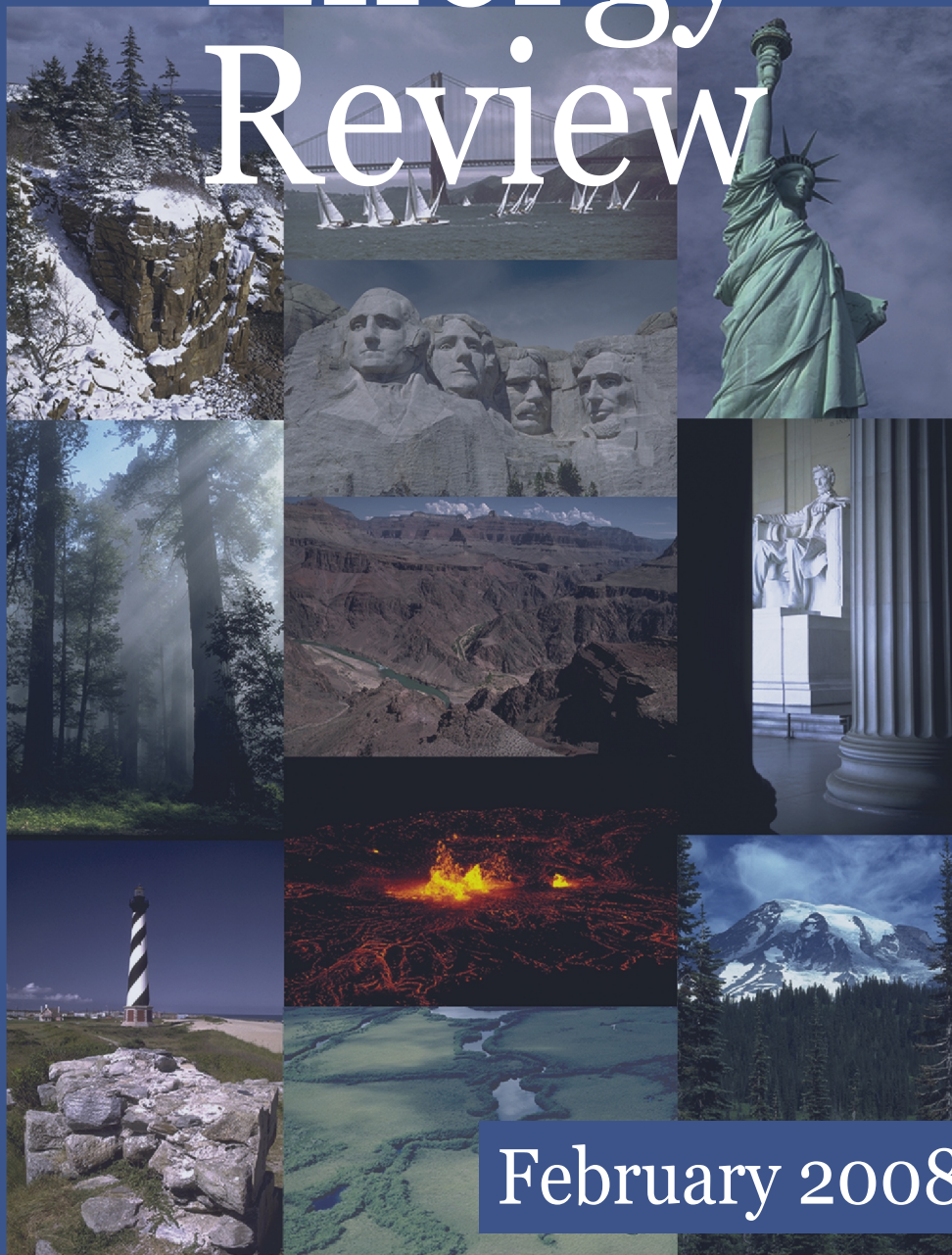


Monthly Energy Review



February 2008

Monthly Energy Review

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

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

"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 other EIA publications.

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- Complete *MER*, and individual *MER* sections: Portable Document Format (PDF) files.
 - Individual table and graph pages: PDF files.
 - Data files for individual tables: Excel (XLS) files and ASCII comma-delimited (CSV) files.
- Note: PDF files display selected annual and monthly data. Excel and CSV files display all available annual and monthly data, often at a greater level of precision than the PDF files.

Cover Photographs

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Monthly Energy Review

February 2008

Energy Information Administration
Office of Energy Markets and End Use
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This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. The information contained herein should be attributed to the Energy Information Administration and should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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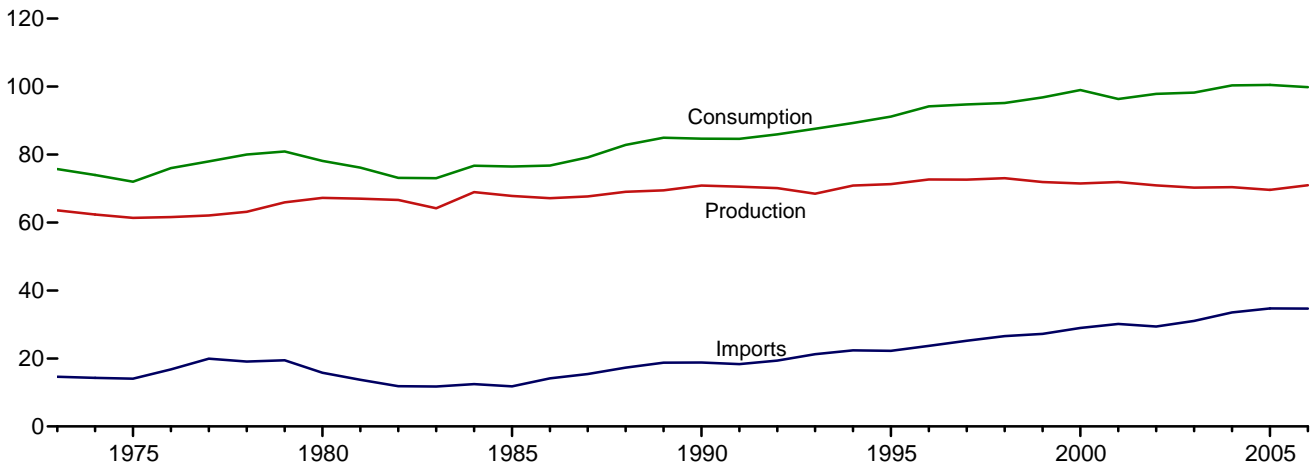
Energy Overview



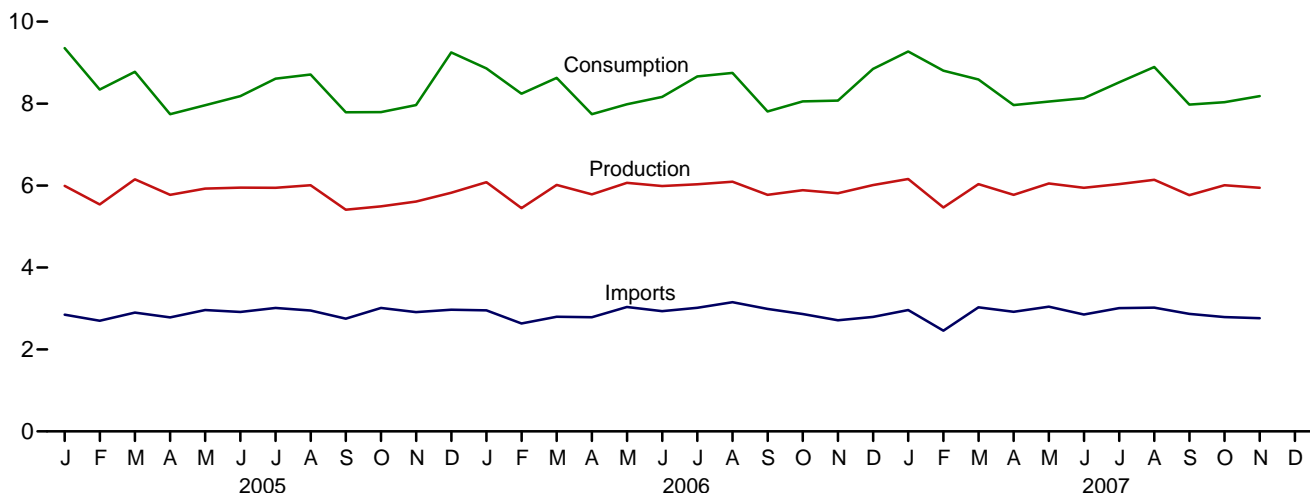
The continental United States at night from orbit. Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite imagery; mosaic provided by U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

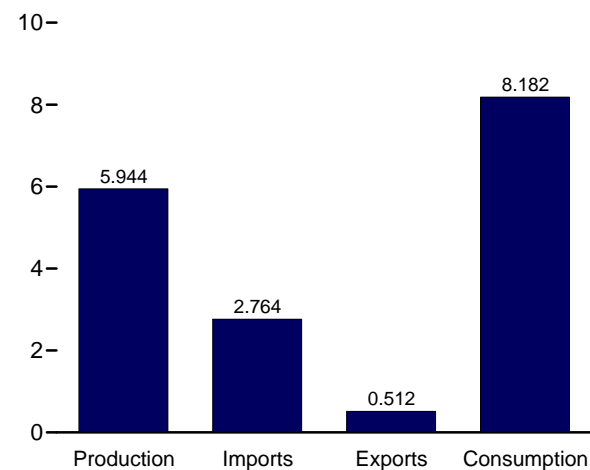
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-2006



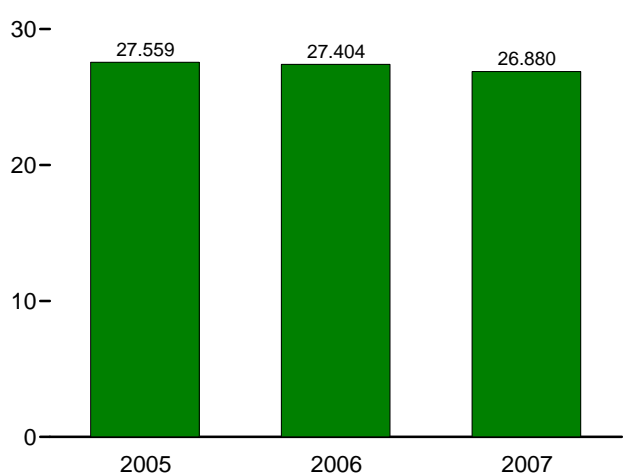
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, November 2007



Net Imports, January-November



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 1.4b.

Table 1.1 Primary Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production ^a	Imports	Exports	Stock Change and Other ^b	Consumption ^c
1973 Total	63.585	14.613	2.033	-0.456	75.708
1975 Total	61.357	14.032	2.323	-1.067	71.999
1980 Total	67.232	15.796	3.695	-1.212	78.122
1985 Total	67.799	11.781	4.196	1.107	76.491
1990 Total	70.870	18.817	4.752	-.283	84.652
1995 Total	71.319	22.260	4.511	2.104	91.173
1996 Total	72.641	23.702	4.633	2.466	94.175
1997 Total	72.634	25.215	4.514	1.430	94.765
1998 Total	73.041	26.581	4.299	-.139	95.183
1999 Total	71.907	27.252	3.715	1.373	96.817
2000 Total	71.490	28.973	4.006	2.518	98.975
2001 Total	71.892	30.157	3.770	-1.952	96.326
2002 Total	70.936	29.407	3.668	1.184	97.858
2003 Total	70.270	31.060	4.054	.932	98.209
2004 Total	70.394	33.543	4.433	.847	100.351
2005 January	5.992	2.848	.366	.882	9.356
February	5.540	2.700	.376	.477	8.341
March	6.153	2.900	.415	.136	8.774
April	5.774	2.781	.402	-.413	7.740
May	5.925	2.962	.443	-.483	7.961
June	5.949	2.915	.462	-.220	8.183
July	5.944	3.012	.395	.048	8.610
August	6.007	2.950	.399	.153	8.711
September	5.408	2.749	.309	-.061	7.788
October	5.491	3.012	.312	-.400	7.791
November	5.610	2.910	.302	-.256	7.962
December	5.826	2.970	.380	.832	9.248
Total	69.620	34.710	4.561	.696	100.465
2006 January	6.081	2.953	.360	.183	8.857
February	5.448	2.632	.339	.501	8.242
March	6.017	2.799	.383	.196	8.628
April	5.786	2.787	.383	-.448	7.742
May	6.064	3.037	.436	-.683	7.983
June	5.989	2.935	.419	-.341	8.165
July	6.029	3.018	.403	.020	8.664
August	6.095	3.152	.419	-.078	8.750
September	5.772	2.989	.460	-.494	7.808
October	5.886	2.863	.436	-.259	8.054
November	5.812	2.712	.435	-.015	8.074
December	6.011	2.795	.394	.433	8.846
Total	70.991	34.673	4.868	-.983	99.813
2007 January	6.160	^R 2.963	.451	^R .601	9.272
February	5.465	2.457	.352	1.235	8.805
March	6.033	3.028	.416	^R -.056	8.589
April	5.775	^R 2.917	.407	^R -.322	7.964
May	6.049	^R 3.042	.436	-.606	8.050
June	5.946	^R 2.854	.420	^R -.247	8.133
July	6.034	^R 3.008	^R .497	^R -.028	8.518
August	6.140	^R 3.019	^R .473	.208	8.894
September	5.766	^R 2.869	^R .434	-.228	7.974
October	^R 6.007	^R 2.789	^R .433	^R -.328	^R 8.035
November	5.944	2.764	.512	-.013	8.182
11-Month Total	65.319	31.711	4.832	.216	92.415
2006 11-Month Total	64.980	31.878	4.474	-1.416	90.967
2005 11-Month Total	63.794	31.740	4.181	-1.136	91.217

^a See Note 1, "Primary Energy Production," at end of section.

^b Calculated as consumption and exports minus production and imports. Includes petroleum stock change and adjustments; natural gas net storage withdrawals and balancing item; and coal stock change, losses, and unaccounted for.

^c See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of section.
R=Revised.

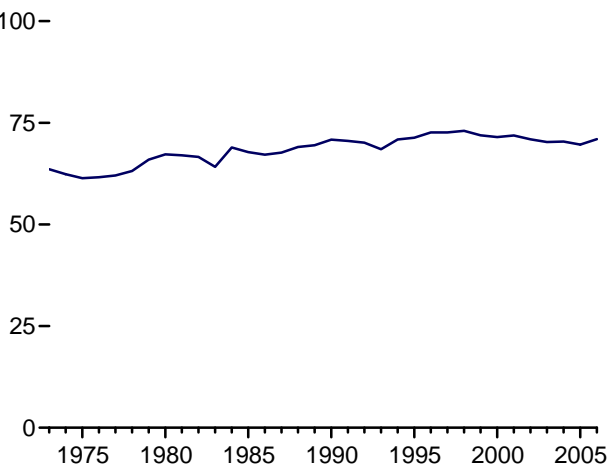
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

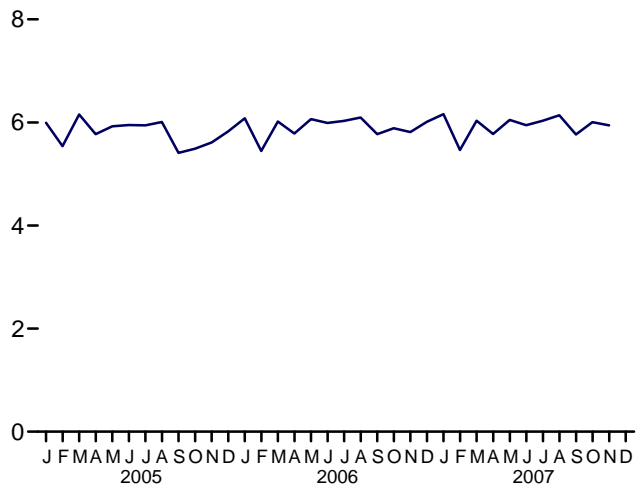
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.2. • **Imports:** Table 1.4a. • **Exports:** Table 1.4b. • **Consumption:** Table 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Primary Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

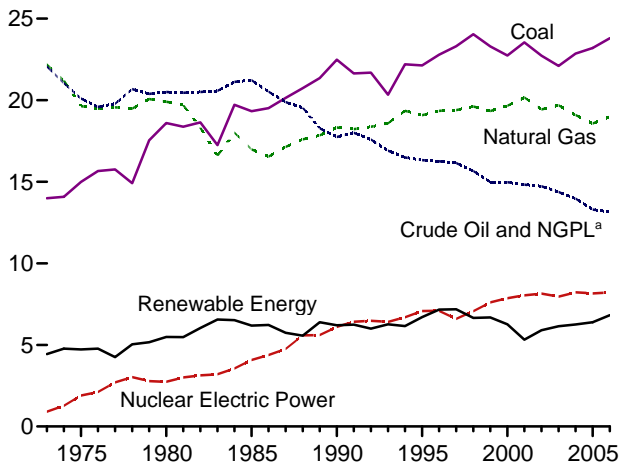
Total, 1973-2006



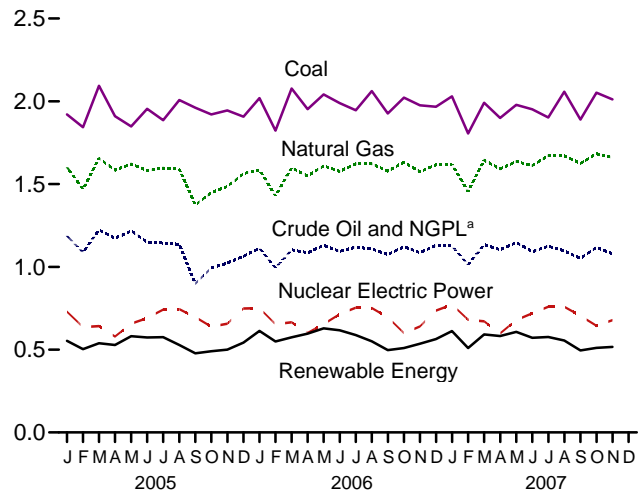
Total, Monthly



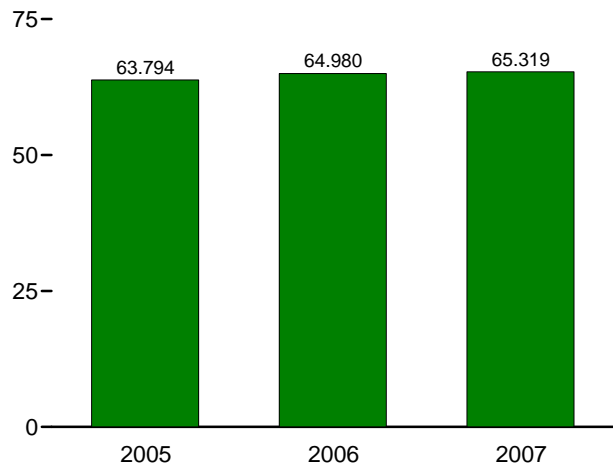
By Source, 1973-2006



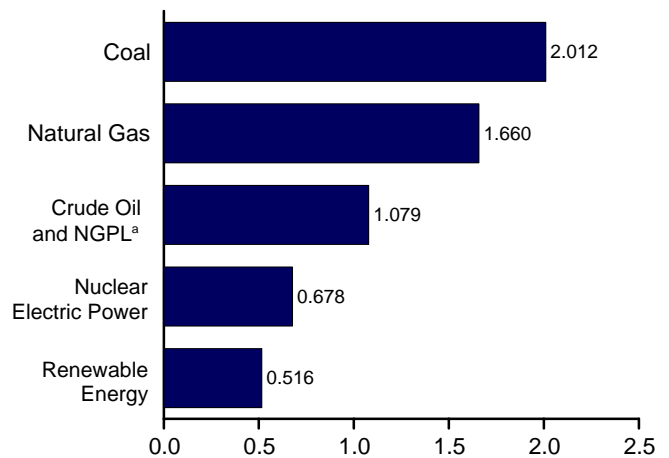
By Source, Monthly



Total, January-November



By Source, November 2007



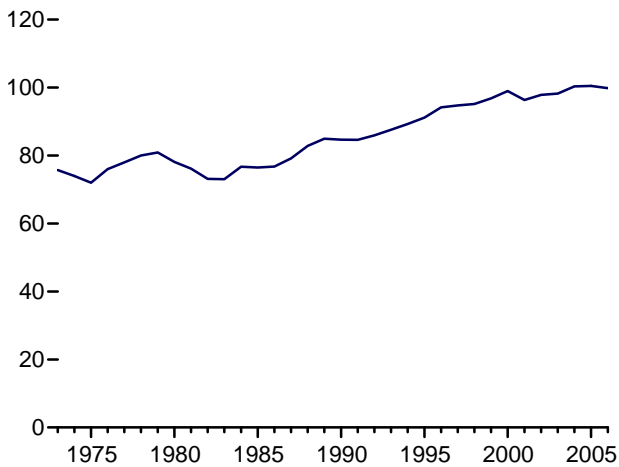
^a Natural gas plant liquids.

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

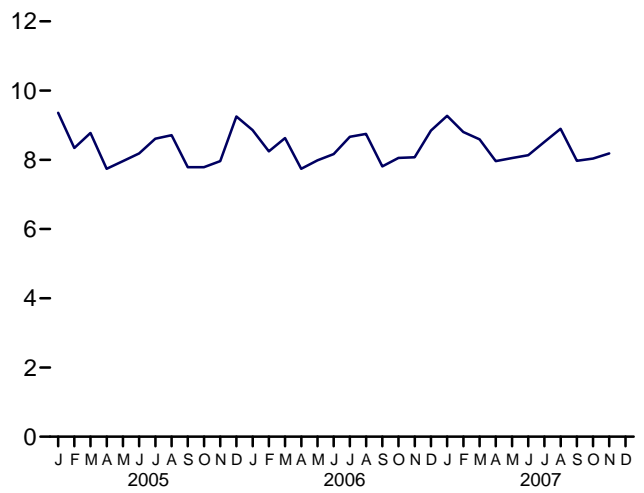
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Source: Table 1.2.

Figure 1.3 Primary Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

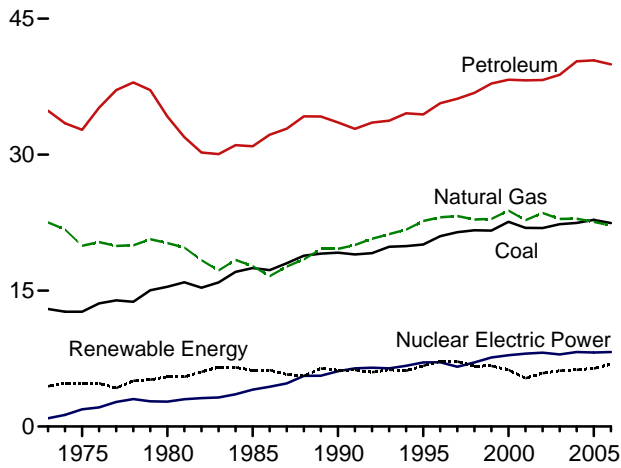
Total, 1973-2006



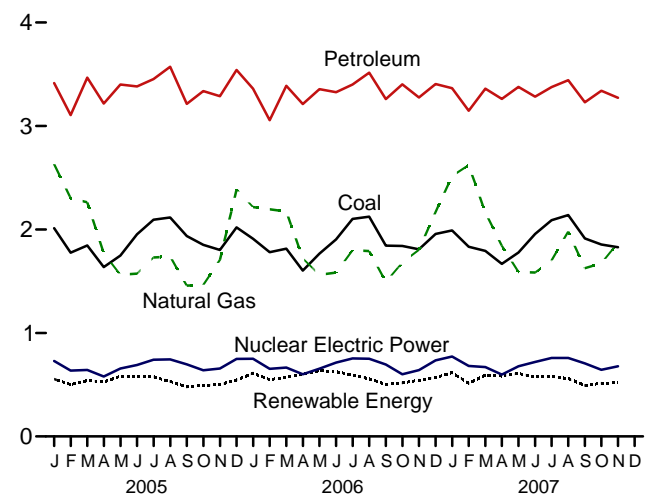
Total, Monthly



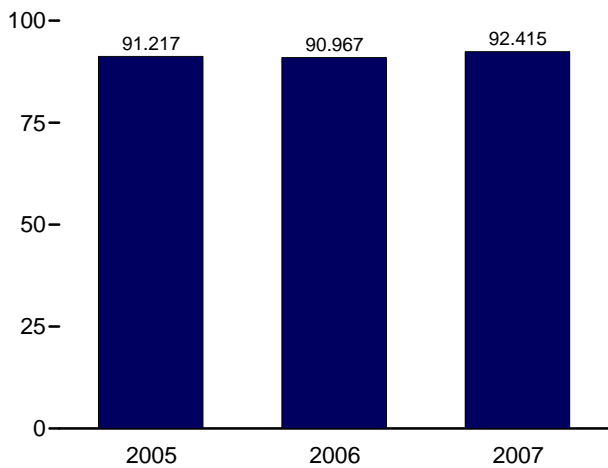
By Source^a, 1973-2006



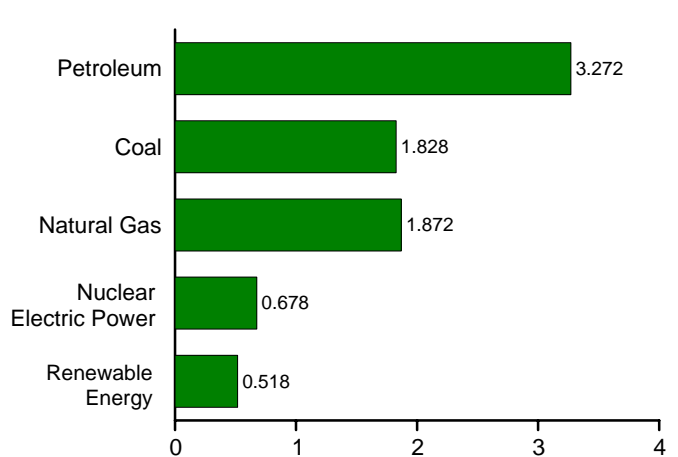
By Source^a, Monthly



Total, January-November



By Source^a, November 2007

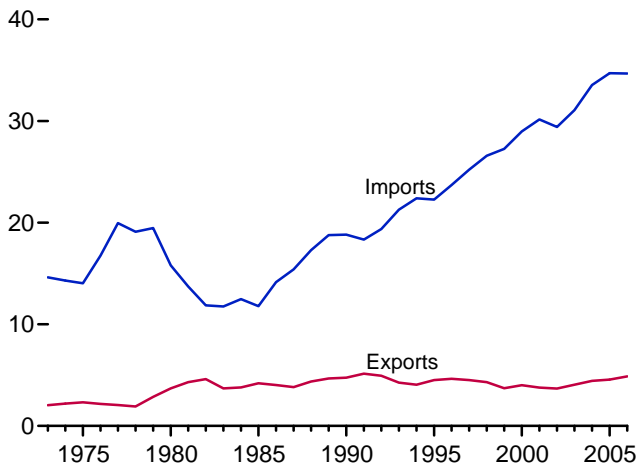


^a Small quantities of net imports of coal coke and electricity are not shown. Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

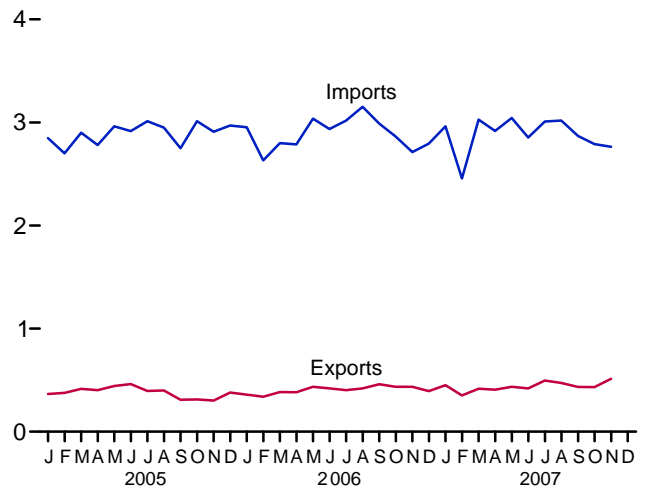
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>. Source: Table 1.3.

Figure 1.4a Energy Imports and Exports
(Quadrillion Btu)

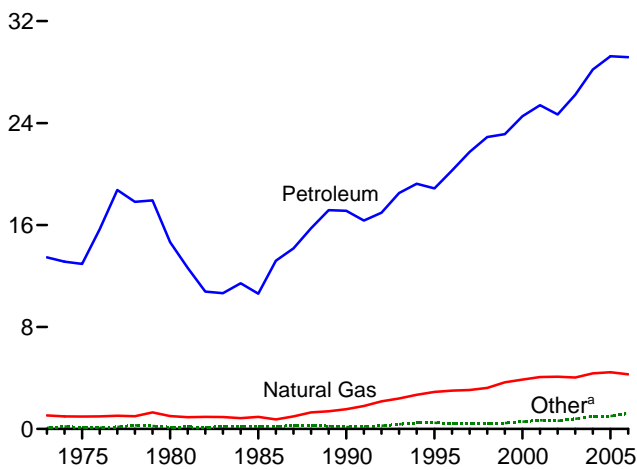
Total Imports and Exports, 1973-2006



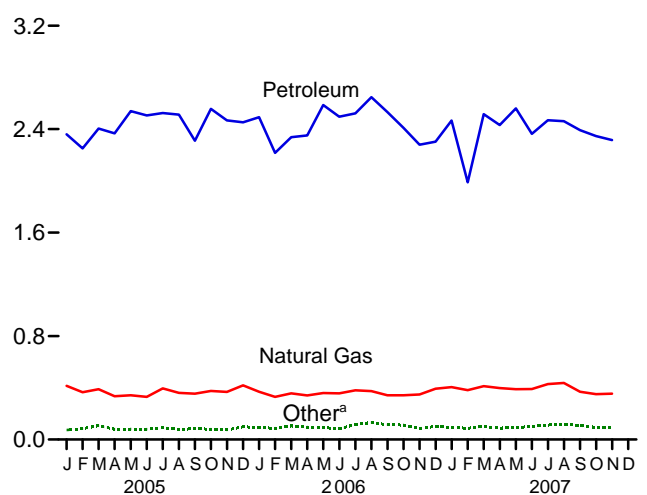
Total Imports and Exports, Monthly



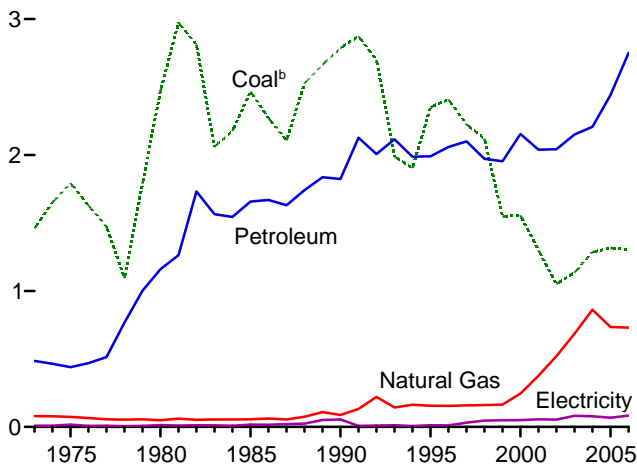
Imports by Source, 1973-2006



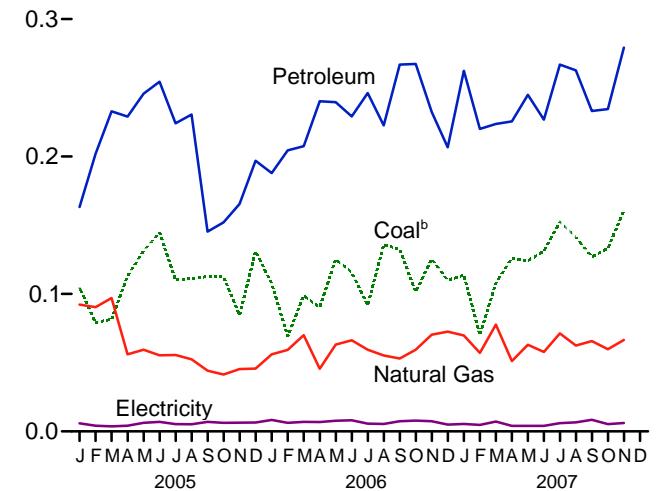
Imports by Source, Monthly



Exports by Source, 1973-2006



Exports by Source, Monthly



^aCoal, coal coke, fuel ethanol, and electricity.

^bIncludes coal coke.

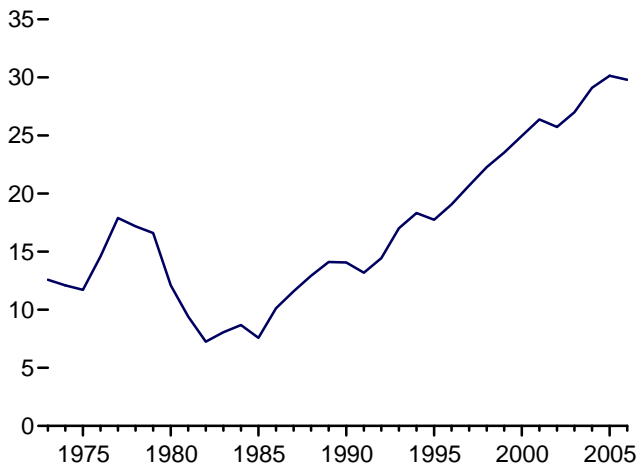
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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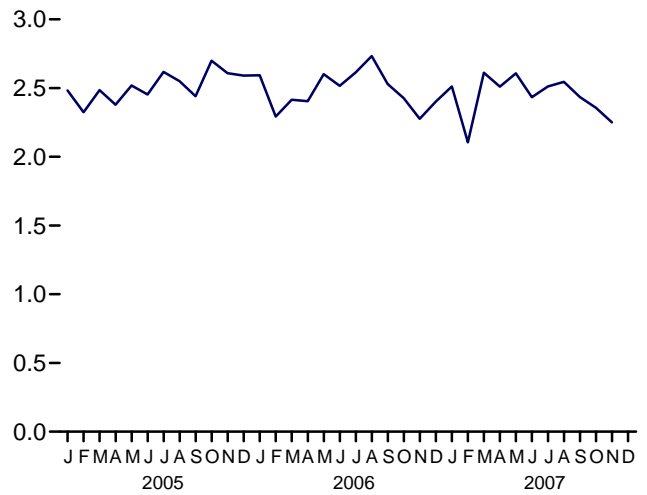
Sources: Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.

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

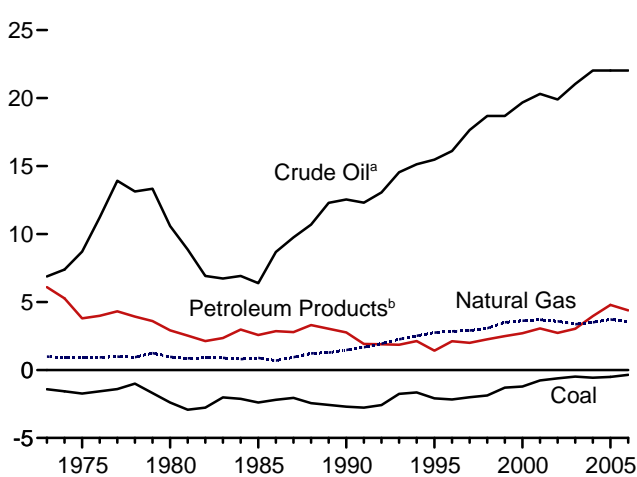
Total, 1973-2006



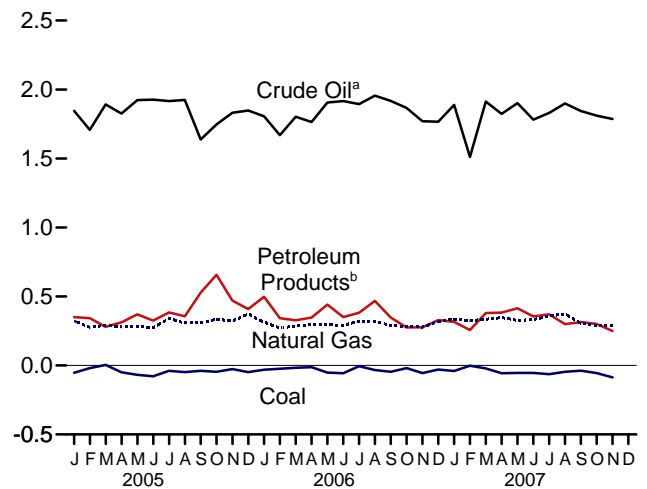
Total, Monthly



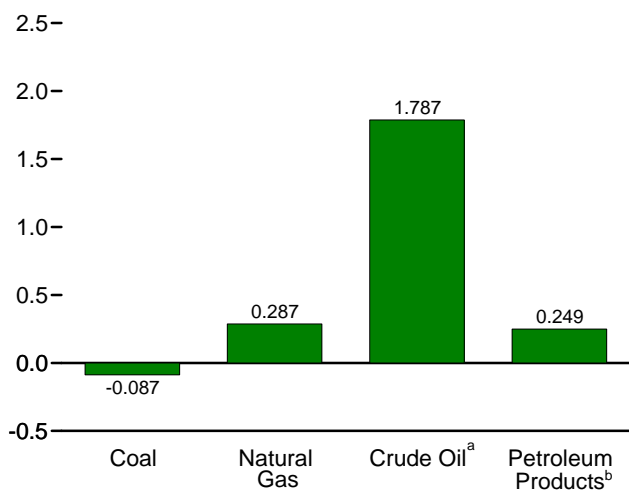
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



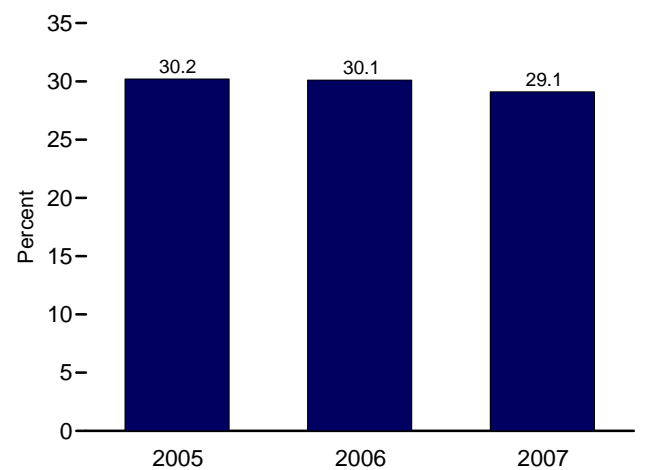
By Major Sources, Monthly



By Major Sources, November 2007



As Share of Consumption, January-November



^aCrude oil and lease condensate. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977.
^bPetroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include fuel ethanol.

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, 1.4a, and 1.4b.

Table 1.4a Energy Imports by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Imports								
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Fuel Ethanol	Electricity	Total
				Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products ^b	Total			
1973 Total	0.003	0.027	1.060	6.887	6.578	13.466	NA	0.057	14.613
1975 Total .....	.024	.045	.978	8.721	4.227	12.948	NA	.038	14.032
1980 Total .....	.030	.016	1.006	11.195	3.463	14.658	NA	.085	15.796
1985 Total .....	.049	.014	.952	6.814	3.796	10.609	NA	.157	11.781
1990 Total .....	.067	.019	1.551	12.766	4.351	17.117	NA	.063	18.817
1995 Total .....	.237	.095	2.901	15.669	3.211	18.881	.001	.146	22.260
1996 Total .....	.203	.063	3.002	16.341	3.943	20.284	.001	.148	23.702
1997 Total .....	.187	.078	3.063	17.876	3.864	21.740	(s)	.147	25.215
1998 Total .....	.218	.095	3.225	18.916	3.992	22.908	(s)	.135	26.581
1999 Total .....	.227	.080	3.664	18.935	4.198	23.133	(s)	.147	27.252
2000 Total .....	.313	.094	3.869	19.783	4.749	24.531	(s)	.166	28.973
2001 Total .....	.495	.063	4.068	20.348	5.051	25.398	.001	.131	30.157
2002 Total .....	.422	.080	4.104	19.920	4.754	24.674	.001	.125	29.407
2003 Total .....	.626	.068	4.042	21.060	5.159	26.219	.001	.104	31.060
2004 Total .....	.682	.170	4.365	22.082	6.114	28.196	.013	.117	33.543
2005									
January .....	.050	.011	.415	1.852	.507	2.359	.001	.011	2.848
February .....	.058	.016	.365	1.710	.541	2.251	(s)	.010	2.700
March .....	.082	.013	.389	1.898	.506	2.404	.001	.012	2.900
April .....	.059	.010	.334	1.833	.534	2.367	(s)	.010	2.781
May .....	.060	.009	.342	1.933	.606	2.539	.001	.011	2.962
June .....	.061	.006	.330	1.930	.576	2.506	.000	.012	2.915
July .....	.067	.010	.396	1.923	.602	2.525	(s)	.015	3.012
August .....	.060	(s)	.361	1.928	.584	2.511	.001	.017	2.950
September .....	.069	.001	.355	1.642	.669	2.310	(s)	.014	2.749
October .....	.062	.003	.375	1.750	.806	2.556	.002	.013	3.012
November .....	.056	.004	.368	1.840	.627	2.467	.002	.013	2.910
December .....	.077	.006	.419	1.852	.601	2.453	.002	.014	2.970
Total .....	.762	.088	4.450	22.091	7.157	29.248	.011	.152	34.710
2006									
January .....	.076	.003	.369	1.811	.681	2.491	(s)	.013	2.953
February .....	.068	.005	.329	1.672	.545	2.216	.002	.012	2.632
March .....	.080	.008	.357	1.807	.530	2.337	.003	.013	2.799
April .....	.076	.005	.341	1.769	.582	2.351	.003	.012	2.787
May .....	.069	.008	.359	1.910	.676	2.586	.002	.013	3.037
June .....	.055	.010	.357	1.922	.574	2.496	.005	.013	2.935
July .....	.080	.011	.380	1.896	.625	2.522	.009	.016	3.018
August .....	.096	.009	.374	1.958	.688	2.646	.011	.016	3.152
September .....	.084	.015	.342	1.921	.611	2.532	.008	.007	2.989
October .....	.080	.015	.342	1.873	.536	2.409	.007	.009	2.863
November .....	.066	.005	.348	1.774	.505	2.279	.005	.010	2.712
December .....	.077	.006	.393	1.771	.531	2.302	.004	.012	2.795
Total .....	.906	.101	4.291	22.085	7.083	29.168	.062	.146	34.673
2007									
January .....	.071	.006	^R .405	1.889	.576	2.465	.004	.012	^R 2.963
February .....	.066	.003	.382	1.515	.473	1.988	.003	.014	2.457
March .....	.082	.003	.412	1.918	.597	2.515	.003	.013	3.028
April .....	.067	.004	^R .398	1.826	.605	2.432	.003	.014	^R 2.917
May .....	.067	.006	.390	1.908	.652	2.560	.002	.017	^R 3.042
June .....	.076	.007	^R .390	1.791	.573	2.363	.003	.015	^R 2.854
July .....	.084	.003	^R .428	1.836	.633	2.468	.005	.019	^R 3.008
August .....	.093	.005	^R .437	1.906	.555	2.461	.005	.018	^R 3.019
September .....	.087	.005	^R .370	1.850	.542	2.392	.002	.013	^R 2.869
October .....	.072	.005	^R .351	1.812	.533	2.345	.003	.012	^R 2.789
November .....	.072	.007	.354	1.790	.525	2.315	.001	.015	2.764
11-Month Total .....	.838	.053	4.316	20.043	6.264	26.307	.036	.161	31.711
2006 11-Month Total .....	.829	.095	3.898	20.313	6.552	26.865	.057	.133	31.878
2005 11-Month Total .....	.684	.081	4.031	20.239	6.556	26.795	.009	.138	31.740

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

^b Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components. Does not include fuel ethanol.

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: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available

data beginning in 1973.

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

Table 1.4b Energy Exports by Source and Total Net Imports
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Exports								Net Imports ^a
	Coal	Coal Coke	Natural Gas	Petroleum			Electricity	Total	
				Crude Oil ^b	Petroleum Products ^c	Total			
1973 Total	1.425	0.035	0.079	0.004	0.482	0.486	0.009	2.033	12.580
1975 Total	1.761	.032	.074	.012	.427	.439	.017	2.323	11.709
1980 Total	2.421	.051	.049	.609	.551	1.160	.014	3.695	12.101
1985 Total	2.438	.028	.056	.432	1.225	1.657	.017	4.196	7.584
1990 Total	2.772	.014	.087	.230	1.594	1.824	.055	4.752	14.065
1995 Total	2.318	.034	.156	.200	1.791	1.991	.012	4.511	17.750
1996 Total	2.368	.040	.155	.233	1.825	2.059	.011	4.633	19.069
1997 Total	2.193	.031	.159	.228	1.872	2.100	.031	4.514	20.701
1998 Total	2.092	.028	.161	.233	1.740	1.972	.047	4.299	22.281
1999 Total	1.525	.022	.164	.250	1.705	1.955	.049	3.715	23.537
2000 Total	1.528	.028	.245	.106	2.048	2.154	.051	4.006	24.967
2001 Total	1.265	.033	.377	.043	1.996	2.039	.056	3.770	26.386
2002 Total	1.032	.020	.520	.019	2.023	2.042	.054	3.668	25.739
2003 Total	1.117	.018	.686	.026	2.124	2.151	.082	4.054	27.007
2004 Total	1.253	.033	.862	.057	2.151	2.208	.078	4.433	29.110
2005 January .....	.104	.001	.092	.007	.156	.163	.006	.366	2.482
February .....	.077	.003	.090	.003	.199	.202	.004	.376	2.324
March .....	.078	.004	.097	.006	.226	.233	.004	.415	2.485
April .....	.109	.004	.056	.008	.221	.229	.004	.402	2.379
May .....	.128	.004	.059	.010	.236	.246	.006	.443	2.519
June .....	.140	.005	.055	.004	.251	.254	.007	.462	2.454
July .....	.106	.004	.056	.006	.218	.224	.005	.395	2.617
August .....	.108	.004	.052	.003	.228	.231	.005	.399	2.550
September .....	.108	.004	.044	.004	.141	.145	.007	.309	2.440
October .....	.108	.004	.041	.003	.149	.152	.006	.312	2.699
November .....	.082	.002	.045	.008	.157	.166	.006	.302	2.608
December .....	.125	.006	.046	.004	.192	.197	.007	.380	2.590
Total	1.273	.043	.735	.067	2.374	2.442	.068	4.561	30.149
2006 January .....	.107	.001	.056	.005	.183	.188	.008	.360	2.593
February .....	.068	.002	.059	.002	.202	.204	.006	.339	2.293
March .....	.097	.002	.070	.005	.202	.208	.007	.383	2.415
April .....	.089	.002	.046	.005	.236	.240	.007	.383	2.405
May .....	.121	.005	.063	.005	.235	.240	.008	.436	2.601
June .....	.111	.004	.066	.006	.223	.229	.008	.419	2.516
July .....	.085	.007	.059	.002	.244	.246	.006	.403	2.615
August .....	.130	.006	.055	.003	.220	.223	.005	.419	2.733
September .....	.130	.002	.053	.004	.263	.267	.007	.460	2.529
October .....	.099	.002	.059	.007	.261	.267	.008	.436	2.427
November .....	.121	.004	.070	.004	.228	.232	.007	.435	2.277
December .....	.106	.003	.073	.005	.202	.207	.005	.394	2.401
Total	1.264	.040	.730	.052	2.699	2.751	.083	4.868	29.805
2007 January .....	.111	.003	.070	.002	.261	.262	.005	.451	R 2.512
February .....	.068	.002	.057	.004	.216	.220	.005	.352	2.105
March .....	.104	.004	.078	.006	.218	.224	.007	.416	R 2.612
April .....	.123	.003	.051	.003	.222	.226	.004	.407	R 2.511
May .....	.121	.003	.063	.006	.238	.245	.004	.436	2.607
June .....	.130	.001	.058	.009	.218	.227	.004	.420	R 2.434
July .....	.148	.005	R .071	.005	.262	.267	.006	R .497	R 2.512
August .....	.139	.002	R .062	.008	.255	.263	.007	R .473	2.546
September .....	.125	.002	R .066	.006	.227	.233	.008	R .434	R 2.435
October .....	.128	.006	R .060	.002	.233	.235	.005	R .433	R 2.356
November .....	.159	.002	E .067	.003	.276	.279	.006	.512	2.251
11-Month Total	1.357	.031	E .702	.054	2.625	2.679	.062	4.832	26.880
2006 11-Month Total	1.157	.037	.658	.047	2.497	2.544	.078	4.474	27.404
2005 11-Month Total	1.148	.038	.689	.063	2.182	2.245	.061	4.181	27.559

^a Net imports equal imports minus exports.

^b Crude oil and lease condensate.

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

R=Revised. 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.

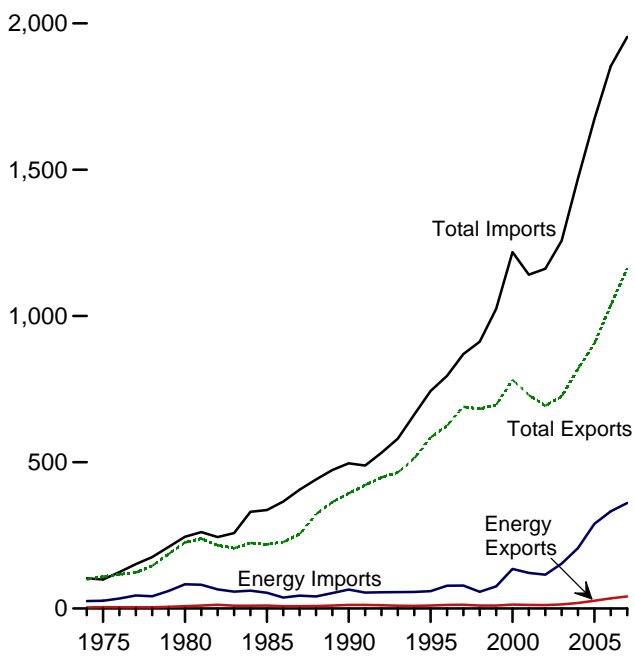
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for all available

data beginning in 1973.

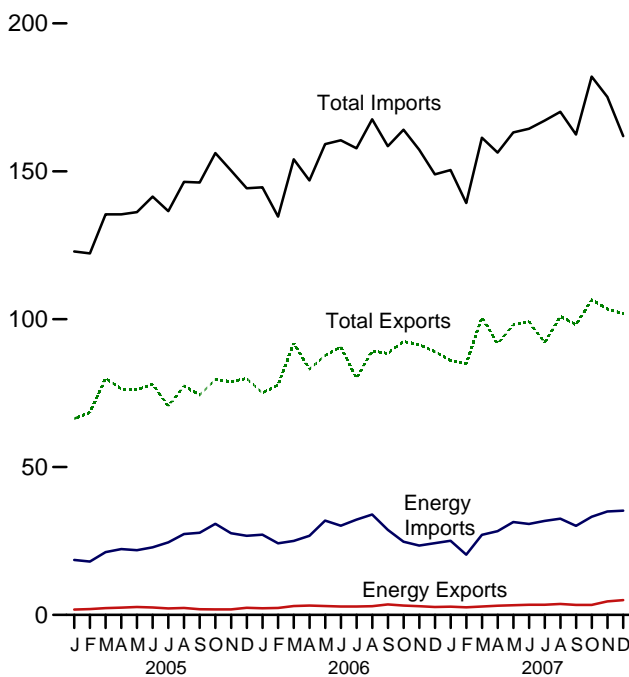
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5. • **Coal Coke: 1973-1975**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter. **1976-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual reports. **1981 forward**—EIA,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

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Nominal Dollars)

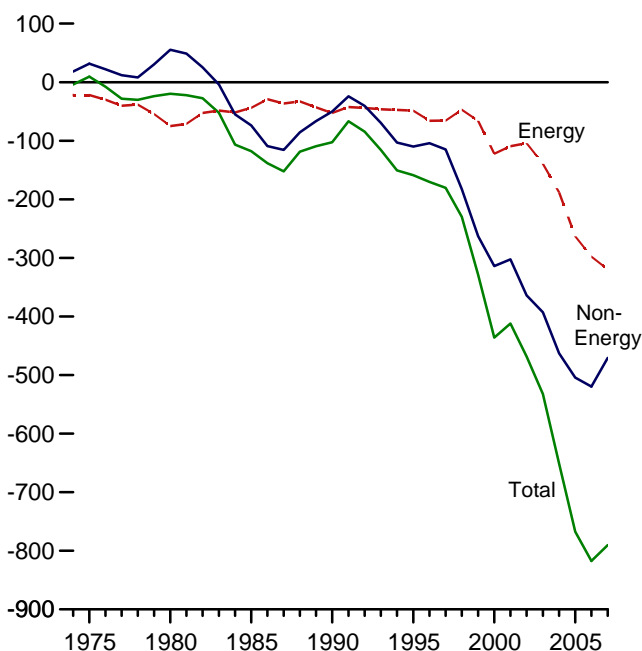
Imports and Exports, 1974-2007



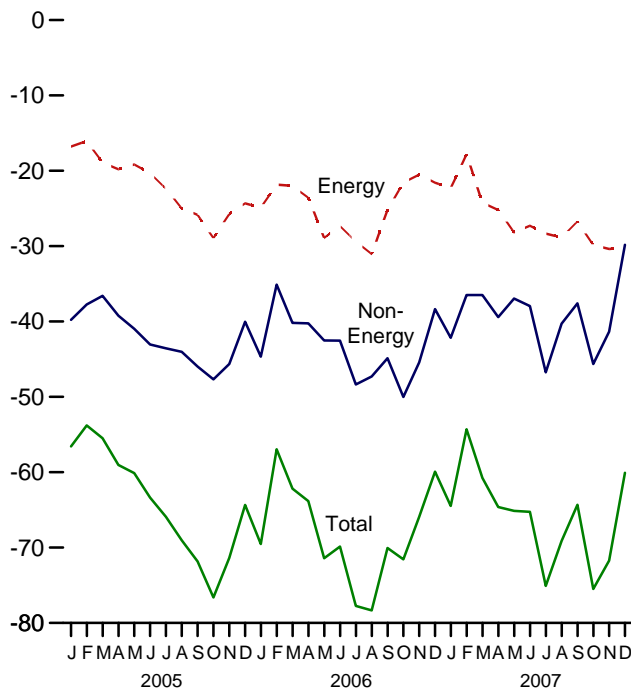
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-2007



Trade Balance, Monthly



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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>.
Source: Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Nominal Dollars)

	Petroleum ^a			Energy ^b			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	18,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1995 Total	6,321	54,368	-48,047	10,358	59,109	-48,751	-110,050	584,742	743,543	-158,801
1996 Total	7,984	72,022	-64,038	12,181	78,086	-65,905	-104,309	625,075	795,289	-170,214
1997 Total	8,592	71,152	-62,560	12,682	78,277	-65,595	-114,927	689,182	869,704	-180,522
1998 Total	6,574	50,264	-43,690	10,251	57,323	-47,072	-182,686	682,138	911,896	-229,758
1999 Total	7,118	67,173	-60,055	9,880	75,803	-65,923	-262,898	695,797	1,024,618	-328,821
2000 Total	10,192	119,251	-109,059	13,179	135,367	-122,188	-313,916	781,918	1,218,022	-436,104
2001 Total	8,868	102,747	-93,879	12,494	121,923	-109,429	-302,470	729,100	1,140,999	-411,899
2002 Total	8,569	102,663	-94,094	11,541	115,748	-104,207	-364,056	693,103	1,161,366	-468,263
2003 Total	10,209	132,433	-122,224	13,768	153,298	-139,530	-392,820	724,771	1,257,121	-532,350
2004 Total	13,130	179,266	-166,136	18,642	206,660	-188,018	-462,912	818,775	1,469,704	-650,930
2005 January	1,076	15,702	-14,626	1,791	18,582	-16,791	-39,781	66,328	122,900	-56,572
February	1,475	15,375	-13,900	1,982	18,042	-16,060	-37,733	68,441	122,233	-53,793
March	1,757	18,333	-16,576	2,309	21,223	-18,914	-36,582	79,954	135,451	-55,496
April	1,769	19,590	-17,821	2,466	22,268	-19,802	-39,230	76,424	135,456	-59,032
May	1,948	19,280	-17,332	2,704	21,857	-19,153	-40,965	76,073	136,191	-60,118
June	1,804	20,447	-18,643	2,531	22,850	-20,319	-43,055	78,052	141,426	-63,374
July	1,696	21,598	-19,902	2,196	24,555	-22,359	-43,547	70,609	136,515	-65,906
August	1,833	24,143	-22,310	2,364	27,367	-25,003	-44,021	77,373	146,397	-69,024
September	1,373	23,982	-22,609	1,934	27,784	-25,850	-45,985	74,381	146,216	-71,835
October	1,328	26,179	-24,851	1,888	30,818	-28,930	-47,679	79,552	156,162	-76,609
November	1,434	23,431	-21,997	1,893	27,627	-25,734	-45,632	78,879	150,245	-71,366
December	1,660	22,009	-20,349	2,431	26,750	-24,319	-40,033	79,910	144,262	-64,352
Total	19,155	250,068	-230,913	26,488	289,723	-263,235	-504,242	905,978	1,673,455	-767,477
2006 January	1,701	23,245	-21,544	2,263	27,130	-24,867	-44,655	75,040	144,562	-69,522
February	1,778	21,324	-19,546	2,358	24,201	-21,843	-35,109	77,750	134,702	-56,952
March	2,386	22,242	-19,856	3,024	25,025	-22,001	-40,175	91,864	154,040	-62,176
April	2,531	24,086	-21,555	3,150	26,732	-23,582	-40,240	83,097	146,919	-63,822
May	2,449	29,182	-26,733	2,979	31,876	-28,897	-42,522	87,746	159,164	-71,419
June	2,318	27,751	-25,433	2,848	30,176	-27,328	-42,537	90,622	160,487	-69,865
July	2,445	29,530	-27,085	2,832	32,231	-29,399	-48,346	80,023	157,768	-77,745
August	2,387	30,934	-28,547	2,924	33,969	-31,045	-47,284	89,228	167,558	-78,329
September	3,047	26,477	-23,430	3,561	28,757	-25,196	-44,865	88,408	158,470	-70,061
October	2,650	22,671	-20,021	3,172	24,724	-21,552	-50,008	92,468	164,028	-71,560
November	2,365	20,779	-18,414	2,935	23,432	-20,497	-45,425	91,367	157,288	-65,922
December	2,114	21,492	-19,378	2,665	24,248	-21,583	-38,348	89,021	148,952	-59,931
Total	28,171	299,714	-271,543	34,711	332,500	-297,789	-519,515	1,036,635	1,853,938	-817,304
2007 January	2,195	22,632	-20,437	2,773	25,081	-22,308	-42,165	85,973	150,446	-64,473
February	2,021	17,731	-15,710	2,571	20,386	-17,815	-36,488	84,960	139,263	-54,303
March	2,244	24,124	-21,880	2,833	27,100	-24,267	-36,481	100,579	161,328	-60,748
April	2,442	25,082	-22,640	3,115	28,309	-25,194	-39,421	91,706	156,320	-64,615
May	2,503	27,968	-25,465	3,254	31,423	-28,169	-36,948	98,031	163,147	-65,117
June	2,589	27,544	-24,955	3,454	30,752	-27,298	-37,950	99,140	164,388	-65,248
July	2,790	28,613	-25,823	3,445	31,788	-28,343	-46,734	92,037	167,115	-75,077
August	3,015	29,839	-26,824	3,706	32,546	-28,840	-40,289	100,984	170,113	-69,129
September	2,641	27,798	-25,157	3,359	30,089	-26,730	-37,597	98,125	162,452	-64,327
October	2,793	30,767	-27,974	3,358	33,215	-29,857	-45,628	106,553	182,037	-75,485
November	3,878	32,615	-28,737	4,584	34,959	-30,375	^R -41,349	^R 103,441	^R 175,164	^R -71,724
December	4,018	32,969	-28,951	5,005	35,263	-30,258	-29,823	101,787	161,868	-60,081
Total	33,126	327,683	-294,557	41,456	360,910	-319,454	-470,874	1,163,315	1,953,642	-790,328

^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 3, "Merchandise Trade Value," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both

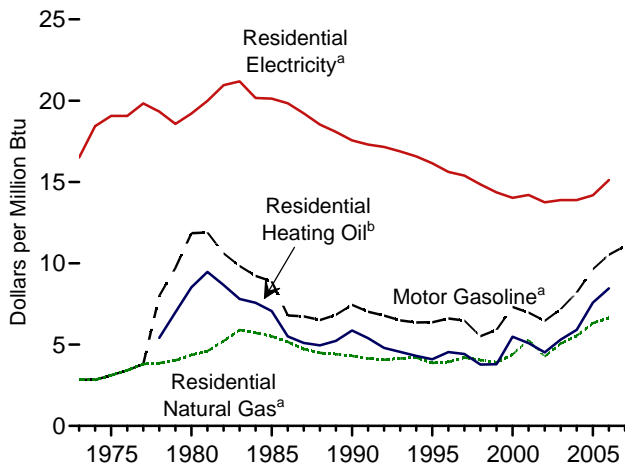
government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory, which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

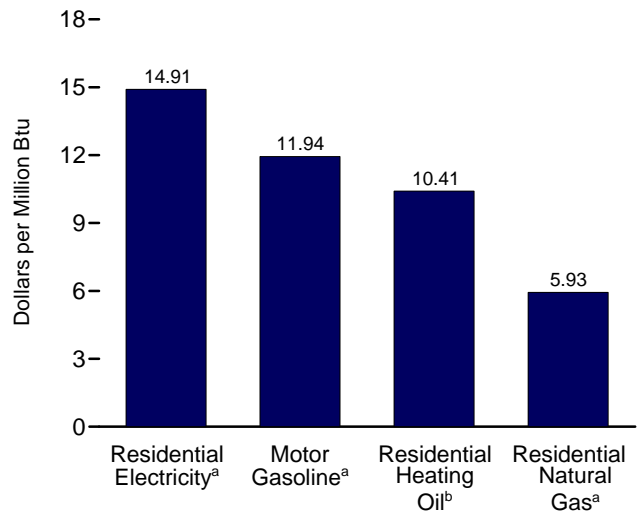
Sources: See end of section.

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

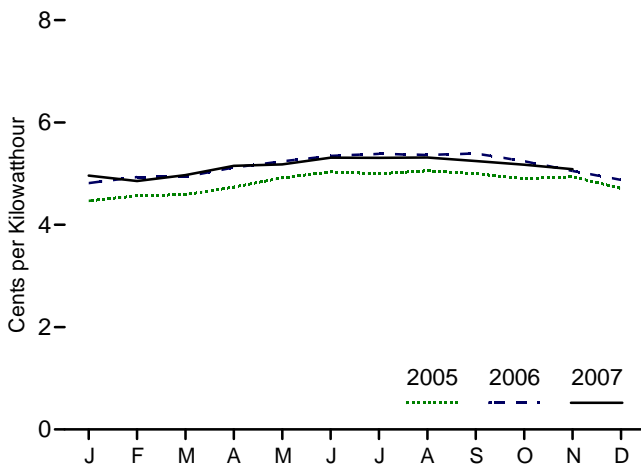
Costs, 1973-2007



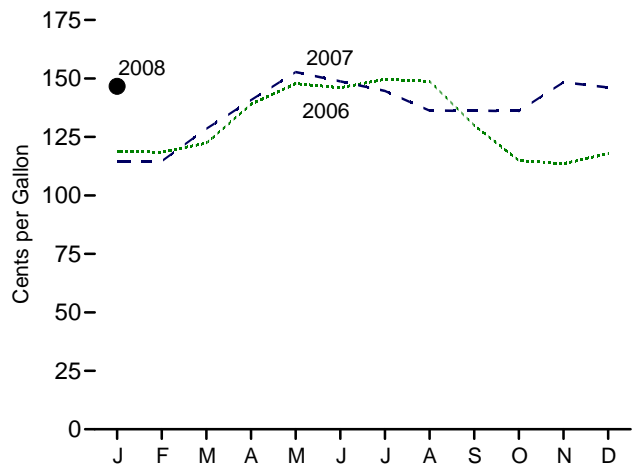
Costs, November 2007



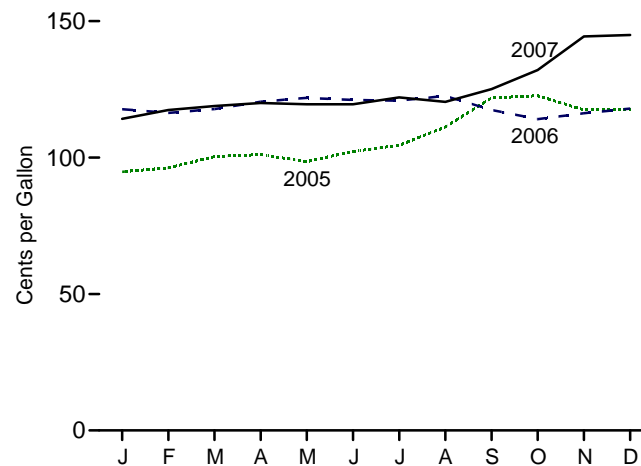
Residential Electricity^a, Monthly



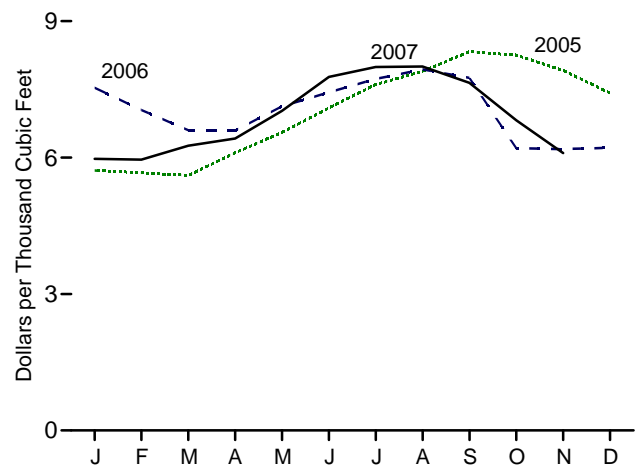
Motor Gasoline^a, Monthly



Residential Heating Oil^b, Monthly



Residential Natural Gas^a, Monthly



^aIncludes taxes.
^bExcludes taxes.

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

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

	Consumer Price Index (Urban) ^a	Motor Gasoline ^b		Residential Heating Oil ^c		Residential Natural Gas ^b		Residential Electricity ^b	
	Index 1982-1984=100	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatt-hour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	44.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.6	16.50
1975 Average	53.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.5	19.07
1980 Average	82.4	148.2	11.85	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.6	19.21
1985 Average	107.6	111.2	8.89	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	6.87	20.13
1990 Average	130.7	93.1	7.44	81.3	5.86	443.8	4.31	5.99	17.56
1995 Average	152.4	79.1	6.37	56.9	4.10	397.6	3.87	5.51	16.15
1996 Average	156.9	82.1	6.61	63.0	4.54	404.1	3.93	5.33	15.62
1997 Average	160.5	80.4	6.48	61.3	4.42	432.4	4.21	5.25	15.39
1998 Average	163.0	68.4	5.51	52.3	3.77	418.4	4.05	5.07	14.85
1999 Average	166.6	73.3	5.91	52.6	3.79	401.6	3.91	4.90	14.36
2000 Average	172.2	90.8	7.32	76.1	5.49	450.6	4.39	4.79	14.02
2001 Average	177.1	86.4	6.97	70.6	5.09	543.8	5.28	4.84	14.20
2002 Average	179.9	80.1	6.46	62.8	4.52	438.6	4.26	4.69	13.75
2003 Average	184.0	89.0	7.18	73.6	5.31	523.4	5.07	4.74	13.89
2004 Average	188.9	101.8	8.20	81.9	5.91	569.1	5.54	4.74	13.89
2005 January	190.7	97.9	7.88	94.8	6.84	571.6	5.55	4.47	13.09
February	191.8	102.2	8.23	96.2	6.94	566.7	5.51	4.57	13.39
March	193.3	109.0	8.77	100.4	7.24	560.8	5.45	4.59	13.45
April	194.6	119.5	9.62	101.1	7.29	610.5	5.93	4.74	13.89
May	194.4	116.1	9.35	98.6	7.11	655.3	6.37	4.92	14.41
June	194.5	114.0	9.18	102.2	7.37	709.0	6.89	5.03	14.75
July	195.4	120.6	9.71	104.5	7.54	760.5	7.39	5.00	14.65
August	196.4	129.7	10.44	111.2	8.02	789.7	7.67	5.06	14.82
September	198.8	149.3	12.02	121.9	8.79	833.0	8.10	5.00	14.65
October	199.2	142.1	11.44	122.6	8.84	825.3	8.02	4.90	14.36
November	197.6	120.8	9.72	117.5	8.47	791.5	7.69	4.94	14.48
December	196.8	113.3	9.12	117.5	8.47	741.9	7.21	4.71	13.81
Average	195.3	119.7	9.64	105.1	7.58	650.3	6.32	4.84	14.18
2006 January	198.3	119.0	9.58	117.7	8.49	753.4	7.33	4.82	14.11
February	198.7	118.5	9.54	116.4	8.39	704.6	6.85	4.93	14.46
March	199.8	122.3	9.85	117.8	8.49	660.2	6.42	4.94	14.48
April	201.5	139.0	11.19	120.4	8.68	659.6	6.42	5.12	15.01
May	202.5	147.8	11.90	121.9	8.79	712.6	6.93	5.24	15.36
June	202.9	146.0	11.75	121.1	8.73	743.7	7.23	5.35	15.67
July	203.5	149.7	12.05	120.9	8.72	773.0	7.52	5.39	15.78
August	203.9	148.7	11.97	122.6	8.84	794.0	7.72	5.37	15.73
September	202.9	130.0	10.46	117.4	8.47	775.3	7.54	5.39	15.80
October	201.8	114.9	9.25	114.1	8.23	620.4	6.04	5.24	15.37
November	201.5	113.5	9.14	116.3	8.38	618.9	6.02	5.05	14.81
December	201.8	117.9	9.49	117.9	8.50	621.4	6.04	4.88	14.29
Average	201.6	130.7	10.52	117.3	8.46	682.0	6.63	5.16	15.12
2007 January	202.4	114.7	9.23	114.2	8.23	597.3	5.81	4.96	14.54
February	203.5	114.6	9.23	117.4	8.47	595.6	5.79	4.86	14.23
March	205.4	128.5	10.34	118.9	8.57	626.1	6.09	4.97	14.57
April	206.7	140.7	11.33	120.0	8.65	642.0	6.25	5.15	15.10
May	207.9	152.8	12.30	119.5	8.62	702.7	6.84	5.18	15.18
June	208.4	148.8	11.97	119.5	8.62	777.4	7.56	5.31	15.57
July	208.3	144.6	11.64	122.1	8.80	799.3	7.78	5.31	15.56
August	207.9	136.3	10.97	120.4	8.68	800.4	7.79	5.32	15.58
September	208.5	136.2	10.96	125.1	9.02	764.5	7.44	5.25	15.38
October	208.9	136.1	10.95	132.1	9.52	^R 682.1	^R 6.64	5.17	15.17
November	210.2	148.3	11.94	^R 144.4	^R 10.41	^R 609.9	^R 5.93	^R 5.09	^R 14.91
December	210.0	146.1	11.76	^{RE} 145.0	^{RE} 10.45	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	207.3	137.4	11.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008 January	211.1	146.7	11.80	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.

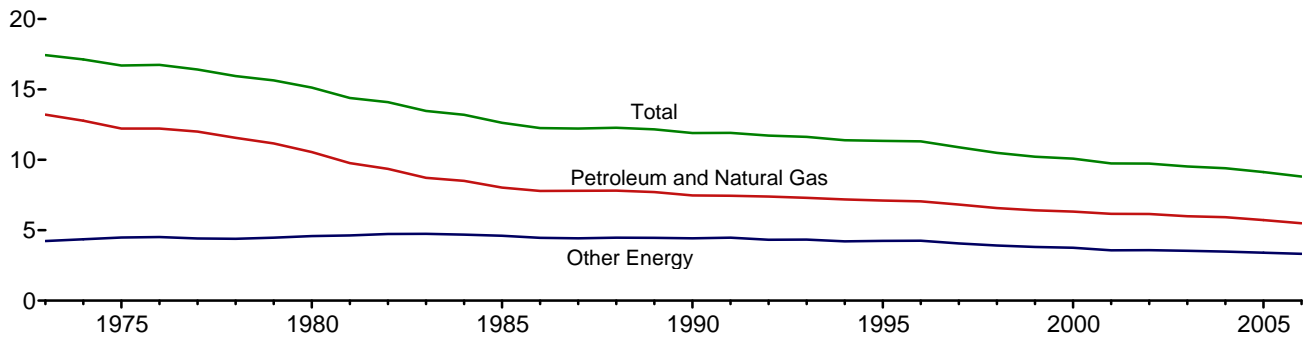
R=Revised. E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

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

Sources: • **Fuel Prices:** Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.9, and 9.11, adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-2002—Economic Report of the President**, February 2007, Table B-60. **2003 forward—Council of Economic Advisers, Economic Indicators**, February 2008, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A3, A4, and A6.

