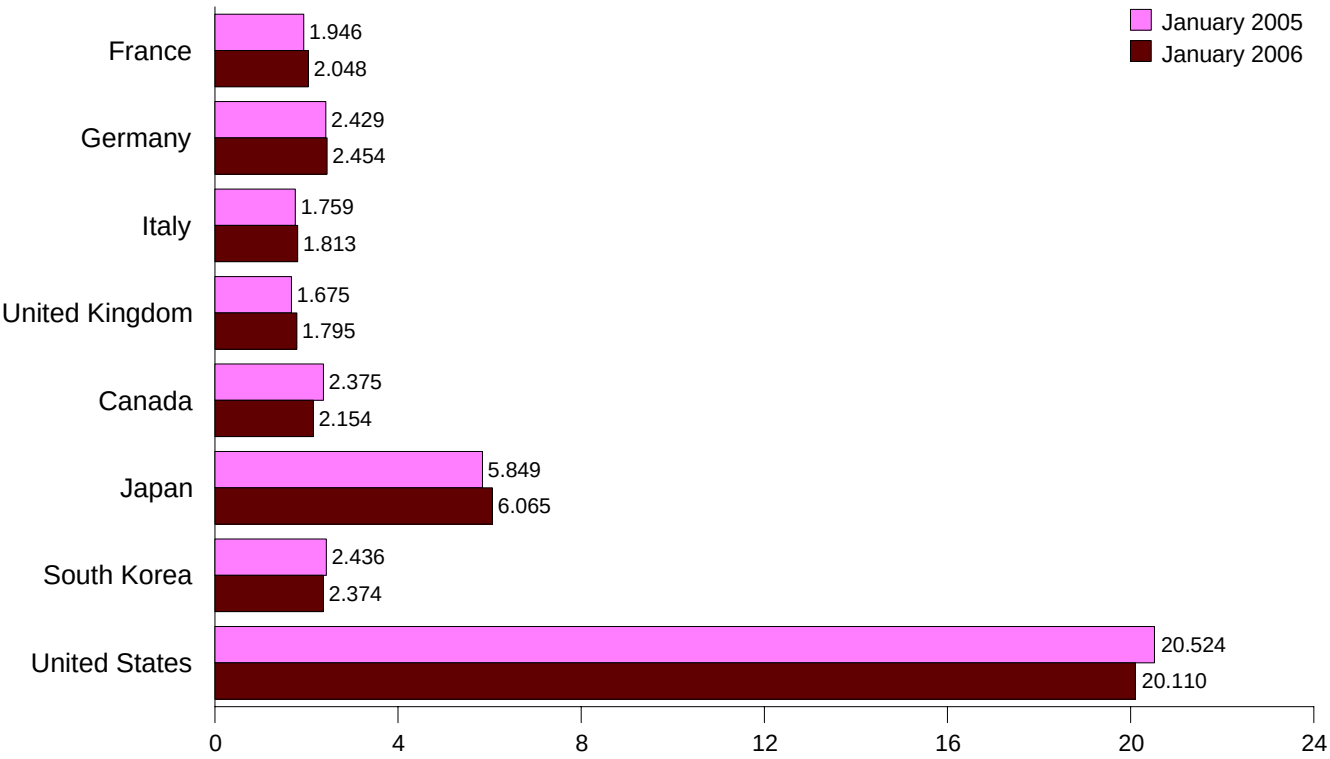
Overview, 1973-2005



OECD Total, January



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 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	R 2,369	5,226	2,238	20,805	3,490	R 50,222	NA
December	2,039	2,786	1,947	1,787	16,127	R 2,402	5,981	2,435	21,229	3,535	R 51,709	NA
Average	**1,977**	**2,650**	**1,881**	**1,827**	**15,622**	R **2,290**	**5,353**	**2,149**	**20,731**	**3,362**	R **49,508**	R **82,489**
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	16,104	2,381	6,274	2,319	20,650	3,415	51,143	NA
March	2,102	2,486	1,902	1,735	15,668	2,286	6,048	2,431	20,732	3,439	50,604	NA
April	1,888	2,530	1,819	1,894	15,444	2,125	5,232	2,160	20,179	3,592	R 48,733	NA
May	1,854	2,576	1,738	1,808	R 15,018	2,255	4,646	1,951	20,139	3,404	R 47,414	NA
June	1,950	2,507	1,777	1,851	R 15,471	2,295	5,105	2,070	21,232	3,513	R 49,685	NA
July	1,915	2,575	1,824	1,831	R 15,229	2,215	5,039	1,907	20,859	3,309	R 48,558	NA
August	1,975	2,824	1,668	1,889	R 15,811	2,357	5,064	2,035	21,331	3,452	R 50,051	NA
September	2,029	2,805	1,824	1,943	R 16,103	2,119	5,130	2,060	20,097	3,440	R 48,949	NA
October	1,841	2,649	1,797	1,723	R 15,340	R 2,157	4,793	1,932	20,184	3,308	R 47,714	NA
November	1,975	2,728	1,872	1,866	R 16,057	R 2,358	5,386	2,259	20,531	3,656	R 50,247	NA