Figure 1.7 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product, 1973-2006
(Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar)



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

Table 1.7 Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Real Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy ^a	Total		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy ^a	Total
	Quadrillion Btu				Billion Chained (2000) Dollars	Thousand Btu per Chained (2000) Dollar	
1973 Year	57.352	18.356	75.708	4,341.5	13.21	4.23	17.44
1974 Year	55.187	18.804	73.991	4,319.6	12.78	4.35	17.13
1975 Year	52.678	19.321	71.999	4,311.2	12.22	4.48	16.70
1976 Year	55.520	20.492	76.012	4,540.9	12.23	4.51	16.74
1977 Year	57.053	20.947	78.000	4,750.5	12.01	4.41	16.42
1978 Year	57.966	22.021	79.986	5,015.0	11.56	4.39	15.95
1979 Year	57.789	23.114	80.903	5,173.4	11.17	4.47	15.64
1980 Year	54.438	23.684	78.122	5,161.7	10.55	4.59	15.13
1981 Year	51.678	24.490	76.168	5,291.7	9.77	4.63	14.39
1982 Year	48.588	24.565	73.153	5,189.3	9.36	4.73	14.10
1983 Year	47.275	25.763	73.038	5,423.8	8.72	4.75	13.47
1984 Year	49.445	27.269	76.714	5,813.6	8.51	4.69	13.20
1985 Year	48.626	27.865	76.491	6,053.7	8.03	4.60	12.64
1986 Year	48.787	27.969	76.756	6,263.6	7.79	4.47	12.25
1987 Year	50.505	28.668	79.173	6,475.1	7.80	4.43	12.23
1988 Year	52.670	30.149	82.819	6,742.7	7.81	4.47	12.28
1989 Year	53.813	31.131	84.944	6,981.4	7.71	4.46	12.17
1990 Year	53.156	31.496	84.652	7,112.5	7.47	4.43	11.90
1991 Year	52.878	31.729	84.607	7,100.5	7.45	4.47	11.92
1992 Year	54.240	31.716	85.956	7,336.6	7.39	4.32	11.72
1993 Year	54.973	32.630	87.603	7,532.7	7.30	4.33	11.63
1994 Year	56.290	32.970	89.260	7,835.5	7.18	4.21	11.39
1995 Year	57.108	34.064	91.173	8,031.7	7.11	4.24	11.35
1996 Year	58.758	35.417	94.175	8,328.9	7.05	4.25	11.31
1997 Year	59.382	35.383	94.765	8,703.5	6.82	4.07	10.89
1998 Year	59.647	35.536	95.183	9,066.9	6.58	3.92	10.50
1999 Year	60.747	36.070	96.817	9,470.3	6.41	3.81	10.22
2000 Year	62.089	36.887	98.975	9,817.0	6.32	3.76	10.08
2001 Year	60.959	35.367	96.326	9,890.7	6.16	3.58	9.74
2002 Year	61.785	36.073	97.858	10,048.8	6.15	3.59	9.74
2003 Year	61.706	36.503	98.209	10,301.0	5.99	3.54	9.53
2004 Year	63.226	37.125	100.351	10,675.8	5.92	3.48	9.40
2005 Year	62.977	37.488	100.465	11,003.4	5.72	3.41	9.13
2006 Year	62.148	37.665	99.813	11,319.4	5.49	3.33	8.82

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

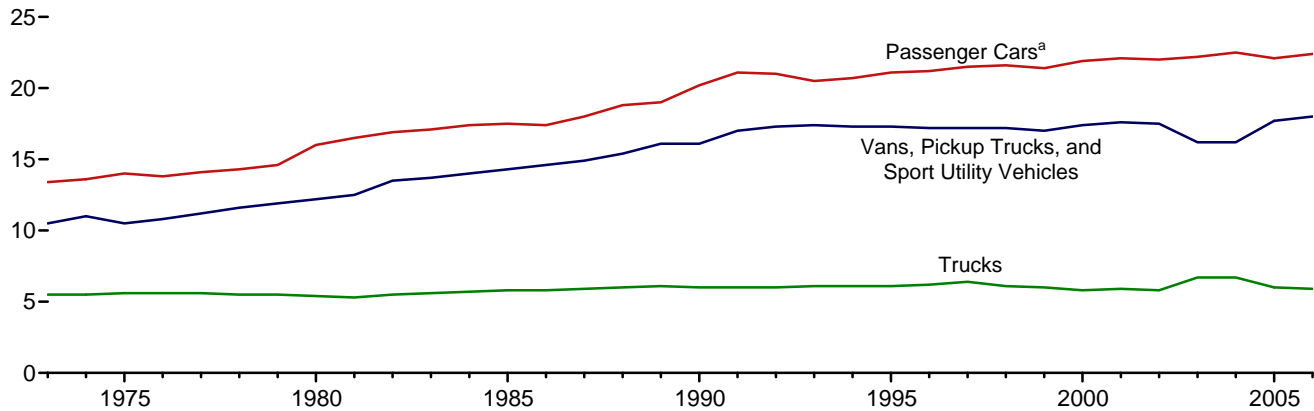
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.3. • **Gross Domestic**

Product: 1973-2003—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 2006, Table 2A. **2004 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *BEA News Release*, January 30, 2008, Table 3, which is available at Web site <http://www.bea.gov/bea/newsrel/gdpnewsrelease.htm>.

Figure 1.8 Motor Vehicle Fuel Rates, 1973-2006
(Miles per Gallon)



^aMotorcycles are included through 1989.

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

Source: Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Motor Vehicle Mileage, Fuel Consumption, and Fuel Rates

	Passenger Cars ^a			Vans, Pickup Trucks, and Sport Utility Vehicles ^b			Trucks ^c			All Motor Vehicles ^d		
	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)	Mileage (miles per vehicle)	Fuel Consumption (gallons per vehicle)	Fuel Rate (miles per gallon)
1973	9,884	737	13.4	9,779	931	10.5	15,370	2,775	5.5	10,099	850	11.9
1974	9,221	677	13.6	9,452	862	11.0	14,995	2,708	5.5	9,493	788	12.0
1975	9,309	665	14.0	9,829	934	10.5	15,167	2,722	5.6	9,627	790	12.2
1976	9,418	681	13.8	10,127	934	10.8	15,438	2,764	5.6	9,774	806	12.1
1977	9,517	676	14.1	10,607	947	11.2	16,700	3,002	5.6	9,978	814	12.3
1978	9,500	665	14.3	10,968	948	11.6	18,045	3,263	5.5	10,077	816	12.4
1979	9,062	620	14.6	10,802	905	11.9	18,502	3,380	5.5	9,722	776	12.5
1980	8,813	551	16.0	10,437	854	12.2	18,736	3,447	5.4	9,458	712	13.3
1981	8,873	538	16.5	10,244	819	12.5	19,016	3,565	5.3	9,477	697	13.6
1982	9,050	535	16.9	10,276	762	13.5	19,931	3,647	5.5	9,644	686	14.1
1983	9,118	534	17.1	10,497	767	13.7	21,083	3,769	5.6	9,760	686	14.2
1984	9,248	530	17.4	11,151	797	14.0	22,550	3,967	5.7	10,017	691	14.5
1985	9,419	538	17.5	10,506	735	14.3	20,597	3,570	5.8	10,020	685	14.6
1986	9,464	543	17.4	10,764	738	14.6	22,143	3,821	5.8	10,143	692	14.7
1987	9,720	539	18.0	11,114	744	14.9	23,349	3,937	5.9	10,453	694	15.1
1988	9,972	531	18.8	11,465	745	15.4	22,485	3,736	6.0	10,721	688	15.6
1989	^a 10,157	^a 533	^a 19.0	11,676	724	16.1	22,926	3,776	6.1	10,932	688	15.9
1990	10,504	520	20.2	11,902	738	16.1	23,603	3,953	6.0	11,107	677	16.4
1991	10,571	501	21.1	12,245	721	17.0	24,229	4,047	6.0	11,294	669	16.9
1992	10,857	517	21.0	12,381	717	17.3	25,373	4,210	6.0	11,558	683	16.9
1993	10,804	527	20.5	12,430	714	17.4	26,262	4,309	6.1	11,595	693	16.7
1994	10,992	531	20.7	12,156	701	17.3	25,838	4,202	6.1	11,683	698	16.7
1995	11,203	530	21.1	12,018	694	17.3	26,514	4,315	6.1	11,793	700	16.8
1996	11,330	534	21.2	11,811	685	17.2	26,092	4,221	6.2	11,813	700	16.9
1997	11,581	539	21.5	12,115	703	17.2	27,032	4,218	6.4	12,107	711	17.0
1998	11,754	544	21.6	12,173	707	17.2	25,397	4,135	6.1	12,211	721	16.9
1999	11,848	553	21.4	11,957	701	17.0	26,014	4,352	6.0	12,206	732	16.7
2000	11,976	547	21.9	11,672	669	17.4	25,617	4,391	5.8	12,164	720	16.9
2001	11,831	534	22.1	11,204	636	17.6	26,602	4,477	5.9	11,887	695	17.1
2002	12,202	555	22.0	11,364	650	17.5	27,071	4,642	5.8	12,171	719	16.9
2003	12,325	556	22.2	11,287	697	16.2	28,093	4,215	6.7	12,208	718	17.0
2004	12,460	553	22.5	11,184	690	16.2	27,023	4,057	6.7	12,200	714	17.1
2005	12,510	567	22.1	10,920	617	17.7	26,235	4,385	6.0	12,082	706	17.1
2006 ^P	12,427	554	22.4	10,986	612	18.0	25,290	4,300	5.9	12,016	697	17.2

^a Through 1989, includes motorcycles.

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

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

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

P=Preliminary.

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

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

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

Table 1.9 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	January 1 through January 31					Cumulative July 1 through January 31				
	Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change		Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	1,246	1,106	1,130	-9	2	3,708	3,227	3,503	-6	9
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	1,158	979	1,023	-12	4	3,349	2,778	2,963	-12	7
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1,302	1,112	1,216	-7	9	3,774	3,378	3,477	-8	3
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	1,390	1,277	1,367	-2	7	4,085	3,740	3,900	-5	4
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	643	509	609	-5	20	1,726	1,477	1,503	-13	2
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	820	706	825	1	17	2,230	2,047	1,991	-11	-3
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	593	630	582	-2	-8	1,498	1,451	1,365	-9	-6
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	951	1,050	1,011	6	-4	3,098	3,084	2,940	-5	-5
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	564	626	627	11	(s)	1,817	1,749	1,849	2	6
U.S. Average^b	917	835	883	-4	6	2,656	2,390	2,455	-8	3

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

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

(s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent.

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

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

historical data.

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 (heating degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	January 1 through January 31				
	Normal ^a	2007	2008	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2008	2007 to 2008
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	NM	NM
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	NM	NM
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	0	0	0	NM	NM
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	0	0	0	NM	NM
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	34	37	24	NM	NM
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	8	0	0	NM	NM
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	14	5	13	NM	NM
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	1	0	0	NM	NM
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	2	0	0	NM	NM
U.S. Average^b	9	7	6	NM	NM

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

^b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).

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

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

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

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Energy Overview

Note 1. Primary Energy Production. Primary energy production consists of coal production, waste coal supplied, and coal refuse recovery; crude oil and lease condensate production; natural gas plant liquids production; natural gas (dry) production; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), geothermal heat pump energy, and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; and biofuels feedstock (biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel).

Note 2. Primary Energy Consumption. Primary energy consumption consists of coal consumption; coal coke net imports; petroleum consumption (petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel, but excluding ethanol blended into motor gasoline); natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption; nuclear electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the nuclear plants heat rate); conventional hydroelectricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and geothermal direct use energy; solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy; wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate); wood and wood-derived fuels consumption; biomass waste (municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass) consumption; fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption; losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel; and electricity net imports (converted to Btu using the electricity heat content of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour).

Note 3. Merchandise Trade Value. Import data presented are based on the customs value. That value does not include insurance and freight and is consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value, which is also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All export data, and import data prior to 1981, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

“Balance” is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. “Energy” includes mineral

fuels, lubricants, and related material. “Non-Energy Balance” and “Total Merchandise” include foreign exports (i.e., re-exports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-Aid shipments. The “Non-Energy Balance” is calculated by subtracting the “Energy” from the “Total Merchandise Balance.”

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

Table 1.5 Sources

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

Petroleum Exports

1974-1987: “U.S. Exports,” FT410, December issues.
1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1993-2005: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum Imports

1974-1987: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” FT900, December issues, 1975-1988.
1988 and 1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Revisions.
1990-1993: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1994-2005: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Energy Exports and Imports

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.
1988: January-July, monthly FT-900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT-900, 1989 issues.
1989: Monthly FT-900, 1990 issues.
1990-1992: “U.S. Merchandise Trade,” Final Report.
1993-2005: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and

Services,” Annual Revision.
2006 and 2007: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

Petroleum, Energy, and Non-Energy Balances

Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Total Merchandise

1974-1987: U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments.

1988: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions,” August 18, 1989.

1989: “Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions,” July 10, 1990. 1990: “U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report,” May 10, 1991, and “U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992,” February 18, 1993, page 3.

1991: “U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report,” May 12, 1993.

1992-2005: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” Annual Revision.

2006 and 2007: “U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services,” FT-900, monthly.

2

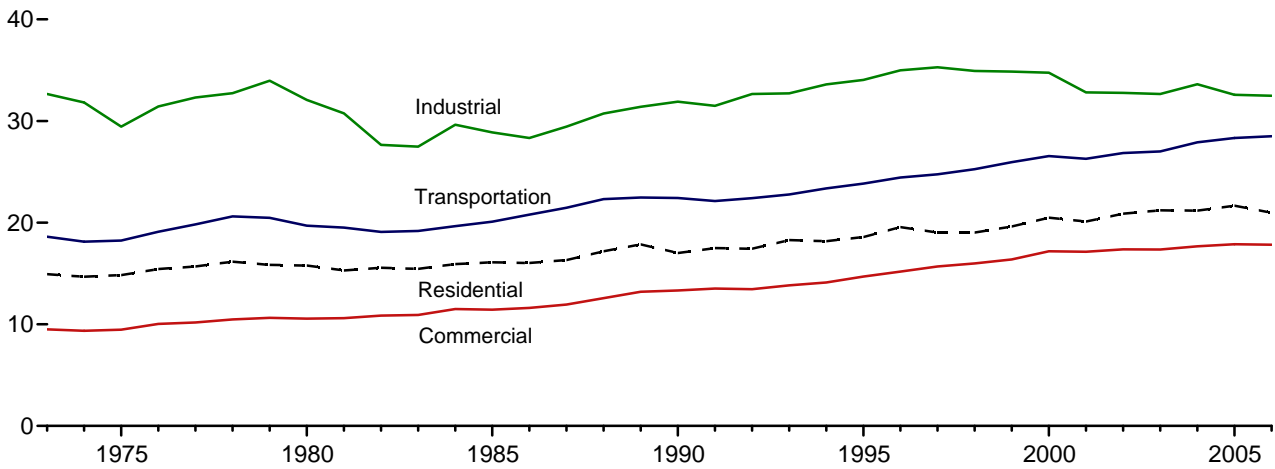
Energy Consumption by Sector



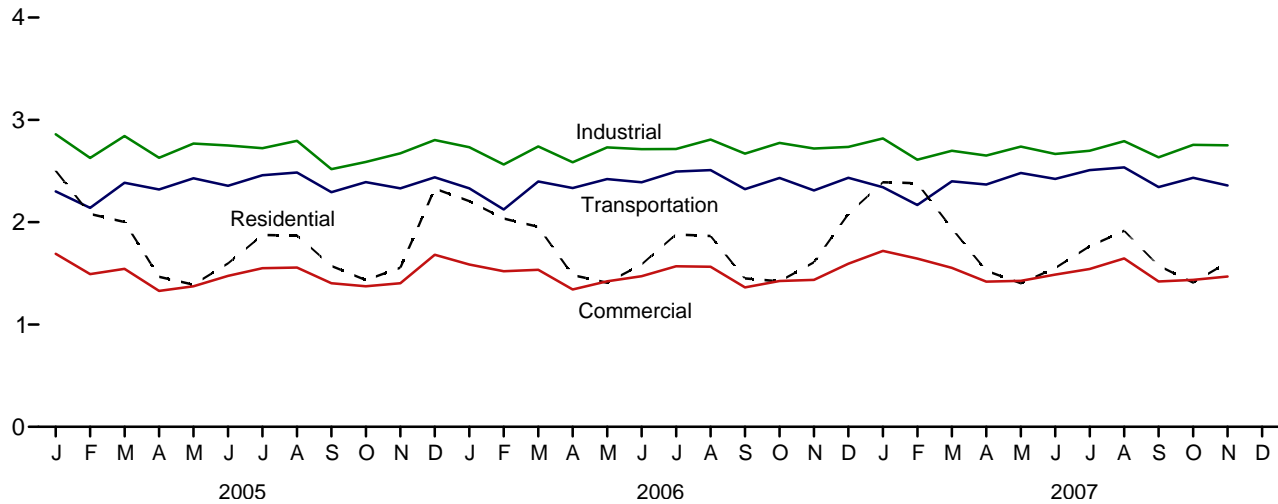
Office buildings, industries, residences, and transport systems, Baltimore, Maryland; east view from the inner harbor.
Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

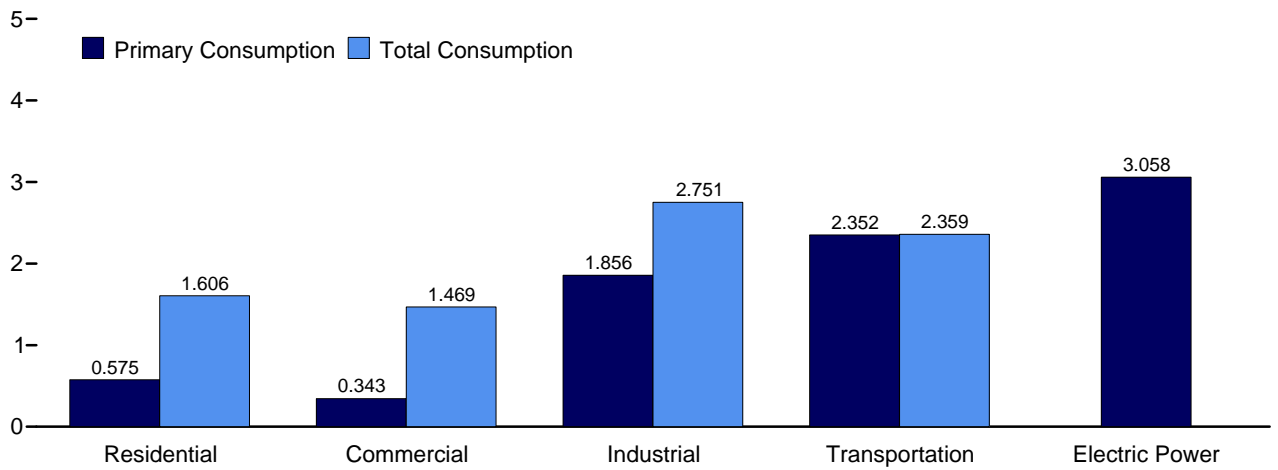
Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-2006



Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



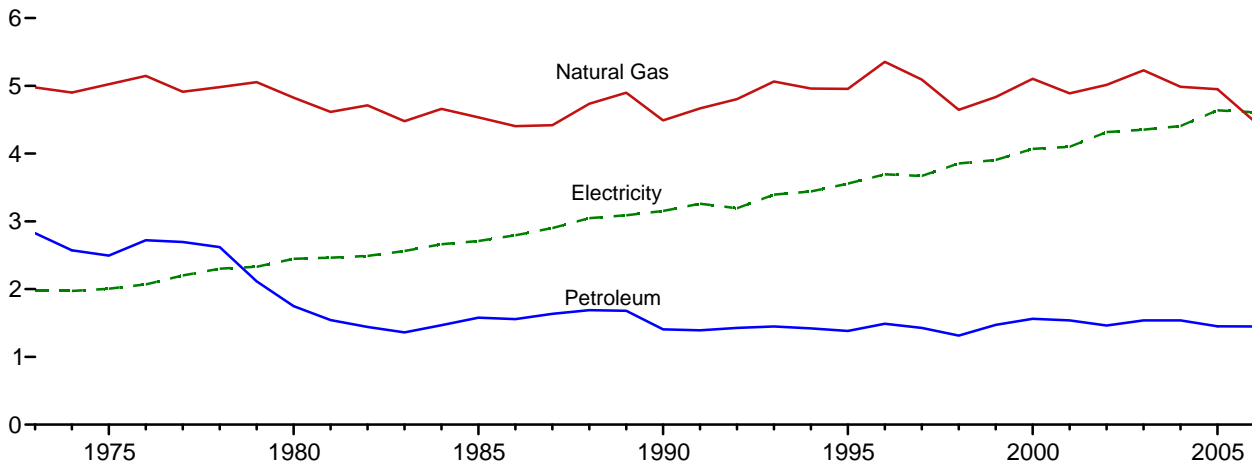
By Sector, November 2007



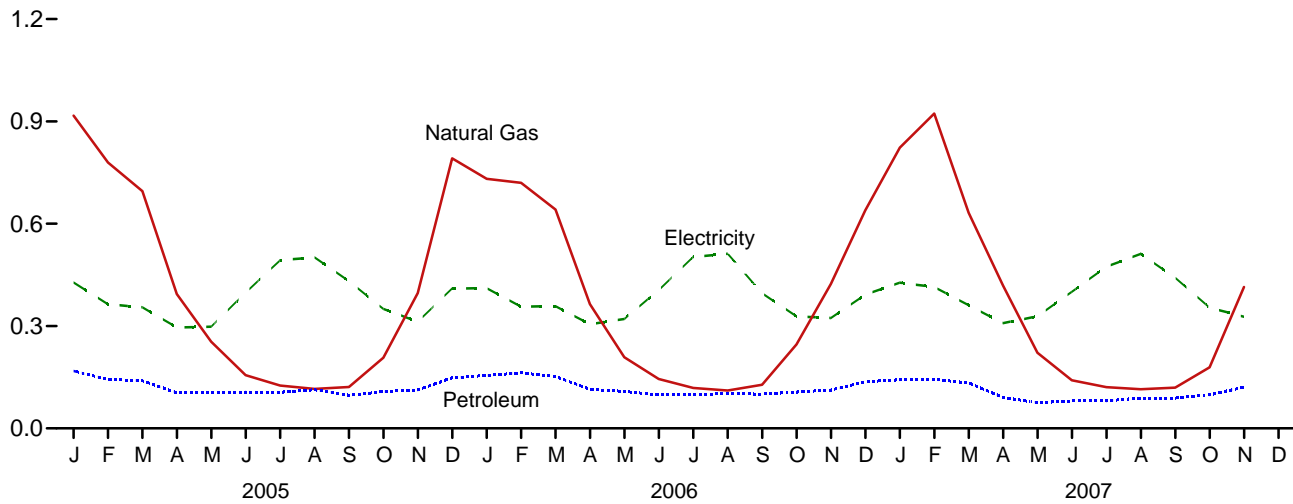
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html>
Source: Table 2.1.

Figure 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

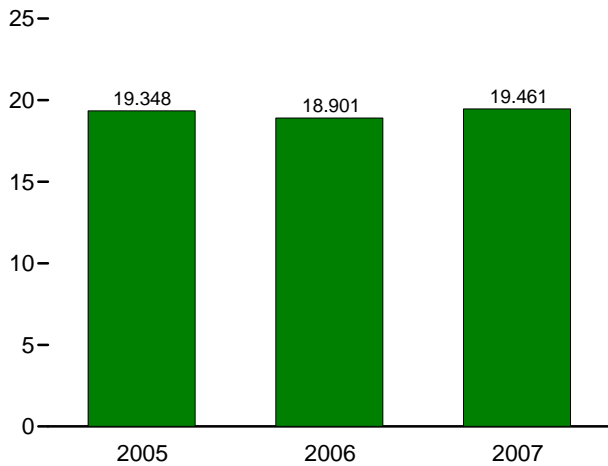
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



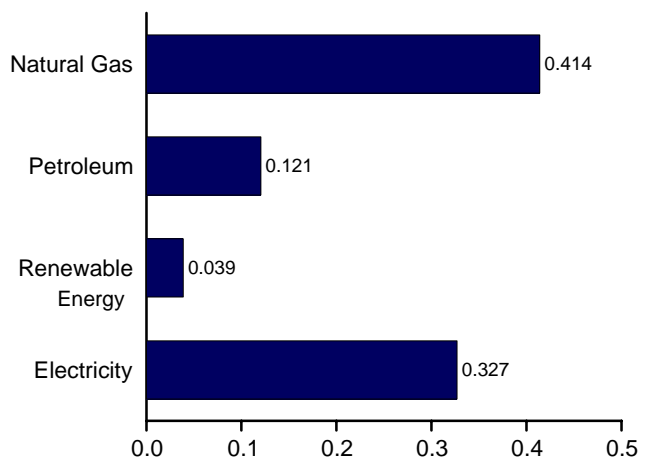
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-November



By Major Sources, November 2007



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

Table 2.2 Residential Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

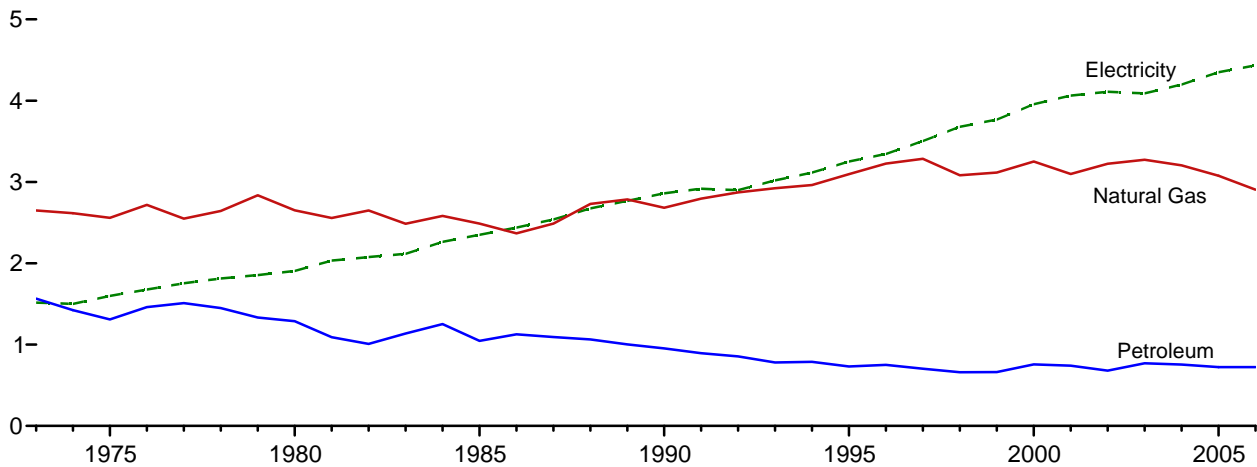
	Primary Consumption ^a									Electricity Retail Sales ^d	Electrical System Energy Losses ^e	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b				Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum	Total	Geo-thermal	Solar/PV	Bio-mass	Total				
1973 Total	94	4,977	2,825	7,896	NA	NA	354	354	8,250	1,976	4,703	14,930
1975 Total	63	5,023	2,495	7,580	NA	NA	425	425	8,006	2,007	4,829	14,842
1980 Total	31	4,825	1,748	6,603	NA	NA	850	850	7,453	2,448	5,885	15,787
1985 Total	39	4,534	1,578	6,151	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	7,161	2,709	6,219	16,088
1990 Total	31	4,491	1,407	5,929	6	56	580	641	6,570	3,153	7,291	17,015
1995 Total	17	4,954	1,383	6,355	7	65	520	591	6,946	3,557	8,075	18,578
1996 Total	17	5,354	1,488	6,859	7	65	540	612	7,471	3,694	8,397	19,562
1997 Total	16	5,093	1,428	6,537	8	65	430	503	7,040	3,671	8,315	19,026
1998 Total	12	4,646	1,314	5,971	8	65	380	452	6,424	3,856	8,741	19,021
1999 Total	14	4,835	1,473	6,322	9	64	390	462	6,784	3,906	8,931	19,621
2000 Total	11	5,105	1,563	6,679	9	61	420	490	7,169	4,069	9,250	20,488
2001 Total	12	4,889	1,539	6,440	9	60	370	439	6,879	4,100	9,127	20,106
2002 Total	12	5,014	1,463	6,489	10	59	380	449	6,938	4,317	9,619	20,874
2003 Total	12	5,230	1,539	6,781	13	58	400	471	7,252	4,353	9,603	21,208
2004 Total	13	4,986	1,539	6,538	14	59	410	483	7,020	4,408	9,750	21,179
2005												
January	1	917	168	1,086	1	5	35	41	1,127	427	948	2,503
February	1	779	143	924	1	5	31	37	961	364	756	2,081
March	1	696	139	836	1	5	35	41	877	355	770	2,003
April	1	394	104	499	1	5	34	40	539	296	631	1,466
May	1	254	104	358	1	5	35	41	400	298	691	1,389
June	1	156	106	263	1	5	34	40	303	398	898	1,598
July	1	125	106	232	1	5	35	41	273	493	1,108	1,874
August	1	115	114	230	1	5	35	41	271	501	1,099	1,871
September	1	121	97	219	1	5	34	40	259	432	882	1,572
October	1	207	108	315	1	5	35	41	357	350	727	1,435
November	1	397	113	510	1	5	34	40	550	313	692	1,556
December	1	791	148	941	1	5	35	41	982	410	935	2,327
Total	9	4,951	1,450	6,411	16	61	410	487	6,897	4,638	10,139	21,674
2006												
January	1	732	155	887	2	6	33	40	927	411	868	2,206
February	1	720	163	883	1	5	30	36	920	357	758	2,034
March	1	641	152	794	2	6	33	40	834	358	763	1,956
April	(s)	364	115	480	2	5	32	39	519	305	659	1,483
May	(s)	209	108	317	2	6	33	40	357	321	730	1,408
June	(s)	145	98	243	2	5	32	39	282	405	900	1,587
July	(s)	118	100	219	2	6	33	40	259	503	1,119	1,881
August	(s)	111	101	213	2	6	33	40	253	512	1,100	1,865
September	(s)	128	100	229	2	5	32	39	268	396	786	1,450
October	1	246	106	353	2	6	33	40	393	328	701	1,422
November	1	423	112	536	2	5	32	39	575	324	710	1,609
December	1	639	137	776	2	6	33	40	817	392	871	2,080
Total	6	4,476	1,448	5,930	18	65	390	474	6,404	4,611	9,968	20,983
2007												
January	1	823	142	966	2	6	33	40	1,006	427	956	2,390
February	1	923	143	1,067	1	5	30	36	1,103	414	863	2,380
March	1	632	133	766	2	6	33	40	806	361	771	1,939
April	(s)	419	90	509	2	5	32	39	548	308	669	1,526
May	(s)	221	75	297	2	6	33	40	337	329	738	1,404
June	(s)	141	81	222	2	5	32	39	261	400	891	1,552
July	(s)	121	81	202	2	6	33	40	242	474	1,048	1,764
August	(s)	115	89	204	2	6	33	40	244	512	1,160	1,916
September	(s)	119	89	209	2	5	32	39	248	442	885	1,575
October	(s)	^R 179	99	^R 278	2	6	33	40	^R 318	354	738	^R 1,410
November	1	414	121	536	2	5	32	39	575	327	704	1,606
11-Month Total ...	6	4,108	1,143	5,256	17	60	357	433	5,690	4,349	9,423	19,461
2006 11-Month Total ...	6	3,837	1,311	5,154	17	60	357	433	5,588	4,219	9,094	18,901
2005 11-Month Total ...	8	4,161	1,302	5,471	15	55	375	445	5,916	4,228	9,204	19,348

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.
^b Data are estimates. See Table 10.2a for notes on series components.
^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
^e Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

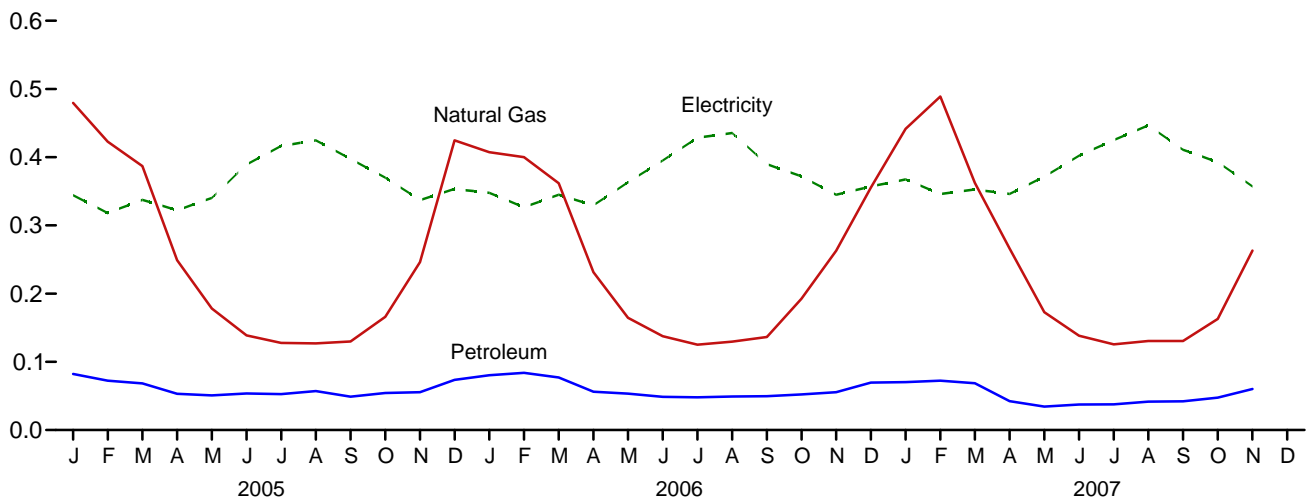
electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

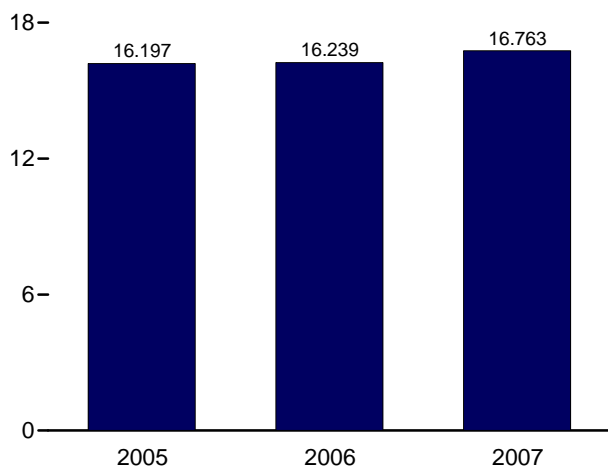
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



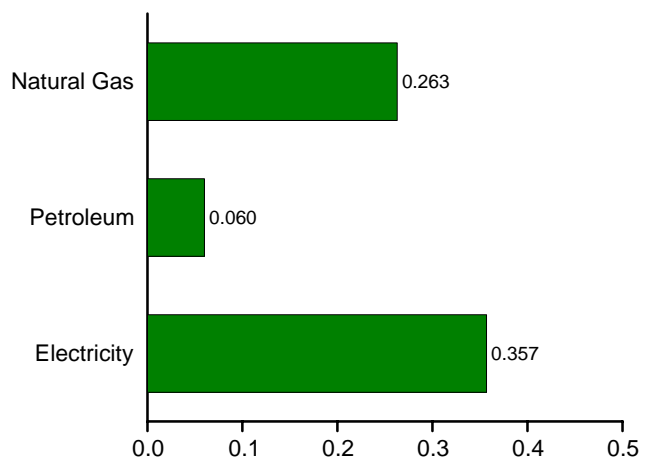
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-November



By Major Sources, November 2007



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

Table 2.3 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

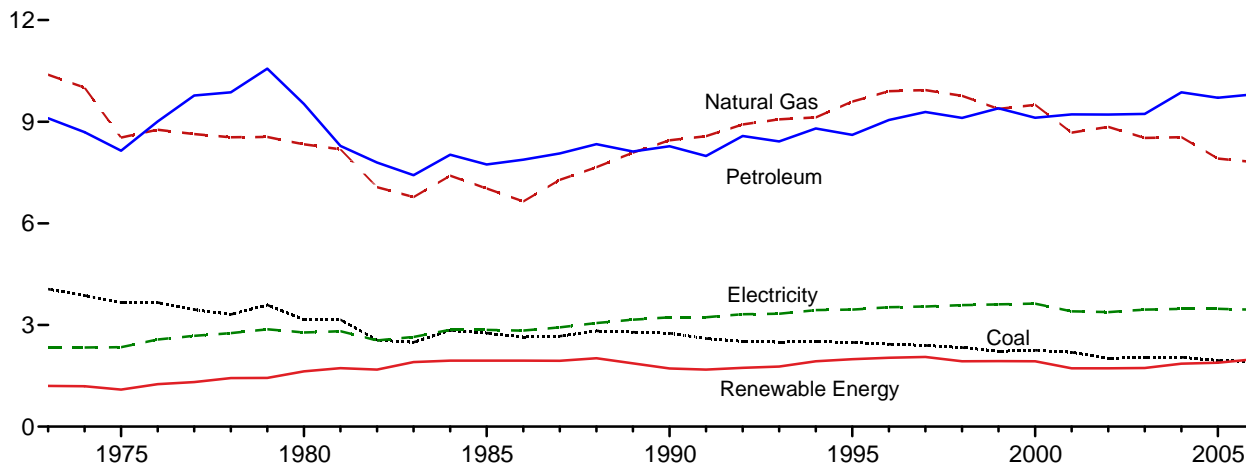
	Primary Consumption ^a								Total Primary	Electricity Retail Sales ^f	Electrical System Energy Losses ^g	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b							
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total	Hydro-electric Power ^e	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total				
1973 Total	160	2,649	1,565	4,374	NA	NA	7	7	4,381	1,517	3,609	9,507
1975 Total	147	2,558	1,310	4,015	NA	NA	8	8	4,023	1,598	3,845	9,466
1980 Total	115	2,651	1,287	4,053	NA	NA	21	21	4,074	1,906	4,582	10,563
1985 Total	137	2,488	1,045	3,670	NA	NA	24	24	3,695	2,351	5,398	11,444
1990 Total	124	2,682	953	3,760	1	3	94	98	3,858	2,860	6,615	13,333
1995 Total	117	3,096	732	3,945	1	5	113	118	4,063	3,252	7,382	14,698
1996 Total	122	3,226	751	4,099	1	5	129	135	4,235	3,344	7,603	15,181
1997 Total	129	3,285	704	4,118	1	6	131	138	4,257	3,503	7,935	15,694
1998 Total	93	3,083	661	3,837	1	7	118	127	3,964	3,678	8,338	15,979
1999 Total	103	3,115	661	3,879	1	7	121	129	4,007	3,766	8,610	16,384
2000 Total	92	3,252	756	4,099	1	8	119	128	4,227	3,956	8,993	17,176
2001 Total	97	3,097	741	3,935	1	8	92	101	4,036	4,062	9,043	17,141
2002 Total	90	3,225	680	3,995	(s)	9	95	104	4,099	4,110	9,158	17,367
2003 Total	82	3,274	770	4,126	1	11	101	113	4,239	4,090	9,023	17,351
2004 Total	102	3,204	755	4,061	1	12	105	118	4,179	4,198	9,286	17,663
2005 January	10	479	82	572	(s)	1	9	10	582	344	763	1,690
February	9	423	72	504	(s)	1	8	9	514	318	661	1,493
March	9	387	68	465	(s)	1	9	10	475	338	732	1,545
April	6	249	53	308	(s)	1	8	10	318	322	687	1,327
May	6	178	51	235	(s)	1	9	10	245	340	789	1,374
June	7	139	54	200	(s)	1	9	10	210	389	878	1,477
July	7	128	53	187	(s)	1	9	10	197	416	936	1,550
August	7	127	57	191	(s)	1	9	10	201	425	931	1,556
September	6	130	49	185	(s)	1	9	10	195	398	812	1,404
October	8	166	54	229	(s)	1	9	10	238	370	768	1,377
November	9	246	56	311	(s)	1	9	10	321	337	746	1,404
December	11	425	74	509	(s)	1	9	10	520	353	805	1,678
Total	96	3,076	723	3,895	1	14	105	119	4,014	4,351	9,511	17,876
2006 January	7	407	80	495	(s)	1	9	10	505	348	735	1,587
February	6	400	84	490	(s)	1	8	9	500	327	694	1,520
March	6	362	77	445	(s)	1	8	10	455	345	736	1,535
April	4	231	56	292	(s)	1	8	10	302	329	712	1,343
May	4	165	53	222	(s)	1	9	10	233	363	827	1,422
June	5	138	49	191	(s)	1	9	10	201	395	877	1,472
July	5	125	48	178	(s)	1	9	10	188	428	954	1,569
August	5	130	49	183	(s)	1	9	10	193	436	936	1,565
September	4	136	50	190	(s)	1	8	10	199	390	774	1,363
October	6	192	52	250	(s)	1	9	10	260	372	793	1,425
November	6	263	55	325	(s)	1	9	10	334	345	757	1,436
December	7	355	70	432	(s)	1	9	10	443	357	794	1,594
Total	65	2,905	724	3,693	1	14	103	118	3,810	4,435	9,586	17,831
2007 January	7	442	70	519	(s)	1	9	10	529	367	823	1,719
February	7	489	72	568	(s)	1	8	9	577	346	721	1,644
March	6	362	69	437	(s)	1	9	10	447	353	754	1,554
April	4	266	42	313	(s)	1	8	9	322	346	751	1,419
May	4	173	34	212	(s)	1	9	10	221	371	834	1,427
June	4	138	37	180	(s)	1	9	10	190	402	895	1,487
July	4	126	38	168	(s)	1	9	10	178	425	940	1,543
August	5	130	42	177	(s)	1	9	10	187	447	1,012	1,646
September	4	131	42	177	(s)	1	8	10	186	411	823	1,420
October	R 5	R 163	47	R 215	(s)	1	9	10	R 225	393	818	R 1,436
November	10	263	60	334	(s)	1	9	10	343	357	768	1,469
11-Month Total ...	61	2,682	554	3,297	1	13	95	108	3,406	4,218	9,139	16,763
2006 11-Month Total ...	57	2,549	654	3,261	1	13	94	107	3,368	4,078	8,793	16,239
2005 11-Month Total ...	85	2,652	649	3,386	1	12	96	109	3,495	3,997	8,705	16,197

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.
^b Most data are estimates. See Table 10.2a for notes on series components and estimation.
^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."
^e Conventional hydroelectric power.
^f Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
^g Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

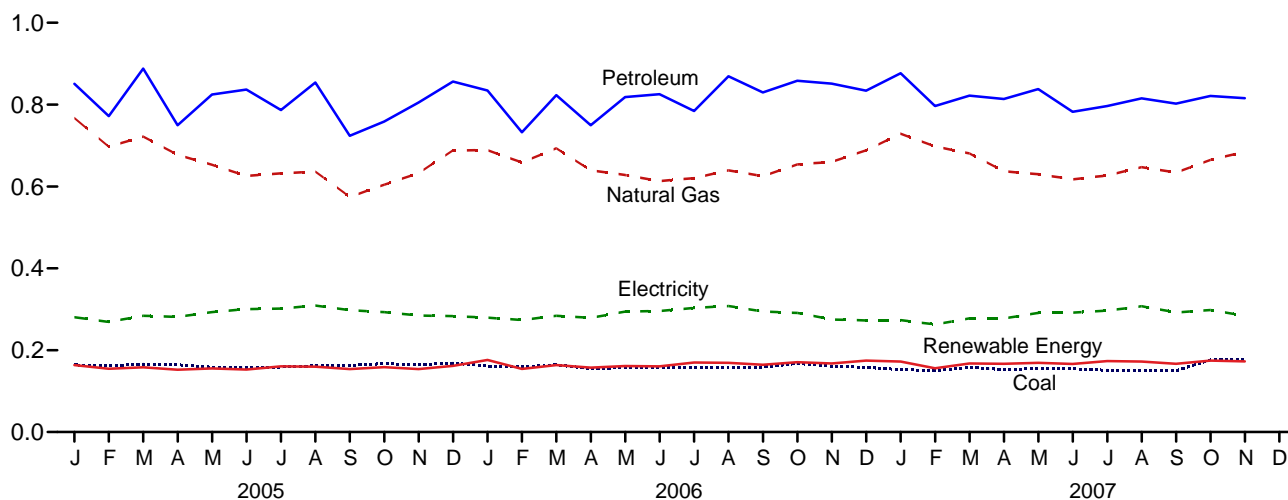
electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
Notes: • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8a, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2a, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

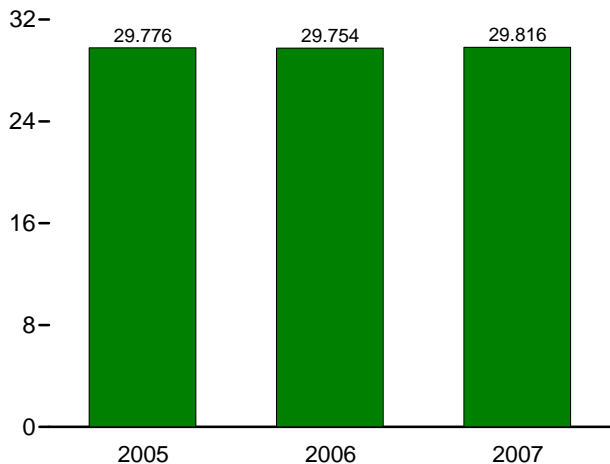
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



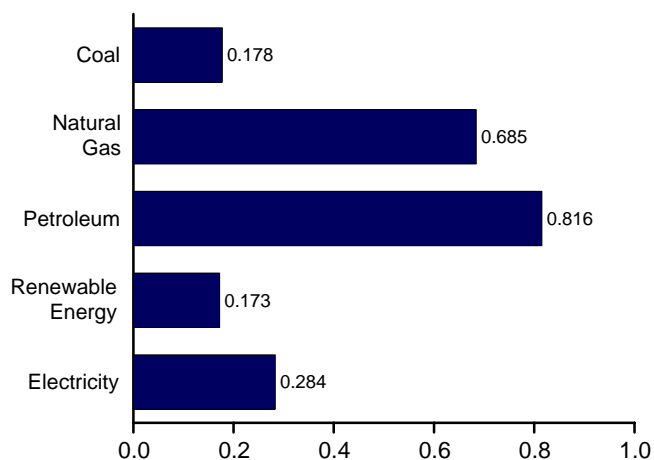
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-November



By Major Sources, November 2007



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

Table 2.4 Industrial Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

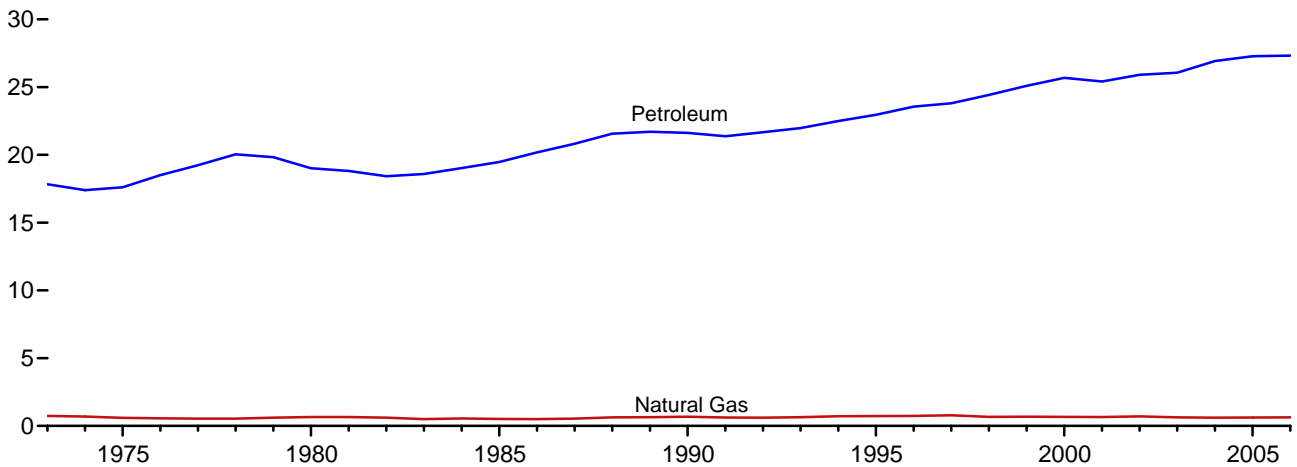
	Primary Consumption ^a									Electricity Retail Sales ^g	Electrical System Energy Losses ^h	Total ^e
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b				Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro-leum ^d	Total ^e	Hydro-electric Power ^f	Geo-thermal	Bio-mass	Total				
1973 Total	4,057	10,388	9,104	23,541	35	NA	1,165	1,200	24,741	2,341	5,571	32,653
1975 Total	3,667	8,532	8,146	20,359	32	NA	1,063	1,096	21,454	2,346	5,647	29,447
1980 Total	3,155	8,333	9,525	20,977	33	NA	1,600	1,633	22,610	2,781	6,686	32,077
1985 Total	2,760	7,032	7,738	17,516	33	NA	1,917	1,950	19,466	2,855	6,554	28,875
1990 Total	2,756	8,451	8,278	19,490	31	2	1,683	1,716	21,206	3,226	7,461	31,894
1995 Total	2,488	9,592	8,613	20,754	55	3	1,935	1,992	22,746	3,455	7,844	34,045
1996 Total	2,434	9,901	9,052	21,410	61	3	1,970	2,033	23,444	3,527	8,018	34,989
1997 Total	2,395	9,933	9,289	21,663	58	3	1,997	2,058	23,721	3,542	8,024	35,288
1998 Total	2,335	9,763	9,114	21,280	55	3	1,873	1,931	23,211	3,587	8,131	34,928
1999 Total	2,227	9,375	9,395	21,054	49	4	1,883	1,936	22,991	3,611	8,254	34,855
2000 Total	2,256	9,500	9,119	20,941	42	4	1,884	1,930	22,871	3,631	8,256	34,758
2001 Total	2,192	8,676	9,217	20,115	33	5	1,684	1,721	21,836	3,400	7,570	32,806
2002 Total	2,019	8,845	9,209	20,135	39	5	1,679	1,723	21,857	3,379	7,528	32,765
2003 Total	2,041	8,521	9,232	19,845	43	3	1,684	1,731	21,576	3,454	7,620	32,650
2004 Total	2,047	8,544	9,865	20,594	33	4	1,824	1,861	22,455	3,473	7,682	33,609
2005 January	164	767	851	1,793	3	(s)	160	164	1,957	281	623	2,860
February	162	697	772	1,644	3	(s)	152	155	1,799	269	560	2,628
March	166	722	888	1,785	3	(s)	155	158	1,943	284	616	2,843
April	164	677	749	1,597	3	(s)	149	152	1,749	281	600	2,630
May	158	653	825	1,641	3	(s)	152	155	1,796	293	679	2,768
June	157	626	837	1,620	3	(s)	149	153	1,773	300	677	2,751
July	158	632	787	1,583	3	(s)	157	160	1,743	302	678	2,722
August	162	636	854	1,649	2	(s)	157	160	1,809	309	677	2,795
September	163	574	724	1,458	2	(s)	151	154	1,612	298	608	2,518
October	167	604	759	1,529	2	(s)	156	158	1,687	293	608	2,589
November	164	633	805	1,603	2	(s)	151	154	1,757	285	631	2,673
December	168	688	856	1,713	3	(s)	158	162	1,875	283	645	2,803
Total	1,954	7,911	9,706	19,616	32	4	1,848	1,885	21,500	3,477	7,602	32,580
2006 January	161	689	834	1,687	4	(s)	172	176	1,863	279	590	2,732
February	159	658	732	1,554	3	(s)	151	154	1,708	274	582	2,564
March	164	693	823	1,687	2	(s)	161	163	1,851	284	606	2,741
April	155	639	750	1,547	2	(s)	155	157	1,704	279	603	2,585
May	157	628	818	1,607	2	(s)	159	161	1,768	294	669	2,732
June	157	613	825	1,601	2	(s)	158	160	1,762	296	656	2,713
July	158	620	784	1,566	2	(s)	167	170	1,736	303	675	2,715
August	158	639	869	1,669	2	(s)	167	169	1,838	308	662	2,808
September	158	625	830	1,627	2	(s)	162	165	1,791	295	585	2,671
October	168	654	858	1,692	3	(s)	167	171	1,863	291	621	2,775
November	161	660	851	1,673	4	(s)	164	167	1,841	275	604	2,719
December	158	688	834	1,683	3	(s)	171	174	1,857	273	606	2,736
Total	1,914	7,808	9,810	19,593	29	4	1,956	1,989	21,582	3,451	7,459	32,491
2007 January	153	729	877	1,762	4	(s)	168	172	1,934	273	612	2,819
February	150	697	797	1,645	2	(s)	153	156	1,801	263	547	2,611
March	158	681	822	1,659	2	(s)	165	168	1,827	278	593	2,698
April	153	637	814	1,605	2	(s)	165	167	1,772	277	602	2,651
May	155	630	838	1,626	2	(s)	167	169	1,795	291	653	2,739
June	155	617	782	1,560	2	(s)	164	166	1,726	292	650	2,668
July	151	627	796	1,573	1	(s)	172	173	1,747	296	655	2,698
August	150	647	815	1,615	2	(s)	170	172	1,787	308	697	2,792
September	150	634	803	1,590	1	(s)	165	167	1,756	292	586	2,634
October	R 176	R 665	821	R 1,662	1	(s)	173	175	R 1,836	298	621	R 2,755
November	178	685	816	1,683	1	(s)	171	173	1,856	284	611	2,751
11-Month Total	1,728	7,249	8,980	17,980	21	4	1,832	1,857	19,837	3,152	6,827	29,816
2006 11-Month Total	1,757	7,120	8,976	17,910	26	4	1,784	1,814	19,725	3,178	6,852	29,754
2005 11-Month Total	1,786	7,222	8,850	17,902	29	4	1,690	1,723	19,625	3,194	6,956	29,776

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.
^b Most data are estimates. See Table 10.2b for notes on series components and estimation.
^c Natural gas only; excludes the estimated portion of supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."
^e Includes coal coke net imports, which are not separately displayed. See Tables 1.4a and 1.4b.
^f Conventional hydroelectric power.
^g Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
^h Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are

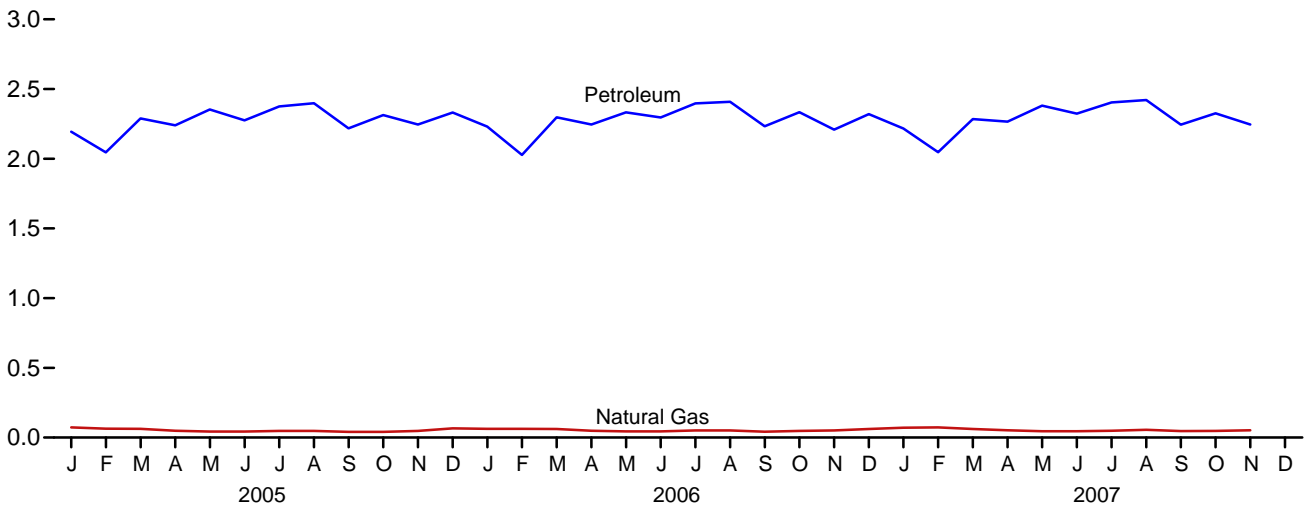
allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
Notes: • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of Section 7. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.
Sources: Tables 1.4a, 1.4b, 2.6, 3.8b, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.5 Transportation Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

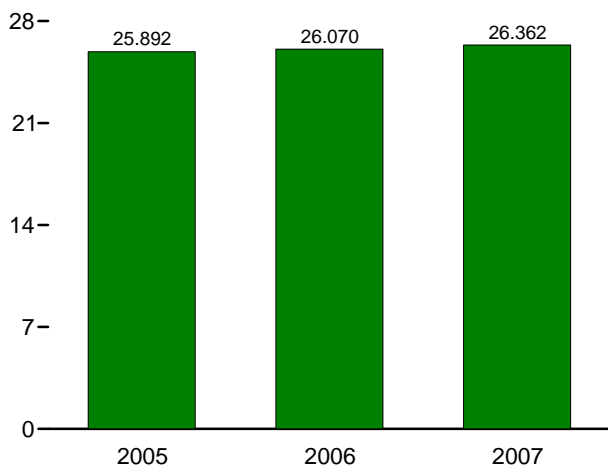
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



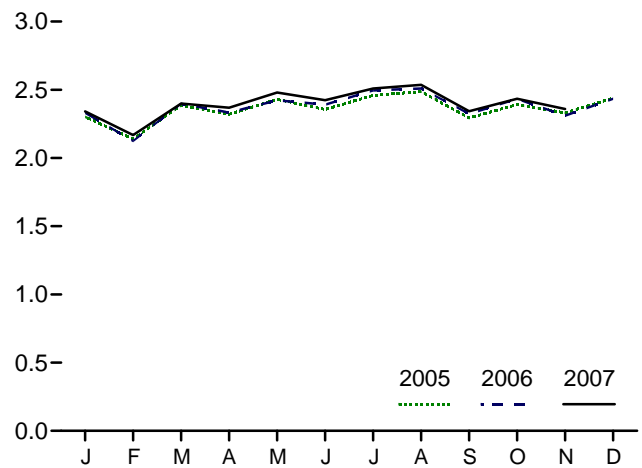
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-November



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)

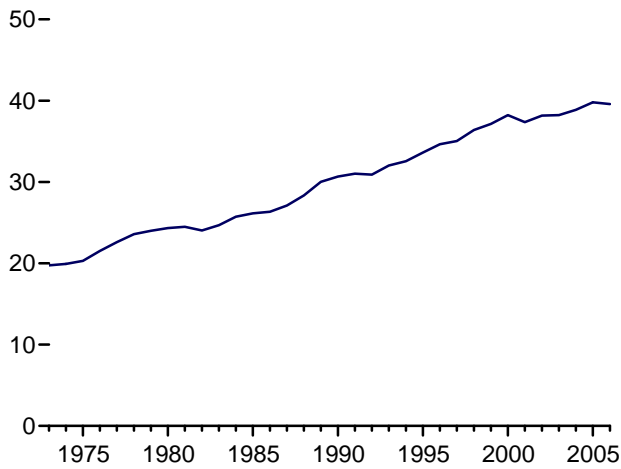
	Primary Consumption ^a						Electricity Retail Sales ^e	Electrical System Energy Losses ^f	Total
	Fossil Fuels				Renewable Energy ^b	Total Primary			
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petroleum ^d	Total	Biomass				
1973 Total	3	743	17,831	18,576	NA	18,576	11	25	18,612
1975 Total	1	595	17,614	18,209	NA	18,209	10	24	18,244
1980 Total	(^g)	650	19,009	19,658	NA	19,658	11	27	19,696
1985 Total	(^g)	519	19,471	19,990	51	20,041	14	32	20,087
1990 Total	(^g)	680	21,625	22,305	62	22,366	16	37	22,420
1995 Total	(^g)	724	22,954	23,678	115	23,793	17	39	23,849
1996 Total	(^g)	737	23,565	24,302	82	24,384	17	38	24,439
1997 Total	(^g)	780	23,813	24,593	104	24,697	17	38	24,752
1998 Total	(^g)	666	24,422	25,088	115	25,203	17	38	25,258
1999 Total	(^g)	675	25,098	25,774	120	25,894	17	40	25,951
2000 Total	(^g)	672	25,682	26,354	138	26,491	18	42	26,552
2001 Total	(^g)	658	25,413	26,071	145	26,215	20	43	26,278
2002 Total	(^g)	702	25,913	26,615	172	26,787	19	42	26,848
2003 Total	(^g)	630	26,063	26,693	235	26,928	23	51	27,002
2004 Total	(^g)	603	26,922	27,525	296	27,820	25	55	27,899
2005 January	(^g)	73	2,194	2,267	28	2,294	2	5	2,302
February	(^g)	64	2,045	2,109	24	2,133	2	5	2,140
March	(^g)	63	2,289	2,352	27	2,379	2	5	2,385
April	(^g)	49	2,240	2,289	25	2,314	2	4	2,320
May	(^g)	43	2,353	2,396	27	2,424	2	4	2,430
June	(^g)	43	2,276	2,319	29	2,348	2	5	2,355
July	(^g)	48	2,375	2,423	29	2,452	2	5	2,459
August	(^g)	48	2,399	2,447	31	2,478	2	5	2,485
September	(^g)	40	2,218	2,259	29	2,287	2	4	2,294
October	(^g)	41	2,314	2,354	31	2,385	2	4	2,392
November	(^g)	47	2,246	2,293	31	2,324	2	4	2,331
December	(^g)	66	2,332	2,398	34	2,431	2	5	2,439
Total	(^g)	625	27,280	27,904	345	28,250	26	56	28,331
2006 January	(^g)	63	2,230	2,293	31	2,324	2	5	2,331
February	(^g)	62	2,027	2,089	29	2,118	2	4	2,124
March	(^g)	62	2,297	2,359	32	2,391	2	5	2,398
April	(^g)	49	2,245	2,294	33	2,327	2	4	2,333
May	(^g)	44	2,332	2,376	40	2,416	2	4	2,422
June	(^g)	45	2,296	2,340	44	2,384	2	5	2,391
July	(^g)	51	2,397	2,448	41	2,488	2	5	2,495
August	(^g)	51	2,409	2,459	43	2,502	2	5	2,509
September	(^g)	42	2,233	2,275	42	2,317	2	4	2,323
October	(^g)	47	2,334	2,382	45	2,427	2	4	2,433
November	(^g)	51	2,209	2,260	44	2,304	2	4	2,310
December	(^g)	61	2,319	2,381	46	2,427	2	5	2,434
Total	(^g)	626	27,329	27,955	469	28,425	25	54	28,504
2007 January	(^g)	70	2,216	2,287	47	2,333	2	6	2,341
February	(^g)	73	2,047	2,120	42	2,161	2	5	2,168
March	(^g)	61	2,285	2,345	46	2,392	2	5	2,399
April	(^g)	52	2,266	2,318	44	2,362	2	4	2,369
May	(^g)	45	2,381	2,427	47	2,474	2	5	2,480
June	(^g)	45	2,324	2,369	48	2,417	2	5	2,424
July	(^g)	48	2,404	2,452	50	2,502	2	5	2,509
August	(^g)	56	2,421	2,477	52	2,529	2	5	2,536
September	(^g)	46	2,244	2,291	45	2,336	2	4	2,343
October	(^g)	^R 48	2,326	^R 2,374	54	^R 2,428	2	4	^R 2,434
November	(^g)	52	2,246	2,298	53	2,352	2	5	2,359
11-Month Total ...	(^g)	597	25,161	25,758	528	26,286	24	53	26,362
2006 11-Month Total ...	(^g)	565	25,010	25,575	423	25,998	23	49	26,070
2005 11-Month Total ...	(^g)	558	24,948	25,507	312	25,818	23	51	25,892

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.
^b Data are estimates. See Table 10.2b for notes on series components.
^c Natural gas only; does not include supplemental gaseous fuels. See Note 3, "Supplemental Gaseous Fuels," at end of Section 4.
^d Does not include the fuel ethanol portion of motor gasoline—fuel ethanol is included in "Biomass."
^e Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and, beginning in 1996, other energy service providers.
^f Total losses are calculated as the primary energy consumed by the electric power sector minus the energy content of electricity retail sales. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total

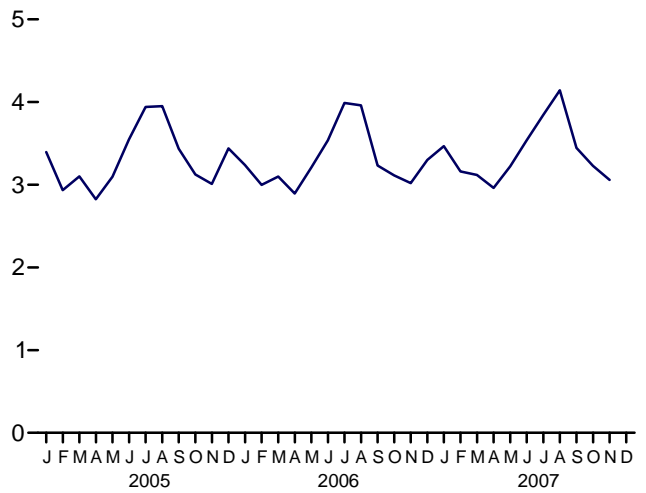
electricity retail sales. See Note 2, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of section.
^g Beginning in 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.
^R=Revised. NA=Not available.
Notes: • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/consump.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.
Sources: Tables 2.6, 3.8c, 4.3, 6.2, 7.6, 10.2b, A4, A5, and A6.

Figure 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

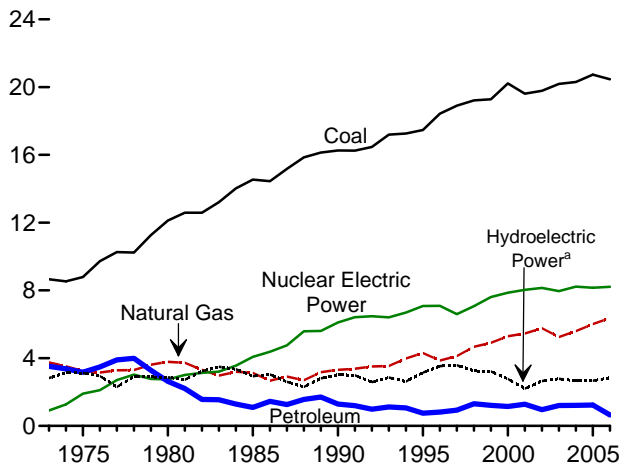
Total, 1973-2006



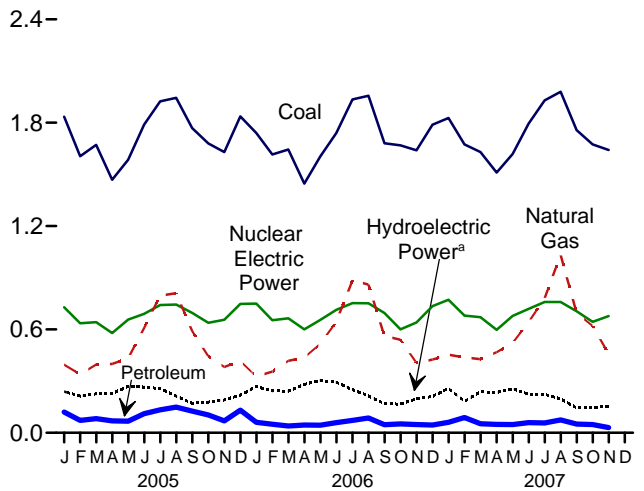
Total, Monthly



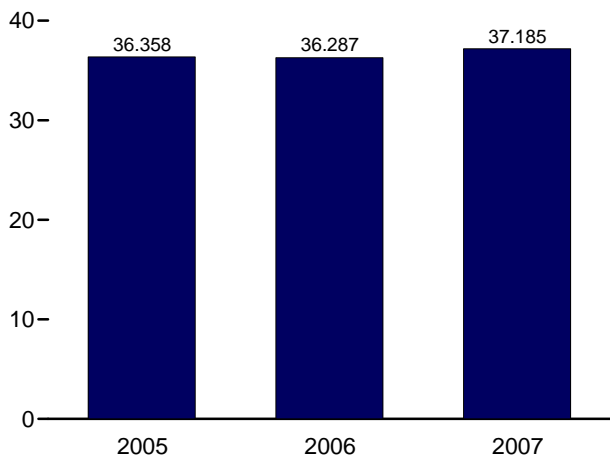
By Major Sources, 1973-2006



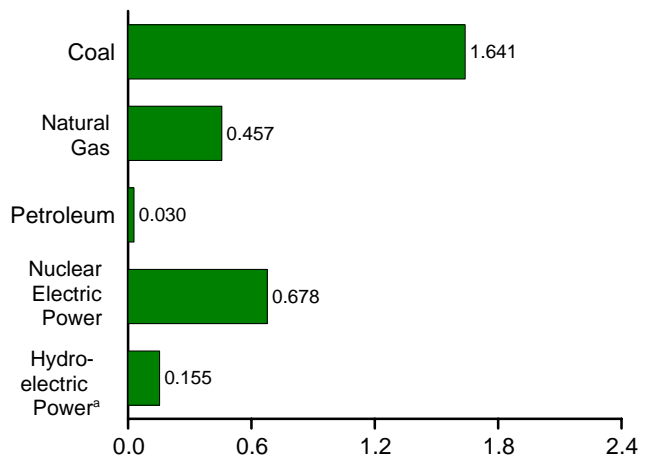
By Major Sources, Monthly



Total, January-November



By Major Sources, November 2007



^aConventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Electric Power Sector Energy Consumption
(Trillion Btu)

	Primary Consumption ^a												Elec- tricity Net Imports	Total Primary
	Fossil Fuels				Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^b								
	Coal	Natural Gas ^c	Petro- leum	Total		Hydro- electric Power ^d	Geo- thermal	Solar/ PV	Wind	Bio- mass	Total			
1973 Total	8,658	3,748	3,515	15,921	910	2,827	43	NA	NA	3	2,873	49	19,753	
1975 Total	8,786	3,240	3,166	15,191	1,900	3,122	70	NA	NA	2	3,194	21	20,307	
1980 Total	12,123	3,778	2,634	18,534	2,739	2,867	110	NA	NA	4	2,982	71	24,327	
1985 Total	14,542	3,135	1,090	18,767	4,076	2,937	198	(s)	(s)	14	3,150	140	26,132	
1990 Total^e	16,261	3,309	1,289	20,859	6,104	3,014	326	4	29	317	3,689	8	30,660	
1995 Total	17,466	4,302	755	22,523	7,075	3,149	280	5	33	422	3,889	134	33,621	
1996 Total	18,429	3,862	817	23,109	7,087	3,528	300	5	33	438	4,305	137	34,638	
1997 Total	18,905	4,126	927	23,957	6,597	3,581	309	5	34	446	4,375	116	35,045	
1998 Total	19,216	4,675	1,306	25,197	7,068	3,241	311	5	31	444	4,032	88	36,385	
1999 Total	19,279	4,902	1,211	25,393	7,610	3,218	312	5	46	453	4,034	99	37,136	
2000 Total	20,220	5,293	1,144	26,658	7,862	2,768	296	5	57	453	3,579	115	38,214	
2001 Total	19,614	5,458	1,277	26,348	8,033	2,209	289	6	70	337	2,910	75	37,366	
2002 Total	19,783	5,767	961	26,511	8,143	2,650	305	6	105	380	3,445	72	38,171	
2003 Total	20,185	5,246	1,205	26,636	7,959	2,781	303	5	115	397	3,601	22	38,218	
2004 Total	20,305	5,595	1,212	27,112	8,222	2,656	311	6	142	388	3,503	39	38,876	
2005 January	1,835	395	120	2,349	729	239	26	(s)	11	34	311	5	3,394	
February	1,605	339	72	2,016	636	213	22	(s)	10	31	277	6	2,935	
March	1,671	396	82	2,149	642	226	25	(s)	16	34	302	8	3,102	
April	1,469	400	69	1,938	579	228	25	1	17	30	300	6	2,824	
May	1,585	434	68	2,086	657	270	27	1	17	33	348	5	3,097	
June	1,789	608	111	2,508	690	265	26	1	18	34	344	5	3,548	
July	1,924	796	133	2,853	742	257	27	1	14	37	335	10	3,940	
August	1,945	811	149	2,904	745	213	26	1	11	36	288	12	3,949	
September	1,769	591	126	2,486	696	171	26	1	15	34	246	7	3,435	
October	1,680	445	103	2,228	639	178	26	(s)	14	32	251	6	3,124	
November	1,630	382	69	2,081	656	191	26	(s)	16	34	267	6	3,011	
December	1,836	416	132	2,384	749	218	26	(s)	18	36	299	7	3,439	
Total	20,737	6,015	1,235	27,986	8,160	2,670	309	6	178	406	3,568	84	39,799	
2006 January	1,740	326	61	2,128	750	268	26	(s)	24	37	355	5	3,238	
February	1,615	355	50	2,020	653	243	23	(s)	19	34	319	5	2,998	
March	1,644	417	39	2,101	665	242	27	(s)	23	35	327	6	3,099	
April	1,446	437	46	1,928	601	281	24	1	25	30	360	5	2,893	
May	1,605	517	44	2,166	655	304	23	1	24	33	384	5	3,210	
June	1,740	645	59	2,444	714	293	25	1	20	34	373	5	3,535	
July	1,936	885	72	2,893	753	250	27	1	19	36	333	10	3,989	
August	1,957	861	86	2,904	751	214	27	1	16	37	295	10	3,960	
September	1,681	561	47	2,289	695	169	26	1	19	34	248	(s)	3,232	
October	1,669	540	51	2,260	600	166	27	(s)	24	34	252	1	3,113	
November	1,640	406	48	2,094	641	197	25	(s)	25	35	283	3	3,020	
December	1,789	425	46	2,259	735	211	27	(s)	25	36	299	8	3,301	
Total	20,462	6,375	648	27,485	8,214	2,839	306	5	264	412	3,827	63	39,589	
2007 January	1,828	453	60	2,341	772	258	27	(s)	24	38	347	6	3,467	
February	1,674	438	89	2,201	681	183	25	(s)	25	36	269	10	3,160	
March	1,629	428	53	2,109	671	239	26	(s)	30	36	331	6	3,117	
April	1,511	468	49	2,028	598	235	24	1	32	33	325	10	2,961	
May	1,619	521	48	2,188	678	255	25	1	28	34	343	13	3,222	
June	1,795	643	59	2,496	719	225	26	1	24	36	311	11	3,538	
July	1,930	781	57	2,768	759	223	27	1	19	36	306	13	3,845	
August	1,980	1,032	75	3,087	759	196	27	1	24	37	285	11	4,142	
September	1,757	695	51	2,503	705	144	26	1	26	35	232	5	3,445	
October	1,675	620	48	2,342	644	146	27	(s)	30	32	236	6	3,228	
November	1,641	457	30	2,128	678	155	26	(s)	27	36	243	8	3,058	
11-Month Total	19,038	6,536	619	26,192	7,664	2,258	285	6	290	389	3,229	100	37,185	
2006 11-Month Total	18,673	5,950	603	25,226	7,478	2,628	279	5	239	377	3,528	55	36,287	
2005 11-Month Total	18,901	5,597	1,103	25,600	7,411	2,452	282	5	160	370	3,269	77	36,358	

^a See Note 2, "Primary Energy Consumption," at end of Section 1.

^b See Table 10.2c for notes on series components.

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

^d Conventional hydroelectric power.