December	1,993	2,472	1,934	1,893	R 15,806	R 2,255	6,358	2,478	21,393	3,646	R 51,936	NA
Average	**1,970**	**2,602**	**1,820**	**1,825**	R **15,577**	R **2,264**	**5,405**	**2,169**	**20,656**	**3,461**	R **49,533**	R **83,617**
2006 January	2,048	2,454	1,813	1,795	15,350	2,154	6,065	2,374	20,110	3,459	49,512	NA

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

[b] "OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic (beginning in 1984), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, (beginning in 1984) Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

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

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

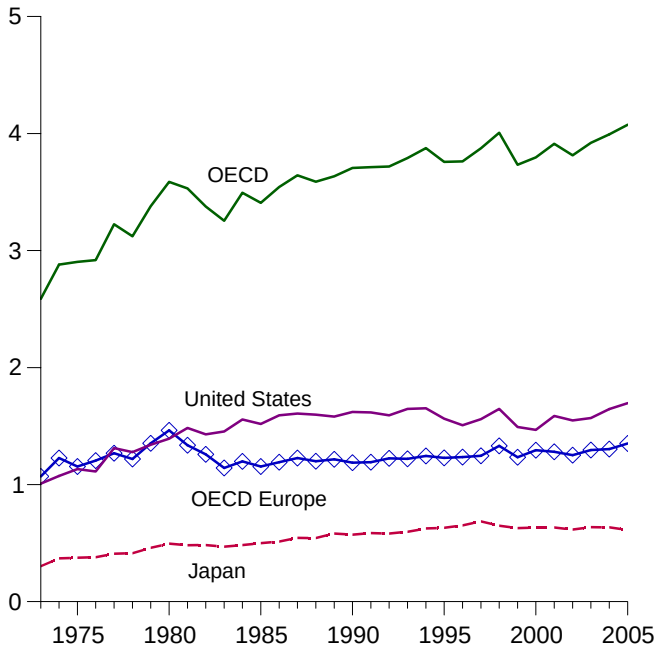
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

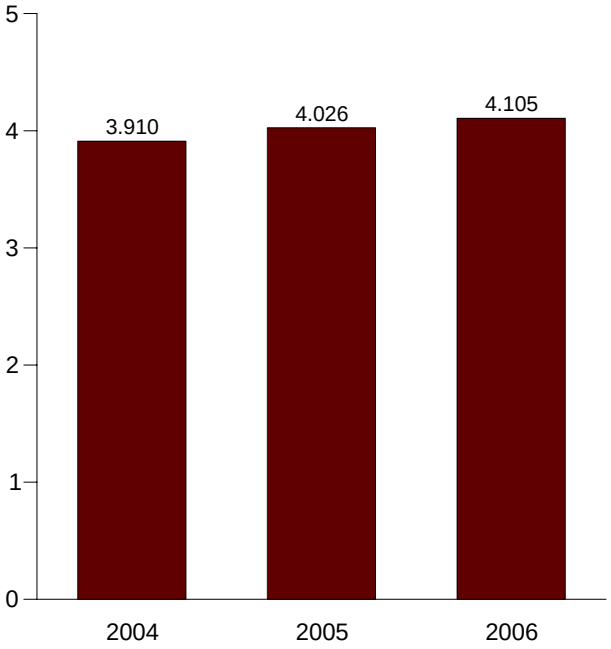
Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1b. • **U.S. Territories: 1983-2004—**Energy Information Administration, (EIA), International Energy Database. • **East Germany, Former Czechoslavakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries,** and **World: 1973-1979—**EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983—**EIA, *International Energy Annual 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, April 12, 2006.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