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

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

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal

output. • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • See Note 1, "Energy Consumption Data and Surveys," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Energy Consumption by Sector

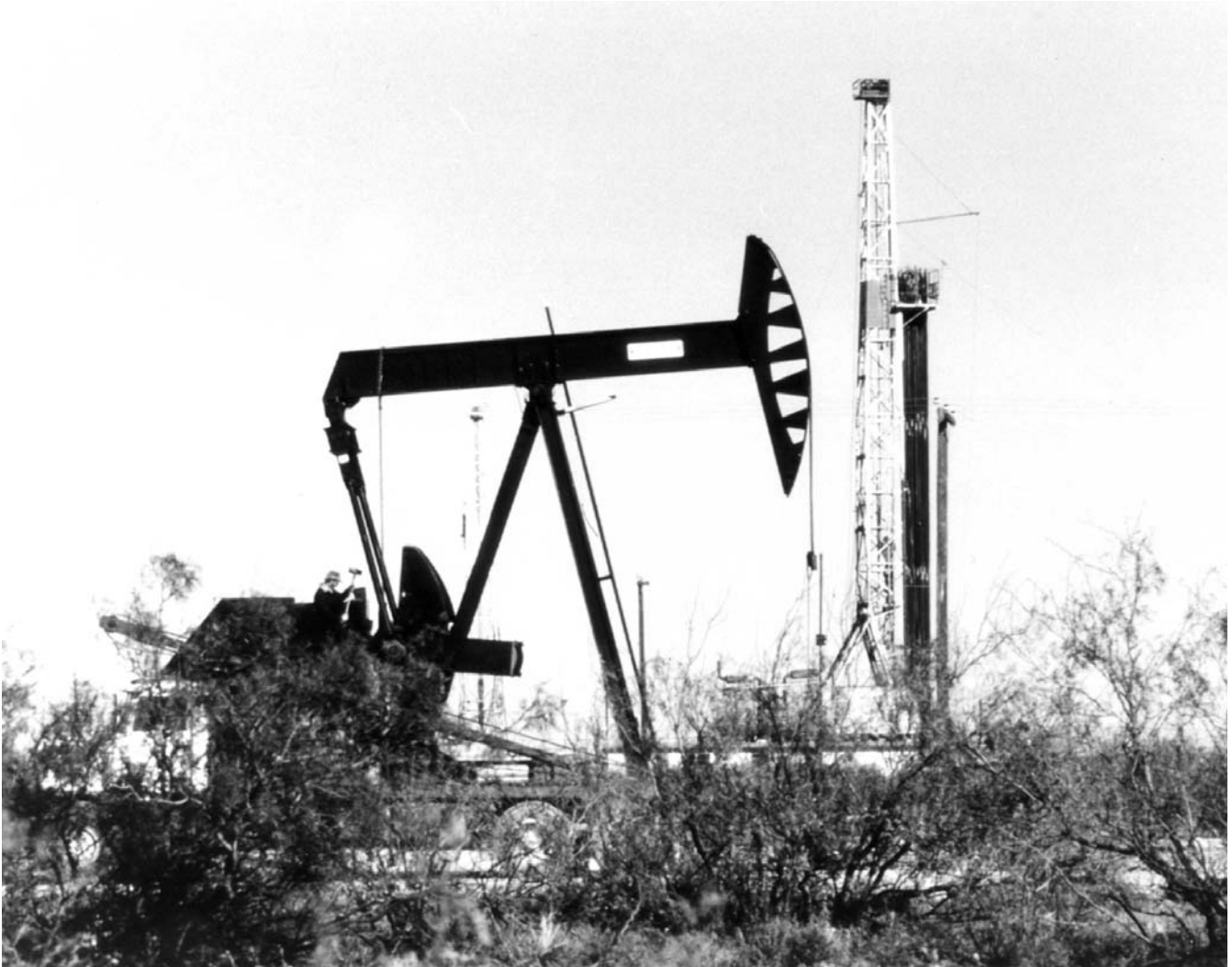
Note 1. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys. Most of the data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* are developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers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

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

Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys, DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

Note 2. Electrical System Energy Losses. Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity retail sales (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution.

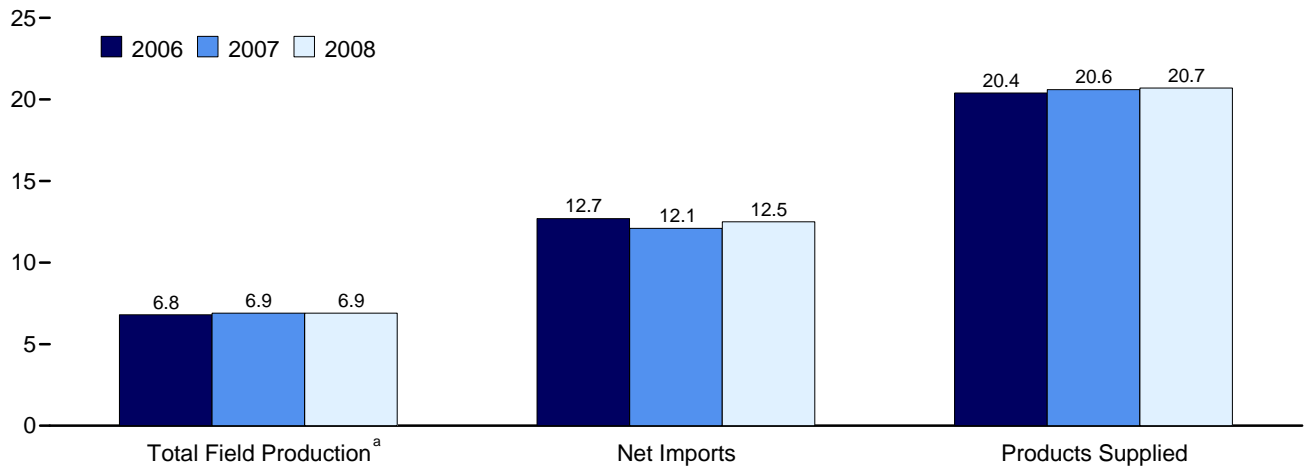
Petroleum



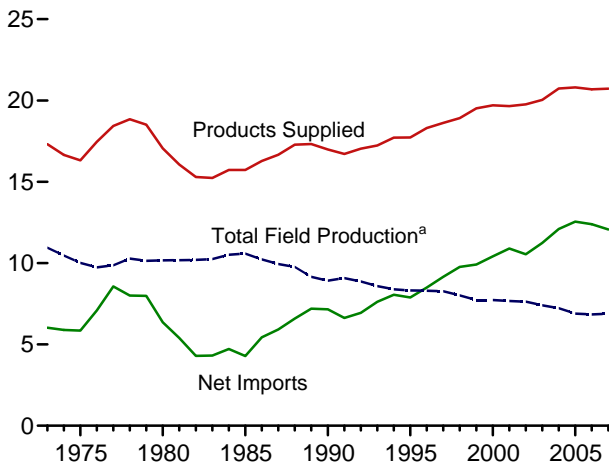
Oil pumping unit and drilling rig, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

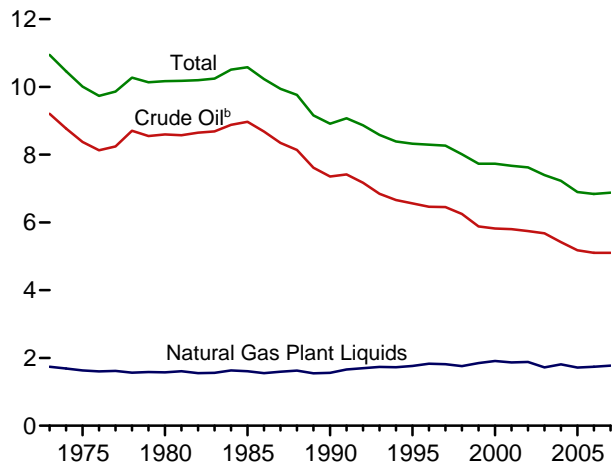
Overview, January



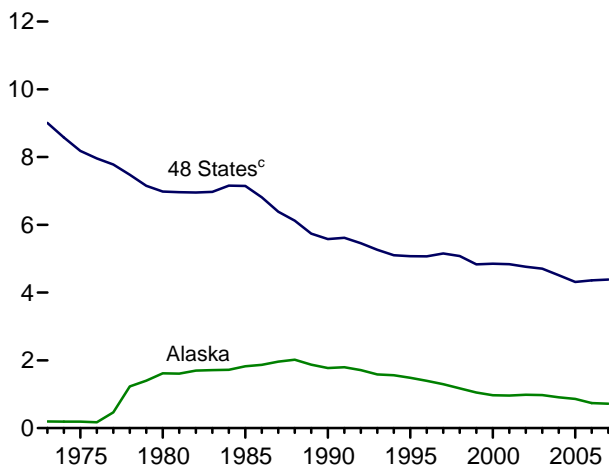
Overview, 1973-2007



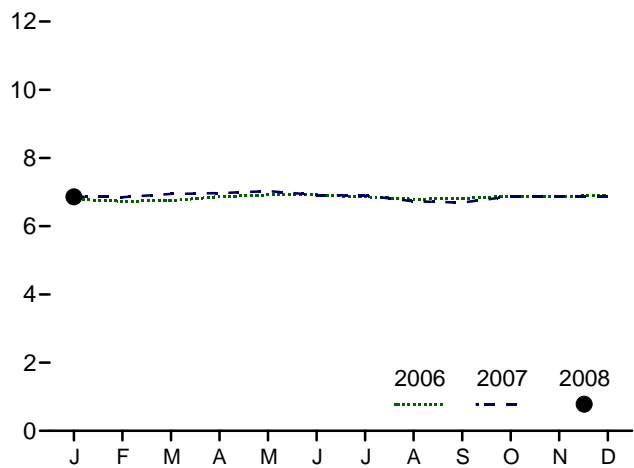
Total Field Production, 1973-2007



Crude Oil^b Field Production, 1973-2007



Total Field Production^a, Monthly



^aCrude oil, including lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids field production.

^bIncludes lease condensate.

^cUnited 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>.
Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Field Production ^a					Processing Gain ^f	Trade			Stock Change ⁱ	Adjustments ^j	Petroleum Products Supplied
	Crude Oil ^b			NGPL ^{d,e}	Total		Imports ^g	Exports ^e	Net Imports ^h			
	48 States ^c	Alaska	Total									
1973 Average	9,010	198	9,208	1,738	10,946	453	6,256	231	6,025	135	18	17,308
1975 Average	8,183	191	8,375	1,633	10,007	460	6,056	209	5,846	32	41	16,322
1980 Average	6,980	1,617	8,597	1,573	10,170	597	6,909	544	6,365	140	64	17,056
1985 Average	7,146	1,825	8,971	1,609	10,581	557	5,067	781	4,286	-103	200	15,726
1990 Average	5,582	1,773	7,355	1,559	8,914	683	8,018	857	7,161	107	338	16,988
1995 Average	5,076	1,484	6,560	1,762	8,322	774	8,835	949	7,886	-246	496	17,725
1996 Average	5,071	1,393	6,465	1,830	8,295	837	9,478	981	8,498	-151	528	18,309
1997 Average	5,156	1,296	6,452	1,817	8,269	850	10,162	1,003	9,158	143	487	18,620
1998 Average	5,077	1,175	6,252	1,759	8,011	886	10,708	945	9,764	239	495	18,917
1999 Average	4,832	1,050	5,881	1,850	7,731	886	10,852	940	9,912	-422	567	19,519
2000 Average	4,851	970	5,822	1,911	7,733	948	11,459	1,040	10,419	-69	532	19,701
2001 Average	4,839	963	5,801	1,868	7,670	903	11,871	971	10,900	325	501	19,649
2002 Average	4,761	984	5,746	1,880	7,626	957	11,530	984	10,546	-105	527	19,761
2003 Average	4,706	974	5,681	1,719	7,400	974	12,264	1,027	11,238	56	478	20,034
2004 Average	4,510	908	5,419	1,809	7,228	1,051	13,145	1,048	12,097	209	564	20,731
2005 January	4,523	918	5,441	1,812	7,253	1,002	12,991	917	12,074	65	430	20,694
February	4,577	917	5,494	1,868	7,362	1,020	13,749	1,256	12,493	561	517	20,830
March	4,681	921	5,601	1,872	7,473	942	13,230	1,308	11,921	-57	616	21,009
April	4,662	893	5,556	1,840	7,396	1,052	13,476	1,330	12,147	1,365	906	20,137
May	4,688	893	5,581	1,849	7,429	1,040	14,006	1,380	12,626	904	414	20,606
June	4,629	831	5,460	1,785	7,245	1,019	14,270	1,477	12,793	327	468	21,198
July	4,462	779	5,240	1,748	6,988	926	13,925	1,259	12,666	118	476	20,939
August	4,382	836	5,218	1,724	6,942	986	13,848	1,295	12,552	-877	308	21,666
September	3,389	815	4,204	1,491	5,695	957	13,229	844	12,385	-390	714	20,142
October	3,672	862	4,534	1,544	6,078	858	14,208	854	13,354	390	352	20,253
November	3,964	873	4,837	1,621	6,458	1,031	14,096	961	13,135	436	435	20,623
December	4,148	836	4,984	1,459	6,443	1,046	13,548	1,106	12,442	-1,028	536	21,495
Average	4,314	864	5,178	1,717	6,895	989	13,714	1,165	12,549	145	513	20,802
2006 January	4,274	832	5,106	1,682	6,788	1,001	13,796	1,059	12,737	484	395	20,436
February	4,224	821	5,045	1,682	6,727	1,028	13,565	1,276	12,289	235	767	20,577
March	4,293	752	5,045	1,702	6,747	907	12,904	1,170	11,734	-905	316	20,608
April	4,328	800	5,128	1,737	6,866	944	13,438	1,398	12,039	311	663	20,201
May	4,360	801	5,161	1,755	6,916	979	14,315	1,350	12,965	743	340	20,457
June	4,379	781	5,160	1,756	6,915	968	14,253	1,334	12,918	174	353	20,982
July	4,421	681	5,102	1,759	6,861	1,000	13,984	1,387	12,596	457	740	20,740
August	4,438	621	5,059	1,732	6,792	1,077	14,697	1,255	13,442	642	765	21,434
September	4,382	655	5,037	1,776	6,814	1,026	14,491	1,554	12,937	740	522	20,559
October	4,392	714	5,106	1,773	6,879	992	13,317	1,506	11,810	-515	573	20,769
November	4,450	655	5,105	1,770	6,875	959	13,005	1,353	11,651	-798	386	20,669
December	4,381	785	5,166	1,736	6,903	1,048	12,721	1,164	11,556	-825	463	20,795
Average	4,361	741	5,102	1,739	6,841	994	13,707	1,317	12,390	60	522	20,687
2007 January	E 4,424	E 772	E 5,196	E 1,670	E 6,866	1,058	13,623	1,478	12,145	80	569	20,559
February	E 4,394	E 753	E 5,147	E 1,706	E 6,853	959	12,168	1,373	10,795	-2,066	599	21,271
March	E 4,432	E 746	E 5,178	E 1,767	E 6,945	943	13,894	1,260	12,634	363	369	20,529
April	E 4,473	E 745	E 5,218	E 1,749	E 6,968	958	13,896	1,313	12,583	384	455	20,579
May	E 4,475	E 765	E 5,240	E 1,787	E 7,028	946	14,164	1,380	12,784	976	848	20,631
June	E 4,425	E 714	E 5,139	E 1,775	E 6,915	1,019	13,501	1,320	12,180	349	973	20,737
July	E 4,404	E 716	E 5,120	E 1,778	E 6,898	1,029	13,677	1,504	12,173	201	741	20,641
August	E 4,370	E 606	E 4,976	E 1,755	E 6,731	1,014	13,599	1,480	12,119	-554	633	21,051
September	E 4,260	E 639	E 4,899	E 1,795	E 6,694	1,005	13,639	1,357	12,282	28	432	20,385
October	E 4,340	E 698	E 5,038	E 1,837	E 6,876	994	12,950	1,322	11,628	-398	559	20,455
November	RE 4,266	RE 740	RE 5,006	R 1,868	RE 6,874	R 1,023	R 13,195	R 1,626	R 11,569	R -682	R 559	R 20,708
December	RE 4,367	E 731	RE 5,098	E 1,786	RE 6,884	E 1,006	E 13,045	E 1,251	E 11,794	E -992	E 568	E 21,244
Average	RE 4,386	RE 719	RE 5,105	RE 1,773	RE 6,878	RE 997	RE 13,455	RE 1,389	RE 12,067	RE -179	RE 609	RE 20,729
2008 January	E 4,310	E 710	E 5,020	E 1,839	E 6,859	E 977	E 13,761	E 1,266	E 12,495	E 409	E 766	E 20,688

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

^b Includes lease condensate.
^c United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
^d Natural gas plant liquids.
^e See Note 6, "Data Discrepancies," at end of section.
^f Refinery and blender net production minus refinery and blender net inputs.
 See Table 3.2.

^g Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports. See Table 3.3b
^h Net imports equal imports minus exports.
ⁱ A negative value indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive value indicates an increase. The current month stock change estimate is based on the change from the previous month's estimate, rather than the stocks values shown in Table 3.4. Includes crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but excludes

distillate fuel oil stocks in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. See Table 3.4. Also see Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.

^j An adjustment for crude oil, motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol. Through 1988, also includes a small amount of distillate fuel oil production at natural gas processing plants.
 R=Revised. E=Estimate.

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

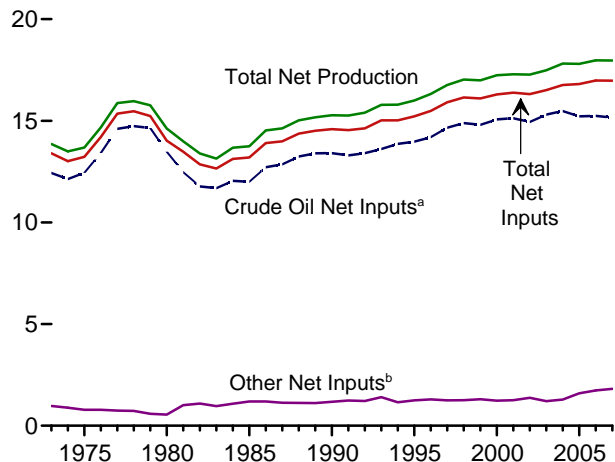
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • 1973-1975: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1976-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, annual reports. • 1981-2006: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

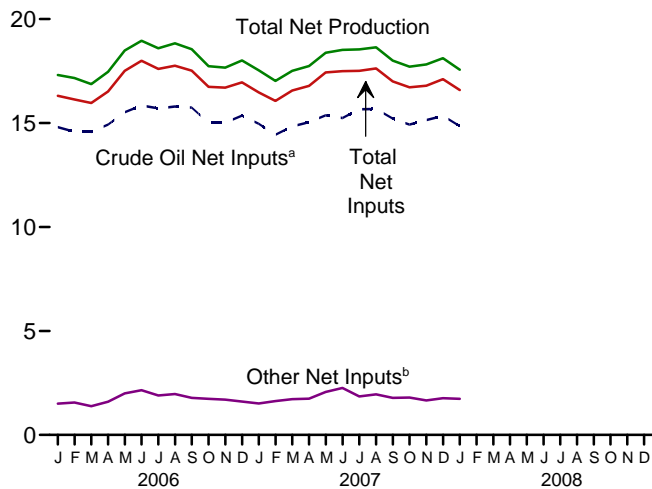
Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

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

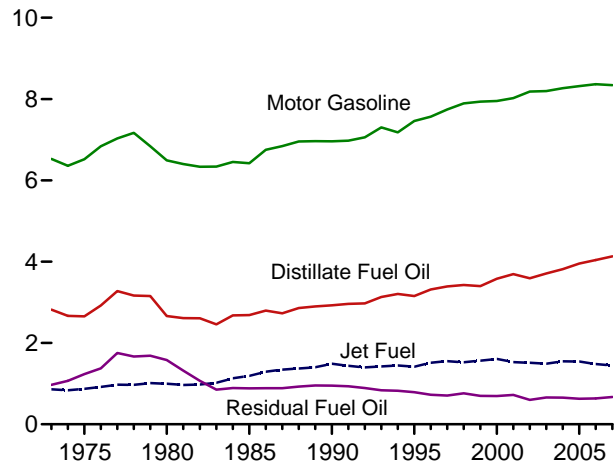
Net Inputs and Net Production, 1973-2007



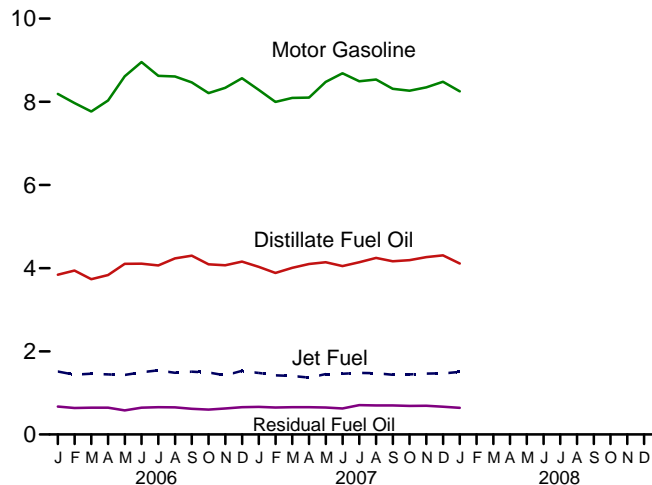
Net Inputs and Net Production, Monthly



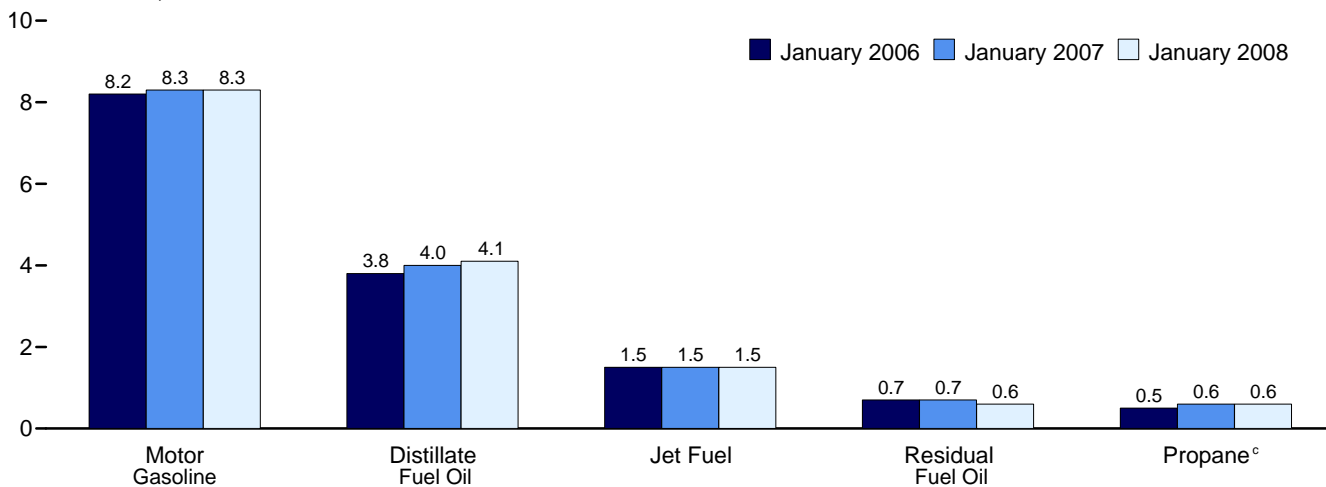
Net Production, Selected Products, 1973-2007



Net Production, Selected Products, Monthly



Net Production, Selected Products



^aIncludes lease condensate.

^bNatural gas plant liquids and other liquids.

^cIncludes propylene.

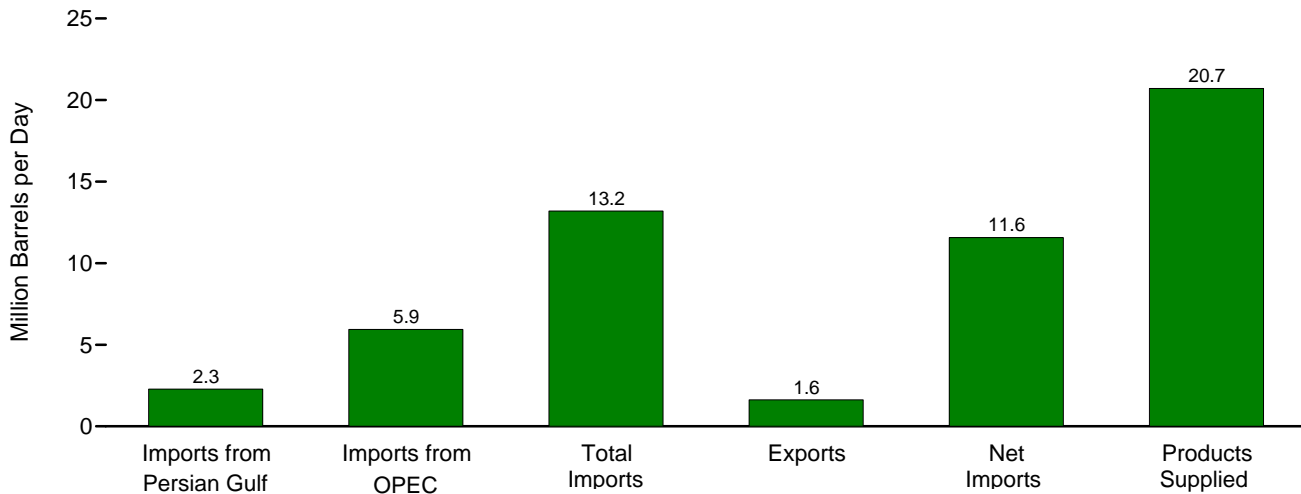
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

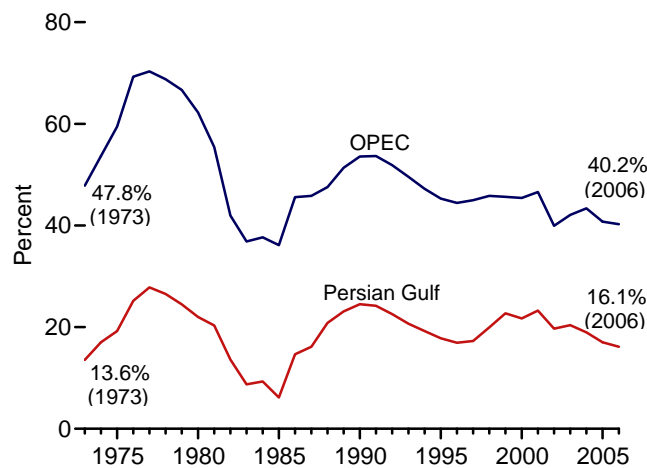
Source: Table 3.2.

Figure 3.3a Petroleum Trade: Overview

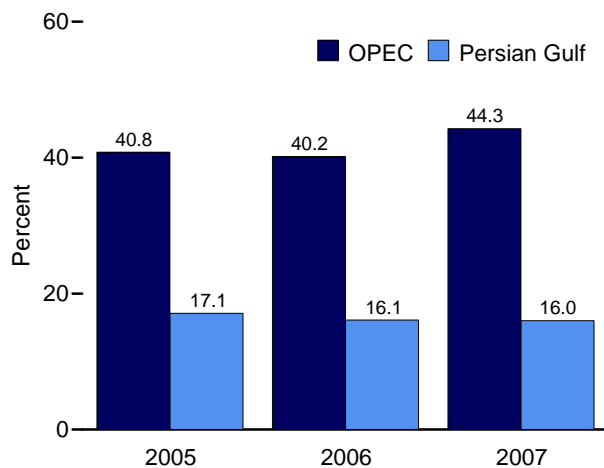
Overview, November 2007



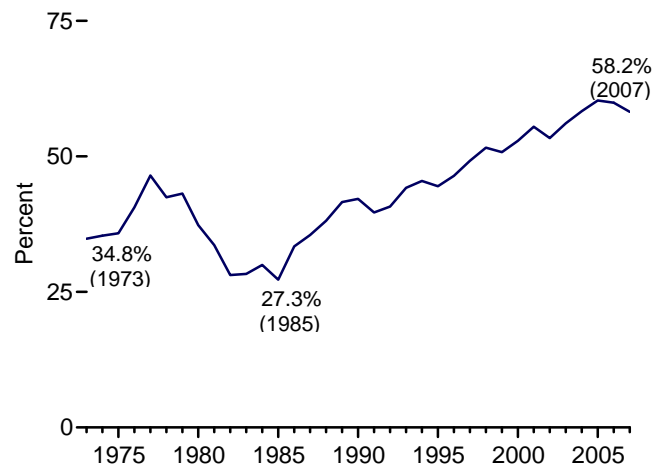
Imports from OPEC and the Persian Gulf as Share of Total Imports
1973-2006



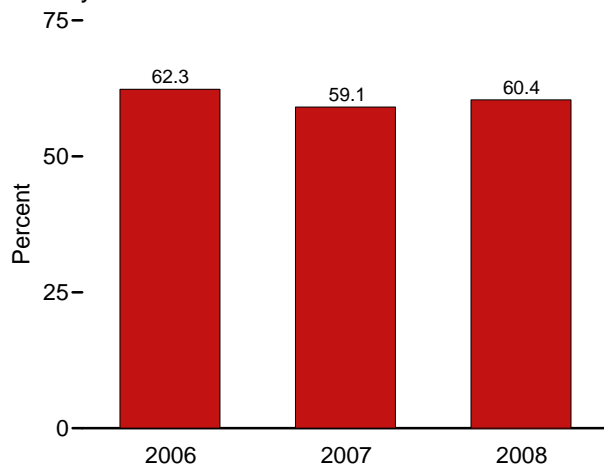
January-November



Net Imports as Share of Products Supplied
1973-2007



January

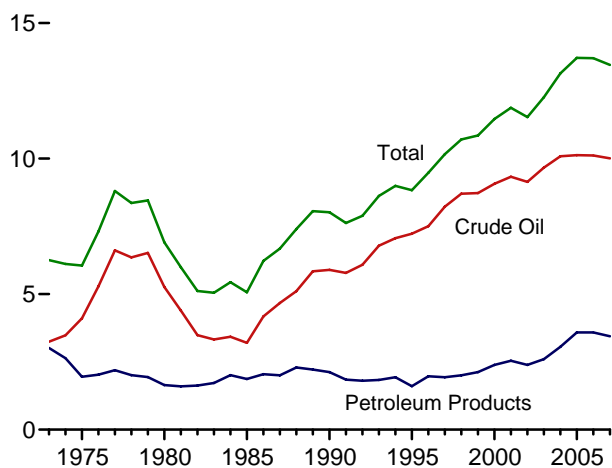


Notes: • OPEC=Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

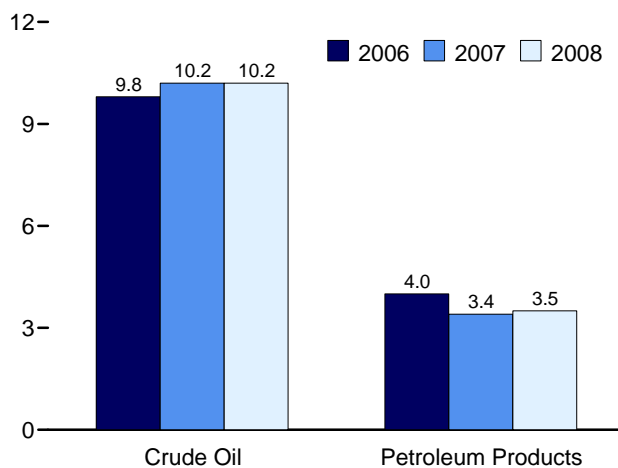
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
Source: Table 3.3a.

Figure 3.3b Petroleum Trade: Imports
(Million Barrels per Day)

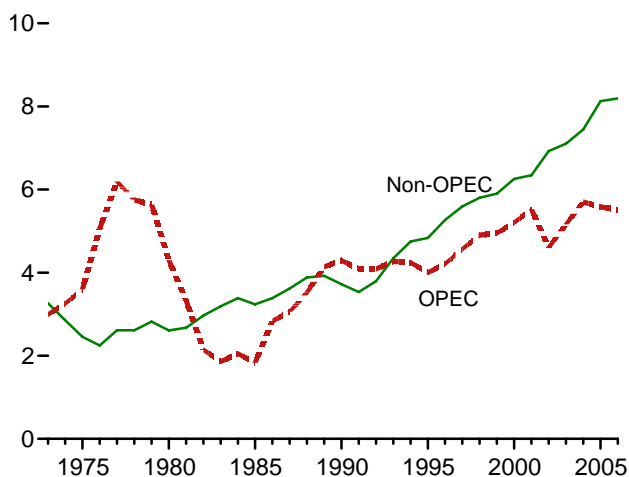
Total, 1973-2007



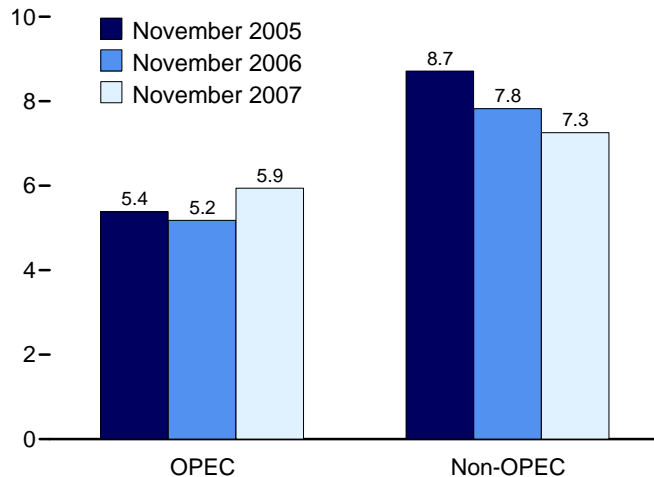
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January



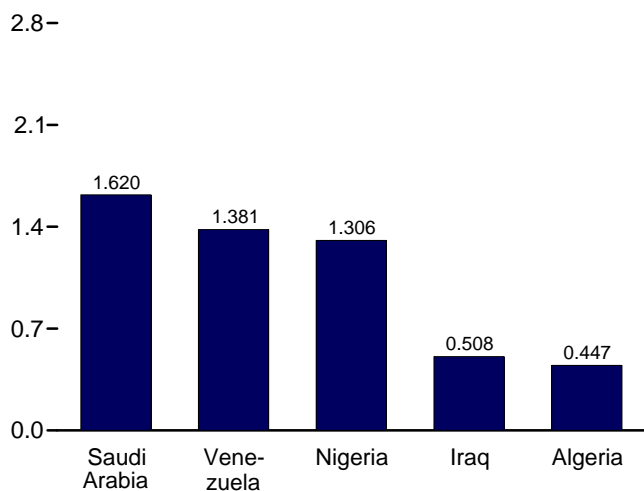
OPEC and Non-OPEC, 1973-2006



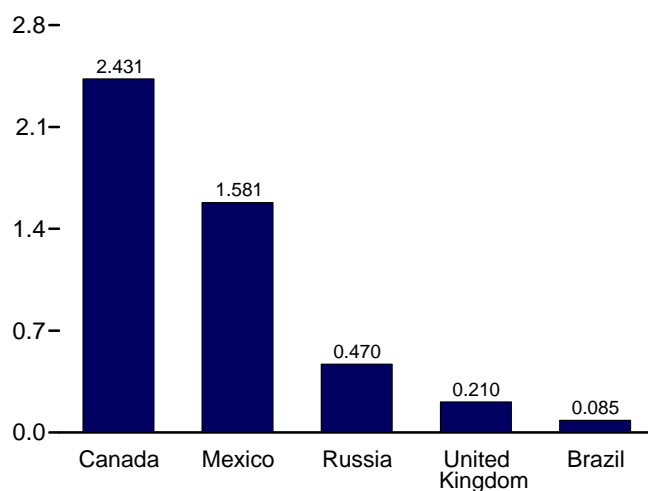
OPEC and Non-OPEC



From Selected OPEC Countries, November 2007



From Selected Non-OPEC Countries, November 2007



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

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>.
Sources: Tables 3.3b-3.3d.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Trade: Imports From OPEC Countries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Angola ^a	Ecuador ^b	Iraq	Kuwait ^c	Libya	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia ^c	Venezuela	Other ^d	Total OPEC
1973 Average	136	(a)	48	4	47	164	459	486	1,135	514	2,993
1975 Average	282	(a)	57	2	16	232	762	715	702	832	3,601
1980 Average	488	(a)	27	28	27	554	857	1,261	481	577	4,300
1985 Average	187	(a)	67	46	21	4	293	168	605	439	1,830
1990 Average	280	(a)	49	518	86	0	800	1,339	1,025	199	4,296
1995 Average	234	(a)	(b)	0	218	0	627	1,344	1,480	98	4,002
1996 Average	256	(a)	(b)	1	236	0	617	1,363	1,676	62	4,211
1997 Average	285	(a)	(b)	89	253	0	698	1,407	1,773	64	4,569
1998 Average	290	(a)	(b)	336	301	0	696	1,491	1,719	73	4,905
1999 Average	259	(a)	(b)	725	248	0	657	1,478	1,493	93	4,953
2000 Average	225	(a)	(b)	620	272	0	896	1,572	1,546	72	5,203
2001 Average	278	(a)	(b)	795	250	0	885	1,662	1,553	105	5,528
2002 Average	264	(a)	(b)	459	228	0	621	1,552	1,398	83	4,605
2003 Average	382	(a)	(b)	481	220	0	867	1,774	1,376	61	5,162
2004 Average	452	(a)	(b)	656	250	20	1,140	1,558	1,554	70	5,701
2005 January	368	(a)	(b)	493	203	0	1,103	1,653	1,622	33	5,476
February	504	(a)	(b)	551	183	96	1,221	1,574	1,710	22	5,860
March	380	(a)	(b)	548	207	9	974	1,651	1,546	45	5,359
April	467	(a)	(b)	569	187	21	1,243	1,514	1,581	34	5,618
May	449	(a)	(b)	604	291	35	1,234	1,580	1,648	32	5,873
June	581	(a)	(b)	608	184	106	1,089	1,596	1,600	22	5,785
July	540	(a)	(b)	642	278	40	1,255	1,692	1,632	21	6,100
August	610	(a)	(b)	369	229	136	1,112	1,589	1,601	27	5,673
September	447	(a)	(b)	459	237	37	1,065	1,390	1,374	76	5,085
October	496	(a)	(b)	577	330	83	1,203	1,351	1,255	118	5,412
November	500	(a)	(b)	572	289	61	1,248	1,370	1,258	86	5,383
December	405	(a)	(b)	390	291	53	1,246	1,472	1,532	42	5,431
Average	478	(a)	(b)	531	243	56	1,166	1,537	1,529	47	5,587
2006 January	713	(a)	(b)	532	78	70	1,227	1,369	1,566	41	5,596
February	452	(a)	(b)	446	160	70	1,348	1,451	1,553	22	5,502
March	429	(a)	(b)	476	118	42	1,116	1,364	1,532	10	5,088
April	543	(a)	(b)	531	225	69	1,098	1,595	1,400	28	5,488
May	675	(a)	(b)	666	231	66	1,190	1,492	1,470	30	5,819
June	774	(a)	(b)	617	201	144	1,095	1,529	1,306	26	5,691
July	743	(a)	(b)	592	155	119	1,073	1,313	1,469	46	5,509
August	803	(a)	(b)	620	155	111	1,035	1,514	1,439	52	5,729
September	796	(a)	(b)	655	227	73	1,078	1,564	1,386	63	5,842
October	817	(a)	(b)	505	239	107	1,088	1,382	1,356	42	5,538
November	462	(a)	(b)	573	259	110	970	1,507	1,281	20	5,181
December	662	(a)	(b)	419	169	67	1,068	1,491	1,274	71	5,221
Average	657	(a)	(b)	553	185	87	1,114	1,463	1,419	38	5,517
2007 January	778	574	(b)	531	172	56	1,136	1,563	1,195	87	6,093
February	555	464	(b)	325	168	105	1,102	1,207	1,359	58	5,342
March	727	708	(b)	523	305	147	1,346	1,244	1,285	11	6,296
April	798	526	(b)	562	135	80	948	1,488	1,412	28	5,977
May	744	692	(b)	341	168	69	964	1,614	1,520	75	6,187
June	709	514	(b)	573	263	170	968	1,534	1,364	24	6,119
July	730	404	(b)	460	202	184	906	1,436	1,386	18	5,727
August	827	412	(b)	520	139	127	1,208	1,499	1,330	43	6,106
September	702	591	(b)	603	170	74	1,181	1,560	1,333	35	6,250
October	410	342	(b)	490	157	133	1,241	1,400	1,388	46	5,606
November	447	415	(b)	508	154	103	1,306	1,620	1,381	7	5,941
11-Month Average	677	513	(b)	495	185	114	1,119	1,471	1,359	39	5,972
2006 11-Month Average	657	(a)	(b)	566	186	89	1,118	1,461	1,433	35	5,544
2005 11-Month Average	485	(a)	(b)	545	239	56	1,158	1,543	1,529	47	5,602

^a Angola joined OPEC on January 1, 2007. Through 2006, imports from Angola are included under "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

^b Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992, and rejoined OPEC on November 17, 2007. For 1993-2007, imports from Ecuador are included under "Total Non-OPEC" on Table 3.3d.

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

^d Indonesia, Iran, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and, for 1975-1994, Gabon.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been

produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

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

Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Trade: Imports From Non-OPEC Countries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Brazil	Canada	Colombia	Mexico	Nether-lands	Norway	Russia ^a	United Kingdom	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other	Total Non-OPEC
1973 Average	9	1,325	9	16	53	1	26	15	329	1,480	3,263
1975 Average	5	846	9	71	19	17	14	14	406	1,052	2,454
1980 Average	3	455	4	533	2	144	1	176	388	903	2,609
1985 Average	61	770	23	816	58	32	8	310	247	913	3,237
1990 Average	49	934	182	755	55	102	45	189	282	1,128	3,721
1995 Average	8	1,332	219	1,068	15	273	25	383	278	1,233	4,833
1996 Average	9	1,424	234	1,244	19	313	25	308	313	1,377	5,267
1997 Average	5	1,563	271	1,385	25	309	13	226	300	1,495	5,593
1998 Average	26	1,598	354	1,351	31	236	24	250	293	1,640	5,803
1999 Average	26	1,539	468	1,324	27	304	89	365	280	1,478	5,899
2000 Average	51	1,807	342	1,373	30	343	72	366	291	1,581	6,257
2001 Average	82	1,828	296	1,440	43	341	90	324	268	1,631	6,343
2002 Average	116	1,971	260	1,547	66	393	210	478	236	1,649	6,925
2003 Average	108	2,072	195	1,623	87	270	254	440	288	1,766	7,103
2004 Average	104	2,138	176	1,665	101	244	298	380	330	2,008	7,444
2005 January	123	2,235	150	1,534	62	248	337	328	305	2,192	7,515
February	153	2,114	110	1,610	115	126	464	337	330	2,531	7,889
March	55	2,037	126	1,689	73	288	510	451	278	2,363	7,870
April	49	2,073	241	1,650	131	245	660	399	358	2,053	7,859
May	134	2,216	176	1,858	184	241	365	348	367	2,242	8,133
June	226	2,171	251	1,761	132	357	350	422	331	2,485	8,485
July	156	2,080	205	1,600	200	206	614	406	323	2,034	7,825
August	226	2,085	266	1,745	108	131	237	442	299	2,636	8,175
September	162	2,215	158	1,329	199	236	466	413	289	2,678	8,144
October	192	2,109	176	1,589	226	308	435	455	413	2,893	8,796
November	151	2,305	330	1,777	206	232	217	504	303	2,688	8,713
December	242	2,531	159	1,797	173	177	275	251	335	2,177	8,117
Average	156	2,181	196	1,662	151	233	410	396	328	2,413	8,127
2006 January	106	2,385	195	1,798	217	205	219	223	277	2,575	8,200
February	203	2,338	168	1,891	143	199	304	206	318	2,293	8,063
March	193	2,288	170	1,801	105	209	220	300	309	2,220	7,816
April	169	2,292	176	1,750	161	206	220	315	239	2,422	7,950
May	140	2,359	204	1,711	268	199	621	350	373	2,271	8,495
June	151	2,303	223	1,855	212	140	430	358	273	2,618	8,562
July	281	2,204	156	1,709	197	236	425	340	353	2,573	8,474
August	308	2,456	131	1,793	259	273	485	272	377	2,612	8,967
September	191	2,340	185	1,569	153	159	537	239	396	2,879	8,648
October	222	2,176	133	1,644	116	181	366	195	342	2,404	7,779
November	182	2,637	46	1,591	152	165	223	265	337	2,225	7,823
December	162	2,461	74	1,366	98	178	369	199	334	2,259	7,500
Average	193	2,353	155	1,705	174	196	369	272	328	2,446	8,190
2007 January	250	2,470	148	1,566	102	105	347	194	425	1,923	7,531
February	151	2,448	85	1,507	63	131	241	268	312	1,619	6,825
March	234	2,305	121	1,749	158	164	455	292	349	1,771	7,599
April	246	2,479	90	1,572	87	198	550	386	322	1,988	7,919
May	203	2,462	122	1,617	149	234	499	390	287	2,015	7,977
June	159	2,375	164	1,529	171	183	285	345	218	1,953	7,382
July	198	2,360	231	1,611	130	137	525	369	372	2,018	7,950
August	280	2,510	175	1,474	127	112	416	174	320	1,905	7,493
September	232	2,502	186	1,454	136	105	389	185	384	1,816	7,389
October	197	2,411	175	1,417	175	110	452	287	357	1,764	7,344
November	85	2,431	219	1,581	58	100	470	210	414	1,686	7,254
11-Month Average	204	2,432	157	1,553	124	144	422	282	342	1,862	7,521
2006 11-Month Average	195	2,343	162	1,737	181	198	369	279	327	2,464	8,254
2005 11-Month Average	148	2,149	199	1,650	149	239	423	410	327	2,435	8,128

^a Imports from other republics in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for 1973-1992. See "U.S.S.R." in Glossary.

Notes: • See "Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" in Glossary. • The country of origin for petroleum products may not be the country of origin for the crude oil from which the products were produced. For example, refined products imported from West European refining areas may have been produced from Middle East crude oil. • Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50

States and the District of Columbia.

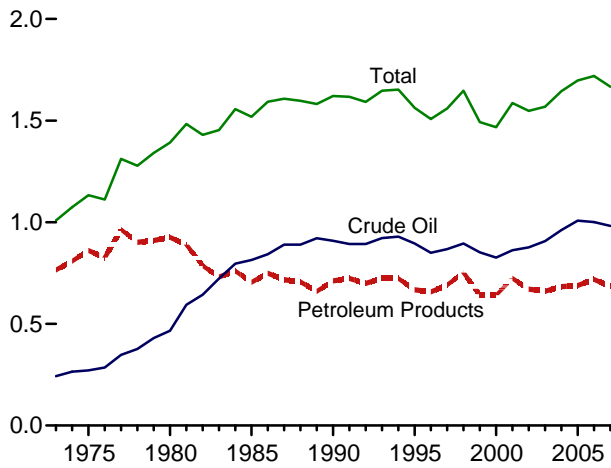
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

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

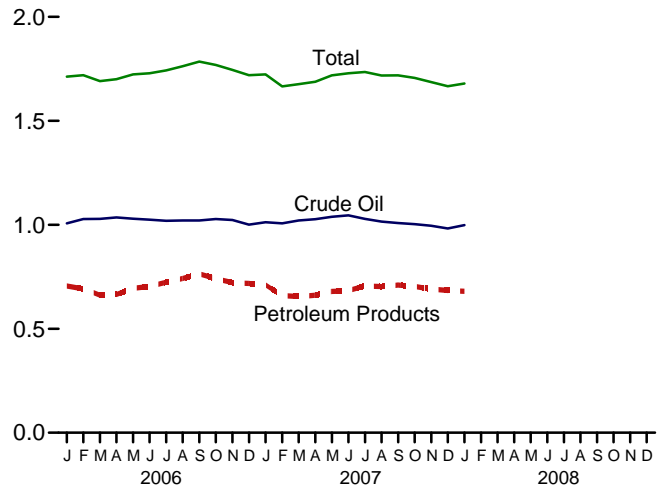
Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

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

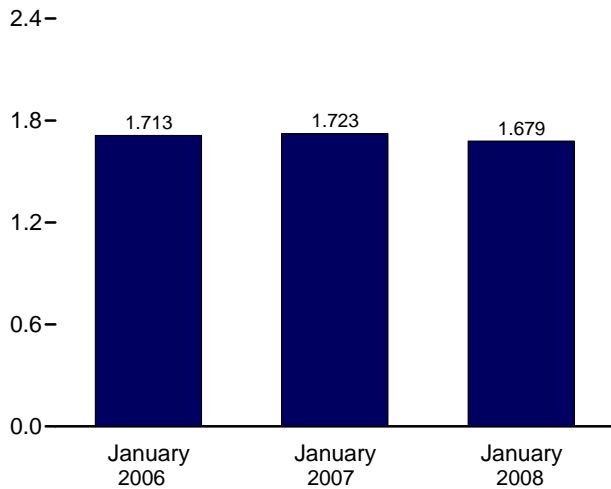
Overview, 1973-2007



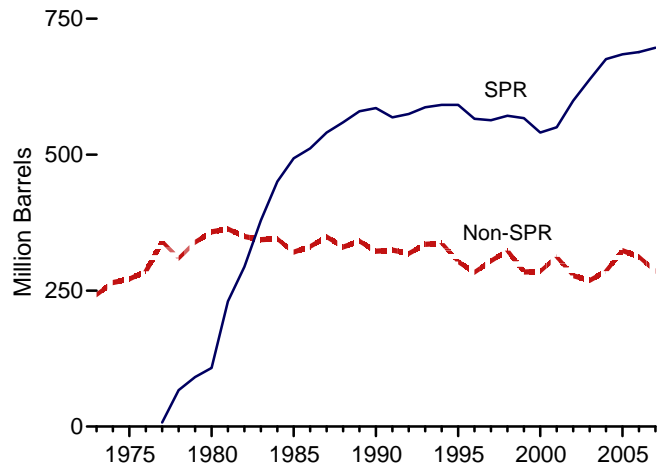
Overview, Monthly



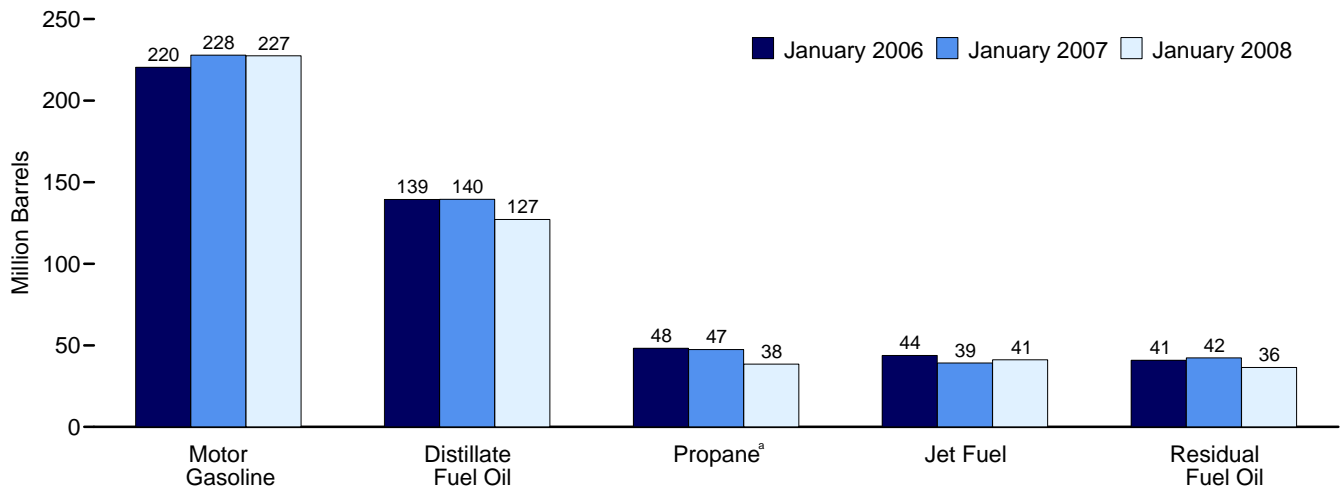
Total Stocks (Crude Oil and Petroleum Products)



SPR and Non-SPR Crude Oil Stocks, 1973-2007



Selected Products



^a Includes propylene.

Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • 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 Petroleum Stocks
(Million Barrels)

	Crude Oil ^a			Distillate Fuel Oil ^{f,g}	Jet Fuel ^h	LPG ^b		Motor Gasoline ^{f,j}	Residual Fuel Oil ⁱ	Other ^k	Total ^f
	SPR ^c	Non-SPR ^{d,e,f}	Total ^{e,f}			Propane ^{f,i}	Total ^f				
1973 Year	--	242	242	196	29	65	99	209	53	179	1,008
1975 Year	--	271	271	209	30	82	125	235	74	188	1,133
1980 Year	108	358	466	205	42	65	120	261	92	205	1,392
1985 Year	493	321	814	144	40	39	74	223	50	174	1,519
1990 Year	586	323	908	132	52	49	98	220	49	162	1,621
1995 Year	592	303	895	130	40	43	93	202	37	165	1,563
1996 Year	566	284	850	127	40	43	86	195	46	164	1,507
1997 Year	563	305	868	138	44	44	89	210	40	169	1,560
1998 Year	571	324	895	156	45	65	115	216	45	176	1,647
1999 Year	567	284	852	125	41	43	89	193	36	157	1,493
2000 Year	541	286	826	118	45	41	83	196	36	164	1,468
2001 Year	550	312	862	145	42	66	121	210	41	166	1,586
2002 Year	599	278	877	134	39	53	106	209	31	152	1,548
2003 Year	638	269	907	137	39	50	94	207	38	147	1,568
2004 Year	676	286	961	126	40	55	104	218	42	153	1,645
2005 January	680	286	966	122	43	42	85	222	41	168	1,647
February	682	302	984	117	40	32	75	229	41	176	1,663
March	688	320	1,008	105	38	27	73	214	40	183	1,661
April	692	338	1,030	105	40	35	92	218	37	181	1,702
May	694	336	1,030	112	39	44	111	218	38	181	1,730
June	696	328	1,024	120	41	53	126	218	38	174	1,740
July	699	318	1,017	133	40	62	139	207	37	170	1,743
August	701	310	1,010	139	38	65	145	191	33	159	1,716
September	694	306	1,000	128	38	69	146	196	34	163	1,704
October	685	322	1,007	125	39	71	145	201	36	164	1,716
November	686	322	1,008	134	42	72	137	205	40	163	1,729
December	685	324	1,008	136	42	57	109	208	37	157	1,698
2006 January	683	323	1,007	139	44	48	95	220	41	166	1,713
February	685	343	1,027	136	43	36	80	222	42	170	1,719
March	686	343	1,029	121	42	30	73	209	41	177	1,691
April	688	348	1,036	116	41	35	82	207	39	179	1,700
May	689	341	1,029	124	41	42	95	214	41	179	1,724
June	688	337	1,025	130	39	50	108	213	43	171	1,729
July	688	332	1,019	138	40	58	120	209	43	174	1,743
August	688	333	1,021	145	40	64	132	209	42	175	1,763
September	688	333	1,021	149	42	71	140	214	43	175	1,785
October	689	339	1,028	143	42	72	141	205	42	169	1,769
November	689	335	1,023	141	38	69	129	204	43	167	1,745
December	689	312	1,001	144	39	62	113	212	42	169	1,720
2007 January	689	324	1,012	140	39	47	91	228	42	171	1,723
February	689	318	1,007	123	39	30	71	215	36	176	1,666
March	689	332	1,020	120	40	27	70	201	39	186	1,677
April	689	337	1,027	121	40	30	76	197	38	189	1,688
May	690	348	1,039	125	41	37	91	203	37	183	1,719
June	690	355	1,045	123	41	44	102	205	36	176	1,729
July	690	339	1,029	131	42	50	112	205	40	177	1,735
August	690	325	1,015	133	41	55	121	194	36	177	1,718
September	693	315	1,008	134	43	58	125	199	37	173	1,719
October	694	309	1,003	134	42	61	124	196	39	169	1,707
November	^R 696	^R 300	^R 995	^R 134	40	^R 60	^R 111	^R 202	^R 39	^R 165	^R 1,686
December	^E 696	^E 286	^E 982	^E 128	^E 39	^E 53	^{RF} 95	^E 211	^E 38	^{RE} 172	^E 1,666
2008 January	^E 698	^E 300	^E 998	^E 127	^E 41	^E 38	^F 75	^E 227	^E 36	^E 173	^E 1,679

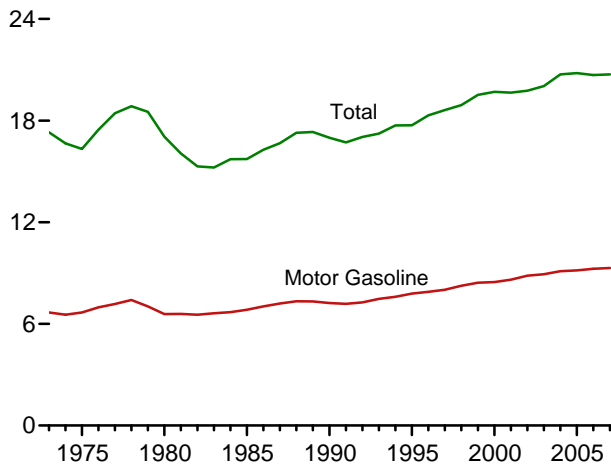
^a Includes lease condensate.
^b Liquefied petroleum gases.
^c "SPR" is the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in October 1977. Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
^d All crude oil stocks other than those in "SPR."
^e Beginning in 1981, includes stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit. See Note 5, "Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil," at end of section.
^f See Note 4, "New Stock Basis," at end of section.
^g Does not include stocks that are held in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.
^h Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."
ⁱ Includes propylene.
^j Includes finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol; excludes oxygenates.
^k Asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, lubricants, pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks,

petroleum coke, special naphthas, unfinished oils, waxes, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.
^R=Revised. ^E=Estimate. ^F=Forecast. --=Not applicable.
Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
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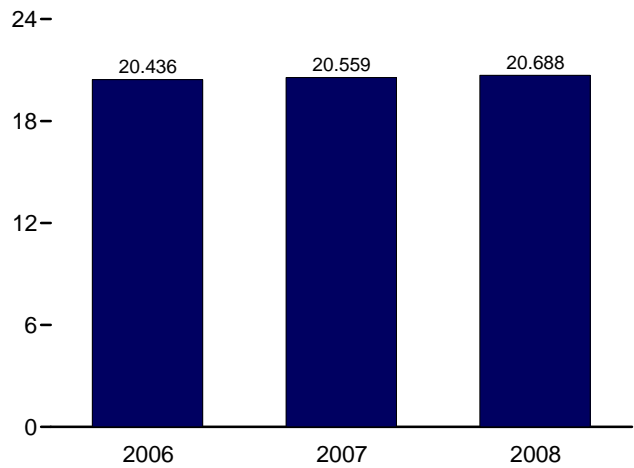
Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

Figure 3.5 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Million Barrels per Day)

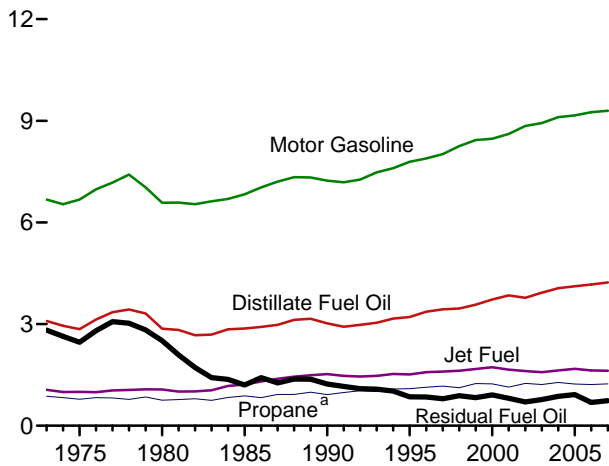
Total and Motor Gasoline, 1973-2007



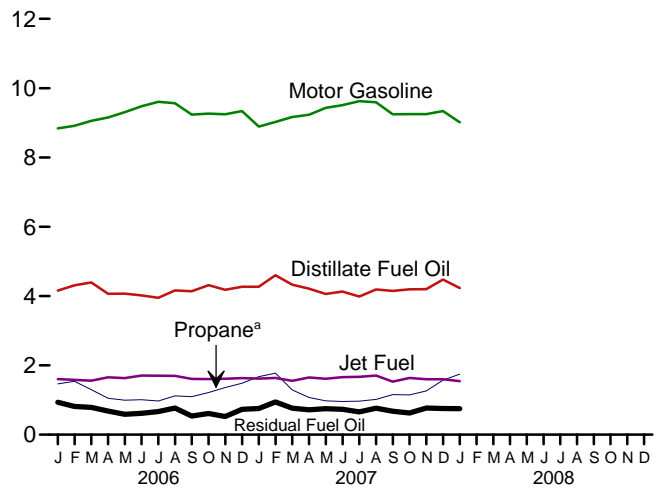
Total, January



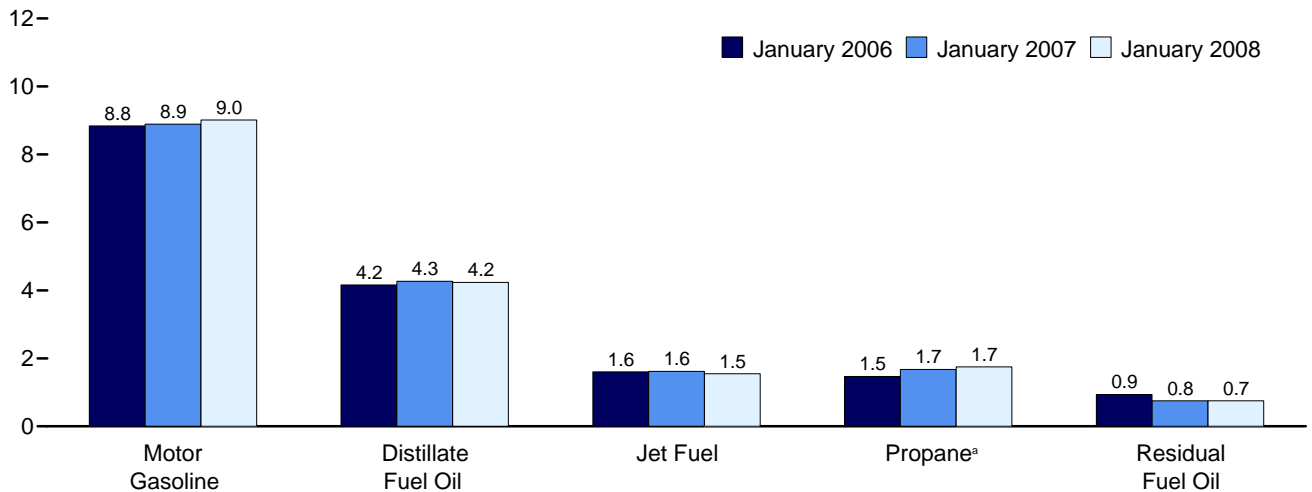
Selected Products, 1973-2007



Selected Products, Monthly



Selected Products



^a Includes propylene.

Notes: • SPR= Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • 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 Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Kero-sene	LPG ^a		Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^e	Total
						Propane ^c	Total						
1973 Average	522	45	3,092	1,059	216	872	1,449	162	6,674	261	2,822	1,005	17,308
1975 Average	419	39	2,851	1,001	159	783	1,333	137	6,675	247	2,462	1,001	16,322
1980 Average	396	35	2,866	1,068	158	754	1,469	159	6,579	237	2,508	1,581	17,056
1985 Average	425	27	2,868	1,218	114	883	1,599	145	6,831	264	1,202	1,032	15,726
1990 Average	483	24	3,021	1,522	43	917	1,556	164	7,235	339	1,229	1,373	16,988
1995 Average	486	21	3,207	1,514	54	1,096	1,899	156	7,789	365	852	1,381	17,725
1996 Average	484	20	3,365	1,578	62	1,136	2,012	151	7,891	379	848	1,518	18,309
1997 Average	505	22	3,435	1,599	66	1,170	2,038	160	8,017	377	797	1,605	18,620
1998 Average	521	19	3,461	1,622	78	1,120	1,952	168	8,253	447	887	1,508	18,917
1999 Average	547	21	3,572	1,673	73	1,246	2,195	169	8,431	477	830	1,532	19,519
2000 Average	525	20	3,722	1,725	67	1,235	2,231	166	8,472	406	909	1,458	19,701
2001 Average	519	19	3,847	1,655	72	1,142	2,044	153	8,610	437	811	1,481	19,649
2002 Average	512	18	3,776	1,614	43	1,248	2,163	151	8,848	463	700	1,474	19,761
2003 Average	503	16	3,927	1,578	55	1,215	2,074	140	8,935	455	772	1,579	20,034
2004 Average	537	17	4,058	1,630	64	1,276	2,132	141	9,105	524	865	1,657	20,731
2005 January	330	29	4,223	1,536	133	1,761	2,592	133	8,813	492	1,010	1,404	20,694
February	303	18	4,202	1,743	71	1,664	2,485	135	8,861	496	925	1,591	20,830
March	386	17	4,349	1,726	99	1,385	2,248	145	8,994	500	768	1,777	21,009
April	451	17	4,101	1,614	45	981	1,795	137	9,128	552	800	1,496	20,137
May	571	17	4,037	1,674	76	992	1,785	156	9,278	583	733	1,696	20,606
June	829	20	4,038	1,689	54	892	1,809	156	9,373	524	829	1,879	21,198
July	680	21	3,854	1,725	47	953	1,887	145	9,534	569	903	1,575	20,939
August	774	23	4,020	1,743	28	1,064	2,037	151	9,537	508	1,051	1,792	21,666
September	671	23	4,116	1,670	56	1,003	1,653	131	8,915	488	1,025	1,393	20,142
October	630	15	4,079	1,655	69	1,139	1,706	162	9,036	427	990	1,483	20,253
November	599	14	4,061	1,619	76	1,211	1,957	117	9,115	518	977	1,569	20,623
December	319	15	4,339	1,756	83	1,722	2,416	120	9,296	524	1,025	1,601	21,495
Average	546	19	4,118	1,679	70	1,229	2,030	141	9,159	515	920	1,605	20,802
2006 January	295	9	4,159	1,605	76	1,465	2,128	119	8,839	490	934	1,783	20,436
February	330	16	4,308	1,582	118	1,540	2,344	199	8,911	407	816	1,546	20,577
March	413	22	4,395	1,560	99	1,299	2,157	139	9,054	520	786	1,464	20,608
April	513	22	4,065	1,654	83	1,050	1,967	151	9,154	442	683	1,467	20,201
May	633	22	4,072	1,633	48	993	1,911	124	9,308	489	587	1,630	20,457
June	715	18	4,019	1,704	28	1,007	1,901	148	9,478	548	618	1,805	20,982
July	662	20	3,950	1,700	38	970	1,969	134	9,607	492	667	1,502	20,740
August	743	28	4,162	1,696	29	1,119	2,011	137	9,564	535	768	1,761	21,434
September	667	18	4,141	1,608	27	1,094	1,937	119	9,236	624	538	1,644	20,559
October	592	19	4,315	1,605	30	1,216	1,998	164	9,267	514	612	1,654	20,769
November	478	13	4,180	1,613	25	1,362	2,143	122	9,244	563	525	1,762	20,669
December	199	13	4,268	1,631	48	1,483	2,182	96	9,338	633	732	1,656	20,795
Average	521	18	4,169	1,633	54	1,215	2,052	137	9,253	522	689	1,640	20,687
2007 January	351	17	4,267	1,616	48	1,676	2,446	118	8,891	438	753	1,614	20,559
February	290	13	4,601	1,636	46	1,774	2,550	96	9,025	431	944	1,639	21,271
March	372	14	4,328	1,553	35	1,290	2,099	144	9,169	558	762	1,495	20,529
April	443	20	4,212	1,651	24	1,076	2,012	144	9,232	437	717	1,689	20,579
May	498	17	4,060	1,614	12	979	1,840	155	9,429	549	750	1,706	20,631
June	621	22	4,130	1,659	11	958	1,942	133	9,510	483	733	1,492	20,737
July	647	17	3,988	1,668	7	969	1,885	146	9,622	423	656	1,582	20,641
August	641	21	4,188	1,704	28	1,018	1,925	140	9,592	541	763	1,508	21,051
September	609	17	4,150	1,531	32	1,156	1,925	128	9,244	544	675	1,530	20,385
October	590	21	4,195	1,638	28	1,148	1,977	150	9,250	437	625	1,545	20,455
November	R 459	R 15	R 4,200	R 1,600	R 46	R 1,264	R 2,127	R 138	R 9,249	R 464	R 767	R 1,644	R 20,708
December	F 327	F 11	E 4,475	E 1,601	F 91	E 1,571	F 2,340	RF 100	E 9,337	F 532	E 755	E 1,674	E 21,244
Average	RE 489	E 17	RE 4,230	RE 1,623	RE 34	RE 1,237	RE 2,086	RE 133	RE 9,298	RE 487	RE 740	RE 1,593	RE 20,729
2008 January	F 271	F 10	E 4,233	E 1,546	F 100	E 1,748	F 2,500	F 114	E 9,015	F 492	E 749	E 1,659	E 20,688

^a Liquefied petroleum gases.

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

^c Includes propylene.

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

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

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

Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum

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

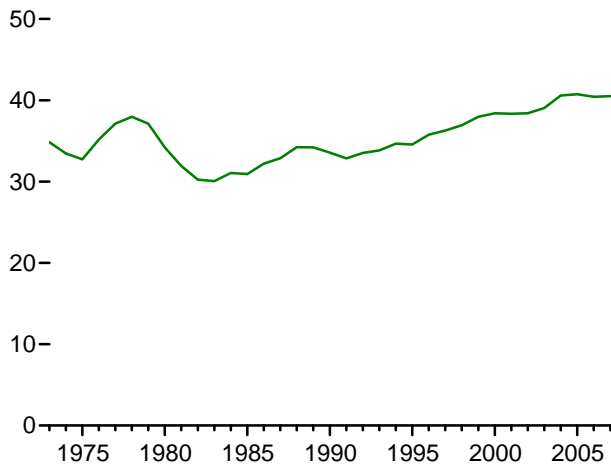
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.

Sources: • 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. • 1981-2006: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, annual reports. • 2007 and 2008: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, monthly reports; and, for the current two months, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* data system, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, and *Monthly Energy Review* data system calculations.

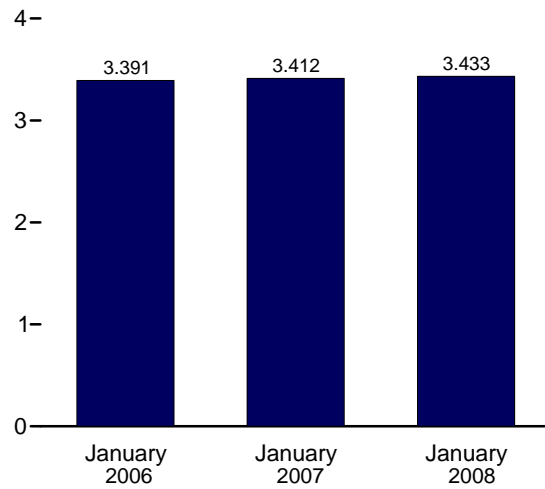
Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wmi.html>) for a summary of the changes.

Figure 3.6 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Quadrillion Btu)

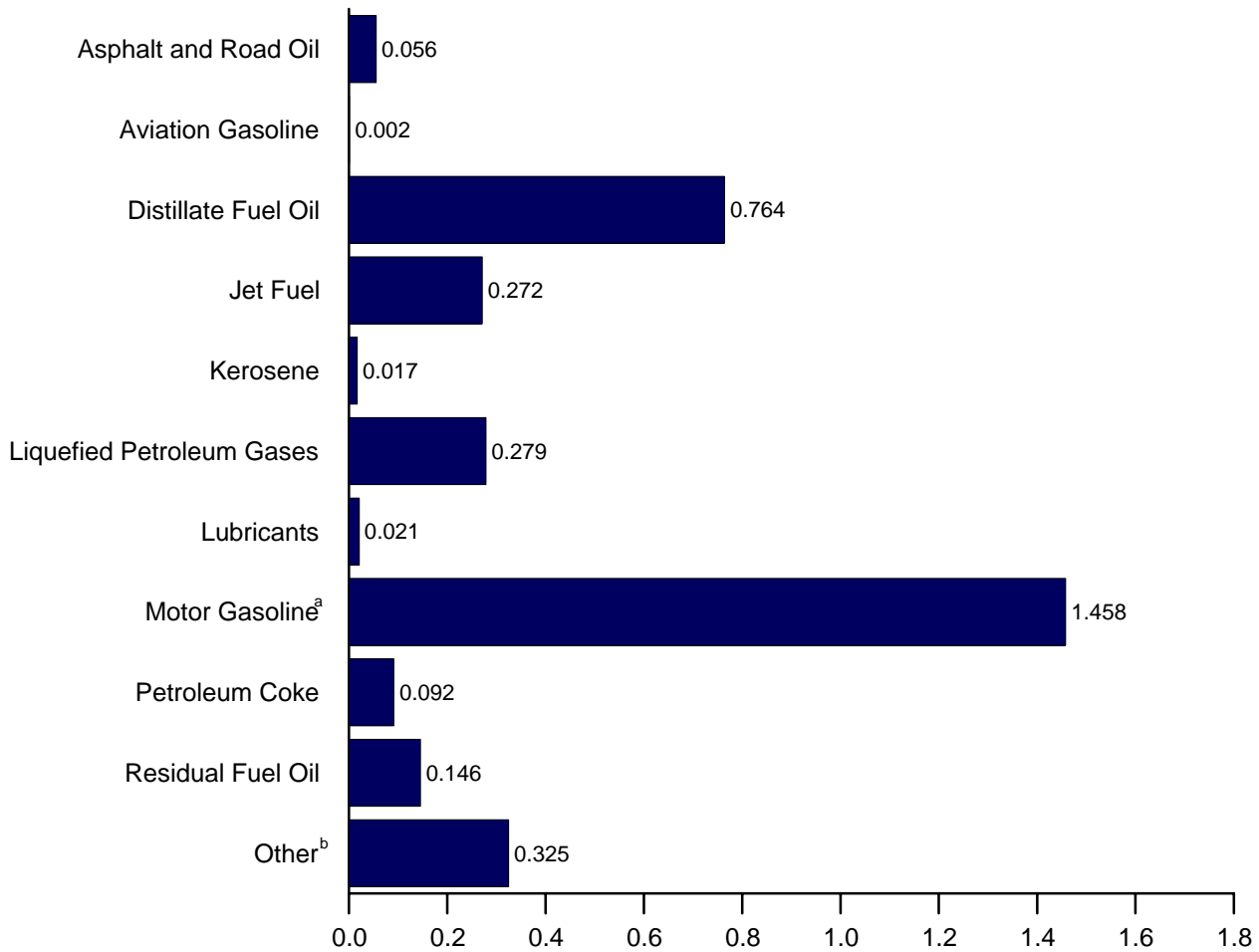
Total, 1973-2007



Total



By Product, January 2008



^a Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

^b All petroleum not shown above.