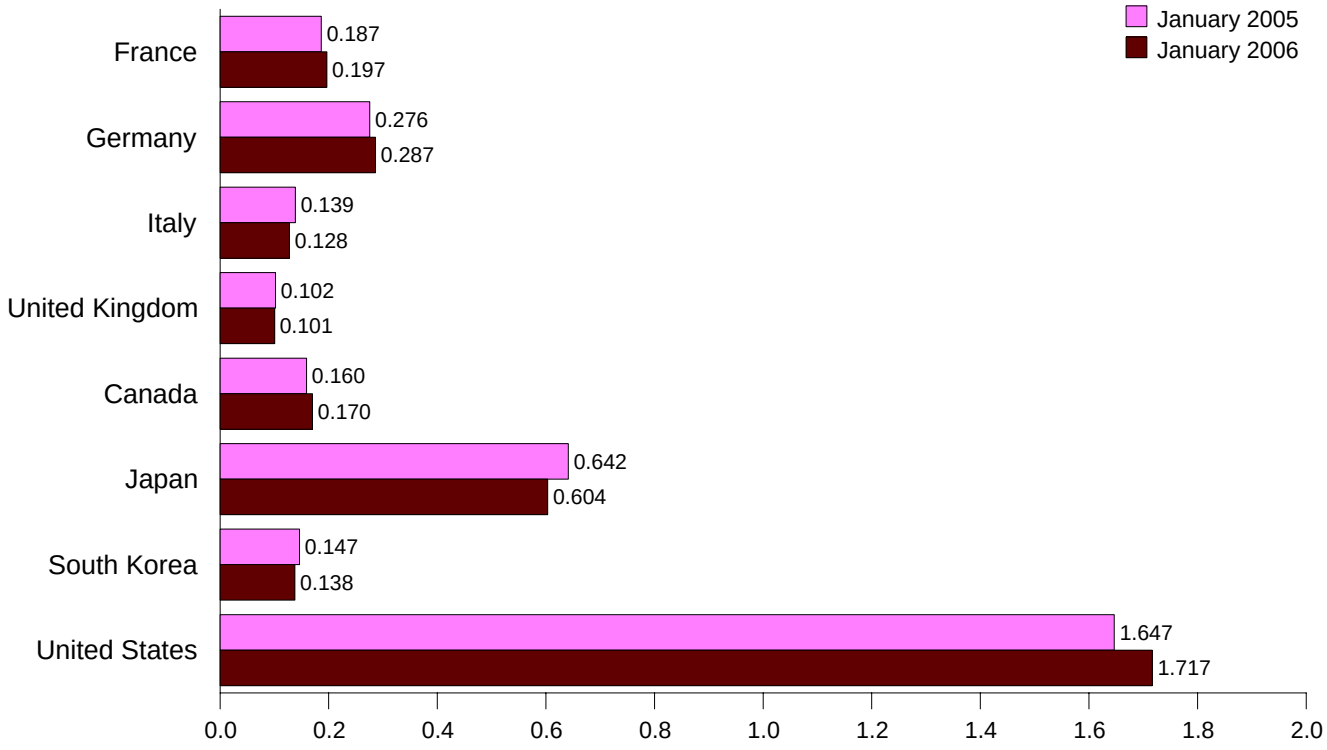
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2005



OECD Stocks, End of Month, January



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 Year	**185**	**273**	**135**	**100**	**1,296**	**170**	**636**	**155**	**1,568**	**96**	**3,921**
2004 January	183	277	132	103	1,314	168	631	143	1,556	98	3,910
February	178	275	132	102	1,291	169	625	151	1,557	100	3,892
March	176	270	136	99	1,291	165	614	143	1,571	97	3,881
April	181	268	134	102	1,284	167	612	148	1,580	107	3,898
May	186	272	131	100	1,296	165	625	146	1,610	102	3,945
June	184	267	135	102	1,299	163	622	153	1,631	99	3,967
July	184	269	133	107	1,302	166	630	154	1,646	99	3,998
August	185	271	137	95	1,319	165	627	150	1,654	99	4,015
September	189	264	139	101	1,312	171	632	152	1,642	99	4,007
October	188	270	131	100	1,314	[R] 167	642	148	1,637	105	[R] 4,013
November	192	267	137	104	1,318	165	656	163	1,656	106	4,065
December	**186**	**267**	**136**	**104**	**1,304**	[R] **160**	**635**	**149**	**1,645**	**99**	[R] **3,993**
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	[R] 1,334	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	[R] 4,112
July	191	278	131	101	1,350	170	640	151	1,744	106	4,161
August	193	276	136	105	[R] 1,354	169	645	151	1,724	94	[R] 4,137
September	191	276	137	109	[R] 1,362	171	638	145	1,705	112	[R] 4,133
October	202	279	139	109	[R] 1,368	[R] 174	649	151	1,714	111	[R] 4,168
November	198	274	135	104	[R] 1,356	[R] 174	639	144	1,726	108	[R] 4,146
December	**196**	**283**	**132**	[R] **96**	[R] **1,352**	[R] **177**	**612**	**135**	**1,696**	**103**	[R] **4,075**
2006 January	197	287	128	101	1,373	170	604	138	1,717	103	4,105

[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, April 12, 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, Naphtha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional[c]	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated[c]	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated[c]	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol[d]	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

[a] 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.
[b] 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.
[c] See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.
[d] Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_a.html.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A6.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total
1973	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.475	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005[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]							
	End-Use Sectors				Electric Power Sector[b]	Total	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation				
1973	5.205	5.749	5.569	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253
1975	5.192	5.704	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253
1983	5.022	5.642	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253
1984	5.129	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]				
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors	Electric Power Sector[b]	Total	Imports	Exports
1973	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,031	[b]1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,030	1,031	1,026	1,030	1,023	1,010
2002	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004	1,104	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2005	RE1,105	RE1,030	RE1,030	R P1,029	RE1,030	RE1,024	E1,009
2006	E1,105	E1,030	E1,030	E1,029	E1,030	E1,024	E1,009

[a] Consumption factors are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels that cannot be identified separately.

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

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

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

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

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal								Coal Coke
		Consumption							
		End-Use Sectors							
			Industrial						
	Production	Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other [a]	Electric Power Sector [b,c]	Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	[b]20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	20.830	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	22.242	27.425	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	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			
	Fossil-Fueled Plants[a,b]	Nuclear Plants[c]	Geothermal Energy Plants[d]	Electricity Consumption[e]
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001	10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004	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 kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1989-2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation on Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using fossil fuels.

Electricity Net Generation, Geothermal Energy Plants. 1973–1981: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the annual average heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12, "Power System Statement." 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA on the basis of an informal survey of relevant plants.

Electricity Net Generation, Nuclear Plants. 1973–1984: Calculated annually by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation were reported on Form FERC-1, "Annual Report of Major Electric Utilities, Licensees, and Others"; Form EIA-412, "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities"; and predecessor forms. For 1982, the factors were published in EIA, *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. For 1983 and 1984, the factors were published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1985 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Appendix B. Metric and Other Physical Conversion Factors

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

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

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

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

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

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

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

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

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

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 1993), pp. 9-11, 13, and 16. • U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10^{1}	deka	da	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{2}	hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{6}	mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	µ
10^{9}	giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit		Equivalent in Final Units	
Petroleum	1 barrel (bbl)	=	42[a]	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	1 short ton	=	2,000[a]	pounds (lb)
	1 long ton	=	2,240[a]	pounds (lb)
	1 metric ton (t)	=	1,000[a]	kilograms (kg)
Wood	1 cord (cd)	=	1.25[b]	shorts tons
	1 cord (cd)	=	128[a]	cubic feet (ft^3)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/append_b.html.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.

Glossary

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

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

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components: Naphthas that will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (Petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Base Gas: The volume of gas needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. All native gas is included in the base gas volume.

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

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

Black Liquor: A byproduct of the paper production process, alkaline spent liquor, that can be used as a source of energy. Alkaline spent liquor is removed from the digesters in the process of chemically pulping wood. After evaporation, the residual "black" liquor is burned as a fuel in a recovery furnace that permits the recovery of certain basic chemicals.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of liquid water by 1 degree Fahrenheit at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit). See **Heat Content**.