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 Heat Content of Petroleum Products Supplied by Type
(Trillion Btu)

	Asphalt and Road Oil	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Kerosene	LPG ^a		Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^e	Total
						Propane ^c	Total						
1973 Total	1,264	83	6,575	2,167	447	1,221	1,981	359	12,797	573	6,477	2,117	34,840
1975 Total	1,014	71	6,061	2,047	329	1,097	1,807	304	12,798	542	5,649	2,107	32,731
1980 Total	962	64	6,110	2,190	329	1,059	1,976	354	12,648	522	5,772	3,275	34,202
1985 Total	1,029	50	6,098	2,497	236	1,236	2,103	322	13,098	582	2,759	2,149	30,922
1990 Total	1,170	45	6,422	3,129	88	1,284	2,059	362	13,872	745	2,820	2,840	33,553
1995 Total	1,178	40	6,818	3,132	112	1,534	2,512	346	14,825	802	1,955	2,834	34,553
1996 Total	1,176	37	7,175	3,274	128	1,594	2,660	335	15,064	837	1,952	3,119	35,757
1997 Total	1,224	40	7,304	3,308	136	1,638	2,690	354	15,254	829	1,828	3,298	36,266
1998 Total	1,263	35	7,359	3,357	162	1,568	2,575	371	15,701	982	2,036	3,093	36,934
1999 Total	1,324	39	7,595	3,462	151	1,745	2,897	375	16,036	1,048	1,905	3,128	37,960
2000 Total	1,276	36	7,935	3,580	140	1,734	2,945	369	16,155	895	2,091	2,981	38,404
2001 Total	1,257	35	8,179	3,426	150	1,598	2,697	338	16,373	961	1,861	3,056	38,333
2002 Total	1,240	34	8,028	3,340	90	1,747	2,852	334	16,819	1,018	1,605	3,041	38,401
2003 Total	1,220	30	8,349	3,265	113	1,701	2,747	309	16,981	1,000	1,772	3,260	39,047
2004 Total	1,304	31	8,652	3,383	133	1,791	2,824	313	17,379	1,156	1,990	3,429	40,594
2005 January	68	4	763	270	23	209	291	25	1,426	92	197	283	3,442
February	56	3	685	277	11	179	252	23	1,295	84	163	281	3,129
March	79	3	785	303	17	165	252	27	1,455	93	150	328	3,494
April	90	3	717	275	8	113	195	25	1,429	100	151	250	3,241
May	118	3	729	294	13	118	200	29	1,501	109	143	288	3,427
June	165	3	706	287	9	103	196	28	1,467	95	156	299	3,412
July	140	3	696	303	8	113	212	27	1,542	106	176	269	3,482
August	159	4	726	306	5	126	229	28	1,543	95	205	304	3,603
September	134	3	719	284	9	115	180	24	1,396	88	193	211	3,242
October	130	2	737	291	12	135	191	30	1,462	80	193	240	3,368
November	119	2	710	275	13	139	213	21	1,427	94	184	261	3,319
December	66	2	784	309	15	205	271	23	1,504	98	200	305	3,575
Total	1,323	35	8,755	3,475	144	1,721	2,682	312	17,444	1,133	2,111	3,320	40,735
2006 January	61	1	751	282	13	174	238	22	1,430	92	182	319	3,391
February	61	2	703	251	19	165	237	34	1,302	69	144	263	3,084
March	85	3	794	274	17	154	241	26	1,465	97	153	264	3,420
April	102	3	710	281	14	121	213	27	1,433	80	129	251	3,244
May	130	3	735	287	8	118	214	23	1,506	91	114	282	3,395
June	142	3	702	290	5	116	206	27	1,484	99	116	296	3,369
July	136	3	713	299	7	115	220	25	1,554	92	130	263	3,442
August	153	4	752	298	5	133	225	26	1,547	100	150	298	3,557
September	133	3	724	274	5	126	209	22	1,446	113	101	273	3,302
October	122	3	779	282	5	145	223	31	1,499	96	119	287	3,446
November	95	2	730	274	4	157	232	22	1,447	102	99	311	3,319
December	41	2	771	287	8	176	244	18	1,510	118	143	309	3,451
Total	1,261	33	8,864	3,379	111	1,701	2,701	303	17,622	1,148	1,581	3,416	40,420
2007 January	72	3	770	284	8	199	273	22	1,438	82	147	311	3,412
February	54	2	750	260	7	191	257	16	1,319	73	166	284	3,188
March	77	2	782	273	6	153	235	27	1,483	104	149	270	3,407
April	88	3	736	281	4	124	218	26	1,445	79	135	290	3,305
May	102	3	733	284	2	116	206	29	1,525	103	146	291	3,424
June	124	3	722	282	2	110	210	24	1,489	87	138	249	3,330
July	133	3	720	293	1	115	211	27	1,557	79	128	274	3,425
August	132	3	756	300	5	121	215	26	1,552	101	149	255	3,493
September	121	3	725	260	5	133	208	23	1,447	98	127	255	3,274
October	121	3	758	288	5	137	221	28	1,496	82	122	271	3,394
November	R 91	E 2	R 734	R 272	R 8	R 146	R 230	R 25	R 1,448	R 84	R 145	R 287	R 3,325
December	E 67	E 2	E 808	E 281	E 16	E 187	E 262	E 19	E 1,510	E 99	E 147	E 314	E 3,525
Total	RE 1,183	RE 32	RE 8,995	RE 3,358	RE 70	RE 1,732	RE 2,745	RE 294	RE 17,708	RE 1,071	RE 1,699	RE 3,348	RE 40,502
2008 January	E 56	E 2	E 764	E 272	E 17	E 208	E 279	E 21	E 1,458	E 92	E 146	E 325	E 3,433

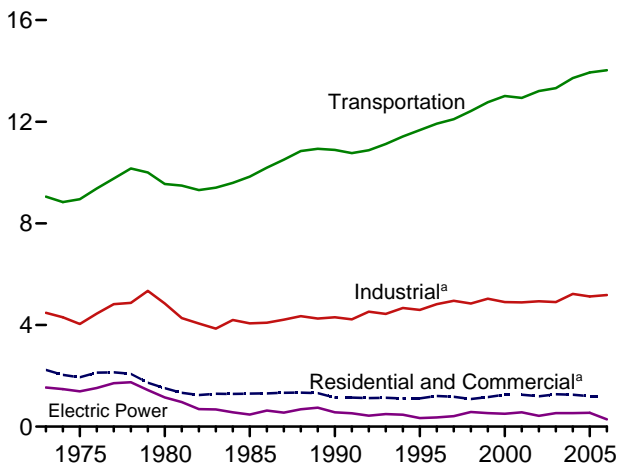
^a Liquefied petroleum gases.
^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Other."
^c Includes propylene.
^d Finished motor gasoline. Beginning in 1993, also includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.
^e Pentanes plus, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, still gas (refinery gas), waxes, and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1981, also includes negative barrels per day of distillate and residual fuel oil reclassified as unfinished oils, and other products (from both primary and secondary supply) reclassified as gasoline blending components. Beginning in 1983, also includes crude oil burned

as fuel. Beginning in 2005, also includes naphtha-type jet fuel.
R=Revised. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Web Pages: • For all available data beginning in 1973, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html>. • For related information, see http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/petroleum.html.
Sources: Tables 3.5, A1, and A3.

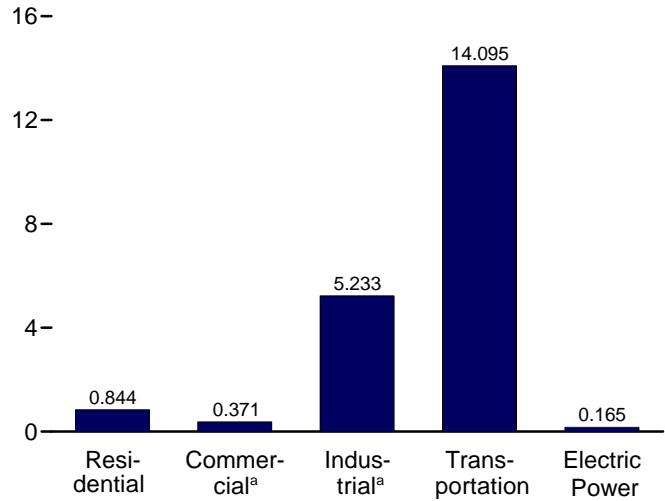
Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

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

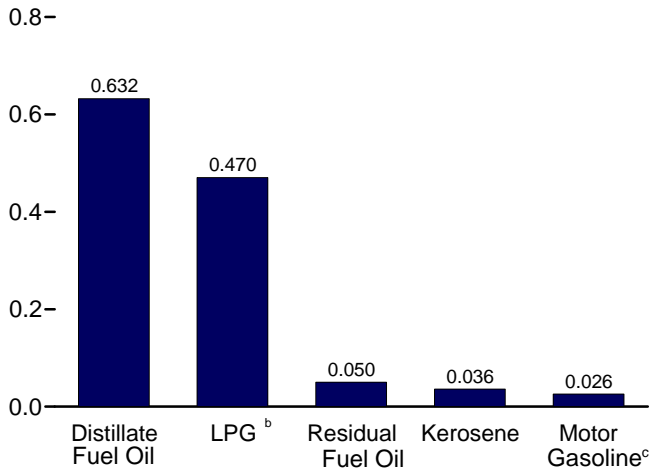
By Sector, 1973-2006



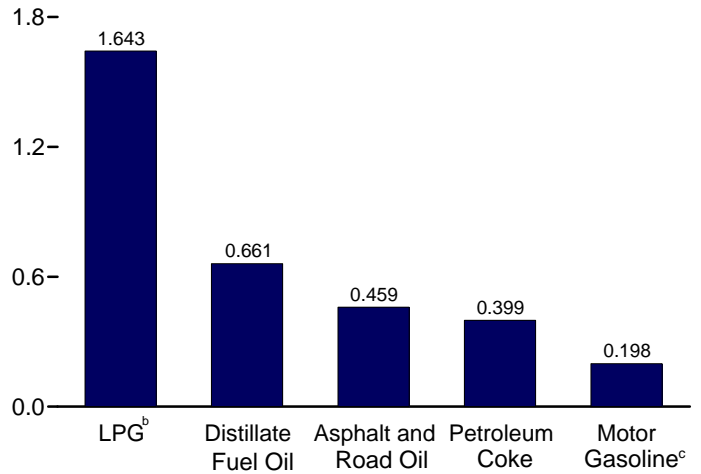
By Sector, November 2007



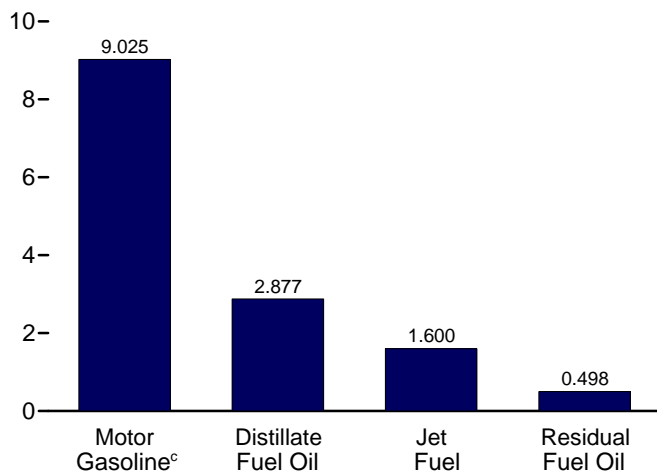
Residential and Commercial Sectors^a, Selected Products, November 2007



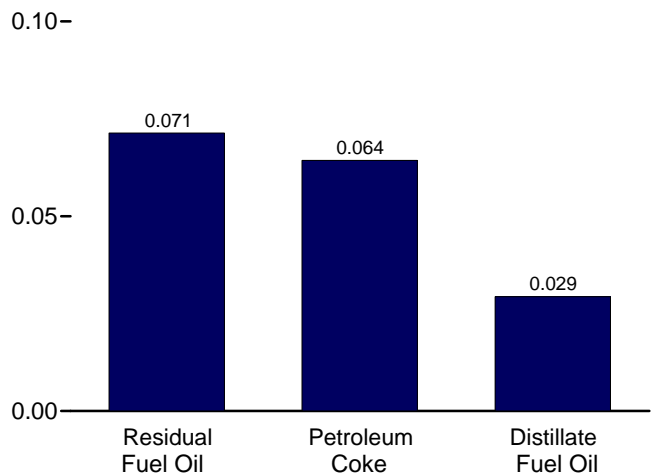
Industrial Sector^a, Selected Products, November 2007



Transportation Sector, Selected Products, November 2007



Electric Power Sector, November 2007



^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.

^b Liquefied petroleum gases.

^c Includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pepo.html>
Sources: Tables 3.7a–3.7c.

Table 3.7a Petroleum Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ³						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kero-sene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kero-sene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1973 Average	942	110	435	1,487	303	31	77	45	NA	290	746
1975 Average	850	78	389	1,316	276	24	69	46	NA	214	629
1980 Average	617	51	242	910	243	20	43	56	NA	245	606
1985 Average	514	77	249	839	297	16	44	50	NA	99	506
1990 Average	460	31	276	767	252	6	49	58	0	100	465
1995 Average	426	36	306	767	225	11	54	10	(s)	62	361
1996 Average	434	43	358	835	227	10	63	14	(s)	60	373
1997 Average	411	45	349	805	209	12	62	22	(s)	48	353
1998 Average	363	52	329	744	202	15	58	20	(s)	37	332
1999 Average	389	54	404	847	206	13	71	15	(s)	32	338
2000 Average	424	46	427	897	230	14	75	23	(s)	40	383
2001 Average	427	46	406	879	239	15	72	20	(s)	30	376
2002 Average	404	29	412	845	209	8	73	24	(s)	35	348
2003 Average	425	34	426	885	226	9	75	32	(s)	48	391
2004 Average	433	41	401	875	221	10	71	25	(s)	53	380
2005 January	545	85	487	1,117	286	20	86	25	(s)	69	486
February	545	45	467	1,057	286	11	82	25	(s)	68	472
March	448	63	423	934	235	15	75	25	(s)	56	406
April	360	29	337	726	189	7	60	25	(s)	45	326
May	320	48	336	703	167	12	59	26	0	40	304
June	362	34	340	736	190	8	60	26	0	45	330
July	338	30	355	722	177	7	63	27	0	42	316
August	373	18	383	774	196	4	68	27	0	47	341
September	327	35	311	673	171	9	55	25	(s)	41	301
October	354	44	321	718	185	11	57	25	(s)	44	322
November	369	48	368	785	193	12	65	25	(s)	46	342
December	488	53	454	995	256	13	80	26	(s)	61	436
Average	402	44	382	828	210	11	67	26	(s)	50	365
2006 January	563	48	400	1,011	295	12	71	25	(s)	68	470
February	653	75	441	1,169	342	18	78	25	(s)	79	542
March	528	63	405	996	277	15	72	25	(s)	64	453
April	377	53	370	800	198	13	65	26	0	46	347
May	347	30	359	737	182	7	63	26	0	42	320
June	324	18	357	699	170	4	63	26	0	39	303
July	300	24	370	695	157	6	65	27	(s)	36	291
August	310	19	378	707	162	4	67	27	(s)	37	298
September	333	17	364	714	174	4	64	26	(s)	40	309
October	337	19	376	732	177	5	66	26	(s)	41	315
November	378	16	403	797	198	4	71	26	(s)	46	345
December	474	30	410	915	248	7	72	26	(s)	57	412
Average	409	34	386	829	214	8	68	26	(s)	49	366
2007 January	473	30	460	963	248	7	81	25	(s)	57	419
February	553	29	479	1,062	290	7	85	25	(s)	67	473
March	473	22	395	890	248	5	70	26	(s)	57	406
April	267	15	378	661	140	4	67	26	(s)	32	269
May	196	8	346	550	103	2	61	26	0	24	216
June	228	7	365	600	120	2	64	27	0	28	240
July	223	4	354	581	117	1	63	27	0	27	234
August	250	18	362	630	131	4	64	27	(s)	30	256
September	267	20	362	649	140	5	64	26	(s)	32	267
October	298	18	372	688	156	4	66	26	(s)	36	288
November	415	29	400	844	217	7	71	26	(s)	50	371
11-Month Average ...	330	18	388	736	173	4	68	26	(s)	40	311
2006 11-Month Average ...	403	34	384	821	211	8	68	26	(s)	49	362
2005 11-Month Average ...	394	44	375	812	206	11	66	26	(s)	49	358

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

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

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term

"petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

Table 3.7b Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Industrial Sector ^a									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^c	Total
1973 Average	522	691	75	902	88	133	254	809	1,005	4,479
1975 Average	419	630	58	844	68	116	246	658	1,001	4,038
1980 Average	396	621	87	1,172	82	82	234	586	1,581	4,842
1985 Average	425	526	21	1,285	75	114	261	326	1,032	4,065
1990 Average	483	541	6	1,215	84	97	325	179	1,373	4,304
1995 Average	486	532	7	1,527	80	105	328	147	1,381	4,594
1996 Average	484	557	9	1,580	78	105	343	146	1,518	4,819
1997 Average	505	566	9	1,617	82	111	331	127	1,605	4,953
1998 Average	521	570	11	1,553	86	105	390	100	1,508	4,844
1999 Average	547	558	6	1,709	87	80	426	90	1,532	5,035
2000 Average	525	563	8	1,720	86	79	361	105	1,458	4,903
2001 Average	519	611	11	1,557	79	155	390	89	1,481	4,892
2002 Average	512	566	7	1,668	78	163	383	83	1,474	4,934
2003 Average	503	534	12	1,561	72	171	375	96	1,579	4,903
2004 Average	537	570	14	1,647	73	195	423	108	1,657	5,223
2005 January	330	714	28	2,002	68	189	381	139	1,404	5,255
February	303	669	15	1,919	70	190	383	143	1,591	5,282
March	386	787	21	1,737	75	193	393	111	1,777	5,478
April	451	627	10	1,387	70	196	450	124	1,496	4,810
May	571	581	16	1,379	80	199	472	111	1,696	5,104
June	829	475	11	1,397	80	201	402	96	1,879	5,370
July	680	350	10	1,458	74	204	453	96	1,575	4,901
August	774	402	6	1,574	78	204	386	112	1,792	5,328
September	671	605	12	1,277	68	191	378	120	1,393	4,714
October	630	577	15	1,318	83	194	321	143	1,483	4,763
November	599	642	16	1,512	60	195	419	154	1,569	5,166
December	319	710	18	1,867	62	199	414	125	1,601	5,314
Average	546	594	15	1,568	72	196	404	123	1,605	5,124
2006 January	295	672	16	1,644	61	189	380	176	1,783	5,216
February	330	607	25	1,810	102	191	298	153	1,546	5,062
March	413	719	21	1,666	71	194	427	156	1,464	5,131
April	513	561	18	1,520	78	196	345	130	1,467	4,827
May	633	551	10	1,476	64	199	401	110	1,630	5,075
June	715	475	6	1,468	76	203	446	101	1,805	5,296
July	662	428	8	1,521	69	206	383	102	1,502	4,881
August	743	535	6	1,554	70	205	432	109	1,761	5,415
September	667	608	6	1,496	61	198	529	96	1,644	5,305
October	592	718	6	1,543	84	199	421	107	1,654	5,323
November	478	682	5	1,655	63	198	478	95	1,762	5,417
December	199	680	10	1,686	49	200	548	144	1,656	5,172
Average	521	603	11	1,585	71	198	425	123	1,640	5,177
2007 January	351	815	10	1,890	61	190	348	136	1,614	5,415
February	290	846	10	1,970	49	193	353	143	1,639	5,494
March	372	721	7	1,621	74	196	488	140	1,495	5,115
April	443	756	5	1,554	74	198	366	133	1,689	5,217
May	498	684	3	1,421	79	202	473	139	1,706	5,206
June	621	629	2	1,500	69	204	392	123	1,492	5,032
July	647	526	1	1,456	75	206	346	107	1,582	4,947
August	641	598	6	1,487	72	205	460	114	1,508	5,091
September	609	671	7	1,487	66	198	466	112	1,530	5,146
October	590	678	6	1,527	77	198	369	105	1,545	5,095
November	459	661	10	1,643	71	198	399	148	1,644	5,233
11-Month Average ...	504	688	6	1,593	70	199	406	127	1,585	5,178
2006 11-Month Average ...	551	596	11	1,576	72	198	413	121	1,638	5,178
2005 11-Month Average ...	567	584	14	1,540	73	196	403	122	1,605	5,106

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

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

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section.

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

Table 3.7c Petroleum Consumption: Transportation and Electric Power Sectors
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Transportation Sector								Electric Power Sector ^a			
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^c	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ^e	Total
1973 Average	45	1,045	1,042	35	74	6,496	317	9,054	129	7	1,406	1,542
1975 Average	39	998	992	31	70	6,512	310	8,951	107	1	1,280	1,388
1980 Average	35	1,311	1,062	13	77	6,441	608	9,546	79	2	1,069	1,151
1985 Average	27	1,491	1,218	21	71	6,667	342	9,838	40	3	435	478
1990 Average	24	1,722	1,522	16	80	7,080	443	10,888	45	14	507	566
1995 Average	21	1,973	1,514	13	76	7,674	397	11,668	51	37	247	334
1996 Average	20	2,096	1,578	11	73	7,772	370	11,921	51	36	273	360
1997 Average	22	2,198	1,599	10	78	7,883	310	12,099	52	46	311	410
1998 Average	19	2,263	1,622	13	81	8,128	294	12,420	64	56	456	576
1999 Average	21	2,352	1,673	10	82	8,336	290	12,765	66	51	418	535
2000 Average	20	2,422	1,725	8	81	8,370	386	13,012	82	45	378	505
2001 Average	19	2,489	1,655	10	74	8,435	255	12,938	80	47	437	564
2002 Average	18	2,536	1,614	10	73	8,662	295	13,208	60	80	287	427
2003 Average	16	2,665	1,578	12	68	8,733	249	13,321	76	79	379	534
2004 Average	17	2,783	1,630	14	69	8,885	321	13,718	52	101	382	535
2005 January	29	2,583	1,536	17	64	8,599	381	13,210	94	111	421	626
February	18	2,671	1,743	16	66	8,647	441	13,601	31	113	274	418
March	17	2,847	1,726	14	70	8,776	311	13,761	33	108	290	430
April	17	2,892	1,614	11	67	8,907	393	13,900	34	102	238	374
May	17	2,933	1,674	11	76	9,054	374	14,139	36	111	208	355
June	20	2,965	1,689	12	76	9,146	260	14,166	47	122	428	597
July	21	2,920	1,725	12	70	9,303	257	14,308	70	116	507	693
August	23	2,970	1,743	13	73	9,306	317	14,447	79	122	575	776
September	23	2,951	1,670	11	64	8,699	360	13,778	62	110	505	676
October	15	2,918	1,655	11	78	8,817	418	13,912	45	106	386	537
November	14	2,822	1,619	12	57	8,894	538	13,957	34	99	239	373
December	15	2,807	1,756	15	58	9,070	341	14,063	78	110	498	687
Average	19	2,858	1,679	13	68	8,937	365	13,939	54	111	382	547
2006 January	9	2,595	1,605	14	58	8,625	515	13,420	34	110	175	319
February	16	2,673	1,582	15	96	8,696	435	13,513	33	108	149	291
March	22	2,846	1,560	14	67	8,835	476	13,821	24	93	91	208
April	22	2,896	1,654	13	73	8,932	389	13,979	33	98	117	248
May	22	2,961	1,633	12	60	9,082	324	14,095	32	88	111	230
June	18	3,013	1,704	12	72	9,249	299	14,367	38	102	178	317
July	20	3,018	1,700	13	65	9,375	304	14,494	46	109	225	379
August	28	3,103	1,696	13	66	9,332	327	14,564	53	102	296	450
September	18	2,999	1,608	12	58	9,012	268	13,976	27	95	133	255
October	19	3,053	1,605	13	80	9,042	320	14,131	31	94	144	268
November	13	2,891	1,613	14	59	9,021	241	13,851	32	85	143	260
December	13	2,831	1,631	14	47	9,112	410	14,057	34	85	121	240
Average	18	2,908	1,633	13	67	9,028	359	14,026	35	97	157	289
2007 January	17	2,686	1,616	16	57	8,676	378	13,445	45	90	182	317
February	13	2,822	1,636	16	46	8,806	390	13,730	90	78	345	513
March	14	2,848	1,553	13	70	8,947	398	13,843	38	70	167	275
April	20	3,018	1,651	13	70	9,008	387	14,167	30	70	165	266
May	17	3,044	1,614	12	75	9,201	445	14,408	33	76	143	252
June	22	3,109	1,659	12	65	9,279	398	14,545	44	90	185	319
July	17	3,079	1,668	12	71	9,389	342	14,579	43	77	180	300
August	21	3,143	1,704	12	68	9,359	372	14,679	67	80	247	394
September	17	3,039	1,531	12	62	9,020	368	14,048	35	77	163	275
October	21	3,027	1,638	13	73	9,026	335	14,133	36	67	149	251
November	15	2,877	1,600	14	67	9,025	498	14,095	29	64	71	165
11-Month Average	18	2,973	1,625	13	66	9,069	392	14,155	44	76	181	301
2006 11-Month Average	19	2,915	1,633	13	68	9,021	354	14,023	35	98	160	294
2005 11-Month Average	20	2,862	1,672	13	69	8,925	367	13,928	52	111	371	534

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

^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Industrial Sector, Other" on Table 3.7b.

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

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

^e Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small

amount of fuel oil no. 4.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total petroleum consumption by all sectors, see petroleum products supplied data in Table 3.5. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

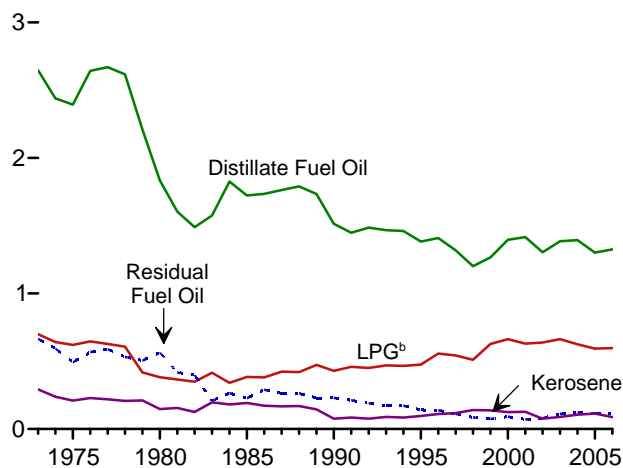
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/petro.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

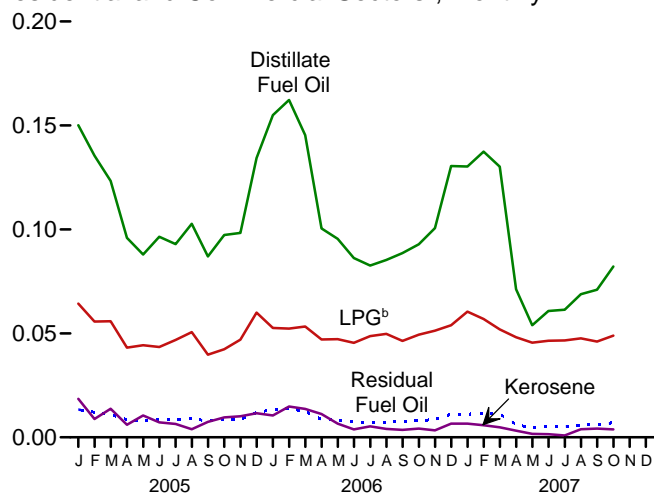
Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wmi.html>) for a summary of the changes.

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

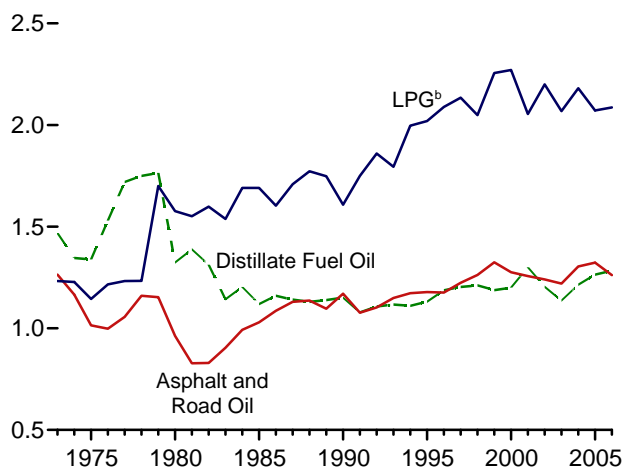
Residential and Commercial Sectors^a, 1973-2006



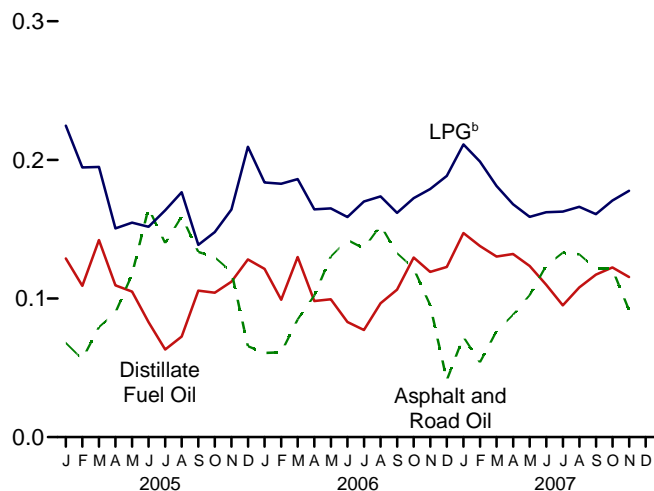
Residential and Commercial Sectors^a, Monthly



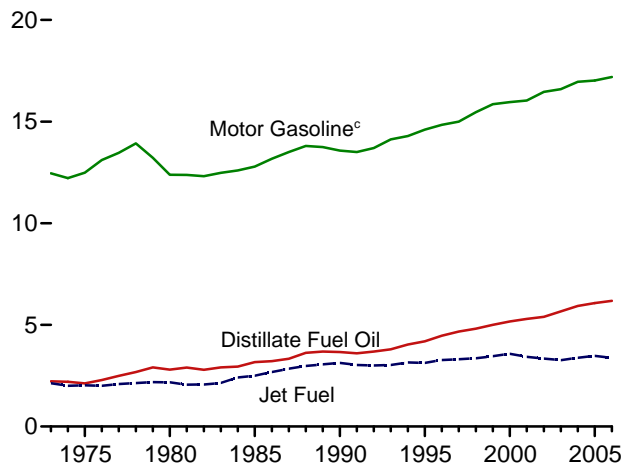
Industrial Sector^a, 1973-2006



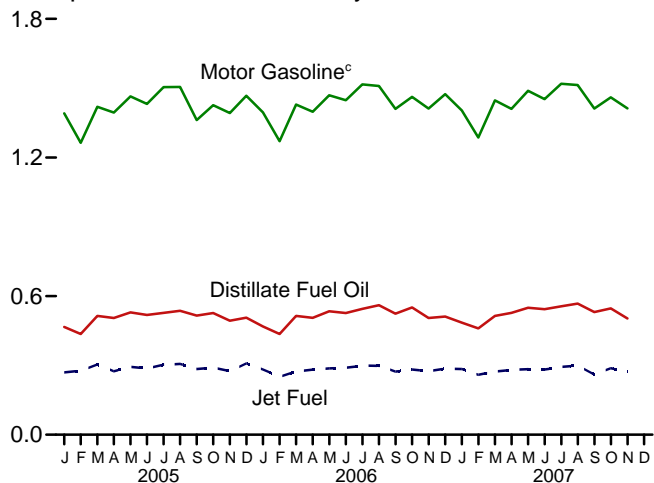
Industrial Sector^a, Monthly



Transportation Sector, 1973-2006



Transportation Sector, Monthly



^a Includes combined-heat-and-power plants and a small number of electricity-only plants.

^b Liquefied petroleum gases.

^c Beginning in 1983, includes ethanol blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

Sources: Tables 3.8a-3.8c.

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

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Total
1973 Total	2,003	227	595	2,825	644	65	105	87	NA	665	1,565
1975 Total	1,807	161	528	2,495	587	49	93	89	NA	492	1,310
1980 Total	1,316	107	325	1,748	518	41	57	107	NA	565	1,287
1985 Total	1,092	159	327	1,578	631	33	58	96	NA	228	1,045
1990 Total	978	64	365	1,407	536	12	64	111	0	230	953
1995 Total	905	74	404	1,383	479	22	71	18	(s)	141	732
1996 Total	926	89	473	1,488	483	21	84	27	(s)	137	751
1997 Total	874	93	461	1,428	444	25	81	43	(s)	111	704
1998 Total	772	108	434	1,314	429	31	77	39	(s)	85	661
1999 Total	828	111	534	1,473	438	27	94	28	(s)	73	661
2000 Total	905	95	564	1,563	491	30	99	45	(s)	92	756
2001 Total	908	95	535	1,539	508	31	94	37	(s)	70	742
2002 Total	860	60	543	1,463	444	16	96	45	(s)	80	681
2003 Total	905	70	564	1,539	481	19	100	60	(s)	111	771
2004 Total	924	85	531	1,539	470	20	94	49	(s)	122	756
2005 January	98	15	55	168	52	4	10	4	(s)	13	82
February	89	7	47	143	47	2	8	4	(s)	12	72
March	81	11	47	139	42	3	8	4	(s)	11	69
April	63	5	37	104	33	1	6	4	(s)	9	53
May	58	8	38	104	30	2	7	4	0	8	51
June	63	6	37	106	33	1	7	4	0	9	54
July	61	5	40	106	32	1	7	4	0	8	53
August	67	3	43	114	35	1	8	4	0	9	57
September	57	6	34	97	30	1	6	4	(s)	8	49
October	64	8	36	108	33	2	6	4	(s)	9	54
November	65	8	40	113	34	2	7	4	(s)	9	56
December	88	9	51	148	46	2	9	4	(s)	12	74
Total	854	92	504	1,450	447	22	89	49	(s)	116	723
2006 January	102	8	45	155	53	2	8	4	(s)	13	80
February	106	12	44	163	56	3	8	4	(s)	14	84
March	95	11	45	152	50	3	8	4	(s)	12	77
April	66	9	40	115	35	2	7	4	0	9	56
May	63	5	40	108	33	1	7	4	0	8	54
June	57	3	39	98	30	1	7	4	0	7	49
July	54	4	41	100	28	1	7	4	(s)	7	48
August	56	3	42	101	29	1	7	4	(s)	7	49
September	58	3	39	100	30	1	7	4	(s)	8	50
October	61	3	42	106	32	1	7	4	(s)	8	52
November	66	3	44	112	35	1	8	4	(s)	9	56
December	86	5	46	137	45	1	8	4	(s)	11	70
Total	870	71	508	1,448	456	17	90	49	(s)	113	725
2007 January	85	5	51	142	45	1	9	4	(s)	11	70
February	90	5	48	143	47	1	9	4	(s)	12	72
March	85	4	44	133	45	1	8	4	(s)	11	69
April	47	3	41	90	24	1	7	4	(s)	6	42
May	35	1	39	75	19	(s)	7	4	0	5	35
June	40	1	39	81	21	(s)	7	4	0	5	38
July	40	1	40	81	21	(s)	7	4	0	5	38
August	45	3	40	89	24	1	7	4	(s)	6	42
September	47	3	39	89	24	1	7	4	(s)	6	42
October	54	3	42	99	28	1	7	4	(s)	7	48
November	73	5	43	121	38	1	8	4	(s)	9	60
11-Month Total	641	34	467	1,143	336	8	82	45	(s)	84	556
2006 11-Month Total	784	65	462	1,311	411	16	82	45	(s)	102	655
2005 11-Month Total	766	82	453	1,302	401	20	80	45	(s)	104	650

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

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

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

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption

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

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

Sources: Tables 3.7a, A1, and A3.

Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

Table 3.8b Heat Content of Petroleum Consumption: Industrial Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a									
	Asphalt and Road Oil	Distillate Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^b	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other ^c	Total
1973 Total	1,264	1,469	156	1,233	195	255	558	1,858	2,117	9,104
1975 Total	1,014	1,339	119	1,144	149	223	540	1,509	2,107	8,146
1980 Total	962	1,324	181	1,577	182	158	516	1,349	3,275	9,525
1985 Total	1,029	1,119	44	1,690	166	218	575	748	2,149	7,738
1990 Total	1,170	1,150	12	1,608	186	185	714	411	2,840	8,278
1995 Total	1,178	1,131	15	2,019	178	200	721	337	2,834	8,614
1996 Total	1,176	1,187	18	2,089	173	200	757	335	3,119	9,053
1997 Total	1,224	1,203	19	2,134	182	212	727	291	3,298	9,290
1998 Total	1,263	1,211	22	2,048	191	199	858	230	3,093	9,116
1999 Total	1,324	1,187	13	2,256	193	152	936	207	3,128	9,396
2000 Total	1,276	1,200	16	2,271	190	150	796	241	2,981	9,120
2001 Total	1,257	1,300	23	2,054	174	295	858	203	3,056	9,220
2002 Total	1,240	1,204	14	2,200	172	309	842	190	3,041	9,213
2003 Total	1,220	1,136	24	2,068	159	324	825	220	3,260	9,237
2004 Total	1,304	1,214	28	2,181	161	372	934	249	3,429	9,872
2005 January	68	129	5	225	13	31	71	27	283	851
February	56	109	2	195	12	28	65	25	281	773
March	79	142	4	195	14	31	73	22	328	889
April	90	110	2	151	13	31	81	23	250	750
May	118	105	3	155	15	32	88	22	288	825
June	165	83	2	152	15	31	73	18	299	837
July	140	63	2	164	14	33	85	19	269	787
August	159	73	1	177	15	33	72	22	304	855
September	134	106	2	139	12	30	68	23	211	724
October	130	104	3	148	16	31	60	28	240	759
November	119	112	3	164	11	31	76	29	261	806
December	66	128	3	209	12	32	77	24	305	857
Total	1,323	1,264	31	2,072	160	374	889	281	3,320	9,714
2006 January	61	121	3	184	11	31	71	34	319	835
February	61	99	4	183	17	28	50	27	263	733
March	85	130	4	186	13	31	80	30	264	824
April	102	98	3	164	14	31	62	25	251	750
May	130	99	2	165	12	32	75	21	282	819
June	142	83	1	159	14	32	81	19	296	826
July	136	77	1	170	13	33	72	20	263	785
August	153	97	1	174	13	33	81	21	298	870
September	133	106	1	162	11	31	96	18	273	831
October	122	130	1	172	16	32	79	21	287	859
November	95	119	1	179	11	31	86	18	311	852
December	41	123	2	188	9	32	102	28	309	835
Total	1,261	1,283	23	2,086	156	377	934	283	3,416	9,819
2007 January	72	147	2	211	11	31	65	26	311	878
February	54	138	2	199	8	28	60	25	284	797
March	77	130	1	181	14	32	91	27	270	823
April	88	132	1	168	13	31	66	25	290	815
May	102	123	(s)	159	15	33	88	27	291	839
June	124	110	(s)	162	12	32	71	23	249	783
July	133	95	(s)	163	14	33	65	21	274	798
August	132	108	1	166	14	33	86	22	255	817
September	121	117	1	161	12	31	84	21	255	803
October	121	122	1	171	15	32	69	20	271	822
November	91	115	2	178	13	31	72	28	287	817
11-Month Total	1,116	1,339	11	1,918	142	347	817	267	3,034	8,992
2006 11-Month Total	1,220	1,160	22	1,898	147	345	832	255	3,107	8,985
2005 11-Month Total	1,258	1,135	27	1,862	149	341	812	257	3,015	8,857

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

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

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

(s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: Tables 3.7b, A1, and A3.

Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wni.html>) for a summary of the changes.

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

	Transportation Sector							Electric Power Sector ^a				
	Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel Oil	Jet Fuel ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline ^c	Residual Fuel Oil	Total	Distillate Fuel Oil ^d	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil ^e	Total
1973 Total	83	2,222	2,131	48	163	12,455	727	17,831	273	15	3,226	3,515
1975 Total	71	2,121	2,029	42	155	12,485	711	17,614	226	2	2,937	3,166
1980 Total	64	2,795	2,179	17	172	12,383	1,398	19,009	169	5	2,459	2,634
1985 Total	50	3,170	2,497	28	156	12,784	786	19,471	85	7	998	1,090
1990 Total	45	3,661	3,129	22	176	13,575	1,016	21,625	97	30	1,163	1,289
1995 Total	40	4,195	3,132	17	168	14,607	911	23,069	108	81	566	755
1996 Total	37	4,469	3,274	15	163	14,837	851	23,647	109	80	628	817
1997 Total	40	4,672	3,308	13	172	14,999	712	23,917	111	102	715	927
1998 Total	35	4,812	3,357	17	180	15,463	674	24,537	136	124	1,047	1,306
1999 Total	39	5,001	3,462	13	182	15,855	665	25,218	140	112	959	1,211
2000 Total	36	5,165	3,580	11	179	15,960	888	25,820	175	99	871	1,144
2001 Total	35	5,292	3,426	13	164	16,041	586	25,556	171	103	1,003	1,277
2002 Total	34	5,392	3,340	13	162	16,465	677	26,084	127	175	659	961
2003 Total	30	5,666	3,265	16	150	16,597	571	26,296	161	175	869	1,205
2004 Total	31	5,932	3,383	18	152	16,959	740	27,214	111	222	879	1,212
2005 January	4	466	270	2	12	1,391	74	2,220	17	21	82	120
February	3	436	277	2	11	1,263	78	2,069	5	19	48	72
March	3	514	303	2	13	1,420	61	2,315	6	20	56	82
April	3	505	275	1	12	1,394	74	2,264	6	18	45	69
May	3	530	294	1	14	1,465	73	2,380	6	21	41	68
June	3	518	287	1	14	1,432	49	2,304	8	22	81	111
July	3	527	303	1	13	1,505	50	2,403	13	22	99	133
August	4	536	306	1	14	1,505	62	2,429	14	23	112	149
September	3	516	284	1	12	1,362	68	2,246	11	20	95	126
October	2	527	291	1	15	1,426	81	2,344	8	20	75	103
November	2	493	275	1	10	1,392	101	2,276	6	18	45	69
December	2	507	309	2	11	1,467	66	2,364	14	21	97	132
Total	35	6,076	3,475	17	151	17,022	837	27,614	115	243	876	1,235
2006 January	1	469	282	2	11	1,395	100	2,260	6	21	34	61
February	2	436	251	2	16	1,270	77	2,054	5	18	26	50
March	3	514	274	2	13	1,429	93	2,328	4	17	18	39
April	3	506	281	1	13	1,398	73	2,277	6	18	22	46
May	3	535	287	1	11	1,469	63	2,370	6	16	22	44
June	3	527	290	1	13	1,448	56	2,338	7	18	34	59
July	3	545	299	1	12	1,516	59	2,436	8	20	44	72
August	4	560	298	1	12	1,510	64	2,450	9	19	58	86
September	3	524	274	1	11	1,411	51	2,274	5	17	25	47
October	3	551	282	1	15	1,463	62	2,378	6	17	28	51
November	2	505	274	1	11	1,412	45	2,251	6	15	27	48
December	2	511	287	2	9	1,474	80	2,364	6	16	24	46
Total	33	6,183	3,379	17	147	17,195	824	27,780	74	214	361	648
2007 January	3	485	284	2	11	1,403	74	2,261	8	17	36	60
February	2	460	260	2	8	1,287	69	2,087	15	13	61	89
March	2	514	273	1	13	1,447	78	2,329	7	13	33	53
April	3	527	281	1	13	1,410	73	2,308	5	13	31	49
May	3	550	284	1	14	1,488	87	2,427	6	14	28	48
June	3	543	282	1	12	1,453	75	2,370	8	16	35	59
July	3	556	293	1	13	1,519	67	2,452	8	14	35	57
August	3	567	300	1	13	1,514	73	2,471	12	15	48	75
September	3	531	260	1	11	1,412	69	2,288	6	14	31	51
October	3	547	288	1	14	1,460	65	2,378	6	12	29	48
November	2	503	272	1	12	1,413	94	2,297	5	12	13	30
11-Month Total	30	5,784	3,077	16	134	15,806	822	25,668	86	154	379	619
2006 11-Month Total	31	5,671	3,093	16	139	15,721	744	25,416	67	198	337	603
2005 11-Month Total	33	5,569	3,166	15	140	15,555	771	25,249	100	223	779	1,103

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

^b Through 2004, includes kerosene-type and naphtha-type jet fuel. Beginning in 2005, includes kerosene-type jet fuel only; naphtha-type jet fuel is included in "Industrial Sector Other" on Table 3.8b.

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

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

^e Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. Through 2000, electric utility data also include a small

amount of fuel oil no. 4.

Notes: • Transportation sector data are estimates. • For total heat content of petroleum consumption by all sectors, see data for heat content of petroleum products supplied in Table 3.6. Petroleum products supplied is an approximation of petroleum consumption and is synonymous with the term "petroleum consumption" in Tables 3.7a-c and 3.8a-c. • See Note 7, "Petroleum Products Supplied and Petroleum Consumption," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: Tables 3.7c, A1, and A3.

Monthly Energy Review Section 3 was redesigned in last month's release. See "What's New" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/wmi.html>) for a summary of the changes.

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 & Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, communications from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jet Fuel (Total): 1974—30; 1980—42; and 1982—39.

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

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

Motor Gasoline (Total): 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244.

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

Total Petroleum: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.

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

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, 1983 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 108 for liquefied petroleum gases, and 55 for propane and propylene.

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

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

Note 6. Data Discrepancies. Due to differences internal to EIA data processing systems, some small discrepancies exist between data in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. The data that have discrepancies are footnoted in Section 3 tables. The corresponding *PSA/PSM* values, in thousand barrels per day, are: Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, 1976: 1,603; Total Exports, 1979: 472; Petroleum Products Exports, 1979: 237; and SPR Crude Oil Imports, 1978: 162.

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

Tables 3.7a–3.7c Sources

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

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

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

1981–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

2007: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

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

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

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the Electric Power Sector—See Table 7.4b. For 1973–1979, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel oil is assumed to be the amount of petroleum (minus small amounts of kerosene and

kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. For 1980–2000, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the amount of light oil (fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, plus small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel) consumed.

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

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

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

Distillate Fuel Oil Consumed by the End-Use Sectors, Monthly—Residential sector and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual estimates, which are described above, into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil. (For each month of the current year, the residential and commercial consumption increase from the same month in the previous year is based on the percent increase in that month's No. 2 heating oil sales from the same month in the previous year.) The years' No. 2 heating oil sales totals are from the following sources: for 1973–1980, the Ethyl Corporation, *Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales*; for 1981 and 1982, the American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Report*

of Heating Oil Sales; and for 1983 forward, EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale.

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

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

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

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

Jet Fuel—Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric power sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to the electric power sector as reported on the Form FERC-423 (formerly Form FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. Through 2004, all remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector. Beginning in 2005, kerosene-type jet fuel is consumed by the transportation sector; while naphtha-type jet fuel is classified under "Other Petroleum Products," which is assigned to the industrial sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lubricants—The consumption of lubricants is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of

lubricants to the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4

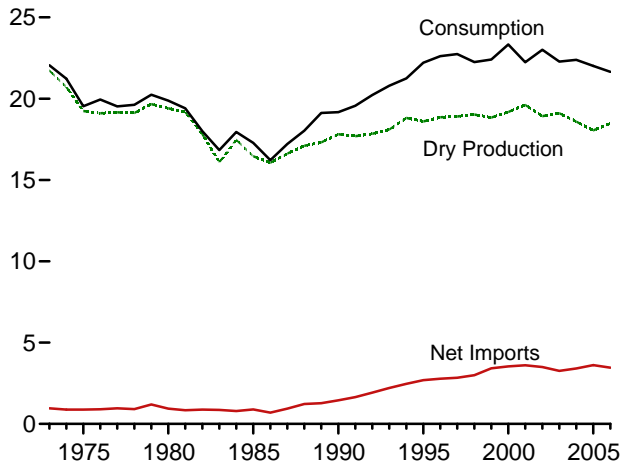
Natural Gas



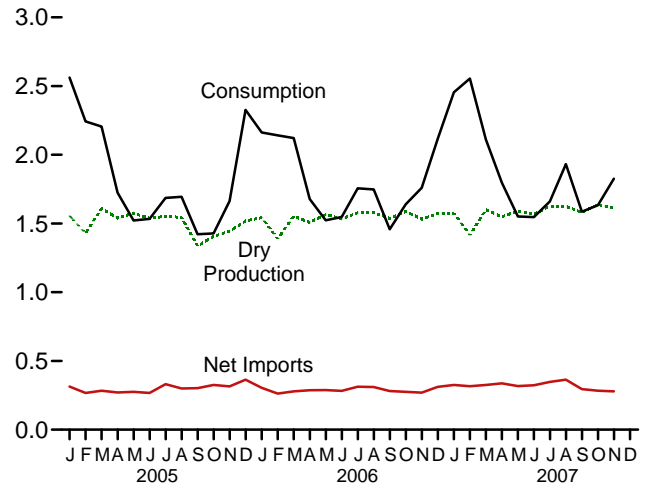
Natural gas pipeline, El Paso County, Texas. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

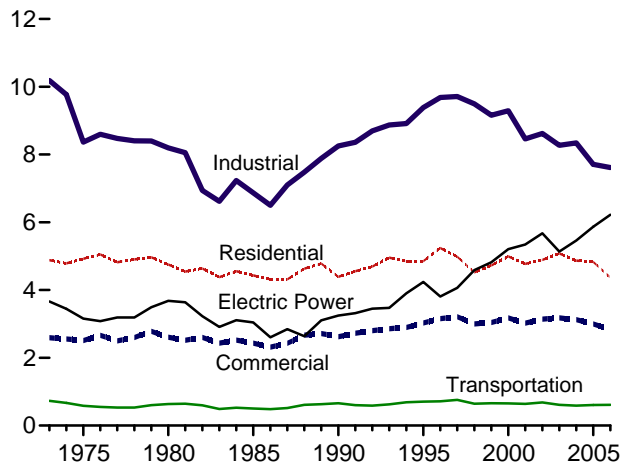
Overview, 1973-2006



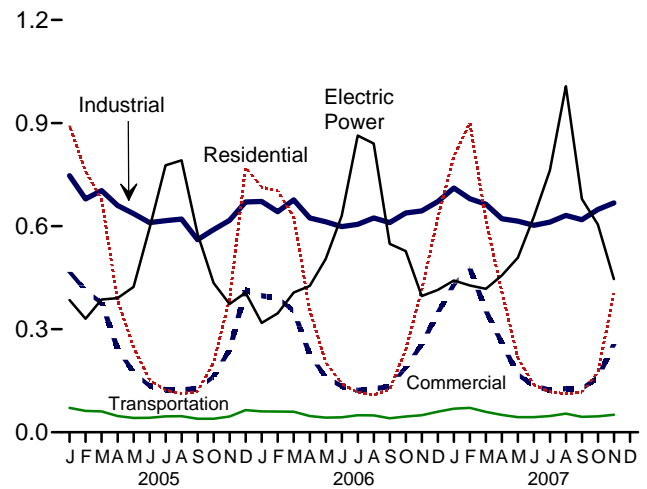
Overview, Monthly



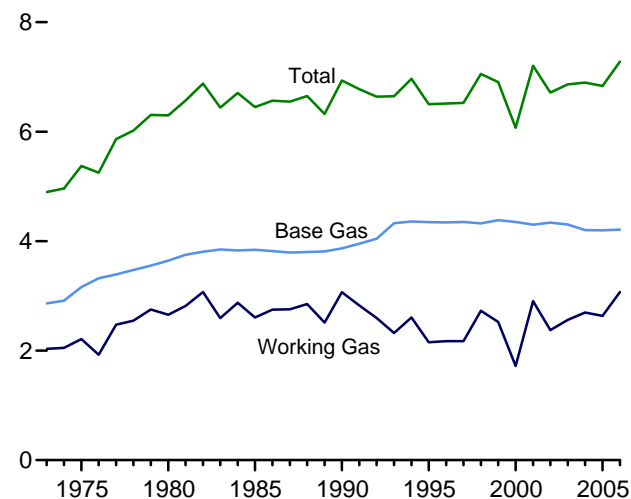
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2006



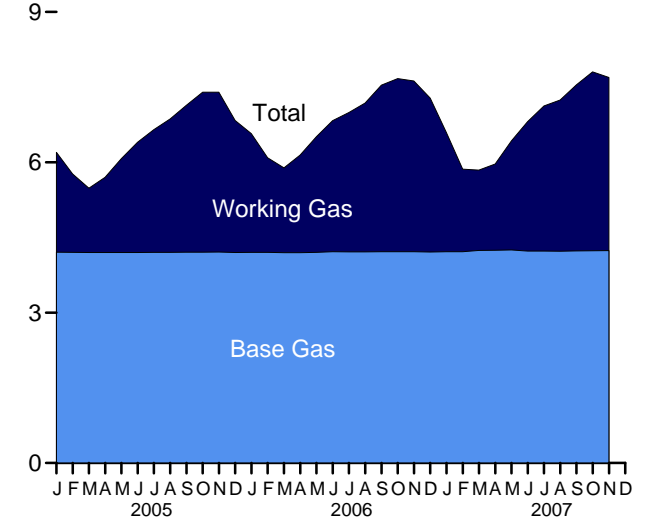
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-2006



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html>.
Sources: Tables 4.1, 4.3, and 4.4.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Overview
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals ^a	Marketed Production (Wet) ^b	Extraction Loss ^c	Dry Gas Production ^d	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels ^e	Trade			Net Storage Withdrawals ^f	Balancing Item ^g	Consumption ^h
						Imports	Exports	Net Imports			
1973 Total	24,067	22,648	917	21,731	NA	1,033	77	956	-442	-196	22,049
1975 Total	21,104	20,109	872	19,236	NA	953	73	880	-344	-235	19,538
1980 Total	21,870	20,180	777	19,403	155	985	49	936	23	-640	19,877
1985 Total	19,607	17,270	816	16,454	126	950	55	894	235	-428	17,281
1990 Total	21,523	18,594	784	17,810	123	1,532	86	1,447	-513	307	19,174
1995 Total	23,744	19,506	908	18,599	110	2,841	154	2,687	415	396	22,207
1996 Total	24,114	19,812	958	18,854	109	2,937	153	2,784	2	860	22,610
1997 Total	24,213	19,866	964	18,902	103	2,994	157	2,837	24	871	22,737
1998 Total	24,108	19,961	938	19,024	102	3,152	159	2,993	-530	657	22,246
1999 Total	23,823	19,805	973	18,832	98	3,586	163	3,422	172	-119	22,405
2000 Total	24,174	20,198	1,016	19,182	90	3,782	244	3,538	829	-305	23,333
2001 Total	24,501	20,570	954	19,616	86	3,977	373	3,604	-1,166	99	22,239
2002 Total	23,941	19,885	957	18,928	68	4,015	516	3,499	468	44	23,007
2003 Total	24,119	19,974	876	19,099	68	3,944	680	3,264	-197	44	22,277
2004 Total	23,970	19,517	927	18,591	60	4,259	854	3,404	-114	448	22,389
2005 January	2,035	1,633	76	1,557	4	405	91	314	728	-42	2,561
February	1,871	1,498	69	1,429	5	356	90	267	438	103	2,243
March	2,081	1,687	78	1,609	6	380	96	283	293	14	2,205
April	1,979	1,615	75	1,540	5	326	56	271	-222	131	1,725
May	2,011	1,652	77	1,576	4	334	59	275	-392	60	1,522
June	1,973	1,612	75	1,537	5	322	55	267	-333	57	1,534
July	1,984	1,627	75	1,552	5	386	55	331	-264	62	1,686
August	1,988	1,619	75	1,544	6	352	52	300	-221	66	1,695
September	1,767	1,401	65	1,336	5	346	44	302	-280	59	1,422
October	1,871	1,476	68	1,407	6	366	41	325	-273	-37	1,428
November	1,902	1,514	70	1,444	6	359	45	314	13	-114	1,663
December	1,996	1,593	74	1,519	6	409	45	363	565	-127	2,326
Total	23,457	18,927	876	18,051	64	4,341	729	3,612	52	232	22,011
2006 January	1,982	1,618	76	1,543	6	360	56	305	271	39	2,162
February	1,801	1,458	68	1,390	6	321	59	262	495	-11	2,141
March	1,993	1,630	76	1,554	6	348	69	279	206	77	2,122
April	1,920	1,582	74	1,508	5	332	45	287	-260	139	1,678
May	1,967	1,642	77	1,566	4	351	63	288	-374	40	1,524
June	1,934	1,609	75	1,534	6	348	66	282	-317	43	1,547
July	1,980	1,655	77	1,578	5	371	59	312	-166	26	1,756
August	1,989	1,656	77	1,578	6	365	55	310	-194	48	1,748
September	1,940	1,611	75	1,536	5	334	53	281	-364	(s)	1,458
October	2,015	1,665	78	1,587	6	334	59	275	-135	-93	1,640
November	1,966	1,607	75	1,532	6	339	70	269	51	-98	1,760
December	2,020	1,649	77	1,572	6	383	72	311	351	-125	2,116
Total	23,507	19,382	906	18,476	66	4,186	724	3,462	-436	84	21,652
2007 January	2,043	E 1,644	69	E 1,575	6	R 395	69	R 326	684	R -136	2,455
February	1,841	E 1,480	64	E 1,416	6	373	57	316	731	R 86	2,555
March	2,078	E 1,674	74	E 1,600	6	402	77	325	48	R 131	2,111
April	1,999	E 1,620	71	E 1,549	5	R 388	51	R 337	-120	R 25	1,797
May	2,078	E 1,666	75	E 1,592	4	380	62	318	-459	97	1,551
June	1,978	E 1,639	71	E 1,568	5	R 381	57	R 323	-389	R 39	1,546
July	2,055	E 1,700	74	E 1,626	5	R 418	R 71	R 347	-313	R -4	1,661
August	2,059	E 1,699	73	E 1,626	E 5	R 426	R 62	364	-126	63	1,932
September	2,006	E 1,653	72	E 1,580	E 5	R 361	R 65	296	-298	R 4	1,587
October	R 2,107	RE 1,714	77	RE 1,637	E 4	R 342	59	R 283	-258	R -34	R 1,633
November	2,087	E 1,690	76	E 1,614	E 5	345	E 66	279	108	-181	1,825
11-Month Total	22,332	E 18,180	797	E 17,383	E 57	4,210	E 696	3,514	-392	91	20,653
2006 11-Month Total	21,487	17,733	829	16,904	60	3,803	652	3,151	-788	209	19,536
2005 11-Month Total	21,461	17,335	803	16,532	58	3,933	683	3,249	-513	359	19,685

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

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

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

^d Marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.

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

^f Net withdrawals from underground storage. For 1980-2006, also includes net withdrawals of liquefied natural gas in above-ground tanks. See Note 4, "Storage," at end of section.

^g See Note 5, "Balancing Item," at end of section. Since 1980, excludes transit shipments that cross the U.S.-Canada border (i.e., natural gas delivered to its destination via the other country).

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

ⁱ May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

^j For 1989-1992, a small amount of consumption at independent power producers may be counted in both "Other Industrial" and "Electric Power Sector" on Table 4.3. See Note 7, "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: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/natgas.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **Imports and Exports:** Table 4.2. • **Consumption:** Table 4.3.

• **Balancing Item:** Calculated as consumption minus dry gas production, supplemental gaseous fuels, net imports, and net storage withdrawals. • **All Other Data:** 1973-2001—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. 2002 forward—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, January 2008, Table 1.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Trade by Country
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports								Exports				
	Algeria ^a	Australia ^a	Canada ^b	Mexico ^b	Nigeria ^a	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	0	1,033	15	48	14	77
1975 Total	5	0	948	0	0	0	0	0	953	10	53	9	73
1980 Total	86	0	797	102	0	0	0	0	985	(s)	45	4	49
1985 Total	24	0	926	0	0	0	0	0	950	(s)	53	2	55
1990 Total	84	0	1,448	0	0	0	0	0	1,532	17	53	16	86
1995 Total	18	0	2,816	7	0	0	0	0	2,841	28	65	61	154
1996 Total	35	0	2,883	14	0	0	0	5	2,937	52	68	34	153
1997 Total	66	10	2,899	17	0	0	0	2	2,994	56	62	38	157
1998 Total	69	12	3,052	15	0	0	0	5	3,152	40	66	53	159
1999 Total	76	12	3,368	55	0	20	51	5	3,586	39	64	61	163
2000 Total	47	6	3,544	12	13	46	99	15	3,782	73	66	106	244
2001 Total	65	2	3,729	10	38	23	98	12	3,977	167	66	141	373
2002 Total	27	0	3,785	2	8	35	151	8	4,015	189	63	263	516
2003 Total	53	0	3,437	0	50	14	378	11	3,944	271	66	343	680
2004 Total	120	15	3,607	0	12	12	462	31	4,259	395	62	397	854
2005 January	6	0	347	0	3	0	44	5	405	53	6	33	91
February	11	0	303	0	0	3	39	0	356	53	6	31	90
March	3	0	333	(s)	0	0	40	3	380	65	6	26	96
April	9	0	279	(s)	0	0	36	3	326	29	6	21	56
May	11	0	281	(s)	0	0	41	0	334	28	4	27	59
June	12	0	265	0	0	0	42	3	322	18	4	33	55
July	6	0	333	(s)	0	0	41	6	386	18	7	30	55
August	3	0	308	0	3	0	27	11	352	19	6	27	52
September	6	0	293	1	0	0	35	11	346	16	6	22	44
October	12	0	306	1	3	0	33	12	366	15	6	20	41
November	9	0	299	3	0	0	30	19	359	20	6	19	45
December	9	0	353	4	0	0	31	11	409	23	6	17	45
Total	97	0	3,700	9	8	3	439	84	4,341	358	65	305	729
2006 January	3	0	320	1	3	0	30	3	360	32	6	18	56
February	3	0	282	(s)	3	0	28	5	321	33	6	20	59
March	3	0	314	1	0	0	30	0	348	37	6	26	69
April	3	0	273	(s)	6	0	36	14	332	16	6	24	45
May	0	0	283	(s)	3	0	44	20	351	21	6	36	63
June	3	0	286	0	6	0	39	14	348	23	6	37	66
July	3	0	313	0	6	0	33	15	371	17	6	37	59
August	0	0	313	0	6	0	37	9	365	17	6	32	55
September	0	0	290	3	6	0	25	9	334	23	4	26	53
October	0	0	296	1	9	0	25	3	334	30	3	25	59
November	0	0	290	1	6	0	25	17	339	45	5	20	70
December	0	0	328	4	3	0	37	11	383	47	4	21	72
Total	17	0	3,590	13	57	0	389	120	4,186	341	61	322	724
2007 January	3	0	^R 337	4	5	0	37	9	^R 395	41	5	24	69
February	0	0	321	8	6	0	33	6	373	34	5	17	57
March	9	0	309	6	9	0	54	15	402	53	5	19	77
April	24	0	^R 280	9	9	0	51	14	^R 388	32	4	15	51
May	24	0	283	3	15	3	38	15	380	35	4	24	62
June	12	0	^R 290	4	20	6	30	18	^R 381	28	3	26	57
July	0	0	^R 314	5	12	3	62	21	^R 418	^R 38	^R 4	^R 29	^R 71
August	0	0	^R 334	4	15	6	49	17	^R 426	^R 28	4	30	^R 62
September	3	0	^R 317	2	3	0	24	12	^R 361	^R 33	4	28	^R 65
October	0	0	^R 309	^R 2	0	0	29	3	^R 342	^R 30	2	^R 25	^d 59
November	0	0	^E 319	NA	0	0	24	3	345	^E 38	3	^E 25	^E 66
11-Month Total ...	74	0	^E 3,413	NA	95	18	430	132	4,210	^E 390	42	^E 262	^E 696
2006 11-Month Total ...	17	0	3,262	9	54	0	353	108	3,803	294	56	301	652
2005 11-Month Total ...	89	0	3,347	5	8	3	408	72	3,933	335	60	288	683

^a As liquefied natural gas.
^b By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977, and 1981 and exported to Mexico beginning in 1998. See Note 8, "Imports and Exports," at end of section.
^c Brunei in 2002; Egypt in 2005-2007; Equatorial Guinea in 2007; Indonesia in 1986 and 2000; Malaysia in 1999 and 2002-2005; Oman in 2000-2005; and United Arab Emirates in 1996-2000.
^d Includes 2 billion cubic feet to Russia.
R=Revised. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • See Note 8, "Imports and Exports," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-1987:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas."
• **1988-2001:** EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*, annual reports. • **2002 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, January 2008, Tables 4 and 5; and Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, "Natural Gas Imports and Exports."

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector ^{f,g}	Total
	Residential	Commercial ^a	Lease and Plant Fuel	Industrial			Total	Transportation				
				Other Industrial		Pipelines ^d and Distribution ^e		Vehicle Fuel	Total			
				CHP ^b	Non-CHP ^c					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	7,018	8,255	660	(s)	660	3,245	19,174
1995 Total	4,850	3,031	1,220	1,258	6,906	8,164	9,384	700	5	705	4,237	22,207
1996 Total	5,241	3,158	1,250	1,289	7,146	8,435	9,685	711	6	718	3,807	22,610
1997 Total	4,984	3,215	1,203	1,282	7,229	8,511	9,714	751	8	760	4,065	22,737
1998 Total	4,520	2,999	1,173	1,355	6,965	8,320	9,493	635	9	645	4,588	22,246
1999 Total	4,726	3,045	1,079	1,401	6,678	8,079	9,158	645	12	657	4,820	22,405
2000 Total	4,996	3,182	1,151	1,386	6,757	8,142	9,293	642	13	655	5,206	23,333
2001 Total	4,771	3,023	1,119	1,310	6,035	7,344	8,463	625	15	640	5,342	22,239
2002 Total	4,889	3,144	1,113	1,240	6,267	7,507	8,620	667	15	682	5,672	23,007
2003 Total	5,079	3,179	1,122	1,144	6,007	7,150	8,273	591	18	610	5,135	22,277
2004 Total	4,869	3,129	1,098	1,191	6,052	7,243	8,341	566	21	587	5,464	22,389
2005												
January	892	467	96	92	558	651	747	69	2	71	385	2,561
February	759	412	88	84	507	591	679	60	2	62	331	2,243
March	678	377	99	90	514	604	703	59	2	61	386	2,205
April	384	243	94	87	479	566	660	46	2	47	390	1,725
May	248	174	96	89	452	540	636	40	2	42	423	1,522
June	152	135	94	100	417	516	610	40	2	42	594	1,534
July	122	125	95	110	411	522	616	44	2	46	777	1,686
August	113	124	94	110	416	526	620	45	2	47	791	1,695
September	118	127	83	87	390	477	560	37	2	39	578	1,422
October	202	162	88	74	427	502	590	37	2	39	435	1,428
November	387	240	90	75	452	527	617	44	2	46	373	1,663
December	771	414	94	85	491	576	670	62	2	64	406	2,326
Total	4,827	2,999	1,112	1,084	5,514	6,597	7,709	584	23	607	5,869	22,011
2006												
January	714	397	94	91	486	577	672	59	2	61	318	2,162
February	702	390	86	83	474	556	642	59	2	60	346	2,141
March	626	353	95	91	491	581	676	58	2	60	407	2,122
April	355	226	92	84	448	532	624	45	2	47	426	1,678
May	204	161	94	92	426	518	612	41	2	43	504	1,524
June	141	134	93	94	412	506	599	41	2	43	630	1,547
July	116	122	95	103	407	510	605	47	2	49	864	1,756
August	108	127	95	104	424	528	624	47	2	49	840	1,748
September	125	133	93	91	426	517	610	39	2	41	548	1,458
October	240	188	96	97	445	542	638	44	2	46	528	1,640
November	413	256	93	89	462	551	644	47	2	50	397	1,760
December	624	347	96	95	480	576	671	58	2	60	414	2,116
Total	4,368	2,835	1,123	1,115	5,380	6,495	7,617	584	25	609	6,222	21,652
2007												
January	803	431	^E 95	97	519	616	711	66	2	68	442	2,455
February	900	477	^E 86	88	506	594	680	69	2	71	427	2,555
March	617	354	^E 97	89	478	567	664	57	2	59	417	2,111
April	408	260	^E 94	86	442	527	621	48	2	51	457	1,797
May	216	169	^E 97	90	428	518	614	42	2	44	508	1,551
June	137	135	^E 95	99	408	507	602	42	2	44	627	1,546
July	118	123	^E 99	109	404	513	612	45	2	47	762	1,661
August	112	127	^E 99	135	398	533	631	52	2	54	1,007	1,932
September	117	127	^E 96	109	413	523	619	43	2	45	679	1,587
October	^R 175	^R 159	^E 99	107	^R 442	^R 549	^R 648	^R 44	2	^R 46	605	^R 1,633
November	404	257	^E 98	91	478	570	668	49	2	51	446	1,825
11-Month Total ...	4,007	2,617	^E 1,054	1,099	4,917	6,016	7,070	557	24	581	6,378	20,653
2006 11-Month Total ...	3,745	2,488	1,027	1,019	4,900	5,919	6,946	527	23	550	5,808	19,536
2005 11-Month Total ...	4,056	2,585	1,017	998	5,023	6,021	7,038	522	21	543	5,463	19,685

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

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

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

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

Sources: • Residential, Commercial, Lease and Plant Fuel, Other Industrial Total and Pipelines and Distribution: 1973-2001—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports. 2002 forward—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, January 2008, Table 2. • Industrial CHP: Table 7.4c. • Vehicle Fuel: 1990 and 1991—EIA, *NGA 2000*, (November 2001), Table 95. 1992-1998—"Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 1999" (October 1999), Table 10, and "Alternatives to Traditional Transportation Fuels 2003" (February 2004), Table 10. Data for compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas in gasoline-equivalent gallons were converted to cubic feet by multiplying by the motor gasoline conversion factor (see Table A3) and dividing by the natural gas end-use sectors conversion factor (see Table A4). 1999-2001—EIA, *NGA*, annual reports. 2002 forward—EIA, *NGM*, January 2008, Table 2. • Electric Power Sector: Table 7.4b.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas in Underground Storage
(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas From Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total ^a	Volume	Percent	Withdrawals	Injections	Net ^{b,c}
1973 Total	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,533	1,974	-442
1975 Total	3,162	2,212	5,374	162	7.9	1,760	2,104	-344
1980 Total	3,642	2,655	6,297	-99	-3.6	1,910	1,896	14
1985 Total	3,842	2,607	6,448	-270	-9.4	2,359	2,128	231
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	1,934	2,433	-499
1995 Total	4,349	2,153	6,503	-453	-17.4	2,974	2,566	408
1996 Total	4,341	2,173	6,513	19	.9	2,911	2,906	6
1997 Total	4,350	2,175	6,525	2	.1	2,824	2,800	24
1998 Total	4,326	2,730	7,056	554	25.5	2,379	2,905	-526
1999 Total	4,383	2,523	6,906	-207	-7.6	2,772	2,598	174
2000 Total	4,352	1,719	6,071	-806	-31.9	3,498	2,684	814
2001 Total	4,301	2,904	7,204	1,185	68.9	2,309	3,464	-1,156
2002 Total	4,340	2,375	6,715	-528	-18.2	3,138	2,670	468
2003 Total	4,303	2,563	6,866	187	7.9	3,099	3,292	-193
2004 Total	4,201	2,696	6,897	133	5.2	3,037	3,150	-113
2005 January	4,205	1,994	6,199	243	13.9	771	58	713
February	4,204	1,564	5,769	409	35.4	487	59	429
March	4,200	1,284	5,484	226	21.4	385	100	285
April	4,200	1,499	5,699	246	19.7	72	288	-216
May	4,200	1,875	6,076	251	15.5	57	439	-383
June	4,201	2,197	6,399	175	8.6	66	390	-324
July	4,203	2,450	6,653	56	2.3	95	351	-256
August	4,203	2,662	6,865	-80	-2.9	100	314	-214
September	4,205	2,932	7,136	-125	-4.1	87	359	-273
October	4,206	3,194	7,400	-108	-3.3	74	340	-266
November	4,209	3,189	7,398	-55	-1.7	212	203	8
December	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	651	99	552
Total	4,200	2,635	6,835	-61	-2.3	3,057	3,002	55
2006 January	4,202	2,371	6,573	377	18.9	374	110	264
February	4,202	1,886	6,089	322	20.6	539	54	485
March	4,197	1,692	5,889	407	31.7	331	131	200
April	4,198	1,945	6,143	447	29.8	77	332	-255
May	4,202	2,310	6,512	435	23.2	52	420	-367
June	4,215	2,617	6,832	419	19.1	62	373	-311
July	4,214	2,779	6,993	329	13.4	144	305	-161
August	4,213	2,969	7,182	307	11.5	113	302	-189
September	4,215	3,323	7,539	391	13.4	37	395	-358
October	4,217	3,452	7,669	258	8.1	115	246	-131
November	4,216	3,407	7,623	217	6.8	206	159	48
December	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	443	99	343
Total	4,211	3,070	7,281	435	16.5	2,493	2,924	-431
2007 January	4,215	2,379	6,594	8	.3	740	56	684
February	4,214	1,649	5,863	-238	-12.6	782	51	731
March	4,242	1,603	5,845	-89	-5.2	269	221	48
April	4,246	1,720	5,966	-225	-11.6	154	274	-120
May	4,251	2,179	6,430	-131	-5.7	39	498	-459
June	4,230	2,580	6,810	-37	-1.4	48	437	-389
July	4,229	2,894	7,123	114	4.1	84	397	-313
August	4,226	3,017	7,243	48	1.6	168	294	-126
September	4,232	3,316	7,547	-7	-2	73	372	-298
October	4,236	3,567	7,803	115	3.3	76	334	-258
November	4,238	3,456	7,694	49	1.5	255	148	108
11-Month Total ...	--	--	--	--	--	2,688	3,080	-392
2006 11-Month Total ...	--	--	--	--	--	2,050	2,825	-775
2005 11-Month Total ...	--	--	--	--	--	2,406	2,903	-497

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

^b For 1980-2006, data differ from those shown on Table 4.1, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

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

Sources: • **Storage Activity: 1973-1975**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1994, Volume 2*, Table 9. **1976-1979**—EIA, *Natural Gas*

Production and Consumption 1979, Table 1. **1980-1995**—EIA, *Historical Natural Gas Annual 1930 Through 2000*, Table 11. **1996-2001**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, monthly issues. **2002 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, January 2008, Table 7.