Btu: See **British Thermal Unit.**

Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain or branched-chain hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9º F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1º F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes.

Capacity Factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

Chained Dollars: A measure used to express real prices. Real prices are those that have been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar; they usually reflect buying power relative to a reference year. Prior to 1996, real prices were expressed in constant dollars, a measure based on the weights of goods and services in a single year, usually a recent year. In 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced the chained-dollar measure. The new measure is based on the average weights of goods and services in successive pairs of years. It is "chained" because the second year in each pair, with its weights, becomes the first year of the next pair. The advantage of using the chained-dollar measure is that it is more closely related to any given period and is therefore subject to less distortion over time.

CIF: See **Cost, Insurance, Freight**.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a distribution gas utility receives gas from a natural gas pipeline company or transmission system.

Coal: A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time. See **Anthracite, Bituminous Coal**, **Lignite**, **Subbituminous Coal**, **Waste Coal**, and **Coal Synfuel**.

Coal Coke: See **Coke, Coal**.

Coal Stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. Note: When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter, or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

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

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

Coke, Coal: A solid carbonaceous residue derived from low-ash, low-sulfur bituminous coal from which the volatile constituents are driven off by baking in an oven at temperatures as high as 2,000º F so that the fixed carbon and residual ash are fused together. Coke is used as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Coke (coal) has a heating value of 24.8 million Btu per ton.

Coke, Petroleum: A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke (petroleum) has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Coking Coal: Bituminous coal suitable for making coke. See **Coke, Coal**.

Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant: A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source. Note: This term is being used in place of the term "cogenerator" that was used by EIA in the past. CHP better describes the facilities because some of the plants included do not produce heat and power in a sequential fashion and, as a result, do not meet the legal definition of cogeneration specified in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA).

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

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

Constant Dollars: See **Chained Dollars**.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note*: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Conventional Hydroelectric Power: Hydroelectric power generated from flowing water that is not created by **hydroelectric pumped storage**.

Conversion Factor: A number that translates units of one system into corresponding values of another system. Conversion factors can be used to translate physical units of measure for various fuels into Btu equivalents. See **British Thermal Unit**.

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A sales transaction in which the seller pays for the transportation and insurance of the goods to the port of destination specified by the buyer.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include: 1) small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included; 2) small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals; and 3) drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, oil sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil F.O.B. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded.

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Crude Oil Stocks: Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

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

Cubic Foot (Natural Gas): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60º F.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): A measure of how warm a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the base temperature (65 degrees) from the average of the day's high and low temperatures, with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's cooling degree-days are summed to create a cooling degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Cooling degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of air conditioning energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the

division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

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

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry Natural Gas Production: See **Natural Gas (Dry) Production**.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant and unaccounted-for uses.

Electricity: A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy, or the amount of electric energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, commonly expressed in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (Mwh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by generating units and measured at the generating terminal in **kilowatthours** (kWh) or megawatthours (MWh).

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note*: Electricity required for pumping at **hydroelectric pumped-storage** plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

Electricity-Only Plant: A plant designed to produce electricity only. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**.

Electricity Retail Sales: The amount of electricity sold to customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Power Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public-i.e., North American Industry Classification System 22 plants. See also **Combined-Heat-and-Power (CHP) Plant**, **Electricity-Only Plant**, **Electric Utility**, and **Independent Power Producer**.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy for use primarily by the public. Included are investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and State utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives. A few entities that are tariff based and corporately aligned with companies that own distribution facilities are also included. Note: Due to the issuance of FERC Order 888 that required traditional electric utilities to functionally unbundle their generation, transmission, and distribution operations, "electric utility" currently has inconsistent interpretations from State to State.

End-Use Sectors: The **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, and **transportation** sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to

accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Service Provider: An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

Energy-Use Sectors: A group of major energy-consuming components of U.S. society developed to measure and analyze energy use. The sectors most commonly referred to in EIA are: **residential**, **commercial**, **industrial**, **transportation**, and **electric power**.

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_6). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48º F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

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

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C2H4) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to foreign countries.

Extraction Loss: The reduction in volume of natural gas due to the removal of natural gas liquid constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, at natural gas processing plants.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA): A predecessor of the Energy Information Administration.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The marketed first sales price of domestic crude oil, consistent with the removal price defined by the provisions of the Windfall Profits Tax on Domestic Crude Oil (Public Law 96-223, Sec. 4998 (c)).

Flared Natural Gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

F.O.B. (Free on Board): A sales transaction in which the seller makes the product available for pick up at a specified port or terminal at a specified price and the buyer pays for the subsequent transportation and insurance.

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **U.S.S.R.**

Fossil Fuel: An energy source formed in the Earth's crust from decayed organic material, such as **petroleum**, **coal**, and **natural gas**.

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Fuel Ethanol (CH_3-CH_2OH): An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic **alcohol** intended for **motor gasoline blending**. See **Ethanol** and **Oxygenates**.

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

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a

concentration between 5.7 percent and 10 percent by volume. See **Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated**.

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

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

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

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

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

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 401º F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572º F, and a minimum flash point of 100º F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699 (No. 1-K and No. 2-K) and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters; it is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kilowatt: A unit of electrical power equal to 1,000 **watts**.

Kilowatthour (kWh): A measure of electricity defined as a unit of work or energy, measured as 1 **kilowatt** (1,000 **watts**) of power expended for 1 hour. One kilowatthour is equivalent to 3,412 Btu. See **Watthour**.

Landed Costs: The dollar-per-barrel price of crude oil at the port of discharge. Included are the charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. Not included are charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage charges).

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors) and used as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

Light Oil: Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

Lignite: The lowest rank of **coal**, often referred to as brown coal, used almost exclusively as fuel for steam-electric power generation. It is brownish-black and has a high inherent moisture content, sometimes as high as 45 percent. The heat content of lignite ranges from 9 to 17 million **Btu** per **short ton** on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. The heat content of lignite consumed in the United States averages 13 million Btu per short ton, on the as-received basis (i.e., containing both inherent moisture and mineral matter).

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260º F at atmospheric pressure.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate new natural gas plant liquids.

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

Marketed Production (Natural Gas): Gross withdrawals less gas used for repressuring, quantities vented and flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. Includes all quantities of gas used in field and processing operations.

Methane: A colorless, flammable, odorless, hydrocarbon gas (CH_4) that is the principal constituent of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH_3OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere-for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending: Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates as required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of
finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components: Naphtha (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Note: oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122ºF to 158ºF at the 10-percent recovery point to 365ºF to 374ºF at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.
Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

Motor Gasoline, Oxygenated: Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. Note: Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.

Motor Gasoline, Reformulated: Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. Note: This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Retail Prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service.

Motor Gasoline (Total): For stock level data, a sum including finished motor gasoline stocks plus stocks of motor gasoline blending components but excluding stocks of oxygenates.

MTBE: See **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether**.

NAICS (North American Industry Classification System): A coding system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to classify businesses and industries according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. For additional information on NAICS, go to http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html.

Naphtha: A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 and 400º F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Net Summer Capacity: The maximum output, commonly expressed in **kilowatts** (kW) or megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, as demonstrated by a multi-hour test, at the time of summer peak demand (period of June 1 through September 30). This output reflects a reduction in capacity due to electricity use for station service or auxiliaries.

Neutral Zone: A 6,200 square-mile area shared equally between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia under a 1992 agreement. The Neutral Zone contains an estimated 5 billion barrels of oil and 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

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 (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67º F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.
Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Refinery (Petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the **fossil fuels**, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include **conventional hydrolectric power**, **wood**, **waste**, **alcohol fuels**, **geothermal**, **solar**, and **wind**.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage-for more information see http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Residual Fuel Oil: The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; and No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, for electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Rotary Rig: A machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Short Ton (Coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification): A set of codes developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities. Replaced by **NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)**.

Solar Energy: See **Solar Thermal Energy** and **Photovoltaic Energy**.

Solar Thermal Energy: The radiant energy of the sun that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or **electricity**.

Special Naphthas: All finished products within the naphtha boiling ranges that are used as paint thinner, cleaners or solvents. Those products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks, are excluded.

Station Use: Energy that is used to operate an **electric power plant**. It includes energy consumed for plant lighting, power, and auxiliary facilities, regardless of whether the energy is produced at the plant or comes from another source.

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas): Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, and propylene. It is used primarily as refinery fuel and, petrochemical feedstock.