• **All Other Data: 1973 and 1974**—American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data*, Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data*, Table 40. **1975 and 1976**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1977 and 1978**—EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-0, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1979-1995**—EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1996-2004**—EIA, *NGM*, monthly issues. **2005 forward**—EIA, *NGM*, January 2008, Table 7.

Natural Gas

Note 1. Production.

Annual data—Final annual data are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*.

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

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

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

Note 2. Extraction Loss. Extraction loss is the reduction in volume of natural gas resulting from the removal of natural gas liquid constituents at natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

Note 3. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels. Supplemental gaseous fuels are any substances that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increase the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

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

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

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

Note 4. Storage. Natural gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. The difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

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

1975 .. 6,280	1986 ... 8,145	1997 ... 8,332
1976 .. 6,544	1987 ... 8,124	1998 ... 8,179
1977 .. 6,678	1988 ... 8,124	1999 ... 8,229
1978 .. 6,890	1989 ... 8,120	2000 ... 8,241
1979 .. 6,929	1990 ... 7,794	2001 ... 8,415
1980 .. 7,434	1991 ... 7,993	2002 ... 8,207
1981 .. 7,805	1992 ... 7,932	2003 ... 8,206
1982 .. 7,915	1993 ... 7,989	2004 ... 8,255
1983 .. 7,985	1994 ... 8,043	2005 ... 8,268
1984 .. 8,043	1995 ... 7,953	2006 ... 8,330
1985 .. 8,087	1996 ... 7,980	

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA Form EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in January 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from

the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *NGA*.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980–2005 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Note 5. Balancing Item. The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

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

Note 6. Consumption. Consumption includes use for lease and plant fuel, pipelines and distribution, vehicle fuel, and electric power plants, as well as deliveries to residential, commercial, and other industrial customers.

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

Note 7. Consumption, 1989-1992. Prior to 1993, deliveries to nonutility generators were not separately collected from natural gas companies on Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition.” As a result, for 1989 through 1992, those volumes are probably included in both the industrial and electric power sectors and double-counted in total consumption. In 1993, 0.28 trillion cubic feet was reported as delivered to nonutility generators.

Note 8. Imports and Exports. The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada and Mexico and imports liquefied natural gas (LNG) via tanker from Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and exports LNG via tanker to Japan. Also, small amounts of LNG have gone to Mexico since 1998.

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

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

5

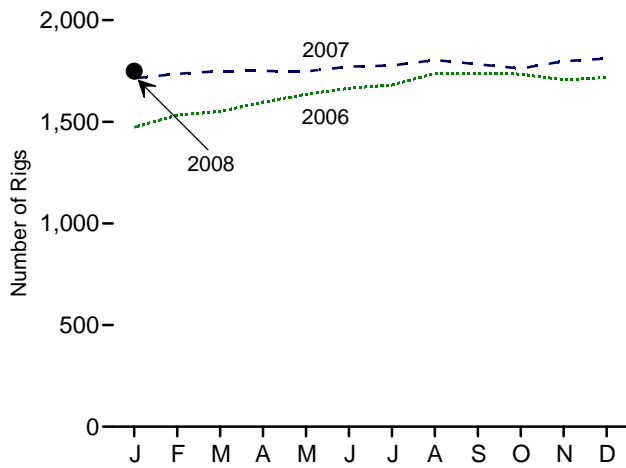
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development



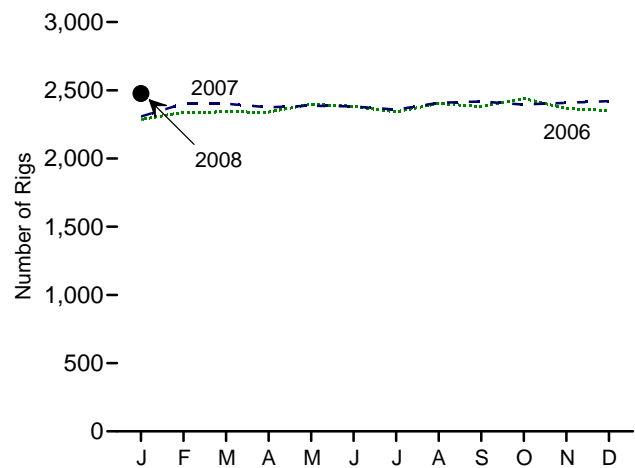
Semisubmersible drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development Indicators

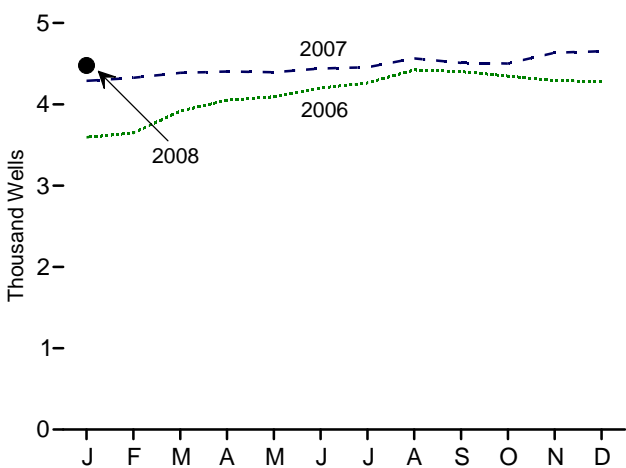
Rotary Rigs in Operation, Monthly



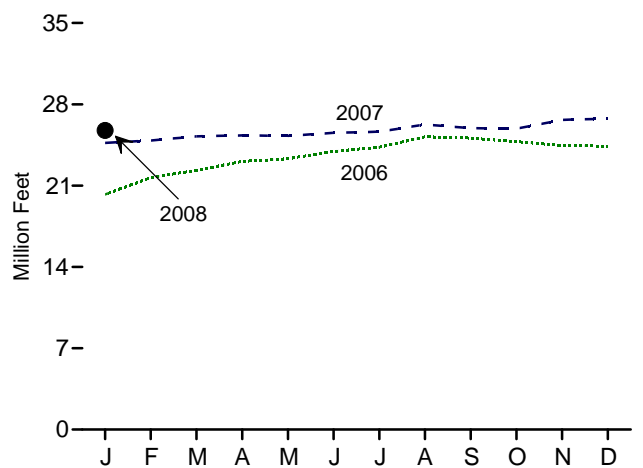
Active Well Service Rig Count, Monthly



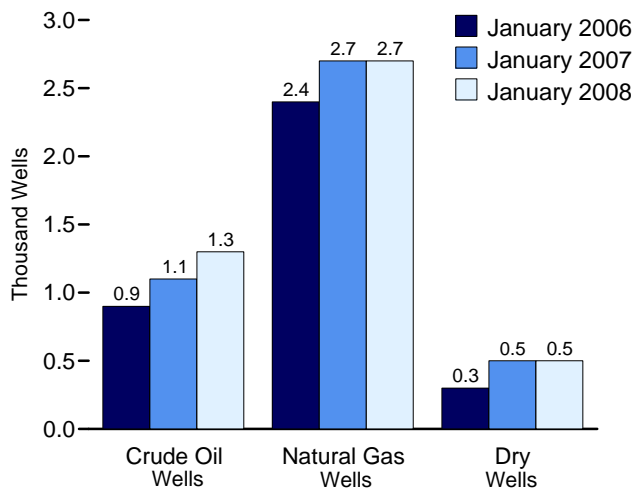
Wells Drilled, Monthly



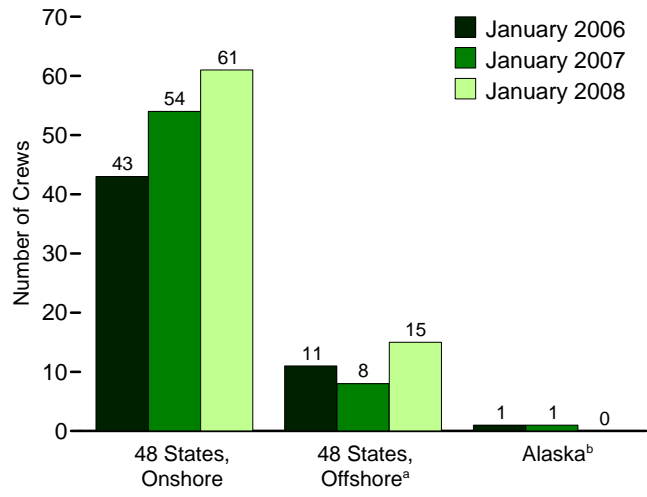
Footage Drilled, Monthly



Wells Drilled by Type



Maximum U.S. Active Seismic Crew Counts



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

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

Table 5.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Activity Measurements
(Number of Rigs)

	Rotary Rigs in Operation ^a					Active Well Service Rig Count ^c
	By Site		By Type		Total ^b	
	Onshore	Offshore	Crude Oil	Natural Gas		
1973 Average	1,110	84	NA	NA	1,194	2,008
1975 Average	1,554	106	NA	NA	1,660	2,486
1980 Average	2,678	231	NA	NA	2,909	4,089
1985 Average	1,774	206	NA	NA	1,980	4,716
1990 Average	902	108	532	464	1,010	3,658
1995 Average	622	101	323	385	723	3,041
1996 Average	671	108	306	464	779	3,445
1997 Average	821	122	376	564	943	3,499
1998 Average	703	123	264	560	827	3,014
1999 Average	519	106	128	496	625	2,232
2000 Average	778	140	197	720	918	2,692
2001 Average	1,003	153	217	939	1,156	2,267
2002 Average	717	113	137	691	830	1,830
2003 Average	924	108	157	872	1,032	1,967
2004 Average	1,095	97	165	1,025	1,192	2,064
2005 January	1,153	102	178	1,075	1,255	2,091
February	1,170	106	192	1,083	1,276	2,144
March	1,209	97	186	1,118	1,306	2,143
April	1,241	93	171	1,163	1,334	2,216
May	1,229	91	150	1,170	1,320	2,242
June	1,259	96	146	1,208	1,355	2,238
July	1,297	101	170	1,226	1,398	2,247
August	1,333	102	206	1,227	1,436	2,276
September	1,360	91	210	1,236	1,452	2,268
October	1,392	87	217	1,256	1,479	2,315
November	1,402	84	253	1,228	1,486	2,247
December	1,393	77	247	1,220	1,470	2,237
Average	1,287	94	194	1,184	1,381	2,222
2006 January	1,396	77	242	1,228	1,473	2,285
February	1,455	79	209	1,321	1,533	2,339
March	1,464	88	244	1,305	1,551	2,342
April	1,502	95	259	1,337	1,597	2,340
May	1,536	100	261	1,373	1,635	2,398
June	1,570	95	285	1,376	1,665	2,382
July	1,587	94	298	1,379	1,681	2,342
August	1,639	99	316	1,417	1,738	2,404
September	1,646	93	305	1,429	1,739	2,380
October	1,644	90	288	1,441	1,734	2,440
November	1,620	87	288	1,414	1,706	2,366
December	1,634	84	281	1,431	1,718	2,351
Average	1,559	90	274	1,372	1,649	2,364
2007 January	1,630	84	270	1,440	1,714	2,307
February	1,651	85	266	1,466	1,736	2,401
March	1,667	81	282	1,461	1,749	2,401
April	1,675	75	285	1,461	1,750	2,375
May	1,671	77	282	1,464	1,748	2,387
June	1,692	79	283	1,483	1,771	2,381
July	1,698	79	285	1,486	1,777	2,358
August	1,731	73	306	1,492	1,804	2,408
September	1,718	65	302	1,475	1,783	2,418
October	1,713	49	321	1,435	1,762	2,395
November	1,737	61	341	1,451	1,798	2,408
December	1,749	62	338	1,468	1,811	2,420
Average	1,695	72	297	1,466	1,768	2,388
2008 January	1,690	60	321	1,421	1,749	2,476

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

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

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

and working every day of the month.

NA=Not available.

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

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

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

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

	48 States, Onshore				48 States, Offshore ^a				Alaska ^b				Total
	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	Dimensions ^c			Total ^d	
	2	3	4		2	3	4		2	3	4		
2001 January	5	38	1	44	9	7	0	17	0	0	0	0	61
2002 January	6	32	0	38	8	6	0	14	1	1	0	2	54
2003 January	8	19	1	28	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	40
February	9	20	0	29	8	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	41
March	8	20	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
April	7	20	0	27	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	40
May	7	17	0	24	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	38
June	7	18	0	25	8	4	0	12	1	1	0	2	39
July	7	21	0	28	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	41
August	8	22	0	30	7	4	0	11	1	1	0	2	43
September	8	22	0	30	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	39
October	7	24	0	31	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	39
November	7	24	0	31	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	38
December	7	25	0	32	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	42
2004 January	8	25	0	33	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	43
February	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
March	8	27	0	35	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	45
April	9	27	0	36	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	45
May	9	26	0	35	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	44
June	9	30	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
July	8	30	0	38	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	48
August	8	31	0	39	4	4	0	8	0	2	0	2	49
September	8	32	0	40	4	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	48
October	8	34	0	42	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	48
November	9	33	0	42	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	2	49
December	9	32	0	41	3	4	0	7	0	2	0	2	50
2005 January	8	33	0	41	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	52
February	8	34	0	42	5	4	0	9	0	2	0	2	53
March	6	33	0	39	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
April	8	30	0	38	6	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	50
May	8	34	0	42	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	55
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	8	34	0	42	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	54
August	8	35	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
September	7	37	0	44	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	56
October	6	39	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
November	5	40	0	45	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	57
December	6	40	0	46	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
2006 January	5	38	0	43	6	5	0	11	0	1	0	1	55
February	5	39	0	44	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
March	4	42	0	46	6	6	0	12	0	1	0	1	59
April	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
May	4	42	0	46	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	1	58
June	9	35	0	44	7	5	0	12	0	1	0	1	57
July	5	51	0	56	4	5	0	9	0	1	0	1	66
August	4	49	0	53	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	62
September	4	51	0	55	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	63
October	5	51	0	56	2	5	0	7	0	1	0	1	64
November	5	51	0	56	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	65
December	5	50	0	55	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	64
2007 January	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63
February	3	51	0	54	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	63
March	4	55	0	59	3	5	0	8	0	1	0	1	68
April	4	55	0	59	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	71
May	3	55	0	58	4	6	1	11	0	1	0	1	70
June	3	55	0	58	3	6	1	10	0	1	0	1	69
July	2	57	0	59	3	6	1	10	0	0	0	0	69
August	2	56	0	58	4	8	1	13	0	0	0	0	71
September	3	58	0	61	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	73
October	4	60	0	65	3	8	1	12	0	0	0	0	77
November	4	60	0	65	3	10	1	14	0	0	0	0	79
December	5	54	0	60	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	75
2008 January	6	55	0	61	4	10	1	15	0	0	0	0	76

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

^b All onshore.

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

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

^d Includes crews with unknown survey dimension.

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

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

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

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resource Development

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

Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of

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

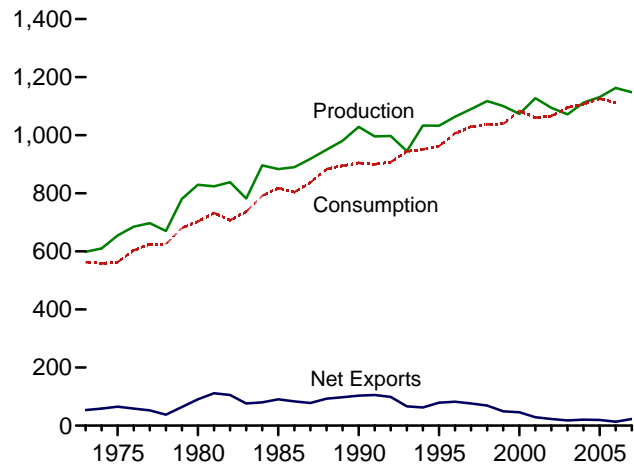
Coal



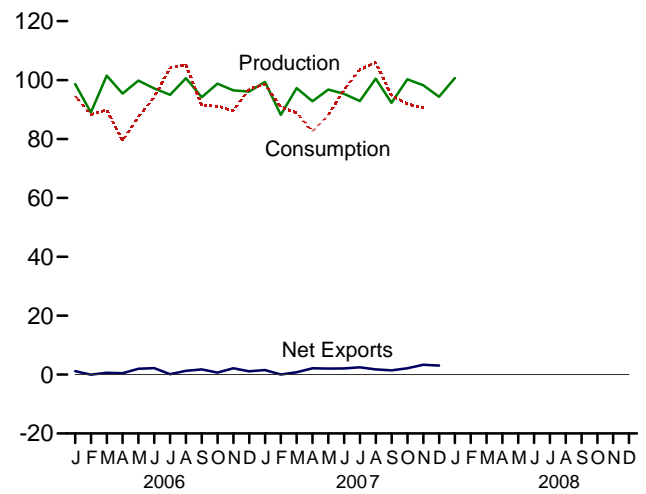
Coal yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 6.1 Coal
(Million Short Tons)

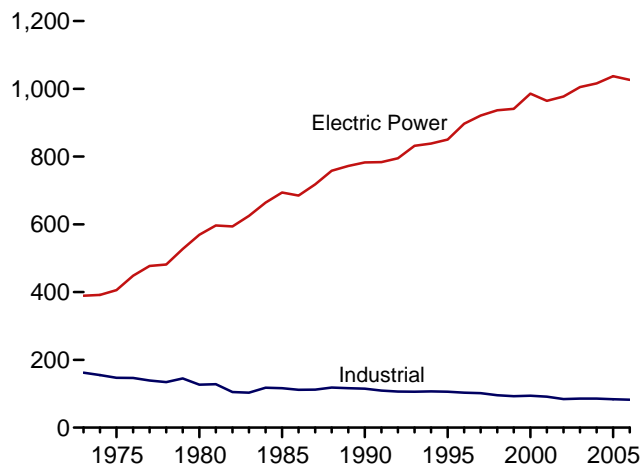
Overview, 1973-2007



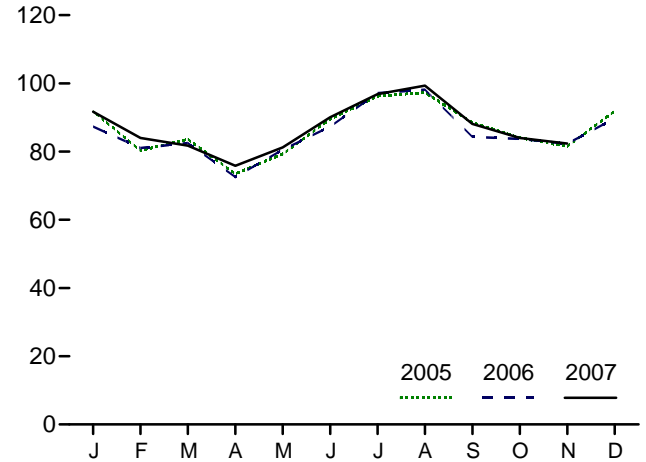
Overview, Monthly



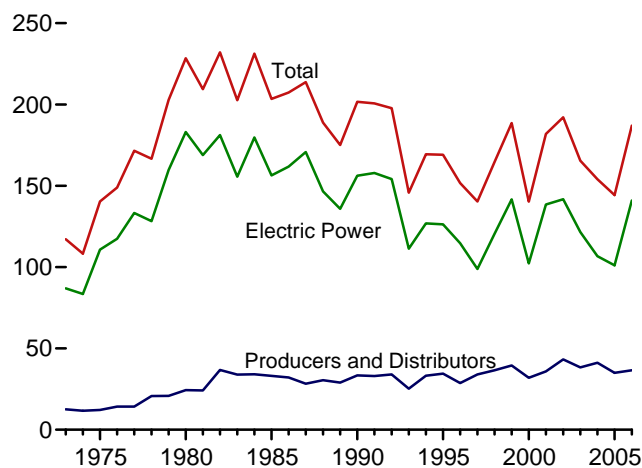
Consumption by Sector, 1973-2006



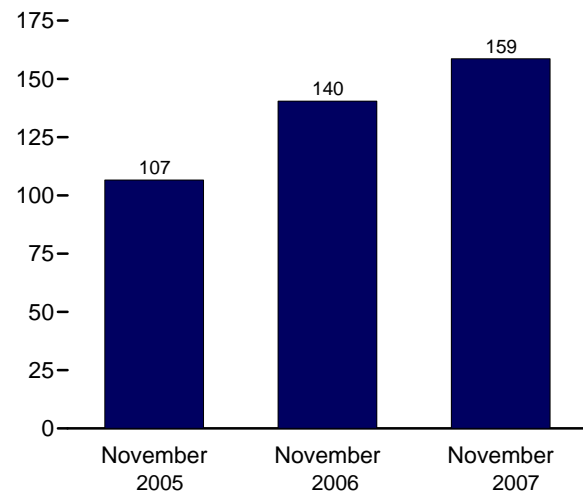
Electric Power Sector Consumption, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-2006



Electric Power Sector Stocks, End of Month



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

Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Trade			Stock Change ^d	Losses and Unaccounted for ^e	Consumption
			Imports	Exports	Net Imports ^c			
1973 Total	598,568	NA	127	53,587	-53,460	(^f)	^f-17,476	562,584
1975 Total	654,641	NA	940	66,309	-65,369	32,154	-5,522	562,640
1980 Total	829,700	NA	1,194	91,742	-90,548	25,595	10,827	702,730
1985 Total	883,638	NA	1,952	92,680	-90,727	-27,934	2,796	818,049
1990 Total	1,029,076	3,339	2,699	105,804	-103,104	26,542	-1,730	904,498
1995 Total	1,032,974	8,561	9,473	88,547	-79,074	-275	632	962,104
1996 Total	1,063,856	8,778	8,115	90,473	-82,357	-17,456	1,411	1,006,321
1997 Total	1,089,932	8,096	7,487	83,545	-76,058	-11,253	3,678	1,029,544
1998 Total	1,117,535	8,690	8,724	78,048	-69,324	24,228	-4,430	1,037,103
1999 Total	1,100,431	8,683	9,089	58,476	-49,387	23,988	-2,906	1,038,647
2000 Total	1,073,612	9,089	12,513	58,489	-45,976	-48,309	938	1,084,095
2001 Total	1,127,689	10,085	19,787	48,666	-28,879	41,630	7,120	1,060,146
2002 Total	1,094,283	9,052	16,875	39,601	-22,726	10,215	4,040	1,066,355
2003 Total	1,071,753	10,016	25,044	43,014	-17,970	-26,659	-4,403	1,094,861
2004 Total	1,112,099	11,299	27,280	47,998	-20,718	-11,462	6,887	1,107,255
2005								
January	93,728	1,013	2,014	4,075	-2,061	-10,166	3,494	99,352
February	89,926	1,051	2,315	3,008	-693	-1,889	4,441	87,732
March	102,147	1,144	3,277	3,046	231	8,324	4,010	91,190
April	93,271	948	2,376	4,294	-1,917	9,179	2,323	80,799
May	90,151	1,049	2,402	5,010	-2,607	5,306	-3,095	86,382
June	95,371	1,092	2,454	5,499	-3,045	-3,333	201	96,550
July	91,841	1,330	2,681	4,147	-1,466	-9,995	-1,699	103,400
August	97,824	1,308	2,387	4,219	-1,831	-9,370	2,142	104,529
September	95,628	1,190	2,764	4,254	-1,491	-905	494	95,739
October	93,688	1,071	2,486	4,251	-1,765	2,378	-986	91,602
November	95,021	899	2,220	3,222	-1,001	6,922	-1,060	89,057
December	92,901	1,257	3,081	4,918	-1,836	-6,152	-1,171	99,644
Total	1,131,498	13,352	30,460	49,942	-19,482	-9,702	9,092	1,125,978
2006								
January	98,621	1,278	3,031	4,187	-1,155	2,671	1,451	94,621
February	89,033	1,113	2,715	2,656	60	1,938	37	88,231
March	101,490	1,223	3,211	3,817	-606	6,214	6,016	89,877
April	95,413	1,137	3,030	3,481	-451	15,539	1,141	79,419
May	99,843	1,024	2,742	4,736	-1,995	6,050	5,332	87,490
June	97,160	1,202	2,185	4,373	-2,188	2,820	-944	94,298
July	94,994	1,298	3,181	3,331	-150	-4,861	-3,142	104,145
August	100,654	1,349	3,849	5,093	-1,244	-6,661	2,221	105,198
September	94,144	1,140	3,370	5,115	-1,745	939	1,266	91,334
October	98,808	1,213	3,214	3,908	-694	9,325	-1,197	91,199
November	96,526	1,188	2,630	4,768	-2,139	7,176	-1,148	89,548
December	96,063	1,245	3,089	4,182	-1,093	1,493	-2,208	96,930
Total	1,162,750	14,409	36,246	49,647	-13,401	42,642	8,824	1,112,292
2007								
January	99,361	937	2,844	4,368	-1,524	-4,346	4,480	98,640
February	88,209	1,096	2,656	2,685	-28	-4,471	2,927	90,820
March	97,271	1,191	3,285	4,086	-801	7,022	1,805	88,834
April	92,831	1,087	2,687	4,841	-2,154	7,946	1,219	82,599
May	96,771	1,049	2,691	4,747	-2,056	4,418	3,255	88,091
June	95,295	1,247	3,027	5,114	-2,087	-544	-1,902	96,901
July	92,867	1,255	3,373	5,812	-2,438	-10,005	-1,841	103,529
August	100,475	1,315	3,716	5,471	-1,756	-6,150	175	106,010
September	92,271	1,203	3,470	4,914	-1,445	941	-3,698	94,787
October	100,234	^F 1,258	2,896	5,019	-2,123	^R 8,170	^R -694	^R 91,893
November	98,244	^{RF} 1,258	2,889	6,245	-3,355	^R 8,749	^R -3,188	^R 90,585
December	94,340	NA	^R 2,812	^R 5,861	^R -3,050	NA	NA	NA
Total	1,148,168	NA	^R 36,347	^R 59,163	^R -22,816	NA	NA	NA
2008								
January	100,712	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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

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

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

^e "Losses and Unaccounted for" is calculated as the sum of production, imports,

and waste coal supplied, minus exports, stock change, and consumption.

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

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

Notes: • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Note 1, "Production," Note 2, "Consumption," and Note 3, "Stocks," at end of section. • Data values preceded by "F" are derived from the Energy Information Administration's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. See Note 4, "Forecast Values," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	End-Use Sectors										Electric Power Sector ^{e,f}	Total
	Residential	Commercial			Coke Plants	Industrial			Transportation			
		CHP ^a	Other ^b	Total		Other Industrial	Total	Total				
					CHP ^c	Non-CHP ^d	Total	Total				
1973 Total	4,113	(g)	7,004	7,004	94,101	(h)	68,038	68,038	162,139	116	389,212	562,584
1975 Total	2,823	(g)	6,587	6,587	83,598	(h)	63,646	63,646	147,244	24	405,962	562,640
1980 Total	1,355	(g)	5,097	5,097	66,657	(h)	60,347	60,347	127,004	(h)	569,274	702,730
1985 Total	1,711	(g)	6,068	6,068	41,056	(h)	75,372	75,372	116,429	(h)	693,841	818,049
1990 Total	1,345	1,191	4,189	5,379	38,877	27,781	48,549	76,330	115,207	(h)	782,567	904,498
1995 Total	755	1,419	3,633	5,052	33,011	29,363	43,693	73,055	106,067	(h)	850,230	962,104
1996 Total	721	1,660	3,625	5,285	31,706	29,434	42,254	71,689	103,395	(h)	896,921	1,006,321
1997 Total	711	1,738	4,015	5,752	30,203	29,853	41,661	71,515	101,718	(h)	921,364	1,029,544
1998 Total	534	1,443	2,879	4,322	28,189	28,553	38,887	67,439	95,628	(h)	936,619	1,037,103
1999 Total	585	1,490	2,803	4,293	28,108	27,763	36,975	64,738	92,846	(h)	940,922	1,038,647
2000 Total	454	1,547	2,126	3,673	28,939	28,031	37,177	65,208	94,147	(h)	985,821	1,084,095
2001 Total	481	1,448	2,441	3,888	26,075	25,755	39,514	65,268	91,344	(h)	964,433	1,060,146
2002 Total	533	1,405	2,506	3,912	23,656	26,232	34,515	60,747	84,403	(h)	977,507	1,066,355
2003 Total	551	1,816	1,869	3,685	24,248	24,846	36,415	61,261	85,509	(h)	1,005,116	1,094,861
2004 Total	563	1,917	2,642	4,558	23,670	26,613	35,582	62,195	85,865	(h)	1,016,268	1,107,255
2005 January	46	192	272	464	1,865	2,252	2,937	5,188	7,054	(h)	91,789	99,352
February	40	168	239	407	1,778	2,114	3,088	5,202	6,980	(h)	80,305	87,732
March	41	173	244	417	1,941	2,222	2,968	5,190	7,131	(h)	83,601	91,190
April	27	135	136	271	2,208	2,023	2,768	4,791	6,999	(h)	73,503	80,799
May	27	136	136	272	1,931	1,990	2,856	4,847	6,778	(h)	79,306	86,382
June	31	158	158	316	1,908	2,118	2,679	4,798	6,705	(h)	89,498	96,550
July	30	166	134	300	1,882	2,260	2,656	4,917	6,798	(h)	96,272	103,400
August	29	161	130	292	2,018	2,254	2,652	4,906	6,924	(h)	97,284	104,529
September	26	148	119	267	2,109	2,135	2,703	4,838	6,947	(h)	88,498	95,739
October	36	138	229	367	2,007	2,115	3,045	5,160	7,167	(h)	84,032	91,602
November	41	157	260	416	1,832	2,116	3,121	5,237	7,068	(h)	81,531	89,057
December	50	190	315	505	1,954	2,275	2,992	5,268	7,222	(h)	91,867	99,644
Total	425	1,922	2,373	4,294	23,434	25,875	34,465	60,340	83,774	(h)	1,037,485	1,125,978
2006 January	31	186	126	312	1,879	2,217	2,866	5,083	6,961	(h)	87,317	94,621
February	28	169	115	284	1,830	2,024	3,023	5,046	6,876	(h)	81,043	88,231
March	28	170	115	285	2,005	2,115	2,945	5,060	7,065	(h)	82,499	89,877
April	19	134	54	187	1,862	2,050	2,742	4,792	6,654	(h)	72,560	79,419
May	19	139	56	195	1,968	2,059	2,735	4,794	6,762	(h)	80,515	87,490
June	20	147	59	205	1,939	2,104	2,710	4,814	6,753	(h)	87,319	94,298
July	20	163	44	206	1,933	2,202	2,671	4,872	6,806	(h)	97,113	104,145
August	20	163	44	206	1,911	2,202	2,675	4,877	6,788	(h)	98,183	105,198
September	17	138	37	175	1,939	2,061	2,815	4,876	6,815	(h)	84,327	91,334
October	25	136	115	251	2,094	2,074	3,031	5,105	7,199	(h)	83,724	91,199
November	29	159	134	292	1,865	2,020	3,048	5,068	6,933	(h)	82,293	89,548
December	33	183	154	337	1,733	2,136	2,949	5,085	6,818	(h)	89,742	96,930
Total	290	1,886	1,050	2,936	22,957	25,262	34,210	59,472	82,429	(h)	1,026,636	1,112,292
2007 January	30	192	117	308	1,712	2,030	2,855	4,885	6,597	(h)	91,704	98,640
February	29	185	113	298	1,630	1,895	2,980	4,876	6,505	(h)	83,988	90,820
March	27	171	104	275	1,909	1,968	2,912	4,880	6,790	(h)	81,742	88,834
April	20	145	55	199	1,865	1,832	2,867	4,699	6,565	(h)	75,815	82,599
May	20	144	55	199	1,950	1,889	2,812	4,702	6,651	(h)	81,221	88,091
June	19	137	52	189	1,921	1,906	2,819	4,725	6,646	(h)	90,047	96,901
July	19	149	45	194	1,913	1,942	2,636	4,577	6,490	(h)	96,826	103,529
August	21	160	48	207	1,883	1,999	2,558	4,558	6,441	(h)	99,341	106,010
September	18	143	43	186	1,882	1,839	2,718	4,557	6,439	(h)	88,144	94,787
October	^{RF} 22	146	^{RF} 81	^{RF} 227	^{RF} 1,888	1,910	^{RE} 3,829	^{RF} 5,739	^{RF} 7,627	(h)	84,016	^R 91,893
November	^F 46	170	^F 293	^F 463	^F 1,790	1,790	^E 4,153	^F 5,942	^F 7,732	(h)	82,344	90,585
11-Month Total ...	^E 272	1,741	^E 1,005	^E 2,746	^E 20,343	21,001	^E 33,139	^E 54,140	^E 74,483	(h)	955,189	1,032,690
2006 11-Month Total ...	257	1,703	897	2,599	21,224	23,126	31,261	54,387	75,611	(h)	936,894	1,015,362
2005 11-Month Total ...	359	1,732	1,901	3,633	21,480	23,599	31,473	55,072	76,552	(h)	945,617	1,026,162

^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: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks by Sector
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Producers and Distributors	End-Use Sectors					Electric Power Sector ^{b,c}	Total
		Residential and Commercial	Industrial			Total		
			Coke Plants	Other ^a	Total			
1973 Year	12,530	290	6,998	10,370	17,368	17,658	86,967	117,155
1975 Year	12,108	233	8,797	8,529	17,326	17,559	110,724	140,391
1980 Year	24,379	NA	9,067	11,951	21,018	21,018	183,010	228,407
1985 Year	33,133	NA	3,420	10,438	13,857	13,857	156,376	203,367
1990 Year	33,418	NA	3,329	8,716	12,044	12,044	156,166	201,629
1995 Year	34,444	NA	2,632	5,702	8,334	8,334	126,304	169,083
1996 Year	28,648	NA	2,667	5,688	8,355	8,355	114,623	151,627
1997 Year	33,973	NA	1,978	5,597	7,576	7,576	98,826	140,374
1998 Year	36,530	NA	2,026	5,545	7,571	7,571	120,501	164,602
1999 Year	39,475	NA	1,943	5,569	7,511	7,511	^c 141,604	188,590
2000 Year	31,905	NA	1,494	4,587	6,081	6,081	102,296	140,282
2001 Year	35,900	NA	1,510	6,006	7,516	7,516	138,496	181,912
2002 Year	43,257	NA	1,364	5,792	7,156	7,156	141,714	192,127
2003 Year	38,277	NA	905	4,718	5,623	5,623	121,567	165,468
2004 Year	41,151	NA	1,344	4,842	6,186	6,186	106,669	154,006
2005 January	40,085	NA	1,512	4,728	6,241	6,241	97,514	143,840
February	37,596	NA	1,681	4,615	6,295	6,295	98,059	141,951
March	38,698	NA	1,849	4,501	6,350	6,350	105,226	150,275
April	36,808	NA	2,046	4,681	6,727	6,727	115,919	159,454
May	37,754	NA	2,243	4,860	7,104	7,104	119,902	164,760
June	38,422	NA	2,440	5,040	7,480	7,480	115,524	161,427
July	38,147	NA	2,447	5,206	7,653	7,653	105,631	151,432
August	35,357	NA	2,454	5,372	7,826	7,826	98,879	142,062
September	34,965	NA	2,461	5,538	7,999	7,999	98,192	141,156
October	34,251	NA	2,512	5,552	8,065	8,065	101,218	143,534
November	35,752	NA	2,564	5,567	8,131	8,131	106,573	150,456
December	34,971	NA	2,615	5,582	8,196	8,196	101,137	144,304
2006 January	33,486	NA	2,661	5,427	8,088	8,088	105,401	146,975
February	34,947	NA	2,708	5,272	7,980	7,980	105,986	148,913
March	35,113	NA	2,754	5,118	7,872	7,872	112,141	155,126
April	37,489	NA	2,783	5,297	8,079	8,079	125,097	170,665
May	34,587	NA	2,811	5,476	8,287	8,287	133,841	176,715
June	35,307	NA	2,839	5,655	8,494	8,494	135,734	179,535
July	38,147	NA	2,817	5,816	8,633	8,633	127,894	174,674
August	35,357	NA	2,795	5,977	8,772	8,772	123,884	168,013
September	33,170	NA	2,772	6,138	8,910	8,910	126,872	168,952
October	34,251	NA	2,824	6,261	9,085	9,085	134,941	178,277
November	35,752	NA	2,876	6,383	9,259	9,259	140,442	185,453
December	36,548	NA	2,928	6,506	9,434	9,434	140,964	186,946
2007 January	35,986	NA	2,745	6,264	9,009	9,009	137,606	182,600
February	34,450	NA	2,561	6,022	8,584	8,584	135,096	178,129
March	34,007	NA	2,378	5,780	8,158	8,158	142,986	185,151
April	33,695	NA	2,350	5,757	8,106	8,106	151,296	193,097
May	33,107	NA	2,321	5,734	8,055	8,055	156,354	197,515
June	32,484	NA	2,364	5,711	8,075	8,075	156,412	196,972
July	31,967	NA	2,211	5,743	7,953	7,953	147,047	186,967
August	30,885	NA	2,091	5,774	7,865	7,865	142,067	180,817
September	30,090	NA	1,972	5,806	7,778	7,778	143,890	181,758
October	^F 31,112	NA	^{RF} 2,009	^{RF} 5,865	^{RF} 7,874	^{RF} 7,874	150,942	^R 189,928
November	^F 32,069	NA	^F 2,050	^F 5,914	^F 7,964	^F 7,964	158,643	198,677

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

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

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

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

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • 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: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/coal.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: See end of section.

Coal

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

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

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

Residential and Commercial—Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors is reported to EIA for the two sectors combined; EIA estimates the amount consumed by the sectors individually. To create the estimates, it is first assumed that an occupied coal-heated housing unit consumes fuel at the same Btu rate as an oil-heated housing

unit. Then, for the years in which data are available on the number of occupied housing units by heating source (1973–1981 and subsequent odd-numbered years), residential consumption of coal is estimated by the following steps: a ratio is created of the number of occupied housing units heated by coal to the number of occupied housing units heated by oil; that ratio is then multiplied by the Btu quantity of oil consumed by the residential sector to derive an estimate of the Btu quantity of coal consumed by the residential sector; and, finally, the amount estimated as the residential sector consumption is subtracted from the residential and commercial sectors’ combined consumption to derive the commercial sector’s estimated consumption. The 2005 share is applied to 2006 and 2007, and the other missing years’ shares are interpolated.

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

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

metallic mineral products manufacturing, NAICS 327; and primary metal manufacturing, NAICS 331. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Forecast Values. Data values preceded by “F” in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA’s

Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). The model is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, the world oil price, and weather. The coal forecast relies on other variables as well, such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the coal industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA’s *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, which is accessible on the Web at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html>.

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

Table 6.1 Sources

Production

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

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

Waste Coal Supplied

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants.”

2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-3, “Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants”; and for forecast values, EIA, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Imports and Exports

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

Stock Change

Calculated from data in Table 6.3.

Losses and Unaccounted for

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

Consumption

Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Sources

Residential and Commercial Total

Coal consumption by the residential and commercial sectors combined is reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). EIA estimates the sectors individually using the method described in Note 2, "Consumption," at the end of Section 6. Data for the residential and commercial sectors combined are from:

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

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

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

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

1998 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

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.

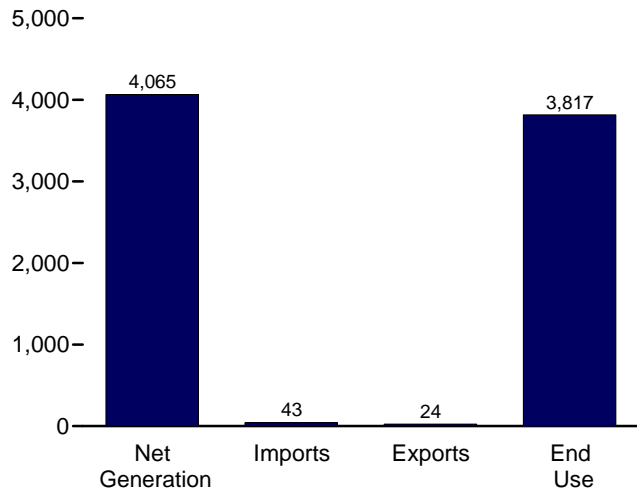
Electricity



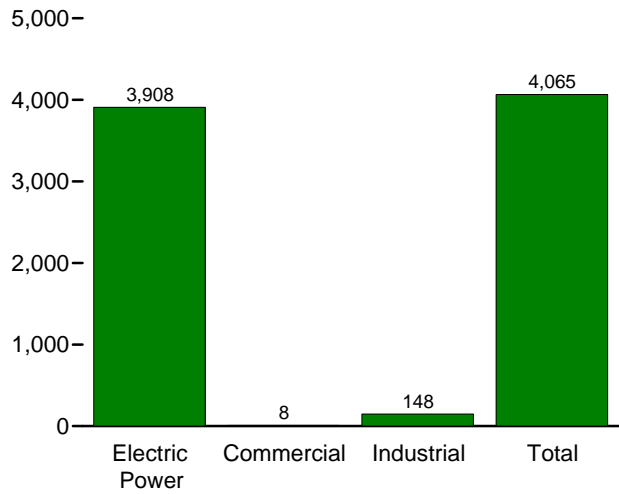
High-tension power lines and towers. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

Figure 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

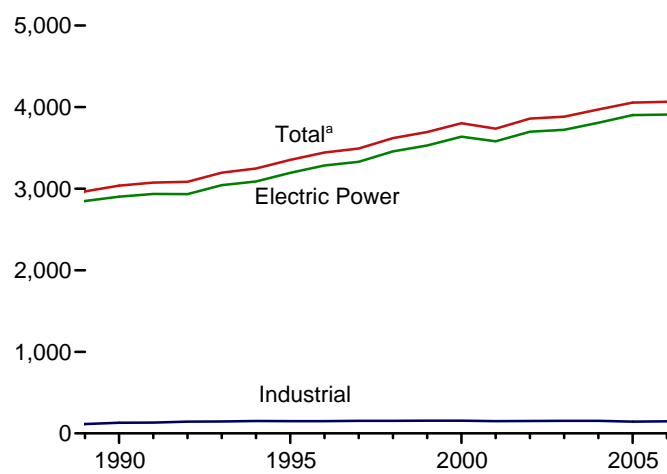
Overview, 2006



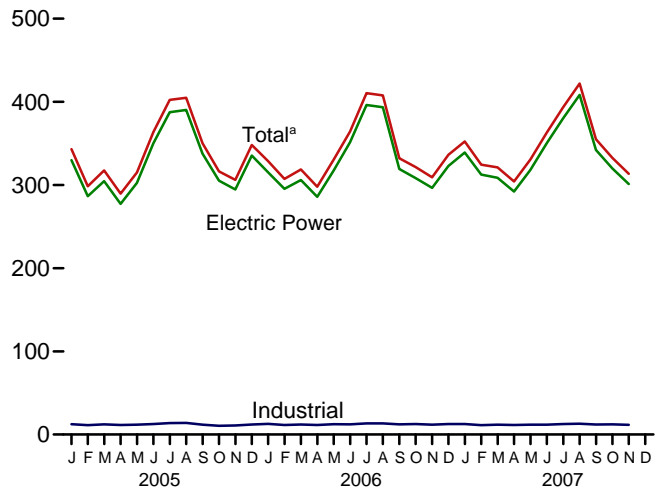
Net Generation, 2006



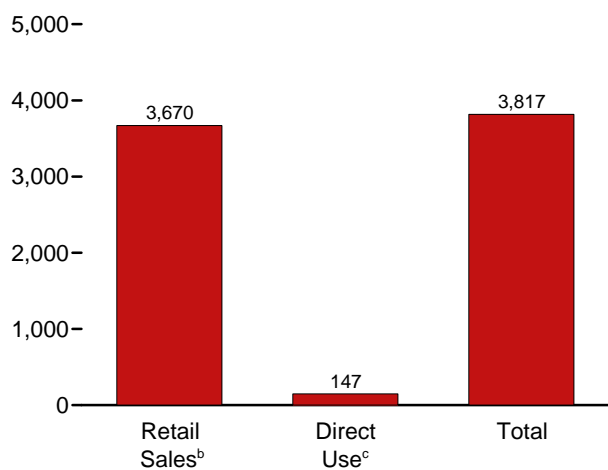
Net Generation by Sector, 1989-2006



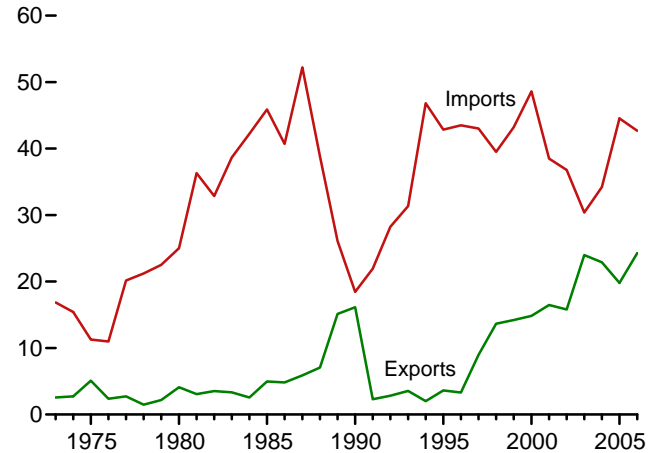
Net Generation by Sector, Monthly



End Use, 2006



Trade, 1973-2006



^aIncludes commercial sector.

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

^cSee "Direct Use" in Glossary.

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

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

Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electricity Overview
(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Net Generation				Trade			T&D Losses ^e and Unaccounted for ^f	End Use		
	Electric Power Sector ^a	Com- mercial Sector ^b	Indus- trial Sector ^c	Total	Imports ^d	Exports ^d	Net Imports ^d		Retail Sales ^g	Direct Use ^h	Total
1973 Total	1,861	NA	3	1,864	17	3	14	165	1,713	NA	1,713
1975 Total	1,918	NA	3	1,921	11	5	6	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1980 Total	2,286	NA	3	2,290	25	4	21	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1985 Total	2,470	NA	3	2,473	46	5	41	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1990 Total	2,901	6	131	3,038	18	16	2	203	2,713	125	2,837
1995 Total	3,194	8	151	3,353	43	4	39	229	3,013	151	3,164
1996 Total	3,284	9	151	3,444	43	3	40	231	3,101	153	3,254
1997 Total	3,329	9	154	3,492	43	9	34	224	3,146	156	3,302
1998 Total	3,457	9	154	3,620	40	14	26	221	3,264	161	3,425
1999 Total	3,530	9	156	3,695	43	14	29	240	3,312	172	3,484
2000 Total	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	15	34	244	3,421	171	3,592
2001 Total	3,580	7	149	3,737	39	16	22	202	3,394	163	3,557
2002 Total	3,698	7	153	3,858	37	16	21	248	3,465	166	3,632
2003 Total	3,721	7	155	3,883	30	24	6	228	3,494	168	3,662
2004 Total	3,808	8	154	3,971	34	23	11	266	3,547	168	3,716
2005											
January	330	1	12	343	3	2	1	23	309	E 13	322
February	287	1	11	299	3	1	2	9	280	E 12	291
March	305	1	12	317	3	1	2	20	287	E 13	299
April	277	1	12	290	3	1	2	15	264	E 12	276
May	303	1	12	315	3	2	2	31	274	E 12	286
June	350	1	13	364	4	2	2	33	319	E 13	333
July	388	1	14	402	4	2	3	35	356	E 14	370
August	390	1	14	405	5	2	4	32	363	E 14	377
September	338	1	12	350	4	2	2	9	331	E 12	343
October	305	1	11	316	4	2	2	10	298	E 11	309
November	295	1	11	306	4	2	2	22	275	E 11	286
December	335	1	12	348	4	2	2	30	307	E 12	320
Total	3,902	8	145	4,055	45	20	25	269	3,661	150	3,811
2006											
January	315	1	13	329	4	2	1	13	305	E 13	317
February	295	1	11	307	3	2	2	17	281	E 11	292
March	306	1	12	319	4	2	2	19	290	E 12	302
April	286	1	11	298	3	2	1	20	268	E 11	280
May	318	1	12	331	4	2	1	33	287	E 12	299
June	351	1	12	364	4	2	1	32	322	E 12	334
July	396	1	13	410	5	2	3	38	362	E 13	376
August	394	1	13	408	5	2	3	29	369	E 13	382
September	319	1	12	332	2	2	(s)	3	317	E 12	329
October	308	1	13	322	3	2	(s)	18	291	E 13	304
November	297	1	12	309	3	2	1	21	277	E 12	289
December	323	1	13	336	4	1	2	26	300	E 13	313
Total	3,908	8	148	4,065	43	24	18	266	3,670	147	3,817
2007											
January	339	1	13	352	3	2	2	28	314	E 12	326
February	313	1	11	324	4	1	3	16	301	E 11	312
March	309	1	12	321	4	2	2	20	291	E 12	303
April	292	1	11	304	4	1	3	22	274	E 11	285
May	318	1	12	331	5	1	4	32	291	E 12	303
June	350	1	12	363	4	1	3	33	321	E 12	333
July	380	1	13	394	5	2	4	34	351	E 12	364
August	408	1	13	422	5	2	3	41	372	E 13	385
September	342	1	12	355	4	2	1	8	336	E 12	348
October	320	1	12	333	3	2	2	16	307	E 12	319
November	301	1	12	314	4	2	2	20	284	E 12	296
11-Month Total ...	3,673	8	132	3,813	47	18	29	269	3,442	E 131	3,573
2006 11-Month Total ...	3,585	8	136	3,728	39	23	16	240	3,370	E 134	3,504
2005 11-Month Total ...	3,567	8	133	3,707	41	18	23	239	3,354	E 138	3,491

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

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

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

^d Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders. Net imports equal imports minus exports.

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

^f Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

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

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

E=Estimate. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatthours.

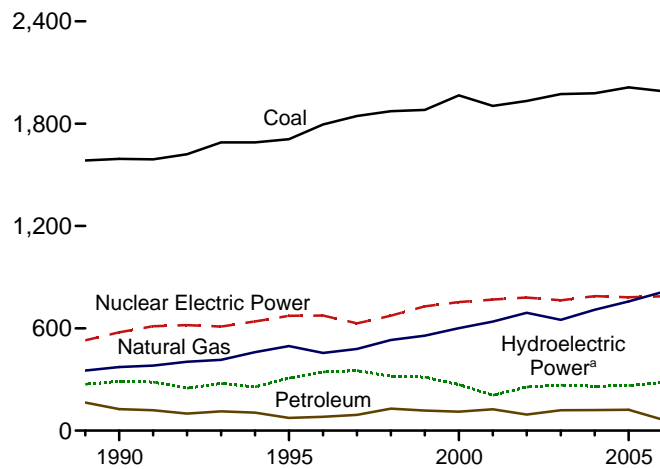
Notes: • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

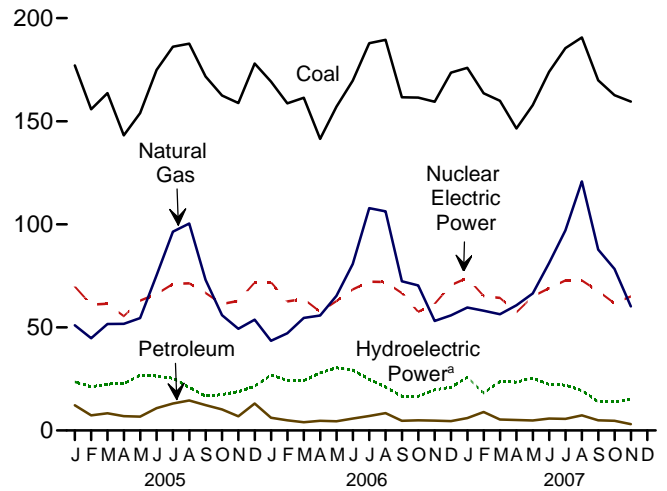
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 7.2 Electricity Net Generation
(Billion Kilowatthours)

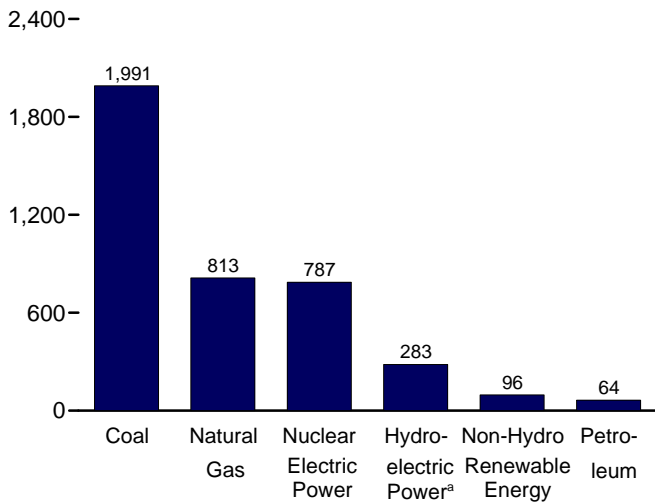
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 1989-2006



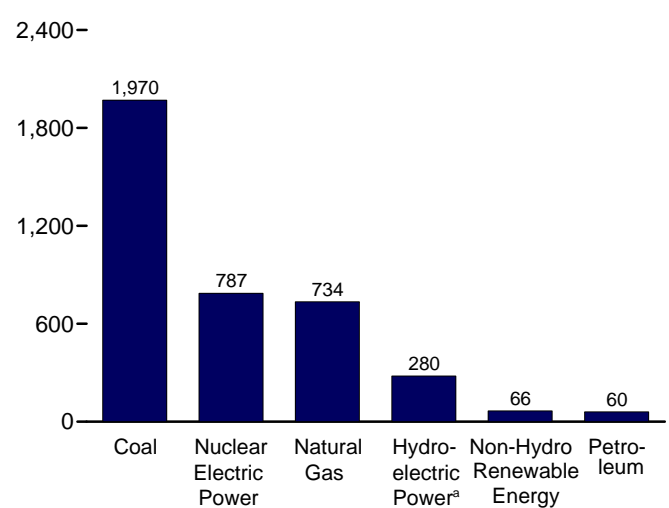
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, Monthly



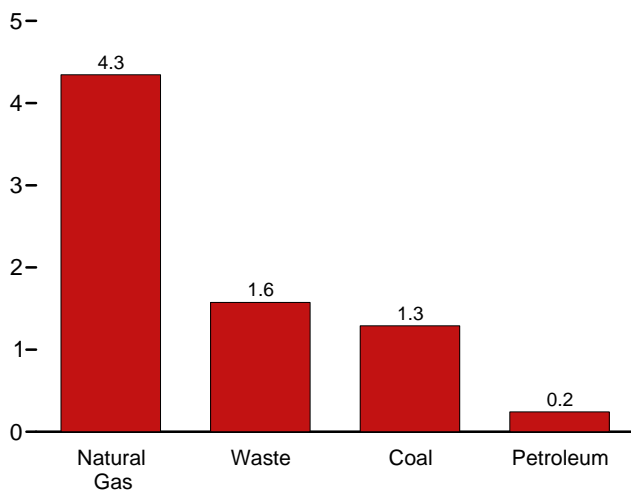
Total (All Sectors), Major Sources, 2006



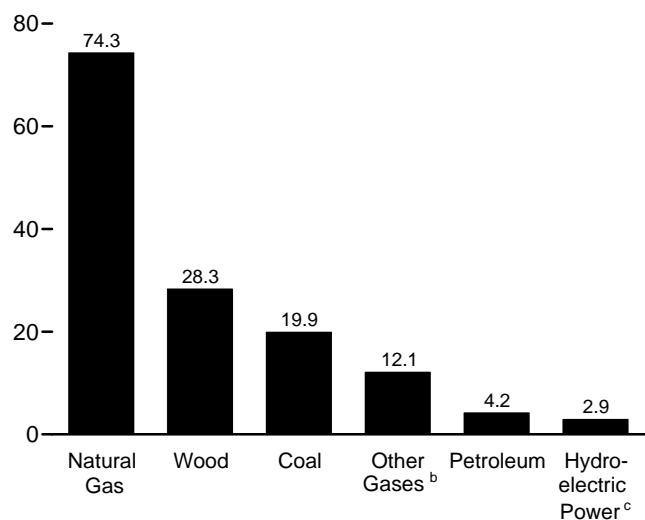
Electric Power Sector, Major Sources, 2006



Commercial Sector, Major Sources, 2006



Industrial Sector, Major Sources, 2006



^aConventional and pumped storage hydroelectric power.

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

^cConventional hydroelectric power.

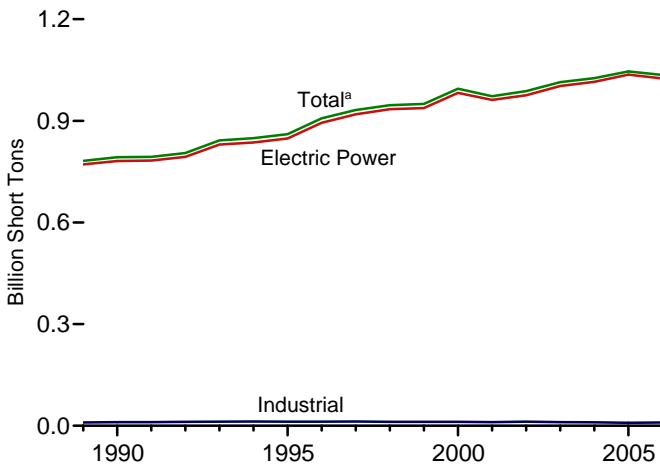
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

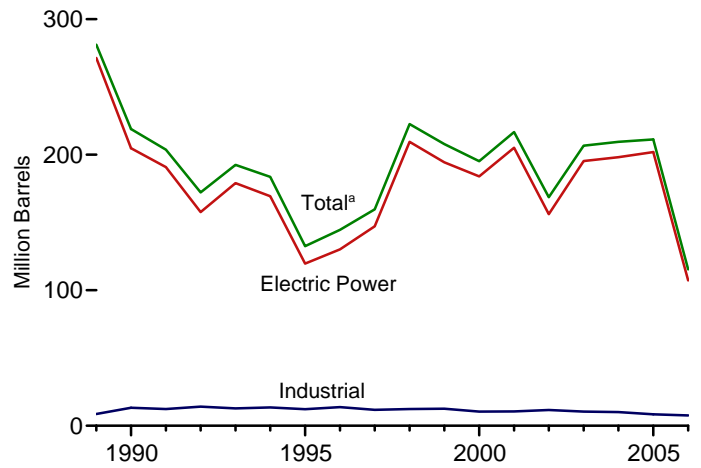
Sources: Tables 7.2a, 7.2b, and 7.2c.

Figure 7.3 Consumption of Selected Combustible Fuels for Electricity Generation

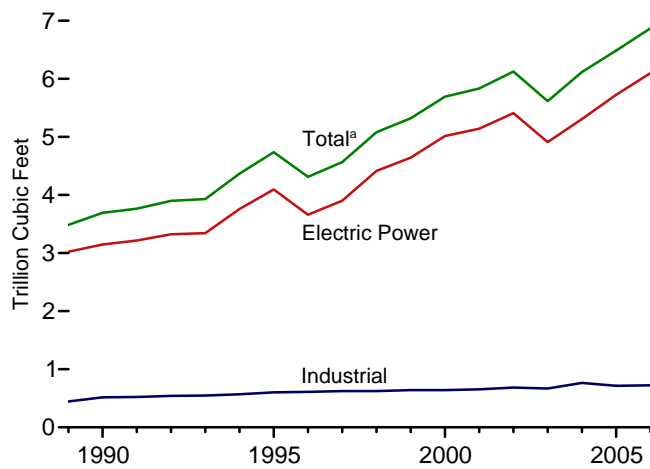
Coal by Sector, 1989-2006



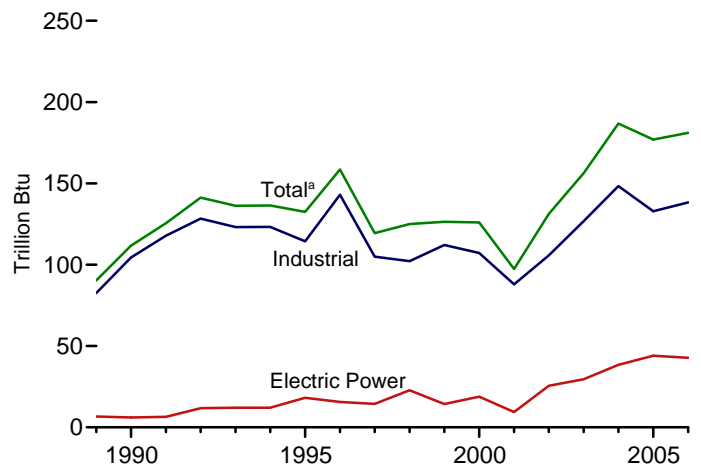
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2006



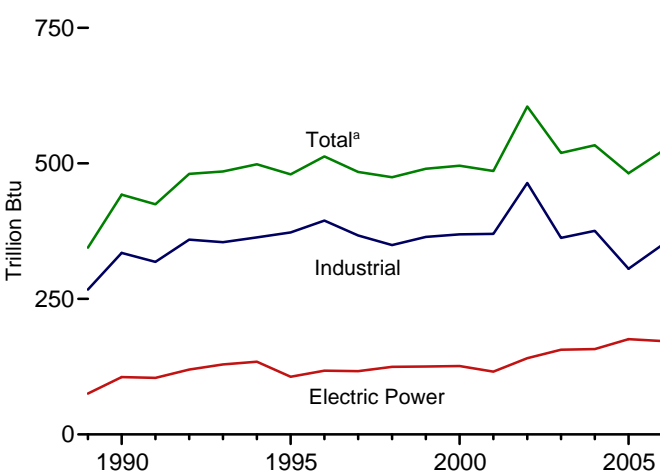
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2006



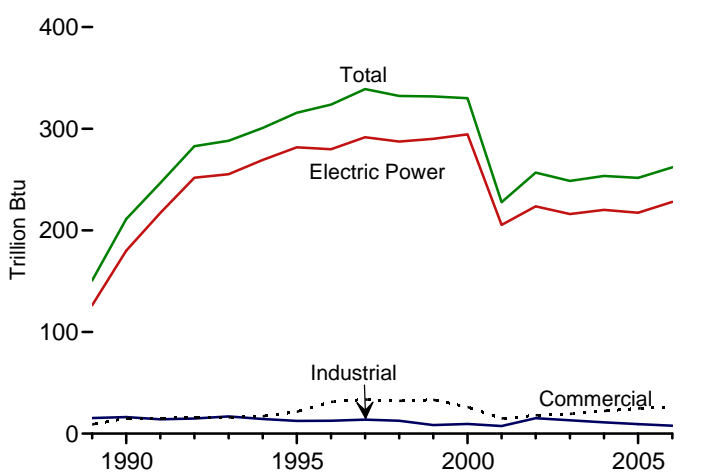
Other Gases^b by Sector, 1989-2006



Wood by Sector, 1989-2006



Waste by Sector, 1989-2006



^aIncludes commercial sector.

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

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

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

	Coal ^a Thousand Short Tons	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f Billion Cubic Feet	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b Thousand Barrels	Residual Fuel Oil ^c Thousand Barrels	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e Thousand Short Tons	Total ^e Thousand Barrels			Wood ^h Trillion Btu	Waste ⁱ 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	781,301	16,394	183,285	25	1,008	204,745	3,147	6	106	180	(s)
1995 Total	847,854	18,066	88,895	441	2,452	119,663	4,094	18	106	282	2
1996 Total	894,400	18,472	98,795	567	2,467	130,168	3,660	16	117	280	2
1997 Total	919,009	18,646	112,423	130	3,201	147,202	3,903	14	117	292	1
1998 Total	934,126	23,166	165,875	411	3,999	209,447	4,416	23	125	287	2
1999 Total	937,888	23,875	151,921	514	3,607	194,345	4,644	14	125	290	1
2000 Total	982,713	29,722	138,047	403	3,155	183,946	5,014	19	126	294	1
2001 Total	961,523	29,056	159,150	374	3,308	205,119	5,142	9	116	205	109
2002 Total	975,251	21,810	104,577	1,243	5,705	156,154	5,408	25	141	224	137
2003 Total	1,003,036	27,441	137,361	1,937	5,719	195,336	4,909	30	156	216	136
2004 Total	1,015,079	18,927	139,806	2,702	7,357	198,220	5,306	38	157	220	136
2005 January	91,643	2,891	13,061	681	687	20,066	373	3	15	18	10
February	80,191	864	7,656	106	635	11,801	319	5	14	16	9
March	83,479	1,009	8,981	125	665	13,442	375	7	15	18	10
April	73,408	1,024	7,143	139	608	11,348	379	3	12	17	10
May	79,193	1,100	6,456	133	688	11,129	412	3	13	19	10
June	89,392	1,411	12,829	123	728	18,001	582	3	14	19	10
July	96,165	2,155	15,725	246	716	21,708	764	3	16	19	11
August	97,181	2,438	17,822	286	756	24,328	779	3	17	19	11
September	88,398	1,856	15,132	192	657	20,466	565	3	15	18	10
October	83,920	1,404	11,956	149	658	16,798	423	3	14	17	10
November	81,429	1,020	7,183	115	594	11,288	362	3	14	18	10
December	91,741	2,415	15,432	338	673	21,552	392	3	16	19	10
Total	1,036,140	19,587	139,376	2,634	8,066	201,926	5,725	44	176	217	120
2006 January	87,182	1,043	5,430	163	685	10,060	307	4	16	20	10
February	80,920	930	4,182	127	605	8,266	336	3	15	18	9
March	82,376	738	2,820	184	572	6,601	396	4	15	19	10
April	72,432	981	3,522	129	585	7,558	415	4	11	17	10
May	80,397	988	3,426	167	545	7,304	494	4	13	19	10
June	87,184	1,128	5,342	154	610	9,672	620	4	14	19	10
July	96,995	1,429	6,951	183	673	11,928	852	3	15	20	11
August	98,053	1,625	9,162	218	633	14,172	829	4	16	20	11
September	84,208	798	3,987	142	572	7,785	539	3	15	19	10
October	83,616	950	4,469	121	579	8,434	517	3	14	19	10
November	82,142	947	4,293	113	508	7,895	387	3	14	19	10
December	89,602	1,056	3,739	143	525	7,562	405	3	15	20	10
Total	1,025,107	12,613	57,322	1,844	7,092	107,238	6,097	43	172	228	121
2007 January	91,564	1,387	5,649	190	556	10,008	433	4	15	21	11
February	83,866	2,513	9,652	538	435	14,879	417	3	16	19	9
March	81,606	1,167	5,171	222	437	8,743	406	3	14	21	10
April	75,721	906	4,944	221	421	8,177	447	3	12	18	10
May	81,099	1,026	4,437	185	469	7,992	500	3	13	20	11
June	89,914	1,310	5,541	230	541	9,787	619	4	14	20	11
July	96,714	1,335	5,591	235	475	9,537	751	3	14	21	11
August	99,220	2,068	7,652	356	498	12,565	964	4	15	21	11
September	88,034	997	4,890	196	463	8,401	670	3	14	20	10
October	83,910	1,101	4,606	168	415	7,949	595	3	13	18	11
November	82,237	878	2,138	173	386	5,117	437	3	15	20	9
11-Month Total	953,887	14,689	60,270	2,713	5,097	103,155	6,240	36	157	219	113
2006 11-Month Total	935,504	11,557	53,583	1,701	6,567	99,676	5,692	39	157	209	111
2005 11-Month Total	944,398	17,172	123,944	2,296	7,392	180,374	5,333	41	160	198	110

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

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

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

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

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

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

tire-derived fuels).

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu				
1989 Total	414	1,165	18	9	9,707	8,688	444	83	267	15	37
1990 Total	417	953	28	15	10,740	13,299	517	104	335	16	36
1995 Total	569	649	43	21	12,171	12,265	601	114	373	13	40
1996 Total	656	645	42	31	12,153	13,813	610	143	394	13	35
1997 Total	630	790	39	34	12,311	11,723	623	105	367	14	36
1998 Total	440	802	41	32	11,728	12,392	625	102	349	13	35
1999 Total	481	931	39	33	11,432	12,595	639	112	364	8	39
2000 Total	514	823	37	26	11,706	10,459	640	107	369	10	45
2001 Total	532	1,023	36	15	10,636	10,530	654	88	370	7	44
2002 Total	477	834	33	18	11,855	11,608	685	106	464	15	43
2003 Total	582	894	38	19	10,440	10,424	668	127	362	13	46
2004 Total	602	1,188	46	22	10,337	10,100	765	148	376	11	27
2005											
January	69	191	4	2	744	1,001	60	12	27	1	2
February	64	87	3	2	722	712	56	11	26	1	2
March	64	76	4	2	776	660	59	12	25	1	2
April	55	56	4	2	716	635	57	11	23	1	2
May	57	55	4	2	682	505	59	12	25	1	2
June	70	66	4	2	738	636	66	12	26	1	2
July	75	68	5	2	801	734	74	12	27	1	3
August	71	63	5	2	792	737	73	11	25	1	3
September	61	63	4	2	758	644	57	11	26	1	2
October	55	65	4	2	741	697	48	10	25	1	2
November	60	57	3	2	731	638	49	9	24	1	2
December	68	92	3	2	768	793	56	11	25	1	2
Total	770	939	48	25	8,969	8,392	714	133	306	9	28
2006											
January	70	53	4	2	810	776	59	12	32	1	2
February	64	62	3	2	735	705	53	12	27	1	2
March	60	67	4	2	798	691	58	12	30	1	3
April	51	48	3	2	787	587	54	12	27	1	2
May	60	31	4	2	797	600	61	12	28	1	3
June	63	30	4	2	797	590	61	11	28	1	2
July	67	32	5	2	849	611	67	13	30	1	3
August	69	33	5	2	848	630	68	12	31	1	3
September	57	25	4	2	786	598	60	11	29	1	3
October	54	22	4	2	809	517	64	12	30	1	3
November	62	29	4	2	733	615	57	10	29	1	3
December	66	48	4	2	747	731	62	10	30	1	3
Total	743	481	48	26	9,496	7,651	724	138	350	8	31
2007											
January	69	59	4	2	612	723	63	10	30	1	3
February	67	58	4	2	563	713	57	8	27	1	2
March	64	52	4	2	629	718	59	11	29	1	2
April	52	43	4	2	585	695	56	11	29	1	2
May	56	23	4	2	618	652	58	10	28	1	2
June	57	19	4	2	620	610	59	11	28	1	2
July	59	19	5	2	646	580	63	11	29	1	2
August	64	29	5	2	660	627	69	12	29	1	3
September	63	20	4	2	710	537	63	12	36	1	3
October	64	21	4	2	705	540	64	11	37	1	3
November	62	20	4	2	628	574	60	10	36	1	3
11-Month Total ...	677	365	45	25	6,977	6,969	669	117	339	8	28
2006 11-Month Total ...	677	433	44	24	8,749	6,920	662	129	319	7	28
2005 11-Month Total ...	702	847	44	23	8,200	7,599	658	122	281	9	26

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

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

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

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

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

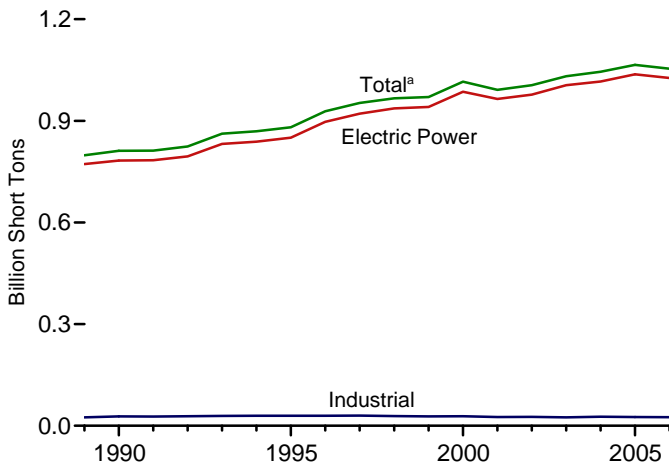
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and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

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

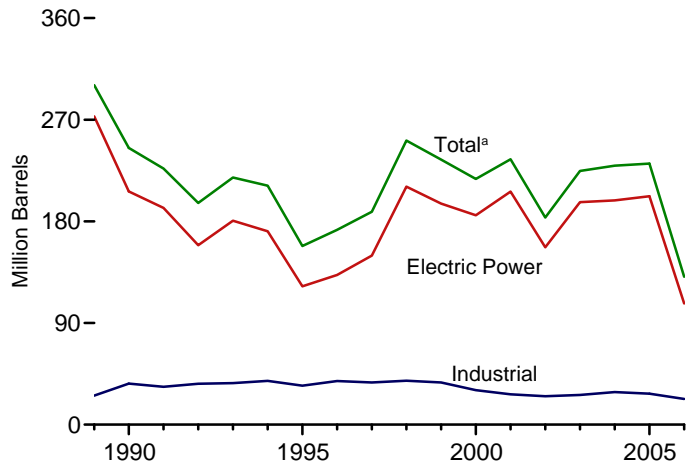
Sources: • **1989-1997**: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000**: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003**: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward**: EIA, Form EIA-906,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

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

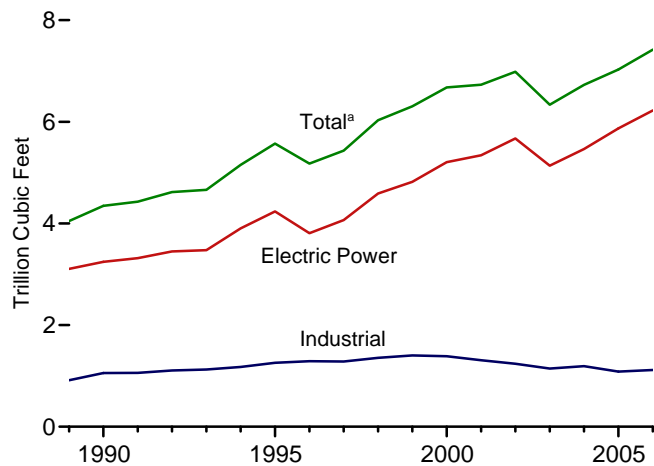
Coal by Sector, 1989-2006



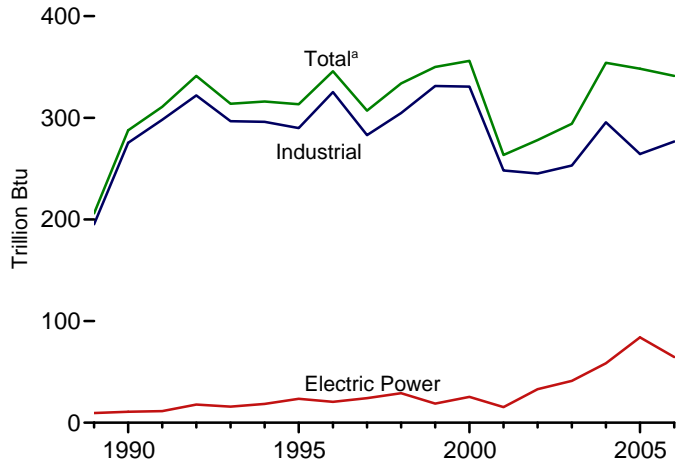
Petroleum by Sector, 1989-2006



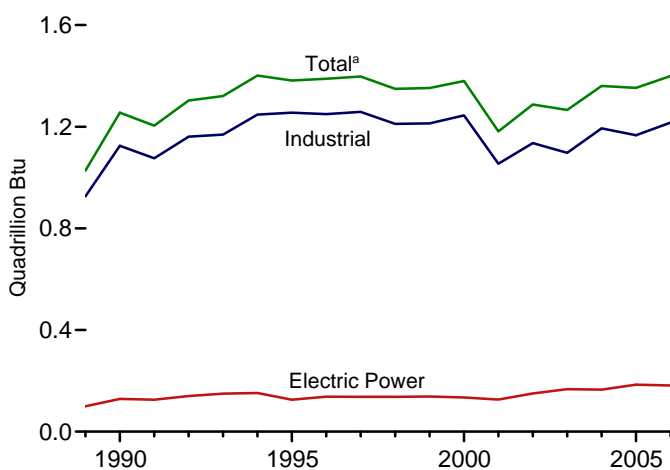
Natural Gas by Sector, 1989-2006



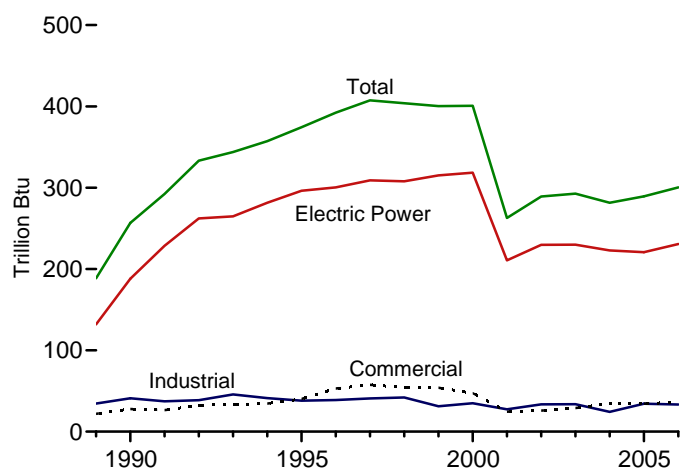
Other Gases^b by Sector, 1989-2006



Wood by Sector, 1989-2006



Waste by Sector, 1989-2006



^aIncludes commercial sector.