Stocks: See **Coal Stocks**, **Crude Oil Stocks**, or **Petroleum Stocks, Primary**.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

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.

Watthour (Wh): The electrical energy unit of measure equal to one watt of power supplied to, or taken from, an electric circuit steadily for one hour.

Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

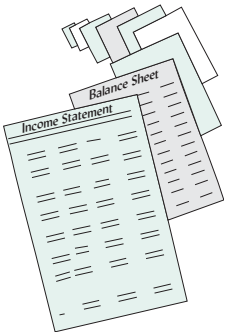
Wind Energy: Kinetic energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators.

Wood Energy: Wood and wood products used as fuel, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

Working Gas: The volume of gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.

Energy Financial Analysis Information

. . . from the Energy Information Administration



The items described below, and many others, are available from the Energy Information Administration at www.eia.doe.gov. Select "Forecasts & Analyses" on the Web page, and then "Financial Analyses." 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.

Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers

Examines financial and operating developments in energy markets, with particular reference to the major U.S.-based energy companies required to report annually on Form EIA-28, "Financial Reporting System." Also covers operations on a consolidated corporate level by line of business, major functions within each line of business, and by geographic regions.

Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy

Describes the role of direct foreign ownership of U.S. energy enterprises with respect to energy operations, capital investments, and net foreign investment. Also examines direct investments by U.S.-based companies in foreign energy enterprises.

The Impact of Environmental Compliance Costs on U.S. Refining Profitability

Analyzes the sources of changing profitability in U.S. refining/marketing, including the role of the costs of compliance with environmental laws and their implementation.

Derivatives and Risk Management in the Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Electricity Industries

Examines the role of derivatives in managing some of the risks in the production and consumption of petroleum, natural gas, and electricity. Also analyzes how policy decisions that affect energy markets can limit or enhance the usefulness of derivatives as tools for risk management.

Financial News for Major Energy Companies

Quarterly report on recent trends in the financial performance of major U.S. energy companies.

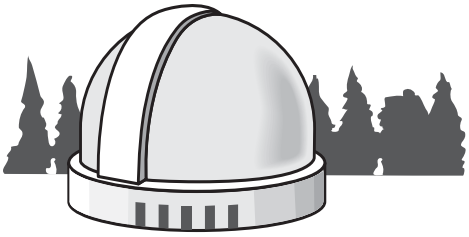
Financial News for Independent Energy Companies

Quarterly report on recent trends in the financial performance of independent U.S. energy companies.

Financial Reporting System Public Data

Data on the major U.S. energy-producing companies' financial and operating information, in total and by specific functions and geographic areas of operation. Includes data on revenues, costs, profits; property, plant, and equipment; investments; and more.

05/2006



Nuclear and Uranium 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 "Nuclear" on the Web page. For more information on these and other EIA products, visit the EIA's Web site or contact the National Energy Information Center at 202–586–8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

Introduction to Nuclear Power

Summary of how nuclear power is used to generate electricity. The focus is on the description of nuclear power plants and the nuclear fuel cycle including uranium exploration, mining, milling, uranium conversion, enrichment, and fabrication. Spent fuel topics are also discussed. Diagrams of reactors are provided.

Nuclear Basics 101

Overviews of nuclear-generated electricity; uranium; types of reactors; and nuclear power and the environment.

New Reactor Designs

Summary of nuclear reactor designs that are either available or anticipated to become available in the United States by 2030. Includes existing reactor designs and design categories, as well as new designs.

Nuclear Timeline

Chronology of significant governmental actions, public policy decisions, and industry events in the global nuclear sector.

Domestic Uranium Production Report - Quarterly

Statistics relating to U.S. uranium concentrate production and operating status of mills.

Domestic Uranium Production Report - Annual

Statistics relating to U.S. uranium concentrate production and shipments, drilling activities, operating status of mill, industry employment, and uranium expenditures.

Uranium Marketing Annual Report

Summary of uranium purchases by owners and operators of U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors from U.S. and foreign suppliers. Includes data on contracts for future supplies, unfilled uranium requirements, enrichment activities, the amount of uranium loaded into civilian nuclear power reactors, and commercial uranium inventories.

World Nuclear Reactors

Listing of all commercial nuclear reactors in the world, including detail by country.

05/2006