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

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

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

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ⁱ	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ^j
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	Total ^e			Wood ^h	Waste ⁱ	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu			
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	0	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	811,538	20,194	209,314	1,332	2,832	244,998	4,346	288	1,256	257	86
1995 Total	881,012	21,697	112,168	1,322	4,590	158,140	5,572	313	1,382	374	97
1996 Total	928,015	22,444	124,607	2,468	4,596	172,499	5,178	346	1,389	392	91
1997 Total	952,955	22,893	134,623	526	6,095	188,517	5,433	307	1,397	407	103
1998 Total	966,615	30,006	189,267	1,230	6,196	251,486	6,030	334	1,349	404	95
1999 Total	970,175	30,616	172,319	1,812	5,989	234,694	6,305	350	1,352	400	101
2000 Total	1,015,398	34,572	156,673	2,904	4,669	217,494	6,677	356	1,380	401	109
2001 Total	991,635	33,724	177,137	1,418	4,532	234,940	6,731	263	1,182	263	229
2002 Total	1,005,144	24,749	118,637	3,257	7,353	183,409	6,986	278	1,287	289	252
2003 Total	1,031,778	31,825	152,859	4,576	7,067	224,593	6,337	294	1,266	293	262
2004 Total	1,044,798	23,520	157,478	4,764	8,721	229,364	6,727	354	1,360	281	226
2005 January	94,232	3,745	14,991	846	779	23,479	483	30	119	24	17
February	82,588	1,116	9,131	190	705	13,963	419	33	116	21	16
March	85,995	1,278	10,485	221	754	15,754	482	37	114	24	18
April	75,661	1,290	8,424	308	692	13,484	483	28	107	23	18
May	81,432	1,386	7,479	211	761	12,881	517	30	110	25	18
June	91,774	1,689	14,146	238	818	20,162	700	28	109	25	18
July	98,698	2,653	17,089	449	812	24,249	894	29	116	26	19
August	99,699	2,959	19,279	522	849	27,007	909	28	116	25	20
September	90,781	2,290	16,520	285	745	22,818	670	28	110	24	17
October	86,285	1,730	13,720	269	743	19,436	514	25	112	23	16
November	83,803	1,334	8,450	243	684	13,444	460	24	109	24	17
December	94,332	2,976	17,201	487	770	24,515	497	27	115	25	18
Total	1,065,281	24,446	156,915	4,270	9,113	231,193	7,028	348	1,353	289	213
2006 January	89,720	1,233	6,950	317	819	12,597	415	28	128	27	18
February	83,236	1,141	5,469	249	731	10,516	434	27	111	24	17
March	84,783	992	4,009	318	703	8,835	503	30	116	25	19
April	74,743	1,147	4,533	224	708	9,444	515	29	109	23	18
May	82,713	1,148	4,324	308	668	9,121	602	31	112	26	19
June	89,570	1,273	6,146	286	740	11,403	744	28	113	24	19
July	99,478	1,589	7,784	328	803	13,715	973	30	121	26	20
August	100,548	1,785	10,004	430	762	16,030	951	31	120	26	20
September	86,525	919	4,877	280	697	9,563	645	28	116	24	19
October	85,934	1,069	5,317	193	690	10,030	631	29	118	25	19
November	84,472	1,113	5,356	208	630	9,828	491	26	115	26	19
December	92,060	1,245	5,077	254	670	9,924	515	25	121	26	19
Total	1,053,783	14,655	69,846	3,396	8,622	131,005	7,419	341	1,399	300	225
2007 January	93,925	1,643	6,987	331	689	12,407	544	30	117	28	19
February	86,068	2,943	10,994	675	558	17,404	522	23	109	25	17
March	83,881	1,365	6,483	355	572	11,062	512	29	112	27	19
April	77,792	1,104	6,065	431	550	10,351	548	31	113	24	19
May	83,254	1,305	5,287	418	599	10,003	603	30	111	26	20
June	92,090	1,492	6,251	378	695	11,596	733	30	110	27	18
July	98,917	1,475	6,242	376	625	11,218	880	30	115	28	19
August	101,500	2,262	8,300	523	665	14,412	1,152	30	113	27	20
September	90,126	1,164	5,501	282	604	9,966	796	28	110	26	18
October	86,073	1,271	5,244	274	557	9,572	719	31	114	24	19
November	84,304	1,030	2,845	253	526	6,757	543	28	113	27	17
11-Month Total ...	977,931	17,054	70,198	4,297	6,640	124,748	7,553	319	1,237	287	206
2006 11-Month Total ...	961,723	13,410	64,769	3,142	7,952	121,081	6,904	316	1,278	274	205
2005 11-Month Total ...	970,948	21,470	139,714	3,782	8,342	206,679	6,531	321	1,238	264	195

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

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

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

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

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

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

tire-derived fuels).

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

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

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

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

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

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

	Coal ^a	Petroleum					Natural Gas ^f	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
		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				
1973 Total	389,212	47,058	513,190	NA	507	562,781	3,660	NA	1	2	NA
1975 Total	405,962	38,907	467,221	NA	70	506,479	3,158	NA	(s)	2	NA
1980 Total	569,274	29,051	391,163	NA	179	421,110	3,682	NA	3	2	NA
1985 Total	693,841	14,635	158,779	NA	231	174,571	3,044	NA	8	7	NA
1990 Total ^k	782,567	16,567	184,915	26	1,008	206,550	3,245	11	129	188	(s)
1995 Total	850,230	18,553	90,023	499	2,674	122,447	4,237	24	125	296	2
1996 Total	896,921	18,780	99,951	653	2,642	132,593	3,807	20	138	300	2
1997 Total	921,364	18,989	113,669	152	3,372	149,668	4,065	24	137	309	1
1998 Total	936,619	23,300	166,528	431	4,102	210,769	4,588	29	137	308	2
1999 Total	940,922	24,058	152,493	544	3,735	195,769	4,820	19	138	315	1
2000 Total	985,821	30,016	138,513	454	3,275	185,358	5,206	25	134	318	1
2001 Total	964,433	29,274	159,504	377	3,427	206,291	5,342	15	126	211	113
2002 Total	977,507	21,876	104,773	1,267	5,816	156,996	5,672	33	150	230	143
2003 Total	1,005,116	27,632	138,279	2,026	5,799	196,932	5,135	41	167	230	140
2004 Total	1,016,268	19,107	139,816	2,713	7,372	198,498	5,464	59	165	223	138
2005 January	91,789	2,919	13,063	702	687	20,119	385	6	16	18	10
February	80,305	866	7,659	108	635	11,809	331	12	15	16	9
March	83,601	1,012	8,983	126	667	13,454	386	13	16	18	10
April	73,503	1,028	7,147	148	609	11,369	390	6	13	17	10
May	79,306	1,104	6,460	139	688	11,143	423	6	14	19	10
June	89,498	1,414	12,834	125	730	18,021	594	5	15	19	11
July	96,272	2,161	15,728	248	716	21,719	777	6	17	20	11
August	97,284	2,443	17,823	287	757	24,338	791	5	17	19	11
September	88,498	1,870	15,135	193	658	20,486	578	7	16	18	10
October	84,032	1,409	11,956	150	658	16,804	435	6	15	17	10
November	81,531	1,025	7,185	117	594	11,297	373	6	15	19	10
December	91,867	2,424	15,435	342	685	21,625	406	7	16	19	11
Total	1,037,485	19,675	139,409	2,685	8,083	202,184	5,869	84	185	221	123
2006 January	87,317	1,045	5,431	164	685	10,065	318	5	17	20	10
February	81,043	933	4,184	128	607	8,282	346	5	15	18	9
March	82,499	741	2,821	199	576	6,640	407	5	16	19	10
April	72,560	984	3,522	132	585	7,565	426	5	12	17	10
May	80,515	990	3,427	168	545	7,308	504	6	13	19	10
June	87,319	1,131	5,342	154	610	9,676	630	5	15	19	11
July	97,113	1,431	6,963	183	673	11,943	864	5	16	20	11
August	98,183	1,628	9,164	218	634	14,181	840	6	17	20	11
September	84,327	802	3,987	142	572	7,791	548	5	15	19	10
October	83,724	951	4,469	121	580	8,441	528	5	15	19	10
November	82,293	951	4,293	114	509	7,901	397	5	15	20	10
December	89,742	1,060	3,741	146	525	7,573	414	5	16	20	11
Total	1,026,636	12,646	57,345	1,870	7,101	107,365	6,222	65	182	231	125
2007 January	91,704	1,390	5,651	195	557	10,018	442	6	16	21	11
February	83,988	2,529	9,656	564	435	14,925	427	5	17	19	10
March	81,742	1,178	5,174	224	437	8,760	417	5	15	21	11
April	75,815	915	4,946	224	421	8,191	457	5	15	19	10
May	81,221	1,029	4,441	188	469	8,002	508	5	14	20	11
June	90,047	1,312	5,543	232	541	9,793	627	6	15	21	11
July	96,826	1,336	5,592	236	476	9,546	762	6	15	21	11
August	99,341	2,070	7,655	360	498	12,575	1,007	6	16	21	11
September	88,144	1,036	4,891	198	465	8,448	679	5	15	20	10
October	84,016	1,103	4,607	168	415	7,953	605	6	14	18	11
November	82,344	880	2,140	173	386	5,123	446	5	15	21	10
11-Month Total ...	955,189	14,778	60,297	2,762	5,100	103,335	6,378	61	168	221	117
2006 11-Month Total ...	936,894	11,587	53,604	1,723	6,575	99,792	5,808	59	166	211	114
2005 11-Month Total ...	945,617	17,251	123,974	2,343	7,398	180,559	5,463	77	169	201	112

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

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

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

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

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

^f Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

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

	Commercial Sector ^a				Industrial Sector ^b						
	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Biomass	Coal ^c	Petroleum ^d	Natural Gas ^e	Other Gases ^g	Biomass		Other ⁱ
				Waste ^f					Wood ^h	Waste ^f	
Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels	Billion Cubic Feet	Trillion Btu				
1989 Total	1,125	1,967	30	22	24,867	25,685	914	195	926	35	85
1990 Total	1,191	2,056	46	28	27,781	36,392	1,055	275	1,125	41	86
1995 Total	1,419	1,245	78	40	29,363	34,448	1,258	290	1,255	38	95
1996 Total	1,660	1,246	82	53	29,434	38,661	1,289	325	1,249	39	89
1997 Total	1,738	1,584	87	58	29,853	37,265	1,282	283	1,259	41	102
1998 Total	1,443	1,807	87	54	28,553	38,910	1,355	305	1,211	42	93
1999 Total	1,490	1,613	84	54	27,763	37,312	1,401	331	1,213	31	99
2000 Total	1,547	1,615	85	47	28,031	30,520	1,386	331	1,244	35	108
2001 Total	1,448	1,832	79	25	25,755	26,817	1,310	248	1,054	27	101
2002 Total	1,405	1,250	74	26	26,232	25,163	1,240	245	1,136	34	92
2003 Total	1,816	1,449	58	29	24,846	26,212	1,144	253	1,097	34	103
2004 Total	1,917	2,009	72	34	26,613	28,857	1,191	296	1,193	24	67
2005											
January	192	308	6	3	2,252	3,053	92	24	103	3	6
February	168	158	5	3	2,114	1,996	84	21	100	3	5
March	173	131	6	3	2,222	2,169	90	24	98	3	6
April	135	83	6	3	2,023	2,032	87	23	94	3	6
May	136	71	5	3	1,990	1,667	89	24	96	3	6
June	158	117	6	3	2,118	2,024	100	23	94	3	6
July	166	125	7	3	2,260	2,406	110	23	99	3	6
August	161	126	7	3	2,254	2,543	110	23	99	3	7
September	148	113	6	3	2,135	2,219	87	22	94	3	6
October	138	115	5	3	2,115	2,516	74	20	97	3	5
November	157	97	12	3	2,116	2,049	75	19	94	3	5
December	190	185	5	3	2,275	2,705	85	20	98	3	6
Total	1,922	1,630	75	34	25,875	27,380	1,084	264	1,166	34	70
2006											
January	186	121	5	3	2,217	2,411	91	23	112	3	6
February	169	137	5	3	2,024	2,098	83	22	96	3	6
March	170	126	5	3	2,115	2,070	91	25	100	3	7
April	134	77	5	3	2,050	1,802	84	24	97	3	6
May	139	51	5	3	2,059	1,762	92	24	98	3	7
June	147	51	20	3	2,104	1,677	94	23	98	2	6
July	163	55	7	3	2,202	1,717	103	25	105	3	7
August	163	58	7	3	2,202	1,791	104	25	103	3	7
September	138	49	6	3	2,061	1,722	91	23	100	3	7
October	136	44	6	3	2,074	1,545	97	24	103	3	7
November	159	64	5	3	2,020	1,863	89	21	100	3	7
December	183	102	6	3	2,136	2,249	95	20	105	3	7
Total	1,886	935	82	36	25,262	22,706	1,115	277	1,216	33	79
2007											
January	192	126	6	3	2,030	2,262	97	24	100	3	7
February	185	132	7	3	1,895	2,347	88	18	92	3	6
March	171	111	6	3	1,968	2,192	89	24	97	3	7
April	145	81	5	3	1,832	2,078	86	26	99	2	7
May	144	41	5	3	1,889	1,960	90	25	97	3	7
June	137	33	7	3	1,906	1,770	99	24	95	3	6
July	149	31	9	3	1,942	1,641	109	24	100	3	6
August	160	44	10	3	1,999	1,793	135	24	97	3	7
September	143	37	8	3	1,839	1,481	109	23	95	3	6
October	146	37	8	3	1,910	1,582	107	25	99	3	7
November	170	45	6	3	1,790	1,590	91	23	97	3	6
11-Month Total ...	1,741	718	76	34	21,001	20,695	1,099	258	1,068	32	71
2006 11-Month Total ...	1,703	833	77	33	23,126	20,457	1,019	256	1,111	30	72
2005 11-Month Total ...	1,732	1,445	70	31	23,599	24,675	998	245	1,068	32	64

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

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

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

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

^e Natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels.

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

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

^h Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

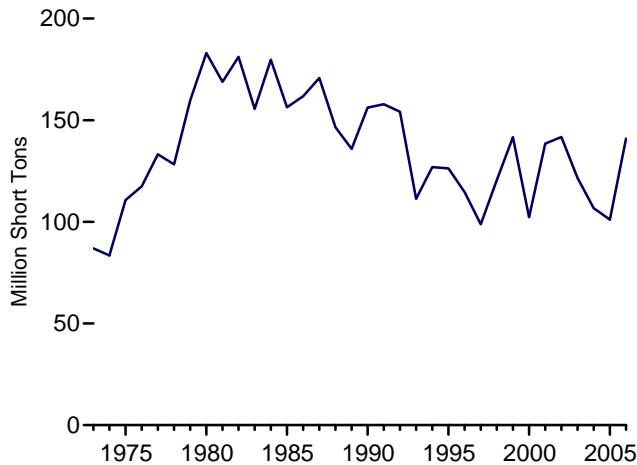
Notes: • Data are for fuels consumed to produce electricity and useful thermal output. Through 1988, data are not available. • See Note, "Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage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

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

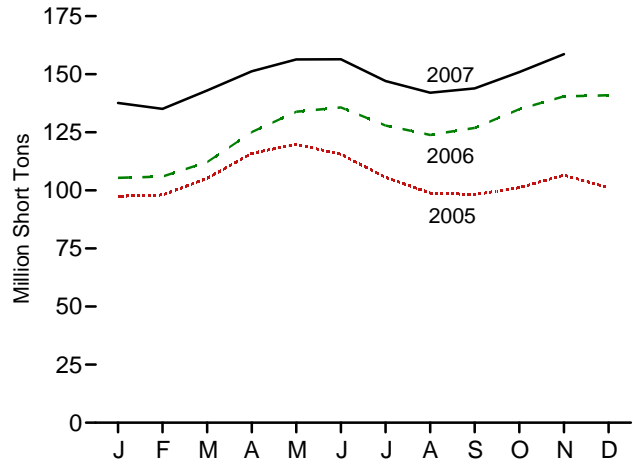
Sources: • 1989-1997: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • 1998-2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • 2001-2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • 2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant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

Figure 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

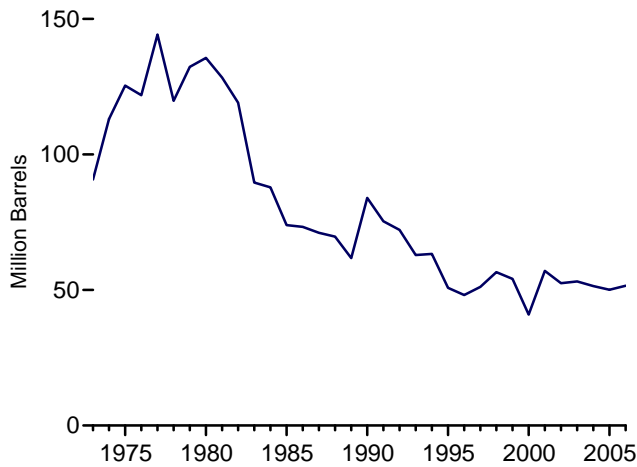
Coal, 1973-2006



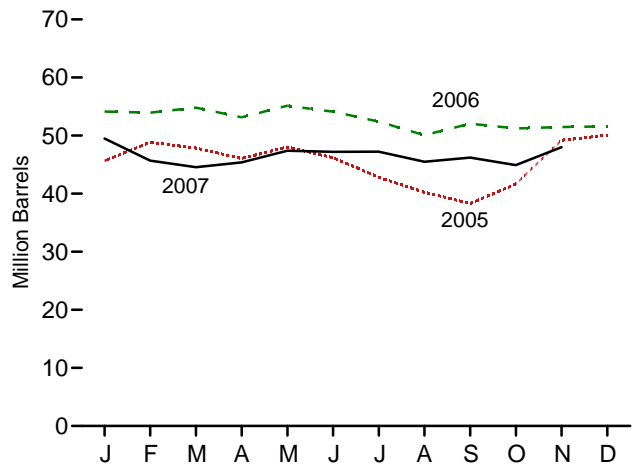
Coal, Monthly



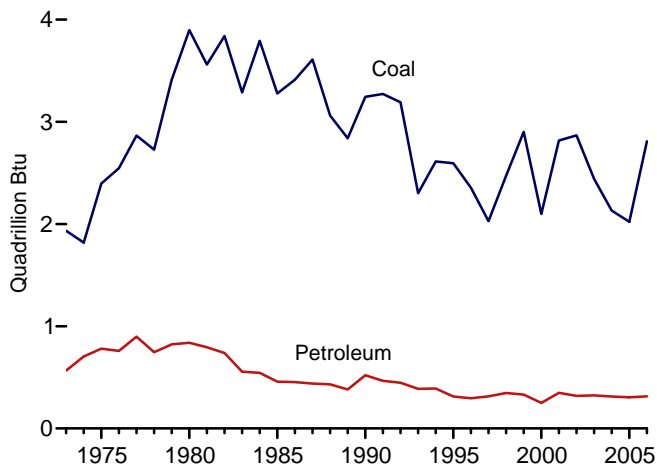
Total Petroleum, 1973-2006



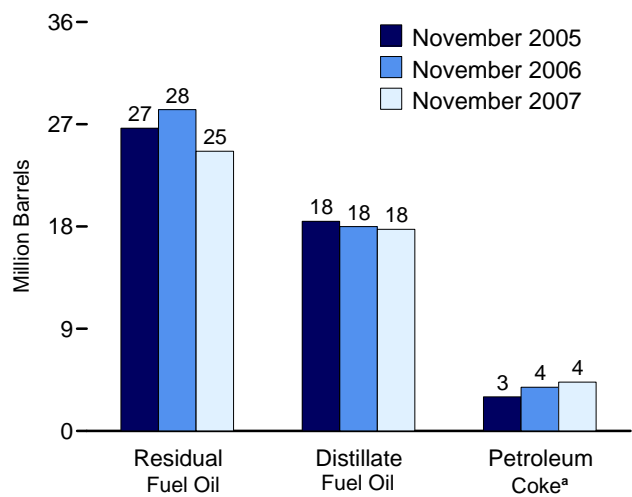
Total Petroleum, Monthly



Coal and Petroleum Stocks, 1973-2006



Petroleum by Major Type, End of Month



^aConverted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by five.
Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html>.
Sources: Tables 7.5, A1, and A5 (column 6).

Table 7.5 Stocks of Coal and Petroleum: Electric Power Sector

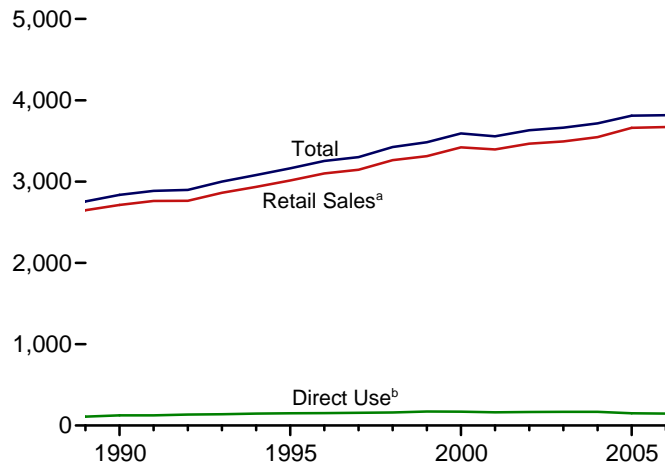
	Coal ^a	Petroleum				Total ^e
		Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Residual Fuel Oil ^c	Other Liquids ^d	Petroleum Coke ^e	
	Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons	Thousand Barrels
1973 Year	86,967	10,095	79,121	NA	312	90,776
1975 Year	110,724	16,432	108,825	NA	31	125,413
1980 Year	183,010	30,023	105,351	NA	52	135,635
1985 Year	156,376	16,386	57,304	NA	49	73,933
1990 Year	156,166	16,471	67,030	NA	94	83,970
1995 Year	126,304	15,392	35,102	NA	65	50,821
1996 Year	114,623	15,216	32,473	NA	91	48,146
1997 Year	98,826	15,456	33,336	NA	469	51,138
1998 Year	120,501	16,343	37,451	NA	559	56,591
1999 Year ^f	141,604	17,995	34,256	NA	372	54,109
2000 Year	102,296	15,127	24,748	NA	211	40,932
2001 Year	138,496	20,486	34,594	NA	390	57,031
2002 Year	141,714	17,413	25,723	800	1,711	52,490
2003 Year	121,567	19,153	25,820	779	1,484	53,170
2004 Year	106,669	19,275	26,596	879	937	51,434
2005 January	97,514	17,109	23,950	790	765	45,675
February	98,059	17,597	26,392	890	796	48,860
March	105,226	17,358	26,111	924	690	47,844
April	115,919	17,143	24,578	920	685	46,067
May	119,902	17,085	26,855	920	633	48,024
June	115,524	17,311	24,330	921	723	46,176
July	105,631	16,876	21,277	885	757	42,824
August	98,879	17,204	19,252	867	583	40,238
September	98,192	17,021	17,611	936	550	38,316
October	101,218	17,402	20,173	1,041	612	41,677
November	106,573	18,457	26,655	1,057	602	49,180
December	101,137	18,778	27,624	1,012	530	50,062
2006 January	105,401	18,413	31,748	1,058	587	54,151
February	105,986	18,393	31,335	1,075	633	53,966
March	112,141	18,346	31,881	1,087	700	54,813
April	125,097	18,156	30,641	1,101	650	53,148
May	133,841	18,156	32,462	1,094	684	55,132
June	135,734	18,199	31,503	1,082	665	54,110
July	127,894	18,044	30,198	1,081	615	52,401
August	123,884	18,093	27,979	1,082	580	50,056
September	126,872	18,024	29,456	1,343	647	52,059
October	134,941	17,852	28,367	1,330	736	51,228
November	140,442	17,987	28,292	1,336	771	51,472
December	140,964	18,013	28,823	1,380	674	51,583
2007 January	137,606	17,465	27,107	1,390	703	49,477
February	135,096	17,137	23,569	1,342	730	45,697
March	142,986	16,875	23,145	1,303	649	44,569
April	151,296	16,721	23,935	1,309	683	45,381
May	156,354	16,739	25,980	1,327	668	47,385
June	156,412	16,943	26,178	1,322	552	47,201
July	147,047	17,020	25,503	1,316	677	47,223
August	142,067	16,944	24,342	1,302	582	45,496
September	143,890	17,184	25,024	1,288	546	46,224
October	150,942	17,604	23,274	1,308	545	44,912
November	158,643	17,755	24,632	1,305	861	47,996

^a Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite.
^b Fuel oil nos. 1, 2 and 4. For 1973-1979, data are for gas turbine and internal combustion plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include small amounts of kerosene and jet fuel.
^c Fuel oil nos. 5 and 6. For 1973-1979, data are for steam plant stocks of petroleum. For 1980-2000, electric utility data also include a small amount of fuel oil no. 4.
^d Jet fuel and kerosene. Through 2003, data also include a small amount of waste oil.
^e Petroleum coke is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.
^f Through 1998, data are for electric utilities only. Beginning in 1999, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.
 NA=Not available.
 Notes: • The electric power sector comprises electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • Stocks

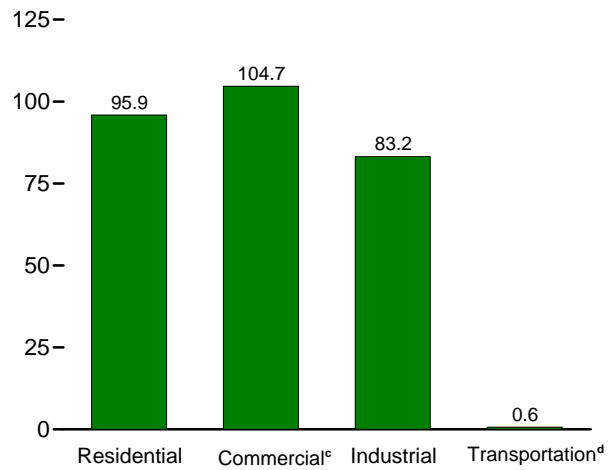
are at end of period. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
 Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/elect.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.
 Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1981:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982-1988:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1989-1997:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." • **1998-2000:** EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility." • **2001-2003:** Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." • **2004 forward:** EIA, Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

Figure 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Billion Kilowatthours)

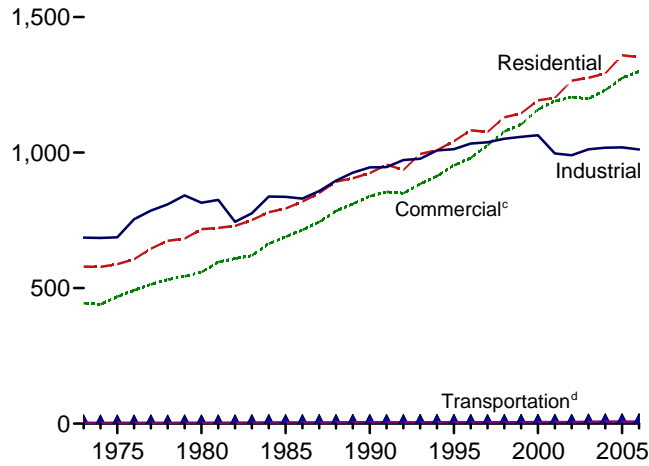
Electricity End Use Overview, 1989-2006



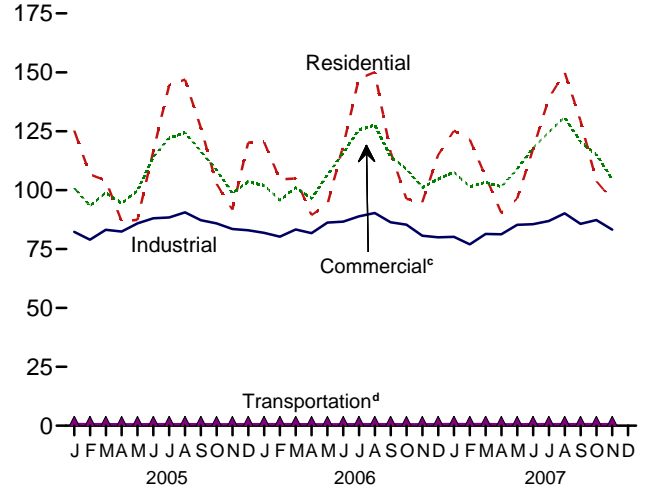
Retail Sales^a by Sector, November 2007



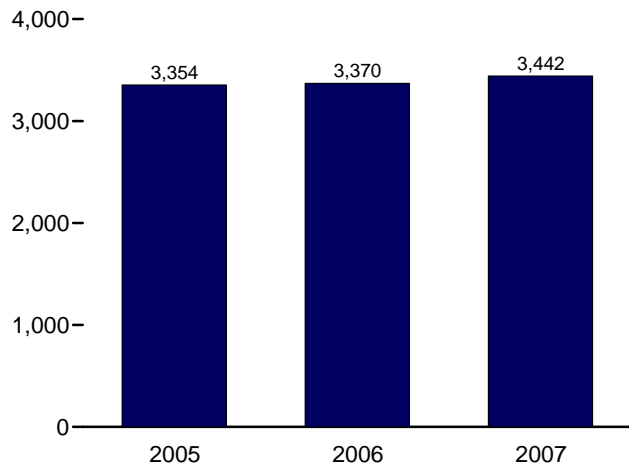
Retail Sales^a by Sector, 1973-2006



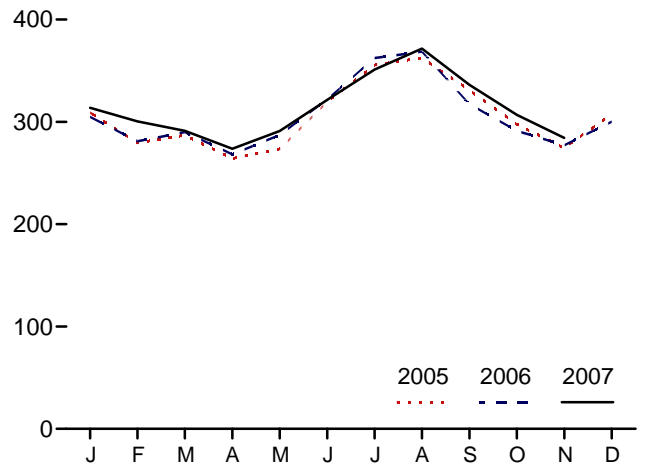
Retail Sales^a by Sector, Monthly



Retail Sales^a Total, January-November



Retail Sales^a Total, Monthly



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

^bSee "Direct Use" in Glossary.

^cCommercial sector, including public street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, and other sales to public authorities.

^dTransportation sector, including sales to railroads and railways.

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

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

Source: Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Electricity End Use
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Retail Sales ^a					Direct Use ^f	Total End Use ^g	Discontinued Retail Sales Series	
	Residential	Commercial ^b	Industrial ^c	Transportation ^d	Total Retail Sales ^e			Commercial (Old) ^h	Other (Old) ⁱ
1973 Total	579,231	^E 444,505	686,085	^E 3,087	1,712,909	NA	1,712,909	388,266	59,326
1975 Total	588,140	^E 468,296	687,680	^E 2,974	1,747,091	NA	1,747,091	403,049	68,222
1980 Total	717,495	558,643	815,067	3,244	2,094,449	NA	2,094,449	488,155	73,732
1985 Total	793,934	689,121	836,772	4,147	2,323,974	NA	2,323,974	605,989	87,279
1990 Total	924,019	838,263	945,522	4,751	2,712,555	124,529	2,837,084	751,027	91,988
1995 Total	1,042,501	953,117	1,012,693	4,975	3,013,287	150,677	3,163,963	862,685	95,407
1996 Total	1,082,512	980,061	1,033,631	4,923	3,101,127	152,638	3,253,765	887,445	97,539
1997 Total	1,075,880	1,026,626	1,038,197	4,907	3,145,610	156,239	3,301,849	928,633	102,901
1998 Total	1,130,109	1,077,957	1,051,203	4,962	3,264,231	160,866	3,425,097	979,401	103,518
1999 Total	1,144,923	1,103,821	1,058,217	5,126	3,312,087	171,629	3,483,716	1,001,996	106,952
2000 Total	1,192,446	1,159,347	1,064,239	5,382	3,421,414	170,943	3,592,357	1,055,232	109,496
2001 Total	1,201,607	1,190,518	996,609	5,724	3,394,458	162,649	3,557,107	1,083,069	113,174
2002 Total	1,265,180	1,204,531	990,238	5,517	3,465,466	166,184	3,631,650	1,104,497	105,552
2003 Total	1,275,824	1,198,728	1,012,373	6,810	3,493,734	168,295	3,662,029	--	--
2004 Total	1,291,982	1,230,425	1,017,850	7,224	3,547,479	168,470	3,715,949	--	--
2005									
January	125,288	100,862	82,242	687	309,079	^E 12,948	322,027	--	--
February	106,667	93,257	78,935	655	279,514	^E 11,684	291,198	--	--
March	104,065	98,924	83,185	618	286,791	^E 12,565	299,356	--	--
April	86,749	94,439	82,389	590	264,168	^E 11,905	276,073	--	--
May	87,384	99,702	85,852	562	273,500	^E 12,276	285,776	--	--
June	116,627	114,101	88,033	620	319,381	^E 13,143	332,524	--	--
July	144,476	122,037	88,386	615	355,514	^E 14,337	369,851	--	--
August	146,905	124,436	90,536	667	362,544	^E 14,375	376,918	--	--
September	126,516	116,517	87,256	635	330,923	^E 12,273	343,197	--	--
October	102,686	108,474	85,856	610	297,626	^E 10,962	308,589	--	--
November	91,687	98,799	83,512	587	274,585	^E 11,184	285,770	--	--
December	120,177	103,531	82,974	660	307,343	^E 12,362	319,705	--	--
Total	1,359,227	1,275,079	1,019,156	7,506	3,660,969	150,016	3,810,984	--	--
2006									
January	120,419	101,933	81,865	649	304,866	^E 12,574	317,440	--	--
February	104,511	95,713	80,207	615	281,046	^E 11,257	292,304	--	--
March	104,955	101,115	83,264	636	289,970	^E 11,903	301,873	--	--
April	89,374	96,551	81,696	587	268,208	^E 11,322	279,531	--	--
May	94,000	106,442	86,179	577	287,198	^E 12,283	299,481	--	--
June	118,815	115,785	86,630	609	321,840	^E 12,101	333,941	--	--
July	147,338	125,541	88,880	627	362,387	^E 13,281	375,668	--	--
August	150,064	127,655	90,285	630	368,634	^E 13,296	381,930	--	--
September	116,072	114,231	86,364	615	317,282	^E 12,077	329,360	--	--
October	96,246	109,000	85,337	602	291,186	^E 12,522	303,708	--	--
November	94,843	101,104	80,653	582	277,182	^E 11,808	288,990	--	--
December	114,882	104,673	79,937	627	300,119	^E 12,501	312,620	--	--
Total	1,351,520	1,299,744	1,011,298	7,358	3,669,919	146,927	3,816,845	--	--
2007									
January	125,172	107,699	80,139	724	313,735	^E 12,447	326,182	--	--
February	121,440	101,435	77,001	663	300,539	^E 11,118	311,657	--	--
March	105,785	103,342	81,385	717	291,229	^E 11,784	303,013	--	--
April	90,362	101,429	81,283	602	273,677	^E 11,379	285,056	--	--
May	96,368	108,873	85,280	597	291,118	^E 11,825	302,943	--	--
June	117,340	117,878	85,514	631	321,363	^E 11,835	333,198	--	--
July	138,960	124,611	86,870	638	351,079	^E 12,490	363,569	--	--
August	149,978	130,920	90,145	643	371,686	^E 12,962	384,648	--	--
September	129,475	120,415	85,675	648	336,214	^E 11,957	348,171	--	--
October	103,770	115,095	87,330	617	306,812	^E 12,072	318,884	--	--
November	95,892	104,651	83,188	637	284,368	^E 11,584	295,953	--	--
11-Month Total ...	1,274,544	1,236,348	923,809	7,118	3,441,819	^E 131,454	3,573,274	--	--
2006 11-Month Total ...	1,236,638	1,195,071	931,360	6,730	3,369,800	^E 134,425	3,504,225	--	--
2005 11-Month Total ...	1,239,050	1,171,548	936,182	6,846	3,353,626	^E 137,653	3,491,279	--	--

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

Sources: See end of section.

Electricity

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

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector

Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors

Table 7.2c.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade With Canada and Mexico, 1973–1989

1973–September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.

October 1977–1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.

1981: Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Emergency Operations, “Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981,” April 1982 (revised June 1982).

1982 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders*.

1984–1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders*.

1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, “Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data.”

1989: DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, “Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data.”

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Canada, 1990 Forward

National Energy Board of Canada, data for total sales (firm and interruptible; which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) from Canada to the United States, and data for total purchases (which exclude non-revenue, inadvertent, and service) by Canada from the United States.

Imports and Exports, Electricity Trade with Mexico, 1990 Forward

DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, “Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data.” For 2001 forward, data from the California Independent System Operator were used in combination with the Form FE-781R values to estimate electricity trade with Mexico.

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for

Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use

Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report–Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report.”

Table 7.2c Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1973–1988

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, “Industrial Electric Generating Capacity,” for all other plants.

October 1977–1978: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, “Industrial Electric Generating Capacity,” for all other plants.

1979: FERC, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates for all other plants.

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

All Data, 1989 Forward

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report.”

Table 7.3b Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report.”

Table 7.4b Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

October 1977–1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FPC-4, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1982–1988: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report.”

1989–1997: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1998–2000: EIA, Form EIA-759, “Monthly Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-860B, “Annual Electric Generator Report—Nonutility.”

2001–2003: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report.”

2004 forward: EIA, Form EIA-906, “Power Plant Report,” and Form EIA-920, “Combined Heat and Power Plant Report.”

Table 7.6 Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, “Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income.”

October 1977–February 1980: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, “Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income.”

March 1980–1982: FERC, Form FPC-5, “Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement.”

1983: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, “Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement.”

1984–1992: EIA, Form EIA-861, “Annual Electric Utility Report.”

1993 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, February 2008, 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*, February 2008, 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*, February 2008, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual

1989–1994: EIA, Form EIA-867, “Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report.”

1995–2006: EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2006*, October 2007, 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 2007, the 2006 annual share is used.

Discontinued Retail Sales Series Commercial (Old) and Other (Old)

1973–2002: See sources for “Residential” and “Industrial.”

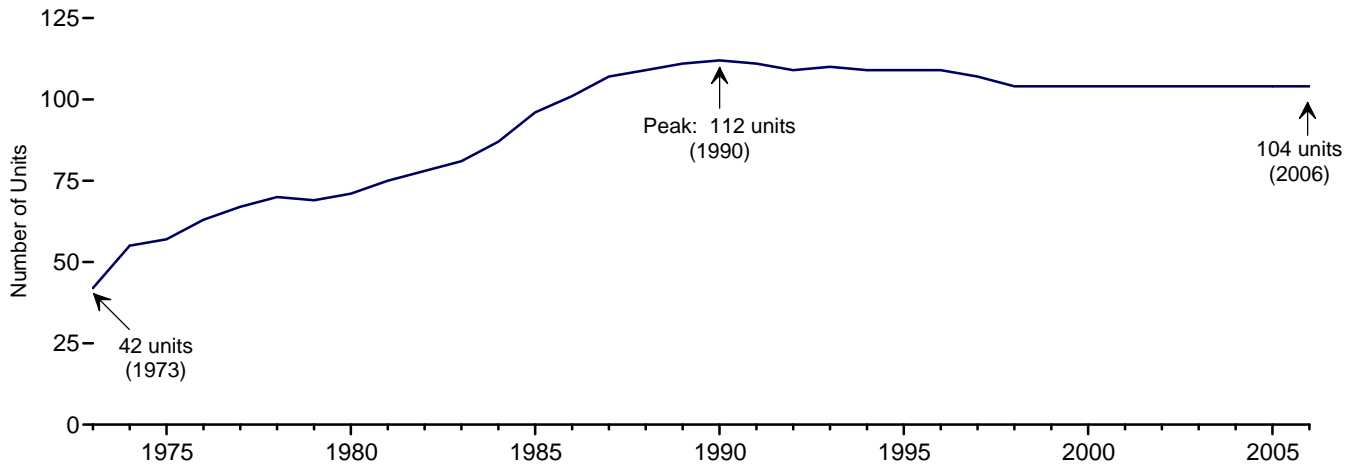
Nuclear Energy



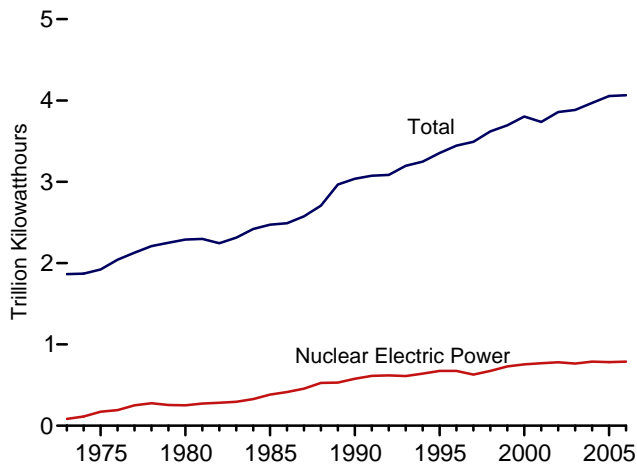
Site of Shippingport atomic power station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the United States (rectangular reactor building and foreground); background, Beaver Valley 1 and 2 nuclear power plants and Bruce Mansfield coal-fired power plant (southwestern Pennsylvania). Source: U.S. Department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

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

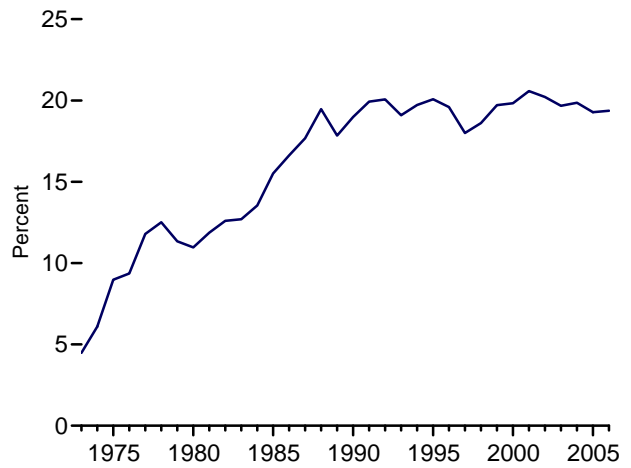
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-2006



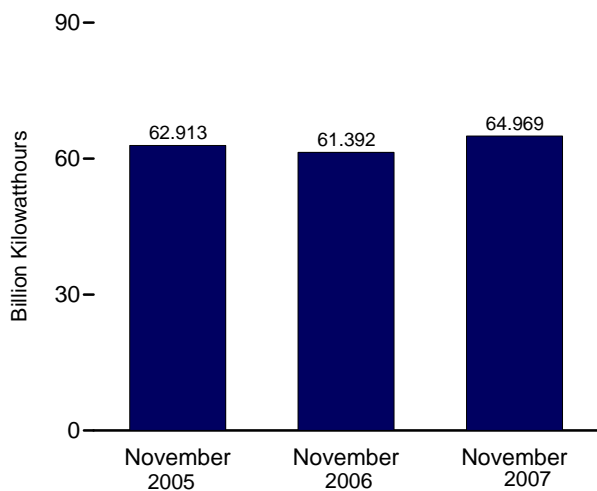
Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2006



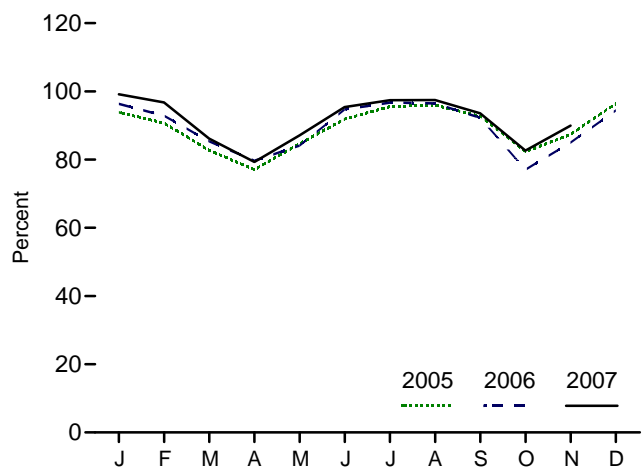
Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation, 1973-2006



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



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

Table 8.1 Nuclear Energy Overview

	Total Operable Units ^{a,b}	Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units ^{b,c}	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation	Capacity Factor ^d
	Number	Million Kilowatts	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	
1973 Total	42	22,683	83,479	4.5	53.5
1975 Total	57	37,267	172,505	9.0	55.9
1980 Total	71	51,810	251,116	11.0	56.3
1985 Total	96	79,397	383,691	15.5	58.0
1990 Total	112	99,624	576,862	19.0	66.0
1995 Total	109	99,515	673,402	20.1	77.4
1996 Total	109	100,784	674,729	19.6	76.2
1997 Total	107	99,716	628,644	18.0	71.1
1998 Total	104	97,070	673,702	18.6	78.2
1999 Total	104	97,411	728,254	19.7	85.3
2000 Total	104	97,860	753,893	19.8	88.1
2001 Total	104	98,159	768,826	20.6	89.4
2002 Total	104	98,657	780,064	20.2	90.3
2003 Total	104	99,209	763,733	19.7	87.9
2004 Total	104	99,628	788,528	19.9	90.1
2005 January	104	99,988	69,828	20.4	93.9
February	104	99,988	60,947	20.4	90.7
March	104	99,988	61,539	19.4	82.7
April	104	99,988	55,484	19.2	77.1
May	104	99,988	62,970	20.0	84.6
June	104	99,988	66,144	18.2	91.9
July	104	99,988	71,070	17.7	95.5
August	104	99,988	71,382	17.6	96.0
September	104	99,988	66,739	19.1	92.7
October	104	99,988	61,236	19.4	82.3
November	104	99,988	62,913	20.6	87.4
December	104	99,988	71,735	20.6	96.4
Total	104	99,988	781,986	19.3	89.3
2006 January	104	100,334	71,912	21.9	96.3
February	104	100,334	62,616	20.4	92.9
March	104	100,334	63,721	20.0	85.4
April	104	100,334	57,567	19.3	79.7
May	104	100,334	62,776	19.0	84.1
June	104	100,334	68,391	18.8	94.7
July	104	100,334	72,186	17.6	96.7
August	104	100,334	72,016	17.7	96.5
September	104	100,334	66,642	20.1	92.3
October	104	100,334	57,509	17.9	77.0
November	104	100,334	61,392	19.9	85.0
December	104	100,334	70,490	21.0	94.4
Total	104	100,334	787,219	19.4	89.6
2007 January	104	100,334	74,006	21.0	99.1
February	104	100,334	65,225	20.1	96.7
March	104	100,334	64,305	20.0	86.1
April	104	100,334	57,301	18.8	79.3
May	104	100,334	65,025	19.7	87.1
June	104	100,334	68,923	19.0	95.4
July	104	100,334	72,729	18.5	97.4
August	104	100,334	72,751	17.2	97.5
September	104	100,334	67,582	19.0	93.6
October	104	100,334	61,690	18.5	82.6
November	104	100,334	64,969	20.7	89.9
11-Month Total	104	100,334	734,504	19.3	91.3
2006 11-Month Total	104	100,334	716,729	19.2	89.1
2005 11-Month Total	104	99,988	710,251	19.2	88.6

^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 remained fully licensed and continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown; in May 2007, the unit was restarted—see Note 1(a) at end of section. For additional information on nuclear generating units, see *Annual Energy Review 2006*, June 2007, Table 9.1, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html>.

^b At end of period.

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Nuclear Energy

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

(a) In 1985 the five then-active Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) units (Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 and Sequoyah 1 and 2) were shut down under a regulatory forced outage. All five units were idle for several years, restarting in 1991, 1995, 1988, 1988, and 2007, respectively and were counted as operable during the shutdowns.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of a unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capacity at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

Table 8.1 Sources

Total Operable Units and Net Summer Capacity of Operable Units

1973-1982: Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." 1983 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. For a list of currently operable units, see:

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

Nuclear Electricity Net Generation and Nuclear Share of Electricity Net Generation

See Table 7.2a for actual data.

Capacity Factor

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

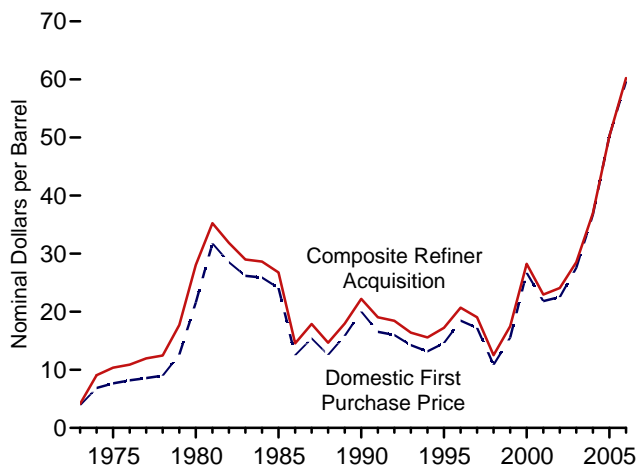
9

Energy Prices

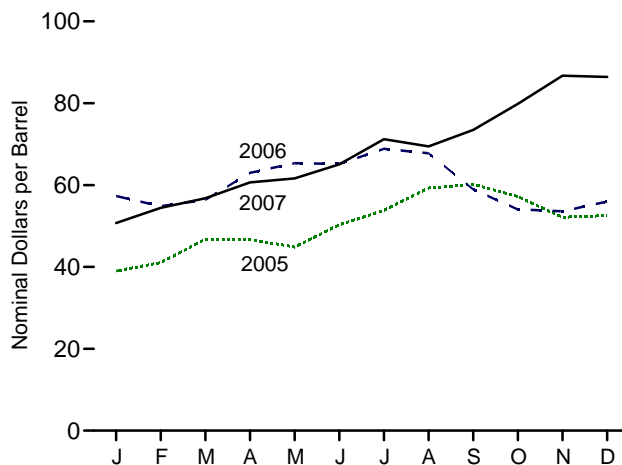


Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

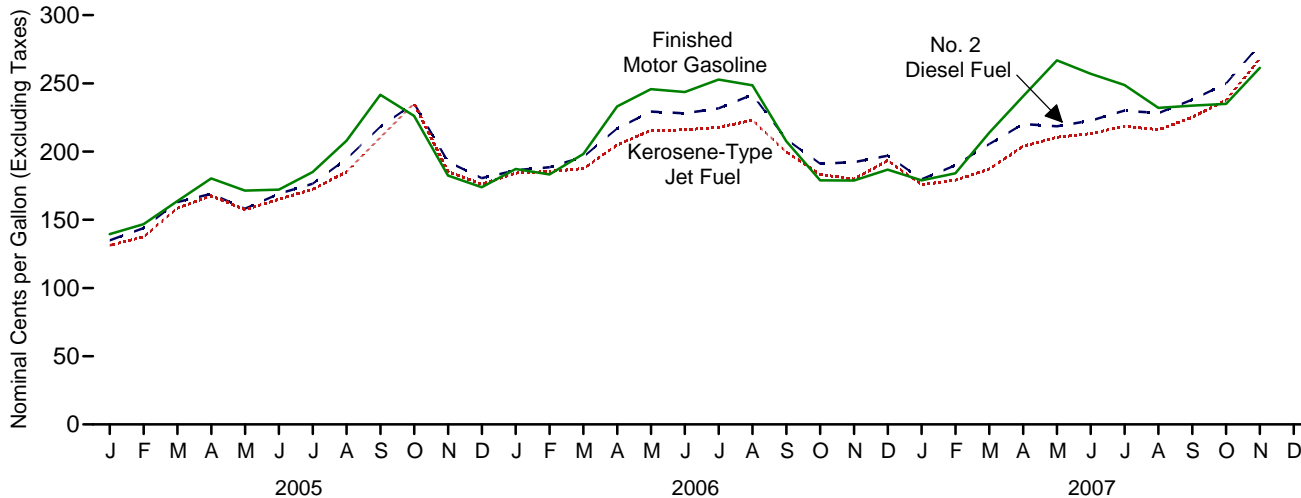
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-2006



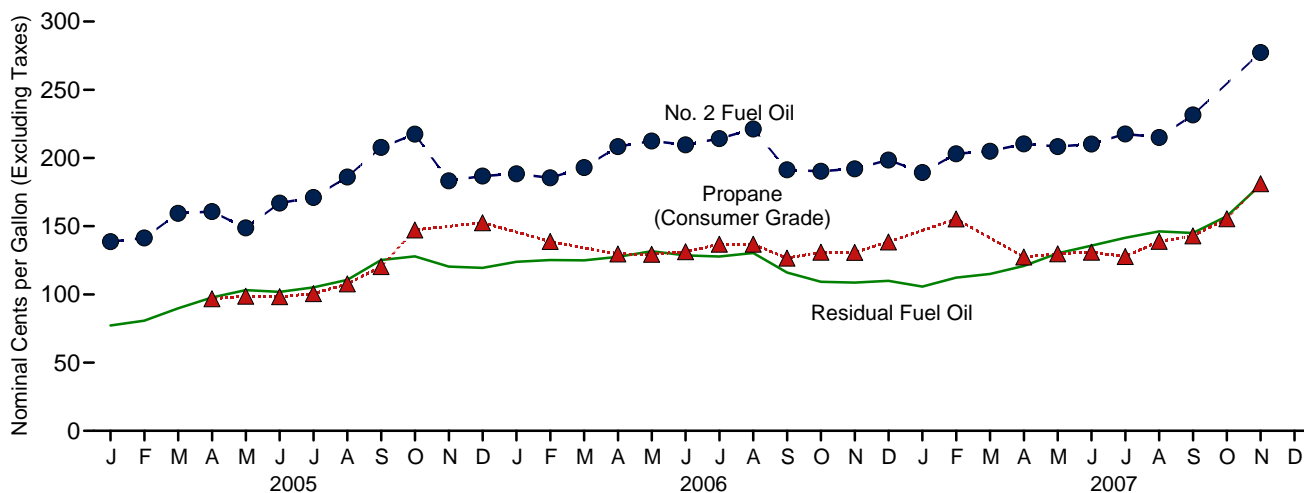
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel, Monthly



Refiner Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel, Monthly



Notes: • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/prices.html>.
 Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price ^b	F.O.B. Cost of Imports ^c	Landed Cost of Imports ^d	Refiner Acquisition Cost ^a		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	3.89	^o 5.21	^o 6.41	^E 4.17	^E 4.08	^E 4.15
1975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1980 Average	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
1985 Average	24.09	25.84	26.67	26.66	26.99	26.75
1990 Average	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
1995 Average	14.62	15.69	16.78	17.33	17.14	17.23
1996 Average	18.46	19.32	20.31	20.77	20.64	20.71
1997 Average	17.23	16.94	18.11	19.61	18.53	19.04
1998 Average	10.87	10.76	11.84	13.18	12.04	12.52
1999 Average	15.56	16.47	17.23	17.90	17.26	17.51
2000 Average	26.72	26.27	27.53	29.11	27.70	28.26
2001 Average	21.84	20.46	21.82	24.33	22.00	22.95
2002 Average	22.51	22.63	23.91	24.65	23.71	24.10
2003 Average	27.56	25.86	27.69	29.82	27.71	28.53
2004 Average	36.77	33.75	36.07	38.97	35.90	36.98
2005 January	40.18	35.76	38.49	41.82	37.56	39.01
February	42.19	39.06	40.71	43.80	39.72	41.05
March	47.56	44.29	45.95	48.87	45.73	46.78
April	47.26	43.90	45.43	49.64	45.25	46.71
May	44.03	42.88	44.51	47.91	43.19	44.84
June	49.83	48.53	49.99	52.13	49.28	50.30
July	53.35	51.87	53.85	55.80	52.79	53.83
August	58.90	57.10	58.33	60.57	58.67	59.30
September	59.64	57.87	58.26	62.84	58.79	60.18
October	56.99	52.69	54.32	60.79	55.31	57.18
November	53.20	48.82	51.03	56.52	49.97	52.13
December	53.24	50.06	52.04	55.89	50.85	52.51
Average	50.28	47.60	49.29	52.94	48.86	50.24
2006 January	57.85	53.93	55.49	60.22	55.85	57.33
February	55.69	51.34	53.25	58.97	52.80	54.82
March	55.64	54.67	56.59	58.48	55.31	56.38
April	62.52	62.09	63.40	64.06	62.41	62.98
May	64.40	62.95	64.64	67.11	64.39	65.34
June	64.65	61.44	64.42	67.76	63.79	65.13
July	67.71	65.67	67.88	70.55	67.99	68.86
August	67.21	62.68	65.14	70.48	66.45	67.77
September	59.37	54.63	57.20	62.51	57.29	58.92
October	53.26	50.64	52.83	56.67	52.70	54.04
November	52.42	51.48	53.01	55.36	52.70	53.61
December	55.03	52.82	54.53	57.81	54.97	55.98
Average	59.69	57.03	59.11	62.62	59.02	60.24
2007 January	49.32	48.00	50.40	53.10	49.51	50.74
February	52.94	51.96	53.95	55.75	53.70	54.42
March	54.95	55.46	57.38	57.86	56.26	56.80
April	58.20	59.47	60.93	61.13	60.40	60.65
May	58.90	60.73	62.81	62.04	61.44	61.64
June	62.35	64.38	66.19	64.95	65.14	65.07
July	69.23	69.23	70.46	72.03	70.72	71.20
August	67.78	66.60	69.01	71.57	68.28	69.46
September	73.16	^R 72.34	^R 74.02	75.84	72.22	73.47
October	79.32	^R 78.03	^R 78.92	82.14	78.61	79.85
November	^R 87.14	^R 82.90	^R 83.56	^R 89.17	^R 85.52	^R 86.74
December	NA	NA	NA	^E 89.62	^E 83.25	^E 86.40

^a See Note 4 at end of section.

^b See Note 1 at end of section.

^c See Note 2 at end of section.

^d See Note 3 at end of section.

^e Based on October, November, and December data only.

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

Notes: • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost for the current two months and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current three months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980

reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading.

• Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 F.O.B. Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Nominal Dollars 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	–	7.81	3.25	–	5.39	3.68	5.43	4.80
1975 Average	10.97	–	11.44	11.82	10.87	–	11.04	10.88	11.34	10.62
1980 Average	33.45	W	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	28.92	32.21	32.85
1985 Average	26.30	–	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	23.31	25.67	25.96
1990 Average	20.23	20.75	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	18.54	20.40	20.32
1995 Average	16.58	16.73	15.64	17.40	W	16.94	13.86	W	15.36	16.02
1996 Average	20.71	21.33	19.14	21.27	19.28	19.43	17.73	19.22	18.94	19.65
1997 Average	18.81	18.85	16.72	19.43	15.16	18.59	15.33	15.24	16.26	17.51
1998 Average	12.11	12.56	10.49	12.97	8.87	12.52	9.31	9.09	10.20	11.21
1999 Average	17.46	17.20	15.89	17.32	17.65	19.14	14.33	17.15	15.90	16.84
2000 Average	27.90	29.04	25.39	28.70	24.62	27.21	24.45	24.72	25.56	26.77
2001 Average	23.25	24.25	18.89	24.85	18.98	23.30	18.01	18.89	19.73	21.04
2002 Average	24.09	24.64	21.60	25.38	23.92	24.50	20.13	23.38	22.18	22.93
2003 Average	28.22	28.89	24.83	29.40	25.03	28.76	23.81	25.17	25.36	26.21
2004 Average	37.26	37.73	31.55	38.71	34.08	37.30	31.78	33.08	33.95	33.58
2005 January	38.20	W	31.51	44.43	38.52	W	34.35	36.03	37.51	34.34
February	42.77	W	33.21	48.24	40.11	42.58	37.82	39.37	41.07	37.30
March	48.06	47.05	39.32	53.76	42.67	53.98	42.94	43.00	45.71	42.96
April	48.46	50.25	40.43	51.72	45.68	W	43.01	43.71	45.34	42.45
May	45.35	W	40.31	49.59	44.09	W	41.78	43.65	44.44	41.46
June	50.91	52.64	44.83	55.81	53.37	W	47.06	50.98	51.11	46.19
July	54.88	W	46.74	59.03	W	57.71	49.28	54.95	53.46	50.37
August	62.16	55.44	50.54	65.78	W	64.87	57.54	57.34	59.86	54.70
September	60.64	63.89	52.19	63.73	W	W	62.43	W	60.70	55.52
October	54.80	W	48.62	60.89	W	60.09	51.19	49.61	54.61	51.10
November	52.01	49.49	43.22	56.11	W	W	46.98	49.88	50.88	46.93
December	53.74	55.82	45.83	59.33	W	–	48.22	48.77	52.26	47.67
Average	52.48	51.89	43.00	55.95	47.96	54.48	46.39	47.21	49.60	45.79
2006 January	59.28	60.78	50.21	63.73	W	W	52.56	52.65	56.14	52.32
February	57.55	53.07	48.33	60.20	W	W	50.93	53.66	54.39	49.19
March	60.07	54.10	50.16	64.05	W	63.13	56.29	55.84	58.34	51.87
April	W	62.26	57.12	71.85	W	W	62.93	61.12	65.06	59.75
May	66.95	66.17	55.62	70.83	65.35	68.98	61.70	63.45	65.31	60.81
June	67.10	63.43	55.07	69.96	65.87	69.34	60.87	63.99	64.69	59.04
July	70.81	69.24	60.24	75.63	W	W	64.60	61.76	67.61	64.23
August	68.94	65.45	59.97	72.67	54.21	–	60.48	56.14	62.58	62.76
September	56.89	55.49	52.01	62.74	53.27	W	52.02	52.13	55.87	53.58
October	54.00	52.38	47.64	58.62	52.19	W	48.97	50.62	52.73	48.86
November	57.67	56.16	48.13	61.20	48.43	W	48.54	49.57	53.07	50.26
December	58.28	53.99	50.09	62.24	52.76	W	49.13	51.89	54.26	51.68
Average	62.23	59.77	52.91	65.69	56.09	66.03	55.80	56.02	59.18	55.35
2007 January	51.80	48.98	43.22	56.03	W	53.57	44.79	49.99	50.82	45.19
February	54.61	57.10	47.54	58.32	W	–	49.82	52.43	53.75	50.14
March	60.34	58.44	50.21	64.88	W	62.04	52.01	56.22	57.79	52.91
April	65.45	58.26	54.36	69.73	W	W	56.48	58.82	62.26	56.40
May	65.85	62.06	55.60	71.40	W	W	57.51	63.71	63.82	57.77
June	69.63	67.21	59.91	75.67	W	W	61.06	65.45	66.98	61.27
July	74.18	70.77	64.61	78.90	W	76.35	65.82	70.75	71.93	66.48
August	68.38	70.46	61.80	73.47	W	W	63.79	70.96	68.71	64.18
September	75.62	70.66	65.95	^R 80.12	W	W	69.39	^R 77.62	^R 75.50	^R 68.38
October	^R 80.20	^R 79.10	^R 72.04	^R 88.13	W	W	^R 74.52	^R 84.08	^R 81.52	^R 73.27
November	W	W	80.00	94.31	W	W	83.22	83.03	85.44	80.18

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

^b Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Current members are Algeria, Angola, 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. Angola is included beginning in January 2007.

^c Based on October, November, and December data only.

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

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of section. • Values for the current two months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect

the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports From Selected Countries
(Nominal Dollars 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	-	9.08	5.37	-	5.99	5.91	6.85	5.64
1975 Average	11.81	12.84	-	12.61	12.70	12.50	-	12.36	12.64	12.70	12.70
1980 Average	34.76	30.11	W	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	30.59	33.56	33.99
1985 Average	27.39	25.71	-	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	25.50	26.86	26.53
1990 Average	21.51	20.48	22.34	19.64	23.33	21.82	22.65	20.31	20.55	21.23	20.98
1995 Average	17.66	16.65	17.45	16.19	18.25	16.84	17.91	14.81	16.78	16.61	16.95
1996 Average	21.86	19.94	22.02	19.64	21.95	20.49	20.88	18.59	20.45	20.14	20.47
1997 Average	20.24	17.63	19.71	17.30	20.64	17.52	20.64	16.35	17.44	17.73	18.45
1998 Average	13.37	11.62	13.26	11.04	14.14	11.16	13.55	10.16	11.18	11.46	12.22
1999 Average	18.37	17.54	18.09	16.12	17.63	17.48	18.26	15.58	17.37	16.94	17.51
2000 Average	29.57	26.69	29.68	26.03	30.04	26.58	29.26	26.05	26.77	27.29	27.80
2001 Average	25.13	20.72	25.88	19.37	26.55	20.98	25.32	19.81	20.73	21.52	22.17
2002 Average	25.43	22.98	25.28	22.09	26.45	24.77	26.35	21.93	24.13	23.83	23.97
2003 Average	30.14	26.76	30.55	25.48	31.07	27.50	30.62	25.70	27.54	27.70	27.68
2004 Average	39.62	34.51	39.03	32.25	40.95	37.11	39.28	33.79	36.53	36.84	35.29
2005 January	42.58	34.33	44.23	32.37	46.53	40.60	45.67	36.62	39.38	40.48	36.49
February	44.39	36.07	W	33.52	49.97	43.46	44.50	39.05	42.92	43.31	38.13
March	50.99	41.28	48.78	39.72	55.46	46.33	53.49	44.60	45.86	47.58	44.30
April	50.45	40.37	49.93	40.72	53.61	47.27	51.40	43.95	46.01	47.19	43.62
May	48.49	39.29	47.78	40.78	51.32	46.78	49.98	43.70	46.18	46.61	42.46
June	53.09	43.10	53.39	45.20	57.67	53.14	53.16	48.44	52.45	52.96	47.05
July	57.18	50.71	55.11	46.95	60.86	57.51	59.58	50.88	56.50	55.93	51.83
August	63.78	54.43	59.03	50.95	67.35	59.61	62.41	58.30	59.20	61.10	55.96
September	61.88	53.33	62.64	52.40	65.20	56.22	64.26	62.33	56.29	60.84	56.01
October	56.99	51.29	58.27	49.21	62.35	54.06	61.78	52.79	52.83	55.75	53.15
November	54.16	48.79	52.20	43.62	59.34	52.28	58.63	49.01	51.25	53.00	49.06
December	57.69	45.46	54.80	45.95	62.07	53.84	W	50.57	53.12	54.76	49.22
Average	54.31	44.73	53.42	43.47	57.55	50.31	55.28	47.87	49.68	51.36	47.31
2006 January	61.35	47.43	61.95	51.30	65.91	56.23	67.33	53.93	55.70	58.10	53.18
February	61.48	44.72	55.99	49.48	63.03	56.26	63.01	52.97	55.16	56.72	50.14
March	62.44	46.59	55.89	51.05	67.04	58.89	65.21	57.70	57.98	60.38	52.74
April	70.68	56.61	64.06	58.02	73.72	62.92	71.35	63.81	62.49	65.76	60.99
May	68.62	63.47	68.80	56.37	72.93	65.10	71.29	62.63	64.26	66.09	63.14
June	68.64	61.14	66.06	55.91	72.70	66.49	71.12	62.65	65.81	67.16	62.03
July	72.89	64.69	70.94	61.26	77.43	65.50	74.59	66.19	65.62	69.21	66.52
August	71.47	63.77	66.67	60.78	74.94	62.11	W	62.15	62.11	65.49	64.81
September	60.38	55.22	57.25	52.78	65.21	56.29	W	53.94	55.80	57.86	56.59
October	57.25	47.83	55.50	48.33	60.90	54.00	59.70	50.74	53.48	54.98	50.89
November	59.49	47.83	56.06	48.91	62.88	52.57	58.67	50.75	52.43	54.77	51.44
December	60.46	50.91	56.91	50.93	63.94	54.05	58.69	50.95	53.95	56.21	52.92
Average	64.85	53.90	62.13	53.76	68.26	59.19	67.44	57.37	58.92	61.21	57.14
2007 January	53.25	46.74	52.22	44.27	58.15	51.20	56.41	47.20	50.64	52.66	47.48
February	57.45	50.25	59.08	48.52	60.95	54.94	59.30	51.98	54.13	55.91	51.72
March	61.91	52.60	59.37	51.07	66.37	58.22	65.96	54.34	57.49	59.54	54.72
April	67.78	54.60	61.77	55.16	71.22	61.53	65.92	58.67	60.92	63.66	57.44
May	67.51	56.46	63.19	56.40	72.99	66.15	W	60.17	65.02	66.28	58.86
June	72.40	57.66	67.87	60.68	77.04	69.51	W	63.28	68.16	69.47	61.74
July	76.73	62.66	73.15	65.46	80.72	72.37	77.73	67.73	71.28	73.56	66.95
August	70.28	64.10	72.72	62.52	76.30	74.11	W	65.64	72.79	71.65	65.76
September	^R 77.76	66.76	^R 79.05	66.55	^R 81.95	^R 80.59	79.48	^R 70.93	^R 78.56	^R 77.48	^R 69.50
October	^R 82.29	^R 67.21	^R 79.74	^R 72.72	^R 89.36	^R 85.02	^R 81.77	^R 75.95	^R 84.58	^R 83.21	^R 73.52
November	92.73	75.98	81.52	80.21	95.06	87.02	W	84.33	86.04	87.43	79.92

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

^b Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Current members are Algeria, Angola, 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. Angola is included beginning in January 2007.

^c Based on October, November, and December data only.

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

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

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

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 25. • **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 22.

Table 9.4 Motor Gasoline Retail Prices, U.S. City Average
(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium ^a	All Types ^b
1973 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA
1975 Average	56.7	NA	NA	NA
1980 Average	119.1	124.5	NA	122.1
1985 Average	111.5	120.2	134.0	119.6
1990 Average	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7
1995 Average	NA	114.7	133.6	120.5
1996 Average	NA	123.1	141.3	128.8
1997 Average	NA	123.4	141.6	129.1
1998 Average	NA	105.9	125.0	111.5
1999 Average	NA	116.5	135.7	122.1
2000 Average	NA	151.0	169.3	156.3
2001 Average	NA	146.1	165.7	153.1
2002 Average	NA	135.8	155.6	144.1
2003 Average	NA	159.1	177.7	163.8
2004 Average	NA	188.0	206.8	192.3
2005 January	NA	182.3	201.7	186.6
February	NA	191.8	210.5	196.0
March	NA	206.5	225.1	210.7
April	NA	228.3	246.8	232.5
May	NA	221.6	240.3	225.7
June	NA	217.6	236.5	221.8
July	NA	231.6	250.2	235.7
August	NA	250.6	270.1	254.8
September	NA	292.7	313.0	296.9
October	NA	278.5	300.1	283.0
November	NA	234.3	256.0	238.7
December	NA	218.6	239.3	223.0
Average	NA	229.5	249.1	233.8
2006 January	NA	231.5	252.1	235.9
February	NA	231.0	251.9	235.4
March	NA	240.1	260.3	244.4
April	NA	275.7	296.7	280.1
May	NA	294.7	316.9	299.3
June	NA	291.7	313.9	296.3
July	NA	299.9	321.9	304.6
August	NA	298.5	320.7	303.3
September	NA	258.9	281.9	263.7
October	NA	227.2	249.3	231.9
November	NA	224.1	245.9	228.7
December	NA	233.4	255.0	238.0
Average	NA	258.9	280.5	263.5
2007 January	NA	227.4	250.1	232.1
February	NA	228.5	250.9	233.3
March	NA	259.2	281.8	263.9
April	NA	286.0	309.3	290.9
May	NA	313.0	334.8	317.6
June	NA	305.2	328.1	310.0
July	NA	296.1	320.0	301.3
August	NA	278.2	301.8	283.3
September	NA	278.9	302.1	283.9
October	NA	279.3	303.7	284.3
November	NA	306.9	330.7	311.8
December	NA	302.0	326.4	306.9
Average	NA	280.1	303.3	284.9
2008 January	NA	304.7	329.1	309.6

^a The 1981 average (available in Web file) is based on September through December data only.

^b Also includes types of motor gasoline not shown separately.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted

more heavily. • Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

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

Sources: • **Monthly Data:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Prices: Energy*. • **Annual Data: 1973—***Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac*, 1974, 51st Edition. **1974 forward**—calculated by the Energy Information Administration as the simple averages of monthly data.

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil
(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	29.3	31.4	24.5	27.5	26.3	29.8
1980 Average	60.8	67.5	47.9	52.3	52.8	60.7
1985 Average	61.0	64.4	56.0	58.2	57.7	61.0
1990 Average	47.2	50.5	37.2	40.0	41.3	44.4
1995 Average	38.3	43.6	33.8	37.7	36.3	39.2
1996 Average	45.6	52.6	38.9	43.3	42.0	45.5
1997 Average	41.5	48.8	36.6	40.3	38.7	42.3
1998 Average	29.9	35.4	26.9	28.7	28.0	30.5
1999 Average	38.2	40.5	32.9	36.2	35.4	37.4
2000 Average	62.7	70.8	51.2	56.6	56.6	60.2
2001 Average	52.3	64.2	42.8	49.2	47.6	53.1
2002 Average	54.6	64.0	50.8	54.4	53.0	56.9
2003 Average	72.8	80.4	58.8	65.1	66.1	69.8
2004 Average	76.4	83.5	60.1	69.2	68.1	73.9
2005 January	81.8	86.9	NA	70.9	72.1	77.2
February	87.9	90.8	NA	75.3	72.2	80.7
March	96.5	98.0	NA	82.8	82.9	89.8
April	103.4	106.6	80.1	93.3	89.6	97.8
May	95.0	112.2	86.6	98.4	89.1	103.1
June	100.3	111.8	84.4	96.2	90.5	101.9
July	113.8	116.8	87.8	97.3	101.1	105.1
August	133.1	129.2	90.7	100.0	115.1	110.6
September	140.2	138.4	103.6	115.8	121.9	125.2
October	139.6	142.7	108.8	119.8	124.7	127.9
November	126.5	134.3	99.3	111.7	111.4	120.4
December	129.3	134.6	105.7	109.6	119.6	119.5
Average	111.5	116.8	84.2	97.4	97.1	104.8
2006 January	125.8	134.6	110.2	117.6	118.2	123.9
February	122.2	137.8	115.3	119.4	119.4	125.2
March	121.8	136.0	116.0	119.3	119.2	125.0
April	120.2	139.7	115.8	123.5	118.0	127.5
May	125.9	143.5	122.1	127.9	124.3	131.7
June	125.3	148.1	113.6	123.2	116.9	128.6
July	128.4	145.1	115.8	123.3	119.5	127.8
August	130.9	145.1	119.2	125.5	124.6	130.3
September	111.8	132.4	104.1	111.8	107.3	116.0
October	107.7	120.1	98.5	105.9	102.5	109.3
November	115.9	117.6	95.9	105.3	102.5	108.7
December	113.3	119.9	96.3	105.3	104.3	109.9
Average	120.2	134.2	108.5	117.3	113.6	121.8
2007 January	101.5	117.2	93.0	100.7	97.6	105.7
February	117.2	121.4	100.0	107.8	107.2	112.3
March	117.1	122.1	100.8	111.4	107.6	115.0
April	124.4	125.8	108.4	118.2	115.0	120.9
May	131.1	135.9	120.0	128.2	123.8	130.1
June	135.7	142.1	124.3	132.5	128.0	135.7
July	146.1	153.9	132.1	138.3	137.8	141.5
August	143.6	158.4	132.6	141.9	136.7	146.2
September	147.4	161.0	133.7	141.0	139.3	145.0
October	164.7	166.1	^R 147.5	154.2	153.6	157.3
November	184.3	183.2	168.2	179.6	173.6	180.3

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 19.
• **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 16.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale
(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	43.4	53.7	38.6	40.4	36.9	36.5	23.7
1980 Average	94.1	112.8	86.8	86.4	80.3	80.1	41.5
1985 Average	83.5	113.0	79.4	87.4	77.6	77.2	39.8
1990 Average	78.6	106.3	77.3	83.9	69.7	69.4	38.6
1995 Average	62.6	97.5	53.9	58.0	51.1	53.8	34.4
1996 Average	71.3	105.5	64.6	71.4	63.9	65.9	46.1
1997 Average	70.0	106.5	61.3	65.3	59.0	60.6	41.6
1998 Average	52.6	91.2	45.0	46.5	42.2	44.4	28.8
1999 Average	64.5	100.7	53.3	55.0	49.3	54.6	34.2
2000 Average	96.3	133.0	88.0	96.9	88.6	89.8	59.5
2001 Average	88.6	125.6	76.3	82.1	75.6	78.4	54.0
2002 Average	82.8	114.6	71.6	75.2	69.4	72.4	43.1
2003 Average	100.2	128.8	87.1	95.5	88.1	88.3	60.7
2004 Average	128.8	162.7	120.8	127.1	112.5	118.7	75.1
2005 January	128.2	160.4	131.7	145.2	131.4	130.6	NA
February	134.2	171.4	138.3	145.4	134.4	139.1	NA
March	153.0	189.3	158.2	164.5	153.5	158.8	NA
April	164.4	204.1	165.5	164.5	155.9	163.8	86.0
May	154.1	195.2	155.8	153.8	144.4	152.2	82.0
June	160.7	197.0	165.0	171.0	159.1	167.0	83.0
July	171.4	210.2	171.2	176.5	164.7	171.5	86.0
August	195.5	230.4	184.7	194.3	178.4	189.8	93.2
September	220.6	264.7	206.9	221.3	199.3	212.7	108.2
October	197.0	245.1	233.5	227.1	207.1	232.3	111.6
November	160.1	199.3	181.4	196.5	175.2	182.6	103.3
December	160.8	200.4	173.8	195.0	172.4	175.5	106.8
Average	167.0	207.6	172.3	175.7	162.3	173.7	93.3
2006 January	174.9	218.7	182.4	191.7	175.6	181.0	104.4
February	166.0	209.6	182.5	184.7	171.1	180.6	97.5
March	187.1	228.2	185.9	197.9	179.1	190.1	96.7
April	219.7	265.6	203.1	218.2	197.2	212.2	102.3
May	226.3	274.3	213.1	NA	201.4	218.6	102.9
June	227.9	274.6	213.2	219.4	198.4	218.7	106.7
July	239.5	287.3	217.3	225.8	199.9	225.1	110.8
August	226.0	284.1	221.5	229.3	206.2	234.0	111.3
September	180.0	231.9	194.7	203.7	179.7	191.2	103.2
October	164.1	212.0	181.3	193.5	171.6	182.7	100.3
November	166.7	213.9	177.4	194.4	169.9	186.7	101.3
December	172.8	217.2	190.6	200.7	175.3	188.6	103.3
Average	196.9	249.0	196.1	200.7	183.4	201.2	103.1
2007 January	156.9	199.5	173.0	180.6	160.6	169.8	99.5
February	171.7	218.5	176.7	194.2	172.4	182.7	103.3
March	199.6	246.1	184.6	194.3	178.1	197.9	104.9
April	226.4	277.9	202.1	204.8	191.0	211.6	106.7
May	249.6	304.7	207.9	207.8	194.9	210.1	111.2
June	236.1	292.4	211.4	215.7	201.4	214.7	109.4
July	230.7	299.8	216.7	226.1	207.1	222.0	115.9
August	215.2	282.8	215.1	222.2	202.1	219.3	116.7
September	219.5	283.0	225.5	244.9	213.3	232.1	124.8
October	^R 221.8	276.9	235.1	^R 252.5	226.0	^R 242.6	135.2
November	245.8	302.0	265.7	285.4	256.9	269.8	147.1

^a See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to ultimate consumers, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities) and residential and commercial consumers. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy

Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 4. • **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users
(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline ^a	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
1980 Average	103.5	108.4	86.8	90.2	78.8	81.8	48.2
1985 Average	91.2	120.1	79.6	103.0	84.9	78.9	71.7
1990 Average	88.3	112.0	76.6	92.3	73.4	72.5	74.5
1995 Average	76.5	100.5	54.0	58.9	56.2	56.0	49.2
1996 Average	84.7	111.6	65.1	74.0	67.3	68.1	60.5
1997 Average	83.9	112.8	61.3	74.5	63.6	64.2	55.2
1998 Average	67.3	97.5	45.2	50.1	48.2	49.4	40.5
1999 Average	78.1	105.9	54.3	60.5	55.8	58.4	45.8
2000 Average	110.6	130.6	89.9	112.3	92.7	93.5	60.3
2001 Average	103.2	132.3	77.5	104.5	82.9	84.2	50.6
2002 Average	94.7	128.8	72.1	99.0	73.7	76.2	41.9
2003 Average	115.6	149.3	87.2	122.4	93.3	94.4	57.7
2004 Average	143.5	181.9	120.7	116.0	117.3	124.3	83.9
2005 January	139.5	173.8	131.3	174.7	138.7	134.9	NA
February	146.8	186.7	137.5	169.9	141.4	144.0	NA
March	163.7	201.5	158.5	187.3	159.4	163.0	NA
April	180.3	221.7	167.6	180.4	160.7	169.1	96.8
May	171.4	212.1	157.3	172.7	148.8	158.1	98.7
June	172.1	211.6	165.1	176.7	166.9	169.0	98.3
July	185.0	223.0	172.4	178.1	171.1	176.5	100.6
August	208.0	238.6	185.3	203.2	186.1	194.6	107.7
September	241.7	280.8	210.3	231.2	207.8	218.2	120.4
October	226.2	270.8	235.2	226.2	217.5	235.4	147.2
November	182.4	218.6	185.3	210.1	183.2	192.5	NA
December	173.9	219.3	176.1	NA	186.8	180.6	152.5
Average	182.9	223.1	173.5	195.7	170.5	178.6	108.9
2006 January	187.2	239.1	184.2	225.1	188.4	186.3	NA
February	183.3	232.4	185.5	219.1	185.5	188.5	138.8
March	198.3	247.4	187.5	236.7	193.0	196.1	NA
April	233.1	286.9	204.8	251.6	208.3	216.9	129.7
May	245.8	301.3	215.6	255.3	212.4	229.3	129.4
June	243.6	305.7	215.9	246.9	209.6	228.1	131.3
July	252.8	310.3	217.8	NA	214.2	231.7	136.8
August	248.6	305.8	222.9	NA	221.2	241.7	136.8
September	207.6	253.2	199.8	251.3	191.3	209.0	126.6
October	178.9	238.5	183.2	255.5	190.3	191.1	131.0
November	178.8	235.3	179.9	241.4	192.1	192.3	130.8
December	186.8	234.9	193.5	NA	198.5	197.0	138.4
Average	212.8	268.2	199.8	224.4	198.2	209.6	135.8
2007 January	178.9	217.9	175.7	194.0	189.4	179.7	NA
February	184.1	228.5	179.0	NA	203.1	189.9	155.3
March	213.8	262.7	187.2	232.5	205.0	205.5	NA
April	240.5	296.9	203.9	236.1	210.3	220.2	127.4
May	266.9	309.6	210.5	W	208.3	218.5	129.8
June	257.0	297.8	213.2	W	210.2	222.6	130.9
July	248.8	305.3	218.5	236.2	217.6	230.1	127.8
August	232.0	282.3	216.0	246.7	215.0	228.2	138.9
September	233.7	290.0	225.1	W	231.6	238.0	142.9
October	235.0	285.5	^R 237.7	^R 280.1	NA	249.9	^R 155.5
November	261.4	306.7	268.3	319.7	277.3	278.5	181.1

^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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 2.
• **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 2.

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

(Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	48.6	50.3	50.8	48.8	50.7	50.1	50.1	49.6	48.8
1980 Average	96.3	100.4	101.5	97.8	101.1	98.3	98.2	97.9	96.4
1985 Average	99.7	102.4	107.7	107.0	106.7	108.0	111.3	105.9	102.3
1990 Average	98.9	102.8	107.0	108.4	108.6	109.8	112.5	108.7	102.6
1995 Average	78.7	77.9	85.3	84.4	87.4	86.4	95.5	88.8	82.6
1996 Average	97.2	94.0	96.9	97.6	98.6	98.6	106.3	102.4	95.3
1997 Average	94.2	94.2	98.7	96.0	98.9	96.3	106.5	103.3	95.0
1998 Average	78.8	78.8	87.3	81.8	86.8	83.1	94.8	89.2	81.4
1999 Average	81.3	77.0	85.4	83.6	85.8	85.2	96.9	91.3	81.5
2000 Average	129.7	128.1	125.5	127.3	125.9	129.1	144.2	140.4	122.4
2001 Average	121.7	125.6	126.1	122.1	123.6	123.9	136.3	131.4	115.9
2002 Average	112.9	111.9	117.2	114.1	112.4	111.8	121.8	122.0	106.4
2003 Average	131.4	131.2	130.9	138.6	134.4	135.5	143.6	148.9	130.4
2004 Average	151.1	149.7	150.5	155.9	151.1	151.8	162.7	166.2	148.9
2005 January	174.8	175.2	172.9	182.3	175.8	179.0	187.9	194.7	174.1
February	180.2	178.8	174.3	186.3	177.3	181.0	190.6	197.9	177.0
March	186.5	185.3	183.5	196.2	185.4	188.2	200.5	209.2	185.7
April	191.4	188.0	186.4	201.6	186.3	191.1	202.1	210.2	187.5
May	186.2	182.2	183.2	196.0	187.3	191.8	199.9	203.3	182.9
June	199.9	192.3	196.8	202.8	193.2	196.9	208.6	206.9	191.4
July	209.5	201.9	210.2	212.9	NA	204.3	210.6	214.6	196.2
August	218.4	212.7	220.3	223.2	219.3	221.9	220.7	225.6	210.7
September	235.8	234.8	235.5	237.1	237.6	237.6	246.9	252.7	237.0
October	234.2	233.8	235.7	241.3	239.6	237.6	243.6	254.7	232.6
November	223.5	222.2	227.8	231.5	230.9	228.5	239.6	242.1	222.7
December	222.0	221.3	228.3	231.1	232.7	228.7	240.8	242.6	225.0
Average	198.6	197.2	198.7	206.4	200.0	201.2	210.5	216.6	197.4
2006 January	224.7	222.0	229.7	235.0	234.5	229.5	242.6	247.1	226.7
February	223.8	220.4	227.8	230.9	231.4	229.1	240.5	243.6	223.5
March	226.1	221.0	229.8	234.6	236.6	234.4	243.3	247.0	227.0
April	232.7	229.0	236.7	245.7	243.9	238.4	250.9	254.6	233.5
May	236.4	235.8	240.5	251.4	248.3	242.1	258.0	256.4	236.7
June	243.7	239.9	247.6	248.6	246.2	244.9	253.8	257.9	238.7
July	243.7	242.1	255.9	246.2	247.4	244.7	256.7	255.7	234.8
August	243.1	244.9	260.5	248.0	246.4	249.1	258.7	261.7	239.6
September	234.4	239.6	254.3	235.6	232.7	243.7	248.7	249.0	227.8
October	226.2	231.0	252.4	227.2	227.9	235.7	241.2	237.3	222.3
November	227.6	231.4	253.1	228.5	231.2	238.8	243.8	238.8	228.0
December	233.5	234.3	256.6	232.7	234.3	240.2	247.2	247.7	231.0
Average	229.4	228.3	240.8	235.5	236.0	235.7	245.8	246.7	228.6
2007 January	229.8	231.7	253.2	227.0	224.0	238.5	240.1	236.5	224.1
February	235.1	230.6	258.0	236.8	236.8	242.3	250.4	247.4	234.0
March	240.0	239.6	260.1	242.4	242.6	246.3	251.5	253.6	236.1
April	244.2	241.7	262.0	245.9	248.2	250.1	256.3	256.4	238.7
May	242.1	240.2	257.1	246.3	247.6	251.1	258.7	256.9	241.7
June	241.8	237.8	253.6	246.7	247.7	248.7	263.1	254.1	241.4
July	247.6	237.8	258.9	252.9	255.0	255.0	268.8	258.3	242.7
August	250.9	237.4	255.7	247.9	252.4	250.6	260.3	257.8	238.4
September	258.2	247.7	262.6	260.3	263.8	261.2	269.6	266.5	249.4
October	^R 272.5	^R 262.7	270.4	273.3	^R 276.2	^R 277.2	282.9	^R 282.1	^R 261.4
November	296.4	289.3	298.3	303.1	308.6	301.2	309.0	317.1	292.5

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

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

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 18.
 • **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 15.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States (Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	47.8	50.7	49.2	49.1	46.2	47.4	47.9	48.5	46.5	44.7	47.8
1980 Average	95.4	102.6	97.9	98.5	92.2	91.9	97.8	99.6	95.8	91.5	99.9
1985 Average	104.6	114.3	108.8	106.3	98.0	99.7	102.1	99.1	97.5	98.3	101.9
1990 Average	105.8	107.8	111.9	110.6	99.1	98.1	100.9	99.3	96.1	94.2	101.4
1995 Average	87.0	101.0	93.6	84.4	81.5	80.8	86.0	81.6	78.5	81.2	80.1
1996 Average	98.4	117.8	106.3	95.2	96.0	92.1	97.7	91.2	89.3	89.9	90.9
1997 Average	98.4	117.4	105.7	94.8	96.2	91.3	94.2	86.5	87.0	93.3	89.9
1998 Average	85.8	102.2	90.2	85.6	81.8	76.7	80.4	74.8	73.5	80.1	73.8
1999 Average	88.4	101.1	90.7	87.0	78.9	82.0	88.3	79.3	71.6	84.7	77.4
2000 Average	127.0	W	135.1	126.9	125.1	122.0	NA	120.7	109.5	117.1	115.6
2001 Average	123.4	143.1	134.2	120.2	113.9	116.0	NA	113.3	112.1	118.0	112.2
2002 Average	116.4	W	120.1	105.7	105.4	105.8	110.9	102.5	97.5	107.3	105.1
2003 Average	143.3	W	145.5	131.1	130.4	128.4	132.1	120.2	119.8	126.9	121.8
2004 Average	157.0	W	163.2	146.2	149.3	147.5	153.9	153.7	140.5	146.5	143.3
2005 January	185.1	W	189.4	179.1	180.9	169.3	175.4	171.6	167.3	167.1	162.9
February	187.2	W	190.7	181.4	181.9	176.1	181.7	175.4	171.7	172.2	168.1
March	193.6	W	199.9	190.7	192.6	188.9	191.4	188.0	189.1	186.6	179.7
April	196.8	W	204.0	189.4	190.6	181.0	192.1	190.7	NA	186.9	182.9
May	191.7	W	195.5	182.3	185.5	175.5	191.2	179.8	183.4	185.7	180.2
June	198.4	W	199.7	188.1	188.4	187.7	197.3	190.0	183.4	190.4	187.7
July	207.0	W	207.4	195.1	196.7	193.9	201.6	200.9	195.2	198.4	194.4
August	216.9	W	222.6	216.7	210.8	212.1	216.9	217.0	207.8	215.1	216.1
September	246.3	W	248.9	247.3	237.5	241.5	247.6	241.9	235.9	239.3	239.5
October	246.9	W	250.8	252.6	243.4	255.0	NA	NA	263.6	NA	255.6
November	231.6	W	242.3	229.0	220.7	230.3	238.5	243.3	237.6	236.9	224.7
December	235.8	W	240.7	226.5	224.2	220.1	224.6	227.9	227.4	224.0	212.6
Average	207.5	W	212.7	204.4	204.3	200.9	205.3	201.7	202.1	199.3	198.7
2006 January	238.4	W	243.1	233.9	227.1	219.0	222.7	222.4	221.5	219.2	210.5
February	234.7	W	243.0	230.6	224.4	219.1	224.0	221.7	221.2	219.1	212.2
March	238.4	W	242.8	231.6	226.5	224.9	229.1	228.0	225.2	224.8	219.7
April	241.8	W	248.5	233.7	233.4	237.2	241.6	238.1	237.3	237.3	230.6
May	244.5	W	224.5	237.2	233.9	240.8	249.4	246.4	246.7	246.7	241.8
June	246.4	W	214.3	232.4	230.3	239.7	249.6	249.5	250.3	246.7	251.4
July	240.6	W	218.7	232.4	235.0	240.9	258.0	256.9	251.2	258.2	265.3
August	240.5	W	222.3	232.6	241.9	248.0	265.9	264.9	262.8	268.8	276.7
September	234.3	W	246.9	219.8	220.2	222.8	234.6	227.5	230.8	232.9	232.9
October	229.4	W	237.8	213.0	215.7	217.3	228.7	227.2	227.6	226.1	221.8
November	235.3	W	242.0	214.1	220.9	219.9	235.5	232.8	233.2	232.1	229.7
December	242.7	W	244.9	215.5	223.4	222.0	238.4	236.4	236.8	235.0	228.2
Average	238.1	W	239.8	226.8	226.1	224.4	232.9	231.7	231.2	229.7	226.8
2007 January	234.6	W	240.1	211.5	214.1	211.6	222.8	218.2	221.6	219.9	216.8
February	247.6	W	246.8	214.1	223.1	222.5	228.4	228.0	222.3	223.7	224.5
March	249.6	W	251.3	226.8	230.0	233.7	247.0	242.6	236.6	239.1	241.7
April	246.7	W	252.4	224.5	229.7	238.8	258.8	255.5	246.8	254.3	251.7
May	245.7	W	256.2	223.8	228.5	232.7	249.1	246.1	239.8	249.7	251.8
June	NA	W	255.4	232.7	233.4	240.3	245.0	246.7	243.3	251.6	249.9
July	NA	W	259.1	236.4	240.4	246.2	253.4	255.2	252.0	255.9	258.6
August	NA	W	259.1	236.1	241.7	250.5	257.6	257.2	256.2	260.9	262.6
September	252.6	W	266.2	245.7	253.9	260.0	266.9	263.0	258.9	271.1	273.4
October	270.7	W	282.8	^R 266.3	^R 266.8	^R 275.4	^R 280.1	^R 280.9	^R 274.9	^R 281.0	^R 282.6
November	302.8	W	310.9	292.2	298.9	309.5	309.7	314.3	303.0	308.2	305.7

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

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

end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 18. • **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 15.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average (Nominal Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	43.6	48.6	45.8	53.2	49.0
1980 Average	91.6	100.8	97.3	97.8	97.4
1985 Average	97.2	101.1	97.1	108.3	105.3
1990 Average	97.4	102.9	97.0	110.1	106.3
1995 Average	83.9	96.2	89.4	83.4	86.7
1996 Average	93.3	108.0	98.9	90.9	98.9
1997 Average	95.3	113.9	103.1	97.3	98.4
1998 Average	78.4	97.8	86.1	85.2	85.2
1999 Average	76.2	106.5	93.8	96.6	87.6
2000 Average	117.0	144.5	136.8	133.7	131.1
2001 Average	103.8	133.6	121.1	137.7	125.0
2002 Average	91.9	120.4	106.0	108.7	112.9
2003 Average	118.8	148.7	130.3	124.3	135.5
2004 Average	149.5	174.9	159.4	152.4	154.8
2005					
January	149.0	192.5	168.4	168.3	180.8
February	188.7	223.4	196.1	176.7	184.6
March	204.6	243.6	211.0	192.4	194.0
April	205.5	248.0	220.6	204.3	196.7
May	185.7	230.2	201.6	201.3	191.6
June	193.8	221.6	200.1	199.9	198.8
July	211.5	NA	NA	202.5	204.2
August	249.9	261.8	NA	218.0	218.4
September	276.1	280.6	259.0	242.5	242.3
October	NA	283.0	NA	250.1	244.3
November	253.3	261.3	234.8	229.7	232.1
December	218.2	248.2	219.7	219.5	231.2
Average	212.3	238.5	214.6	206.1	205.2
2006					
January	217.9	249.6	220.4	218.3	233.4
February	222.4	253.7	218.3	223.0	231.2
March	228.1	272.8	237.6	224.9	235.3
April	242.2	276.5	251.9	234.1	242.7
May	270.1	298.7	272.5	260.4	246.8
June	267.4	291.4	NA	261.0	245.7
July	266.2	287.2	262.2	258.1	246.0
August	297.4	293.0	282.1	266.3	249.9
September	269.7	274.0	239.3	261.3	238.3
October	235.8	248.0	225.1	228.1	230.2
November	243.2	270.3	254.9	224.2	234.3
December	257.9	284.6	259.3	235.7	238.0
Average	239.1	268.1	241.1	239.5	236.5
2007					
January	227.7	261.9	232.0	226.8	231.1
February	224.9	262.3	226.4	221.2	239.0
March	242.0	270.0	234.5	224.3	244.2
April	251.1	281.4	242.6	238.3	248.0
May	246.1	283.1	NA	245.0	248.5
June	271.2	276.1	245.5	247.7	249.1
July	257.9	276.4	NA	252.7	254.3
August	257.3	276.2	266.4	256.3	250.4
September	263.6	284.5	263.8	255.8	260.9
October	^R 286.9	321.4	^R 305.3	276.3	275.9
November	^R 321.3	^R 346.4	^R 322.5	^R 304.2	^R 303.5
December	NA	NA	NA	NA	^E 304.4

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

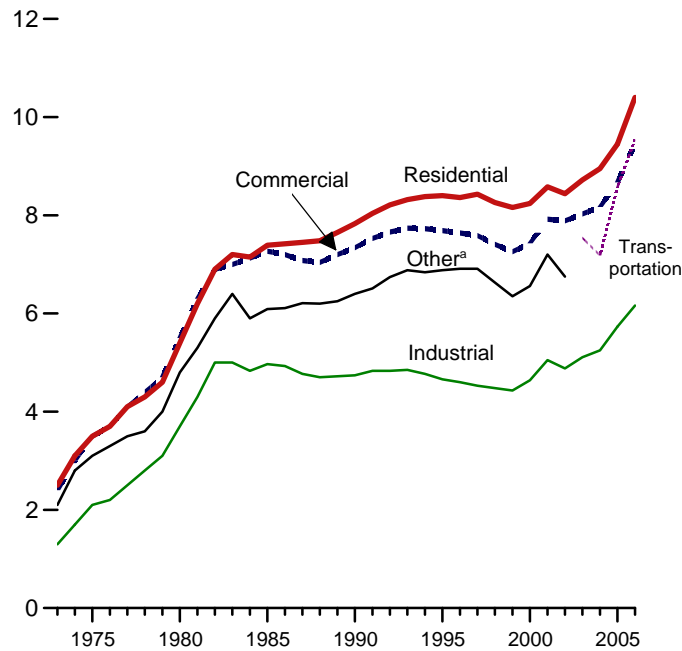
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

Sources: • **1978-2006:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual 2006*, Table 18.
• **2007:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 15.

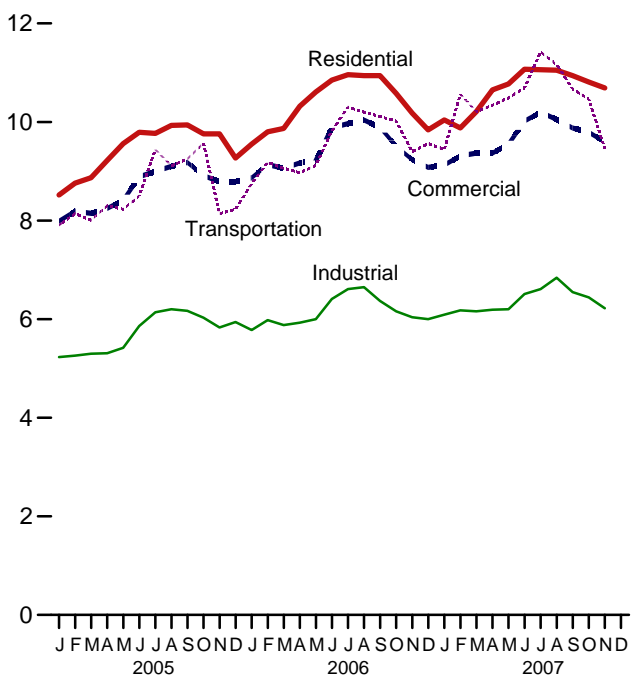
Figure 9.2 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Nominal Cents per Kilowatt-hour)

By Sector, 1973-2006



^aPublic street and highway lighting, interdepartmental sales, other sales to public authorities, agricultural and irrigation, and transportation including railroads and railways.

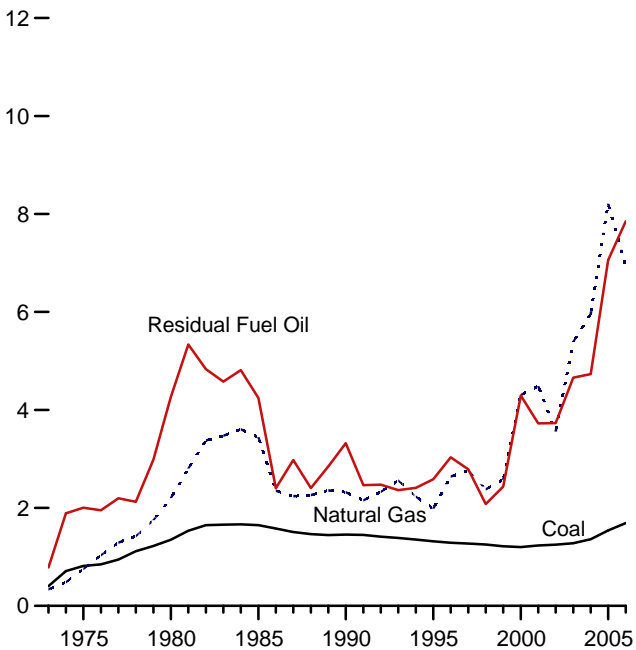
By Sector, Monthly



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

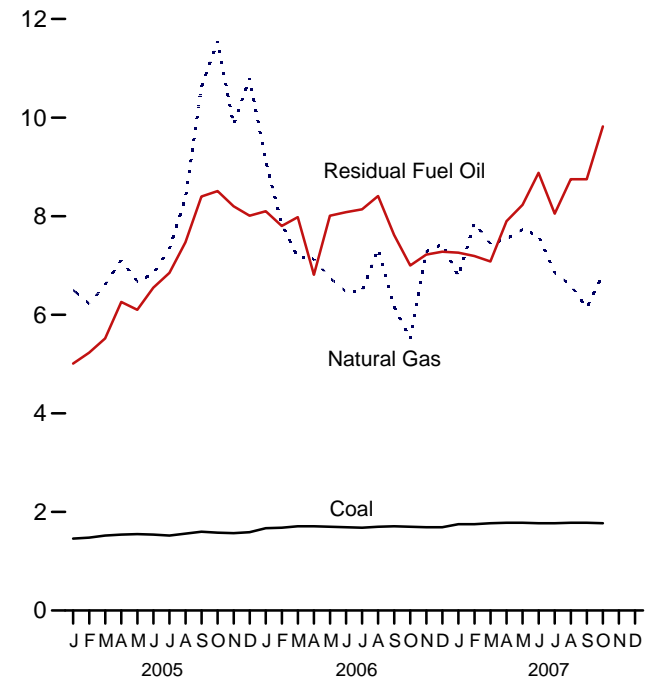
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

Costs, 1973-2006



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

Costs, Monthly



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

Table 9.9 Average Retail Prices of Electricity
(Nominal Cents per Kilowatt-hour, Including Taxes)

	Residential	Commercial ^a	Industrial ^b	Transportation ^c	Other ^d	Total
1973 Average	2.5	2.4	1.3	NA	2.1	2.0
1975 Average	3.5	3.5	2.1	NA	3.1	2.9
1980 Average	5.4	5.5	3.7	NA	4.8	4.7
1985 Average	7.39	7.27	4.97	NA	6.09	6.44
1990 Average	7.83	7.34	4.74	NA	6.40	6.57
1995 Average	8.40	7.69	4.66	NA	6.88	6.89
1996 Average	8.36	7.64	4.60	NA	6.91	6.86
1997 Average	8.43	7.59	4.53	NA	6.91	6.85
1998 Average	8.26	7.41	4.48	NA	6.63	6.74
1999 Average	8.16	7.26	4.43	NA	6.35	6.64
2000 Average	8.24	7.43	4.64	NA	6.56	6.81
2001 Average	8.58	7.92	5.05	NA	7.20	7.29
2002 Average	8.44	7.89	4.88	NA	6.75	7.20
2003 Average	8.72	8.03	5.11	7.54	--	7.44
2004 Average	8.95	8.17	5.25	7.18	--	7.61
2005 January	8.52	7.99	5.23	7.91	--	7.47
February	8.76	8.19	5.26	8.14	--	7.58
March	8.87	8.15	5.30	8.01	--	7.59
April	9.22	8.25	5.31	8.30	--	7.65
May	9.56	8.41	5.42	8.23	--	7.84
June	9.79	8.89	5.86	8.50	--	8.38
July	9.77	9.00	6.14	9.44	--	8.60
August	9.93	9.10	6.20	9.11	--	8.71
September	9.94	9.18	6.17	9.25	--	8.68
October	9.76	8.91	6.03	9.57	--	8.37
November	9.76	8.79	5.83	8.14	--	8.21
December	9.27	8.79	5.94	8.23	--	8.21
Average	9.45	8.67	5.73	8.57	--	8.14
2006 January	9.55	8.87	5.78	8.75	--	8.31
February	9.80	9.14	5.98	9.18	--	8.49
March	9.87	9.06	5.88	9.06	--	8.44
April	10.32	9.17	5.93	8.97	--	8.56
May	10.61	9.22	6.00	9.12	--	8.71
June	10.85	9.88	6.41	9.82	--	9.30
July	10.96	9.97	6.61	10.30	--	9.55
August	10.94	10.04	6.65	10.20	--	9.58
September	10.94	9.89	6.37	10.11	--	9.32
October	10.58	9.51	6.16	10.02	--	8.89
November	10.18	9.24	6.04	9.40	--	8.63
December	9.84	9.08	6.00	9.56	--	8.55
Average	10.40	9.46	6.16	9.54	--	8.90
2007 January	10.04	9.13	6.09	9.44	--	8.72
February	9.88	9.31	6.18	10.56	--	8.74
March	10.21	9.37	6.16	10.21	--	8.78
April	10.65	9.37	6.19	10.34	--	8.85
May	10.77	9.55	6.20	10.49	--	8.97
June	11.07	10.02	6.51	10.69	--	9.47
July	11.06	10.20	6.61	11.42	--	9.65
August	11.05	10.05	6.84	11.16	--	9.68
September	10.94	9.88	6.55	10.67	--	9.44
October	10.81	9.79	6.44	10.46	--	9.18
November	10.69	9.60	6.22	9.46	--	8.98
11-Month Average	10.66	9.69	6.37	10.43	--	9.16
2006 11-Month Average	10.45	9.49	6.18	9.54	--	8.93
2005 11-Month Average	9.46	8.66	5.72	8.60	--	8.13

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

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

^c Transportation sector, including railroads and railways.

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

NA=Not available. -- =Not applicable.

Notes: • Beginning in 2003, the category "Other" has been replaced by "Transportation," and the categories "Commercial" and "Industrial" have been redefined. • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of energy service provider billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. • Prices include State and local taxes, energy or demand charges, customer service charges, environmental surcharges, franchise fees, fuel adjustments, and other miscellaneous charges applied to end-use customers during normal billing

operations. Prices do not include deferred charges, credits, or other adjustments, such as fuel or revenue from purchased power, from previous reporting periods.

• See Note 7 at end of section for plant coverage, and for information on preliminary and final values. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **October 1977-February 1980:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenues and Income." • **March 1980-1982:** FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1983:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • **1984-1992:** EIA, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • **1993 forward:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, February 2008, Table 5.3.

Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Electric Generating Plants
(Nominal Dollars per Million Btu, Including Taxes)

	Coal	Petroleum				Natural Gas ^d	All Fossil Fuels ^e
		Residual Fuel Oil ^a	Distillate Fuel Oil ^b	Petroleum Coke	Total ^c		
1973 Average	0.41	0.79	NA	NA	0.80	0.34	0.48
1975 Average .....	.81	2.01	NA	NA	2.02	.75	1.04
1980 Average	1.35	4.27	NA	NA	4.35	2.20	1.93
1985 Average	1.65	4.24	NA	NA	4.32	3.44	2.09
1990 Average	1.45	3.32	5.38	.80	3.35	2.32	1.69
1995 Average	1.32	2.59	3.99	.65	2.57	1.98	1.45
1996 Average	1.29	3.03	4.87	.78	3.03	2.64	1.52
1997 Average	1.27	2.79	4.49	.91	2.73	2.76	1.52
1998 Average	1.25	2.08	3.30	.71	2.02	2.38	1.44
1999 Average	1.22	2.44	4.03	.65	2.36	2.57	1.44
2000 Average	1.20	4.29	6.65	.58	4.18	4.30	1.74
2001 Average	1.23	3.73	6.30	.78	3.69	4.49	1.73
2002 Average^f	1.25	3.73	5.34	.78	3.34	3.56	1.52
2003 Average	1.28	4.66	6.82	.72	4.33	5.39	2.28
2004 Average	1.36	4.73	8.02	.83	4.29	5.96	2.48
2005							
January	1.46	5.01	9.73	1.10	5.00	6.50	2.64
February	1.48	5.23	9.47	1.17	4.76	6.23	2.50
March	1.52	5.52	11.11	1.12	4.94	6.61	2.60
April	1.54	6.26	10.78	1.15	5.09	7.11	2.77
May	1.55	6.10	10.09	1.13	5.30	6.68	2.77
June	1.54	6.55	10.79	1.01	5.57	6.83	3.06
July	1.52	6.85	10.76	1.07	6.03	7.34	3.47
August	1.56	7.47	11.12	1.01	7.06	8.36	3.80
September	1.60	8.40	13.55	1.11	7.82	10.62	4.05
October	1.58	8.51	15.18	1.22	7.83	11.55	3.92
November	1.57	8.20	13.12	1.12	7.62	9.86	3.42
December	1.59	8.01	12.51	1.14	7.69	10.80	3.74
Average	1.54	7.06	11.72	1.11	6.44	8.21	3.25
2006							
January	1.67	8.10	13.68	1.10	7.03	9.11	3.10
February	1.68	7.80	11.69	1.17	5.44	7.84	2.95
March	1.71	7.98	12.39	1.20	5.11	7.17	2.86
April	1.71	6.81	14.48	1.26	4.91	7.13	2.90
May	1.70	8.01	14.77	1.33	6.43	6.75	2.94
June	1.69	8.08	14.45	1.32	6.41	6.47	3.05
July	1.68	8.14	13.23	1.39	6.68	6.48	3.36
August	1.70	8.41	15.52	1.47	7.38	7.33	3.54
September	1.71	7.62	10.86	1.49	5.95	6.17	2.90
October	1.70	7.00	12.06	1.34	5.05	5.51	2.65
November	1.69	7.22	12.33	1.51	5.90	7.28	2.89
December	1.69	7.28	12.90	1.42	6.20	7.43	2.95
Average	1.69	7.85	13.28	1.33	6.23	6.94	3.02
2007							
January	1.75	7.26	12.00	1.54	5.89	6.78	2.93
February	1.75	7.19	12.10	1.65	6.59	7.86	3.22
March	1.77	7.08	13.19	1.51	6.54	7.44	3.00
April	1.78	7.90	14.29	1.54	6.79	7.54	3.16
May	1.78	8.23	14.44	1.58	7.28	7.73	3.31
June	1.77	8.88	14.71	1.58	8.01	7.60	3.45
July	1.77	8.05	14.88	1.44	6.69	6.85	3.42
August	1.78	8.75	14.90	1.63	7.80	6.60	3.51
September	1.78	8.75	14.47	1.59	7.52	6.14	3.13
October	1.77	9.82	17.98	1.44	8.27	6.82	3.18
10-Month Average ...	1.77	8.16	14.29	1.55	7.14	7.05	3.24
2006 10-Month Average ...	1.69	7.95	13.42	1.30	6.26	6.87	3.04
2005 10-Month Average ...	1.54	6.78	11.42	1.11	6.13	7.87	3.19

^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. 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.

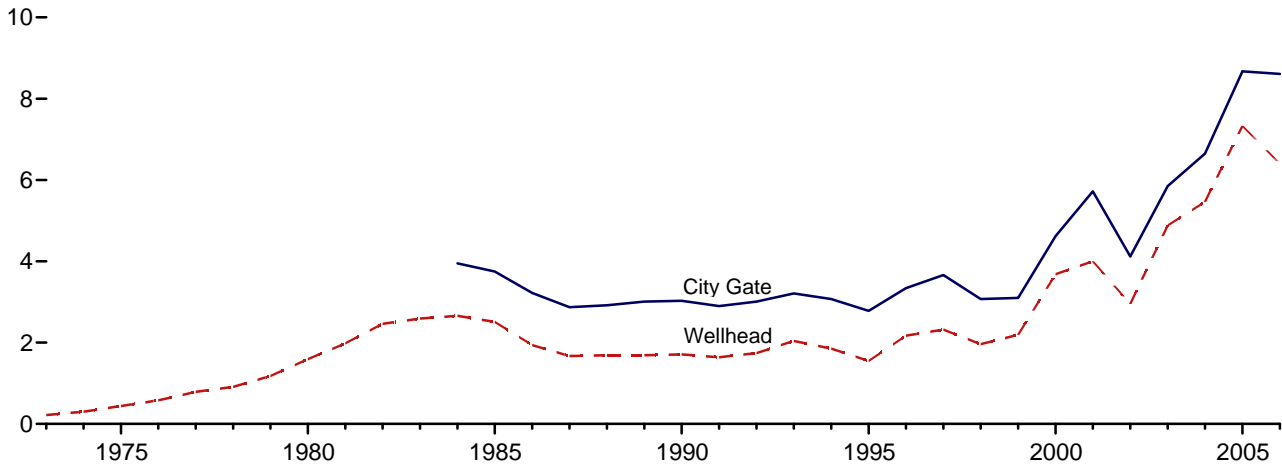
Notes: • Receipts are purchases of fuel. • Yearly costs are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities in Btu. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

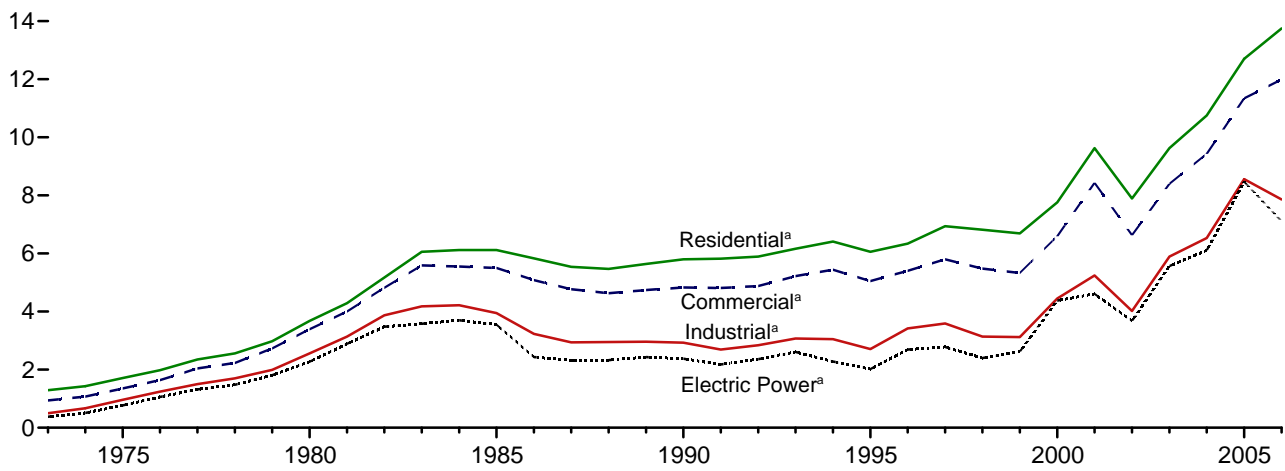
Sources: See end of section.

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

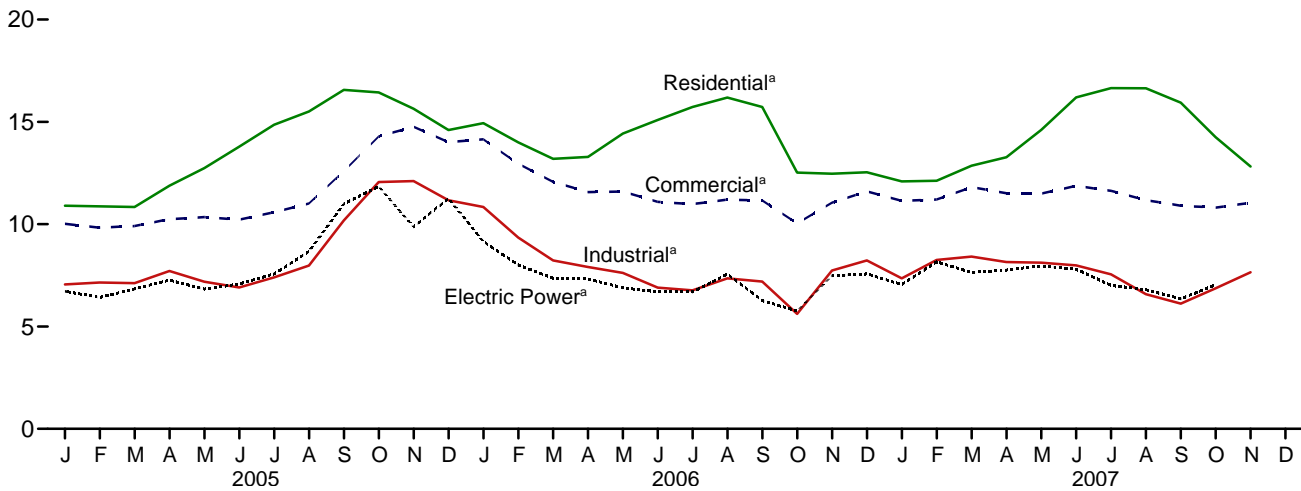
Selected Prices, 1973-2006



Consuming Sectors, 1973-2006



Consuming Sectors, Monthly



^aIncludes taxes.

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

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

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices
(Nominal Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead Price	City Gate Price	Consuming Sectors ^a							
			Residential		Commercial ^b		Industrial ^c		Electric Power ^d	
			Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f	Price ^e	Percentage of Sector ^f
1973 Average	0.22	NA	1.29	NA	0.94	NA	0.50	NA	0.38	92.1
1975 Average .....	.44	NA	1.71	NA	1.35	NA	.96	NA	.77	96.1
1980 Average	1.59	NA	3.68	NA	3.39	NA	2.56	NA	2.27	96.9
1985 Average	2.51	3.75	6.12	NA	5.50	NA	3.95	68.8	3.55	94.0
1990 Average	1.71	3.03	5.80	99.2	4.83	86.6	2.93	35.2	2.38	76.8
1995 Average	1.55	2.78	6.06	99.0	5.05	76.7	2.71	24.5	2.02	71.4
1996 Average	2.17	3.34	6.34	99.0	5.40	77.6	3.42	19.4	2.69	68.4
1997 Average	2.32	3.66	6.94	98.8	5.80	70.8	3.59	18.1	2.78	68.0
1998 Average	1.96	3.07	6.82	97.7	5.48	67.0	3.14	16.1	2.40	63.7
1999 Average	2.19	3.10	6.69	95.2	5.33	66.1	3.12	18.8	2.62	58.3
2000 Average	3.68	4.62	7.76	92.6	6.59	63.9	4.45	19.8	4.38	50.5
2001 Average	4.00	5.72	9.63	92.4	8.43	66.0	5.24	20.8	4.61	40.2
2002 Average	2.95	4.12	7.89	97.9	6.63	77.4	4.02	22.7	^d 3.68	83.9
2003 Average	4.88	5.85	9.63	97.5	8.40	78.2	5.89	22.1	5.57	91.2
2004 Average	5.46	6.65	10.75	97.7	9.43	78.0	6.53	23.7	6.11	89.8
2005										
January	5.80	7.05	10.90	NA	10.02	84.8	7.06	24.9	6.72	93.0
February	5.73	7.09	10.87	NA	9.83	85.0	7.15	24.3	6.42	93.4
March	5.95	7.24	10.84	NA	9.91	84.4	7.12	24.6	6.84	92.8
April	6.57	7.79	11.88	NA	10.25	82.6	7.71	23.9	7.27	92.8
May	6.25	7.51	12.74	NA	10.35	79.4	7.19	24.2	6.83	93.5
June	6.09	7.30	13.79	NA	10.22	78.2	6.91	23.7	7.08	90.8
July	6.71	7.68	14.86	NA	10.58	75.6	7.40	24.5	7.57	89.7
August	6.48	8.20	15.51	NA	11.01	76.2	7.98	24.6	8.67	89.1
September	8.95	10.26	16.56	NA	12.59	74.9	10.18	23.2	10.99	90.0
October	10.33	12.16	16.44	NA	14.29	78.9	12.06	23.2	11.84	92.1
November	9.89	11.57	15.64	NA	14.76	81.3	12.11	23.5	9.87	93.7
December	9.08	10.77	14.60	NA	14.01	84.0	11.17	23.7	11.26	90.0
Average	7.33	8.67	12.70	98.2	11.34	82.1	8.56	24.1	8.47	91.3
2006										
January	8.02	10.80	14.94	NA	14.15	84.0	10.84	23.8	9.15	93.9
February	6.86	9.34	14.00	NA	12.95	84.2	9.35	23.9	8.00	95.5
March	6.44	8.81	13.19	NA	12.07	83.9	8.23	24.0	7.36	94.7
April	6.38	8.29	13.29	NA	11.57	80.8	7.91	23.6	7.32	94.7
May	6.24	7.99	14.43	NA	11.60	78.4	7.62	23.9	6.89	93.0
June	5.78	7.39	15.09	NA	11.09	75.7	6.90	23.5	6.69	93.8
July	5.92	7.40	15.73	NA	10.98	74.3	6.77	23.8	6.69	92.9
August	6.56	8.10	16.19	NA	11.20	72.4	7.35	23.8	7.56	91.9
September	6.06	7.68	15.73	NA	11.16	74.5	7.20	22.2	6.27	93.6
October	5.09	6.42	12.52	NA	10.04	77.2	5.62	23.0	5.76	92.0
November	6.72	8.47	12.47	NA	11.05	80.2	7.74	23.1	7.48	93.9
December	6.76	8.66	12.54	NA	11.61	82.6	8.23	23.5	7.57	93.7
Average	6.40	8.61	13.75	98.1	11.99	80.7	7.86	23.5	7.11	93.4
2007										
January	^E 5.92	7.89	12.09	NA	11.14	83.0	7.35	22.0	7.05	95.7
February	^E 6.66	8.59	12.12	NA	11.21	83.8	8.25	22.1	8.16	92.5
March	^E 6.56	8.81	12.86	NA	11.81	83.3	8.42	21.6	7.64	93.7
April	^E 6.84	8.19	13.27	NA	11.51	81.0	8.15	21.9	7.76	94.6
May	^E 6.98	8.36	14.61	NA	11.50	77.9	8.12	22.6	7.96	94.1
June	^E 6.86	8.38	16.20	NA	11.87	73.6	7.99	23.3	7.80	94.1
July	^E 6.19	7.94	16.65	NA	11.63	73.8	7.55	22.6	7.01	93.0
August	^E 5.90	7.46	16.64	NA	11.18	71.9	6.58	22.3	6.80	88.1
September	^E 5.61	6.89	15.94	NA	10.90	72.2	6.12	22.0	6.35	94.7
October	^E 6.25	7.36	^R 14.25	NA	^R 10.81	^R 68.8	^R 6.87	22.3	^R 7.04	^R 94.7
November	^E 6.37	8.05	12.82	NA	11.04	74.4	7.65	21.4	NA	NA
11-Month Average	^E 6.38	8.11	13.16	NA	11.34	79.2	7.56	22.2	NA	NA
2006 11-Month Average	6.37	8.60	13.95	NA	12.05	80.4	7.83	23.5	7.07	93.4
2005 11-Month Average	7.16	8.32	12.34	NA	10.91	81.8	8.32	24.1	8.27	91.4

^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 4.3 for which price data

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

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

Notes: • Prices are for natural gas, plus a small amount of supplemental gaseous fuels. • 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. • See "Nominal Price" in Glossary.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Energy Prices

Note 1. 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 are collected from a new sample of service stations in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers-about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-serve).

Refiner prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the EIA in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers (such as agriculture, industry, and utilities) and residential and commercial consumers.

Note 6. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, sales to bulk consumers, such as utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category, are now counted as made to end users. The end-user category continues to include retail sales through company-owned and operated

outlets but also includes sales to the bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article by Paula Weir, printed in the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, published by EIA.

Note 7. Average annual retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1979, annual data are for Classes A and B privately owned electric utilities only. For 1980-1982, annual data are for selected Class A utilities whose electric operating revenues were \$100 million or more during the previous year. For 1983, annual data are for a selected sample of electric utilities. Beginning in 1984, data are for a census of electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, annual data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Average monthly retail prices of electricity have the following plant coverage: Through 1985, monthly data are derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and, therefore, are not national averages. Beginning in 1986, monthly data are based on a sample of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Beginning in 1996, monthly data also include energy service providers selling to retail customers.

Preliminary monthly data are from Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue Report With State Distributions Report," which is a monthly collection of data from approximately 450 of the largest publicly and privately owned electric utilities as well as a census of energy service providers with retail sales in deregulated States; a model is then applied to the collected data to estimate for the entire universe of U.S. electric utilities. Preliminary annual data are the sum of the monthly revenues divided by the sum of the monthly sales. When final annual data become available each year from Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Power Industry Report," their ratios to the preliminary Form EIA-826 values are used to derive adjusted final monthly values.

Note 8. Data for 1973-1982 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974-1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983-1990 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991-2001 cover all regulated electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 2002 forward cover the aforementioned regulated generating plants plus unregulated generating plants (independent power producers, as well as combined-heat-and-power generating plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sector) whose total facility fossil-fueled nameplate

generating capacity is 50 or more megawatts, regardless of unit type.

Note 9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all Federal, State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on more than 3,000 consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities. Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric power consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.3. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Table 9.1 Sources

Domestic First Purchase Price

1973-1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter.

1977: Federal Energy Administration, based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report."

1978-2006: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, 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."

1978-2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, 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."

1978-2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 1.

2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, 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.”
1978–2006: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, Table 24.
2007: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 2008, Table 21.

Table 9.10 Sources

1973–September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”
October 1977–December 1977: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”
1978 and 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants.”
1980–1989: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, May issues.
1990–2000: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 2003, Table 26.
2001 forward: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, December 2007, Table 4.1; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants”; and EIA, Form EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Table 9.11 Sources

All Prices Except Electric Power

1973–2001: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual (NGA)*, annual reports.
2002 forward: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*, January 2008, Table 3.

Electric Power Sector Price

1973–1998: EIA, *NGA 2000*, Table 96.
1999–2002: EIA, *NGM*, October 2004, Table 4.

2003 forward: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA, Form EIA-423 “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report.”

Percentage of Residential Sector

1989–2006: EIA, Form EIA-176, “Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition.”

Percentage of Commercial Sector

1987–2001: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to commercial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to commercial consumers.

2002 forward: EIA, *NGM*, January 2008, Table 3.

Percentage of Industrial Sector

1982–2001: EIA, *NGA*, annual reports. Calculated as the total amount of natural gas delivered to industrial consumers minus the amount delivered for the account of others, and then divided by the total amount delivered to industrial consumers.

2002 forward: EIA, *NGM*, January 2008, Table 3.

Percentage of Electric Power Sector

1973–2001: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants” (and predecessor forms) divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (for 1973-1988, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.3b; for 1989-2001, see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

2002 forward: Calculated by EIA as the quantity of natural gas receipts by electric utilities and independent power producers reported on Form FERC-423, “Monthly Report of Cost and Quantity of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants,” and EIA-423, “Monthly Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants Report,” divided by the quantity of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector (see *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 7.4b).

10

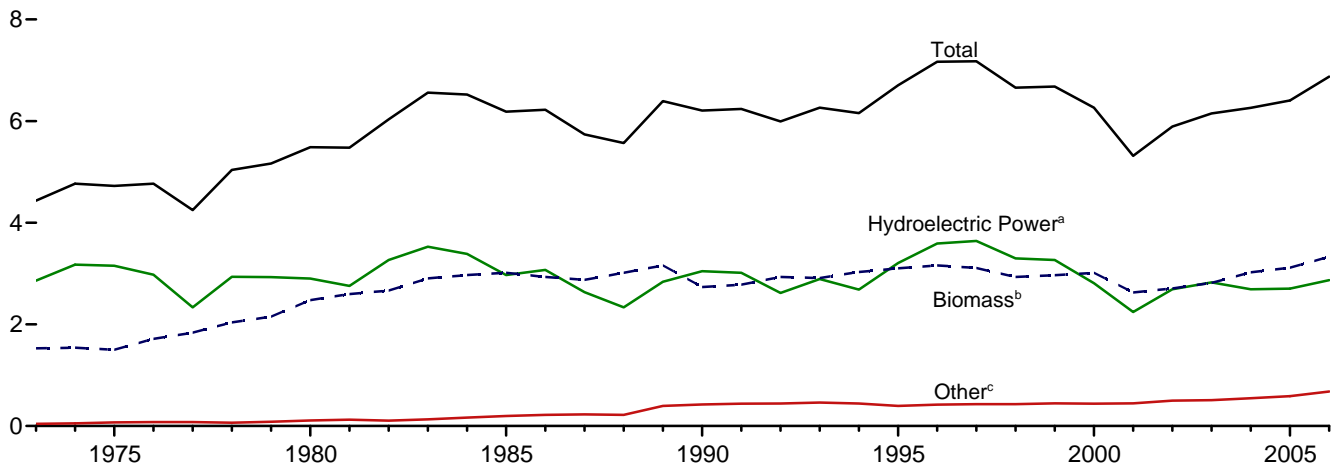
Renewable Energy



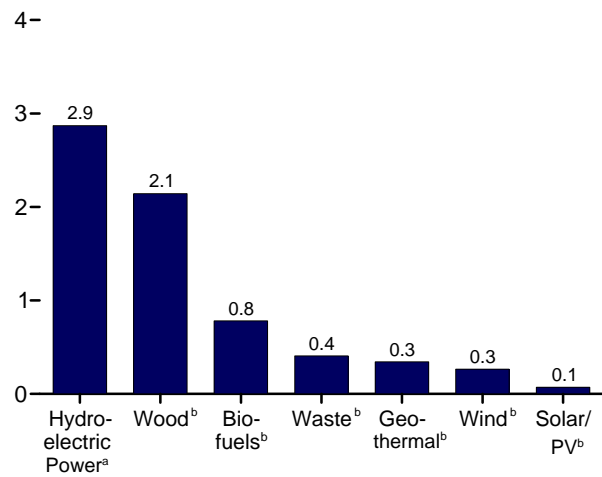
Grand Coulee Dam, Washington State. Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Figure 10.1 Renewable Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

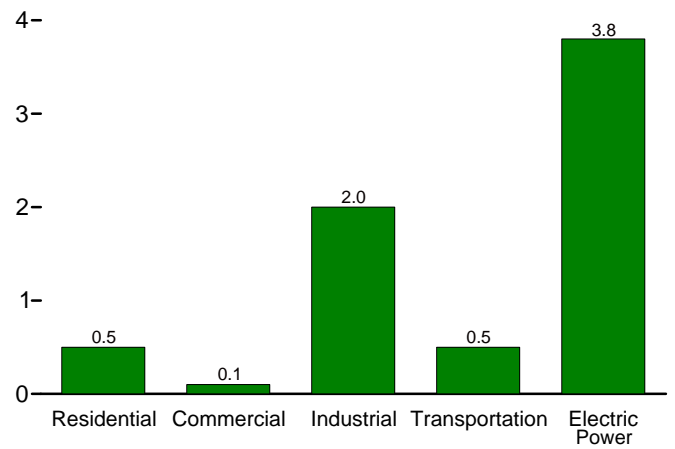
Total and Major Sources, 1973-2006



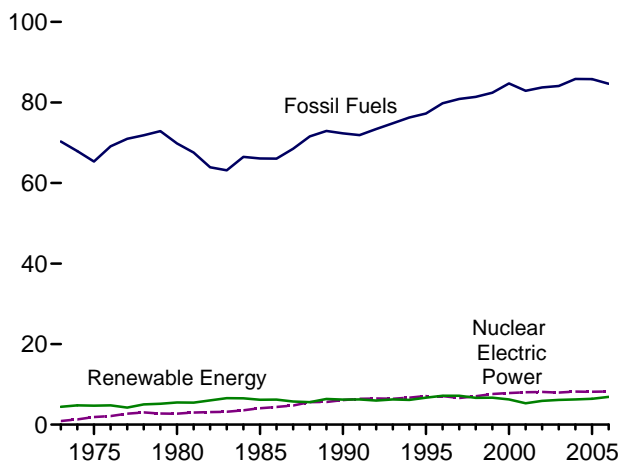
By Source, 2006



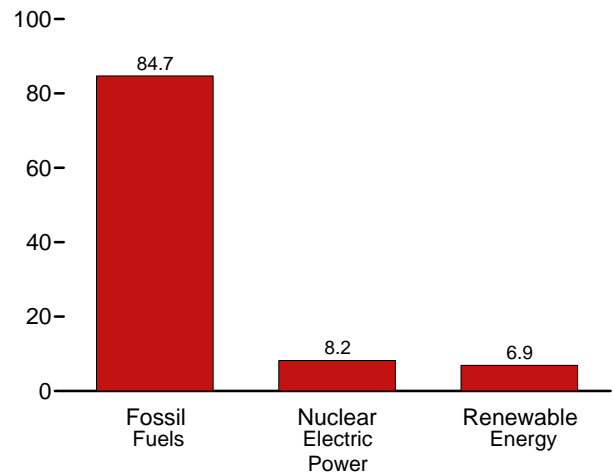
By Sector, 2006



Compared With Other Resources, 1973-2006



Compared With Other Resources, 2006



^aConventional hydroelectric power.

^bSee Table 10.1 for definition.

^cGeothermal, solar/PV, and wind.

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

Sources: Tables 1.3, 10.1, and 10.2a-c.

Table 10.1 Renewable Energy Production and Consumption by Source
(Trillion Btu)

	Production ^a			Consumption								
	Biomass		Total Renewable Energy ^d	Hydroelectric Power ^e	Geothermal ^f	Solar/PV ^g	Wind ^h	Biomass				Total Renewable Energy
	Bio-fuels ^b	Total ^c						Wood ⁱ	Waste ^j	Bio-fuels ^k	Total	
1973 Total	NA	1,529	4,433	2,861	43	NA	NA	1,527	2	NA	1,529	4,433
1975 Total	NA	1,499	4,723	3,155	70	NA	NA	1,497	2	NA	1,499	4,723
1980 Total	NA	2,475	5,485	2,900	110	NA	NA	2,474	2	NA	2,475	5,485
1985 Total	93	3,016	6,185	2,970	198	(s)	(s)	2,687	236	93	3,016	6,185
1990 Total	111	2,735	6,206	3,046	336	60	29	2,216	408	111	2,735	6,206
1995 Total	200	3,102	6,703	3,205	294	70	33	2,370	531	202	3,104	6,705
1996 Total	143	3,157	7,167	3,590	316	71	33	2,437	577	145	3,159	7,168
1997 Total	190	3,111	7,180	3,640	325	70	34	2,371	551	187	3,108	7,178
1998 Total	206	2,933	6,659	3,297	328	70	31	2,184	542	205	2,931	6,657
1999 Total	215	2,969	6,683	3,268	331	69	46	2,214	540	213	2,967	6,681
2000 Total	238	3,010	6,262	2,811	317	66	57	2,262	511	241	3,013	6,264
2001 Total	260	2,629	5,318	2,242	311	65	70	2,006	364	258	2,627	5,315
2002 Total	315	2,712	5,899	2,689	328	64	105	1,995	402	309	2,706	5,893
2003 Total	412	2,815	6,149	2,825	331	64	115	2,002	401	414	2,817	6,150
2004 Total	501	3,011	6,248	2,690	341	65	142	2,121	389	513	3,023	6,261
2005 January	47	265	553	243	29	5	11	184	34	48	266	554
February	43	247	503	216	25	5	10	174	30	42	247	502
March	47	260	539	229	28	6	16	179	34	47	259	538
April	45	247	528	231	28	6	17	170	32	44	246	527
May	46	256	581	273	29	6	17	175	35	47	257	582
June	47	252	573	268	29	6	18	172	34	49	255	576
July	50	266	576	260	30	6	14	181	35	51	267	576
August	50	266	528	216	29	6	11	181	35	53	269	531
September	49	255	478	174	28	6	15	173	34	50	256	478
October	52	261	490	180	29	6	14	177	32	54	263	492
November	52	257	500	194	28	5	16	172	34	54	259	502
December	54	269	543	221	29	5	18	180	35	57	271	546
Total	582	3,101	6,391	2,703	343	66	178	2,116	403	595	3,114	6,404
2006 January	56	283	614	272	29	6	24	191	36	55	282	612
February	53	253	549	246	26	5	19	168	32	51	251	547
March	59	271	575	244	30	6	23	179	34	57	270	573
April	55	256	597	283	27	6	25	170	32	57	258	599
May	57	267	629	306	26	6	24	175	35	64	273	636
June	60	267	617	295	28	6	20	174	33	69	276	626
July	62	280	588	252	30	6	19	184	35	67	286	594
August	64	282	550	216	30	6	16	183	35	70	288	556
September	63	273	497	171	29	6	19	177	33	69	279	503
October	66	281	510	169	30	6	24	181	34	73	288	517
November	65	276	536	201	28	6	25	176	34	72	283	543
December	70	289	564	214	30	6	25	184	35	76	295	570
Total	731	3,279	6,825	2,869	343	70	264	2,142	407	781	3,330	6,876
2007 January	73	290	612	262	31	6	24	180	37	78	294	617
February	68	266	510	185	28	5	25	166	33	71	269	512
March	75	286	592	241	29	6	30	175	37	78	289	595
April	74	280	582	237	28	6	32	174	32	75	282	584
May	79	288	607	257	28	6	28	174	35	81	289	609
June	79	285	571	227	29	6	24	171	36	81	288	574
July	82	297	577	224	30	6	19	178	37	85	300	580
August	84	296	555	198	30	6	24	176	36	88	300	558
September	83	288	495	145	29	6	26	171	35	81	286	493
October	88	297	511	147	30	6	30	177	33	92	301	515
November	90	299	516	156	29	6	27	174	36	92	301	518
11-Month Total ...	873	3,174	6,128	2,280	319	66	290	1,916	385	901	3,201	6,156
2006 11-Month Total ...	661	2,990	6,262	2,655	313	65	239	1,958	372	705	3,034	6,306
2005 11-Month Total ...	527	2,833	5,848	2,482	313	61	160	1,937	369	538	2,843	5,858

^a Production equals consumption for all renewable energy sources except biofuels.

^b Total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

^c Wood, waste, fuel ethanol, and biodiesel.

^d Hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar/photovoltaic, wind, and biomass.

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

^f Geothermal electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the geothermal energy plants heat rate), and geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^g Solar thermal and photovoltaic electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate), and solar thermal direct use energy.

^h Wind electricity net generation (converted to Btu using the fossil-fueled plants heat rate).

ⁱ Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^j Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste,

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

^k Fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption, plus losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel.

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

Notes: • Most data for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors are estimates. See notes and sources for Tables 10.2a and 10.2b. • See Note, "Renewable Energy Production and Consumption," at end of section.

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

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

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

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

Table 10.2a Renewable Energy Consumption: Residential and Commercial Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Residential Sector				Commercial Sector ^a						
	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar/ PV ^c	Biomass	Total	Hydro- electric Power ^e	Geo- thermal ^b	Biomass			Total	Total
			Wood ^d				Wood ^d	Waste ^f	Fuel Ethanol ^g		
1973 Total	NA	NA	354	354	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	7	7
1975 Total	NA	NA	425	425	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	8	8
1980 Total	NA	NA	850	850	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	21	21
1985 Total	NA	NA	1,010	1,010	NA	NA	24	NA	(s)	24	24
1990 Total	6	56	580	641	1	3	66	28	1	94	98
1995 Total	7	65	520	591	1	5	72	40	(s)	113	118
1996 Total	7	65	540	612	1	5	76	53	(s)	129	135
1997 Total	8	65	430	503	1	6	73	58	(s)	131	138
1998 Total	8	65	380	452	1	7	64	54	(s)	118	127
1999 Total	9	64	390	462	1	7	67	54	(s)	121	129
2000 Total	9	61	420	490	1	8	71	47	(s)	119	128
2001 Total	9	60	370	439	1	8	67	25	(s)	92	101
2002 Total	10	59	380	449	(s)	9	69	26	(s)	95	104
2003 Total	13	58	400	471	1	11	71	29	1	101	113
2004 Total	14	59	410	483	1	12	70	34	1	105	118
2005 January	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
February	1	5	31	37	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
March	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
April	1	5	34	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	8	10
May	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
June	1	5	34	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
July	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
August	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
September	1	5	34	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
October	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
November	1	5	34	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
December	1	5	35	41	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
Total	16	61	410	487	1	14	70	34	1	105	119
2006 January	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
February	1	5	30	36	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
March	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	8	10
April	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
May	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
June	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10
July	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
August	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
September	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
October	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
November	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10
December	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
Total	18	65	390	474	1	14	65	36	1	103	118
2007 January	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
February	1	5	30	36	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
March	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
April	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	9
May	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
June	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10
July	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
August	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
September	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	8	10
October	2	6	33	40	(s)	1	6	3	(s)	9	10
November	2	5	32	39	(s)	1	5	3	(s)	9	10
11-Month Total ...	17	60	357	433	1	13	59	34	1	95	108
2006 11-Month Total ...	17	60	357	433	1	13	59	33	1	94	107
2005 11-Month Total ...	15	55	375	445	1	12	64	31	1	96	109

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

^b Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

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

^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes

non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and tire-derived fuels).

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2b Renewable Energy Consumption: Industrial and Transportation Sectors
(Trillion Btu)

	Industrial Sector ^a							Transportation Sector			
	Hydro-electric Power ^b	Geo-thermal ^c	Biomass				Total	Biomass			
			Wood ^d	Waste ^e	Fuel Ethanol ^f	Losses and Co-products ^g		Fuel Ethanol ^h	Bio-diesel ⁱ	Total	
1973 Total	35	NA	1,165	NA	NA	NA	1,165	1,200	NA	NA	NA
1975 Total	32	NA	1,063	NA	NA	NA	1,063	1,096	NA	NA	NA
1980 Total	33	NA	1,600	NA	NA	NA	1,600	1,633	NA	NA	NA
1985 Total	33	NA	1,645	230	1	41	1,917	1,950	51	NA	51
1990 Total	31	2	1,442	192	1	48	1,683	1,716	62	NA	62
1995 Total	55	3	1,652	195	2	86	1,935	1,992	115	NA	115
1996 Total	61	3	1,683	224	1	61	1,970	2,033	82	NA	82
1997 Total	58	3	1,731	184	1	81	1,997	2,058	104	NA	104
1998 Total	55	3	1,603	180	1	88	1,873	1,931	115	NA	115
1999 Total	49	4	1,620	171	1	92	1,883	1,936	120	NA	120
2000 Total	42	4	1,636	145	1	101	1,884	1,930	138	NA	138
2001 Total	33	5	1,443	129	3	110	1,684	1,721	144	1	145
2002 Total	39	5	1,396	146	3	133	1,679	1,723	171	1	172
2003 Total	43	3	1,363	142	5	174	1,684	1,731	233	2	235
2004 Total	33	4	1,476	132	6	210	1,824	1,861	292	4	296
2005 January	3	(s)	127	13	1	19	160	164	27	1	28
February	3	(s)	122	11	1	18	152	155	23	1	24
March	3	(s)	122	13	1	20	155	158	26	1	27
April	3	(s)	118	12	1	18	149	152	24	1	25
May	3	(s)	120	13	1	19	152	155	26	1	27
June	3	(s)	117	12	1	19	149	153	28	1	29
July	3	(s)	123	13	1	21	157	160	28	1	29
August	2	(s)	123	13	1	21	157	160	30	1	31
September	2	(s)	118	13	1	20	151	154	28	1	29
October	2	(s)	121	12	1	22	156	158	30	1	31
November	2	(s)	117	12	1	21	151	154	30	1	31
December	3	(s)	123	12	1	22	158	162	33	1	34
Total	32	4	1,452	148	7	241	1,848	1,885	334	12	345
2006 January	4	(s)	136	12	1	23	172	176	29	F 2	31
February	3	(s)	118	11	1	22	151	154	27	F 1	29
March	2	(s)	124	12	1	24	161	163	31	F 2	32
April	2	(s)	121	11	1	22	155	157	32	F 2	33
May	2	(s)	123	12	1	24	159	161	38	F 2	40
June	2	(s)	122	11	1	25	158	160	42	F 2	44
July	2	(s)	129	12	1	25	167	170	39	F 2	41
August	2	(s)	128	12	1	26	167	169	41	F 2	43
September	2	(s)	124	11	1	26	162	165	41	F 2	42
October	3	(s)	127	12	1	27	167	171	43	F 2	45
November	4	(s)	124	12	1	27	164	167	43	F 2	44
December	3	(s)	129	12	1	29	171	174	45	F 2	46
Total	29	4	1,505	140	10	301	1,956	1,989	451	F 18	469
2007 January	4	(s)	125	12	1	30	168	172	45	F 2	47
February	2	(s)	114	11	1	28	153	156	40	F 2	42
March	2	(s)	121	12	1	31	165	168	44	F 2	46
April	2	(s)	122	11	1	30	165	167	42	F 2	44
May	2	(s)	122	12	1	33	167	169	45	F 2	47
June	2	(s)	119	12	1	32	164	166	46	F 2	48
July	1	(s)	125	12	1	34	172	173	48	F 2	50
August	2	(s)	122	12	1	35	170	172	50	F 2	52
September	1	(s)	118	12	1	34	165	167	44	F 2	45
October	1	(s)	124	12	1	36	173	175	52	F 2	54
November	1	(s)	121	12	1	37	171	173	52	F 2	53
11-Month Total ...	21	4	1,332	129	11	360	1,832	1,857	507	F 20	528
2006 11-Month Total ...	26	4	1,376	128	9	272	1,784	1,814	406	F 17	423
2005 11-Month Total ...	29	4	1,329	136	7	219	1,690	1,723	301	11	312

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

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

^c Geothermal heat pump and direct use energy.

^d Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

^g Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel. Does not include natural gas, electricity, and other non-biomass energy used in the

production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel—these are included in the industrial sector consumption statistics for the appropriate energy source.

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 10.2c Renewable Energy Consumption: Electric Power Sector
(Trillion Btu)

	Hydro-electric Power ^a	Geo-thermal ^b	Solar/PV ^c	Wind ^d	Biomass			Total
					Wood ^e	Waste ^f	Total	
1973 Total	2,827	43	NA	NA	1	2	3	2,873
1975 Total	3,122	70	NA	NA	(s)	2	2	3,194
1980 Total	2,867	110	NA	NA	3	2	4	2,982
1985 Total	2,937	198	(s)	(s)	8	7	14	3,150
1990 Total ^g	3,014	326	4	29	129	188	317	3,689
1995 Total	3,149	280	5	33	125	296	422	3,889
1996 Total	3,528	300	5	33	138	300	438	4,305
1997 Total	3,581	309	5	34	137	309	446	4,375
1998 Total	3,241	311	5	31	137	308	444	4,032
1999 Total	3,218	312	5	46	138	315	453	4,034
2000 Total	2,768	296	5	57	134	318	453	3,579
2001 Total	2,209	289	6	70	126	211	337	2,910
2002 Total	2,650	305	6	105	150	230	380	3,445
2003 Total	2,781	303	5	115	167	230	397	3,601
2004 Total	2,656	311	6	142	165	223	388	3,503
2005 January	239	26	(s)	11	16	18	34	311
February	213	22	(s)	10	15	16	31	277
March	226	25	(s)	16	16	18	34	302
April	228	25	1	17	13	17	30	300
May	270	27	1	17	14	19	33	348
June	265	26	1	18	15	19	34	344
July	257	27	1	14	17	20	37	335
August	213	26	1	11	17	19	36	288
September	171	26	1	15	16	18	34	246
October	178	26	(s)	14	15	17	32	251
November	191	26	(s)	16	15	19	34	267
December	218	26	(s)	18	16	19	36	299
Total	2,670	309	6	178	185	221	406	3,568
2006 January	268	26	(s)	24	17	20	37	355
February	243	23	(s)	19	15	18	34	319
March	242	27	(s)	23	16	19	35	327
April	281	24	1	25	12	17	30	360
May	304	23	1	24	13	19	33	384
June	293	25	1	20	15	19	34	373
July	250	27	1	19	16	20	36	333
August	214	27	1	16	17	20	37	295
September	169	26	1	19	15	19	34	248
October	166	27	(s)	24	15	19	34	252
November	197	25	(s)	25	15	20	35	283
December	211	27	(s)	25	16	20	36	299
Total	2,839	306	5	264	182	231	412	3,827
2007 January	258	27	(s)	24	16	21	38	347
February	183	25	(s)	25	17	19	36	269
March	239	26	(s)	30	15	21	36	331
April	235	24	1	32	15	19	33	325
May	255	25	1	28	14	20	34	343
June	225	26	1	24	15	21	36	311
July	223	27	1	19	15	21	36	306
August	196	27	1	24	16	21	37	285
September	144	26	1	26	15	20	35	232
October	146	27	(s)	30	14	18	32	236
November	155	26	(s)	27	15	21	36	243
11-Month Total ...	2,258	285	6	290	168	221	389	3,229
2006 11-Month Total ...	2,628	279	5	239	166	211	377	3,528
2005 11-Month Total ...	2,452	282	5	160	169	201	370	3,269

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

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

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

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

^e Wood and wood-derived fuels.

^f Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass. Through 2000, also includes non-renewable waste (municipal solid waste from non-biogenic sources, and

tire-derived fuels).

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

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

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

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

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

Table 10.4 Biodiesel Overview

	Feedstock ^a	Losses and Co-products ^b	Production ^c	
	Trillion Btu	Trillion Btu	Thousand Barrels	Trillion Btu
2001 Total	1	(s)	204	1
2002 Total	1	(s)	250	1
2003 Total	2	(s)	338	2
2004 Total	4	(s)	666	4
2005 January	1	(s)	184	1
February	1	(s)	166	1
March	1	(s)	184	1
April	1	(s)	178	1
May	1	(s)	184	1
June	1	(s)	178	1
July	1	(s)	184	1
August	1	(s)	184	1
September	1	(s)	178	1
October	1	(s)	184	1
November	1	(s)	178	1
December	1	(s)	184	1
Total	12	(s)	2,162	12
2006 January	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
February	F 1	F (s)	F 263	F 1
March	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
April	F 2	F (s)	F 282	F 2
May	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
June	F 2	F (s)	F 282	F 2
July	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
August	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
September	F 2	F (s)	F 282	F 2
October	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
November	F 2	F (s)	F 282	F 2
December	F 2	F (s)	F 291	F 2
Total	F 19	F (s)	F 3,426	F 18
2007 January	F 2	F (s)	F 349	F 2
February	F 2	F (s)	F 315	F 2
March	F 2	F (s)	F 349	F 2
April	F 2	F (s)	F 338	F 2
May	F 2	F (s)	F 349	F 2
June	F 2	F (s)	F 338	F 2
July	F 2	F (s)	F 349	F 2
August	F 2	F (s)	F 349	F 2
September	F 2	F (s)	F 338	F 2
October	F 2	F (s)	F 349	F 2
November	F 2	F (s)	F 338	F 2
11-Month Total	F 20	F (s)	F 3,758	F 20
2006 11-Month Total	F 17	F (s)	F 3,135	F 17
2005 11-Month Total	11	(s)	1,978	11

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

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

^c Production of biofuels for use as diesel fuel substitutes or additives. Biodiesel consumption equals biodiesel production.

F=Forecast. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • Through 2000, data are not available. Beginning in 2001, data are estimates. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **Feedstock:** Calculated as biodiesel production in thousand barrels multiplied by the approximate heat content of biodiesel feedstock—see Table A3.

• **Losses and Co-products:** Calculated as biodiesel feedstock minus biodiesel production. • **Production: 2001-2005**—U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, Bioenergy Program records. Annual data are derived from quarterly data. Monthly data are estimated by dividing the annual data by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. Data in thousand barrels are converted to trillion Btu by multiplying by the approximate heat content of biodiesel—see Table A3. **2006 and 2007**—Forecast values derived from the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, which will be used until actual data become available as a result of the mandate to EIA under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to collect biodiesel data.

Forecast values from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System will be used until actual data become available as a result of the mandate to EIA under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to collect biodiesel data.

Renewable Energy

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

Table 10.2a Sources

Residential Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Solar/PV

Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-63A, "Annual Solar Thermal Collector Manufacturers Survey," and Form EIA-63B, "Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey." Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Residential Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-457, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey"; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-457 and regional heating degree-day data. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Commercial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

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

Commercial Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Commercial Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980-1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, CNEAF, estimate.

1985–1988: Values interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Tables 7.4a–c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on Form EIA-871, "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey." Data for wood consumption at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are calculated as total wood consumption at electricity-only and CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4a) minus wood consumption in the electric power sector (*MER*, Table 7.4b) and at industrial CHP plants (*MER*, Table 7.4c). Annual estimates for wood consumption at other commercial plants are based on Form EIA-871 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Commercial Sector, Waste

EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c.

Commercial Sector, Fuel Ethanol

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

Table 10.2b Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power

Energy Information Administration (EIA), *MER* Tables 7.2c and A6.

Industrial Sector, Geothermal

Oregon Institute of Technology, Geo-Heat Center. Monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the

number of days in the month. (The annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year.)

Industrial Sector, Wood

1973–1979: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption from 1949 to 1981*, Table A2.

1980–1983: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption 1980-1983*, Table ES1.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 1.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of Biofuels Consumption in the United States During 1987*, Table 2.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), estimates based on Form EIA-846, “Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey.” Data for wood consumption at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for wood consumption at other industrial plants are based on Form-EIA-846 (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Industrial Sector, Waste

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

1982 and 1983: EIA, CNEAF, estimates for total waste consumption; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1984: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are

calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1985 and 1986: Values interpolated.

1987: EIA, *Estimates of U.S. Biofuels Consumption 1990*, Table 8; and EIA, *MER*, Table 10.2c. Estimates are calculated as total waste consumption minus electric power sector waste consumption.

1988: Value interpolated.

1989 forward: EIA, *MER*, Table 7.4c; and EIA, CNEAF, estimates based on information presented in Government Advisory Associates, *Resource Recovery Yearbook* and *Methane Recovery Yearbook*, and information provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program. Data for waste consumption at industrial CHP plants are from *MER*, Table 7.4c. Annual estimates for waste consumption at other industrial plants are based on the non-EIA sources listed above (the annual estimate for the current year is set equal to that of the previous year); monthly estimates are created by dividing the annual estimates by the number of days in the year and then multiplying by the number of days in the month.

Industrial Sector, Fuel Ethanol

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

Industrial Sector, Losses and Co-products

EIA, *MER*, Tables 10.3 and 10.4.

Transportation Sector, Fuel Ethanol

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

Transportation Sector, Biodiesel

EIA, *MER*, Table 10.4. Transportation sector biodiesel consumption is set equal to biodiesel production.



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

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	24,888	55,679
1975 Average	18,934	1,430	1,490	235	705	189	9,523	NA	12	8,375	25,892	52,828
1980 Average	17,961	1,435	2,114	595	1,936	486	11,706	NA	1,622	8,597	32,802	59,558
1985 Average	9,630	1,471	2,505	887	2,745	773	11,585	NA	2,530	8,971	37,554	53,966
1990 Average	15,278	1,553	2,774	873	2,553	1,630	10,975	NA	1,820	7,355	36,822	60,492
1995 Average	17,208	1,805	2,990	920	2,618	2,766	--	5,995	2,489	6,560	35,735	62,385
1996 Average	17,367	1,837	3,131	922	2,855	3,091	--	5,850	2,568	6,465	36,582	63,752
1997 Average	18,095	1,922	3,200	856	3,023	3,142	--	5,920	2,518	6,452	37,320	65,744
1998 Average	19,337	1,981	3,198	834	3,070	3,011	--	5,854	2,616	6,252	37,456	66,966
1999 Average	18,667	1,907	3,195	852	2,906	3,019	--	6,079	2,684	5,881	37,599	65,922
2000 Average	19,892	1,977	3,249	768	3,012	3,222	--	6,479	2,275	5,822	38,482	68,495
2001 Average	19,098	2,029	3,300	720	3,127	3,226	--	6,917	2,282	5,801	39,014	68,101
2002 Average	17,794	2,171	3,390	715	3,177	3,131	--	7,408	2,292	5,746	39,919	67,168
2003 Average	19,063	2,306	3,409	713	3,371	3,042	--	8,132	2,093	5,681	40,724	69,448
2004 Average	20,787	2,398	3,485	673	3,383	2,954	--	8,805	1,845	5,419	41,537	72,512
2005 January	21,285	2,330	3,561	658	3,351	2,720	--	8,870	1,775	5,441	41,358	73,231
February	21,355	2,298	3,570	658	3,349	2,809	--	8,920	1,771	5,494	41,516	73,514
March	21,405	2,172	3,594	662	3,252	2,867	--	8,925	1,802	5,601	41,641	73,842
April	21,565	2,300	3,584	659	3,409	2,864	--	8,888	1,771	5,556	41,820	74,140
May	21,375	2,360	3,611	656	3,441	2,795	--	8,900	1,743	5,581	42,082	74,298
June	21,485	2,330	3,646	656	3,425	2,398	--	9,026	1,643	5,460	41,558	73,916
July	21,695	2,339	3,654	658	3,082	2,715	--	8,990	1,625	5,240	41,143	73,757
August	21,655	2,372	3,668	655	3,414	2,643	--	9,140	1,342	5,218	41,169	73,818
September	21,915	2,262	3,623	659	3,367	2,663	--	9,170	1,518	4,204	40,413	73,399
October	21,525	2,462	3,649	664	3,221	2,577	--	9,230	1,612	4,534	40,885	73,497
November	21,425	2,548	3,621	667	3,311	2,645	--	9,210	1,543	4,837	41,425	73,980
December	21,325	2,645	3,520	647	3,388	2,683	--	9,240	1,645	4,984	41,803	74,268
Average	21,501	2,369	3,609	658	3,334	2,698	--	9,043	1,649	5,178	41,401	73,807
2006 January	21,175	2,595	3,670	654	3,372	2,657	--	9,030	1,707	5,106	41,579	73,759
February	21,375	2,504	3,662	657	3,311	2,620	--	9,040	1,639	5,045	41,412	73,647
March	21,250	2,411	3,710	651	3,350	2,610	--	9,150	1,597	5,045	41,396	73,489
April	21,250	2,531	3,680	663	3,370	2,407	--	9,170	1,590	5,128	41,496	73,591
May	21,050	2,341	3,712	655	3,329	2,535	--	9,190	1,500	5,161	41,386	73,154
June	21,305	2,336	3,700	607	3,287	2,365	--	9,260	1,392	5,160	40,979	73,061
July	21,680	2,512	3,716	620	3,232	2,571	--	9,240	1,453	5,102	41,627	74,076
August	21,710	2,543	3,660	630	3,252	2,430	--	9,330	1,202	5,059	41,179	73,754
September	21,360	2,601	3,649	640	3,258	2,338	--	9,350	1,354	5,037	41,242	73,465
October	21,135	2,602	3,650	660	3,173	2,380	--	9,450	1,482	5,106	41,793	73,809
November	20,805	2,658	3,672	615	3,163	2,466	--	9,320	1,504	5,105	41,805	73,437
December	20,695	2,669	3,592	619	2,978	2,508	--	9,420	1,472	5,166	41,664	73,218
Average	21,232	2,525	3,673	639	3,256	2,491	--	9,247	1,490	5,102	41,464	73,539
2007 January	20,476	2,578	3,811	616	3,143	2,431	--	9,420	1,510	E 5,196	41,857	73,133
February	20,356	2,618	3,739	614	3,148	2,454	--	9,460	1,654	E 5,147	42,124	73,315
March	20,445	2,694	3,685	612	3,182	2,391	--	9,473	1,554	E 5,178	41,993	73,240
April	20,494	2,634	3,749	609	3,182	2,427	--	9,369	1,566	E 5,218	R 42,067	R 73,520
May	20,494	2,585	3,781	649	3,110	2,181	--	9,390	1,564	E 5,240	R 41,680	R 72,985
June	20,403	2,580	3,826	679	3,206	1,921	--	9,440	1,495	E 5,139	41,521	72,710
July	20,508	2,572	3,643	679	3,166	2,327	--	9,460	1,436	E 5,120	R 41,665	R 73,153
August	20,462	2,709	3,746	679	2,843	2,135	--	9,390	1,228	E 4,976	R 41,016	R 72,473
September	21,012	R 2,670	3,716	679	3,161	2,190	--	9,520	1,381	E 4,899	R 41,223	R 73,311
October	21,158	R 2,592	3,722	609	2,995	2,273	--	9,500	R 1,507	E 5,038	R 41,595	R 73,919
November	20,873	2,594	3,727	609	2,901	2,287	--	9,425	1,409	E 5,006	41,547	73,717
11-Month Average ...	20,608	2,620	3,740	640	3,094	2,273	--	9,441	1,481	E 5,105	41,659	73,223
2006 11-Month Average ...	21,282	2,512	3,680	641	3,281	2,489	--	9,231	1,492	5,096	41,446	73,569
2005 11-Month Average ...	21,517	2,343	3,617	659	3,329	2,699	--	9,025	1,649	5,196	41,364	73,764

^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

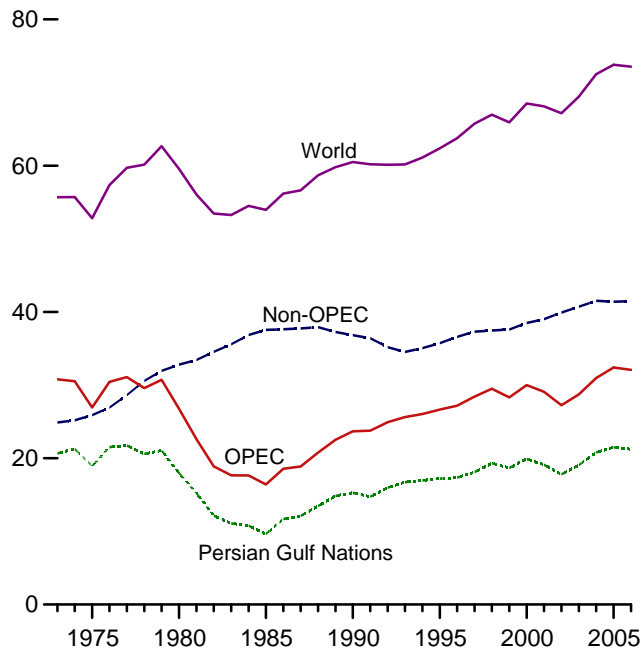
annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available. • Data for countries may not sum to World totals due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

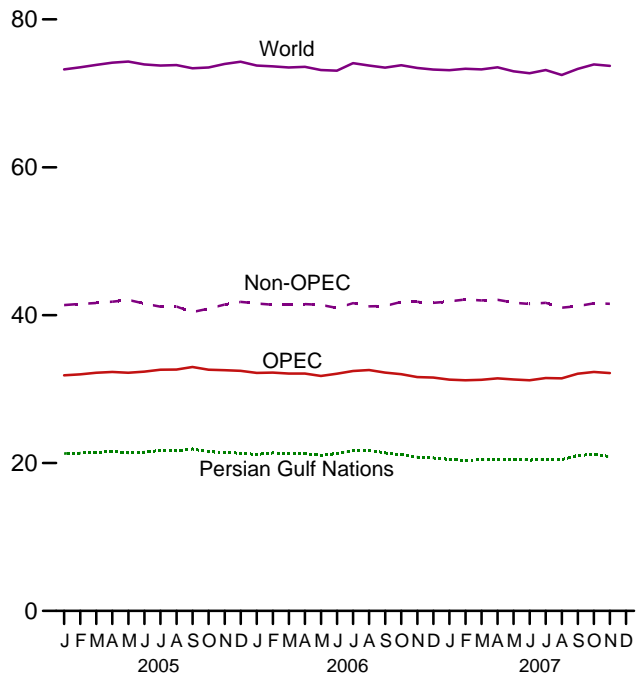
Sources: See end of section.

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

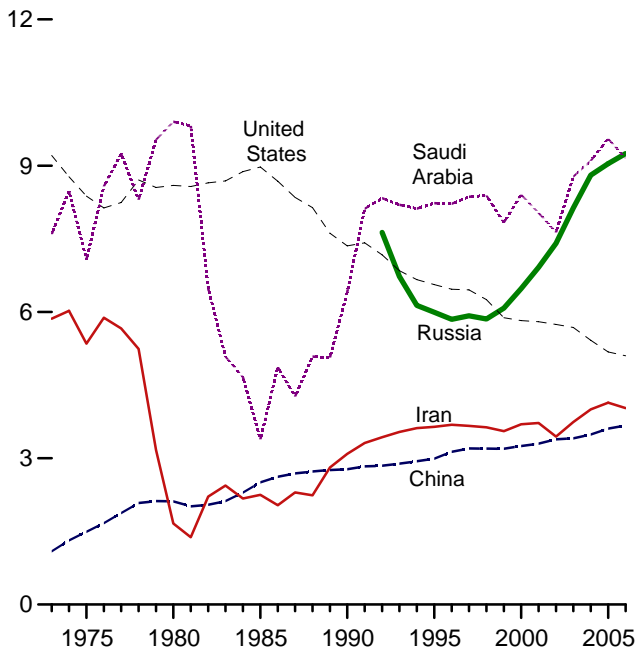
World Production, 1973-2006



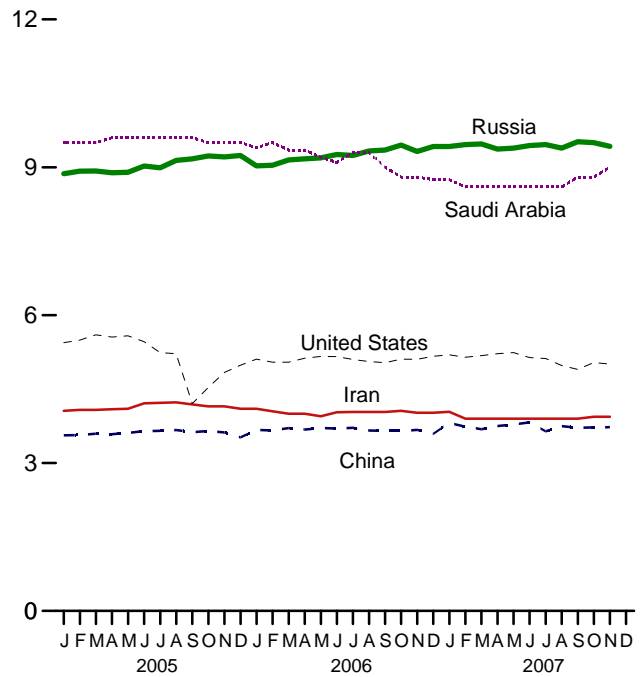
World Production, Monthly



Selected Producers, 1973-2006



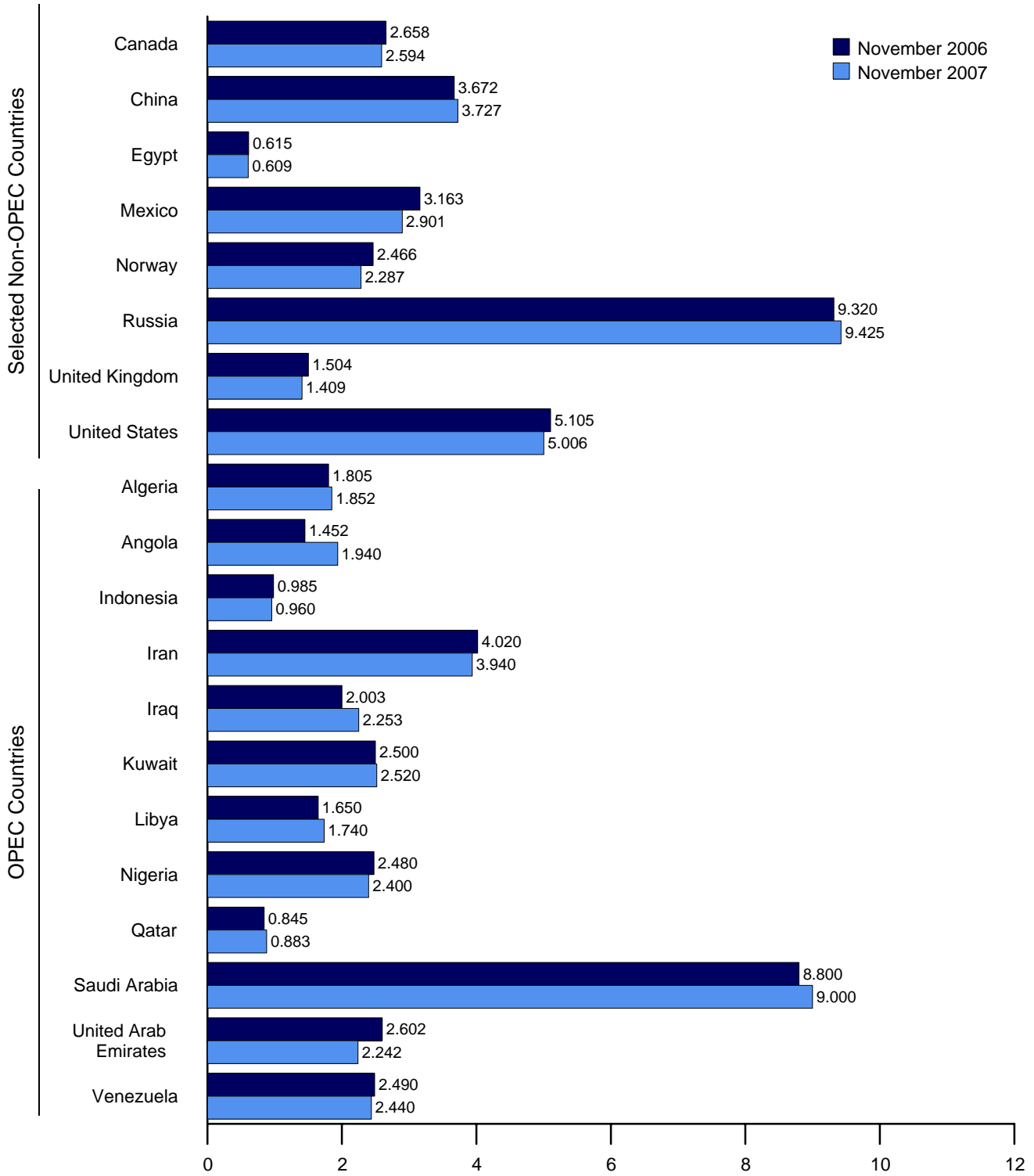
Selected Producers, Monthly



Notes: • OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
• The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations."

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

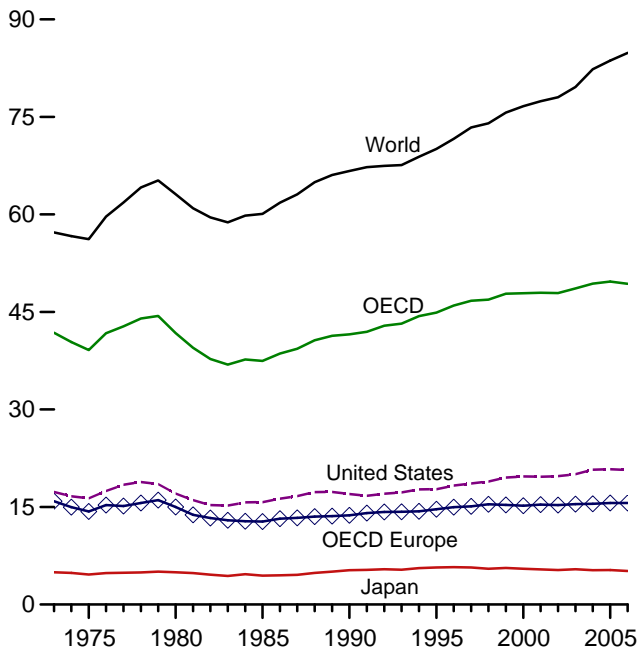
Figure 11.1b World Crude Oil Production by Selected Country
(Million Barrels per Day)



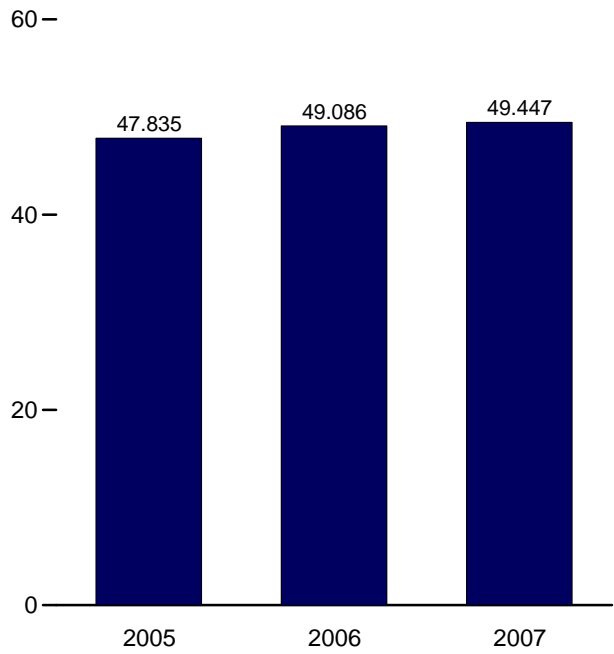
Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
 Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
 Sources: Tables 11.1a and 11.1b.

Figure 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels per Day)

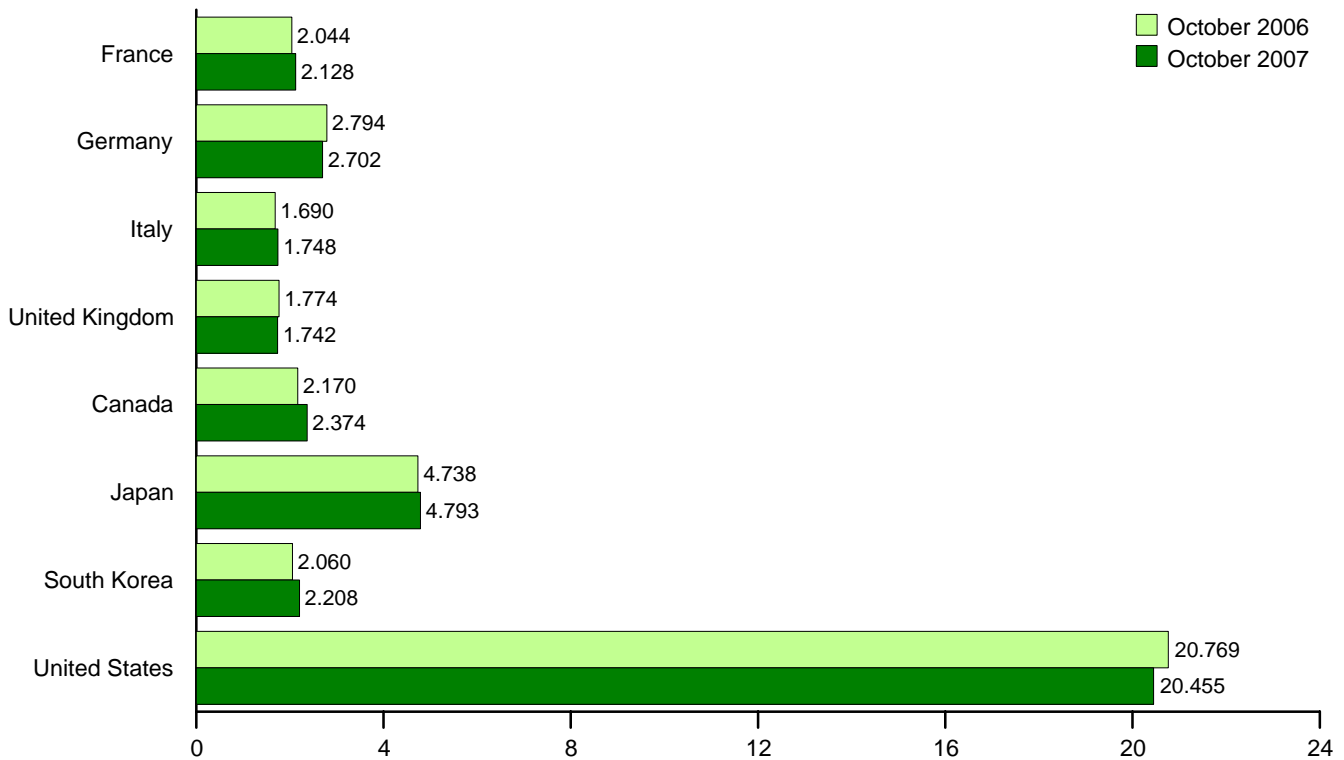
Overview, 1973-2006



OECD Total, October



By Selected OECD Country



Notes: • OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
• Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.

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

Table 11.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d	World
1973 Average	2,601	3,324	2,068	2,341	15,879	1,729	4,949	281	17,308	1,658	41,804	57,237
1975 Average	2,252	2,957	1,855	1,911	14,314	1,779	4,621	311	16,322	1,794	39,141	56,198
1980 Average	2,256	3,082	1,934	1,725	14,995	1,873	4,960	537	17,056	2,342	41,763	63,114
1985 Average	1,753	2,651	1,705	1,617	12,772	1,526	4,436	552	15,726	2,469	37,481	60,085
1990 Average	1,826	2,682	1,874	1,776	13,719	1,733	5,272	1,048	16,988	2,804	41,564	66,676
1995 Average	1,919	2,882	1,942	1,816	14,664	1,811	5,694	2,008	17,725	3,001	44,902	70,067
1996 Average	1,949	2,922	1,920	1,852	14,968	1,864	5,740	2,101	18,309	2,996	45,978	71,627
1997 Average	1,969	2,917	1,934	1,804	15,106	1,952	5,697	2,255	18,620	3,091	46,721	73,372
1998 Average	2,040	2,923	1,941	1,792	15,419	1,943	5,498	1,917	18,917	3,192	46,886	74,004
1999 Average	2,029	2,838	1,891	1,797	15,325	2,027	5,615	2,084	19,519	3,236	47,806	75,664
2000 Average	2,001	2,772	1,854	1,759	15,189	2,027	5,495	2,135	19,701	3,326	47,874	76,660
2001 Average	2,052	2,815	1,837	1,744	15,373	2,057	5,394	2,132	19,649	3,341	47,946	77,402
2002 Average	1,983	2,722	1,870	1,731	15,307	2,078	5,301	2,149	19,761	3,294	47,892	78,038
2003 Average	1,999	2,679	1,873	1,759	15,445	2,207	5,416	2,175	20,034	3,328	48,605	79,613
2004 Average	2,006	2,665	1,794	1,799	15,487	2,300	5,291	2,155	20,731	3,396	49,360	82,333
2005 January	1,964	2,474	1,695	1,841	15,154	2,381	5,792	2,458	20,694	3,374	49,853	NA
February	2,209	2,706	1,861	1,853	16,203	2,390	6,211	2,344	20,830	3,428	51,406	NA
March	2,120	2,543	1,839	1,857	15,848	2,291	5,991	2,453	21,009	3,450	51,042	NA
April	1,907	2,571	1,753	1,775	15,314	2,131	5,116	2,183	20,137	3,604	48,485	NA
May	1,872	2,610	1,675	1,794	15,022	2,261	4,533	1,973	20,606	3,416	47,810	NA
June	1,969	2,540	1,712	1,831	15,458	2,304	4,989	2,092	21,198	3,524	49,566	NA
July	1,934	2,615	1,761	1,806	15,211	2,251	4,926	1,929	20,939	3,289	48,547	NA
August	1,994	2,885	1,605	1,822	15,770	2,360	4,952	2,057	21,666	3,433	50,238	NA
September	2,048	2,852	1,759	1,886	16,024	2,222	5,014	2,082	20,142	3,421	48,905	NA
October	1,859	2,691	1,733	1,785	15,408	2,251	4,681	1,954	20,253	3,289	47,835	NA
November	1,993	2,770	1,807	1,878	16,110	2,421	5,270	2,282	20,623	3,636	50,342	NA
December	2,011	2,519	1,871	1,886	15,882	2,306	6,246	2,500	21,495	3,635	52,063	NA
Average	1,988	2,647	1,755	1,834	15,611	2,297	5,305	2,191	20,802	3,458	49,664	83,655
2006 January	2,066	2,524	1,749	1,830	15,459	2,170	5,952	2,396	20,436	3,436	49,849	NA
February	2,120	2,637	1,997	1,863	16,163	2,323	6,086	2,286	20,577	3,415	50,850	NA
March	2,084	2,650	1,928	2,034	16,268	2,286	5,662	2,199	20,608	3,554	50,578	NA
April	1,879	2,487	1,595	1,747	14,695	2,120	5,060	2,006	20,201	3,368	47,450	NA
May	1,808	2,666	1,668	1,857	15,257	2,170	4,394	2,049	20,457	3,368	47,695	NA
June	1,937	2,619	1,690	1,863	15,731	2,296	4,715	2,077	20,982	3,450	49,251	NA
July	1,947	2,601	1,711	1,757	15,363	2,308	4,941	1,908	20,740	3,317	48,577	NA
August	1,864	2,747	1,579	1,770	15,454	2,368	4,789	2,102	21,434	3,460	49,607	NA
September	1,994	2,923	1,750	1,804	15,999	2,257	4,499	2,109	20,559	3,313	48,736	NA
October	2,044	2,794	1,690	1,804	16,010	2,170	4,738	2,060	20,769	3,339	49,086	NA
November	1,913	2,779	1,766	1,857	15,932	2,344	5,214	2,363	20,669	3,471	49,993	NA
December	1,890	2,556	1,686	1,811	15,229	2,260	5,915	2,537	20,795	3,518	50,255	NA
Average	1,961	2,665	1,732	1,830	15,626	2,256	5,159	2,174	20,687	3,418	49,320	84,853
2007 January	2,033	2,314	1,614	1,827	15,004	2,272	5,214	2,390	20,559	3,366	48,804	NA
February	1,954	2,379	1,756	1,787	15,331	2,448	5,562	2,387	21,271	3,421	50,421	NA
March	1,923	2,483	1,712	1,786	15,319	2,307	5,404	2,282	20,529	3,530	49,371	NA
April	1,854	2,343	1,631	1,776	14,771	2,198	4,876	2,215	20,579	3,302	47,940	NA
May	1,788	2,393	1,704	1,801	14,940	2,315	4,405	2,071	20,631	3,497	47,859	NA
June	1,900	2,456	1,670	1,766	15,172	2,323	4,568	2,063	20,737	3,579	48,441	NA
July	1,941	2,500	1,687	1,775	15,386	2,416	4,564	2,047	20,641	3,522	48,577	NA
August	1,908	2,581	1,552	1,709	15,284	2,404	4,597	2,091	21,051	3,388	48,814	NA
September	1,929	2,603	1,651	1,763	15,599	2,368	4,860	2,027	20,385	3,291	48,529	NA
October	2,128	2,702	1,748	1,742	16,051	2,374	4,793	2,208	20,455	3,565	49,447	NA
10-Month Average	1,936	2,477	1,672	1,773	15,286	2,342	4,879	2,177	20,679	3,447	48,810	NA
2006 10-Month Average	1,973	2,665	1,734	1,830	15,636	2,246	5,077	2,118	20,678	3,402	49,158	NA
2005 10-Month Average	1,985	2,648	1,738	1,825	15,534	2,284	5,213	2,151	20,749	3,422	49,352	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, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

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

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

R=Revised. NA=Not available.

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

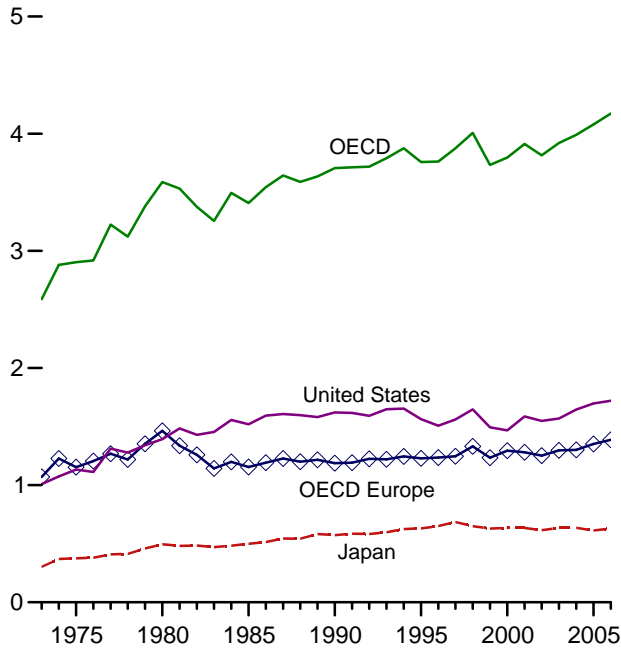
Web Page: See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html> for all available data beginning in 1973.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), International Energy Database.

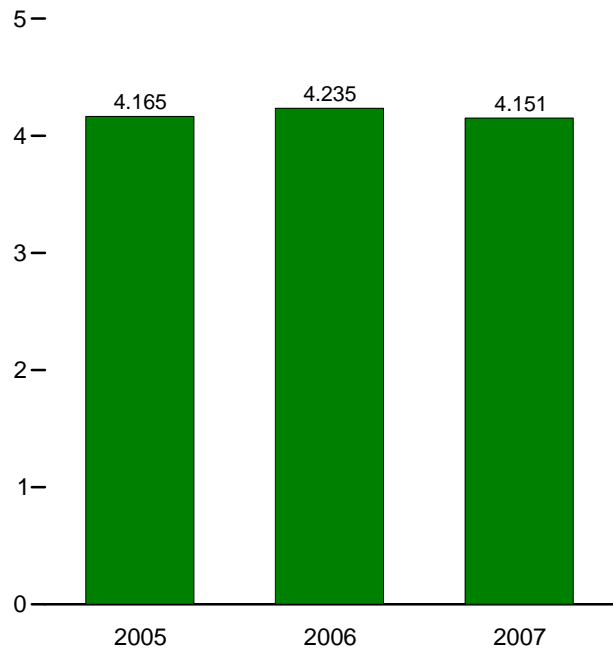
• **East Germany, Former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, South Korea, Non-OECD Countries, and World: 1973-1979**—EIA, International Energy Database. **1980-1983**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005*, August 2007, Table 1.2. • **Non-OECD Countries: 1984-2005**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 2005*, August 2007, Table 1.2. **2006**—EIA, *Short Term Energy Outlook*, November 2007. • **World: 1984-2006**—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, January 16, 2008.

Figure 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Billion Barrels)

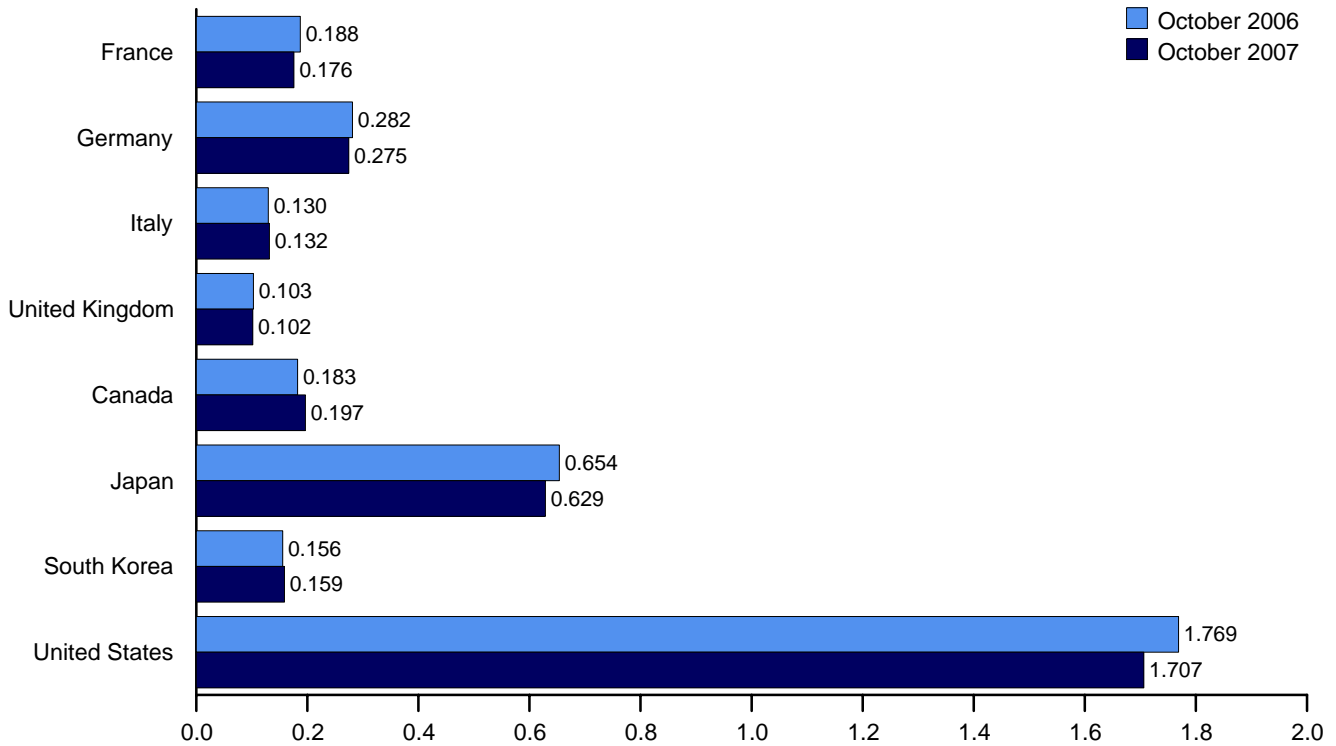
Overview, End of Year, 1973-2006



OECD Stocks, End of Month, October



By Selected OECD Country, End of Month



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Web Page: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/inter.html>.
Source: Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries
(Million Barrels)

	France	Germany ^a	Italy	United Kingdom	OECD Europe ^b	Canada	Japan	South Korea	United States	Other OECD ^c	OECD ^d
1973 Year	201	181	152	156	1,070	140	303	NA	1,008	67	2,588
1975 Year	225	187	143	165	1,154	174	375	NA	1,133	67	2,903
1980 Year	243	319	170	168	1,464	164	495	NA	1,392	72	3,587
1985 Year	139	277	156	131	1,154	112	500	13	1,519	110	3,408
1990 Year	143	280	143	103	1,188	143	572	64	1,621	117	3,706
1995 Year	155	302	141	101	1,228	132	631	92	1,563	113	3,758
1996 Year	154	303	135	103	1,235	127	651	123	1,507	118	3,762
1997 Year	161	299	129	100	1,246	144	685	124	1,560	115	3,875
1998 Year	169	323	135	104	1,331	139	649	129	1,647	111	4,006
1999 Year	160	290	130	101	1,233	142	629	132	1,493	105	3,733
2000 Year	170	272	140	100	1,294	144	634	140	1,468	117	3,796
2001 Year	165	273	134	113	1,281	156	634	143	1,586	112	3,912
2002 Year	175	253	138	104	1,252	157	615	140	1,548	103	3,815
2003 Year	185	273	135	100	1,296	170	636	155	1,568	96	3,921
2004 Year	186	267	136	101	1,301	160	635	149	1,645	99	3,990
2005 January	187	276	139	100	1,322	160	642	147	1,647	107	4,024
February	188	273	136	102	1,315	166	617	143	1,663	106	4,010
March	187	280	134	98	1,328	163	605	137	1,661	104	3,998
April	189	280	131	102	1,329	164	606	139	1,702	101	4,042
May	197	280	132	104	1,355	165	624	151	1,730	104	4,128
June	186	279	132	99	1,326	164	629	142	1,740	108	4,110
July	191	278	131	99	1,347	168	640	151	1,743	106	4,156
August	193	276	136	103	1,351	168	645	151	1,716	94	4,125
September	191	276	137	105	1,357	168	638	145	1,704	112	4,125
October	202	279	139	106	1,364	173	649	151	1,716	111	4,165
November	198	274	135	101	1,352	180	639	144	1,729	108	4,152
December	196	283	132	95	1,351	178	612	135	1,698	104	4,078
2006 January	197	286	128	102	1,378	180	604	138	1,713	103	4,115
February	192	283	135	104	1,377	178	600	142	1,719	104	4,120
March	196	280	132	97	1,356	171	620	137	1,691	103	4,078
April	196	283	132	102	1,361	174	618	144	1,700	108	4,106
May	194	280	130	105	1,367	170	634	152	1,724	106	4,154
June	189	283	126	99	1,356	172	627	155	1,729	108	4,146
July	192	284	131	99	1,376	177	631	158	1,743	112	4,197
August	198	281	133	98	1,375	182	641	159	1,763	107	4,227
September	188	282	134	97	1,369	^R 185	649	160	1,785	109	^R 4,258
October	188	282	130	103	1,363	183	654	156	1,769	110	4,235
November	190	281	133	106	1,368	181	650	158	1,745	108	4,210
December	192	283	133	109	1,387	180	631	152	1,720	103	4,172
2007 January	186	285	128	105	1,378	183	643	153	1,723	105	4,185
February	188	292	135	105	1,395	181	636	147	1,666	103	4,127
March	177	291	134	106	1,368	182	620	156	1,677	101	4,104
April	190	291	135	105	1,386	187	619	149	1,688	107	4,137
May	189	288	132	106	1,388	183	616	159	1,719	109	4,174
June	186	286	133	101	1,370	190	622	158	1,729	112	4,182
July	187	282	132	102	^R 1,377	^R 193	632	165	1,735	108	^R 4,211
August	187	280	134	104	^R 1,376	^R 191	641	157	1,718	^R 105	^R 4,189
September	187	^R 278	134	99	^R 1,373	199	630	157	1,719	108	^R 4,186
October	176	275	132	102	1,346	197	629	159	1,707	113	4,151

^a Through December 1983, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1984, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

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

^c "Other OECD" consists of Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S. Territories, and, for 1984 forward, Mexico.

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

^R=Revised. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Stocks are at end of period. • Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined

products. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.4. • **U.S. Territories: 1983 forward**—Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database. • **All Other Data: 1973-1982**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*, various issues. **1983**—IEA, Monthly Oil and Gas Statistics Database. **1984 forward**—IEA, Monthly Oil Data Service, January 16, 2008.

International Petroleum

Tables 11.1a and 11.1b Sources

United States

See Table 3.1.

All Other Countries and World, Monthly Data

1973-1980: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* (PIM), *Oil & Gas Journal* (OGJ), and EIA adjustments.

1981-1993: PIW, OGJ, and other industry sources.

1994 forward: EIA, *International Petroleum Monthly*, and EMEU, International Energy Database, February 2008.

All Other Countries and World, Annual Data

1973-1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8.

1980-2006: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (EMEU), International Energy Database, October 2007.

Thermal Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt has a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu per barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

The heat content rates (i.e., thermal conversion factors) provided in this section represent the gross (or higher or upper) energy content of the fuels. Gross heat content rates are applied in all Btu calculations for the *Monthly Energy Review* and are commonly used in energy calculations in the United States; net (or lower) heat content rates are typically used in European energy calculations. The difference between the two rates is the amount of energy that is consumed to vaporize water that is created during the combustion process. Generally, the difference ranges from 2 percent to 10 percent, depending on the specific fuel and its hydrogen content. Some fuels, such as unseasoned wood, can be more than 40 percent different in their gross

and net heat content rates. See “Heat Content” and “British Thermal Unit (Btu)” in the Glossary for more information.

Thermal conversion factors for hydrocarbon mixes (Table A1) are weighted averages of the thermal conversion factors for each hydrocarbon included in the mix. For example, in calculating the thermal conversion factor for a 60-40 butane-propane mixture, the thermal conversion factor for butane is weighted 1.5 times the thermal conversion factor for propane.

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A2 through A6 are computed from final annual data or from the best available data and labeled “preliminary.” Often, the previous year’s factor is used as a preliminary value until data become available to calculate the factor appropriate to the year. The source of each factor is described in the section entitled “Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation,” which follows Table A6 in this appendix.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products
(Million Btu per Barrel)

Petroleum Product	Heat Content	Petroleum Product	Heat Content
Asphalt	6.636	Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4.620
Aviation Gasoline	5.048	Pentanes Plus	4.620
Butane	4.326	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
Butane-Propane Mixture ^a	4.130	Naptha Less Than 401°F	5.248
Distillate Fuel Oil	5.825	Other Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401°F	5.825
Ethane	3.082	Still Gas	6.000
Ethane-Propane Mixture ^b	3.308	Petroleum Coke	6.024
Isobutane	3.974	Plant Condensate	5.418
Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type	5.670	Propane	3.836
Jet Fuel, Naptha Type	5.355	Residual Fuel Oil	6.287
Kerosene	5.670	Road Oil	6.636
Lubricants	6.065	Special Naphthas	5.248
Motor Gasoline		Still Gas	6.000
Conventional ^c	5.253	Unfinished Oils	5.825
Reformulated ^c	5.150	Unfractionated Stream	5.418
Oxygenated ^c	5.150	Waxes	5.537
Fuel Ethanol ^d	3.539	Miscellaneous	5.796

^a 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

^b 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

^c See Table A3 for motor gasoline annual weighted averages beginning in 1994.

^d Fuel ethanol, which is derived from agricultural feedstocks (primarily corn), is not a petroleum product but is blended into motor gasoline.

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

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

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Production, Imports, and Exports
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Production		Imports			Exports		
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total
1973	5.800	4.049	5.817	5.983	5.897	5.800	5.752	5.752
1974	5.800	4.011	5.827	5.959	5.884	5.800	5.773	5.774
1975	5.800	3.984	5.821	5.935	5.858	5.800	5.747	5.748
1976	5.800	3.964	5.808	5.980	5.856	5.800	5.743	5.745
1977	5.800	3.941	5.810	5.908	5.834	5.800	5.796	5.797
1978	5.800	3.925	5.802	5.955	5.839	5.800	5.814	5.808
1979	5.800	3.955	5.810	5.811	5.810	5.800	5.864	5.832
1980	5.800	3.914	5.812	5.748	5.796	5.800	5.841	5.820
1981	5.800	3.930	5.818	5.659	5.775	5.800	5.837	5.821
1982	5.800	3.872	5.826	5.664	5.775	5.800	5.829	5.820
1983	5.800	3.839	5.825	5.677	5.774	5.800	5.800	5.800
1984	5.800	3.812	5.823	5.613	5.745	5.800	5.867	5.850
1985	5.800	3.815	5.832	5.572	5.736	5.800	5.819	5.814
1986	5.800	3.797	5.903	5.624	5.808	5.800	5.839	5.832
1987	5.800	3.804	5.901	5.599	5.820	5.800	5.860	5.858
1988	5.800	3.800	5.900	5.618	5.820	5.800	5.842	5.840
1989	5.800	3.826	5.906	5.641	5.833	5.800	5.869	5.857
1990	5.800	3.822	5.934	5.614	5.849	5.800	5.838	5.833
1991	5.800	3.807	5.948	5.636	5.873	5.800	5.827	5.823
1992	5.800	3.804	5.953	5.623	5.877	5.800	5.774	5.777
1993	5.800	3.801	5.954	5.620	5.883	5.800	5.777	5.779
1994	5.800	3.794	5.950	5.534	5.861	5.800	5.777	5.779
1995	5.800	3.796	5.938	5.483	5.855	5.800	5.740	5.746
1996	5.800	3.777	5.947	5.468	5.847	5.800	5.728	5.736
1997	5.800	3.762	5.954	5.469	5.862	5.800	5.726	5.734
1998	5.800	3.769	5.953	5.462	5.861	5.800	5.710	5.720
1999	5.800	3.744	5.942	5.421	5.840	5.800	5.684	5.699
2000	5.800	3.733	5.959	5.432	5.849	5.800	5.651	5.658
2001	5.800	3.735	5.976	5.443	5.862	5.800	5.751	5.752
2002	5.800	3.729	5.971	5.451	5.863	5.800	5.687	5.688
2003	5.800	3.739	5.970	5.438	5.857	5.800	5.739	5.740
2004	5.800	3.724	5.981	5.475	5.863	5.800	5.753	5.754
2005	5.800	3.724	5.977	5.474	5.845	5.800	5.741	5.743
2006	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.454	5.842	5.800	5.723	5.724
2007 ^E	5.800	3.712	5.980	5.454	5.842	5.800	5.723	5.724

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 and Biofuels Production
(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Total Petroleum ^a Consumption by Sector						Liquefied Petroleum Gases Consumption	Motor Gasoline Consumption	Fuel Ethanol	Ethanol Feedstock ^d	Biodiesel	Biodiesel Feedstock ^e
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Power ^{b,c}	Total						
1973	5.205	5.749	5.569	5.395	6.245	5.515	3.746	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1974	5.196	5.740	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	3.730	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1975	5.192	5.704	5.527	5.392	6.250	5.494	3.715	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1976	5.215	5.726	5.536	5.395	6.251	5.504	3.711	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1977	5.213	5.733	5.554	5.400	6.249	5.518	3.677	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1978	5.213	5.716	5.554	5.404	6.251	5.519	3.669	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1979	5.298	5.769	5.419	5.428	6.258	5.494	3.680	5.253	3.539	NA	NA	NA
1980	5.245	5.803	5.374	5.440	6.254	5.479	3.674	5.253	3.539	6.586	NA	NA
1981	5.191	5.751	5.312	5.432	6.258	5.448	3.643	5.253	3.539	6.486	NA	NA
1982	5.167	5.751	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	3.615	5.253	3.539	6.428	NA	NA
1983	5.022	5.642	5.275	5.415	6.255	5.406	3.614	5.253	3.539	6.388	NA	NA
1984	5.184	5.705	5.223	5.418	6.251	5.395	3.599	5.253	3.539	6.356	NA	NA
1985	5.153	5.661	5.215	5.422	6.247	5.387	3.603	5.253	3.539	6.331	NA	NA
1986	5.169	5.694	5.283	5.425	6.257	5.418	3.640	5.253	3.539	6.310	NA	NA
1987	5.144	5.661	5.248	5.429	6.249	5.403	3.659	5.253	3.539	6.291	NA	NA
1988	5.165	5.661	5.241	5.433	6.250	5.410	3.652	5.253	3.539	6.275	NA	NA
1989	5.105	5.621	5.234	5.438	^b 6.240	5.410	3.683	5.253	3.539	6.260	NA	NA
1990	5.027	5.621	5.270	5.442	6.244	5.411	3.625	5.253	3.539	6.247	NA	NA
1991	4.968	5.599	5.186	5.440	6.246	5.384	3.614	5.253	3.539	6.235	NA	NA
1992	5.004	5.589	5.185	5.442	6.238	5.378	3.624	5.253	3.539	6.224	NA	NA
1993	4.975	5.580	5.196	5.436	6.230	5.379	3.606	5.253	3.539	6.214	NA	NA
1994	4.983	5.592	5.166	5.424	6.213	5.361	3.635	^f 5.230	3.539	6.204	NA	NA
1995	4.940	5.554	5.137	5.417	6.188	5.341	3.623	5.215	3.539	6.196	NA	NA
1996	4.869	5.498	5.133	5.420	6.195	5.336	3.613	5.216	3.539	6.187	NA	NA
1997	4.859	5.459	5.138	5.416	6.199	5.336	3.616	5.213	3.539	6.180	NA	NA
1998	4.837	5.446	5.155	5.413	6.210	5.349	3.614	5.212	3.539	6.172	NA	NA
1999	4.761	5.369	5.113	5.413	6.205	5.328	3.616	5.211	3.539	6.165	NA	NA
2000	4.761	5.394	5.082	5.421	6.189	5.326	3.607	5.210	3.539	6.159	NA	NA
2001	4.796	5.403	5.164	5.412	6.199	5.345	3.614	5.210	3.539	6.152	5.359	5.433
2002	4.742	5.364	5.116	5.410	6.173	5.324	3.613	5.208	3.539	6.146	5.359	5.433
2003	4.763	5.407	5.161	5.408	6.182	5.340	3.629	5.207	3.539	6.141	5.359	5.433
2004	4.807	5.434	5.164	5.420	6.192	5.350	3.618	5.215	3.539	6.135	5.359	5.433
2005	^E 4.800	^E 5.435	^E 5.194	^E 5.427	6.188	5.365	3.620	5.218	3.539	6.130	5.359	5.433
2006	^E 4.787	^E 5.429	^E 5.192	^E 5.426	^P 6.141	5.353	3.605	5.218	3.539	6.125	5.359	5.433
2007	^E 4.787	^E 5.429	^E 5.192	^E 5.426	^E 6.141	^E 5.353	^E 3.605	^E 5.218	3.539	^E 6.125	5.359	5.433

^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 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 weighted average heat contents for distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and residual fuel oil; they exclude other liquids.

^d Corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per denatured barrel ethanol), used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

^e Soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel (million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel), used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

^f There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1993 and 1994; beginning in 1994, the single constant factor is replaced by a factor that is a quantity-weighted average of motor gasoline's major components. See Table A1.

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

Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.

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

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

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas
(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption ^a			Imports	Exports
	Marketed	Dry	End-Use Sectors	Electric Power Sector ^b	Total		
1973	1,093	1,021	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,097	1,024	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,095	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,093	1,020	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,093	1,021	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,088	1,019	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,092	1,021	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,098	1,026	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,103	1,027	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,107	1,028	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,115	1,031	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,109	1,031	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,112	1,032	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,110	1,030	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,112	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,109	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,107	1,031	1,031	^b 1,028	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,105	1,029	1,030	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,018
1991	1,108	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992	1,110	1,030	1,031	1,025	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993	1,106	1,027	1,028	1,025	1,027	1,020	1,016
1994	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,028	1,022	1,011
1995	1,106	1,026	1,027	1,021	1,026	1,021	1,011
1996	1,109	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,022	1,011
1997	1,107	1,026	1,027	1,020	1,026	1,023	1,011
1998	1,109	1,031	1,033	1,024	1,031	1,023	1,011
1999	1,107	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,027	1,022	1,006
2000	1,107	1,025	1,026	1,021	1,025	1,023	1,006
2001	1,105	1,028	1,029	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,010
2002	1,106	1,027	1,029	1,020	1,027	1,022	1,008
2003	1,106	1,031	1,033	1,025	1,031	1,025	1,009
2004	1,105	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,009
2005	1,105	1,029	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,025	1,009
2006	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009
2007 ^E	1,103	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,025	1,009

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

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

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

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

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Coal								Coal Coke	
	Production ^a	Waste Coal Supplied ^b	Consumption				Total	Imports	Exports	Imports and Exports
			Residential and Commercial Sectors	Industrial Sector		Electric Power Sector ^{d,e}				
		Coke Plants		Other ^c						
1973	23.376	NA	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596	24.800
1974	23.072	NA	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700	24.800
1975	22.897	NA	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562	24.800
1976	22.855	NA	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601	24.800
1977	22.597	NA	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548	24.800
1978	22.248	NA	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478	24.800
1979	22.454	NA	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548	24.800
1980	22.415	NA	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384	24.800
1981	22.308	NA	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160	24.800
1982	22.239	NA	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223	24.800
1983	22.052	NA	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291	24.800
1984	22.010	NA	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402	24.800
1985	21.870	NA	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307	24.800
1986	21.913	NA	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292	24.800
1987	21.922	NA	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291	24.800
1988	21.823	NA	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299	24.800
1989	21.765	10.391	23.650	26.800	22.347	20.898	21.307	25.000	26.160	24.800
1990	21.822	9.303	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.779	21.197	25.000	26.202	24.800
1991	21.681	10.758	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.730	21.120	25.000	26.188	24.800
1992	21.682	10.396	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.709	21.068	25.000	26.161	24.800
1993	21.418	10.638	22.994	26.800	22.123	20.677	21.010	25.000	26.335	24.800
1994	21.394	11.097	23.112	26.800	22.068	20.589	20.929	25.000	26.329	24.800
1995	21.326	11.722	23.118	26.800	21.950	20.543	20.880	25.000	26.180	24.800
1996	21.322	12.147	23.011	26.800	22.105	20.547	20.870	25.000	26.174	24.800
1997	21.296	12.158	22.494	26.800	22.172	20.518	20.830	25.000	26.251	24.800
1998	21.418	12.639	21.620	27.426	23.164	20.516	20.881	25.000	26.800	24.800
1999	21.070	12.552	23.880	27.426	22.489	20.490	20.818	25.000	26.081	24.800
2000	21.072	12.360	25.020	27.426	22.433	20.511	20.828	25.000	26.117	24.800
2001	20.772	12.169	24.909	27.426	22.622	20.337	20.671	25.000	25.998	24.800
2002	20.673	12.165	22.962	27.426	22.562	20.238	20.541	25.000	26.062	24.800
2003	20.499	12.931	22.242	27.426	22.468	20.082	20.387	25.000	25.972	24.800
2004	20.424	13.131	22.324	27.426	22.473	19.980	20.290	25.000	26.108	24.800
2005	20.347	13.158	22.342	26.279	22.178	19.988	20.245	25.000	25.494	24.800
2006	20.314	12.617	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	20.185	25.000	25.453	24.800
2007 ^E	20.314	12.617	22.066	26.271	22.050	19.931	20.185	25.000	25.453	24.800

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

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

^c Includes transportation. Excludes coal synfuel plants.

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

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

E=Estimate. NA=Not available.

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

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

Table A6. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity, and Heat Content of Electricity
(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity Net Generation			Heat Content of Electricity ^e
	Fossil-Fueled Plants ^{a,b}	Nuclear Plants ^c	Geothermal Energy Plants ^d	
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,622	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,579	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,442	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,602	21,096	3,412
1989	10,432	10,583	21,096	3,412
1990	10,402	10,582	21,096	3,412
1991	10,436	10,484	20,997	3,412
1992	10,342	10,471	20,914	3,412
1993	10,309	10,504	20,914	3,412
1994	10,316	10,452	20,914	3,412
1995	10,312	10,507	20,914	3,412
1996	10,340	10,503	20,960	3,412
1997	10,213	10,494	20,960	3,412
1998	10,197	10,491	21,017	3,412
1999	10,226	10,450	21,017	3,412
2000	10,201	10,429	21,017	3,412
2001	10,333	10,448	21,017	3,412
2002	10,173	10,439	21,017	3,412
2003	10,241	10,421	21,017	3,412
2004	10,022	10,427	21,017	3,412
2005	9,999	10,435	21,017	3,412
2006	9,919	10,434	21,017	3,412
2007	^E 9,919	^E 10,434	^E 21,017	3,412

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

^b Through 2000, heat rates are for fossil-fueled steam-electric plants at electric utilities. Beginning in 2001, heat rates are for all fossil-fueled plants at electric utilities and independent power producers.

^c Used as the thermal conversion factor for nuclear electricity net generation.

^d Used as the thermal conversion factor for geothermal electricity net generation.

^e The value of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour is a constant. It is used as the thermal conversion factor for electricity retail sales, and electricity imports and exports.

^E=Estimate.

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

Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Asphalt. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956*.

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985*, a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Butane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See **Butane** and **Propane**.

Crude Oil Exports. Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See **Crude Oil Production**.

Crude Oil Imports. Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantities imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude oil imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products*, 1933.

Crude Oil Production. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Distillate Fuel Oil. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, Adopted January 3, 1950."

Ethane. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry*, First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA calculation of 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See **Ethane** and **Propane**.

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 State-ment, 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 Biofuels

Biodiesel. EIA estimated the gross heat content (higher heating value) for biodiesel to be 5.359 million Btu per barrel.

Biodiesel Feedstock. EIA estimated the soybean oil input to the production of biodiesel to be 5.433 million Btu soybean oil per barrel biodiesel, which is used as the approximate gross heat content (higher heating value) for total biomass inputs to the production of biodiesel.

Ethanol Feedstock. EIA estimated the corn input to the production of fuel ethanol (million Btu corn per denatured barrel ethanol), which is used as the approximate heat content for total biomass inputs to the production of fuel ethanol.

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.

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Natural Gas Consumption, Total. 1973–1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts*, an AGA annual publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity consumed.

Natural Gas Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas exported by the quantity exported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Imports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas imported by the quantity imported. For 1973–1995, data are from Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas." Beginning in 1996, data are from U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, *Natural Gas Imports and Exports*.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for dry natural gas consumed. See **Natural Gas Consumption, Total**.

Natural Gas Production, Marketed. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of dry natural gas produced (see **Natural Gas Production, Dry**) and natural gas plant liquids produced (see **Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production**) by the total quantity of marketed natural gas produced.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Coal Coke Imports and Exports. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Consumption, Electric Power Sector. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the electric power sector by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report"; and predecessor forms.

Coal Consumption, End-Use Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) by the quantity consumed.

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Coke Plants. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by coke plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-5, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Coke Plants."

Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector, Other. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by manufacturing plants by the quantity consumed. Data are from Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."

Coal Consumption, Residential and Commercial Sectors. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of coal consumed by the residential and commercial sectors by the quantity consumed. Through 1999, data are from Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Beginning in 2000, data are for commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants from Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report"; and Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report."

Coal Consumption, Total. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of coal consumed by all sectors by the total quantity consumed.

Coal Exports. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of steam coal and metallurgical coal exported by the quantity exported. Data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Monthly Report EM 545."

Coal Imports. Assumed by EIA to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton.

Coal Production. Calculated annually by EIA to balance the heat content of coal supply (production and imports) and the heat content of coal disposition (exports, stock change, and consumption).

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

and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants." For 2004 forward, data are from Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption and Quality Report—Manufacturing Plants."

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Electricity Net Generation, Fossil-Fueled Plants. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydro, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy sources. Therefore, EIA calculates a rate factor that is equal to the annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption, such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu. 1973–1988: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published in EIA, *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1989–2000: Calculated annually by EIA by using the heat rate reported on Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (and predecessor forms); and the generation on Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utility steam-electric plants using fossil fuels. 2001 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by using fuel consumption and net generation data reported on Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report." The computation includes data for all electric utilities and electricity-only independent power producers using fossil fuels.

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

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

B

Appendix

Thermal Metric and Other Conversion Factors

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

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. Customary units. For example, 500 short

tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

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

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

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

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

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.

^cThe Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

^dTo convert degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to degrees Celsius (°C) exactly, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9.

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

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

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

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p.10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

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

^aExact conversion.

^bCalculated by the Energy Information Administration.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B-10, C-17 and C-21.

Glossary

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

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

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

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

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

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

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

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

Biodiesel: Any liquid **biofuel** suitable as a diesel fuel substitute or diesel fuel additive or extender. Biodiesel fuels are typically made from oils such as soybean, rapeseed, or sunflower, or from animal tallow. Biodiesel can also be made from **hydrocarbons** derived from agricultural products such as rice hulls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Btu: See **British Thermal Unit**.

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

and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

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

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

Butylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₄H₈) recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coal Stocks: Coal quantities that are held in storage for future use and disposition. Note: When coal data are collected for a particular reporting period (month, quarter,

or year), coal stocks are commonly measured as of the last day of the period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebcom.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

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

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 60° F.

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

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

Degree-Days, Heating (HDD): A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by

subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each comprising from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electricity Generation, Net: The amount of **gross electricity generation** less **station use** (the **electric energy** consumed at the generating station(s) for station service or auxiliaries). *Note:* Electricity required for pumping at

hydroelectric pumped-storage plants is regarded as electricity for station service and is deducted from gross generation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C₂H₆). It is a colorless, paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethanol (CH₃-CH₂OH): A clear, colorless, flammable oxygenated **hydrocarbon**. Ethanol is typically produced chemically from **ethylene**, or biologically from fermentation of various sugars from carbohydrates found in agricultural crops and cellulosic residues from crops or wood. It is used in the United States as a gasoline octane enhancer and **oxygenate** (blended up to 10 percent concentration). Ethanol can also be used in high concentrations (E85) in vehicles designed for its use. See **Alcohol** and **Fuel Ethanol**.

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

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an area previously considered an unproductive area, to

find a new reservoir in a known field (i.e., one previously found to be producing oil or gas in another reservoir), or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fuel Ethanol (CH₃CH₂OH): An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic **alcohol** intended for **motor gasoline blending**. See **Ethanol** and **Oxygenates**.

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

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

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

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

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

GT/IC: Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

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

Heat Rate: A measure of generating station thermal efficiency commonly stated as **Btu per kilowatt-hour**. *Note:*

Heat rates can be expressed as either gross or net heat rates, depending whether the electricity output is gross or net generation. Heat rates are typically expressed as net heat rates.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

Hydroelectric Pumped Storage: Hydroelectricity that is generated during peak load periods by using water previously pumped into an elevated storage reservoir during off-peak periods when excess generating capacity is available to do so. When additional generating capacity is needed, the water can be released from the reservoir through a conduit to turbine generators located in a power plant at a lower level.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

Independent Power Producer: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns or operates facilities for the generation of electricity for use primarily by the public, and that is not an **electric utility**.

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

Injections (Natural Gas): Natural gas injected into storage reservoirs.

Isobutane: A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a

temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isopentane: A saturated branched-chain hydrocarbon obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Jet Fuel: A refined petroleum product used in jet aircraft engines. It includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene-Type: A kerosene-based product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha-Type: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range, with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used by the military for turbojet and turboprop engines.

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

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

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

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

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

Lease Condensate: A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, which is recovered as a

liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. Note: This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at natural gas processing plants or facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methane: A colorless, flammable, odorless, hydrocarbon gas (CH₄) that is the principal constituent of natural gas. It is also an important source of hydrogen in various industrial processes.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE): An ether, (CH₃)₃COCH₃, intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH₃OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates**.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, 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 122°F to 158°F at the 10-percent recovery point to 365°F to 374°F at the 90-percent recovery point. “Motor gasoline” includes conventional gasoline, all types of oxygenated gasoline including gasohol, and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, as well as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades: regular, midgrade, and premium. Note: Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88. Note: Octane requirements may vary by altitude. See **Motor Gasoline Grades**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. The price includes

all costs prior to shipment from the lease, including gathering and compression costs, in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

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

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

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

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

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

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nuclear Electric Power (Nuclear Power): Electricity generated by the use of the thermal energy released from the fission of nuclear fuel in a reactor.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which a nuclear fission chain reaction can be initiated, controlled, and sustained at a specific rate. A reactor includes fuel (fissionable material), moderating material to control the rate of fission, a heavy-walled pressure vessel to house reactor components, shielding to protect personnel, a system to conduct heat away from the reactor, and instrumentation for monitoring and controlling the reactor's systems.

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

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in

direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude Oil**.

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

Operable Unit (Nuclear): In the United States, a nuclear generating unit that has completed low-power testing and been issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or equivalent permission to operate.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, 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 intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries. It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five founding members were later joined by nine other members: Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962); Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973–1992, 2007); Gabon (1975–1994) and Angola (2007).

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.

Products Supplied (Petroleum): Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas-processing plants,

blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted-for crude oil (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis) minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, and minus exports.

Propane: A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C₃H₆) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residential Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The residential sector excludes institutional living

quarters. *Note:* Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebres.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Steam Coal: All nonmetallurgical coal.

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

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

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

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

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

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Synthetic natural gas, propane-air, coke oven gas, refinery gas, biomass gas, air injected for Btu stabilization, and manufactured gas commingled and distributed with natural gas.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): (Also referred to as substitute natural gas) A manufactured product, chemically similar in most respects to **natural gas**, resulting from the conversion or reforming of **hydrocarbons** that may easily be substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Thermal Conversion Factor: See **Conversion Factor**.

Transportation Sector: An energy-consuming sector that consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; aircraft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. Note: Various EIA programs differ in sectoral coverage-for more information see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/datadefinitions/Guideforwebtrans.htm>. See **End-Use Sectors** and **Energy-Use Sectors**.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil: Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of **crude oil** production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

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

Unfinished Oils: All oils requiring further refinery processing except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Stream: Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components, excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States: The 50 States and the District of Columbia. Note: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. For these programs, data products will contain notes explaining the extent of geographic coverage included under the term "United States."

Useful Thermal Output: The thermal energy made available in a combined-heat-and-power system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.

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

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the production site or at processing plants.

Vessel Bunkering: Includes sales for the fueling of commercial or private boats, such as pleasure craft, fishing boats, tugboats, and ocean-going vessels, including vessels operated by oil companies. Excluded are volumes sold to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Waste Coal: Usable material that is a byproduct of previous **coal** processing operations. Waste coal is usually composed of mixed coal, soil, and rock (mine waste). Most

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

Waste Energy: Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, liquid acetonitrile waste, tall oil, waste alcohol, medical waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, closed loop biomass, fish oil, and straw used as fuel.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power equal to one ampere under a pressure of one volt. A watt is equal to 1/746 horsepower.

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

Waxes: Solid or semisolid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues. Waxes are light-colored, more or less translucent crystalline masses, slightly greasy to

the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes, whether crude scale or fully refined. Waxes are used primarily as industrial coating for surface protection.

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

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

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

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